

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Municipal Service Building

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Bounded by Clark, Spruce, 11th and Tucker [n/a] not for publication

city or town St. Louis [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis (independent city) code 510 zip code 63101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Mark A. Miles

11/23/84

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

Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

[] entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].

[] determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].

[] determined not eligible for the
National Register.

[] removed from the
National Register

[] other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper

Date

Property Name **Municipal Service Building**
 St. Louis [Independent City] County, Missouri

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

TRANSPORTATION/road-related (vehicular)
INDUSTRY/energy facility
GOVERNMENT/ fire station

Current Functions

TRANSPORTATION/road-related (vehicular)
VACANT/ not in use
GOVERNMENT/ fire station

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals

Materials

foundation stone
 walls brick
terra cotta
 roof asphalt
 other metal

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Periods of Significance

1923-1928

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

STUDY & FARRAR

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository: _____

Property Name **Municipal Service Building**
 St. Louis [Independent City] County, Missouri

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

UTM References

A. Zone Easting Northing B. Zone Easting Northing

C. Zone Easting Northing D. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title MARY M. STIRITZ

organization _____ date JULY 2004

street & number 12 WYDOWN TERRACE telephone (314) 721-6289

city or town ST. LOUIS state MO zip code 63105

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name a) LIPTON REALTY; b) CITY OF ST. LOUIS

street & number a) 1600 Woodson Rd; b) 1200 Market telephone _____

city or town a) St. Louis; b) St. Louis state MO zip code a) 63114; b) 63103

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Section 7 Page 1

Municipal Service Building Property Name
St. Louis [Independent City] MO County, Missouri

SUMMARY

The Municipal Service Building, occupying all of City Block 436 (bounded by Clark, Spruce, Eleventh, and Tucker streets) in downtown St. Louis, Missouri, is a three-to-five-story, mixed-use building of reinforced concrete construction with brick curtain walls in Late 19th and 20th Century Revival style. Square in plan, the building was erected in 1927-28 for use of the City of St. Louis as a Parking Garage for city vehicles, a Fire Department facility, Electric Substation for street lighting, and a Power House which generated steam heat for twelve municipal buildings. The building remains in use today in a remarkably unaltered condition with only minor alterations to the exterior. The Power House unit is vacant and all mechanical equipment has been removed.

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION

The building fronts approximately 280 feet on the east (Eleventh Street) and west (Tucker Boulevard) elevations, and 275 feet on the north (Clark Street) and south (Spruce Street) elevations. Variegated buff brick walls trimmed with cream-colored terra cotta rise from a base of pink granite. An arcaded corbel table almost fully wraps all four elevations. A crenellated parapet punctuates the west elevation above double Fire Stations (Photo # 1), and also accents the north elevation of the Power House (Photo # 2). The irregular roofline of varying height was determined by the specific functions of interior spaces (Fig. 1); the Power House rises to a height of approximately sixty-four feet; the firemen's training tower at the southeast corner of the building is approximately sixty feet high, while the main body of the building rises approximately forty feet.

The articulation of openings on all elevations is also irregular, governed by the interior functions of each unit; however, windows consistently employ brick sills and are installed with multi-pane ventilating sash in metal frames. The Parking Garage, taking up more than half of the building, features large round arch openings with multi-pane metal ventilating sash in the windows and in the transoms above the four entrances on the north (Clark Street) elevation (Photo # 2). A terra cotta escutcheon with a low-relief image of a steamboat (the seal of the City of St. Louis) is installed on the northwest corner (Clark and Tucker) of the Garage unit (Photo # 2). Above the arcaded corbel table, small rectangular windows with decorative terra cotta surrounds and multi-pane ventilating sash articulate the north and west elevations of the Garage and continue across the façade of the west elevation. The interior of the Garage features the staggered ramp floor layout patented by Fernand d'Humy and licensed to Ramp Buildings Corporation (New York).

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Municipal Service Building **Property Name**
St. Louis [Independent City] **County, Missouri**

Fire Department facilities are laid out along the south (Spruce Street) side of the building (Fig. 1), a subordinate elevation with irregular, rectangular fenestration and a loading dock at the west end, followed eastwardly by a short tower, and then on the ground level by a series of six garage doors, and three, large rectangular windows (Photo # 3). The south elevation terminates at the corner of Eleventh Street with a tall, sixty-foot training tower for firemen featuring tapestry brickwork at the top, and open fenestration (Photo #4). The second and third stories of the south elevation feature ten bays of untrimmed rectangular windows. The east (Eleventh Street) elevation of the Fire Department unit also employs three bays of garage doors below two stories of large, untrimmed, rectangular windows (Photo # 4).

The Power House, located at the northeast corner of the building (Photo # 5), features tall, round arched windows: three along the Clark Street (north) elevation and five along the Eleventh Street (east) elevation. All of the windows are now boarded except one on the east elevation. Four monitors are raised above the roofline to admit additional light. The entrance to the Power House, finely detailed in terra cotta, is located below the middle bay on Clark Street; it features original wood double doors below a transom with metal grillwork; small terra cotta blocks at the upper corners display relief images of a gear, a mallet, and a chain. Flanking the windows on the north (Clark Street) elevation are two terra cotta escutcheons carrying symbolic low-relief images: one shows a steamboat, and the other (Photo # 6) depicts the bearded head of Hercules wearing the pelt of the Nemean lion on his head – a reference to the purpose of the building (power and strength).

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Municipal Service Building Property Name
St. Louis [Independent City] County, Missouri

SUMMARY

The Municipal Service Building, located in downtown St. Louis at Tucker and Clark streets, is nominated to the National Register under Criterion A and is locally significant in the area of **COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**. The building is associated with a significant era in St. Louis city planning which produced downtown St. Louis's long-awaited realization of City Beautiful: a multi-million dollar group of monumental public buildings sited around Memorial Plaza. When completed in 1928, the building became an essential service unit in the new civic center financed by an \$87 million bond issue that voters ratified in 1923. *Engineering News-Record* called the project, "the largest, most varied and best planned program of municipal improvements ever attempted by an American city."¹ Occupying a full city block diagonally across from City Hall, the Municipal Service Building was designed as a mixed-use facility that consolidated city services for increased efficiency and economy of operation. The building's five units comprised: 1) Power House, supplying steam heat for twelve municipal buildings; 2) Fire Department training school and repair shop; 3) Fire Engine Companies #14 and #24, both serving downtown; 4) Substation for the new electric street lights in the CBD; 5) Parking Garage and repair shop for city vehicles. Although the building featured a utilitarian, functional program, noted local architects Study & Farrar gave the exterior architectural distinction using quality materials in Late 19th and 20th Century Revival styles appropriate for the property's prominent location adjacent to the Memorial Plaza complex. The Period of Significance starts with the year 1923 when the bond issue for the building was approved, and ends with the year the building was completed in 1928.

COMMUNITY PLANNING: THE 1923 BOND ISSUE AND MEMORIAL PLAZA

Two local events occurring in the first quarter of the 20th century, St. Louis's hosting of the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the passage in 1923 of the \$87 million bond issue (the largest issue until the mid-1950s) became the era's preeminent milestones of civic progress. Both events gave evidence that St. Louis held promise of entering a new period of substantial growth and prosperity, and of gaining a secure place in the front-rank of American cities. The city's drop in national rank from fourth place in size of population in 1910 to sixth place in 1920 signaled to supporters of the bond issue that the "time for heroics has come," and that St. Louis needed "surgery more than salve; honest critics more than fool friends."² The twenty-one propositions offered to voters on 9

¹ *Engineering News-Record*, 22 February 1923: 332

² *St. Louis Star*, 4 February 1923.

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Municipal Service Building Property Name
St. Louis [Independent City] County, Missouri

February 1923 (Fig. 2) addressed the city's deficiencies and encompassed a range of practical items deemed of "vital necessity" as well as items fulfilling the dream of a city beautiful. The former group included propositions such as improvement of sewers, streets, water supply, electric street lighting, fire department equipment, and hospital facilities, while the latter improvements took the form of a civic center with a landscaped plaza framed by existing public buildings, and enhanced with new municipal buildings funded by the bond issue (Fig. 3).

With the aid of a massive, well conceived media campaign aimed at educating voters, together with heavy endorsement by local politicians, organizations and institutions, all of the propositions were ratified by the required two-thirds majority except one, the armory (Proposition #19). The \$1 million bond for the Municipal Service Building (Proposition #11) received 69,775 votes of approval and 20,776 votes against. Editorial comment in the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* proclaimed passage of the bond propositions, "the greatest achievement in St. Louis history since the World's Fair," ranking it among the "most valuable in all the city's history touching the future place, growth and prosperity of the city."³

Early plans for a public-building group centered around City Hall (1890-1904) had been presented in 1904 by the Public Buildings Commission appointed by Mayor Rolla Wells. In 1910, the Municipal Courts Building was erected beside City Hall on Market Street sited on an axis to the north with the Public Library (1911) on Olive Street at Fourteenth; these three pivotal buildings thus established the nucleus for the grouping of future public buildings. By the late teens, the City Plan Commission and its engineer, Harland Bartholomew, linked city planning with city beautiful; the team of planners argued strongly for adoption of a well defined group scheme as prospects appeared brighter for funding of additional public buildings.⁴ The Commission's 1919 report, *A Public Building Group Plan For St. Louis*, again set forth the advantages of an aggregate building plan whose appearance "would be much more satisfying and beautiful than can be obtained by a single large building or by a number of smaller buildings miscellaneously placed." To heighten the dignity and importance of the city, the report proposed a formal, landscaped mall or plaza bridging the blocks between the Municipal Courts Building and the Public Library; discussion also considered the location of the

³ *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, 10 February 1923, "St. Louis Will Go Forward."

⁴ See *Problems of St. Louis*, City Plan Commission (St. Louis, 1917), "Location of Public Buildings," pp. 104-108.

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Municipal Service Building Property Name
St. Louis [Independent City] County, Missouri

proposed Civil Courts Building, the Municipal Auditorium and Community Center Building (Kiel Opera House, NR 2/11/ 2000), and the War Memorial (Soldier's Memorial Building), three buildings which later were financed by the 1923 bond issue.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE BUILDING

Though not discussed specifically in reports of the City Plan Commission, the Municipal Service Building became a pivotal component of the civic center plan. The multiple functions of the property aligned the Service Building with the centralizing or consolidating goals of the group building plan, bringing together under one roof several city service departments which previously were dispersed in various buildings throughout the city. Most importantly, the Power House unit of the Service Building generated heat to the four new public buildings funded by the bond issue (Service Building, Civil Courts Building, Kiel Opera House, and Soldier's Memorial) as well as heating eight additional city buildings: City Hall, Municipal Courts Building, Children's Building, City Jail, Coroner's Court and Morgue, Police Headquarters and Garage, Election Commissioner's Building, and the Fire Department. In addition to generating heat, the Power House supplied steam for the system of air conditioning installed in Kiel Auditorium in the mid-1930s permitting the nation's second largest municipal auditorium to attract large conventions and entertainment events during the hot summer months; the Kiel installation was the largest cooling system of the steam jet type in the United States at that time.⁵

The site chosen for the Municipal Service Building, City Block 436 located diagonally opposite City Hall, already was owned by the city.⁶ The block thus met the city's needs to reduce the burden of cost for land acquisition in the Memorial Plaza scheme while offering a site neighboring the Plaza buildings. The city had purchased the block in 1868 and there built the Four Courts Building, a costly Second Empire complex completed in the early 1870s. By 1907, however, the deteriorated Four Courts was claimed to be the "dingiest, most forbidding public building in the city."⁷ Yet efforts to replace the old building did not meet with success until two decades later when construction of the Municipal Service Building at last breathed new life into this prominent but "blighted" block of the city.

⁵ St. Louis Department of Public Utilities, *Annual Report*, 1935-36.

⁶ The city purchased the block from heirs of Henry Chouteau and razed the family's ca. 1830 Greek Revival mansion for the new Four Courts Building.

⁷ *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, 29 December 1907.

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In theory, city ownership of Block 436 should have expedited the construction of the Service Building by avoiding the often lengthy litigation involving land acquisition for other Memorial Plaza projects. In fact, however, construction was delayed until 1927, first as a result of disagreement of city officials over uses of the building, and then by a deadlock over the selection of architects. Although by 1925, plans for the interior were virtually completed by the Director of Public Utilities, the choice of architects for the design of the building's exterior had become an explosive issue among intractable departments of city government. The Director of Public Utilities and the Board of Public Service both supported hiring experienced "outside" architects Study & Farrar for a fee of \$12,000; they were opposed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment which wanted the building designed in-house by city architects, or by a former city employee offering the low bid of \$6,000.⁸

Eventually, the argument made by Public Service that the "best architects should design this building on a major thoroughfare"⁹ gained approval. Guy Study (1880-1959) and Benedict Farrar (1886-1978), a prestigious local partnership known for fine work in historical styles, received the commission for the Municipal Service Building. The firm's drawing of the building was published in *The American Architect* (Fig. 4) along with other buildings in the civic center designed by the Plaza Commission, Inc., the firm of eight architects and two engineers authorized by city ordinance in 1925 to design bond propositions #5 (Civil Courts Building), #13 (Municipal Auditorium & Community Center), and #14 (Soldier Memorial Building). For the Municipal Service Building, Study & Farrar adopted the light palette of City Beautiful in harmony with other buildings in Memorial Plaza. The architects carefully executed detailing in Revival styles, some in Classical Revival and other evoking medieval castellated styles as exhibited in crenellation and heavily corbelled brickwork.

In the mayoralty campaign of 1929, the completion of the Municipal Service Building and other bond improvements provided an effective political platform that won incumbent Republican Victor Miller a second term (Fig. 5). The architect Guy Study, a fellow Republican, lent support to Mayor Miller's achievements in City Beautiful by publicly denouncing a "flagrant misstatement of facts" by "Democratic orators" regarding excessive construction costs of the Service Building. The architect reported

⁸ *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, 3 November 1925; *St. Louis Star*, 28 November 1925.

⁹ *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, 3 November 1925.

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that the building was in fact completed for an amount which was \$96,000 less than the original estimate, and that additionally, the five buildings designed by the firm for the Waterworks at Howard's Bend on the Missouri River (bond issue Proposition #21) also represented a savings to the city in the amount of \$211,000.¹⁰

The *Post Dispatch* review of the Municipal Service Building, published at the time of completion in late 1928, described the project as "unique in American cities for the combination of services it effects," adding that the "amalgamation of units [required] space of highly divergent nature" and as a result, created an "unusual appearance." More than half of the building was taken up by the Municipal Garage (Fig.1), a facility designed to consolidate five dispersed garage and repair buildings operated by the city for its vehicles, and to improve efficiency by locating the new merged parking building closer to the center of operation. The Municipal Garage provided storage for 355 autos on three floors connected by d'Humy patented ramps with staggered floors that were used during construction for the delivery of materials. The roof was also finished for car storage and designed to bear an additional floor for future parking. In 1928, however, the parking space exceeded the city's need; it was reported that the garage might be opened to the public. Two gasoline pumps inside were connected to underground tanks "supplied at low prices from tank cars on the sidings."¹¹

By the 1920s, indoor parking had become a national imperative to relieve narrow downtown streets congested by parked vehicles. The garage in the Municipal Service Building was the second parking facility that the city had erected in response to the rapidly increasing number of automobiles (private and city) cramping the CBD. The first parking garage built by the city, Union Market (NR 1/16/1984), was also a bond issue project; it opened in 1925 as a mixed-use building combining a public market on the ground floor with car storage for public use on the upper stories. The success of the Union Market garage in abating the traffic problem as well as increasing city revenue provided a model for the Municipal Service Building. The two buildings share stylistic similarities (though designed by different firms); their forms and detailing draw in part from the picturesque imagery of authority associated with the castellated style, common to the medieval fortress, 13th century Italian town halls, and 19th century American armories. The stylistic choice may reflect the architects' desire to impart a distinctive

¹⁰ *St. Louis Star*, 29 March 1929.

¹¹ "\$1,000,000 City Service Building Near Completion," *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, 28 December 1928.

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character to a new municipal building type combining the emergent large, multi-story, parking garage with other municipal facilities. Castellated style detailing on the Service Building such as battlemented parapets on the Power House and Fire Station units appropriately suggests power and protection; the tall, elaborated chimneystack shown in the rendering (Fig. 4) strongly evokes Italian campaniles (as in Sienna) that assert civic pride. The two chimneystacks shown as built (Fig. 6) indicate the stacks were executed in a functional, simple style that did not follow the rendering; the stacks were later razed, probably when the boilers were shut down in the 1960s.

The smallest unit of the Service Building was occupied by the Substation for the new system of electric street lighting in the CBD (Fig. 1, Transformer Room). The room housed apparatus to handle 4400-volt electricity. A switchboard with a small "astronomical clock" turned the street lamps on and off at the appropriate hours. Most of the south side of the building (facing Spruce Street) was given over to the Fire Department whose facilities featured a much-needed training space for firemen, including a multi-story tower at the corner of Eleventh and Spruce (Photo #4) with open windows and accented with tapestry brickwork at the top; the tower allowed firemen to practice ladder, scaling pole, and life net procedures. Fronting on Tucker Boulevard, Fire Engine Companies #14 and #24, both serving downtown, formerly were located at separate addresses. After moving into the Municipal Service Building the two fire companies shared station space and dormitories on the second floor that included a kitchen with windows "where passers-by may see firemen peeling potatoes and washing dishes."¹²

RECENT HISTORY OF THE BUILDING

The Parking Garage and Fire Department units of the Municipal Service Building remain in service today (2004). However, the Power House unit was closed circa 1968 when, challenged by clean air legislation, the city put the boilers out of service due to the prohibitive cost for conversion from high sulfur coal fuel to non-polluting type fuel. (Thereafter, the city purchased steam heat from Union Electric's gas-fueled system.) In 1984, the city sold the Power House to a private developer. Since that time various plans under discussion for adaptive reuse have never been carried forward though all of the mechanical equipment was removed from the building. In recent years, the Power House has been threatened by demolition; it remains vacant in 2004.

¹² *Ibid.*

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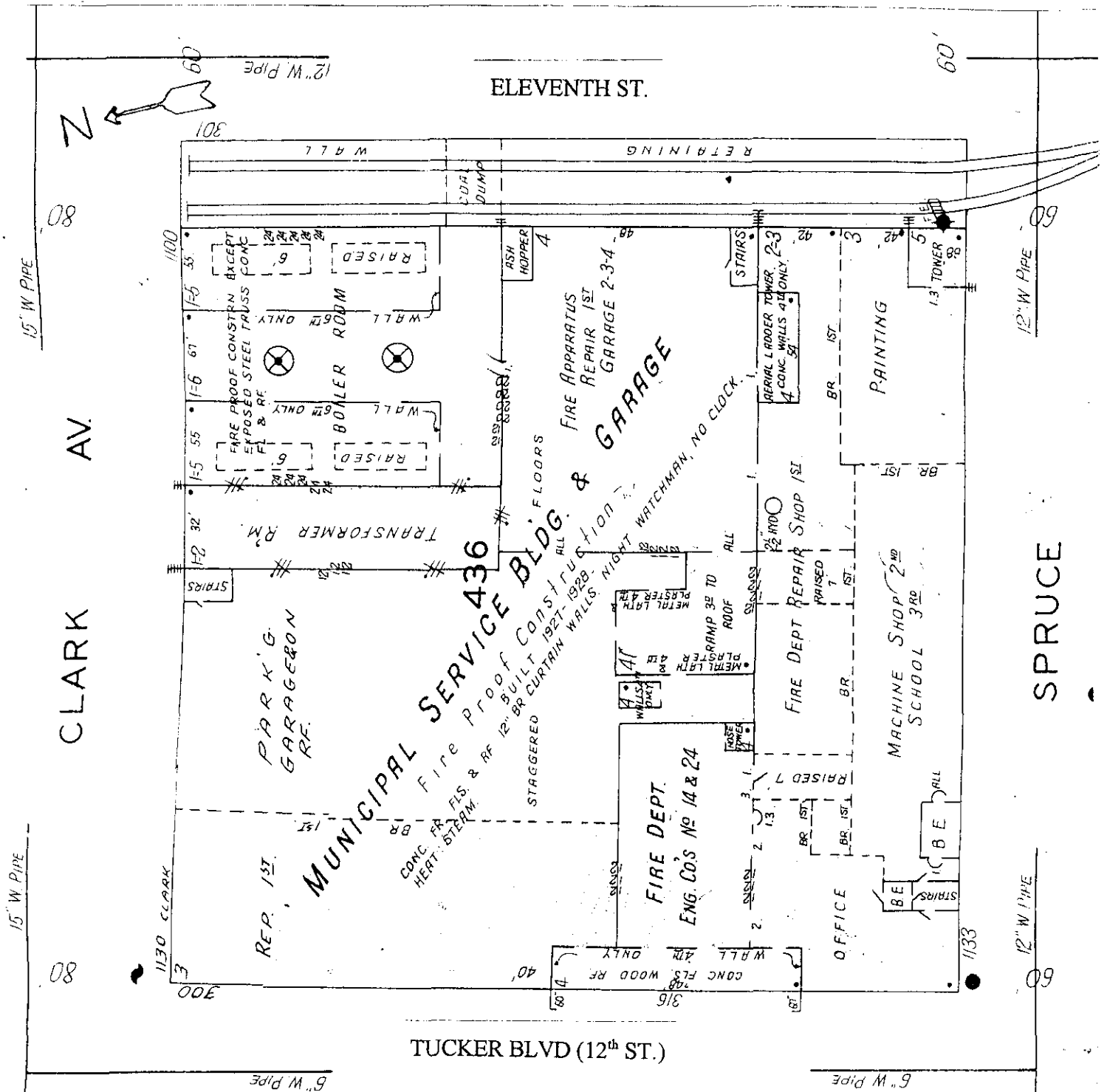
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FIGURE 1

Sanborn Map, 1932



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FIGURE 2

St. Louis Post-Dispatch 8 February 1923

VOTE TOMORROW for the BONDS

Polls Open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

For the convenience of voters who may not be acquainted with the legal phrases identifying the various items of the Bond Issue on the ballot, the list below has been prepared for their guidance. You will save time if you take this list to the polls for reference.

Stripped of Their Legal Verbiage, the Various Items as They Appear on the Ballot Are:

Proposition 1—Establishing, opening and widening streets.....	\$ 8,650,000
Proposition 2—Plaza in front of Union Station	2,600,000
Proposition 3—Paving, repaving and improving streets	6,800,000
Proposition 4—Citywide electric lights on streets	8,000,000
Proposition 5—New Courthouse	4,000,000
Proposition 6—Construction and reconstruction of sewers	8,000,000
Proposition 7—River des Peres.....	11,000,000
Proposition 8—New parks and playgrounds	2,500,000
Proposition 9—Improvements of parks and playgrounds	1,300,000
Proposition 10—Aquarium in Forest Park	400,000
Proposition 11—Municipal heating and mechanical building.....	1,000,000
Proposition 12—Hospitals and institutions	4,500,000
Proposition 13—Municipal auditorium and community center.....	3,000,000
Proposition 14—Memorial plaza and building	6,000,000
Proposition 15—Motorizing Fire Department	772,500
Proposition 16—Grade crossings and viaducts	1,600,000
Proposition 17—South approach to Municipal Bridge	1,500,000
Proposition 18—East Side approach to Municipal Bridge	1,500,000
Proposition 19—New Armory	1,000,000
Proposition 20—New public markets	1,250,000
Proposition 21—New Waterworks (to be paid for out of water revenue)	12,000,000

Vote "YES" by Scratching ~~NO~~ Twenty-One Times

Every voter—men and women—can vote at the Bond Issue election. It is not necessary that you be a property owner or tax payer. If you are registered to vote at general elections you can vote for the bonds.

It takes a two-thirds majority to pass the bonds. The time for argument has passed. Your vote is what counts. Your vote is needed—rain or shine. It takes two votes for the bonds to overcome each vote against the bonds.



voter

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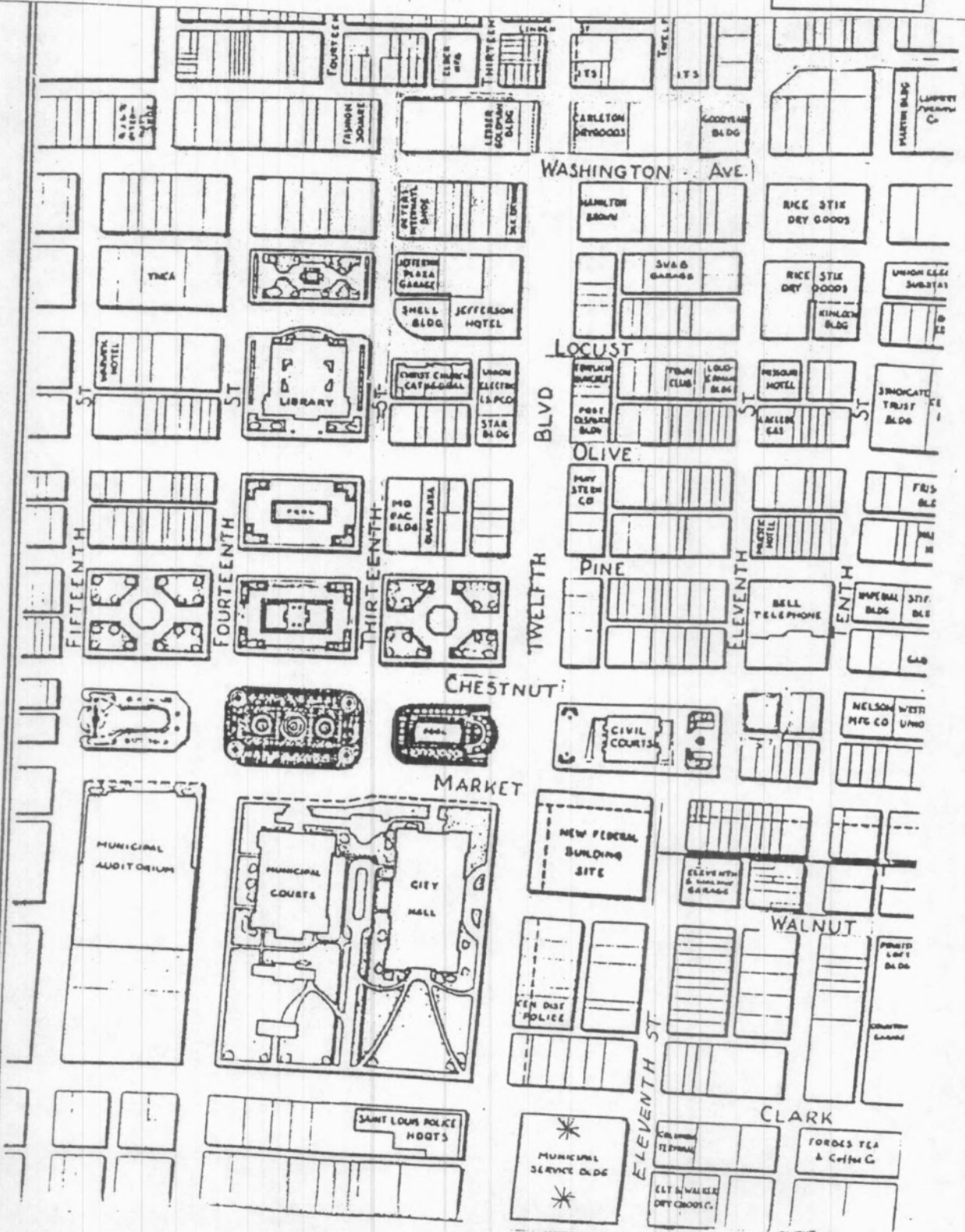
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FIGURE 3

DOWNTOWN SAINT LOUIS

1929 Map Showing Memorial Plaza Buildings



LEGEND

333
100 FEET

COPYRIGHTED 1929
RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT

ALBERT WENZLICK
REAL ESTATE CO.
SAINT LOUIS

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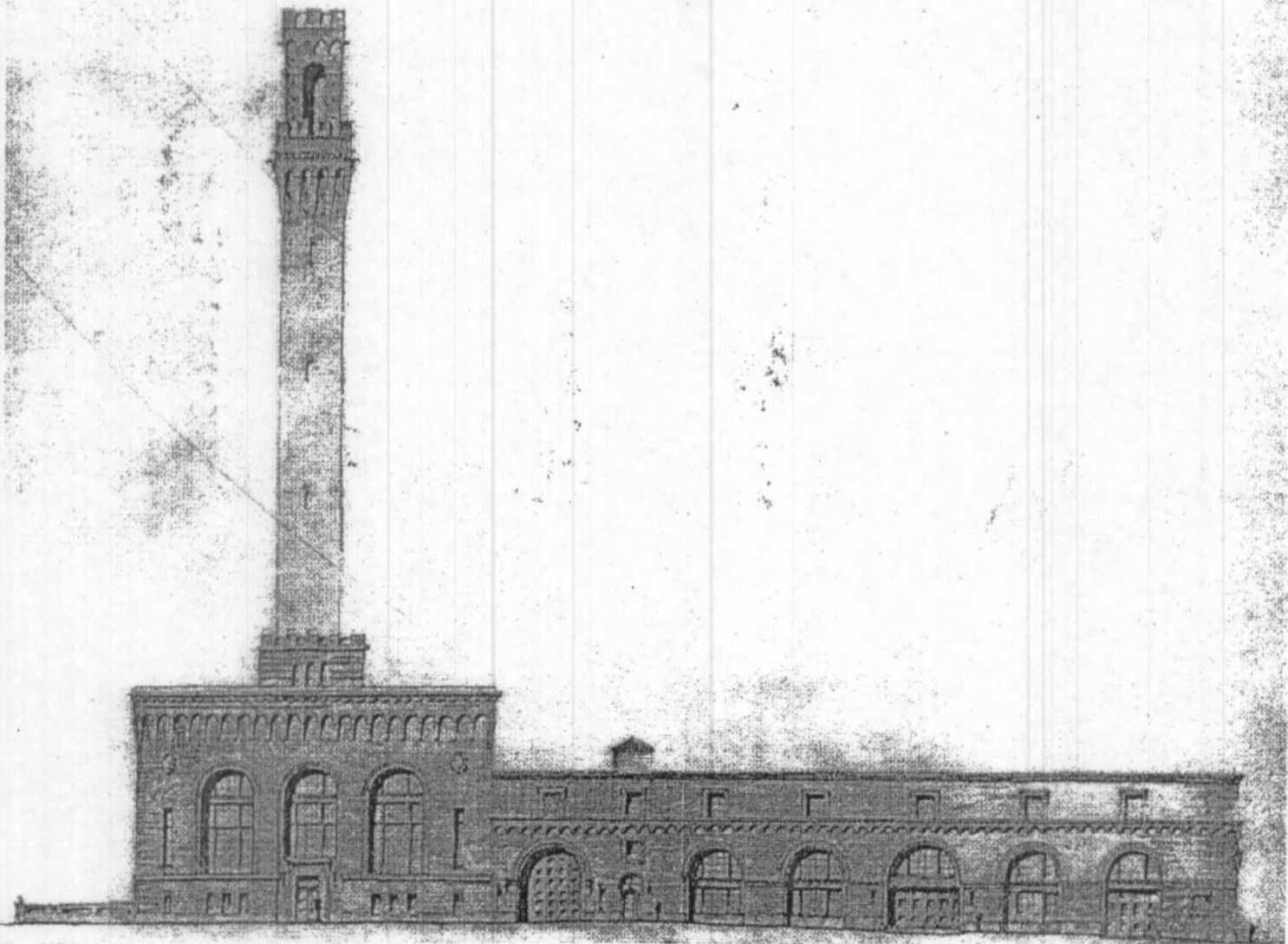
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

June 5, 1928

FIGURE 4



MUNICIPAL SERVICE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.—STUDY & FARRAR, ARCHITECTS

(North Elevation: Power House, left; Garage, right)

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Municipal Service Building Property Name
St. Louis [Independent City] County, Missouri

FIGURE 5

The Miller Administration "The City Beautiful"

THE NEW CIVIL COURT HOUSE—St. Louis sees its noblest monument to the accomplishment.

SOUTHERN APPROACH TO MUNICIPAL BRIDGE—At last the railroad trestle of the bridge is about to be put in work.

VICTOR J. MILLER
Mayor
City's Grand Terms Differ from Another

NEW WATERWORKS ON MISSOURI RIVER—The city has purchased a new water plant which will supply the city with pure water for many years.

THE CORONERS COURT—The new coroners court building is a fine example of the city's architectural program.

RIVER DES PERES BECOMES FOREST PARK—The river has been transformed into a beautiful park for the people.

EMPLOYEE BUILDING AT CITY HANICARUM—Employees who live in the city will enjoy the new quarters when all ready. Employees have been of interest and space for more than 500 persons in destination was reserved. Modern hospital space over 11000 per person. Space reserved worth \$1,100,000. The building cost \$411,000.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE BUILDING—The new municipal service building will house the city's various departments and provide a modern and improved facility for the city's employees.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
3 March 1929

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

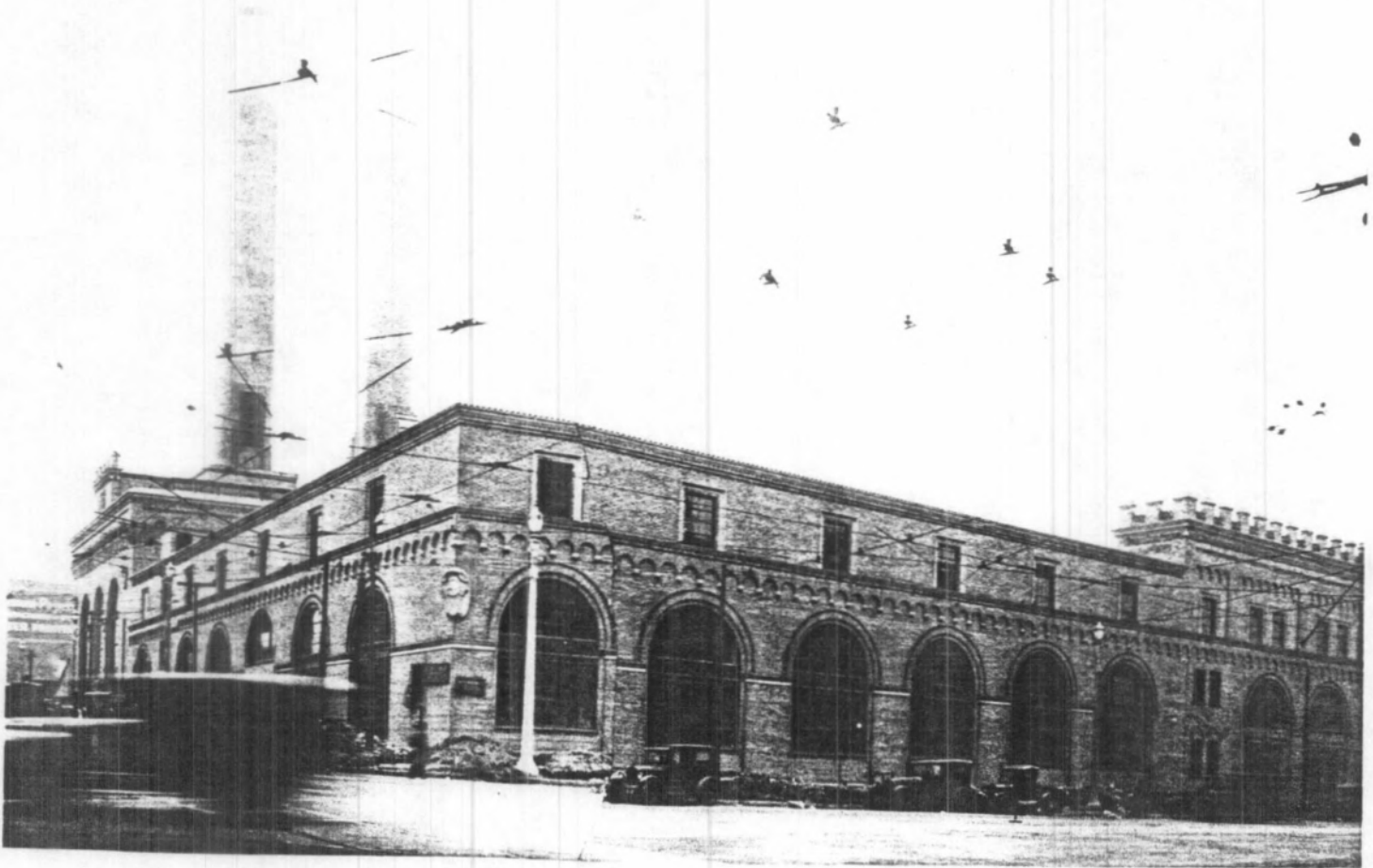
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 3 Page 14

Municipal Service Building
St. Louis [Independent City] MO

Property Name
County, Missouri

FIGURE 6



Municipal Service Building, north and west elevations

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
28 December 1928

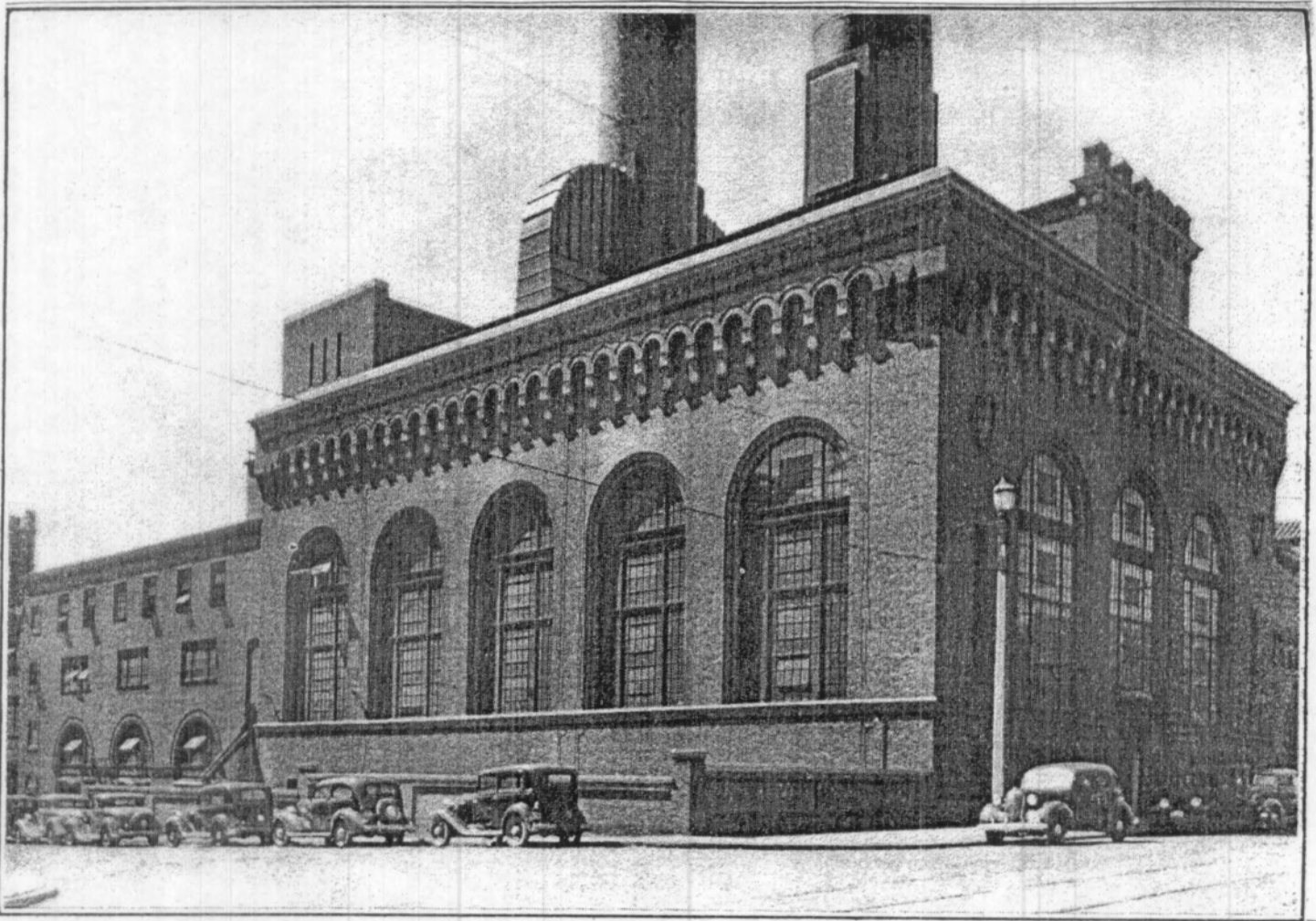
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 15

Municipal Service Building Property Name
St. Louis [Independent City] County, Missouri

FIGURE 7



Substation "A," Clark Avenue Between 11th and 12th Streets— Controls 4,861 Street Lights in Downtown Section of City

*Annual Report of the Department of Public Utilities
Division of Light, Heat and Power of the City of St. Louis
For the Year ending April 11, 1938*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9, 10 Page 16

Municipal Service Building Property Name
St. Louis [Independent City] County, Missouri

Section 9

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Section 10

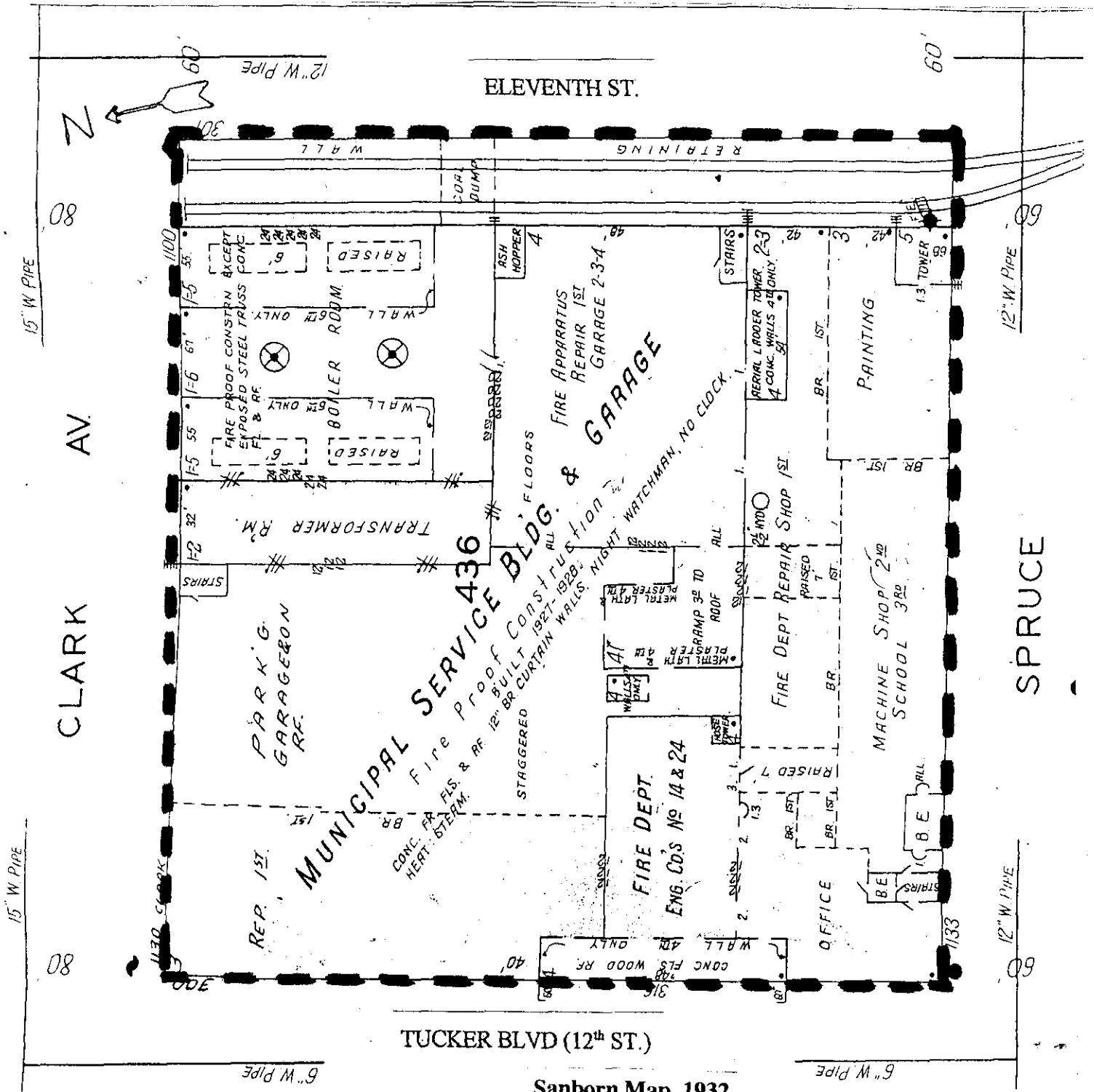
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the property is defined by the heavy, dark, broken line on the accompanying Sanborn map (1932) entitled, "Boundary Map: Municipal Service Building."

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries encompass the entire original parcel that is historically associated with the building.

BOUNDARY MAP: Municipal Service Building



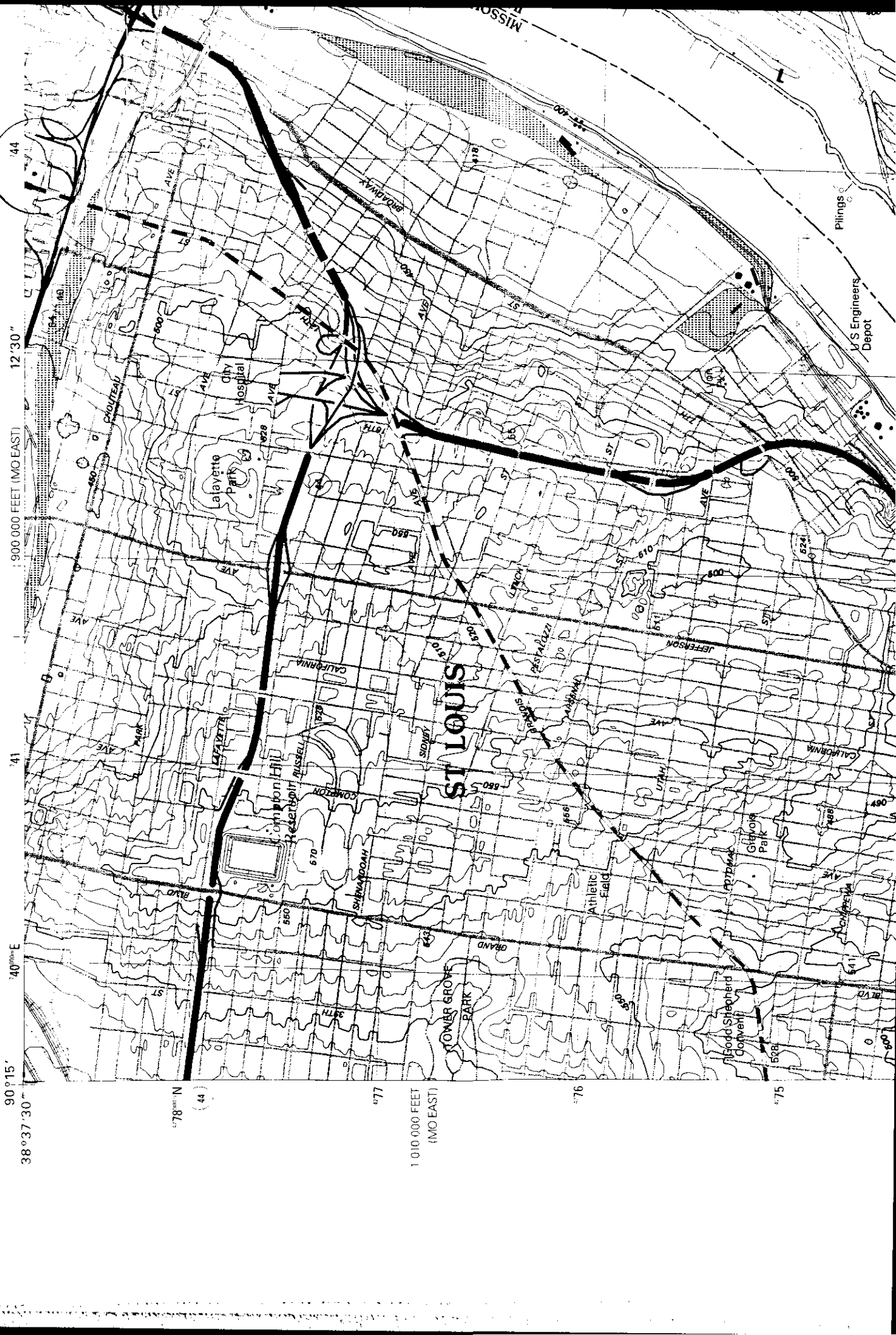
Sanborn Map, 1932



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



MUNICIPAL SERVICE DISTRICT
ST LOUIS (INDEPENDENT CITY) MO
1741 PLATS: 42-58-10-1
15/743880E, 42-58-10-1



38°37'30"

140°15'

141

900 000 FEET (MO EAST)

12°30"

44

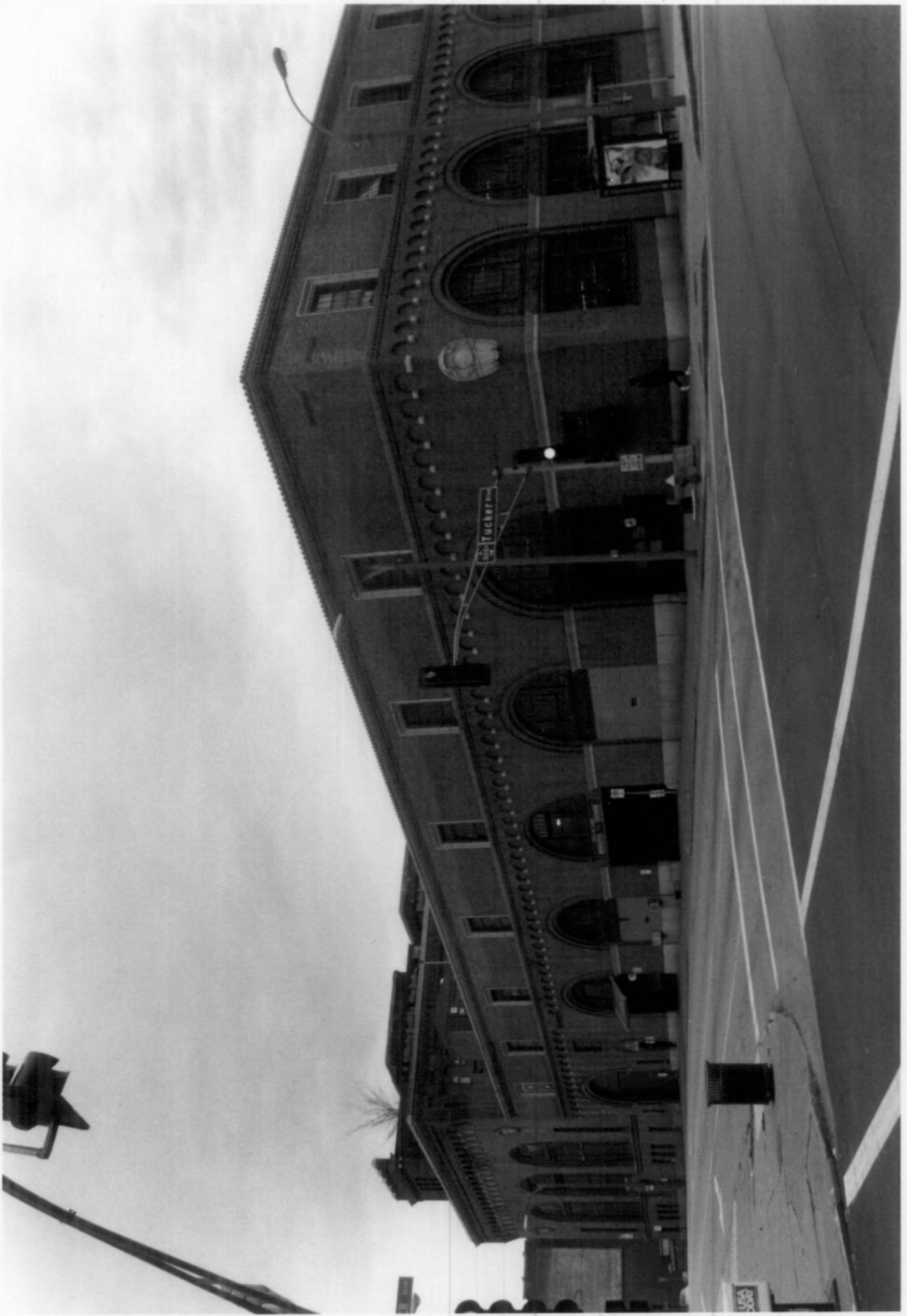
1 010 000 FEET (MO EAST)

Pillings U.S. Engineers Depot

- ① MUNICIPAL SERVICE BUILDING
- ② ST. LOUIS (INDEPENDENT CITY), MO
- ③ MARY STIRITZ
- ④ NOVEMBER 2003
- ⑤ M. STIRITZ
- ⑥ WEST ELEVATION
CAMERA FACING EAST
- ⑦ #1



- ① MUNICIPAL SERVICE BUILDING
- ② ST. LOUIS [INDEPENDENT CITY], MO
- ③ MARY STIRITZ
- ④ NOVEMBER 2003
- ⑤ M. STIRITZ
- ⑥ NORTH + PARTIAL WEST ELEVATION
CAMERA FACING SOUTHEAST
- ⑦ #2



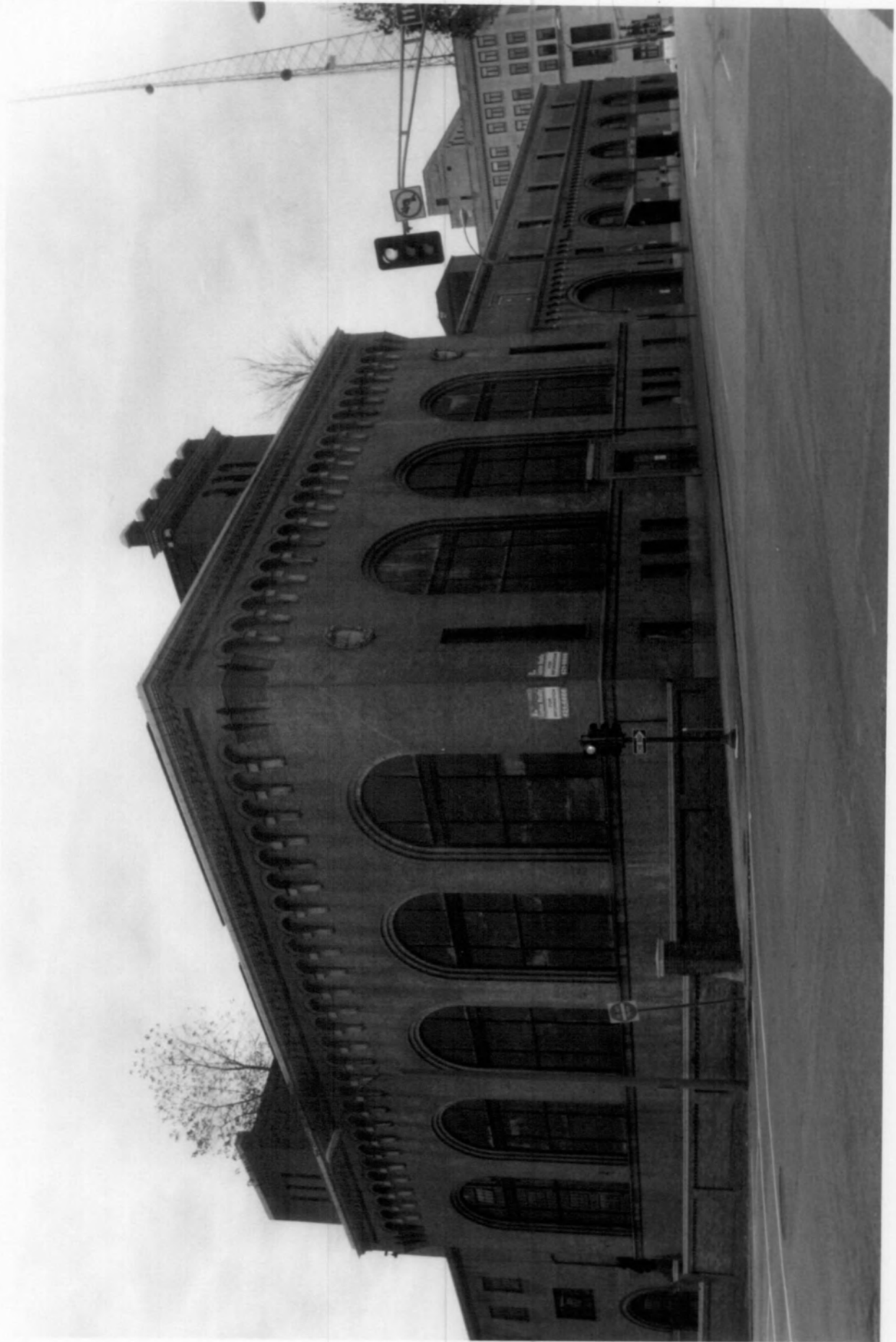
- ① MUNICIPAL SERVICE BUILDING
- ② ST. LOUIS (INDEPENDENT CITY), MO
- ③ MARY STIRITZ
- ④ NOVEMBER 2003
- ⑤ M. STIRITZ
- ⑥ SOUTH & PARTIAL WEST ELEVATIONS
CAMERA FACING NORTH EAST
- ⑦ #3



- ① MUNICIPAL SERVICE BUILDING
- ② ST. LOUIS (INDEPENDENT CITY), MO
- ③ MARY STIRITZ
- ④ NOVEMBER 2003
- ⑤ M. STIRITZ
- ⑥ SOUTH & EAST ELEVATION
CAMERA FACING NORTH WEST
- ⑦ # 4



- ① MUNICIPAL SERVICE BUILDING
- ② ST. LOUIS (INDEPENDENT CITY), MO
- ③ MARY STIRITZ
- ④ NOVEMBER 2003
- ⑤ M. STIRITZ
- ⑥ SOUTH & PARTIAL EAST ELEVATION
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST
- ⑦ # 5



- ① MUNICIPAL SERVICE BUILDING
- ② ST. LOUIS (INDEPENDENT CITY) MO
- ③ MARY STIRITZ
- ④ NOVEMBER 2003
- ⑤ M. STIRITZ
- ⑥ DETAIL NORTH ELEVATION (POWER HOUSE)
CAMERA FACING SOUTH
- ⑦ #6

