

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Jackson School

other name/site number: n\a

2. Location

street & number: 1632 Hogan Street

not for publication: N/A

city/town: St. Louis

vicinity: N/A

state: Missouri county: Independent City code: 510 zip code: 63106

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public - local

Category of Property: building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing: St. Louis, Missouri Public Schools of William B. Ittner

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

 See continuation sheet.

G. Tracy Mehan III 16 July 1992
Signature of certifying official G. Tracy Mehan III, Director Date 16 July 1992

Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

<u> </u> entered in the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u> </u> determined eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u> </u> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> other (explain): _____	_____	_____
_____	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: <u>EDUCATION</u>	Sub: <u>school</u>
_____	_____
Current : <u>EDUCATION</u>	Sub: <u>school</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Classical Revival

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation STONE/limestone roof ASPHALT
walls BRICK other STONE/limestone

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: local.

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE

Period(s) of Significance: 1898

Significant Dates : 1898

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Ittner, William Butts

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State historic preservation office
 Other state agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other -- Specify Repository: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 1 acre

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A 15 743620 4280880 B _____
C _____ _____ D _____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Cynthia Hill Longwisch, Research Associate

Organization: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. Date: 4/19/90

Street & Number: 917 Locust 7th Floor Telephone: 314-421-6474

City or Town: St. Louis State: MO ZIP: 63101

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SUMMARY: Jackson School is located at 1632 Hogan Street, St. Louis, Missouri, sandwiched between the Murphy-Blair (Old North St. Louis) and Columbia Brewery National Register Districts. The William B. Ittner-designed 1898 Classical Revival school, an example of the H-Plan Elementary School property type, occupies somewhat more than half of City Block 2336. Sited directly at the sidewalk line, the three-story multichrome brick school features a center block terminated by two projecting wings to form an H-shaped plan, its center hallway flanked by classrooms. The school has sustained only minor alterations, retaining a high degree of integrity and appearing very much as it did when new. An original iron fence encloses a narrow (north) side yard, while a chain-link fence defines the rear playground, both areas paved with asphalt; the original plans included no landscaping on the small lot. The 1898 school is adjoined on the south by a c. 1960s one-story multipurpose room addition; the two are joined by means of a narrow hallway that leaves virtually the entire expanse of the south (side) elevation intact. Jackson School once anchored a dense, primarily residential neighborhood, and while the school and its grounds remain essentially unaltered, many of its contemporary dwellings in the vicinity have been demolished.

NARRATIVE: The three-story school employs red brick in the upper three stories and a random red-brown mix for the basement story, which is somewhat above grade. Reddish Missouri ashlar granite was used for the foundation and steps, while Carthage limestone trims the building.

The flat-roofed building is an example of Ittner's H plan, in which an eleven-bay center block is flanked by two three-bay wings to form a basic H shape. A flat-roofed, one-story kindergarten extends from the middle rear of the center block. The school's limestone trim is extensive and includes the water table, windowsills and entrance surround; windows of the upper three stories feature jack arches with stone keystones (and voussoirs at the second story). The entrance, which reflects the Doric order, is flanked by two round Doric columns and two square engaged columns. The architrave is ornamented with triglyphs; the pediment above is formed by an elliptical arch featuring mutules with guttae. Below, the round-arched, recessed entranceway is embellished with a carved keystone. This arch is flanked by small, square windows opening onto the foyer.

Windows of various dimensions were used for this school; most are of the double-hung wood sash style. Those in the center block are nine-over-nine or sixteen-over-sixteen in classrooms, while narrow two-over-two were used in secondary stairwells. The windows in the ends of the wings had approximately one-third of their lower portions bricked in, apparently during construction. The 1897-98 Annual Report of the Board of Education includes a line drawing of the school with the windows as they appear today, with double sills. These

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windows are above blackboards in classrooms and were apparently altered during construction to allow more blackboard area per room. The alteration is consistent in all twelve affected rooms (front and back of both wings). The majority of the basement windows have been bricked in for security reasons fairly recently.

The nine-bay side elevation features an entrance with an elliptical arch enhanced by the radiating lines of the rusticated first story; stone quoining flanks the entrance below the water table. This entrance provides the visual base for a three-story bay culminating in a multipane, round-arched window with pressed-brick hood molding; this window and its counterpart on the south side dominate the main stairwells and provide much of the hallway illumination.

On the rear (east) elevation, windows not located in the wings lack the stone arch trim seen elsewhere in the school. Round-arched, multipane secondary entrances are located adjoining the wings. A corbeled brick chimney with rectangular openings rises from an interior corner of the rear of the building.

A brick stringcourse above the first-story windows is capped by a narrow band of metal which returns, interrupted only by the side entrance bays. A similar band tops the third story. A dentilled course encircles the building beneath a terra cotta cornice, also capped by a metal band. The terra cotta coping is interrupted at the front elevation by a terra cotta plaque inscribed "Jackson School" and topped with floral scrolls and a spherical finial.

The interior of this school remains very much as built. The granitic mosaic halls (random pattern) are in good condition, as are the maple classroom floors. Marble baseboards are present throughout. Oak trim and doors are still in place, as are the oak railings of the iron stairways. The first floor still features large air vents with oak shutters in the hallway, part of Ittner's plan to provide fresh air for students. The entrance to the kindergarten features a round-arched transom of stained glass depicting two silhouetted children flanking the figure of a man with the name "Froebel," a reference to the kindergarten pioneer. Diamonds and eight-pointed stars ornament the sidelights, executed in stained and leaded glass. The kindergarten itself has a new ceiling of acoustical tile. In the foyer of the main entrance are mounted two plaster friezes, one depicting cornucopias and birds and the other showing two men. These are painted white and bear no markings or indication of titles or artists, but appear to be contemporary with the school. Like most St. Louis public schools, Jackson School is in need of repair work and cosmetic help, but the interior appears to remain

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intact with a high degree of integrity. See Figures 1 and 2 for original plans.

Overall, the school has been altered very little, the only visible exterior signs being the infilled windows. The new addition does not compromise the integrity of the original design, being of low profile with minimal physical attachment to the older building. Jackson School maintains a high level of physical integrity throughout.

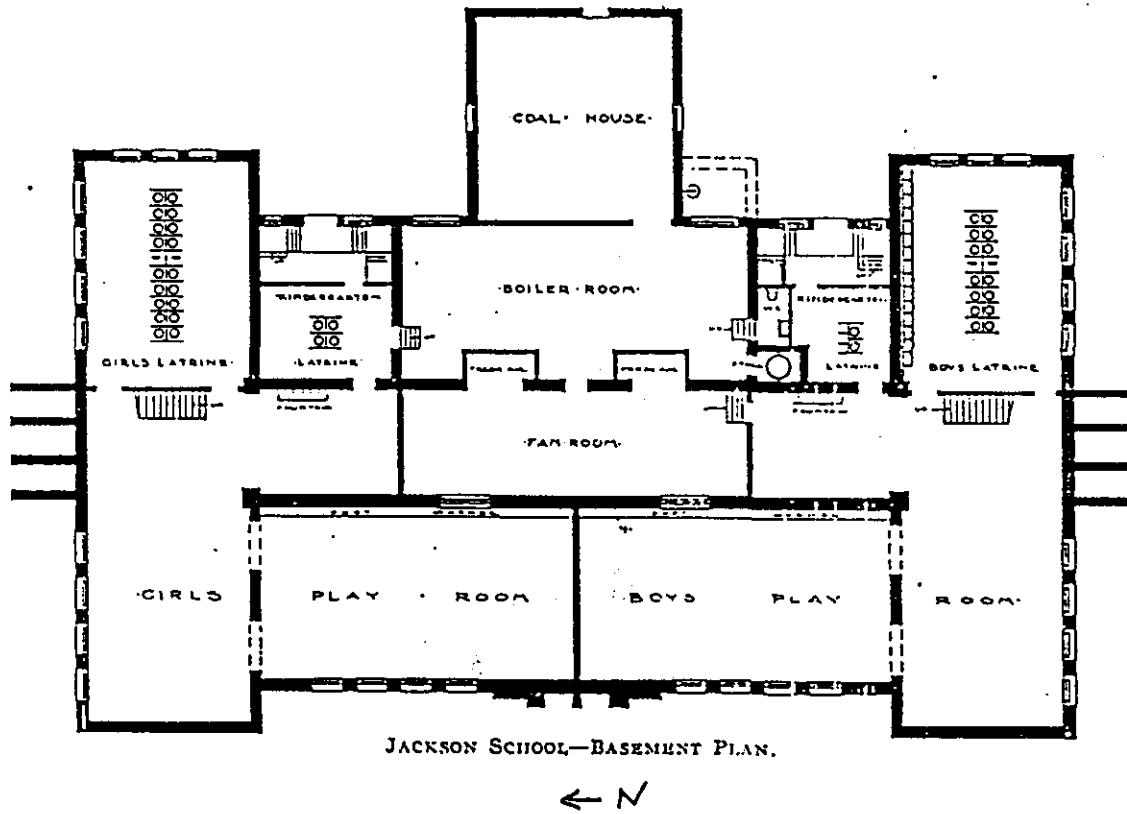
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Basement Floor Plan, Jackson School, 1898 (St. Louis Board of Education).

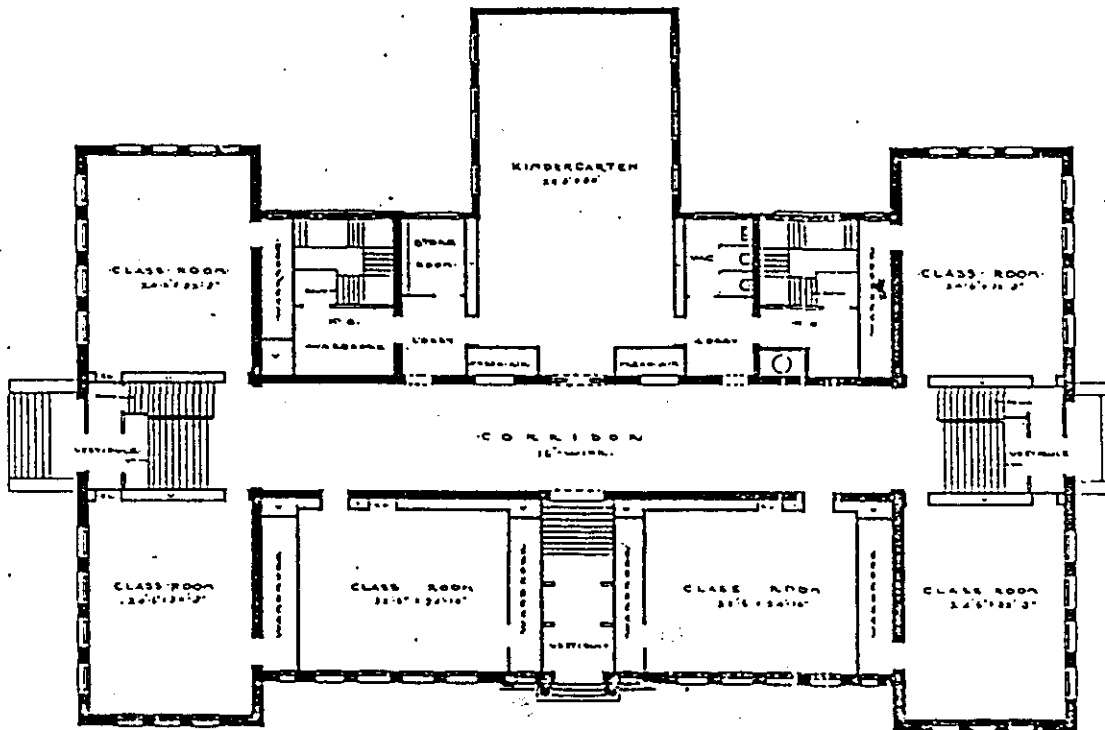
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JACKSON SCHOOL.—FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

First Floor Plan, Jackson School, 1898 (St. Louis Board of Education).

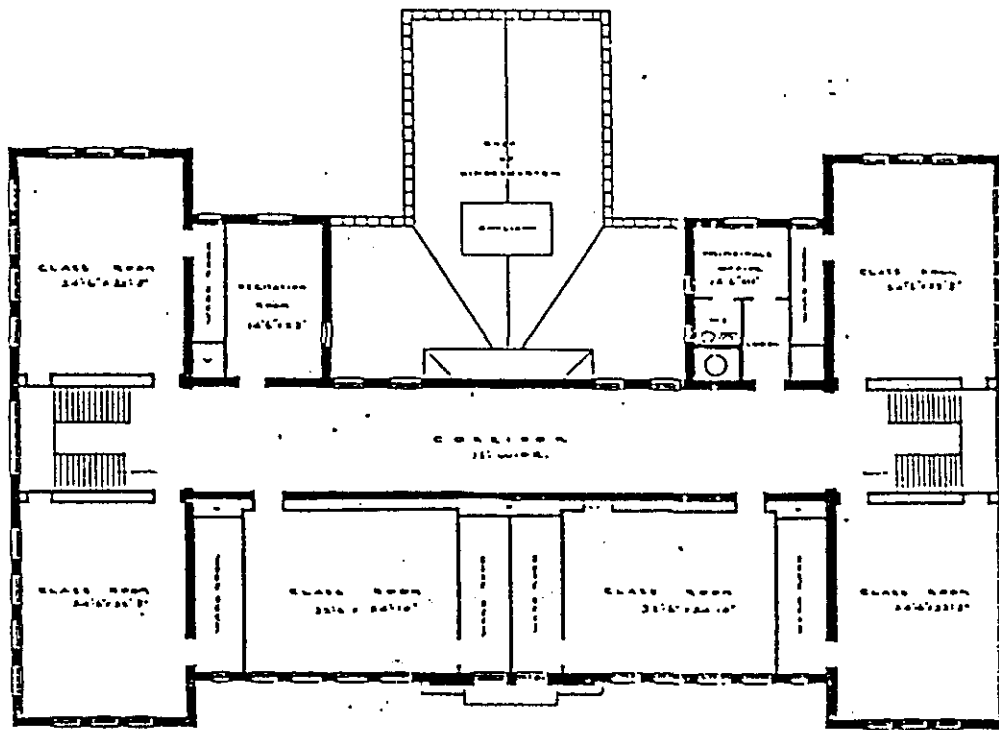
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JACKSON SCHOOL—SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



Second Floor Plan, Jackson School, 1898 (St. Louis Board of Education).

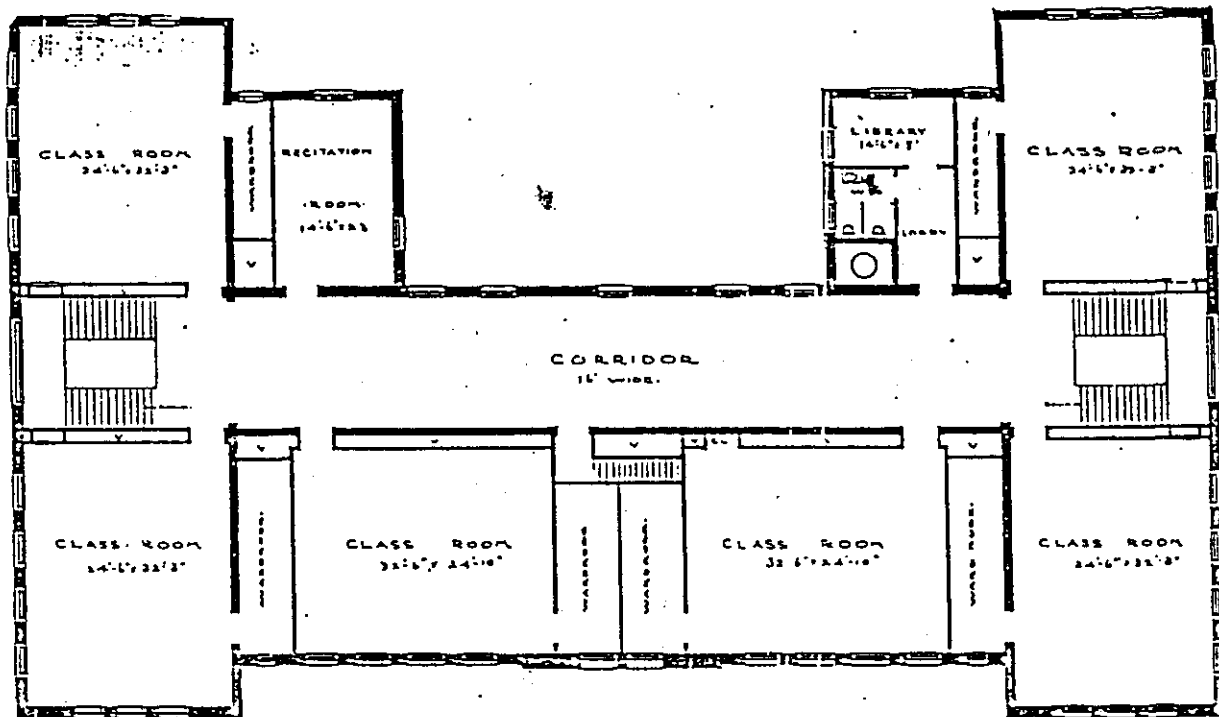
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JACKSON SCHOOL.—THIRD FLOOR PLAN.

Third Floor Plan, Jackson School, 1898 (St. Louis Board of Education).

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SUMMARY: Jackson School, 1632 Hogan Street, St. Louis, is significant under Criterion C for its architecture and architect. St. Louis architect William B. Ittner, F.A.I.A., designed the Classical Revival school in 1898 in the capacity of Commissioner of School Buildings for the St. Louis Board of Education. The architect returned the plan he had devised for his first three public school commissions, an H shape with a one-story kindergarten extending from the rear. Although Jackson School is an example of the H-Plan Elementary School property type, its shape was closer to the ultimately successful "open plan" than the cruciform design used previously. Ittner's public successes, such as this school, and his less-than-successes were concrete manifestations of his philosophies. His thought processes literally appeared on the streets of the city as he sought to create a modern school as nearly perfect as possible. Gradually, as his ideas were incorporated or discarded, he began to revolutionize St. Louis public school design (see "St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner" MPS).

NARRATIVE: Jackson School was built by the Lenz-Helm Building Company for \$89,132. The building permit for the school was issued in October, 1898, the month following the issuance of the permit for Rock Spring School. The school was named for former U.S. President Andrew Jackson. About three hundred children attend grades kindergarten through five here.

The last of William Ittner's schools to use the H plan, Jackson School benefited from the architect's experience, however brief: it has more window area than earlier designs. It nevertheless failed to achieve the even interior wash of natural light he had hoped to gain. The corridors of his H-plan schools remained a bit too dim because they had rooms on both sides, blocking the light. Ittner knew he had to get light into the hallways to diffuse into classrooms, but it remained for him to implement his eventual solution in the E-shaped plan. For now, the H shape was the state of the art; large windows over the stairs at either end of the corridors proved to be the most effective on the top floors. Basement and first-floor hallways of the H-plan schools still failed to be very helpful in illuminating classrooms.

William Ittner was involved in making the physical systems of his schools as efficient as possible. Of special concern was the heating/ventilation system, often mentioned in the Annual Reports and other Board-related publications. While all his schools have ductwork and mechanical systems to provide fresh, warmed air to all the rooms, Jackson has a somewhat unusual feature: a large, oak-shuttered vent in the first-floor hallway. This screened opening remains uncovered at all times, according to the school's principal, who also remarked upon the unusual amount of dust the ventilation system seems to produce. While the exact nature of this particular vent is not known (no discussion of it could be found in Board reports, but it appears to be an intake vent

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connected to the roof to draw air out much like a chimney would), it does seem to be unique among the early Ittner schools, at least.

Ittner was nothing if not versatile at producing detailing to give each school its own character. This is clearly illustrated in the differences between Eliot and Jackson Schools. Although very similar in plan, the two take classical detailing in different directions. Jackson represents the first school in which Ittner extensively used stone trim. A tiny bit of showy detailing has crept into the sober lines of the H plan here, yet the school has an almost military bearing that could not fail to command the respect of those who entered.

As with most of Ittner's early schools, the architect had to deal with the lot the Board of Education owned and the budget they specified. Mr. Ittner immediately made recommendations for the purchase of spacious lots during his first months as Commissioner, emphasizing the need for lawns with trees and other plants. For some of his earliest schools, however, there simply could be no landscaping because of space limitations. Jackson School is apparently one case in which the fairly minimal rear playground space was thought to be more important than a front lawn. The school was accordingly built almost on the sidewalk line.

Jackson School has been well maintained in continuous operation as an elementary school since its opening. The one-story c. 1960s multipurpose room addition attached to the south side of the school is its primary alteration; it does very little to compromise the integrity of the older building.

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"Facts Concerning One Hundred Years of Progress in the Public Schools of St. Louis," Public School Messenger 35. St. Louis: St. Louis Board of Education, 1938.

Ittner, Marie Anderson. Footprints. St. Louis: John S. Swift, 1955.

_____. "William B. Ittner: His Service to American School Architecture," American School Board Journal (January 1941)>

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Verbal Boundary Description: Jackson School is located at 1632 Hogan Street and occupies a lot covering approximately one-half of City Block 2336 as follows: beginning at the point of intersection of North Eighteenth Street and Madison, proceed northwest along the south right-of-way of Madison to its intersection with Hogan Street; then proceed southwest along the right-of-way of Hogan Street approximately 250'; then proceed southeast along the property line of 1632 Hogan to its intersection with North Eighteenth Street; then proceed northeast along the right-of-way of North Eighteenth Street to its intersection with Madison, the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification: The boundaries described above encompass that portion of the city block historically associated with the property.

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

1. Jackson School
1632 Hogan Street
2. St. Louis [Independent City], MO
3. Cynthia Longwisch
4. April 1990
5. Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
7th floor, 917 Locust
St. Louis, MO 63101

Photograph #1: Primary elevation; camera facing southeast

Photograph #2: Side and rear elevations; camera facing southwest

Photograph #3: South side elevation; camera facing northeast



15' 480 000 FEET (ILL.) 741 742 12'30" UTM TO N 744

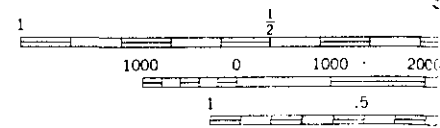
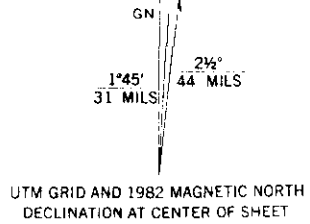
Mapped by the Geological Survey
 Revised by the Army Map Service
 Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and USC&GS

**ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 OF WILLIAM B. HNER,
 1897-1901**

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

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

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTOUR
 DASHED LINES
 NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
 STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
 AND THE DIVISION OF
 MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHY

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

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
 move the projection lines 2 meters south and
 change the projection to UTM zone 15N

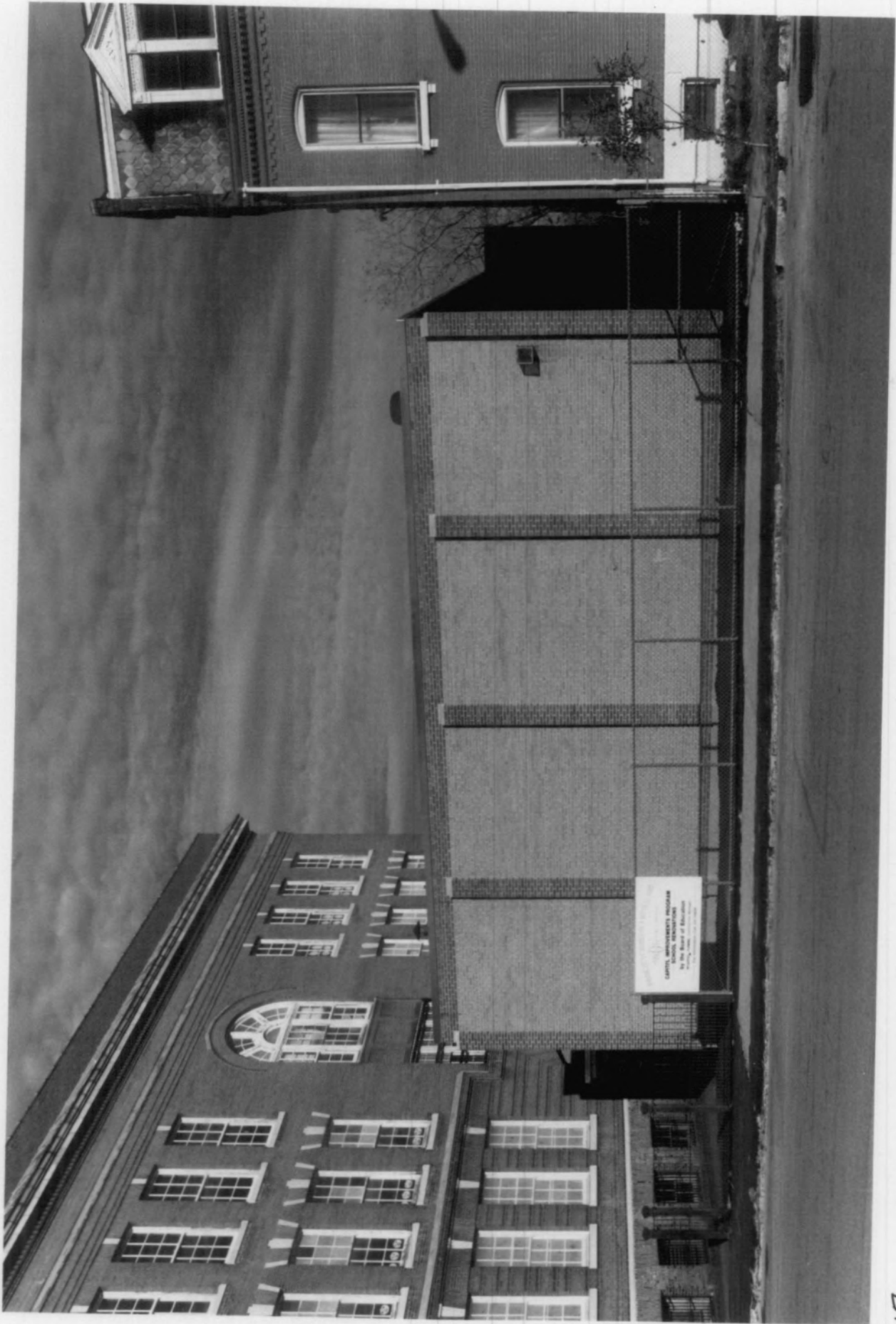
Photographs were renumbered to #1 and #2 on the Littner Schools nominations prior to sending to Washington, D.C. Copies of photographs sent to Washington, D.C are filed behind the nomination in front of HPP's set of photographs.



5 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF WILLIAM B. ITTNER
JACKSON SCHOOL, 1632 HOGAN ST., ST. LOUIS, MO
PRIMARY ELEVATION; CAMERA FACING SOUTHEAST



#6 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF WILLIAM O. ITTNER
JACKSON SCHOOL, 1632 HOGAN ST., ST. LOUIS, MO
REAR / SIDE ELEVATION; CAMERA FACING SOUTH WEST



#7

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF WILLIAM B. FITZNER
JACKSON SCHOOL, 1632 HOGAN ST., ST. LOUIS, MO
SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION, SCHOOL & PRIMARY ELEVATION, ADDITION; CAMERA EAST-FACING