

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic
and/or common Mullanphy Historic District

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication
city, town St. Louis _____ vicinity of ~~Congressional District~~
state Missouri code 29 county City of St. Louis code 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	_____ agriculture _____ museum
_____ building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial _____ park
_____ structure	_____ both	_____ work in progress	_____ educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
_____ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	_____ entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
_____ object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	_____ government _____ scientific
	_____ being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial _____ transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	_____ military _____ other:

4. Owner of Property

name See attached
street & number _____
city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Louis City Hall
street & number Tucker Boulevard at Market Street
city, town St. Louis state MO 63103

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

1. Architectural Survey of Murphy-Blair has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes no
title South Section
date April 1978; revised, April 1982 _____ federal _____ state _____ county local
depository for survey records Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
706 Chestnut Street, Room 1217
city, town St. Louis state MO 63101

Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., 1982.

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OWNER OF RECORD

1. 1609-21 N. 14th Street
Ralph Coldewe
Erna Lee Coldewe
4923 Lexington Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63115
2. 1625 N. 14th Street
Dominic A. Purpura
Norman C. Schulte
1625 N. 14th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106
3. 1633 N. 14th Street
Miller Apostolic Church of
Jesus Christ
1633 N. 14th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106
4. 1602 N. 14th Street &
1315-17 Mullanphy
Kenneth D. & DeLores J. Fox
6216 Chippewa
St. Louis, MO 63109
5. 1604 N. 14th Street
Angeline Scarpulla
1604 N. 14th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106
6. 1606-08 N. 14th Street
Land Reutilization Authority
1300 Convention Plaza
St. Louis, MO 63103
7. 1610 N. 14th Street
Estelle M. Jones
1610 N. 14th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106
8. 1612 N. 14th Street
Anthony & Mary Supinski
1614 N. 14th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106
9. 1614 N. 14th Street
Anthony & Mary Supinski
1414 N. 14th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106
10. 1616 N. 14th Street
Dewey Short
1616 N. 14th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106
11. 1616 N. 14th Street, rear 46' (vacant)
Land Reutilization Authority
1300 Convention Plaza
St. Louis, MO 63103
12. 1618 N. 14th Street
Julius & Eva Kaufman
8101 Roxburgh Drive
St. Louis, MO 63105
13. 1618 N. 14th Street, rear 46' (vacant)
Land Reutilization Authority
1300 Convention Plaza
St. Louis, MO 63103
14. 1620-30 N. 14th Street
Anna C. Kozemczak
1630 N. 14th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106
15. 1310 Howard Street
Vernon J. & Rose Anna Williams
1310 Howard Street
St. Louis, MO 63106
16. 1306-08 Howard Street
Anthony & Mary Karwoski
5820 Marquette
St. Louis, MO 63139
17. 1302-04 Howard Street
Angela Mandina, et al.
1304 Howard Street
St. Louis, MO 63106

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- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>18. <u>1701-11 N. 13th Street (vacant)</u>
Land Reutilization Authority
1300 Convention Plaza
St. Louis, MO 63103</p> <p>19. <u>1713 N. 13th Street</u>
Lessie Shnkle
1713 N. 13th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106</p> <p>20. <u>1715 N. 13th Street</u>
Lamar & Lelia Bishop, ½ interest
R. C. F. & Juanita Bishop, ½ interest
1715 N. 13th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106</p> <p>21. <u>1719 N. 13th Street</u>
John DeLunas & Jacqueline, h/w
1719 N. 13th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106</p> <p>22. <u>1721 N. 13th Street</u>
Bernard J. Kuciejski
1721 N. 13th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106</p> <p>23. <u>1723 N. 13th Street</u>
Helen F. Arning
1723 N. 13th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106</p> <p>24. <u>1725-27 N. 13th Street</u>
Frank C. King
1727 N. 13th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106</p> <p>25. <u>1729 N. 13th Street</u>
Helen F. Arning
1723 N. 13th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106</p> | <p>26. <u>1735-39 N. 13th Street</u>
City Equity Corporation
4387 Laclede Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63108</p> <p>27. <u>1736 N. 13th Street</u>
Missouri Goodwill Industries
4140 Forest Park Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63108</p> <p>28. <u>1724-26 N. 13th Street</u>
Kenneth H. Teasdale, Trustee
611 Olive Street, Suite 1950
St. Louis, MO 63101</p> <p>29. <u>1720 N. 13th Street</u>
Marvin H. & Mary Jo Wenger
9308 Harold Drive
St. Louis, MO 63134</p> <p>30. <u>1718 N. 13th Street</u>
Marvin H. & Mary Jo Wenger
9308 Harold Drive
St. Louis, MO 63134</p> <p>31. <u>1714-16 N. 13th Street</u>
DeWitt Taylor
4518 N. 19th Street
St. Louis, MO 63107</p> |
|--|---|

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2. Missouri State Historical Survey
June 1982
Historic Preservation Program
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City,

State

MO 65102

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Mullanphy Historic District is centered on North 14th and North 13th Streets between Tyler and Mullanphy Streets. (See Site Plan.) Four important institutional buildings built between 1859 and 1920 survive and form the southwest and northeast boundaries: The Mullanphy Emigrant Home (1867), the First German Church of the New Jerusalem, then Nord St. Louis Bundeschor Building (1859 and 1878-85); the Laundry built by the St. Louis Provident Association (1895-99) and the Goodwill Store and Warehouse (1920). The vernacular red brick houses which make up the bulk of the district's resources were built in the 1860s and '70s and display simple details associated with late Federal, Greek Revival and early Victorian architecture in what was then the "West".

The Mullanphy District is best approached from its southern edge. (See Site Plan.) In the foreground of Photo #1 is the expanse of Mullanphy Street, widened and curved in the 1930s to carry traffic from downtown to North Florissant Street. Stone lintels appear above openings; stone also appears at the foundation and window sills. Above the dentilled brick cornice which wraps the angled front elevation, a parapet ascends at 1317 Mullanphy. The house is shown in both Compton & Dry (1875) and Hopkins Insurance Maps of 1883 as a simple rectangle. Apparently the front elevation was altered to conform to the street widening. In the center of Photo #1 is the replacement wall of 1602 North 14th built after the demolition of 1600 North 14th for the street widening. Refaced with varied-colored vitreous brick, 1602 North 14th is trimmed with terra cotta and surmounted by a parapet wall. (In 1869, this house was the residence of the Reverend Charles Carriere, pastor of the First German Church of the New Jerusalem at 14th and Howard Streets. See Site Plan.) Next to the sign for "Absorene" (owners of the Mullanphy Emigrant Home from 1927 through 1976) is the four bay south elevation of 1609-17 North 14th Street.

John Albury Bryan credited the 1867 design of the Mullanphy Emigrant Home to George I. Barnett and Alfred H. Piquenard.¹ A photograph (Photo #2) reproduced in Bryan's 1928 compilation of Missouri architecture documents the original front elevation with projecting entrance bays surmounted by a bold, baroque cornice of reversing curves. Below a blind roundel in the attic, a round-headed window rose almost two full stories above the pedimented entrance. Above the stone foundation, red brick walls trimmed with stone are rusticated at the first story. Brick quoins mark all the corners. Originally, a slender, octagonal cupola crowned the Home. Today, the cupola and cornice are gone; the entrance and tall, round-headed windows have been closed and an addition at the north has marred the design. (Photo #3) The large tubular vent on the south elevation has recently been removed. A close reading of contemporary newspaper accounts did not substantiate nor refute Bryan's attribution to Barnett & Piquenard but rather suggests that while sufficient funds were retained in the building contract to erect a properly decorated and detailed exterior, insufficient attention given to the use of the building contributed to its short life as a home for emigrants. (See Section 8, page 2.)

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To the north of the Emigrant Home in Photo #3 is a one story red brick building built for four thousand dollars in 1923 as a tin shop for J. W. Grundorf. With front elevation now painted yellow with white trim, 1625 North 14th Street is presently in use as a woodworking shop. Next door at 1629 North 14th is the red brick building constructed in 1859 by the First German Church of the New Jerusalem. The original front gable end is visible in Photo #3 and Photo #4 behind the fifteen hundred dollar elevation added by the Nord St. Louis Bundeschor in 1885. Four bays built to match the original church added at the rear by the Chor shortly after their purchase in 1878 are visible in Photo #4. The second floor with tall round-headed windows was used first for church services and then Chor practice and concerts. Several of those windows have been bricked in or filled with glass blocks as have the first floor windows flanking the front entrance. (First floor windows on side elevations were originally fitted with shutters.) Above the front entrance which has been modified, the three segmentally arched windows are intact. Corbelled brick straps lead to a central pediment supported by brackets. The words "Nord St. Louis Bundeschor 1885" on the pediment have been painted over but are still discernible. A lyre elevated on scrolls above the pediment has been lost.

The block-long collection of buildings on North 14th Street facing the former Emigrant Home is an essay on St. Louis vernacular working-class houses built after the Civil War. All of red brick with stone trim, the two story wall they form is penetrated by four gangways or "mouseholes" to allow access from the street to stairs for upstairs units. Built circa 1868, the central passageway at 1608 North 14th Street is at basement level with stone steps leading down from the sidewalk. The north portion of 1608 retains the original wood cornice with dentils and bracket visible at the far right-hand in Photo #5. Original two-over-two windows are intact behind boards applied by the City's Land Reutilization Authority (LRA), the present owner. The lots for 1604-06-08 North 14th were purchased by Katie Blomberg for \$1,370 in 1866. The family name appeared at this address in City Directories and deeds until 1916 when names such as Wacław Kleckowski and Władysława Sitarski replaced the Germanic.

The next portion of the streetscape at 1610-12-14 North 14th presents a three bay, four bay, three bay rhythm. (Photo #5, center) Germans were also the first residents of this row with steep front steps recessed behind the front wall. Flat stone sills and lintels painted white trim window openings; lintels above the front doors are slightly pointed. A narrow gangway is sandwiched between 1612 and 1614 North 14th Street. (Photo #6)

The four family house at 1616-18 North 14th is visible in both Photo #5 and #7 with its slightly taller second floor and dormers. "Eyebrow" lintels above windows are painted white. A round-arched central gangway is flanked by openings now fitted with storm doors flush with the front walls. Herr Osterman paid \$2,110 for 1616 North 14th in 1870; the City Directory of 1871 listed him as a dentist at that address, an occupation requiring no professional training at that juncture. Heinrich Hagedorn, a teamster, lived at 1618 North 14th and he and his family were

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also involved with the real estate at 1620-30 North 14th. Henry bought 1620-30 for \$4,220 in 1866 and sold it to Fred Hagedorn, a blacksmith, for \$9,700 in 1893. The corner portion has been a tavern since an early 1870s storefront alteration in cast iron. (Photo #7, far left-hand) The remainder of the row south of the gangway (1626-30) is divided into two bay sections. Stone lintels and sills are painted a crisp white; stone steps and string course are unpainted. The simple brick cornice runs the length of the row.

The two story, red brick row at 1304-10 Howard Street is distinguished by Greek Revival doors in various stages of repair. Photo #8 is a graphic illustration of the problems of joint ownership of common wall row houses. Original occupants and owners of the property were stonemason William Knufinke, carpenter William Kirksieck and bricklayer Phillip Scheider, suggesting a joint construction venture circa 1867. Details at 1302 Howard, the last house to be occupied, are remarkably close to those around the corner at 1616-18 North 14th (Photo #7) and 1713-15 and 1721 North 13th (Photo #9) except the Howard Street house has a replacement fascia and light-colored composition roof. 1310 Howard incorporates a summer kitchen building south of a wood panel bay window on the west elevation. (See Site Plan.)

The houses at 1713-15 North 13th (left, foreground Photo #9) are closely related to the house at 1310 Howard Street described above. Each are three bay, two story red brick; the two on North 13th retain the original wood cornice. H. Bohlman, a teamster, is listed at 1715 North 13th as early as 1872. Bohlman obtained building permits in 1877 (three hundred dollars) for a two story kitchen and in 1879 (three hundred dollars) for a one and one-half story stable. By 1880, Bohlman had become a superintendent for Sheehan & Loler Transport Company. Fred Stauermann mortgaged the land with brick buildings at 1713 North 13th at an auction in 1877; in 1879, Stauermann sold to Bohlman.

Tucked back from the street behind the cyclone fence with American flag is the oldest surviving building in the District. This lot was sold in 1848 by Joseph A. Eddy to George Boos, a river carpenter. The 1854 City Directory lists Boos at the address. Eddy sold the lot next door at 1721 North 13th to Boos in 1848 and Boos, of Boos & Bonsack sawmill and lumber dealers, is listed at 1721 North 13th in 1870. In the center of Photo #10 is a prototypical St. Louis alley house at 1723-rear North 13th. (Once common, alley houses are increasingly rare.) A water hook-up was recorded in 1867 for Jacob Weisheyer (tailor) for 1723, rear. Weisheyer lived alternately here and at 1725 for over fifteen years. To the right in Photo #10 is the wood house now sheathed with asbestos shingles built by Boos before 1854. The front portion of 1721 North 13th (Photo #9) with ornate wood brackets at the cornice was constructed in 1870; the rear portion, two story brick, was mentioned in a deed of 1850.

The house at 1723 North 13th Street, built in the early 1880s, appears to be sinking into the ground. The low door at street level opens to steps descending to a passageway leading to apartment entrances at the rear. Both this house and the two to the north at 1725-29 North 13th feature virtuoso brickwork at the cornice

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with stretchers and headers laid in patterns between bricks set at angles in recessed panels. The land for 1725-27 North 13th was sold to Meindolph Boedefel for \$1,200 in 1879; the building permit of April 27, 1881, to Boedefel estimated a \$4,300 construction cost. The land was part of land owned by Mayor Wimer and sold to Cornwell Sage, builder, for \$3,100 in 1858.

The girds run amuck at 17³85 North 13th (See Site Plan.) Nothing was built on this odd site until a one-story garage of red brick trimmed with terra cotta and green glazed brick in 1919 (Photo #11) The simple two story red brick building to the north at 1737-39 North 13th was constructed in 1882 as the office and stables of Louis C. Dieckman. A cement block addition at the rear is visible in the foreground of Photo #10.

The 1920 Goodwill Industries store and warehouse at 1736 North 13th Street (See Site Plan.) was a late addition to the former St. Louis Provident Association charitable complex. (See Section 8, page 3.) Designed by the architectural firm of Hohenschild & Pearce and built at an estimated cost of sixty-nine thousand dollars, the two story building of red brick with light gray terra cotta trim consists of five bays on North 13th angled to conform to the street (Photo #12) with six bays on Tyler. The corner entrance to the store is marked by a free standing pier faced with brick and banded with terra cotta. The broad segmental arches of both entrances and their jambs are faced with terra cotta. Today, the cornice is missing; all windows are bricked in and the display windows are boarded. The building is now used as a warehouse by Looseleaf Devices Company located next door at 1726-24 North 13th Street.

The former St. Louis Provident Association laundry building (see Section 8, page 3) at 1726-24 North 13th was built in two identical sections; the first in 1895; its twin in 1899. Now painted white (Photo #12), the one story red brick building originally imitated the traditional forms of the existing vernacular housing stock by repeating the rhythm of arched "mousetrap" doorways and simple fenestration. Subsequent alterations have bricked in the arched entrances and extended the length of the northern window to provide a loading dock. Molded brick trims window and door openings, forms a sill course and is also employed in small-scale beaded bands at the cornice. The second of the District's two remaining alley houses is located at 1718 North 13th Street. Vacant and unboarded, the four bay, two story brick house with dormers is painted a fading white. 1718 (front and rear) North 13th Street were sold by Ernest Steinkemeyer to Henry Barmeyer in 1875 for thirty-eight hundred dollars. The two bay house at the front of the lot is of red brick with flat stone lintels, brick cornice and a single dormer. The final house at the edge of the District at 1714-16 North 13th was sold to Herman Rolf (listed in City Directories as a teamster and drayman) for \$4,750 in 1872. (Rolf constructed an alley house, now demolished, costing \$4,200 in 1883.) 1714-16 N. 13th was probably the work of

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the same builder as 1616-18 North 14th Street. The 13th Street house, however, is four bays rather than five and has only a central dormer rather than the pair at 1616-18 North 14th. Visible at the far left-hand in Photo #12, this two story red brick house with stone "eyebrow" lintels painted white is now adjacent to a corner truck park.

FOOTNOTES

¹George Ingham Barnett (1815-1898) was born in Nottingham, England, and was trained in architecture before his arrival in St. Louis in 1839 at the beginning of the city's period of most rapid growth. His career in St. Louis spanned over forty years and included the design of many important civic and commercial buildings, hotels, churches and houses. Most have been demolished. Barnett usually worked with a partner, often a young man whom he trained. His partner from 1866-72, however, was Albert Piquenard. Born in France, Piquenard came to America in 1848. City Directories list him as a resident of Chicago until his move to Springfield, Illinois, in 1873. The Governor's Mansion in Jefferson City, Missouri, and the similar Blair-Huse House in St. Louis are also products of Barnett's collaboration with Piquenard. John Albury Bryan, Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture (St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928), p. 54.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) assimilation

Specific dates ca. 1860-ca. 1920

Builder/Architect various

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

The Mullanphy District is significant as an architecturally important remnant of St. Louis' domestic architecture built between 1854 and 1880 on the near north side. The District derives additional significance from its association with two early St. Louis Mayors, the establishment of the first German Swedenborgian Church in the city, a German singing society which endured at this location for over sixty years and a concentration of important post-Civil War charitable institutions including the Western Female Guardian Society, the Mullanphy Emigrant Home and the St. Louis Provident Association. In 1920, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church founded what would become the Goodwill Industries in St. Louis in the District. The edges of the District, however, have been adversely affected in recent years by the shift from private charitable intervention to Federally assisted programs.

By the 1840 U. S. Census, population in St. Louis had reached almost 16,500 inhabitants. One year later a major expansion of the city limits which included the separate town of North St. Louis brought the total square miles within the city to four and one-half. (See Figure #1.) Although both St. Louis and North St. Louis had been laid out in deference to the circuitous path of the Mississippi River, the collision of grids inherent between those two formal town plans plus topography and idiosyncratic subdivisions by various landowners would combine to produce ". . . city blocks . . . woven together by zigzag or winding streets into a patchwork design which rivals grandmother's crazy quilt in complexity."¹ The first subdivisions in the Mullanphy District occurred during the 1840s--far ahead of actual development. A large Greek Revival house (circa 1845) and estate owned by lumber merchant Edward Dobyms gained a solitary neighbor to the immediate south when former Mayor John M. Wimer built a house in 1850. Both addresses were often identified by their proximity to the Big Mound on Broadway.²

St. Louis population jumped to 77,860 in 1850 and in 1855 the city limits were once again expanded. Although Wimer served another term as Mayor in 1857-58, a panorama from 1858 documented only a small linear development on North 14th Street running southeast from the 115 foot spire of St. Johannes German Evangelical Church. The Dobyms and Wimer estates were shown on what is now North 12th (Hadley) Street. (Photo #13) But the semi-rural tranquility quickly disappeared; the first institutional building constructed in the District in 1859 marked the onslaught of two decades of diverse and dense urbanization.

German immigrants, who far outnumbered the Irish-born in 1850 statistics for St. Louis, comprised more than a quarter of the total population and included Catholics, Lutherans, Evangelicals and Free Thinkers. In the early 1850s a society

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of German Swedenborgians³ organized by shoemaker H. H. Dickhoener began meeting in private homes. In 1859, the group secured a ten year lease on a corner parcel at 14th and Howard Streets and built a simple, two story brick church and school building. St. Louis recorded a population of 160,733 in 1860 and streetfront and alley houses intermixed with privies, smoke houses and summer kitchens were built in the District. The Civil War slowed non-military construction and brought bitter divisions in the border city's loyalties. In early 1862, former Mayor Wimer was arrested and held in the Gratiot Street Military Prison before transfer to the Penitentiary in Alton, Illinois. Although Wimer had run for Mayor on the short-lived "Emancipation" ticket, his sympathies with his home state of Virginia appeared to take precedence over any temporary political alliances in St. Louis. Wimer escaped from Alton a few months later and joined Confederate General Emmet McDonald's command in southwest Missouri. Wimer was killed at Hartsville, Missouri, on January 11, 1863.⁴ The 1864 City Directory listed Abigail, widow of John Wimer, at the house. The next year Abigail sold the house and the course of the District's history took a sharp turn.

The Western Female Guardian Society was founded by Mrs. Gatelana Clapp during the socially conscious aftermath of the War. Mrs. Clapp, the wife of a well-to-do businessman and active in the incipient women's suffrage movement, had the support of prominent men such as James Yeatman and the Reverend William Greenleaf Eliot in her cause: "the rescue and reformation of degraded and fallen women."⁵ The Western Sanitary Commission⁶ loaned ten thousand dollars toward the purchase of the Wimer House for conversion to a refuge and rehabilitation center for prostitutes. Not surprisingly, the last City Directory listing the Dobyys at their house next door was in 1867.⁷ A bequest from another former Mayor brought the second institution for the temporarily, it was hoped, destitute into the District.

The Mullanphy Emigrant Home at 1609 North 14th Street was completed in late 1867 from plans drawn by George I. Barnett and Albert Piquenard.⁸ The only son of an Irish-born, self-made millionaire and early St. Louis philanthropist, Bryan Mullanphy was educated at a Jesuit school in Paris and at Stoneyhurst College in England before returning to St. Louis in 1827 to study law. During his short life, Mullanphy continued the family tradition of gifts to Catholic institutions donating land to the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet in 1844 and helping to found the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in 1845. In 1847, he was elected Mayor. Keenly aware of the plight of impoverished immigrants pouring into a city which lacked any public agency to assist them, Mullanphy included the following in his brief will of 1849: "One equal and undivided third of all my property, real, personal and mixed, I leave to the City of St. Louis . . . to be and constitute a fund to furnish relief to all poor emigrants and travelers coming to St. Louis . . ."⁹ For almost fifteen years after his death in 1851, litigation by Mullanphy's heirs challenged the competency of the city to administer the trust.¹⁰

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A story in the Missouri Republican on January 20, 1867, reported that bids ranging from \$36,500 to \$25,800 had been opened for the construction of the Mullanphy Emigrant Home at a site at Sixth Street and Gratiot in the near south side. The Missouri Republican reported in September that year that the building was instead under construction on 14th Street and should be completed by the end of the month. The article alluded to but did not specify the difficulty of obtaining a "favorable" location.¹¹ The low bid this time was twenty-five thousand dollars from a contractor who had not entered the previous round. The Emigrant Home was planned to accomodate 250 persons but questions about interior space were voiced while the building was still under construction:

We certainly cannot accord much praise, however, to the plan . . . in the arrangement of the second and third stories. These are left in large undivided halls, intended, we presume, for the immigrants to sleep in. The builders inform us that bunks will be put on the second story, divided by low partitions open in front. This will not help the matter much and when the building is crowded with immigrants, male and female, it would seem as if the arrangement of the larger apartments will hardly be conducive to cleanliness or morality.¹²

The Big Mound ("Great Earthen Barn") approximately 34 feet high by 158 to 319 feet long, was dismantled in 1869¹³--a year before St. Louis population reached 310,869. Douglas Public School (#6 on Plate #45, Photo #16) was built just outside the District at 11th and Howard Streets in 1870; in 1871, the Dobyys House was converted to "Colored School #2"--the largest of the four in St. Louis established for blacks after the Civil War. The former Wimer and Dobyys houses were located just south of #1, the Independent German Evangelical Church, and #2, the Providence Presbyterian Church, on Plate 45 (Photo #15) from Compton & Dry's 1875 perspective. The Mullanphy Emigrant Home was identified by #4 on the upper left-hand corner of Plate 44 (Photo #14) from Compton & Dry and the authors' comments about the Mullanphy Fund included the following: "This fund has been so carefully and economically managed that it has increased to enormous proportions. The Home is a magnificent brick structure on the west side of Fourteenth Street, between Mullanphy and Howard Streets."¹⁴ But as early as 1874, an examining committee for the Mullanphy Fund had found rooms vacant and noted the "cheerless furnishing of the general lobby and inefficient heating system." They also expressed concern that the Home had degenerated into a "refuge for indigent charity seekers."¹⁵ In 1877, only ten years after the Home opened, the Mullanphy Commissioners closed the building and began a policy of paying for immigrants' food and lodging elsewhere. The Home was leased to the School Board from 1879 to 1899.¹⁶

The Nord St. Louis Bundeschor purchased the leasehold for seven hundred dollars from the Swedenborgians in 1878 and added the present front elevation at 1629 North 14th Street.¹⁷ Founded in St. Louis in 1856, the Nord St. Louis Bundeschor performed

(11/78)

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MULLANPHY HISTORIC DISTRICT

CONTINUATION SHEET

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four-part songs in the eighteenth century German male chorus tradition. Equipped with a wealth of secular songs, the German singing societies were fiercely competitive and a stronghold of ethnic identity.¹⁸ St. Louis was host to the festivals of the North American Saengerbund in 1872, 1888 and 1902. The Nord St. Louis Bundeschor continued its twice weekly meetings at this location through the 1930s.

In 1889, a \$17,855 addition was built for "Colored School #2" and the school was named Dessalines in honor of the Haitian leader, Jean Jacques Dessalines. A photograph of the complex with the former Dobyns House in the foreground (Photo #16) picks up the spire of the German Evangelical Church on Tyler. (See Site Plan.) Census tract data and demographic studies, however, suggest that blacks were not living within the immediate neighborhood but some distance away on the southern and eastern fringes. School Board reports opined that attendance and punctuality should improve "as soon as these schools are established in localities more convenient to the population who patronize them."¹⁹

The St. Louis Provident Association²⁰ relocated in the old Wimer House in 1893 expanding and redirecting the programs established by the Female Guardian Society. Influenced by James Yeatman, a trustee who opposed direct "handouts" to the poor, the Provident Association added a new laundry training facility (still standing at 1726 North 13th Street), instituted a wood yard and refuge for men at 1726 and coal yard and stables at 1712-14 North 12th Street. The training programs in sewing and laundry work were supervised by volunteers from the prestigious Wednesday Club who subscribed to the Association's efforts "to help, by work, the worthy poor . . . and to detect and expose the professional beggar."²¹ Statistics compiled between November 1, 1897, and October 31, 1898, titled "Investigation and Relief" give a far different picture of the city on the eve of the World's Fair than that promoted by the well-to-do:

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RELIEVED

Foreign	1,150
American, white	1,551
American, colored	477

OCCUPATION OF HEADS OF FAMILIES

Wash women	658
Needle women	216
Mechanical	853
Mercantile	127
General housework	213
Laborers	860
Professional	64
Unclassified	181

1,666 heads of families were Protestant, 520 Catholic, 18 Hebrew and 974 listed as none.²²

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After the turn of the century, the latest arrivals--the Poles--began renting, then purchasing, many of the houses in the District as the Germans continued to move west. In 1904, the year of the World's Fair, Dessalines School was demolished and replaced at that site by a new black school. The Provident laundry served as a black nursery from 1917 to 1919 before the building was purchased by Trinity Methodist Episcopal Evangelical Church on Tyler. Their pastor, Thomas E. Greene, was influenced by the Methodist Morgan Memorial charity in Boston founded by Dr. Edgar Helms in 1902. The Methodists built the store and warehouse at the southeast corner of 13th and Tyler in 1920 to expand their program by collecting, refurbishing and selling used clothing and household items. The charity become nonsectarian in 1932 with the transfer of the property to the Goodwill Industries.

A Bond Issue passed in 1923 which widened and rerouted Mullanphy Street in the 1930s to meet West Florissant ("one of the ten great new thoroughfares"²³) demolished a number of houses but 1940 figures on population density in St. Louis still showed the neighborhood with the highest density in the city: between eighty and one hundred people per gross acre.²⁴ It also shared with the Souldard neighborhood the distinction of having between sixty and seventy percent of the dwelling units with outside toilets. Rails leading from McKinley Bridge to the new newspaper plants and warehouses on 12th Street in downtown had cut through the District, unfettered by zoning.²⁵ The 1947 Comprehensive Plan announced that "neighborhoods that have become a liability to the city can become an asset only through reconstruction along sound planning principles."²⁶

The Mullanphy District was scheduled for total demolition and industrial expansion. The first "slum clearance" had begun in 1940 for nearby 1,658-unit Carr Square Village Public Housing. Large-scale, Federally funded public housing projects after World War II cleared vast areas between Cass Avenue and the edge of Downtown; Interstate 70 obliterated links to the Mississippi River. By 1964, St. Johannes at Madison and 14th was a vacant furniture warehouse; the German Evangelical Protestant Church on Tyler had been sold by the Methodists to the True Gospel Tabernacle congregation; the tiny Provident Presbyterian Church at 1203 Tyler was in use as a cooperage. After the departure of the Nord St. Louis Bundeschor in 1940, the course of a rapidly changing neighborhood may be traced by the chronology of the building's uses until 1964; vacant, Hall, Steam and Electric Appliance Manufacturing, vacant, Letter and Card Personalizing--second floor only, vacant, general storage, Webster Pentecostal Church.

St. Louis experienced almost a decade of demolition by neglect and intent between 1964 and 1974; open, big truck parking moved into the large holes at the District's edges (Photo #17). In 1974, Missouri Chapter 353 was used to "blight" a sixty-eight acre section of the near north side for "Cass Industrial Park".²⁷ The second Dessalines School was demolished in 1976.

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The Fund which gave the District its most prominent building was plagued by controversy and red tape.²⁸ The Mullanphy Home was sold in 1927 to Absorene, manufacturers of wallpaper cleaner. By the late 1930s, the assets of the Fund once valued at over a million dollars barely produced enough income to pay taxes. In the 1950s the renamed Mullanphy Travelers Aid began to receive annual allocations from United Way and today, as part of a national organization, dispenses aid to travelers at the city's Greyhound Bus station.

Landmarks Association of St. Louis first became interested in the "Murphy-Blair"²⁹ area almost twenty-five years ago, sponsoring a sold-out bus tour in the summer of 1960. Notes in the back of a guide prepared for the tour reported that Arthur Schwartz, then Chairman of the City Plan Commission, had asked Landmarks to survey and see what ought to be preserved in the neighborhood. A second attempt promoted by Heritage/St. Louis and the Grace Hill Settlement House to organize a volunteer survey occurred in 1970. "War on Poverty" programs, however, took precedence over non-funded preservation efforts in an area increasingly deemed dangerous. The first professional architectural survey was not conducted until 1978 after the nationally televised demolition of the fifty acre Pruitt-Igoe Public Housing complex just blocks away. Since that time Landmarks has completed nominations for the Clemens House complex on Cass Avenue, St. Stanislaus Polish Church on North 20th Street, the SS. Cyril & Methodius District (see Architectural Survey Map) and the St. Liborius Parish complex visible in the distance in Photo #17. A feature story in Landmarks' September 1981 newsletter about the Emigrant Home and the District evoked interest from City Hall in pursuing a National Register nomination. Conservation of the Mullanphy District should help reweave the fragile fabric of the near north side.

FOOTNOTES

¹Lewis F. Thomas, "The Geographic Landscape of Metropolitan St. Louis," 1932, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri, p. 18. (Xeroxed.)

²Early surveyors and map makers located over two dozen mounds in the area between Seventh Street, Cass Avenue, the Mississippi River and Delmar Boulevard. The Big Mound was approximately four blocks north of that concentration and was terraced rather than flat or conical-topped. A summer resort called Vauxhall Gardens was built on top of the Big Mound in the 1820s.

³Swedenborgians followed the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, Swedish theologian (1688-1772), who founded the Church of the New Jerusalem alluded to in the book of Revelations.

⁴Wimer is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery. Cornwell in his St. Louis Mayors: Brief Biographies considered the most important accomplishment of Wimer's second term the organization of a regular, paid Fire Department.

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⁵Catelana W. Clapp, "Scrapbook of Miscellaneous Clippings on Women's Suffrage, Soldiers' Orphans Home of St. Louis, Western Guardian Society, etc., 1861-76," Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Missouri, p. 4.

⁶Organized in 1861 to assist with hospital space for casualties from the War, the Western Sanitary Commission raised more than four million dollars during that decade for a wide range of war-related charities. "The initiatives of the war period became a permanent legacy, as the work of the commission was taken over by private groups or public agencies. For one brief decade, however, there was wide-spread community action that was not to be realized again until the organization of the United Fund-type campaigns in the twentieth century." Selwyn K. Troen and Glen E. Holt, eds., St. Louis (New York: New Viewpoints, 1977), p. 104.

⁷The Wimer House was used as an infirmary for women identified as infected with venereal disease during the brief duration of St. Louis' controversial Social Evil Ordinance passed in 1870. The ordinance was the first in the nation to attempt regulation of prostitution through compulsory registration of houses of prostitution, medical examinations and hospitalization of infected women. The ordinance was opposed both by the feminists who objected to the regulation of only women and by William Greenleaf Eliot, whose vigorous and successful campaign to repeal the law was based on the ordinance's acceptance of "sin" as inevitable.

⁸John Albury Bryan, Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture (St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928), p. 54.

⁹Details about Mullanphy's life and unusual bequest appear in most St. Louis histories. The will was printed in full in the Missouri Republican on June 19, 1851, a few days after his death.

¹⁰Organization of a board to administer the fund was delayed by the War. Bryan Mullanphy's will was challenged in the courts five times; the last attempt was made by his heirs in 1934 when the State Supreme Court upheld the bequest. In 1896, the city itself sued unsuccessfully to divert funds to construct a new hospital to replace one destroyed by a tornado. Alice L. Cochran, "The Saga of an Irish Immigrant Family: The Descendants of John Mullanphy" (Ph.D. dissertation, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1958), p. 102.

¹¹"The Mullanphy House--The New Building Nearly Completed," Missouri Republican, 5 September 1867.

¹²Ibid.

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¹³James G. Houser reports in a recent article that relics and a diagram of the Big Mound were entered in the Missouri Historical Society's accession book on November 4, 1869. Neither the artifacts nor the diagram have ever been located.

¹⁴Camille N. Dry and Richard J. Compton, Pictorial St. Louis--1875 (St. Louis: n.p., 1875; reprint ed., St. Louis: Harry M. Hagen, 1971), p. 202.

¹⁵Daisy LaGrave, "The Bryan Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund," 1898, St. Louis Public Library, Municipal Library Collection, St. Louis, Missouri, p. 3.

¹⁶Mullanphy School enrolled 287 students the first year the Emigrant Home was leased. In 1897, enrollment had reached 736. The School Board closed the building in the fall of 1899.

¹⁷The two organizations apparently shared the building until 1882 when the Church moved to the Presbyterian Church at Tyler and 12th Streets.

¹⁸Michael Haydn, organist at the cathedral in Salzburg, is credited with the introduction of secular songs for male chorus in Germany with his publication in 1788, "Male Quartets without Accompaniment".

¹⁹Board of Directors of the St. Louis Public Schools, Annual Report (St. Louis: n.p., 1870-71), p. 90.

²⁰The St. Louis Provident Association was founded in 1866.

²¹St. Louis Provident Association, Annual Report (St. Louis: St. Louis Provident Association, 1894), p. 25.

²²St. Louis Provident Association, Annual Report (St. Louis: St. Louis Provident Association, 1898), p. 25.

²³City Plan Commission, Comprehensive City Plan, Saint Louis, Missouri (St. Louis: City Plan Commission, 1947), p. 71.

²⁴Ibid., p. 15.

²⁵St. Louis' first zoning ordinance of 1918 was held unconstitutional. A watered-down revision, passed in 1926, came too late for older neighborhoods without political influence.

²⁶City Plan Commission, p. 30.

²⁷Boundaries of Cass Industrial Park are O'Fallon, 14th Street, Howard and Tyler and I/70.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 5 acres

Quadrangle name Granite City, IL/MO

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	5	7	4	4	1	8	10	4	2	8	10	7	4	10
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By © Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., 1982.

name/title 1)Carolyn Hewes Toft, Executive Director and Jane M. Porter, Researcher

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. date 9 June 1982

street & number 706 Chestnut Street, Room 1217 telephone (314) 421-6474

city or town St. Louis state MO 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

Director, Department of Natural Resources and
title State Preservation Officer date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration date _____

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MULLANPHY HISTORIC DISTRICT

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PAGE 1

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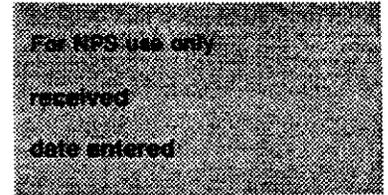
ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The Mullanphy Historic District is composed of portions of City Blocks 615, 614, 628, 645 and 644. Beginning at the northwest corner of the north/south alley of CB 641 and Mullanphy Street continue along the north side of Mullanphy approximately 325 feet to its intersection with the east side of the north/south alley of CB 615; thence turning north, continue approximately 240 feet along said alley to its intersection with the south side of Howard Street; thence turning east, continue approximately 325 feet along said side of Howard to its intersection with the east side of the north/south alley of DB 614; thence, turning north, across Howard, continue approximately 390 along said side of the north/south alley of CB 628 to the north property line of 1725-29 N. 13th Street; thence turning east, continue 150 feet along said property line; thence, across North 13th Street to the southeast corner of N. 13th and Tyler Streets, a distance of approximately 100 feet; thence turning east, continue approximately 75 feet along the south side of Tyler; thence turning south, continue approximately 100 feet along the rear property line of 1736 N. 13th to its intersection with the north property line of 1725-26 N. 13th; thence turning east, continue approximately 75 feet along said property line; thence turning south, continue approximately 210 feet along the east line of said property and the west side of the north/south alley of CB645; thence turning west, continue 190 feet along the south property line of 1714 N. 13th and across N. 13th to the west side; thence turning south, continue approximately 325 feet along said side of N. 13th, crossing Howard, to the southern property line of 1302 Howard; thence turning west, continue approximately 150 feet to the west side of the north/south alley of CB 614; thence turning south, continue approximately 190 feet along said alley to point of origin.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



MULLANPHY HISTORIC DISTRICT

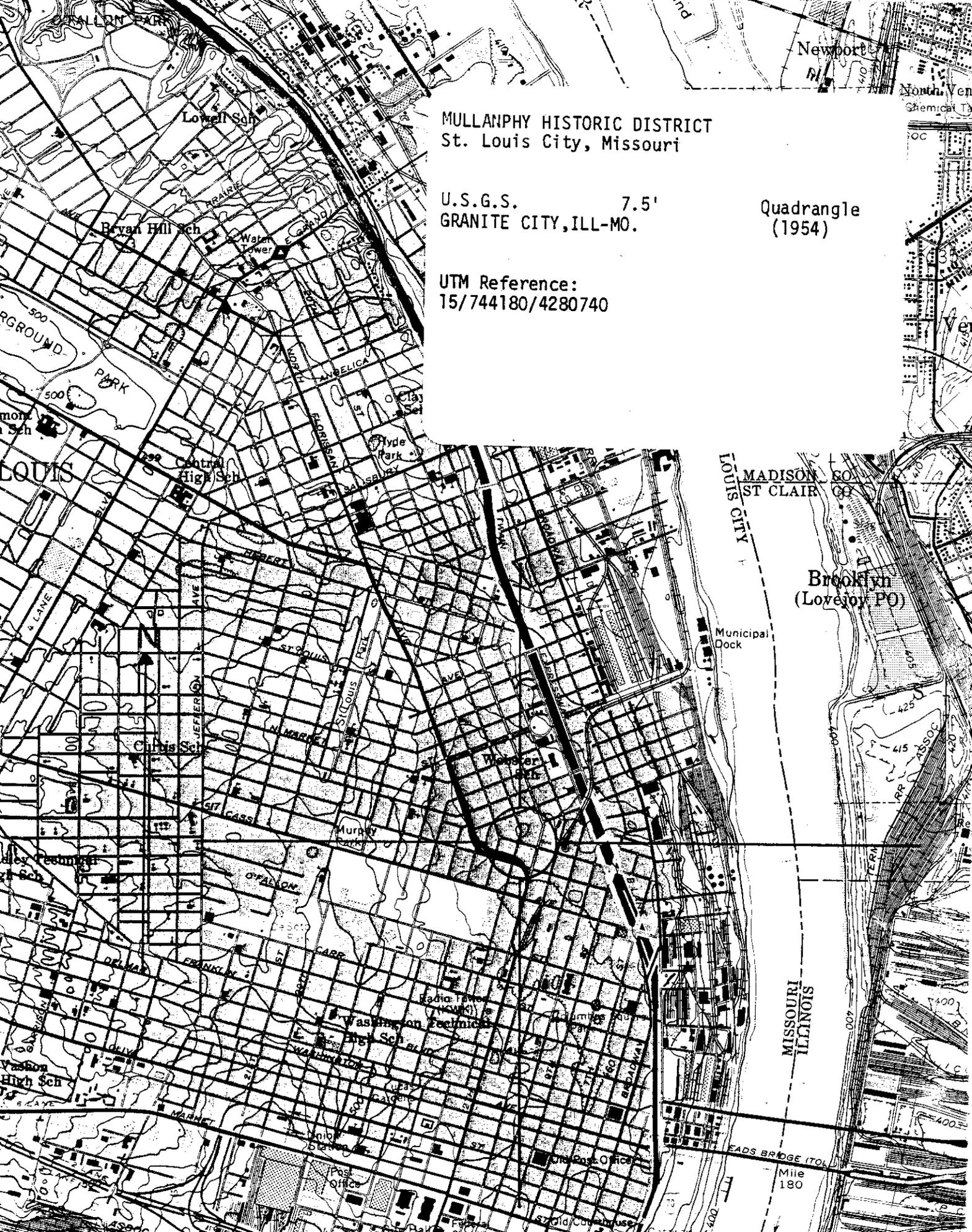
Continuation sheet

Item number 11

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- 2) James M. Denny, Chief, Nominations-Survey
and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

August 1982
314/751-4096



MULLANPHY HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Louis City, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5'
GRANITE CITY, ILL.-MO.

Quadrangle
(1954)

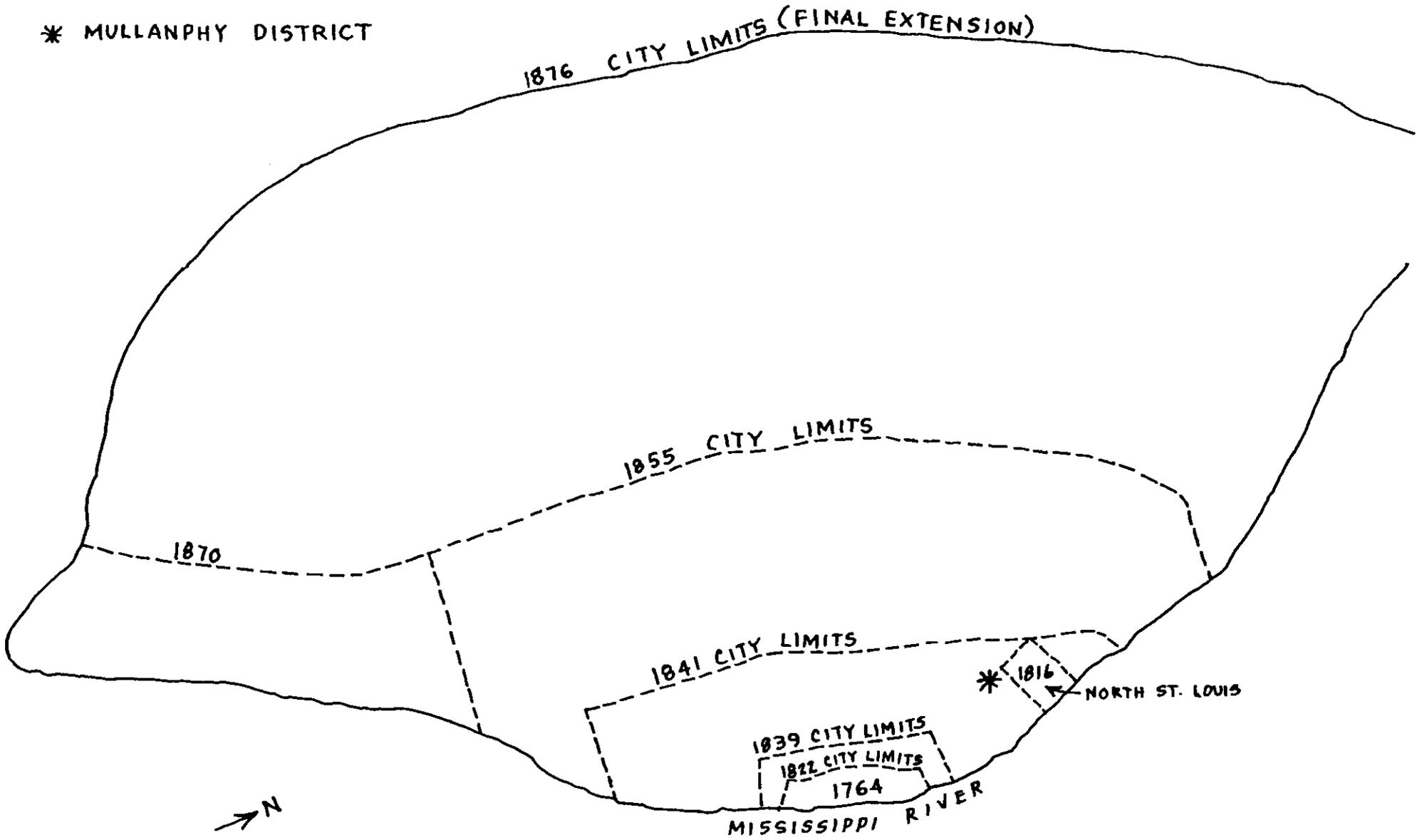
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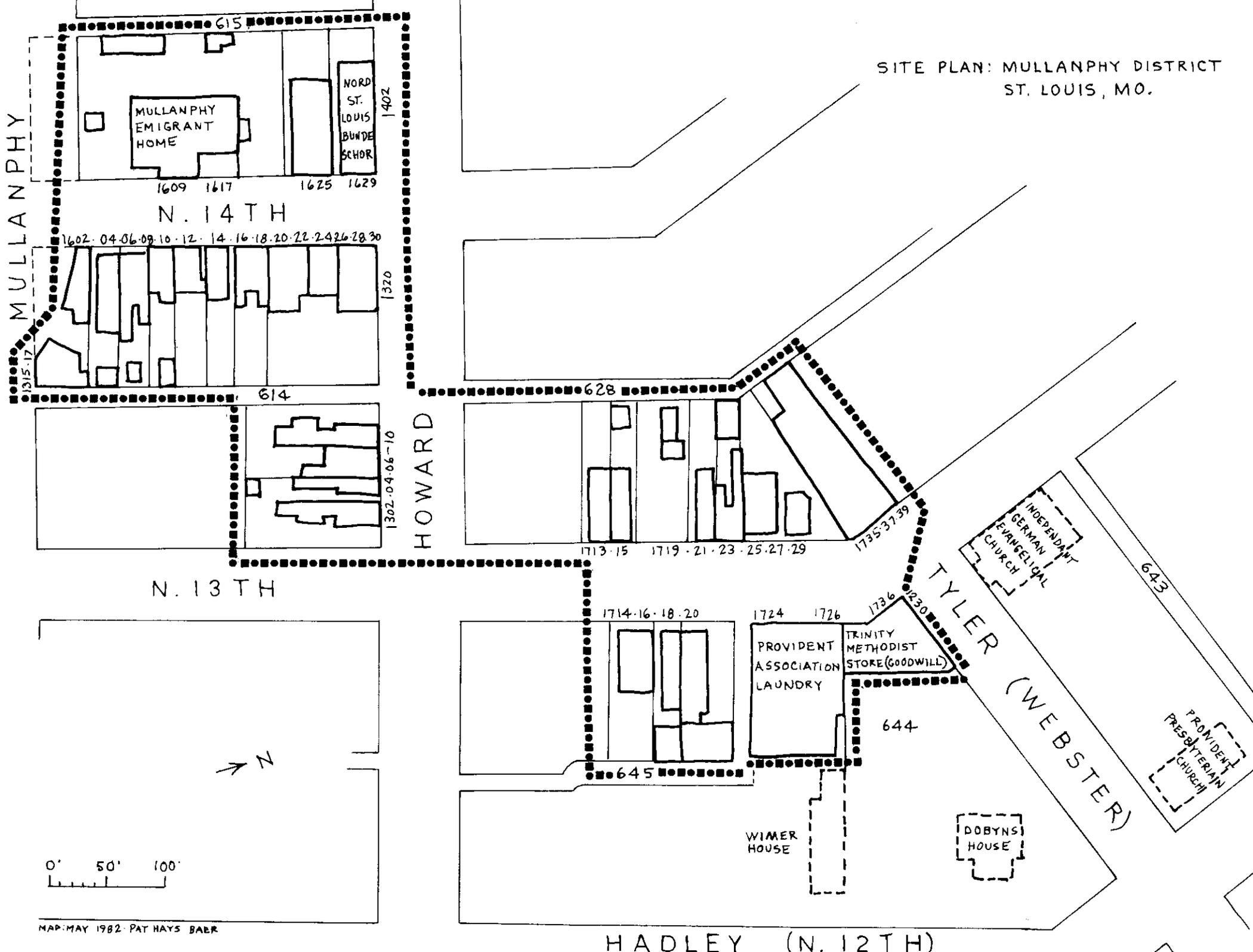
EXPANDING ST. LOUIS CITY LIMITS

FIGURE 1

* MULLANPHY DISTRICT



SITE PLAN: MULLANPHY DISTRICT
ST. LOUIS, MO.



MULLANPHY EMIGRANT HOME

NORD ST. LOUIS BUNDE SCHOR

N. 14TH

N. 13TH

HOWARD

TYLER (WEBSTER)

HADLEY (N. 12TH)

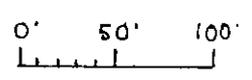
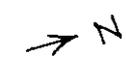


Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Mullanphy Historic District**

City or Vicinity: **St. Louis [Independent City]**

County: **St. Louis [Independent City]** State: **MO**

Photographer: **Jane M. Porter (unless otherwise noted)**

Date

Photographed: **1981 (unless otherwise noted)**

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

- 1 of 17. 1315-17 Mullanphy St., facing NW.
- 2 of 17. Mullanphy Home for Emigrants, 1609-17 N. 14th St. Photocopy from John Albury Bryan, Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture (St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928), p. 54.
- 3 of 17. 1609 through 1629 N 14th St., facing NW.
- 4 of 17. Former Church of the New Jerusalem/Nord St. Louis Bundeschor Building, 1629 N. 14th St., E (principal) and N elevations, facing SW.
- 5 of 17. 1608-26 N 14th St., facing NE.
- 6 of 17. 1612 N. 14th St., gangway detail, facing E.
- 7 of 17. 1628-14 N. 14th St., facing SE.
- 8 of 17. 1302-10 Howard St., facing SE.
- 9 of 17. 1713-35 N. 13th St., facing NW.
- 10 of 17. 1723 N. 13th St., rear and rear portion of 1719 N. 13th St., facing SE.
- 11 of 17. 1735-39 N. 13th St., facing N.
- 12 of 17. 1726-14 N. 13th St., facing SE.
- 13 of 17. "A Bird's-Eye-View of St. Louis," by J.T. Palmatry, 1858.
- 14 of 17. Plate #44 from Camille N. Dry and Richard J. Compton, Pictorial St. Louis-1875 (St. Louis: reprint ed., 1971).
- 15 of 17. Plate #45 from Camille N. Dry and Richard J. Compton, Pictorial St. Louis-1875 (St. Louis: reprint ed., 1971).
- 16 of 17. Dessalines School. Photo taken by unknown, circa 1895.
- 17 of 17. 1203-13 Howard St. (demolished, 1982), facing N.









APOSTOLIC CHURCH
OF JESUS CHRIST
SUNDAY SCHOOL 10:00
MORNING WORSHIP 11:00
BIBLE LITERATURE 7:00
THURS 7:00
PASTOR





1612

1612











1735

113







No. 1. O'Fallon Public School.
 2. J. K. Best & Son Builders.
 3. Yarnbrook & Fattmann's
 Furniture Factory.

No. 4. Mullarkey Emigrant Home
 5. Earl Clark Lumber Co.
 J. G. Chapman, Pres.
 6. St. Lawrence O'Tool's Church (Catholic)
 7. School.

No. 8. Biddle Market Savings Bank
 9. Mississippi Planing Mill.
 10. Biddle Market.
 11. St. Joseph Church (Catholic)
 12. Biddle & Mullarkey Widows Home.

No. 13. Biddle & Mullarkey Schools.
 14. St. Joseph School (Catholic)
 15. Phoenix Foundry
 Kingsland, Ferguson & Co. Prop's
 16. J. Pichel & Bro's Store Yard.

No. 17. Schlenburg & Boschee's
 Planing Mill.
 18. Ph. Graser Jr. Lumber Yard.
 19. Everett Public School.
 20. Jefferson Public School.

No. 21. Union Box Factory
 22. Immers Ferry.
 23. Hermanns Rander.



No. 1. Independent Ev. By Prot Church No. 5. North Presbyterian Church No. 8. F. Petrus Academy Christian Brothers No. 11. Mound Market No. 14. Lumber Yard No. 16. North St. Louis Church (Christian) No. 19. St. Louis Stone Works
 . 2. Providence Prot. Church . 6. Douglas Public School . 9. St. Louis Planing Mill . 12. Carriage Factory Schmitz & Quar. Progs . 17. Francis Stone & Marble Co. Evers & Thomas Progs.
 . 3. Webster Public Schools . 7. Planing Mill & Lumber Yard . 10. Wesley Garnett & Co. Progs . 13. Mound Fire Co. No. 9 . 15. Chair Factory . 18. Empire Mill Co. . 20. Pacific Planing Mill
 . 4. St. Michaels Church (Catholic) Schulerburg & Boeckler Progs. Neller & Hoffmann Progs Alex. H. Smith Progs. F. & Fashman & Co. Progs.



DESALINES SCHOOL

