

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Municipal Courts Building

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1320 Market Street N/A not for publication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 63103

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Mark A. Miles

Sept 26, 2012

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

Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Municipal Courts Building
Name of Property

St. Louis, (Independent City), MO.
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/government
office/municipal building

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS/Beaux Arts

foundation: Limestone

walls: Limestone

Glass

roof: Asphalt

other: Brick

Municipal Courts Building
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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1911-1912

Significant Dates

1909

1911

1912

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Taylor, Isaac S./Architect

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____ N/A _____

Municipal Courts Building
Name of Property

St. Louis, (Independent City), MO.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property under 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>743683</u>	<u>4279080</u>	3	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	4	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Matt Bivens, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization Lafser & Associates date July 6, 2012

street & number 1215 Fern Ridge Parkway, Suite 110 telephone 314-560-9903

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63141

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs.**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner:

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

name City of St. Louis

street & number 1200 Market Street telephone

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Summary

The Municipal Courts Building, located at 1320 Market Street in St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri, is a four-story (and attic) white Bedford limestone Beaux-Arts style building. Raised above a rusticated stone basement, this massive, symmetrical structure was designed by prominent architect Isaac Taylor and completed in 1911. Reached by an extensive series of stone steps, the primary entrance is recessed under a grand arch resting on colossal stone Doric-style columns. It is surmounted by a stone lion-headed keystone and the inscription "JUSTITIA." A two-story Doric peristyle surrounds the front block of the building while pilasters continue around the structure. The fourth-story contains triple windows under a heavy dentilled cornice with balustrade above. Epitomizing the Beaux-Arts style, the building features elaborate cartouches, swag carvings, relief panels, ornamented keystones and shields, an accentuated cornice, a roof-line balustrade, pilasters, and a rusticated first floor. Exterior alterations include modern windows and doors; a few windows have been boarded as a response to vandalism. The interior of the building retains many original features including marble and ceramic tile floors, marble and wood base moldings, ornamental plaster pilasters and crown moldings, and historic marble staircases with cast iron balusters and newels. A few of the main floor courtrooms retain massive wooden door pediments which frame swinging doors. A majority of the historic halls and individual offices are also intact. Historic and modern divisions of interior spaces, common for a building in use for the past 100 years, are present. Overall, the building retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Fortunately due to the building's location within a landscaped site which has not been built upon, coupled with the grouping of other historic city buildings and sites along its primary elevation on Market Street, it also retains integrity of setting (despite the later loss of the accompanying jail and power plant buildings formerly located behind the structure).

Site

The Municipal Courts Building at 1320 Market Street measures roughly 300 feet (at South 14th Street) by 220 feet (at Market Street) and sits on a site bounded by a parking lot and Clark Street to the south, South 14th Street to the west, Market Street to the north and both City Hall and 12th Street to the east. The building is on a raised grade surrounded by grassy and landscaped yards and is surrounded at the north, west and east by other historic public city buildings and sites including the 1893 City Hall to the east and the 1934 Municipal Auditorium to the west (*photos 9-10 and Figure 19*).

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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Exterior

The primary façade of the Municipal Courts Building faces north along Market Street (*photo 1*). A central entrance bay is reached via a series of stone steps and platforms with massive stone railings that continue from the sidewalk into the recessed entry over 15 feet above the street. A projecting bay contains the double entrance, which including newer double-doors set within original ornamental metal framing, has a wide transom bearing signage in applied vinyl lettering "1300 MUNICIPAL COURTS." Above the transom is a stone cartouche set under a semi-circular arch window bay. The newer windows are divided by metal framing. Paired Ionic columns and pilasters support the arch while the arch springs from an egg and dart base. Above the arch a stone garland frieze flanks a panel which bears the inscription "JUSTITIA" (the name of the Roman Goddess of Justice) in sunken relief. Above at the fourth story are three double-hung windows with vertical bands of floral decoration in between. At either side of the entry bay is a three-story pilaster that contains an entrance surrounded by stone frames with shielded cartouches above. Resting upon the pilasters is a continuous articulated cornice with heavy dentils that continues along the entire building roofline. Crowning the projecting bay is a sculpture of two women flanking a massive urn. Visible behind the sculpture is the attic story (*all photo 2*).

At either side of the entry bay is a wing with base (a channeled, rusticated, raised basement floor with six sets of paired windows separated by a stone mullion); a two-story, six-section, divided window bay separated vertically by fluted, Doric pilasters and horizontally by stone bands (covering 2nd floor ceilings and 3rd floor flooring structures) bearing raised wreaths; and a fourth story which contains six divisions of triple windows separated by vertical bands of floral decoration. Below the fourth story is a projecting cornice with egg and dart motif; above is a massive, projecting cornice with floral (likely acanthus) ornamentation and heavy dentil blocks. A continuous stone balustrade wraps around the building and terminates at the primary entrance central bay and attic story (*photo 1*).

At the front three bays of both the west and east elevations, the decoration and detail present on the primary elevation continues (with the exception of plain, geometrical window panels between the second and third floors as well as single windows in bays while the fourth story windows are doubled versus tripled); these bays project from the west and east elevations a little over one bay outward. Crowning these wings is a massive cartouche set within the stone balustrade (*photo 3*). To mirror the symmetry of the one-bay bump out near the primary elevation, the rear of the building also projects

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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

from the west and east elevations by one-bay (*photo 4*). Between these projections, thirteen bays are separated by stone pilasters. The basement level contains rectangular cut openings with recessed windows. The first floor contains paired windows separated by stone mullions (*all photo 4*). Penetrating a stone sill course at the second floor of the east elevation are two pedestrian entrances framed with massive pilastered and bracketed arches; above the recessed entrance bay are lion-headed keystones (*photo 5*). With the exception of the northernmost bay of the east elevation (which is entirely clad in limestone with a window penetration at both the second and third floors), there are twelve separated multi-light window bays that span the second and third floors; said bays are separated horizontally by stone panels with ornamental wreaths and vertically by geometrical pilasters. The windows are in bands of three and are double-hung with a transom above. The fourth floor contains thirteen bays of triple windows separated by vertical bands of floral decoration. The west elevation contains two bays entirely clad in limestone with a window penetration at both the second and third floors. Also on the west elevation are two automobile entrances that are located at the first bays nearest the bump-outs of the primary and rear elevations. These entries are surmounted by lion-headed keystones and lead into the inner courtyards of the building (*photo 6*).

The south-facing rear elevation of the building contains a central projecting four-story bay that extends outward two bays. Similar only in mass to the primary elevation entrance bay, it contains flanking one-story additions at either side (*photo 7*). Three sets of doubled windows separated by stone mullions in the main mass are flanked by single double hung windows in the small additions. The second and third floors of the main mass contain three multi-light window openings; again single double hung windows are in the small additions. The fourth floor of the projection has three sets of double windows. Flanking the projection, the remaining elevation contains identical wings with pedestrian entrances (similar to the east elevation) centered within two pairs of doubled windows separated by stone mullions at either side. The second and third floors (in addition to the fourth) contain six sets of similar windows as the west and east elevations. The sill courses, cornices, and balustrade continue around the elevation. (*all photo 8*).

Interior

Through the primary entrance one enters a vast, open hall (*photos 11 and 12*) which technically comprises the second floor with reddish marble steps, multi-colored ceramic tile floor, stone bases, plaster framed signage boards mounted on plaster

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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

walls, columns, and ornamental plaster ceilings (*photo 13*). Nearest the building front are two flanking stairs which go down to the ground-floor basement and up to the fourth story; ornamental metal railings curve to allow smooth transition from stair to floor (*photo 14*). Two additional sets of similar stairs are located towards the building rear. Radiating from the main corridor are the larger courtrooms; reached under massive, pedimented wooden doorframes, some with carved owls (*photo 15*) and the rooms contain elements of the original use (*photo 16*). Visible through the court room windows are the light wells (*photo 17*) and interior courtyards. Division of smaller offices is located nearer the building edges (*photo 18*) where smaller courtrooms are also located (*photo 19*).

The second floor (actually the third) contains a closed central hall with office divisions (*photo 20*). The hall exits to the semi-circular arch window (*photo 21*). A multitude of office spaces are present on the floor. The third floor (actually the fourth) contains a long, open hall; not as decorative as the first floor hall, it retains its ceramic tile floor (*photo 22*). Spaces range from finished rooms to partially-stripped footprints (*photo 23*). The fourth floor (technically the attic) is raw open space with exposed brick (*photo 24*); used as storage the space is utilitarian in nature with no ornamentation. Visible in the attic space are the four concrete piers which were constructed in 1910 to support a future tower (*photo 24*).

The basement story which is actually the first floor at ground level has a primary entrance at the rear which opens into a grand hall space (*photo 25*). Stone steps and concrete floors accent the halls. Smaller offices and spaces continue around the building footprint. Below the basement is a sub-basement which is set below ground; it contains a variety of storage spaces and equipment rooms.

Figures 14 through 17 show the floor plans of the ground (actually the first) through the third (actually the fourth) floors. Figures 18 and 19 illustrate the site conditions in 1908 and 1932.

Integrity

The building is in good condition with few areas of typical stone and brick mortar loss and scaling of stone surfaces nearer the ground. All of the newer windows were inserted within unaltered, original openings and are reversible; newer entrances and framing are similar. The interior maintains most of its original layout with some more recent alterations including subdivision of spaces and newer doors and millwork. Of

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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

note are the ceramic tile floors in the main corridors and the ornamental plasterwork and metalwork throughout. The building retains excellent integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting and association.

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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

SUMMARY

The Municipal Courts Building located at 1320 Market Street in St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri, is locally significant under National Register Criterion C in ARCHITECTURE. Arguably a masterpiece, the building was designed by prominent architect Isaac Stockton Taylor in 1909 and completed in 1911-12. Built to replace the original courts building but meant to house a number of other civic agencies and offices, the building was part of a great city plan to develop a center of public buildings and parks just west of the downtown core in conjunction with the City Beautiful Movement and a need for long range planning for St. Louis. The building reflects the language of the Beaux-Arts style via its symmetrical design accented with a massive, centralized entry porch flanked by columns, spans of pilasters and rows of ornamental window panels, elaborated cornice lines, and a roof balustrade. The 1911-12 period of significance represents the building's period of construction. The structure continued in active use as a municipal building through the 1990s. The Municipal Courts Building thoroughly reflects its period of significance.

Background

In 1904, St. Louis hosted the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition (St. Louis World's Fair) and nearly 20 million visitors from around the world witnessed not only the best of what Missouri's largest city had to offer but also the introduction, to some visitors and locals alike, of technological innovations such as electricity and automobiles. After such a successful fair the city's industry and influence continued to evolve, and beautification of the city became a high priority.

Construction of a new Municipal Courts Building was high on the list of desired projects. The existing Municipal Courts (AKA Four Courts) Building at 12th and Clark Streets, designed by Thomas Walsh in the Second Empire style in 1870, seemed out of fashion after the visual delights of the World's Fair buildings. Also, existing brick buildings were deteriorating and conditions were crowded around City Hall. It was felt that new public buildings should be constructed within a park-like setting and that obsolete buildings should be removed altogether in order to enhance the beauty of the city of St. Louis.

Efforts to achieve these high expectations were begun during the first decade of the 20th century.

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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

A new city plan, adopted in 1907, contained a report by the newly-appointed Public Buildings Commission on the need for a "public buildings group" in St. Louis: "St. Louis," the plan stated, "at this time, has an opportunity which seldom comes to a large city to carry out a magnificent scheme for the grouping of her public buildings, and to establish for herself an architectural center which for all time will place her among the first of cities famed for the dignity and grandeur of her municipal buildings group."¹

Previously, city voters had approved a \$2,000,000 expenditure for the construction of a health department, police courts, and a new court house (all of which would later occupy the nominated Municipal Building) in addition to a new jail. The belief was that the placement of these buildings, along with a new library building adjacent to the site would "furnish a nucleus for an admirable group center in the heart of the future business district." The Commission continued:

The advantages to be derived from a grouping of public and quasi-public buildings are several: First, it furnishes an opportunity for harmonious treatment and architectural effects which can be secured only by grouping the buildings about a common court or square. Each building in the group contributes its share to the dignity, beauty and attractiveness of every other. Unrelated buildings, however imposing they may be in themselves, lose much of their effectiveness by standing alone. Second, the grouping of public buildings will greatly facilitate public business, which means economy to the entire people. Third, they will serve as a splendid example of the advantages to be gained by the proper arrangements of buildings about an open park space, which will have its influence on all subsequent private as well as public building operations in the city.²

The mayor had appointed the Public Buildings Commission earlier in 1904. Headed by three prominent local architects—William Eames, Albert Groves and John Maura— their first obligation was to design a new municipal courthouse near the City Hall and a civic center in the area west of Twelfth Street, between Clark Street and Washington Avenue. Some key buildings were to be retained while several others were demolished (or planned for demolition) in order to create a block-wide landscaped parkway running between City Hall and a new courthouse, one block to the west.

¹ Civic League of St. Louis. "A City Plan for Saint Louis." (St. Louis, 1907).

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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Two estimates were provided: Plan No. 1 costing \$2,285,566 and Plan No. 2 costing \$2,671,308 (after deducting the values of the old City Hall and Four Courts buildings). The Commission suggested that a new building the size of the new City Hall should be erected symmetrically from the latter; such building should house the courts (comprising the total number in use between the Four Courts and old Court House), both the Police and Fire Department Headquarters, a Dispensary and detention rooms with a separate building for a Jail adjacent. Estimated at a cost of \$2,225,000 for the main building (and \$500,000 for the Jail), the Commission stated that Plans No. 1 and No. 2 would cost \$2,970,350 and \$2,725,000, respectively. The preference of the Commission was for Plan No. 2 because "it not only gives a larger amount of property for future development, it gives a promise of that parkway projected in the report, completing the vista from the new Public Library to the municipal group by providing at once a very large proportion of this proposed open space in the form of a veritable City Hall Park."³

The city of St. Louis acquired all of the property west of the "new" City Hall in September 1908 for a total of \$975,000 and demolition of the block's existing buildings began soon afterward.

Elaboration

Architect Isaac Taylor completed the Beaux-Arts style building elevations and floor plans for a new Municipal Building in February of 1909. Soon thereafter the *Realty Record and Builder* announced "Municipal Building Plans," with a detailed description as follows:

The plans for the Municipal Courts building, to be erected west of the new City Hall, at a cost of \$2,000,000 have been completed, as have the condemnation proceedings and the site at a cost of \$975,354.98 is in the possession of the city. Wrecking of the old buildings will begin at once and foundation work is next in order. The new building will cost about \$2,000,000 to come from the remaining \$1,000,000 of the bond issue and the sale of the old City Hall and Four Courts sites.

The building as designed by Architect Isaac S. Taylor will face 315 feet on Fourteenth Street and 224 feet on Market Street. It will be separated from

² Ibid., p. 30.

³ Op cit., p. 34.

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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

the City Hall by a small park. The building will be about the same height as the City Hall...

...The interior arrangement of the main building will be as follows:

Basement—two court records rooms, one storeroom for the Board of Election Commissioners and one for the Health Department. Two or three other rooms are unassigned. Tunnels will connect the basement with the Jail, the City Hall and the lighting plant.

Ground Floor—Juvenile Court in the center of the south end, with ten rooms for witnesses, judges, prisoners, employees and probationary officer, all enclosed by a corridor. The southeast corner and the rooms along the east side will be used by the city chemist. In the southwest corner and west side will be the chief dispensary physician and the dispensary. The health commissioner will get the northeast corner, with a suite including the Board of Health assembly room, and in the northwest corner will be the assistant health commissioner's offices and the sanitary division. The center will be taken up by ambulance stands and airshafts.

Second Floor—The center at the south end, directly over the Juvenile Court, will be occupied by the First District Police Court, and arranged in a square in the center of the building will be four other courts each surrounded on the outside by offices for judges, officers, witnesses, etc. The sheriff and his staff will occupy the southeast corner, and the city marshal the southwest corner. The prosecuting attorney and his staff will be located in the northwest corner. The suite of offices in the northeast corner is unassigned.

Third Floor—Five high ceilings from the first-floor courtrooms will cut out most of the third floor, but the outer walls will be lined by a score or more of jury and ante-rooms. The chief of police and his staff and the chief of detectives and his staff will be located in the northwest and northeast corners, respectively. A room for newspaper representatives will be located directly over the Market Street entrance, between the chiefs of police and detectives. The Board of Election Commissioners will have its main offices in the southwest corner. The southeast corner is unassigned.

Fourth Floor—The center at the south directly over the Police Court will be occupied by the circuit clerk, flanked on the east by the circuit attorney and on the west by additional offices for the Board of Election Commissioners. Four more court rooms will fill up the center of the fourth floor, and another string of offices for judges, assistants, witnesses, etc. will

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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

line either side wall. The Police Department will have additional quarters in the northeast corner, including the assembly room for the Police Board directly over the press room. The northwest corner is unassigned.

Fifth Floor—The skylights of the four upper courtrooms protrude through the fifth floor. The south end is arranged for the grand jury, with rooms for the assistant circuit attorney. The feature of the grand jury room will be a leakproof arrangement planned by Circuit Attorney Sager. There will be no other offices on that floor, but the north corners will each contain large storage rooms.

The tower will extend six stories above the main building. Each of the six tower rooms will have a floor area of 25 x 26 feet. The tower will be 168 feet high. (*Additional sources say 185 feet 9 inches high and 30 foot square*). The building will have six elevators, shafts of which are to be double..."⁴

Another piece of the municipal buildings group puzzle—a bookend to the Municipal Courts Building facing the future plaza—was Cass Gilbert's Central Library building. The same publication and page announced that the construction contract was awarded to the John Pierce Company of New York." The Library was completed in 1912. News of the plans to erect the Municipal Courts Building was also published in the 1909 edition of the *Plumber's Trade Journal*, which included specifications on the plumbing:

"...The plumbing, which will be one of the main features of the building, was designed under the supervision of Edward Quinn, the Supervisor of Plumbing of the city of St. Louis, and only St. Louis goods will be used in the installation; that is to say that St. Louis capital is paying for the erection of this building with its plumbing and there is no reason why St. Louis manufacturers should not supply the material. Good reasoning.

Below will be found a list of plumbing fixtures in the Courts Building:

Courts Building—water closets, 130; urinals, 46; lavatories, 77; pedal cock lavatories, 8; slop sinks, 23; drip-board sinks, 3; ice water fountains, 6; shower baths, 1; total, 291."⁵

⁴ *Realty Record and Builder*, 1909 (Volume and month currently unknown due to source copy). Beginning on page 12.

⁵ *Plumbers Trade Journal*. (New York: The Plumbers Trade Journal Publishing Company, 1909), p. 696.

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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

1909 Push for Construction

An effort to show the citizens of St. Louis physical progress on the future site of the Municipal Courts Building was further effected when on May 13, 1909 the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* touted “New Board Will Rush Plans for City Buildings – Work Delayed by Old Regime is to be Begun Despite Shortage – DEBRIS STILL ON SITE – Contract Penalizes Wrecker \$50 a Day for the Last Five Months.” As the story explained:

Plans for the municipal buildings that are to occupy the square between Market Street, Clark Avenue, Thirteenth Street and Fourteenth Street—now an eyesore because the debris that litters it—will be submitted to the Board of Public Improvements for its approval within the next two weeks.⁶

In fact, the contract to demolish the structures acquired for the site of the new buildings—a contract that was signed in September of 1908—stated that the contractor, Joseph O’Shea was to have all buildings demolished and the site cleared by December 15, 1908. Failing to do so resulted in a daily fine of \$50; O’Shea, in May of 1909, had not completed demolition of several buildings facing Market Street and was facing a heavy fine in addition to potentially losing a \$5,000 deposit (Figure 2). A lack of a prepared site coupled with a shortage of funding for the buildings had little impact on a decision of certain members of the Board who were still in favor of beginning the construction. The Board’s enthusiasm came from being convinced that the sale of the old City Hall (built 1871) at Eleventh and Market Streets and the Four Courts building (1873) at Twelfth Street and Clark Avenue (both since demolished) would fill the gap of the shortage.

Four days later on May 17, 1909 the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* announced “New Municipal Building to be Started Soon.” It was reported that the work was to begin within 60 days and by the first week of October the cornerstone would be laid as one of the features of the centennial celebration.⁷ However, the building’s original design would be forever altered.

⁶ *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. May 13, 1909, p. 10.

⁷ *Op.cit*, May 17, 1909, p. 7. The Centennial Celebration Association had planned to make the laying of the Municipal Courts cornerstone one of the events of Centennial Week scheduled for October 1909.

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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Expenditures Affect the Building Design

Because cost projections of the construction as designed exceeded the amount allocated, elimination of the proposed six-story tower was proposed. On May 17, 1909, the *Post-Dispatch* reported that Architect Taylor was adverse to the elimination of the tower which he felt was "essential to the symmetry of the buildings."⁸

On May 23, 1909, a *Post-Dispatch* article featured an image of the Municipal Building with the proposed tower (Figure 3) along with the headline "Taylor Decries Plan to Build Without Tower – Architect Declares Elimination of Feature Will Mar City Structures."⁹ The Board of Public Improvements was divided over the question of erecting the tower. Three commissioners "advocated the expenditure in the interest both of utility and embellishment" while the other three "opposed the inclusion of the tower in the plans" and "held that the Board ought to economize as much as possible, especially in the view of the fact that the cost of the building, even without the tower, would exceed by \$500,000 the sum available."¹⁰ After Mayor Kreismann was asked to consult, the Board of Public Improvements finally made the executive decision to exclude the tower (thus reducing costs to a final sum of approximately \$1,500,000 to secure the site and construct the structure). It was expected that \$70,000 would be saved on the construction. While the Board did not approve the tower, it did authorize foundations and steel framework for a future tower if monies became available. Ordinances authorizing contracts were to be submitted to the Municipal Assembly before the beginning of June 1909. In his defense, Taylor was quoted as saying:

I have no disposition to criticize the city officials for deciding to eliminate the tower...I have tried to be economical with the city's money in making the plans for the building, but I think it will be a great mistake to leave off the tower to save \$70,000 on a building that will cost more than a million. There is a tower on the City Hall and there ought to be one on the new building to maintain the symmetry of the group. A tower of some kind is absolutely necessary on a low building covering nearly two blocks. A great searchlight might be placed on top of the tower to be used when the city is filled with visitors, as it will be during the Centennial Celebration

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. May 23, 1909, p. A5.

¹⁰ Ibid.

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next fall...The tower of the building would be a constant advertisement for the city and it is a pity to sacrifice it to save \$70,000.

I am sure if the building is constructed according to my original plans it will be the most beautiful structure of its kind in the West. Without the tower it will look squatty, and its beauty forever marred.

It will hardly be in keeping with the progress of St. Louis to eliminate one of the principal architectural features of a great municipal building when its cost, in comparison with the cost of the entire structure is not significant.¹¹

Although a formal decision had been made by the Board against erection of the tower, word began to spread in early August of 1909 that construction of the tower was still possible. The *Post-Dispatch* exclaimed "Low Bids Add High Tower to City Building" and "Municipality Can Afford Crowning Feature of New Court's Structure." The source continued "unexpectedly low bids by contractors for the Municipal Courts building will make possible the erection of the tower of the building, which the Board of Public Improvements had already decided was impossible because of lack of money."¹² In fact, the winning \$596,771.50 bid of the C. L. Gray Construction Company was almost \$200,000 less than the original estimate of the building's cost.

Ultimately, a hand-written building permit dated August 1909 was issued to the City of St. Louis to construct the Municipal Courts Building for a cost of \$997,000, noting that the building was to be "ready for occupancy" in December of 1911.

Groundbreaking

In 1909, a publication titled "Historical and Interesting Places of Saint Louis" reported that "Work is in progress on the site of a group of municipal buildings, to be erected across the street from the City Hall, which property will possibly mean the expenditure of about \$2,000,000."¹³ In fact, earlier on August 21, 1909, Mayor Kreismann broke the first ground for the building followed by Board of Public Improvement President Maxime Reber and City Comptroller B. J. Taussig; the cornerstone was to be laid during Centennial Week in October.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. August 11, 1909, p. 4.

¹³ Idress Head. "Historical and Interesting Places of Saint Louis." (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society, 1909), pp. 53-54.

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Winter 1910-1911

By December of 1910 the Municipal Courts Building was nearing completion. Reporting on December 18, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* exclaimed that "the fame of the structure, which Isaac S. Taylor, director of works at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, designed as his masterpiece, has travelled to Canada. The government of Montreal has asked permission of the Board of Public Improvements to use the plans of the St. Louis edifice as models for a proposed courthouse in the Canadian City."¹⁴ Describing the structure, Charles M. Talbert of the Engineer's Club of St. Louis stated, "The construction of the building symbolizes its purpose—to serve as a temple of justice. Its style is massive, but not too stern; it has solidity, softened by grace of lines; it displays no frivolous embellishments but dignity and impressiveness. I consider it the most perfect designed structure of its kind ever built." (Figures 4 and 5)

Based on a rigorous construction timeframe, contractors expected to complete the building's roofing system before the start of severe winter weather. They hoped that the interior work could begin in early spring of 1911. Accordingly, the contract specified that the building be complete by February 26, 1912. Reports concluded that the cost of the site was \$1,025,000 and with the estimated cost of the building at \$897,000 plus the architect's fees, brought the total estimate to \$2,000,000.

Meanwhile during the construction of the Municipal Courts Building, a group of nationally-recognized sanitation experts representing the nation's larger cities had toured a city slum centered upon Eighth and Ninth, Carr and Biddle Streets in St. Louis. Upon conclusion, the group declared that the "St. Louis Ghetto is the plague spot of America in point of filth."¹⁵ Criticizing the St. Louis Board of Health for the conditions, one expert exclaimed "this city needs a municipal cleaning." Improvements in the health and sanitation divisions of the city were planned within the new building to address these very issues. With a new health department, sanitary division, offices for the health commissioner and assistant, a Board of Health assembly room, and additional offices, solutions were implemented to improve the conditions of St. Louis' troubled neighborhoods.

Isaac Taylor: Master Architect

Architect Isaac Stockton Taylor (Figure 7) was born in Nashville, Tennessee around 1851. At an early age he showed an interest in architectural drawing and the arts. Upon

¹⁴ *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. December 18, 1910, p. C1.

¹⁵ *Op.cit*, May 24, 1910, p. 11.

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being educated at St. Louis University, and graduating with honors in 1868, Taylor—with the assistance of family friend Henry Shaw—entered into an apprenticeship for prominent architect George I. Barnett. After six years of intensive study with Barnett, the two entered into an architectural partnership as Barnett & Taylor. Of note of their early works was the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, touted as the first fire-proof hotel built in the city. By 1879, Taylor had begun his own firm and with “constantly increasing prestige and prominence” had become “widely known as one of the most accomplished architects in the United States, noted alike for his attainments, his high character and his devotion to his calling.”¹⁶ Another source said of Taylor: “In 1879 Mr. Taylor started in business for himself and is now regarded as one of the best architects in America west of the Mississippi Valley...this is not the individual opinion of any one man, but it is the verdict of the immense number of capitalists, manufacturers and merchants who have placed their interests in his keeping.”¹⁷ By 1884, Taylor—along with just four other architects—was admitted to the American Institute of Architects.

In St. Louis, Isaac Taylor's name quickly became associated with many of the most important buildings constructed during the last part of the 19th century and first part of the 20th century. Taylor had “attained such eminence in his profession that he was made director of works for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition when it was planned to hold a World's Fair in this city and his work set a new standard of beauty in the way of exposition building.”¹⁸ By 1901, Taylor was appointed architect-in-chief for the St. Louis World's Fair. Accordingly, his assistant Oscar Enders was responsible for taking over the private practice to allow Taylor to work freely on the Fair buildings.¹⁹ Because of his work on the 1904 World's Fair, Saint Louis University awarded Taylor its first honorary master's degree in architecture.²⁰

¹⁶ William Hyde and Howard Conard (editors). *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis: A Compendium of History and Biography for Ready Reference*. (New York: Southern History Company, 1899), Vol. 4, p. 2223.

¹⁷ James Cox. *Old and New St. Louis*. (St. Louis: Central Biographical Publishing Company, 1894), p. 446.

¹⁸ Walter B. Stephens. *Centennial History of Missouri; One Hundred Years in the Union, 1820-1921*. (St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1921), Vol. IV, pp. 146-147.

¹⁹ *St. Louis Builder*. July 1901, p. 8.

²⁰ Blythe Cermak. “An 1868 Class Note.” *Universitas*. St. Louis: St. Louis University Magazine. Spring 1983.

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Architectural Historian David J. Simmons has documented over 215 architectural projects associated with Isaac Taylor. Of this extensive body of work, two civic buildings, including the nominated Municipal Courts Building and the Jefferson Memorial Building (now Missouri Historical Society) in Forest Park were completed between 1910 and 1912.

The 1921 *Centennial History of Missouri* spoke of Taylor as "an architect of eminent ability in his profession, (who) journeyed through life with powers constantly increasing through the exercise of activity until he was classed with those whose names are synonymous with the best in the architectural adornment not only of St. Louis but of the entire Mississippi Valley."²¹ A member of the American Institute of Architects, Taylor was also associated with the Business Men's League of St. Louis, the Mercantile and St. Louis Clubs, and several other organizations. A lifelong friend of Taylor, attorney R. M. Nichols, said of him (on the occasion of his presentation of a bust of Taylor to the Missouri Historical Society):

It is not obvious to human intelligence what most of us were born for, nor why almost anyone might just as well not have been born. Occasionally, however, it is plain that a man is sent into the world with a particular work to perform. If a man is actually, though not always, conscious of his mission, his contemporaries as a rule are equally blind to his merits, and it then remains for after generations to discover that a man has lived and died for whom was set one particular task, and who has attempted and achieved it, and whose achievements have changed the whole course of procedure of that particular subject, and for ages thereafter remain the authoritative sources of all knowledge upon that subject...Darwin and Tyndall the brightest luminaries of natural science, and so Isaac S. Taylor is the authoritative source of modern architectural knowledge in St. Louis, Chicago, and cities in Texas and Arkansas, in the planning and construction of large hotels and business buildings...

...Isaac S. Taylor has standing to the credit of his memory those enduring monuments of architectural beauty in the city of St. Louis, such as the Liggett & Meyers tobacco factory, the largest in the world, the old Southern Hotel, now past its usefulness but one of the first buildings planned and built by him, at the beginning of his career; the Rialto,

²¹ Stephens, op.cit.

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Columbia, Mercantile Club, Globe-Democrat, Republic, Mercantile Trust, Bank of Commerce, Rice Stix Dry Goods Company buildings, Planters hotel, Jefferson Hotel and Municipal Courts buildings, as well as hotels in Chicago, Eureka Springs, Hot Springs, Dallas, and many others.

He was the architect of this beautiful Jefferson Memorial, built to commemorate the principals of Thomas Jefferson; he was director of works for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which built a perfect wilderness of beautiful buildings near the spot of this Jefferson Memorial.²²

Architectural Significance of the Municipal Courts Building

The nominated building is not only one of Isaac Taylor's great works; it is also an excellent example of a Beaux-Arts style building. An elaborate, eclectic design, steeped in classical detail, the Municipal Courts Building reflects the language of the period via its symmetrical design accented with a massive, centralized entry porch flanked by columns, spans of pilasters and rows of ornamental window panels, elaborated cornice lines, and a roof balustrade. Placed on a site meant to be a part of a formal design plan, the building was built to epitomize the St. Louis City Beautiful Movement at the turn of the century.

Beaux-Arts: Origins and Characteristics

The Beaux-Arts style had been in use for affluent American domestic buildings as early as 1885. Advocated by American architects who studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in France, the style competed alongside other preferred architectural traditions in the United States. But the often extravagant identifying features including symmetrical exterior surfaces with decorative garlands or other ornament, pilasters and columns set over walls of masonry, foundations or first stories with rusticated stone and exaggerated joints addressed, more effectively, the tastes and values of the wealthy industrial barons exhibiting their fortunes via ornate and expensive homes. The style was quickly adapted to museums, schools, club houses, as well as other public and city-owned buildings. Related also to the Beaux-Arts was a concern for formal planning of space between buildings—a formal style and design concept which was the impetus of the City Beautiful Movement.

Beaux-Arts in St. Louis

²² Ibid.

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St. Louis received its share of Beaux Arts buildings, many of them the work of prominent American architects. However, it was the work for the municipal clientele in consideration of city showcasing and planning—featuring public spaces and grand buildings—that these relatively new ideals and images brought to light by the City Beautiful Movement could be fully executed.

This period in St. Louis building saw the decline of the key Victorian styles in architecture which were still quite popular just a decade earlier. Beaux-Arts classicism, a vision of the City Beautiful Movement and first witnessed in the United States at the 1893 World Columbian Exposition (Chicago World's Fair) was reinforced in St. Louis at its World's Fair in 1904. Isaac Taylor, architect-in-chief of the St. Louis Fair, became immersed in this style during his tenure over the three-year period of design and construction on the fairgrounds. Post-construction of the Fair buildings, Taylor designed a number of local residential, commercial, and other buildings. By 1909, Taylor began to draw up a set of plans for the Municipal Courts building.

In "A Preservation Plan for St. Louis" (1995), the Beaux-Arts style is described as a design which was often used for government buildings. However, prior to the construction of St. Louis' new Municipal Courts Building, the Lammert and Lesser/Goldman Buildings were completed as grand business and office buildings in 1897 and 1903, respectively. Designed by the prominent firm of Eames and Young, both buildings featured elaborate ornamentation. While the former building was a vertical composition with a limestone front divided into three sections with a two-story rusticated base and recessed central entrance set within a massive arch, the later example was a horizontal composition of red brick and terra cotta with multiple storefronts and bands of ornamentation.²³

Perhaps the epitome of Beaux-Arts in St. Louis, the Municipal Courts Building was constructed in a style which "provided a symbolism greatly desired by governments of the period: white stone buildings of immense scale with elaborate classical detailing (which) represented the city as dignified, solid, authoritative and responsive."²⁴

Art, architecture and urban design critic George McCue described the Municipal Courts Building as "an august Beaux Arts composition in which differing window rhythms

²³ Heritage and Urban Design Division, City of St. Louis. *A Preservation Plan for St. Louis*. Vol. 1, 1995, pp. 262-263.

²⁴ *Ibid*, pp. 257-258.

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and a row of engaged columns are used to define a base, midsection, and attic story."²⁵

The nominated building was a result of such high ideals and design philosophies and represents an excellent, intact example of the style in St. Louis. (See Figures 8 and 9).

Municipal Courts Building Beyond 1940

Decades later, the "missing" Municipal Courts Building tower apparently was still lamented by some. On December 3, 1948, the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* published a letter to the editor about this very thing from Henri Rush, chief engineer of the City Building Department. In his letter (which the *Globe* labeled "Stinted City Buildings"), Rush declared that "One of the finest buildings facing City Hall Plaza would undoubtedly be the Municipal Courts building, if the grand spire had been placed in the center of the building as conceived by the architect...the heavy concrete supports are there to see for anyone interested enough. When you inspect the attic, you just marvel at the enormous concrete buttresses which cost many thousands to the city taxpayer, and are doomed to oblivion."²⁶ In fact, the tops of these concrete monoliths are visible today within the attic story (photo 24).

The building continued to serve its original purpose until 2000 when the federal courts moved to the new Thomas Eagleton Federal Courthouse. This allowed the municipal courts and other offices to move two blocks east at Tucker and Market. Also in that year demolition of the city jail behind the building began in order to provide additional city parking.

In 2009, hope for a \$40 million Municipal Courts Building makeover was announced in the *St. Louis Business Journal*. Heisman Properties of California was reportedly going to purchase the property but, unfortunately, the deal fell through.²⁷

Despite the vacancy of the Municipal Courts Building over the past decade, the building remains a great expression of Beaux-Arts Classicism in St. Louis. It also remains symbolic of St. Louis during its turn-of-the-century prime—a period which saw the

²⁵ George McCue and Frank Peters. *A Guide to the Architecture of St. Louis*. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1989), p. 53.

²⁶ *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. December 3, 1948.

²⁷ *St. Louis Business Journal*. "\$40 Million St. Louis Municipal Courts Building Makeover Planned." May 3, 2009.

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beginnings of good city planning centered around public building groups and civic centers. It is hoped that this fresh recognition in conjunction with National Register listing will help provide tools for the redevelopment and adaptive reuse of this grand edifice.

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Municipal Courts Building
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Verbal Boundary Description

The Municipal Courts Building at 1320 Market Street is located on half of City Block 207 on a lot which measures approximately 710 feet by 350 feet in western downtown St. Louis, Missouri. The nominated building and site measure approximately 410 feet along South 14th Street and 350 feet along Market Street. The nominated property is legally known by the Assessor's Office under the primary address parcel number that is 0207000010; additional addresses identified with this building include 124 and 210 and 200-298 South 14th Street and 1321 Clark Avenue. The property was part of August Chouteau's Estate and is currently bounded by a parking lot and Clark Street to the south, 14th Street to the west, Market Street to the north and both City Hall and 12th Street to the east. A dashed line on the accompanying map entitled "Municipal Court Building Boundary Map" indicates the boundary of the nominated property.

Boundary Justification

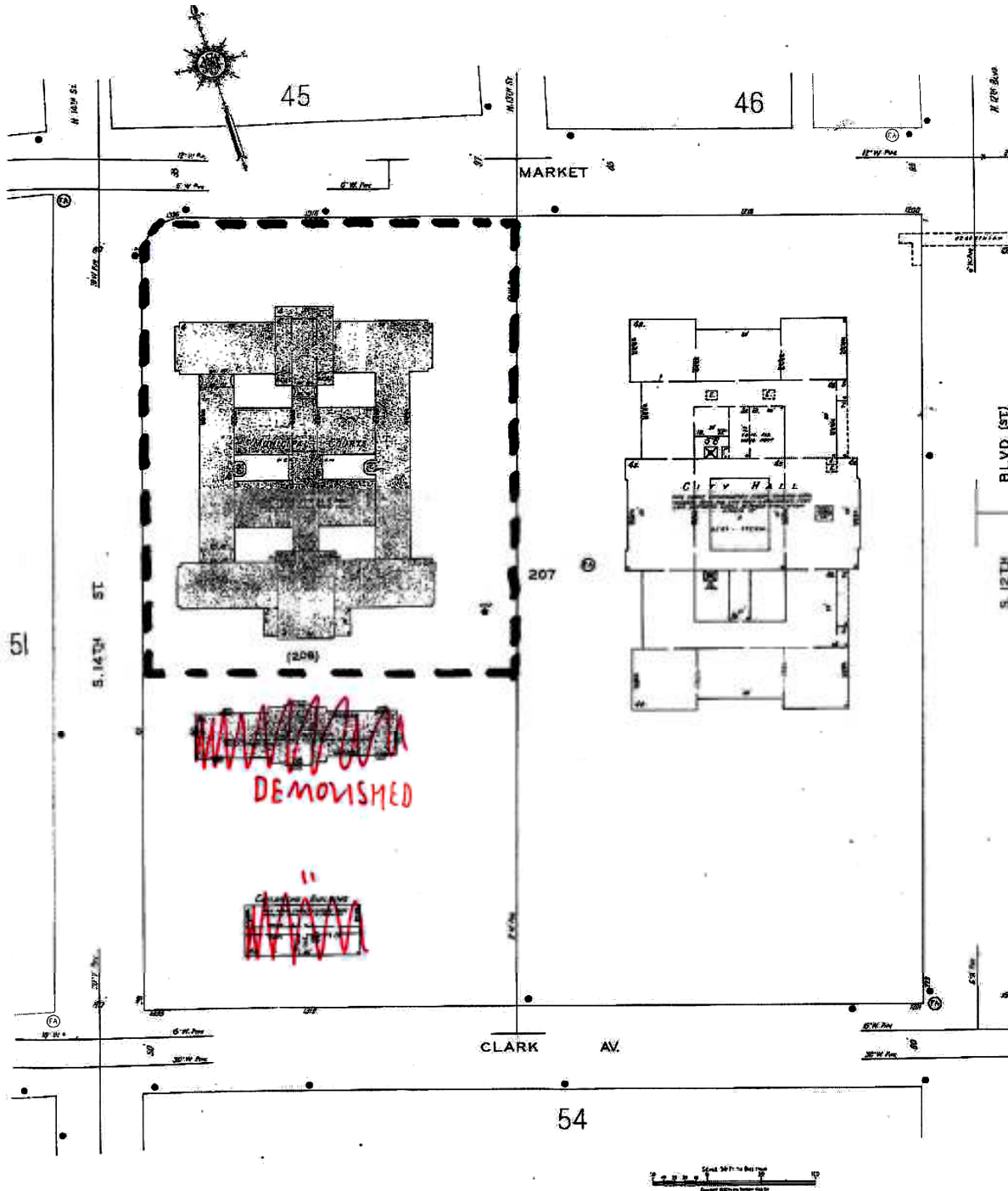
The nominated parcel includes the Municipal Courts Building itself in addition to the landscaped areas to the west, east, and north that were historically associated with the property. A small portion at the rear includes a sidewalk and some green areas. The property farther south at the rear was the site of two additional municipal buildings (the jail and power plant) which were demolished in 2000. That property has been heavily disturbed and is covered with a newer asphalt parking lot.

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"Municipal Court Building Boundary Map." Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, V 1W, Plate 523, 1950



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Photo Log

The following is true for all photographs:

Municipal Courts Building, 1320 Market Street

St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Photographer: Matt Bivens

Date of photography: April 20, 2012

Negatives on file at: Lafser and Associates

Photo #1: Exterior north-facing elevation facing south

Photo #2: Exterior north-facing elevation facing south; primary entrance detail

Photo #3: Exterior north-facing elevation and northeast corner facing southwest

Photo #4: Exterior east-facing elevation facing southwest

Photo #5: Exterior east-facing elevation pedestrian entrance facing west

Photo #6: Exterior west-facing elevation vehicle entrance facing east

Photo #7: Exterior west (left) and rear, south (right)-facing elevations facing northeast

Photo #8: Exterior rear, south-facing elevation facing north

Photo #9: Exterior primary elevation facing north with site

Photo #10: Site to the north of the building showing Municipal Park

Photo #11: Interior of first (2nd) floor facing north

Photo #12: Interior of first (2nd) floor facing south

Photo #13: Interior of first (2nd) floor ceiling detail

Photo #14: Interior of typical stair detail (this one is at 1st floor west corner)

Photo #15: Interior of first (2nd) floor court room entrance

Photo #16: Interior of first (2nd) floor court room

Photo #17: Interior courtyard

Photo #18: Interior of first (2nd) floor office divisions

Photo #19: Interior of first (2nd) floor court room

Photo #20: Interior of second (3rd) floor office divisions

Photo #21: Interior of second (3rd) floor hall looking north

Photo #22: Interior of third (4th) floor hall looking north

Photo #23: Interior of third (4th) floor office divisions

Photo #24: Interior of fourth floor (attic) space with concrete structure to support future tower

Photo #25: Interior of ground (1st) floor entry hall

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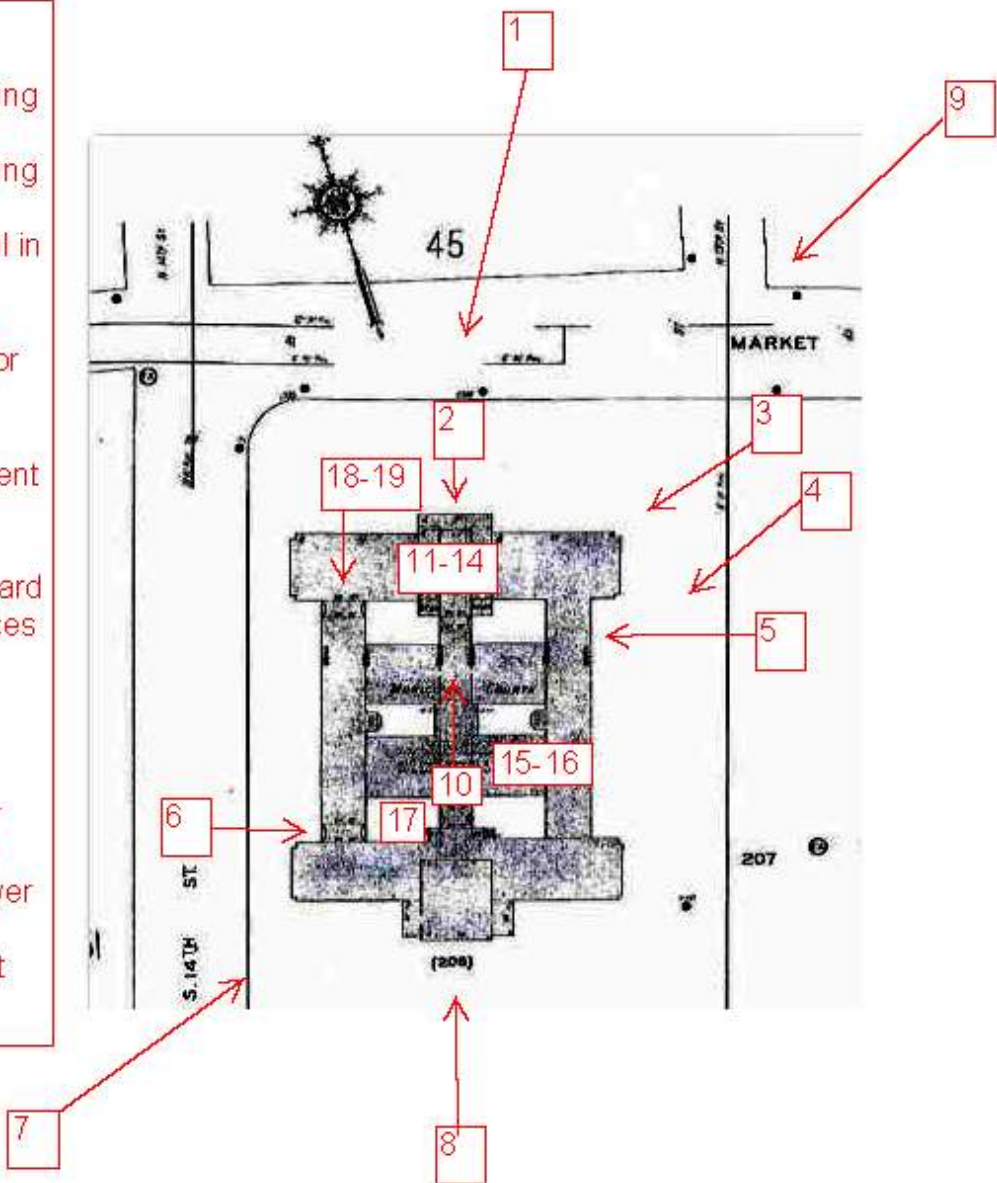
Municipal Courts Building

St. Louis, (Independent City), Missouri

National Register of Historic Places – Photo Key

Matt Bivens,
Photographer July 2012

- 10-From roof facing north
- 11- 1st floor facing north
- 12- 1st floor facing south
- 13-cornice detail in main lobby
- 14- side stair at northwest interior
- 15- 1st floor courtroom entrance pediment
- 16- 1st floor courtroom
- 17- inner courtyard
- 18-1st floor offices facing south
- 19-1st floor secondary courtroom
- 20-21- 2nd floor
- 22-23- 3rd floor
- 24- 4th floor tower support
- 25- basement at north wall



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Figure 3: *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, May 23, 1909, page A5. Showing illustration of building with proposed tower included.

Figure 4: *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, December 18, 1910, page C1. Showing illustration of building.

Figure 5: *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, December 18, 1910, page C1. Showing photo of building.

Figure 6: *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, July 14, 1912, page B1. Showing illustration of building.

Figure 7: Photograph of Isaac Taylor, Landmarks Association Collection.

Figure 8: *Western Architect*. Volume XXIII, Number 6, June 1916. St. Louis Edition. Page 66 illustrates the completed Municipal Courts in addition to Taylor's Jefferson Memorial.

Figure 9: Walter B. Stephens. "St. Louis: One Hundred Years." Illustration of the grand façade.

Figure 10: St. Louis City Plan Commission. "St. Louis Central Traffic-Parkway." July 1912. Photograph of the intersection at Twelfth (foreground) and Market Streets (diagonal) in 1912.

Figure 11: St. Louis City Plan Commission. "A Public Building Group Plan for St. Louis." St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Printing Company, 1919. Plan showing the proposed plan.

Figure 12: St. Louis City Plan Commission. "A Public Building Group Plan for St. Louis." St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Printing Company, 1919. Plan showing the proposed plan.

Figure 13: St. Louis City Plan Commission. "A Public Building Group Plan for St. Louis." St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Printing Company, 1919. Photograph showing another view of the intersection at Twelfth (foreground) and Market Streets (diagonal) in 1919.

Figure 14: Municipal Courts Building Ground Floor Plans on file with St. Louis City Hall.

Figure 15: Municipal Courts Building First Floor Plans on file with St. Louis City Hall.

Figure 16: Municipal Courts Building Second Floor Plans on file with St. Louis City Hall.

Figure 17: Municipal Courts Building Third Floor Plans on file with St. Louis City Hall.

Figure 18: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company. Volume 1, plate 12, 1908.

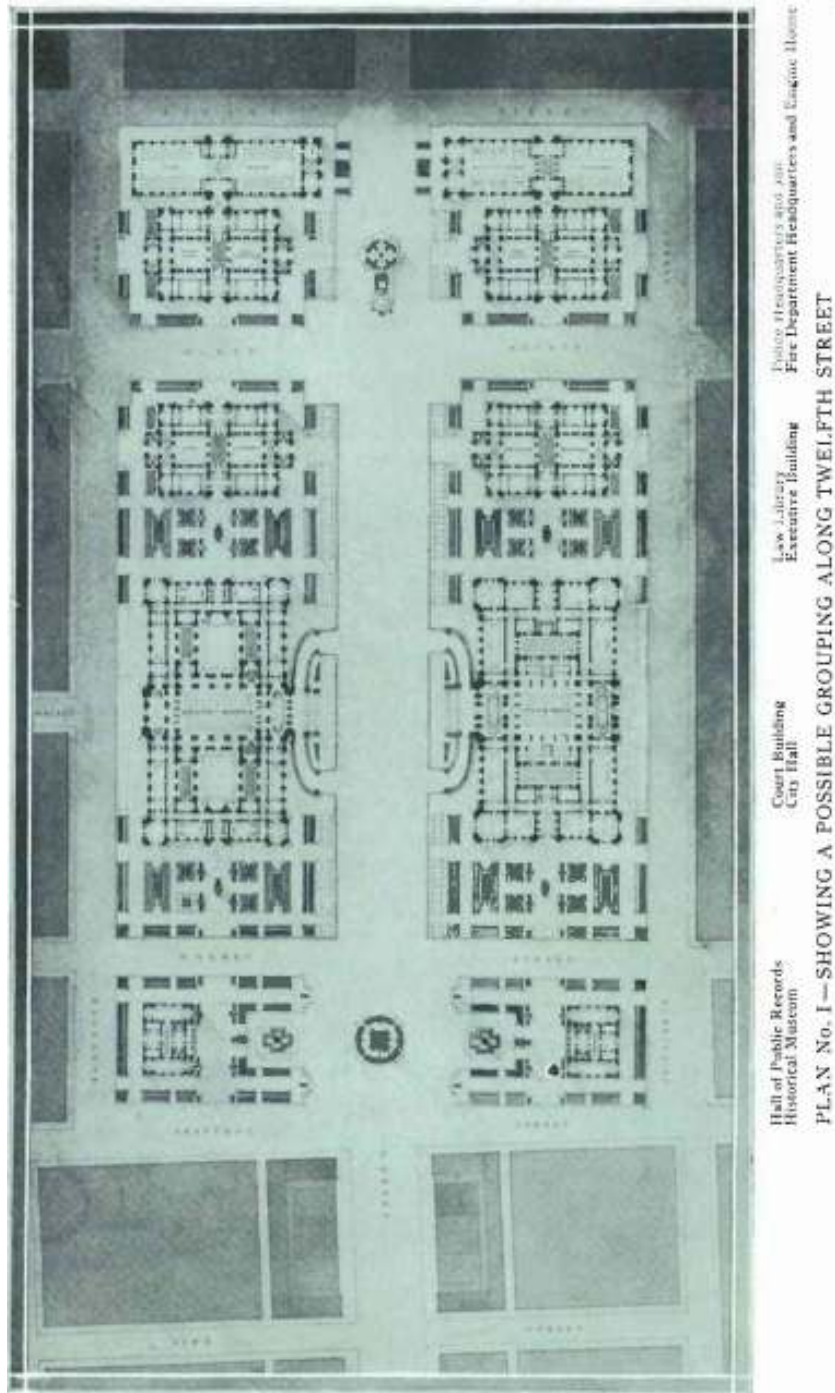
Figure 19: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company. Volume 1W, plate 52, 1932.

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Figure 1: Civic League of St. Louis "A City Plan for Saint Louis." 1907. Figure shows Plan No. 1 as described in the text.

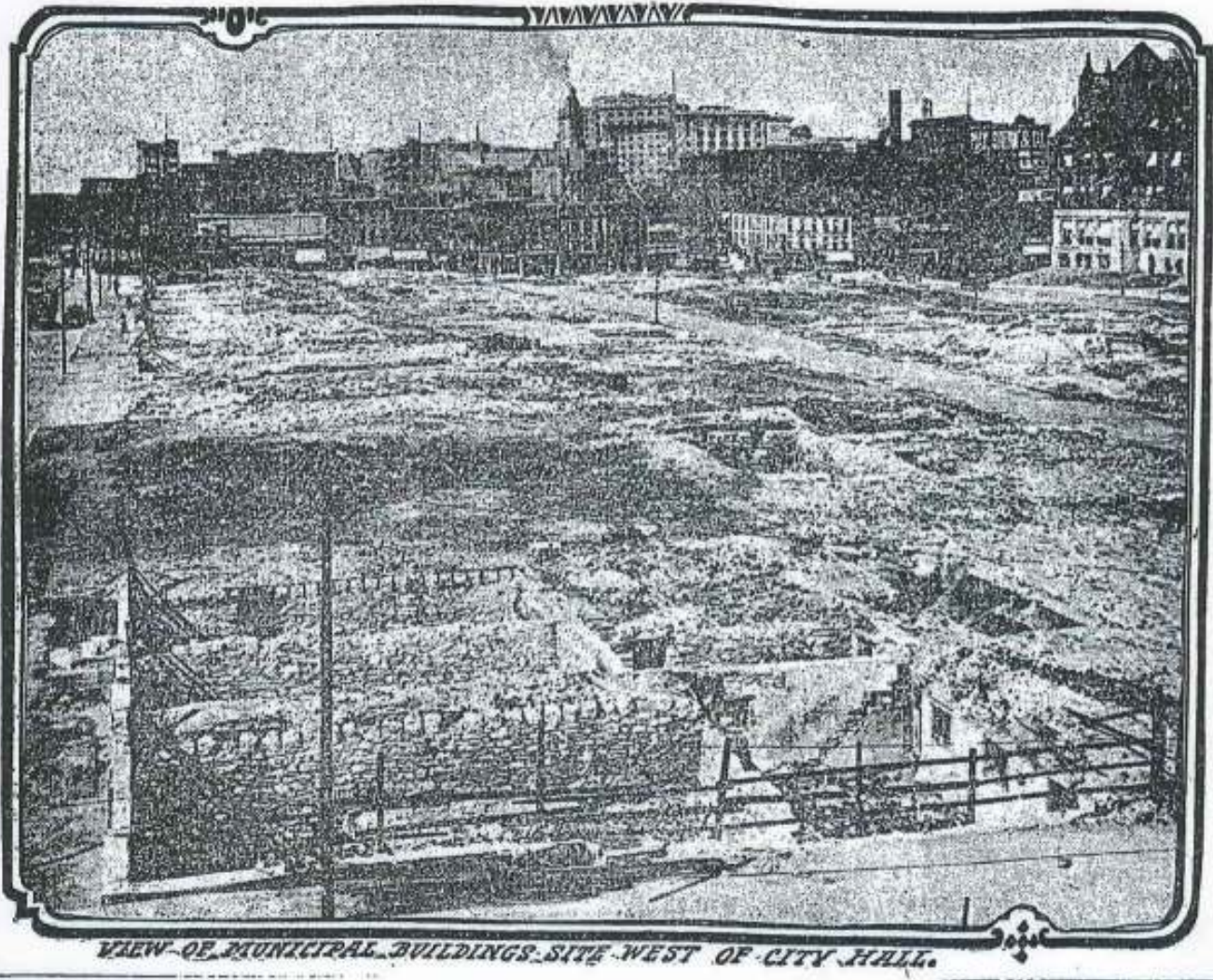


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Figure 2: *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, May 13, 1909, page 10. Showing site conditions.



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Figure 3: *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, May 23, 1909, page A5. Showing illustration of building with proposed tower included.

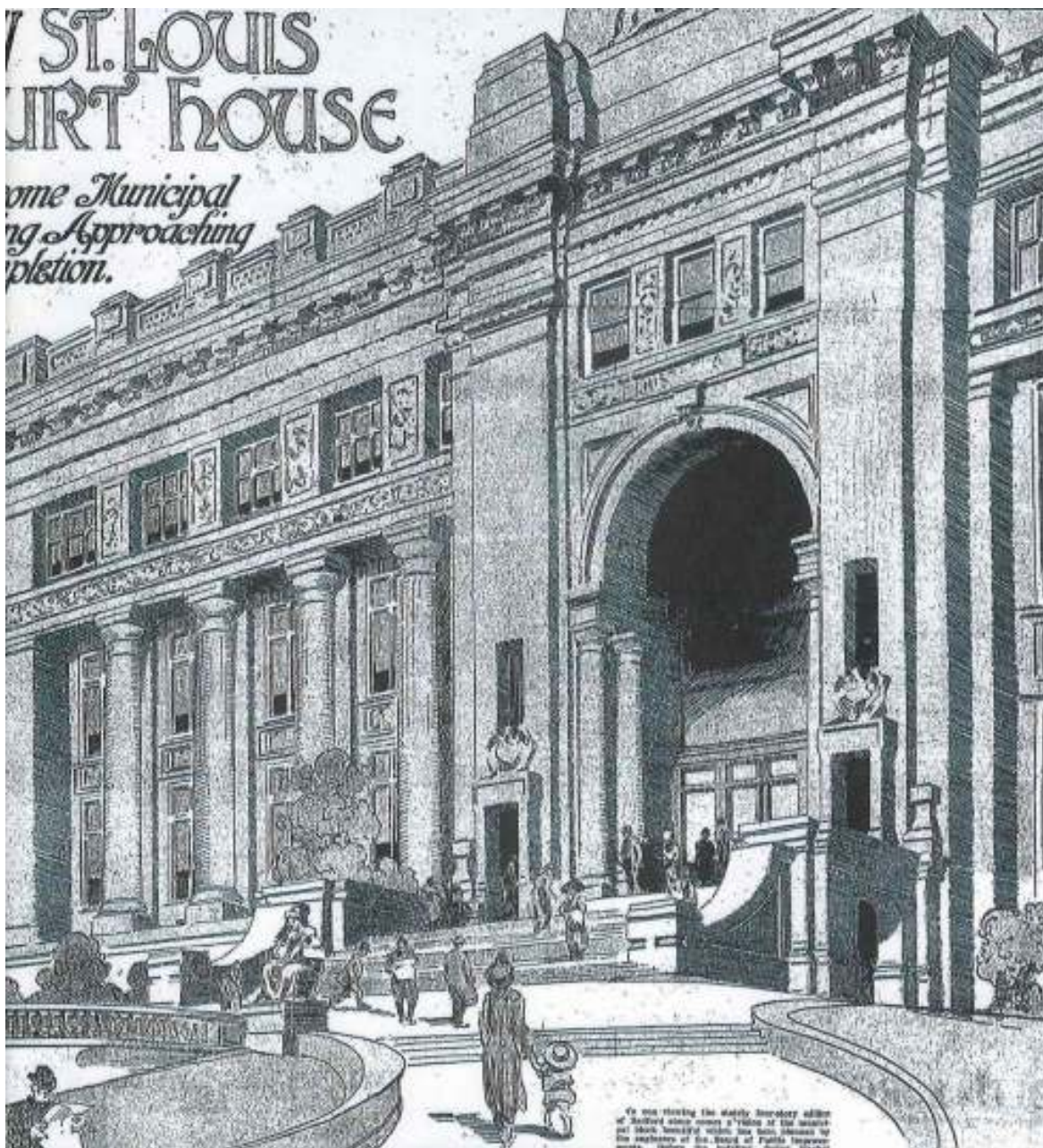


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Figure 4: *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, December 18, 1910, page C1. Showing illustration of building.

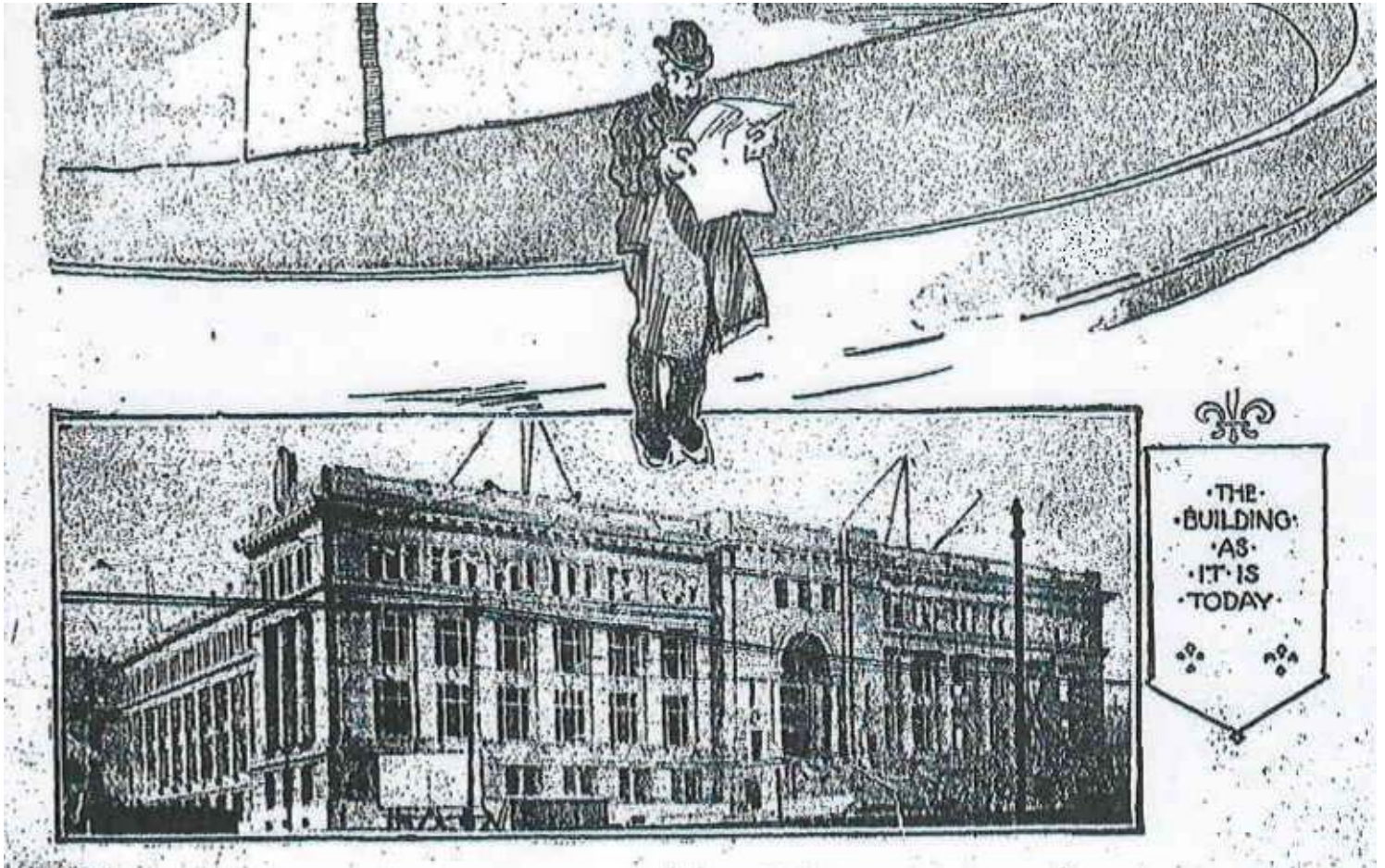


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Figure 5: *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, December 18, 1910, page C1. Showing photo of building.



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Figure 7: Photograph of Isaac Taylor, Landmarks Association Collection.



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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Figure 8: *Western Architect*. Volume XXIII, Number 6, June 1916. St. Louis Edition. Page 66 illustrates the completed Municipal Courts in addition to Taylor's Jefferson Memorial.



MUNICIPAL COURTS BUILDING

ISAAC S. TAYLOR, ARCHITECT

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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Figure 9: Walter B. Stephens. "St. Louis: One Hundred Years." Illustration of the grand façade.



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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Figure 10: St. Louis City Plan Commission. "St. Louis Central Traffic-Parkway." July 1912. Photograph of the intersection at Twelfth (foreground) and Market Streets (diagonal) in 1912.



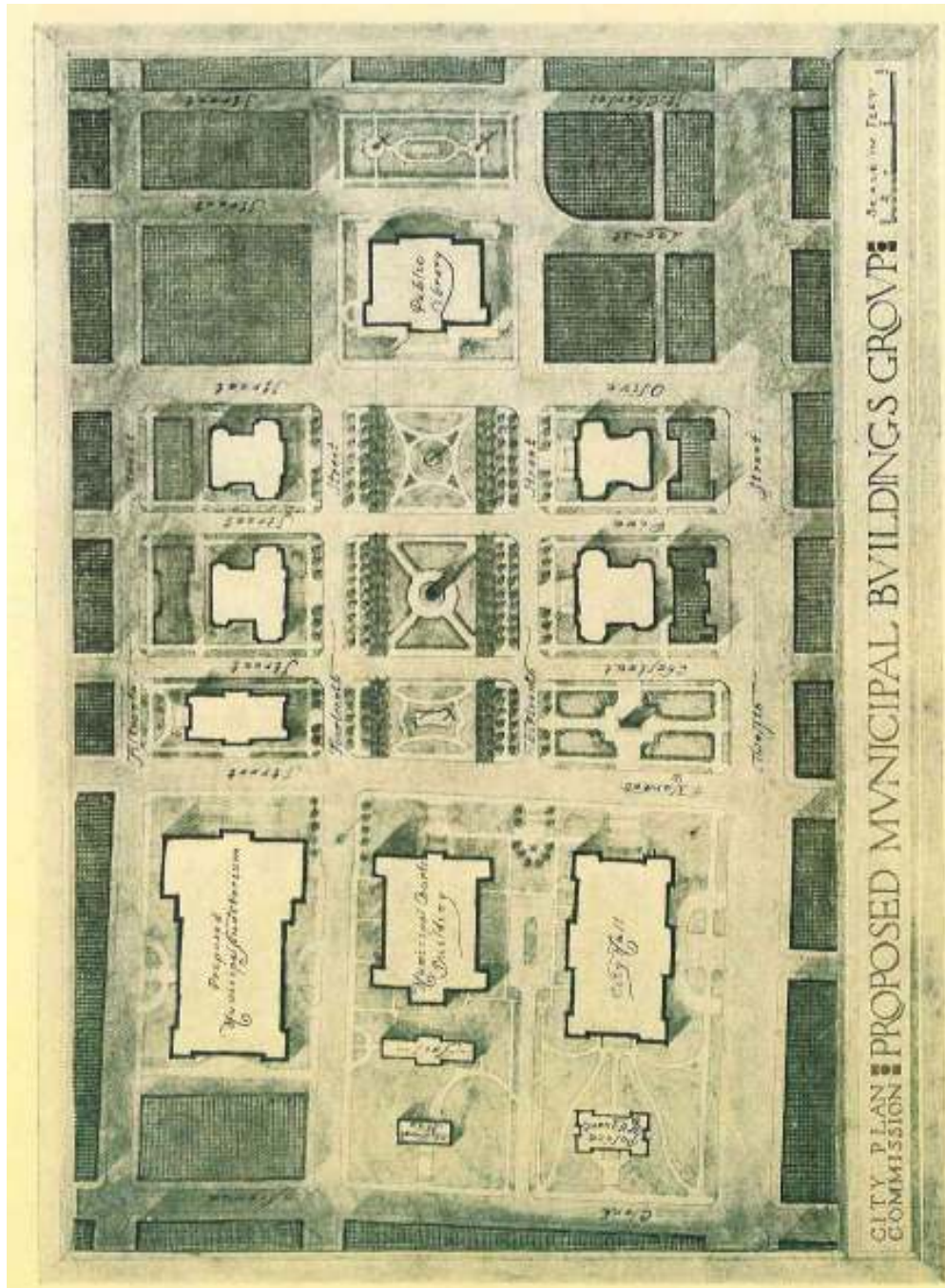
MUNICIPAL CENTER, CITY HALL AND COURTS

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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Figure 11: St. Louis City Plan Commission. "A Public Building Group Plan for St. Louis." St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Printing Company, 1919. Plan showing the proposed plan.

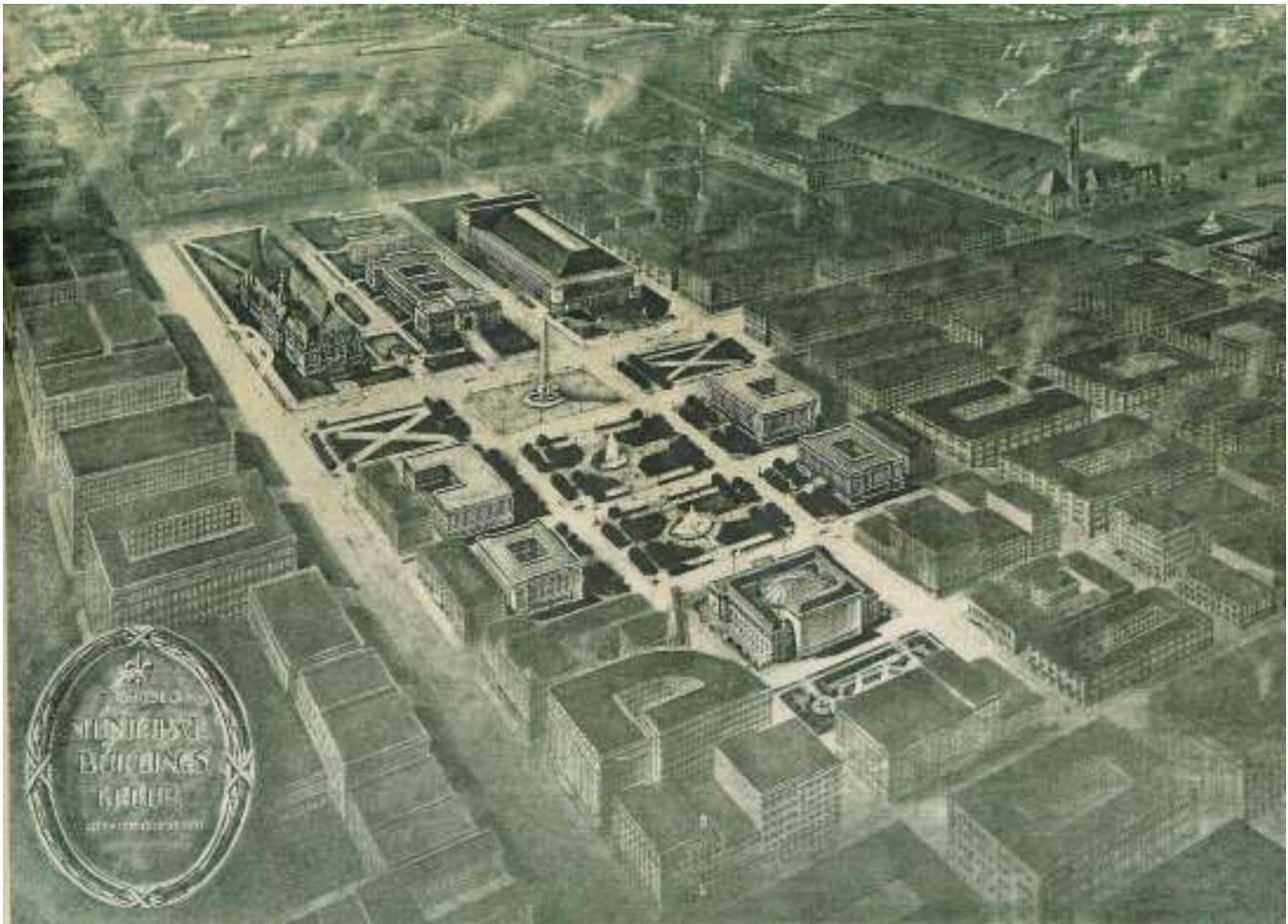


National Register of Historic Places
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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Figure 12: St. Louis City Plan Commission. "A Public Building Group Plan for St. Louis." St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Printing Company, 1919. Plan showing the proposed plan.



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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Figure 13: St. Louis City Plan Commission. "A Public Building Group Plan for St. Louis." St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Printing Company, 1919. Photograph showing another view of the intersection at Twelfth (foreground) and Market Streets (diagonal) in 1919.



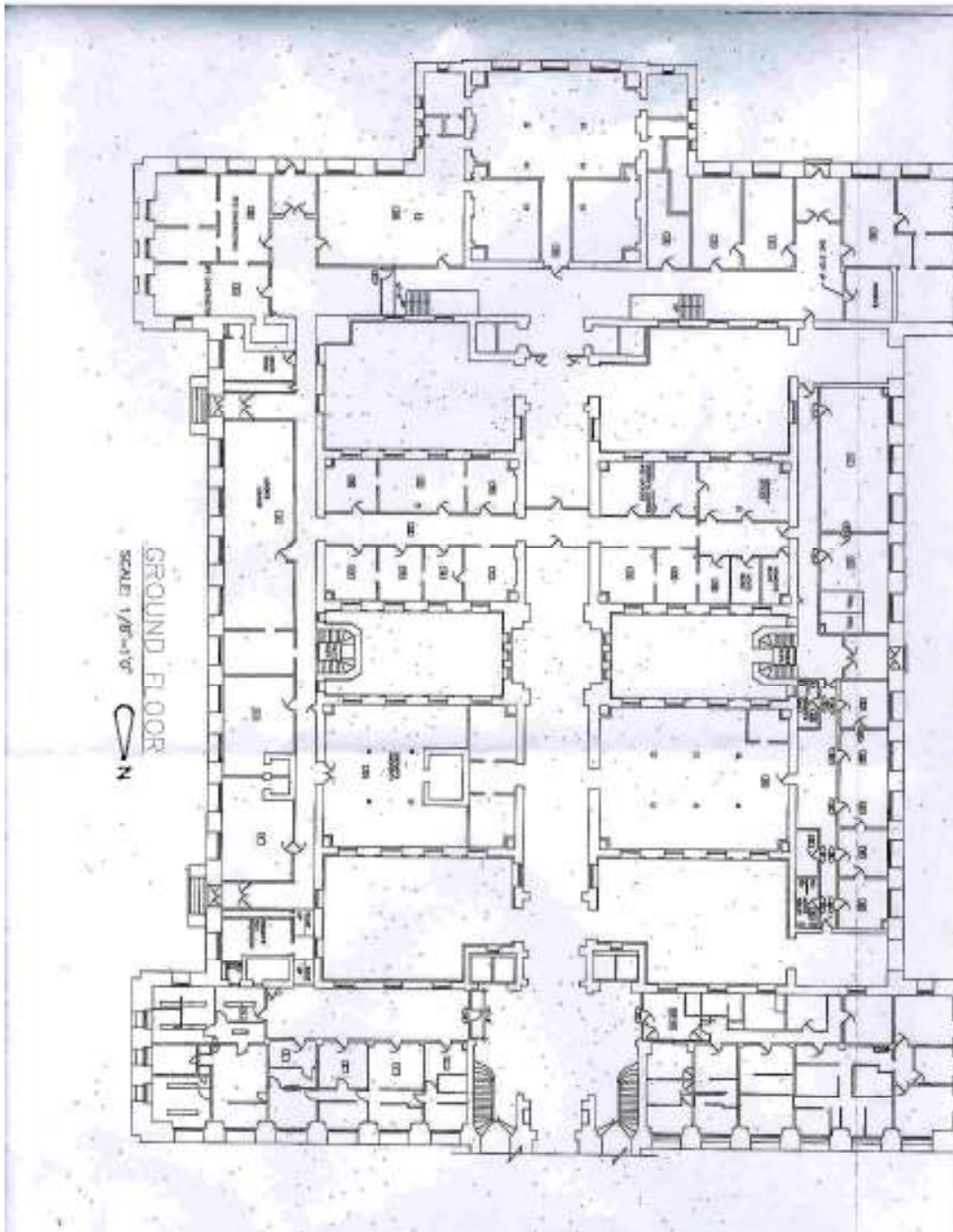
Present City Hall and Municipal Courts Building, located with the hope that they would form a nucleus for the grouping of future public buildings.

National Register of Historic Places
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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Figure 14: Municipal Courts Building Ground Floor Plans on file with St. Louis City Hall.

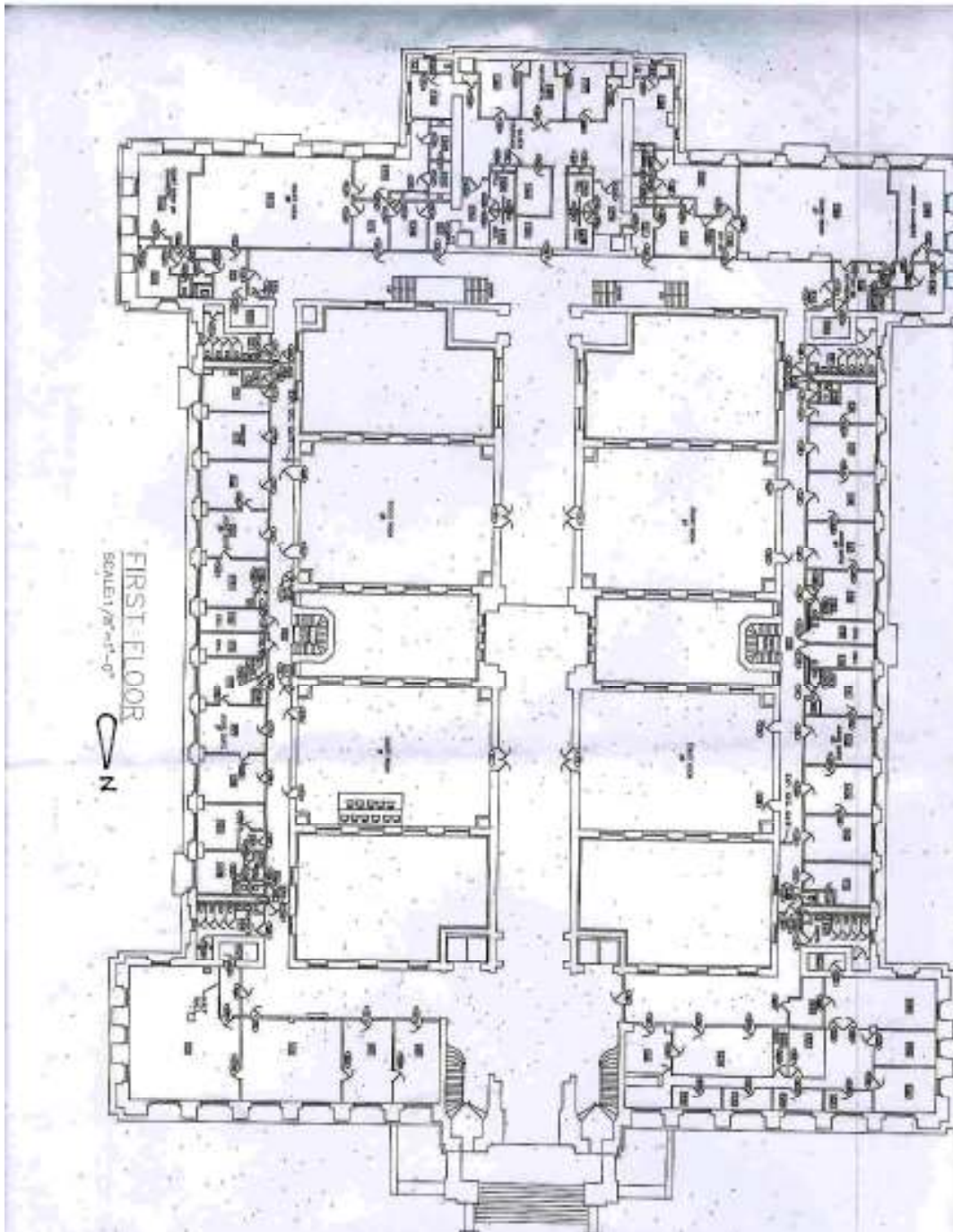


National Register of Historic Places
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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Figure 15: Municipal Courts Building First Floor Plans on file with St. Louis City Hall.

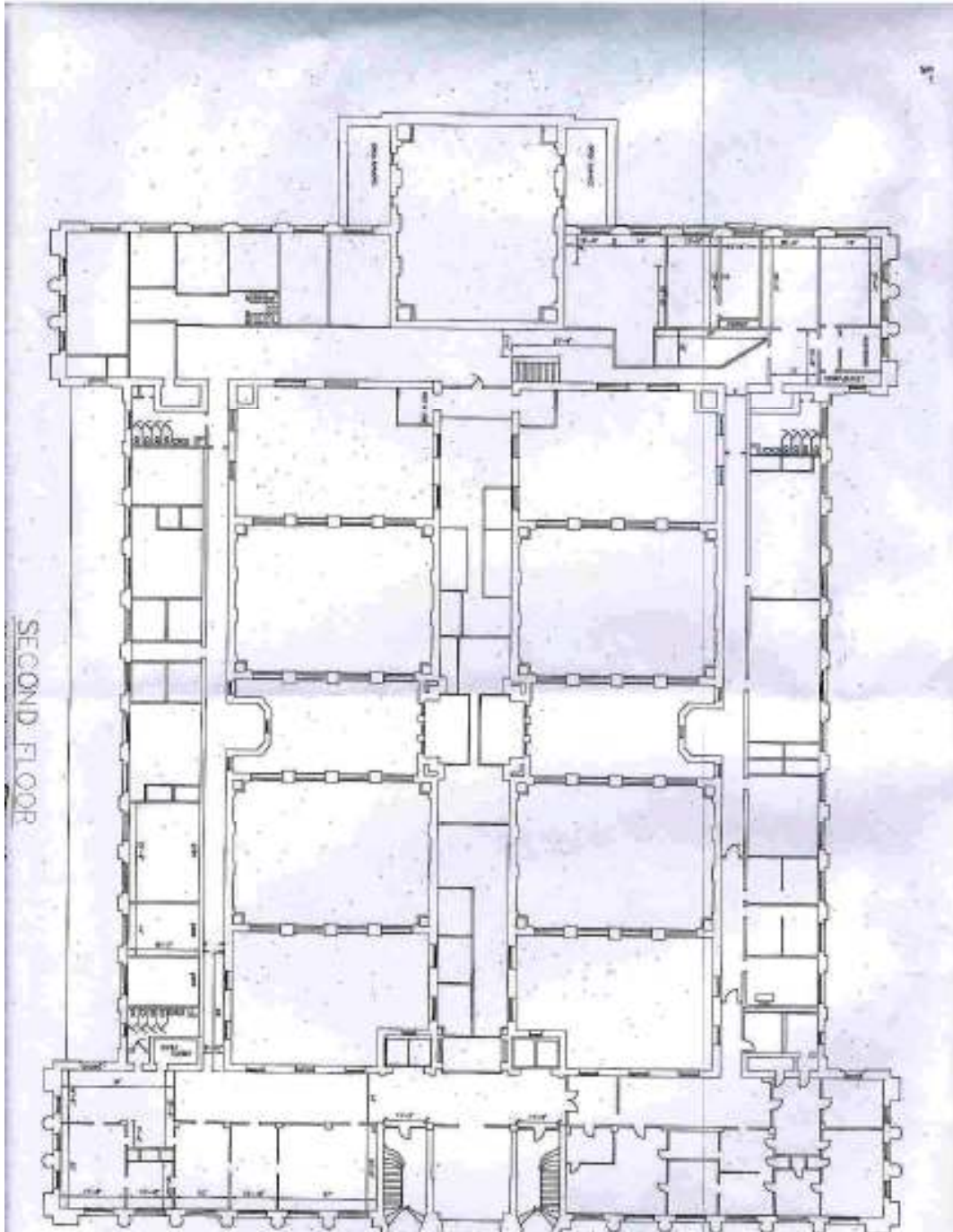


National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Figure 16: Municipal Courts Building Second Floor Plans on file with St. Louis City Hall.

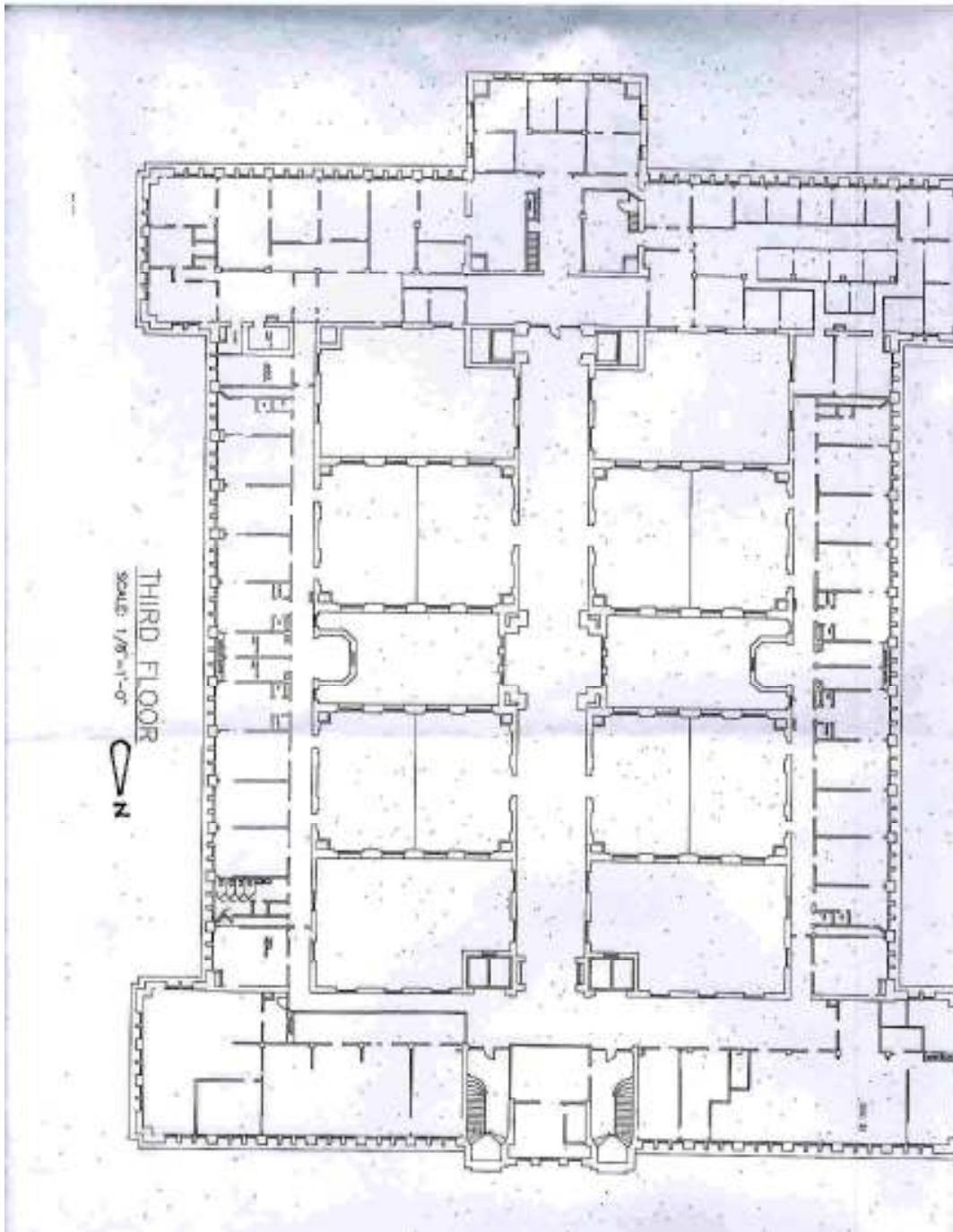


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Section number Figures Page 45

Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Figure 17: Municipal Courts Building Third Floor Plans on file with St. Louis City Hall.

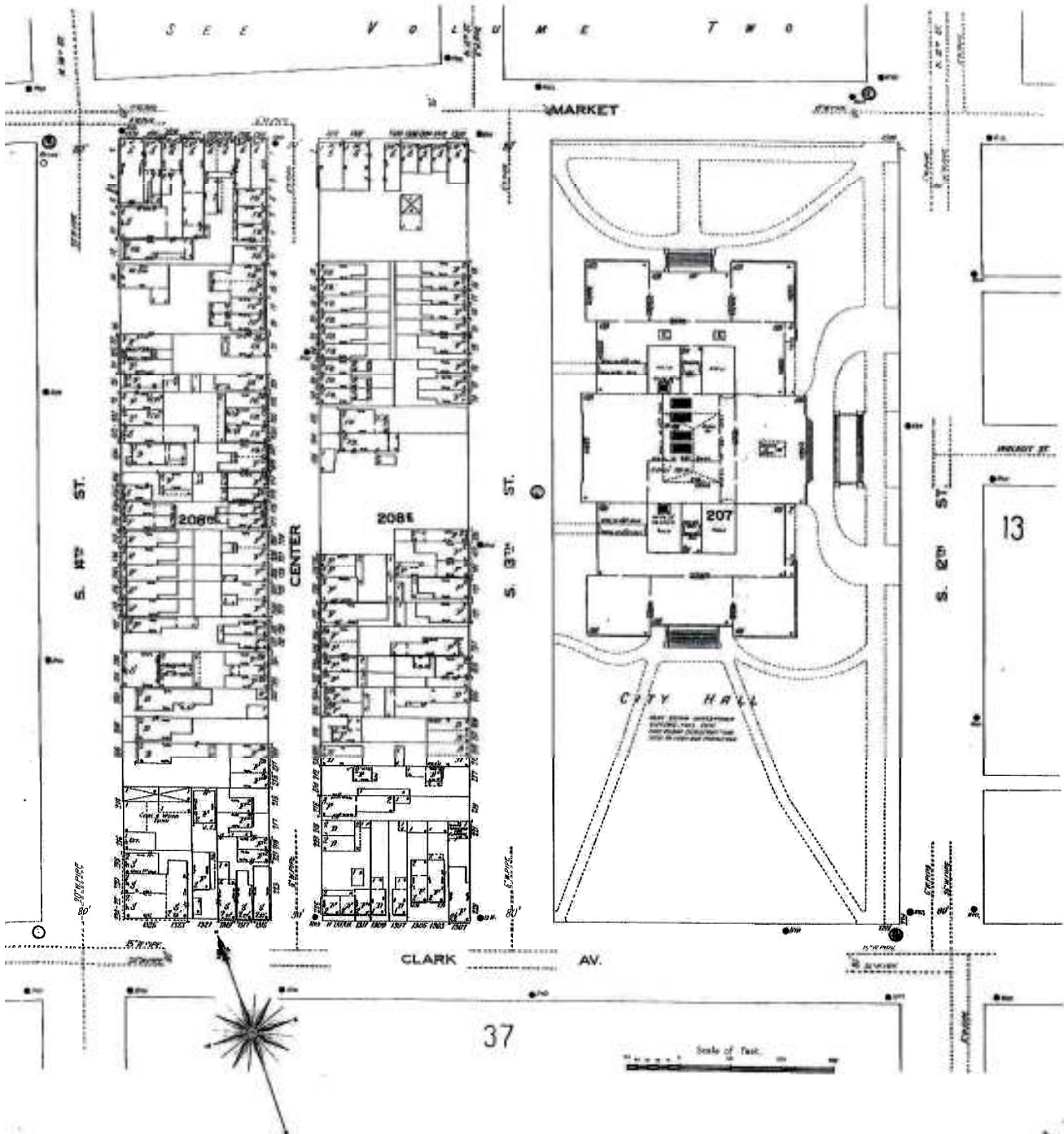


National Register of Historic Places
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Municipal Courts Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Figure 18: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company. Volume 1, plate 12, 1908.



MUNICIPAL COURTS
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Produced by the United States Geological Survey

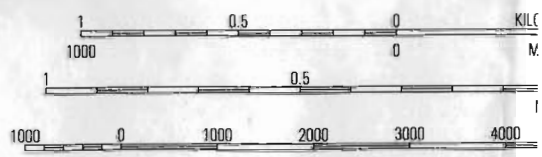
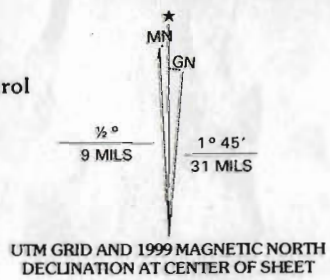
Topography compiled 1952. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1993 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1998; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1954. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1999

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15
 10 000-foot ticks: Illinois (west zone) and Missouri (east zone) Coordinate Systems of 1983

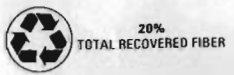
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

Contours that conflict with revised planimetry are dashed

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



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