

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School

Other names/site number N/A

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 1351 North Hanley Road

N/A	not for publication
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City or town University City

N/A	vicinity
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State Missouri Code MO County St. Louis Code 189 Zip code 63130

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Toni M. Prawl AUG 11 2017
Signature of certifying official/Title Toni M. Prawl, Ph.D., Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School
Name of Property

St. Louis County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
1		buildings
		sites
	2	structures
		objects
1	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education (School)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival: Tudor
Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Limestone
walls: Brick

roof: Slate
other: Copper (roof on central bay)

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School
Name of Property

St. Louis County, Missouri
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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.

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

1930-31, 1933

Significant Dates

1930-31, 1933

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ittner, William B.

Ittner Inc., Architects

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned)

Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 4.9

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 38.675324 -90.331496 3 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

2 _____ 4 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)
_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____ 3 _____
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

2 _____ 4 _____
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sean Stretton
organization Ebersoldt & Associates Architects date 06/02/2017
street & number 1214 Washington Avenue telephone (314) 241-4566
city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63103
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School
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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School

City or Vicinity: University City

County: St. Louis County State: Missouri

Photographer: Sean Stretton

Date

Photographed: March 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 19: Hawthorne School, Front (Eastern) Elevation (view to the west).
- 2 of 19: Hawthorne School, Front Elevation, Southern Gabled End (view to the west).
- 3 of 19: Hawthorne School, Southern Elevation Window Detail (view to the north).
- 4 of 19: Hawthorne School, Southern Elevation (view to the north).
- 5 of 19: Hawthorne School, Rear (Western) Elevation (view to the southeast).
- 6 of 19: Hawthorne School, Northern Elevation (view to the southeast).
- 7 of 19: Hawthorne School, Northeast Corner of Front Elevation (view to the northwest).
- 8 of 19: Hawthorne School, South Side of Northern Front Wing and Bay (view to the north).
- 9 of 19: Hawthorne School, Detail of Front First Floor Entrance (view to the west).
- 10 of 19: Hawthorne School, Detail of Decorative Bargeboard (view to the west).
- 11 of 19: Hawthorne School, Detail of Interior Window Wells (view to the west).
- 12 of 19: Hawthorne School, Detail of Original Stage Opening in Kindergarten Room (view to the east).
- 13 of 19: Hawthorne School, Detail of Stairwell (view to the east).
- 14 of 19: Hawthorne School, Detail of First Floor Classroom (view to the southeast).
- 15 of 19: Hawthorne School, Detail of Cabinetry (view to the southwest).
- 16 of 19: Hawthorne School, Original Interior Door Detail (view to the west).
- 17 of 19: Hawthorne School, Interior of Gymnasium/Auditorium (view to the southwest).
- 18 of 19: Hawthorne School, Detail of Original Interior Water Fountain and Mural (view to the west).
- 19 of 19: Hawthorne School, Interior View of Kindergarten Room (view to the northwest).

Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School

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Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

Figure 1. Location Key for Exterior and Ground Floor Photos.

Figure 2. Location Key for First Floor Photos.

Figure 3. Location Key for Second Floor Photos.

Figure 4. 7.5' USGS Topographic Map of Hawthorne School and Grounds.

Figure 5. Aerial Imagery of Hawthorne School and Grounds.

Figure 6. General Contextual Street Map.

Figure 7. Original 1930 Eastern (Front) Elevation Sketch by William B. Ittner.

Figure 8. Original 1930 Western (Rear) Elevation Sketch by William B. Ittner.

Figure 9. Original 1930 Southern Elevation Sketch by William B. Ittner.

Figure 10. Original 1930 Northern Elevation Sketch by William B. Ittner.

Figure 11. Photograph of Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School in 1931.

Figure 12. Current Hawthorne School Ground Floor Construction Sequence.

Figure 13. Current Hawthorne School First Floor Construction Sequence.

Figure 14. Current Hawthorne School Second Floor Construction Sequence.

Figure 15. Historical Aerial Photography Showing Hawthorne School and Changes in Hanley Road Alignment.

Figure 16. Plan View of Hawthorne School Showing Potential Additions.

Figure 17. 1930 Ground Floor Plans.

Figure 18. 1930 First Floor Plans.

Figure 19. 1930 Second Floor Plans.

Figure 20. Delany School in St. Louis Showing "H" Type Floor Plan.

Figure 21. Eugene Field School in St. Louis Showing "U" Type Floor Plan.

Figure 22. Edward Wyman School in St. Louis Showing "E" type Floor Plan.

Figure 23. Delmar and Harvard School Photographs.

Figure 24. Pershing School Photograph.

Figure 25. Jackson Park and Hanley Schools Photographs.

Figure 26. Lot Plan and Current Aerial Photograph for Delmar (Grammar School) and Harvard Schools (New Grammar School).

Figure 27. Floor Plans for Harvard School showing the "U" Shape Plan.

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Summary Paragraph

The Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School, located at 1351 North Hanley Street in University City, St. Louis County, Missouri (Figures 4-6), is a 2 ½ story limestone and brick school building with Tudor Revival style elements (Figures 7-11) that was constructed in 1930-31 with additions made in 1933, 1949, and 1955 (Figures 12-14). Two non-contributing structures are associated with the school and include an asphalt parking lot to the south of the school and an asphalt covered playground to the west and north of the school. The original 1930-31 building belongs to the “U” shape floor plan type previously described in the *St. Louis, Missouri, The Public Schools of William B. Ittner* Multiple Property Document Form¹ and is topped by a gabled roof with slate shingles. While Hawthorne School is located outside of the City of St. Louis and is not covered by the Multiple Property Document it is still a good resource by which to help evaluate the school. The exterior walls of the building are finished in red brick (Photo 1) with decorative diamond patterned brick work on the gabled ends (Photo 2). The foundation is formed by rough faced, cut limestone blocks of various sizes, and banks of windows. The front elevation of the structure is dominated by three Tudor Revival style projecting bays two of which are located on the interior corners of the “U” shaped front of the building and the other centrally located on the front of the main block of the school (Photo 1). All of the building’s original windows were replaced in the 1980s with aluminum, double hung, single pane glass, with mullions to mimic the original windows (Photo 3). The original wood entry doors have also been replaced with steel doors. The southern elevation (Photo 4) includes an addition to the west (rear of the “U”) made circa 1949 designed by Ittner Inc. Architects. The rear elevation (Photo 5) includes a 1933 addition of a gymnasium behind the main block of the school that was designed by William Ittner as well as the addition of an elevator shaft and storage areas circa 1980. The northern elevation (Photo 6) includes a single room addition made circa 1955, designed by Ittner Inc. Architects, that lacks a gabled roofline. The grounds in front of the building feature terraced landscaping that includes cement walkways to the ground and first floor entrances as well as central steps leading down to the front student drop off and pick up area along North Hanley Road. The building is in excellent condition with no structural changes to the exterior aside from window replacement and only minor amounts of vandalism or damage to the exterior limestone, brick, and slate shingles.

Site Setting

Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School sits on a 4.9-acre parcel and is approximately 240 feet north of Carleton Avenue and 90 feet west of the original North Hanley Road alignment in a residential portion of University City. The building is oriented with the main block running north to south and the wings oriented east to west. The parcel is bordered by Carleton Avenue to the

¹ Cynthia Hill Longwisch, “St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner.” *National Register of Historic Places*. National Park Service 16 July 1992 and 2000.

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south, North Hanley Road and James Lutheran Church to the east, Millar Park to the west, and residential homes to the north. The surrounding area is composed of typically one and two story residential homes of brick or wood that were mostly constructed from 1920 to 1930. The site is elevated above Carleton and Hanley Roads but sits lower than Millar Park to the west. Only a moderate amount of landscaping, terracing of the front yard areas, was done during the school's construction and that appears to be mostly intact. The student drop off area and bus turnaround to the east of the school is located off of the original school parcel and postdates the school's construction. This area has been lowered to ease access on and off of modern Hanley Road. Hanley Road originally ran north to south along the eastern edge of the school property up to the school's midline where it joined with Carlyle Avenue but the roads were reconfigured sometime between 1955 and 1974 (Figure 15) to their current orientation. Two non-contributing structures include an asphalt parking area to the south of the school and asphalt playground areas to the west and north. The parking area covers approximately 16,000 square feet and includes roughly 50 parking spots while the playground area covers approximately 50,000 square feet. Both paved surfaces were installed likely sometime in the 1980's. Prior to that time the paved surfaces were either dirt or grass covered areas.

Building Description

The Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School was designed as a 2 ½ story Tudor Revival style elementary school located at 1351 North Hanley Road in University City, Missouri. The school was designed by noted architect William B. Ittner and was constructed in 1930-31 for the University City Education District.² The original drawings planned for additions (Figure 16) to the wings of the building and for a gymnasium behind the main block of the building. Additions were made to the building in 1933, 1949, 1955, and circa 1980 (Figures 12-14). The 1933 addition of the gymnasium was also designed by William B. Ittner. The 1949 and 1955 classroom additions were designed by the architecture firm founded by William Ittner, Ittner Inc., and constructed in the same style and with the same types of materials making them appear as original to the building. The designer of the circa 1980 addition of the external elevator shaft is unknown but it is also constructed of similar materials; however, the finish of the elevator shaft is visually different from the rest of the building. The elevator shaft is only visible from the rear elevation. None of the additions effect the building's eligibility.

The original construction of the Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School is an example of the "U" shape design as defined by the Multiple Property Listing *St. Louis, Missouri, The Public Schools of William B. Ittner*.³ The school was symmetrically designed with a 1 ½ story projecting bay located centrally on the front façade and two, 2 ½ story, Tudor Revival styled with half timbering projecting bays located on the interior corners of the building's front "U" shape. All exterior windows were replaced in the 1980s with double hung aluminum windows with mullions to mimic the original window pane designs. The replacement windows were

² Alan R. Spector, *University City Schools: The First 100 Years*. (St. Louis: Reedy Press 2011), 48-50.

³ Longwisch 1992, *St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner*. F4

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placed within the existing window openings which were not modified.

Front (Eastern Elevation)

The front, or eastern elevation (Photo 1), of the school is a mirror image divided north to south with a lowered grass court landscaping area to make room for ground floor entrances and windows. This elevation has the most decorative Tudor style elements on the exterior of the school and has the best view of the original “U” shape of the school. A 1 ½ story projecting bay is located centrally along the front and two 2 ½ story projecting bays are located on the interior corners of the “U” of the building that feature large decorative chimneys with decorative brickwork and caps. These three Tudor style features dominate this façade.

The ground level of the building is a half-raised basement making the ½ floor of the 2 ½ floor building. The ground floor (Photo 7) is comprised of rough faced limestone blocks of various sizes with gray mortar and banks of windows. The foundation blocks are capped by a single course of angled brick that acts as a drip ledge and smooths the transition to the variegated red brick exterior of the remaining floors. The windows on the ground floor are a mix of 2 over 2 and 4 over 4 windows in banks of two windows each. There are a total of six banks of 2 over 2 windows located in the north and south ends of the building with two banks located on each of the gabled ends of the wings and one bank on each of the 2 ½ story projecting bays. There are a total of four banks of paired 4 over 4 windows located along the main block of the building with one bank on either side of the central projecting bay. One bank of three larger 6 over 6 windows is located on the central projecting bay (Photo 8). All of the windows on the ground floor have large rough faced limestone blocks as lintels. There are two steel double door entrances to the ground floor on the front elevation that are located at the ends of cement stairs located in the corners of the sunken landscaping area on either side of the central projecting bay. The doors have 6 panel lights and are topped by 12 panel transom lights. The entrances are surrounded by the limestone foundation blocks and have large stone lintels each with an electric outdoor light mounted in the center. There is an air vent located along the walkway to the northern ground floor entrance that is surrounded by brick (Photo 8). The building’s cornerstone is located on the northeast corner of the southern 2 ½ story projecting bay.

The first floor is comprised of variegated red brick as is the rest of the building above the ground floor. The face of the main block has a soldier course of brick that delineates the first and second floors that is not present on any other elevation. All of the windows, excepting those located on the central projecting bay, have a single course of angled brick as sills and a soldier course of brick above as a lintel (Photo 3). Window types on this elevation are much more diverse due to the presence of the decorative projecting bays and include 6 panel, 4 over 4, 6 over 6, 12 over 9, and 12 over 12 types. There is one bank of three 6 panel windows located at the east facing ends of the north and south wings (Photos 1 & 7). One bank of two 9 over 9 windows is located on the east facing side of each of the 2 ½ story projecting bays located in the interior corner of the “U”. One 4 over 4 window is located on each of the interior facing sides of

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the 2 ½ story projecting bays to the east of the chimneys with one 12 over 12 window located to the west of the chimneys. Along the main block of the structure can be found a bank of two 4 over 4 windows located above the ground floor entrances. Banks of three 12 over 9 windows are located along either side of the central 1 ½ story projecting bay. The central projecting bay has seven 12 over 9 windows with five located on the front and one on each side of the bay (Photos 7-8). The window treatments on the bay differ from the rest of the first-floor windows in that they are surrounded by Tudor Style half timbering and have decorative brickwork beneath the windows. The central bay is topped with a hipped copper roof. Two first floor entrances are located on the front elevation at the end of a concrete walkway. The walkways have a detailing that include semicircular terracotta pieces (Photos 6-8) set into the stone railing the penetrate all the way through. The entrances are located between the ground floor entrances and the corner projecting bays. The first-floor entrances feature non-original steel double doors that are surrounded by finished limestone blocks with “Nathaniel Hawthorne School” chiseled into the lintels (Photo 9). The doors have 9 panel lights in them with large arched 6 panel transom lights above. Non-Original decorative electrical light fixtures are located above each of the lintels.

The second floor features a replication of the banks of three 6 panel windows located at the east facing ends of the north and south wings from the first floor. The east facing sides of the 2 ½ story projecting bays feature two 6 over 9 windows that are surrounded by Tudor style half timbering and decorative brick work. The interior facing sides of the projecting bays include two 4 over 6 windows surrounded by half timbering and decorative brick work to the west of the chimneys. No windows are located to the east of the chimneys and those sections are made up of half timbering and decorative brick work. Across the main block of the building are located large 9 over 9 over 9 windows above the first-floor entrances that correspond to the interior stair wells. Two banks of five 9 over 9 windows are located along either side and above the 1 ½ story central projecting bay. And finally, a single bank of three 9 over 9 windows is located directly above the central bay.

The building is capped with a peaked slate roof with gabled ends. A single six pane window is located on the east facing gabled end of the north and south wings that are surrounded by decorative diamond pattern brick work (Photo 2). The ends are also covered with a decorative bargeboard. The gabled ends of the 2 ½ story projecting bay also feature decorative brick work and barge boards (Photo 10). The barge boards have decorative carved scroll work and finials.

Southern Elevation

The southern elevation (Photo 4) is much less ornate than the front and includes the 1949 addition that extended the original southern wing to the west to create more classroom space. Due to the ground contours of the landscape the ground level of the building is more exposed on this elevation than on the front and northern elevations. The addition has a north to south facing western end that forms north and south facing gables and a secondary gable over the first-floor entrance.

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The ground floor has the same stone foundation characteristics as the front elevation, as do the window treatments. There are 15 banks of two 4 over 4 windows along the ground floor of the southern elevation two of which are on the gabled end. The southern elevation also includes one entrance to the ground floor and one entrance to the first floor. The ground floor entrance is located in the original 1930 building and is a non-original steel double door, with two narrow windows, that is surrounded by plain smooth faced limestone blocks with an electric light located above the lintel. The first-floor entrance is the same non-original steel door with lights as the front elevation and has the same decorative limestone surrounds and arched transom as the front elevation first floor entrances but lacks the inscription in the lintel or the decorative light fixture although a modern electric light is present above the lintel.

The first-floor and second-floor windows have the same brickwork sills and lintels as the front elevation. The first-floor windows include a bank of three six pane windows on the south facing gabled end, four banks of five 9 over 9 windows across the face of the building. Additionally, there are two smaller banks of windows with one 9 over 9 window located to the east of the first-floor entrance and a bank of two 4 over 4 windows located to the west of the ground floor entrance. The second floor of the southern elevation perfectly mimics the first-floor window alignment with the exception of a large 9 over 9 over 9 window that marks the location of a stairwell above the first-floor entrance.

A single 6 panel window is located at the top of the south facing gabled end on the west end of the southern elevation that is surrounded by diamond pattern decorative brickwork and an outdoor speaker below it. A decorative bargeboard covers the end of the gabled roofline. A secondary gable is located above the stairwell windows that includes decorative diamond pattern brickwork but no decorative bargeboard. A half-timbered dormer is located along the roofline where the roof line of the main north to south block of the building continues through the east to west roof line of the southern elevation. This dormer contains a single 9 panel window.

Rear (Western Elevation)

The rear elevation (Photo 5) is the most structurally complex as it includes parts of all of the additions to the building. The 1955 classroom addition makes up the northern portion, the 1933 Gymnasium addition the central portion, the 1949 classroom addition the southern portion with the circa 1980 elevator addition on the back of the 1949 classroom addition.

The rear elevation ground floor materials are all the same as the rest of the building but with fewer windows as the ground floor mechanical and boiler rooms are on this side of the building. There are no windows on the rear elevation of the 1955 classroom addition. There is a bank of three 6 panel windows above an entry door on the northern part of the 1933 gymnasium addition one of which includes a modern air vent. Further down the gymnasium addition near the second entrance is a bank of two 2 over 2 windows one of which contains modern metal ducting that leads to an air vent. To the right of the second entrance is a bank of two 2 over 2 windows

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followed by two 3 over 3 windows and then the third ground floor entrance. There are no ground floor windows along the north side of the 1949 classroom addition but an elevator has been added to the building circa 1980 and is located along this portion of the building. The west end of the 1949 classroom addition has the final sets of windows on the ground floor which includes two banks of two 4 over 4 windows separated by a bank of three 4 over 4 windows. The ground floor entrances are all along the gymnasium addition. The eastern entrance is a single steel door with a narrow window. The central entrance is a double steel door with 6-panel transom light. The western entrance is also a single steel door with a narrow window. Each of the entrances has an electric outdoor light above the lintel. Finally, there are two fenced off areas that house modern air handling and air conditioning equipment for the school.

The first floor has a bank of two 6 over 6 windows to the north of the gymnasium addition. Along the gymnasium addition are five banks of three 9 over 9 windows. Then along the north side of the 1949 classroom addition are two banks of two 4 over 4 windows and then the elevator addition. Finally, on the western end of the 1949 classroom addition are two banks of two 9 over 9 windows separated by a bank of three 9 over 9 windows. There is a single entrance to the first-floor on the rear elevation. This entrance is directly above the western ground floor entrance and is a steel double door with narrow lights and a large two panel transom light. The entrance is reached by a set of concrete steps with metal railings and covered by a corrugated metal awning that partially blocks one bank of windows on the east side of the 1949 classroom addition.

The second floor mimics the first floor with the exception of the gymnasium that does not have a second floor but is topped by a peaked slate roof similar to the main building. The 1955 classroom addition also has flat roof while the 1949 addition has a gabled end that is similar to the southern elevation but has a 9-panel window instead of a 6-panel window.

Three chimneys (Photo 5) are visible from the western (rear) elevation of the school. The northern (leftmost in the photo) and central chimneys are original to the school while the western (rightmost in the photo) chimney was added along with the 1949 classroom additions. The northern chimney has decorative brick work along the top two-thirds of its length and a decorative brick cap. The other two chimneys are also constructed of brick but are in a much more utilitarian in style.

Northern Elevation

The northern elevation (Photo 6) includes the 1955 classroom addition. The 1955 classroom addition is set back from the north edge of the main building and so is partially obscured when the elevation is viewed from the northeast and is not visible at all from the front elevation. All of the decorative window and door treatments are the same as the rest of the building. The ground floor has six banks of two 4 over 4 windows along the original building and two banks of three 4 over 4 windows on the classroom addition. A single entrance to the ground floor is located on this elevation between the 5th and 6th banks of windows. The entrance is a steel non-original

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double door with small windows. The first floor of the original building has varying banks of 9 over 9 windows. These banks in order are a bank of five windows, a bank of two windows, a single window, and a bank of three windows. There is then a bank of two 4 over 4 windows that are slightly smaller and elevated above the line of the 9 over 9 windows. The 1955 addition has two banks of three 9 over 9 windows. The second floor of the original building has two banks of five 9 over 9 windows and then again, a smaller and slightly elevated bank of two 4 over 4 windows. The 1955 addition second floor mimics the first-floor window arrangement. The main building is topped with the peaked slate roof and has a half timber dormer with a 6-panel window. The 1955 addition has a flat roof and the northern gabled end of the original building is visible. This gable is half timbered with a 6-panel window rather than the decorative brickwork that is on the other gabled ends.

Interior Layout and Elements

A comparison of current and original floorplan drawings shows that the original school building has seen no structural changes to the general layout or individual rooms although some partition walls have been added. The additions are also mostly unchanged from their original construction.

The ground floor layout of the 1930-31 building (Figure 17) included a girl's playroom and toilet in the south wing, cafeteria and kitchen in the main block with boiler room and coal storage behind, and boy's playroom and toilet in the north wing. Additions (Figure 12) added additional mechanical rooms and storage behind the kitchen in 1933, a teacher's lounge, preschool room and a classroom to the south wing in 1949, and a single classroom to the northern wing in 1955. The boy's playroom was changed to the kindergarten room based on the 1955 building plans, all other rooms had apparently retained their original functions up to the school's closing.

The first-floor layout of the original building (Figure 18) included two classrooms and a boy's toilet in the south wing, a kindergarten room with a stage in the main block, and two more classrooms, Principal's Office, and girl's toilet in the north wing. Additions (Figure 13) added the gymnasium and physical education offices behind the main block in 1933, two classrooms and an office to the south wing in 1949, and a single classroom to the north wing in 1955. A number of changes were made to the first-floor. The original south wing classrooms were converted to a kindergarten by removing the original wardrobe with the adjacent hallway converted to a classroom by adding a door blocking the original hallway. The former kindergarten room was changed to the library and the stage was removed. One of the northern wing classrooms was converted to administrative offices and the clinic. The original Principal's Office was changed to a councilor's office.

The second-floor layout of the original building (Figure 19) included two classrooms, a storage room, and a clinic in the south wing, two classrooms and a teacher's room in the main block, and an unfinished room in the north wing. Additions (Figure 14) added storage spaces

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behind the main block in 1933, three classrooms to the south wing in 1949, and a single classroom to the northern wing in 1955. The unfinished spaces in 1930 were made into two classrooms, a music room, and a councilor's office. the other spaces appear to have been used as their original functions up to the school's closing.

The interior of the school is remarkably intact given the schools 80 years of service, three additions, and renovations. Drop ceilings were added in the 1980s or 1990s throughout the building. Full height windows were left uncovered (Photo 11) leaving recesses in the ceiling. Second-floor hallways did not have drop ceilings installed and the original vaulted ceiling is visible with acoustical tile glued to the surface. The only major deletion from the original school is the removal of the stage from what was the kindergarten room, now the library, on the first floor. The original opening for the stage can still be seen on the backside of a partition wall (Photo 12). Interior finishes are well preserved with hallways retaining their original terrazzo flooring. The walls are painted plaster above brick wainscoting that has a glazed brick top detail. The staircases throughout the building have matching finishes including terrazzo treads, risers and wall caps. Each stairwell also features wood railings (Photo 13).

Classrooms on the ground level typically have stone and brick walls and drop ceilings (Photo 11) while first and second floor classrooms have plaster walls and drop ceilings (Photo 14). Many of the original corkboards and chalkboards have been replaced. Almost all original varnished millwork and cabinetry (Photo 15) is in place and in good condition, though some have been painted. Doorways throughout the building are filled with original wood doors (Photo 16). Bathrooms still retain some of their original fixtures although most sinks have been replaced. The gymnasium appears mostly original and still retains the stage on the western end (Photo 17).

Each main hallway on the first and second floors in the main block contain water fountains at the stairwells which have arched recesses that are filled with ceramic tile murals (Photo 18). The first-floor murals depict Jack and the Beanstalk and the second-floor murals depict Long John Silver. The 1949 wing addition also has one water fountain on the first and second floors that each have tile murals. The first-floor mural is of a train and the second-floor mural is of a farmer on a tractor. For the most part the Murals are in good shape and some still have the original fountains. In one case, a Jack and the Beanstalk fountain, a set of modern fountains was installed and a portion of the mural has been retiled over. In another instance, a modern fountain replaces the original, again in a Jack and the Beanstalk fountain, but the mural is mostly intact.

The most decorative room in the building is the former kindergarten room, now library, on the first floor (Photo 19). This room retains its original fireplace and woodwork and includes the large exterior central bay. A drop ceiling has been added but the pendulum light fixtures around the edges are still in place. The original plans for the school called for decorative panels around the room that had scenes depicted on them. These panels were either never installed or have been removed.

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Integrity

Nathaniel Hawthorne School remains mostly as it was originally built. Only a few changes have been made to the physical setting of the building. Hanley Road was rerouted sometime between 1955 and 1974 which has not directly affected the school building or grounds but has slightly changed the surrounding area. Areas of asphalt paving were added, likely in the 1980s, to the south of the school for parking and to the north and west for playground areas. The building additions to the school have been made using the same materials and design elements allowing them to blend into the original design excepting the 1980 elevator. The only material that has been changed on the exterior of the school is the replacement of the original wood casement windows with more modern aluminum windows. This change however was done keeping the original design in mind with the windows made to fit the existing openings and mimic the look of the original windows. Although slightly obscured from the north and south elevations due to additions, the distinctive “U” shape of the original Ittner designed building is still easily visible from the front elevation. The interior finishes of the school also remain mostly intact. Many of the original chalkboards and corkboards have been removed and replaced with modern whiteboards. Much of the interior lacquered millwork remains, though some has been painted, as do many of the original doors. Original light fixtures remain in areas where drop ceilings were not installed. In total, Hawthorne Elementary School still retains its integrity especially in terms of setting, design, and feel of the building.

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Summary

Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School, located at 1351 North Hanley Road in University City, St. Louis County, Missouri, is locally significant under Criterion "C", Architecture, for its association with master architect William B. Ittner. The period of significance and significant dates associated with the school are 1930-1931 as the construction date of the original building and 1933 as the construction date for the addition of the Ittner designed gymnasium. Later additions to the building were designed by Ittner Inc. Architects which continued on after William Ittner's death in 1936. William B. Ittner is known as the developer of the single sided "U" and "E" or "Open Plan" for educational buildings in the United States at the turn of the 20th Century⁴. Ittner's designs increased the availability of light and airflow in classrooms vastly improving the conditions for school children. William Ittner designed schools were eventually constructed by many school districts from the start and through the Middle 20th Century. Historically education has played an important part in the development of University City, Missouri. To that effect, when looking to build new schools after forming the school district in 1911, the board turned to noted school architect William B. Ittner from St. Louis. The Nathaniel Hawthorne School was constructed during a second round of new school construction in University City during the 1930s. Six schools in University City were designed by William B. Ittner from 1913 until William's death in 1936. Additional school construction and alterations to existing schools were continued by the architectural firm that William Ittner founded, Ittner Inc. Architects. Nathaniel Hawthorne School is an excellent example of Ittner's school design philosophy. More specifically it is an example of his elementary school designs with Tudor Revival motifs that was originally constructed with a "U" shape floor plan. Locally the building stands as an excellent example of William B. Ittner's innovative designs in University City, Missouri and as the most intact of William Ittner's school's in University City due to the rebuilding, modification, and demolition of other schools by the University City Education District.

William B. Ittner - Architect

William Butts Ittner was born in 1864 in St. Louis, Missouri to Anthony and Mary Ittner. William's father, Anthony Ittner, co-owned a brick and construction company in South St. Louis which may have led to the continued use of intricate brick work in many of William Ittner's building designs. William Ittner attended the St. Louis City Public Schools, making him intimately aware of the shortcomings of the facilities in the city and possibly influencing his later designs for St. Louis Schools. He would later graduate from Washington University's Manual Training School in 1884, and from Cornell University with a degree in architecture in 1887. Ittner independently traveled through Europe to supplement his education exposing himself to different architectural styles and ideas while still in school. He worked as an architect in St. Louis after graduation and became a fellow of the American Institute of Architecture in 1891, becoming President of the local chapter in 1892. While Ittner had become prominent in St. Louis

⁴ Longwisch, *St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner*, 1992, F4-F6

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as an architect he would not come to national notoriety until after he accepted the position of Commissioner of School Buildings in St. Louis, Missouri in 1897 and began building schools.⁵ During his tenure as Commissioner and his later work as a consulting architect St. Louis became the center of 20th Century school architectural design.⁶

The 28-member school board of the City of St. Louis had become ineffectual due to infighting during much of the end of the 19th century. In 1897, the Missouri State Legislature abolished the board and instated a new 12-member board.⁷ One of the new board's first actions would be to appoint William B. Ittner as the new Commissioner of School Buildings in St. Louis. He would hold this office until 1910 after which he would continue to contract with the board as a consultant. School buildings in St. Louis at the time Ittner was appointed as Commissioner featured dimly lit corridors and classrooms that lead to difficult working conditions along with unsanitary and unsafe conditions for the children. Ittner set out to design new schools, starting with elementary schools, that would meet the needs of the students and alleviate the obvious shortcomings of the current building designs.⁸ After leaving his position as Commissioner of School Buildings in St. Louis in 1910, William B. Ittner would found the firm William B. Ittner Inc. After William Ittner's death in 1936 the firm continued on through three additional generations of the Ittner family as architects. The firm is now known simply as Ittner, Inc. but the Ittner family no longer has a connection to the firm.

Ittner's first school building designs started with "H" or cruciform shaped buildings that would increase the exterior wall surface allowing class rooms to have more windows that would allow more light and better airflow into the structures. The Delaney School (Figure 20) in St. Louis is a good example of the "H" floor plan type.⁹ After getting a few of these types of schools under construction Ittner traveled across the United States and to Europe to identify what were the best designs of the day for educational buildings.¹⁰ After returning home Ittner began combining his own ideas of the "H" and cruciform buildings with what he had witnessed on his travels. Ittner's first design after returning combined his own ideas with the one-sided corridors he had witnessed in European architecture particularly in Germany. The first one-sided corridor building he designed was used for the Eugene Field School (Figure 21) in the City of St. Louis, built in 1901, and incorporated the single sided corridor in a "U" shaped floor plan.¹¹ The typical "U" plan features a main block that parallels the front of the property with wings on either end that form a front courtyard and a squared "U" shape.¹² The floor plan has two classrooms per floor per wing with additional classrooms and other smaller spaces such as closets and storage

⁵ Longwisch, *St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner*, 1992, E1-E2

⁶ Tofts & Longwisch, "Missouri Architects and Builders: William B. Ittner," *Preservation Issues Vol.3, No. 4* (1993): 4.

⁷ Longwisch, *St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner*, 1992, E1

⁸ Longwisch, *St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner*, 1992, E2

⁹ Baxter et al. "Delany School," *National Register of Historic Places*. National Park Service, 15 October 2004.

¹⁰ Longwisch, *St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner*, 1992, E3

¹¹ Cynthia Hill Longwisch, "Field, Eugene, School," *National Register of Historic Places*. National Park Service, 16 July 1992.

¹² Longwisch, *St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner*, 1992, F4

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rooms across the front of the main block.¹³ Other hallmarks of the new Ittner designs included light wells to bring in natural light into basement or ground floors, architectural detailing including decorative brick work alongside decorative bays and towers, combined gymnasium and auditorium, large kindergarten rooms with bay windows and fireplaces, large windows and skylights, gravity ventilation systems, and indoor plumbing.¹⁴ Another safety feature of the Ittner design was the fireproofing of the basements with the ability to seal them off to protect the rest of the building along with the students and staff in case of a fire.¹⁵ The “U” shaped building is considered the first iteration of what would quickly become Ittner’s classic “open plan” design that typically featured an “E” shaped floor plan. The first school that used the “E” or “open plan” was the Edward Wyman School¹⁶ (Figure 22) in St. Louis also constructed in 1901.¹⁷ The Edward Wyman and Eugene Field Schools were both individually listed on the National Register in 1992.

William Ittner would eventually design 49 public school buildings within the City of St. Louis.¹⁸ The complex of Ittner’s work was documented in *St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner* National Register Multiple Property Submission.¹⁹ Sixteen of the schools that William Ittner designed in St. Louis are now individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The listed schools were built between 1898 and 1923 with a range of styles from craftsman to Tudor Revival. However, Ittner’s influence on educational buildings would not be confined to the City of St. Louis. By the end of his career Ittner would be credited with the design of over 430 schools in 28 states. In University City, Jackson Park Elementary School and Hanley School were part of the University City Education District that was listed on the National Register in 1984²⁰, however, the Hanley School was demolished in 1988. William B. Ittner is not just a school builder and is a well-known architect for other types of buildings including the Missouri Athletic Club Building in St. Louis that was listed on the National Register in 2007, The Scottish Rite Cathedral Building in St. Louis which is part of the Midtown Historic District that was listed on the National Register in 1978, and the Missouri State Teacher’s Association Building in Columbia, Missouri that was individually listed on the National Register in 1980.

In University City William Ittner is personally attributed to the design of six schools; Delmar School, Harvard School, Pershing School, Hawthorne School, Jackson Park School, and Hanley School. Of those six schools Jackson Park is still in use as a school; two of the schools have been demolished, Pershing and Hanley schools; and two stand vacant, Delmar-Harvard School and

¹³ Longwisch, *St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner*, 1992, F4

¹⁴ Little and Vanderlicht, “Turn of the Century Construction” (presented at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Architects, St. Louis, June 1999).

¹⁵ Longwisch, *St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner*, 1992.

¹⁶ Cynthia Hill Longwisch, “Wyman, Edward, School,” *National Register of Historic Places*. National Park Service, 16 July 1992.

¹⁷ Longwisch, *St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner*, 1990, F5

¹⁸ Longwisch, *St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner*, 1990, F1

¹⁹ Longwisch, *St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner*, 1990.

²⁰ Esley Hamilton, “University City Education District,” *National Register of Historic Places*. National Park Service, 29 November 1984

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Hawthorne School. The Delmar and Harvard Schools were combined to form a single school Delmar-Harvard School in 1930. Ittner was not beholden to a single architectural style and designed the schools in different styles but all with the same purpose. Of the remaining Ittner schools in University City Jackson Park is Italian Renaissance, Delmar-Harvard is Greek Revival, and Hawthorne is Tudor Revival. Of the demolished schools, Pershing School was constructed with Classical Revival stylings and Hanley school was given Romanesque features (Figures 23-25).

The Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School is an example of the “U” shape floorplan. It has a central block that is oriented north to south with northern and southern wings that are pulled back slightly to the west so that the building is not a perfect squared “U”. The original design included eight classrooms, a kindergarten, cafeteria, and two playrooms.²¹ Later additions to the building added a gymnasium, teacher’s lounge, preschool room, and ten classrooms. These additions have slightly obscured the “U” shape when viewed from the side or rear elevations, however, the front elevation has not been modified from its original design and the “U” shape is evident. Furthermore, based on original plan drawings the additions are in line with what was planned for the school (Figure 16)

University City Early History and Education

The early history of University City, Missouri is explicitly, and literally, linked to the fortunes of Mr. Edward Gardener Lewis. E.G. Lewis was born in Connecticut in 1869 and moved to St. Louis in 1890. Lewis is known historically as a controversial figure promoting several products and medicines of dubious efficacy before getting started in the enterprise that would allow him to rise to fame and fortune: publishing. After moving to the St. Louis area Lewis purchased an existing local magazine called *Winner* which he then renamed to *Women’s Magazine* to take advantage of the growing women’s movements across the United States. By 1902 Lewis had grown the business to be the largest circulating periodical in the nation, at the time, and outgrew the offices located in Downtown St. Louis. While weighing whether to rent more space in the city or move elsewhere, Lewis decided to purchase 85 acres just outside the western limits of the city along Delmar Boulevard and adjacent to the lands that would be used for the 1904 Worlds Fair.²²

Lewis envisioned building elaborate corporate offices for his publishing enterprise and a planned community on his 85 acres of land. By 1903 he had already broken ground for the Lewis Publishing Company Headquarters and Press Annex to house his rapidly expanding publishing enterprises. By 1906 the population of Lewis’s planned community had grown enough that University City was officially organized as an incorporated municipality in St. Louis County, Missouri. Lewis was elected as the city’s first mayor and during his tenure the city would acquire

²¹ Spector 2011, 50

²² Nini Harris, *Legacy of Lions: A History of University City*. (University City, Missouri: The Historical Society of University City, 1981).

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more land, develop additional subdivisions, found the American Woman's League, the People's University, and the American Women's Republic Organization. Construction of new buildings would continue as well with the Woman's Magazine Building, Press Annex, University City's Lion Gates, an Egyptian temple, and an Art Academy. Finally, Lewis would help to establish the University City School District in 1911.²³ Lewis would leave the city in late 1914 in bankruptcy moving all the operations of the Women's League to the new headquarters he had planned in Atascadero, California by 1916.²⁴

Education was an early priority and has had a large influence in the development of University City as its name implies. Washington University moved its campus from St. Louis proper to the present location, immediately to the southeast of University City, after the 1904 Worlds Fair. E.G. Lewis would found the Peoples University in 1908 as part of the Women's League, and the School District of University City would be formed in 1911.²⁵

Two school houses predate the founding of the University City School District. The earliest school in the area was the Ferguson School which was constructed in 1868 to serve the population in this part of rural St. Louis County. When University City was incorporated and the school district established, Ferguson School would be the first school within the district. The school would operate until the construction of Pershing Elementary School in 1920. The second school house in the area was the Mount Olive School that was constructed in the 1890s but was not immediately part of the School district as its location was outside the original district boundaries. It was not until 1928 that the school would be annexed. The Mount Olive School would remain in operation as a school until 1930 when Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School was constructed. The Mount Olive School building continued in use as a Church and as an American Legion Post until it was finally demolished in 1988.²⁶

The University City Education District at one point operated as many as 10 elementary schools, two middle schools, and one high school.²⁷ Currently the district operates one pre-kindergarten school (Julia Golsstein Early Childhood Center constructed in 1996), four elementary schools (Barbara C. Jordan Elementary School constructed in 2011, Flynn Park Elementary School constructed in 1924, Jackson Park Elementary School constructed in 1933, and Pershing Elementary School constructed in 2012), one middle school (Brittany Woods Middle School constructed in 1955), and one high school (University City High School constructed in 1930).²⁸ University City High School and Jackson Park Elementary School are listed on the National Register and as part of the University City Education Complex Historic District.²⁹

²³ Nini Harris 1981, 89.

²⁴ Nini Harris 1981, 93.

²⁵ Spector 2011, 7-9.

²⁶ Spector 2011, 22-27.

²⁷ Lindsey Derrington, *Landmarks Letter*, Vol. 44, No. 1. (2009): 1.

²⁸ "Schools," University City School District, accessed February 2, 2017, <http://www.ucityschools.org/schools>.

²⁹ Hamilton 1984

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The initial period of public education in the University City Education District began in the 1910s and saw the use of existing school buildings with the construction and organization of temporary schools while new permanent schools were designed and constructed. By the end of the 1910s to early 1920s the new schools, Delmar, Harvard, and Flynn Park schools, finished construction and the older and temporary schools were closed. The 1930s brought another round of new school construction - Hawthorne, Jackson Park, Hanley, and University City High School - due to population increases in University City and the consolidation of Delmar and Harvard schools into a single school. All of the 1910s thru 1930s schools built in University City were designed by William B. Ittner with the exceptions of University City High School which was designed by Trueblood & Graff and Flynn Park Elementary School that was designed by Ferrand. Postwar 1940s and 1950s saw another round of new construction with Daniel Boone, Blackberry Lane, McKnight, University Forest, Canterbury, and Britany Woods schools constructed and existing school expansion and renovations.³⁰ All of the Postwar 1940s and 1950s schools in University City were designed by Ittner Inc. Architects. In 1988, the Hanley School was demolished. The 21st century brought about school closings, demolitions, and some new construction. Boone School was demolished in 2009, Barbara C. Jordan School was constructed in 2011, and Pershing School was demolished and rebuilt opening in 2012.³¹

Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School

Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School was constructed during the second round of new school construction in the late 1920's and early 1930's in University City. The land on which Hawthorne school is located was annexed by University City in 1918,³² being the second land annexation after the formal incorporation of the city in 1906, and was purchased by the School District from the city in 1928.³³ Hawthorne School's placement adjacent to Millar Park is consistent with the University City Education District's Master Plan that was to, whenever possible, locate schools near or adjacent to parks to increase play areas for children and to provide year-round park space for the local residents.³⁴ For the construction of some of the new schools the school district approached architect William Butts Ittner who was well known as the architect for the new schools in the City of St. Louis in the 1900s and 1910s. Ittner designed Nathaniel Hawthorne School as a "U" shaped building with Tudor Revival style elements.³⁵ Possible additions to Hawthorne School were planned for based on the original overall plan drawing of the school (Figure 16). The School was originally meant to be called *Mount Olive School* after the school it was constructed to replace. The original Ittner drawings of the school show the inscriptions in the front door lintels as Mount Olive School. However, the name was

³⁰ Spector 2011, 11-13.

³¹ Spector 2011

³² Eley Hamilton and Chun-His Wong, *Northside University City: Inventory of Historic Buildings*. (St. Louis: St. Louis Department of Parks and Recreation, 1993), 6.

³³ Spector 2011, 50.

³⁴ Spector 2011, 13.

³⁵ Hamilton and Wong 1993.

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changed to honor the great American Novelist Nathaniel Hawthorne. Nathaniel Hawthorne School served the elementary school students of University City for 80 years. At the end of the 2010-2011 school year Hawthorne School housed the students from the old Pershing School while the new Pershing School was under construction after which Nathaniel Hawthorne School was officially closed.

Design additions and expansion due to growing student populations in the University City Education District required that Hawthorne School have some additions during its time of operation. The original 1930 plans accounted for potential future additions to the school (Figure 16). The gymnasium, behind the main block of the school, was constructed in 1933 with subsequent classroom additions in 1949 and 1955 to the south and north wings respectively, and the addition of an external elevator shaft circa 1980 to the back side of the south wing addition. The original building and 1933 gymnasium addition were constructed for \$207,737.00, the 1949 south wing addition was constructed for \$154,813.00, and the 1955 north wing addition was constructed for \$31,253.00 for a total of \$393,803.00.³⁶ No information was located for the precise time of construction and cost for the elevator edition behind the south wing of the school. All of the additions, excepting the exterior elevator shaft, were designed either by William B. Ittner himself (1933 gymnasium addition) or by the firm he established, Ittner Inc. (1949 and 1955 classroom additions) which is still in operation in the City of St. Louis. The designer/builder of the elevator shaft is unknown.

Of the six schools constructed in University City that were designed by William B. Ittner the Hawthorne School is one of only four that remain and the only one in a Tudor Revival Style. Ittner designed most of the schools in University City with different architectural styles (Figures 23-25). The first school, Delmar School, (Figure 23) which opened in 1913, was given a Greek classical revival style and faced onto Kingsland Avenue just north of Delmar Boulevard but lacked the distinctive single sided corridor in a “U” or “E” floor plan. Instead, Delmar School used a central entry and stairwell leading to a corridor across the front of the school with classrooms in the back. The second School, Harvard School (Figure 23), which opened in 1920, was given similar style to Delmar and featured a “U” shaped floor plan with a one-story addition located within the arms of the “U” at the front of the school. Harvard School was built behind Delmar facing onto Harvard Avenue, what is now Sgt. Mike King Drive, and in 1930 the two schools were joined together by additional construction to form a single school renamed Delmar-Harvard School (Figure 26). Pershing School (Figure 24), the third school designed by Ittner, opened in 1920 but was demolished in 2010. Hawthorne School was the next to be constructed in 1931. The fifth school was the Jackson Park School (Figure 25) which opened in 1933; it featured Italianate design elements and a modified “U” floor plan. For Jackson Park, rather than a squared “U” shape two small wings extended away from the main block at angles. Additions to the school have expanded the size of the southeastern wing and have added substantially to the rear of the school. The final school in University City designed by William B. Ittner was Hanley School (Figure 25) which opened in 1937, a year after William’s death, but was demolished in

³⁶ University City Public Library Archives 2017.

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1988. Floor plans for Pershing School, Jackson Park School, and Hanley School could not be located.

The Harvard School (Figure 27) is the school in University City that is most similar in floor plan style to Nathaniel Hawthorne. They both exhibit a “U” shape floor plan although Hawthorne had the original wings pulled slightly backward where Harvard is a squared “U” floor plan. Harvard also had the auditorium placed in front of the school where Hawthorne has it’s in the back. This difference makes the “U” shape of Harvard School harder to distinguish from the front than at Hawthorne. Harvard School has also been more modified than Hawthorne School due to the construction that joined Harvard School to Delmar School in 1930.

The Hawthorne School still retains the key elements that make Ittner Schools distinctive from other schools. The basement is half raised with a stone foundation and can be sealed off from the rest of the school making the basement fireproof and adding light through windows. The upper stories have single sided corridors with exterior windows on one side and classrooms on the other allowing for more light and airflow throughout the building. Boy’s and girl’s restrooms are inside of the building; while this is required today at the turn of the 19th century many schools still used outdoor privys, although the numbers of schools still using privys had lessened by the 1920’s and 1930’s when Hawthorne School was constructed. The kindergarten room is overly large and includes a fireplace. Ittner schools typically have overly large kindergarten rooms that are decorated and designed to feel more homelike to ease young children into the role of pupil.³⁷ Proper ventilation was also a concern for Ittner and Hawthorne reflects this with the passive ventilation system through the chimneys and the ground level air vent by the northern front ground entrance. Architectural detailing was also important to Ittner as evidenced by Hawthorne School’s decorative brickwork and Tudor Revival stylings, interior cabinetry and mill work inside the school, as well as tile murals behind the water fountains all of which is extant.

Through the process of upgrading, expanding, and redesigning many of the Ittner designed schools in University City have been reconfigured or demolished. Of the remaining Ittner designed schools in University City, Harvard has a one-story addition located between the front arms of the “U” and later Harvard and Delmar Schools were merged into a single school, Delmar-Harvard School, and the Jackson Park School has seen several major additions made to the rear of the building. The Nathaniel Hawthorne School still retains most of its original design features on both the exterior and interior of the building. There have been no alterations to the front elevation of the building excepting the replacement of the windows in the 1980s which were done to mimic the original windows and the replacement of the original wooden doors with steel doors. There is very little, but some evidence, of brick and limestone deterioration on the building facades. There has been some vandalism in recent years after the school’s closing, with windows being broken, and graffiti, but the building’s structure has not been damaged. In total,

³⁷ William B. Ittner Inc. *W.B. Ittner – The Architect of Tomlinson Adult Learning Center*, Pinellas County School Board, Florida (<https://www.pcsb.org/cms/lib/FL01903687/Centricity/Domain/2428/ittner.pdf>), 2017.

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the Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School represents an excellent local example of a William Ittner designed elementary school that still clearly shows the distinctive “U” shape and Ittner’s original vision for the school.

Conclusion

The significant dates for Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School include 1930-1931 and 1933 with the school being locally significant and eligible under Criterion “C” for its association with master architect William Butts Ittner. The building is a later example of the single sided corridor, with a “U” shaped floor plan, that Ittner developed in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. The school is typical of the work of William B. Ittner with an outspread and symmetrical plan, ornamental brickwork, and a first-floor central bay window.³⁸ The building is well maintained and retains its integrity and design features with the distinctive “U” shape still evident. Due to rebuilding and demolition of schools in University City it also represents the best remaining example of a “U” shape school designed by master architect William B. Ittner in the city. The structure is included in the historic structures list held by the St. Louis County Historic Structures Inventory.³⁹

³⁸ Hamilton and Wong 1993, 347

³⁹ *St. Louis County Historic Structures Inventory*, St. Louis Historic Buildings Commission, February 1, 2012, <http://www.stlouisco.com/Portals/8/docs/Document%20Library/parks/PDFs/HBC/StLouisCountyHistoricBuildingsInventoryArchitect.pdf>, 172.

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Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School
Name of Property
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School
Name of Property
St. Louis County, Missouri
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School property is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Carleton Avenue and North Hanley Road. The property is bordered by Carleton Avenue to the south, by North Hanley Road and James Lutheran Church to the east, by residential homes to the North, and by Millar Park to the west (Figure 5).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries used are the historic property boundaries for Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School and include the school building and surrounding grounds.

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Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School
Name of Property
St. Louis County, Missouri
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N/A
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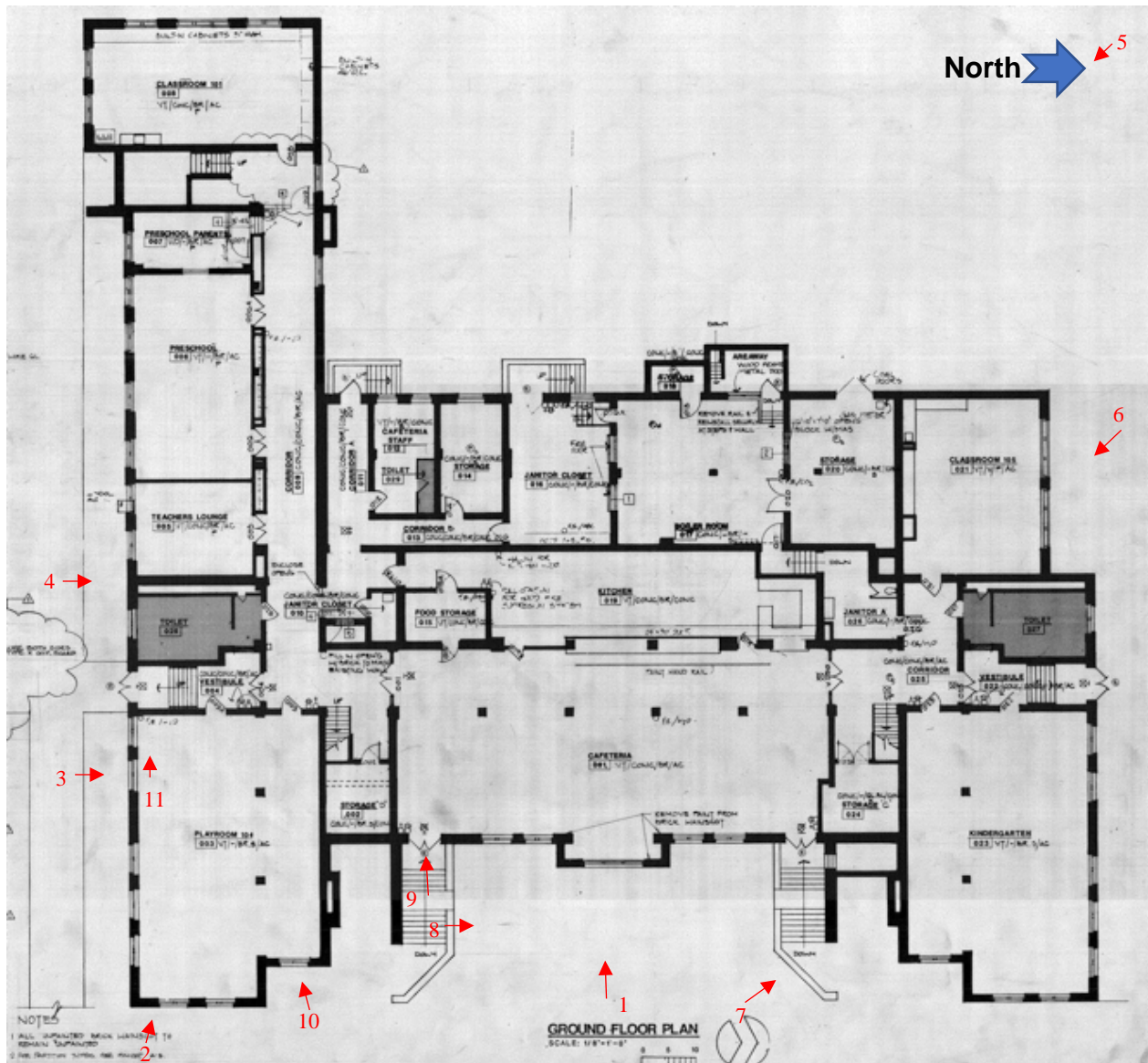


Figure 1. Location Key for Exterior and Ground Floor Photos.

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Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School
Name of Property
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N/A
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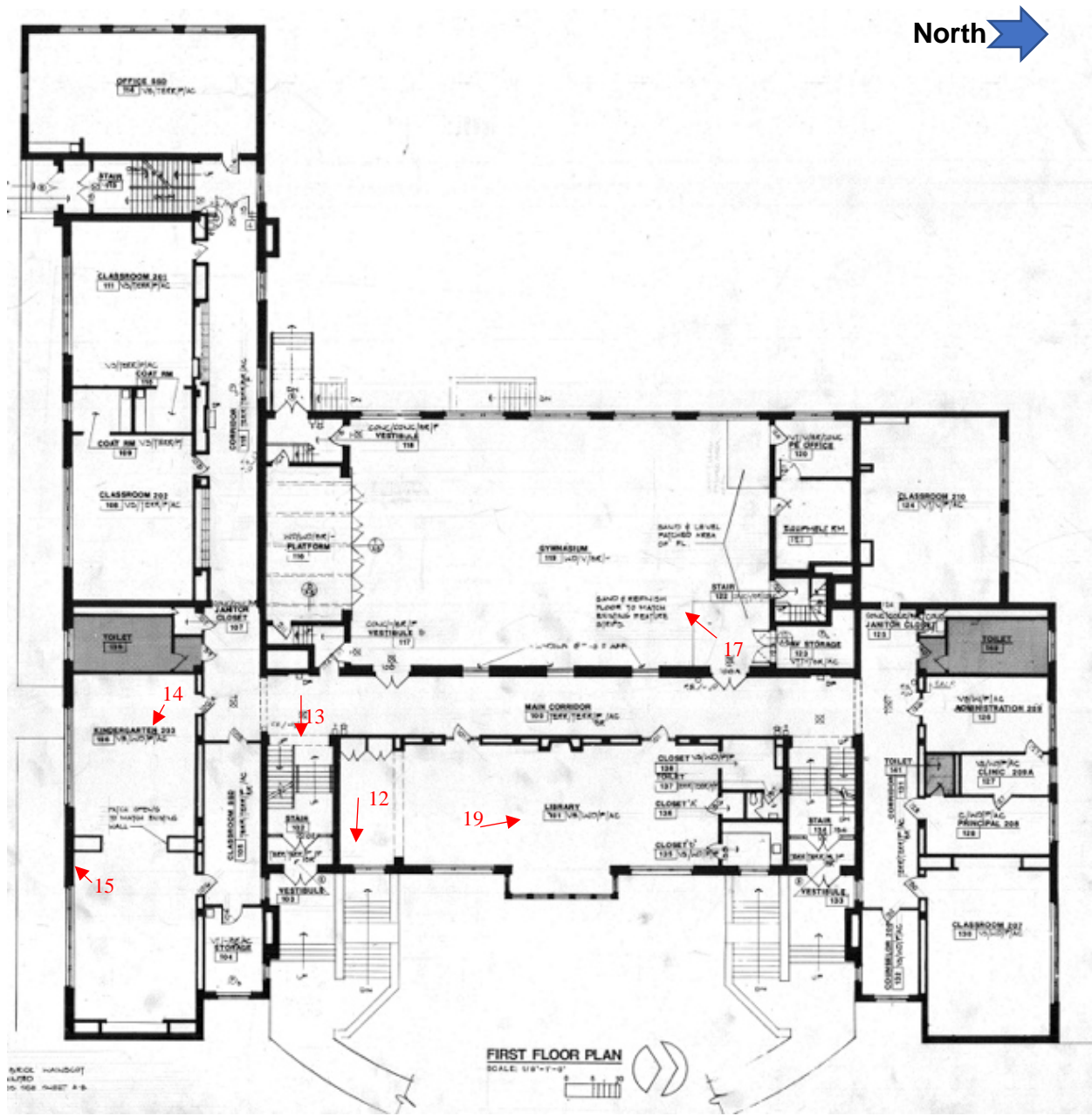


Figure 2. Location Key for First Floor Photos.

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Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School
Name of Property
St. Louis County, Missouri
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

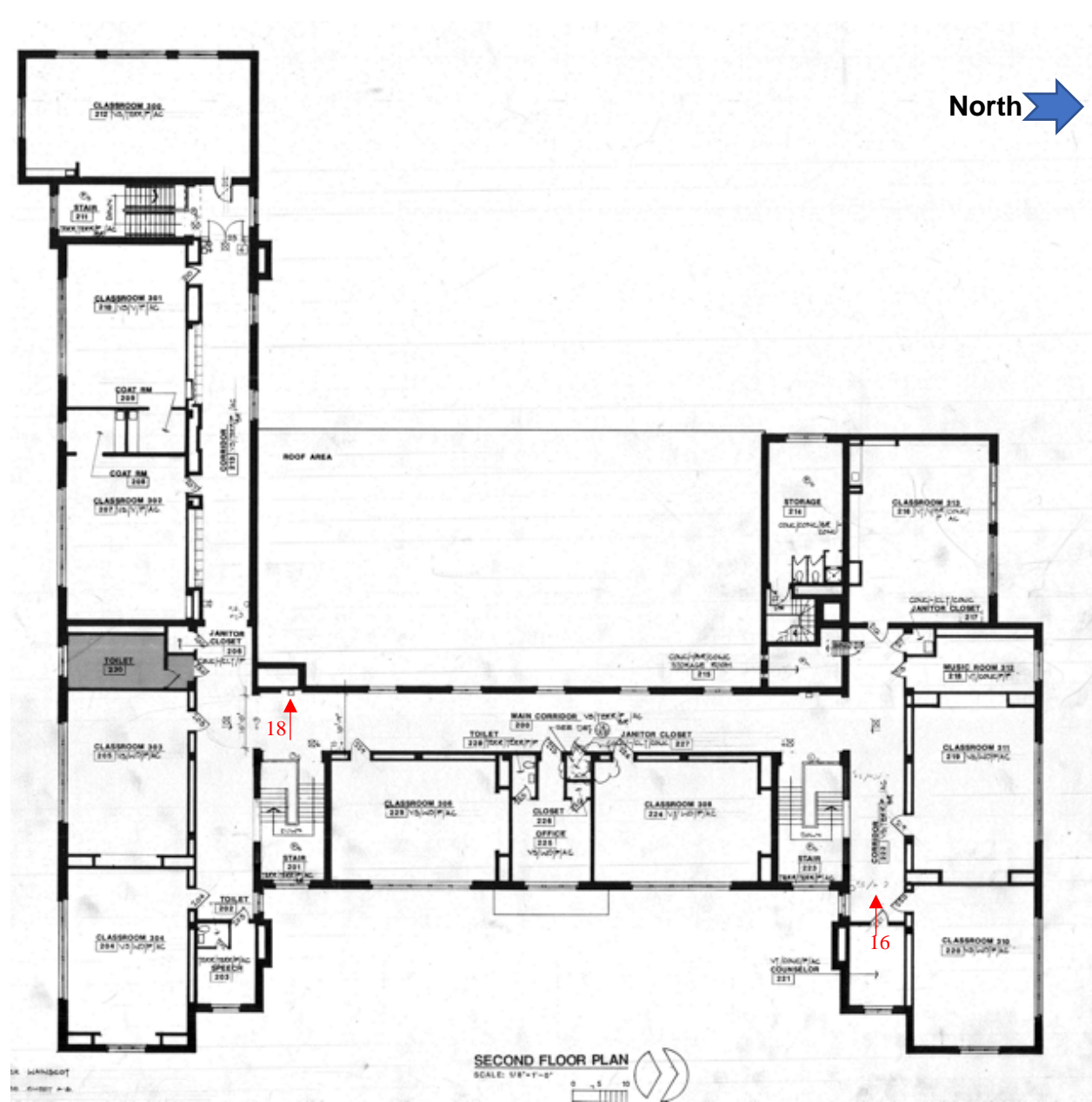


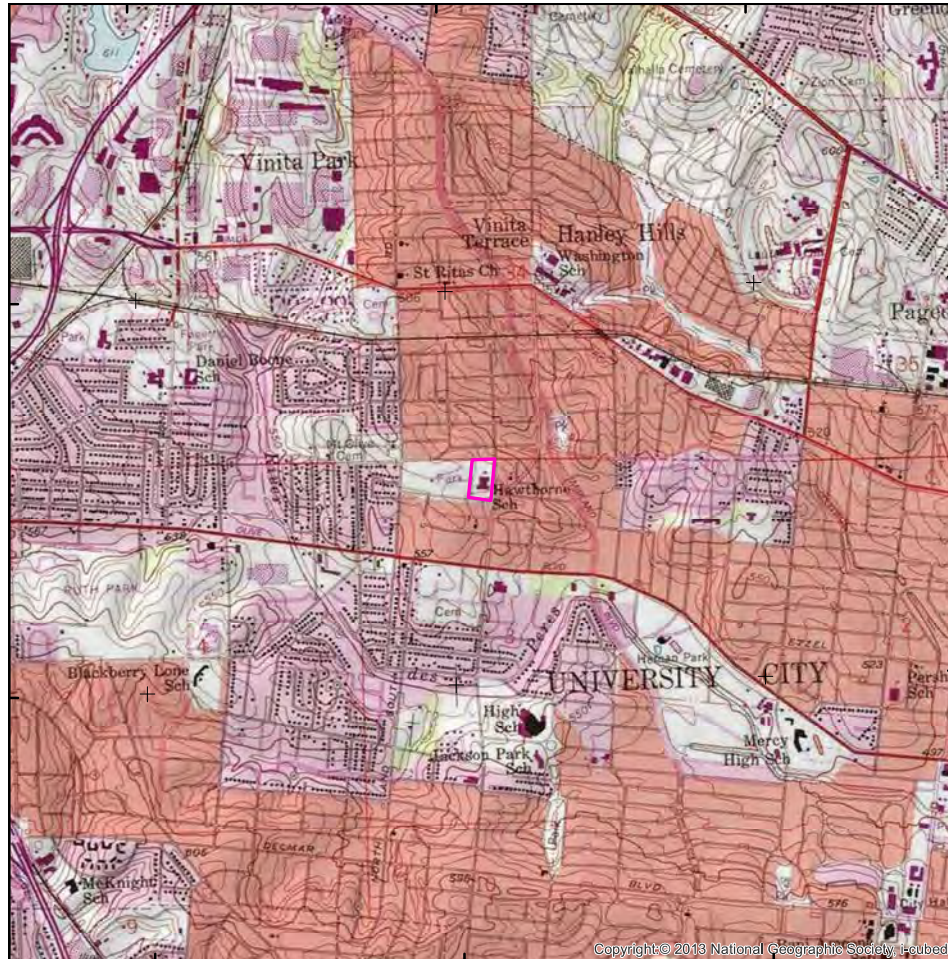
Figure 3. Location Key for Second Floor Photos.

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awthorne School



Center Point
Zone 15 North
East: 732141.3
North: 4284127.5

Lat: 38.675324
Long: -90.331496

Legend
 Hawthorne School Grounds

1:24,000

Figure 4. 7.5' USGS Topographic Map (Clayton Quadrangle) of Hawthorne School and Grounds (United States Geological Service 1993)

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Figure 5. Aerial Imagery of Hawthorne School and Grounds (Aerial Imagery from ESRI Online).

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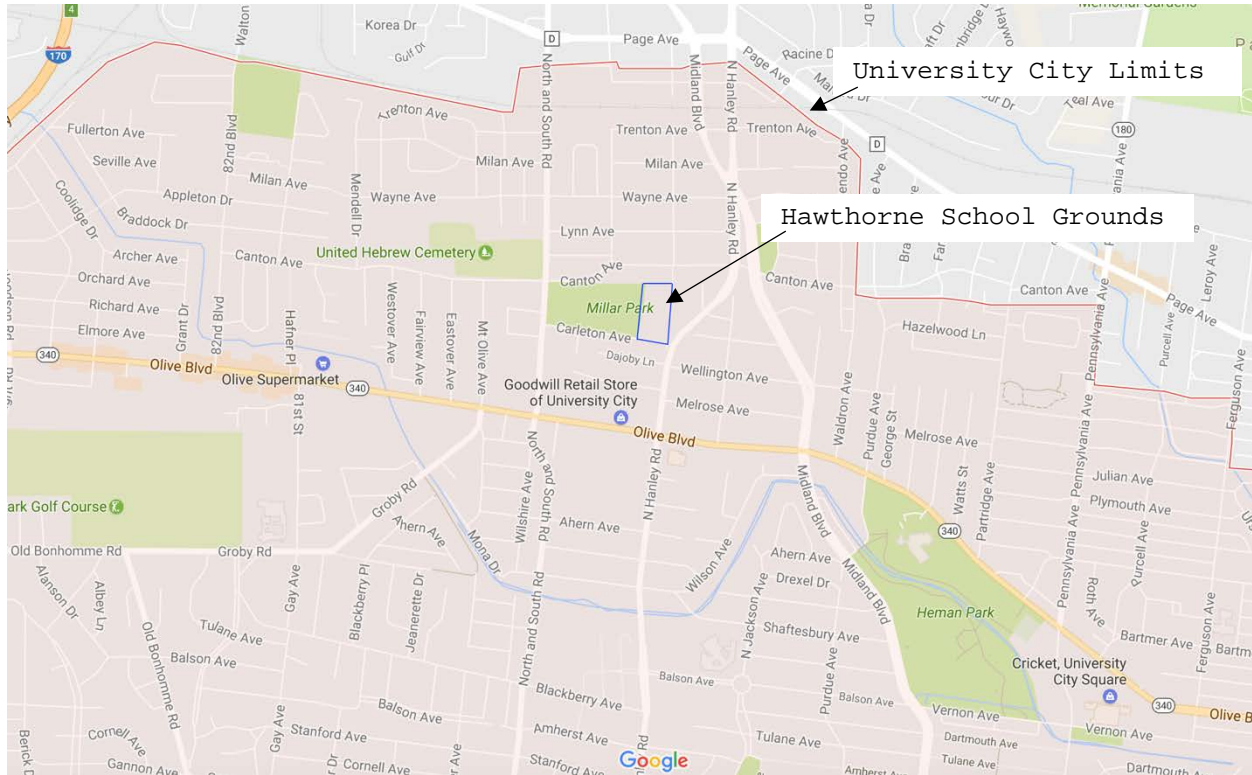


Figure 6. General Contextual Street Map of Hawthorne School (Google Street Maps).

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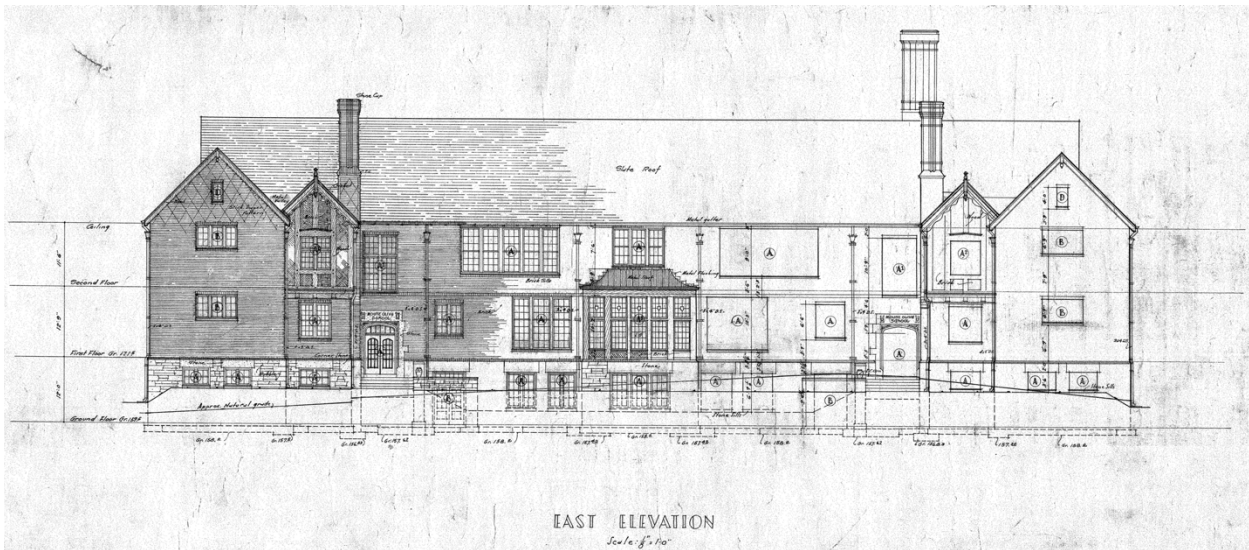


Figure 7. Original 1930 Eastern (Front) Elevation Sketch by William B. Ittner (courtesy of Ittner Inc.).

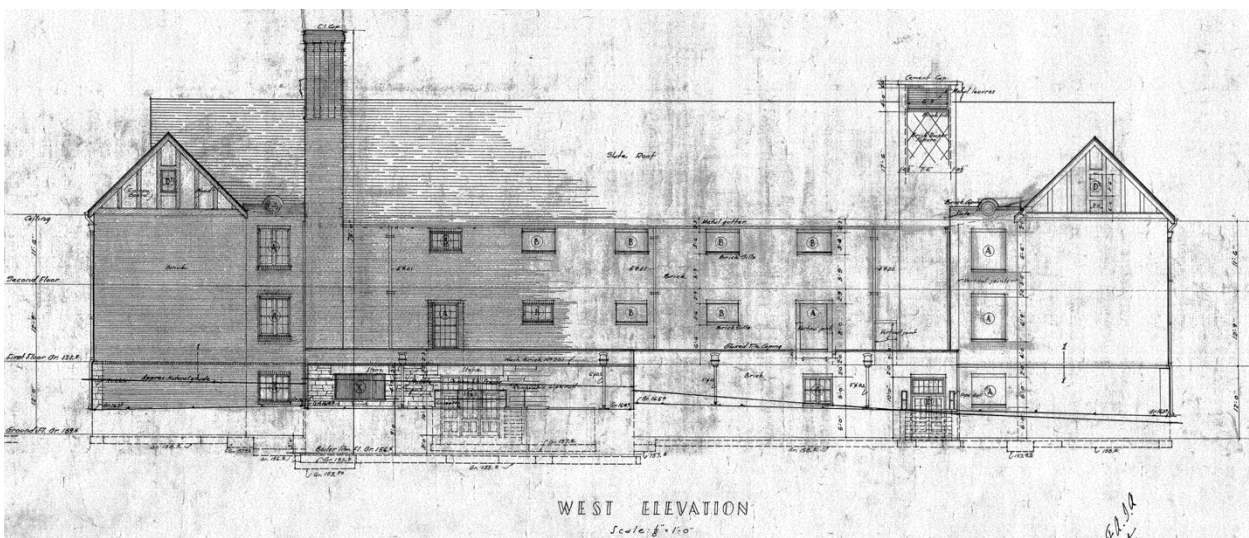


Figure 8. Original 1930 Western (Rear) Elevation Sketch by William B. Ittner (courtesy of Ittner Inc.).

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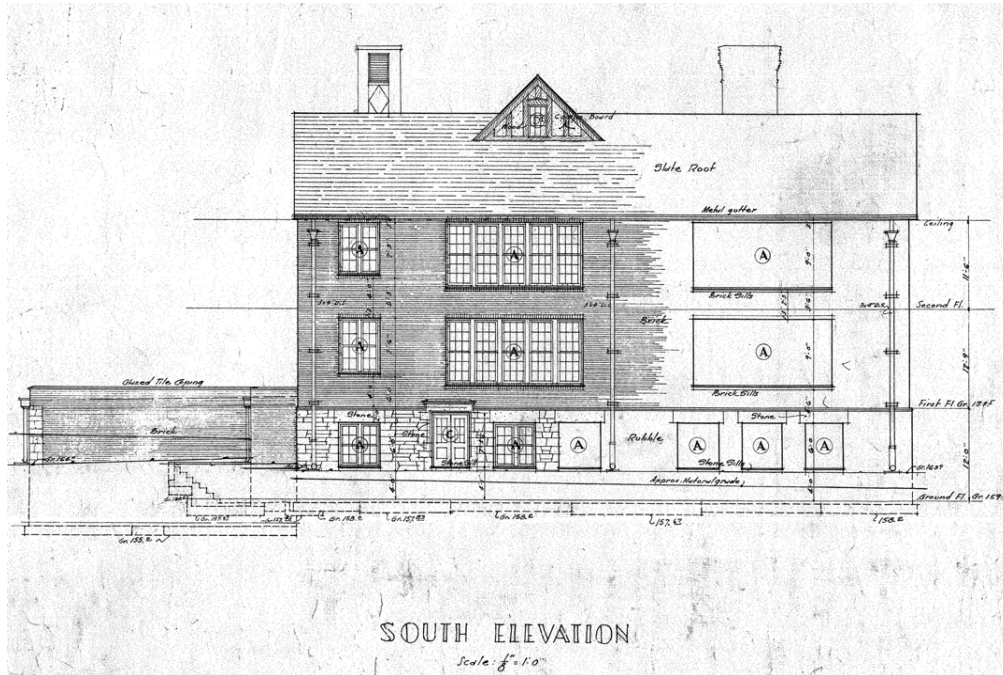


Figure 9. Original 1930 Southern Elevation Sketch by William B. Ittner (courtesy of Ittner Inc.).

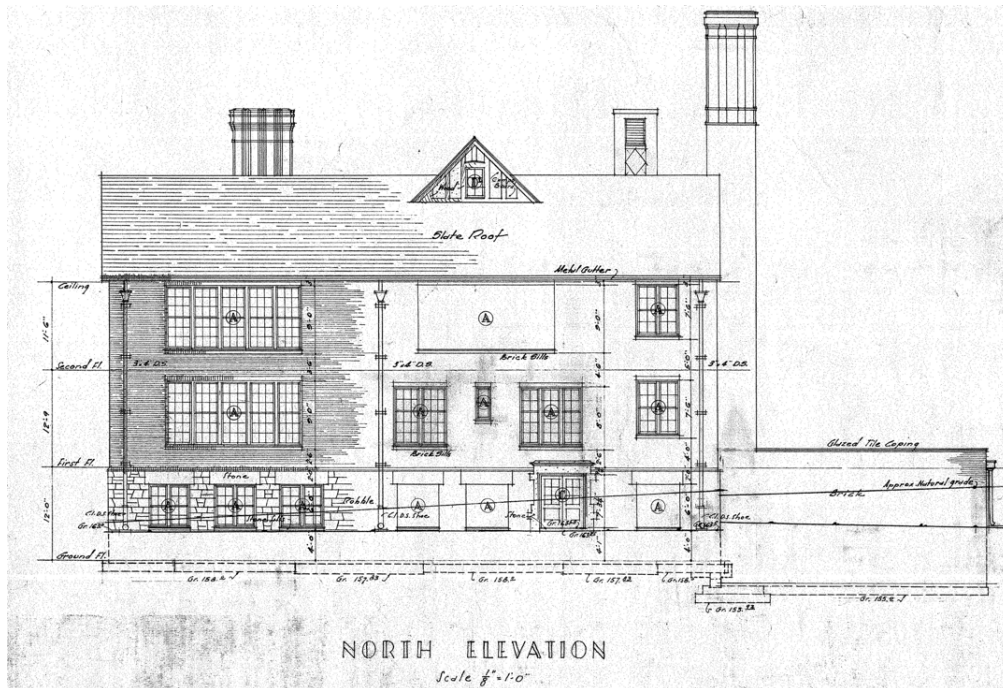


Figure 10. Original 1930 Northern Elevation Sketch by William B. Ittner (courtesy of Ittner Inc.).

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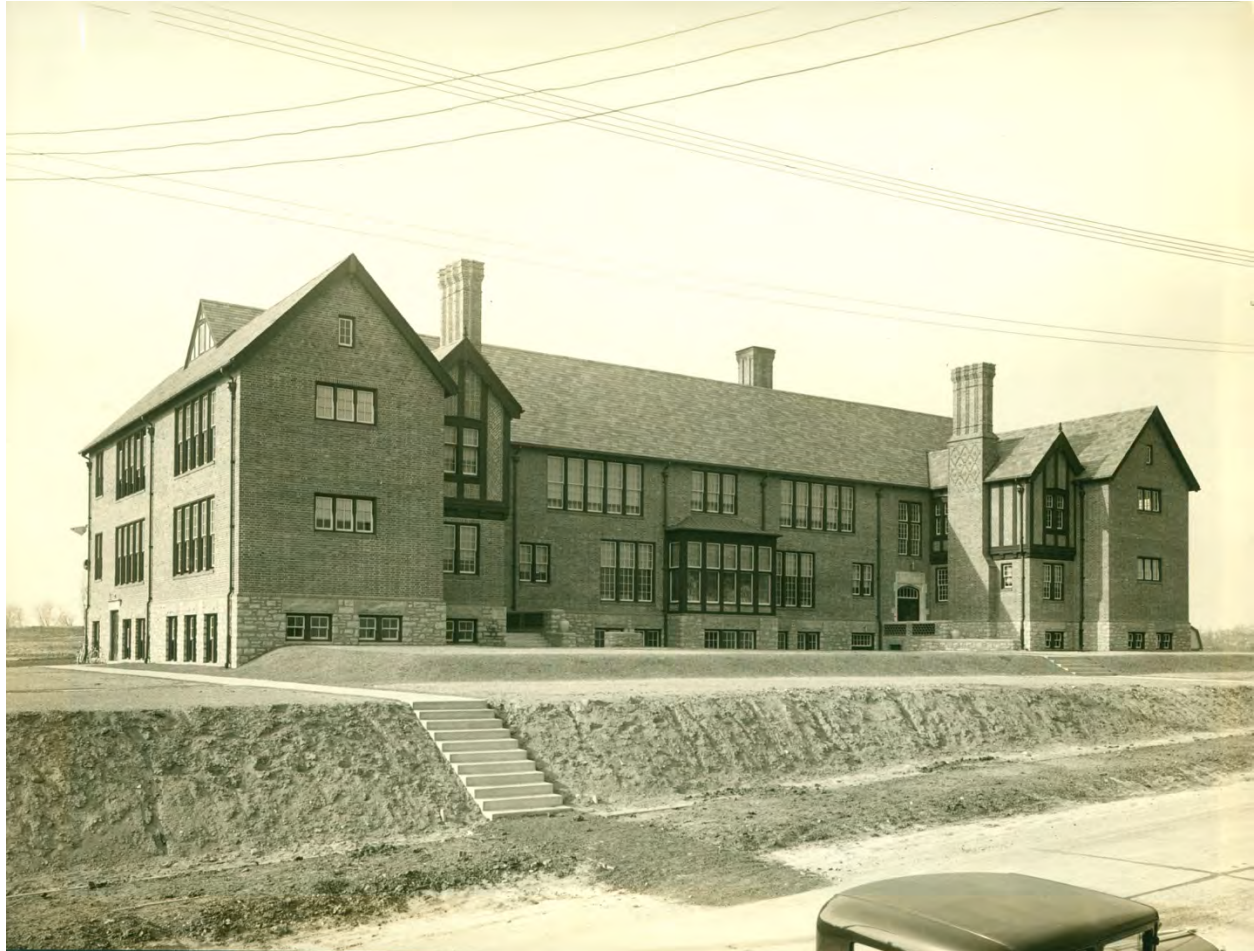


Figure 11. Photograph of Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School in 1931 (Courtesy of the University City Public Library).

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Section number Figures Page 31

Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School
Name of Property
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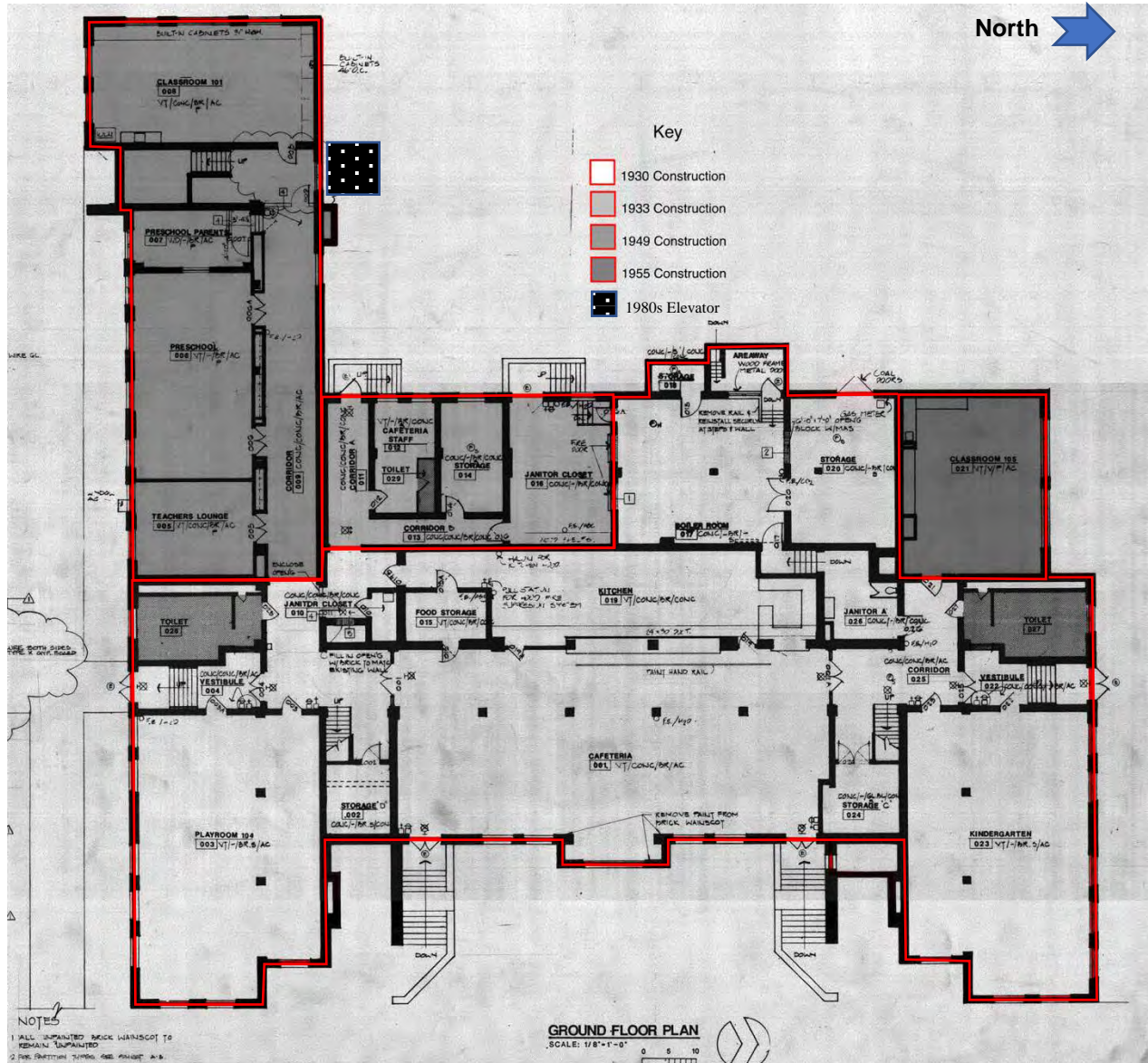


Figure 12. Current Hawthorne School Ground Floor Construction Sequence (Floor Plan Courtesy of Ittner Inc.).

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Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School
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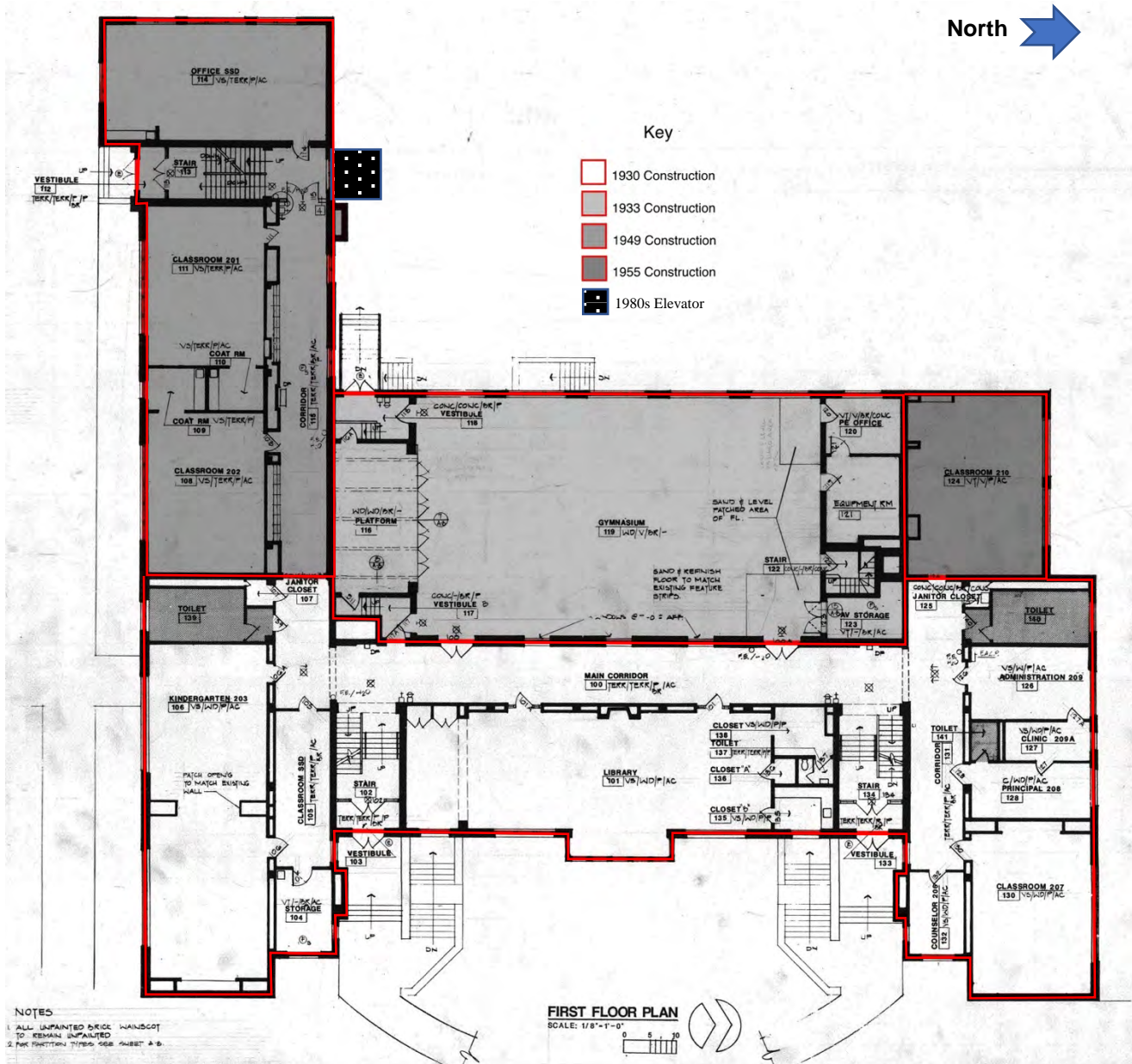


Figure 13. Current Hawthorne School First Floor Construction Sequence (Floor Plan Courtesy of Ittner Inc.).

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Section number Figures Page 33

Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School
Name of Property
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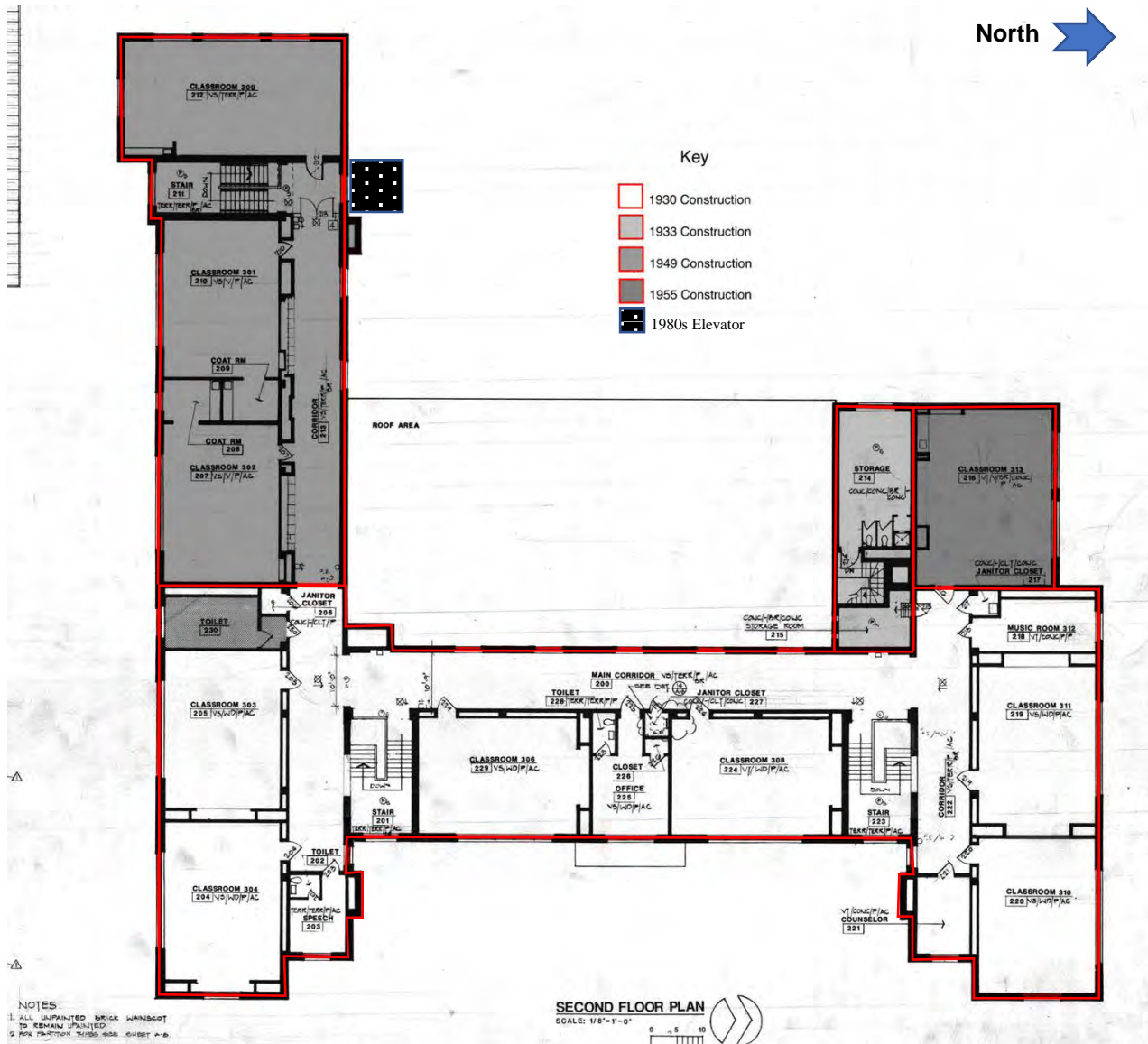


Figure 14. Current Hawthorne School Second Floor Construction Sequence (Floor Plan Courtesy of Ittner Inc.).

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a. 1955 Aerial (Map provided by St. Louis County GIS Service Center).



b. 1974 Aerial (Map Provided by United States Geological Survey).

Figure 15. Aerial Photographs Showing Hawthorne School and Changes in Hanley Road Alignment .

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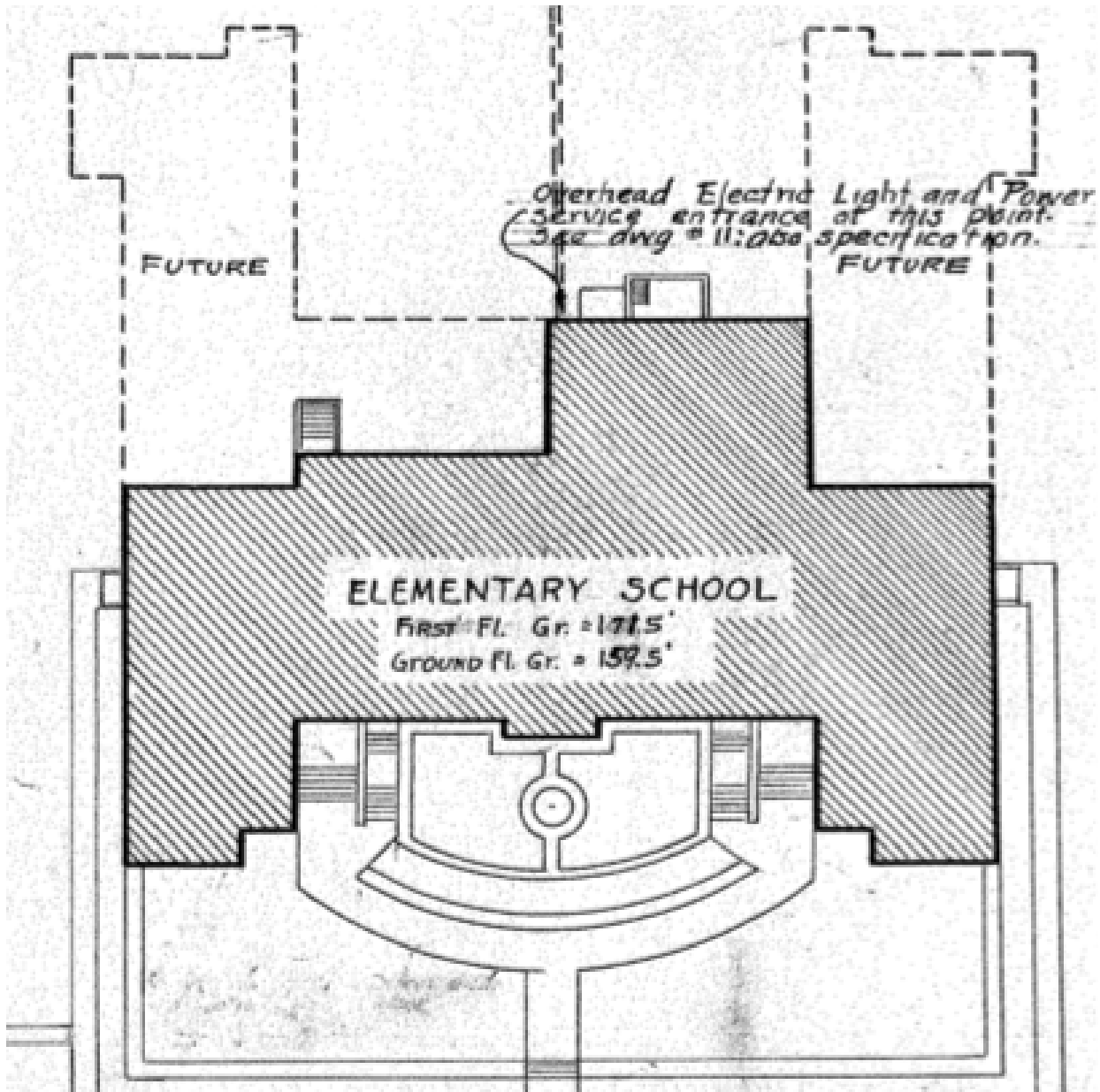


Figure 16. Plan View of Hawthorne School Showing Potential Additions, 1930 (Courtesy of Ittner Inc.).

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Nathaniel Hawthorne Elementary School
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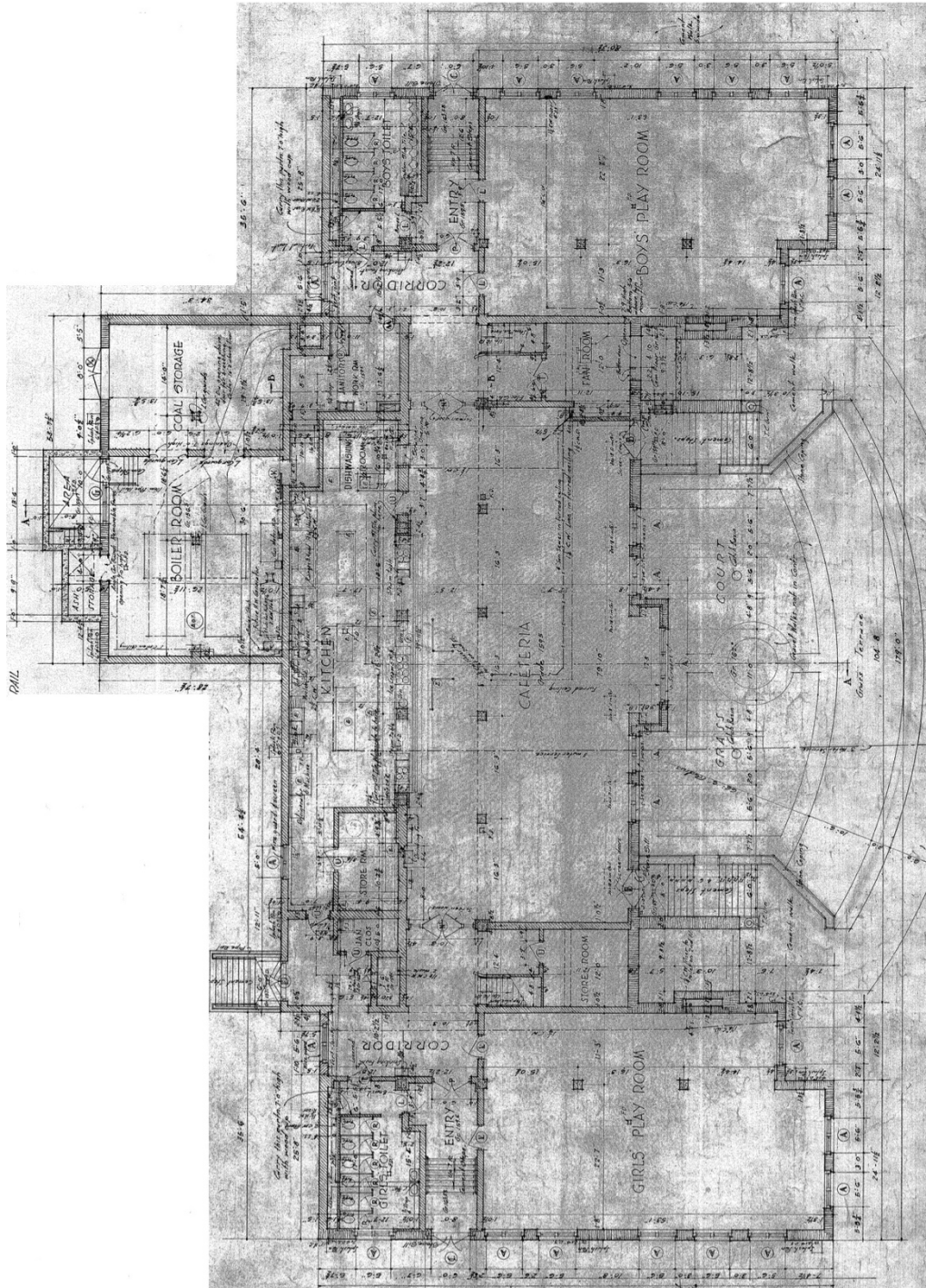


Figure 17. 1930 Ground Floor Plans (Courtesy of Ittner Inc.).

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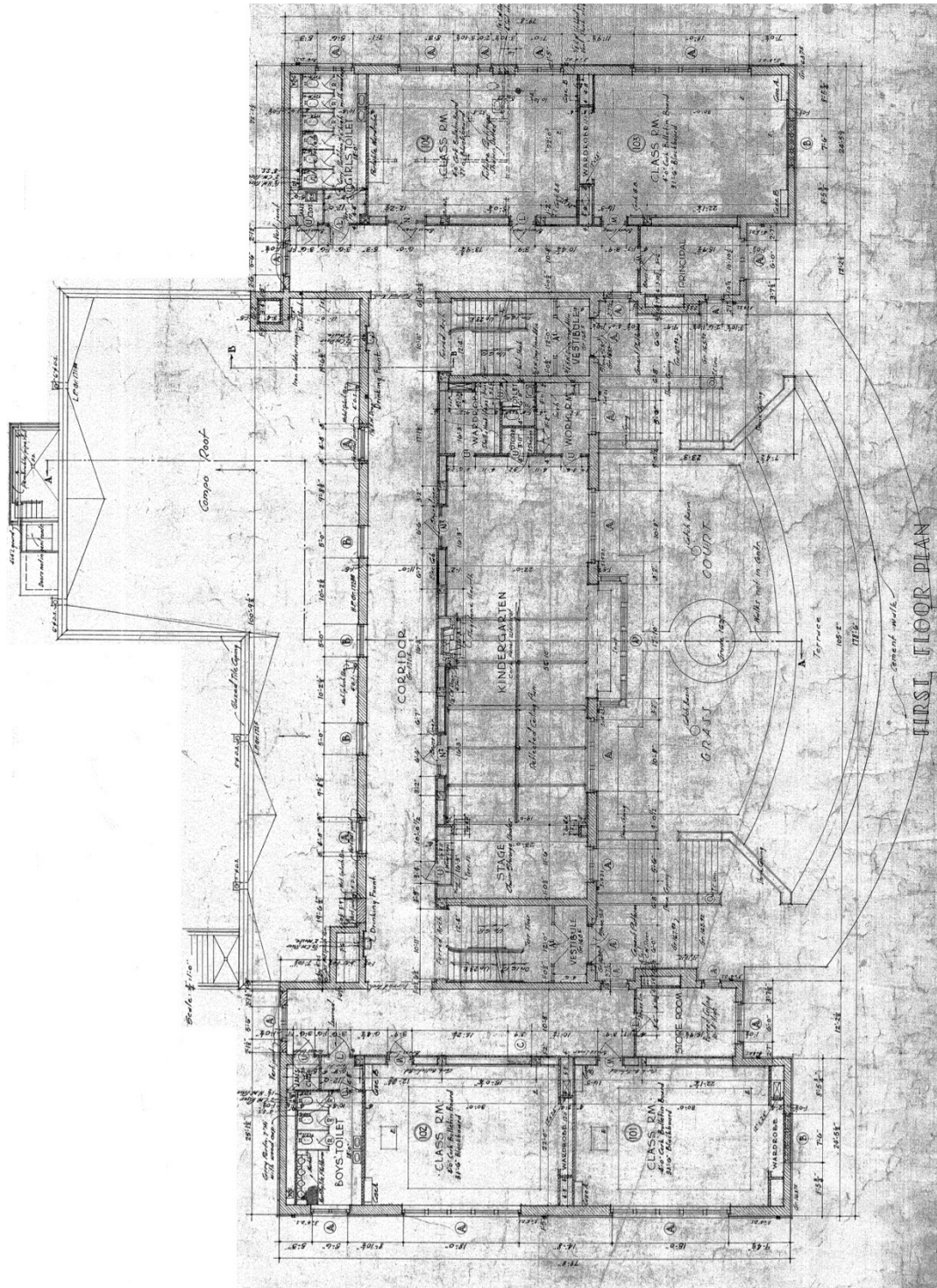


Figure 18. 1930 First Floor Plans (Courtesy of Ittner Inc.).

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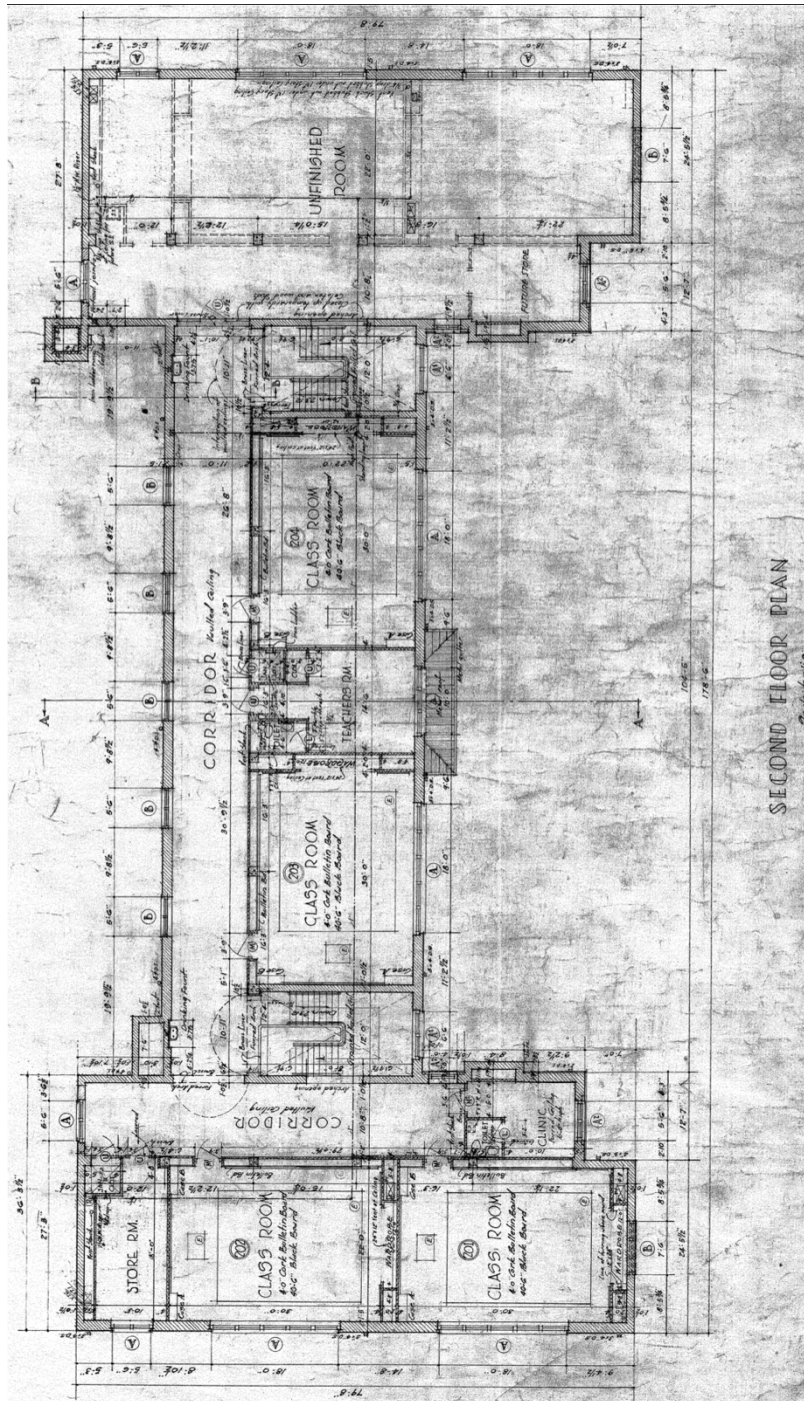


Figure 19. 1930 Second Floor Plans (Courtesy of Ittner Inc.).

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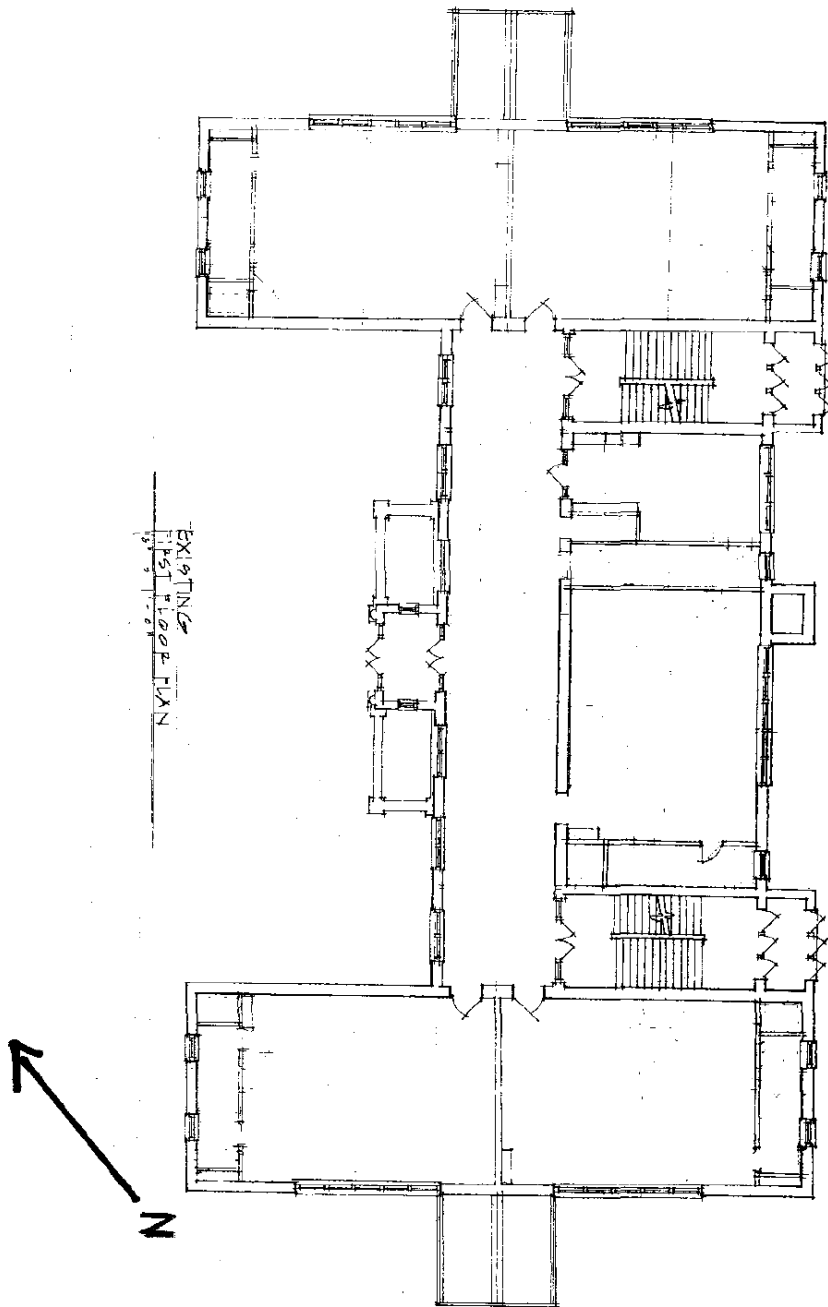


Figure 20. Delaney School in St. Louis Showing "H" Type Floor Plan (Baxter et al. 2004).

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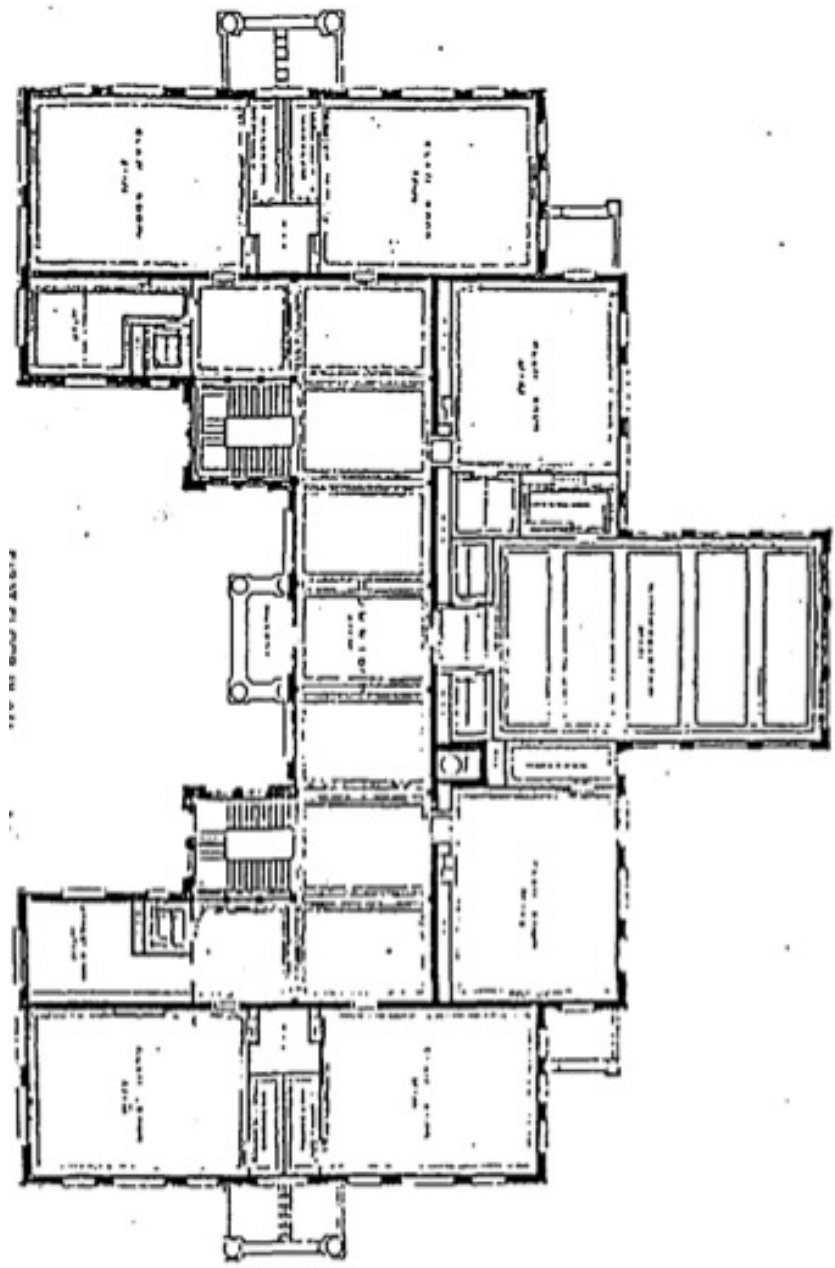


Figure 21. Eugene Field School in St. Louis Showing "U" Type Floor Plan (Longwisch, *Field, Eugene, School*, 1992).

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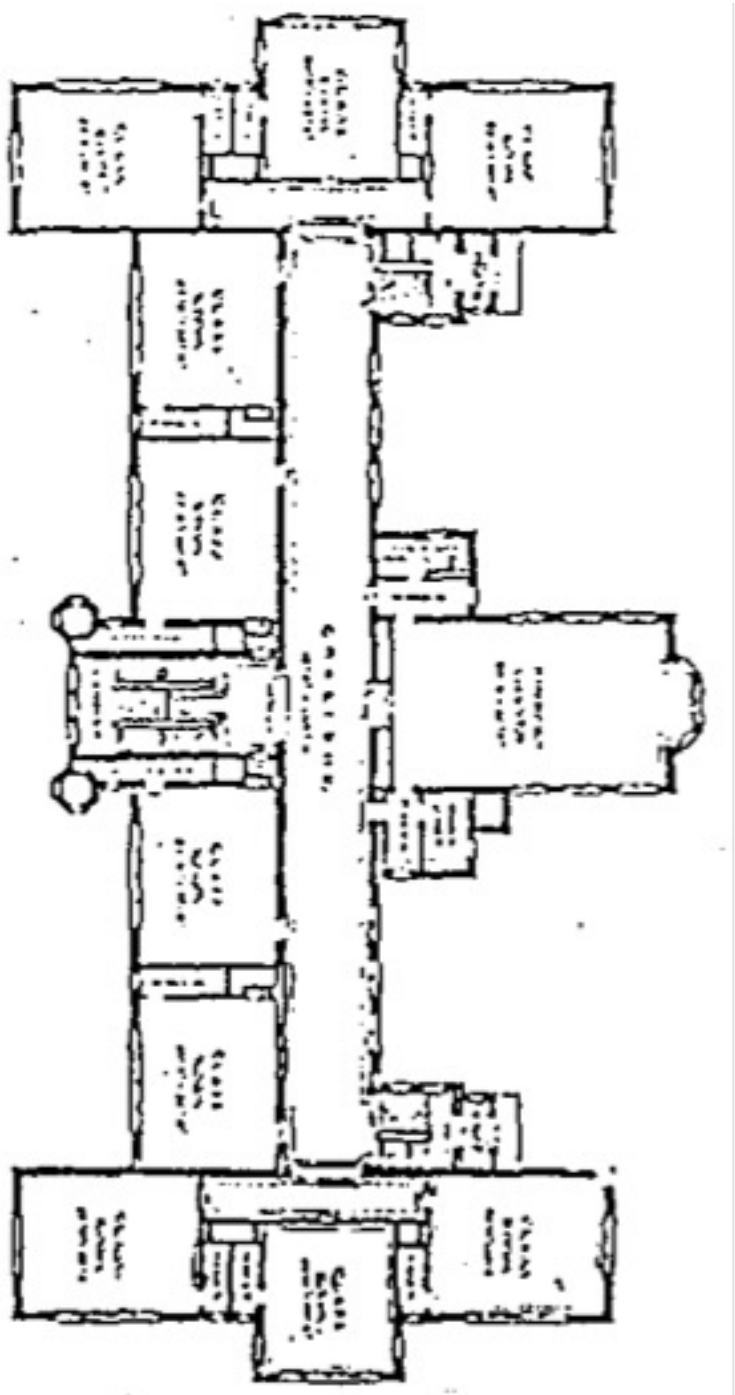


Figure 22. Edward Wyman School in St. Louis Showing “E” Type Floor Plan (Longwisch, Wyman, Edward, School, 1992).

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a. Delmar School, circa 1920.



b. Harvard School, 1924.

Figure 23. Delmar and Harvard School Photos (Photos Courtesy of the University City Public Library Archives).

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a. Pershing School in 1924 with Original Flat Roof.



b. Pershing School, circa 1935, With New Hipped Roof.

Figure 24. Pershing Schools (Photos Courtesy of University City Public Library Archives).

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a. Jackson Park School, Circa 1935 (Photos Courtesy of University City Public Library Archives).



b. Hanley School, circa 1937 (Photos Courtesy of University City Public Library Archives).

Figure 25. Jackson Park and Hanley Schools.

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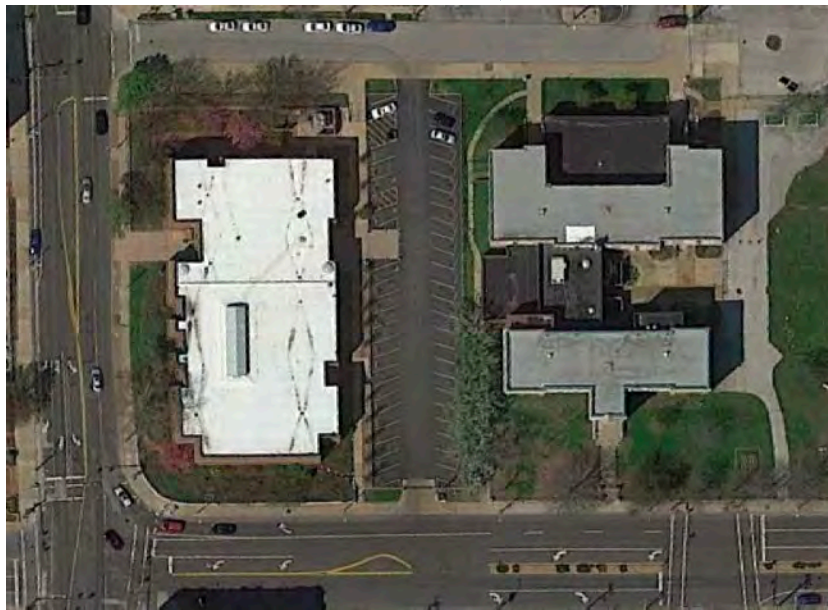
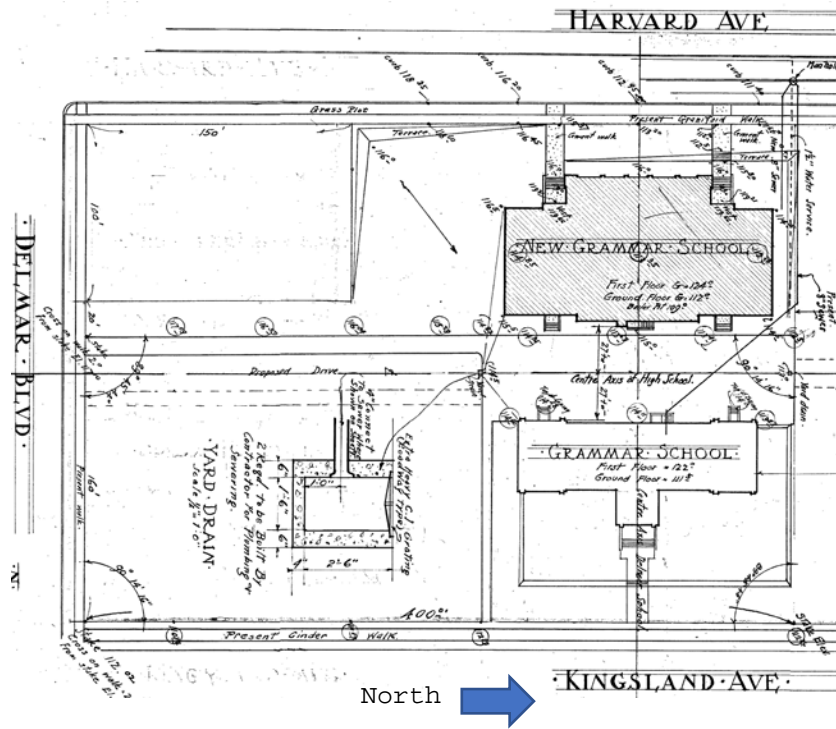
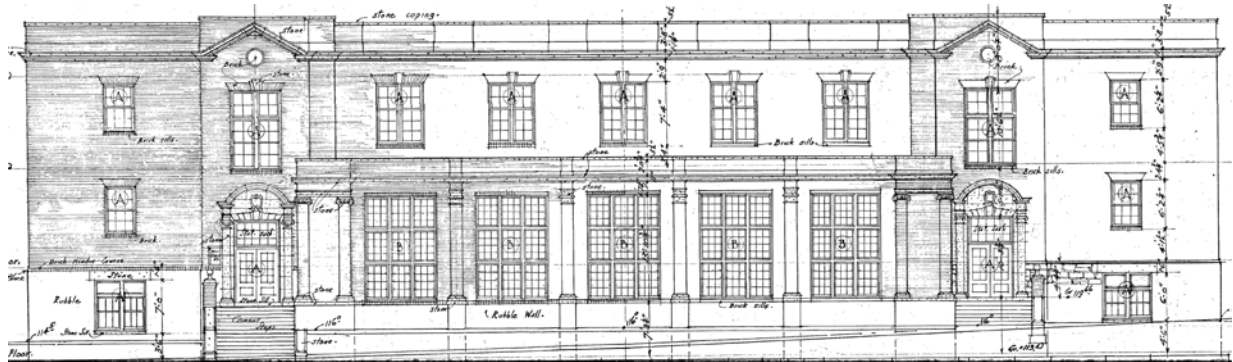


Figure 26. Lot Plan and Current Aerial for Delmar (Grammar School) and Harvard Schools (New Grammar School). Plan Courtesy of Ittner Inc., Aerial from Google Earth.

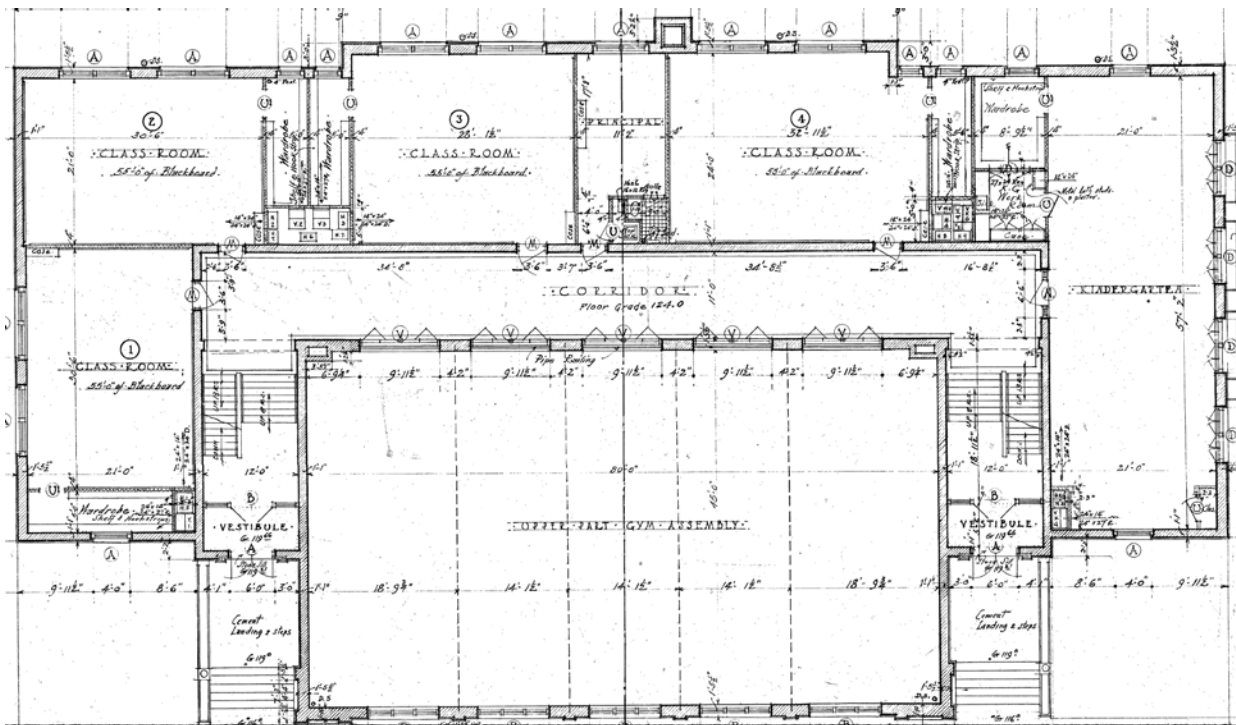
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a. Harvard School Front (Western) Elevation (Courtesy of Ittner Inc.).



b. Harvard School First Floor Plan (Courtesy of Ittner Inc.).

Figure 27. Floor Plans for Harvard School showing the "U" Shape Plan.



NATHANIEL HAYTHORN
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

DR. MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.

DR. MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.

NO PARKING
FOR 15 MIN.
ACCESS BY
WALKWAY

NO PARKING
FOR 15 MIN.

















NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE
SCHOOL



2















EMERGENCY DRILL
FIRE EXIT ROUTE TO LEAVE BUILDING
TORNADO ROUTE TO SAFE LOCATION
EARTHQUAKE WALK TO SAFE LOCATION







