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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Holy Corners

AND/OR COMMON

Holy Corners Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Boundaries as shown on Site Plan Map

—NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

St. Louis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#1 - Hon. William L. Clay

STATE

Missouri 63108

— VICINITY OF

CODE

29

COUNTY

St. Louis City

CODE

510

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

1. Angelic Temple of Deliverance

STREET & NUMBER

5001 Washington Avenue

CITY, TOWN

St. Louis

STATE

Missouri 63108

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

12th & Market Streets

CITY, TOWN

St. Louis

STATE

Missouri 63103

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

1. Significant Historic Buildings and Sites of the City of St. Louis

DATE

1964, Revised 1967

—FEDERAL —STATE —COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

published: St. Louis: Committee for Preservation of Historic
Buildings, St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

CITY, TOWN

n.a.

STATE

n.a.

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Fraternal

Social Club

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2. Board of Education of the City of St. Louis
911 Locust Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
3. St. John's Methodist Church
5000 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
4. Tuscan Hall Association
5015 Westminster Place
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
5. Trustees of First Church of Christ, Scientist in St. Louis
5000 Westminster Place
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
6. Baptist Church of the Good Shepherd
500 North Kingshighway
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
7. Racquet Club
476 North Kingshighway
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
8. Missouri Title Holding Corporation
600 North Kingshighway
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
9. Castles-Wilson Buick Company
490 North Kingshighway
St. Louis, Missouri 63108

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2. The Building Art in St. Louis: Two Centuries
1967
published: St. Louis: American Institute of
Architects, St. Louis Chapter
Local

3. Heritage/St. Louis
1969-present
Heritage/St. Louis
722 Chestnut Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
Local

4. Missouri State Historical Survey
1975
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
State

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Holy Corners Historic District is bounded on the south by a line contiguous with and connecting the south property lines of 5000 Westminster Place and 476 North Kingshighway; on the east by a line contiguous with and connecting the east property lines of 476 North Kingshighway, 490 North Kingshighway, 500 North Kingshighway, and 600 North Kingshighway; on the north by a line contiguous with and connecting the north property lines of 600 North Kingshighway, 5001 Washington Avenue, and 5017 Washington Avenue; and on the west by a line contiguous with and connecting the west property lines of 5017 Washington Avenue, 5000 Washington Avenue, 5015 Westminster Place, and 5000 Westminster Place (see Site Plan Map).

Included within the area described above are the following features:

1. Angelic Temple of Deliverance (originally Temple Israel). 5001 Washington Avenue. Built 1907-1908. A two-story limestone building designed as a Roman temple of the Corinthian order with massive columned portico and elaborate frieze. Windows of stained glass featuring symbols of the Jewish faith. Entire interior executed in Caen stone. Designed by Tom P. Barnett, Architect of the St. Louis firm of Barnett, Haynes and Barnett. Builder Patrick J. Moynihan.
2. Abraham Lincoln High School (originally Temple Israel House), 5017 Washington Avenue. Built 1936. A two-story limestone faced building erected by Temple Israel congregation as a companion educational and community facility. Complimentary to adjacent temple building in scale and materials. Designed by Benjamin Shapiro, Architect of St. Louis.
3. St. John's Methodist Church, 5000 Washington Avenue. Built 1901-1902. A two-story limestone edifice in the Italian Renaissance style. Main entrance on Washington Avenue directly across from Temple Israel complex to the north, announced by a great portico supported by four fluted Ionic columns. A second equally monumental portico on the east (Kingshighway) facade. Main auditorium and campanile each crowned with Romanesque copper domes. Designed by Theodore C. Link, Architect of St. Louis. Builder Hill-O'Meara Construction Company. Altar, pulpit, choir stalls, and reredos carved by Albert Gass of St. Louis. Stained glass window above altar designed by St. Louis artist Siegfried Reinhardt. Other windows the work of St. Louis artist Rodney Winfield.

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4. Tuscan Temple, 5015 Westminster Place. Built 1907-1908.
A two-story Greek Revival building of the Doric order executed in grey brick with columns, pediment, and cornices, the latter ornamented with lions' heads, painted a cream color. Portico, which faces Kingshighway, supported by six massive columns. Designed by Albert B. Groves, Architect of St. Louis.
5. First Church of Christ, Scientist, 5000 Westminster Place.
Built 1903. A two-story structure of earth-brown brick highlighted by limestone foundation, door and window detail, cornices, and roofline elements. Exemplifies a nineteenth century romantic interpretation of various classical and Renaissance motifs blended into a harmonious whole. Classical influence apparent in the paired Doric columns used at the front entrance and in the portico, in the Greek design incorporated in the lintels, and in the acroteria along the roofline. Italian Renaissance motifs recalled in the second floor north and south facades, especially the effect of continuous arches achieved in the design of the windows of the auditorium, which are of leaded glass. Designed by Mauran, Russell and Garden, Architects of St. Louis. Builder Althaus, Helm Building and Construction Company.
6. Baptist Church of the Good Shepherd (originally Second Baptist Church), 500 North Kingshighway. Built 1907. A two-story church complex of brick, terra cotta, and sandstone materials in the North Italian Gothic style, consisting of a main auditorium on the north end of the lot, an educational building on the south end, two loggias-- front and rear--connecting these two main buildings, a campanile rising from the center of the rear loggia; and living quarters for the sexton behind the rear loggia. Color a controlling factor in the design and in the use of materials: "The base course at grade is of dark red Missouri granite. All other stone, which includes only the door jambs, sills, and shafts of columns, is of rich yellow sandstone from Minnesota. The terra cotta, where used, is of the same color and texture as the stone. The roofs are of red tile. The brick selected was of one burning, and ranges from a rich almost purplish brown to palest buff. The darkest bricks were used at the base, in all cases, and as the buildings progress in height a uniform shading was carried out, ...the campanile

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having the ultimate degree of lightness of color. ...No coloring is used in the mortar, and thus as effect of mass is produced free from the lines that usually characterize brick structures. In the turning of the arches an effect of voussoirs has been obtained by the juxtaposition of light and dark bricks in groups and patterns. Diaper /sic/ and other details have been marked out in the same way, ..."I Designed by Mauran, Russell and Garden, Architects of St. Louis. Builder Steinhoff Construction Company.

7. Racquet Club, 476 North Kingshighway. Built 1906. A five-story building of earth-brown brick with limestone trim, crowned with a large copper cornice. The first floor facade adorned with art glass windows depicting early sporting activities of the club, including motoring and aviation. Houses a racket court, squash court, and basement swimming pool. Main dining room and numerous smaller private dining rooms and sitting rooms on second and third floors. Twelve private rooms, available to members on a full-time residential basis, on upper floors. Designed by Mauran, Russell and Garden, Architects of St. Louis. Builder Sutherland Building and Construction Company.
8. George Washington Inn (originally Washington Hotel), 600 North Kingshighway. Built 1902-1903. A seven-story structure of Bedford limestone executed with classic simplicity, the only ornament being a series of bay windows running from the third to the sixth story and crowned with iron balustrades, and the cornice at roofline. Interior finished with marble and hard woods. Designed by Eames and Young, Architects of St. Louis. Builder Central Building Company.
9. Castles-Wilson Buick Company, 490 North Kingshighway. Built 1925. A two-story automobile showroom and service center. Brick construction.

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All district features have been assigned a level of significance:

- Primary -- 1. Baptist Church of the Good Shepherd (Second Baptist Church)
 2. St. John's Methodist Church
 3. Angelic Temple of Deliverance (Temple Israel)
 4. Tuscan Temple
 5. First Church of Christ, Scientist

- Secondary -- 1. Racquet Club
 2. George Washington Inn (Washington Hotel)
 3. Abraham Lincoln High School (Temple Israel House)

- No Significance -- 1. Castles-Wilson Buick Company (included in the historic district to facilitate boundary description)

Buildings which fall within the "Primary" and "Secondary" levels of significance, with the exception of Abraham Lincoln High School, were constructed in the years immediately preceding and following the Louisiana Purchase Exposition or 1904 St. Louis World's Fair (i.e., 1901-1908). Although built of varying materials in different styles by unrelated organizations, together these buildings are strongly representative of a single tradition in urban planning or design: the City Beautiful movement. This underlying design approach lends an essential unity to the architectural grouping which constitutes the district.

ALTERATIONS

Significant buildings within the historic district retain their original integrity, with three exceptions. In two cases the alterations which occurred were specific responses to deterioration of construction materials. The third instance was due to the expansion of commercial space.

1. Angelic Temple of Deliverance (Temple Israel)

Removal of the cornices on east and west facades as well as part of the pediment (1966)

2. Baptist Church of the Good Shepherd (Second Baptist Church)

Top 60 feet of the 215-foot campanile removed because of cracking masonry pillars (1951)²

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3. George Washington Inn (Washington Hotel)

Ground floor commercial shops built along Kingshighway facade from building line to sidewalk (no date)

CONDITION

With the exception of the Angelic Temple of Deliverance (Temple Israel), which could use better upkeep, all buildings within the Holy Corners Historic District are maintained in an excellent state of repair. The former building is in need of exterior painting and window repair.

SITE

The Holy Corners Historic District comprises two blocks of North Kingshighway, one of the great boulevards of St. Louis. Eight of the nine buildings in the district have sites fronting on Kingshighway, the single exception being Abraham Lincoln High School (Temple Israel House) which is situated immediately to the west of Angelic Temple of Deliverance (Temple Israel) on Washington Avenue. The district is surrounded by late 19th century residential streets, both public and private, of varying architectural styles but generally high architectural quality, on the west, south and east; and by Delmar Avenue commercial district on the north.

PRESENT STATUS

Angelic Temple of Deliverance (Temple Israel), St. John's Methodist Church, Tuscan Temple, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Baptist Church of the Good Shepherd (Second Baptist Church), and the Racquet Club have all been designated official Landmarks of the City of St. Louis by the St. Louis Landmarks and Urban Design Commission. The entire area of the Holy Corners Historic District is included in the local Central West End Historic District of the City of St. Louis.

FOOTNOTES

1. Second Baptist Church, Souvenir Volume Commemorating the Dedication of the New Church Buildings (St. Louis: Second Baptist Church, 1908), pp. 47-48.
2. St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, April 12, 1951, p. 1.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Amateur Sports Aviation
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

An outstanding collection of early twentieth century architecture, the siting and design of the primary buildings of the Holy Corners Historic District show the pervasive influence of the City Beautiful tradition in urban planning among the architects and city builders of the day. The location of four major religious congregations in the district led to its acquiring a pre-eminent position in the history of the religious life of St. Louis and to national prominence as a center of religious ecumenism. Due to the presence of the Racquet Club, the district has gained significance in the history of amateur sports and aviation.

The district forms what is possibly the finest grouping of monumental buildings in the City: three churches, a synagogue, a Masonic temple, a private club, and a residential hotel facing each other on both sides of a two block section of one of the City's great boulevards. These buildings are uniquely important in their immediate proximity and in the superb architectural ensemble created by this proximity.

Old Second Baptist Church (now Church of the Good Shepherd) is one of the finest examples of brickwork in a city noted for its unsurpassed masonry. "About 1,000,000 bricks were used in the structures. The hundreds of arches contain no brick of any other color than those used in the building. Over 58,000 bricks were ground by hand for the major arches and the accented pieces of ornamentation. Each arch was carefully set up when the bricks were ground, and then packed in a barrel which was marked, so that the masons had no trouble in putting it just where the designs indicated."¹ The composition is distinguished by the partial cloister created by the placement of the two main structures at either end of the property with the campanile as the pivotal element. It is a most successful architectural composition viewed from any direction. As it fronts on three streets, it is normally viewed from many perspectives.

St. John's Methodist Church is a fine use of classical and Renaissance forms to make a distinguished solution to the problem of combining an auditorium and church school into an architectural whole. The architect "determined to make a new use of the campanile tower, which Italian architects kept rigidly separate from the main body of the church. Modern requirements in this country demand that the institutional part of the church shall be of equal importance with the auditorium. To bring the two structures together, and harmonize them, with their roofs at a different elevation, was a practical problem of much difficulty. The architect has solved it by using a campanile tower in the northeast corner where the two structures meet at right angles. It thus provides an ideal stair-case, belonging to both buildings, and also brings the sky line of the two buildings into harmony."² The portico and engaged tower (or campanile) on Kingshighway ornament the boulevard, providing the monumental statement which the site requires, yet the main entrance is on the site street.

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Tuscan Temple is a hexastyle Roman temple very well sited to magnificently fulfill and terminate the view down McPherson Avenue as well as decorate Kingshighway. An important feature of the building is that its main entrance is on Westminster Place to the south; the monumental eastern facade on Kingshighway was designed specifically to enhance the appearance of the boulevard and punctuate visually the McPherson Avenue approach.

It is evident that each of the various architects was concerned with the impact his building would have as a component element in the larger urban scene, the relevant context being that of a great boulevard, Kingshighway, flanked by residential streets containing imposing homes. The obvious concern with views and with the relationship of individual buildings to an overall urban composition is a tribute to the force of the City Beautiful ideal and to the supreme place it occupied in the collective imagination of early twentieth century architects and planners. Attention to the problem of defining a great urban space is especially evident in Link's treatment of the east portico of St. John's and in Groves' massive Doric portico for Tuscan Temple: in each case, the main entrance is in fact on the side street, but the building, nevertheless, appears to be oriented primarily toward the boulevard.

The area became known as "Holy Corners" because of the location of three great religious houses at one intersection. Largely because of their immediate proximity, these three congregations -- St. John's Methodist Church, Second Baptist Church, and Temple Israel -- became pioneers in the ecumenical movement in the United States, inaugurating in 1931 the "Holy Corners Fellowship." In that year this small group of Christians and Jews launched "a trail-blazing experiment in defiance of contemporary attitudes. This pioneer venture in interfaith togetherness has endured for more than four decades, and what was once daring innovation is today commonplace. The annual 'Holy Corners Fellowship' dinner of three congregations -- two protestant and one Reform Jewish -- might never have come about had it not been for an accident of location, plus the innovative bent of the late Methodist Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, ...then pastor of St. John's. ...It occurred to him that inviting the men of Second Baptist and the men of Temple Israel to join with the men of St. John's in their annual dinner meeting would be an excellent opening wedge toward breaking down barriers that separated them, in a day when many professing Christians held Jews to be outside the circle of God's grace. Dr. Holt wasted no time in making known his idea to the spiritual leaders of the two neighboring congregations -- Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman and the late Reverend M. Ashby Jones. Both were enthusiastic over the proposal. On the wintry evening of Tuesday, January 13, 1931, the lasting fellowship of the 'Holy Corners' dinner was born." Although of the three congregations only St. John's remains at "Holy Corners", the fellowship dinners continue as an annual ecumenical event, being hosted alternately by the three participating institutions.⁴

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Long before the inauguration of the "Holy Corners Fellowship," the Temple Israel building had been the site of some of the earliest efforts at interdenominational fellowship between Jews and Christians. Under the leadership of Rabbi Leon Harrison during the first quarter of the twentieth century, Sunday lectures were held at Temple Israel. These services became very popular among non-Jews and did a great deal to foster the development of better relations between the two communities. In fact, Dr. Harrison's efforts "to open the temple doors wide to all who wish to enter there as worshippers and brothers" received such an enthusiastic response that he eventually found it necessary to deny rumors that Temple Israel was to become a non-sectarian body.⁵

The district is significant in the religious history of St. Louis and the nation on other accounts as well. Second Baptist Church, which located at 500 North Kingshighway in 1907, traces its history back to the founding of the first Protestant church in St. Louis. In 1818 John Mason Peck and James E. Walsh came to St. Louis from the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions and with about a dozen other persons (almost half of the protestants in the City) organized a Baptist church, the first protestant church in St. Louis. Financial difficulties impelled the church to disband on January 5, 1833. The next day, thirteen ex-members and other interested persons formed a new organization and, in deference to the earlier church, adopted the name "Second Baptist Church." For many years the largest Baptist church in Missouri, the congregation has always been distinguished for its liberalism. Twice it was expelled from the St. Louis Baptist Association (Southern). In 1879 it was voted out because it served communion to Dr. William Greenleaf Eliot, founder of Washington University and of First Unitarian Church of St. Louis, and again in 1949 for adopting a policy of "open Membership," i.e., receiving members by transfer from other churches that did not practice immersion.⁶ First Church of Christ, Scientist was organized in 1894 by fifty St. Louisans as one of the first five Christian Science churches in the world.⁷

The Racquet Club was founded by a group of young business men in 1906. Some of the younger members of the University Club and the old St. Louis Club had decided that they needed an organization of their own with facilities for sports of various kinds. They broke away from the older organizations to form the third Racquet Club in the United States. James Burkham writes in his history, The Racquet Club: The First Fifty Years "It is hardly a coincidence that the Racquet Club building was located at 476 North Kingshighway. The original description of the real estate stated: 'A lot of ground in Hortense Place subdivision.' Records show that of the twelve homes [then] built in Hortense Place, nine of them contained a charter member of the Racquet Club."⁸ In the annals of amateur sport, the Racquet Club occupies a place of unique prominence. The most prestigious amateur competitions in both tennis and golf -- the Davis and the Walker Cups -- were each established by charter members of the Club,

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Dwight Davis and G. H. Walker respectively. The Racquet Club has an equally prominent place in the history of world aviation, due especially to the activities and interests of such early members as Albert Bond Lambert, for whom the St. Louis airport is named, and others. Perhaps the single most significant episode concerns the Lindbergh flight and the "Spirit of St. Louis". An event "in the year 1927 ...gave the Racquet Club a unique niche in world history, ...it was a decision reached twelve feet south of the oak bar on the first floor. Seated around a table were Harold M. Bixby, Harry F. Knight, Harry Hall Knight, Major A. B. Lambert, J. Wooster Lambert, and E. Lansing Ray. The decision which later was to shake the world concerned an investment of \$10,000 ...for the purpose of backing a young man who was going to attempt to fly his airplane from New York to Paris. On Sunday, May 22, 1927 'Lindy' did just that and the Racquet Club, the locale of this decision took a prominent place in history's annals."⁹

FOOTNOTES

1. Second Baptist Church, Souvenir Volume Commemorating the Dedication of the New Church Buildings (St. Louis: Second Baptist Church, 1908), pp. 47-48.
2. St. John's Methodist Church, Year Book of St. John's (St. Louis: St. John's Methodist Church, 1905), p. 14.
3. Walter E. Orthwein, "'Holy Corners' Change, Fellowship Continues," St. Louis [Missouri] Globe-Democrat, January 15-16, 1972, p. 15A.
4. Ibid.
5. Samuel Rosenkranz, A Souvenir Presented at the Golden Jubilee of Temple Israel (St. Louis: Temple Israel, 1936), pp. 13, 15.
6. St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, March 7, 1954, p. 3.
7. Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis Churches, Volume VII, no pagination, (scrapbook).
8. James Burkham, The Racquet Club: The First Fifty Years (St. Louis: The Racquet Club, 1956), p. 8.
9. Burkham, pp. 29-31.

1. Dobler, Mrs. George R., Miss Georgia Gambrill, and Mrs. Adolph Meier. "St. John's -- an Urban Church Starts Its Second Century," The Bulletin. Vol. 25, No. 2. St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society, 1969.
2. Bryan, John A. Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture. St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 9.837 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	15	738130	4281245	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Holy Corners Historic District is situated in the general vicinity of North Kingshighway and Washington Avenue. It is bounded on the west by a line contiguous with and connecting the west property lines of 5017 Washington Avenue, 5000 Washington Avenue, 5015 Westminster Place and 5000 Westminster Place. A line contiguous with and connecting the south property lines of 5000 Westminster Place and 476 North Kingshighway forms the southern boundary. The eastern boundary coincides with and connects the east property

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

I. W. G. Seibert, Chief Researcher

ORGANIZATION

Heritage/St. Louis

DATE

January 3, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

722 Chestnut Street, Room 221

TELEPHONE

314-436-0373

CITY OR TOWN

St. Louis

STATE

Missouri 63101

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

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

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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3. Burkham, James. The Racquet Club: The First Fifty Years. St. Louis: The Racquet Club, 1956.
4. Head, Idress. Historical and Interesting Places of St. Louis. St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society, 1909.
5. Missouri Historical Society. St. Louis Churches. Vol. VII (scrapbook).
6. Orthwein, Walter E. "'Holy Corners' Change, Fellowship Continues," St. Louis [Missouri] Globe-Democrat, January 15-16, 1972.
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Holy Corners

AND/OR COMMON

Holy Corners Historic District

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

St. Louis

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

St. Louis City

STATE

Missouri

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE

U.S.G.S. 7.5'

Clayton Quadrangle

SCALE

1:24,000

DATE 1954, Photorevised 1968

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES



38°37'30"
739000m E, 90°15'

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

(CAHOKIA)
2961 11 SW

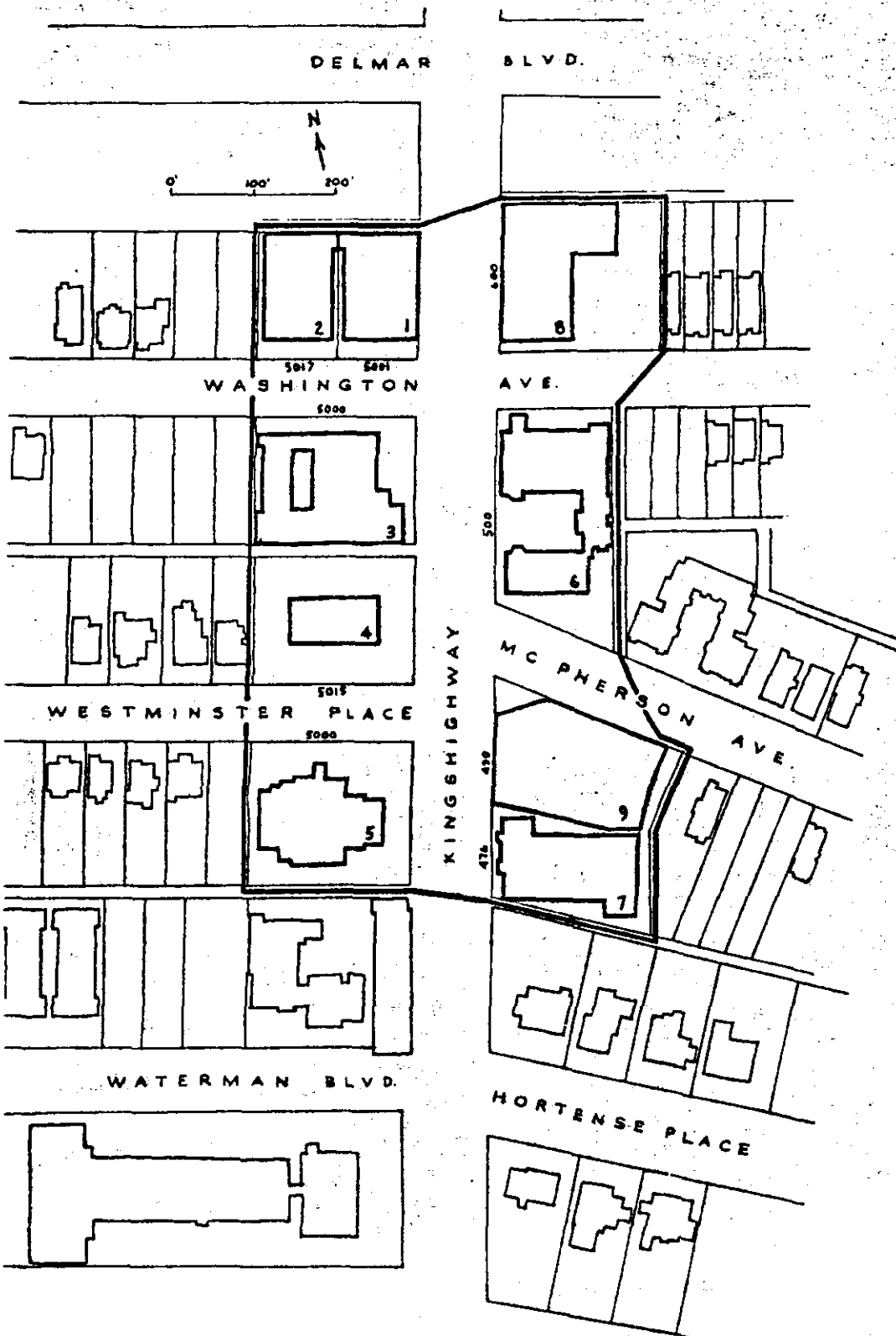


QUADRANGLE LOCATION

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
Clayton 1954 Scale 1:24000
Holy Corners Historic District.
UTM Reference
15/748130/4281245

CLAYTON, MO.
N3837.5-W8015/7.5

1954
PHOTOREVISED 1968
AMS 7961 III NE-SERIES V879



**OLY CORNERS HISTORIC DISTRICT
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI**

SITE PLAN MAP

- Angelic Temple of Deliverance (Temple Israel)
- Abraham Lincoln High School (Temple Israel House)
- St. John's Methodist Church
- Tuscan Temple
- First Church of Christ, Scientist
- 6. Baptist Church of the Good Shepherd
(Second Baptist Church)
- 7. Racquet Club
- 8. George Washington Inn
- 9. Castles-Wilson Buick Co.

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AND/OR COMMON Holy Corners Historic District

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN	_____ VICINITY OF	COUNTY	STATE
St. Louis		St. Louis City	Missouri

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Robert Pettus DATE OF PHOTO November 15, 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Heritage/ St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street,
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET PHOTO NO. 1
 Streetscape view facing northwest on Kingshighway. From left to right are Tuscan Temple, St. John's Methodist Church, Angelic Temple of Deliverance (Temple Israel), and Baptist Church of the Good Shepherd (Second Baptist Church).



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3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Robert Pettus

DATE OF PHOTO March 6, 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Heritage/St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street,
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO 2

Angelic Temple of Deliverance (Temple Israel) and portion of Abraham Lincoln High School (Temple Israel House); view facing north, 5001 and 5017 Washington Avenue.

Photo

Missing

#2

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St. John's Methodist Church; view facing southwest,
5000 Washington Avenue.

PHOTO NO. 3



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VICINITY OF

COUNTY

St. Louis City

STATE

Missouri

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Robert Pettus

DATE OF PHOTO March 7, 1977

NEGATIVE FILED AT Heritage/St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street,
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO. 4

Tuscan Temple; view facing west,
5015 Westminster Place.



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STATE

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PHOTO CREDIT Robert Pettus

DATE OF PHOTO March 7, 1975

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St. Louis, Missouri 63101

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO 5

First Church of Christ, Scientist; view facing southwest,
5000 Westminister Place.



ALL THE CHILDREN
IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD
ARE WELCOME TO
JOIN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL
AT 10:00 A.M.

FIRST CHURCH
OF
CHRIST SCIENTIST

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PHOTO CREDIT Robert Pettus

DATE OF PHOTO March 8, 1975

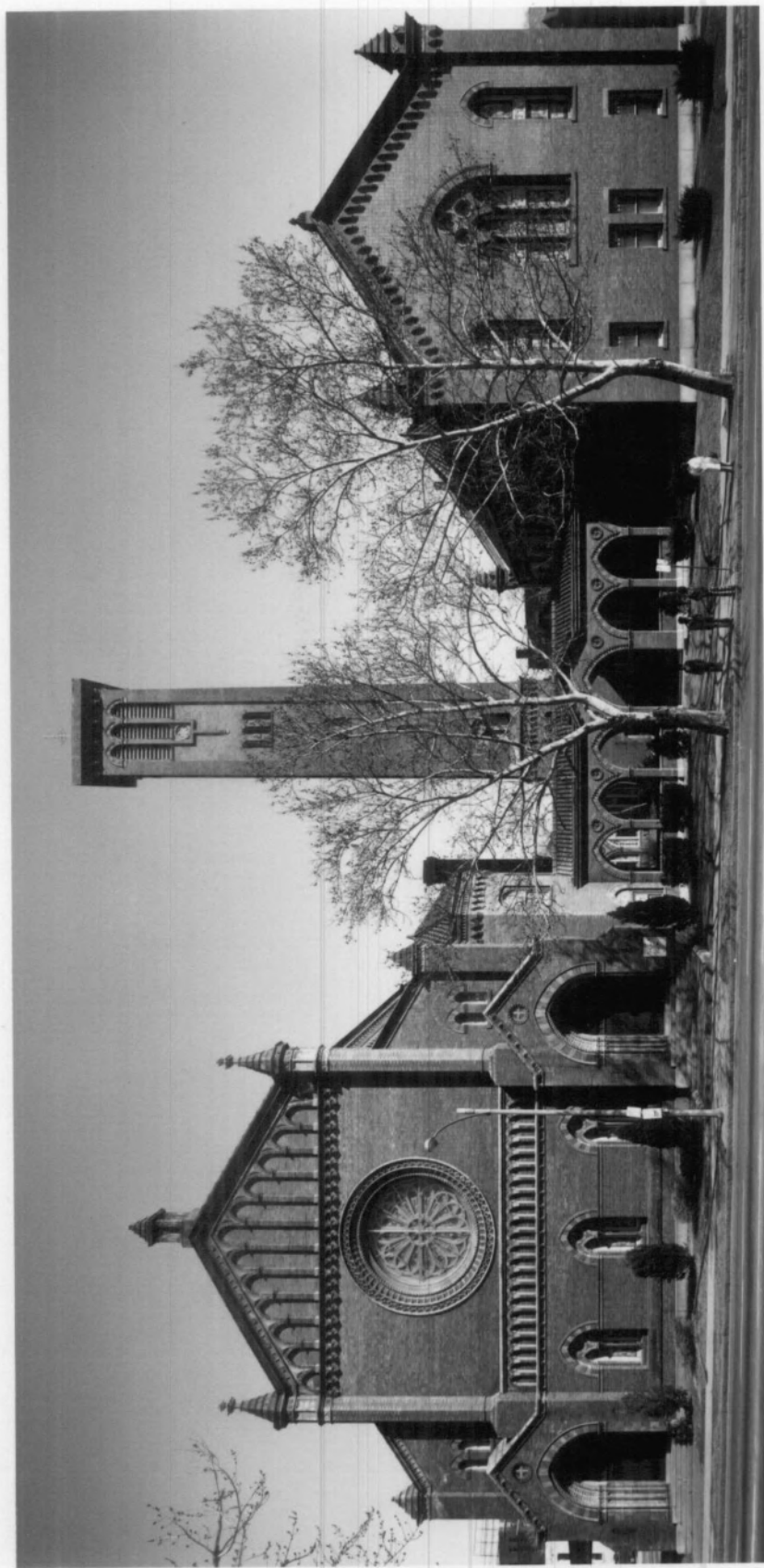
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St. Louis, Missouri 63101

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC IF DISTRICT GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO 6

Baptist Church of the Good Shepherd (Second Baptist Church): view facing east,
500 North Kingshighway.



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____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

St. Louis City

STATE

Missouri

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Robert Pettus

DATE OF PHOTO March 10, 1975

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St. Louis, Missouri 63101

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO. 7

Racquet Club and a portion of Castles-Wilson Buick Co. building; view facing east,
476 and 490 North Kingshighway.



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DATE OF PHOTO March 10, 1975

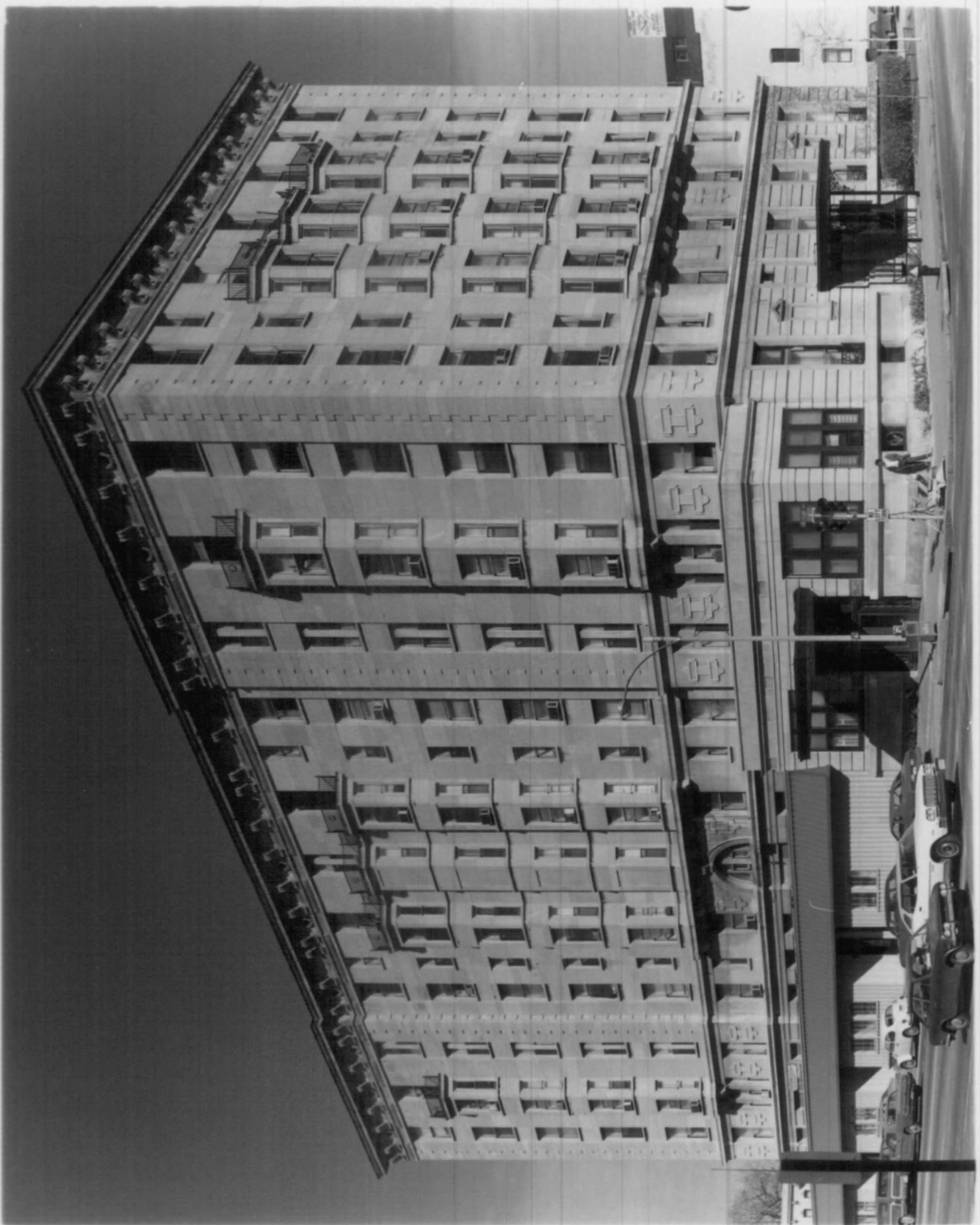
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St. Louis, Missouri 63101

4 IDENTIFICATION

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George Washington Inn (Washington Hotel); view facing northeast,
600 North Kingshighway.

PHOTO NO. 8



Photo

Missing

#9