

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Haas Building

other names/site number Bertha Hat Company Building

2. Location

street & number 410 North Jefferson Avenue (and 2327 Locust Street) [ n/a ] not for publication

city or town St. Louis [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis [Independent City] code 510 zip code 63103

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments [ ]. )

Mark A. Miles  
Signature of certifying official/Title

Mark A. Miles / Deputy SHPO

06/09/04  
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
( See continuation sheet for additional comments [ ]. )

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register  
See continuation sheet [ ].

☐ determined eligible for the National Register  
See continuation sheet [ ].

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other, explain see continuation sheet [ ].

USD/NPS NRHP Registration Form  
Haas Building  
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	0 building
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0 structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0 objects
		1	0 total

Name of related multiple property listing.

(n/a)

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register. 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility  
COMMERCE: business  
COMMERCE: specialty store

Current Functions

WORK IN PROGRESS  
(RESIDENTIAL CONDOS)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

COMMERCIAL STYLE

Materials

foundation Limestone  
walls Brick  
Limestone  
Concrete  
roof Unknown

other

see continuation sheet [ ]

see continuation sheet [ ]

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet [x]

USD/NPS NRHP Registration Form  
Haas Building  
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

COMMERCE

INDUSTRY

Periods of Significance

1922

1923 to 1954

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Hirshstein, Jacob M./architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

# \_\_\_\_\_

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

# \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☐ Other:

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form  
Haas Building  
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
<u>15</u>	<u>742 570</u>	<u>4279 840</u>			
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Matthew Bivens/Researcher and Carolyn Toft/Executive Director  
organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis date November 8, 2003  
street & number 917 Locust Street, 7th floor telephone (314) 421-6474  
city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name McGowan Brothers Development  
street & number 1222 Lucas Avenue telephone (314) 324-7326  
city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63103

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Haas Building  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

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**Summary**

The Haas Building at 410 N. Jefferson Avenue (and 2327 Locust Street) occupies an important corner at the western edge of downtown St. Louis. Designed in 1922 by St. Louis architect Jacob M. Hirshstein, this trapezoidal Commercial Style building is five stories high. Primary facades of reddish brown brick include seven bays facing west on Jefferson and six bays facing south on Locust. A straightforward industrial composition, the Haas Building is accented by decorative green-glazed brick diamond work, eclectic limestone capitals, two stepped parapet walls inset with carved limestone panels and a formal Classical Revival limestone main entry at 410 N. Jefferson. Both the letter "H" and the name Haas are integrated into the design. Secondary, less visible north and east elevations have unadorned brick walls; concrete framing is visible at the north elevation and at the top story of the east elevation. The building is in excellent condition. Minor alterations, which include painted siding above storefront entrances at the south elevation and southwest corner, are removable and do not detract from the building's commercial or industrial significance. The building thus retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Exterior**

The Haas Building's footprint is trapezoidal and fronts approximately 125 feet on Locust Street, 158 feet on N. Jefferson Avenue, 95 feet on St. Charles Street, and 150 feet on the east elevation where a four-story 1924 building abuts it. The west elevation has seven bays divided by eight brick pilasters that continue to the top story; four pilasters at two end bays contain stone capitals and bases. The west elevation contains a formal main entrance at the northwest corner bay of the first story (at 410 N. Jefferson); it is framed by limestone pilasters with simple bases and Doric capitals; above is a stone lintel with raised lettering which reads "HAAS BUILDING." (photo 1) Three small window openings immediately above the entry cornice are inset with decorative iron grillwork panels. Six additional bays are located at the first story; two bays contain garage doors (one with a pair of sidelights and one with a single sidelight and a vent) and four bays contain multi-light industrial windows. Two bays near the southwest corner have painted siding covering the top portions. At the second through the fifth stories, the eight brick pilasters frame seven wide bays of multi-light industrial windows; the northwestern bay

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

Haas Building  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

contains individual (four-over-four light) windows which vary in size and amount per floor. Multi-light industrial windows in the southwest bay are slightly smaller than those in the center five bays. Two sets of paired pilasters frame each end of the façade and are accented with limestone bases and capitals; the northwest pilasters support a stepped parapet roof backed by a raised elevator shaft projecting from the roof. A square limestone panel with a letter "H" is inset in the center of the parapet wall. All eight brick pilasters continue down to the first story but are interrupted by a continuous projecting molded brick stringcourse that wraps around the west and south elevations. Brick spandrel panels in between the second through the fifth stories are accented with green-glazed brick diamond work set in tripartite patterns between each pilaster. A raised flat parapet with limestone cap crowns the façade; the parapet appears to have been repaired. (photos 2, 3)

The south elevation is almost identical to the west elevation in style and materials. An entrance in one bay (2327 Locust) is unadorned. Seven brick pilasters frame six bays of multi-light industrial windows; all bays at the first story are framed and topped with painted siding. Two sets of paired pilasters frame each end of the façade and are accented with limestone bases and capitals; the southeast pilasters support a stepped parapet roof. A square limestone panel with a letter "H" is inset in the center of the parapet wall. Contained within these paired pilasters at the southwest and southeast are multi-light industrial windows that are slightly smaller than those in the four center bays; some windows at the southeast corner are boarded. All seven brick pilasters continue down to the first story but are interrupted by a continuous projecting molded brick stringcourse that wraps around the west and south elevations. Brick spandrel panels in between the second through the fifth stories are accented with green-glazed brick diamond work set in tripartite patterns between each pilaster. A raised flat parapet with limestone cap crowns the façade. (photo 2)

The north elevation at St. Charles Street (the street is an alley here) originally faced a building and was always a secondary façade. Here, the concrete construction can be seen clearly; in fact, it frames the individual window bays. The first story contains an entrance at the northeast end. Several windows and three garage doors complete the composition; all windows are boarded. The second through the fifth stories contain four multi-light windows per floor; many windows are boarded or vented. At the windowless northeast corner, an elevator shaft projects above the roofline. The shaft contains two

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

**Haas Building  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**

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boarded windows; one has a smaller window inserted inside. A flat parapet wall capped with brown terra-cotta tile crowns the elevation. (photo 3) A four-story 1924 building abuts the Haas Building on the east elevation. A row of five multi-paned windows framed with concrete can be seen at the fifth story; the sixth exposed bay at the southeast contains a single window.

**Interior**

Figure 1 (page 4) outlines the first floor plan of the Haas Building. Significant interior features are concentrated in the original entrance lobby at 410 N. Jefferson. This lobby contains the original wooden inner double-doors and two period round-metal lighting fixtures; a red tile floor may be original. A painted cast-iron stair railing with wooden hand rest, beginning in the lobby, continues all the way to the fifth floor. (photo 4) A passenger elevator door, located also in the lobby, leads to the freight elevator around the corner. Another significant interior feature is a ceramic tile floor with blue-glazed decoration located at the south end of the building on the first floor; the tile measures almost fifty feet by seventy-five feet. The tiled area appears to have been separated from the remaining first floor space by a wall that has since been removed. This tiled space was once used for automobile showrooms. The building's structural system (the "Pilz-Decke" or toadstool-slab mode of construction) is clearly conveyed throughout the interior spaces with concrete floors and ceilings supported by mushroom-shaped concrete columns. (photo 5) A mezzanine level located on the second floor is original to the building.

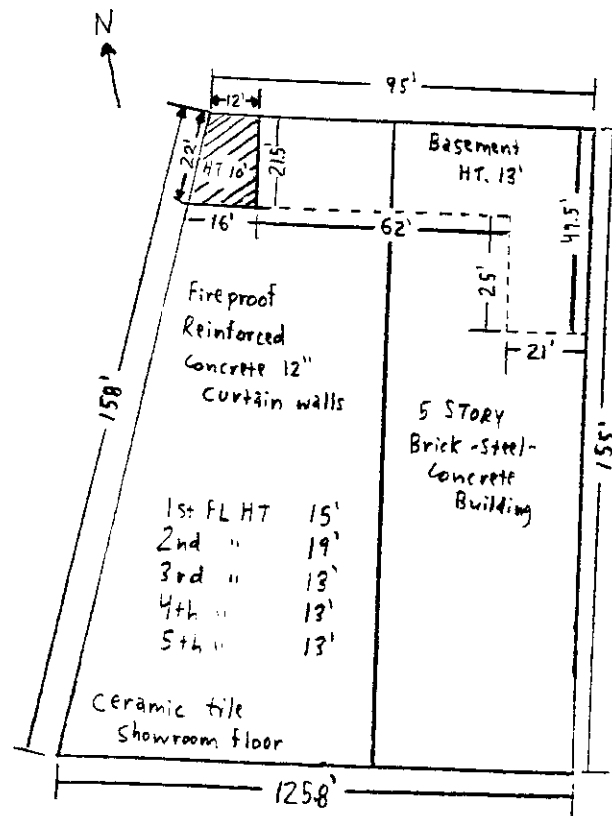
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

Haas Building  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Figure 1: Haas Building, interior first floor plan.



**Integrity**

Primary facades of the Haas Building are intact and in excellent condition. Minor alterations, which include applied painted siding above storefront entrances at the south elevation and southwest corner, are removable and do not detract from the building's commercial or industrial significance. Some significant interior features are intact and also in excellent condition. The Haas Building thus retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 5

Haas Building  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

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**Summary**

The Haas Building located at 410 N. Jefferson Avenue (and 2327 Locust Street) in downtown St. Louis is eligible for National Register listing as locally significant under Criterion A for INDUSTRY and COMMERCE. Designed in 1922 by St. Louis architect, Jacob M. Hirshstein, the well-sited Haas Building is a straightforward, concrete-framed industrial building enhanced by sophisticated brickwork (including decorative green-glazed brick diamond work) and impressive limestone ornamentation. Virtually intact, it is the local architect's last large-scale commission. It is significant, however, as a center for the manufacturing of women's hats during the period when St. Louis emerged as the second, if not the first, largest millinery market in the nation. Among the assorted millinery companies leasing space, the Bertha Hat Company appears to be the most significant and long-lived of the many firms incorporated by the Haas family starting in 1875. In addition, the building from 1923 through 1937 was associated with Locust Boulevard's important "Motor Row." The period of significance begins in 1922, the original construction date, and runs until 1954—the arbitrary fifty year cut-off.

**Background**

Born in Germany in 1825, Elias Haas immigrated to St. Louis at an unknown date. In 1875, he incorporated the Samuel Haas Trimmed Hat Company with capital of \$15,000. Probably named for his youngest son, the enterprise would grow to become a successful family business leaving two important commercial buildings as its legacy. Elias died in 1902. During the next decade, the company moved from Lucas Avenue, to North 14<sup>th</sup> Street and then finally to 1900 Pine before embarking on a building project. In 1914, Samuel Haas commissioned local architect Jacob M. Hirshstein to design the Elias Haas Building—a six-story mercantile building at 2223 Locust Street named in honor of his father. Two years later Samuel Haas returned to Hirshstein for the design of a family mausoleum at New Mount Sinai Cemetery in St. Louis County. In 1919, Hirshstein began work on a new residence for Haas at 6247 Arundel in Clayton.<sup>1</sup>

Little is known about architect Hirshstein's formal training. Although his first professional listing as draftsman appeared in the 1894 City Directory, only his home

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<sup>1</sup> David Simmons. Survey Of Jacob M. Hirshstein: 1908-23. Landmarks Association Collection.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 6

Haas Building  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

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address is shown until 1907 when he gained employment with the prominent firm of Widmann & Walsh—known especially for their work for both Lemp and Anheuser-Busch breweries. By 1908, Hirshstein had opened his own office in the Columbia Building (across the street from the Old Post Office), paid for a large typeface listing in the 1909 City Directory under “Architects” and was at work on two houses in the City’s West End. An in-progress survey of Hirshstein’s work by David J. Simmons of St. Louis documents permits for an additional house, several multiple family buildings, a garage, two stores and flats and an intriguing “Theatre” for C. H. Turpin at Market and 23<sup>rd</sup> leading up to the architect’s largest work to date: the 1914 commission for the Elias Haas Building. Another eight projects have been identified between that project and the Haas Building of 1922. Only one additional work started in 1923 has been catalogued. Hirshstein died on March 19, 1925, and was buried at New Mt. Sinai Cemetery in St. Louis County.

**Elaboration: Industry and Commerce**

In 1922, work got underway on the second mercantile building designed by Hirshstein for the Haas family. Fruin-Colnon was the contractor for the estimated \$85,000 project. Located exactly one block west of the Elias Haas Building built in 1914, the stylistically refined new Haas Building opened in 1923. Included in the roster of tenants were many millinery-associated companies: the time-honored Samuel Haas Trimmed Hat Company (updated and renamed Bertha Hat Company in 1924), Crown Millinery Company, Betty-Jane Style Shops, Cohn S. Company, Standard Lining Company, Bob-Cap Company and the Fits-U Cap Company. A number of them had overlapping Haas-family directorships virtually identical to the Elias Haas Realty Company (named also for the father). Incorporated in Missouri in 1923 with a capital of \$600,000, the officers of the realty company included brothers Samuel Haas-President, Jacob Haas-Vice President and Harry Haas-Treasurer.

Prior to 1921, St. Louis was primarily a jobbers market for hats and caps with only twelve companies active in manufacturing. By 1927, it had turned into a bustling manufacturing center. More than fifty manufacturers with sales estimated at over \$100,000,000 in men’s hats alone gave St. Louis a rank second only to New York.<sup>2</sup> An

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<sup>2</sup> *The Drygoodsman and Southwest Merchant-Economist*. (Textile Pub. Co., V 56, March 12, 1927) p 59.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 7

Haas Building  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Industrial Club of St. Louis brochure from 1928, *The Package Car System of Saint Louis*, stated that "an average of 36,000 women's hats, bound for virtually every state in the Union, are mailed daily, and for the spring trade, 60,000 daily."<sup>3</sup> *The New St. Louis*, a boosterish pamphlet published circa 1927 by the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, urged companies to relocate to St. Louis where they can "Ship from the Center—Not the Rim." A table under "Markets and Manufacture" counted "Hats" as one of fourteen manufactures where St. Louis led the country.<sup>4</sup>

Local supremacy was attributed primarily to innovations in the design and marketing of popular-priced, machine-made hats.<sup>5</sup> By concentrating on machine-made hats, St. Louis milliners were able to undersell the more expensive models made elsewhere. This focus also was said to increase business because customers returned to stores more often to view and purchase the latest styles. By the end of the 1920s, the majority of millinery buyers in the United States looked to St. Louis as their chief market.<sup>6</sup>

Bertha Hat (the company with the most unusual history, the longest association with the Haas Building and direct ties to the original Haas venture of 1875) was incorporated in Missouri in 1924 with capital of \$100,000. At incorporation the President was Leo Epstein; the Vice-President was Bertha Rischert; Henry Latal was Secretary and Samuel Haas was Treasurer. (Samuel Haas was listed as the President of Bertha Hat by 1928.) An early advertisement from the *Drygoodsman* (1924) touted the Bertha Hat Company as the "fastest growing millinery house in the city" with "new creations of our own design" all reasonably priced at \$36 per dozen.<sup>7</sup> In 1927, Bertha Hat shared the second floor with Crown Millinery and Betty-Jane Style Shops (both described later). Within one year it had grown significantly to require the entire second floor.

One of a relatively few millinery companies to survive the Depression, Bertha Hat moved in 1941 to the fifth floor with Public National Tailoring (described later) before returning

<sup>3</sup> Industrial Club of St. Louis. *The Package Car System of Saint Louis*. 1928

<sup>4</sup> *The New St. Louis*. Written and designed by John Ring Jr., Advertising Co. St. Louis. p. 21.

<sup>5</sup> *The Drygoodsman and Southwest Merchant-Economist*. (Textile Pub. Co., V 56, March 12, 1927) p 59.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* Because of its influence on national millinery buyers and its ingenuity in modern retail merchandising, St. Louis was chosen to host the 1927 National Association of Retail Milliners convention. The convention was held in conjunction with the first National Exposition of Millinery Art, also in St. Louis. This honor was bestowed, suggested the *Drygoodsman*, as another endorsement of the national importance of the St. Louis millinery market.

<sup>7</sup> *The Drygoodsman and Southwest Merchant-Economist*, August 2, 1924, p. 86.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 8

Haas Building  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

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to its original second floor home in 1947. A note in the "Business and Industrial News" section of the February 14, 1955 *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* reported that the company, celebrating a golden jubilee party at the Chase Hotel, claimed the distinction of being the first millinery manufacturer in St. Louis to complete fifty years in business.<sup>8</sup> (Unaccountably, this assertion does not correlate with the clearly recorded incorporation date assigned Bertha Hat in City Directories.)

Historian Katharine Corbett reports in her valuable recent guide to St. Louis women's history that although six out of ten garment district workers were female, most women received only about half the pay men did.<sup>9</sup> Bertha Rischert was an exception. Listed as a foreman at the Elias Haas Building in 1917, Bertha disappeared from City Directories until 1921 when she was simply listed as a milliner. But by 1923, she had become Secretary of the Martha Hat Works—a crucial step toward the Vice Presidency of the former Samuel Haas Trimmed Hat Company, presumably renamed for her by Haas in 1924. Bertha would retain the position as Vice President until her death in 1931.

The Bob-Cap Company was incorporated in Missouri in 1922 with a capital of \$50,000. Jacob Haas was Vice President; Samuel Haas was the Treasurer. One of the first local consignment sellers of caps, Bob-Cap was the original occupant of the entire fifth floor of the Haas Building. An undated company catalogue marketing bulk sales to out of town merchants promised a 25% profit on each sale of a man or boy's cap. "We have no salesmen and salesmen expense. We eliminate the middleman's profit." Complete with tear-off order forms, the catalogue included an offer to send a complete assortment on consignment. Caps (with shipping costs pre-paid) priced for retail sales @ one to two dollars would be sent with a guaranty that Bob-Cap would accept all unsold merchandise and pay return shipping. "No Risk For You" heralded the motto of this aggressive campaign. (See Figure 2)

The Crown Millinery Company, incorporated in Missouri in 1909 with capital of \$45,000, occupied part of the second and the entire third floor. By 1922 (just as the new building was getting underway) Jacob Haas had become President and Treasurer; Harry Haas was Vice-President and Samuel Haas was listed as Secretary. Betty-Jane Style Shops, a general millinery business managed by Jacob Haas, originally shared the second floor with Crown Millinery and Bertha Hat. The Cohn S. Company, manufacturer of hat

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<sup>8</sup> *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. "Business and Industrial News." February 14, 1955

<sup>9</sup> Katherine T. Corbett. *In her Place*. Missouri Historical Society Press, 1999) p. 260.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

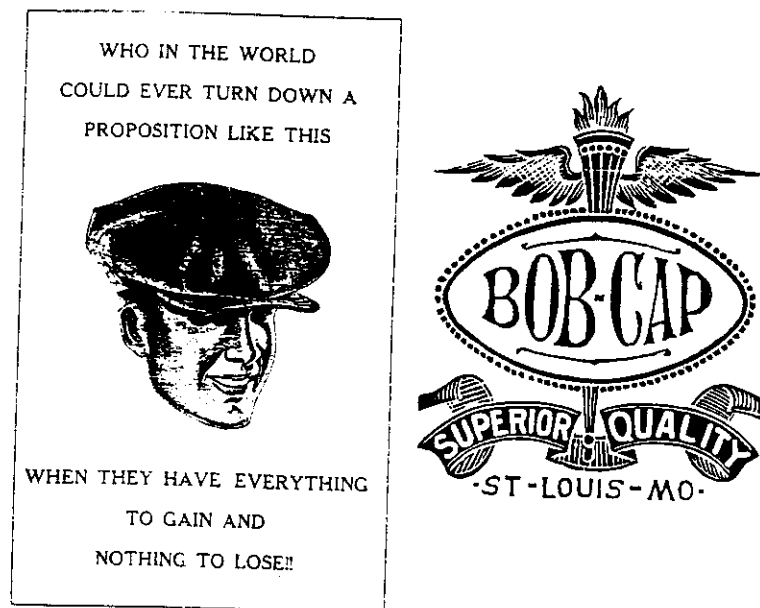
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 9

Haas Building  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

linings, shared the fourth floor with Standard Lining and Great Central Tailoring. All four companies located in the Haas Building from its opening in 1923 to 1927.

Figure 2: Bob-Cap Company catalogue ad, undated.



**NO RISK FOR YOU**

City Directories during the first decades document a constant pattern of movement in, out and within the building. Standard Garment Company arrived in 1926, but was not listed after 1928. The Great Central Tailoring Company lasted only through 1927, but the Public National Tailoring moved there in 1928 and stayed until 1975. For the two years between 1928 and 1930, the giant Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company (headquartered at 1514-46 Washington Avenue) leased a floor at the Haas Building. During the Depression, the Fits U Cap Company, originally occupying the entire fifth floor, moved downstairs to share the second with Elias Haas Realty and Bertha Hat Company.

With its very visible corner location on two major thoroughfares, the Haas Building could also attract tenants associated with Locust Boulevard's flourishing "Motor Row." First floor showrooms facing Locust opened in 1923 with latest models from the Apperson-St.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 10

Haas Building  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

---

Louis Motors Company (distributors of the Apperson Automobile). A short-term tenant, Apperson was followed by United Motor Service Inc., which remained until 1936. For one year from 1936 to 1937, the Auburn [Automobile] Distribution Company of St. Louis Inc. was listed at this address. Storefront elevations on Locust Street elevation still retain their multi-color tiled auto showroom flooring from this era of hard times.

With few exceptions the Depression brought St. Louis manufacturing and merchandising to a standstill. From 1932 to 1936, only Bertha Hat, Fits U Cap, National Tailoring and the Haas family realty firm are listed in the upper floors at the Haas Building. The Fits U Cap Company disappeared in 1937. Growing concern in the early 1940s about the dispersal of light manufacturing from downtown to outlying areas in Missouri and Illinois was offset by St. Louis' sudden, but brief, fame as the national center for the "Junior dress"—a brand new item in the fashion industry.

But by the 1960s, little manufacturing remained and local clothing companies had lost their niche in the high-style marketplace. Many of the factors which had led to St. Louis' success—the large concentration of related industries, direct access to good public transportation for workers from all parts of the city, excellent rail connections, the proximity of a vital downtown—were becoming irrelevant in the age of sprawl and globalization. In 1977, even Bertha Hat closed shop. Underused in recent years, the Haas Building is now slated for an adaptive reuse as residential condominiums.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 11

Haas Building  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

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*Drygoodsman and Southwest Merchant-Economist*. "St. Louis Men's Headwear Market Comprises Over 40 Manufacturers." (Textile Publishing Co., v. 56, March 12, 1927.)

*Drygoodsman and Southwest Merchant-Economist*. "Manipulated Crowns Fitting the Head Are Feature of Spring Millinery." (Textile Publishing Co., v. 56, January 15, 1927.)

*Drygoodsman and Southwest Merchant-Economist*. "Associated Millinery Industries of St. Louis Are Setting Fast Pace Style." (Textile Publishing Co., v. 56, January 15, 1927.)

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 12

Haas Building  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

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**Boundary Description**

The nominated building is known as 2327 (extends to 2335) Locust Street and 410 North Jefferson Avenue on City Block 919 in St. Louis, Missouri. The building is legally known by the Assessor's Office as parcel number 09190000100. The building is 125' 4 1/2" x 94' 8" x 157' 10" x 155', BND N by St. Charles, E by Mendenhall, S by Locust, W by Jefferson. Part of the Lucas and Hunt Addition. The nominated property is indicated by a dashed line on the accompanying map entitled "Haas Building Boundary Map."

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated parcel includes all of the property historically associated with the 1922 Haas Building.



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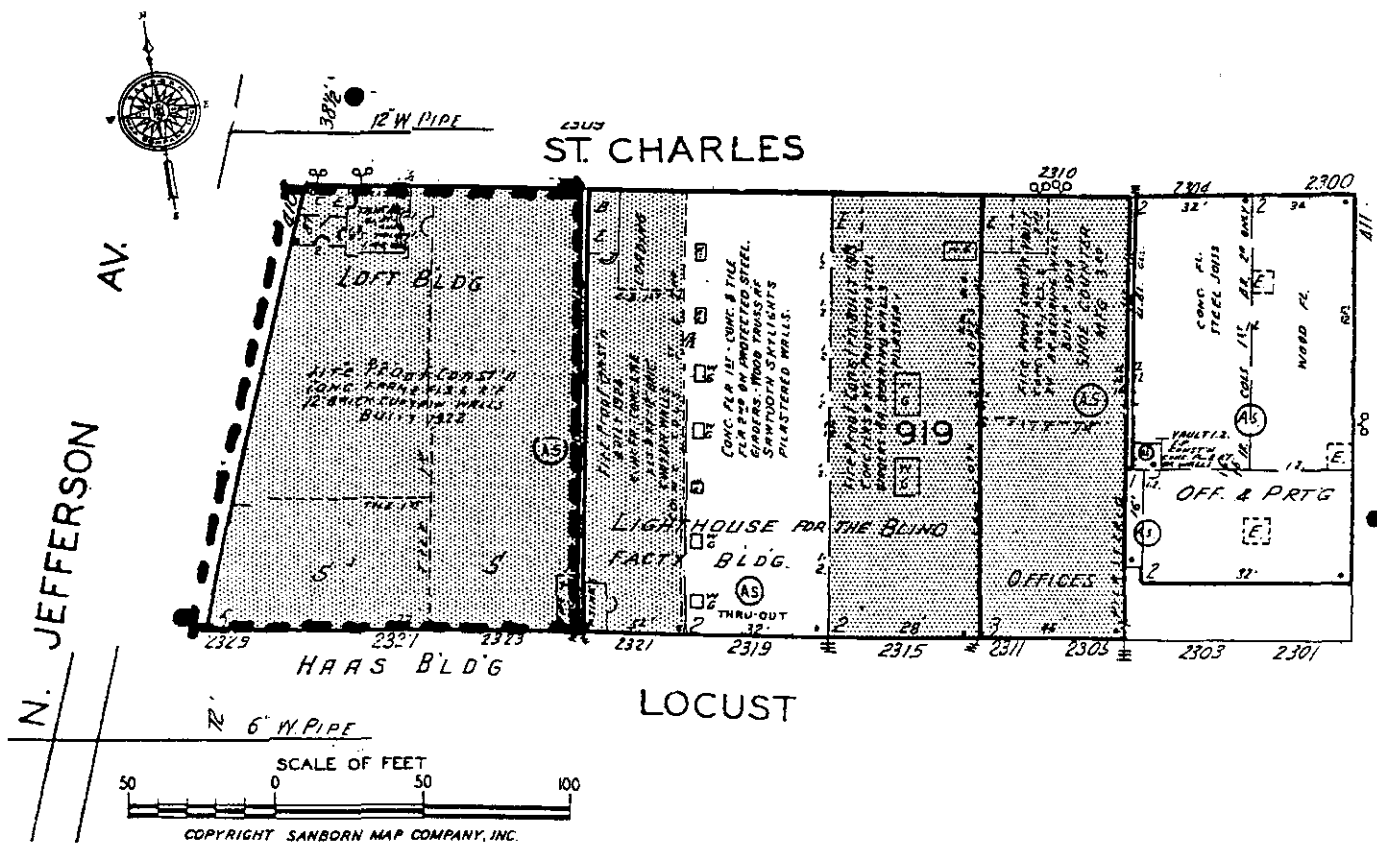
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section map Page 13

Haas Building  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

**Haas Building Boundary Map**

Source: Sanborn Map Company, v 1W, p 31, circa 1968



720 000 FEET  
(ILL. WEST)

Harc Company Building  
2327-35 Locust Street  
St. Louis [Independence City]  
Zone 15

38°37'30"  
90°15'



# Produced by the United States Geological Survey

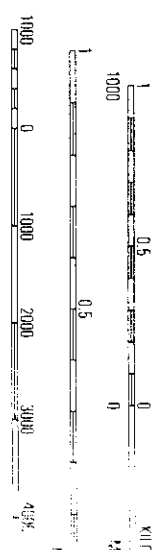
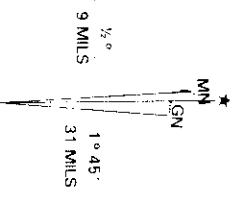
Topography compiled 1952. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1993 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1998; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1954. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1999

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15 10 000-foot ticks: Illinois (west zone) and Missouri (east zone) Coordinate Systems of 1983

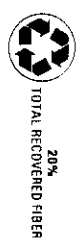
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

Contours that conflict with revised planimetry are dashed There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



SCALE



CONTOUR IN  
SUPPLEMENTARY CO  
NATIONAL GEODETIC  
TO CONVERT FROM UTM  
THIS MAP COMPLETES WITH NATI  
AND ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
AND DIVISION OF GEO  
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURA  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Hass Building  
410 N. Jefferson Ave  
St. Louis [Independent City], MO  
Matt Biers  
10/2003

Landmarks Association of St. Louis  
W Elevation (Camera Facing E) # 8613-24  
#1



Hazz Building  
410 N. Jefferson Ave.  
St. Louis [Independent City], MO.  
Matt Bivens  
10/2003  
Landmarks Association of St. Louis  
W & S Elevations (Camera Facing NE) # 8431-9  
#2



Haas Building

410 N. Jefferson Ave.

St. Louis [Independent City], Mo.

Matt Bivens

10/2003

Landmarks Association of St. Louis

N & W Elevations (camera facing SE) # 8431-15

# 3







Haas Building

410 N. Jefferson Ave.

St. Louis [Independent City], Mo

Matt Bivens

10/2003

Landmarks Association of St. Louis

W Elevation Interior (camera facing E) #8431-22/23

#4



H&S Building

410 N. Jefferson Ave.

St. Louis [Independent City], Mo.

Matt Bivens

10/2003

Land marks Association of St. Louis

SW Elevation Interior (camera facing NW) # 8431-20

# 5

