NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received FEB 11 1987
date entered MAR 24 1987

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

1. Name

historic

and/or common Washington Avenue: East of Tucker District

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street & number ____ not for publication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	
X district	____ public	X occupied	____ agriculture	____ museum
____ building(s)	____ private	____ unoccupied	X commercial	____ park
____ structure	X both	____ work in progress	____ educational	____ private residence
____ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	____ entertainment	____ religious
____ object	____ in process	X yes: restricted	____ government	____ scientific
	____ being considered	____ yes: unrestricted	X industrial	____ transportation
	N/A	____ no	____ military	____ other:

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

title Architectural Survey of the Central Business District, St. Louis has this property been determined eligible? X yes X no (some buildings listed)

date October 1975; revised April 1977; February 1982 ____ federal ____ state ____ county X local

depository for survey records Landmarks Association of St. Louis

city, town St. Louis state MO 63101

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
_X_ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Washington Avenue: East of Tucker District is a group of eighteen brick commercial warehouses constructed between 1875-1920 on the northside of St. Louis' Central Business District. The majority are seven or eight stories high and uniformly front along three blocks of Washington Avenue between Ninth Street and Tucker (Twelfth). The buildings are articulated in Italianate, Romanesque and Renaissance Revival styles with Sullivanesque and Arts and Crafts influence. One building received a Moderne facade in 1946. The buildings have survived in good condition; alterations are confined to removal of cornices on five buildings and storefront modifications on a few which, however, do not significantly detract from the overall design quality and integrity of the structures. Although five surface parking lots are within District boundaries, the density ratio is exceptionally high for blocks in the Central Business District. Only one non-contributing building is included: 400-12 N. Eleventh Street, a 1920 annex to 1000 Washington which was sheathed in 1973 (Photo #2-right).

Descriptions of contributing buildings follow:

910-12 Washington Avenue (Photo # 1). c.1875.

Rising five stories, the brick building (painted white) displays six bays of regular fenestration on both the primary and rear elevations. On the primary facade, segmentally arched windows are featured on the upper three stories and round-headed windows on the second story where a projecting bay (added circa 1910) covers middle windows; the storefront has been altered with facing of black and yellow opaque glass. Original cornices are intact on both elevations.

1000 Washington Avenue (Photo # 2). Isaac Taylor, 1888.

Massive rose granite piers rise two stories to define twelve bays on Washington Avenue and eight bays on Tenth and Eleventh Streets. Two tiers of arcaded central bays flanked by trabeated bays unify red brick facades on all elevations except the rear. Horizontal divisions are marked by granite and sandstone sill courses. Cast iron mullions divide windows. A richly detailed terra cotta frieze and copper cornice crown the building, and terra cotta ornament is extensively employed as accent on the primary (Washington Avenue) elevation.

413-19 North Tenth Street (Photo #3-left). Mauran, Russell & Crowell, 1913.

This ten-story, variegated red brick building is divided into four bays on the east (primary) elevation and six bays on the north elevation by continuous brick piers which separate double-hung windows into four-unit groups. Light grey terra cotta highlights sillcourses. Horizontal divisions of the facade are subtly marked-off at the fifth, eighth and tenth stories by stepping-in center piers and extending sillcourses (underscored with corbeled

NPS Form 10-900-a
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Expires 10-31-87

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City Block 172:

1. 926 Washington Avenue/921 St. Charles
Green, Thomas R. & Karole R.
6635 Delmar Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63130

Starr, Michael M.
1515 Fairview Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63132

Sherman, Joan L.
216 Brooktrail Court
St. Louis, MO 63141

2. 912-10 Washington Avenue/913-15 St. Charles
Herkert & Meisel Trunk Company
912 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63101

City Block 173:

1. 925-911 Washington Avenue
The Lammert Building Partnership
415 De Baliviere
St. Louis, MO 63112

2. 909-01 Washington Avenue
Bank of St. Louis
c/o Accounting Department
901 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63101

City Block 178:

1. 1027-21 Washington Avenue
Hubert Realty & Investment Company
1021-27 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63101

City Block 178 continued:

2. 1019-15 Washington Avenue
Haffner, Richard J. & Ruth Marie
11810 Gravois
St. Louis, MO 63127

3. 1013-09 Washington Avenue
Kaplan, Lawrence P. & Alex H.
8000 Maryland Avenue
9th Floor
St. Louis, MO 63105

4. 1007-1001 Washington Avenue
Barry Simon, William Taylor,
Benton Taylor, Harry Morley
12400 Olive Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63141

Zeigler Enterprises, Inc.
#4 Litzinger Lane
St. Louis, MO 63124

5. 616-120 N. Eleventh Street
Lucas Plaza Associates
689 Craig Road
St. Louis, MO 63141

6. 1000-1010 Lucas
Maravich, Steven & Helen P.
8155 Kingsbury
St. Louis, MO 63105

City Block 179:

1. 1000-1026 Washington Avenue
Gateway Center Building Investors Ltd
133 Carnegie Way
Suite 1050
Atlanta, GA 30303

City Block 281:

1. 400-412 N. Eleventh Street/1015 Locust
   Nania, Jake & Vincent Jr.
   1015 Locust
   Suite 1015
   St. Louis, MO 63101

2. 413-419 N. Tenth Street/1000 St. Charles
   Ameritas Inc.
   133 Carnegie Way
   Suite 1050
   Atlanta, GA 30302

City Block 517:

1. 1129-13 Washington Avenue
   Sunshine Art Studios Inc.
   45 Warwick
   Springfield, MA 01104

2. 1101 Washington Avenue
   Planned Industrial Expansion Authority
   of the City of St. Louis
   1300 Convention Plaza
   St. Louis, MO 63103

City Block 531:

1. 701-05 N. Eleventh Street
   Planned Industrial Expansion Authority
   of the City of St. Louis
   1300 Convention Plaza
   St. Louis, MO 63103

2. 707-11 N. Eleventh Street
   T. G. Station Associates
   689 Craig Road
   St. Louis, MO 63141

City Block 836:

1. 1148-32 Washington Avenue
   Sansone, Anthony F., Sansone, Joseph C.,
   Padberg, Godfrey P.
   8860 Ladue Road
   St. Louis, MO 63124

2. 1130-28 Washington Avenue
   C. & N. Partnership
   P. O. Box 12938
   St. Louis, MO 63141

3. 1126-22 Washington Avenue
   Washington University
   Lindell & Skinker Boulevards
   St. Louis, MO 63130

4. 1120-10 Washington Avenue
   S. Lester Feldman
   1110 Washington Avenue
   Vangard Building
   St. Louis, MO 63101

5. 1100 Washington Avenue
   Eleven Hundred Washington Company
   901 S. 14th Street
   St. Louis, MO 63102

brick) beyond end-piers. On the north elevation, a bridge between the third and sixth stories connects the building to 1000 Washington Avenue. The first story of the east elevation has been modified with sheathing.

1110-20 Washington Avenue (Photo #4-left). Isaac Taylor, 1901.
This eight-story building was constructed as two, six-bay structures unified by a single facade design in deep rose brick. Original cast iron Doric columns mark the first story although storefront openings have been altered. At each story, sill courses, underscored by corbeled brick, extend the full width of the facade. Ornamental terra cotta is employed as vertical panels and grotesques at the second story, and as panels, corbels and cresting at the cornice.

1122-26 Washington Avenue (Photo #4-right). Mauran & Russell, 1909.
A two-story, three-bay arcade articulates the facade of this speckled brown brick building trimmed with terra cotta of the same color. The balustraded attic/parapet is also terra cotta. Although storefront openings have been altered, the facade otherwise remains intact.

1128-30 Washington Avenue (Photo # 5-second from right). Isaac Taylor, 1901.
Off-white brick piers and spandrels frame this narrow eight-story building. Five windows, divided by thin mullions, are banded together at each story. Free-standing octagonal columns screen openings in the attic story. The cornice has been replaced by a brick parapet. Narrow bands of Sullivanesque terra cotta ornament frame the entrance and edge piers.

1136 Washington Avenue (Photos # 5, 6). H. E. Roach, 1897.
Two-story piers and arched entrances define the base of this nine-story building of light grey brick. An arcaded shaft extends seven bays on Washington and St. Charles Streets and eight bays on Tucker where center bays are recessed; a ninth story was added above the columniated attic story in the center bays in 1953. Terra cotta Sullivanesque ornament embellishes the entrances and shaft piers.

1113-29 Washington Avenue (Photo # 7). Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, 1896.
At the base, two-story pink granite piers establish the major seven-bay divisions of the building. The arcaded four-story shaft is articulated with buff brick piers and decorative buff terra cotta spandrel panels. The attic story also features ornamental terra cotta panels carrying shields with the letter "L". The cornice has been removed and first story openings have been altered.

701-05 North Eleventh Street (Photo # 8 - 2nd from right foreground). Isaac Taylor, 1903.

Constructed of red brick, the seven-story building rises from rusticated piers alternating brick and Bedford stone. An arcaded shaft (trimmed with cream-colored terra cotta) defines three bays on the east (N. Eleventh Street) elevation and six bays on the south (Lucas Street) facade; terra cotta lion heads are featured on pier capitals. Cream-colored brick and terra cotta form a dentate cornice surmounted by a red brick parapet coped with cream terra cotta. Interior walls of the first floor are faced with Egyptian Art Deco polychrome tile produced by a process known as Tiffany Faience. Installed circa 1928, it is one of only a few examples known to exist.

707-11 North Eleventh Street (Photo # 8 - right foreground). Facade, 1904.

This two-story building was originally built as a church around 1875; six bays of segmentally arched, first-story windows and four bays of tall, slender, round-arched windows on the second story survive on the north elevation from this period. In 1904, the City adapted the structure for use as a firehouse and gave it a new three-bay facade of red brick. Openings on the first story are defined by deep, gauged brick, segmental arches and on the second story by round arches. Off-white terra cotta trims arches, forms a beltcourse between stories and is fashioned into a dentate cornice/parapet. Vehicle doors on the first story were replaced when the building was converted to office use in the mid-1980s.

616-20 North Eleventh Street (Photo # 8 - left foreground). Facade, 1926.

This three-story brick building was constructed as two structures in 1905-6, then fitted with a new facade in 1926 after the City widened the street with an angled "cut-off" which removed part of the buildings. The facade is divided into five bays by two-story brick piers. Windows are double-hung wood sash, headed with soldier course brick lintels. Continuous brick courses above the first and third stories create a tripart composition. The cornice is coped with terra cotta. The angled corners of the building are laid up with a brick saw-tooth effect. Entrances are located on the narrow one-bay west and north elevations and on the five-bay primary facade. In recent years, the original intersection of Lucas and N. Eleventh Street has been restored and the triangular "cut-off" parcel acquired by the City for street widening has been filled-in with landscaping.

1021-27 Washington Avenue (Photos # 9 - foreground; #10). Isaac Taylor, 1899.

Rusticated red brick and lighter terra cotta pier bases establish three bays on Washington and eight bays on N. Eleventh. The five-story shaft is articulated with unbroken red brick piers and thin terra cotta mullions and colonettes which terminate in round-headed arches. Above the pilastered attic story, a frieze of red terra cotta sphinxes and garlands wraps around the

building, surmounted by a terra cotta cornice.

1015 Washington Avenue (Photo # 9 - 2nd from left). Mauran, Russell & Garden, 1901.

The seven-story, three-bay primary elevation features a steel frame sheathed in light grey terra cotta. Sullivanesque ornament trims the two-story base and the four-story shaft piers. Rosettes decorate spandrel panels. At the seventh story, octagonal columns screen windows. Although ornamental panels at the roof line are intact, a cornice was removed in 1970. The Lucas Avenue elevation is faced with red brick laid in Flemish bond and trimmed with unglazed terra cotta.

1009-13 Washington Avenue (Photo # 11 - 2nd from right). Eames & Young, 1899; Facade, 1946, Meyer Loomstein.

Given a Moderne facade in 1946, this seven-story building is sheathed in green terra cotta blocks on the two-story base and light buff stucco in the four-story shaft (with fluted spandrels) and the fluted crown. Brass sheet metal is fashioned into a curvilinear entrance canopy, curved fluted planters flanking the doorway, and into lettering of the firm name, Dorsa. On the interior, the first floor was installed with a Moderne fashion salon with stage.

1001-07 Washington Avenue (Photo # 11 - foreground). Isaac Taylor, 1899.

Elevations are divided into five bays on Washington Avenue and eight bays on Tenth Street. The two-story base is rusticated with brick and terra cotta banding. The five-story shaft, set-off from the base by a cornice punctuated with grotesques, is articulated with unbroken brick piers and slender terra cotta mullions which terminate in round arches at the seventh story. Piers are capped with ornamental terra cotta. The cornice has been removed.

911 Washington Avenue (Photos # 12 - second from right; #13 - right). Eames & Young, 1897.

The primary facade of this eight-story building is faced with granite. Rusticated piers establish a two-story base marked by a round-arched center entrance. Four-story Corinthian pilasters rise to a prominent stone cornice above the sixth story. The two-story crown is articulated with a Palladian motif featuring carved stone females in classical drapery. The original cornice is intact. The Lucas Street (north) elevation is formally articulated with buff brick piers and spandrel panels with terra cotta ornament.

901-09 Washington Avenue (Photos # 12 - foreground; #13 - left). Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, 1892.

Buff brick piers and recessed spandrels (embellished with Renaissance Revival ornament in terra cotta) articulate the four-story shaft. The attic

story features paired round-arched windows trimmed with terra cotta edging and medallions. The projecting cornice has been removed. The rusticated two-story base has been partially sheathed on the first story with marble, covering the five-bay primary facade and the first two bays around the corner on the east (Ninth Street) elevation. The Lucas Street (north) elevation is articulated with brick piers and decorative terra cotta spandrel panels similar to that of the primary elevation.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1875 - c. 1955 **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Washington Avenue:East of Tucker District is eligible for listing in the National Register according to criteria A and C and is significant in the following areas: ARCHITECTURE: The District comprises one of St. Louis' best remaining ensembles of late 19th and early 20th century commercial warehouse buildings. Many are significant designs by some of the most distinguished local and outside architects working in St Louis at that time. Articulated in Italianate, Romanesque and Renaissance Revival styles with Sullivanesque and Arts & Crafts influence, the buildings exhibit a high quality of traditional brick masonry construction and of craftsmanship in terra cotta and stone. A consistency of design attitude, similar size, scale and materials combine to make the Avenue an unusually coherent and monumental urban corridor. COMMERCE/INDUSTRY: From the last quarter of the 19th century continuing into the middle of the 20th century, the District evolved as a center of St. Louis' leading wholesale and light manufacturing industries. Drygoods, shoe and clothing firms, (some rising to the highest national rank in production and sales and serving national and international trade territories), occupied District buildings during significant periods of growth.

Boundaries were determined on the north, south and east by a significant drop in density and presence of non-contributing buildings and on the west by Tucker Boulevard, a busy multi-lane thoroughfare which is also the eastern boundary of another proposed National Register District (presently in the process of review) which continues westward along Washington Avenue.

COMMERCE/INDUSTRY

In the prosperous decade following the close of the Civil War, St. Louis was rapidly growing as a distribution and jobbing center of Eastern-made goods. The market was facilitated by completion in 1874 of Eads Bridge across the Mississippi which spurred rail construction, opening new trade areas in the South and West. Selection of the bridge site at the foot of Washington Avenue was in part determined by the prominence of the street which then divided the city into north and south, and its exceptional width of eighty feet which accommodated heavy traffic and also fit the four-lane upper level of the bridge.(1)

By the mid-1870s, Washington Avenue to Sixth Street was the hub of the wholesale dry goods trade whose principal firms were housed in large commercial palaces (Photo #14). The city boasted twice as many dry good jobbers as Chicago in 1882 and almost as many as New York; total capital invested was in excess of ten million dollars. The continuing expansion of

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 12.5

Quadrangle name Granite City, IL/MO **Quadrangle scale** 1:24,000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	15	744040	4279530
B	15	744000	4279360
C	15	744140	4279240
D	15	744330	4279200
E	15	743900	4279430
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at the point of intersection of the south line of Lucas and the West line of North Ninth Street; thence westwardly along said line of Lucas, crossing all intervening streets, to its point of intersection with the west line of North Eleventh Street; thence northwardly along said line of North Eleventh Street to its (continued on attached sheet)

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By © Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

name/title Mary M. Stiritz, Research Director

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. **date** October 8, 1986

street & number 917 Locust, 7th Floor **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 _x_ 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 Frederick A. Brunner 1/29/87

title Frederick A. Brunner, Ph.D. P.E., Director, Department of Natural Resources, and State Historic Preservation Officer **date**

For NPS use only

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

date 3/24/87

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

older firms and founding of new ones created a favorable buyers' market with respect both to prices and to the variety and extent of stock available in St. Louis.(2) It also created demands for more space and modern facilities leading to a march of building activity westward up the Avenue.

The progressive growth of wholesale dry goods in St. Louis is well-illustrated by the Rice-Stix Co. Founded in Memphis in 1861, the firm moved to St. Louis in 1879 where they located in a five-story building at St. Charles and Fifth Streets. In 1889, the company secured larger quarters in the new seven-story Liggett & Myers Building at 1000 Washington which they shared with two other firms. At that time, in addition to jobbing, Rice-Stix began manufacturing shirts, pants and overalls (catering to needs of the Western and Southwestern markets); this activity represented a new trend typical of other large St. Louis jobbing businesses which began expanding into manufacturing. In 1899, Rice-Stix took over another section of the building and by 1907, filled the entire structure occupying a full city block. At the turn of the century, the company was one of the three largest houses which had propelled St. Louis dry goods into third rank nationally. Further growth required construction on St.Charles Street of a ten-story annex in 1913 and a twelve-story addition in 1920, both joined by tunnels and bridges to their headquarters on Washington Avenue (See District Site Map). In 1940, when Rice-Stix extensively renovated all seven floors of salesrooms of 1000 Washington, the company operated twelve factories in St. Louis, Arkansas, Illinois and out-state Missouri; their fourteen branch offices and salesrooms reached from coast to coast in addition to Mexico, South America, Hawaii and Cuba.(3)

In contrast to Rice-Stix, (a relative newcomer to St.Louis commercial circles), Hargadine-McKittrick was the oldest wholesale dry goods firm in the city, organized in 1835. When they moved in 1897 into their new eight-story building at 911 Washington, the company was the largest firm of its kind outside of East Coast establishments; the building was reported to be the "largest wholesale dry goods house in the United States," its floor space "exceeding anything in New York City, Chicago or St. Louis."(4) In addition to their headquarters on Washington Avenue, they maintained two warehouses and a factory which manufactured several lines of clothing. The company's extensive trade in sixteen states and territories was augmented by acquisition in 1895 of Samuel Davis & Co. and in 1905 of the William Barr Dry Goods Co., both old, established St. Louis firms.(5)

Included in the wholesale dry goods market, distribution and manufacture of millinery goods represented substantial sales ($7 million in 1910) which placed St. Louis among the foremost millinery centers in the country. The oldest millinery house in the city, Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Co., occupied the large building at 1113-27 Washington from 1897 to 1929. Engaged in importing of millinery goods, the manufacture of trimmed hats and jobbing trade in ladies furnishings, the company in 1903 claimed title to the nation's

largest establishment of its kind, leading in sales and size of operation.(6) Another leading milliner, the Rosenthal-Sloan Co. (established in 1874), took over 1015 Washington when it was completed in 1901. Regular employment of 150 rose an additional 100 during the principal seasons. The company's trade territory reached to the Pacific Coast, Gulf of Mexico, Great Lakes and as far east as Ohio.(7)

Established ca. 1897 by Leo G. Hadley and Owen M. Dean, Hadley-Dean Glass Co. was the largest independent factory in the country and the only plate glass firm west of the Mississippi by 1901. Their continued growth prompted construction of a seven story building at 701-05 N. Eleventh in 1903. During the first decade of the 20th century, Hadley-Dean produced every type of glass from plate glass to art glass to mirrors. Early contracts included glass for the Adolphus Busch Hotel, Dallas, the Hybernian Bank Building, New Orleans, and the Carleton Building in St. Louis, which called for the largest piece of plate glass in the world to date (measuring 142 x 210 feet and weighing 400 pounds, it took nine months to manufacture). Awarded the largest glass contract received by a single firm, Hadley-Dean furnished glass for numerous buildings of the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis.

Several District buildings have important associations with the boot and shoe industry which experienced phenomenal expansion both in jobbing and manufacture between 1890 and 1910. St. Louis moved from fifth to third largest shoe-producing city in the country between 1900 and 1905; by 1908, it was the largest shoe distributing center in the United States. (Locally, boots and shoes ranked third in dollar value of product). St. Louis' three largest shoe companies, along with smaller firms, occupied District buildings during this period. The Brown Shoe Co., founded in 1878 by George Warren Brown, was the city's first successful manufacturer of shoes. 1018-26 Washington (part of the Liggett & Myers Building) served as their corporate headquarters and sales and manufacturing facility from 1891 until 1907 when they moved into new headquarters at Seventeenth and Washington (demolished).

George Brown's brother, Alanson D. Brown, co-founded another shoe firm in 1872 which figured prominently in the city's economy. In 1897, Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. erected a building of impressive size at the southeast corner of Tucker and Washington which signaled the company's rise by 1910 to first rank world wide in shoe production and sales. The building housed the firm's offices and served as a distribution center for its seven factories. In 1908, a branch distributing house was opened in Boston, marking a significant entry of Western products into an established center of the nation's shoe trade. The newly completed Sullivan Building (1899) at 1001-07 Washington became the home of Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Co. (established in 1898) where manufacturing and wholesale merchandizing were conducted. When they moved in 1909 to their new building at Fifteenth and Washington, the firm was producing shoes in two additional factories and the boot and shoe industry was the largest employer and leading producer in St. Louis with an output valued at

over $26 million.(8) Among smaller wholesale shoe businesses located in the District during the first decade of the 20th century were LaPrelle-Williams and St. Louis Shoe (1021-25 Washington); Friedman Brothers (905 Washington); and Giesecke-D'oench (1116-20 Washington). Monarch Rubber Co., an early producer of rubber overshoes, occupied 1009-13 Washington at the turn of the century.

The manufacture and jobbing of clothing in St. Louis was a relatively small market in 1900, comparing its $3.5 million sales that year to the $80 million dry goods and $37.5 million boots and shoe sales. A decade later the industry had made substantial gains, contributing $14 million in sales and climbing from 21st to 16th place in local rank of industries. Previously limited to men's clothing, production had expanded to include cloaks and suits for women and children by 1910. Schwab Clothing Co., one of the first firms to engage in manufacture of men's clothing, had been located in the Liggett & Myers Building from 1891 until 1899 when they moved to the recently completed A. D. Brown Building at the southeast corner of Washington and Twelfth. In 1903, with capital stock increased to $1 million, their sales, office and factory operation employed over 500 hands, filling nine floors of the building in which they would remain for another decade.(9) Next door at 1128 Washington, Curlee Clothing (producers of men's wear) was rapidly growing under guidance of Vice-President Leon J. Schwab, son of a founder of Schwab Clothing. Curlee's acquisition in 1915 of all seven floors of the Sullivan Building (1101-07 Washington), formerly headquarters of Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Co., was a good indicator of the steady growth of clothing and eclipse of shoes in District buildings.(10) The same pattern could be observed with other tenants. In 1916, sales of men's clothing had climbed to $24 million annually; although women's lagged behind at less than $8 million, that industry too was beginning to quicken. Between 1909 and 1929, in fact, production of women's clothing increased fourfold to $22 million, reaching an almost identical figure of men's sales which, however, had only doubled in the same period.(11) The development pattern and specialization of the clothing market within the District can be traced in city directories where in 1917 only seven clothing manufacturers were found but by 1929, forty-five firms occupied space, thirty of which specialized in women's and misses clothing.

The growth trend exhibited in the manufacture of women's clothes in the first three decades of the 20th century laid the foundation for St. Louis' most important single contribution to the garment industry: the design and manufacture of junior dresses, a new concept of dress. As it was later recounted, "in the midst of the worst depression the country has ever known, came an upheavel in the ladies' garment industry in St. Louis which has resulted in that branch of the clothing industry surpassing all other branches and established the city as a leading fashion center."(12) Between 1934 and 1949 the number of manufacturers of women's garments jumped from less than fifty to 154, and total sales volume leaped from $20 to over $85 million.(13)

The birth of the junior dress in St. Louis resulted from a fortuitous alliance of Washington Avenue dress manufacturers and the School of Fine Arts at Washington University (St. Louis) which catapulted both into national prominence. The catalyst for this achievement was Irving Sorger, merchandise manager of Kline's, (a St. Louis women's retail store specializing in college fashions), who saw a need for more youthful fashions. Believing that it took young designers to create youthful clothes, Sorger made contact around 1930 with faculty of the University's Art School where classes in Costume Design were offered. Enlisting the help of Bessie Recht, head of the school's design department, Sorger invited students to prepare designs, sized and styled to fit young figures, which local manufacturers produced and retailed in St. Louis stores.(14) The experiment met with immediate success. As Sorger explained, "it was found that the best-selling dresses were those designed by students at Washington University and made by St. Louis manufacturers. It soon became evident that here was a new and undeveloped field in design and manufacture.(15) A work/study program was soon implemented in which students continued to design junior dresses under Miss Recht's supervision while gaining practical experience in manufacturing through apprenticeship in factories on Washington Avenue. By the early 1940s Art School graduates were in great demand as designers of junior dresses on the Avenue; their mentor Bessie Recht was enjoying success as exclusive designer for the Dorsa line while Chairing the school's new Fashion Design department, offering the country's first four year academic degree program in that field.(16)

By that time, St. Louis was nationally recognized as the outstanding junior dress market in the country. Local manufacturers had created a $40 million business and were profitably shipping to retailers far beyond the traditional markets of the South and West. According to Life magazine in 1942, St. Louis gave "young U. S. girls just the kind of dress they wanted" and customers asked for "St.Louis Original Junior Miss Fashions".(17) The city's reputation for fresh, original designs, in fact, was early protected by a Style Piracy Bureau of the Associated Garment Industries of St. Louis with cooperation of the Ladies Garment Workers Union. Strictly enforced regulations prohibited members from working on copies of another design, and limited sale of a line of garments to only one store in a city, thereby preventing markdowns brought by copying and underselling.(18)

During the 1940s and early 50s leading national fashion magazines such as Vogue, Harper's Bazaar, Mademoiselle and Seventeen gave generous coverage to the St. Louis junior market, illustrating numerous designs manufactured within District buildings almost all of which were filled with some line of the garment industry. In 1946, at least ten manufacturers of junior dresses were located in the same number of buildings.(19) Most were companies founded from the late 1930s to early 1940s, such as Mary Muffett and Kerry Cricket (at 1136 Washington); Dolly Dimple (1134); Susan Shane, Genelle Garment and Superior Dress (1113); Doris Dodson (1120); National Dress (905); and Dorsa Dress

(1009-13). The Dorsa Dress Co.'s sole designer, Bessie Recht (1900-1982), is credited by some as having designed the first junior dresses in the city.(20) Incorporated in 1937 by Martin, Samuel and Sarah Werber, Dorsa was clearly among the first producers of junior clothes. It was also the only firm on the Avenue to carry out the new awareness of style and modernity into their headquarters, which was refitted in 1946 with a Moderne facade and a stage inside for fashion shows.

At the beginning of the 1950s, St. Louis was still the country's leading fashion center in junior and misses dresses, reporting over 250 manufacturing plants and an annual product value of $170 million.(21) Within that decade and the following one, however, the city declined as a prestigious trend-setting hub of dress designing. Although as late as 1967 St. Louis' garment industry held a good market share with $198 million product shipped, local manufacturers no longer attracted New York fashion editors to seasonal previews. Outstanding among multiple causes of decline was import competition with "low-labor countries like Mexico and Korea." As a consequence, many Washington Avenue companies started manufacturing in small town plants where more favorable labor conditions could be found and newer plants operated more efficiently than outdated Washington Avenue factories. Then too, juniors stopped wearing dresses.(22)

Today, a few remnants of the garment industry are involved in small scale manufacturing along the Avenue, but most buildings have been underutilized for some time. In recent years, a Redevelopment Plan for the Washington Avenue area has provided impetus for rehabilitation of three District buildings for office/retail use and work on a fourth is in progress. The Plan holds promise for further adaptive reuse of one of the most significant groups of buildings in St. Louis' Central Business District.

ARCHITECTURE:

The majority of District buildings served as corporate headquarters as well as warehouse and manufacturing facilities for the city's leading wholesale merchants. Artistic considerations therefore figured more prominently in exterior design than was characteristic of the more strictly utilitarian warehouse or industrial class of buildings in St. Louis. By the last quarter of the 19th century, the eastern leg of Washington Avenue, then centered around Broadway (Fifth Street), was already the locus of some of the city's largest and finest commercial palaces, the work of talented designers who followed the latest national styles. The Avenue's reputation as an architectural showcase continued to grow decade by decade as new buildings pushed the trade area westward towards Twelfth Street (now Tucker). The monumental sweep of buildings was an on-going topic of interest and discussion with the local press and professional critics as well. Over the years, exhibition catalogues of the St. Louis Architectural Club recognized the special merit of the street with publication of numerous designs and laudatory

assessment such as the following:

> In no respect has the advance in architectural design been more marked than in the great commercial warehouses which are making Washington Avenue a monumental street as well as one of the great arteries of the wholesale trade in Saint Louis. That the best of them will bear favorable comparison with the same class of work in other large cities is, we believe, evidenced by the examples illustrated in this and previous catalogues.(23)

The District's earliest building, 910-12 Washington (Photo #1), was constructed in 1875 for the Semple-Birge Company, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements. One of only a small number of large, multi-storied Italianate commercial buildings still standing in the city, it is further significant as one of only three extant buildings associated with the initial development period on Washington Avenue. The five-story, well-ordered facade is articulated with a traditional Italianate horizontal orientation achieved by continuous sillcourses and unbroken rhythms of arched openings. Semple-Birge's move to the 900 block of Washington signaled a new westward thrust of the wholesale district. At the time the building was completed, it stood between a declining residential area to the west and east (Photo #14). Within a little more than a decade, however, the mercantile district would present a solid front to Eleventh Street on the south side, and to Ninth Street on the north side where redevelopment was blocked by the old campus of St. Louis University.

The Italian palazzo continued to serve as a model for new commercial houses on the Avenue well into the mid-1880s until Romanesque Revival was introduced in three designs of 1887 which significantly influenced commercial design in the city for several years to come. One of these, the Lionberger Warehouse (demolished) designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge for the southwest corner of Eighth and Washington, was closely modeled after H. H. Richardson's Marshall Field Warehouse in Chicago. At the time of his death in 1886, Richardson himself had plans underway for three St. Louis houses for John R. Lionberger's family which were carried out by his successor firm, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. The Lionberger Warehouse was the first of several commissions for large commercial blocks (including four more on Washington Avenue) leading to establishment of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge's branch office in St. Louis.

Two blocks west of the Lionberger building construction was in progress on another impressive Romanesque warehouse which was filling an entire City Block on the south side of Washington between Tenth and Eleventh Streets.

Financed by John E. Liggett and George S. Myers, local tobacco company magnates, the seven-story brick structure was designed by St. Louis architect Isaac S. Taylor (Photo #2). The $900,000 projected cost of the structure supported the claim that the "wealthy proprietors have been unsparing of money in order to make of their block one rarely equaled for utility and grandeur." The bold articulation of the facades, superior brickwork and extensive use of finely detailed terra cotta and molded brick made it one of the masterpieces of 19th century St. Louis commercial design.

Within three years after Liggett and Myers' building was completed in 1889, redevelopment was undertaken for part of St. Louis University's old campus across the street on the north side of Washington. Plans drawn up in 1892 for buildings on both corners of the 900 block revealed new currents in design. Ushering in the Renaissance Revival on the Avenue were the seven story Martin Building (demolished) on the west corner and the Mallinckrodt Building designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge at Ninth (Photo #12). In the Mallinckrodt block the Boston architects decisively moved from Richardsonian forms in stone masonry to a lighter clay palette of buff brick and cream terra cotta which was gaining favor in both domestic and commercial buildings of the day. A new balance and geometry were discernible in the classical tripart ordering of the facade composition incorporating a vertical midsection of four story piers. A rich Renaissance vocabulary of terra cotta ornament was displayed in garlanded spandrel panels, a sixth story frieze and a heavy projecting cornice (now removed). Allusions to 15th century Italy can be found in third story spandrel panels which carry the Medici family coat of arms, and on the southeast corner of the building where a terra cotta escutcheon bears the monogram of Edward Mallinckrodt. The structure was the first speculative real estate venture of Mallinckrodt, a second generation St. Louis German who headed up the Mallinckrodt Chemical Company.

The Renaissance classicism introduced in the Mallinckrodt Building provided a canon of design which was effectively carried out in subsequent designs of the 1890s and first decade of the 20th century. Based on highly ordered tripart elevations frequently articulated with rusticated pier bases and arcaded or pier and spandrel midsections, these solutions gave the Avenue a remarkable coherency and sophistication. Yet within this framework considerable freedom and individual interpretation emerged which imparted variety and distinction to the streetscape.

Fine dressed ashlar stone achieved a monumental effect in Eames & Young's 1897 design for the Hargadine & McKittrick Dry Goods Co. at 911 Washington (Photo #12-second from right). The attic story is dignified with Palladian motifs installed with high relief carved stone sculpture depicting women in classical drapery. Between the impressive four-story, coupled piers, wide expanses of windows admit generous light and air. The rear elevation (fronting on Lucas Street) also received formal architectural treatment in grey brick and terra cotta as did the back of the Mallinckrodt Building next

door (Photo # 13). Eames & Young's richly developed Renaissance design reflected their European Beaux Arts and Boston training and subsequent work in St. Louis where they enjoyed commissions for homes of the elite as well as for important commercial buildings. In 1897, their prestigious reputation had won them a U. S. government contract for the first federal penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas, and Eames was already serving on the national Executive Committee of the American Institute of Architects.

Several Renaissance Revival District buildings were broadly handled with simple, clearly stated rhythms of arcades. Among these is Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge's 1896 design for 1113-29 Washington (Photo # 7). Built by the Lindell Real Estate Co. for long-term tenant milliners, Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Co., 1113-29 Washington is lavishly embellished with a system of buff terra cotta ornament in the manner of the Mallinckrodt. Isaac Taylor's red brick Hadley Dean Glass Co. Building (1903) at 701-05 N. Eleventh (Photo # 8 -2nd from right) judiciously employs cream-colored terra cotta to set-off the arcaded shaft; finely crafted terra cotta lion heads embellish pier capitals. A smaller, two-story version of the arch theme appeared on the new red brick facade of 707-11 N. Eleventh, a former church adapted to use in 1904 as Firehouse Nos.40 and 41 by the City (Photo # 8-right foreground). Echoing adjacent Hadley Dean, the Firehouse is articulated with round arches accented with off-white terra cotta, and a simple denticulated cornice and parapet. Although two other fire stations were in service nearby, the rapid development of the warehouse District required additional protection supplied by the new firehouse on Eleventh Street. In the Knight Estate Building (1909) at 1122-26 Washington (Photo # 4-right), architects Mauran & Russell monumentalized the two-story brown brick structure with an expansive three-bay arcade with an engaged order; the facade is finely detailed with terra cotta. While long ranges of arcaded bays unify the five-story shaft of the light grey brick A. D. Brown Building (Photo # 5) at the southeast corner of Tucker and Washington, the design also shows influence of Adler & Sullivan's Union Trust Building, St. Louis (1892-93). Both buildings combine arcaded midsections with two-story columniated crowns. In addition, Sullivanesque terra cotta ornament is displayed on the Brown Building around entrances, pier bases and caps and at the cornice (Photo # 6).

Influence of Louis Sullivan's late 1890's work is notable in several turn-of-the-century District buildings. Two 1899 designs by Isaac Taylor (Photos # 9, 11) anchoring northside corners in the 1000 block of Washington exhibit a new refinement in their elegantly vertical facades which clearly drew inspiration from Sullivan's 1897 Bayard Building in New York City. While both Taylor buildings rise from Renaissance rusticated pier bases, their midsections recall the Bayard design in the alternation of narrow piers and tenuous mullions and colonnettes of terra cotta which terminate in paired round arches. (1001-07 Washington most closely quotes the Bayard shaft (Photo # 11-foreground)). Taylor's ornament also illustrates Sullivanesque qualities

and motifs. Most striking is the frieze of red terra cotta sphinx-like females with outspread wings above the attic story of 1021-23 Washington which freely reinterprets Sullivan's open-wing angels on the Bayard cornice (Photo # 10).

By 1901 Taylor was at work on three commissions on the south side of the 1100 block of the Avenue in which he redirected the dominant vertical element of his 1899 designs to a pronounced horizontal orientation. The Catlin-Morton buildings at 1110-20 (two, six-bay structures designed as a single elevation) exploit the horizontal through projecting sillcourses at each story which cross end piers; bands of brick corbeling underscore the sill line (Photo #4). Fire escape landings at each floor serve as horizontal design links between the buildings. Large cast iron fluted Doric Columns marking storefronts provide a variation to the typical pier base. Further up the block Taylor designed a narrow seven story building for A. D. Brown intended to relate to the larger Brown building adjacent on the west (Photo # 5-left). Again the horizontal is strengthened by sill courses and bands of windows, separated by thin mullions, set flush with the spandrel plane. Sullivanesque terra cotta ornament is confined to narrow moldings which frame the entrance and the shaft, contributing to the sleek, clean line of the design.

Another building of particular interest for its relationship to the work of Louis Sullivan as well as for its its innovative use of terra cotta sheathing in St. Louis is 1015 Washington (Photo # 9-second from left). The design of local architects Mauran, Russell & Garden, 1015 was constructed in 1901, two years after Sullivan's Gage Building in Chicago with which it bears comparison in the very similar grid shaft composition of narrow piers and spandrels, bands of open fenestration set flush with the spandrels and the deployment of ornament. In order to achieve extremely thin piers and spandrels, the St.Louis architects abandoned the traditional brick masonry bearing wall and employed steel framing for the facade which they clad with light grey, dull-glazed terra cotta following the use of the material on the Gage Building. The building, however, maintained a fully articulated attic story and bracketed cornice (removed) in keeping with Washington Avenue design conventions. Delicate bands of finely scaled Sullivanesque ornament frame the base and edge the piers. The building elicited highest praise from local critics, one of whom remarked that "St. Louis is fortunate in possessing many commercial warehouses that will rank with the best work of the kind elsewhere, but none of them excel this building in fitness and beauty of design." (24)

The firm which drew up plans for 1015 Washington, Mauran, Russell & Garden, was a St. Louis partnership recently organized in 1900. All three of the principals, John Lawrence Mauran, Ernest J. Russell and Edward G. Garden, had worked for Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge in Chicago and then represented the Boston firm in St. Louis. The new partnership early demonstrated tendencies toward simplified designs with fewer historical references along with an Arts and Crafts sensitivity towards creative use of materials. Brickwork on the

rear elevation of 1015 Washington illustrated a developing interest in the potential of brick still present in the firm's (25) ten-story, variegated red brick building at 413-19 N. Tenth Street, a 1913 addition to the Liggett and Myers Building where brick is subtly exploited as a design element in stepping of piers and in the use of alternating header and stretcher courses in spandrels (Photo # 3-left).

The District's construction period closed in 1920 with erection of another annex for Liggett & Myers, a twelve-story building designed by Mauran, Russell & Crowell, which now unfortunately is sheathed. In the mid-1920s, facade reconstruction was required for two 1905-6 buildings at 614-20 N. Eleventh Street after part of the structures was removed when the City widened Eleventh Street to relieve conjestion in front of the Firehouse across the street (See Site Map and Photo # 8 - left foreground). Eschewing applied ornament, the new facade expressed growing 1920s taste for the Arts & Crafts aesthetic yet it maintained the convention of a tripart composition articulated by continuous brick soldier courses which established three horizontal divisions of base, two-story midsection and cornice. Fenestration also conformed to a pattern characteristic of older District buildings which frequently employed pairs or triplets of double-hung sash. A substantial renovation of the lobby/office area of the Hadley Dean Glass Co. Building around 1928 brought an exotic display of Art Deco Egyptian motifs executed in a rare decorative glass tile manufactured by a technique known as Egyptian faience.

Just prior to World War II, downtown property owners turned their attention to the growing problem of decentralization and need for modernization or "facelifting" of older buildings to combat this trend. Wartime shortages soon deterred most efforts, but immediately after V-J Day a burst of redevelopment activities was underway. A taste for "clean, simple architectural lines" began sweeping through the Central Business District where, according to George McCue, a Post Dispatch critic, "old top-heavy cornices, gloomy doorways, massive arches, and the great piles of stone that once betokened muscle and character of a building make it, by present standards, merely paunchy." The same critic, in 1946, cited four downtown buildings which received "outstanding face-lifting" that year, each one expected to be "worth its cost in attracting attention - and customers."(26) Among the four, 1007-13 Washington Avenue, a "frowning loft building" designed in 1899 by Eames & Young, was stripped of its fire escape and cornice in preparation for sheathing with green terra cotta blocks on the first two stories and light buff stucco on the upper floors. Sheet brass was fashioned into a Moderne entrance canopy and lettering for the firm name, Dorsa (Photo # 11-second from right). Designed by St. Louis architect Meyer Loomstein, the building was renovated at a cost of $275,000 by lessee Dorsa Dress Company and owner Washington University. Although the new facade was unmistakenly modern in its simple lines and absence of applied ornament, it nonetheless maintained

the tripart facade composition characteristic of older District buildings

The interior was also redesigned along Moderne lines with a "luxuriously furnished salon for modeling of junior dresses" which still survives. The small stage was equipped with special lighting and sound system for musical accompaniment during "fashion parades." Manufacturing floors of the structure were refurbished for "streamlined production of Dorsa Originals" including fluorescent lighting and air conditioning throughout.(27)

FOOTNOTES

1 James Neal Primm, Lion of the Valley: St. Louis, Missouri, (Boulder,CO: Pruett Publishing Co., 1981), p.299.

2 Yearbook of the Commercial, Banking and Manufacturing Interest of St. Louis, (St. Louis: S. Ferd. Howe & Co., 1883),pp. 202-3.

3 Talking It Up: The Story of 81 Years of Achievement, (St. Louis: Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., 1942), n. p.

4 St. Louis Republic 5 September 1897.

5 Primm, pp. 353-55.

6 E. D. Kargau, Mercantile, Industrial & Professional Saint Louis, (St. Louis: Nixon-Jones, c. 1902), p. 587.

7 Kargau, p. 588.

8 Drygoodsman and General Merchant 4 December 1909, p. 17.

9 Kargau, p. 601.

10 St. Louis Post Dispatch 3 October 1915.

11 Harry L. Purdy, "An Historical Analysis of the Economic Growth of St. Louis" (Typewritten), St.Louis, 1946.

12 St. Louis Post Dispatch 25 December 1949.

13 St. Louis Post Dispatch 25 December 1949.

14 St. Louis Post Dispatch 4 December 1939; Women's Wear Daily 12 January 1953; Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society (St. Louis) 9 (July 1953):

398-99.

15 Washington University Alumni Bulletin May 1940, p. 5.

16 In 1939, Miss Recht reported about thirty of her recent graduates were working in Washington Avenue factories and a large group was at Mary Muffett (1136 Washington) St. Louis Post Dispatch 4 December 1939; Virginia Mills, "The St. Louis Junior Dress" (Typewritten) 1972, Washington University Archives, St. Louis.

17 Life 19 October 1942

18 St. Louis Post Dispatch 25 December 1949.

19 Although many more dress manufacturers were located in District buildings it was not possible to specifically identify all as junior dress producers.

20 St. Louis Globe Democrat 1 February 1982; St. Louis Post Dispatch 31 January 1982.

21 St. Louis Post Dispatch 25 December 1949.

22 Elaine Viets, "Unraveling the St. Louis Garment Story", St. Louis Post Dispatch 12 November 1972.

23 A Catalogue of the Annual Exhibition of the Saint Louis Architectural Club, (St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1900), p. 9.

24 S. L. Sherer, "Interesting Brick and Terra-Cotta Architecture in St. Louis III Commercial, Institutional, Etc.", Brickbuilder (May, 1903):96.

25 Edward Garden left the firm in 1909 to establish his own office. In 1911, the firm name was changed to Mauran, Russell & Crowell when William DeForrest Crowell (1879-1966) was made a partner. Trained at M. I. T. and L'Ecole des Beaux Arts, Crowell remained with the firm until 1950.

26 George McCue, " Downtown Facelifting", St. Louis Post Dispatch 1 September 1946.

27 St. Louis Globe Democrat 18 Janaury 1948.

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Vogue 1 August 1950.

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Women's Wear Daily 12 January 1953.

Yearbook of the Commercial, Banking and Manufacturing Interests of St. Louis. St. Louis: S. Ferd. Howe & Co., 1883.

point of intersection with the projection of the line of the north wall of the building at 707-11 North Eleventh Street; thence westwardly along said projection and wall to its point of intersection with the east line of the north-south alley of City Block 531; thence southwardly along said line of alley and its projection to its point of intersection with the south line of Lucas; thence westwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the projection of the line of the west wall of the building at 1129-13 Washington Avenue; thence southwardly along said wall and its projection, crossing Washington Avenue, to its point of intersection with the south line of Washington Avenue; thence westwardly along said line of Washington Avenue to its point of intersection with the east line of Tucker Boulevard (North Twelfth Street); thence southwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the north line of St. Charles; thence eastwardly along said line, crossing North Eleventh Street, to its point of intersection with the east line of North Eleventh Street; thence southwardly along said line, crossing St. Charles, to its point of intersection with the north line of Locust; thence eastwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the west line of the north-south alley of City Block 281; thence northwardly along said alley line to its point of intersection with the south wall of the building at 413-17-19 North Tenth Street; thence eastwardly along said wall and its projection to its point of intersection with the west line of North Tenth Street; thence northwardly along said line, crossing St. Charles, to its point of intersection with the north line of St. Charles; thence eastwardly along said line, crossing North Tenth Street, to its point of intersection with the projection of the east wall of the building at 913-15 St. Charles; thence northwardly along said projection and wall, crossing Washington Avenue, to its point of intersection with the north line of Washington Avenue; thence eastwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the west line of North Ninth Street; thence northwardly along said line to its point of beginning.

Boundaries were determined on the north, south and east by a significant drop in density and presence of non-contributing buildings and on the west by Tucker Boulevard, a busy, multi-lane thoroughfare which is also the eastern boundary of another proposed National Register District (presently in the process of review) which continues westward along Washington Avenue.

2. James M. Denny, Chief
Survey and Registration and
State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Date: December 17, 1986
Telephone: 314/751-5376

-50 87000458

WASO Form - 177
("R" June 1984)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Substantive Review

Washington Avenue: East of Tucker District St. Louis (Independent City
MISSOURI

FEB 19 1987

Working No. _____
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/2/88
Date Due: 3/13/87 - 3/28/87
Action: ✓ ACCEPT 3-24-87
___ RETURN _____
___ REJECT _____
Federal Agency: _____

☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☒ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☑ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

See "Request for Decision re <50 Props." to Jerry for explanation/evaluation of exceptional significance

Recom./Criteria Accept - A, C
Reviewer Grosvenor
Discipline Historian
Date 3/23/87
✓ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ___ technical corrections cited below
___ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition
☐ excellent ☐ deteriorated
☐ good ☐ ruins
☐ fair ☐ unexposed

Check one
☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one
☐ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

GPO 918-450

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

Washington Avenue: East of Tucker District
City of St. Louis, MO

Justification for accepting a period of significance within the last fifty years.

Significance:

This district is significant in part as the center of St. Louis' leading wholesale and light manufacturing industries from the late-19th until the mid-20th centuries. Drygoods, shoe and clothing firms occupied district buildings during important periods of growth. Drygoods and shoes dominated the market at the turn of the century, but the manufacture and distribution of clothing became a major industry over the next three decades. In the 1930's, St. Louis made its "most important single contribution to the garmet industry: the design and manufacture of junior dresses, a new concept of dress." (#8,p.3)

The nomination presents an excellent explanation of the exceptional significance of the junior dress, both as a major innovation in the nation's fashion industry, and consequently to the economy of St. Louis. Coverage not only in local newspapers, but also in national magazines such as Life, Vogue, Harper's Bazaar, and other periodicals indicate that the importance of this new fashion concept was well-recognized during the 1940s and early 1950s. As a result of the junior dress, Washington University's School of Fine Arts in St. Louis opened the country's first four-year academic degree program in fashion design. "At the beginning of the 1950s, St. Louis was still the country's leading fashion center in junior and misses dresses, reporting over 250 manufacturing plants and an annual product value of $170 million." (#8,p.5) By the end of the decade, however, the city had "declined as a prestigious trendsetting hub of dress designing" (#8,p.5), making 1955 the natural end of the district's period of significance in the areas of commerce and industry.

REQUEST FOR DECISION ON PROPERTIES ACHIEVING SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE LAST 50 YEARS

Names of Nominated Properties:	Recommendation:
Washington Avenue: East of Tucker District	Accept

Others (see attached): yes ___ no xxx

Explanation of recommendation:

xxx attached to this sheet

____ attached to individual property evaluation/return sheet

____ attached to MRA/Theme cover evaluation/return sheet

Additional Comments:

#8, pp. 3 (last paragraph) - 5 of nomination contain justification

DUE: 3/28/87

Reviewer: Beth Grosvenor

Date: 3/23/87

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASO-11
Revised (6-86)

ROUTING SLIP

(Indicate routing order by number - strike out office when cleared)

CHECK	INTERIOR MAIL STOP	NPS ORG. CODE	OFFICE TITLE
	3106	001	DIRECTOR
			Assistant to the Director
	3320		Assistant to the Director (Tourism)
	3410		Assistant to the Director (Park Initiatives)
	3106	002	DEPUTY DIRECTOR
	3127	003	Assistant Director, Office of Business and Economic Development
	1229	010	Bureau Equal Opportunity Officer
	1226	022	Special Assistant Policy Development
	3043	040	Office of Public Affairs
	3211	170	Legislative & Congressional Affairs
	3211	180	Legislation
	3222	190	Congressional Liaison
	3126	200	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
	L ST.	230	Administrative Services Division
	3323	240	Personnel Division
	2328	260	WASO Personnel
	L ST.	280	Training Division
	L ST.		Albright Training Center
	L ST.		Mather Training Center
	3126	300	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, FINANCIAL & DATA SYSTEMS
	L ST.	310	Finance Division
	2711	330	Budget Division
	L ST.	350	Information & Data Systems Division
1	3127	400	ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, CULTURAL RESOURCES
		410	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
2	L ST.	413	Interagency Resources Division
	L ST.	418	History Division
		420	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSISTANCE
	L ST.	422	Park Historic Architecture Division
	L ST.	424	Preservation Assistance Division
	L ST.	429	HABS/HAER Division
	L ST.	430	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, ARCHEOLOGY
	L ST.	434	Anthropology Division
	L ST.	436	Archeological Assistance Division

CHECK	INTERIOR MAIL STOP	NPS ORG. CODE	OFFICE TITLE
	3116	470	ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, NATURAL RESOURCES
	L ST	473	WASO Science Support Staff
	3021	475	Air Quality Division (WASO)
	3021	479	Water Resources Division (WASO)
	3223	480	Energy, Mining & Minerals Div. (WASO)
	3120	500	ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PARK OPERATIONS
	L ST.	501	Environmental Sanitation Officer
	L ST.	610	Engineering & Safety Services Division
	3310	650	Visitor Services Division
	L ST.		Interpretation
	3310		Ranger Activities
	L ST.		Special Programs & Populations
	L ST.	680	Concessions Division
	3130	760	ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
	1210	762	Environmental Compliance Division
	3013	763	Park Planning & Special Studies Division
	L ST.	765	Recreation Resources Assistance Division
	L ST.	767	Land Resources Division
	L ST.	773	International Park Affairs Division
	L ST.	775	Recreation Grants Division
			FIELD OFFICES
	L ST.	475	Air Quality Division (Denver)
	L ST.	479	Water Resources Division (Ft. Collins)
	L ST.	480	Energy, Mining & Minerals Division (Denver)
	L ST.	1100	Harpers Ferry Center (HFC)
	L ST.	1200	Rocky Mountain Region (RMR)
	L ST.	1600	North Atlantic Region (NAR)
	L ST.	2000	Denver Service Center (DSC)
	L ST.	3000	National Capital Region (NCR)
	L ST.	4000	Mid-Atlantic Region (MAR)
	L ST.	5000	Southeast Region (SER)
	L ST.	6000	Midwest Region (MWR)
	L ST.	7000	Southwest Region (SWR)
	L ST.	8000	Western Region (WR)
	L ST.	9000	Pacific Northwest Region (PNWR)
	L ST.	9700	Alaska Region (AR)

CENTRAL FILES _____ MAIL ROOM _____

REMARKS: less than 50 yr old information

3. 413

Jim 3/27

SIGNATURE: Edward D. Shank

DATE: 3-24-87


Quality Luggage
by HERKERT & MEISEL
LEATHER GOODS -- REPAIRING
TRUNKS - LEATHER GOODS
PUBLIC PARKING
50¢ 1ST ½ hr.
50¢ Ea. Add ½ hr.
$3.50 MAX.

WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri
910-12 Washington Avenue

#1 of 14

Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch
Date: October 1986
Negative: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
Camera facing southwest.


park
H&R BLOCK
INCOME TAX
H&R BLOCK
INCOME TAX
park

WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri
Southeast corner, 11th & Washington Avenue

#2 of 14
Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch
Date: October 1986
Negative: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
Camera facing southeast.


SUTTER
CLINIC
STOP

WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri
413-19 S. 10th Street

#3 of 14
Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch
Date: October 1986
Negative: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
Camera facing west.


Alpha
THERAPEUTIC
CORPORATION

WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri
1122-26, right; 1110-20, left, Washington Avenue

#4 of 14
Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch
Date: October 1986
Negative: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
Camera facing southeast.


Tucker Bl
NEW LOBBY
44,000 SQ FT
AVAILABLE

WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri
Southeast corner, Tucker & Washington Avenue

#5 of 14
Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch
Date: October 1986
Negative: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
Camera facing southeast.



WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
detail, 1148-32 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

#6 of 14
Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch
Date: October 1986
Negative: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
Camera facing south.


ST. LOUISIANA

WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
1113-29 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

#7 of 14
Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch
Date: October 1986
Negative: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
Camera facing northwest.


HADLEY
DEAN
GLASS
CO.

WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri
600-700 block of N. 11th at intersection of Lucas

#8 of 14
Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch
Date: October 1986
Negative: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
Camera facing southwest.


park

WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri
north side, 1000 block Washington Avenue; 1021-23, foreground

#9 of 14
Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch
Date: October 1986
Negative: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
Camera facing northeast.



WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri
cornice detail, 1021-23 Washington Avenue

#10 of 14
Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch
Date: October 1986
Negative: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
Camera facing north.


FOR SALE
ORSA CURLEE
BUILDINGS
241-7100
ALLACE McNEILL
COMPANY

WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri
north side, 1000 block Washington Avenue;
1001-07, foreground

#11 of 14
Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch
Date: October 1986
Negative: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis, Inc.
Camera facing northwest.



WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri
Streetscape: North side Washington Avenue from corner of 9th St.; 901-09, foreground
#12 of 14
Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch
Date: October 1986
Negative: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis, Inc.
Camera facing northwest.


PARK

WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri
Rear (Lucas St.) elevations, 901-25 Washington Avenue

#13 of 14
Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch
Date: October 1986
Negative: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis, Inc.
Camera facing southwest.

Plate 21.



nite Block, Mrs. Mary L. Tyler, Owner.
vid Nicholson.
clede Hotel.
rt & Hull.
Court House.
St. Louis Title Index Office.
H. M. Thompson & Co.
Lea's Building.
amber of Commerce.
el Offices Vandalia Line.
J. Steinberg.
and Central Hotel.
Times Office.
Despatch Office.
Aug. Gehner.
aunters' House.
Louis Stoneware Co.
bedon, Tyler & Co.

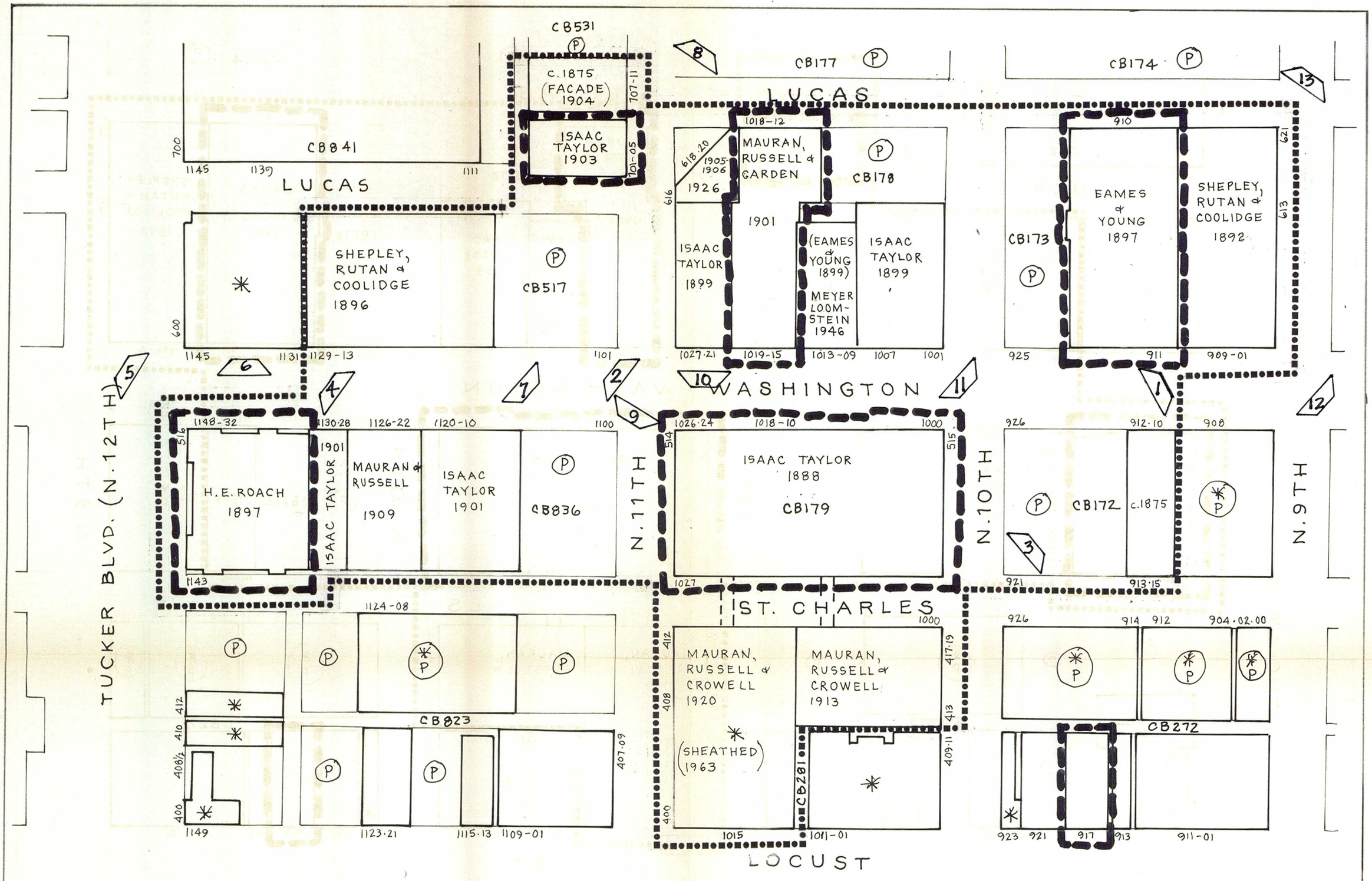
15. R. M. Funkhouser & Son.
Carbondale Coal & Coke Co.
16. L. A. Moffett & Co.
Agricultural Ins. Co. of N.Y.
17. Lanham & Voorhis.
J. C. Edgar.
18. J. H. Blair.
19. Maurice & Dickson.
20. Charles H. Turner.
21. John A. Scholten.
22. Thos. Walsh.
Ed. Jungenfeld.
23. Restaurant Porcher, (Old Lucas Mansion.)
24. Board of Water Com'rs, (Old Benoist Mansion.)
25. Parker, Russell & Co.
26. E. Miller.
27. Lemcke & Webster.
28. Jordan Horticultural Co.
Bubl, Son & Co.
29. Real Estate Savings Bank.
30. George N. Lynch.
Union Savings Bank.
Colman's Rural World.
32. H. B. Belt & Co.
33. Thomas I. Burke.
34. Headquarters of Fire Dep't.
T. R. Pullis' Warerooms.
35. Francisco & Hofnasu.
36. American District Teleg'h Co.
37. J. E. Kaime & Bro.
F. Wiggans & Co.
F. Welker & Co.
38. J. K. Tiffany.
Jones' Commercial College.
Samuel Kr
39. Howard Brolaski.
40. Siegel & Bobb.
41. J. C. Fruend.
42. A. J. Fox.
43. Stirling & Webster.
44. Barthig, Chambers & Walsh.
Mathew O'Reilly.
Carr & Haynes.
Alex. J. P. Garesche.
45. S. D. Porter & Co.
47. McPherson & Warner.
Globe Democrat Office.
53. Western Engraving Co.
FERGUSON BUILDING.
F. W. Humphrey & Co.
Joseph P. Carr & Co.
48. J. A. Allen.
E. D. Jones.
49. Balmer & Weber.
Benziger Brothers.
INSURANCE EXCHANGE.
George L. Barnett.
Charles K. Ramsey.
F. Wm. Raeiler.
M. B. O'Reilly.
A. R. & C. M. Newcomb.
50. Louis Hutzler.
Bentley & McFarland.
E. W. Pattison.
Aug. Becker.
W. W. Price.
51. O. D. Tucker.
Dr. H. Van Studdiford.
52. W. J. Gilbert.
54. Theatre Comique.
55. J. M. Pollock.
56. John F. Gibbons.
57. Wm. A. Brawner.
58. Cavender & Rowse.
J. H. Hall.
Allen & Hoffman.
Krum & Madil.
59. Chas. H. Pond.
Frederick M. Judson.
S. A. Gaylord.
60. Boatmen's Ins. and Trust Co.
Exchange Bank Building.
61. W. D. Van Biarcom.
Commercial Insurance Co.
62. M. King & Co.
63. Hurst's European Hotel.
64. Everett House.
65. Bank of Commerce.
66. C. E. Biell.
Third National Bank.
67. Christian Staurts.
J. K. Bent & Son.
Francis D. Lee.
U. S. Treasury.
68. E. T. Allen.
Safe Deposit Co.
69. E. Jacard & Co.
70. Daniel W. Bell.
71. Mercantile Library.
72. Grover & Baker's S. M. Co.
Northwestern Life Ins. Co.
73. Evening Journal.
St. Louis Gaslight Co. Office.
74. Irwin Z. Smith.
Shepard Barclay.
75. Provident Savings Institut'n.
Covenant Life Ins. Co.
76. E. C. Cabell.
Charles Hewett.
77. Dr. Frank G. Porter.
78. Charles P. Chouteau.
79. Dr. H. J. Mc Kellops, Dentist.
80. Heed, Clarke & Faulkner.
81. Henry Shaw.
82. A. Sumner.
83. F. A. Durgin.
84. Custom House and Post Office.
85. Church of the Messiah, Unitar'n
86. Headquarters U. S. Army.
87. Homeopathic Medical College
88. First Trinitarian Cong'l Church
89. St. Luke's Hospital, Episcopal.
90. Benton Public School.
91. Missouri Gymnasium.
92. C. B. Clark.
93. Dr. R. W. Oliphant.
St. Louis Life Ins. Building.
American Central Ins. Co.
City Mutual Ins. Co.
Geo. D. Capen.
Office of Fair Association.
Davis & Smith.
94. Henry G. Isaac.
Board of Fire Underwriters.
C. E. Illsley & E. C. Janssen.
Western Insurance Review.
95. U. S. Signal Corps.
State Entomologist.
Compton & Company.
95. United Hebrew Congregation.
96. Deagle's Theatre.
97. Chase & Cabot.
98. Sahlein, Singer & Co.
99. Wheeler & Wilson S. M. Co.
100. Mitchell Furniture Co.
101. C. R. Stinde.
102. Chas. P. Kellogg & Co.
103. B. C. Powell.
Singer Manufacturing Co.
Collier & Marench.
104. American Plate Glass Co.
Henderson & shields.
Odd Fellows' Hall.
105. Mermod, Jaccard & Co.
Thos. J. Farlong.
106. Gray, Baker & Co.
107. J. P. Capelle.
108. Mound City Boot & Shoe Store
109. W. H. Gumersell.
110. Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney
111. J. Kennard & Sons.
112. F. W. Rosenthal & Co.
113. St. Bernard Dollar Store.
Capt. Silas Bent.
Sexton Bros.
114. Isaac H. Keim.
E. H. Ross.
W. M. Kobi.
115. Lucas Bank.
116. Continental Bank.
Spooner & Collius.
117. J. B. Braistreet & Son.
118. Curtis & Mason.
119. H. C. Pierce & Co.
120. Fairbanks & Co.
121. Underwriters' Salvage Corps.
122. C. B. Brav & Co.
123. Chesver, Burchard & Co.
124. J. H. Crane.
125. Armory Hall—National Guard
126. H. P. Gee & Co.
127. C. Rousseau.
128. Appleton, Noyes & Co.
Stelle, Yost & Co.
129. J. H. Wear & Co.
130. N. W. Perkins & Co.
131. D. H. Donovan & Son.
132. The Howe Sewing M Co.
133. J. W. Givens.
134. Stone & Lin
135. St. Louis Co
136. St. Xavier's
137. St. Xavier's
138. Second Bapt
140. First M. E. C
141. A. A. Meier
142. Lindell Rail
143. Chas. B. Ken
144. Edward Kor
145. Orr & Lesley
146. Bradford Ins
147. H. F. Lowe
148. Fourth Nation
149. Wilcox & Gil
150. H. W. Wood
151. Union Marke

WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri

#14 of 14 Plate #21 from:

Camille N. Dry and Richard J. Compton, Pictorial St. Louis-1875, St. Louis: 1875; reprint ed., 1971.
Photocopy and Negative:
Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

FEB 11 1987



WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT

SEPTEMBER 1986

LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, INC.

N

LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NOMINATED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

(P) PARKING LOT

PARKING GARAGE

NON CONTRIBUTING

CAMERA ANGLE

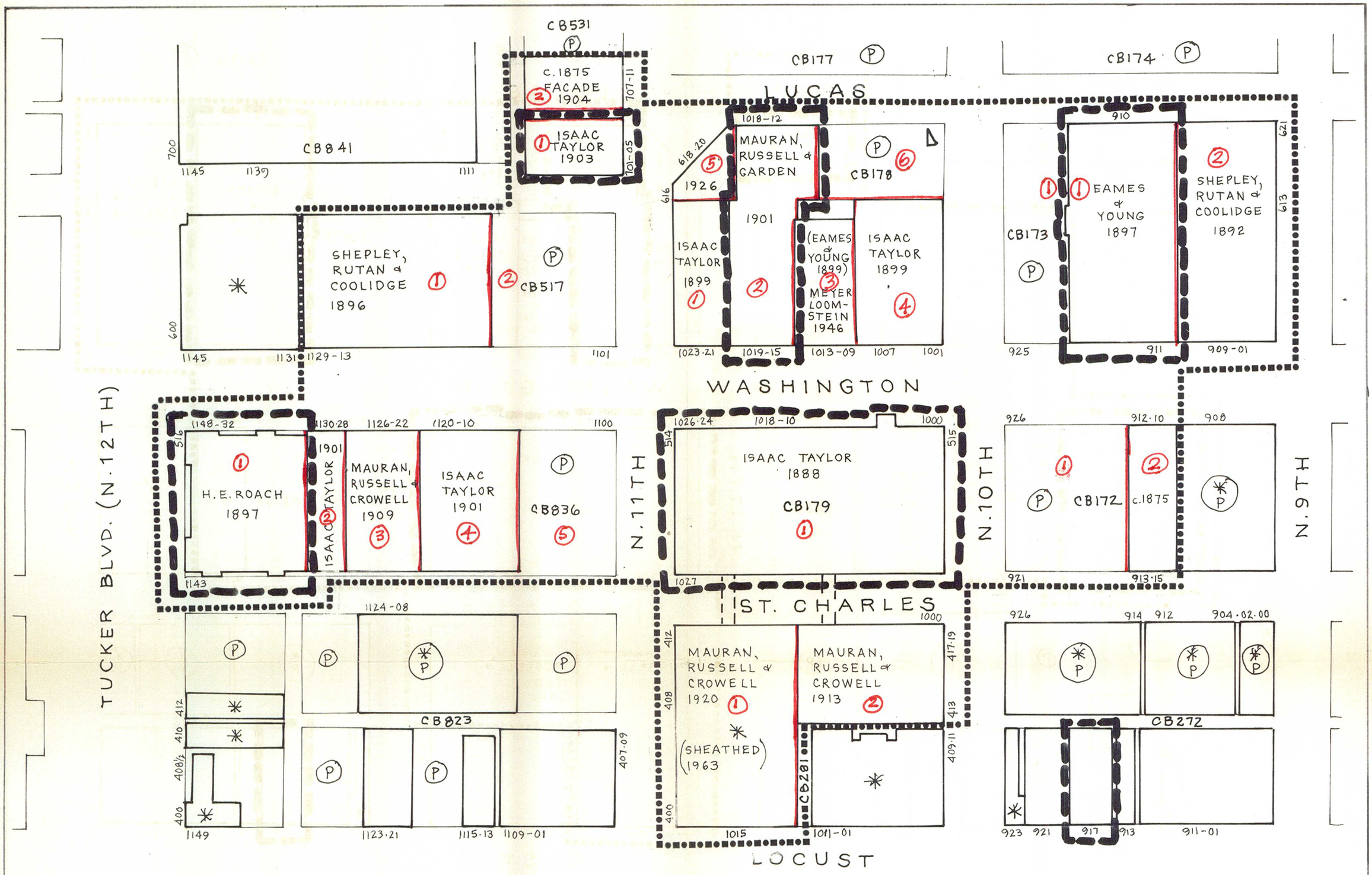
1" = 100'0"

MAP: PAT HAYS BAER

WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, MO

Map
Date: September 1986
Drawn by Pat Hays Baer

FEB 11 1987



WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT

SEPTEMBER 1986

LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, INC.

LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NOMINATED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

(P) PARKING LOT

PARKING GARAGE

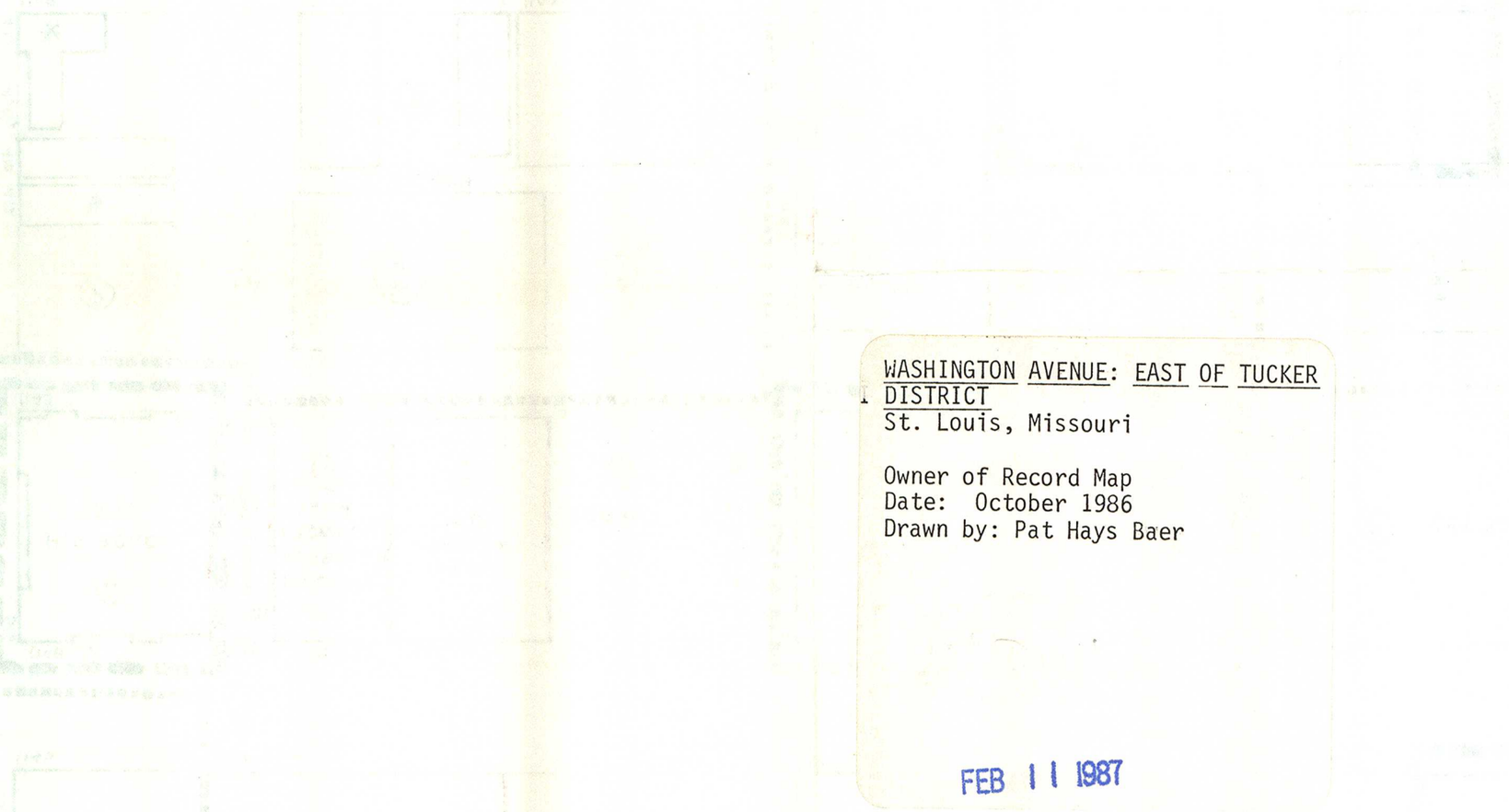
NON CONTRIBUTING

CAMERA ANGLE

(1) OWNER OF RECORD

1" = 100'0"

MAP: PAT HAYS BAER



WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri

Owner of Record Map
Date: October 1986
Drawn by: Pat Hays Baer

FEB 11 1987

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WALLACE B. HOWE, STATE GEOLOGIST

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION

GRANITE CITY QUADRANGLE
ILLINOIS—MISSOURI
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri

UTM Reference Points:

A: 15/744040/4279530
B: 15/744000/4279360
C: 15/744140/4279240
D: 15/744330/4279200
E: 15/744390/4279430
Granite City, IL/MO Quadrangle
1:24,000 scale

FEB 11 1987

Mapped by the Geological Survey
Revised by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from planetable surveys by the Geological Survey 1930 and 1933. Planimetric detail revised from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field check 1954

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Illinois coordinate system, west zone and Missouri coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 2 meters south and 9 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DASHED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801,
AND THE DIVISION OF GEOLOGY AND LAND SURVEY
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1979 and other sources
Map edited 1982. This information not field checked

Purple tint indicates extension of urban area

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

GRANITE CITY, ILL.—MO.
N3837.5—W9007.5/7.5

1954
PHOTOREVISED 1982
DMA 2961 II NW—SERIES V863

JOHN ASHCROFT
Governor

FREDERICK A. BRUNNER
Director



Division of Energy
Division of Environmental Quality
Division of Geology and Land Survey
Division of Management Services
Division of Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF PARKS, RECREATION, AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102
314-751-2479

February 5, 1987

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register Branch
Interagency Resources Division
National Park Service
1100 L Street, Room 6209
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following submission from Missouri for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

WASHINGTON AVENUE: EAST OF TUCKER DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri

This nomination was approved by our State Review Board, the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, on November 14, 1986 and has been signed by Missouri's State Historic Preservation Officer, Dr. Frederick A. Brunner. All owners and appropriate elected public officials were notified and provided at least thirty (30) days to comment on the above proposed nomination in accordance with Section 60.6 (c) 36CFR60, interim regulations, using the exact notification format recommended by the National Register.

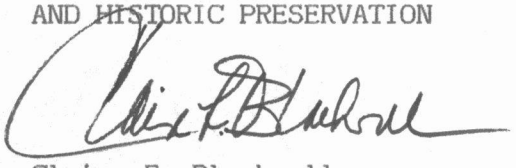
This nomination follows on the heels of an earlier nomination for the stretch of Washington Avenue located to the west of Tucker Boulevard (Washington Avenue Historic District: transmitted to you on December 18, 1986). The earlier nomination was prepared by Deborah Wafer; this nomination was prepared by the Landmarks Association of St. Louis. While the historical development of this boulevard was continuous, Washington Avenue today is bifurcated by the presence of Tucker Boulevard, a six-lane artery that physically, as well as visually, interrupts the sense of time and place of the street. Therefore, the two-district method represents a logical approach to designation of these resources.

FEB 11 1987

If there are any questions concerning this submission, please contact James Denny of my staff at 314/751-5365.

Sincerely,

DIVISION OF PARKS, RECREATION,
AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION



Claire F. Blackwell
Director
Historic Preservation Program

CFB:fjr

Enclosure: as stated