HISTORIC ST. LOUIS

AN ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
HISTORIC ST. LOUIS: AN ARCHITECTURAL
SURVEY OF THE CENTRAL BUSINESS
DISTRICT

Prepared for the
City of St. Louis Community
Development Agency
by
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SETTING THE STAGE

PART 1
THE CITY

1

ST. LOUIS: A SHORT HISTORY

Early Explorers.

St. Louis, despite being located far from the original colonies and the events generally associated with the founding of America, has a surprisingly long history. In fact, as early as 1542, the Spaniard Hernando De Soto had discovered the Mississippi River and was exploring the Mississippi Valley. No claims of sovereignty, however, resulted from De Soto's explorations. It was not until the French explorer-priests, Marquette and Joliet, descended the river from the north in 1673 that the true value of the new west was realized and the colonial governments began maneuvering for control.

The French soon arrived in numbers and Cahokia was founded as a settlement in 1699, shortly followed by Ste. Genevieve, New Madrid, St. Louis, St. Charles, Carondelet, St. Ferdinand, (now Florissant) and Portage des Sioux. It was St. Louis alone that, among these small villages, was destined to become a great city.
The City was established when Pierre Laclede and his band of traders from New Orleans landed at what is now the foot of Walnut Street in November, 1763. Laclede saw the site as safe from the ravages of the river with its high limestone bluff, yet strategically located. Time has proven the wisdom of his Judgment.

His lieutenant, Auguste Chouteau, arrived at the site in February, 1764, with thirty men and a city was born. The first structures built included a large cabin for the fur company's headquarters, cabins for the men and a storage shed for provisions and tools. This small nucleus gradually expanded into a village, and throughout the rest of the 1700's growth was slow but steady.

This wilderness region had been French ever since La Salle claimed it in 1682. But with France, England and Spain actively competing for the continent, France ceded the Louisiana territory to Spain in 1762. News of this transfer did not reach Laclede and his men until shortly after their founding of St. Louis. However, Spanish officials did not arrive at the city until 1770, and even with their arrival, there was little change. The French still controlled the purse strings of St. Louis.

The French prospered in this new land. St. Louis was rapidly becoming the most important fur post in the world. The only interruption of this growth was a British-inspired Indian attack on the city during the Revolution.

In 1800, Napoleon forced Spain to return the Louisiana Territory to France, and even went as far as assembling a fine army with thoughts of conquering North America. Instead, the army was sent to the Dominican Republic.
CEREMONY MARKING THE TRANSFER OF UPPER LOUISIANA TO THE UNITED STATES: 1804

to put down a violent slave rebellion and Napoleon sold the Louisiana Territory to President Jefferson and the United States.

Growth as an American City:

The City's slow steady growth continued from 1800 to 1830, but from 1830 on, growth in the rivertown greatly accelerated as a variety of problems slowing the City's expansion were solved. The City's fur business had become a high profit empire and the River was becoming an increasingly important factor in America's westward surge. From 1830 to 1840, the City's population grew from 6,694 to 16,649.

The 1840's brought St. Louis a new wave of growth as immigrants from a variety of foreign countries began arriving in great numbers. The Germans and the Irish were particularly prevalent and it was these freedom-loving new Americans that proved decisive in keeping Missouri in the Union ten years later.

St. Louis suffered a severe double setback in 1849. First, a great fire destroyed 15 blocks of the riverfront and 23 steamboats, and later, a cholera epidemic killed thousands of the City's residents. The City soon recovered however. Using the newly developed cast-iron architecture, the burned-out section of the City was soon rebuilt and river traffic increased so rapidly that by 1850, St. Louis was the second largest port in terms of tonnage in the country. Only New York exceeded it. At times, as many as 170 steamboats were at the levee at one time. Many of these boats were richly embellished floating palaces as this was the "Golden Age" of river traffic.
The Civil War brought great suffering to Missouri and St. Louis was no exception. The state was nominally a slave state with the famous Dred Scott decision decided in the City's Old Court House. Many of the City's older families traced their roots back to Virginia and Kentucky. They and the Governor were strongly pro-southern. But the weight of the emigrant population pushed the state into the neutral category and the state remained with the North. St. Louis suffered both from the hostility of its citizenry and the cessation of river traffic from the south.

The Golden Age:

Following the Civil War, St. Louis entered a period of great growth and riches. The fur empire was dead and the river traffic declining, but St. Louis replaced them with a diversified economy and became a center based on not just the river but the railroads as well. "Skyscrapers" began appearing downtown.
and the City expanded to its present boundaries, and the mansions of America's millionaire kings lined the private streets along Forest Park. The City reached its peak with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition or the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. Forest Park was transformed into a veritable fairyland of white palaces, lagoons, and landscaping attracting over 20,000,000 visitors to the City.

To the Present:

Following the great fair, the City developed an inertia that allowed it to stagnate and be overtaken by other cities. Two world wars and a depression struck the City undercutting revival attempts and it was only with the 1960's and the culmination of the Gateway Arch, Busch Stadium and other projects that the City began a new Renaissance. Continued new growth gives every reason to envision a city with a future just as shining as its past.

The past is rich even today. The fur kings and riverboat captains are not simply dead memories, for their dreams were translated into architecture. The money and desires of rich men and the Golden Age were combined with the hard work and craftsmanship of European immigrants and a strict building code passed after the great fire in 1849 to leave St. Louis with an architectural heritage of unusual dimensions.

The purpose of this report is to examine one small part of that heritage, the Downtown.
THE ARCHITECTS

St. Louis architecture and the city itself both grew up within the confines of the present downtown district. The earliest known St. Louis architect was Gabriel Paul, who designed the town's first permanent church and some early mansions about 1820. The first firm of architects west of the Mississippi was composed of George Morton and Joseph Laveille of St. Louis, designers of the city's present oldest building, the Old Cathedral. Churches were the architectural gems of nineteenth century St. Louis, created by architects such as Oliver A. Hart and Lucas Bradley. Chiefly responsible for planning the Old Courthouse was Robert S. Mitchell, although its crowning feature, the cast iron dome, was the work of William Rumbold in 1862.
In the rapid rise and fall of St. Louis commercial buildings in the latter years of the nineteenth century, all examples of work by such architectural giants as George Ingham Barnett, Thomas Waryng Walsh, and Henry G. Isaacs have disappeared from downtown St. Louis. One of the oldest remaining commercial structures is the Italianate style store at the northeast corner of Sixth Street and Washington Avenue. It was erected in 1876 as a contemporary of the demolished Merchant Exchange, both of which were designed by the firm of Francis D. Lee and Thomas B. Annan.

For a period of twenty-five years, Isaac Stockton Taylor, who was director of works for the 1904 World's Fair, was prominent on the local architectural scene. His many works included the Board of Education and Rialto Buildings in 1892, followed by the new Planters Hotel, the Republic newspaper office at Seventh and Olive and the Columbia and Liggett (International) office buildings. He was also the architect for the Municipal Courts Building, which shares Washington Square with Eckel and Mann's French Renaissance City Hall. Two other architects of this period were Frederick W. Raeder and Albert B. Groves. The former planned the old Christian Peper Tobacco

Isaac S. Taylor (1850-1917) One of St. Louis' best and most prolific architects. A partial list of his contributions to the city's architecture include the Board of Education Building, the Columbia Building, the National Bank of Commerce Building, the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Building and the Mercantile Trust Building.
Company Building in Laclede's Landing, while the latter is known downtown for the Missouri State Life Building at 15th and Locust and the Maryland (Baltimore) Hotel. The firm of Raeder, Coffin and Crocker designed the Century Building in 1896.

In the march of architectural styles that was paraded before St. Louisans during the nineteenth century, the earliest was Greek Revival as exemplified by the Old Cathedral and the Old Courthouse. Decades subsequent to 1850 saw the flowering of Gothic Revival in downtown churches, and the various Italianate styles which persisted until the mid eighties. These found expression in Barnett's Southern and Lindell Hotels and the old Equitable Building and in Isaac's iron front store for Samuel C. Davis at Broadway and Washington. The French Second Empire style was represented by Walsh's Four Courts Building and Alfred B. Mullett's present Old Post Office. Evidences of the influence of the Richardsonian Romanesque style could be found in Theodore C. Link's Union Station and in the old Rice-Stix Building at Tenth and Washington by Isaac S. Taylor.

St. Louis was caught up in the neo-Classic trend which was generated by the World's Columbian Exposition during the 1890's and which remained in vogue until the mid 1920's. It was applied to tall office buildings and hotels by the use of vertical styling based upon the components of the Classic orders of columns. In its purest form, the neo-Classic style was well adapted for banks and monumental public buildings. A good example is Isaac Taylor's Mercantile Trust Company building at Eighth and Locust Streets. As the axis of the downtown district moved westward from Third Street during the 1880's and 90's, new architectural developments created a startling transformation in the area. These were steel frame construction and the use of higher speed passenger elevators, which made "Skyscrapers" possible by 1890. St. Louis' first example was the famous Wainwright Building designed by Dankmar Adler and Louis H. Sullivan of Chicago in 1891. Following that success, the same firm did the existing 705 Olive Building and the St. Nicholas Hotel (later remodeled into the Victoria Building) in 1894. Introduction of steel frame construction marked the end for tall buildings of wall bearing masonry, such as the Security Building by Peabody and Stearns of Boston. Another Boston firm that was active here was Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, designers of the National Bank of Commerce in 1899. The decade of the 1890's saw the inception of such prominent firms as Eames and Young; Mauran, Russell and Garden and Barnett, Haynes and Barnett. Beginning with the Cupples Station warehouse complex, Eames and Poung were responsible for the Frisco, Wright, Title Guaranty, Boatmen's Bank and Ely-Walker Buildings, as well as for both structures, occupied at different times, by the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. Early work by the Mauran firm included the present old V.A. Building; Stix, Baer and Fuller's department store, the old Carleton Dry Goods Company, the Silk Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, and the block square building for Butler Brothers at 18th and Olive. After 1912, when it became known as Mauran, Russell and Crowell, this firm erected the old Laclede Gas, Railway Exchange, Bell Telephone, Missouri Pacific
and Globe-Democrat Buildings. In the public sector it planned the Federal Courthouse, the Federal Reserve Bank and, as a member of the Plaza Commission, it was a collaborator on the Civil Courts Building. Mauran's firm also participated, as an associate of George B. Post of New York, on the award winning Hotel Statler in 1917.

Another of the city's great hotels, the Jefferson, was the creation of Barnett, Haynes and Barnett, who also did the Post-Dispatch Building in 1916. Tom P. Barnett, a son of George I. Barnett, withdrew from his brother's firm in 1912 to form his own practice, and designed such notable structures as the Arcade Building, the bank edifice at 710 Locust Street, and the City Club, now the Alverne Hotel.

William Albert Swasey was active as a St. Louis architect at the turn of the century, with the Fullerton, LaSalle, and Buder Buildings as examples of his commercial practice. The period before 1910 witnessed the completion of the Chemical Building by Henry Ives Cobb of Chicago, the Syndicate Trust Building by Harry F. Roach and the Pierce Building by Frederick C. Bonsack. A beautiful addition in 1912 was the Central Public Library by Cass Gilbert, built upon the site of Jerome B. Legg's Exposition Building of 1884. 1914 saw the erection of the Missouri Athletic Club by William B. Ittner and George F. A. Brueggeman.

Following the hiatus created by World War I, downtown construction resumed with vigor in the 1920's. Among the firms that were actively engaged was LaBeaume and Klein, which designed the Downtown Y.M.C.A., the Louderman Building and collaborated with the Plaza Commission on Kiel Auditorium. Another firm prominently involved was that of Preston J. Bradshaw, which planned the Paul Brown, Mart and Plaza-Olive Buildings and the Mayfair and Lennox Hotels.

The Art Deco style, so called because of its origin at the 1925 Paris Exposition of Decorative Arts, soon began to become apparent in St. Louis. One early example was the 18-story Landreth Building at Fourth and Locust. Another variation of Art Deco was the use of setbacks as design elements with decorative crowning accents on skyscrapers, such as the Missouri Pacific Building. Use of stepped-back forms derived from interpretation of New York's zoning law requirements during the 1920's. As the effects of the depression became manifest in St. Louis during the 1930's, downtown building construction sloughed off and did not recover until the early 1960's. Except for some 1950's style face lifts on existing buildings, the next major structure to be built downtown since the Mart; Building in 1931, was the Executive Office Building by A. Epstein and Sons of Chicago in 1963.

In the meantime, the International style, based upon the use of modern structural materials, had spread from Europe and was almost universally adopted for high rise buildings in America. Its local applications are many and quite diverse, ranging from the Mansion House
complex by Schwarz and Van Hoefen in 1964, through Hellmuth, Obata, and Kassabaum's Gateway Tower (1968) to the Miesian-type glass boxes of the Equitable Building and Boatmen's Tower, also by H-O-K. Completing the backdrop for Eero Saarinen's Gateway Arch are the Eet Building by A. L. Aydelott of Memphis and Stouffer's Riverfront Inn by William B. Tabler of New York. A more recent structure is the new Breckenridge Hotel atop the Spanish Pavilion, which was brought here from the New York World's Fair of 1964-65. The hotel tower was the work of the firm of Henmi, Zobel, and Fott, which is a lineal descendant of Mauran, Russell, and Crowell and Schwarz and Van Hoefen. Nearby Busch Stadium by Edward Durrell Stone was dedicated in 1966.

For a few years, the honor of being the tallest building in St. Louis belonged to the new Laclede Gas Building, which was completed in 1969 from plans by Emery Roth and Sons of New York. Now, however, that distinction has been yielded to One Mercantile Center by Thompson, Ventulett, and Stainbeck of Atlanta. This 36-story tower is the first to be built in the Mercantile Center project, which will redesign the heart of downtown. Nearby is Smith and Entzeroth's 500 Broadway Building, erected in 1971. Perhaps the modern use of glass is a distant echo from Charles B. Clarke's Fagin Building, built at 812 Olive Street in 1888, which was the first use of large expanses of glass on the facade of a tall building in St. Louis. 1977 will see the opening of the city's long needed Convention Center (Sverdrup and Parcel and Jenkins and Fleming) and Phillip Johnson's ultramodern structure for the General American Life Insurance Company. In the near future is a major project for the First National Bank by Niehaus and Taylor of Houston, to continue downtown's architectural heritage.
THE STYLES

3 French Colonial (1768-1800)

As St. Louis in its earliest years was a French city, it is not surprising that the overwhelming majority of its colonial buildings were of the French Mississippi Valley style. The style was a clever adaptation of the buildings common to France and French Canada to the warmer climate of the Mississippi Valley. Its most important feature was a continuous gallery, breaking from the steeply pitched hip roof and forming a light, airy breezeway. This overhanging porch could project out from any or all sides of the building. The living floor was usually raised off the ground, sometimes as much as a full story. The use of hillside sites was common. Stockade fences were a usual feature and the walls were either stone or hewn logs, either sunk into the ground vertically (poteaz-en-terra) or horizontally in the American style.

None of these buildings remain today as the original French city long ago disappeared under the gradually evolving downtown area. St. Louisian's must make do with a series of drawings made by Clarence Hoblitzelle back at the time of the St. Louis World's Fair or else visit buildings in neighboring towns, in particular, St. Genevieve, Missouri.
After breaking with England the United States also broke away from the English inspired Georgian architecture and replaced it with an American style, the Federal style. St. Louis, of course, being French never did use the Georgian style, but it did to a limited extent adapt the new Federal style as transplanted Virginian’s and Kentuckyan’s moved into the state following the Louisiana Purchase.

The Federal style rejected the English inspired Georgian decoration and replaced it with simplicity. The brick structures were almost totally void of outside decoration other than the entrance which was often framed with pilasters, fanlights and sidelights. Roofs were low, sometimes hipped and often had dormers. The best nearby example of the Federal style is the General Daniel Bissell Rouse in Bellefontaine Neighbors.

Greek Revival (1820-1860)

The Greek Revival was one of the most popular and long lived styles in America. The Greeks and Greek architecture have long been associated with democracy with the result that the Greek Revival style has always been in demand, particularly for government buildings.

Usual features of the Greek Revival style are columns or pilasters supporting a prominent, triangular, gabled pediment, that either forms a focal point on the facade or is an extension of the roof. Free standing columns often formed a portico on the structure’s front and sides. The buildings are simple and pure with little ornamentation and quite often they are white or some other neutral color. In town houses the pediment is gone, but architects still created the Greek feeling by using a dentilled cornice with classical columns and architrave on a Greek Revival doorway. St. Louis boasts of a fine collection of Greek Revival buildings with the most important being the Old Court House, Old Cathedral, the DeMenil Mansion, and the Eugene Field House.
Gothic Revival (1830-1900)

The Gothic Revival, appearing in America about 1840, was a movement of remarkable length and intensity. The style developed, as often happens, as a reflection of a general trend in society as a whole. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, a passionate admirer of both Classic and Gothic buildings, said that "architecture is frozen music"; Gothic Revival architecture was so deeply tied to poetry and history that it could aptly be called "frozen literature". Several authors of the Victorian period - Lord Byron, Sir Walter Scott, Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper lived in Gothic homes or castles and from these authors an architectural trend spread across the country.

Gothic architecture, however, never was to become as popular in the United States as it was in England. It was simply too closely tied to the image of England, and aristocracy and kings, and liturgical Christianity to be entirely welcome in America; a country that still had a deep distrust of England, kings, etc.

The Gothic Revival first appeared in the United States in 1799 in a design by architect Benjamin Latrobe and during the 1800's it gradually became more common, particularly in churches and prisons. Alexander Jackson Davis became the country's most prolific Gothic architect and his designs were made widely available in pattern books distributed by Andrew Jackson Downing. Downing attacked the earlier Greek Revival style with ingenious reasoning stating that Greek Revival was the style of "heathen temples" while Gothic architecture represented nature and Christianity.

The "Carpenter Gothic" or wooden adaptations of the Gothic style became fairly common in the countryside. Within the City of St. Louis, the Carpenter Gothic is rare, as St. Louis was, and is, largely a brick city. The city has a fine collection of Gothic churches, however. Among them is the Christ Church Cathedral on 13th and Locust Streets (1867), Zion Lutheran Church at 2500 N. 21st Street (1895), and St. Francis DeSales on Gravois and Ohio Streets (1909).

Gothic architecture commonly has pointed Gothic arches combined with towers, crenellation, steep gable roofs, clustered columns, foliated ornaments, bay and oriel windows and tracery and leaded stained glass windows. On houses, Gothic features include lacy barge boards, one story verandas, ornamentation, and steep gable roofs. Gothic cottages are also generally asymmetrical.

Romanesque Revival (1845-1880)

The Romanesque Revival began in the mid-1840's and became so popular that in the 1850's and 60's more churches were built in it than Gothic. The most important feature of the style is the round arch which was used for all openings and often where there were no openings - in a series as a form of wall enrichment. Almost always the round arches are repeated in miniature in the arcaded corbel table. Towers are generally finished off with parapets or topped with pyramidal roofs. The walls are broad and smooth, usually in warm colored brick, St. Louis, largely due to its large Catholic population has a good collection of Romanesque buildings; St. John's in the Plaza Square project downtown being one is a good example.
Italianate (1850-1890)

The Italianate style came in many forms. It could take the shape of the rural "Picturesque" Italian Villa with an "L" shaped plan and crowning vertical tower, like the Henry Shaw home at the Missouri Botanical Gardens. It could also appear in a basically square version with a low roof, overhanging eaves with large decorative brackets, round headed windows with hood mouldings, numerous one story porches and a crowning cupola. Or it could appear as a cast iron storefront, a method of construction once common to St. Louis, but now becoming increasingly rare. Even the Romanesque Revival churches and public buildings are often grouped under the term Italianate.

The Second Empire (1860-1880)

In 1861, the architect Charles Garier presented his competition winning drawings of the Paris Opera to Emperor Napoleon III. Empress Eugenie asked "What is this style? It is not Greek, it isn't Louis the Fourteenth, it isn't Louis the Fifteenth." Garier is said to have replied, "It is Napoleon the Third, your Majesty", an answer both flattering and true.

The Napoleon III or as it is better known, the Second Empire Style, swept the United States, particularly St. Louis.

Paris, at the time, was the world capital of art and fashion. Napoleon had started a massive building campaign reshaping the face of the City and two World expositions in 1855 and 1867 spread the French designs and ideas throughout the world.

The hallmark of the Second Empire style is the mansard roof, named after 17th century architect, Francois Mansart. The mansard roof has two slopes, the lower being steeper than the upper, and usually is pierced by dormers. The mansard roof was practical as well as ornate. Its sharply sloping sides allowed more room and more light, making the attic for all practical purposes another floor. In Europe, the mansard roof was commonly used to evade zoning ordinances; if for example an ordinance allowed only two story buildings, by adding a mansard roof, the owner would have a rentable third floor.

Other features of the Second Empire style include prominent projecting and reseeding surfaces (usually in the form of central and end pavilions). Classical pediments and balustrades and windows flanked by columns or pilasters. The columns were usually paired and supported entablatures that divided the floors of the building. St. Louis' Old Post Office has all of these features.

Interior features are strong moldings, plaster medallion on the ceiling and arched fireplaces in either black or white marble. The Victorians accompanied these with boldly patterned wall paper, flowered carpets, looping drapery, tall mirrors, and curvaceously carved furniture.

The Second Empire Style has also sometimes been called the General Grant Style because it was so widely used in federal buildings during his term of office. Nationally, the Second Empire rapidly went out of favor following Germany's victory over France in the Franco-Prussian War - defeat that severely damaged France's cultural pride. In St. Louis, however, the style remained quite popular - ironically
among the large St. Louis German population. The St. Louis Germans liked the substantial appearance the style gave to a building. They also liked the additional room as the Germans traditionally had barge families. As a result, the Second Empire is one of the most common architectural styles in St. Louis and Barge areas of both the north and south sides bear the distinctive mansard roof.

Eclectic

During the 1880's and 1890's, no one style dominated American architecture as in previous decades. On the contrary, a number of styles were developed; styles that freely mixed elements to the point that it is often difficult to pin point the borrowings. Among these concurrently flourishing Victorian styles are the Stick Style, Queen Anne, Richardson Romanesque, Shingle Style, Beaux Arts and various Classical Revivals. In St. Louis, some of these styles were more prominent than others. For example, the Richardson Romanesque Style was fairly popular and prominent in St. Louis while the Stick Style (perhaps because of the City's building codes) was virtually non-existent. The styles common to St. Louis will be examined in slightly more detail.

Queen Anne (1875-1890)

The Queen Anne Style was extremely complex; mixing deliberately contrasting shapes, textures, and colors. The floor plans were irregular and the various facades had different elevations. In short, the Queen Anne was a deliberate rejection of the traditional concept of unity of design. The St. Louis building code limiting the construction of wooden structures, makes the traditional Queen Anne building rare, yet variations of the Queen Anne Style are common. The porches, overhangs, bay windows, orielis, towers, dormers and turrets of the Queen Anne Style are common in the brick structures in many parts of St. Louis.

Richardsonian Romanesque (1870-1895)

The Richardsonian Romanesque was popular among the self-made millionaires of St. Louis' golden age, and as such, it is common in the City's wealthier neighborhoods.

The Romanesque was the first distinctly American style of architecture and largely owed its existence to one man: Henry Hobson Richardson. Features of the Romanesque include massive, heavy stone features; short robust columns; cavernous door openings and occasional bands of windows and tall massive-towers. Nationally, the most famous Romanesque building is Richardson's Trinity Church in Boston. In St. Louis, Union Station by Theodore Link is the City's most prominent Richardsonian landmark. Romanesque features, however, such as broad round arches, squat columns, "eye brow" dormers and carved floral details are common in both city single family residences and row houses.

The Beaux Arts (1890-1915)

The Beaux Arts movement takes its name from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris; the French architectural school in which many of America's brightest young architects studied. If one word were used to describe the Beaux Arts, it would be
St. Louis' earliest remaining buildings are scattered through Carondelet and Soulard and are done in a style that can only be described as early St. Louis vernacular. This half flounder house at 1812 South Eighth Street was built in its distinctive shape because of small lot size and the need to control runoff, not as a way of avoiding taxes as usually suggested.
The Old Court House is one of the City's best examples of the Greek Revival style, popular in the early to mid-1800's. The building's similarities to a classic Greek temple are obvious.
The Carpenter Gothic style, common to rural cottages and an occasional city house was also the style of the Riverboat; called in their case, "Steamboat Gothic". Features of the style common to buildings and boats are the wealth of barge boards and wooden ornament. In houses other features would include broad tudor arches, clustered chimney pots, leaded windows and a steep gable roof.
The Old Post Office is the City's, and perhaps the nation's, best example of the Second Empire style, but 21 Benton Place, pictured above is more typical of St. Louis' many buildings done in the style. The distinctive mansard roof is the standard feature of all Second Empire buildings.
The Samuel Cupples House on West Pine demonstrates all of the features of the Richardsonian Romanesque style popular among the self-made millionaires of St. Louis' Golden Age. Note the coupled Romanesque arches above short, Richardsonian columns, the towers, sharply pitched roof and most importantly the coarse textured stone.
Festival Hall at the St. Louis World's Fair (demolished) was a classic example of the Beaux-Arts style with its monumental flight of stairs, paired columns, sculptures and effusive ornament.
Louis Sullivan solved the problem of how to deal with the tall building here in St. Louis with the Wainwright Building. The structure is treated like a column. The lower 2 floors form the base, floors 3 through 9 a fluted shaft and the ornate frieze and cornice the capital. All of this is tied together with a wealth of ornament to form a style so personal that it could only be called Sullivanesque.
The uncompleted Mercantile project demonstrates that the dynamic qualities of St. Louis architecture are anything but dead. Mercantile by building in a modified octagon and leaving the building's wind bracing exposed creates an interesting departure from the International/Miesian style.
ornamentation. The Beaux Arts architects tended to cover every available space with various forms of ornamentation, bulutes, cartouches, balustrades and carved moldings. Double and even quadrupled columns were common. Other features include monumental flights of stairs, arched and lintled openings and figure sculptures, either in the round or in relief.

Other Revivals (1880-1940)

The return to past styles brought on by the Beaux Arts movement turned architects attention to other styles as well. Among these were the Renaissance Revival, Neo-Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, Tudor Revival, Jacobean Revival, Late Gothic Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival. Unlike earlier periods of American architecture when one style was rampant to the point of being virtually a national style - the Neo-classical Revival period was a time of great diversity. All of these styles are represented within the City of St. Louis; particularly in the Central West End which was being subdivided for wealthy estates at the height of the revival's popularity.

The Commercial Style (1880-1915)

While substantial private homes and large public buildings were being done in the various revival styles, architects were grappling for a method of handling a new problem, the newly developed skyscraper. The 1880's saw the development of elevators and skeletal steel as well as demand for high rise buildings. The problem was adapting previous architectural styles and methods to a completely new form of building. In some cases the solution was a wedding cake of ornament repeated floor after floor, such as the Railway Exchange Building. In others, the architects adapted the Richardsonian Romanesque style, treating several floors together and topping them with Romanesque arches, such as S.G. Adams or the Cupple's Station Complex.

Eventually, the Commercial Style developed. Commercial Style buildings generally are five to sixteen stories with flat roofs, straight fronts, large rectangular windows and almost no ornamentation. Sometimes a distinction is made between the various commercial styles with the earlier buildings being called "Commercial" while the more recent simplified buildings, such as the LaSalle Building and the Chemical Building, being referred to as "Chicago Commercial".

Sullivanesque (1890-1910)

It took the genius of Louis H. Sullivan to finally provide a solution to the problem of the high rise building and he did it in St. Louis. His writings trace his search for an answer to the high rise puzzle. "How," he asked, "shall we impart to this sterile pile, this crude, harsh, brutal agglomeration, this stark, staring exclamation of eternal strife, the graciousness of those higher forms of sensibility and culture that rest on the lower and fiercer passions?" He decided that the tall building, "... must be every inch, a proud and soaring thing, rising in sheer exultation that from bottom to top it is a unit without a single dissenting Line."

This description could fit any Sullivan building, but perhaps best of all it would fit his first, and possibly best, the Wainwright.
Sullivan's answer was skyscrapers designed as if they were classical columns. To emphasize the tall form, he used vertical rows of windows separated by ornamental band, like the fluting on classical columns, and massive cornices that resembled capitals. The heavy ground floor formed the base. All of this was tied together with the stylized geometrical ornament that was to become Sullivan's trademark.

The Sullivan style was adopted and adapted by other architects. Another St. Louis building, International Shoe by T.C. Link being one of the best of these.

Prairie Style (1900-1915)

The Prairie Style virtually never existed as far as St. Louis architecture is concerned. It is, however, too important nationally to ignore. Prairie Style homes are low, horizontal buildings, usually associated with the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, who designed them to fit into their flat midwestern settings.

The bold interplay of horizontal planes contrasted with the solid vertical mass of the central chimney, along with cantilevered overhangs, are common features of the Prairie Style. There are a few Frank Lloyd Wright homes in the St. Louis area, perhaps the most interesting being the Gocke-Vance House in Overland.

The Bungalow Style (1895-1930)

The Bungalow Style is for all practical purposes the last of St. Louis' residential styles, as after 1930 there was little developable land left within the city limits. Called bungalows after the Hindu word "bangla", meaning traveler's rest, the buildings are generally small single family homes. Features of the style are two gables, one over the front porch and the other slightly to the side over the main body of the house. Another version, more common in St. Louis, dispenses with the second gable with the first rising out of the large overhanging porch. In either version the porch is supported by large, flaring piers. Another common feature is exposed rafter ends and large decorative chimneys.

Art Deco (1920-1940)

Art Deco, Art Moderne, Depression Moderne, Modernistic - the style comes with many names. Probably, the nation's most famous Art Deco building is New York's exuberant Chrysler Building featuring automotive motifs and exposed metal; a monument to the machine age. In conservative St. Louis Art Deco was more of a mode of ornamentation combing rectilinear patterns, zig zags, chevrons, and geometric curves in the form of polychrome low relief frames. The ornamentation around the buildings doors and windows and on panels stressed the buildings verticality. Setbacks were another common feature of the style. In New York, they were a requirement of the city's zoning ordinance. St. Louis' ordinances never required setbacks, but as New York was the architectural pacesetter, they appear anyway in such St. Louis structures as the Missouri Pacific Building and the Southwestern Bell Telephone Building.

Art Deco is not a particularly common style in St. Louis, in part because of the City's conservatism and in part because when the style was at its peak, the City was entering its long decline and there was little construction of any sort.
The International Style (1920-present)

The Museum of Modern Art, in New York City, displayed an architectural exhibition in 1932 showing the work of architects practicing in fifteen different countries. Grouped under the term, the International Style, the museum predicted that the "stylistic confusion" of the past forty years would come to an end, to be replaced by this new style of modern architecture. They were right. The International Style has dominated American architecture for the past forty-five years.

The Style is based on the use of modern structural principles and materials: concrete, steel and glass. The style is noted for its lack of applied ornament and smooth uniform wall surfaces. Often the upper floors are cantilevered over smaller lower floors. St. Louis was in hibernation during the earlier phases of the International style but the 1960's and 70's have left it with an impressive collection of International style skyscrapers.

Current St. Louis Building Styles

After long being dormant, the downtown has seen a rash of new construction and new styles in recent years. Among them are the Miesian style, named for architect Mies van der Rohe and represented by the Equitable Building, the Boatmen's Bank Building and others. Miesian structures are modular buildings of steel frame with great expanses of glass. Another recent style is the Brutalist style. Brutalist structures are massive, heavy textured buildings created in finished or unfinished concrete. Windows tend to be tiny voids and inside plumbing and conduits are often left exposed. The City's new convention center is a good example of the brutalist style. St. Louis' newest building, Philip Johnson's General American Building represents the newest turn in the constant progression of architectural styles. By cutting the General American Building's glass box and jacking up the front portion on stout columns, Johnson has challenged the International Style and with it the predominant architectural thinking of the last fifty years.
THE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
Section 1

4

THE C.B.D.

NORTH

scale nat. significance
sta: significance

CBD Block Numbers

3470 106
6468 107
6467

MEMORIAL DR - STATE HWY I-70

1" = 200'

HISTORIC ST. LOUIS

IV-1
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 1
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) The Pet Incorporated Building
5. Other Name(s) Pet Milk Building

6. Specific Location
   400 S. 4th Street
7. City or Town St. Louis
   If Rural, Township & Vicinity
8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat. Long. 15/744685/4278300
10. Site Building X Structure Object
11. On National Register? Yes  No
    Eligible? Yes  No
12. Part of Estab. Yes  No
    Hist. Dist.? Yes  No
13. District Yes  No
    Patent? Yes  No
14. Name of Established District
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category Offices
17. Date(s) or Period 1968
18. Style or Design New Brutalism
19. Architect or Engineer A.L. Aydelott
20. Contractor or Builder G.L. Tarleton
21. Original Use, if apparent Offices
22. Present Use Offices
23. Ownership Pet, Inc.
    Public  Private
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
    Pet, Inc.
    4th and Poplar
    St. Louis, Missouri
25. Open to Public? Yes  No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 17
29. Basement? Yes  No
30. Foundation Material Poured Concrete
31. Wall Construction Poured Concrete
32. Roof Type & Material Built-up asphalt
33. No. of Bays Front 6 Side 2
34. Wall Treatment Exp. Agg. Conc.
35. Plan Shape Square
37. Condition Interior Excellent
    Exterior Excellent
38. Preservation Underway? Yes  No
39. Endangered? Yes  No
   By What? No
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes  No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 101'/900' (4 streets)

42. Further Description of Important Features
A 2-story base on a 2-block site supports 15 clear span floors of offices, test kitchens and corporate headquarters above. Stainless steel plugs in the reinforcing rod holes enliven the concrete texture, while not by LeCorbusier the PET Building hints at his style.

43. History and Significance
Pet was expensive to build as the company consciously decided to construct a landmark structure. The expense has been translated into architectural excellence. The building's brutalist/modern Baroque arch. is most unusual. The Sisters Hospital once occupied the site. Founded by Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Pet occupies a prominent location on the St. Louis skyline facing the Mississippi River.

45. Sources of Information APA
46. Prepared by
47. Organization
48. Date IV-2
49. Revision Date(s)
### Historic Inventory of the Lewis Howe Building

#### 1. No.
2

#### 2. County
St. Louis

#### 3. Location of Negatives
CDA

#### 6. Specific Location
319 S. 4th Street

#### 7. City or Town
St. Louis

#### 8. Site Plan with North Arrow

#### 9. Coordinates
UTM Lat. Long. 15/744622/4278385

#### 10. Site Structure Building Object

#### 11. On National Register?
Yes ☑️

#### 12. Is it Eligible?
Yes ☑️

#### 13. Part of Established District?
Yes ☑️

#### 14. District Potent? No ☑️

#### 15. Name of Established District
CDA

#### 16. Thematic Category
Manufacturing

#### 17. Date(s) or Period
1901

#### 18. Style or Design
Chicago Commercial

#### 19. Architect or Engineer

#### 20. Contractor or Builder

#### 21. Original Use, if apparent
Manufacturing

#### 22. Present Use
Same

#### 23. Ownership
Public ☑️ Private ☑️

#### 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
Lewis Howe Inc. 319 S. 4th Street St. Louis, Missouri

#### 25. Open to Public?
Yes ☑️ No ☑️

#### 26. Local Contact Person or Organization
CDA

#### 27. Other Surveys in Which Included

#### 28. No. of Stories
4

#### 29. Basement?
Yes ☑️ No ☑️

#### 30. Foundation Material

#### 31. Wall Construction
Masonry

#### 32. Roof Type & Material
Flat

#### 33. No. of Sats Front Side
3 4

#### 34. Wall Treatment
Brick

#### 35. Plan Shape
Square

#### 36. Changes
Addition ☑️ Altered ☑️ in #42 Moved ☑️

#### 37. Condition
Interior Good ☑️ Exterior ☑️

#### 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
10' / 100' (2 streets)

### Further Description of Important Features
Glass block substituted in the windows is the one apparent modification. This alteration was most likely completed in the 1930's. Stuccoed main floor columns and art glass (from the 1920's?) are the building's most prominent features.

### History and Significance
One of the few older buildings left in this section of the central business district. Busch Stadium is to the west and Pet Inc. and Stouffer's Riverfront Tower are to the east.

### Sources of Information
City Records

### Prepared by
KDO
CDA

### Date
1957

### Organization
CDA

### Revision Date(s)
IV-3
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room B-25
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 3
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) The Blue Line Chemical Building
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location

302 Broadway

7. City or Town St. Louis
   If Rural, Township & Vicinity __________

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat. bony. 15/744590/4278450

10. Site Building Structure Object

11. On National Register? Yes [X] No [ ]
12. Is It Eligible? Yes [X] No [ ]

13. Part of Estab. Yes [X] No [ ]
14. District Yes [X] Potent? No [ ]

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
   Offices

17. Date(s) or Period
   1900

18. Style or Design
   Chicago Commercial

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
   Offices

22. Present Use
   Offices

23. Ownership
   Public [X] Private [ ]

24. Owner's Name & Address
   if known
   Blue Line Chem. Co.
   302 S. Broadway
   St. Louis, Missouri

25. Open to Public? Yes [X] No [ ]

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
   CDA

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 6
29. Basement? Yes [X] No [ ]

30. Foundation Material
   Masonry

31. Wall Construction
   Masonry

32. Roof Type & Material
   Flat

33. No. of Bays
   Front 3 Side 7

34. Wall Treatment
   Brick

35. Plan Shape
   Rectangle

36. Changes
   Addition [ ] Altered in #42 [X]
   Moved [ ]

37. Condition
   Interior Good
   Exterior Good

38. Preservation
   Yes [X] No [ ]

39. Endangered? Yes [X] No [ ]

40. Visible from
   Yes [X]

41. Visible from
   Public Road
   Yes [X]

42. Further Description of Important Features
   Although the building is a real mixture of styles, it could best be described as Chicago Commercial. Features include plate glass windows on the main floor (the frames are wood); rusticated stone columns and an entrance with clear Sullivan influences.

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   One of the few older buildings left in an area undergoing massive redevelopment. Busch Stadium is to the west with Pet Inc. and Stouffer's Tower to the east.

45. Sources of Information
   City Records

46. Prepared by
   KDO

47. Organization
   CDA

48. Date

49. Revision Dates

THE C.B.D.

9. Equitable Building
10. Old Court House
11. Boatmen's Tower

6. Old Cathedral

scale

city significance

sta: significance

other

1" = 200'

CBD Block Numbers
84 101
85 102
86 103

NORTH
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

### Historic Inventory

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<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Goldenrod Showboat</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>County</td>
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<td>Location of Negatives</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>St. Louis Riverfront Levee</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| 16. | Thematic Category | Riverboat |
| 17. | Date(s) or Period | 1909      |
| 18. | Style or Design   | "Steamboat" Gothic |
| 19. | Architect or Engineer | Cap. W.R. Markle |
| 20. | Contractor or Builder |       |
| 21. | Original Use, if apparent | Riverboat |
| 22. | Present Use | Theatre |
| 23. | Ownership | Public |

| 24. | Owner's Name & Address, if known |       |
| 25. | Open to Public? | Yes |
| 26. | Local Contact Person or Organization | CDA |
| 27. | Other Surveys in Which Included | National Register, City of St. Louis, Historic Landmark |

| 28. | No. of Stories | 2 + pilot house |
| 29. | Basement? | Yes |
| 30. | Foundation Material |       |
| 31. | Wall Construction | Lumber |
| 32. | Roof Type & Material | Wood frame |
| 33. | No. of Bays | Front Side |
| 34. | Wall Treatment | Carpenter Gothic |
| 35. | Plan Shape | Rectangle |
| 36. | Changes | Addition (Explain Altered in #42) |

### 42. Further Description of Important Features

Carpenter or Steamboat Gothic is the style. The Goldenrod is a sternwheeler. Its one significant alteration is that it now has a steel hull.

### 43. History and Significance

The Goldenrod was built at Parkersburg, West Virginia in 1909. Captain Markle sold the boat to Cap. W.M. Menke in 1922. He toured river towns with it for 15 years before tying up at St. Louis. It is now a restaurant and theater.

On the Riverfront, the boat is permanently tied up on the levee. The levee area is of old cobble stones and contains other items of interest - the Gateway Arch, the various river excursion boats and Eads Bridge which is also, on the National Register, Laclade's Landing - a collection of old cast iron structures to the east.

### 45. Sources of Information

ATA

### 46. Prepared by

KDO

### 47. Organization

CDA

### 48. Date

IV-6
<table>
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<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Open to Public?</th>
<th>Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
<th>Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
<th>Date(s)</th>
<th>Revision Date(s)</th>
<th>Prepared by</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
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<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gateway Arch</td>
<td>Jefferson National Expansion Memorial</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>National Historic Landmark</td>
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<td>KDO</td>
<td>CDA</td>
<td>McCue The Building Art in St. Louis: Two Centuries.</td>
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</table>

### 1. No.

42. **Further Description of Important Features**

The arch shaped in the form of an inverted catenary is built of stainless steel plates 1/4 in. thick, welded and polished. Two cable powered cars take visitors to an observation room at the top. The double wall is filled with concrete to the 300 ft. level and is strengthened with steel. Forty blocks of building were cleared for its construction.

### 43. **History and Significance**

The Gateway Arch is 630 ft. high making it the nation's tallest monument. It also stands at a historically impt. place, symbolizing the winning of the west as St. Louis marked the beginning of the fur trappers, steamboats and immigrants. The Riverfront area is also the site of the original St. Louis.

### 44. **Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The Arch with the accompanying park forced the destruction of several blocks of old cast iron buildings. In this case it was a good trade as the Arch really gives St. Louis an identity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Location of Negatives</th>
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<td>St. Louis</td>
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**Historic Inventory**

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<th>Other Name(s)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Basilica of St. Louis, King of France</td>
<td>Old Cathedral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Walnut and Memorial Drive**

7 City or Town: St. Louis
8 Site Plan with North Arrow

**16. Thematic Category**
Church

**17. Date(s) or Period**
1834

**18. Style or Design**
Greek Revival

**19. Architect or Engineer**
J.C. Laveille, G. Mortan

**20. Contractor or Builder**

**21. Original Use, if apparent**
Church

**22. Present Use**
Church

**23. Ownership**
Public

**24. Owner's Name & Address, if known**
Parsonage, Old Cathedral

**25. Open to Public?**
Yes

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization**
CDA

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**
National Register
City of St. Louis
Historic Landmark

**28. No. of Stories**
1 + tower

**29. Basement?**
No

**30. Foundation Material**
Masonry

**31. Wall Construction**
Limestone

**32. Roof Type & Material**
Shallow Gable

**33. No. of Sides**
Front Side

**34. Wall Treatment**
Limestone

**35. Plan Shape**
Rectangle

**36. Changes**
Addition
Altered
Moved

**37. Condition Interior**
Excellent

**38. Preservation Underway?**
Yes

**39. Endangered?**
Yes

**40. Visible from Public Road?**
Yes

**41. Distance from Frontage on Road**
20'/120'

**42. Further Description of Important Features**
Renovated by Murphy and Mackey in 1963. A dedication inscription in Latin, French and English is carved in the facade stones, and the name of God is inscribed in gilded Hebrew characters in the pediment of the Doric Portico.

**43. History and Significance**
Two log churches and a small brick Cathedral (never completed) occupied the site before the present church. The church is the oldest Cathedral west of the Mississippi and is the 1st impt. Greek Revival Building in Missouri.

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
Vast open area of the Jefferson Nat. Expansion Memorial Park. The River is to the east and downtown to the west. 1-55 passed very near the structure.

**45. Sources of Information**
AIA

**46. Prepared by**
KDO

**47. Organization**
CDA

**48. Date**
IV-8

**49. Revision Date(s)**
42. Further Description of Important Features

The ladderlike Vierendiehl trusses are cleanly expressed in stainless steel. A sensitive building unfortunately dwarfed by its poorly designed neighbor. The American Zinc building skirts the border between architecture and sculpture.

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Typical urban streetscape to the west and the Jefferson Memorial National Park is to the east. 1-55 isolates it and the rest of Downtown from the Riverfront.

45. Sources of Information

AIA
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 8
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) Thomas Jefferson Building
5. Other Name(s) Hatter Building, International Fur Exchange Building

6. Specific Location 4th and Market

7. City or Town St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat. 15/74477/4278670
   Long.

10. Site Building Structure Object
11. On National Register? Yes No
    Eligible? Yes No
12. Is It? Yes
13. Part of Estab. Yes No
14. District Eligible? Yes No
    Potent? No
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category Office Building
17. Dates or Period 1920
18. Style or Design Classical Commercial
19. Architect or Engineer George W. Hellmuth
20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent Office
22. Present Use Office
23. Ownership Public Private
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Trans Urban Invest. Corp. 4th and Market St. Louis, MO
25. Open to Public? Yes No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories + 8 AUD
29. Basement? Yes No
30. Foundation Material Concrete
31. Wall Construction Brick Masonry
32. Roof Type & Material Flat
33. No. of Bays Front 6 Side 8
34. Wall Treatment Brick Stone Terra Cotta
35. Plan Shape Rectangle
36. Changes Addition (Explain Altered Moved
37. Condition Interior Good Exterior Good
38. Preservation Underway? Yes No
39. Endangered? Yes No
   By What?
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes No
   Distance from and Frontage on Road 10'/280' (2 streets)

42. Further Description of Important Features
The top 2 floors are cut stone and terra cotta cornice, column caps cut stone entries.
Fenestration steel framed and bronze tinted.
The building's name is incised in the stone forming a visible link to the past.

43. History and Significance
One of the older buildings left in this portion of the downtown, the Fur Exchange provides a good contrast to the more modern structures surrounding it.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Typical urban CBD streetscape. Near the Old Court House and Mall.

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by KDO
47. Organization CDA
48. Date 49. Revision Date(s) IV-10
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

# HISTORIC INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Equitable Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 5. Specific Location
10 South Broadway

## 7. City or Town
St. Louis

## 9. Coordinates
15/744695/4278660

## 11. On National Register?
Yes

## 12. Is it Eligible?
Yes

## 14. District
Yes

## 16. Thematic Category
Offices

## 17. Date(s) or Period
1970

## 18. Style or Design
Helmuth, Obata & Kassabaum

## 22. Present Use
Office

## 23. Ownership
Public

## 25. Operable Public?
Yes

## 26. Local Contact Person or Organization
CDA

## 28. No. of Stories
23

## 30. Foundation Material
Steel H-pile

## 31. Wall Construction
Mirrored Glass

## 32. Roof Type & Material
Flat

## 36. Changes
Alteration

## 38. Preservation
No

## 39. Endangered
Yes

## 40. Visible from Public Road?
Yes

## 42. Further Description of Important Features
The Equitable is a sensitive mirror building with a rich interior sculpture garden and "plaza" development. It makes the most of a superb design opportunity with its emphasis of its location next to the Old Court House.

## 43. History and Significance
"Tylers Granite Block", a St. Louis Landmark, was once at the site. It contained law offices. Wyman's Hall also occupied the site with Specht's, a famous restaurant about the time of the World's Fair. Jenny Lind once sang at Wyman's.

## 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The building occupies a strategic site, directly across from the Old Court House and makes the most of it. The mirrored surface gives a constant procession of various Court House reflections.

## 45. Sources of Information
AIA McCue The Building Art in St. Louis: Two Centuries.
**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room B-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
<td>St. Louis Court' House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Present Name(s)</td>
<td>Old Court House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other Name(s)</td>
<td>St. Louis Court' House</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. Specific Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broadway, Chestnut and Market</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. City or Town</th>
<th>If Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Site Plan Diagram]</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. Coordinates</th>
<th>UTM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lat.</td>
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<td>Long.</td>
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<th>10. Site</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Object</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. On National Register?</th>
<th>Yes X</th>
<th>No X</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes X</td>
<td>No X</td>
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<tr>
<th>12. Dist. Estab. Yes</th>
<th>Yes X</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hist. Oist. No</td>
<td>No X</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. Name of Established District</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. Thematic Category</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. Date(s) of Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. Style of Design</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17. Architect or Engineer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Singleton/Robert Mitchell</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18. Contractor or Builder</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19. Original Use, if apparent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Court House</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20. Present Use</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21. No. of Stories</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2½</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>22. Foundation Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masonry</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23. Wall Construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cent. Gable, Dome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>24. No. of Bays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front 17 Side 9</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>25. Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cut Limestone</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>26. No. of Stories</th>
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<tr>
<td>2½</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>27. No. of Stories</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2½</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>28. Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>29. Preservation Underway?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30. Endangered?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31. Visible from Public Road?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>32. Historical Landmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of St. Louis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**42. Further Description of Important Features**

Henry Singleton designed the east wing in 1839; Rob. Mitchell added the other sections in 1856 & William Rumbold added the cast iron Renaissance dome in 1859. It was the 1st building to utilize the large iron dome. Charles E. Peterson, John A. Bryan and Ralph Emerson prepared the research and restoration plans in 1937-43. John A. Bryan was the architect-in-charge of restoration with Julian C. Spotts as engineer, 1954-58. The Old Court House contains paintings by Carl Wimar and others.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>43. History and Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scene of the Dred Scott decision which helped precipitate the Civil War.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Park of a National Park including the Old Court House, Old Cathedral and Gateway Arch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>45. Sources of Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See National Register form for complete listing of sources on the Old Court House.
11. Thematic Category: Office Building
12. Date(s) or Period: 1976
13. Style or Design: Mississippian/Silver
14. Architect or Engineer: Helmut Obata and Kassabaum
15. Contractor or Builder: McCarthy Brothers
16. Original Use, if apparent: Offices
17. Present Use: Offices
18. Ownership: Public
19. Other surveys included: CDA
20. No. of Stories: 23
21. Basement?: Yes
22. Foundation Material: Concrete
23. Wall Construction: Stainless Steel, Glass
24. Roof Type & Material: Flat
25. No. of Bays: 7
26. Wall Treatment: Steel and Glass
27. Plan Shape: Rectangle
28. Changes: Addition
29. Condition: Excellent
30. Endangered?: Yes
31. Preservation Underway?: No
32. Visible from Public Road?: Yes
33. Description of Environment and Outbuildings: Urban CBD streetscape. It is an area undergoing substantial redevelopment today.
34. AIA
35. City Records
36. Sources of Information:
37. History and Significance:
38. Description of Environment and Outbuildings:
39. Further Description of Important Features:
40. Site Plan with North Arrow:
41. Building:
42. Structure:
43. Object:
44. Natural light and airy banking hall. Boatmen's Tower is an effort of urban design making fair use of its location next to the Old Court House, framing it between Boatmen's and the Equitable Building. The gallery reaching towards the Old Court House is its best feature. Boatmen's somehow falls to achieve the visual excitement of the Equitable Bldg.
45. The Planter's Hotel once occupied the site (1841-1891). Following its demise a second Planter's Hotel was built (1893-1922). Both hotels were among the city's finest in their day. Telegrapher's National Bank, a classic domed structure (1900) formerly at S.E.C. of Broadway and Pine
46. State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Boatmen's Tower</td>
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<table>
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<th>Thematic Category</th>
<th>Office Building</th>
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<td>Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>1976</td>
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<tr>
<th>Architect or Engineer</th>
<th>Helmut Obata and Kassabaum</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Contractor or Builder</th>
<th>McCarthy Brothers</th>
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<tr>
<th>Original Use, if apparent</th>
<th>Offices</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Public</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owners Name &amp; Address</th>
<th>if known Boatmen's National Bank and Equitable Life Ins. Assoc., St. Louis, Missouri</th>
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| Open to | Public? | Yes
|---------|---------|-----|

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
<th>CDA</th>
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<tr>
<th>Part of Estab.</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Historic Dist.</th>
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<tr>
<th>Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
<th>CDA</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Register</th>
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<tr>
<th>Eligible</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Patent?</th>
<th>No</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>No. of Stories</th>
<th>23</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basement?</th>
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<tr>
<th>Foundation Material</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wall Construction</th>
<th>Stainless Steel, Glass</th>
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<tr>
<th>Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
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<tr>
<th>No. of Bays</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wall Treatment</th>
<th>Steel and Glass</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan Shape</th>
<th>Rectangle</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes</th>
<th>Addition</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
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<tr>
<th>Endangered?</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preservation Underway?</th>
<th>No</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visible from Public Road?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
<th>40'/1000' (4 streets)</th>
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Note: The diagram on the right shows the building's location on a map, indicating its proximity to Broadway, Chestnut, Pine, and 4th Streets. The building is marked with an arrow pointing north, and the map indicates the coordinates as UTM 15/744738/427820.
THE C.B.D.

22. Towne Theatre

21. Miss Bldg.

20. LaSalle Bldg.


18. Luth. Bldg

17. Veterans Ad.


12. Mansion House

11. No. 6490

scale [1" = 200']

NORTH

sta: significance

'city significance

other

CBD Block Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>99</th>
<th>116</th>
<th>6490</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>117</td>
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</table>
42. Further Description of Important Features

One of the 3 towers has been converted from apartments to a Holiday Inn Hotel. The city's best collection of outdoor sculpture is on the upper promenade of each structure. The walls are bronze toned anodized aluminum. See detail of sculpture Plaza.

43. History and Significance

Several hotels, theatres, and banks once occupied the site. The Rialto Building and the Liadreth Buildings were torn down for construction. While the buildings are not in danger of destruction they have been financially plagued since their inception.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Three tall towers and 3 smaller buildings; Mansion House fronts on the Riverfront Park and has an excellent view of both the city and the river. The towers are the most impressive feature of the development.

45. Sources of Information

AIA

McCue The Building Art in St. Louis: Two Centuries.
## HISTORIC INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County</th>
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<th>Specific Location</th>
<th>City or Town</th>
<th>Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Object</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>CDA</td>
<td>319 N. 4th Street</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<td>15/744810/427901</td>
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### 4. Present Name(s)
Security Building

### 5. Other Name(s)

### 6. Thematic Category
Office

### 10. Location

### 21. Original Use, if apparent
Office

### 22. Present Use
Office

### 23. Ownership
Public / Private

### 25. Open to Public?
Yes / No

### 26. Local Contact Person or Organization
CDA

### 28. No. of Stories
10 + attic

### 29. Basement?
Yes / No

### 30. Foundation Material
Masonry

### 31. Wall Construction
Masonry

### 32. Roof Type & Material
Parapet

### 33. No. of Bays
Front 5 Side 6

### 34. Wall Treatment
Cut Stone/Brick

### 35. Plan Shape
U-shape

### 38. Changes
Addition: Altered in #42

### 39. Endangered?
Yes / No

### 40. Visible From
Public Road

### 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
10'/220' (2 streets)

### 42. Further Description of Important Features
The 1st floor fenestration and doors have been changed. The lower two floors are pink granite with brick and pink limestone above. A prefab cast iron dome graces the lobby - some rehab is being done. The art glass over the entranceway is handsome. The base is accented by stone pilasters. The bldg. turns the corner well-something modern buildings seldom do.

### 43. History and Significance
The building for many years was the home of the "Noonday Club", an organization for St. Louis businessmen. It cost $825,000 to construct.

### 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Typical urban CBD streetscape - across from the Mansion House development, on the axis between Broadway and 4th-N/S. A strong urban statement.

### 45. Sources of Information
Eames and Young Data "Schedule of Buildings"
Property of Clarence Turley Jr.
Also see "Queen City of the West" 1899 (Merc. Adv. Assoc.)
and Historical & Descriptive Review of St. Louis. Ennis Press, '94
Randall "The Art of Office Buildings"
### State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room B-25, HISTORIC INVENTORY

**Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Marquette Building</td>
<td>Boatmen's Bank Building</td>
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#### 6. Specific Location
300 N. Broadway

#### 7. City or Town
St. Louis

#### 8. Site Plan with North Arrow

#### 9. Coordinates

#### 10. Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### 11. National Register?
Yes [ ] No [ ]

#### 12. Is It Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [ ]

#### 13. Part of Established Hist. Dist.?
Yes [ ] No [ ]

#### 14. District Patent?
Yes [ ] No [ ]

#### 15. Name of Established District

---

#### 16. Thematic Category
Office

#### 17. Date(s) or Period
1913 & 1915 (Annex)

#### 18. Style or Design
Sullivanesque

#### 19. Architect or Engineer
Eames and Young

#### 20. Contractor or Builder

#### 21. Original Use, if apparent
Office

#### 22. Present Use
Office

#### 23. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

#### 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
Boatmen's Bank
St. Louis, Missouri

#### 25. Open to Public?
Yes [X] No [ ]

#### 26. Local Contact Person or Organization
CDA

#### 27. Other Surveys in Which Included

---

#### 28. No. of Stories
7 + 4

#### 29. Basement?
Yes [X] No [ ]

#### 30. Foundation Material
Concrete

#### 31. Wall Construction
Masonry/Steel

#### 32. Roof Type & Material
Flat with parapet

#### 33. No. of Bays
Front Side

#### 34. Wall Treatment

#### 35. Plan Shape
U + Rectangle

#### 36. Changes
Addition [ ] Alter 42 [ ] Moved [ ]

#### 37. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

#### 38. Preservation Underway?
Yes [ ] No [X]

#### 39. Endangered?
Yes [ ] No [X]

#### 40. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

#### 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
81'/300'

---

#### 42. Further Description of Important Features
The Boatmen's Bank Annex was originally 7 stories with an additional fourth constructed in 1920. The structure's integrity was damaged by the removal of its cornice. It is still a handsome building. A good example of the Sullivanesque style.

---

#### 43. History and Significance
Both the Boatmen's Bank Building and the Boatmen's Bank Annex are the work of St. Louis architects Eames and Young. The original structure was built in 1913 and the annex in 1915. Boatmen's moved into the structure after a fire damaged its previous facilities.

#### 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Typical urban streetscape. The Marquette Building is located in the heart of the City's financial and business district.

---

#### 45. Sources of Information
Randall-The Art of Office Buildings
Norbury Wayman - St. Louis Historian
Western Arch (periodical) June, 1916.
Commercial & Architectural St. Louis, Jones. 1888.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Merchant's Laclede</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>County</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
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<td>CDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Specific Location</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>408 Olive Street</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>City or Town</td>
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<td></td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Olive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26. Office</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27. Victorian Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28. Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S.D. Hatch &amp; L.C. Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Coordinates UTM</td>
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<td>Lat.</td>
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<td>Long.</td>
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<td>Structure Object</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Yes X</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Eligible?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Part of Estab. Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes X</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frates Company</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>CDA</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial and Arch St. Louis by Dumont Jones</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eames and Young Data &quot;Schedule of Buildings&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Basement? Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
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<td>Parapet</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>No. of Bays &amp; corner bay</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Front 4 Side 6</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Wall Treatment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Granite/Red Brick</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Plan Shape Square</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Changes Addition</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Altered in #2</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Condition Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exterior</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Preservation Underway</td>
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<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>No X</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
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<td>No X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10'/210' (2 streets)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 42. Further Description of Important Features

The building is beige granite on the first two floors/soft red sandstone and brick above. The limestone is beginning to break apart. The corner round tower with round glass is an important feature. The Newhard-Cook entrance is Egyptian and is probably an addition. White marble, Greek revival on inside. Cast iron fenestration between the bays.

### 43. History and Significance

The Merchant's Laclede Building is in the center of a large cluster of historic and architecturally significant buildings running from Walnut to Lucas Avenue and bounded by Broadway and 4th Street.

### 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Urban streetscape - one of the busiest areas of the city with much redevelopment taking place. There is some concern that the neighboring Veterans Administration Building will be demolished, the same company owns Merchants Laclede.

### 45. Sources of Information

Commercial and Arch. St. Louis by Mr. Dumont Jones Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings"
Norbury Wayman - local historian Eames and Young Data - "Schedule of Buildings"

### 46. Prepared by

KDO

### 47. Organization

CDA

### 48. Date 49. Revision

IV-18
**Lawton Byrne Bruner Building**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Location of Negatives</th>
<th>Specific Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>CDA</td>
<td>4th and Pine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**City or Town:** St. Louis

**Address:** No. 14

**Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

**No. of Stories:** 2

**Foundation Material:** Masonry

**Wall Construction:** Masonry

**Roof Type & Material:** Flat

**No. of Bays:** 3

**Wall Treatment:** Cut Stone

**Plan Shape:** Square

**Changes:** Addition (Explain Altered in #42)

**Condition:** Good

**Preservation:** Yes

**Endangered:** Yes

**Visibility from Public Road:** Yes

**Distance from and Frontage on Road:** 10'/200' (2 streets)

**Ownership:** Public

**Owner's Name & Address:** Frates Equities Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma

**Open To:** Public Yes

**Local Contact Person or Organization:** CDA

**Other Surveys in Which Included:**

**Thematic Category:** Institutional

**Date(s) or Period:** 1896

**Style or Design:** Classical

**Architect or Engineer:** Eames and Young

**Contractor or Builder:**

**Original Use, if apparent:** Bank

**Present Use:** Restaurant/Bar

**Historical Notes:**

The Corinthian engaged columns and round arches are notable features; superb Greek temple entrance. The street level fenestration is modified.

**History and Significance:**

Once an important bank, the building now houses a restaurant and bar.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

In the center of perhaps the CBD's greatest concentration of historic structures. The old Miss. Valley Trust Co., the Security Building and the VA Building are all of national importance.

**Sources of Information:**

Photo in St. Louis in the 20th Century, 27 Convention of Master House Painters, 1911.
### Historic Inventory: Veteran's Administration Building

**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Veteran's Administration Building</td>
<td>Federal Commerce Trust Co., also Federal Reserve 1916-23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Location</th>
<th>Seriename</th>
<th>Date or Period</th>
<th>Style or Design</th>
<th>Architect of Engineer</th>
<th>Contractor or Builder</th>
<th>Original Use, if apparent</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 N. Broadway</td>
<td></td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>2nd Empire/Late Victorian</td>
<td>Muan Russell and Garden</td>
<td>James Stewart Co.</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Stories</th>
<th>Basement?</th>
<th>Foundation Material</th>
<th>Wall Construction Material</th>
<th>Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
<th>No. of Saws</th>
<th>Wall Treatment</th>
<th>Plan Shape</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>Masonry</td>
<td>Masonry</td>
<td>Mansard/Copper &amp; Tile</td>
<td>Front left</td>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>Rectangle</td>
<td>Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open to</th>
<th>Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CDA</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of St. Louis Historic Landmark</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Further Description of Important Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ground floor windows may have been modified. Wrought iron grill work appears to be original. The building's top four floors are excellent. A mansard roof with decorative dormers is the building's most prominent feature. (Demolition underway, May 1977).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History and Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The VA replaces a series of lofts. The U.S. Govt. owned the building at one time &amp; it is a tragedy that they sold it. The VA is one of the most prominent buildings in the St. Louis skyline. Frates Equities intends to demolish the building for a parking lot. At one time the Commerce Building was to be built like the VA covering the entire block.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This block has the greatest concentration of important historic buildings in the CBD. Demolition is an immediate threat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Randall – The Art of Office Buildings (Randall incorrectly attributes the VA to F.D. Lee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo in St. Louis Library Photo and Clippings File.</td>
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</table>
**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Historic Inventory**

Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
<th>18</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Specific Location</td>
<td>210 Broadway</td>
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<td>7. City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<td>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Coordinates</td>
<td>UTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lat.</td>
<td>Long.</td>
</tr>
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<td>15/744720/4270900</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Site</td>
<td>Structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. On National Register?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Is It Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Part of Estab. Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. District Potent?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
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<td>16. Thematic Category</td>
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<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
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<td>18. Style or Design</td>
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<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
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<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Original Use, if Apparent</td>
<td>Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. Present Use</td>
<td>Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td>Public</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name and Address</td>
<td>Lutheran Church No. Synod</td>
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<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
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<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>CDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
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<td>29. Basement?</td>
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<td>30. Foundation Material</td>
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<td>31. Wall Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>Parapet</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. No. of Bays</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Stone and Brick</td>
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<td>35. Plan Shape</td>
<td>Rectangle</td>
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<td>36. Changes</td>
<td>Addition</td>
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<td>37. Condition</td>
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<tr>
<td>38. Preservation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Endangered?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>8'/30'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

Sullivan and Richardsonian influences - contemporary in its time. The lower floor has been terribly altered, yet it is still a very handsome building. (Demolished, May 1977)

**History and Significance**

Originally the building was used as the 4th Post Dispatch Building. The St. Louis Globe Democrat, May 24, 1931 describes a plan to build a forty story building on the site, but apparently with the Depression these plans went askew.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Typical urban streetscape - fronts on Broadway and is located between the VA Building and the Commerce Building. Surrounded with numerous historic buildings.

**Sources of Information**

Randall "The Art of Office Buildings"  
The St. Louis Globe Democrat May 24, 1931.
### State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Specific Location</td>
<td>418 Olive Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. City or Town</td>
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<td>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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#### Details:

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<th>Value</th>
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<td>18. Style or Design</td>
<td>Classical/Sullivanesque</td>
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<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>Shapley, Rutan &amp; Coolidge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
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<td>24. Owner’s Name &amp; Address</td>
<td>418 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri</td>
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<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
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<tr>
<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
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<td>29. Basement?</td>
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<td>31. Wall Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. Roof type &amp; Material</td>
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<td>33. No. of Bays</td>
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<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Limestone/Terra Cotta</td>
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<td>35. Plan Shape</td>
<td>Rectangle</td>
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<tr>
<td>36. Changes (Include Addition, Alteration, or Moved)</td>
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<tr>
<td>37. Condition Interior</td>
<td>Good</td>
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<tr>
<td>38. Preservation Underway?</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>39. Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Visible tram or Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>10'/250' (2 streets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Further Description of Important Features</td>
<td>The building stresses its verticality in an honest way. The entry with its Ionic columns and topping cut stone angels is the structure’s most notable feature. The entry has had modifications as has the top floor which is an addition. The framing on the first two floors is terra cotta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. History and Significance</td>
<td>The Commerce Building property was originally sold for $250.00 in 1819. The land was later owned by William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition - he lived out his last days in a house at the site. A large bronze tablet on the building once related this but it is now gone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</td>
<td>Typical urban CBD streetscape. One of a spine of historic office buildings running the length of Broadway.</td>
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<tr>
<td>48. Date</td>
<td>49. Revision</td>
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**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<td>4. Present Name(s)</td>
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<td>509 Olive Street</td>
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<td>7. City or Town</td>
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<td>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<th>UTM Lat. Long. 15/744685/4279020</th>
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<td>10. Site</td>
<td>Building Structure Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. On National Register? Yes No</td>
<td>Yes No</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Is It Eligible? Yes No</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Part of Estab. Yes No</td>
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<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
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</table>

| 16. Thematic Category | Office |
| 17. Date(s) or Period | 1906 |
| 18. Style or Design | Chicago Commercial |
| 19. Architect or Engineer | W.A. Swasey |
| 20. Contractor or Builder |  |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | Offices |
| 22. Present Use | Offices |
| 23. Ownership | Public Private |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | Elgin Realty Corp. St. Louis, Missouri |
| 25. Open to Public? Yes No | Yes No |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | CDA |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included |  |
| 28. No. of Stories | 13 |
| 29. Basement? Yes No | Yes No |
| 30. Foundation Material | Concrete |
| 31. Wall Construction | Brick Masonry |
| 32. Roof Type & Material | Flat with parapet |
| 33. No. of Bays | Front 4 Side 1 |
| 34. Wall Treatment | Brick |
| 35. Plan Shape | Rectangle |
| 36. Changes | Addition Altered in #42 Moved |
| 37. Condition | Interior Good Exterior Good |
| 38. Preservation | Yes No Underway? Yes No |
| 39. Endangered? Yes No By What? No |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? Yes No |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road |  |

**Further Description of Important Features**

The building's curved oriel were at sometime changed to angular. The lower floors are modified with porcelain and enamel steel. The LaSalle is a simple building with no ornamentation at all. The patterns of the windows make the building.

**History and Significance**

A good example of the Chicago commercial style. The LaSalle Building was supposedly the first St. Louis Project to employ the simplex (Concrete Piling Co. Philadelphia) pile method, a tube with a point, rammed into the soil, filled with concrete. The bldg. was named for Rob. LaSalle, a French explorer.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Typical urban CBD streetscape.

**Sources of Information**

City Records
Randall "The Art of Office Buildings"
St. Louis Library: Photograph showing original oriel in St. Louis in the 20th Century 27th Convention of Masters Painters, St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, 1957 Downtown Survey.
| 1. No. | 21 |
| 2. County | St. Louis |
| 3. Location of Negatives | CDA |
| 4. Present Name(s) | Mississippi Valley (Trust) Building |
| 5. Other Name(s) | Third National Bank/also Liberty Central Trust |
| 6. Specific Location | 506 Olive Street |
| 7. City or Town | St. Louis |
| 7a. If Rural, Township & Vicinity | |
| 8. Site Plan with North Arrow | |
| 9. Coordinates. | UTM 15/744685/4278930 |
| 10. Site i; Building [X] Object [X] | |
| 11. On National Register? | Yes [X] |
| 12. Is It Eligible? | Yes [X] |
| 13. Part of Estab. Dist.? | No [X] |
| 14. Distinct? | Yes [X] |
| 15. Name of Established District | |
| 16. Thematic Category | Office |
| 17. Date(s) or Period | 1906 |
| 18. Style or Design | Classical/Sullivanesque |
| 19. Architect or Engineer | Eames and Young |
| 20. Contractor or Builder | |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | Office |
| 22. Present Use | Office |
| 23. Ownership | Public [X] Private [X] |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | Juray Realty Corp. Trulie Invest Corp. and Julat Land Company |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes [X] |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | CDA |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included | |
| 28. No. of Stories | 4 & 10 |
| 29. Basement? | Yes [X] |
| 30. Foundation Material | Masonry |
| 31. Wall Construction | Masonry |
| 32. Roof Type & Material | Flat with parapet |
| 33. No. of Saws | Front 7, Side 10 |
| 34. Wall Treatment | Brick |
| 35. Plan Shape | Rectangle |
| 37. Condition | Interior Good |
| 38. Preservation | Yes [X] Underway? No [X] |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes [X] |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | 10'280' (2 streets) |
| 42. Further Description of Important Features | The buildings distinctive cornice was removed about 1946 in a city-wide campaign against cornice, apparently motivated by a concern for the safety of city pedestrians. The Wainwright was one of the few buildings to escape. The building is a handsome combination of cut stone, terra cotta, and brick. |
| 43. History and Significance | The building originally housed the 3rd National Bank Co. & later the Liberty Central Trust. Later still it became the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. Today the first floor is a brokerage office; upper floors are largely vacant office space. There was recent- ly a fire in the building. |
| 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings | Typical urban CBD streetscape. |
| 45. Sources of Information | Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings" |
1. No. 22
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) Towne Theatre
5. Other Name(s) Rivoli Theatre
6. Specific Location 210 N. 6th Street
7. City or Town St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat. bong. 15/744620/4278940
10. Site I: Building I: Structure I: Object I:
11. On National Register? Yes \[\] No \[\]
12. Is it Eligible? Yes \[\] No \[\]
13. Part of Establishment? Yes \[\] No \[\]
14. District Eligible? Yes \[\] No \[\]
15. Name of Established District
16. Thematic Category Theatre
17. Date(s) or Period 1915
18. Style or Design Art Nouveau/Moorish Revival
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent Theatre
22. Present Use Theatre/Porno
23. Ownership Public \[\] Private \[\]
24. Owner's Name \& Address, if known Mr. Harry Wald c/o Towne Theatre 210 N. 6th Street St. Louis
25. Open to Public? Yes \[\] No \[\]
26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included Sandborn Atlas Downtown Survey City Records
28. No. of Stories 2
29. Basement? Yes \[\] No \[\]
30. Foundation Material Concrete
31. Wall Construction Brick
32. Roof Type \& Material Parapet
33. No. of Bays Front \[\] Side \[\]
34. Wall Treatment Stucco/Terra Cotta
35. Plan Shape Rectangle
36. Changes Addition \[\] Altered \[\] Moved \[\]
37. Condition Interior \[\] Good \[\]
   Exterior \[\] Excellent \[\]
38. Preservation Underway? Yes \[\] No \[\]
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes \[\] No \[\]
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 81/301
42. Further Description of important Features Art Nouveau influences can be seen in the terra cotta facade of the building. The lower floor has been completely modified. A handsome building that gives the streetscape a much needed human scale. The past name "Rivoli" is etched in the facade.
43. History and Significance A small downtown movie house that has seen better days. It is now used as a pornographic movie theatre.
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings Typical urban CBD streetscape.
46. Prepared by KDO
47. Organization CDA
48. Date 49. Revision IV-25
THE C.B.D.

Section 4

NORTH

scale nat. significance
sta: significance

city significance
other

CBD Block Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>95</th>
<th>118</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
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<td>97</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1" = 200'

HISTORIC ST. LOUIS
1. No. 23
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) Federal Reserve Bank
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location
411 Locust St.

7. City or Town St. Louis
If Rural, Township & Vicinity

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates UTM
Lat. 38037'N
Long. 90012'W

10. Site Structure Building Object
11. On National Register? Yes
12. Is it Eligible? Yes
13. Part of Estab. Yes Hist. Dist. Yes

14. District
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category Institutional
17. Date(s) or Period 1923-24
18. Style or Design Federal Gov. Style
19. Architect or Engineer Mauran, Russell & Crowell
20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
Federal Reserve offices
22. Present Use
Federal Reserve offices
23. Ownership Public
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
Federal Reserve U.S. of America

25. Open to Public? Yes
26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA
27. Other Surveys in which Included

28. No. of Stories 6
29. Basement? Yes
30. Foundation Material Concrete
31. Wall Construction 12" brick/stone
32. Roof Type & Material Parapet
33. No. of Bays Front 13 Side 5
34. Wall Treatment Cut limestone
35. Plan Shape L
36. Changes
Addition
Alteration
Moved

37. Condition Interior good
Exterior good
38. Preservation Yes
Underway? No
39. Endangered? Yes
By What? No

40. Visible from Public Road? Yes
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
10'/1100' (4 streets)

42. Further Description of Important Features
The parking garage was added in 1950 - cut limestone with thin carving; rosettes on the string course and an egg and dart motif on the cornice. Other carving includes an eagle on the corner. A fairly typical example of the 1920's Gov. building.

43. History and Significance
The Singer building and the Valley National Bank once occupied the site.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Typical urban CBD streetscape. The building is part of a long chain of historic buildings on Broadway.

45 Sources of Information
Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings"
St. Louis Means Business - 1948.

46. Prepared by KDO
47. Organization CDA
48. Date IV-27
42. Further Description of Important Features

The original structure by Taylor in 1901 was 7 stories. An 8 story addition was added in 1964 at a cost of $700,000. Altered with armordized aluminum windows (they look good). Ground floor changed substantially. Lower string course is cast iron. Three projecting bays - each bay has an arched window. The brackets under the bays are excellent. The building has some very interesting terra cotta work.

43. History and Significance

Another structure called Verandah Row once occupied the site. Built in 1855 the building was torn down in 1900. It once housed the Mo National Guard.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Typical urban CBD streetscape - across from the Mansion House Complex.

45. Sources of Information

Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings"
Photo - St. Louis Library
Illustration in "Inland Architect and News Record" - Per. Vol. 38
The building was designed as an extension of the neighboring Edison Bros. Bldg. Like Edison Bros., the 2nd and 3rd floors are treated together with each bay topped by a Romanesque arch. The arches are then repeated on the cornice - again like Edison Bros. The brick is buff in color.

An addition that is in character with the original building. A solution to a problem that is often handled disastrously. Edison Bros. Co. did the architectural and engineering work themselves. Mr. Bernard Blue headed the project.

The building is on Washington Avenue between the old Edison Brothers Building and the Modern 500 North Broadway Building.

Sources of Information

Edison Brothers Company
City Records
The 500 N. Broadway building is 22 stories - 7 of which are garages and 15, offices. Incorporating the parking into the middle floors is the building's unusual and expensive solution to the car problem. The mechanical equipment is on the 7th floor. The building is a handsome example of the flushed glass high rise office building.

The building replaced a bus terminal which in turn replaced the Nugent Bros. Department Store, an early St. Louis Mercantile house.

The 500 N. Broadway is one of several recent buildings in a part of the central business district undergoing considerable renewal.

AIA - City Records
The Missouri Athletic Club

The building replaced an older Missouri Athletic Club which burned with serious loss of life in 1913. Boatman's Bank was also in the building.

This has been the fringe of the central business district but the new convention center will change all of this.

AIA - City Records

42. Further Description of Important Features

The building has no apparent modifications other than additions in 1927 and 1950 (they managed to match the stonework pretty well). The building has round arched bays on the ground floor, a deep overhanging cornice and brackets (Italian) and Lozenge windows with tile. The lower 2 floors are in stone, the middle 3 in running brick, & on the upper 4 floors the brick is in a diamond pattern. The building's limestone balconies are beginning to eat away.

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information

IV-31
Team Four, an architectural firm, remodeled the building in 1972. Portico effect, buff brick with granite base, sort of Romanesque in feeling, but the building has massive Gothic arches outside and pilasters inside.

The building replaced the Old Union Market, a not particularly sanitary but extremely interesting building. The present building was once a bus terminal for Greyhound in the 1930's.

On the fringe of the central business district—the area had been declining, but the new convention center may reverse this trend.
The building has a folded plate coffered form — structural columns with terrazzo marble and panel and glass infill.

Typical urban CBD streetscape. The Employment Security Building is the only modern structure on the block.
The building has one of the downtown's few remaining cast iron fronts. The building has 3 bays, the columns are a composite order derived from Corinthian. The upper 2 stories have the original windows. The middle 2 windows changed and the lower floor has been ruined (but the original material probably still exists underneath). The cornice has been removed.

This is one of the few remaining cast iron structures in the CBD. Excellent scale. If, indeed, the lower floor merely covers the original material, it would be a very important survivor.

The Ackley Building is in fairly poor condition as is the neighboring dollar store. The development of the new Convention Center may result in a demand for this site as a new construction location.

"Downtown Beauty Contest Explained" - Post Dispatch
Buford Pickens, 5/9/76.
Pen & Sunlight Sketches in St. Louis 1891, p. 35 (drawings)
City Records
<table>
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<th>CBD BLOCK NO.</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>MERIT/STATUS</th>
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<td>1329–31 Lucas</td>
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<td>215 W</td>
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<td>215 W</td>
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<td>1314–16 Washington</td>
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<td>209 W</td>
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<td>1430–32 Olive (Old Blue Cross Bldg.)</td>
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<td>1416–20 Locust (Warwick Motel)</td>
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<td>1428 Locust (Warwick Hotel)</td>
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Detail: Terra Cotta; The Marquette Building
BUILDING RATINGS CONTINUED

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<td>1624-30 Delmar</td>
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Detail: The lobby of the Hadley Dean Glass Company Building. One of fantastic architectural surprises of the Downtown.

BUILDING RATINGS CONTINUED . . .

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Detail: "Lindy Squared", St. Louis wall murals and the personal way in which they emphasize a great city's past are an important part of the downtown's architecture.

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Right: Detail, the Spanish Pavilion. Sculpture entitled "Father Serra" by Pablo Serrano. The sculpture was part of the original Spanish Pavilion.

Below: Detail, Mansion House. Sculptor entitled "La Stradda" by Lawrence Marcell. La Stradda is only one of a large collection at Mansion House. Other sculptors are Alexander Calder, Jacques Lipchitz, George Rickey, James Wines, Ernest Trova, David Smith, Marie Taylor, Rodney Windfield, Sheila Burlingame and Kent Addison.
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<td>1910 Delmar</td>
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Central Pavilion with Wings

- Quoins
- Roof Line
- Pediment
- Dormer
- Cornice
- Double Hung Sash Window
- Arched Head
- Sill
- Fanlight
- Double Door
- Stone: Rubble Wall
- Parapet End Wall
- Spandrel Panels
- Rusticated Base
Parapet
Bargeboard

 TERMS
 TERMS
 TERMS

 Bargeboard
 Parapet
 Gable
 Stepped
 Gable
 Cornice Board
 with Return

 columns

 Entablature
 Cornice
 Frieze
 Architrave

 Column
 Capital
 Shaft
 Base
 Pedestal

 Tuscan
 Greek
 Doric

 Corinthian
 Ionic

 Flat Buttress

 Buttress

 Pilaster

 Pilasters at Corners
cornices

Greek Wave Moulding

Modillion Block

Greek Wave or Meander

Dentil Moulding

Rafter End

Box Cornice

Tuscan Entablature

Soffit

Frieze

Architrave

Bracket

Cyma Recta

Scotia (Trochilug)

Cyma Reversa or Back Band

Torus

Cavetto Cove

Ovolo or Quarter Round
Shed Roof

Cupola

Hip Roof

Hammerbeam Roof

French Colonial Roof

Mansard Roof

Gambrel Roof

Bell Roof

Broached Spire

Salt Box

Roof with Gables Curved

Planier
TERMS

Random Ashlar
Quarry - Faced Masonry
Verniculated Work

Stone Quoins Set in Brick
Board and Batten

Pitched - Faced Masonry
Herring - Bone Brickwork
Colonial Siding

Common Bond
Header Bond

English Bond
Flemish Bond

Canton
Stucco (Rough)
Half - Timbering

siding
1. No. 31
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) The Dollar Store
5. Other Name(s) The Old May Company Building
6. Specific Location 519 Washington Avenue
7. City or Town if Rural, Township & Vicinity St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat. 38037'N 1574720/4279300
   Long. 90012'W
10. Structure Building X Object
11. National Register Yes X No
    Eligible? Yes X No
12. Is it Yes X No
13. Part of Established District Yes X No
    Hist. Dist? Yes X No
14. District Potential? Yes X No
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category Commercial
17. Date(s) or Period 1876
18. Style or Design Victorian/Renaissance Revival
19. Architect or Engineer F.D. Lee
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent Commercial
22. Present Use Commercial/Office
23. Ownership Public X Private
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known T E X Trix Corporation
    519 Washington Avenue
    St. Louis, Missouri
25. Open to Public? Yes X No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA
27. Other Surveys in Which included
28. No. of Stories 5
29. Basement? Yes X No
30. Foundation Material Masonry
31. Wall Construction Stone/Brick
32. Roof Type & Material Parapet
33. No. of Bays Front 7
34. Wall Treatment Stone/Iron Projected Bay
35. Plan Shape Rectangle
36. Changes Yes X No
   Addition X Moved X
37. Cordination Interior Poor
   Exterior Poor
38. Preservation Yes X No
   Underway? Yes X No
39. Endangered? Yes X No
   By What? Location/Condition
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes X No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 10'480' (on 3 streets)
42. Further Description of Important Features
The building has a stone front with a large iron projected bay. The double hung windows with round arch windows are original. The cornice is in very bad condition, and the center 4 bays have been removed. The ground floor has been drastically altered, and the north end of the building is an addition. The string course is cast iron.

43. History and Significance
The building is an enigma which was certainly a prominent building in its day. F.D. Lee is the architect and built the building for Bradford Bros, Lindsley & Orr and Edward Martin Co. D. Crawford & Co. was in the building 1897-1903. The cast iron bay was probably added about this time (it first appears in a photo dated 1898). Crawford was bought out by the May Co. (Famous) in 1903, which occupied the building until 1913 when it merged with Barr and moved to the Railway Exchange Building.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The poor condition and large size of this building make it a likely site for new construction. This area is now undergoing substantial redevelopment.

45. Sources of Information
Compton & Dry's Pictorial St. Louis (1878)
Photo in Album of St. Louis (1898) shows building without the bay.
Drawing of Bldg. Pen & Sunlight Sketches in St. Louis 1881, p. 35.
Section 5

NORTH CBD Block Numbers

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scale

1" = 200'

sta: significance

city significance

other
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, HISTORIC INVENTORY Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

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<td>Is it Potentially Eligible?</td>
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42. Further Description of Important Features
The 7th Street side of the building gives the original height of the building (11 floors), while the east side of the building is 9 stories. A one floor addition on top (1948) removed the original cornice; however, the cornice was saved and readded. Starting at the 3rd floor and continuing to the 8th is a giant order. A string course is on the 3rd floor. Brick spandrels with glass D/H wood windows in between. The main floor is cast iron, marble and glass.

43. History and Significance
The site was previously that of the Lindell Hotel, 1863. Mauran, Russell and Garden did the original building and Mauran, Russell and Crowell did the addition.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Typical urban CBD streetscape. The area is rapidly undergoing redevelopment with the new Convention Center and Mercantile Tower nearby.

45. Sources of Information
Randall "The Art of Office Buildings"
St. Louis Chamber of Commerce 1957 Downtown Survey
City Records

46. Prepared by
KDO
47. Organization
CDA
48. Oats
49. Revision
IV-37
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<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Cast Iron/Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Plan Shape</td>
<td>Rectangle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Changes</td>
<td>Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Condition</td>
<td>Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Preservation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Visible from</td>
<td>Public Road?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>10'1/40'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42. Further Description of Important Features
A cast iron front covers the upper 3 floors; notable features include a projecting cornice with dentil work and fenestration engaged columns. The lintel makes a curve to meet the columns. On the 2nd floor are two large bays (Chicago style). The main floor has been completely reworked. The bays may be an alteration.

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The building is on the fringe of CBD in a declining area. The Convention Center Redevelopment is nearby to the north.

45. Sources of Information
St. Louis Downtown Survey.
St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, 1957.
City Records
Loews State Theatre

614-620 Washington Avenue

Loews State Theatre has a flat parapet roof, and a giant order of Corinthian columns. The detailing is very academic greek detailing (egg and dart motif). Columns are engaged with a curtain wall between the columns. The lower floor is butchered. A new theatre marque was added in the 1940’s. It seats about 3,000 persons.
The Mercantile Tower is an octagonal building with the wind bracing left exposed. The corners are cut off at a 45 degree angle. The diagonal bracing is on a 3 floor system. A pent house for mechanicals is above.

The 35-story tower and garage are the first phase of a project that will eventually cover six square blocks. Still to be built are 3 more office towers and a hotel. A very handsome building.

Typical urban CBD streetscape. Directly in front of the structure is a small plaza with plantings and a modernistic sculpture.

AIA
City Records
**Ambassador Building**

| 1. No. | 35 |
| 2. County | St. Louis |
| 3. Location of Negatives | CDA |
| 4. Present Name(s) | Ambassador Building |
| 5. Other Names(s) | |
| 6. Specific Location | 411 N. 7th Street |
| 7. City or Town | St. Louis |
| 8. Site Plan with North Arrow | |
| 9. Coordinates | UTM |
| Lat. | 15/744520/4279160 |
| Long. | |
| 10. Site | Building X |
| Structure | Object X |
| 11. On National Register? | Yes X |
| Part of Estab. Yes X | |
| Hist. Dist.? No X | |
| 12. Is it Eligible? | Yes X |
| Potentially Eligible? No | |
| 13. Part of Estab. Yes X | |
| Hist. Dist.? No X | |
| 14. District Yes X | |
| 15. Name of Established District | |
| 16. Thematic Category | Theatre/Office |
| 17. Date(s) or Period | 1926 |
| 18. Style or Design | Commercial/Classical |
| 19. Architect or Engineer | C.W. Rapp & G.L. Rapp |
| 20. Contractor or Builder | Boaz - Kiel Const. |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | Theatre/Office |
| 22. Present Use | Office/Theatre closed |
| 23. Ownership | Public X |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | Equitable Life Assurance, 10 South Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes X |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | CDA |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included | |
| 28. No. of Stories | 16 |
| 29. Basement? | Yes X |
| 30. Foundation Material | Concrete |
| 31. Wall Construction | Steel/12" Brick Curtain Wall |
| 32. Roof Type & Material | Parapet |
| 33. No. of Bays | Front 7 Side |
| 34. Wall Treatment | Stone/Brick |
| 35. Plan Shape | Square |
| 36. Changes | Addition: Altered in #42 |
| 37. Condition | Good |
| Interior | |
| Exterior | Excellent |
| 38. Preservation | Yes X |
| Underway? No X | |
| 39. Endangered? | Yes X |
| By What? | |
| possibly-see below | |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes X |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | 10'/280' (2 streets) |

### Further Description of Important Features

The first 4 floors are stone and the upper floors are brown brick. The building's main features are arched bays on the 2nd and 3rd floors. Syma Recta curve on brackets. An inset round pedimented window is set into the Lozenge shaped panel. The decorative carving has French 18th Century influences.

### History and Significance

The Ambassador was a stage theatre as well as a movie house in its early days. The theatre today is closed and vacant. It is typical of the elaborate modern neo-baroque 1920 movie houses. Much of the office space is also vacant (about 50% vacancy). The theatre has seating originally for 3000.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The building occupies a prominent corner location. Some recycling schemes have been suggested but they have fallen apart for lack of financing.

### Sources of Information

Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings."
Photo in Missouri's contribution to American architecture, p. 363.
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 6-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 36
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) Mercantile Bank Building
5. Other Name(s)
6. Specific Location 412 N. 8th Street
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat. Long. 15/744740/4279200
10. Site  Structure  Object
    Building
11. On National Register? Yes [X] No
12. Is it Eligible? Yes [X] No
13. Part of Estab. Yes [X] No
14. District Yes [X] Potent’? No [X]
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category Banking
17. Date(s) of Period 1902
18. Style or Design classical
19. Architect or Engineer I. Taylor
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent Bank
22. Present Use Bank
23. Ownership Public [X] Private
24. Owner’s Name & Address, 
   Mercantile Redev. Corp. One Mercantile Tower St. Louis, Missouri
25. Open to Public? Yes [X] No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories 3
29. Easement? Yes [X] No
30. Foundation Material Masonry
31. Wall Construction Masonry
32. Roof Type 8 Material Parapet
33. No. of Bays Front 1 Side
34. Wall Treatment Cut Limestone
35. Plan Shape Rectangle
37. Condition Interior Excellent
   Exterior Excellent
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 10'/370' (2 streets)
42. Further Description of Important Features
   A neo-classical Bank Bldg. treated in cut limestone
   A two-story giant order of Ionic columns and a
   balustraded parapet are among its main features.
43. History and Significance
   I. Taylor was an important and prolific St. Louis
   architect; one of his important roles was Director
   of Works for the St. Louis World’s Fair. This was
   built in 3 parts, identical architecturally, original
   at N.E.C. 8th and Locust (1902), next section at
   S.E.C. 8th and St. Charles (1917), 3rd section in
   1920 east of original building on Locust St. (to
   alley).
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   Typical urban CBD streetscape. The Mercantile Bank-
   Building provides a handsome contrast to the modem tower rising up behind it.
45. Sources of Information
   Photo in St. Louis Views Shellly Publishing, St. Louis on p. 14

46. Prepared by KDO
47. Organization CDA
48. Date 49. Revision CDA

IV-42
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room B-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 31
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) Lindell
5. Other Name(s) Plattner's (they lease it)
6. Specific Location 808 Washington
7. City or Town if Rural, Township & Vicinity St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat. 15/54450/4279300
   Long.
10. Site Structure Building I X Object
11. On National Register? Yes I X No I X
12. Is It Eligible? Yes I X No I X
13. Part of Estab. Only I X No I X
14. District Yes I X Potent? No I X
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category Warehouse/Loft
17. Date(s) or Period 1896
18. Style or Design Chicago School
19. Architect or Engineer Mauran, Russell, Garden
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent Warehouse
22. Present Use Office/Loft
23. Ownership Public I X Private I
24. Owner's Name & Address.
   Mr. Harold W. Dubinsky
   808 Washington Avenue
   St. Louis, Missouri
25. Open to Public? Yes I X No I X
26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories 8
29. Basement? Yes I X No I X
30. Foundation Material Masonry
31. Wall Construction Masonry/Iron columns
32. Roof Type & Material Flat
33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 4
34. Wall Treatment Sandstone/Terra Cotta
35. Plan Shape Square
36. Changes Addition Altered I X
   (Explain in #42) Moved I X
37. Condition Interior Excellent Exterior Good
38. Preservation Yes I X Underway? No I X
40. Visible from Yes I X Public Road? No I X
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 10' /900' (3 streets)

42. Further Description of Important Features
The main floor has the typical alterations. The walls are sandstone, the cornice is cut stone (Tuscan influence) - Rusticated stone columns - Rusticated stone work around the windows on the 2nd and 3rd floors. Iron balconies on the fourth floor. The window details appear to be terra cotta but are possibly cut stone. The rear walls are brick.

43. History and Significance
This building replaces the Lionberger Warehouse which burned down in 1897.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
A declining part of town but now being redeveloped.

45. Sources of Information
Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings"
St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, 1957
Downtown Survey
City Records

46. Prepared by KDO
47. Organization CDA
48. Date 49. Revision IV-43
### Historic Inventory

**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room B-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>The Gateway Hotel</td>
<td>Statler Hotel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Details

- **Location Information**
  - **City or Town:** St. Louis
  - **826 Washington Avenue**
  - **Local Contact Person or Organization:** CDA
  - **Ownership:** Public

- **Dates**
  - **Construction:** 1917

- **Architect or Engineer**
  - George B. Post & Sons, & Mauer, Russell, and Crowell

- **Original Use, if apparent**
  - Hotel

- **Preservation Underway?**
  - Yes

- **Endangered?**
  - Yes

- **Visible from Public Road?**
  - Yes

- **Sources of Information**
  - City Records
  - American Spirit in Architecture, Talbot F. Hamlin - 1926, p. 290

#### Description

The building is a dignified and restrained Italian Classic with occasional Georgian influences. The lower three stories are limestone trim with the upper floors in brown brick. The ornament is carefully restrained. The ballroom is the most impressive inside feature with a tall vaulted ceiling, Corinthian columns and delicate ornament.

#### History and Significance

The Gateway won an architectural prize in 1917 for best new building in St. Louis (jury consisted of AIA members). The land that the Gateway Hotel sits on belongs to Ellanore Arnold et al and the Hilton Corp. leases.

#### Additional Details

- **History and Significance**
  - The Gateway won an architectural prize in 1917 for best new building in St. Louis (jury consisted of AIA members). The land that the Gateway Hotel sits on belongs to Ellanore Arnold et al and the Hilton Corp. leases.

- **Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
  - Typical CBD streetscape - near the City's new convention center. It might have a renaissance.

- **Sources of Information**
  - City Records
  - American Spirit in Architecture, Talbot F. Hamlin - 1926, p. 290
1. No. 39
2. County St. Louis
3. Location or Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) American Theater
5. Other Name(s) The Orpheum Theatre
6. Specific Location 41 N. 9th Street
7. City or Town of Rural, Township & Vicinity St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat. 15/744380/4279260
   Long.
10. Site Building Structure Object
   Yes x
   No
11. On National Register? Yes x
    No
12. Is It Eligible? Yes x
    No
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes x
    No
14. District Eligible? Yes x
    No
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category Theatre
17. Date(s) or Period 1916
18. Style or Design Classical
19. Architect or Engineer G. Alber Lansburgh
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent Theatre
22. Present Use Theatre
23. Ownership Public x
    Private
24. Owner's Name & Address.
   Southern Real Estate Financial Co.
   705 Olive Street
   St. Louis, Missouri
25. Open to Public? Yes x
    No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 3
29. Basement? Yes x
    No
30. Foundation Material Concrete
31. Wall Construction, Masonry
32. Roof Type & Material Parapet
33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side
34. Wall Treatment Terra Cotta
35. Plan Shape Rectangle
36. Changes Addition
    (Explain Altered in #42)
    Moved
37. Condition Interior Good
    Exterior Excellent
38. Preservation Underway? Yes x
    No
39. Endangered? Yes x
    By What?
    No
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes x
    No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 10'/210' (2 streets)

42. Further Description of Important Features
   The building was remodeled extensively in 1960 after being vacant for a number of years. The marque is an addition. Classical almost Baroque with a wealth of ornament. In the front are 3 semi-circular arched windows with shell motif and a composite order of engaged columns. Much terra cotta and cut stone figures. Highly detailed double cornice. Loggia with round arches on side.

43. History and Significance
   Built as the Orpheum, it became the city's principle legitimate theatre after the original American at 7th and Market was razed in 1954. An outstanding building, The loggia would make an excellent sidewalk cafe.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   Typical urban CBD streetscape.

45. Sources of Information
   City Records

46. Prepared by CDA
47. Organization CDA
48. Date IV-45
Section 6

THE C.B.D.

scale

NORTH

1" = 200'

CBD Block Numbers

128  181  190  192
129  182  191  193

nat. significance

sta: significance

city significance

other
## HISTORIC INVENTORY

| 1. No. | 40 |
| 2. County | St. Louis |
| 3. Location of Negatives | CDA |
| 4. Present Name(s) | Railway Exchange Building |
| 5. Other Name(s) |

### Specific Location

6th, 7th, Olive and Locust Streets
City or Town: St. Louis
Site Plan with North Arrow

### Historical Survey and Planning Office
State Capitol Building, Room B-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

### No. | Name | Description
--- | --- | ---
28. No. of Stories | 21 |  
29. Basement? | Yes X | No
30. Foundation Material | Concrete |
31. Wall Construction | Brick Curtain Wall |
32. Roof Type & Material | Flat with parapet |
33. No. of Bays | Front: 10 | Side: 0 |
34. Wall Treatment | Terra Cotta |
35. Plan Shape | Square |
36. Changes | 
37. Condition | Interior: Excellent | Exterior: Excellent |
38. Preservation | Yes | Underway: No X |
40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes X |
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | 10'/960' (4 streets) |

### Further Description of Important Features
Famous Barr, a department store, occupies the lower 11 floors with the remainder devoted to office space. A notable feature is the building's cornice, which was removed around 1946. Quite a few buildings lost cornices at this time as there was a campaign to remove them for fear they would fall on pedestrians.

### History and Significance
Barr's Drygoods Co., 1880-1912, was previously on this site. This is also the site of the 1st YMCA in the city. Another name for Barr's Drygoods Co. was the Julia Building. Named for Julia Chouteau Maffitt, the daughter of Auguste Chouteau (one of the city's founders) whose home once occupied the site.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Urban CBD streetscape. In the heart of the central business district.

### Sources of Information
City Records
Norbury Wayman - St. Louis Historian

### Prepared by
KDO

### Date
49. Revision

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**Note:** The image contains a table with various entries and a detailed description of Railway Exchange Building, along with historical and architectural details. The document is a part of the State Historical Survey and Planning Office records and includes specific locations, historical context, and significant details about the structure.
Altered as usual on the 1st floor, as well as having the cornice removed; also appears to have had some sort of Marquee at 1 time. The main feature is a Chicago bay in iron on the top 4 floors, terra cotta pilasters are on the sides of the bay. The decorative work approaches art deco.

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

A small building on Olive Street in the heart of the downtown. Typical urban CBD streetscape.

**45. Sources of Information**

City Records
42. Further Description of Important Features
The lower floor as usual has been completely altered with plate glass etc. The building's best feature is a slightly projecting bay on the 2nd and 3rd floors, broad glass in a cast iron frame. Another important feature is the mansard roof skylight with structural wired glass.

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Typical urban CBD streetscape. The building is on Olive Street in the heart of the CBD.

45. Sources of Information
City Records
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>143</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>522 Olive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordinates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lat.</td>
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<td>Building</td>
<td>Structure:</td>
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<td>Register?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On National Register?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Pact of Etabl.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Hist. Dist.?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Thematic Category</td>
<td>Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Style or Design</td>
<td>Chicago Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>Jack Randall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Present Use</td>
<td>Office/Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>Mr. Jack Randall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>29. Basement?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>30. Foundation Material</td>
<td>Masonry</td>
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<td>31. Wall Construction</td>
<td>Fire Proof Steel</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>Flat</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. No. of Bays</td>
<td>Side 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Terra Cotta</td>
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<td>35. Plan Shape</td>
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<td>36. Changes</td>
<td>Addition</td>
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<td>37. Condition</td>
<td>Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Preservation Underway?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>10'90' (3 streets)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description at Important Features**

The main floor has been entirely reworked (disastrously). The bldg is 4 floors in white terra cotta, terra cotta bands between floors, lions head motif in the center of the cornice on both sides, acanthus leaf brackets are on the top and on the 3rd floor - standard Chicago style windows. The building's main feature is the caricature of a giant Corinthian order column head on the corner. A ventilation shaft (due to City code) is on the 7th Street side. Inventive decoration. Evidence that a round arch entrance on 7th Street once existed.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Typical urban CBD streetscape.

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, 1957, Downtown Survey.
City Records.
The 705 Olive Building was constructed immediately after the Wainwright Building as the Union Trust Building. Sullivan's monumental arched and ornamented entrance was removed with a band of large circular 2nd floor windows in a 1924 remodeling. The 1st 2 floors are terra cotta, brick and terra cotta above. The brick is brown. The building has vertical columns running to a round arch on the 12th floor. A large overhanging cornice. The cornice and 2 story columns below have Byzantine capitals. The entrance has been modified with art deco, very incongruous. The 2nd floor windows are also changed. Eames and young-added an additional wing to the building in 1905.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Typical urban CBD streetscape. A little-known work by Sullivan. Reverse relation to street from Wainwright Building.
42. **Further Description of Important Features**

The building is cast iron on the lower floors and brick with terra cotta trim on the upper floors. The cornice has undergone some repairs. Four projecting bays in the Chicago style are the building's most notable feature. This is one of the downtown's best buildings. The building's red terra cotta and brick also provide a handsome contrast to the other CBD buildings, esp. the modern ones.

43. **History and Significance**

The Chemical Bldg's Italian Renaissance ironwork is its best feature. It was some of the last cast iron used in a St. Louis building. The building closely follows the developments of the Chicago School, most notably the Tacoma Bldg. It cost $450,000 to build. Mauran, Russell and Garden added a wing to the west side of the bldg in 1903. Architecturally it is identical.

44. **Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Typical urban CBD streetscape. The Chemical Bldg is on the Olive Street spine in what has traditionally been the City's heart.

45. **Sources of Information**

Old and New St. Louis, 1894, p. 121.
Randall - "The Art of Office Bldgs."
Pen and Sunlight Sketches in St. Louis, 1898, p. 83.
1. No. 46
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s) 710 Locust Building
American Trust Co. (C. 1920); Mutual Bank Bldg. (C. 1934); Security - Mutual Bank (C. 1945).
6. Specific Location 710 Locust Street
7. City or Town St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat. 15/744442/4279155
   Long. 
10. Site: Structure: 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 Institutional/Bank
17. Date(s) or Period 1919-20
18. Style or Design Classical revival
19. Architect or Engineer Tom P. Barnett
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent Bank
22. Present Use Leased to college
23. Ownership Public ☑️ Private ☑️
24. Owner's Name & Address. if known
   Mercantile Trust Co. One Mercantile Center
25. Open to the Public? Yes ☑️ No ❌
26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories 4
29. Basement? Yes ☑️ No ❌
30. Foundation Material Concrete
31. Wall Construction Masonry
32. Roof Type & Material Flat with parapet
33. No. of Bays Front Side
34. Wall Treatment Cut Limestone
35. Plan Shape Rectangle
36. Changes Addition ☑️ Alteration ☑️ Moved ☑️
   (Explain in #42)
37. Condition Interior Good
   Exterior Excellent
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☑️ No ❌
39. Endangered? Yes ☑️ No ❌
   By What? ☑️
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☑️ No ❌
   Distance from and Frontage on Road 10' 50'
42. Further Description of Important Features
   Treated in cut limestone. The building's best feature is its giant order of freestanding Corinthian columns. The capitals of columns in particular are well done. Flanking the columns on either side of the building are similar engaged Corinthian columns or pilasters. A cut stone eagle tops the building. A large unused marquee defaces the building.
43. History and Significance
   Today, the building is owned by Mercantile Bank and leased to a college. It, until now, has always been used as a bank being in succession to the American Trust Company, the Mutual Bank Building and the Security Mutual Bank.
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   With the loss of the Veteran's Administration Building, this block (which also includes the Chemical Building and the 705 Olive Building and the United Missouri Bank Bldg.) becomes the best in the city architecturally.
45. Sources of Information
   Norbury Wayman - St. Louis Historian City Records
The Columbia Building was originally 9 floors but all but 2 were removed in 1976. The building has been completely butchered.

**History and Significance**

The structure cost $175,000 to build. Taylor was Director of Works for the St. Louis World's Fair and a prominent St. Louis architect.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Typical urban CBD streetscape. In the heart of the downtown's historic office building section, opposite the Old Post Office.
**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65107**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
<th>47A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other Name(s)</td>
<td>Security National Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Specific Location</td>
<td>312-16 N. 9th Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Coordinates</td>
<td>UTM 15/744450/4279160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Site</td>
<td>Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. On National Register?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Is it Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Part of Estate?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. District?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**16. Thematic Category**

- Office/Bank

**17. Date(s) or Period**

- 1892

**18. Style or Design**

- Richardsonian Romanesque

**19. Architect or Engineer**

- Isaac S. Taylor

**20. Contractor or Builder**

- CDA

**21. Original Use, if apparent**

- Offices and stores

**22. Present Use**

- Bank and offices

**23. Ownership**

- Public

**24. Owner's Name & Address**

- United Missouri Bank
  - St. Louis, Missouri

**25. Open to Public?**

- Yes

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization**

- CDA

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**

- CDA

**28. No. of Stories**

- 6

**29. Basement?**

- Yes

**30. Foundation Material**

- Masonry

**31. Wall Construction**

- Masonry

**32. Roof Type & Material**

- Flat with parapet

**33. No. of Bays**

- Front: 6 Side

**34. Wall Treatment**

- Cut Stone/Brick

**35. Plan Shape**

- Rectangle

**36. Changes**

- Addition
  - (Explain Altered in #42)
  - Moved

**37. Condition**

- Interior
  - Excellent

- Exterior
  - Excellent

**38. Preservation Underway?**

- Yes

**39. Endangered?**

- Yes

**40. Visible from Public Road?**

- Yes

**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road**

- 10'1/75'

### Further Description of Important Features

Other than the back of rusticated stone the building is a good example of the Richardsonian Romanesque office structure. The lower 2 floors are cut stone with a massive segmental arch entrance. The middle 3 floors are treated together & topped by 6 Romanesque arches. The final floor again repeats the arches; this time there is 12. All of this is then crowned with a balustraded parapet.

### History and Significance

A handsome building that in many ways serves as a good example of Richardsonian Romanesque office style.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Located on what is now the city's best block of historic buildings.

### Sources of Information

Norbury Wayman - St. Louis Historian
City Records
**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room B-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Old Post Office</td>
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**Historic Inventory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.</th>
<th>County</th>
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<th>3.</th>
<th>Location of Negatives</th>
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<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.</th>
<th>Specific Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Olive, Locust, 8th and 9th Streets</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.</th>
<th>City or Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7.</th>
<th>Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Site Plan" /></td>
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<tr>
<th>16.</th>
<th>Thematic Category</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Empire</td>
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<tr>
<th>17.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1874-1882</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>18.</th>
<th>Style or Design</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Empire</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19.</th>
<th>Architect or Engineer</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.B. Mullett/Daniel Chester (French sculptor)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20.</th>
<th>Contractor or Builder</th>
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<tbody>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>21.</th>
<th>Original Use, if apparent</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Post Office and Court Rooms</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>22.</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Converted to Federal offices w/ perhaps some comm.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23.</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Public</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>24.</th>
<th>Owner's Name &amp; Address</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States Government</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>25.</th>
<th>Open to Public after remodeling</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>26.</th>
<th>Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
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<td></td>
<td>CDA</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>27.</th>
<th>Other Surveys in which included</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City of St. Louis Historic Landmark</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>28.</th>
<th>No. of Stories</th>
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<td>4</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>29.</th>
<th>Basement</th>
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<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30.</th>
<th>Foundation Material</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Masonry</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31.</th>
<th>Wall Construction Material</th>
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<td>Masonry</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>32.</th>
<th>Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mansard</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33.</th>
<th>No. of Bays/Effect Side</th>
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<td>17/17</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>34.</th>
<th>Wall Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stone, Pink &amp; Maine Gray granite</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>35.</th>
<th>Plan Shape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>Rectangle</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>36.</th>
<th>Changes</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>Addition</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>37.</th>
<th>Condition of Building</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interior Fair</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>38.</th>
<th>Preservation Underway</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>39.</th>
<th>Endangered</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>40.</th>
<th>Visible from Public Road</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>41.</th>
<th>Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20'/840' (4 streets)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

A classic building in the 2nd empire style. Ornate cast iron columns and a Venetian marble fireplace grace the inside of the structure. It is presently being remodeled, the Federal offices (1976) and perhaps some commercial space on the ground floor. The Old Post Office has all of the features of the 2nd empire style, boldly molded and emphatically 3 dimensional, excellent stone carving. Ornate cast iron columns.

**History and Significance**

The building took almost 10 years to build because of money problems as well as running into quick sand in construction. The Old Post Office is one of the best examples of the 2nd Empire style. Ranks with Mullet's Executive Office Bldg. in Wash. D.C. as perhaps the best example in the United States.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Typical urban CBD streetscape. Locust Street is to be converted to a mall someday.

**Sources of Information**

AIA
Sanborn Insurance Atlas
See National Register form for a complete listing of building's references.
# Historic Inventory

**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
<th>49</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Present Name(s)</td>
<td>Paul Brown Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other Name(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Specific Location</td>
<td>818 Olive St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Coordinates</td>
<td>UTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lat. 15/744338/4279060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Site Building</td>
<td>Structure Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. On National Register?</td>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Is It Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Part of Estab?</td>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. District Potent?</td>
<td>No X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Thematic Category</td>
<td>Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>1925-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Style or Design</td>
<td>Classical/Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>P.J. Bradshaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>A. Mouschein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Present Use</td>
<td>Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td>Public X Private No X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>C.W. Warmecke Corp. 818 Olive St. St. Louis, Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Basement?</td>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Foundation Material</td>
<td>Concrete Piers</td>
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<tr>
<td>31. Wall Construction</td>
<td>Steel/Masonry 12&quot; brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>Parapet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. No. of Bays Front</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Brick/Terra Cotta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Plan Shape Rectangle</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Changes in #42</td>
<td>Altered X</td>
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<tr>
<td>37. Condition Interior</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Preservation Underway?</td>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>101/350' (2 streets)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Information

#### 42. Further Description of Important Features
The ground floor is altered with the usual shops. The cornice and arches show Italian influences. Chicago bay windows on the 2nd floor. A massive arched doorway. The alterations to the doorway were done well. The 2nd floor is terra cotta with the upper floors treated in brown buff brick. The photo shows the Paul Brown (left) and the neighboring Arcade facing on Pine.

#### 43. History and Significance
The Oddfellows Building once occupied the site. It was at that time the City's tallest building (1889-1924).

#### 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Typical urban CBD streetscape. Part of the Olive Street core which contains many important historic office buildings.

#### 45. Sources of Information
Randall - The Art of Office Buildings. City Records
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 50
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives.
4. Present Name(s) The Arcade Building
5. Other Names(s)
6. Specific Location 812 Olive Street
7. City or Town St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates: UTM
   Lat. 15/744370
   Long. 4279060
10. Site: Building 11. Structure 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 Office
17. Date(s) or Period 1919
18. Style or Design Gothic Revival
19. Architect or Engineer T. P. Barnett
20. Contractor or Builder J. Hill
21. Original Use, if apparent Office/Commercial
22. Present Use Office/Commercial
23. Ownership Public Private
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Jane Holding Co.
   Arcade Bldg.
   812 Olive, St. Louis, Missouri
25. Open to Public? Yes No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories 18
29. Basement? Yes No
30. Foundation Material Concrete
31. Wall Construction Steel/12" Brick Curtain
32. Roof Type & Material Flat with parapet
33. No. of Bays 5
34. Wall Treatment Brick/Terra Cotta
35. Plan Shape L
36. Changes
   Addition: (Explain)
   Alteration: Moved
37. Condition
   Interior Good
   Exterior Good
38. Preservation
   Underway? Yes No
39. Endangered? Yes No
   By What?
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes No
41. Distance from Road Frontage 10'1/190' (2 streets)

42. Further Description of Important Features
The Arcade was built onto the earlier Wright Bldg. in 1919 and is by far more significant than the Wright (by Eames and Young). The walls are treated in brick, glass and terra cotta. Gothic features include the details on the spandrel panels & large Gothic windows on the upper floors. A very proper English Gothic rose window tops the structure. There are crenelations on the parapet. The ground floor windows have been altered with storefronts. The arches, however, are still in place. The ground floor interior street is St. Louis' first version of the now popular shopping mall. It was inspired by the galleries of Naples and Milan, Italy and continues to be a center of specialty shops and services. The Benedict Mansion (a St. Louis Landmark) once occupied the site. Also on this site was the Pagin Bldg. (1888-1918). Often called the ugliest bldg in the city, it was far ahead of its time and pioneered in the use of metal and glass.

43. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   Typical urban CBD streetscape. In the heart of the city's commercial and office district.

44. Sources of Information
   See photo in St. Louis Library Clippings File.
   Photo in This Is Our St. Louis, Hagen, p. 602.
   Photo in St. Louis in the 20th Century, 1912, p. 27.
   St. Louis Library has original rental brochure and plans.

46. Date 48. Revision IV-58
<table>
<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
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<th>812 Pine Building</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>812 Pine</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>UTM Lat. 15/744320/4279010 Long.</td>
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<td>10.</td>
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<td>Structure Object</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>On National Register?</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Is it Eligible?</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>District Patent?</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Name of Established District</td>
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<td>Style or Design</td>
<td>Commercial with 18th century French Dec.</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
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<td>21.</td>
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<td>Office (probably)</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Present Use</td>
<td>Liquor store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Public Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Owner's Name &amp; Address, if now</td>
<td>Peter Scotti 812 Pine St. Louis, Missouri</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes No</td>
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<tr>
<td>26.</td>
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<td>27.</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>No. of Stories</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Basement?</td>
<td>Yes No</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
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<td>Stone</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Wall Construction</td>
<td>Brick</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
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<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>No. of Bays</td>
<td>Front Side</td>
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<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Plan Shape</td>
<td>Rectangle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Changes</td>
<td>Addition: Altered Moved</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Condition Interior</td>
<td>Good Exterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
<td>Underway</td>
</tr>
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<td>39.</td>
<td>Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes No</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes No</td>
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<td>41.</td>
<td>Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>10'1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Further Description of Important Features</td>
<td>The cast iron cornice and framing of the windows is the most important feature of this bldg. The ornament is 18th century French. Other than that the bldg. is St. Louis commercial. It has a large bay on the 2nd floor. The lower floor is completely altered but appears to be only covered over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>History and Significance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Description of Environment and Outbuildings</td>
<td>A very developable block as it contains parking lots and several small buildings. The new State offices in the Wainwright are in the adjacent blocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Sources of Information</td>
<td>Sanborn Insurance Atlas City Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Prepared by</td>
<td>KDO</td>
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<td>47.</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>CDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>49.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

IV-59
42. Further Description of Important Features

Mannerist, probably a bank. The building has 2 large Tuscan columns in antis at the doorway & wrought iron grills on the 2 street level windows. The Greek pediment is very weak and suppressed. Emphasis is on the building's side bays.

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Located on a block containing several smaller buildings. The completion of the Gateway Mall will make this a prime building site and as such these buildings are threatened.

45. Sources of Information

City Records
## State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room B-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

### Historic Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>CDA</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Specific Location

804 Chestnut St.

### City or Town

St. Louis

### Site Plan with North Arrow

![Site Plan]

### Coordinates

<table>
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<tr>
<th>UTM 15/744320/4278890</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lat. Long.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Thematic Category

Office

### Date(s) or Period

1897

### Style or Design

Venetian Gothic

### Architect or Engineer

Guaranty Land and Title Company

### Contractor or Builder

CDA

### Original Use, if apparent

Guaranty Title

### Present Use

Guaranty Title

### Ownership

Public

### No. of Stories

2

### Foundation Material

Masonry

### Wall Construction

Masonry

### Roof Type & Material

Tiled parapet

### No. of Bays

Front Side

### Wall Treatment

Terra Cotta/Brick

### Plan Shape

Rectangle

### Changes

Addition

### Condition

Interior: Good

### Endangered?

Yes

### Visible from Public Road?

Yes

### Distance from and Frontage on Road

10' / 20'

### Further Description of Important Features

The main floor windows are the only alteration. Italian Gothic style. Important features are the use of colored terra cotta, terra cotta balconies and the Della robbia style panel between the balconies, also Gothic pediment over the doorway. Also has twisted Gothic columns.

### History and Significance

A good example of the Venetian Gothic style. A nice building giving the downtown a needed human scale.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Located on a block in which a couple of buildings have already been demolished. This block is part of the proposed Gateway Mall.

### Sources of Information

City Records
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room B-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 56

2. County
   St. Louis

3. Location of Negatives
   CDA

4. Present Name(s)
   The Antler Hotel

5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location
   103 N. 8th Street

7. City or Town
   St. Louis

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates
   UTM
   Lat. 15/744330/4278920
   Long. 4

10. Site
    Building X
    Structure Object

11. On National Register?
    Yes X
    No

12. Is It Eligible?
    Yes X
    No

13. Part of Estab. Yes X
    Hist. Dist. No

14. District
    Yes X
    Patent? No

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category

17. Dates or Period
   1890

18. Style or Design
   St. Louis Commercial

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
   Hotel

22. Present Use
   Hotel - Flophouse

23. Ownership
   Public X
   Private

24. Owner's Name & Address,
    if known
    Mushlin Realty Invest. Co.
    103 N. 8th Street
    St. Louis, Missouri

25. Open to Public?
    Yes X
    No

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
   CDA

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories
   3

29. Basement?
   Yes
   No X

30. Foundation Material
    Masonry

31. Wall Construction
    Masonry

32. Roof Type & Material
    Parapet

33. No. of Bays
    Front 12

34. Wall Treatment
    Brick

35. Plan Shape
   Rectangle

36. Changes
   Addition
   Altered X
   Moved

37. Condition
   Interior Poor
   Exterior Fair

38. Preservation
   Yes
   No X

39. Endangered?
   Yes X
   No

40. Visible from Public Road?
    Yes X
    No

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
    10'/170' (2 streets)

42. Further Description of Important Features
   The building has a cast iron cornice; classical treatment in the tympanum over the 2nd floor window, 4 cast iron columns are used as framing. The main entrance has a Large arch; the original treatment of the arch has been removed. One amusing feature is the large set of antlers over the main entrance - one almost expects a cowboy to swagger out.

43. History and Significance
   The building has always been a hotel, gradually adapting to a lower and lower clientele. With the completion of the Gateway Mall, pressure will be on to develop this location more intensively.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   Pretty poor section of the CBD. The block contains several small buildings and is likely to be redeveloped.

45. Sources of Information
   City Records

46. Prepared by
   KDO

47. Organization
   CDA

48. Date
   149. Revision
   IV-62
Section 7


No. 185 99. B

No. 184

No. 183

61. Wainwright

57. Inn of Spanish Pavilion

No. 6463

No. 6462

No. 6464

50. Title Guarantee

scale

1" = 200'

CBD Block Numbers
6462 183
6463 184
6464 185

nat. significance
sta: significance
city significance
other
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room B-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

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<td>Location of Negative</td>
<td>CDA</td>
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</table>

3. Specific Location
- Broadway, Walnut, 7th and Market

4. Present Name(s)
- Breckenridge Inn of the Spanish Pavilion

5. Other Name(s)
- Spanish Pavilion

6. Date(s) or Period
- 1964 - Pavilion
- 1976 - Hotel

7. Style or Design
- Modern

8. Architect or Engineer
- Hemme, Zobel, Javier Carvajal, and Fott

9. Coordinates
- UTM
- Lat.: 15/44560/4278700

10. Site | 1X |
- Building |
- Structure |
- Object |

11. On National Register?
- Yes X

12. Is it Eligible?
- Yes X

13. Part of Established District?
- Yes X

14. District?
- Yes X

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
- Hotel

17. Foundation Material
- Concrete Piers

18. Wall Construction
- Curtain Wall

19. Roof Type & Material
- Flat

20. No. of Bay (towers)
- Front: 13
- Side: 13

21. Original Use, if apparent
- N.Y. World's Fair Pavilion

22. Present Use
- Restaurant/Hotel

23. Ownership
- Public X
- Private 

24. Changes
- Addition
- Moved

25. Open to Public?
- Yes X

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
- CDA

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories
- 24

29. Basement?
- Yes X

30. Foundation Material
- Concrete Piers

31. Wall Construction
- Curtain Wall

32. Roof Type & Material
- Flat

33. State of Preservation
- Yes

34. Endangered?
- By what?

35. Visible From Public Road?
- Yes X

36. Condition
- Interior: Excellent
- Exterior: Excellent

40. Urban streetscape facing on the Gateway Mall.

41. Distance from
- Frontage on Road: 12'/830' (3 streets)

42. Further Description of Important Features
- Following the Spanish Pavilion's bankruptcy as a Restaurant/Theatre, a 24 story hotel tower was added. The original portion of the building is in the Moorish style while the addition by Hemme, Zobel, and Fott is in the more common international style. The addition was handled extremely well.

43. History and Significance
- The original Spanish Pavilion won a gold medal at the 1964-65 World's Fair. Following the Fair it was removed and rebuilt in St. Louis as a restaurant/theatre. Following bankruptcy it was converted to a hotel. The Grand Theatre previously occupied the site. It was one of the oldest St. Louis theatrical structures. Famous in Vaudeville era. Also site of York (American Annex) Hotel - 1911-64.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information
- AIA

46. Prepared by
- KDO

47. Organization
- CDA

48. Date
- IV-61

49. Revision
1. No. 58
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) General American Headquarters
5. Other Name(s)
6. Specific Location Walnut, Market, 7th and 8th
7. City or Town St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
10. Site Building Structure Object
11. On National Register? Yes No
12. Is it Eligible? Yes No
13. Part of Estab. Yes No
14. District Poten! No
15. Name of Established District
16. Thematic Category Office
17. Date(s) or Period 1976
18. Style or Design Modern
19. Architect or Engineer Phillip Johnson & John Burgee
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent Office
22. Present Use Office
23. Ownership Public Private
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known General Am. Corp. 7th & Walnut St. Louis, MO
25. Open to Public? Yes No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization General Am. Corp.
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories 6½
29. Basement? Yes No
30. Foundation Material Concrete Piers
31. Wall Construction Curtain Wall
32. Roof Type & Material Flat - Tar
33. No. of Bays Front Side 6
34. Wall Treatment Tinted Glass/Steel
35. Plan Shape Square
36. Changes Addition Alteration Moved
37. Condition Interior Excellent Exterior Excellent
38. Preservation Underway? Yes No
39. Endangered? Yes No
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 40'1/1 sq. block

42. Further Description of Important Features
The C.A. Building is shaped like a 3 story glass box with a round tower in the center. The box has been cut in half along one diagonal and the northeast half (the half facing Market Street) jacked up on stout columns. The glass is tinted black.

43. History and Significance
This portion of the City was once part of St. Louis' Chinatown or "Hop Alley." The C.A. Bldgs. however, is considerably more impt. Many feel it will be recorded as one of the more impt. bldgs. built in 1976 as its imaginative design signals a new departure in the international style the dominant form of Am. architecture over the past 30 years.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The building is located in a key location fronting on the proposed Gateway Mall and located next to Busch Memorial Stadium. The area is undergoing considerable renewal.

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by KDO
47. Organization CDA
48. Date 49. Revision IV-65
There are minor alterations to the windows on the ground floor, plus signs. The walls are brown brick with the first floor in terra cotta to give a rusticated stone look. The decoration is derivative of the Italian revival. Detailing is mannerist. The top floor is a large attic with round arches and Corinthian columns, oriel above. Important with respect to Wainwright Bldg. as response and commentary. Uses same sort of structural grid.

**43. History and Significance**

Once occupied by the St. Louis Times Newspaper - 1930. A previous structure on the site was the Old Masonic Temple (1860-1900). On the Buder, rusticated columns on the corners as opposed to the engaged center columns are nice innovation.

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The Building is on the proposed Gateway Mall and as such will probably eventually be destroyed.

**45. Sources of Information**

Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings"

Photo in Bryant’s Missouri Contribution to American Architecture City Records
The doors and windows on the ground floor have been completely changed although some cast iron work remains. The building is typical of the Chicago style with its U-shape plan with staircase and bay facing the street. The ornamentation is French classical Important with respect to Wainwright's Bldg, as response and commentary. Uses same sort of structural grid. Rich interior finishing. Nice connection to neighboring building.

The Title Guaranty Building has the misfortune of being located on the proposed Gateway Mall. Its prospects for survival are slim. The Old Polytechnic building previously occupied this site (also known as the Board of Education Building).

Typical urban CBD streetscape, on the fringe of an area, is undergoing heavy redevelopment.

Photo in St. Louis Photo Gravures, St. Louis C. 1903.
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 61
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) Wainwright Building
5. Other Name(s)
6. Specific Location 7th and Chestnut
7. City or Town St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM Lat. 15/744440/4278860
    Long.
10. Site Building X Structure X Object X
11. On National Register? Yes X No
12. Is It Eligible? Yes X No
13. Part of Estab. ? Yes X No
14. District ? Yes X No
15. Name of Established District
16. Thematic Category Modern Office
17. Dates or Period 1890-1891
18. Style or Design Sullivanesque/Commercial
19. Architect or Engineer Adler & Sullivan
20. Contractor or Builder Charles K. Ramsey
21. Original Use, if apparent Offices
22. Present Use Offices
23. Ownership State of Missouri
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known State of Missouri
25. Open to Public? Yes X No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA
27. National Register No
28. No. of Stories 10
29. Basement? Yes X No
30. Foundation Material Reinforced Concrete
31. Wall Construction Curtain Wall Framed Steel
32. Roof Type & Material Flat
33. No. of Bays 12 Side 5
34. Wall Treatment Sandstone & Brick
35. Plan Shape U-shaped
36. Changes Addition X Altered X
37. Condition Now X Moved
38. Preservation Yes X No
39. Endangered? Yes X No
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes X No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 10'/200'

42. Further Description of Important Features
The Wainwright is to be remodeled by Hastings and Chivetta and Mitchell and Giurgola. Purchased in 1974 by the State of Missouri. Ten story steel frame covered by brick and stone. Intricately ornamented cornice. Terra cotta trim in harmonious yet colorful tawny red tones. The first two floors are finely jointed red sandstone. Classic Sullivan.

43. History and Significance
The Wainwright Bldg. was the 1st bldg. to break from the heavy earth-bound masonry to the architectural statement of the curtain wall framed in steel. One of the world's first true skyscrapers.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Typical urban CBD streetscape. The Wainwright fronts on the proposed Gateway Mall.

45. Sources of Information
AIA - The Wainwright is included in just about every serious book on American architecture.

46. Prepared by KDO
47. Organization CDA
48. Date IV-68
49. Revision
THE C.B.D.

Cupple's Station

33rd

62. Busch Stadium

Stadium Plaza

No. 6469

No. 6466

No. 188

CBD Block Numbers
6466  425
6469  188

scale

nat. significance

city significance

sta: significance

other

1" = 200'

NORTH
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>CDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>Stadium Plaza</td>
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<td>City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hist. Dist.?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Name of Established District</td>
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### 1. No.

| 62 |

### 2. County

- St. Louis

### 3. Location of Negatives

- CDA

### 4. Present Name(s)

- Busch Memorial Stadium

### 5. Other Names(s)

- 

### 6. Specific Location

- Stadium Plaza

### 7. City or Town

- St. Louis

### 8. Site Plan with North Arrow

- 

### 9. Coordinates

- UTM: Lat. 15/744450/4278560

### 10. Site

- Building

### 11. On National Register

- Yes | No

### 12. Eligible?

- Yes | No

### 13. Part of Estab.

- Yes | No

### 14. Distrcit

- Yes | No

### 15. Name of Established District

- 

### 16. Thematic Category

- Athletic Stadium

### 17. Date(s) or Period

- 1966

### 18. Style or Design

- Modern

### 19. Architect or Engineer

- Sverdrup Parcel & Assoc. with Edward D. Stone & Schwartz & Von Hoefen

### 20. Original Use, if apparent

- Stadium

### 21. Present Use

- Stadium

### 22. Ownership

- Public | Private

### 23. Owner's Name & Address, if known

- Civic Center Redevelopment Authority

### 24. Changes

- Addition: Moved

### 25. Open to Public?

- Yes | No

### 26. Local Contact Person or Organization

- CDA

### 27. Other Surveys in Which Included

- 

### 28. No. of Stories

- 

### 29. Basement?

- Yes | No

### 30. Foundation Material

- Concrete

### 31. Wall Construction

- Concrete

### 32. Roof Type & Material

- (most Reinforced Concrete Open)

### 33. No. of Bays

- 108 total

### 34. Wall Treatment

- Concrete

### 35. Plan Shape

- Circular

### 36. Condition

- Interior: Excellent

- Exterior: Excellent

### 37. Preservation

- Yes | No

### 38. Endangered?

- Yes | No

### 39. By What?

- 

### 40. Visible from Public Road?

- Yes | No

### 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

- 

### 42. Further Description of Important Features

- Nearly circular, the Stadium is the home of the St. Louis Baseball & Football Cardinals. The airy, slim, columned structure seats 50,000 but is relatively low because the playing field is below street level. The crowning thin-shell canopy projects inward 70 feet above the top tiers of seats.

### 43. History and Significance

- The Stadium includes the "Sports Hall of Fame". It is a handsome sports stadium.

### 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

- The Stadium is located in a fairly open area of city and its construction sparked a massive renewal on the south end of the downtown.

### 45. Sources of Information

- AIA

### 46. Prepared by

- 

### 47. Organization

- CDA

### 48. Date

- IV-70

### 49. Revision

-
Cupples Station Building #63

16. Thematic Category
Warehouse

17. Date(s) or Period
Construction started 3/13/1895

18. Style or Design
Romanesque

19. Architect or Engineer
Eames & Young

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
Warehouse

22. Present Use
Warehouse

23. Ownership
Public

24. Owner's Name & Address
Royal Papers

25. Open to Public?
Yes

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
CDA

27. Other Surveys in Which Included
City of St. Louis Historic Landmark

28. No. of Stories
5

29. Basement?
Yes

30. Foundation Material
Masonry

31. Wall Construction
Masonry

32. Roof Type & Material
Flat

33. No. of Sides
Front 8 Side 5

34. Wall Treatment
Brick

35. Plan Shape
Rectangle

36. Changes
Addition

37. Condition
Interior Good

38. Preserved
Yes

39. Endangered?
No

40. Visible from
Public Road

41. Distance from and
Frontage on Road
10'/200' (2 streets)

42. Further Description of Important Features

Several of these bldgs. have been lost over the years but those remaining appear to be in no immediate danger. It closely follows the form of the other bldgs. in the Cupple's group except that there are no arches on the 1st floor. Above the 1st floor, the pattern returns with the mid 3 floors treated together as giant orders with rounded arches. A curved brick cornice tops the roof & is repeated above the 4th floor.

43. History and Significance

Originally Cupples Station was a complex of closely spaced warehouses designed for rapid freight handling & transfer via underground communication & by hydraulic elevators with a central pump. The bldg. is significant for its arch. & tech. innovation. Most elaborate & efficient warehouse complex in the country at the time.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Cupples Station is on the fringe of the central business district near Busch Stadium. This was the 10th bldg. constructed in the Cupples Complex. Today it is occupied by Royal Papers. Cost-$40,000. All Cupples Station bldgs. are stylistically dependent on Richardson's Marshall Field Warehouse in Chicago & to some extent Sullivans Wainwright Building.

45. Sources of information
City Records
City of St. Louis Public Library Clippings File
"Cupples Station - A Dinosaur Survives" - unpublished paper by Mr. Allan Stock, 1976.

46. Prepared by
CDA

47. Organization
CDA

48. Date
49. Revision
IV-71
**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

1. No. 64
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) Cupples Station Building #64
5. Other Name(s) Manhattan Coffee
6. Specific Location 301 S. 8th Street
7. City or Town if Rural, Township & Vicinity St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow

<table>
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<tr>
<th>11. On National Register?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Yes IX</th>
<th>Eligible?</th>
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<td>12. Is Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Part of Established Historic District?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>14. District Potent?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
<th>Warehouse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>Construction started 12/09/1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Style or Design</td>
<td>Romanesque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>Eames &amp; Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>Warehouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Present Use</td>
<td>Manufacturing warehouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td>Public Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>Manhattan Coffee Co., 301 S. 8th Street, St. Louis, Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td>City of St. Louis Historic Landmark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**42. Further Description of Important Features**

Several of these bldgs. have been lost over the years but those remaining appear to be in no immediate danger. Bldg. 64 (the Main Manhattan Coffee Co. Bldg.) continues in the same Romanesque vein of the Cupples Bldgs. but has more of a Sullivanesque influence. There are substantial changes to the glazing on all floors. All 7 floors are treated together in one giant order topped by rounded arches. The spandrels are brick, painted white.

**43. History and Significance**

Originally, Cupples Station was a complex of closely spaced warehouses designed for rapid freight handling and transfer via underground communication & by hydraulic elevators with a central pump. Bldg. is significant for its arch. & tech. innovation.

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Cupples Station is on the fringe of the central business district near Busch Stadium.

---

**45. Sources of Information**

City Records

**46. Prepared by**

KDO

**47. Organization**

CDA

**48. Date**

IV-72
Several of these buildings have been lost over the years but those remaining appear to be in no immediate danger. This is the entrance building to the Cupples Complex and bears a large carved stone inscription over the large segmental arch entrance which says "Cupples Station." It repeats the Sullivanesque influences of C64 with the top 6 floors treated as one. Stressed buildings. RM-1. In front of the building is an arch with a large carved stone inscription which says "Cupples Station." It repeats the Sullivanesque influences of C64 with the top 6 floors treated as one. Stressed buildings.

Forty years ago, Cupples Station was a complex of closely spaced warehouses designed for rapid freight handling and transfer via underground communication and by hydraulic elevators with a central pump. Building is significant for its architectural and technological innovation.

Cupples Station is on the fringe of the central business district near Busch Stadium. Originally, the Cupples Complex was 20 buildings. The building cost $53,000 to build.

Sources of Information
- Building 65 is to the right of Manhattan Coffee in the photograph.
- City Records
- Clipping File - City of St. Louis Public Library
28. No. of Stories 4
29. Basement? Yes
30. Foundation Material Masonry-limestone
31. Wall Construction Masonry-brick
32. Roof Type & Material Flat
33. No. of Bays Front 7 Side 8
34. Wall Treatment Brick
35. Plan Shape Rectangle
36. Changes Addition Altered in #42
37. Condition Interior Good
38. Preservation Underway
39. Endangered? No
40. Visible from Public Street Yes
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 10'200' (2 streets)

42. Further Description of Important Features
Several of these blds. have been lost over the years but those that remain are in immediate danger. The bldg. has large garage type doors to the front. It repeats the Rom. theme of the Cupples Station Bldgs. The 1st floor bays are square topped by large lintel blocks. Unusual features include the doorway which has a classic Italian Ren. pediment. This treatment is repeated on the corner window. Like most other Cupples Bldgs., it has the rounded Cavett brick cornice.

43. History and Significance
Originally, Cupples Station was a complex of closely spaced warehouses designed for rapid freight handling & transfer via underground communication & by hydraulic elevators with a central pump. The bldg. is significant both for its architecture & its technological innovation. The bldg. cost $56,000.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Cupples Station is on the fringe of the central business district near Busch Stadium.

45. Sources of Information
| 1. No. | 67 |
| 2. County | St. Louis |
| 3. Location of Negatives | CDA |
| 4. Present Name(s) | Cupple's Station Building #67 |
| 5. Other Name(s) |  |

### Specific Location

823 Spruce

### City or Town

if Rural, Township & Vicinity: St. Louis

### Site Plan with North Arrow

![Site Plan](image)

### Coordinates

| UTM | 15/744080/427560 |
| Lat. |  |
| Long. |  |

### Thematic Category

| Warehouse |

### Date(s) or Period

C. 1892

### Style or Design

Romanesque

### Architect or Engineer

Eames and Young

### Contractor or Builder

CDA

### Original Use, if apparent

Warehouse

### Present Use

Warehouse

### Ownership

Public [X] Private [ ]

### Condition

Interior [X] Exterior [X]

### Open to Public?

Yes [X] No [ ]

### Preservation Underway?

Yes [X] No [ ]

### Endangered?

By What? [X] No [ ]

### Visible from Public Road?

Yes [X] No [ ]

### Distance from and Frontage on Road

20'/180' (2 streets)

### Further Description of Important Features

Several of these blgs. have been lost over the years but those remaining appear to be in no immediate danger. This bldg. departs from the form of the other blgs. in Cupple's Station although it still has many of the Rom. features. The most notable changes are a massive terra cotta swag and wheat cluster motif on the front wall, & an overhanging cornice with egg & dart motif. All other Cupple's Blggs. have a brick cornice.

### History and Significance

Cupple's Station was a complex of closely spaced warehouses designed for rapid freight handling & transfer via underground communication & by hydraulic elevators with a central pump. The bldg. is significant for its arc. & tech. innovation.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Cupple's Station is on the fringe of the central business district near Busch Stadium.

### Sources of Information

"Cupple's Station - A Dinosaur Survives", unpublished paper by Mr. Allan Stock, 1976.

City Records
THE C.B.D.

Section 9

1" = 200'

scale nat. significance

sta: significance

city significance

other

CBD Block Numbers
426  435
427  436
434  437

NORTH

HISTORIC ST. LOUIS
### State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25.

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
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<th>3. Location of Negatives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>CDA</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Specific Location</th>
<th>6. Date(s) or Period</th>
<th>7. City or Town</th>
<th>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southwest corner of 9th and Spruce</td>
<td>C.1892</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. Site</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Object</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. Name of Established District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Landmark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
<th>17. Original Use, if apparent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse</td>
<td>Warehouse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18. Style or Design</th>
<th>19. Architect or Engineer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romanesque</td>
<td>Hames and Young</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20. Contractor or Builder</th>
<th>21. Present Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warehouse</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>22. Ownership</th>
<th>23. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Washington University Office of Properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addition</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
<th>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDA</td>
<td>City of St. Louis Historic Landmark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Further Description of Important Features

Several of these bldgs. have been lost over the years but those remaining appear to be in no immediate danger. The building follows the same lines as the other Cupples Building. Red brick—simplicity. Structures that were far ahead of their time. This bldg. was among the earlier Cupples Buildings & set the Romanesque style followed by the later structures.

### History and Significance

Originally, Cupples Station was a complex of closely spaced warehouses designed for rapid freight handling and transfer via underground communications & by hydraulic elevators with a central pump. The bldg. is significant both for its arch. & tech. innovation.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Cupples Station is on the fringe of the central business district near Busch Stadium.

### Sources of Information

City Records
St. Louis Public Library Clippings File
"Cupples Station – A Dinosaur Survives", unpublished paper by Mr. Allan Stock, 1976.
Several of these buildings have been lost over the years but those remaining appear to be in no immediate danger. Similar to the other cupples bldgs, the ground floor has the large rounded arches (only alteration is the doors). The middle floors are treated together and topped with the round arch. The smaller arches are repeated on the 6th floor. Again has the curved brick cornice at roofline and first-floor. Recently painted.

Originally Cupples Station was a complex of closely spaced warehouses designed for rapid freight handling and transfer via underground communication and by hydraulic elevators with a central pump. The building is significant both for its architecture and its technological innovation.

Cupples Station is on the fringe of the central business district near Busch Stadium. The building cost $75,000 to build.
1.014 Spruce

7. City or Town: St. Louis

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates: UTM 15/744080/4278560

16. Thematic Category: Warehouse

17. Date(s) or Period: Started 9/19/1907

18. Style or Design

19. Architect or Engineer: Eames and Young

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent: Warehouse

22. Present Use: Warehouse

23. Ownership: Public

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known: Bakewell Corporation

25. Open to Public: Yes

26. Local Contact Person or Organization: CDA

27. Other Surveys In Which Included

42. Further Description of Important Features

Several of these buildings have been lost over the years but those remaining appear to be in no immediate danger. Building #3 has more alterations than the others. The ground arches (which this time were segmental) have been filled in with tile and smaller windows. An overhanging cornice has been added.

43. History and Significance

Originally, Cupples Station was a complex of closely space warehouses designed for rapid freight handling & transfer via underground communication & by hydraulic elevators with a central pump. The building is significant for its arch. & tech. innovation. Cost—$289,000.

34. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Cupples Station is on the fringe of the central business district near Busch Stadium.

45. Sources of Information

City Records
St. Louis Public Library Clippings File.
**Cupples Station Building #71**

| 1. No. | 71 |
| 2. County | St. Louis |
| 3. Location of Negatives | CDA |
| 4. Present Name(s) | Cupples Station Building #71 |
| 5. Other Names(s) | |

**6. Specific Location**
Northeast corner of 9th and Clark

**7. City or Town**  
If Rural, Township & Vicinity  
St. Louis

**8. Site Plan with North Arrow**

**9. Coordinates.**  
UTM  
La. bony.  15/744080/4278560

**10. Site Information**  
Structural Object  
Building Yes |

| 11. National Register? | Yes |
| 12. Is it Eligible? | Yes |

**13. Part of Exhibit?**  
Yes  
Hist. Dist.? No  
Potency? No

**14. District**  
Yes  

**15. Name of Established District**

**16. Thematic Category**  
Warehouse

**17. Date(s) or Period**  
Started 4/2/1900

**18. Style or Design**  
Romanesque

**19. Architect or Engineer**  
Fames and Young

**20. Contractor or Builder**

**21. Original Use, if apparent**  
Warehouse

**22. Present Use**  
Warehouse

**23. Ownership**  
Public |

| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | |

**25. Open to Public?**  
Yes |

| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | CDA |

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**  
City of St. Louis

**28. No. of Stories**  
7

**29. Basement?**  
Yes |

| 30. Foundation Material | Masonry |
| 31. Wall Construction Material | Masonry |

**32. Roof Type & Material**  
Flat

**33. No. of Bays**  
Front 10 Side 7

**34. Wall Treatment**  
Brick

**35. Plan Shape Square**

**36. Changes**  
Addition |

| 38. Preservation Underway? | Yes |


| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes |

**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road**  
104'/320' (2 streets)

**42. Further Description at Important Features**
Several of these bldgs. have been lost over the years but those remaining appear to be in no immediate danger. On front the large ground floor arches are repeated as is the treatment of the next 5 floors, treated as one order and topped with the round arch. Like most of the other bldgs. the smaller arches occur on the top floor. Also has the rounded brick cornice at the roof line & top of lst floor. Sided windows are different, segmental arches with over 6 glazing.

**43. History and Significance**
Nominally, Cupples Station was a complex of closely spaced warehouses designed for rapid freight handling & transfer via underground communications & by hydraulic elevators with a central pump. The bldg. is significant for its architecture and technological innovation.

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
Cupples Station is on the fringe of the central business district near Busch Stadium. The building was built for the Tiffany Real Estate Company for $124,000.

**45. Sources of Information**
City Records  
"Cupples Station—A Dinosaur Survives", unpublished paper by Mr. Allan Stock, 1976
42. Further Description of Important Features
Several of these bldgs. have been lost over the years but those remaining appear to be in no immediate danger. No. 72 follows the same Rom. treatment of the other warehouse buildings with an added feature. Again the 1st floor has the massive round arched windows & doors but unlike the others the large arch is repeated again on the 2nd. The rest of the bldg. follows form with the 3rd-6th floors treated together & the smaller arches on the 7th floor. The rounded brick cornice also appears on the 1st floor and the roofline.

43. History and Significance
Originally, Cupples Station was a complex of closely spaced warehouses designed for rapid freight handling & transfer via underground communication & by hoist elevators with a central pump. The bldg. is significant for its architectural & technological innovation.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Cupples Station is on the fringe of the central business district near Busch Stadium. Originally, Cupples Complex contained 20 buildings.
Several of these bldgs. have been lost over the years but those remaining appear to be in no immediate danger. The only alteration appears to be the 1st floor glazing. Notable features are a series of 6 large ground floor arches, both side and back. The Roman arches are repeated as the next 4 floors are treated together and again on the 6th floor with a series of smaller arches. A Richardsonian treatment but here it comes off as being more modern. Curved brick cornice line at the roof and on the first floor.

History and Significance

Originally: Cupples Station was a complex of closely spaced warehouses designed for rapid freight handling and transfer via underground communication and by hydraulic elevators with a central pump. The building is significant both for its arches and tech. innovation.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Cupples Station is on the fringe of the central business district near Busch Stadium.

Sources of Information

City Records

"Cupples Station - A Dinosaur Survives", unpublished paper by Mr. Allan Stock, 1976
Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

1. No. 74.

4. Present Name(s) City Garage

Municipal Service Building

5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location

11th, 12th, Clark and Spruce

7. City or Town St. Louis

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

City Garage

10. Site Structure Building

11. On National Register? Yes

12. Is it Eligible? Yes

13. Part of Estab. Yes

14. District Yes

15. Name of Established District

6. Thematic Category Public Building

17. Date(s) or Period 1927

18. Style or Design Italian Romanesque

19. Architect or Engineer The Plaza Commission

20. Contractor or Builder Brussels & Viterbo/Fred Taxis

21. Original Use, if apparent City Garage, Power Plant & Fire Station

22. Present Use City Garage and Fire Station

23. Ownership Public

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known City of St. Louis

25. Open to Public? semi-public

26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 2 and 5

29. Basement? Yes

30. Foundation Material Concrete

31. Wall Construction Masonry

32. Roof Type & Material Flat

33. No. of Bays Side 12

34. Wall Treatment Brick/Stone/Terra Cotta

35. Plan Shape U

36. Changes Addition None

37. Condition Interior Good

38. Preservation Yes

39. Endangered? Yes

40. Visible from Public Road? Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 10'/1100' (4 streets)

12. Italian Romanesque is as good a label as any to put on this building but it is really a mixture of styles. The most unusual feature in the crenellation on the 12th Street facade. Deep Romanesque arches, a tower on the Southeast corner and terra cotta string course and cornice are other features.

43. History and Significance

City Garage is one of several public buildings built by the Plaza Commission, a group established by the City in the 1920's and early 1930's. Architects on the Comm. included George D. Barrett, Inc. T.P. Ittner Inc.; Klipstein & Rathmann; LaBeaume & Klein; and Maupin, Russell and Crowell.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

On the Central Business District fringe.

45. Sources of Information

City Records

46. Prepared by KDO

47. Organization CDA

48. Date 49. Revision IV-83
Section 10

75. Federal Bldg.

76. Mo. Furniture

77. Election Board

78. Old Police Court

scale nat. significance

sta: significance

city significance

other

CBD Block Numbers

189 205
195 206
196

1" = 200'

THE C.B.D.

HISTORIC ST. LOUIS

IV-34
**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
<th>75</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Present Name(s)</td>
<td>U.S. Court and Custom House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other Name(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**6. Specific Location**

1114 Market Street

**7. City or Town**

St. Louis

**8. Site Plan with North Arrow**

---

**9. Coordinates**

UTM

Lat.: 15/743900

Long.: 4278640

**10. Site || Building || Structure || Object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ow National</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Register?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Eligible?</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of Estab.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Hist. Dist.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Potent?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**11. No. of Stories**

11

**28. Basement?**

Yes | X |

No | |

**29. Foundation Material**

Concrete

**30. Wall Construction**

Masonry

**31. Roof Type & Material**

Flat/Parapet

**32. No. of Bays**

Front | 14 |

Side | 1 |

**33. Wall Treatment**

Granite

Cut limestone

**34. Plan Shape**

Square

---

**13. Date(s) or Period**

1933

**20. Architect or Engineer**

Mauran, Russell & Crowell

**21. Original Use, if apparent**

Courts and offices

**22. Present Use**

Courts and offices

**23. Ownership**

Public | X |

Private | |

**24. Owner's Name & Address, if known**

U.S. Government

**25. Open to Public?**

Yes | X |

No | |

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**

| CDA | |

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization**

CDA

**35. Condition**

Interior | Excellent |

Exterior | Excellent |

**36. Changes**

Addition |

(Explain Altered in #42)

Moved |

**37. Preservation Underway?**

Yes |

No | X |

**38. Endangered?**

Yes | X |

By What? |

No | X |

**40. Visible from Public Road?**

Yes | X |

No | |

**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road**

20' | 1100' (4 streets)

---

**42. Further Description of Important Features**

The building sits on a white granite base. The rest of the building is treated in cut limestone. Egyptian style columns in a giant order cover 5 floors. The capitals are stylized palm leaves. The string courses repeat capital design and is concave. Bas-relief eagles in an ancient Assyrian manner are on the corners. Stylized eagles are also located on either side of the 12th and 11th Street entrances. The corners of the building are rounded, carved stone figures representing justice frame the main entrance on Market Street.

**43. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Located on busy 12th Street.

**44. Sources of Information**

City Records

**46. Prepared by**

KDO

**47. Organization**

CDA

**48. Date**

149. Revision

IV-85
1. No. 76
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negative CDA
4. Present Name(s) Missouri Furniture
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location

101 11th Street

7. City or Town St. Louis
   If Rural, Township & Vicinity

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates
   UTM
   Lat. bony. 15/743970/4278780

10. Site | Structure
     Building X

11. On National Register? Yes | No
   Eligible? Yes | No

12. Is It
    Yes | No

13. Part of Estab. Yes | No
   Hist. Dist.? Yes | No

14. District
    Yes | No

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
    Loft

17. Date(s) or Period
    1902

18. Style or Design
    Commercial

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
    Loft

22. Present Use
    Commercial/Warehouse

23. Ownership
    Public [X]
    Private [X]

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
    City of St. Louis Land Clearance
    and Reutilization Authority

25. Open to Public? Yes [X]
    No [X]

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
    CDA

27. Other Surveys in Which Included
    CDA

28. No. of Stories 5
29. Basement? Yes [X]
    No [X]

30. Foundation Material
    Stone

31. Wall Construction
    Masonry

32. Roof Type & Material
    Flat

33. No. of Bays
    Front [X] Side 11

34. Wall Treatment
    Brick

35. Plan Shape Rectangle

36. Changes
    Addition [X]
    Altered
    Moved
    in #42

37. Condition
    Interior Good
    Exterior Good

38. Preservation
    Yes [X]
    Underway? No [X]

39. Endangered? Yes [X]
    By What? Location

40. Visible from Public Road? Yes [X]

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
    10'1/200' (2 streets)

42. Further Description of Important Features
   "Neo-colonial" additions (doorways & windows on the 1st floor; 2nd-4th treated together with pressed brick framing - also has pressed brick string course over the 1st floor. Chicago style windows. Windows on the 5th floor are again grouped in 3’s but are circular headed. Again framed with pressed brick. The cornice appears to be metal. Small commercial openings suggest this could be fairly old. The bldg. has circular winding fire escape on the side.

43. History and Significance
   The south half of the building (above the first floor) was destroyed by fire in the 1940's.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   Verges on a sea of surface parking lots.

45. Sources of Information
   1957 Chamber of Commerce Building Survey
   City Records

46. Prepared by
    KDO

47. Organization
    CDA

48. Date
49. Revision IV-86
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

| No. | 77 |
| County | St. Louis |
| Location of Negatives | CDA |
| Specific Location | 208 S. 12th |
| City or Town | St. Louis |
| Site Plan with North Arrow |
| Coordinates | UTM Lat. 15/743918/4278800 |
| Size Building | Structure Object |
| On National Register | Yes |
| Part of Estab. Hist. Dist. | Yes |
| Name of Established District |

### Table: Old Police Headquarters

| 16. Thematic Category | Public Building |
| 17. Style or Design | Classical/Georgian |
| 18. Architect or Engineer | Probably J. Taylor |
| 19. Date(s) or Period | 1903 |
| 20. Contractor or Builder |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | Police Headquarters |
| 22. Present Use | Election Board |
| 23. Ownership | Public |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | City of St. Louis |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | CDA |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included |
| 28. No. of Stories | 4 |
| 29. Basement? | Yes |
| 30. Foundation Material | Masonry |
| 31. Wall Construction | Masonry |
| 32. Roof Type & Material | Flat with Parapet |
| 33. No. of Bays | Front 6 Side 3 |
| 34. Wall Treatment | Brick/Stone/Terra Cotta |
| 35. Plan Shape | Rectangle |
| 36. Changes | Addition |
| 37. Condition Interior | Good |
| 38. Preservation Underway? | Yes |
| 39. Endangered? | Yes |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | 10' / 50' |

### Description of Important Features

The ground floor is treated in cut stone (on the front). The upper floors as well as the sides and back are done in red brick. Quoins on the upper floors are brick. The doorway and windows have segmented arches with keystone. The cornice is terra cotta in an egg and dart motif. One unusual feature of the building is the deep floor to floor height.

### History and Significance

The building, once the central police headquarters, has been substantially altered. In fact, the whole front facade has been substantially changed. The building originally was much more ornate and resembled the neighboring police court. A picture of the building as it was originally appears in St. Louis: Portraits of the Past. Hagan

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Located on 12th, a very busy downtown avenue.

### Sources of Information

City Records
Norbury Wayman - historian
Photo St. Louis: Portraits of the Past, Hagan, No. 190.

### Prepared by

KDO
CDA

### Date

IV-87
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

1. No. 78

2. County St. Louis

3. Location of Negatives CDA

4. Present Name(s) Old Police Court

5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location
   northeast corner of 12th and Clark

7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity St. Louis

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat. 15/74.3880/4278700

10. Site Building Structure Object

11. On National Register? Yes No

12. Is it Eligible? Yes No

13. Part of Estab. Yes No

14. District Hist. Dist. Yes No

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category Government Building

17. Dates or Period 1903

18. Style or Design Italian Ren.

19. Architect or Engineer probably I. Taylor

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent Police offices/stables

22. Present Use Police Court

23. Ownership Public Private

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known City of St. Louis 101 S. 12th Street St. Louis, Missouri

25. Open to Public? Yes No

26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 2

29. Basement? Yes No

30. Foundation Material Masonry

31. Wall Construction Masonry

32. Roof Type & Material Flat with parapet

33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 5

34. Wall Treatment Brick/Stone

35. Plan Shape Rectangle

36. Changes Addition Altered Moved

37. Condition Interior Good Exterior Good

38. Preservation Underway? Yes No

39. Endangered? Yes No

40. Visible from Public Road? Yes No

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 10'190' (2 streets)

---

42. Further Description of Important Features

A 2-story building treated in buff brick and cut limestone (front) and red brick (sides). The front of the building is very ornate with quoins surrounding the double hung sash windows (which also have large bracketed keystones). The main doorway is topped with a round Italian Ren. pediment. A giant order of engaged pilasters frame an entrance designed originally to house the station horses. The string course above the first floor carries an egg and dart motif which is repeated again in the elaborate cornice which overhangs the street. It has elaborate heavy brackets and is topped with a balustrade parapet.

---

43. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

On the fringe of the CBD, in an area containing a number of older government buildings.

---

44. Sources of Information

City Records

Norbury Wayman - local historian
### State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room B-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

#### HISTORIC INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>CDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>105 South 9th</td>
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<td>City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<td>Building</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
<td>Object</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Eligible?</td>
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<td>Part of Estab.</td>
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<td>Hist. Dist.?</td>
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<td>District</td>
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<td>Potent?</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. SF Stories</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Basement?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation Material</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
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<td>No. of Bays</td>
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<tr>
<td>Front</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Side</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Brick/Terracotta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Changes</td>
<td>Addition</td>
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<td>(Explain in #42)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Interior Good</td>
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<td>Exterior Good</td>
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<td>Preservation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underway?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By What?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>101'/170' (on 2 streets)</td>
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</table>

### 42. Further Description of Important Features

The first 2 stories are treated together with brick columns. The capitals are terra cotta as is the string course. Chicago windows. The building has some very interesting brick work. The cornice is metal.

### 43. History and Significance

The original bldg. was completed in 1914, the addition in 1923 & the adjoining garage in 1924. Von Hoffmann says the bldg. was done by Brussell & Viterbo. They are an engineering firm. Also 1914 may be early for them. It is possible that Brussell & Viterbo did the addition & not the original bldg.

### 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Von Hoffmann Press and its garage occupies a square block west of Busch Stadium. Von Hoffmann has moved its operations to Crestwood, Mo., and now rents out the building. This and the location suggest it is very developable land.

### 45. Sources of Information

City Records
Von Hoffmann Press Co.

### 46. Prepared by
KDO
CDA

### 47. Organization
CDA

### 48. Date
49. Revision
IV-89
### State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room B-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

#### HISTORIC INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Location of Negatives</th>
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<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The Civil Courts Building</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### 6. Specific Location
11th, 12th, Market and Chestnut Streets

#### 7. City or Town | If Rural, Township & Vicinity |
<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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#### 8. Site Plan with North Arrow

#### 9. Coordinates:

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<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Long.</th>
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<td>15/743980</td>
<td>4278980</td>
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#### 10. Site | Structure | Object |
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 11. On National Register? | Yes | No |
| Register? | Yes | No |

#### 12. Is it Eligible? | Yes | No |
| Eligible? | Yes | No |

#### 13. Part of Established District | Yes | No |
| Hist. Dist.? | Yes | No |

#### 14. District | Potent? | No |

#### 15. Name of Established District

#### 16. Thematic Category

- Government

#### 17. Date(s) or Period
1930

#### 18. Style or Design
Classical/Art Deco

#### 19. Architect or Engineer

- Plaza Commission, Inc.

#### 20. Contractor or Builder

- CDA

#### 21. Original Use, if apparent
Courts and offices

#### 22. Present Use
Courts and offices

#### 23. Ownership

- Public
- Private

#### 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
City of St. Louis
101 S. 12th St.
St. Louis, Missouri

#### 25. Open to Public?
Yes [ ]
No [x]

#### 26. Local Contact Person or Organization
CDA

#### 27. Other Surveys in Which Included

#### 28. No. of Stories

- 14

#### 29. Basement?

- Yes [x]
- No [ ]

#### 30. Foundation Material
Concrete

#### 31. Wall Construction
Masonry

#### 32. Roof Type & Material

copper on Ziggurat/flat

#### 33. No. of Bays

- Front: 8
- Side: 10

#### 34. Wall Treatment
Cut Limestone

#### 35. Plan Shape
Rectangle

#### 36. Changes

- Addition: [ ]
- Altered: [ ]

#### 37. Condition

- Interior: Excellent
- Exterior: Excellent

#### 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

- 601 (av.) 580' (4 sts.)

#### 42. Further Description of Important Features

The Classic temple at the top of the structure is a replica of the tomb of King Mausoleus built in 352 B.C. at Halicarnassus in Asia Minor. The building combines elements of many divergent styles - Egyptian, Greek and Oriental. The building is badly in need of a good cleaning.

#### 43. History and Significance

This is the site of the Old City Hall, which was also known as the "City Hall" which gives an indication of the citizenry's love for the building. The Civil Courts Building also draws some criticism from the public, but the idea behind the building is certainly novel and interesting.

#### 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The Civil Courts Building is situated on a long 6 block open mall stretching to the west. Plans exist to also clear the Gateway Mall from Civil Courts to the Old Court House to the east.

#### 45. Sources of Information

- AIA - St. Louis Chapter
- St. Louis Public Library Clipping File

#### 48. Date | 49. Revision

- IV-91
### Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

**1010 Pine Street**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Location of Negatives</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>CDA</td>
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#### Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

#### 1. No. 14. Present Name(s) Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

#### 2. County | St. Louis

#### 3. Location of Negatives | CDA

#### 4. Specific Location

1010 Pine Street

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Other Name(s)</th>
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#### 6. Site Plan with North Arrow

![Site Plan](image)

#### 7. City or Town | St. Louis

#### 8. If Rural, Township & Vicinity |

#### 9. Coordinates

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#### 10. Site | Structure | Object |

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<th>Register?</th>
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<th>No</th>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12. Is it</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Eligible?</td>
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#### 11. Name of Established District |

| 13. No. of Stories | 28 |

#### 12. Baseline? | Yes | X

#### 13. Foundation Material | Concrete Caissons |

#### 14. Wall Construction |

| Reinforced Concrete |

#### 15. Roof Type & Material |

| Flat/Asphalt |

#### 16. Thematic Category |

| Gothic Skyscraper |

#### 17. Date or Period | 1925 |

#### 18. Style or Design |

| |

#### 19. Architect or Engineer | Mauran, Russell & Crowell with J.R. Timlin |

#### 20. Contractor or Builder |

| |

#### 21. Original Use, if apparent |

| Offices |

#### 22. Present Use |

| Offices |

#### 23. Ownership |

| Public | Private | X |

#### 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known |

| Southwestern Bell Tel. 1010 Pine St., St. Louis |

#### 25. Open to Public? | Yes | X

#### 26. Local Contact Person or Organization |

| CDA |

#### 27. Other Surveys in Which Included |

| |

#### 28. No. of Stories | 28 |

#### 29. Basement? | Yes | X

#### 30. Foundation Material |

| Concrete Caissons |

#### 31. Wall Construction |

| Reinforced Concrete |

#### 32. Roof Type & Material |

| Flat/Asphalt |

#### 33. No. of Saws |

| Front | 13 |

#### 34. Wall Treatment |

| Cut Limestone |

#### 35. Plan Shape |

| Square |

#### 36. Changes |

| Addition | Explained in #42 |

#### 37. Condition |

| Interior | Good |
| Exterior | Good |

#### 38. Preservation |

| Underway? | No | X |

#### 39. Endangered? |

| By What? | Yes | X

#### 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes | X

#### 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road |

| 10'/520' |

---

**42. Further Description of Important Features**

Imposing limestone masses rising in setbacks to the central office tower. The setbacks were necessary to meet the zoning requirements of time. St. Louis never required setbacks but New York did and as New York at the time was the architectural pace setter, the style was copied in St. Louis buildings. Main floor windows are the only change in the building.

**43. History and Significance**

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Building cost $6,704,649 to build and was the tallest building in the city at the time of its construction.

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Typical urban CBD streetscape. The Southwestern Bell Telephone Building was one of the last buildings built before downtown went into its 30 year hibernation.

**45. Sources of Information**

AIA - St. Louis Chapter

Randall - The Art of Office Buildings

Photo Missouri's Contribution to Am. Arch. Bryan 1928 p. 255

Photo This is Our St. Louis, Hagen p. 457
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25,
HISTORIC INVENTORY

Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

1. No. 82
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) The Western Union Building
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location
   900-910 Chestnut St.

7. City or Town St. Louis
   If Rural, Township & Vicinity

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates
   UTM
   Lat. 15/744240/4278880
   Long.

10. Site Building Structure Object
    X

11. On National Register? Yes X No
12. Is It Eligible? Yes X No
13. Part of Estab. Yes X No
14. District Yes X No

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
   Office
17. Date(s) or Period 1926
18. Style or Design
   Commercial Style

19. Architect or Engineer Welles Bosworth
20. Contractor or Builder D.P. Robinson
21. Original Use, if apparent
   Offices/Telegraph
22. Present Use
   Offices/Telegraph

23. Ownership Public X Private

24. Owner's Name & Address
   Mr. Stanley W. Kemper
   900 Chestnut

25. Open to Public? Yes X No

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
   CDA

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 5
29. Basement? Yes X No

30. Foundation Material
   Concrete
31. Wall Construction
   Steel/12" brick curtain wall
32. Roof Type & Material
   Flat with parapet
33. No. of Bays
   Front 7 Side 6
34. Wall Treatment
   Cut Stone/Brick/Glass
35. Plan Shape Rectangle

36. Changes
   Addition
   (Explain in #42)
   Altered
   Moved

37. Condition
   Interior Good
   Exterior Good

38. Preservation
   Yes X No
   Underway

39. Endangered?
   Yes X No
   By What?
   Location

40. Visible from Public Road?
   Yes X No

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
   10' / 220' (2 streets)

42. Further Description of Important Features
   The copper cornice in classical Greek manner is one of the building's best features. A string course in stone is below the cornice, followed by 3 story columns. Stone spandrels bridge the windows. The lower 2 floors are treated in cut limestone with excellent copper decoration on the stone spandrels. There is a bas relief of an eagle & winged torch on each side of the building.

43. History and Significance
   The 5 story Western Union Building was actually designed to be 12 stories but was never completed. Today the building is located on land proposed for the Gateway Mall. The W.U. Bldg. is the chief stumbling block to the project as W.U. says it would cost $10-12 million to move all of its cables.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   The building borders on the sea of surface parking lots located on the CBD's south side.

45. Sources of Information
   Randall "The Art of Office Buildings"
   Photo in This is Our St. Louis, Hagen, p. 610.
   City Records

46. Prepared by KDO
47. Organization CDA
48. Date 49. Revision IV-93
The 1st 4 floors are treated as one with massive arches (2) capping the 4th floor. The 5th floor breaks into 3 segments and the 6th breaks into 8 with curved arches & pilasters. The cornice again returns to the arch pattern, this time with 12 arches. The windows on the 3rd floor are art glass. Other good features are the contrast between the fine banding & the rough stone. The stones of the arches are cut smooth on the inside which is another good touch. By Richardson's successor,

**History and Significance**
The building is a superb example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
The building is in poor shape with severe damage due to run off from the roof. This probably could be remedied. Another problem is that doors were cut in the sidewall for a fire escape that has since been removed doing considerable damage. An example of insensitive code enforcement.

**Sources of Information**
Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings"
Photo in Missouri's Contribution to Architecture, Bryan p. 225.
**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

### Historic Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2. County</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
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<td>4. Present Name(-)</td>
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<td>5. Other Name(s)</td>
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<td>6. Specific Location</td>
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<td>12. Is It</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Part of Estab. Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hist. Dist.?</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>14. District</td>
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<td>Potent.?</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
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#### 16. Thematic Category
- Office

#### 17. Date(s) or Period
- 1902

#### 18. Style or Design
- French Renaissance/Commercial

#### 19. Architect or Engineer
- Eames and Young

#### 20. Contractor or Builder
- |

#### 21. Original Use, if apparent
- Office

#### 22. Present Use
- Office

#### 23. Ownership
- Public |
| Private |

#### 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
- |

#### 25. Open to Public?
- Yes |
| No |

#### 26. Local Contact Person or Organization
- CDA

#### 27. Other Surveys in Which included
- |

#### 28. No. of Stories
- 12 + attic

#### 29. Basement?
- Yes |
| No |

#### 30. Foundation Material
- Masonry

#### 31. Wall Construction
- Masonry

#### 32. Roof Type & Material
- Flat with parapet

#### 33. No. of Bays
- Front: 22 Side: 5

#### 34. Wall Treatment
- Stone/Brick/Terra Cotta

#### 35. Plan Shape
- Rectangle

#### 36. Changes
- Addition (Explain: Altered in #42) |
| Moved |

#### 37. Condition
- Interior Good |
| Exterior Good |

#### 38. Preservation
- Yes |
| Underway? No |

#### 39. Endangered?
- Yes |
| By What? No |
| has high vacancy rate |

#### 40. Visible from Public Road?
- Yes |
| No |

#### 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
- 10'/230'

---

### Further Description of Important Features

The original building was built in 1902 with the west addition added in 1905. Eames and Young designed both. Alterations on the main floor are plate glass and black granite storefronts. Rusticated corbelled stone on the 2nd and 3rd floors are vaguely French (also has strong German influences). The bldg. has a brutal square look. Emphasis is on the rectangular. Brown brick on the upper floors with terra cotta motifs. The entrance bay is recessed. The last 2 floors are treated alone. The cornice shows a strong Fr. influence. The bldg. cost $616,363 to c o p ,

#### 42. History and Significance

Typical urban CBD streetscape and located on the Olive Street corridor of historic office buildings.

#### 43. Sources of Information

- Eames and Young Data "Schedule of Buildings"
- Property of Clarence Turley Jr., St. Louis Brick Builder's Periodical, 1904, p. 87.
- St. Louis Library Clippings File.
Named the Century Building after the Century Theatre once located within it, the building sits on a slightly rusticated base. The spandrel panels are iron. A massive classical entrance with a giant order of Corinthian columns (altered) is a notable feature. The entire lower floor has been altered. The 3rd and 4th floors have an abbreviated cornice forming a string course. Also on the 3rd floor are Corinthian pilasters. The middle 4 floors are treated as one element with a round arch with keystone at the top. The final 3 floors are treated with round arches, oriel decorative corner windows and free standing Corinthian columns.

The Century Building originally served as the Scruggs, Vandervoort and Barney department store and was converted to offices in 1967. Construction costs were $1,350,000.

Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings"
See photo This is Our St. Louis, Hagen 1970, p.603.
City Records
## State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

### HISTORIC INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>86</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Negative</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>915 Olive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td>Syndicate Trust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.5 Name of Established District

#### 9. Coordinates

| UTM | 15/744260/4279150 |

#### 10. Site: Structure: Object:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Register?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 11. On National Register? | Yes | No |
| Eligible? | Yes | No |

#### 12. Is It Eligible? | Yes | No |

#### 13. Part of Estab. | Yes | No |
| High Dist.? | Yes | No |
| Potent? | No |  |

#### 14. District: Potential: |

#### 15. Name of Established District |

### 16. Thematic Category

| Commercial/Office |

### 17. Date(s) or Period

| 1906 |

### 18. Style of Design

| Commercial Style |

### 19. Architect or Engineer

| H.F. Roach |

### 20. Contractor or Builder |

### 21. Original Use, if apparent

| Offices/Department Store |

### 22. Present Use

| Offices |

### 23. Ownership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 24. Owner’s Name & Address

| Lucy Joy Bagnell Tanvier et al |

#### 25. Open to Public? | Yes |

#### 26. Contact Person or Organization

| CDA |

#### 27. Other Surveys in Which Included

### 28. No. of Stories

| 16 + attic |

### 29. Basement? | Yes |

### 30. Foundation Material

| Masonry |

### 31. Wall Construction

| Masonry (12” brick) |

### 32. Roof Type & Material

| Flat with parapet |

#### 33. No. of Bays

| 10 |

#### 34. Wall Treatment

| Brick/Terra Cotta |

#### 35. Plan Shape

| Rectangle |

#### 36. Changes

| Addition |

#### 37. Condition

| Interior: Good |

#### 38. Preservation

| Underway? |

#### 39. Endangered

| By What? |

#### 40. Visible from Public Road?

| Yes |

#### 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

| 10'400’ (3 streets) |

### 42. Further Description of Important Features

The building's walls are stone, steel and concrete with massive doorways wrought in antique copper of pomolian green. The stairways are marble. Perhaps, the Syndicate Trusts best feature is its lavish use of French Renaissance ornament treated in terra cotta. Also noteworthy is the building's massive cornice. The building has been painted.

### 43. History and Significance

The Scruggs, Vandervoort and Barney store was originally in the Syndicate Trust Building. S.V.B. Co. occupied 7 floors and basement of this building from 1907 to 1967, when store was closed.

### 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The Syndicate Trust and Century Buildings form a key block in a corridor of historic office buildings on Olive Street, near the Old Post Office.

### 45. Sources of Information

St. Louis Means Business, Assoc. Printers and Lithographers
Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings"
Drawing in St. Louis Public Library Clippings File
Photo This is Our St. Louis, Hagan 1970, p. 603.

City Records

---

SRA0154 12/97
The 1st Federal Frank and Crust Company

The building is 4 stories tall in white terra cotta. It is 3 bays wide with projecting Chicago bays (3 on 10th and 2 on Olive). It's only ornament is a Garland motif on the cornice and a flat Corinthian pilaster treatment. The windows have large brackets under the bays. The 1st floor has been destroyed by remodeling (Opaque black glass).

Typical urban CBD streetscape. The 1st floor of the building is a prospering restaurant taking off on a banking theme; the upper floors are either vacant or storage.

St. Louis Chamber of Commerce
1957 Downtown Survey
City Records
**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Historical Survey and Planning Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ludwig Music</td>
<td>St. Louis Capitol Building, Room 8-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>1004 Olive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td>![North Arrow Diagram]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>UTM 15/744180/4279130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Site: Building</td>
<td>Structure Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>On National Register?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Part of Established District</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16. Thematic Category
- Commercial

### 17. Date(s) or Period
- 1905

### 18. Style or Design
- Classical

### 19. Architect or Engineer
- Ludwig Music Store

### 20. Contractor or Builder
- CDA

### 21. Original Use, if apparent
- Commercial/Loft

### 22. Present Use
- Ludwig Music Store

### 23. Ownership
- Public

### 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
- Mercantile Bank and Trust
  - One Mercantile Tower
  - St. Louis, Missouri

### 25. Open to Public?
- Yes

### 26. Local Contact Person or Organization
- CDA

### 27. Other Surveys in Which Included
- CDA

### 28. No. of Stories
- 6

### 29. Basement?
- Yes

### 30. Foundation Material
- Masonry

### 31. Wall Construction
- Masonry

### 32. Roof Type & Material
- Flat with parapet

### 33. No. of Bays
- Front 1 Side 1

### 34. Wall Treatment
- Brick/Cut Stone

### 35. Plan Shape
- Rectangle

### 36. Changes
- Addition

### 37. Condition
- Interior Good
- Exterior Poor

### 38. Preservation
- Underway?

### 39. Endangered
- Yes

### 40. Visible from Public Road?
- Yes

### 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
- 10'/25'

### 42. Further Description of Important Features
There are alterations to the first floor glazing. The front of the building's facing is cut stone while the sides and rear are brick to cut costs. The windows of the 2nd floor are capped with a brocken pediment (French influences). The upper floors of the building use rounded brick to give the idea an engaged column. The building also has quoins and a handsome French cornice treatment.

### 43. History and Significance
Typical urban CBD streetscape. Olive Street is one of the downtown's busiest streets.

### 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
- Typically urban CBD streetscape. Olive Street is one of the downtown's busiest streets.

### 45. Sources of Information
- St. Louis Chamber of Commerce
- 1957 Downtown Survey
- City Records

### 46. Date
- 1957

### 47. Revision
- IV-99
A 5-story art deco style building with terra cotta facing and 3 swag motif cornice-fluted terra cotta pilasters. Steel spandrel panels with art modern decoration. Also has art deco brackets. The lower floor storefront of black polished granite appears to be original other than a changed sign. The spandrels are beginning to rust.

Significant in that there are very few buildings of this style in the city.

Typical urban CBD streetscape. Olive Street is in the very heart of the downtown.
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1017 Olive Building</td>
<td>Laclede Gas Light Co. Bldg. (also at one time Laclede Bank Bldg)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Location</th>
<th>1017 Olive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City or Town</th>
<th>St. Louis</th>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>UTM</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lat.</td>
<td>15/744150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long.</td>
<td>4279170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History and Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

42. Further Description of important Features

A 10-story building: the 1st floor treatment is cut limestone with 5 large round arches facing on Olive and 6 on 11th. Also on the lower floor are apparently original copper gas lanterns. The detail treatment of the arches is nice. The 3rd floor is terra cotta faced with abbreviated pilasters and a double string course. The following 6 floors are brown brick in a square grid pattern. The attic 2 stories are treated in an ionic temple motif with an elaborate cornice. The building appears to be in excellent condition.

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Typical urban CBD streetscape. The Old Laclede Gas Building serves as the anchor of a series of historic office buildings running the length of Olive St. from the Laclede Bldg. east.

45. Sources of Information

Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings"
See Photo - Missouri's Contribution to Am. Arch.
Bryan, 1928, p. 152.
Hagen, This Is Our St. Louis, p. 326.
91. Board of Ed. Bldg.

101 Boedecker Bldg.

96. Merchandise Mart

497. Hadley Dean Glass

91. Board of Ed. Bldg.

scale nat. significance

sta; significance

city significance

other

North

1" = 200'

CBD Block Nos,

172 177 272 836
173 178 281 517
174 179 823 841

531
The building is Romanesque but not Richardsonian. The lower 2 floors have a round arched bay on each corner with 2-stor engaged columns. Both floors are treated in red sandstone. The Power floor has been altered (probably in the 1930's). Decoration includes rosettes on the heads of the capitals and fleu-de-lis on the string course. The next 4 floors are treated together with a giant order of columns topped with round arches. The top floor again repeats the round arch theme on the colonade. The upper floors are in buff brick.

43. History and Significance
I. Taylor at this time was among the city's best and most prolific architects. He was later Director of Public Works for the St. Louis World's Fair. The Board of Ed. Bldg. was originally the city's public library containing some 80,000 volumes.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Typical urban CBD streetscape. Locust Street is planned as a mall eventually.

Photo in This is Our St. Louis, Hagen.
1. No. 92
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
6. Specific Location 910 Washington Avenue
7. City or Town St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat. Long. 15/744325/4279325
10. Site Building Structure Object
11. On National Register? Yes No
12. Is It Eligible? Yes No
13. Part of Estab Hist. Dist.? Yes No
14. District Poten'? No
15. Name of Established District
16. Thematic Category Loft
17. Date(s) or Period 1889
18. Style or Design Victorian Commercial
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent Commercial/Warehouse
22. Present Use Commercial/Warehouse
23. Ownership Public
24. Owner's Name & Address
   Herbert and Weisel Trunk Co.
   910 Washington Avenue
   St. Louis, Missouri
25. Open to Public? Yes No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories 5
29. Basement? Yes No
30. Foundation Material Masonry
31. Wall Construction Masonry
32. Roof Type & Material Flat with parapet
33. No. of Bays Front Side
34. Wall Treatment Brick
35. Plan Shape Rectangle
36. Changes
   Addition: Yes No
   Alteration: Yes No
   in #42 Moved:
37. Condition Interior Fair Exterior Fair
38. Preservation Underway? Yes No
39. Endangered? Yes No
   By What?
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 10'/50'

42. Further Description of Important Features
The main floor appears to have been altered sometime in the 1930's structurally as well as visually. On the 2nd floor a large bay has been added probably in the 1910-1920 era. The 2nd floor also has round arched windows on the sides (originally they were on the entire floor). The rest of the floors use segmental arches set on pilasters. The windows are recessed and framed by the brick. Each sill level has a cut stone string course.

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
On the fringe of the central business district. Washington Ave. has traditionally served the city as a low cost business district.

45. Sources of Information
Downtown St. Louis Survey, St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, 1957.
No. 93

County: St. Louis

Location of Negatives: CDA

Specific Location:
911 Washington Avenue

City or Town: St. Louis
If Rural, Township & Vicinity:

Site Plan with North Arrow:

Lammerts Furniture

Thematic Category: Commercial
Date(s) or Period: 1897

Style or Design: French Renaissance or Classical

Architect or Engineer: Eames and Young

Contractor or Builder:

Original Use, if apparent:
Furniture Store

Present Use:
Furniture Store

Ownership:
Public

Owner's Name & Address:
Lammerts Furn. Co.
7208 Weil
St. Louis, MO

Open to Public: Yes

Local Contact Person or Organization:
CDA

No. of Stories: 2

Basement?: Yes

Foundation Material: Masonry

Wall Construction: Masonry

Roof Type & Material: Flat with parapet

No. of Bays: Front 3

Wall Treatment:
Cut Stone/Iron/Glass

Plan Shape: Rectangle

Changes:
Addition
(Explain Altered X in #42)

Condition:
Interior: Good
Exterior: Good

Preservation Underway?: Yes

Endangered?: Yes

By What?: No

Visible from Public Road: Yes

Distance from and Frontage on Road: 10' / 200' (2 streets)

9. Coordinates: UTM
Lat.: 15/744345/4279400
Long.: 42.6.47.36

11. On National Register?: Yes
12. Is it Eligible?: Yes
13. Part of Estab.: Yes
14. District?: No

16. Additional Information:
The 1st floor glazing has been changed. Rusticated columns on 1st
2 floors with trophy panels on either side. Coffered vaulted
entry is an imp. feature. Bracketed string course with egg &
dart motif. Very fine classical detailing. Middle 3 floors are

43. History and Significance:
Lammerts moved into the building in 1923. Interior modifications
made to the building in 1921 by Klipstein and Rathmann.
Hargadine & Mckittrick Drygoods was the original tenant of the
bldg.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings:
Lammerts is on the fringe of the CBD. Lammerts closed the bldg.
at one time but the public outcry was such that it was reopened.
The site was once part of the campus of St. Louis University
(1840-1888) and St. Louis Francis Xavier Church.

45. Sources of Information:
Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings"
Past City Directories
Brick Builder, Sept. 1897 - p. 209.
The Old Lindell Real Estate Co. Building is 7 stories with the 1st 2 floors having a large classical entrance in cut stone. The second floor has Chicago style windows. The center 4 floors are treated as one in the Chicago style with terra cotta rosettes on the spandrel panels. The top floor has a modified egg and dart motif, treated something as a colonade with free standing columns (hexagonal). The building also has a brick and terra cotta parapet. The cornice has been removed.

On the fringe of the central business district, Washington Ave. has traditionally been the City's garment district. Anto's Fabric in one sense follows tradition.

Photo Randall, Page 72.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

**1. No.**

**2. County**

St. Louis

**3. Location of Negatives**

CDA

**4. Present Name(s)**

Bee Hat Company

**5. Other Name(s)**

**6. Specific Location**

1021 Washington

**7. City or Town**

St. Louis

**8. Site Plan with North Arrow**

![Site Plan](image)

**9. Coordinates**

UTM:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Long.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15/744220</td>
<td>4279440</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**10. Site/Building Structure/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 Eligibility**

Yes [X] No [ ]

**15. Name of Established District**

**16. Thematic Category**

Warehouse/Loft

**17. Dates or Period**

1905

**18. Style or Design**

Commercial

**19. Architect or Engineer**

**20. Contractor or Builder**

**21. Original Use, if apparent**

Warehouse

**22. Present Use**

Warehouse

**23. Ownership**

Public [X] Private [ ]

**24. Owner's Name & Address, if known**

Hubert Realty & Invest. Corp.

1021 Washington Avenue

St. Louis, Missouri

**25. Open to Public?**

Yes [ ] No [X]

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization**

CDA

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**

**28. No. of Stories**

7

**29. Basement?**

Yes [ ] No [X]

**30. Foundation Material**

Masonry

**31. Wall Construction**

Masonry

**32. Roof Type & Material**

Flat with parapet

**33. No. of Bays**

Front 4 Side 8

**34. Wall Treatment**

Stone Brick/Terra Cotta

**35. Plan Shape**

Rectangle

**36. Changes**

Alteration in #42 Moved [ ]

**37. Condition**

Interior [ ] Exterior [X]

**38. Preservation?**

Yes [X] No [ ]

**39. Endangered?**

Yes [X] No [ ]

**40. Visible from Public Road?**

Yes [X] No [ ]

**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road**

10'/190' (2 streets)

---

### Further Description of Important Features

The Bee Hat Co. Bldg. has a corbelled brick and stone base. Five stories are treated together with odd, very thin Corinthian columns topped by round arches. Interesting features include a string course incorporating a lion's head motif, terra cotta trophy panels with cornucopias on either side and bare breasted angels (again in terra cotta) on the cornice. The Corinthian capitals and the treatment of the top floor are the building's most significant features.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

On the fringe of the City's central business district.

### Sources of Information

Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings"

St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, 1957, Downtown Survey.
The Gateway Merchandise Mart

16. Thematic Category
Merchandise

17. Date(s) or Period
C. 1888

18. Style or Design
Richardsonian Romanesque

19. Architect or Engineer
I. Taylor

20. Contractor or Builder
S. Hoffmann

21. Original Use, if apparent
Tobacco Company Office

22. Present Use
Merchandise Mart/Offices

23. Ownership
Public ☑ Private ☒

24. Owner's Name & Address,
if known
City of St. Louis
101 S. 12th
St. Louis, Missouri

25. Open to Public?
Yes ☑ No ☒

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
CDA

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories
7

29. Basement?
Yes ☑ No ☒

30. Foundation Material
Masonry

31. Wall Construction
Masonry

32. Roof Type & Material
Flat with parapet

33. No. of Bays
Front 12 Side 8

34. Wall Treatment
Stone/Cast Iron/Brick

35. Plan Shape
Rectangle

36. Changes
Addition ☐ Alteration ☑ in #42

37. Condition
Interior ☐ Exterior ☑

38. Preservation Underway?
Yes ☐ No ☑

39. Endangered?
Yes ☐ No ☑

40. Visible from Public Road?
Yes ☑ No ☒

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
100' / 750' (4 streets)

42. Further Description of Important Features
The Merchandise Mart has a rusticated 2 story stone base. The 1st 3 floors are treated as one order although the materials change to red brick on the 3rd floor. The arches exhibit some excellent pressed brick work. The central 8 bays (front & rear) are topped with round arches. On the sides there are 4 bays & they are topped with terra cotta lintels. The top 4 floors are again treated together as one order repeating the arches in cast iron. The top floor is framed by pilasters & topped with an exuberant terra cotta cornice.

43. History and Significance
St. Louis' talented and prolific I. Taylor designed the bldg. The bldg. is of national significance and it's best features are the cornice and basket weave brick pattern on the top floor.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The building occupies an entire block in the fringe area of the CBD, an area now undergoing some redevelopment.

45. Sources of Information
Randall - "The Art of Office Building"
M.M. Yeakle St. Louis Today Progress and Prospects, 1889, p. 95.
**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, HISTORIC INVENTORY**

**Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

1. **No.**
   97

2. **County**
   St. Louis

3. **Specific Location**
   705 N. 11th Street

4. **Present Name(s)**
   Hadley Dean Glass Company Building

5. **Other Name(s)**
   CDA

6. **City or Town**
   St. Louis

7. **Site Plan with North Arrow**

8. **Thematic Category**
   Commercial/Loft

9. **Historical Period**
   1901-1903

10. **Style or Design**
    Commercial

11. **Architect or Engineer**

12. **Contractor or Builder**

13. **Original Use, if apparent**
    Commercial/Warehouse

14. **Present Use**
    Commercial/ Warehouse

15. **Ownership**
    Public [✓]

16. **Owner's Name & Address**
    Hadley Dean Glass Co.
    705 N. 11th Street
    St. Louis, Missouri

17. **Open to Public?**
    Yes [✓]

18. **Condition Interior**
    Good

19. **Condition Exterior**
    Good

20. **Preservation Underway?**
    No [✓]

21. **Endangered?**
    No [✓]

22. **Further Description of Important Features**
   A simple building with brick cornice. The lower floor has banded columns (red brick & gray stone) and is topped by a string course. The next 5 floors are treated together (4 bays on the front, 6 on the side) & topped with round cut stone arches with key stone (bracketed). This is then topped with another string course and the attic floor and cornice.

23. **Historical Significance**
   The building's best features are its brick cornice & its overall restraint. There does not appear to be any outside modifications. Inside the lobby has been modified & it's the most important feature of the bldg. The lobby is magnificent, done in Egyptian style with glazed vitrue tile. An Egyptian chandelier by Tiffany's. This bldg. deserves a higher rating. The lobby was an addition about 1928.

24. **Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
   On the fringe of the central business district. Hadley Dean Glass Company has apparently always occupied the building.

25. **Sources of Information**
   City Records

---

28. **No. of Stories**
   7

29. **Basement?**
   Yes [✓]

30. **Foundation Material**
    Masonry

31. **Wall Construction**
    Masonry

32. **Roof Type & Material**
    Flat with parapet

33. **Open to Public?**
    Yes [✓]

34. **Structural Object**

35. **Site Coordinates**
    UTM

36. **Site 51**
    Structure 1

37. **History of .information**

38. **Sources of Information**
1. No. 198
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)
6. Specific Location
   1113-129 Washington
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity
   St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat. 15/744110/4279440

10. Site Building Structure Object
    ---------------------------
11. On National Register? Yes X
    No X
12. Is it Eligible? Yes X
    No X
13. Part of Estab Hist. Dist.? Yes X
    No X
    No X
15. Name of Established District
16. Thematic Category Loft
17. Period or Date 1896
18. Style or Design Romanesque w/ Classical details
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent Warehouse
22. Present Use Commercial/Warehouse
23. Ownership Public
    Private
24. Owner’s Name & Address
    if known
    Kay Realty Co.
    1123 Washington Avenue
25. Open to Public? Yes X
    No X
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
    CDA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories 7
29. Basement? Yes X
    No X
30. Foundation Material Masonry
31. Wall Construction Masonry
32. Roof Type & Material Flat with parapet
33. No. of Bays
    Front Side
34. Wall Treatment Brick/Stone/Terra Cotta
35. Plan Shape
36. Changes
    Addition
    Alteration
    Moved
37. Condition
    Interior Fair
    Exterior Fair
38. Preservation Underway? Yes X
    No X
39. Endangered? Yes X
    No X
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes X
    No X
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
    10'/400' (2 streets)
42. Further Description of Important Features
The 1st 2 floors are cut stone (granite) and treated as one; engaged columns lead to a flat load bearing granite string course. The storefronts have been altered. The next 4 floors are treated together with 7 bays again with engaged columns, this time topped with a round arch.
43. History and Significance
The spandrels are terra cotta with Renaissance swag motif. The attic story has the cornice removed alternating pattern of trophy patterns and swags.
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
On the fringe of the CBD. Washington Ave. offers a series of block facades that is really quite rare in modern America.
45. Sources of Information
St. Louis Library – "Photo and Clippings File"
St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, 1957, Downtown Survey.
46. Prepared by
KTC
47. Organization CDA
48. Date
49. Revision IV-110
### Historic Inventory

**1. No:** 99  
**2. County:** St. Louis  
**3. Location of Negatives:** CDA  
**4. Present Name(s):** Loft  
**5. Other Name(s):**  

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<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>1128-1130 Washington Avenue</td>
<td>Loft</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Masonry</td>
<td>Masonry</td>
<td>Flat with parapet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Side</td>
<td>Rectangle</td>
<td>Addition</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 City or Town</td>
<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>18. Style or Design</td>
<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>22. Present Use</td>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which included</td>
<td>42. Further Description of Important Features</td>
<td>43. History and Significance</td>
<td>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</td>
<td>45. Sources of Information</td>
<td>46. CDA</td>
<td>47. Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**42. Further Description of Important Features:**  
The main floor entrance has the usual alterations. The building's best feature is its continuous spandrel panel and glazing system.

**43. History and Significance:**

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
The building is on the fringe of the CBC and is one of several loft buildings that line Washington Avenue giving it a handsome block scape.

**45. Sources of Information**
Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings"  
Sanborn Atlas  
St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, 1957. Downtown Survey*  
City Records
1. No. 100
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives: CDA

5. Specific Location
1100-1114 Washington Avenue

7. City or Town: St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates: UTM
Law. long. 15/744157/4279350

10. Site/Structure

12. Is it
Eligible? No

13. Part of Estab., Yes No

14. District Potential? No

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
Loft

17. Date(s) or Period
1901

18. Style or Design
Commercial

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
Warehouse

22. Present Use
Warehouse

23. Ownership
Public

24. Owner's Name & Address
Mr. Morris Harris & Mr. Jack J. Shapiro
1112 Washington Ave., St. Louis

25. Open to Public?
Yes

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
CDA

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories
8

29. Basement?
Yes

30. Foundation Material
Masonry

31. Wall Construction
Masonry

32. Roof Type & Material
Flat with parapet

33. No. of Bays
Front 6

34. Wall Treatment
Brick/Stone/Terra Cotta

35. Plan Shape
Rectangle

36. Changes
Alteration
(Explain in #42)

37. Condition
Interior Good

38. Preservation
Underway

39. Endangered?
By What?

40. Visible from
Public Road
Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
10'/120'

42. Further Description of Important Features
An 8 story building (or more accurately a series of 3 lofts treated together as one building). The 1st floor is stone with 4 massive cast iron fluted columns. The only alteration is the glazing between the columns. A true wedding cake of decoration with each floor clearly noted with a string course. The windows of the attic floor have sprung arches.

43. History and Significance
The building is significant in that its alterations are minor.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
On the central business district fringe. One of a long chain of lofts on Washington Avenue.

45. Sources of Information
Randall - The Art of Office Buildings
**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

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<td>Specific Location</td>
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<td>13. Part of Estate?</td>
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<td>16. Thematic Category</td>
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<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
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<td>18. Style or Design</td>
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<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>Office</td>
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<td>22. Present Use</td>
<td>Office/Restaurant</td>
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<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td>Public</td>
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<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>Boedecker Corp. 1107 Locust St. Louis, Missouri</td>
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<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>CDA</td>
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<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
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<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>29. Basement?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>30. Foundation Material</td>
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<td>31. Wall Construction Material</td>
<td>Masonry</td>
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<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>Flat</td>
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<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Buff Brick</td>
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<td>35. Plan Shape</td>
<td>Rectangle</td>
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<td>36. Changes</td>
<td>Addition</td>
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<td>37. Condition</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
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<td>38. Preservation Underway?</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>39. Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>40. Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>10'/220' (2 streets)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

The building's ground floor has been completely altered (probably sometime in the 1950's) with plate glass and granite. The Boedecker Building's sill course is of cut limestone and the window of the upper floors are in the Chicago style. The upper floor attic has stone sills and some decorative brickwork.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Typical urban CBD streetscape.

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, 1957. Downtown Survey

**Prepared by**

KDO

**Organization**

CDA

**Date**

49. Revision

IV-113
Section 13

THE C.B.D.

HISTORIC ST. LOUIS

scale nat. significance
sta: significance
city significance
other

North
1" = 200'

CBD Block Nos.
824  108  525
835  529  834
519  530  520
<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Specific Location</th>
<th>City or Town</th>
<th>Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
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<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>CDA</td>
<td>1221 Locust Street</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>![Diagram of Shell Building]</td>
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### 16. Thematic Category
- Offices

### 17. Dates or Period
- 1926

### 18. Style or Design
- Gothic Revival

### 19. Architect or Engineer
- Jamieson and Spearl

### 20. Contractor or Builder
- EsetroLeurn Corp, a branch of Shell Oil Co.

### 21. Original Use, if apparent
- Offices

### 22. Present Use
- Offices

### 23. Ownership
- Public

### 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
- Stanley L. Vizgran and Bertain Glazer

### 25. No. of Stories
- 12

### 26. Local Contact Person or Organization
- CDA

### 27. Other Surveys in Which Included
- City Records

### 28. No. of Bays
- Front: 10

### 29. Roof Type & Material
- Flat with parapet

### 30. Foundation Material
- Concrete

### 31. Wall Construction
- Masonry

### 32. Roof Treatment
- Cut Stone

### 33. Plan Shape
- Excellent Exterior

### 34. Preservation
- Yes

### 35. Condition
- Underway

### 36. Changes
- Altered

### 37. Endangered
- No

### 38. Visible from Public Road
- Yes

### 39. Distance from and Frontage on Road
- 10'/200'

---

**42. Further Description of Important Features**

The cut stone is the Shell Building's best feature - made difficult and interesting by the curving facade. The building is vaguely Gothic although it really doesn't have a style. Other interesting features are the segmental arches on the first floor. A Shell motif etched in glass is also on the first floor (reminiscent of the Building's first occupant - a division of Shell Oil). The Shell motif is repeated in cut stone over the main entrance and over each window on the top floor.

**43. History and Significance**

Jamieson and Spearl were a well known St. Louis architectural firm. The Shell Building was originally built for the Roxana Petroleum Corp. a branch of Shell Oil Co.

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The Shell Building is located in a quiet area of the CBD away from the constant motion of the core. Christ Church Cathedral and the Public Library are nearby structures.

**45. Sources of Information**

- St. Louis Views, Shelly Publishing. 1935. p. 1
- AIA
- Randall - "The Art of Office Building" City Records
**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25.**

**Jefferson City, Missouri 65107**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
<td>CDA</td>
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<td>4. Present Name(s)</td>
<td>The Rudmen Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Other Name(s)</td>
<td>Rarden Carpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Specific Location</td>
<td>1232 Washington Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<td>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<td>9. Coordinates</td>
<td>Lat. 15/743910 Long. 4279400</td>
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<td>10. Site</td>
<td>Structure</td>
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<td>11. On National Register?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>12. Is it Eligible?</td>
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<td>13. Part of Estab. Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>14. District</td>
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<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
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<td>16. Thematic Category</td>
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<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
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<td>18. Style or Design</td>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
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<td>19. Contractor or Builder</td>
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<td>20. Original Use, if apparent</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Present Use</td>
<td>Warehouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. Present Use</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td>Public</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>Annette Rudman</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>CDA</td>
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<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
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<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
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<td>29. Basement?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>30. Foundation Material</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
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<tr>
<td>31. Wall Construction</td>
<td>Masonry/Steel</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>Flat with parapet</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. No. of Bays</td>
<td>Front 5 Side 9</td>
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<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Brick/Terra Cotta</td>
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<td>35. Plan Shape Rectangle</td>
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<td>36. Changes</td>
<td>Addition</td>
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<td>37. Condition</td>
<td>Interior Good</td>
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<td>38. Preservation</td>
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<td>39. Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>40. Visit &amp; Fro &amp; Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>50'/200' (2 streets)</td>
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<td>42. Further Description of important Features</td>
<td>The only modifications are the main floor store windows. There are rusticated pressed brick columns on the first 2 floor with terra-cotta rosettes in relief. The third through 7th floors are treated with a giant Corinthian order. The glazing is in the Chicago style with brick spandrel panels. The good Corinthian capitals on the columns are probably terra cotta - as are the string course &amp; cornice (dentic &amp; egg &amp; dart motifs below the cornice.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>43. History and Significance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</td>
<td>The Rudmen Building is on the fringe of the central business district.</td>
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<td>45. Sources of Information</td>
<td>City Records</td>
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<td></td>
<td>St. Louis Chamber of Commerce 1957 + Downtown Buildings Survey</td>
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<td>46. Date</td>
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<td>47. Revision</td>
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---

*CD"
1. No. 104

2. County  St. Louis

3. Location of Negatives CDA

4. Present Name(s) The Tober Building

5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location

1214 Washington

7. City or Town  St. Louis

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates

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10. Site or Building

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<th>Object</th>
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11. On National Register? Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Is it Eligible? Yes [X] No [ ]

13. Part of Estab. Yes [X] No [ ]

14. District Yes [X] No [ ]

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category Loft

17. Date(s) or Period 1918

18. Style or Design Gothic Revival

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent Loft

22. Present Use Loft

23. Ownership Public [X] Private [ ]

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known

J.D.M. Company
1214 Washington, St. Louis

25. Open to: Public Yes [X] No [ ]

26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 2

29. Basement? Yes [X] No [ ]

30. Foundation Material Concrete

31. Wall Construction Brick curtain wall

32. Roof Type & Material Flat with parapet

33. No. of Gays Front 1 Side 0

34. Wall Treatment Terra Cotta/Brick

35. Plan Shape Rectangle

36. Changes

Addition (explain Altered in #42)

37. Condition

Interior Good

Exterior Good

38. Preservation Underway? Yes [X] No [ ]

39. Endangered? By What? Yes [X] No [ ]

40. Visible from Public Road? Yes [X] No [ ]

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 10’/30’

42. Further Description of Important Features

The main floor is altered with a store front inserted. Above the store front are segmental arched art glass windows. The front is treated in terra cotta and the sides are brick. The bldg. has an excellent Gothic Revival cornice. The top 3 floors are treated together vertically with the spandrel panels bearing a shield motif.

43. History and Significance

An unusual treatment for a St. Louis building.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Wash. Ave. is noted for its many old lofts, of which this is one. The area is on the fringe of the CBD and has long been associated with the garment industry.

45. Sources of Information

Norbury Wayman - St. Louis Historian
St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, 1957 Downtown Survey
City Records

46. Date

47. Revision

IV-117
**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<td>Mauran, Russell and Garden</td>
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<td>Offices</td>
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<td>Public! Private!</td>
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<td>24. Owner(s), Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>Byron S. Lipman and Alfred E. Mankofsky, St. Louis, Missouri</td>
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<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
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<td>Rectangle</td>
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<td>36. Changes</td>
<td>Addition</td>
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<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
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</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

There are Sullivan influences in the simplicity and verticality of the building. The column treatment in particular is reminiscent of Sullivan. It appears that the cornice may have been changed. The 1st floor is completely changed but the original material probably still exists underneath the new skin. The brick is a subtle buff color.

**History and Significance**

Now called the Silk Exchange but the building was originally the Gordon Building, Washington Ave. at one time was, and to some extent still is, the City's garment district.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Typical urban CBD streetscape. Washington Ave., particularly west of 12th Street, is on the fringe of the city's core.

**Sources of Information**


**Prepared by**

KDO

**Organization**

CDA

**Date**

IV-118
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capital Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 106
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) The Lesser Goldman Building
5. Other Name(s) Ferguson - McKinney Building
6. Specific Location 1209 Washington N.W.C.
7. City or Town // Rural, Township & Vicinity St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM Lat. 15/74380/4279460 Long.
10. Site, Structure Building Structure Object
11. On National Register? Yes // No Eligible? Yes // No
12. Part of Series? Yes // No Historical District? Yes // No
13. Name of Established District
14. Thematic Category Office
15. Date(s) or Period 1903
16. Style or Design Renaissance/Commercial
17. Architect or Engineer Eames and Young
18. Contractor or Builder
19. Original Use, if apparent Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods
20. Present Use Loft
21. Ownership Public // Private
22. Open to Public? Yes // No
23. Owner's Name & Address, if known 1209 Wash. Corp. 1209 Washington, St. Louis
24. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA
25. Other Surveys in Which Included
26. Condition Interior Good Exterior Good
27. Preservation Underway? Yes // No By What? No
28. Visible from Public Road? Yes // No
29. Direction from and Frontage on Road 101'/330' (2 streets)
30. Foundation Material Masonry
31. Wall Construction Masonry
32. Roof Type & Material Flat
33. Changes in #42
34. Wall Treatment Brick/ Terra Cotta Steel
35. Plan Shape Rectangle
36. Roof Treatment Brick/ Terra Cotta Steel
37. Roof Type & Material Flat
38. Roof Construction Masonry
39. Roof Material Terra Cotta
40. Roof Treatment Brick/ Terra Cotta Steel
41. Roof Type & Material Flat
42. Further Description of Important Features The cornice was removed in 1946, in part of a city-wide campaign that removed the cornice of many St. Louis buildings. Pedestrian safety was the reason. In this case the removal of the cornice severely impaired the structures integrity. The scale and depth of the ornament is Mannerist. It's very difficult to assign a style to the building as it has 60th Mannerist and Romanesque features. Some of the ornament is derived from the 2nd empire style. The entrance is a rusticated stone arch with a broken pediment over the doorway. Other than the cornice and the first floor glazing the building appears unchanged.
43. Description of Environment and Outbuildings Part of the chain of lofts along Washington Ave. The street presents a block face of historic buildings that is truly rare.
44. Sources of Information Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings" Chicago Records "Brick Builders" periodical. Rogers and Manson, April, 1903, P. 100.
1. No. 107
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) Monsinger Cohn
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location
   1221-1233 Washington Avenue

7. City or Town / Rural, Township & Vicinity
   St. Louis

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

   UTM
   Lat. 15/743950/4279480
   Long.

10. Site Building Structure Object
11. On National Register? Yes / No
12. Is it Eligible? Yes / No
13. Part of Estab.? Yes / No
14. Distinct Historical? Yes / No
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
   Manufacturing
17. Date(s) or Period
   1915 (perhaps earlier)
18. Style or Design
   Commercial Style
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, it apparent
   Manufacturing/Warehouse
22. Present Use
   Manufacturing/Warehouse
23. Ownership
   Public / Private
24. Owner's Name & Address.
   Herman Mayer Co.
   1230 Washington Avenue
25. Open to Public?
   Yes / No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
   CDA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories 7
29. Basement? Yes / No
30. Foundation Material
   Masonry
31. Wall Construction
   Masonry/Cast Iron Columns
32. Roof Type & Material
   Flat with parapet
33. No. of Bays Front Side
   9 8
34. Wall Treatment
   Stone/ Glass/Terra Cotta
35. Plan Shape
   Rectangle
36. Changes
   (Explain)
   Altered X
   Moved
37. Condition
   Interior Fair
   Exterior Fair
38. Preservation
   Yes / No
   Underway?
39. Endangered?
   Yes / No
   By What?
40. Visible from Public Road?
   Yes / No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features
   The first floor has been altered with the usual
   storefronts & the cornice has been removed. (It
   probably was, terra cotta). The 1st and 2nd floors
   are treated in pink granite. A very important fea-
   ture is the cut stone over the 2nd floor windows.
   It is cut to be load bearing. The windows are in
   the Chicago style and on the 2nd floor they are cut
   out around the columns. Floors 3-6 are treated to-
   gether with terra cotta bands framing the windows.
   (Acanthus leaf with ribbons). The windows are
   framed in wood. The building also has trophy
   panels bearing a ceremonial torch and swag motif.
   The center three bays are slightly projected.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   Typical urban CBD streetscape. Located on the core
   fringe.

45. Sources of Information
   City Records
   St. Louis Chamber of Commerce 1957. Downtown Survey.

46. Prepared by
   CDA
47. Organization
   CDA
48. Date 49. Revision
   IV-120
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 108
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negative CDA
4. Present Name(s) Elder Manufacturing
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location

703 N. 13th Street

7. City or Town St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates UTM

La. Long. 15/743940/4279525

10. Site: Building Structure: Object


16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period C. 1915
18. Style or Design Commercial and Italian Romanesque influence
19. Architect of Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent Manufacturing/Warehouse
22. Present Use Manufacturing/Warehouse
23. Ownership Public:  Private: 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Mr. Bruce B. Selkirk 703 N. 13th St. Louis, Missouri
25. Open to Public? Yes:  No: 26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 5 + attic
29. Basement? Yes:  No: 30. Foundation Material Concrete
31. Wall Construction Masonry/Steel
32. Roof Type & Material Flat with parapet
33. No. of Sides Front:  9 Side: 34. Wall Treatment Brick/Glass
35. Plan Shape Rectangle

40. Visible from Public Road? Yes:  No: 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 10'/270' (2 streets)

42. Further Description of Important Features

The 1st floor fenestration is altered with glass blocks. A string course (simple terra cotta) is over the 1st floor and there are terra cotta sills under the windows (which are double hung sash). The building has a good brick cornice with Italian Romanesque influences.

43. History and Significance

City Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

One of many lofts located on the fringe of the central business district.

45. Sources of Information

City Records


46. Prepared by KDD

47. Organization CDA

48. Date 49. Revision IV-121
**No.** 109  
**County:** St. Louis  
**Specific Location:** 1300 Washington Avenue

**City or Town:** St. Louis  
**Site Plan with North Arrow:**

---

**Thematic Category:** Loft  
**Date(s) or Period:** 1910-20  
**Style or Design:** Commercial/Classical  
**Architect or Engineer:**

---

**Original Use, if apparent:** Loft  
**Present Use:** Loft  
**Ownership:** Public  
**Owner's Name & Address:**

---

**Condition:**

---

**Endangered?** Yes  
**Preservation Underway?** No

---

**Visible from Public Road?** Yes  
**Distance from and Frontage on Road:** 10'/270' (2 streets)

---

The building has rusticated columns with a Greek wave motif in terra cotta on the 1st floor. The side of the building is far more Romanesque in style than the front which is treated with several classical motifs (egg and dart). The 3rd through 6th floors are treated together and topped with Romanesque arches with bracketed keystone. The glazing is in part in the Chicago style with metal frames. The cornice has a recta curve and bears the egg and dart motif. The last 2 bays on the front are probably an addition. The front is buff brick while the sides are red brick.

---

**Sources of Information:**

---

City Records
| 1. No. | 110 |
| 2. County | St. Louis |
| 3. Location of Negatives | CDA |

### State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, HISTORIC INVENTORY, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. Specific Location</th>
<th>1308-10 Washington Ave.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Coordinates UTM
- Lat. Long.: 15/743830/4279420

#### Site, Structure, Object
- 10. Building: Yes
- 11. On National Register: Yes
- 12. Eligible: Yes

#### Historical
- 14. District Potent?: No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
<th>Loft</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Style or Design</td>
<td>Chicago Commercial</td>
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<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>Loft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Present Use</td>
<td>J. Pagin Shoe Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>1313 Novoson Invest, Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which included</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Condition
- 37. Condition: Interior Public

#### Change
- 38. Preservation: Yes
- 39. Endangered: Yes

#### Further Description of Important Features
- A very simple building. The glazing pattern and cornice form the building's only decoration.

#### History and Significance
- **City Significance**

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
- Located on Washington Ave. which has historically served the City as a center of relatively low rent space for uses needing to be near the CBD but not part of the office core.

#### Sources of Information
- City Records |

---

**IV-123**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>No.</strong></th>
<th>Missouri Pacific Building</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location of Negatives</strong></td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Location</strong></td>
<td>210 N. 13th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>City or Town</strong></td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Site Plan with North Arrow** | [Diagram]

| **16. Thematic Category** | Office |
| **17. Date(s) or Period** | 1928 |
| **18. Style or Design** | Art Deco |
| **19. Architect or Engineer** | E.M. Tucker w/ Mauran, Russell & Crowell |
| **20. Contractor or Builder** | Crowell |
| **21. Original Use, if apparent** | Offices |
| **22. Present Use** | Offices |
| **23. Ownership** | Public |
| **24. Owner's Name & Address** | American Realty Trust 210 N. 13th St. Louis, Missouri |
| **25. Open to Public?** | Yes |
| **26. Local Contact Person or Organization** | CDA |
| **27. Other Surveys in Which Included** | |

The lower floor glazing may be altered. The entire building is treated in cut stone, with its most unusual feature being the main entrance. The parapet over the door bears the Mo. Pacific inscription, a cut stone eagle and a carving (in polished stone) of a train engine and railroad employees. The Mo. Pacific is an unusual collection of styles. The decoration suggests Moorish or even Indian origins. Certainly there are some Art Deco influences. The building originally was to be 35 stories which would have made it the tallest in the city. This changed, however, with the Depression and it was only completed to the 23rd floor. One of the private buildings that went up in conjunction with the small park. Also included with the Mo. Pacific Bldg. is the matching Plaza-Olive Building by P. J. Bradshaw (1927).
### Soldier's Memorial

**Thematic Category:** Monument/Museum  
**Date(s) or Period:** 1936  
**Style or Design:** Classical  
**Architect or Engineer:** The Plaza Commission  
**Contractor or Builder:** Brussel & Viterbo/Fred C. Taxis  
**Original Use, if apparent:** Monument/Museum  
**Present Use:** Monument/Museum  
**Owner's Name & Address:** City of St. Louis  
**Location:** 108 N. 14th Street  
**Street:** St. Louis, Missouri  
**Open to Public:** Yes  
**Local Contact Person or Organization:** CDA  
**Condition:** Interior: Excellent  
**Source of Information:** Sanborn Insurance Atlas, City Records, St. Louis Library Clippings File

**Further Description of Important Features:** Soldier's Memorial is treated in cut limestone and is in a dumbbell plan. Notable features include the massive stone columns, carved stone panels between the columns, and the faces of war veterans. On the north and south sides of the building, large stone statues of winged horses and martial looking men and women representing courage, loyalty, vision, and sacrifice. They are by sculptor Walker Hancock. The cenotaph in the center of the monument is black granite.

**History and Significance:** Soldier's Memorial is one of Civic Buildings completed by the Plaza Commission. Architects on the Commission included George D. Barnett; T.P. Barnett Co.; J. Bradshaw, Helfen, Steller, Hirsh and Watson; William B. Mauran, Russell and Crowell. A good collection of military memorabilia is located in the building. Pres. Roosevelt dedicated the building.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:** Located on the Civic Plaza Mall.
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Historic Inventory

1. No. 114
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) Central Public Library
5. Other Name(s)
6. Specific Location 1301 Olive St.
7. City or Town St. Louis
8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates UTM
Lat. 15/743785/4279300
Long. 42. Further Description of Important Features
The entire bldg. is treated in cut limestone & its best feature is the good stone work which includes cut blocks in a zodiac motif below the cornice, a shield motif above the arches bearing the names of various learned men though history & a Greek wave motif on the 1st string course. The bldg. is richly decorated on the inside with beautiful molded plaster ceilings adopted from French and Italian interiors.

43. History and Significance
The library's design is the winner of a national competition and is the successor to the Old Exposition and Music Hall that previously occupied the site.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
An interesting part of downtown away from the constant movement of the core. The area has several interesting buildings and much open space.

45. Sources of Information
AIA
City Records
McCue, The Building Art in St. Louis: Two Centuries.
46. Prepared by
KDO
47. Organization CDA
48. Date 49. Revision IV-127
### Christ Church Cathedral

**1. No.**

115

**2. County**

St. Louis

**3. Location of Negatives**

CDA

**4. Present Name(s)**

Christ Church Cathedral

**5. Other Name(s)**

**6. Specific Location**

Southeast corner of 13th and Locust Streets

**7. City or Town**

St. Louis

**8. Site Plan with North Arrow**

- [Image of Site Plan]

**9. Coordinates**

UTM

Latitude: 45°34′39″

Longitude: 90°15′26″

15/743890/4279260

**10. Site**

Building

Structure

Object

**11. On National Register?**

Yes

No

**12. Is it Eligible?**

Yes

No

**13. Part of Established District?**

Yes

No

**14. District Potentially Eligible?**

Yes

No

**15. Name of Established District**

**16. Thematic Category**

Church

**17. Date(s) or Period**

1857 begun; 1867 completed

**18. Style or Design**

English Gothic

**19. Architect or Engineer**

Leopold Eidlitz

**20. Contractor or Builder**

**21. Original Use, if apparent**

Church

**22. Present Use**

Church

**23. Ownership**

Episcopal Church

Public

Private

**24. Owner's Name & Address, if known**

Pargnace

Christ Church Cathedral

13th and Locust

**25. Open to Public?**

Yes

No

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization**

CDA

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**

City of St. Louis

Historic Landmark

**28. No. of Stories**

N/A

**29. Basement?**

Yes

No

**30. Foundation Material**

Masonry

**31. Wall Construction**

Masonry

**32. Roof Type & Material**

Gable/Slate

**33. No. of Bays**

N/A

**34. Wall Treatment**

Cut Stone

**35. Plan Shape**

Mod Rectangle

**36. Changes**

Addition

Altered

Moved

**37. Condition**

Interior

Excellent

Exterior

Excellent

**38. Preservation Underway?**

Yes

No

**39. Endangered?**

Yes

No

**40. Visible from Public Road?**

Yes

No

**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road**

10'1/300' (2 streets)

**42. Further Description of Important Features**

Excellent example of English Gothic. Notable features are the beautiful stone carving and stained glass. The tower, narthex, & doorways were later added by Tivis K. Tully and W. A. Caldwell in 1911. The Bishop Tuttle Memorial was done by Jamieson and Spearl (1927). Restoration and remodeling by Frederick Dunn and Nolan Stinson Jr., 1961-63. Additional remodeling in 1969 by Burk and Landerg. The most recent remodeling was to make the cathedral adjustable through the movement of seats to handle a variety of situations - organ concerts, theatre, dance, music. Pulpet sculpture is by Clark-Battle Fitzgerald. It was the first Episcopal Parish west of the Mississippi River.

**43. Sources of Information**

AIA

City Records

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Urban CBD streetscape, although the site is fairly open. Near the city library.

**45. Date**

48

**46. Revision**

49

**47. Page Number**

48
Section 15

THE C.B.D.

116. Municipal Courts
117. City Jail
118. Children's Bldg.

115A. City Hall

No. 207

scale nat. significance
sta: significance
city significance
other

North
1" = 200'

CBD Block No.
207
1. No. 115-A
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) City of St. Louis City Hall
5. Other Name(s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. Specific Location</th>
<th>7. City or Town</th>
<th>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101 S. 12th Street</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>City Hall</td>
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<td>UTM</td>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Eligible</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>15/743823/4278840</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
<th>17. Date(s) or Period</th>
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<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>1896</td>
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<tr>
<th>18. Style of Design</th>
<th>19. Architect or Engineer</th>
<th>20. Contractor or Builder</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French Renaissance</td>
<td>Eckel and Mann</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>21. Original Use, if apparent</th>
<th>22. Present Use</th>
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<tr>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>City Hall</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23. Ownership</th>
<th>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>City of St. Louis 101 S. 12th Street</td>
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<td>Private</td>
<td>St. Louis, Missouri</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>25. Open to Public?</th>
<th>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AIA McCue, The Building Art in St. Louis: Two Centuries.</td>
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<tr>
<th>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
<th>28. No. of Stories</th>
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<tr>
<td>City of St. Louis Historic Landmark</td>
<td>4 + attic</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>29. Basement?</th>
<th>30. Foundation Material</th>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Masonry</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31. Wall Construction</th>
<th>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masonry</td>
<td>Hipped/Tiled</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33. No. of Bays</th>
<th>34. Wall Treatment</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front 18 Side 9</td>
<td>Cut Stone</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>35. Plan Shape</th>
<th>36. Changes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rectangle</td>
<td>Addition</td>
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<th>37. Condition</th>
<th>38. Preservation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior</td>
<td>Underway?</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50'/570' (2 streets)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42. Further Description of Important Features
The architects were assisted by Mr. Harvey Ellis who supplied the genius behind the building's picturesque detailing. The model for the city hall was the Paris Hotel de Ville and the design was selected after a national competition of 37 entries. A tower on the structure was removed in the 1940's because of structural problems. The lower floor is dressed pink granite with the rest of the building treated in sandstone and brick. Features include a spacious interior court and 2 grand marble staircases. Granite blocks in the wall trim planned for carving in St. Louis remain untouched.

43. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
City Hall faces 12th Street. One of the city's busiest streets. It is part of a complex of government buildings that occupies the entire block.

44. Sources of Information
AIA McCue, The Building Art in St. Louis: Two Centuries.
1. No. 116  
2. County St. Louis  
3. Location of Negative CDA  
4. Present Name(s) Municipal Courts Building  
5. Other Name(s)  

6. Specific Location 1320 Market Street  
7. City or Town St. Louis  
8. Site Plan with North Arrow  

9. Coordinates UTM  
   Lat. 15/743720  
   Long. 4278900  

10. Site Building Structure Object  

11. On National Register? Yes  
    Eligible? Yes  

12. Is It Eligible? Yes  

13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes  

14. District Yes  

15. Name of Established District  

16. Thematic Category Government  
17. Dates or Period 1909-1910  
18. Style or Design Classical  
19. Architect or Engineer Isaac S. Taylor  
20. Contractor or Builder  
21. Original Use, if apparent Courts  
22. Present Use Courts  
23. Ownership Public  
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known City of St. Louis 101 S. 12th Street St. Louis, Missouri  
25. Open to Public? Yes  
26. Local Contact Person or Organization CDA  
27. Other Surveys in Which Included  
28. No. of Stories 4  
29. Basement? Yes  
30. Foundation Material Concrete  
31. Wall Construction Masonry  
32. Roof Type & Material Flat with parapet  
33. No. of Bays Front 13 Side 19  
34. Wall Treatment Cut Stone/Glass  
35. Plan Shape Rectangle  
36. Changes Addition  
   (Explain ) Altered  
   (in #42) Moved  
37. Condition Interior Excellent  
   Exterior Excellent  
38. Preservation Underway? Yes  
39. Endangered? Yes  
   By What?  
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes  
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 50'/500' (2 streets)  

42. Further Description of Important Features  
The building has a rusticated stone base on the 1st floor with a giant order of engaged Greek Doric columns covering the 2nd and 3rd floors. Cut stone spandrel panels with a carved wreath motif separate the 2nd and 3rd floors. There is a string course between the 3rd and 4th floors in an egg and dart motif. It has a balustraded parapet above the simple cornice. A massive two story arched entranceway is a notable feature. A grouping of carved stone figures above the cornice tops the arch.  

43. Description of Environment and Outbuildings  
A classical structure located on a court containing several government buildings, including City Hall, the Children's Building and the City Jail.  

44. Sources of Information  
City Records  

46. Prepared by KDO  
47. Organization CDA  
48. Date 49. Revision IV-131
1. No. 117
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives CDA
4. Present Name(s) City Jail
5. Other Name(s)

<table>
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<td>17. Dates or Period</td>
<td>1913</td>
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<td>18. Style or Design</td>
<td>Federal government</td>
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<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>I.S. Taylor</td>
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<td>City of St. Louis 101 S. 12th Street St. Louis, Missouri</td>
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<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>CDA</td>
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<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
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<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. No. of Bays</td>
<td>Front 21 Side 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Cut Limestone</td>
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<td>35. Plan Shape</td>
<td>Rectangle</td>
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<td>36. Changes</td>
<td>Addition</td>
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<td>37. Condition</td>
<td>Interior Good Exterior Excellent</td>
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<td>38. Preservation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>39. Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>40. Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>50'/50'</td>
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42. Further Description of Important Features

The building's simplicity is its best feature. A simple cut limestone facade. 'Steel bars on the windows naturally.

43. History and Significance

I.S. Taylor was one of St. Louis' best and most prolific architects. City Jail is just one of many local buildings in which he was involved.

44. Description & Environment and Outbuildings

Off the street on a court complex consisting of City Hall, Municipal Courts and the Children's Building.

45. Sources of Information

Sanborn Insurance Atlas
City Records

46. Prepared by

KDD

47. Organization

CDA

48. Date

49. Revision

IV-132
The Children's Building

1321 S. 14th Street

The building has a rusticated stone base with a string course between the 1st and 2nd floors. The windows are double hung sash. Another string course is between the 2nd and 3rd floors. A giant order of engaged columns on 3rd and 4th floors. Decorated steel spandrel panels between the 3rd and 4th floors. Another string course over the 4th floor. Above the string course and the columns are carved stone blocks in a wreath motif. A mansard roof with skylights forms the 5th floor. The doorway is topped by a very proper Italian rounded pediment.

Part of a complex of city building including the City Hall, City Jail, Municipal Courts, and the Children's Building.

Sources of Information:
- Sanborn Insurance Atlas
- City Records
110. The State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

1. No. 110
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negative
4. Present Name(s) Police Headquarters
5. Other Name(s)
6. Specific Location
1200 Clark
7. City or Town St. Louis
7a. If Rural, Township & Vicinity
8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates

10. Site Structure Object

11. On National Register? Yes No

12. Is It Eligible? Yes No

13. Part of Established District? Yes No

14. District Yes No

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
Public Building

17. Dates or Period
1922-23

18. Style or Design
Simplified Federal

19. Architect or Engineer
Mauran, Russell & Crowell

20. Contractor or Builder
Brussell & Viterbo/Fred C. Taxis

21. Original Use, if apparent
Police Headquarters

22. Present Use
Police Headquarters

23. Ownership Public Yes No

24. Owner's Name & Address
City of St. Louis
101 S. 12th Street

25. Open to Public? Yes No

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
CDA

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 6 + attic

29. Basement? Yes No

30. Foundation Material
Concrete

31. Wall Construction
Masonry

32. Roof Type & Material
Flat with parapet

33. No. of Bays Front Side
6 10

34. Wall Treatment
Cut Limestone

35. Plan Shape
Rectangle

36. Changes
Addition Yes No

37. Condition
Interior Good

38. Preservation
Underway Yes No

39. Endangered? Yes No

40. Visible from Public Road? Yes No

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
10'/250'

42. Further Description of Important Features
Simplified federal architecture. Very little detail. It does have a string course above the 2nd floor. Stories 3-5 are treated together.

43. History and Significance
Police headquarters was just one of many public buildings built in the large scale renewal west of 12th St. in the 1920's and 30's.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The Police Headquarters is surrounded by a number of public buildings including the City Morgue, City Garage, Police Gymnasium, City Ha91 and the Municipal Courts Building. Most of these structures follow a common theme.

45. Sources of Information
City Records

IV-135
<table>
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<td>County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>Northwest corner of Spruce and 12th</td>
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<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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</table>

**Police Gymnasium**

1. **Thematic Category**: Public Building
2. **Date(s) or Period**: 1927
3. **Style or Design**:
4. **Architect or Engineer**: The Plaza Commission
5. **Contractor or Builder**: Brussell & Viterbo/Fred Taxis
6. **Original Use, if apparent**: Police Gymnasium
7. **Present Use**: Police Gymnasium
8. **Owner's Name & Address**: City of St. Louis, 101 S. 12th Street, St. Louis, Missouri
9. **Open to Public**: Yes
10. **Local Contact Person or Organization**: CDA
11. **Other Surveys in Which Included**: CDA
12. **Sources of Information**: City Records
13. **Description of Environment and Outbuildings**: The Police Gymnasium is adjacent to the present Police Headquarters and is located among several public buildings designed on a common theme.
14. **History and Significance**: The Police Gymnasium is one of several public buildings designed by the Plaza Commission in the late 1920's and early 30's. Members of the Commission included George D. Barnett Inc.; T.P. Barnett Co.; Preston J. Bradshaw; Helfensteller, Hirsch, and Watson; William B. Ittner Inc.; Klipstein and Rathamann; LaBeaume and Klein and Mauran, Russell and Crowell. A landmark court case resulted from city efforts to clear this area for redevelopment.

**Additional Information**

- **Foundation Material**: Concrete
- **Wall Construction**: Masonry
- **Roof Type & Material**: Flat with parapet
- **No. of Bays Front**: 3
- **Wall Treatment**: Brick/Cut Stone
- **Plan Shape**: Square
- **Changes**: Addition and Alteration
- **Condition**: Interior Good, Exterior Excellent
- **Preservation**: Yes
- **Endangered**: No
- **Visible from Public Road**: Yes

**Prepared by**

KDO

**Organization**

CDA

**Date**: IV-136
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room B-25,
HISTORIC INVENTORY

Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

1. No. 121
2. County
St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives
CDA
4. Present Name(s)
City Morgue
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location
1302 Clark Avenue

7. City or Town
St. Louis
If Rural, Township & Vicinity

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates
UTM
Lat. 15/743720/4278650
Long. 15/743720/4278650

10. Site
Building
Structure
Object

11. On National Register? Yes
12. Is It Eligible? Yes
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes
14. District Potent? Yes
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
Public Building

17. Date(s) or Period
1927-28

18. Style or Design
Fed. Gov. classical

19. Architect or Engineer
The Plaza Commission

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
Morgue

22. Present Use
Morgue

23. Ownership
Public
Private

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
City of St. Louis
101 S. 12th Street
St. Louis, Missouri

25. Open to Public? Yes
No

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
CDA

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories
4

29. Basement?
Yes
No

30. Foundation Material
Concrete

31. Wall Construction
Masonry

32. Roof Type & Material
Flat

33. No. of Bays
Front 7
Side 6

34. Wall Treatment
Cut Limestone

35. Plan Shape
Rectangle

36. Changes
Addition
Altered
Moved
(Explain)

37. Condition
Interior
Good

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
10' 55'

42. Further Description of Important Features

Simplified gov. or fed. style. The building has extremely small windows and large flat undressed stone areas - very oppressive and jail like - very little detail. Circular headed windows and arched entrance. Upper windows are flat arch. Cut stone on front and buff brick on the sides and rear.

43. History and Significance
Both the City Morgue and the neighboring police headquarters were built after a bond issue in 1923 and both were designed by a group of architects assembled by the City and called the Plaza Commission. Refer to Police Gym for a complete listing of the architects on the Commission.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The City Morgue is adjacent to the City Police Headquarters and is among a large group of public buildings designed by the Plaza Commission and based on a common theme.

45. Sources of Information
City Records

46. Prepared by
KDO

47. Organization
CDA

48. Date
49. Revision
IV-137
Section 18

CBD Block Nos.
209 210

North

1" = 200'

CBD Block Nos.
209 210

scale

nat. significance

sta: significance

city significance

other

IV-138
Kiel Auditorium was part of a vast Civic Bldg. program & was designed to architecturally enhance the other bldgs of the group - Munic. Ct. Bldg., Police Head-quarters, Soldier's Memorial & City Morgue. The bldg has a gray, granite base & cut limestone facade. There is a Greek meander motif on the string course over the 1st floor. Cut stone blocks with a carved face motif is over each doorway. Giant free standing order of Corinthian columns runs from 2-3 floor.

The Plaza Comm. was assembled to work on a number of Civic Bldgs. following a $87 million bond issue in early 1930's. The Comm. consisted of the following arch. firms: Geo. Barnett Inc.; T.P. Barnett Co.; Preston J. Bradshaw, Helfensteller, Hirsch & Watson, William B. Ittner Inc. Klipstein & Rathmann, La Beaume and Klein, Mauran, Russell and Crowell.

Kiel Aud. is directly west of the St. Louis City Hall and fronts on Memorial Plaza, an open mall running form Union Station to the Civil Courts Building.
### Historic Inventory

**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65701**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>The New Federal Building</td>
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</table>

**1. No.**

**2. County**

St. Louis

**3. Location of Negatives**

CDA

**4. Present Name(s)**

The New Federal Building

**5. Other Name(s)**

**6. Specific Location**

1520 Market

**7. City or Town**

St. Louis

**8. Site Plan with North Arrow**

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**9. Coordinates**

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<td>Lat. bony.</td>
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**10. Site Plan with Building**

**11. On National Register?**

Yes

**12. Eligible?**

Yes

**13. Part of Established District?**

Yes

**14. District Eligible?**

Yes

**15. Name of Established District**

**16. Thematic Category**

Office

**17. Date(s) or Period**

1962

**18. Style or Design**

Modern

**19. Architect or Engineer**

Murphy & Mackey; William B. Ettner

**20. Contractor or Builder**

**21. Original Use, if apparent**

Office

**22. Present Use**

Office

**23. Ownership**

Public

**24. Owner's Name & Address, if known**

U.S. Government General Services Admin. Kansas City, Missouri

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

**25. Open to Public?**

Yes

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization**

CDA

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**

**28. No. of Stories**

4

**29. Basement?**

Yes

**30. Foundation Material**

Concrete

**31. Wall Construction**

Brick/Limestone

**32. Roof Type & Material**

Flat/Built-up Asphalt

**33. No. of Bays**

Front 10

**34. Wall Treatment**

Limestone

**35. Interior Condition**

Excellent

**36. Changes**

Adaptation

**37. Exterior Condition**

Excellent

**38. Preservation Underway?**

Yes

**39. Endangered?**

Yes

**40. Visible from Public Road?**

Yes

**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road**

20'920' (3 streets)

**42. Further Description of Important Features**

Inset windows pattern the long brick and limestone facade, which project over sheltered walkways. The bronze lobby fountain by Robert Cronback symbolizes St. Louis' dominance of life on the river.

**43. History and Significance**

The building faces on the Plaza Mall near Union Station. The area is on the fringe of the CBD proper.

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

**45. Sources of Information**

City Records.

**46. Prepared by**

KDO

**47. Organization**

CDA

**48. Date**

**49. Revision**

IV-140
| 1. No. | 124 |
| 2. County | St. Louis |
| 3. Location of Negatives | CDA |
| 4. Present Name(s) | The Basilica of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist |
| 5. Other Names(s) | |
| 6. Specific Location | 1519 Chestnut |
| 7. City or Town | St. Louis |
| 8. Site Plan with North Arrow | |
| 9. Coordinates | UTM |
| Lt. | 15/743456/4279260 |
| 10. Site: | Building |
| Structure: | X |
| Object: | |
| 11. On National Register? | Yes |
| 12. Eligible? | Yes |
| 13. Hist. Dist.? | No |
| 14. District | Yes |
| 15. Name of Established District | |
| 16. Thematic Category | Church |
| 17. Date(s) or Period | 1858 |
| 18. Style or Design | Italian Romanesque |
| 19. Architect or Engineer | Thomas W. Walsh |
| 20. Contractor or Builder | |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | Church |
| 22. Present Use | Church |
| 23. Ownership | Public |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | St. John's Catholic Church |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | CDA |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included | |
| 28. No. of Stories | --- |
| 29. Basement? | No |
| 30. Foundation Material | Masonry |
| 31. Wall Construction Material | Masonry |
| 32. Roof Type & Material | Pitched Copper |
| 33. No. of Bay Front | --- |
| Side | --- |
| 34. Wall Treatment | Brick |
| 35. Plan Shape | |
| 36. Changes (Explain) | Addition |
| Moved | |
| 37. Condition Interior | Excellent |
| Exterior | Excellent |
| 38. Preservation | Yes |
| Underway? | No |
| 39. Endangered? | Yes |
| By What? | No |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | --- |

42. Further Description of Important Features

The original mixed style of the Church was simplified to bring out a Lombardian character when the Church was incorporated into the Plaza Square Redevelopment (1960). The Church's entrance is flanked on both sides by standard Italian towers. A Romanesque Church that offers a handsome contrast to Plaza Square's other church - the Gothic Centenary Methodist Church.

43. History and Significance

Murphy and Mackay did the later remodeling. The building is one story with Salmon colored brick, has steeple, belfrey and bell, original altar, pulpit and pews. An outstanding painting of Raphael's Transfiguration above the main altar.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

St. John's is located in the center of the Plaza Square Redevelopment, a high rise apartment complex and 1960's urban renewal project.

45. Sources of Information

AIA
McCue, The Building Art in St. Louis: Two Centuries.

46. Prepared by
KDO

47. Organization
CDA

48. Date

49. Revision

IV-142
Section 19

THE C.B.D.

scale

nat. significance

sta: significance

city significance

other

CBD Block Nos.

492 498 506 512
493 499 507 513

1" = 200'

HISTORIC ST. LOUIS
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<th>No.</th>
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<td>3. Location of Negative</td>
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<td>5. Specific Location</td>
<td>1528 Locust</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<td>7. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<td>12. Is it Eligible?</td>
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<td>13. Part of Estab?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>14. District Potent?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
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**Historic Inventory**

| 16. Thematic Category | City Club |
| 17. Date(s) or Period | 1926 |
| 18. Style or Design | Italian Renaissance |
| 19. Architect or Engineer | LaBeaume and Klein |
| 20. Contractor or Builder |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | Y.M.C.A. |
| 22. Present Use | Y.M.C.A. |
| 23. Ownership | Public |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | Y.M.C.A. 1528 Locust, St. Louis |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | CDA |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included |
| 28. No. of Stories | 10 |
| 29. Basement? | Yes |
| 30. Foundation Material | Masonry |
| 31. Wall Construction | Masonry |
| 32. Roof Type & Material | Flat w/ parapet |
| 33. No. of Saws | FRONT 7 |
| 34. Wall Treatment | CUT STONE/BRICK |
| 35. Plan Shape | SQUARE |
| 36. Changes | Addition |
| 37. Condition | Excellent |
| 38. Preservation | Yes |
| 39. Endangered? | Yes |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes |
| 41. Distance from and frontage on road | 10'/300' (2 streets) |

**Description of Important Features**
The bldg's first 2 floors are treated in cut stone with massive Renaissance doorways on the Olive and 16th Street sides. The evenly spaced windows alternate with flat arches and pointed arches. A string course is over the 9th floor. The brick on the 10th floor changes to a diamond pattern. The cornice bears a series of arches & an egg and dart treatment. This bldg, is not done nearly as well as another nearby city club by LaBeaume - the Y.M.C.A.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
The Y.M.C.A. is located away from the core of the Downtown in an area that is quieter and has more open space.

**Sources of Information**
City Records

**Prepared by**
KDO

**Organization**
CDA

**Date** | Revision
---|---
IV-143
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capital Building, Room B-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

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Campbell House

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<th>11. On National Register?</th>
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<td>12. Is it Eligible? Yes ¥</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>13. Part of Estab. Yes ¥</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>14. District Yes ¥</td>
<td>No</td>
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16. Thematic Category | Dwelling
17. Dates or Period | 1851
18. Style or Design | Italianate/Greek Revival
19. Architect or Engineer | William Fulton (not certain)
20. Contractor or Builder | -
21. Original Use, if apparent | Residential dwelling
22. Present Use | Museum
23. Ownership | Public ¥
| Private ¥ |
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | Campbell House Foundation
| 1508 Locust Street |
25. Open to Public? | Yes ¥
| No |
26. Local Contact Person or Organization | Campbell House Foundation
27. Other Surveys in Which Included | City of St. Louis Historic Landmark
28. No. of Stories | 3
29. Basement? | Yes ¥
| No |
30. Foundation Material | Masonry
31. Wall Construction | Brick
32. Roof Type & Material | Flat/Slate
33. No. of Bays | -
| Front Side |
34. Wall Treatment | Brick
35. Plan Shape | Rectangle
36. Changes | Addition ¥
| Explain the alteration in #42 |
37. Condition | Interior ¥
| Exterior ¥
38. Preservation Underway? | Yes ¥
| No |
| No |
40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes ¥
| No |
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | 25' / 30' |

42. Further Description of Important Features
William Peckham, Verner I. Burks, John A. Bryan, Charles Nagel - Restoration 1942 to present. 3-story brick surrounded by an ornamental iron fence. The original furnishings of the Campbell House are its best feature.

43. History and Significance
Robert Campbell, the prosperous partner of William Sublette in the Rocky Mountain Fur Company became the third owner of the house in 1854. Its address was then 20 Lucas Place and its street was a private zone of fine residences. The furnishings are all original with the Campbell family down to the shaving mugs and Mrs. Campbell's handwritten cookbook. The house was a social center in the postbellum period.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The Campbell property is enclosed with a cast iron fence and contains a terraced garden, a trellised wooden gazebo (C. 1860) and a carriage house (in poor condition).

45. Sources of Information
Mr. Theron Ware - Campbell House Curator.
ATA McCue, The Building Art in St. Louis: Two Centuries.

46. Prepared by
KDD
47. Organization
CDA
48. Date
49. Revision
IV-144
**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

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<td>36. Changes</td>
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<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>10'/250' (2 streets)</td>
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</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

The building is set on a polished granite platform and treated in sort of a classical fashion with the layering and the overhanging cornice. The play of brick against stone and the collonade gives an Italianate effect. (Alternates buff brick with cut limestone.)

**History and Significance**

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Typical urban CBD streetscape, located outside the main core of the downtown.

**Sources of Information**

AIA
City Records

**Prepared by**

CDA

**Date**

IV-145
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 5-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
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<td>4. Present Name(s)</td>
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### Specific Location
1408 Locust

#### City or Town
- St. Louis

#### Site Plan with North Arrow

#### Coordinates
- UTM Lat. Long. 15/743715/4279330

#### Site:
- Building \( \checkmark \)
- Structure \( \times \)

#### Structure:
- Object \( \times \)

#### On National Register?
- Yes \( \checkmark \)

#### Is It Eligible?
- Yes \( \checkmark \)

#### Part of Historic District?
- Yes \( \checkmark \)

#### District
- Yes \( \checkmark \)

#### Other Surveys in Which Included
- Yes \( \checkmark \)

### Further Description of Important Features
The building, like many in this area of the downtown, is a loft. It is 8 stories and treated in red brick. The doorways have been altered. The glazing is double hung Chicago style windows. This changes to segmental arches on the sides to cut costs.

### History and Significance

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Typical urban streetscape. Located on the fringe of the central business district.

### Sources of Information
- City Records
Section 26

THE C.B.D.

C.B.

No. 827
129. Gen Am. Life

130. Old YWCA

No. 832

No. 833

131 Internat. Shoe

133 Old Ely Walker Bldg.

No. 521
No. 522

No. 520
No. 527

scale

1" = 200'

CBD Block Nos.
527 826 521
520 827 522
833 832

HISTORIC ST. LOUIS

nat. significance

sta: significance

city significance

other
There are changes to the center entrances on both sides of the building (black granite added). The entire facade is treated in white terra cotta. The windows are simple double hung sash. There is a large string course over the 2nd floor with gargoyles on it as well as griffins projecting out from the cornice. All of the decorative motifs are Gothic.

The original building was completed in 1914 with a 5-story addition in 1923. General American is now moving to its new building by Busch Stadium.

A handsome building that lost some of its character with the changes to the cornice. Typical urban CBD streetscape.

General American Life Ins. Co.
**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capital Building, Room 8-25.**

**Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>New Life Evangelistic Inc.</td>
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| County | St. Louis |

| Location of Negatives | CDA |

| Specific Location | 1411-1415 Locust |

| City or Town | St. Louis |

| Site Plan with North Arrow |

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<td>Eligible?</td>
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| Name of Established District |

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<td>City Records</td>
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| Local Contact Person or Organization | CDA |

| Other Surveys in Which Included |

| Further Description of Important Features |

The YMCA Building is done at what is almost a domestic scale. The foundation is dressed stone while the rest of the building is in buff brick. Buff colored terra cotta is used to trim the main floor as well as the 3rd and 5th floor windows. The 5th floor also has wrought iron balconies. A diagonal cross motif in the upper windows repeats the building's diamond brick pattern. Good brick work (in places with square bricks). Small windows on the 2nd floor with small rounded balconies. There is a massive overhanging cornice with an egg and dart motif below it.

| History and Significance |

The old YMCA is after the standard urban city club style generated by McKim and White.

| Description of Environment and Outbuildings |

| Sources of Information |

City Records

| No. of Stories | 5 |
| Basement? | Yes |
| Foundation Material | Concrete |
| Wall Construction | Masonry |
| Roof Type & Material | Flat with parapet |
| No. of Sides | Front 9 Side |
| Wall Treatment | Brick/terra cotta |
| Plan Shape | H |
| Changes | Addition |
| Explain Altered | Moved |
| Condition | Interior Excellent |
| Exterior Excellent |
| Preservation Underway? | No |
| Endangered? | Yes |
| By What? | No |
| Visible from Public Road? | Yes |
| Distance from and Frontage on Road | 15'1/100' (2 streets) |

CDA

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</table>
The building is basically a Sullivan derivation. The entrance door and windows altered, is the building's best feature. The ornamentation, in particular, is pure Sullivan as are the column heads. The entrance on the left side of the front, however, is art deco. Although the stone has weathered today to the point that it looks original, it shows up clearly in earlier photographs as an addition (1930). Large, light hexagonal columns rise from the 2nd through 10th floors with bulging, modified Corinthian capitals. The cornice bears a modified Greek key motif in terra cotta.

43. History and Significance

On Washington Avenue on the fringe of the CBD.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information

Randall - "The Art of Office Buildings"
Sanborn Insurance Atlas
City Records
### State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 5-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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**Thematic Category**
- Loft

**Date(s) or Period**
- C. 1920

**Style or Design**
- Commercial

**Architect or Engineer**
- Not Listed

**Contractor or Builder**
- Not Listed

**Original Use, if apparent**
- Loft

**Present Use**
- Commercial/Warehouse

**Ownership**
- Public

**Condition**
- Interior: Good, Exterior: Good

**Changes**
- Addition: Yes, Altered: No, Moved: No

**Preservation**
- Yes

**Endangered**
- Yes

**Visible from Public Road**
- Yes

**Distance from and Frontage on Road**
- 10'/50'

---

**Further Description of Important Features**

There are changes to the first floor glazing. These are the only alterations. A large free standing 50 ft. free span bridging the 2nd floor is the building's important feature. It's treated almost like a curtain wall. The entranceway with a Baroque panel above is cast iron. Rusticated terra cotta columns grace either side of the building. They have large brackets above them. Floors 3-6 are treated together ending in a sprung arch. The windows are in a modified Chicago style. It appears that an overhanging cornice has been removed.

---

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The building is located in the fringe of the CBD in an area containing a large number of multi-story lofts used for commercial and warehousing purposes.

**Sources of Information**
- City Records

---

**Date** | **Revision**
---|---
IV-152 |
The Union Electric Power Station is arguably the best Art Deco building in the CBD. It is rare in that very little work was done in the Art Deco style in conservative St. Louis.
State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Historic Inventory

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<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>10'/500' (2 streets)</td>
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Further Description of Important Features:
The glassing of the main floor has been changed on the front side of the building, on the side they have been bricked in with concrete blocks. The columns of the base of the building are rusticated and are 2 stories high. Each corner of the building has a doorway with pedimented arch with recessed key stone. The spandrels between the 1st and 2nd floors are black terra cotta as are the pedimented doorways. A massive entranceway to the building is in the manorist fashion. Italian influences can be seen in the black and red color play of the building. The broken pediment design is repeated on the fourth floor. This time the keystone is gone completely. The black and red terra cotta spandrels are also repeated on the 4th and 5th floors. The attic floor is intact but the cornice has been removed as well as a 3rd floor string course. The loss seriously hurt the building. It's still one of the city's best, however.


demographic

Library Card Index

Prepared by
KNO
Organization
CDA
Date
Revision
IV—154
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Loft - no name</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bi-State substation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specific Location**

1709½ Locust

**City or Town**

St. Louis

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

![Site Plan](image)

**Coordinates**

UTM Lat. Long. 15/743360/4279425

**Ownership**

Public

**Owner's Name & Address**

Washington University Office of Real Estate Prop. 910 Spruce, St. Louis, Missouri

**Condition**

Interior Fair

**Preservation**

No

**Open to Public?**

No

**Local Contact Person or Organization**

CDA

**Distance from Road (Feet)**

10' / 100' (2 streets)

**Further Description of Important Features**

An unusual bldg. that combines features of the St. Louis vernacular architecture with Greek Revival. Features include a brick column motif with Greek Revival pediment. The pediment has a stone laurel wreath around the oculus window. Another neoclassical feature is the egg and dart pressed brick motif in the panels above the bays.

**History and Significance**

The building was once used as a power plant which accounts for the large door in the rear 6' above ground level. Undoubtable, it was used with a conveyor belt to bring in coal.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

On the fringe of the central business district.

**Sources of Information**

Mr. Norbury Wayman - St. Louis Historian City Records

**Prepared by**

KDO

**Organization**

CDA

**Date**

IV-156
### State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, HISTORIC INVENTORY

**Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>135</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>1601 Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
<th>Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Style or Design</td>
<td>Commercial Style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Present Use</td>
<td>Office/Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td>Public X, Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address</td>
<td>Washington University Office of Real Estate Prop. 910 Spruce, St. Louis, MO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Basement? Yes X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Foundation Material</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Wall Construction</td>
<td>Masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. No. of Bays Front</td>
<td>6 Side 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Brick/Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Plan Shape</td>
<td>Rectangle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Changes</td>
<td>Addition: X Altered:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Condition Interior</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Preservation Underway?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Visible from Public Road? Yes X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>10'/240' (3 streets)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Further Description of Important Features

An 8 story commercial style building. It was probably an excellent example in its time but today it has been considerably re-worked. The cornice has been removed and the lower floor has been completely reworked. Chicago style windows. The brick is a buff brown. The spandrels are also brick.

### History and Significance

The building was originally used as the power plant for the St. Louis Transit Company, one of the city's early streetcar lines. Today the building is leased by Business Products Center.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Urban CBD streetscape on the fringe of the downtown.

### Sources of Information

Downtown Survey, St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, 1957.
Sanborn Insurance Atlas
City Records
THE C.B.D.

North CBD Block Nos*

Plaza Square Bldg.

scale

1" = 200'

CBD Block Nos.

496  508  510
497  509  511

nat. significance
sta; significance
city significance
other
| 1. No. | 136 |
| 2. County | St. Louis |
| 3. Location of Negative | CDA |
| 4. Present Name(s) | Centenary Methodist Church |
| 5. Other Name(s) | |
| 6. Specific Location | 55 Plaza Square |
| 7. City or Town | St. Louis |
| 8. Site Plan with North Arrow | |
| 9. Coordinates | LTM 15/743420/4279240 |
| 11. On National Register? | Yes |
| 12. Is It Eligible? | Yes |
| 13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? | No |
| 14. District Potent? | No |
| 15. Name of Established District | |
| 16. Thematic Category | Church |
| 17. Date(s) or Period | 1871 |
| 18. Style or Design | Gothic |
| 19. Architect or Engineer | Thomas Dixon and J.B. Less |
| 20. Contractor or Builder | |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | Church |
| 22. Present Use | Church |
| 23. Ownership | Meth. Church: Public |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | Centenary Methodist Church 55 Plaza Square St. Louis, Missouri |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | CDA |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included | |
| 28. No. of Stories | N/A |
| 29. Basement? | Yes |
| 30. Foundation Material | Masonry |
| 31. Wall Construction | Native gray ashlar |
| 32. Roof Type & Material | Pitched Slate |
| 33. No. of Bays Side | Front |
| 34. Wall Treatment | Limestone |
| 35. Plan Shape | Mod. L |
| 36. Changes | Addition: (Explain: in #42) |
| 37. Condition | Interior: Excellent |
| 38. Preservation Underway? | No |
| 39. Encumbered? By What? | Yes |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? | No |
| 41. Distance from and in front of building | 20'/180' |

42. Further Description of Important Features
Renovation 1964, P. John Hoener and Assoc. The building is a random ashlar limestone church with a central pointed arch. The church has a rose window over a triple entrance. The steeple is on the side. Centenary Methodist has some good stained glass. Steeply picked slate roof.

43. History and Significance
The congregation was organized in 1839.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Typical urban CBD streetscape. The church is located in the Plaza Square Development, a large group of apartments completed in 1960 and designed by Helmuth, Obata and Kassabaum.

45. Sources of Information
AIA
There are alterations at the 1217 Olive entrance in clay tile and marble. The cornice on the Olive St. side of the building has been removed, which is a major loss to the building. The glazing is in the Chicago style with an interesting brick and tile treatment of the spandrel panels.
Section 23

North

1" = 200'

140. Union Station
Power Plant

139. Union Station

138. New Post Office

No. 221

No. 1669

No. 211

scale

nat. significance

STA; significance

other

city significance
The building is set on a granite base with a cut limestone facade above. A giant order of engaged columns runs from the first to the second floor. The spandrel panels between the 2nd & 3rd floors are cut stone and bear carvings of various postal activities. A string course between the 3rd & 4th floors bears a lion's head motif. There is no cornice. The roof is flat with a parapet except on the corners where it is hipped. It is treated in red Spanish tile. A set of ornamental lights on bronze bases in front of the building are a nice feature. The back of the building is buff brick.

The building faces the Civic Plaza Mall and is on the southwestern fringe of the CBD.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>139</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Union Station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>CDAX</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>1800-1900 Market St.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>UTM</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lat. Long.</td>
<td>15/743090/4279100</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hist. Dist.?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Name of Established District | |

16. Thematic Category | Train Station |
17. Date(s) or Period | 1890-1892 |
18. Style or Design | Richardsonian Romanesque |
19. Architect or Engineer | Theodore C. Link & Edward A. Cameron |
20. Contractor or Builder | |
21. Original Use, if apparent | Railroad Station |
22. Present Use | Amtrack, Redevelop Commercial and Hotel |
23. Ownership | Public |
24. Owner's Name & Address | Mr. Wallace Wright, Union Center 1820 Market Street St. Louis, Missouri |
25. Open to Public? | Yes |
26. Local Contact Person or Organization | CDA |
27. Other Surveys in Which Included | National Register City of St. Louis Historic Landmark |
28. No. of Stories | N/A |
29. Basement? | Yes |
30. Foundation Material | Masonry |
31. Wall Construction | Brick/Limestone |
32. Roof Type & Material | Hipped Spanish tiles |
33. No. of Sides | Front |
34. Wall Treatment | Limestone |
35. Plan Shape | Rectangle |
36. Changes | Addition | Altered |
37. Condition | Interior | Good |
38. Preservation Underway? | Yes |
39. Endangered? | Yes |
40. Visible from Puplic Road? | Yes |
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | 20'/1150' (on 3 sts) |

42. Further Description of Important Features
George H. Peagram did the train shed in 1894. It is thought that Harvey Ellis, a master of detail, moonlighted on the project even though he worked for a rival firm. Typical Romanesque towers, gables, etc. The walls are Indiana limestone backed by red brick. The ornamental ribs of the vaulted ceiling are solid gold.

43. History and Significance
At its peak the 20 acre head house served 19 railroad companies with some 260 trains per day. The Grand Hall waiting room, a barrel vaulted chamber 65 feet high, is one of the city's great interior spaces. Wallace Wright has plans to turn the station into an office/entertainment complex.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Urban streetscape--The Aloe Plaza is opposite the station. It contains the famous sculpture/fountain "The Meeting of the Waters" by Carl Milles.

45. Sources of Information
AIA
Randall - The Art of Office Buildings
October, 1972 - Commerce Magazine

46. Prepared by
KDO
CDA
47. Organization
CDA
48. Gate
49. Revision
IV-163
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>140</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>Union Station Yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16. Thematic Category
- **Train Station**

### 17. Date(s) or Period
- **1900**

### 18. Style or Design
- **Romanesque**

### 19. Architect or Engineer
- **Theodore Link & Edmund Cameron**

### 20. Contractor or Builder
- **Union Station**

### 21. Original Use, if apparent
- **Power Plant for Station**

### 22. Present Use
- **Not in Use**

### 23. Ownership
- **Public**

### 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
- **Mr. Robert Wright Union Center 820 Market, St. Louis, MO**

### 25. Open to Public
- **Yes**

### 26. Local Contact Person or Organization
- **CDA**

### 27. Other Surveys in Which Included
- **Station is on the National Register. Also is a city of St. Louis Historic Landmark.**

### 42. Further Description of Important Features
A Romanesque building treated in red brick. The front has two large double doors within Romanesque arches. Four similar arches contain windows. The second floor has a series of Richardson arches and some very interesting brick work. Also on the building are numerous pieces of exposed machinery, smoke stacks and cooling towers. The building's various repairs and modifications detract.

### 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Part of the Union Station Railroad Yards. Railroad tracks are to the south and the train shed to the north.

### 45. Sources of Information
- City Records
- Sanborn Ins. Atlas
Section 24

THE C.B.D.

North

1" = 200'

CBD Block Nos.

894  897  902
895  900
896  901

scale

nat. significance

sta: significance

city significance

other
The building's first floor is rusticated stone with 3 large arched entranceways. A fan light is over each door. This is the building's best feature. On the 10th Street side the base is not rusticated. The windows are in groups of 3 with a sprung arch over each group (all floors). Fretwork is applied over each group also. The cornice is brick.

History and Significance
This building is a very likely candidate for demolition due to fire damage to the top 2 floors.

Sources of Information
Sanborn Insurance Atlas
City Records
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Location of Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>CDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

### Historic Inventory

**Name:** Union Electric Power Plant

| 1. No. | 142 |
| 2. County | St. Louis |
| 3. Location of Negatives | CDA |
| 6. Specific Location | 1925-1933 Olive |
| 7. City or Town | St. Louis |
| 8. Site Plan with North Arrow |
| 9. Coordinates | UTM |
| 10. Site Plan, Structure Plan, Building Plan |
| 11. On National Register? | Yes |
| 12. Is II Eligible? | Yes |
| 13. Part of Estab. Yes? | Yes |
| 14. District Potentially Eligible? | No |
| 15. Name of Established District |

### Description of Building

- Thematic Category: Stern Fixtures
- Date(s) or Period: 1925-1933
- Style or Design: Olive
- Architect or Engineer:
  - Harry Dardick
  - Goldie Dardick
- Contractor or Builder: CDA
- Original Use, if apparent: Warehouse
- Present Use: Warehouse
- Ownership: Public
- Open to Public? | Yes |
- Current Use: Warehouse
- Location: On the fringe of the central business district.
- Visible from Public Road? | Yes |
- Frontage on Road: 10'/300' (2 streets)
- Condition: Interior Fair, Exterior Poor
- Endangered? | Yes |
- Altered by: What? |
- Foundational Material: Masonry
- Masonry: |
- Wall Construction: Masonry
- Roof Type & Material: Double Pitched
- Modifications: Moved
- History and Significance:
  - Any significance it once had has been all but destroyed by the many alterations.
- Sources of Information:
  - Sanborn Insurance Atlas
  - City Records

---

**State Historical Survey and Planning Office, State Capitol Building, Room 8-25, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**3. Location of Negatives**

- CDA

**4. Present Name(s)**

- Stern Fixtures

**6. Specific Location**

- 1925-1933 Olive

**7. City or Town**

- St. Louis

**8. Site Plan with North Arrow**

- Diagram showing the site plan with north arrow

**9. Coordinates**

- UTM | Lat. Long. 15/743090/4279440

**10. Site Plan, Structure Plan, Building Plan**

- Diagrams showing the site plan, structure plan, and building plan

**11. On National Register?**

- Yes |

**12. Is II Eligible?**

- Yes |

**13. Part of Estab. Yes?**

- Yes |

**14. District Potentially Eligible?**

- No |

**15. Name of Established District**

- |

**16. Thematic Category**

- Stern Fixtures

**17. Date(s) or Period**

- 1925-1933

**18. Style or Design**

- Olive

**19. Architect or Engineer**

- Harry Dardick
- Goldie Dardick

**20. Contractor or Builder**

- CDA

**21. Original Use, if apparent**

- Warehouse

**22. Present Use**

- Warehouse

**23. Ownership**

- Public

**24. Owner's Name & Address**

- Harry Dardick
- Goldie Dardick

**25. Open to Public?**

- Yes |

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization**

- CDA

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**

- Sanborn Insurance Atlas
- City Records

**28. No. of Stories**

- 2 |

**29. Basement?**

- Yes |

**30. Foundation Material**

- Masonry

**31. Wall Construction**

- Masonry

**32. Roof Type & Material**

- Double Pitched

**33. No. of Sides**

- Front: 6, Side: |

**34. Wall Treatment**

- Red Brick

**35. Plan Shape Square**

- |

**36. Changes Addition:**

- Altered in #42

**37. Condition**

- Interior: Fair, Exterior: Poor

**38. Preservation Underway?**

- No |

**39. Endangered?**

- Yes |

**40. Visible from Public Road?**

- Yes |

**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road**

- 10'/300' (2 streets)

**42. Further Description of Important Features**

- This building has been greatly modified, windows and doorways have been changed in size, location, etc. The building does have some remaining good pressed brick work.

**43. History and Significance**

- Any significance it once had has been all but destroyed by the many alterations.

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

- The building is located on the fringe of the central business district.

**45. Sources of Information**

- Sanborn Insurance Atlas
- City Records

**46. Prepared by**

- KDO

**47. Organization**

- CDA

**48. Date**

- 49. Revision **IV-167**
| 1. No.  | 143 |
| 2. County | St. Louis |
| 3. Location of Negatives | CDA |
| 4. Present Name(-) | Morris Paint |
| 5. Other Name(s) | |
| 6. Specific Location | 1823 Washington Avenue |
| 7. City or Town | St. Louis |
| 8. Site Plan with North Arrow | |
| 9. Coordinates | UTM Lat. Long. 15/743190/4279640 |
| 10. Site: Structure: 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 | Loft |
| 17. Date(s) or Period | C. 1910 |
| 18. Style or Design | Commercial/Classical |
| 19. Architect or Engineer | |
| 20. Contractor or Builder | |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | Loft |
| 22. Present Use | Commercial/Warehouse |
| 23. Ownership | Public || Private |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address | Morris Industries 1823 Washington Avenue St. Louis, Missouri |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes || No |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | CDA |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included | |
| 28. No. of Stories | 6 |
| 29. Basement? | Yes || No |
| 30. Foundation Material | Masonry |
| 31. Wall Construction | Masonry |
| 32. Roof Type & Material Flat with parapet |
| 33. No. of Bays | Front 3 Side |
| 34. Wall Treatment Terra Brick/Glass/ Cotta |
| 35. Plan Shape | Rectangle |
| 36. Changes | Addition X Altered X in #42 Moved X |
| 37. Condition Interior | Fair |
| 38. Preservation Underway? | Yes || No |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes X |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 10' 50' |

42. Further Description of Important Features
The lower floor has been redone in cut stone, plate glass and mosaic tile. The rest of the building is excellent. A series of round arches mark the 2nd floor (with pressed brick in the arches). Trophy panels (Baroque) are above each column. Above the 2nd floor is a string course in terra cotta with dentil work and Greek key. The next 4 floors are treated in vertical sections with brick spandrel panels and terra cotta sills. Trophy panels are on top of the central columns. Flat parapet or cornice panel with Greek wave pattern motif in terra cotta. Pressed brick in a fleur-de-lis pattern is applied to the panel. There is also pressed brick in the Oriel. The reversal of Richardsonian treatment in this building is interesting.

45. Sources of Information
City Records

IV-169
The building is in the Romanesque style with a rusticated stone (sandstone) base. A full, round Richardsonian arch with carved stone is the most notable feature of the building. Upper floors are red brick with 2 pairs of segmental arches. Richardsonian treatment in the 2 arches above the door. It appears that a terracotta name panel has been removed. A terracotta panel with rosette is above the upper windows. The cornice has been tuckpointed and may also have been modified.

It is possible that the entrance and the upper floors above it were copied from Richardson's published work as the rest of the building has little interest.

Sanborn Insurance Atlas
City Records
The building is unusual for the downtown. It covers an entire block. It's interesting because of its timber and stucco construction. The roof is flat with a mansard parapet of red tile hiding it. Stucco and timber above with glass and brick on lower floor. The timbering is just for looks and plays no structural role. Large arched stone central entrance. No apparent modifications.

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

On the CBD fringe.

**45. Sources of Information**

Sandborn Insurance Atlas  
City Records
This Section provides the ratings of buildings of neighborhood significance or lower. These buildings were not surveyed. Also included are plans and details from buildings rated highly. Due to lack of space, these important contributions to the city's architecture could not appear with the survey sheets and are now presented here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CBD BLOCK NO.</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>MERIT/STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J.N.E.M.</td>
<td>209 Walnut Street Old Cathedral Museum</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>310 Market Gateway Tower</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>110 N. 4th Pierce</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>301 Memorial Drive Peabody Coal Company</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>401 Memorial Drive Park of Mansion House</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>320 S. Broadway</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>408 Clark (Lewis-Howe)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBD BLOCK NO.</td>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>MERIT/STATUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Boatmen's Tower</td>
<td>Not Rated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>400 Lucas</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>712-16 N. Broadway</td>
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<tr>
<td>6462</td>
<td>Garage (B'Way to 6th)</td>
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<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>200-08 N. 6th</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>520 Olive (Travelers)</td>
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<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>515 Olive (Executive)</td>
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<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>510 Locust (1st Nat'l Bank)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>303 N. Broadway</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>513 Locust</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>521 Locust</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>410 N. 6th (Garlands)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>501 N. 6th (Kresge)</td>
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<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>504 Lucas</td>
<td>6</td>
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</table>
DETAIL: OLD POST OFFICE

BUILDING RATINGS CONTINUED . . . .

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<tr>
<td>6464</td>
<td>620 Market Drive in Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>6462</td>
<td>Garage (6th to 7th)</td>
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<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>200 N. 7th (Famous Garage)</td>
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<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>600-06 Olive (Boyd's)</td>
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<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>601 Locust (Woolworth's)</td>
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<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>619-21 Locust (Dolph)</td>
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<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>612-14 St. Charles (Famous Warehouse)</td>
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<td>413-17 N. 6th</td>
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<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>419-27 N. 6th (Lerners)</td>
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<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>410-12 N. 7th</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Mercantile Center Complex will occupy a six block area within the heart of the Core. It will contain four office towers, an 800 room luxury hotel, a two-level shopping mall, and a parking garage. The West tower has been completed. Photo courtesy, Mercantile Center Redevelopment Corporation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CBD BLOCK NO.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
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<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>600 Delmar</td>
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<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>(New) General American Life (Under Const.)</td>
<td>Not Rated</td>
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<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>721-27 Market</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>722 Chestnut International</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>116 N. 8th Mark Twain Hotel (Demolished)</td>
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</table>

Below: Detail of Terra Cotta panel on the Wainwright Building.

Right: Winning design in the Wainwright State Office complex competition, (Photo courtesy, Hastings and Chivetta, and Mitchell and Giurgola, joint venture architects).
### Soldier's Memorial Building Ratings Continued

<table>
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<td>183</td>
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<td>182</td>
<td>700-14 Olive (Wolff's)</td>
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<td>182</td>
<td>716-26 Olive (Laclede Gas Building)</td>
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<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>701-03 Washington (Lane Bryant)</td>
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<td>165</td>
<td>613-17 N. 7th</td>
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<td>165</td>
<td>705 Washington</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>707 Washington</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>S.B.F. Garage</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>Stadium West Garage</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6467</td>
<td>Stadium East Garage</td>
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</table>
The City's new Convention Center and Mall will change the face of the CBD's northern fringe. It will offer new life and vitality to a declining part of the City and its impact on preservation will be significant. It could be the stimulus for exciting new uses and restoration of historic buildings or it could create a demand for new construction that would be their downfall.
View of the proposed Gateway Mall looking east from the Civil Courts Building, as proposed by: Sasaki, Dawson, DeMay Associates, Inc.
Several alternatives to this concept are under consideration.

WILDING RATINGS CONTINUED ....

<table>
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<td>190</td>
<td>806-08 Chestnut</td>
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<td>190</td>
<td>810-12 Chestnut</td>
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<td>191</td>
<td>813-15 Chestnut</td>
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<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>114 N. 9th</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>116 N. 9th</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>814 Pine</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>816-22 Pine</td>
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<td>191</td>
<td>824 Pine</td>
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<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>109 N. 8th</td>
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<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>803-07 Pine (Arcade-Wright)</td>
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<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>421 N. 8th (Mayfair Hotel)</td>
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<td>194</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>170</td>
<td>823-27 Washington Lennox Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>616 N. 9th Garage</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>821-25 Lucas</td>
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<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>125 S. 9th Von Hoffmann Garage</td>
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<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>107-09 S. 9th Von Hoffmann Annex</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Details: Union Station (clockwise)

1. Stained glass window depicting a transportation allegory - St. Louis linking New York and San Francisco.

2. Detail of "The Meeting of the Waters" by Carl Milles. A beautiful sculpture and fountain gracing the entrance to Union Station.

3. Union Station train shed by George H. Pegram.

4. An example of the Station's superb workmanship and detailing. Even the drainpipes were construction with loving care.
DETAIL: Interior of St. John's Catholic Church
The painting above the altar is of Raphael's Transfiguration.

BUILDING RATINGS CONTINUED .

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CBD BLOCK NO.</th>
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<tr>
<td>276</td>
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<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>913-15 Market</td>
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<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>922 Chestnut</td>
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<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>905-13 Chestnut (9th and Chestnut Garage)</td>
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<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>904 Pine</td>
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<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>205 N. 9th (Baltimore Hotel)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>916-18 Olive</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272</td>
<td>913 Locust</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>272</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>272</td>
<td>92% Locust</td>
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<td>272</td>
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<td>904-12 St. Charles</td>
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<td>272</td>
<td>900-02 St. Charles</td>
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<td>172</td>
<td>906 Washington (Garage)</td>
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<td>172</td>
<td>914-20 Washington (Corinthian)</td>
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<td>173</td>
<td>925 Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>901-09 Washington (Bank of St. Louis)</td>
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<td>174</td>
<td>916-18 Delmar</td>
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<td>174</td>
<td>900 Delmar</td>
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<td>205 N</td>
<td>22-30 S. 11th (Federal Garage Demolished)</td>
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<td>279</td>
<td>1001-05 Pine (Ozark Building)</td>
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<tr>
<td>279</td>
<td>1019 Pine (DeSoto Hotel)</td>
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<tr>
<td>279</td>
<td>1006 Olive</td>
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<td>1008-10 Locust (Kessler Furs)</td>
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<td>206 S</td>
<td>109-13 S. 11th</td>
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<td>100 N. 12th (Bell Tel. Annex)</td>
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<td>200-24 N. 12th (G.S.A.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>503</td>
<td>1113 Pine</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Detail: Missouri Pacific Building. The railroad engine in carved stone over the building's main entrance is typical of the personal touches typically added to the City's earlier buildings.
<table>
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<td>1127-29 Pine (Publicity Bldg.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>503</td>
<td>1100 Olive</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>503</td>
<td>1108 Olive</td>
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<tr>
<td>503</td>
<td>1112 Olive</td>
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<tr>
<td>825</td>
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<td>215 E</td>
<td>401 S. 12th <em>(Mart Bldg.)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>529</td>
<td>710-14 N. 13th</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Detail: The inside gallery of the Boatmen's Bank Building; a superb architectural experience.
List of Architectural Firms and Their Downtown Buildings

Adler, Dankmar, & Sullivan, L. WAINWRIGHT BUILDING
Victoria (St. Nicholas)
705 Olive (Union Trust)
Trust & Savings Bank project
Chemical site office project
"Office building" project
Store building project
Wainwright Tomb
Wainwright residence
Wainwright res. project

Annan, Thomas B. (1837-1904)
1888 Boatmens (with Sons)
See Lee & Annan

Aydellott, Arthur L., Memphis. Pet

Barnett, George I. (1815-1898)
1857 Chamber of Commerce
Old Equitable addition
Consultant, Eads Bridge
Civil Courts Commission

Barnett, Thomas P., and
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett
American Trust
Arcade addition
Civil Courts Commission
Post-Dispatch
Star

Blue, Bernard
Edison Bros. Addition

Bonsack, Frederick C. Pierce

Bosworth, Welles, New York
Western Union

Bouliaucalt, Marcel
Bank of St. L. remodeling
Travelers remodeling

Bradshaw, Preston J.
Civil Courts Commission
Paul Brown
Plaza-Olive
St. Charles remodeling

Brueggenan, George F.
Missouri Athletic Club

Cameron, E. D. (1830-1890)
1869 Equitable
Union Station (see Link)

Caruagaal, Javier
Spanish Pavilion

Chase, F. D., Inc., Chicago
Sverdrup & Parcel

Clarke, Charles B.
(1836-1899)
Fagin

Cobb, Henry Ives, Chicago
(1859-1931)
Chemical

Coffin, See Raedar, Coffin & Crocker

Coolidge, Charles A.
(1858-1936)
See Shepley, Rutan & C.

Christopher, E. E.
Union Market

Crocker, See Raeder, Coffin & Crocker

Crowell, William DeF.
See Mauran, Russell & C.

Dixon, Thomas with J. B. Less
Centenary Methodist Church

Eames, William S., & Young
(1857-1915)
Arcade (original Wright)
Boatmens
Cuppes Station
Chapman
Dolph
Ely Walker Bldg.
Ferguson-McKinney
Frisco
Lammerts
Eames, William S., & Young
(1857-1915) (cont'd)
Miss. Valley Annex
Miss. Valley Trust
705 Olive Addition
Title Guaranty
Wright
Eckel and Mann
City Hall

Eidlitz, Leopold
Christ Church Cathedral

Enders, Oscar
See Cotton Belt Buildings

Entzeroth, Robert E.
See Smith & Entzeroth

Epstein, A., & Sons, Chicago
Executive

Furber, Pierce B.
See Peabody, Stearns & F.

Garden, Edward G.
See Mauran, Russel & G.

Gilbert, Cass
Central Public Library

Grolock, William A.
See Jamieson, Spearl
Hammond & Grolock

Groves, A. B.
Gen. Am. Life Bldg.
Stock Exchange
See Weber & Groves and
Mercantile Buildings

Hall, Ralph
Peabody Coal

Hammond, Fred R.
See Jamieson, Spearl,
Hammond & Grolock

Hatch, Stephen D., New York
 Merchants Laclede

Haynes, John
See Barnett, H. & Barnett

Helfensteller, Ernest
(1878-1925)
Civil Courts Commission
Star (associated)

Hellmuth, George F., Obata
& Kassabaum
American Zinc
Equitable
Gateway Tower
Missouri State
Boatmen's Tower

Hellmuth, G. W., & H. I.
Brown-Regal
Fur Exchange

Hemmi, Zobel and Fott
Inn of the Spanish
Pavilion Hotel

Hirsch, William A.
Civil Courts Commission

Hohlt, Ralph R., & McNeill
S. W. Bell Telephone Annex
G.S.A., 210 12th Blvd.

Isaacs, Henry G. (1840-1895)
Bank of Commerce
Mercantile Library
Odd Fellows Hall

Ittner, William B.
Missouri Athletic Club

Jamieson, James F., Spearl,
Hammond & Grolock
Shell
Thomas Jefferson

Johnson, Phillip (with John
Burgess)
General American Headquarters
Building

Kassabaum, George E.
See Hellmuth, Obata & K.

Klein, Eugene S. (1876-1944)
Civil Courts Commission
See LaBeaume & Klein
Klipstein, Ernest, & Rathmann  
Civil Courts Commission

Lansburgh, G. Alber  
American Theater

LaBeaume, Louis, & Klein  
Compton  
Downtown YMCA  
Loudeman  
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Lee, Francis D., & Annan  
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Dollar Store  
Ferguson  
Cay  
Merchants Exchange  
Roe

Legg, Jerome B.  
Oriel

Link, Theodore C.  
Carleton, block 53  
Interco  
Union Station

Mann, George R.  
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Mariner, G. C., & LaBeaume  
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YWCA

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Civil Courts Commission  
Federal Reserve Bank  
Globe-Democrat (2)  
1913 Laclede Gas  
Missouri Pacific  
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Railway Exchange  
St. Louis Union Trust  
S. W. Bell Telephone

Mauran, Russell, & Garden  
Carleton  
Federal Reserve Bank  
Gordon

Mauran, Russell, & Garden (cont'd)  
Liggett (Nelson)  
Lindell Real Estate Bldg.  
Plaza Square Bldg.  
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Statler Hotel  
Stix, Baer, and Fuller  
Van Studiford  
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Mullgardt, W. Oscar  
partner, Mauran et al

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& Furber, Boston  
Security  
Turner

Plaza Commission  
City Morgue  
Kiel Auditorium  
Municipal Service Bldg.  
Police Gymnasium  
Soldier's Memorial

Post, George B. (with Mauran, Russell and Garden)  
Statler Hotel

Raeder, Coffin & Crocker  
Century
Ramsey, Charles K.
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Rathmann, Walter L.
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Richardson, Henry Hobson,
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berger & Henry Potter (dem.
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85, Lionberger Warehouse.

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Syndicate Trust
917 Locust

Root, John W., Chicago
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Rosenheim, A. F.
Drey & Kahn

Roth, Emery, & Sons, N.Y.
Laclede Gas

Russell, Ernest J. (1861-1956)
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Rutan, Charles H. (1851-1914)
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Saarinen, Eero
Gateway Arch

Schwarz, Arthur F., & Van
Hoen (former partners,
Mauran et; successor firm,
Schwarz, Henmi & Zobel)
Busch Memorial Stadium,
associated
Farm Credit Bank
Mansion House Center

Shepley, George F., Rutan &
Coolidge, Boston (1858-1903)
Bell Telephone
Boyle
Commerce
"Famous"
Howard
Knox
Lionberger Warehouse
Mermod-Jaccard
S.G. Adams
Tiffany

Simon, Louis A.
New Post Office

Singleton, Henry
Old Court House, East wing

Smith, Eric W. Jr., & Entzeroth
500 Broadway

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Hammond, Grolock

Steams, John G., Boston
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Swasey, William A.
Buder
Fullerton
LaSalle

Taylor, Isaac S. (1850-1917)
Board of Education
Children's Building
City Jail
Columbia
Cotton Belt
Edison Bros.
1892 Globe-Democrat
Kennard
Kinloch
Liggett
Liggett & Myers
Mercantile Trust
Municipal Courts Bldg.
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
Rialto
Rice-Stix Dry Goods
St. Louis Republic
United Missouri Bank of St. L.
Thompson, Ventulette & Steinbeck
One Mercantile Tower

Timlin, L. R.
S. W. Bell Telephone

Tucker, E. M. (reportedly related to Buder?)

Van Hoefen, Hari
See Schwarz & Van Hoefen

Walsh, Thomas W. (1826-1890)
O'Fallon Polytechnic
Old Lindell Hotel
St. Johns

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