

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

1. Name of Property

historic name Lindenwood School
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 3815 McCausland Avenue [n/a] not for publication
city or town St. Louis [n/a] vicinity
state Missouri code MO county St. Louis [Independent City] code 510 zip code 63109

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mark A Miles

03/22/05

Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles / Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
I hereby certify that the property is:		
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, explain see continuation sheet [].	_____	_____

5. Classification

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

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

(n/a)

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

Current Functions

EDUCATION: School

EDUCATION: School

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Materials

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
Jacobethan Revival

foundation Limestone
Concrete
walls Brick
Limestone
Concrete
roof Slate
Terra Cotta

see continuation sheet [].

other _____

see continuation sheet [].

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet [x]

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

1928

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Milligan, Rockwell M. / architect
Humes-Deal Company/contractors

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other:

Name of repository: _____

USD/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Lindenwood School
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property under 1 acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	734 230	4275 370	15		
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
15			15		

[] See continuation sheet

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

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundanes were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Secs. 7, 9, map, Matthew Bivens/Researcher and Sec 8, Carolyn Toft/Executive Director
organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis date August 2, 2004
street & number 917 Locust Street, 7th floor telephone (314) 421-6474
city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63101

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property

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

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

name Elke and Larry Murphy
street & number 2305 Little Antire Road telephone 636-677-5755
city or town High Ridge state MO zip code 63049

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Lindenwood School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Summary

Lindenwood School, located at 3815 McCausland Avenue¹ in St. Louis, Missouri, is a three-and-one-half-story school building designed by prominent school board architect Rockwell M. Milligan in 1928. Constructed of brown and red brick, this I-shaped Jacobethan Revival style building is accented with Bedford limestone detailing and ornamentation. The primary façade is approximately 150 feet wide and is divided into seven bays including two projecting ends. An elaborate main entrance, recessed within a slightly lower projecting bay features a massive broken pediment with a cartouche. An architrave contains the school's name carved in limestone. Diamond-patterned brickwork with lighter headers accents the third and attic stories. Three multi-colored slate roofs have red terra cotta crest tiles. The building sits on a large parcel which includes a landscaped front yard with iron fence and school name plaque and three playgrounds to the sides and rear of the building. Minor alterations (three temporary single-light windows removed for air-conditioning units at the second story primary elevation) are reversible and do not detract from the building's architectural significance; two bricked-in bays at the rear elevation may be original. A rear window bay may have originally been an entrance. Numerous air-conditioning units are installed in many of the windows; these windows (except for the three above) are intact. The building is in excellent condition and appears as it was originally designed and constructed in 1928 with very minimal exterior alterations and no interior alterations. The building retains excellent integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Site

The Lindenwood School, on City Block 4982, is located near the western St. Louis city limits in the Lindenwood Park neighborhood. The school building measures approximately 150 feet north to south and 76 feet east to west. The property is bounded by McCausland Avenue to the east, Mardel Avenue to the north and Lindenwood Place to the south; the western boundary extends approximately to the rear property line from McCausland. The property, measuring approximately 200 feet east to west and 190 feet

¹ While the historic address is 3815 McCausland Avenue, the assessor's office currently lists the address as 7018 Mardel Avenue.

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Lindenwood School
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north to south, includes a landscaped front lawn, two side playgrounds and one rear playground; the southern playground retains its original raised limestone wall.

Exterior

The primary, east-facing façade of the Lindenwood School contains two projecting end bays with parapeted gables; the southeastern bay is divided into two parapeted gabled bays. (photos 1, 2) The inner gable is slightly lower than the outer gable and contains a formal front double-door entrance with sidelights; the entrance is reached by stone steps. Above the doors is a pediment resting on pilasters rising from either side of the doors. Five windows above contain opaque gray diamond-paned stained glass. The windows and entrance are contained within a blunt-arched limestone surround with keystone. A pair of massive Doric limestone columns flanks the entrance and supports an architrave with "Lindenwood School" carved inside; above, a broken pediment with finials contains a central cartouche with elaborate carving rising above the second story. The third story contains an intricate transomed tripartite window with opaque gray diamond-paned stained glass; the windows are framed with limestone. Finials and a large ornamental plaque with scrolled edges are above the windows. A pair of turrets with quoins frames the sides of the bay and rises up above the stone parapet; a stone block ornament is at the apex. (photos 1, 2) The second adjoining gabled bay contains three stories of five adjoined six-over-nine double-hung windows with soldier arches and stone sills. First-story windows sit above a stone water table which wraps around the building. Third-story windows rest on a stone sill course with a second angled stone string course below; courses continue to the north and south elevations. A single multi-light segmental arched window with a stone elliptical arch and sill is centered in the attic story. Diamond-patterned brickwork with lighter headers accents the third and attic stories. The northeastern gable is virtually identical to the southeastern gable. (photo 1)

The central portion of the eastern elevation contains four bays divided by brick buttresses with stone caps above and below the second story windows. (photo 2) Four segmental arched six-over-nine double-hung windows rest on a stone water table. Four tripartite, multi-light second story windows have transoms above; windows have brick soldier arches and stone sills. Visible exterior alterations are limited to the temporary replacement of three center portions of three windows for air-conditioning units; these alterations are reversible. Above the second story is a porch with limestone balustrade;

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Lindenwood School
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behind, approximately twenty feet, the recessed building wall contains four soldier arch six-over-nine double-hung windows on stone sills. (photo 2)

The north and south elevations are identical except for the placement of window and door openings. (photo 1, right side) These reversed elevations are divided into two bays. The first story contains a double-door entrance with a slate-covered gabled roof overhang. The roof rests on stone columns supported on brick ledges; decorative wood brackets are at the sides. Above, a centered, tripartite window on a stone sill contains three-over-three double-hung windows; a rectangular block of brick headers forms a spandrel panel in between it and a third story window. This tripartite, soldier arch window contains twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows on a stone sill; the window provides light into the inner stairwell. West of the entrance bay are three stories of five adjoined six-over-nine double-hung windows with soldier arches and stone sills. First-story windows sit above a stone water table which wraps around the building. Third-story windows rest on a stone sill course with a second angled stone string course below; courses continue from the east elevation. A slated, cross-gabled projection with half-timbering contains a pair of multi-light windows at the roofline. (photo 1, right side) The southern edge of the property still retains its original limestone playground wall.

The west (or rear) elevation contains two projecting gable wing ends; the third-story sill and string courses and water table continue around the projections. (photos 3, 4) Fenestration at the gable ends is limited to a single multi-light segmental arched window with a stone elliptical arch and sill centered in the attic story (identical to the east elevation). On the inside-facing (north and south) portions of the projecting wings are single six-over-nine double-hung windows with soldier arches and stone sills; again the sill and string courses and water table continue across the surface (visible in photo 3). The center body of the building is divided in half by a massive five-story brick incinerator stack; the stack contains detailed corbelled brick and limestone accents at the top. Only the stone water table continues across this portion of the building. At each side of the stack, the elevation is divided into three bays of window fenestration. One side contains what might have originally been a rear entrance at the first-story; it now contains four adjoined soldier arch three-over-three double-hung windows on a stone sill. Above, at the second story, is a bay of four adjoined three-over-three double-hung windows with transoms. The third-story contains a bay of five adjoined six-over-nine double-hung windows. To the side, at the second story, is a single three-over-nine

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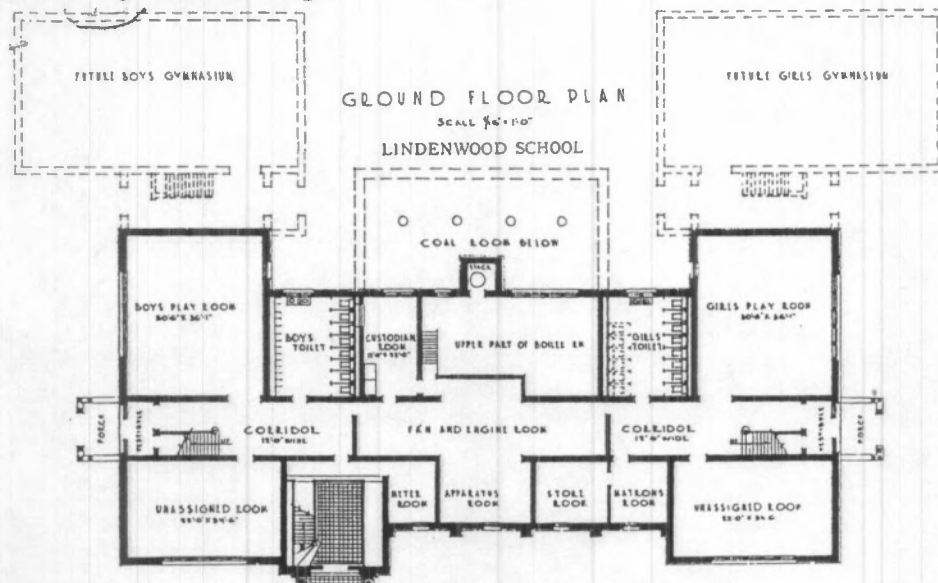
Lindenwood School
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window. Furthest from the stack (closest to the projecting wing) is a bricked-in square resting on the water table; it contains a smaller inset window. Above, at both the second and third stories, is a single three-over-nine window. On the opposite side of the stack, the fenestration is identical except at the first story nearest the stack; paired multi-light windows with transoms rest on the water table. All rear windows have soldier arches and stone sills. On the roof, immediately flanking the stack are two louvered dormers which pull outside air into an interior ventilation system. (photos 3, 4)

Interior

The intact interior of the Lindenwood School contains original materials as well as all of its significant features. All of the original floor plans correspond to the present layout (see figure 1, below). Of special note is the front (east) elevation formal entrance interior; the double-door entrance leads into a two-story, beveled marble-clad room with bronze plaque. At the side of the marble floor is a marble staircase leading to a balcony; a cast iron balustrade has an ornamental bronze cap. (photo 5) Built-in oak leaded-glass bookcases are intact in classrooms, offices and storerooms. Glazed brick wainscoting in halls and rooms is intact; cork flooring remains in place and is in good condition. The kindergarten leaded glass doors feature hand painted nursery rhyme characters. (photo 6, also shows wainscoting, flooring and original hall light)

Figure 1: Lindenwood School floor plans as designed and constructed in 1928 (note that the dotted line portions, except for the coal room, were proposed but never built). From the 1927-28 Reports of the Commissioner of School Buildings.



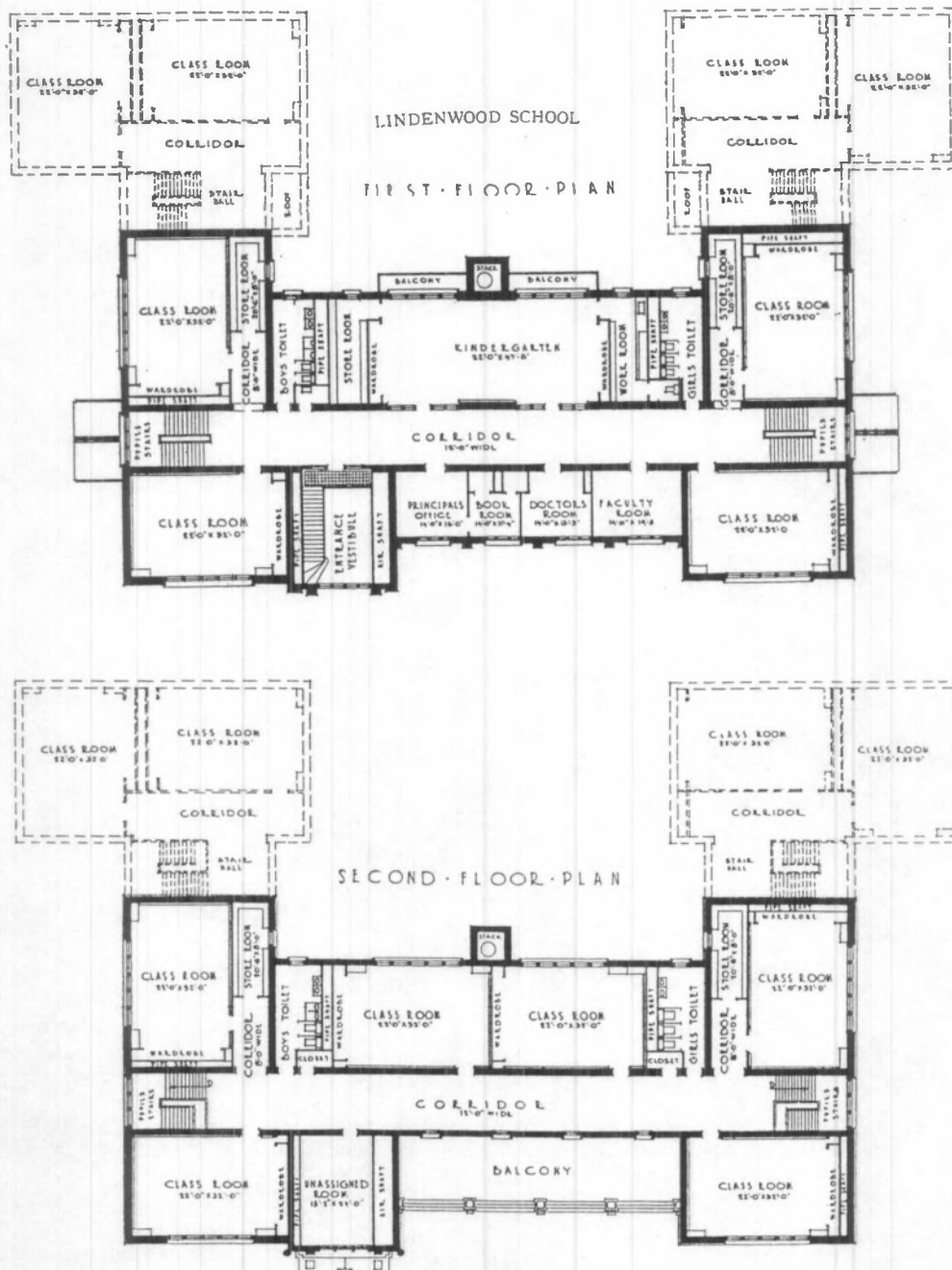
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Lindenwood School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Figure 1: continued



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Integrity

The building is in excellent condition and appears as it was originally designed and constructed in 1928 with very minimal exterior alterations and no apparent interior alterations. Minimal exterior alterations, limited to the temporary replacement of three multi-light sections for portable air-conditioning units, do not detract from the building's architectural significance. Two bricked in bays at the rear elevation may be original. An additional rear bay currently is filled with windows; the bay may have been an entrance originally. The building retains excellent integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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Lindenwood School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Summary

Lindenwood School located at 3815 McCausland Avenue in St. Louis, Missouri is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. When Canadian-born Rockwell M. Milligan succeeded renowned architect William B. Ittner as Commissioner of Public Schools in 1914, he inherited more than an exemplary tradition of public school design. He also benefited from an enlightened Board of Education during a period of prosperity when the city was still growing. During the next fifteen years, Milligan designed and supervised the construction of more than two-dozen masterful schools that continued and complemented the work of his mentor. Five more were under construction at the time of his death in office in 1929. Jacobethan-Revival Lindenwood appeared at the close of his career and is the best example of his three elementary schools employing an asymmetrical front elevation. Built with fine materials displayed in the diamond-patterned face brick and elaborate Bedford stone trim at the exterior and the quarter-sawn oak, marble and stained glass used in the interior, the elementary school retains excellent integrity. Although education is not claimed as an area of significance, future research could indicate significance in education. The period of significance is 1928, the date of construction, near the end of the golden age of school design in St. Louis.

Background

Although tracts of undeveloped land in the old Gratiot League Square changed hands several times in the mid 19th century, the isolated location south of the main railroad corridor near the city limits discouraged development. Finally, Samuel Thomas Rathell acquired the western-most portion of the tract from Frederick Mittelberg's estate and opened a subdivision in 1889. Rathell's wife, Oleatha Didawich Rathell, named the new development in honor of Lindenwood College, her alma matter in St. Charles, Missouri.² Sporadic housing construction in the neighborhood accelerated after the 1904 World's Fair. In 1913, the Board of Education began acquiring land for Lindenwood School. The first parcel was purchased on May 16, 1913; by June 5, seven subsequent transactions brought the total site cost to \$8,719. A startling entry in the July 16, 1913, *Daily Record* noted construction underway for a 10' x 40' "toilet room" at 3715 McCausland Avenue. Within a few weeks three portable steel schools measuring 25' x 35' were erected on the

² Norbury Wayman. *History of St. Louis Neighborhoods: Southwest*. (St. Louis: CDA, 1978), p. 16.

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Lindenwood School
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site for a total cost of \$8,250.³ Continued neighborhood growth required adding more portable buildings at Lindenwood in 1920, 1925 and 1926.

The burst of portable school construction in the summer of 1913 occurred near the end of the illustrious tenure of architect William B. Ittner (1864-1936). Ittner's appointment in 1897 as the first Commissioner of Public Schools coincided with a crucial St. Louis city charter reform. Until then, school boards had been populated by long-winded, self-serving steamfitters, carpenters and contractors whose blatant conflicts of interest were just part of an openly corrupt city. Competition to gain lucrative one-to-three-year appointments as School Board architect merely added to the opportunistic tradition. The 1897 charter, engineered by reformers Professor Calvin Woodward and Superintendent Louis Soldan, replaced gerrymandered school board districts with at-large positions. Not only was corruption reduced, St. Louis schools became the national model of economy and operational efficiency.⁴ The parallel architectural legacy of William B. Ittner (1864-1936) could not have occurred without this transformation. (See William B. Ittner Multiple Property Submissions starting in 2000.)

Ittner relinquished his Commissioner title in 1910 to become consulting Architect to the Board—a move that allowed him to accept work elsewhere. After he left the Board completely in April of 1914, the *American School Board Journal* and *Western Architect* gave a superlative review of his career to date:

If the St. Louis school buildings are noted nationally and internationally as examples of compact, economical planning, of refined, dignified design and of construction, the credit is due entirely to Mr. Ittner... Saint Louis has shown to a unique degree that confidence in her school architect that indicates a rare and commendable intelligence in her people. The reward for this confidence is the possession of school houses that are celebrated throughout the civilized world.⁵

³ Twelve other temporary schools to be built throughout the city at scattered locations were also mentioned in the July 30 *Daily Record*. The temporary schools were heated; presumably the toilet rooms were not.

⁴ Selwyn K. Troen. *The Public and the Schools: Shaping the St. Louis System, 1838-1920*. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1975), p. 217.

⁵ *Western Architect*. (Minneapolis: Western Architect Publishing Company, 1916), January 1916.

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Lindenwood School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Elaboration

The opportunity to follow in Ittner's footsteps attracted a number of qualified architects. In October of 1914, after five ballots, Rockwell M. Milligan (born in Centerville, Ontario, Canada in 1868) was elected Commissioner of St. Louis Public Schools from a field of nine candidates. Milligan, who studied at Garfield University in Kansas and practiced architecture in Denver, Colorado, came to St. Louis in August of 1890 where he joined with other draftsmen to form the St. Louis Architectural Club.⁶ He found his first employment in St. Louis with prolific architect Isaac Taylor and spent three formative years there before joining George R. Mann's office to work on the competition-winning City Hall. In March of 1897, Milligan left Mann for a year-and-a-half stint as chief draftsman for Ittner at the Board of Education. Just before the turn of the century, Milligan resigned to form Milligan & Wray—a firm that became nationally known for hospital design.⁷

Figure 2: Milligan portrait from Landmarks' collection of St. Louis Architectural Club Presidents.



⁶ Offering the city's only professional training, the club was the forerunner of Washington University's School of Architecture. Milligan was first an instructor, later President of the club.

⁷ Biographical data from Landmarks' file on Milligan & Wray. Hospital designs cited in *Centennial History Of Missouri* in 1921 credit Milligan with the design of three local institutions: The Frisco Railway Hospital, the City Insane Asylum and St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane. The Frisco Railway Hospital from 1905 at 4960 Laclede still stands; work at the City Insane Asylum and St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane (both extant) consisted of alterations/additions rather than the original buildings.

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Lindenwood School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Correspondence in late 1910 between the national office and the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects suggests that Milligan attempted to retain his national association without continuing the St. Louis membership. Institute rules do not permit such an arrangement and Milligan was removed from the rolls. Upon assuming his new position with the Board of Education, however, it must have seemed advisable to be counted among the membership. On January 26, 1915, after sixteen years of practice, Milligan reapplied for active membership in the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Ittner supplied one of two required references.⁸

Milligan's first important assignment for the Board of Education came in 1916 with the design of a branch (later Bates School) for Sumner High School. Plans for four distinguished elementary schools followed in 1917. By the time a decision was made to replace the temporary structures at Lindenwood, Milligan had produced two-dozen school buildings. On April 10th, 1928, the Board of Education authorized a survey of the land at Lindenwood School in preparation for a permanent building. A month later Milligan requested funds from the Board to pay delineator F. Humphrey W. Woolrych a total of \$225 for watercolor renderings of the proposed Columbia, Kennard and Lindenwood Schools.

That same report to the Board carried Milligan's detailed specifications for the ultimate Lindenwood building which, when completed, was designed to hold 900 pupils in eighteen classrooms. In order to keep costs in hand, he proposed immediate construction of only the central portion of the building (containing ten classrooms and a kindergarten) and asked for permission to go out to bid.⁹ It was granted. A recommendation from a subcommittee of the Board to change the name from Lindenwood to Edward Mallinckrodt School in honor of the local chemical baron was defeated. Contracts let for Lindenwood on July 10, 1928 totaled \$264,613: Humes-Deal General Contractor: \$199,397; Edward Reisel Plumbing: \$13,835; Heating and ventilating: \$47,500, Vacuum Cleaning system: \$3,987; Electric: \$9,894.

When returning students approached the impressive new school in the fall of 1929, they found an asymmetrical front elevation with a double-gabled entrance wing—Milligan's newest variation on the Jacobethan Revival style. Historian Marcus Whiffen traced the term to a hybrid formed from Jacobean and Elizabethan. Popularized in common usage

⁸ Correspondence in Landmarks' files copied from AIA St. Louis original documents.

⁹ The complete building would never be realized.

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Lindenwood School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

during the 1950's by Henry Russell Hitchcock, the style is characterized by multi-light rectangular windows, strong gables, tall chimneys and brick walls with stone trim. Although Jacobethan Revival became a popular residential style, Whiffen stated: "...it was on educational architecture that the style had its greatest impact proportionally."¹⁰

The Jacobethan theme and variations characterized the vast majority of Milligan's twenty-six schools extant at the time Landmarks Association conducted a citywide school survey in the late 1980s. Several of his designs combined Jacobethan Revival form with more exotic detailing such as Byzantine (Dewey in 1917 and Kennard in 1928), Spanish Revival (Shenandoah in 1925) and incipient Art Deco (Vashon Colored High School from 1925). Only a handful (Stix-1920: razed, Michael-1924: razed and Wade-1929) favored either Classical Revival form or ornament.

The most common footprint was H-shaped in plan. Symmetrical front elevations featured either a single, elaborate entrance centered in the composition or two entrances located adjacent to projecting wings. Only one school (Walbridge from 1922) employed buff brick; all others featured shades and textures of red face brick laid up in intricate patterns. Extensive terra cotta trim made an early and rare appearance with Dewey School in 1917; Bedford stone was used to great advantage in most of Milligan's designs including Lindenwood. Before Lindenwood, Milligan had experimented with asymmetrical front elevations balancing a two-gable corner bay with a single-gable corner bay at and Lowell and Wilkinson in 1926 and Scullin in 1927. Lindenwood is the most successful composition in this variant and is a good representative example of Jacobethan Revival.

Inside Lindenwood, four spacious stairways accessed twelve-foot-wide, well-lighted main corridors leading to sunny 22' x 32' classrooms organized in the so-called "open plan" advanced by Ittner. (See section 7, pages 4 & 5 for plan.) Quality materials employed throughout included a dramatic marble-clad entrance foyer, quarter-sawn oak and leaded-glass bookcases and high-grade glazed brick wainscoting. The airy kindergarten at the west elevation featured leaded glass doors with hand-painted nursery rhyme characters. An author of articles on ventilation in school architecture, Milligan carefully detailed the system at Lindenwood to furnish eight to nine changes of air per hour in the classrooms and three to four changes per hour in the corridors. Playgrounds

¹⁰ Marcus Whiffen. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. (M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts and London, England, 1969), pg. 181.

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were provided on the north, south and west sides of the building; careful siting allowed for a planted forecourt of almost 5,000 square feet.¹¹

The 1929 school year opened on September 3; Milligan, age 61, died unexpectedly less than a month later. The lengthy obituary mentioned the family home on Flora Place, a new wife and four children by a previous marriage plus Milligan's salary of \$12,000 per year—the highest paid anyone by the Board of Education. Singled out among his designs for the Board of Education were Roosevelt and Beaumont High Schools, based merely on size, but every single school but one was mentioned by name in the order of design. Lindenwood was third from the last.¹² As Commissioner of Public Schools, Milligan had indeed continued the superb design tradition established by Ittner. He was also a respected spokesman for St. Louis in national organizations serving as the first president of the National Association of Public School Building Officials and later as its secretary along with his active membership in the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers and the National Association of School Accounting Officers.¹³

Five Milligan-designed buildings under construction at the time of his death would bring the total number of public schools in the system to 152 by 1933, the year massive retrenchment programs took effect. Salaries for all teachers were reduced 10%. Some supervisors were transferred to classroom teaching; other supervisory and administrative positions were abolished. Architects George W. Sanger and Ernest T. Friton shared St. Louis school design during the Depression. Most of Sanger's designs were boxy, minimalist Art Deco buildings constructed in collaboration with the Public Works Administration. Friton gamely attempted to evoke traditional forms within a tight budget. (Complicating the financial situation, of course, was the need to provide "separate but equal" institutions for the growing African-American population.) Although several of their Depression-era schools are included within the boundaries of National Register Historic Districts or the "Institutions of the Ville" thematic nomination,

¹¹ *St. Louis Public Schools Board of Education Report*. "Official Proceeding of the Board of Education of St. Louis." Vol. XXXIII: July 1st, 1926 to June 30th, 1927. p. 1411.

¹² Schools listed in chronological order: Bates, Hamilton, Cupples, Dewey, Scruggs, Mason, Roe, Buder, Stix, Woodward, Walbridge, Long, Lincoln Branch, Roosevelt, Beaumont, Elias Michael, Turner, Shenandoah, Gaullaudet, Vashon Intermediate, Lowell, Wilkinson, Scullin, Lindenwood, Kennard, Columbia and Wade.

¹³ Walter B. Stevens. *Centennial History of Missouri: One Hundred Years in the Union*. (St. Louis & Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1921), pp. 185-186.

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Lindenwood School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

it is fair to say that the golden age of St. Louis school design spans the thirty years from 1899 until Milligan's death in 1929.

Ittner's unique contribution to that golden age has been acknowledged in sources ranging from Landmarks Association's citywide school survey in the late 1980s to Marcus Whiffen's authoritative *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (see page 182). Milligan, only four years his junior, has remained in the shadows. Yet even the cognizant often mistake his schools for Ittner's. This nomination for Lindenwood School is the first to present the thesis that the work of Rockwell M. Milligan for the Board of Education was both a continuation of and a worthy complement to that of his mentor. Ideally, Milligan's collection of schools for the St. Louis Board of Education should be evaluated as a potential Multiple Property submission.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Lindenwood School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Lindenwood School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Boundary Description

The nominated parcel is located at 3815 McCausland Avenue (7018 Mardel, per assessor) on City Block 4982 in St. Louis, Missouri. The site is legally known by the Assessor's Office as parcel number 49820001300. The parcel includes lots 1 through 8 and 33 through 40 of the Lindenwood Subdivision; it measures approximately 200 feet by 190 feet and includes a school building, a landscaped front lawn, two side playgrounds and one rear playground. The nominated parcel is indicated by a dashed line on the accompanying map entitled "Lindenwood School Boundary Map."

Boundary Justification

The nominated parcel includes all of the property historically associated with the Lindenwood School.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

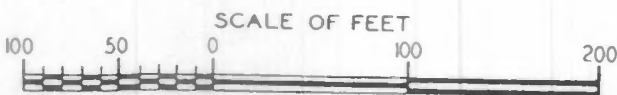
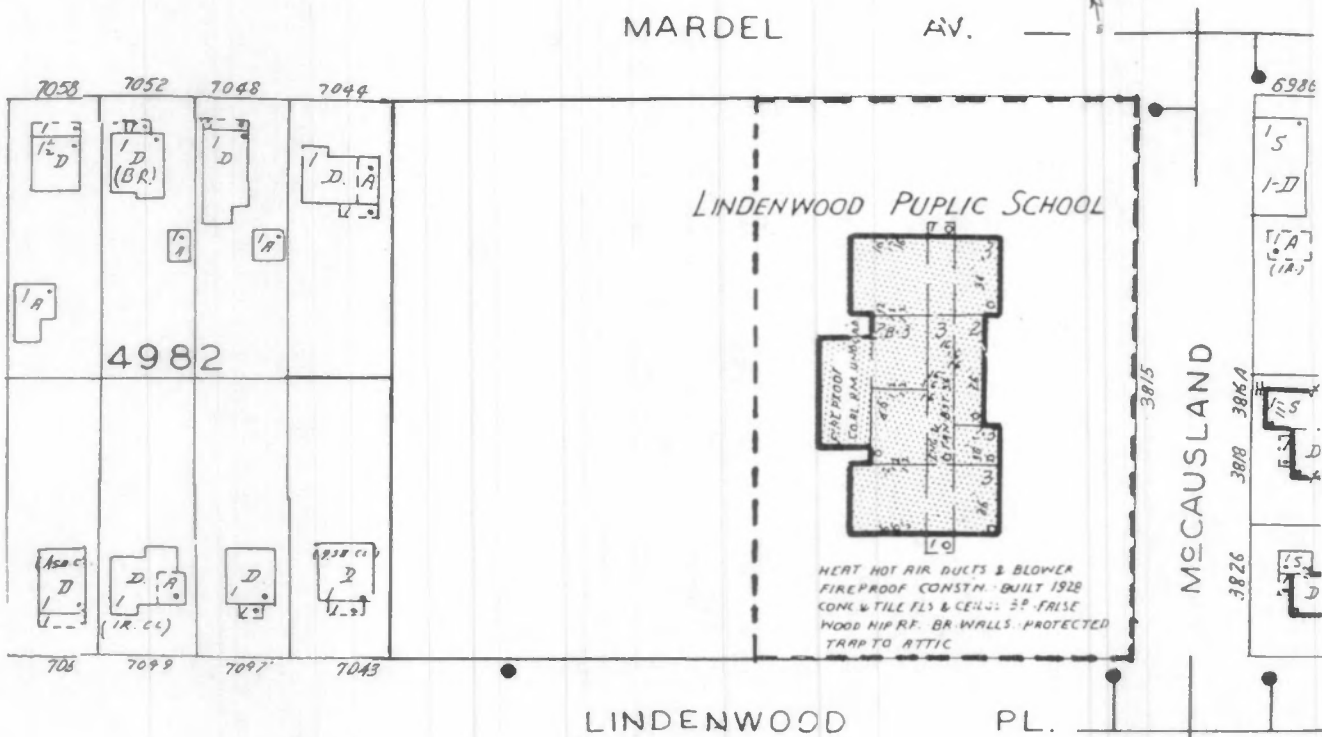
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Section map Page 16

Lindenwood School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Lindenwood School Boundary Map

Source: Sanborn Map Company, v. 20, plate 2049, c. 1973.



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Lindenwood School

3815 McCausland

St. Louis [Ind. City], Mo.

Murphy

2-05

Owners

E to N elevators

1 of 6

Lindenwood School

3815 McCausland

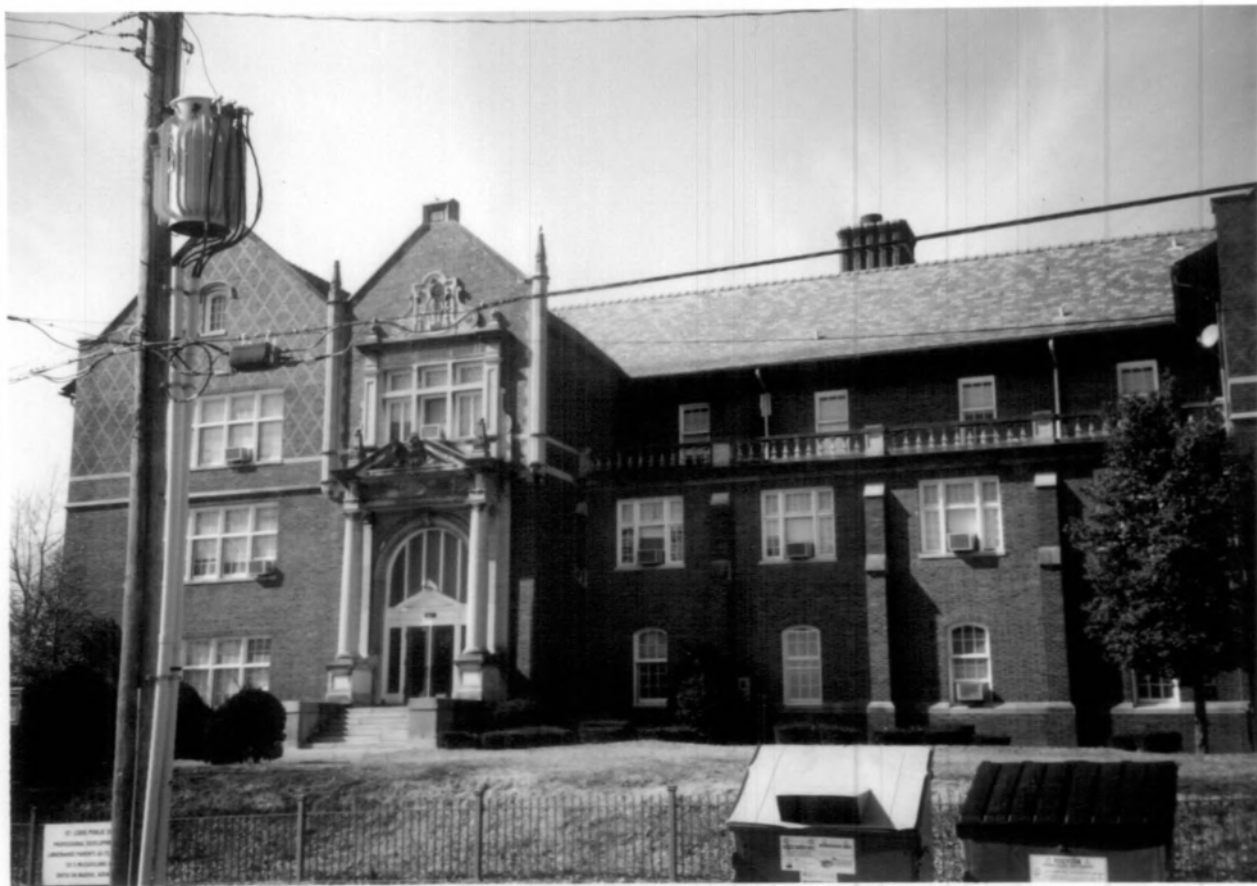
St. Louis [Ind. City], Mo

MURPHY

2-05

Elevator

2 of 6



Lindenwood School
3815 McCausland
St. Louis [Ind. City] Mo
MURRAY
205
Owners
W. E. W. W.
3 of 6



Hindenwood School

3815 McCausland

St. Louis [Ind. City] Mo.

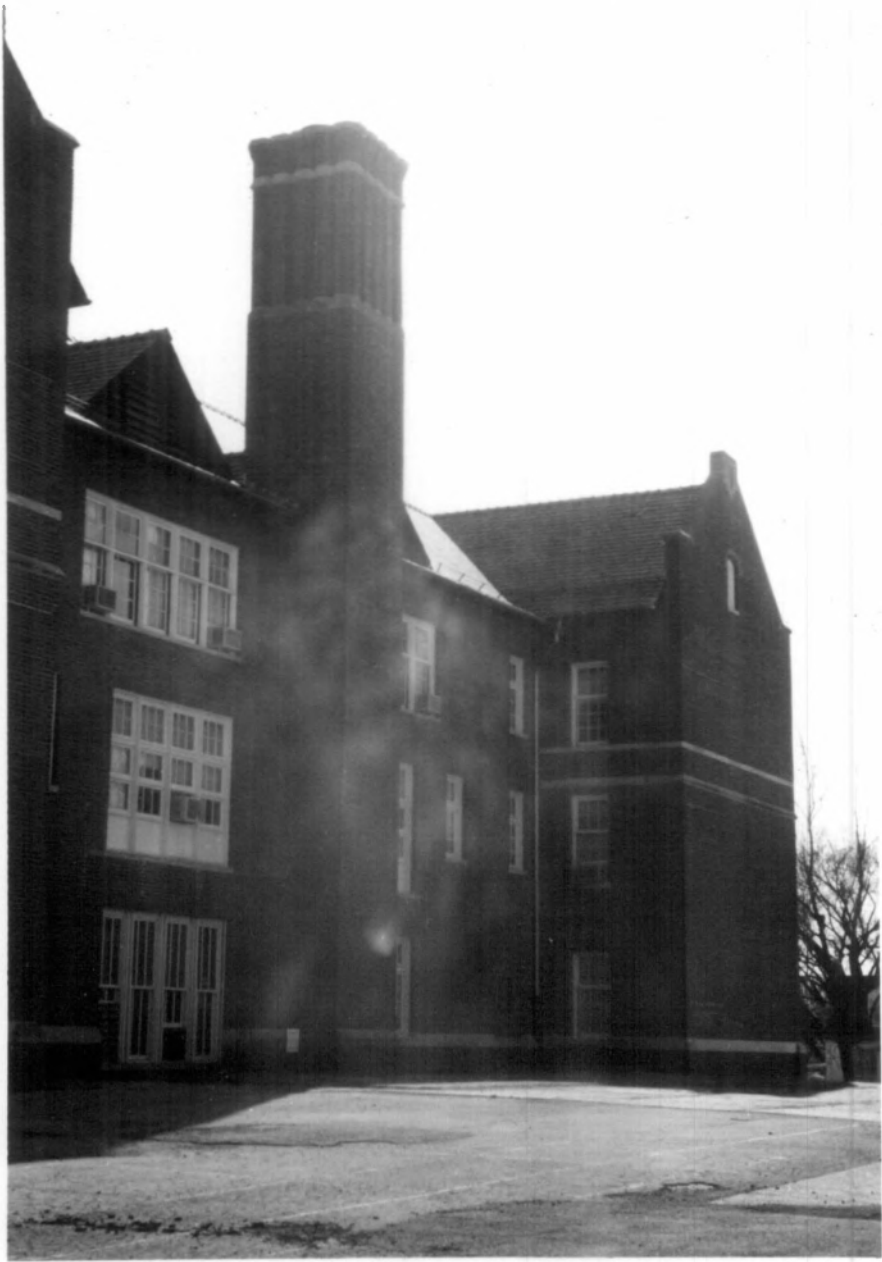
MURPHY

2-05

owner

W. E. H. H. H.

4 of 6



bindenwood School

3815 McCausland

St. Louis [Ind. City], MO

MURPHY

2-05

owner

Interior, kitchen area + Hall

#5 of 6



Lindenwood School

3815 McCausland

St. Louis [Ind. City], Mo.

MURPHY

2-05

owners

Interior Main Entrance

6 of 6

