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

## **National Register of Historic Places**

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Invento	ry—Nomina	ation Form	da	te entered
	s in <i>How to Complete</i> —complete applicable	National Register Forms sections		
1. Nam				
historic	The Olympia			
2. Loca	ation .		<u> </u>	
Z. LUC	ation			
street & number	3863 West Pine	and 200 North Vande	venter	not for publication
city, town	St. Louis	vicinity of		
state	Missouri <b>c</b> o	ode 29 county	St. Louis City	code 510
3. Clas	sification			
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public _X private both Public Acquisition in process being considered _X NA	Status occupied unoccupied work in progress AccessibleX yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
<b>4.</b> Own	er of Prope	erty		
name	Grandell Develo	opment Co., Inc., c/c	o Mercantile Commer	ce Trust Co.
street & number	3590 Lindell			Plat.
city, town	St. Louis	vicinity of	state	Missouri 63108
5. Loca	ation of Leg	gal Descripti	on	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	t. Louis Recorder of	Deeds	
street & number		ket Street and Tucke	1 <b>2</b>	
	St. Louis	tot of total	*** #44(	Missouri 63103
6. Rep		in Existing	Surveys	nissouii ojiej
Minor	i State Historica			
	i state mistorica	has this pro	operty been determined el	ligible? yes _X_ no
date 1986	Misso	ıri Department of Na	<del></del>	te county local
depository for su				
city, town	Jeffe	rson City	state	Missouri 65102

### 7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
excellent _X_ good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	_X_ unaltered altered	X original site moved date

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Olympia is a flat-roofed, seven-story apartment building located at the northeast corner of West Pine and Vandeventer Streets in the Midtown section of the City of St. Louis. Externally the building is essentially unaltered from its original appearance, with the exception of some of the ground-floor storefronts facing Vandeventer, which exhibit some superficial remodeling. Stylistically it is representative of the second phase of high-rise design in America, when the Aristotelian formula of base, shaft and capital, as refined by Louis Sullivan, was clothed in historical ornament, in this case post-Renaissance, probably French classical.

The seven-story portion of the Olympia is L-shaped, with eight bays facing West Pine and nineteen on Vandeventer. Filling out the rest of the lot is a one-story garage. with a recessed pedestrian door on West Pine and two garage doors under the pediment on Vandeventer. These entries and the first two floors of the taller portion are clad in white terra cotta simulating ashlar masonry, rusticated in the sense of having channeled joints forming an overall pattern. Above this visual podium rise four floors of variegated brick, buff to yellow-brown. The bricks have vertical striations and are laid with occasional courses of Flemish bond. They are set in mortar mixed with honey-brown aggregate. The top floor, also brick, is lavishly ornamented. It rests visually on a broad stringcourse with cornice. Windows are set in arched terra cotta frames with high-relief lunettes or are crowned by rounded pediments. At the top is a cornice with a frieze of console-like modillions, and crowning the building is a terra cotta parapet composed of a blind arcade and scrolled broken pediments. One such pediment is centered over the West Pine entrance while two balance the Vandeventer side. They are ornamented with richly modeled acanthus-leaf scrolls and have central shields, each carrying a diagonal band ("bend dexter"). An oval armorial plate above the main door carries a similar device, probably of no heraldic significance.

Windows on floors two through seven are wooden and double-hung. Most are in pairs of six panes over one, but the two bays over the monumental entry on the West Pine side and bays 2, 7, 11, 14, and 19 on Vandeventer have smaller single windows of three vertical panes of textured glass over one. Fenestration on the sides and rear of the building is comparable. Three windows on the ground floor to the right of the monumental West Pine entry and one to the left have segmental arches with radiating voussoirs and keystones ornamented with scrolled consoles. At the intersection is a storefront with its entrance behind a corner pier that is ornamented with spiraling colonnettes at its edges. Farther north on Vandeventer are a service entrance and eight additional storefront bays, divided by terra cotta piers and all under a continuous cornice. Behind the facade, several of these retail spaces have been merged.

The most striking features of the ground floor are the main entrance on West Pine and the garage entrance on Vandeventer, both outstanding examples of ornamental terra cotta. The main entry is framed by paired corinthian pilasters that rise to the third floor, where above the central windows a scrolled pediment lifts a fleur-de-lis. The pedimental area, the piers between second- and third-floor windows, the panel between floors, and the spandrels of the arched doorway are filled with spiraling vines. A frieze between first-floor spandrels and second-floor windows is supported by three scrolled brackets and decorated with the classical wave pattern. The splay of the doorway arch is also molded in a leaf pattern.

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The garage doors are segmental-arched, with radiating voussoirs. Above them the cornice continuing from the line of storefronts supports a broad scrolled broken pediment, rising from the center of which is a short obelisk. Like the other pediments, this one is ornamented with twining foliage and centers on an armorial device, this time an oval escutcheon. The north wall of the garage, bordering the alley, has five bays of industrial-type windows in metal frames.

Inside, the entryway has terrazzo floors, and the stairs have marble risers and treads. There are two elevators, one for passengers and one for service. At present there are 90 apartments, including 24 efficiencies, 36 studios, and 30 one-bedroom units. The garage accommodates 36 cars.

The Olympia is located near the southwest corner but slightly outside of the Midtown Historic District. That National Register district includes several hotels and a partment buildings contemporary and similar in appearance to this one. The neighborhood, in the lee of St. Louis University, has a mixture of commercial, residential and institutional uses and has in recent years seen some tentative beginnings of the revival that is so advanced only a few blocks to the west in the West End Historic District.

### 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 X 1900-	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications		Iandscape architecture law literature military music philosophy politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation
		invention	Possione	other (specify

Specific dates constructed 1926-27 Builder/Architect Weinberg Const. Co./D. R. Harrison

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Olympia is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a period and method of construction. It is significant in the area of architecture. The Olympia is a good example of the use of glazed terra cotta in the mainstream architecture of the 1920's. Its broad areas of beautiful clay modeling executed by the Winkle Terra Cotta Co., a St. Louis firm, rank the building high among its surviving contemporaries. I

The use of architectural terra cotta was given its early impetus in St. Louis by three projects in the early 1890's, all designed by the Chicago firm of Adler and Sullivan: the Wainwright Building (a National Historic Landmark), the Union Trust Building (listed in the National Register) and the St. Nicholas Hotel (demolished). Winkle's expert fabrication of Louis Sullivan's complex, layered patterns assured that firm's reputation. White glazed terra cotta began to be seen at the turn of the century, and it came into its own with the small but masterful Gill Building of 1907 at 622 Olive, clad from top to bottom in sleek, "self-cleaning" white by the Kansas City architect Louis Curtiss. The Railway Exchange Building, a block-square twenty-story display of white glazed terra cotta, went up across the street five years later. Unlike the forward-looking Gill Building, the Railway Exchange Building drew its ornamental designs from the European past (in this case the early French Renaissance), and such conservatism was to become the norm in the 1920's. By then taller buildings generally mixed white terra cotta and brick in proportions (especially where red brick was used) reminiscent of the Georgian era. The terra cotta was typically matte or satin in finish rather than glossy and was used to imitate structural masonry elements as well as sculptured ones. A leading practitioner of this style was the St. Louis architect Preston Bradshaw (1884-1953), a monograph of whose work appeared in 1924. Four of Bradshaw's hotels were built in the vicinity of the Olympia: the Chase, the Melbourne, the Coronado, and the Forest Park (all listed in the National Register). Like the Olympia, all were brick-clad steel-frame structures, faced on their ground and mezzanine levels with terra cotta and similarly accented on their top stories and parapets. Although the modeling of individual ornamental details might be lush, the overall tone of these buildings is one of dignity and restraint.

The architect of the Olympia, David R. Harrison, came to St. Louis from New York about 1922 and quickly became established not only as a designer but also a builder. The Harrison Construction Company advertised "Harrison quality built" apartments, residences and commercial buildings. Many of these apartments were of the characteristic St. Louis type of three stories with six or twelve units and were located in the West End and Clayton. But Harrison also did other apartments on the scale of the Olympia and even larger, including 4605 and 4615 Lindell in the West End Historic District. These projects also employed Winkle terra cotta. Another Harrison design featuring white terra cotta was the ABC Auto Sales building for a Hudson-Essex dealership. 5

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Harrison did not limit his practice to his own projects but, as was recalled by the developer of the Fashion Square Building at 1307 Washington Avenue (a National Register building), he was very exacting, wanting absolute control over his designs. In the case of the Olympia, he worked with Ida Weinberg, the owner of the building, and her husband Max, the contractor. The building permit was obtained October 1, 1926, and construction extended to the following November. Apparently Harrison got the control he needed, because the Olympia compares favorably in quality with his other work and with that of his contemporaries in St. Louis.

#### Notes

- An index to the work of the Winkle Terra Cotta Company has been prepared by the Northwest Architectural Archives of the University of Minnesota. The Olympia was order number 13849, December 20, 1926. Some replacement pieces were ordered January 29, 1942.
- 2. The Work of Preston J. Bradshaw (St. Louis: Blackwell-Wielandy, 1924);
  St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "Preston J. Bradshaw Dies; Architect Here," December 7, 1953.
- 3. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Real Estate Section, August 16, 1925.
- 4. Ibid, April 22, 1928; Northwest Architectural Archives.
- 5. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, December 27, 1927. The dealership was located at 3517 Page.
- 6. This and foregoing facts about D. R. Harrison were provided by Debbie Wafer.
- 7. St. Louis Daily Record, October 2, 1926; Building Permit D-4694.

9. Major Bibliog	raphical	Refere	nce	<u> </u>		
1. St. Louis Globe-Democr	<u>at</u> , Real Esta	te Section,	August	16, 1925	•	
2. The Work of Preston J.	Bradshaw. S	t. Louis:	Blackwel	l-Wielan	dy, 1924.	
10. Geographic	al Data					
Acreage of nominated property	8 acre ,			Quadrang	le scale 1: 24	,000
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		D F H				<u> </u>
<b>Verbal boundary description and</b> south 97.42 feet on West F	1				Block 3927,	fronting
List all states and counties for p	roperties overla	pping state o	county b	oundaries	1	
state Missouri	code 29	county St	. Louis	City	code [	310
state	code	county			code	
11. Form Prepar	red By					
l. name/title Esley Hamilton					·	· ····
organization			date N	March 198	 6	
street & number 1169 Ursula Av	enue	····	telephon	e (314) 7	27-0428	
city or town University Cit					63130	
12. State Histor	<u>ic Prese</u>	rvatior	Offi	<u>cer C</u>	ertifica	tion
The evaluated significance of this pro	perty within the st	ate is:				
national	state	L local				
As the designated State Historic Pres 665), I hereby nominate this property according to the criteria and procedu	for inclusion in the	e National Regis	ter and cei	ervation Actify that it h	et of 1966 (Public as been evaluate	c Law 89– ed
State Historic Preservation Officer sign		edein		Zu.		
Frederick A. Brunner	reservation	E., Direc Officer	tor, D	date	of Natu	ral Resou
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this proper	wie included in the	National Begie	tor			
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Keeper of the National Register				Valc		
Attest:	·			date		• .
Chief of Registration		<del> </del>				

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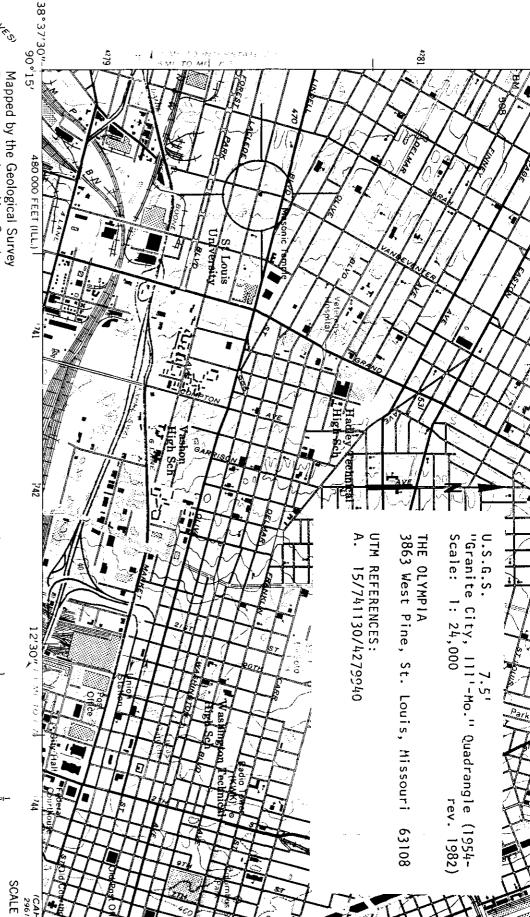
James M. Denny, Chief
Survey and Registration, and
State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Telephone:

314/751-5376

Date:

June 9, 1986



WEBSER OROLES

Control by USGS and USC&GS Published for civil use by the Geological Survey Topography from planetable surveys by the Geological Survey 1930 Revised by the Army Map Service

and Missouri coordinate system, east zone Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum and 1933. 10,000 foot grids based on Illinois coordinate system, west zone taken 1952. Planimetric detail revised from aerial photographs Field check 1954

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983

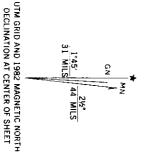
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15.

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THE OLYMPIA APARTMENTS 3003 WEST PINE, SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI, 63108 EXISTING GROUND FLOOR Figure 1

VANDEVENTER





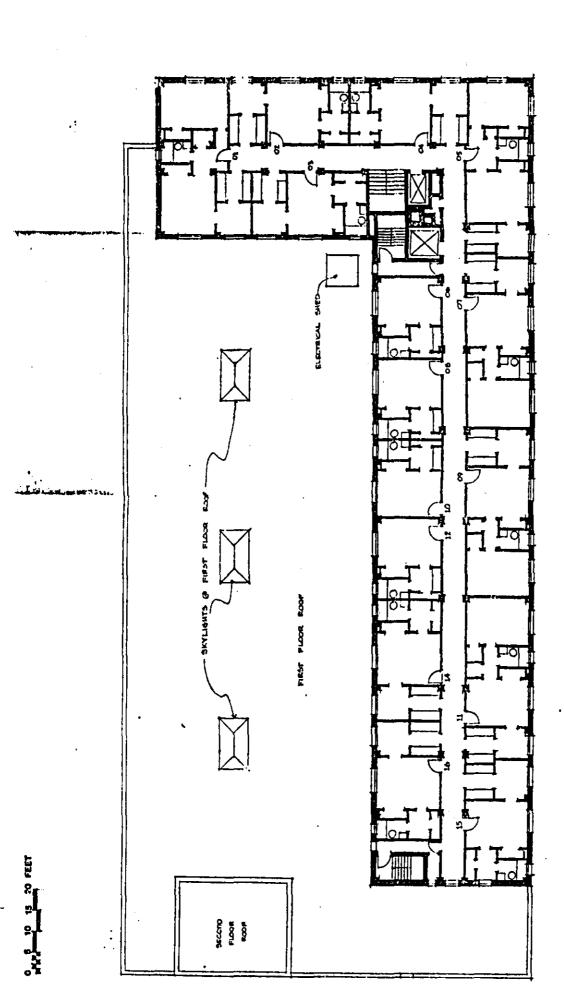


Figure 2

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Photog.: Esley Hamilton, March 1986 Neg. Loc.: St. Louis Historic Properties 17 W. Lockwood, Webster Groves, MO 63119

Fronts on Pine (right) and Vandeventer (left) from southwest



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THE OLYMPIA 3863 West Pine St. Louis, Missouri

Photog.: Esley Hamilton, March 1986 Neg. Loc.: St. Louis Historic Properties 17 W. Lockwood, Webster Groves, MO 63119

Pine front and east side from southeast



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Photog.: Esley Hamilton, March 1986 Neg. Loc.: St. Louis Historic Properties 17 W. Lockwood, Webster Groves, MO 63119

Main entry from south



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Photog.: Esley Hamilton, March 1986 Neg. Loc.: St. Louis Historic Properties 17 W. Lockwood, Webster Groves, MO 63119

Entrance to garage, 220 N. Vandeventer, at NW corner of building, from west



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Photog.: Esley Hamilton, March 1986
Meg. Loc.: St. Louis Historic Properties
17 W. Lockwood, Webster Groves, M0 63119

Closeup of north end of Vandeventer front, from west

