

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

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date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 6

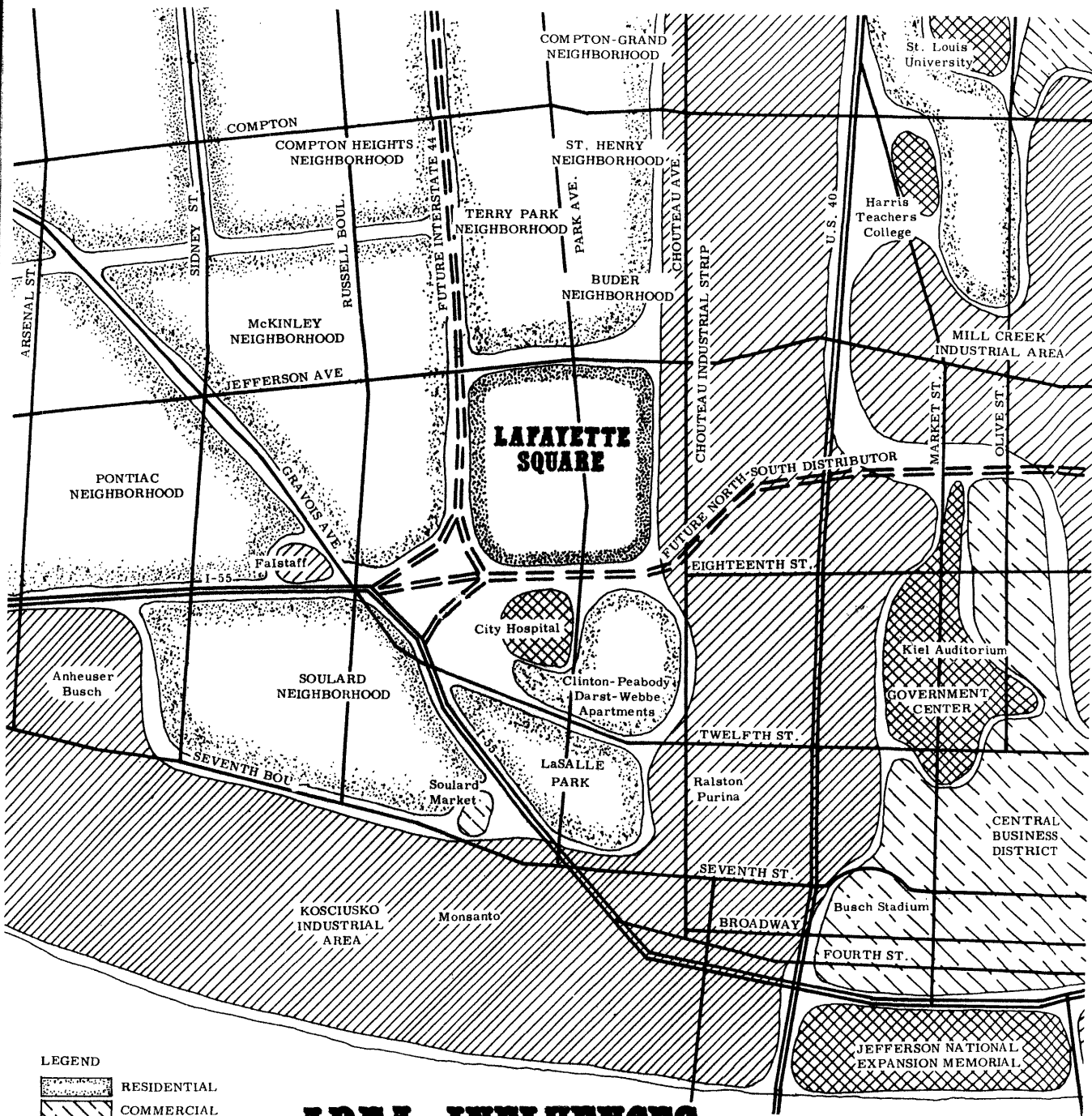
Page 1

Other properties determined eligible: 1112-20 Soulard; 1701-09 N. 11th; 1723-31 N. 11th; 1107-09 Soulard and 1000-02 Morrison.





2. State Historical Survey
April 1983
Historic Preservation Program
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City,

State

MO 65102



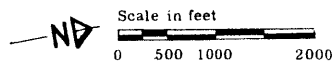
LEGEND

-  RESIDENTIAL
-  COMMERCIAL
-  PUBLIC
-  INDUSTRIAL

AREA INFLUENCES

St. Louis City Plan Commission

FALL 1971



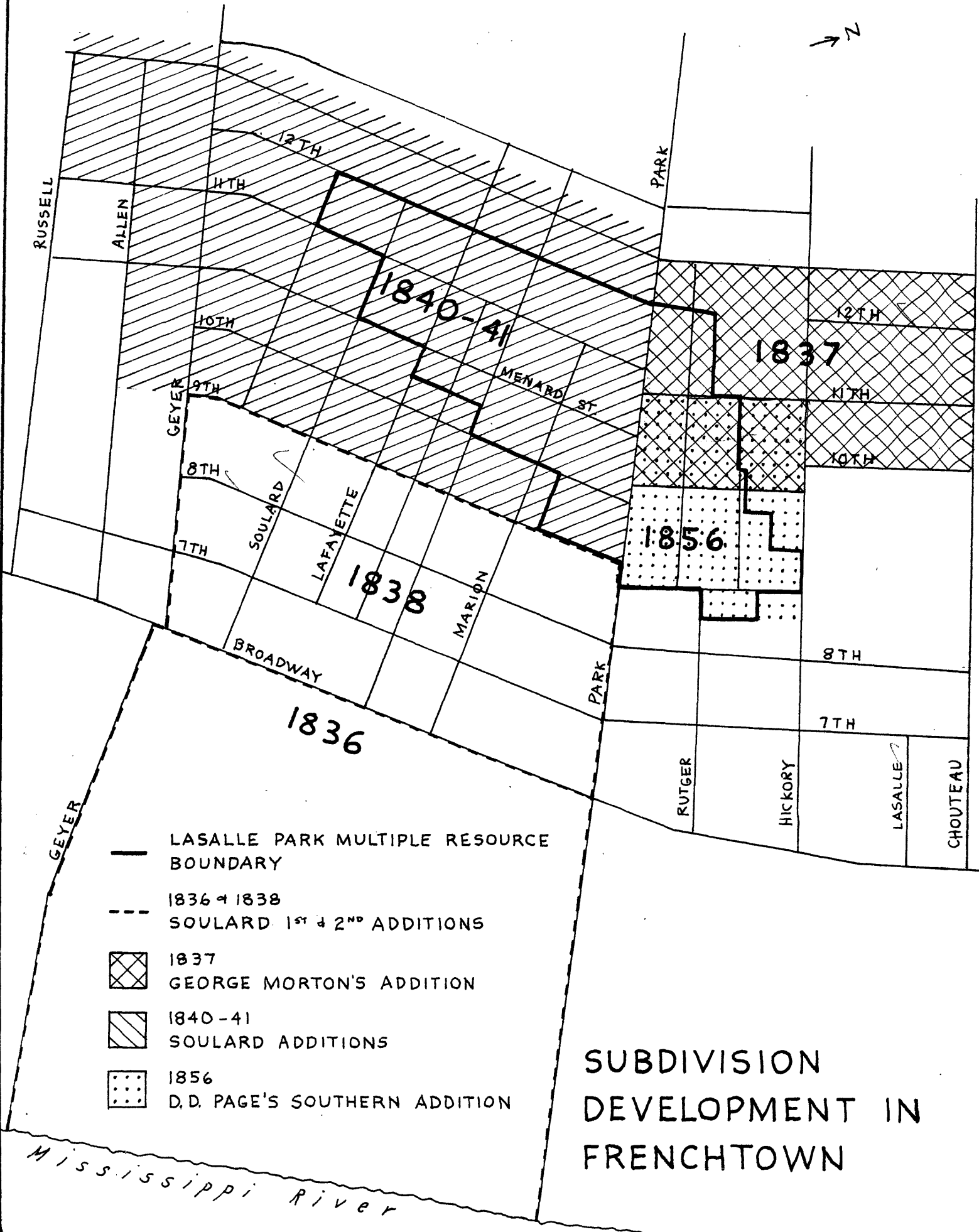
HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE
PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO






Figure #1 of 4 "Area Influences"

Photocopy from: Community
Development Commission,
Lafayette Square Restoration
Plan (St. Louis: 1971),
p. 19.

Negative & Photocopy: Landmarks
Association of St. Louis,
Inc.

Admission



-  LASALLE PARK MULTIPLE RESOURCE BOUNDARY
-  1836 & 1838 SOULARD 1ST & 2ND ADDITIONS
-  1837 GEORGE MORTON'S ADDITION
-  1840-41 SOULARD ADDITIONS
-  1856 D.D. PAGE'S SOUTHERN ADDITION

SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT IN FRENCHTOWN

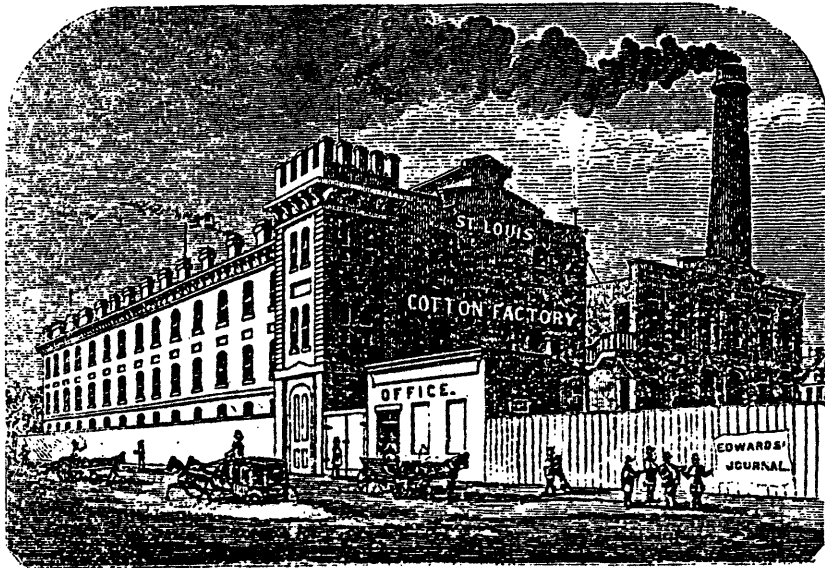
Mississippi River

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE
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Figure #2 of 4

Subdivision Development in
Frenchtown.

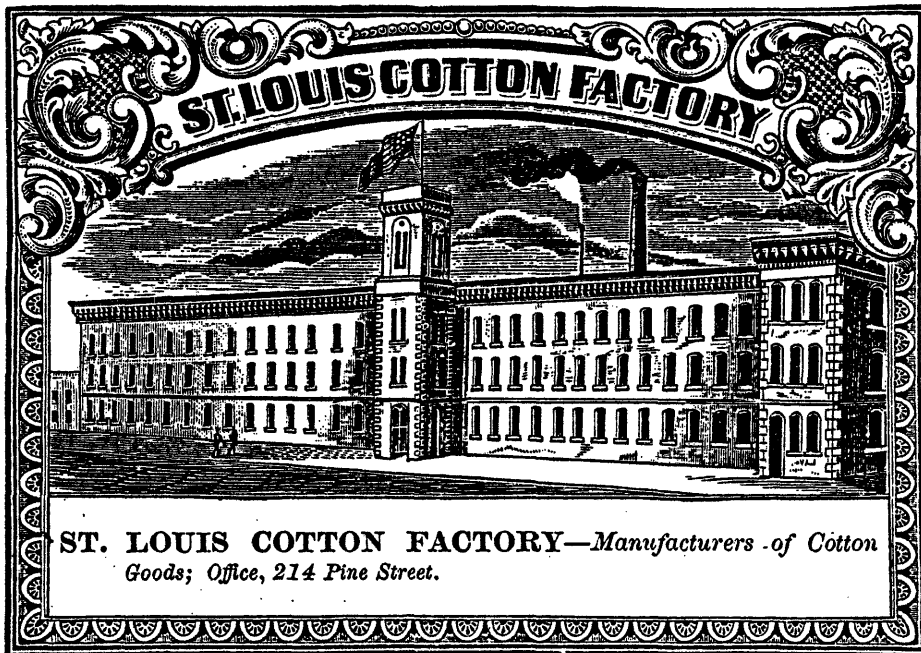
Pat H. Baer, Draftsman
March 1983



ST. LOUIS COTTON FACTORY.

Menard Street between Soulard and Lafayette Streets.

ADOLPHUS MEIER, President.



HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE
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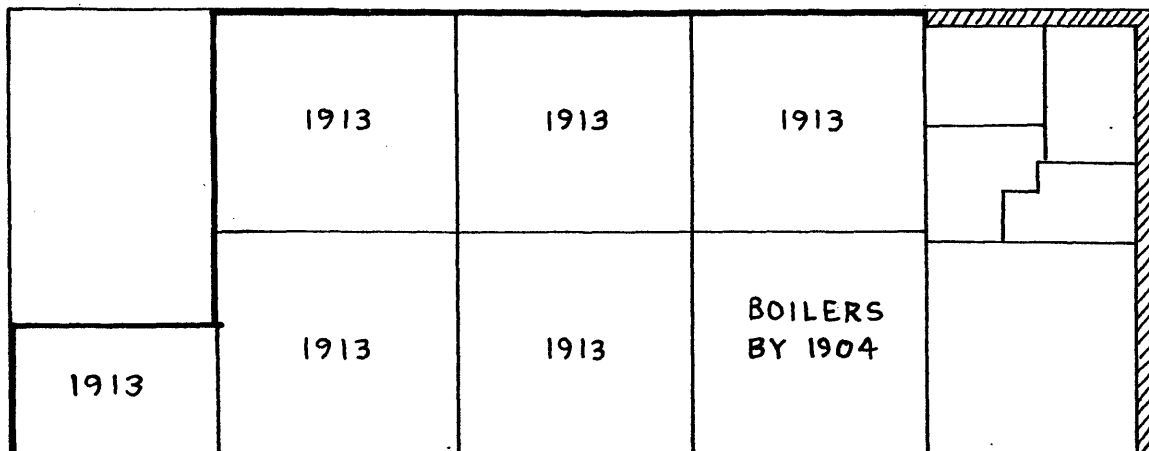
Figure #3 of 4 St. Louis Cotton
Factory (Menard
elevation develop-
ment)

Top: 1860--from, The Great West
and Her Commercial Metropo-
lis, no page.

Bottom: 1882--from, St. Louis:
Her Trade, Commerce and
Industry, page 244.

S. ELEVENTH

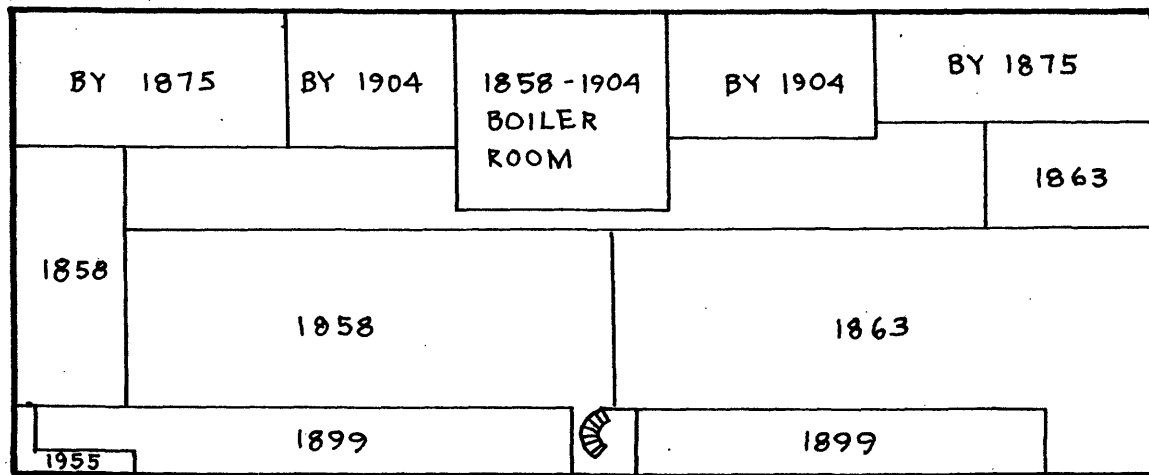
SOULARD



19TH CENTURY HOUSE FACADES

ALLEY

CB 398



LAFAYETTE



1" = 50'

MENARD

ST. LOUIS COTTON MILL/CORDAGE MILL CONSTRUCTION DATES

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE
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Figure #4 of 4 St. Louis Cotton
Mill/Cordage Mill Construc-
tion Dates.

Pat H. Baer, Draftsman
March 1983

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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS
(PARTIAL INVENTORY: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town St. Louis _____ vicinity of

state Missouri code 29 county City of St. Louis code 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name See attached.

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Louis City Hall

street & number Market Street at Tucker Boulevard

city, town St. Louis state MO 63103

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

1. Architectural Survey of Historic Selected properties, 1700-28 Tucker, 1800-04 Tucker
title LaSalle Park has this property been determined eligible? yes no

February 1977; revised, November 1979,
date March 1980; January 1982, April 1982, March 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
721 Olive Street, Room 1113

city, town St. Louis state MO 63101

© 1983, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The LaSalle Park Multiple Resource Area is a nineteenth century German/Czech immigrant neighborhood located just south of St. Louis' Central Business District. Out of approximately 130 contributing buildings standing in the two nominated Districts, all but seven are residential although several combine typical first story commercial uses with second story flats. The seven pivotal buildings include three churches, two parochial schools, a Turnverein and a large industrial complex filling a full city block. Constructed between 1844 and 1913, the majority of the buildings are two stories high and all but a few stone fronts are red brick, the predominate nineteenth century building material in St. Louis. While ornamental detailing and roof forms provide stylistic variations, the buildings in the Districts are unified by their overall planar facades, similar cornice lines, materials, color, scale and set-back. Almost all of the occupied buildings have retained their original residential or commercial use. In addition, St. Vincent de Paul Church is still in use; the parish's former Boys' School has been the home of the Vincentian Press since 1939 and the Grade School is used by the church for a Head Start Program and thrift shop. The other two churches have been (or are scheduled to be) adaptively reused as commercial space. The Turnverein has been converted to housing and plans are under discussion to adaptively reuse the industrial complex (presently unoccupied).

Photographs #1 and #2 illustrate a largely built-up neighborhood in 1875 and Photograph #3 shows the area in 1953 before extensive demolition for Interstate 55 and housing projects in the 1950s (followed by Urban Renewal) considerably reduced the residential structural density in parts of the Multiple Resource Area. Major institutional and industrial buildings, however, were spared. Fortunately too, the housing which survives ranges from good to excellent representative examples of the major types and styles of working- and middle-class houses constructed during the Multiple Resources Area's periods of significance. The houses also provide an important historic context for the institutional and industrial buildings. On the whole, the quality of restoration and renovation work has been good and confined to badly deteriorated elements. The most common problems have been deteriorated wooden features (cornices, dormers, rear and side porches and stairs) and slate missing from mansard roofs. In most cases efforts have been made to replace these features with appropriate historic designs, scale and materials; the few exceptions (mainly cornices and dormers) have not significantly weakened the Multiple Resource Area's integrity. The general condition of unoccupied buildings varies from good to fair. Four buildings adjacent to the St. John Nepomuk Historic District (1600-02 and 1603-01 South 11th Street) are isolated and in poor condition; they have not been included in the Multiple Resource Area nominated Districts. (See Site Plan.)

Designation of contributing and non-contributing status for each building is provided on the LaSalle Park Architectural Survey Map (Site Plan); all of the buildings coded at National, State or City levels of significance are assessed as eligible for listing in the National Register. The ratings, however, do not represent an evaluation of the historical/associative significance of the buildings. Ratings are determined by a wind-shield survey method based solely on architectural criteria such as quality of design, ornament and materials, unique features, and degree and quality of alteration. Non-contributing buildings are designated with an asterisk on the Architectural

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Survey Map; they are less than fifty years old and do not meet National Register criteria: included are St. Vincent de Paul's Parish Hall, constructed in 1940 (Photo #4-foreground) and several infill buildings in the 900 block of Rutger Street (Photo #5-foreground and 6th from left) and one on Morrison Avenue (Photo #6-left foreground) which were constructed between 1978 and 1982. (Site Plan.) The new town house condominiums on Rutger Street are among St. Louis' most successful examples of infill housing which attempt to sensitively relate the design and materials of new construction to existing historic resources. The red brick buildings maintain the scale, height and proportions of the nineteenth century neighborhood and employ cornice and lintel detailing which echo traditional forms. The high occupancy rate of the new town houses continues to be an important factor in the revitalization of LaSalle Park, drawing increasing numbers of new residents to both the new and historic housing.

Non-Contributing Buildings

923-27-29 Morrison Avenue
911-13-15 Rutger Street
929-31-33-35-37 Rutger Street
902-04-06-08 Rutger Street
910-12-14 Rutger Street
928-30-32 Rutger Street
1000 Rutger Street, one-story brick building on the west side of the church.
1414 South Tenth Street

SOULARD-PAGE DISTRICT

All buildings are listed under broad stylistic classifications (sometimes overlapping) which include both working- and middle-class housing types along with institutional buildings. Unless specifically noted, buildings are in good condition with no major alterations.

Vernacular Classicism--1844-1875

A. Working-class examples are two stories high and vary from two to six bays wide with gable roofs. The most common type is four bays wide constructed for four families. Access to first story flats is by front doors while second floor units are reached by rear wooden exterior stairs. Segmentally arched openings are most numerous with a few houses employing flat stone lintels. Cornice treatment is usually a simple course of brick dentils. Several facades are painted red -- a common nineteenth century practice in St. Louis immigrant neighborhoods.

1828-30 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #7--center): Built circa 1847-50. First story window and door altered on 12th Street facade and on Emmet Street corner.

1826 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #7--2nd from left): Two bays wide;

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straight stone lintels on first story openings and segmental arches at second story. Built circa 1850.

1113-15 Emmet Street (Photo #7--right): Built circa 1855. Four-bay facade with straight stone lintels. Rear wooden porch is gone.

1816-18 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #8--2nd from right): Two stories; gabled roof. Four bays wide with segmental arches.

1817 and 1819 South 11th Street (Photo #9--center): One-story alley houses built circa 1850. Half-gabled or "flounder" roof.

1813-15 South 11th Street (Photo #9--right): Two-story, multi-family house. Four-bay, segmentally arched facade with simple corbeled brick cornice fronts on alley -- in fair to good condition. Photo #9 shows rear elevation with deteriorated two-story wooden porch. Built circa 1875.

1707-09 South 11th Street (Photo #10--left): First-story center-bay opening tunnels through to rear exterior stairs. Two dormers. Built before 1875.

1705 South 11th Street (Photo #10--center): Built before 1875; mansard and brick cornice added circa 1885. First-story center-bay opening tunnels through house to rear stairs.

1701 South 11th Street (Photo #10--right): Unusually large, early (circa 1845) multi-family house extending nine bays to the west on Lafayette Avenue. Cast iron storefront was probably added later although the building is illustrated with a storefront by 1858. Stone lintels.

1108 Lafayette Avenue (Not illustrated): Adjoins 1701 South 11th Street. Four bays wide with segmentally arched openings. Two stories; gabled roof.

1018-20 Marion Street (Photo #11--center): Six-bay-wide, multi-family unit built circa 1842-47. An original doorway is bricked in to window height in the second bay from west end. Some window sills are original wood. All the buildings illustrated in Photographs #11 and #12 have been rehabilitated as rental housing. While the interior plans have been changed, alterations to the exterior facades have been confined to a few bricked-in doorways and removal or replacement of deteriorated dormers, window sills and sash, and rear porches. These rows of buildings on Menard and Marion Streets compare favorably with similar examples of working-class houses in the city.

1500-02 Menard Street (Photo #11--far right and Photo #12--left): Constructed circa 1855. Stone lintels.

1504 Menard Street (Photo #12--2nd from left): Constructed circa 1860-65. Bricked-in first story, center-bay entrance originally tunneled through the building giving

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access to rear exterior stairs. Flat brick arches. Some original wooden sills.

1510 Menard Street (Photo #12--3rd from left): Round-arched entrance originally tunneled through the house to rear exterior stairs.

1512 Menard Street (Photo #12--4th from left): Constructed 1891. Segmentally arched entrance originally ran through building to rear exterior stairs. Dormered mansard employs new materials but correct scale.

1514 Menard Street (Photo #12--5th from left): The three-bay first story and two-bay upper story appear to be the original design. Constructed before 1848.

1518-20 Menard Street (Photo #12--6th from left)

1522 Menard Street (Photo #12--7th from left)

B. Middle-class examples employ interior stairs and are usually two stories high and two or three bays wide with gabled roofs, wooden cornices and flat stone lintels.

1413 South Tenth Street (Photo #13--right): Constructed circa 1858. Classically detailed wooden door enframement. Modillioned wooden cornice. Mansard added later (before 1875). Original stone retaining wall and iron fencing.

903 Park Avenue (Photo #14--right): Front doorway is altered. Appears structurally sound except for deteriorated wooden stairs and porches on side (east) elevation.

905 Park Avenue (Photo #14--2nd from left): Two-story wooden side porch is deteriorated. The rest of the building seems structurally sound.

920 Rutger Street (Photo #15--left): Two stories plus attic; wooden modillioned cornice intact.

922-24 Rutger Street (Photo #15--2nd from left): Lower portion of wooden cornice is a replacement.

934 Rutger Street (Photo #15--4th from left): Two-bay-wide front facade; side entrance. Dentilled brick cornice.

921 Rutger Street (Photo #16--center): Side entrance with two-story wooden porch.

1319 South Ninth Street (Not illustrated): Two stories; two bays wide with side entrance. Brick dentilling at cornice; segmental arches.

1222 South Ninth Street (Photo #30--partially visible far left): Two stories; two-bay-wide facade, front entrance. Segmentally arched openings. Brick dentilling at cornice.

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908 Morrison Avenue (Not illustrated): Two stories; two bays wide with side entrance; brick dentilling; segmentally arched openings. Built circa 1864.

922 Morrison Avenue (Photo #17--3rd from left): Flat stone lintels; three bays wide. Built 1860s.

935 Morrison Avenue (Not illustrated): Two stories; two bays wide with straight wooden lintels and brick dentilled cornice; side entrance.

900 Hickory Street (Photo #22--partially visible in far left): Four-bay facade on Hickory Street and eight bays on South Ninth Street; three stories high. The simple corbeled brick cornice and stringcourses appear on all elevations except the west. Since the photograph was taken the building has been restored; the original storefront was maintained. Built 1860s.

High Art Classicism

St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church (1417-13 South Ninth Street) (Photo #18)

Designed by London-trained Anglo-American architect George I. Barnett, the church was constructed 1844-45. It measures approximately 64 feet by 150 feet. The nave is four bays long joined to a short one-bay transept. The cylindrical apse can be seen in Photo #4. A simple dentilled brick cornice wraps around the building. The only notable exterior alteration is the replacement of the original wooden entablature above the center door on the front facade. The polygonal brick steeple (Photo #36) is trimmed with stone and capped with a copper sphere and cross. The interior features colonnades of fluted columns on high pedestals and survives virtually unaltered.

St. Vincent Press Building, originally Boys' School (1405 South Ninth Street) (Photo #18--right)

Constructed circa 1859, the rusticated brick first story with two-story arcading extends eight bays on the north (side) elevation. Although first and second story windows are partially bricked in on the east, north and south elevations, the stone lintels have not been disturbed. Upper portions of round-headed third story windows are boarded. Courses of brick dentilling appear at the cornice on the east, north and south elevations.

The 1850s Rectory which stood on the south side of the church was demolished in the late 1970s. A circa 1944 aerial view of the church complex in Photo #19 also shows the 1837 Soulard mansion (razed 1950s) adjacent to the Rectory on the south. (See Site Plan.)

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Italianate--1859-1880s

A. The earliest examples (1860s) employ interior stairs and are all (with one exception) two-story, three-bay-wide town houses with gabled roofs. A few employ attic windows. Cornices are usually prominent with wooden brackets/modillions. Most of the 1860s houses have windows and doorways capped with ornamental cast iron pediments, although a few employ round or segmentally arched openings.

936 and 938 Morrison Avenue; 1300-1322 South Tenth Street (Photos #20 & #21): This row of eleven houses (constructed 1860-64) is unique in the city and the state. The facades have been carefully restored and retain original cast iron pediments and bracketed wooden cornices. The mansards were added circa 1876-85. The supporting members of the original corner storefront are intact. (Photo #21)

916 Hickory Street (Photo #22--far right): Built 1859; original cast iron window and door pediments and wooden cornice. Original filigree cast iron front porch is now installed on the west (side) elevation.

912 Hickory Street (Photo #22--2nd from right): Very carefully restored house; interior plan is intact. The exceptionally fine cornice is original. Build mid-1860s.

908 Hickory Street (Photo #22-3rd from right): Cast iron pedimented openings; wooden porch on side elevation is new, replacing an original one. Build mid-1860s.

902 Hickory Street (Photo #22--4th from right): Built mid-1860s.

905 Morrison Avenue (Photo #23--foreground): This five-bay, single-family detached house is the largest in the District. High quality rehabilitation is in process on the building. Built in 1866.

B. Later vernacular expressions of the Italianate (1870s and 1880s) for the most part maintain the gabled roofs and two-story, three-bay facades of the earlier examples. They employ deep bracketed wooden cornices, round or segmentally arched recessed doorways and segmentally arched windows. A few substitute corbeled brick at the cornice sometimes imitating wooden bracket patterns.

913 Morrison Avenue (Photo #23--2nd from right): The rear "L" has lost a two-story wooden porch.

1236 South Ninth Street (Not illustrated): Part of the wooden cornice is missing; side entrance. Two stories, two bays wide with segmental arches.

1224 South Ninth Street (Photo #24--3rd from left)

1220 South Ninth Street (Photo #24--2nd from left)

1216 South Ninth Street (Photo #24--far left)

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821-23 Rutger Street (Photo #25--left): Built circa 1875; rehabilitated as condominiums.

815-17 Rutger Street (Photo #25--right): Built circa 1875; rehabilitated as condominiums.

904 Morrison Avenue (Photo #17--left): Wooden cornice is missing. Rehabilitation work recently has begun.

910 Morrison Avenue (Photo #17--2nd from left)

945 Park Avenue (Photo #26--left)

943 Park Avenue (Photo #26--2nd from left)

941 Park Avenue (Photo #26--3rd from left): Christopher & Co. cast iron storefront intact; two-story wooden porch and stairs at rear are deteriorated.

931 Park Avenue (Photo #26--4th from left): Wooden cornice partially intact; rear two-story wooden porch and stairs are deteriorated.

921 Park Avenue (Photo #26--5th from left)

922 Park Avenue (Photo #18--partially visible on right): Built circa 1886 as a residence for teachers at St. Vincent de Paul School. Restoration work was recently completed by the church for use as a rectory. Five-bay facade with round-arched center recessed entrance. Bracketed wooden cornice, gabled roof and segmentally arched windows.

1416-18 and 1420-22 Menard Street (Photo #27)

1017 Lafayette Avenue (Photo #28--right): Cornice appears to be missing some details.

1019 Lafayette Avenue (Photo #28--2nd from right): Cornice appears to be missing some details.

1107-09 Soulard Street (Not illustrated): In poor condition. Structural soundness above first story is in doubt because of fire damage which destroyed roof and attic. Two stories high with five bays of segmental arches above stone foundation; ornamental wood insets at windows heads. Boarded at first story. Cornice lost to fire. Rear wooden stairs and landings badly deteriorated.

1724-22 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #29--2nd from right): First-story window and doorway altered.

1718 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #29--4th from right)

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1716-14 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard (Photo #29--4th from right))

Mansard--Early 1870s to mid-1880s

The popularity and longevity of the mansard roof in St. Louis (See Section 8.) justify a classification based on that single feature. Every block in the Soulard-Page District has at least one mansard example, representing either an addition to an existing house or construction with a new house. (Mansard additions will not be included in this list.) The earliest mansards in the District appear on houses with Italianate features, but by the late 1870s, mansards are sometimes combined with houses expressing High Victorian aesthetics with polychrome materials and richer detailing.

937 Morrison Avenue (Photo #6--left foreground)

915 Morrison Avenue (Photo #6--left middle ground): Built circa 1884.

930-932-934 Morrison Avenue (Photo #6--right): These three fine stone fronts built circa 1878-80 are the only ones in this District. Dormer replacements are not of the highest quality but otherwise, the houses are handsomely restored examples.

1230 South Ninth Street (Photo #30--right)

926 Rutger Street (Photo #15)

923-925 Rutger Street (Photo #16): Round-arched replacement dormers follow forms of the original.

900 Rutger Street (Photo #31): The mansarded rear section was built before 1875 and the mansarded front section circa 1890. The careful rehabilitation of this building is a good example of the higher quality of work being done in the Multiple Resource Area -- spurred by the tax incentives.

1000 Morrison Avenue (Photo #32-left): Good restoration, maintaining corner storefront and polychrome patterned slate mansard. Fine original cast iron storefront.

1004 Morrison Avenue (Photo #32--right)

911 Park Avenue (Photo #14): The District's best example of a High Victorian mansard. Rare filigree cast iron front door steps.

1417-1419-1421 South Tenth Street (Photo #13--center)

1026-30 Julia Street (Photo #33): Dormer replacement is not of the best design but otherwise the primary facades are unaltered and hold up well visually, anchoring the corner. The rear elevations have been altered for condominiums; four gabled attics with siding have been added between the side walls.

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1021-23 Lafayette Avenue (Photo #28--left): The corner building has recently been renovated and is now occupied. Original scroll-sawn window tympanums with vine and leaf motifs.

1731-1729-1727 South 11th Street (Photo #34): Extends nine bays on Soulard Street and nine on South 11th Street. A very good High Victorian example with rich detailing. In good to fair condition overall. Cast iron corner storefront is in good condition but the wooden cornice is missing. Slate mansard with pedimented dormers is in fair condition.

1821 South 11th Street (Photo #9--left foreground): Ornamental terra cotta panel at second story. Mansard is in need of repair, otherwise exterior is in good condition.

Alley House behind 1816 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #9--left background): Polychrome patterned slate mansard is in good condition. Wooden porch and stairways at rear are badly deteriorated.

1814-12 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #8--3rd from right): Mansard is in need of repair -- one dormer is gone. Interesting terra cotta/pressed brick cornice embellishment and center facade panel. Rear wooden stairs deteriorated.

1810-08 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #8--4th from left): Mansard is in fair condition; upper halves of some of the windows are bricked in. Nice ornamental pressed brick cornice with Greek key pattern. Rear wooden stairs are deteriorated.

Ornamental Brick--1866-1905

St. Louis' preeminence in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as a leading manufacturer of ornamental and face brick is reflected in the extensive and artistic use of brick in the city's architecture. Varied patterns of brick corbeling (usually at the cornice) and paneling were the principal embellishment on many moderately sized institutional and residential buildings constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century. While residential examples are well represented in the city, three of LaSalle Park's institutional buildings are among a small number of larger buildings which feature fine ornamental brickwork remaining in St. Louis

First German Presbyterian Church, Southwest corner of Tenth and Rutger Streets
(Photo #35)

Constructed in 1871 of red brick. The pointed-arch corbel table on the primary facade was a common feature on St. Louis churches dating from the 1850s to the 1880s, although few examples remain today. Bricks set edgewise to the facade form a distinctive stringcourse; below, double courses of dark brick suggest a rusticated

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first story. The original paneled doors and ornamental wood framed tympanum in the front entrance survive intact; above, are three Gothic windows with wooden tracery and colored glass panes (presumably original). The corbeled brick steeple (damaged by an 1896 tornado) has recently been rehabilitated. A one-story, non-contributing brick office is located on the west side of the church. (Photo #35--right) The four-bay east and west (side) elevations are articulated with brick pilasters rising from stone foundations to corbeled brick cornices. Recessed behind pointed-arch brick panels, wood-framed Gothic windows are divided into single-color lights. The south elevation features a large, pointed-arch recessed center panel flanked by stepped brick corbeling. A small, one-story red brick chapel (constructed in 1866) adjoins the south end of the church. Rising from a stone foundation, the rectangular chapel is three bays wide and three bays long with a pointed-arch entrance and corbel table on the east elevation. Windows on the east and south elevations feature pointed arches; they employ wooden sash, part of which is deteriorated. The west elevation is not articulated. The interiors of both the church and chapel have no significant architectural features.

St. Vincent's School, 1408 South Tenth Street (Photo #36)

Built in 1878 as a Grade School for St. Vincent de Paul Parish, this two-story, red brick building with dormered hipped roof exhibits a fine stepped-brick corbeled cornice on all elevations. Overall dimensions are approximately 50 by 65 feet; the seven-bay primary facade projects two bays (about 25 feet) from the main block. All windows have stone sills and are double hung with scroll-sawn ornamental wood tympanums below segmental arches.

South St. Louis Turnverein, 1529-19 South Tenth Street (Photos #37, 38 & 39)

This red brick, eight-bay-wide Turnverein was constructed in three stages and is unified on the primary (Tenth Street) facade by repetition of the original design. The earliest section (designed in 1881 by prominent St. Louis German-trained architects Wilhelmi and Janssen) extends three large bays on South Tenth Street from the corner of Carroll Street (Photo #37--left), and seven bays on the Carroll Street (south) elevation. (Photo #38) The deep ornamental brick corbel table and piers found on the south elevation also survive intact on the north elevation of the original section -- now exposed in an open courtyard behind the connecting three-bay 1884 facade fronting on South Tenth Street. The last section (north two bays) was added in 1905. Three non-contributing bays terminate the Tenth Street facade on the north; they were constructed in 1943 after the Turnverein building was being used for manufacturing. A comparison of Photo #39 (showing the Turnverein before the 1905 addition) with Photos #37 and #38 reveals that major articulating features on both the Tenth Street and Carroll Street facades survive. The most significant alterations have been the loss of the ornamental parapet, corbel table and stringcourse on the Tenth Street facade. In 1981, the building was converted to condominiums. The Turnverein is one of only two nineteenth century Turner Buildings surviving in St. Louis.

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Miscellaneous -- 1892-1913

A. Residential

1014-16 Marion Street (Photo #11--left): The picturesque gabled facade of this 1892 flat combines with more conservative vernacular traditions expressed in the mansard roof and segmentally arched windows. Edge moldings above the window arches on the primary facade are an indication of the late construction date.

926 Morrison Avenue (Photo #17--partially visible, 4th from left): Brick step-gabled roof parapets and a terra cotta Art Nouveau cornice frieze are interesting features of this 1895, red brick house. Decorative terra cotta panels also embellish the first story of the front facade. The planar facade and two-story height blend into the 1860s-1870s streetscape. High quality renovation is in progress.

1425 South Tenth Street (Photo #13--far left): This 1906, red brick flat exhibits features typical of turn-of-the-century conservative traditions in St. Louis. It is flat roofed, with jack arches above the windows and an ornamental pressed brick cornice.

919 Rutger Street (Photo #16--right): Built in 1909, this red brick flat rises from a grey brick basement. Other typical features of this turn-of-the-century vernacular tradition include the flat roof, simple brick cornice and planar facade.

1712 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #29--6th from right): In 1930, a white glazed terra cotta facade was added to this 1880s house. Finely detailed with Renaissance motifs, the facade is in very good condition.

B. Institutional and Industrial

Markham Memorial Presbyterian Church, 1614 Menard and 1606-08 Menard Street (Photo #40)

The adaptive reuse for commercial space of an 1896 church and 1895 house has joined these two buildings by a new two-story glass and steel passageway. Designed in the fashionable Colonial Revival style by prominent St. Louis architects, Grable, Weber & Groves, the exterior of the church remains intact except for the loss of original stained glass windows. On the Menard Street facade, the brownish-red brick church features a pediment with stone-accented oculus and raking and horizontal cornices enriched by modillion blocks, egg and dart moldings and dentils. Brick quoining appears at all but the northeast corner. Round-arched openings established on the primary facade are sustained in the seven-bay side elevations but without stone trim. On the front facade, two stone tablets with raised, eared moldings, swags and floral motifs record the construction date and history of the Menard Mission: "Menard Street Mission. Formerly Souldard Mission. Sunday School organized July 10, 1875. This

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building was erected to the honor and glory of God in the year 1896. All are welcome."

The red brick house retains an original first story storefront window (south bay) fashioned with a cast iron lintel trimmed with rosettes. Two windows in each of the slightly projecting second story bays are linked above by stone lintels (now painted an earth tone) and below by molded brick dentilling. The small central window of the second story is enhanced by a rectilinear hoodmold of pressed brick. The 1980s projecting curtain wall of glass at the north elevation admits daylight to the design studios which now occupy the building. On the front elevation, openings of the original central entrance and the storefront have been bricked up below new stone sills which conform to the sill line of the paired segmentally arched windows. Replacement of original triangular gabled dormers by flat-topped dormers with appliqued bands of wood scroll-saw work is the least successful of the modifications. New wooden exterior porches and stairs at the three stories of the rear (east) elevation replace the deteriorated originals.

St. Louis Cotton Mill/Cordage Mill Building, City Block 398
(Photos #41, 42 & 43; Figures #3 & 4)

The first section of this three-story red brick building was constructed in 1858 and fronted 150 feet on Menard Street north from the corner of Soulard Street with a depth westwardly of 75 feet toward the alley. (Figure #3--top and Figure #4) In 1863, the building's size was doubled by an addition which extended northward from the three-story stair tower to Lafayette Avenue, completing the Menard Street elevation. (Figure #3--bottom and Figure #4) By 1875, the building had been enlarged again, terminating at the alley. (Figure #4)

In 1899, when the original cotton factory was converted to use as a cordage mill, substantial alterations occurred. A new Menard Street facade with large industrial windows was constructed and most of the 1858-63 facade was removed. (Figure #4 & Photo #41) However, the 1858 center tower (enclosing a rare extant iron spiral stairway) was left virtually undisturbed as illustrated on Figure #3 and Photo #41. The projecting northern three bays of the 1863 Menard Street elevation (which continues eight bays on Lafayette Avenue) was also retained, although the windows above the first story stone basement were enlarged; the original corbeled brick cornice is still in place. (Photos #41 and 42) The 1875 Lafayette Avenue elevation remains, although greatly altered. (Photo #42) Parts of the original (1858-75) Soulard Street elevation also survive, including the brick cornice.

After the turn of the century, the cordage mill expanded into the western half of the block where a number of nineteenth century houses stood. Some of these houses were incorporated into the factory as illustrated in Photo #42 and Figure #4. The other houses were demolished with construction of the 1913 warehouses which front on 11th Street. (Figure #4) The 11th Street elevation was designed with bricked-in openings, shown in Photo #43; both the interior and exterior of the 1913 warehouses survive virtually as built.

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The interior of the 1858-1904 construction in the east half of the block has undergone various alterations. Much of the original three-story west wall of the 1858-63 building survives as well as portions of other walls. The original brick alley floor is intact, although the building now bridges over it. Two, large vertical pieces of cordage machinery are still installed on the north side of the building.

Five bays of the Menard Street (east) elevation at the corner of Soulard Street were reconstructed in 1955 after water drainage from construction of a retaining wall for Interstate 55 undermined the stability of the corner. (Photo #41--left and Figure #4) With the exception of this corner, the entire building survives as it appeared circa 1913.

1717-15 South 11th Street (Photo #34--center left): This large, three-story red brick building was built in 1912-13 by the Cordage Mill for offices and warehouse use. The building is capped with a curved pediment accented with a blind oculus. The brick corbel table remains intact. Some of the openings on the primary facade appear to be bricked in.

SPECK DISTRICT 1100-1116 Rutger Street (Photo #44)

This row of nine houses (dating from 1874 to 1890) exhibits, in sequence, changing architectural taste ranging from stone-front mansards with Italianate window treatment to houses with picturesque roof lines built at the end of the fifteen year building period. The cohesiveness of the row, evident in the uniform height and set-backs, was fostered by deed restrictions imposed by landowner Charles Speck who built the first three houses. (See Section 8.)

1100-02-04 Rutger Street (Photo #44--foreground): Speck built these three attached stone-front mansards in 1874 and German-trained architect William Frederick Raeder designed them. Designed as a unified facade, the center house slightly projects below a more prominent mansard employing a Palladian dormer. The rounded forms of the paired, Italianate windows are repeated in the openings of the doorways (with panelled reveals) and in the single windows of the second and mansard stories. The facades are unified by a wooden cornice with brackets and dentils. At 1102 Rutger, windows and doors are now unboarded and the inset panel at the entrance has been removed.

1106-08-10 Rutger (Photo #44--4th, 5th, and 6th from left): These three mansards observe Speck's deed stipulations for "neat" stone-front houses set back 20 feet. They employ rectangular door and window openings with layered, cut-stone ornamental enframements, pedimented dormers and a cornice of modillion blocks, triglyphs and guttae.

1112 Rutger Street (Photo #44--7th from left): Built later in the decade, this is the first free-standing house in the row; it is also mansarded but constructed of red pressed brick by then permitted by Judge Speck. Above a dressed stone basement, windows

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and door openings are segmentally arched; dormer pediments are curved. Other details include a bracketed cornice with dentils and a frieze of incised scroll-saw patterning which is used also as insets at the window heads.

1114 Rutger Street (Photo #44--8th from left): Built by 1890, this red brick house represents a break with the mansard tradition and employs the picturesque, pyramidal roof, projecting facade bay and shingled attic gable typical of single-family houses of this period in St. Louis. Also representative of circa 1890 construction is the round-arched parlor window at the first story. Second story windows are headed by flat arches. Window openings are trimmed sparingly with ornamental terra cotta insets.

1116 Rutger Street (Photo #44--far right): Also completed by 1890 in red brick, 1116 Rutger is a more emphatic manifestation of the picturesque mode seen at 1114 Rutger, and employs Richardsonian features. The high basement (slightly battered) is rough-faced stone pierced by rectangular openings. Round arches of first-story porch and window openings spring from slabs of red sandstone and stubby paired colonettes. A brick dentilled cornice is above the curved second-story bay window while a frieze of red terra cotta appears above two flat-arched second story windows. The attic gable displays scalloped shingles and "timbering" in the branching pattern.

Good quality rehabilitation of this row is now underway. The wooden dormers, cornices and attic gable shingles of the later houses have survived remarkably intact and are being painted. Synthetic slate is being installed on some of the mansards. At the rear elevations, deteriorated brick and wooden walls are being modified and rebuilt at 1108, 1110, 1114 and 1116 Rutger Street.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		
				Ethnic Heritage		

Specific dates 1844-1913

Builder/Architect various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Soulard-Page District and the Speck District buildings in the LaSalle Park Multiple Resource Area are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places according to Criteria A and C and are significant in the following areas:

Architecture: Constructed between circa 1845 and 1908, the neighborhood contains good to excellent representative examples of major types and styles of nineteenth century St. Louis working- and middle-class housing. Types include row housing, semi-detached and detached, one- to three-story red brick structures; predominate styles represented are Vernacular Classicism, Italianate, Mansard and a few examples of Picturesque Eclecticism. Some of the earliest buildings as well as the 1860s Italianate houses are now relatively scarce city wide while other housing exhibits qualities of workmanship, materials and design which compare favorably with similar examples found elsewhere in St. Louis. All seven of the pivotal institutional buildings (three churches, two parochial schools and a Turnverein) are significant examples of architectural styles popular at the time of construction (1844-1905) and maintain the scale and materials of the housing. Two of the churches (St. Vincent de Paul - 1844 and Markham Memorial Presbyterian - 1896) and the Turnverein (1881) are important designs of prominent local architects. The St. Louis Cotton Mill/Cordage Mill (spanning a building period from 1858 to 1913 and now filling a full city block) is St. Louis' largest and most important example of the evolution of industrial design from mid-nineteenth century classicism to turn-of-the-century progressive design ideals. Rising three stories in red brick trimmed with stone, the scale and materials of the building relate to the residential fabric.

Community Planning: Development in the 1100 block of Rutger Street was controlled by deed restrictions which shaped its architectural character and distinguished the land use from the rest of the Multiple Resource Area. The restrictions are an interesting variant of similar instruments used to protect middle- and upper-middle-class residential enclaves in nineteenth century St. Louis.

Ethnic Heritage: The neighborhood developed as one of St. Louis' earliest and densest concentrations of working- and middle-class German and Czech immigrants. Working-class residents contributed significantly to the labor force and middle-class Germans to the industrial base which propelled St. Louis into the nation's fourth leading manufacturing city by the turn-of-the-century; several individuals also made contributions in professional fields. LaSalle Park's South St. Louis Turnverein was founded by St. Louis Germans in 1869 as the second Turner Society in the city and built the present building in 1881-1905. Members served as officers of the national Turnerbund organization and were closely involved in Turner efforts to introduce physical education in St. Louis Public Schools. The First German Presbyterian Church

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(established in an extant building by 1866) was one of the early German Protestant groups to locate in the south side's German Catholic stronghold. One house is also associated with a prominent free black tradesman and is the only known early resource of its kind in the city.

Industry: Two important St. Louis industries occupied the large industrial complex fronting on Menard Street in City Block 398: The St. Louis Cotton Factory from 1858 to the 1890s and the St. Louis Cordage Mill from 1899 to the late 1970s. The factories were also a major source of employment to neighborhood ethnic groups for nearly a century.

The LaSalle Park Multiple Resource Area was originally the northern end of a large nineteenth century urban neighborhood located south of St. Louis' central business district. This general south side area (extending from Chouteau Avenue indefinitely southward) became known in the nineteenth century as Frenchtown in memory of St. Louis' early French families who first built country houses and farm estates there. Severed now from the rest of Frenchtown by extensive demolition for Interstate 55 on the southeastern boundary, the Multiple Resource Area is the only part of the original neighborhood not yet designated as a Certified Local District or a National Register District. All of the area labeled "Souard neighborhood" in Figure #1 (once part of Frenchtown) is within historic districts and three buildings in the Anheuser-Busch complex are National Historic Landmarks. Public housing to the west (Clinton-Peabody and Darst-Webbe Apartments) and new housing and industry to the north and east clearly delimit the other boundaries of the Multiple Resource Area. (Figure #1) Although historically Frenchtown developed as one continuous organic whole, the Multiple Resource Area has been divided into two separate districts because of non-contributing new, low-rise construction in City Blocks 465W and 466W which has isolated nine architecturally significant houses in the 1100 block of Rutger Street. (See Site Plan.) To avoid repetition the following discussion fulfills requirements both for a cover nomination and for a statement of significance for the larger Souard-Page District since geographically the Multiple Resource Area and the District are essentially the same.

LaSalle Park's earliest historic resources are located south of Park Avenue within the 1840-41 subdivisions platted by the Souard family. George Morton had opened an Addition north of Park in 1837 but the earliest phase of development was demolished many years ago. (Figure #2) To a certain extent Park Avenue marked an early demographic division in the District which developed largely as a working-class neighborhood south of Park and predominately middle class to the north. However, religious and social institutions south of Park (St. Vincent de Paul Church and schools, Markham Memorial Presbyterian Church and the Turnverein) served the entire Multiple Resource Area as well as the Souard Historic Districts to the south; membership in the First German Presbyterian Church on Rutger and South Tenth Streets also crossed Park Avenue. Similarities in residential building traditions and ethnic population north and south of Park Avenue further relate the area.

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Antoine Soulard (1766-1825), a Lieutenant in the French Royal Army, had fled to St. Louis circa 1794 during the revolutionary turmoil in France. Soulard's large land holdings in Frenchtown were acquired as a land grant awarded for his services as Surveyor General of Upper Louisiana and through marriage to Julia Cerre, daughter of French merchant Gabriel Cerre. The Soulard/Cerre tract extended south from Park Avenue to Geyer Avenue and Russell Boulevard and west from the Mississippi River to about 14th Street. For many years the Soulards lived in the Cerre family home, located in the midst of a large orchard near the southeast corner of Broadway and Park. In 1836, Soulard's widow, Julia, began subdividing the family tract east of Broadway and built a new mansion on Ninth and Marion Streets which was still standing until demolition for Interstate 55 began in the mid-1950s. (Figure #2 and Site Plan.)

The opening of Julia Soulard's First Addition occurred just at the time that St. Louis' static population was initially stimulated by an influx of foreigners; between 1830 and 1840, St. Louis tripled its meager population of the previous decade. By 1840, the swelling tide of German immigrants alone had reached five thousand or an estimated thirty percent of St. Louis' total population (16,469), which now began to increase yearly by an average of more than six thousand persons. St. Louis' phenomenal rise in national rank from forty-fourth position in 1830 to sixth place in 1850 was substantially indebted to German immigration which greatly outnumbered other foreign groups throughout the century.¹ A shortage of housing in the city center drove many newcomers toward the undeveloped fringes (principally on the city's north and south sides) where land was plentiful and less expensive. In response to the growing demand for building lots, Julia Soulard and her son, Benjamin, opened three more additions in the Soulard tract between 1840 and 1841. All of the LaSalle Park Multiple Resource Area south of Park Avenue is within the boundaries of these 1840s Soulard Additions, annexed to the city in 1841. (Figure #2) (Soulard blocks outside the Multiple Resource Area are within the Local or National Register Districts.)

The construction of St. Vincent de Paul's Catholic Church in 1844-45 on South Ninth Street near Park Avenue was a clear indicator of St. Louis' southward growth. Previously, St. Louis Catholics (who constituted about half of the city's population in 1844) were served by only one parish church, the old Cathedral (1834) at Third and Walnut Streets, along with small temporary chapels. When Bishop Kenrick divided the city into four parishes in 1845, St. Vincent's boundaries encompassed the entire southwest section of the city beyond the Cathedral parish limits at about Chouteau Avenue. The Bishop also established succursal or national parishes for non-English-speaking Catholics -- at this time represented only by Germans. The national parishes, however, were denied full juridical parish rights whereby priests were allowed to administer the sacraments only to the foreign language group served by the parish. In contrast to St. Mary of Victories (1844), a working-class German national parish located a few blocks to the southeast, St. Vincent's was organized to serve both English- and foreign-speaking Catholics.² This status enabled the parish to attract a more diversified class of parishioners than many of the national parishes. While German Masses were regularly offered at St. Vincent's, the congregation also numbered

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descendants of the French gentry as well as Irish and a free "colored aristocracy," members of whom owned land nearby. From its founding to the present, the parish has been in the charge of the Vincentian Fathers.

Designed in a Neo-Classical style by London-trained Anglo-American architect George I. Barnett (1815-1898),³ St. Vincent's is one of only a few extant buildings by Missouri's most important early-nineteenth century architect; it also holds the distinction of being one of the State's largest and finest pre-Civil War churches. The interior features colonnades of fluted columns and survives intact architecturally as does the exterior. Late-nineteenth century paintings enrich the apse. A three-story brick Boys' School was completed in 1859 at which time the parish was the largest in the city. Articulated on the facade and side elevation with two-story arcading, the school complements the classical forms of the church. (Photo #18) It is the oldest school building (public or parochial) standing in St. Louis and among a small group of large monumental buildings surviving from the ante-bellum period. A fine three-story pilastered brick rectory (1857) was demolished in the late 1970s. (Photo #19-left) Other contributing buildings associated with the parish complex include an 1878 red brick Grade School at 1408 South Tenth Street and a house at 922 Park Avenue constructed circa 1884-1890 as living quarters for the Christian Brothers who taught at the Boys' School next door on South Ninth Street. In 1902, the Sisters of St. Joseph (instructors for parish girls) moved into an 1850s house at 1413 South Tenth Street.

By the mid-nineteenth century, Frenchtown more accurately could have been called Germantown since Germans numbered 12,038 out of a total First Ward population of 13,779 in 1852;⁴ the only vestiges of the French were street names such as LaSalle, Chouteau, Soulard and Lafayette and a few French family houses. The earliest residents of the Soulard Additions were predominately working-class Germans who built one- and two-story brick houses as well as one-story frame ones. Thirty-foot lots averaged around \$150 per lot in the 1840s and carried restrictions prohibiting the construction of any slaughterhouse, powder magazine, powder mill or graveyard. Examination of City Censuses for 1847, 1855, 1856, Palmytry's 1858 pictorial bird's-eye view of the area, along with deed research confirmed that several of the Soulard blocks in LaSalle Park were substantially built up by the 1850s. Many of the immigrants' first houses were simple, one-story frame or brick buildings which fronted on an alley; later, a larger two-story house was often built on the streetfront of the same lot. Few of these one-story houses have survived in the city and only two in LaSalle Park at 1817 and 1819 South 11th Street. (Photo #9 -center)

Several good examples of two-story brick houses stand in the Soulard blocks, of which the earliest houses are now relatively scarce city wide. 1701 South 11th Street (City Block 404), extending nine bays on Lafayette and four on South 11th, is an unusually large example of a multi-family building with detailing typical of a vernacular classical tradition prevalent in St. Louis from about 1840 to 1875. Features include a dormered gabled roof, straight stone lintels and simple brick dentiling. In Palmytry's bird's-eye view of St. Louis (1858), the building appears with a first-story storefront although the present iron front may be later. (Photo #10 -right) The lot was purchased by Christian Schaaringhausen from Julia C. Soulard

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in 1841 and the house was probably built before 1847. One block south on the corner lot at Emmet and South 12th Streets (City Block 405) are two multi-family houses built by contractor/owner Caspar Wurm in the late 1840s and early 1850s. (Photo #8) Probably the earliest of the two, the corner house employs segmentally arched openings also typical of early vernacular building traditions. Entrances to first-story flats are on South 12th Street and access to second-story units is by exterior stairs located at the rear -- a plan commonly used in this building type. Residents of these two city blocks in 1857 included several laborers, machinists, tailors, shoemakers, teamsters, brickmakers, a grocer, cotton worker, farmer and rag picker.

Two strong cohesive streetscapes on Marion and Menard Streets in City Block 391 illustrate major types of nineteenth century working-class row housing. (Photos 11 & 12) 1018-20 Marion, built circa 1845-50 by Bernhard Middledorf, is an example of the multi-family type employing segmental arches, brick dentilling and wooden sills; 1514 Menard, constructed by 1848, is a smaller three-bay version. Four houses on Menard Street (1510, 1512, 1518-20 and 1522) employ the same features but introduce a streetfront entrance which originally tunneled through the building, giving access to rear exterior stairs leading to second story apartments. Based on city-wide research to date, this last feature appears in housing built after 1860; the latest example in LaSalle Park is mansarded 1512 Menard dating to 1891. The stone linteled corner building in Photo #12 was built circa 1855-60 by grocer Tobias Bloms. Although single-family houses are rarely found in the Soulard Additions, a fine two-story detached house (with a later mansard) survives at 1412 South Tenth Street. It was constructed circa 1858 by Mathias Backer, partner in a wholesale grocery business and features straight stone lintels, a classically detailed wooden doorway and a stone retaining wall with an iron railing. (Photo #13)

By the mid-1850s, census tracts reveal another ethnic group, the Czechs, beginning to appear in significant numbers in several of the Soulard blocks. Largely skilled artisans and lower-middle classes who spoke German in addition to their native tongue, the Czechs or Bohemians integrated easily into the established German neighborhood. According to one historian, this St. Louis Czech community was the earliest in the United States. By 1854, St. Louis Czechs had organized a Bohemian benevolent society (demolished) at Ninth Street and Lafayette Avenue and the first Czech Catholic Church in America was constructed by 1855 at 11th Street and Lafayette Avenue in the heart of the developing Czech neighborhood. Although later in the nineteenth century St. Louis Czechs were greatly outnumbered in other cities, the parish of St. John Nepomuk was acknowledged as a national model and cultural center of Catholic Czechs in America.⁵ (The buildings directly associated with the church are within the Multiple Resource Area boundaries and were listed in the National Register in 1972. See Site Plan.) Bohemian Jews also settled in this early nucleus. B'nai Brith, a small Bohemian congregation, was organized circa 1849 in Frenchtown and at least one of its charter members, Adolph Klauber,⁶ owned property in City Block 405 although his house and rag factory have been demolished. After B'nai Brith merged in 1852 with German-Hebrew Emanu-El to form B'nai El, the latter group met in a building near Ninth Street and Lafayette Avenue for a time.

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By 1860, when St. Louis' Czech population had grown to approximately twenty-five hundred, LaSalle Park City Blocks 398, 404 and 405 in particular showed a steady increase in Bohemians, many of whom were property owners by the mid-1860s and early 1870s. Some Czechs purchased houses built earlier by Germans while others erected new ones. For example in 1867, Schaaringhausen's house at 1701 South 11th Street was transferred for \$6,800.00 to Joseph Palecek who operated a saloon at that location, and in 1865, stonemason Joseph Kletza purchased the two small brick alley houses at 1817 and 1819 South 11th Street. Wenzel Nowotny, a finisher, on the other hand acquired two adjacent lots in 1857 and 1865 and by 1875, had constructed 1705 and 1707-09 South 11th Street, adding a mansard and new cornice to 1705 circa 1885. (Photo #10)

An early source of employment in the Soulard Additions was provided by the St. Louis Cotton Factory located by 1848 on Menard Street in City Block 398. Established by Adolphus Meier, a successful German-born St. Louis merchant, the mill was the first to be constructed west of the Mississippi River. With 250 hands employed (and \$100,000.00 invested capital), Meier's factory greatly outdistanced the city-wide average in 1856 of 26.8 workers per factory.⁷ In March 1857, the factory was destroyed by fire but within a year a new larger three-story brick building fronted 150 feet on Menard. (Figure #3-top) St. Louis' brief flourishing as a cotton market during the Civil War when New Orleans' port was closed may have prompted Meier in 1863 to enlarge the building to the north, completing the 300-foot Menard (east) elevation as illustrated in Figure #3-bottom. By 1875, two additions to the west on Lafayette and Soulard filled the eastern half of the block to the alley.⁸ (Figure #4) Portions of both the interior and exterior of these three building periods (1858-75) survive, including an exceptionally fine cast iron spiral staircase in the central entrance tower (1858). (See Section 7.) The early presence of the factory in the eastern half of City Block 398 in no way retarded residential development of the western half; by 1858, several one- and two-story houses were standing and in 1866, nearly two hundred Czechs and Germans lived in that half block. Residential building permits continued to be issued into the 1890s.

Mill employment had increased by 1875 to 320, most of whom (275) were women and girls. Daily production averaged "9,000 yards of sheeting, 3,200 pounds of yarn for country use, 1,000 pounds of batting and 189 bags."⁹ The mill was considered a valuable asset to St. Louis as the city attempted to capture a sizable share of the cotton trade in the 1870s. Adolphus Meier and his son, Theodore, were instrumental in launching St. Louis as a major cotton market through promotion of railways and cash premiums to attract cotton shipments to St. Louis. Theodore Meier was elected the first President of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, incorporated in 1874 to boost cotton trade in the city.¹⁰ By 1880, St. Louis was the third largest cotton market in the United States and the largest interior market in the world.¹¹

While the Soulard Additions were rapidly filling up with immigrant flats, across Park Avenue in Morton's Addition, affluent native-born Americans were constructing mansions on spacious park-like grounds lying between Park Avenue and Hickory Street and 11th (Stoddard) and 13th (Morton) Streets. (Figure #2 and Photo #1) By 1856,

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only two large houses had been built, one belonging to lumber merchant William Morrison and the other owned by banker Henry Bacon. (Both razed.) Morrison had purchased an entire block of his uncle's subdivision in 1841 although George Morton, partner in an early St. Louis architectural firm, Morton & LaVeille, apparently never built on his land. The fortunes of Massachusetts-born Bacon had risen quickly following his marriage to Julia Page, daughter of wealthy, former St. Louis mayor, Daniel D. Page. The banking house organized by Page and Bacon in 1848 was the largest in the West, having receipts of over \$80 million in 1854 and a branch bank in San Francisco. Page also had vast real estate holdings in St. Louis including land in Morton's Addition on which Bacon erected his impressive Greek Revival home. However, in January of 1855, the enormous prosperity enjoyed by Bacon and Page collapsed when the doors of their bank were permanently closed in the wake of a nation-wide recession. In liquidating assets to meet creditors, Page platted his Southern Addition in 1856, an undeveloped meadow extending from Hickory Street south to Park Avenue and from 11th Street east to the alley behind Ninth Street in City Block 363W. (Figure #2) (Bacon sold his mansion to industrialist Oliver Garrison and later moved to San Francisco where he regained his fortune.)¹²

Located only a short distance south of the city center, Page's Addition proved to be a popular one for middle-class merchants and manufacturers with business addresses in downtown St. Louis and in the growing industrial area immediately to the east. Lots were sold and built upon rapidly so that by 1875, only a few parcels remained vacant. (Photo #1) In contrast to housing in the Souldard Additions, a large percentage of houses in Page's Addition were built for single families and followed current stylistic fashions, although more modest examples shared vernacular traditions found south of Park Avenue. While a great number of houses unfortunately have been demolished, the Page Addition still contains St. Louis' finest and most varied concentration of 1860s, middle-class houses.

The earliest home owners in the Page Addition were predominately naturalized Germans engaged principally as wholesale and retail merchants and small manufacturers. By 1860, more than fifty thousand Germans were living in St. Louis, representing the largest number of German born in any American city outside of New York City and nearly one-third of St. Louis' total population. Ward 2 which included Page's Addition was fifty-five percent German in 1858;¹³ it remained one of the most heavily German wards for several decades. Visiting St. Louis circa 1873, the author of Missouri's Manufacturers commented that the city's "Gallic element" had been replaced by a large "Teutonic population" which he estimated to exceed 150,000 counting children born of German parents. Germans, he noted, had contributed distinguished journalism to the city's four German dailies which "played no small role upon the state of national politics," and,

In commerce they have mingled liberally with the Americans; names of both nationalities are allied in banking and in all the great wholesale businesses. . . . At the time of my visit, a German was president of the city council, and bank presidents, directors of companies, and men highly distinguished in business and society, who boast German descent, are counted by hundreds.¹⁴

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More recent historians have also acknowledged the significant role played by Germans in developing St. Louis' economy. Depending heavily on small-scale manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing before 1870, the city's economy was greatly stimulated and diversified by German artisans, merchants and manufacturers who helped transform St. Louis' focus from commercial to industrial by the 1870s. Between 1860 and 1870, St. Louis experienced its most "phenomenal and sustained" industrial growth.¹⁵ Residents of houses standing in the Page Addition today were involved in at least four of the top eleven lines of manufacture which made the greatest gains in that decade (lumber, iron foundries, tobacco and pork packing). Other residents (importers of fancy groceries, liquor and wine) helped establish St. Louis as a leading internal port,¹⁶ and several were also founders and directors of German banks, insurance and house building companies.

The most impressive single group of buildings in Page's Addition and a unique urban row in the city are eleven town houses built by the St. Louis Mutual House Building Company between 1860 and 1864 at 936-938 Morrison and 1300-1322 South Tenth Street. Their fine Italianate cast iron lintels are examples of ornamental iron which once embellished numerous St. Louis homes. Organized in 1859, St. Louis Mutual was the oldest building association in the city and the first to introduce the system to the West.¹⁷ Most of the Directors in 1860 were German including Otto P. Koenig, a German-trained architect who very likely supplied plans for the houses. (In 1855, Koenig had designed B'nai El's first temple several blocks northeast at Sixth and Cerre.) George Schlosstein, one of the company's founders and a Director for twenty years lived at 1300 South Tenth Street. Born in Bavaria, he came to St. Louis in 1853 where he soon became a prosperous importer of wines and liquors.¹⁸ Another Director and also a founding member of B'nai El Temple, Leopold R. Strauss, lived next door at 1302 South Tenth Street. Strauss and Nathan Falk at 1304 were partners in a wholesale tobacco firm. The 22-foot lot and house at 938 Morrison was purchased for \$3,899 in 1860 by Charles E. Salomon, a German born and trained County Surveyor who laid out many of the city's early subdivisions. Salomon's brother-in-law, Julius Pitzman, a German engineer and later County Surveyor, also lived with the Salomon family in the 1860s. Pitzman was living there in 1867 when he laid out Benton Place, the first of St. Louis' forty-seven private places which he designed. Other early town house residents included the proprietor of a brass foundry, a wood engraver, wholesale importer of fancy groceries and wines, a commission merchant and the owner of a wholesale hardware firm. (Photos #20 & #21)

A row of five detached houses on Hickory Street are also important examples of the 1860s middle-class, Italianate mode. (Photo #22) 916 Hickory (far right) was built in 1859 for John Pullis, partner in one of St. Louis' leading pioneer architectural iron foundries. The house displays Pullis Co. products in the cast iron lintels and filigree iron porch originally installed on the front facade and now on the west elevation. In 1856-59, the Pullis Co. expanded production in new buildings constructed only a block east of John Pullis' house. This Hickory plant was further enlarged after the Civil War when the firm specialized in iron storefronts along with other architectural iron which was distributed throughout the South, the West and Mexico. Pullis, who moved to St. Louis from New York State,¹⁹ was one of

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the few native Americans in the Page Addition. His neighbors to the east were all German naturalized citizens: Gustave Mueller, wholesale grocer (912); Nicholas Jost, furniture and carriage manufacturer (908); Frederick Behrens, provisions and produce and Secretary and Treasurer of the German Mutual Life Insurance Co. (902); and corner grocer C. Joseph Minges whose simply detailed, three-story building was occupied by more than one family.

Other houses from the 1860s in the Page Addition vary in size and pretension. 905 Morrison, with a five-bay facade forming a long "L" to the rear, is the largest single house. Built in 1866 for Dr. Charles F. Hauck, it was provided with a side entrance (near the projecting bay) presumably for patients. (Photo #23) When Hauck arrived in St. Louis from Germany in 1849, he was among the city's small number of German doctors. Following his death in 1882, two of his sons, Eugene and Louis, continued practicing medicine in the family house; Louis, as late as 1906. Both sons were members of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Union Club and the Liederkrantz Society,²⁰ the most exclusive of the German Social clubs; Louis was also a member of the South St. Louis Turnverein. Examples of moderately sized houses dating to the mid-1860s are found at 922 and 928 Morrison and 920 Rutger. Each is three bays wide with flat stone lintels and a wooden cornice; they were built for lumber dealer August Lisse (also a founder of the International Bank), pork packer George Bayha and bricklayer Philip Roettger, respectively. These houses, along with several smaller ones (two bays wide) are related stylistically to multi-family units south of Park Avenue in the Soulard Additions. They represent a middle-class classical vernacular design tradition of which few early examples remain in St. Louis. Among the two-bay single-family detached houses built in the 1860s are three on Morrison (908, 921 and 925) and two on Rutger (921 and 934); owners were engaged as a retail hatter, bank cashier, partner in a marble works, proprietor of a large barber shop and toy manufacturer.

The business career of Nicholas Guerdan, who built 908 Morrison Avenue, well illustrates the upward mobility of many German merchants living in Page's Addition. Born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1839, Guerdan began working for a St. Louis hat dealer when he was thirteen. At the time he built 908 Morrison (circa 1864), he was a partner in the oldest retail hat firm in the city. By 1880, he was sole owner of the Guerdan Hat Co., one of downtown St. Louis' most prominent hatters. Specializing in Stetson hats, the Guerdan Co. boasted Philadelphia manufacturer John B. Stetson as a Director.²¹

Another small house, 921 Rutger Street, is noteworthy as the only surviving house of two known ones in the District which was owned (circa 1867-1876) by a black. Robert J. Wilkenson and his neighbor, Henry Clamorgan, across the street at 938 Rutger (demolished) were both proprietors of successful and fashionable barber shops in downtown St. Louis. Since mid-nineteenth century social custom deterred whites from serving as barbers, the trade became a highly lucrative one for St. Louis blacks, whom Cyprian Clamorgan wittily described as taking to,

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razors and soap as naturally as a young duck to a pool of water, or a strapped Frenchman to dancing; they certainly make the best barbers in the world, and were doubtless intended by nature for the art. In its exercise, they take white men by the nose without giving offense, and without causing an effusion of blood.²²

In his book, The Colored Aristocracy of St. Louis (1858), Clamorgan described Wilkenson's shop as "one of the most frequented in the city." Having arrived in St. Louis from Cincinnati by 1842, Wilkenson later married a St. Louisian "whose connections enabled him to obtain admission into society."²³ (By 1871, Wilkenson's estate was valued at \$25,000.) The Clamorgan family was one of the free black clans who, because of their descent from wealthy, eighteenth century St. Louis French, Dutch and Anglo landholders, enjoyed special privileges and respect in the St. Louis white community. (Wilkenson's house is illustrated in Photo #16--center.)

The staunch abolitionist Union loyalties of St. Louis Germans undoubtedly eased the acceptance on Rutger Street of the Wilkenson and Clamorgan families. Indeed the Germans had proved a valuable resource in 1861 when St. Louis was perilously close to giving allegiance to the Confederacy. Their anti-slavery convictions gave St. Louis Union leaders the much needed support to secure the city for the North. Most of the volunteers in the Home Guards or Union Clubs were German and the First and Second Wards in LaSalle Park had formed the first companies of German volunteers mustered into the United States Army. Surveyor Charles E. Salomon of 938 Morrison Avenue was elected Colonel of the Fifth Missouri Volunteers in 1861 and Julius Pitzman of the same address was a Major in the Union Army wounded in battle. Other LaSalle Park residents also served on the Union side. When the Union Clubs captured the arsenal (the "key to St. Louis") the South lost not only the city but the state as well. The surrender in May 1861 of Camp Jackson (just outside St. Louis) to German-manned troops was a pivotal event for the outcome of the War. Without this Union victory, "Missouri would have joined the Confederacy. . .and, with her vast resources to command, Lee's soldiers would not have been starved and broken into surrender."²⁴

The Union Clubs drilled secretly in St. Louis' first Turnverein, organized in 1850 and one of the earliest in the United States. Virtually inactive during the Civil War due to the large number of Turners enlisted in the Union forces, the St. Louis Society reorganized and expanded after the War. A second group, LaSalle Park's South St. Louis Turnverein, was established in 1869 and erected the present building on the Corner of Carroll and Tenth Streets in 1881. Francis P. Becker, a founder and President of the South St. Louis group, was also involved with the organization in 1865 of the North American Turnerbund, a national association of Turners. In 1878, the official headquarters of the Turnerbund was transferred from Chicago to St. Louis where it remained until 1897. South St. Louis Turnverein members served as President, Vice President and Directors of the national group during the years of St. Louis leadership.

The strong interest St. Louis Turners early demonstrated in providing gymnastic instruction for children lent support to the Turnerbund's efforts both nationally and locally to establish physical education in the public schools. South St. Louis Turner instructor, George Wittich, was one of six Turners appointed by the Board of

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Education in 1890 to introduce physical education on a trial basis in St. Louis schools. The program proved successful and in 1891, Wittich was appointed first Supervisor of Physical Education in the St. Louis schools -- a position he held until 1903. Wittich also continued to instruct at the South Side Turnverein which at the turn of the century boasted the largest enrollment of young people in the country. At this time membership of the St. Louis District (which included Turnvereins in Missouri, Southern Illinois and Little Rock, Arkansas) was the largest in the country, and St. Louis' own eleven Turner Societies outnumbered any other city. (The South Side Turnverein ranked second largest in the city.) In 1899, St. Louis Turners inaugurated a movement to establish public playgrounds and gymnasiums in the city by contributing proceeds from a gymnastic demonstration; they were also early advocates of incorporating indoor and outdoor play space into plans for new school buildings in St. Louis.²⁵

The South St. Louis Turnverein building is the only surviving nineteenth century Hall on the south side and one of just two remaining in the city. (The other extant building, the North St. Louis Turnverein, is located on the north side and was erected between 1879 and 1898.) Constructed in three stages (1881; 1884; 1905), the Tenth Street facade of the South St. Louis Turnverein is unified through repetition of the design of the earliest three bays which front 60 feet on Tenth Street from the corner of Carroll Street. This original section was designed by German-trained St. Louis architects Otto J. Wilhemi (1852-1925) and Ernst C. Janssen (185?-1946) who the same year had drawn plans for the nearby Liederkrantz Club at 13th Street and Chouteau Avenue. (Demolished.) Among the most prominent of the city's German-American architects, both men later worked independently and received commissions for several other German institutional buildings (most of which have been demolished) and numerous large homes for Germans living in prestigious neighborhoods throughout the city. Despite the loss of the cornice and center bay parapet on the Tenth Street facade, the exterior of the building retains major articulating features such as the prominent two-story piers on the east and south facades and the deep ornamental brick corbelling at the cornice on both the south and north elevations of the 1881 portion. (Photos #37 & #38)

While the largest number of nineteenth century St. Louis Germans were Roman Catholic, Protestant churches were also established by the Germans throughout the century. LaSalle Park's example, the First German Presbyterian Church, was established by 1866 on the southwest corner of Tenth and Ruger Streets in a small Gothic brick chapel which is still standing. The lot had been purchased by pastor Adalbert van der Lippe with funds sent from Germany and the larger adjoining church was completed in 1871 at a cost of \$6,200. (Photo #35) Approximately fifty families were members in 1883. Although unprepossessing in form and ornamentation, the building is significant as one of the city's few remaining examples of a "corbelled brick" style which once was widely employed on St. Louis churches.

Approximately one-third of LaSalle Park's houses feature mansard roofs, first introduced in St. Louis around 1866. According to the Missouri Republican in 1876, mansards had proliferated to fever proportions in every section of St. Louis, "when it was discovered that this trick of architectural ornament cost very little more money than the old way of building."²⁶ Although the mansard in combination with the

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stone front had become "tiresome" to the newspaper critic, the mansard remained a highly popular roof treatment in St. Louis both for new houses and as additions to older ones well into the first decade of the twentieth century. Late manifestations of mansards (post-1885) are found principally in immigrant neighborhoods where architectural conservatism was strongest and styles slow to change. Although Urban Renewal has greatly reduced St. Louis' mansard style houses, the city still retains the most numerous and diverse examples in the state. Most likely the St. Louis mansard also had an impact on outlying areas; the Governor's mansion in Jefferson City (1871) is a prominent example by St. Louis architect George I. Barnett.

LaSalle Park today has good representative examples of relatively early mansards (before 1875) and a number of later ones. The first houses constructed in the mansard style (as well as the only stone fronts), appeared north of Park Avenue on Rutger Street and Morrison Avenue in the Morton and Page Additions. (Photos #44) The most elaborate mansard house, 911 Park Avenue, displays a rich variety of ornament, including two-story pilasters enclosing a projecting pavillion accented with a separate roof. (Photo #14) Built circa 1878 for Ernst Schlueter, partner in the Christopher & Simpson Architectural Iron Co., the house survives with original filigree iron porch steps (rare in the city) and iron fencing, undoubtedly products of Schlueter's firm once located a block east at Ninth and Park. 900 Rutger is noteworthy for combining an early mansard house (before 1875) in the rear portion of the building with a mansarded front section (circa 1890) lavishly embellished with ornamental brick, terra cotta, wood and a cast iron storefront manufactured by Union Iron & Foundry. (Photo #31)

South of Park Avenue in the Soulard Additions the mansard was slower to appear. Although Mathias Backer updated his 1850s house at 1413 South Tenth Street with a flared mansard by 1875, the remaining blocks were without examples. However, within a decade, mansarded houses began to fill empty lots in this section of the Multiple Resource Area. The largest clustering stands in City Block 404, the western half of which was not subdivided into building lots by owner Henry C. Soulard until circa 1881. Soulard's 1840s mansion dominated the west wide of 12th Street (formerly State Street) opposite this block which he obviously reserved for privacy. (Photo #2) Between circa 1882 and 1890, the 12th Street frontage of City Block 404 was filled with two- to four-family houses built for the most part by Bohemian artisans and tradesmen. Several of the mansarded houses (along with gabled roof ones) in both City Blocks 404 and 405 employ elaborate brick cornices illustrating an interesting variety of molded brick and terra cotta ornament which was available as stock items by the mid-1880s in St. Louis. (Photos #8 & 29) In addition to the cornice, the facade of 1720 South 12th is enriched with decorative terra cotta around the windows and in a central panel. It was built in 1888 by watchman Joseph Tyckwart who also erected the multi-family 1722-24 South 12th Street circa 1882 on the adjacent lot to the south. A particularly fine example of a High Victorian multi-family mansard house was constructed circa 1885 by Joseph B. Baier at 1727-31 South 11th; extending nine bays on both Soulard and 11th Streets, it displays an ornamental cast iron corner storefront. (Photo #34) A number of other houses of the 1870s and early 1880s employ gabled roofs and late adaptations of Italianate bracketed wooden cornices along with

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round or segmentally arched doorways. (Photo #24)

At the turn of the century, St. Louis' Czech community was at the peak of its size and prosperity. Between seven and eight thousand Czechs were scattered throughout an expanded neighborhood (known then as Bohemian Hill) which reached from Park Avenue south to Cherokee and from Broadway west to 18th Street. The largest concentration, however, was still centered in blocks around St. John Nepomuk Church in the Multiple Resource Area and in blocks cleared for Interstate 55 and the housing projects across 12th Street. A 1902 feature article on the Bohemian settlement described it as a cohesive, self-contained community with its own bank, churches, schools, amusement halls, building society and "quaint home life, where music rules supreme." On a typical Saturday, women and girls could be found scrubbing front steps and sidewalks and washing windows while singing aloud. The Bohemians' instinct for music and pride in the heritage of the fatherland (Dvorak, Smetana, etc.) had fostered a strong musical tradition in St. Louis where, "everyone of these Bohemians has music instruments in his own house, the poor as well as the rich, and in nearly every home all members of the family are musicians." According to the newspaper, Frenchtown's Bohemian community had produced leading musicians in prominent musical groups, including one on tour in California.²⁷

Both Germans and Czechs supplied a working force which was the foundation of St. Louis' position of the fourth manufacturing city in the nation by 1900. In particular, the shoe industry which had leaped from ninth to third place nationally by 1905 had benefited from the city's high percentage of skilled German and Czech immigrants.²⁸ Two major shoe factories were within a few blocks walking distance of LaSalle Park and numerous other manufacturing plants were located in the heavily industrial area to the east. Within the Multiple Resource Area boundaries, the St. Louis Cotton Factory building on Menard Street was reopened in 1900 as a cordage mill after being closed for several years in the 1890s. Expansion of the mill by the new owner, the American Manufacturing Co. (a bagging firm founded circa 1878 by St. Louisans Lorraine F. Jones, Isaac S. Warren and Benjamin and Anderson Gratz) resulted in an industrial complex filling a full city block by 1913.

With plans drawn up by St. Louis architects, Dietering & Klipstein, alterations which began in 1899 brought the old mill up to progressive turn-of-the-century industrial design ideals. Most notable was the construction of a new Menard Street facade which opened the wall with large, airy windows. (Photo #41 & Figure #3) A 1904 feature article on the St. Louis Cordage Company (subsidiary of American Manufacturing Co.) commented on the "well-ventilated and lighted" factory and the favorable working conditions. Employees were provided with sanitary plumbing and free medical treatment by a physician who visited the mills daily.²⁹ Such conditions were not the norm in St. Louis judging by reports of the State Inspectors who decried Missouri's deficient labor protection laws and inadequate factory inspection system in the early twentieth century. The Cordage Company specialized in the production of nearly one hundred different kinds of sisal rope and twine manufactured from the fiber of a Mexican cactus. Production was directed primarily at the Western trade where a great demand existed for sisal products, used extensively as cowboy rope, binder

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twine and rope for farm products, sawmill lath yarn and clothes line. Daily production was described as equivalent to four thousand miles of yarn.³⁰

The cordage mill gradually absorbed the western half of City Block 398 through incorporation of existing nineteenth century houses and construction of new warehouses in 1913 on 11th Street. (The three-story brick building across the street at 1715 South 11th was also constructed by the cordage mill for office and warehouse use in 1912.) The cordage division of the American Manufacturing Co. eventually moved its corporate offices to Brooklyn, New York, and expanded operations into other cities. The company became one of the major manufacturers of cordage in the United States and the 275,00 square feet of the St. Louis mill was among its largest plants. A large percentage of the company's work force in the twentieth century continued to be drawn from neighborhood ethnic groups. Until the end of World War II, foremen were required to have a speaking knowledge of some German dialect due to the great number of foreign-speaking laborers at the mill.³¹

Another building on Menard Street, Markham Memorial Presbyterian Church, is closely associated with the history of working-class Czechs and later ethnic groups living in the LaSalle Park/Soulard neighborhood. The church was the outgrowth of a Presbyterian Mission Sunday School which met in several nearby neighborhood locations before erecting the present building on Menard and Julia Streets in 1896. First established during the Civil War at Ninth and Barry, the mission was reorganized in 1875 at Ninth Street and Chouteau Avenue by one of its teachers, William H. Markham (1826-1901), a successful St. Louis businessman. In 1877, the school moved to a hall above the old Soulard Market building at Eighth and Carroll Streets in the heart of a Bohemian tenement district noted among the "Poor of St. Louis" in 1891.³² The Mission's work earned the praise of St. Louis' Chief of Police who remarked that "the restraining influence of the Soulard Market Mission is worth one hundred policemen a year to that part of the city."³³ Just before the destruction of the market building in 1896 by a tornado, the Sunday School was reported to be the largest Presbyterian mission in the country with attendance averaging over one thousand.³⁴ During construction of the new building, the mission met in the First German Presbyterian Church on Rutger and Tenth Street which later established a small mission on Victor Street, a number of blocks south of the Multiple Resource Area. Designed by prominent St. Louis architects Grable, Weber & Groves³⁵ in the Colonial Revival style, the new Menard Street Mission introduced the most up-to-date St. Louis architectural fashion into a stronghold of conservative vernacular building traditions. (Photo #40-right)

After the death in 1901 of William H. Markham, Sunday School superintendent for many years, the Menard Street Mission was reorganized the same year as Markham Memorial Presbyterian Church. Unlike many Protestant mission groups who worked only in the English language, Markham Memorial greatly increased its outreach and effectiveness through employment of Bohemians who visited Czech families and organized classes and clubs.³⁶

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Only a few other buildings in the Multiple Resource Area outside of Markham Memorial reflect new stylistic modes fashionable in the 1890s. Two houses in the Morton Addition at 1114 and 1116 Rutger Street and an 1892 multi-family unit at 1014-16 Marion Street in the Soulard Addition employ picturesque gabled facades. 926 Morrison Avenue, built in 1895 for Carl Schraubstadter, exhibits stepped gabled parapets and an unusual Art Nouveau terra cotta frieze. Schraubstadter purchased 928 Morrison in 1882 and then constructed adjacent 926 on one of the last vacant lots in Page's Addition. Trained extensively in the type foundry and printing business in his native Dresden, Germany, Schraubstadter (1827-1897) came to America in 1854 and worked twenty years for the Boston Type Foundry. After coming to St. Louis in 1874, he and James A. St. John established the Central Type Foundry here and in 1888, purchased controlling interest in the Boston Type Foundry. Schraubstadter is credited with important contributions to type making, including perfecting raised type used for printing for the blind.³⁷ Representative of the predominately middle-class home owners of German descent still living in Page's Addition in the 1890s, Schraubstadter was also among the LaSalle Park residents living north of Park Avenue who were listing in Gould's Blue Book, a local indicator of social status.

The general prosperity enjoyed by German residents in the Multiple Resource Area was highlighted by an attempt in 1891 to build a new church at Rutger and 13th Streets for St. Mary of Victories, the working-class, mother church of German Catholics. The proposed new location, some blocks to the west of the old church, was chosen to attract Germans then attending St. Vincent de Paul's Church which served both German- and English-speaking Catholics. Although the lot had been purchased, construction was never begun as a result of complaints from priests at St. Vincent's who argued it was an injustice to draw away their wealthy German parishioners as well as unlawful to build a new parish church within the limits of another parish.³⁸

An unexpected but significant turning point in the neighborhood's history occurred May 27, 1896, when the most devastating tornado ever to strike St. Louis raged through Frenchtown, leaving piles of debris where homes, stores and churches once stood. Although there appears to be little evidence of tornado damage on houses now standing in the Multiple Resource Area, the extent of destruction in nearby streets undermined the stability of the neighborhood³⁹ which already had begun to lose a few middle-class Germans to new housing and subdivisions further west. By 1913, the majority of St. Vincent de Paul members no longer lived in the parish. Other signs of change were apparent when Markham Memorial (circa 1915) began to serve immigrants from the Balkan states who were replacing Bohemians as they left the old neighborhood. Church-sponsored volunteers also worked with a colony of Lebanese who were clustered on Hickory, LaSalle and Papin Streets as far west as Tenth Street.⁴⁰ (The Pullis house at 916 Hickory was later purchased by the Lebanese Simon family who produced a President of the Board of Alderman, now Judge Simon.) The South St. Louis Turnverein closed its doors and by 1920, the building was occupied by a machine shop company. However, despite demographic shifts, LaSalle Park's structural and residential density remained high into the mid-twentieth century as illustrated in an aerial photograph of the area taken in 1953. Although a number

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of houses in Morton's Addition were razed circa 1920 when 12th Street (now Tucker Boulevard) was extended southward from Chouteau to Park Avenue, buildings still stood on the west side of 12th Street until the Darst-Webbe and Clinton-Peabody housing projects were constructed in 1956. (Photo #3)

When St. Louis published its first comprehensive plan in 1947, proposals were made for a system of Interstate Highways and demolition and new construction for all of LaSalle Park, Lafayette Park to the west and most of the Souldard neighborhood to the south (Figure #1). By the mid-1950s, construction of Interstate 55 was underway. However, it was not until LaSalle Park was declared an Urban Renewal Area in 1969 that extensive demolition was begun within the Multiple Resource Area boundaries. At that point, Ralston Purina (whose world headquarters are located on Chouteau Avenue adjacent to LaSalle Park, see Site Plan) became involved in the area's redevelopment through commitment of \$2 million to match a Housing & Urban Development grant to the city. By 1972, Ralston was also acting directly as a developer through its subsidiary, the LaSalle Park Redevelopment Corporation. In an unprecedented corporate gesture, Ralston began restoration of some of the most significant houses on Morrison Avenue and South Tenth Street. Acting as a catalyst to attract home owners to the area, the company sold at cost or less the renovated buildings as well as shells and stabilized structures. Since the inception of the renewal project, Ralston, in partnership with the St. Louis Land Clearance for Reutilization Authority, has reviewed both new construction and restoration work, which it continues to do.⁴¹

Today, LaSalle Park is one of St. Louis' most successful revitalized historic neighborhoods. Conveniently located near downtown St. Louis and partially improved now with new streets, sidewalks and lights, the area offers more amenities than many of the city's other historic residential areas. New living units designed to relate architecturally to the historic structures have also contributed to the area's success and popularity, as has an awareness of LaSalle Park's significant history. The new low-rise housing for the elderly in City Block 466W (See Site Plan.) constructed by St. Raymond's Maronite Catholic Church on nearby Lebanon Drive has brought back residents who grew up in the old neighborhood. With the majority of more than one hundred buildings now restored to their original commercial and residential use, LaSalle Park's future is bright. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places will give official recognition to the Multiple Resource Area's important role in the growth and development of nineteenth century St. Louis.

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SPECK DISTRICT

A row of nine, contiguous houses at 1100 through 1116 Rutger Street (City Block 474E) forms a small but cohesive district unified by scale, materials, design, setting and historical associations. (Photo #44) District boundaries were determined by the existence of non-contributing new construction and open space (parks/playgrounds) on all edges. (See Site Plan.)

Constructed between 1874 and 1890, the houses represent the last phase of development and the only extant buildings in George Morton's exclusive Addition of 1837. (Figure #2) At the time Compton & Dry's Pictorial St. Louis was published in 1875, the blocks of Morton's Addition bounded by Hickory Street, Park Avenue, 11th Street (Stoddard) and 13th Street (Morton) were still reserved principally for a few large mansions on generous grounds. However, at the southwest corner of 11th and Rutger (Autumn) Streets, a group of three town houses (1100-02-04 Rutger) had recently been constructed by Judge Charles Speck, at that time owner of all of the land in present-day City Blocks 473E and 474E. (See Site Plan.) Speck's own house, 1206 Morrison Avenue, identified as #16 in Compton & Dry (Photo #1) also stood on this property until its 1909 demolition.

German-born Speck (1827-1896) had been a resident of St. Louis since infancy, returning to Bonn for his college education. A prosperous wholesale importer of fancy goods, notion and toys, Speck was one of the founders of St. Louis' first Turnverein (1850) and in 1871, was elected justice of the County Court. By 1865, he was living at 1206 Morrison Avenue where he remained until his death. The District's first three houses were constructed circa 1874 when Speck was President of the Lafayette Mutual Building Association. He deeded one of the three, 1104 Rutger, in 1875 to his daughter Laura, who lived there with her husband Vernon Knapp, a lawyer and member of the family of publishers of the St. Louis Republic. The houses were designed by German-born and trained architect Frederick William Raeder (1832-?) who at that time was also Professor of Architecture at Washington University in St. Louis. After settling in St. Louis in 1867, Raeder served as architect for the St. Louis Board of Public Schools (1871-73) and designed numerous St. Louis schools, churches and Peper's Tobacco Factory -- now Raeder Place in Laclède's Landing on the riverfront. He lived nearby in Lafayette Square.

The remaining lots (1106-1116 Rutger) which Speck sold off between 1883 and 1889 carried deed restrictions devised to control both the land use and the quality of buildings erected. The first parcel (with a frontage of 50 feet) was sold in 1883 to Mrs. Ida Kissel for \$2,700. The houses she constructed (1106-08-10 Rutger) fulfilled Speck's requirement that "neat buildings with stone front toward Autumn Street" be erected on the property and observe a set-back of 20 feet. Other stipulations prohibited for a period of thirty years any "Family Grocery, Apothecary, Shop, Coffee House, Eating House, Restaurant, Beer House, Dram Shop, Steam Engine for Manufacturing, Theatre, Circus, or any other business of Amusement." The same restrictions protected

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the last three lots (sold in 1888 and 1889) with the exception that the houses on these lots (1112, 1114 and 1116 Rutger) were allowed either a "stone or an ornamental stock brick front" and were specifically required to be "not less than two stories in height." While not as stringent or encompassing as the deed restrictions which established St. Louis' private streets, Speck's clauses nevertheless represented a considerable refinement over earlier instruments such as the Soulard provisos which prohibited only extreme "nuisances" such as graveyards and slaughterhouses. Speck's deeds also set his development apart from the unrestricted Page Addition where corner groceries/saloons and at least one shop and office could be found, and set-back was uneven.

Architecturally the nine houses are well-preserved, good representative examples of middle-class houses found in St. Louis in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Their uniform set-back of 20 feet and unbroken rhythm of cornice lines and two- and three-bay facades form a strong cohesive streetscape, while differences in detailing and materials illustrate changing fashions during the fifteen year period of their construction. The three stone fronts constructed by Speck exhibit lingering Italianate influence in the paired round-headed facade windows while the adjacent three stone fronts (1106-08-10) dating circa 1884 introduce rectangular windows trimmed with cut-stone motifs popular by that time. The three houses constructed circa 1889-1890 at the end of the row exchange stone fronts for pressed brick facades and the last two (1114 and 1116) adopt picturesque gabled roof lines, in place of the mansards on the other seven houses. Rentors and owners (with both Anglo and German names) occupying the nine houses in the early 1890s included two druggists, a wholesale grocer, tailor, stenographer, insurance agent, harness manufacturer, salesman and jeweler -- Steven D. Culbertson, founding partner in a still-prominent St. Louis jewelry firm, Hess & Culbertson. By the 1930s, occupants were factory and brewery workers with more than one family in each house.

FOOTNOTES

¹George Hellmuth Kellner, "The German Element on the Urban Frontier: St. Louis, 1830-1860" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, 1973), pp. 87-101.

²John Rothensteiner, History of the Archdiocese of St. Louis In Its Various Stages of Development from A.D. 1673 to A.D. 1928, 2 vols. (St. Louis: Blackwell-Wielandy Company, 1928), 1: 833-835.

³The Catholic Cabinet 1 (April 1844) reported that the "truly classic proportions of the plans" were drawn by "Barnet [sic] & Co." Local tradition assigns the facade and tower (added within five years) to contractor Franz Saler.

⁴John Rodabough, Frenchtown (St. Louis: Sunrise Publishing Company, Inc., 1980), p. 55.

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⁵Joseph Cada, "The First Seventy-five Years" in 125th Jubilee of St. John Nepomuk Church (St. Louis: N.p., 1979), p. 35; Emily Balch, Our Slavic Fellow Citizens (N.p.: no date), p. 210, quoted in Ruth Crawford, The Immigrant in St. Louis (St. Louis: St. Louis School of Social Economy, 1916), p. 11.

⁶Donald Irving Makovsky, "Origin and Early History of the United Hebrew Congregation of St. Louis, 1841-1859" (M.A. thesis, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1958), p. 334.

⁷Kellner, p. 277.

⁸Richard J. Compton and Camille N. Dry, Pictorial St. Louis - 1875 (St. Louis: N.p., 1875; reprint ed., St. Louis: Harry M. Hagen, 1971), p. 162.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰The Inland Monthly 6 (October 1874): 127-128.

¹¹James Neal Primm, Lion of the Valley: St. Louis, Missouri (Boulder, CO: Pruett Publishing Co., 1981), p. 292.

¹²Richard Edwards and M. Hopewell, The Great West and her Commercial Metropolis (St. Louis: Edwards Monthly, 1860), pp. 132-135; Rodabough, pp. 29-31.

¹³Kellner, pp. 320-321.

¹⁴Francis Devereaux, comp., Missouri Manufacturers: Her Wealth, Industry and Commerce, . . . (St. Louis: Conley Brothers, 1874), p. 28.

¹⁵Kellner, pp. 290-293.

¹⁶Ibid., p. 286.

¹⁷Commercial and Architectural St. Louis and East St. Louis (St. Louis: Dumont Jones & Co., 1891), pp. 177-178.

¹⁸William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, eds., Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis (St. Louis: The Southern History Co., 1899), 4: 2000-2001.

¹⁹Rodabough, p. 113.

²⁰James Cox, Old and New St. Louis (St. Louis: Central Biographical Publishing Co., 1894), p. 551; p. 568.

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²¹John W. Leonard, ed., Book of St. Louisans (St. Louis: St. Louis Republic, 1906), p. 244; Ernest D. Kargau, Mercantile, Industrial and Professional St. Louis (St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Printing Co., 1902), p. 591.

²²Cyprian Clamorgan, The Colored Aristocracy of St. Louis (St. Louis: N.p., 1858), p. 12.

²³Ibid.

²⁴Virgil C. Blum, "The Political and Military Activities of the German Element in St. Louis, 1859-1861," Missouri Historical Review 42 (January 1948): 103-129.

²⁵Hyde and Conard, p. 2316-2317; Missouri Republican, 15 May 1881; Henry Metzner, History of the American Turners, 3rd Revised Edition (Rochester, NY: National Council of the American Turners, 1974), pp. 23-28.

²⁶Missouri Republican, 4 May 1876.

²⁷St. Louis Republic, 13 April 1902.

²⁸Crawford, p. 35; Edgar M. Hoover, Jr., Location Theory and the Shoe and Leather Industries (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1937), pp. 223-225.

²⁹"St. Louis Cordage Company: An Exposition in Itself," St. Louis Republic, 15 May 1904.

³⁰Ibid.

³¹Telephone interview with Harold V. Page, retired employee of the American Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Missouri, 16 February 1983.

³²St. Louis Republic, 1 January 1891.

³³Hyde and Conard, p. 2104.

³⁴"Cornerstone Laid," St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 31 October 1896.

³⁵Alfred Grable, August Weber and Albert Groves were in partnership from circa 1894 to 1897. Grable, the eldest, had worked in St. Louis since the 1850s before Weber and Cornell-trained Groves joined the firm. Their commissions included large houses in St. Louis' prestigious private places, churches and commercial buildings.

³⁶Crawford, p. 92.

³⁷Cox, p. 447; Hyde and Conard, pp. 2023-2024.

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³⁸Rothensteiner, 2: 553-554; Western Watchman, 9 August 1891.

³⁹Rodabough, p. 120.

⁴⁰Crawford, p. 29; pp. 92-93.

⁴¹Frank Stella, ed., Business and Preservation (New York: Inform, Inc., 1978), pp. 155-158. Ralston Purina's "unique project" was cited as the "first renewal plan of its type and magnitude to involve federal, state and local government programs, as well as the participation of a major industrial corporation."

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Multiple Resource Area -- 36 acres

Quadrangle name Cahokia, IL/MO

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	5	7	4	2	6	0	0	4	2	7	7	7	2	5
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

1	5	7	4	3	9	7	5	4	2	7	7	6	4	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

1	5	7	4	2	9	3	0	4	2	7	7	3	9	5
Zone	Easting				Northing									

D

1	5	7	4	3	2	4	0	4	2	7	7	0	3	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

E

1	5	7	4	3	1	6	0	4	2	7	7	1	1	5
Zone	Easting				Northing									

F

Zone	Easting				Northing									

G

Zone	Easting				Northing									

H

Zone	Easting				Northing									

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By © 1983, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

name/title ¹⁾ Mary M. Stiritz, Research Associate and Jane M. Porter, Researcher

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. date 18 April 1983

street & number 721 Olive Street, Room 1113 telephone 314-421-6474

city or town St. Louis, state MO 63101

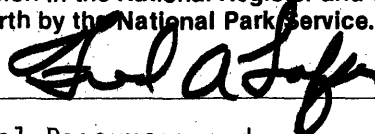
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



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

date 5/19/83

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation Sheet for listing date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Verbal boundary description and justification.

1. LaSalle Park Multiple Resource Area.

The LaSalle Park Multiple Resource Area is roughly triangular in shape: It is bounded on the west by Tucker Boulevard (12th Street), a wide north/south thoroughfare which separates the MRA from the Darst-Webbe and Clinton-Peabody Housing Projects; the northern boundary is determined by extensive new construction for LaSalle Park Village and St. Raymonds' Church; to the east, there has been extensive demolition surrounding the now extant industrial buildings; the southeastern boundary is delineated by the right-of-way for Interstate 44/55 which divides the MRA from the Soulard Neighborhood to the south. The specific boundaries are as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the north line of Emmet Street and the east line of Tucker Boulevard; thence northwardly along said line of Tucker, across all intervening streets and alleys, to its point of intersection with the south line of the 15-foot east/west alley of City Block 493E; thence eastwardly along said alley and its eastward projection to its point of intersection with the east line of South 11th Street; thence northwardly along said line of South 11th approximately 125 feet; thence eastwardly approximately 530 feet; thence northwardly across Morrison Avenue and along the western property line of 927 Morrison to its point of intersection with the south line of the 15-foot east/west alley of City Block 467E; thence eastwardly along said alley line approximately 200 feet; thence northwardly across said alley and along the western property line of 916 Hickory to its point of intersection with the south line of Hickory; thence eastwardly along said line of Hickory to its point of intersection with the west line of South Ninth Street; thence southwardly along said line approximately 170 feet; thence eastwardly, across South Ninth, along the northern property line of 1216 South Ninth to its point of intersection with the west line of the 15-foot north/south alley of City Block 463W; thence southwardly along said alley line to its point of intersection with the north line of Rutger Place; thence westwardly along said line of Rutger and its westward projection to its point of intersection with the west line of South Ninth Street; thence southwardly along said line of South Ninth to its point of intersection with the north line of Park Avenue; thence westwardly along said line of Park Avenue 160 feet; thence southwardly across Park Avenue and along the west line of South Ninth Street approximately 400 feet; thence westwardly 300 feet to the west line of South Tenth; thence southwardly along said line of South Tenth, across Marion, to its point of intersection with the north line of Carroll Street; thence westwardly along said line of Carroll to its point of intersection with the west line of the 15-foot north/south alley of City Block 391; thence southwardly, across Carroll, along the west alley line of the north/south alley of City Block 392N, across Julia, and along the eastern property line of 1017 Lafayette to its intersection with the north line of Lafayette; thence westwardly along said line, across Menard, to its point of intersection with the west line of Menard; thence southwardly, across Lafayette, along said line of Menard to its point of intersection with the north line of Soulard; thence westwardly along said line of Soulard to its point of intersection with the west line of South 11th Street; thence southwardly, across Soulard, along said line of S. 11th to its point of intersection with the southern property line of 1821 South 11th; thence westwardly along said line and its westward projection to its point of intersection with the west line of the 15-foot north/south alley of City Block 405;

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Verbal Boundary Description of Multiple Resource Area, cont.

thence southwardly along said alley line to its point of intersection with the north line of Emmet Street; thence westwardly along said line of Emmet to point of origin.

2. Verbal Boundary Description and Justification for the Soulard-Page District - 16 acres

The Soulard-Page District occupies the eastern and southern sections of the Multiple Resource Area. It is separated from the MRA western boundary of Tucker Boulevard by a combination of elements: Extensive demolition in City Blocks around the National Register District of St. John Nepomuk Church; the major open space of Ray Leisure Park and Playground (City Blocks 400, 401 and 402); and new construction in City Blocks 465W, 466W and 473E. [The specific boundaries for the Soulard-Page District are as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the north line of Emmet Street and the east line of Tucker Boulevard; thence northwardly along said line of Tucker, crossing Soulard Street; to its intersection with the south line of Lafayette Avenue; thence eastwardly along said line of Lafayette to its intersection with the southern projection of the western property line of 1030 Julia; thence northwardly along said property line to its intersection with the south line of Julia; thence eastwardly along said line of Julia to its intersection with the west side of Menard; thence northwardly along said line of Menard, across all intervening alleys and streets to its intersection with the western projection of the northern property line of 1416 Menard; thence eastwardly along said property line to its intersection with the west line of the north/south alley of City Block 390; thence northwardly along said alley line to its intersection with the western projection of the northern property line of 1413 South Tenth Street; thence eastwardly along said property line and its eastern projection to its intersection with the east line of South Tenth; thence northwardly along said line of South Tenth, across Park Avenue, to its intersection with the north line of Park Avenue; thence westwardly along said line of Park Avenue to its intersection with the west line of South Tenth Street; thence northwardly along said line of South Tenth to its intersection with the eastern projection of the north line of the east/west alley of City Block 365W; thence westwardly along said alley line to its intersection with the western property line of 1000 Rutger; thence northwardly along said property line to its point of intersection with the south line of Rutger; thence eastwardly along said line of Rutger to its point of intersection with the west line of South Tenth; thence northwardly along said line of Tenth Street to its intersection with the southern (rear) property line of 1000 Morrison Avenue; thence westwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the western property of 1004 Morrison; thence northwardly along said property line to its point of intersection with the south line of Morrison; thence eastwardly along said line of Morrison, across South Tenth Street, to its point of intersection with the southern projection of the western property line of 937 Morrison Avenue; thence northwardly, across Morrison, along said property line to its point of intersection with the south line of the east/west alley of City Block 367E; thence eastwardly along said alley line to its point of intersection with the southern projection of the western property line of 916 Hickory;

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thence northwardly, across said alley, along said property line to its point of intersection with the south line of Hickory; thence eastwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the west line of South Ninth Street; thence southwardly along said line of South Ninth to its intersection with the westward projection of the northern property line of 1216 South Ninth; thence eastwardly, across South Ninth, along said property line to its intersection with the west line of the north/south alley of City Block 463W; thence southwardly along said alley line to its point of intersection with the north side of Rutger; thence westwardly along said line of Rutger and its westward projection to its intersection with the west line of South Ninth; thence southwardly along said line of South Ninth to its point of intersection with the north line of Park Avenue; thence westwardly along said line of Park to its intersection with the northward projection of the west line of South Ninth; thence southwardly, across Park, along said line of South Ninth to a point which is approximately 130 feet north, and parallel, to Marion Street; thence westwardly along the westward extension of said point to its intersection with the west line of South Tenth Street; thence southwardly along said line of South Tenth to its intersection with the southern property line of 1425 South Tenth; thence westwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the west line of the north/south alley of City Block 390; thence southwardly along said line, across Marion, and along the west line of the north/south alley of City Block 391 to its intersection with the western projection of the northern property line of 1519-29 South Tenth Street; thence eastwardly along said line to its intersection with the west side of South Tenth Street; thence southwardly along said line of South Tenth Street to its point of intersection with the north line of Carroll; thence westwardly along said line of Carroll to its point of intersection with the west line of the north/south alley of City Block 391; thence southwardly along the southward projection of said line, across City Block 392N, Julia and City Block 392S to its point of intersection with the north line of Lafayette; thence westwardly along said line of Lafayette to its intersection with the west line of Menard; thence southwardly along said line of Menard, across Lafayette, to its intersection with the north line of Soulard; thence westwardly along said line of Soulard to its point of intersection with the west line of South 11th; thence southwardly along said line of South 11th, across Soulard, to its point of intersection with the southern property line of 1821 South 11th Street; thence westwardly along said line and its westward projection to its point of intersection with the west line of the north/south alley of City Block 405; thence southwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the north line of Emmet; thence along said line of Emmet to point of origin.

3. Verbal Boundary Description and Justification of the Speck District - 2 acres

The Speck District is located in City Block 474E and has been isolated from the rest of the Multiple Resource Area by new construction to the east and the open space of the Ray Leisure Park and Playground to the south. The District is bounded to the east by South 11th Street, to the north by Rutger Street, to the west by the western property line of 1116 Rutger and to the south by the north line of the east/west alley of City Block 474E.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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date entered

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

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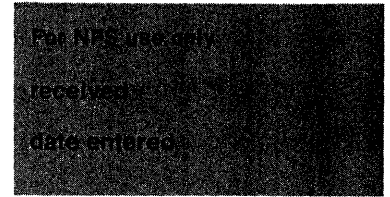
- 2) James M. Denny, Chief, Nomination-Survey
and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City

May 2, 1983
314/751-4096

Missouri 65102

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

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Thematic Group

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dhr 11

Name LaSalle Park Multiple Resource Area
State Missouri

com 547

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | | |
|------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1. | Judge Speck District* | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Return See below</u> | S |
| | | | Attest | _____ | |
| 2. | Frenchtown District | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Return</u> | T S |
| | | | Attest | _____ | |
| 3. | St. Vincents District | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Return</u> | S |
| | | | Attest | _____ | |
| 4. | Cordage Mill District | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Return</u> | S |
| | | | Attest | _____ | |
| 5. | Turnverein District | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Return</u> | S |
| | | | Attest | _____ | |
| 6. | Markham Memorial District | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Return</u> | S |
| | | | Attest | _____ | |
| * 7. | RESUBMITTED AS
Speck District | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beck Groover 8/19/83</u> | |
| | | | Attest | _____ | |
| 8. | Soulard-Page District | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beck Groover 8/19/83</u> | |
| | | | Attest | _____ | |
| 9. | | | Keeper | _____ | |
| | | | Attest | _____ | |
| 10. | | | Keeper | _____ | |
| | | | Attest | _____ | |