

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name The Maryland Hotel
other names/site number The Mark Twain Hotel

2. Location

street & number 205 North Ninth Street N/A not for publication
city or town St. Louis N/A vicinity
state Missouri code MO county St. Louis (Ind. City) code 510 zip code 63101

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.)
Claire F. Blackwell 24 December 1995
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SPO Date
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State of 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 Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> 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:)	_____	_____

Maryland Hotel
Name of Property

St. Louis (Independent City) MO
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH CENTURY AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
METAL: steel
roof ASPHALT
other TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets.

Maryland Hotel
Name of Property

St. Louis (Independent City) MO
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

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

9. Major Bibliographical 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 # _____

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1908

Significant Dates

1908

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Groves, Albert B.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:
Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

Maryland Hotel
Name of Property

St. Louis (Independent City) MO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	744300	4279060
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary M. Stiritz (Section 8); Cynthia H. Longwisch (Section 7)

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. date 10/3/95

street & number 917 Locust, 7th Floor telephone (314) 421-6474

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63101-1413

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 Amos Harris, Mark Twain LLC

street & number 205 North Ninth Street telephone (314) 231-0400

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63101

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20517.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1Maryland Hotel
St. Louis, Missouri (Independent City)**Description**

The former Maryland Hotel is an eight-story commercial building located at 205 North Ninth Street at the northwest corner of Ninth and Pine Streets in St. Louis, Missouri; it was designed in the Classical Revival style by St. Louis architect Albert B. Groves in 1907 (Photo #1). The building has a steel frame with concrete floors and brick walls. Exterior surfaces of its Ninth and Pine Street elevations are richly ornamented above the first floor with apricot-colored brick and lavish cream-colored terra cotta (Photo #2). The first floor extends the full length and breadth of the building; above, a U-shaped floor plan provides light and air to rooms on the inside of the corridor (Photo #3). There are thirty-four rooms and twenty-one baths per floor above the second story. The second story has one (original) larger "common" room or parlor centered on the east elevation, reducing the number of hotel rooms on that floor. The full basement extends additionally out under the sidewalk. Situated on the southeast corner of City Block 274, the hotel occupies just under one-quarter of the block. It has been moderately maintained as a residence hotel for many years and is currently undergoing a renovation. Major alterations are primarily limited to the first-floor commercial spaces, which have had many incarnations over the years; and to the original cornice, which has been removed. Alterations of this nature are common to most historic commercial buildings in the central business district.

The building is located in a densely-built section of commercial downtown; the north half of its city block is fully occupied by buildings, while the quarter-block to its west is a surface parking lot. The Maryland Hotel was built without setback on a prime corner lot. An alley separates it from the Frisco Building (listed in the National Register) to the north.

Entrance into the hotel's lobby is gained at the mid-point of the Ninth Street (east) elevation. Other entrances on the building's east and south (Pine Street) elevations provide access to the commercial businesses (mostly restaurants) that lease space on the first floor. Hotel residents attain access to the upper floors by elevators located on the south wall of the lobby or the stairs on the opposite wall. The primary (east) elevation above the first floor is divided into nine bays; the south elevation has twelve bays above the first floor. The brick of the walls on these two elevations is laid in standard running bond, the rich color highlighted by the extensive use of matte-glazed cream-colored terra cotta. At the eighth story, the brick wall is inset with alternating glazed brick diamonds resulting in a checkerboard effect (Photo #5, top). The walls of the west elevation and the interior-facing walls of the lightwell are all of painted brown brick topped with plain red terra cotta coping; the north wall, facing the alley, is unpainted brown brick and has a long loading dock opening with a limestone lintel and sill. The hotel has a flat roof covered with standard built-up asphalt.

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St. Louis, Missouri (Independent City)

Each of the two primary elevations features two vertical rows of bay windows from the second through the seventh stories, in each case being the third bay from the corner. Centered between these on each elevation is a bay highlighted from the third through the seventh stories by wide, elaborate, terra cotta surrounds; on the primary elevation, this bay features paired windows, while a single window is featured in this bay on the south elevation. All windows from the second through the seventh stories on the Ninth and Pine Street elevations are one-over-one with double-hung wood sash and terra cotta surrounds. The wood sash appears to be in need of paint but otherwise in sound condition; the simple terra cotta surrounds are chipped in places, but largely intact. Windows on the rear (west) and alley (north) elevations and those facing the interior lightwell are also one-over-one with double-hung wood sash, but have triple-rowlock segmental arches and limestone sills. Some of these windows have been blocked up. A row of tiny square windows, formerly hidden between the brackets of the original cornice, runs across the attic story, devoid of ornamentation.

Lavish, decorative elements of cream-colored terra cotta embellish the Maryland's Ninth and Pine Street elevations, some of the most elaborate and beautiful to be found in St. Louis. Terra cotta at the first story was originally limited to corner pillars; recently uncovered, the one at the southeast corner reads "MC MVII" (1907). Some of the higher parts of the raised urn-and-flower design were chipped off to allow the covering material to lie flat. A deep sill course for the second story extends across both the east and south elevations; it consists of a bead-and-reel element topped by a leaf-and-dart course, topped by a wide corrugated band below a band of beading, surmounted by a court of acanthus leaves and topped with a narrow band of egg-and-dart molding. The primary elements of the sill course come next: griffin/swanlike creatures face wreaths and shields draped with garlands (Photo #4). Another egg-and-dart course follows, capped by the plain functional sill course. The entire second story is covered with terra cotta: rusticated blocks feature Greek fretwork designs; window surrounds have bands of guilloche and bead-and-reel ornament. A dentil course extends across both east and south elevations above the second story windows, topped by a frieze of shells and acanthus leaves. A sill course at the fourth story features running ornament with acanthus leaves, rosettes and pelleting (Photo #6). Terra cotta quoining highlights the three corners of the east and south elevations from the third through the seventh stories, returning at the northeast and southwest corners; at the eighth story, it is replaced with panels of projecting swags and cartouches. The four stacks of bay windows are wonderfully ornamented with cherubim holding shields (Photo #6), inset fleur-de-lis flanked by swags of fruit and flowers, and bountiful urns; their surrounds are compositions of bead-and-reel and variations of egg-and-dart moldings. Between the bays are windows highlighted by the use of terra cotta quoining and voussoirs (Photo #5), each ornamented with fretwork. Within this surround, terra cotta panels of urn and flowers and

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St. Louis, Missouri (Independent City)

cherubim with swags of fruit are encased by molding of many types, including egg-and-dart, dentilling, and bead-and-reel. A heavy, scrolled bracket tops each round arch at the top of the seventh story. An unusual terra cotta sill course at the eight story is a half-round in an organic, wrapped-bundle form, sporting rosettes at regular intervals (Photo #5, near top). A simple terra cotta lintel course tops the eight-story windows.

The lobby of the Maryland Hotel has been remodeled, covering up original marble floors with carpet, marble and mahogany walls with a laminate, dropping the original 14.5' ceiling to about 8', and partitioning it into smaller spaces. The current owners are in the process of uncovering the original flooring and walls where possible, and removing the acoustical tile ceiling and some partitions; the lobby is and will remain about half its original size. Marble steps in remarkably good condition leading upstairs and down to the basement are still in use, marble baseboards are still in place in the lobby, and brass handrails are still in place on the basement steps. These will all be retained. The basement was clad in painted wood paneling, reportedly birch; this is intact (along with marble baseboards) and will be retained in the plans to return the basement to a restaurant again. Hexagonal floor tile in the basement feature a Greek key border. Part of the basement was originally used as the hotel's kitchen; the original white vitreous brick is still in place. The original floor plan remains the same for floors two through eight, with the exception of the loss of one room per floor when an open stairway was enclosed some decades ago. The current owners are involved at this time in an appeal to the city to allow them to undo this alteration, which was implemented due to fire codes. Fire doors will instead be installed across the corridor near the stairs if the appeal is successful. Upper floors are concrete and walls are plaster; chair rails are largely intact in corridors and will be retained in the renovation. Rooms are simple and most still feature their original single-bead woodwork. About half of the bathrooms were remodeled in the 1960s and 1970s, their original hexagonal tile floors and original fixtures removed. The original decorative and functional elements in the bathrooms that remain will be retained whenever possible.

The most prominent alteration to the Maryland Hotel was the removal of the terra cotta cornice. There are currently no plans to restore it. Balustrades that formerly crowned the bays windows at the eighth story have been removed. At the second story, a small terra cotta balcony in the center of each of the two ornamented elevations has also been removed. The first floor has undergone many renovations and updates over the years. Originally, the hotel entrance at the center of the Ninth Street elevation featured a wood- or iron-railed balcony that extended out over the sidewalk (see historic photo for all above elements). Two doors allowed access to this balcony; these are still in place, but the balcony is gone, replaced by a marquee not designed to support a live load. The current, unassuming hotel entrance is still centered on the Ninth

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Maryland Hotel
St. Louis, Missouri (Independent City)

Street elevation; it is flanked by openings with steps leading directly to the basement restaurant. These openings were covered with red, cream, and blue porcelainized steel, probably in the 1940s; this material is still in excellent condition and plans are to retain it. A series of shops has been located in the storefront spaces around the Ninth and Pine Street perimeters of the hotel's first floor. Work currently underway will restore the exterior of the southeast corner to something close to its original configuration, based on historic photos. The building has been maintained in a fair-to-good condition, with primary maintenance having been basically kept up. It is structurally sound and retains a high degree of integrity, with the exceptions noted.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Maryland Hotel
St. Louis, Missouri (Independent City)**Statement of Significance**

The Maryland Hotel is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C and is significant in the area of ARCHITECTURE: Designed in 1907 by prominent St. Louis architect A. B. Groves, the Maryland Hotel is one of downtown St. Louis' few remaining historic hotels. The Classical Revival design, featuring outstanding Winkle Terra Cotta Co. ornament, is a noteworthy example of an academic style popular in St. Louis commercial architecture of the early twentieth century.

On March 29, 1907, a *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* caption, "Important Lease Signed," announced the initial plans for the new hotel. The 99-year land lease from the George D. Hall Real Estate Co. to Rajaw Realty stipulated that Rajaw construct a fireproof building costing not less than \$300,000. Conditions of the lease required Rajaw, a subsidiary of Kilgen-Rule Real Estate Co., to begin construction by September 1, 1907 and complete the building within sixteen months. The deed set land rent at \$12,500 for the first year and \$20,000 for the remainder of the term. The location of the parcel at Ninth and Pine Streets was a significant indicator of the business district's westward expansion and commercial growth. The projected hotel answered St. Louis' need for modern hostleries to lodge an increasing number of buyers and merchants who flocked to the "Queen City of the Southwestern Empire."

On September 8, 1907, the *Globe-Democrat* published architect Groves' design along with detailed descriptions of the building, projected as "one of the handsomest hotel buildings in the West." One year later, on October 3, 1908, the \$500,000 hotel opened to the public during a week of local fall festivities which included German Day celebrations, the Veiled Prophet parade, and a campaign visit of Republican presidential nominee William Howard Taft. Most of the press coverage stressed the Maryland Hotel's advanced features of safety, comfort, and interior fittings.

The fireproof construction of a steel skeletal frame clad with brick boasted the lowest fire underwriter's rate of any hotel in the city, possessing "not enough wood in it to make a fire." Each of the 250 rooms (240 with connecting bathrooms) opened toward either the street or a large inner court. With rooms popularly priced at \$1.00 to \$2.50 per day, the hotel also offered special eighth-floor accommodations for salesmen which combined "large and light sample rooms" with private rooms and baths. Public reception spaces included parlors on the second floor and a large lobby on the street level. The lobby, finished with white Italian marble wainscoting, also featured a floor of Tennessee marble. The 400-guest basement dining room

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Maryland Hotel
St. Louis, Missouri (Independent City)

Statement of Significance, continued

operated by James H. McTague, a well-known restaurateur, displayed birch panelling and a decorative ceramic tile floor, both still intact. A special ventilating system both cleaned and cooled dining room air, making it "absolutely odorless and healthful." When the hotel opened, streetfront retail shops were rented for a cigar store, a barber shop, a shoe store, and a haberdasher; four additional stores awaited tenants.

Virtually all of downtown St. Louis' nineteenth-century hotelries, along with several dating to the early twentieth century, have been lost to urban renewal. The Maryland Hotel remains one of the oldest of only seven historic hotels surviving in the central business district. Five of the seven hotels are listed in the National Register. (The only nineteenth-century building, the small Terminal Hotel, opened in 1895 as part of Union Station, a National Historic Landmark.) Architect Groves' Classical Revival design is distinguished from the other hotels by its extensive program of fine terra cotta ornament, making it by far the most richly embellished in the group. The Union Station Terminal Hotel, the 1904 Jefferson Hotel, and the 1913 Majestic Hotel exhibit a minimum of ornamentation. The later hotels (Statler, 1917; Mayfair, 1925; and Lennox, 1929) also follow a more restrained stylistic model. In the Maryland Hotel, Groves skillfully combined a functional plan and up-to-date fireproof construction with a sophisticated Classical Revival design in warm apricot-colored brick set against cream-colored terra cotta ornament.

The unusually rich variety of ornamental motifs exhibited throughout the building showcases the fine craftsmanship and knowledge of materials of the Winkle Terra Cotta Company. The St. Louis firm was established in 1883 by English-born and -trained Joseph Winkle (1837-1914). Among Winkle's first large contracts, Louis Sullivan's 1890-92 Wainwright Building (standing two blocks east of the Maryland Hotel) demonstrated the potential of terra cotta for architectural decoration. The Maryland Hotel's matte-glazed terra cotta represented a significant technical advance in ceramics of the time, as earlier attempts to achieve a true matte glaze met with little success. On the eve of the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, the Winkle Terra Cotta Co. was reportedly the third-largest terra cotta plant in the country and the largest west of the Mississippi. The company's thirteen-kiln manufactory covering some six acres annually shipped over one hundred train carloads outside St. Louis while filling numerous local orders.

Born in Providence, Rhode Island, Cornell-trained Albert B. Groves (1868-1926) became a junior member of the St. Louis firm, Grable, Weber & Groves in 1891; after 1905 he worked alone. The architect's versatile portfolio included prestigious commissions for numerous

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St. Louis, Missouri (Independent City)

churches and large houses, in addition to commercial and industrial buildings. A number of Groves' buildings are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. He won special recognition for his 1906 design for Brown Shoe Company's corporate headquarters on Washington Avenue (razed), and for his expertise in factory design published in *The American Architect* in 1918 and given form in eleven shoe factories. Groves' important designs outside Missouri include the First National Bank Building and Taliaferro house in Tampa, Florida, and buildings in Denver, New York, and Oklahoma.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Building Permits, City Block 274. Microfilm Section, St. Louis Comptroller, St. Louis City Hall.

Deed Abstract Books. St. Louis Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis City Hall.

"Important Lease Signed." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 29 March 1907.

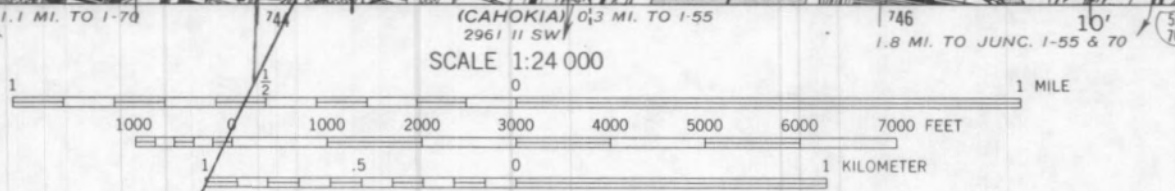
St. Louis Globe-Democrat. 8 September 1907.

Wayman, Norbury L. *Riverfront Hospitality: the Story of St. Louis Hotels and Restaurants*. St. Louis: Norbury L. Wayman, 1981.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description: The Maryland Hotel is located in City Block 274, J.B. Lucas Addition, St. Louis [Independent City], more specifically described as the following: Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of North Ninth Street and Pine Street, proceed north along the west right-of-way of North Ninth Street 109'2" to the south boundary of the east-west alley of City Block 274; then proceed west 115' along the south boundary of the alley; then proceed south 109'2"; then proceed east 115' along the north right-of-way of Pine Street to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification: The boundary includes that portion of the city block which has historically been associated with the hotel.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 DASHED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 AND ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820
 AND THE DIVISION OF GEOLOGY AND LAND SURVEY
 MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in
 from aerial photog
 Map edited 1982.
 Purple tint indicat

are may be private inholdings within
 boundaries of the National or
 te reservations shown on this map

MARYLAND HOTEL, ST. LOUIS (INDEPENDENT CITY)
 15/744300/4279060

THE MARYLAND HOTEL

205 N. NINTH STREET

ST. LOUIS MO 63101

CITY OF ST. LOUIS

PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN

C. 1908

NEGATIVE : LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION
OF ST. LOUIS, INC.

FACING NORTHWEST

PHOTO #1



THE MARYLAND HOTEL

205 N. NINTH STREET

ST. LOUIS MO 63101

CITY OF ST. LOUIS

PHOTOGRAPHER: GARY TETLEY

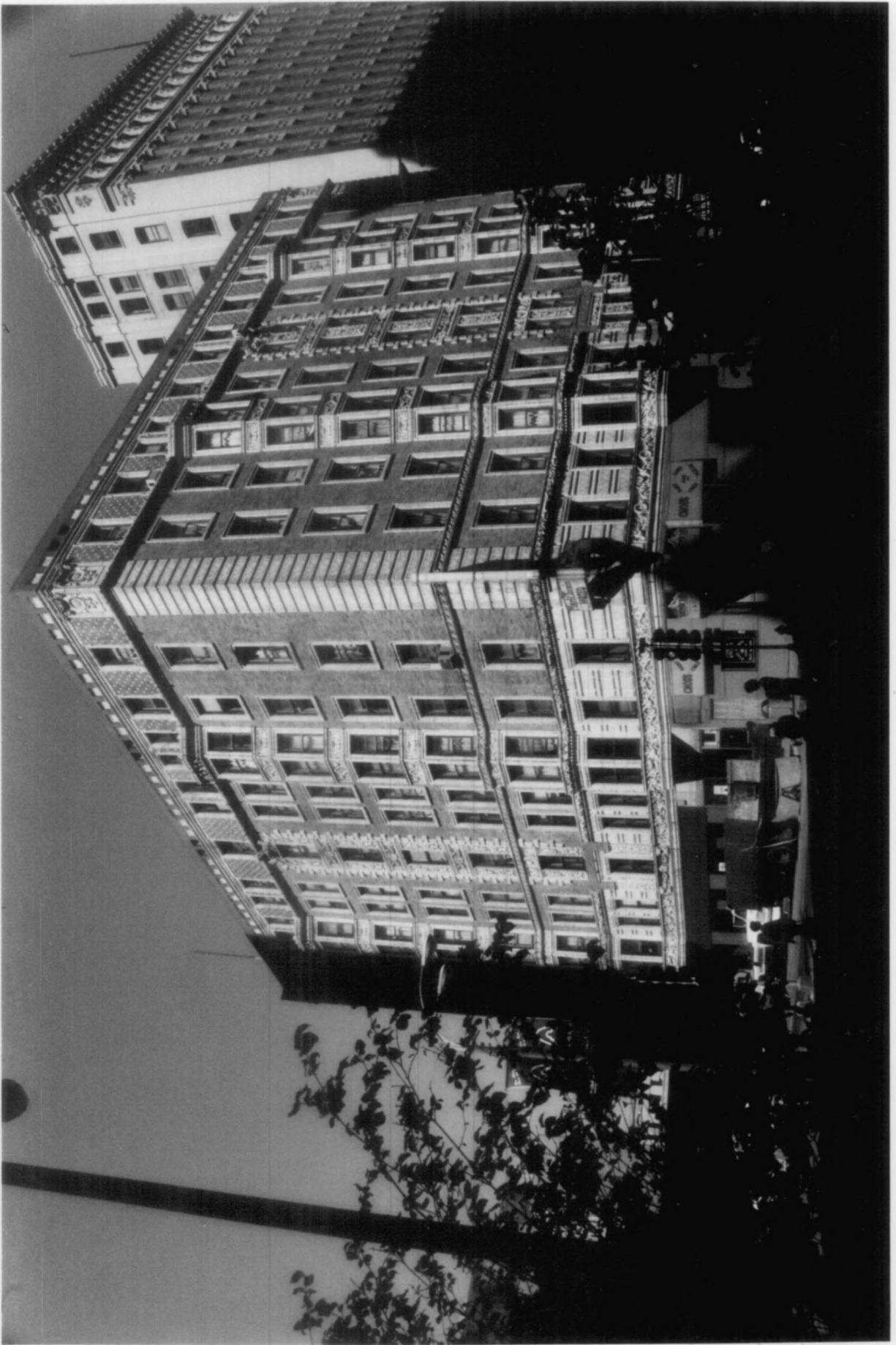
AUGUST 1995

NEGATIVE: LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION

OF ST. LOUIS, INC.

FACING NORTH WEST

PHOTO #2



THE MARYLAND HOTEL

205 N. NINTH STREET

ST. LOUIS MO 63101

CITY OF ST. LOUIS

PHOTOGRAPHER: GARY TETLEY

AUGUST 1995

NEGATIVE: LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION
OF ST. LOUIS, INC.

FACING NORTHEAST (REAR ELEVATION)

PHOTO #3



THE MARYLAND HOTEL
205 N. NINTH STREET
ST. LOUIS MO 63101
CITY OF ST. LOUIS

PHOTOGRAPHER: GARY TETLEY

AUGUST 1995

NEGATIVE: LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION
OF ST. LOUIS, INC.

DETAIL, 2ND STORY, FACING WEST

PHOTO #4



THE MARYLAND HOTEL

205 N. NINTH STREET

ST. LOUIS, MO 63101

CITY OF ST. LOUIS

PHOTOGRAPHER: GARY TETLEY

AUGUST 1995

NEGATIVE: LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION

OF ST. LOUIS, INC.

DETAIL, SOUTH ELEVATION, FACING NORTH

PHOTO #5



THE MARYLAND HOTEL
205 N. NINTH STREET
ST. LOUIS MO 63101
CITY OF ST. LOUIS

PHOTOGRAPHER: GARY TETLEY
AUGUST 1995

NEGATIVE: LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION
OF ST. LOUIS, INC.

DETAIL, SOUTH ELEVATION, FACING NORTH
PHOTO #6

