NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 10024-0018

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

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation

other names/site number Davis Boring Tools Co., Ramsey Piston Ring Co., Ramsey Corp.

## 2. Location

street & number 3693 Forest Park Boulevard [N/A] not for publication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 63108

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mark A. Miles MARCH 4, 2008

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 Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

- ☐ 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
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ other, explain
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.

Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation
Name of Property

St. Louis [Independent City], MO.
County/State

## 5. Classification

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

[X] private
[ ] public-local
[ ] public-State
[ ] public-Federal

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

[X] building(s)
[ ] district
[ ] site
[ ] structure
[ ] object

**Number of Resources within Property**
(Do not count previously listed resources.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 1 | 0 | Total |

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.**

0

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Function**
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/Manufacturing Facility

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/Manufacturing Facility
COMMERCE/TRADE/Business

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Factory

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick
Concrete
roof Asphalt
other Concrete
Stucco

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

[X] **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

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

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

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

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

Property is:

[ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] **B** removed from its original location.

[ ] **C** a birthplace or grave.

[ ] **D** a cemetery.

[ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] **F** a commemorative property.

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

### Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY
COMMERCE
INVENTION

### Periods of Significance
1928-1957

### Significant Dates
1923
1934

### Significant Person(s)
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).
N/A

### Cultural Affiliation
N/A

### Architect/Builder
Schoelch, C. G. (architect 1923)
Gillespie & Daly (builder/contractor 1923)
Brussel & Viterbo (engineer 1934)

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

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

#_____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

#_____

### 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
Missouri Historical Society

Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation — St. Louis [Independent City], MO.
Name of Property — County/State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 0.625 ACRES

**UTM References**
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 15 | 740481 | 4279789 | (NAD27) |
| 2. | | | | |
| 3. | | | | |
| 4. | | | | |

[ ] See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

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

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Matthew Scott Bivens, Associate AIA/Senior Architectural Historian
organization SCI Engineering, Inc. date August 4, 2006
street & number 130 Point West Boulevard telephone 314-713-6363
city or town St. Charles state MO. zip code 63301

## 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 M & M Enterprises
street & number 3693 Forest Park Boulevard telephone
city or town St. Louis state MO. zip code 63108

## DESCRIPTION

### Summary

The Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation Building located at 3693 Forest Park Boulevard in the City of St. Louis, Missouri is a three-story concrete frame and red brick factory and office building with a variegated wire-cut brick facade. The south-facing rectangular-shaped building has a one-story loading dock and office addition, also with a rectangular plan. The main factory building was begun in 1924; a third-story addition completed the historic design in 1934. A Classical Revival-inspired terra cotta main entrance surround with pediment, original to the building, is intact. Responsible for the original 1923-24 building design was a relatively unknown St. Louis architect named Carl G. Schoelch; Gillespie & Daly were the builders and contractors. The 1934 final story was designed and constructed by prominent St. Louis engineers Brussell & Viterbo. The present loading dock and office addition correspond to a 1951 building permit; a second addition to this portion was completed in the 1950s.

A 1969 exterior alteration is responsible for the building's present appearance. The primary façade and minor portions of the side elevations received applied plaster stucco on the first story and suspended pre-fabricated plaster panels on the upper stories; the remainder of the building has window and door bays filled with concrete block only with some fenestration. An investigative portion of the applied plaster on the first story of the primary facade was removed when the nomination process was initially begun in August of 2006 to expose the historic building beneath; above, a section of pre-fabricated plaster panels was also removed and proved that there was little damage to the historic building. Recently, the entire elevation section was exposed as well as other portions of the primary façade proving that the historic façade is intact without much damage to the original fabric. Only a raised parapet and some metal sash windows, visible on the 1969 alteration plans appears to have been removed from the building. The Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation Building is in good condition overall; the interior is in excellent condition. The interior has changed very little since the period of significance. Except for the obvious 1969 alterations including removable window infill and reversible plaster stucco and panels on the primary façade, the building substantially appears much as it was originally constructed in 1923-24 and 1934, maintaining its original form. The building interior, where the historic significance occurred, appears much as it was originally designed in 1923-24 and 1934 with some modern alterations in the form of temporary office partitions. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The building also retains sufficient integrity of materials and workmanship with the original design intact on three visible elevations and also intact under the 1969 alteration on the primary façade. The 1934 addition plans as well as the 1969 alteration plans have been located and will provide the basis for a future rehabilitation that will bring the building back to its latest historic appearance. None of the alterations substantially detract from the Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation Building's ability to convey its historic significance under Criteria A in the areas of Industry, Commerce, and Invention.

### Site

The Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation Building located at 3693 Forest Park Boulevard occupies a site approximately 185 feet along Spring Avenue and 170 feet along Forest Park Boulevard. The building and its loading dock addition sits on the majority of the site. The primary (south) façade is a full three stories while the rear (north) elevation is set within the earth which slopes downward to expose the west edge of the building. Spring Avenue bounds the building to the west, an alley bounds the building to the north, an adjacent building bounds the building to the east, and Forest Park Boulevard bounds the building to the south.

**Exterior**

This three-story concrete and steel frame factory building faces generally south on Forest Park Boulevard in St. Louis, Missouri (see photos). Upon initial visual inspection, the primary façade appeared to be covered with applied concrete stucco over metal lathe as well as suspended pre-fabricated concrete panels (photo 1). This alteration occurred courtesy of a 1969 alteration. After a recent process of removal began, it was determined that the material was plaster rather than concrete and in most cases it was suspended from rather than attached directly to the façade (photos 2-4). The future owner and developer is continuing to remove the 1969 materials in order to expose the original fabric of the historic building beneath and the façade is remarkably intact (new photos 20 and 21). Like the historic and National Register listed "Standard Adding Machine Building" next door at 3701 Forest Park Boulevard, non-historic and non-contributing alterations seriously affected the building's integrity (photo 5, left side; building now rehabbed). The Standard Adding Machine Building has been historically rehabilitated and has provided hope for the rebirth of its neighbor, the Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation Building at 3693 Forest Park Boulevard (photo 5, right side).

The primary south-facing façade has an intact, original terra cotta entrance bay framed with a Classical Revival style pediment supported by columns on limestone bases (photos 1, 6-8). The shafts of the columns have single recessed panels (photo 8). Above the columns, a frieze contains the building address "3693" (photo 7) The cornice above contains an ornate tympanum complete with elaborate cartouche and floral motif. The limestone bases frame a set of original limestone steps that give access to the recessed entrance (photo 6). The limestone is carried across the entire primary façade base and continues to the west and east elevations. Extending above the original limestone base, applied plaster stucco was installed on the first story during a 1969 alteration (photo 2). A section of the later material has been removed from the southwest portion of the building's first story exposing the original historic building underneath (photos 2-3). High-fired wire-cut variegated brick and window bays containing original wood sash are visible (photos 2-3). Historic windows contain portions of double-hung wood frame windows; stone sills appear to have been chiseled to provide a flush surface for the 1969 alteration but are mostly intact. A light water pressure cleaning of the façade has shown the beauty of the historic material on the façade (new photos 20 and 21). Removal of the remainder of the applied plaster stucco is in process. Above, on the second and third stories, suspended pre-fabricated plaster panels, also in process of removal, are situated away from contact with the original historic building walls; the 1923-24 and 1934 walls are intact underneath (photo 4 and new photo 20). A portion at the northeast corner removed recently has unveiled a horizontal band between the first and second stories containing lighter brick framed in darker brick with terra cotta blocks inserted at the corners (new photo 20). The 1969 plaster sections are painted off-white; vertical wood accents divide the façade of the building. A number of vents cut through the plaster panels and correspond to historic windows at the second-story. Historic window bays were preserved but filled-in with concrete block in 1969; some of the original metal sash windows are intact on the primary façade behind the alteration. The cornice is exposed and is painted brick with a metal cap.

The west-facing (Spring Avenue) elevation of the building exhibits the building's solid concrete frame construction (photo 1 left side, photo 9 right side). While portions of the concrete are currently exposed, paint covers the remainder of the structural elements. The building is set within the earth as one moves from the south-facing and primary Forest Park Boulevard elevation back towards the north (rear) elevation (photo 9). A number of windows and vents are situated within partially concrete block and brick in-filled bays at all three stories. These openings in the original 1923-24 and 1934 bays correspond to the 1969 alterations. Three entrances are located along the rising sidewalk at ground level. Brick is visible as a foundation. The plaster stucco and pre-fabricated plaster panels on the primary façade continue for a brief span; the original limestone block panels are intact at ground level.

A terra cotta coping accents the roofline. Nearest the primary façade, a raised parapet has a metal cap (photo 9)..

The north-facing (rear) alley elevation also exhibits the building's concrete frame construction; similar alterations from the 1969 design plan match the west-facing (Spring Avenue) elevation (photo 9 left side, photo 10). The building is again set within the earth as one moves from the west (Spring Avenue) elevation towards the east elevation. A number of windows and vents are situated within partially concrete block and brick in-filled bays at two and three stories. A single rear entrance is located above the ground and not accessible via steps. Wide vents are cut at ground level. A metal gutter is visible at the roofline.

The east elevation is visible above the 1951 addition (photos 11-12). Similar to the west (Spring Avenue) elevation, the building's concrete frame construction is exposed (photo 11). A number of similar windows and vents are situated within partially concrete block and brick in-filled bays at two visible stories. At ground level nearest the primary (Forest Park Boulevard) façade, bays are completely filled-in. Only one panel section from the 1969 plaster stucco and pre-fabricated plaster panel alteration begun on the primary façade is situated on the east elevation. A terra cotta coping accents the roofline.

Attached on the east elevation is a one-story loading dock addition with three garage doors and a single entrance reached by steps (photo 13). This later, but still historic addition provided shipping and receiving parts for the building.

**Interior**

The interior of the Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation Building appears much as it was originally designed and constructed in 1923-24 and 1934 (see photos 14-19 and new 22 and 23). Built with no basement, the building is set back into the earth towards the alley to the north. At the alley are the mechanical rooms. Beyond the primary entrance is a long corridor with painted plasterboard walls and linoleum tile; a number of offices are located along the south elevation (photos 14, 15 and new 22). Although appearing historic, it is currently unknown when the front offices were designed; wood veneer and stainless steel (or aluminum) strips frame the veneer (new photo 22). A double vault with iron doors and brick tile construction is set off from the center of the building. A concrete stairway is located at the east end of the building (photo 16); an elevator is located near the center and allows access to the roof. The original two stories from 1923-24 contain massive concrete mushroom columns supporting open floor plans (photo 17). Floors are mostly open in plan around the support columns; few divisions occur in the spaces (photos 18-19 and new 23). The third-story also contains concrete mushroom columns supporting open floor plans, however, the columns are much smaller. Minor alterations within the interior spaces include contemporary office partitions. The building is currently occupied by an active business.

**Integrity**

The Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation Building located at 3693 Forest Park Boulevard is in good condition overall. A 1969 exterior alteration is responsible for the building's present appearance (photo 5). While the primary façade and minor portions of the side elevations received either applied plaster stucco on the first story and suspended pre-fabricated plaster panels on the upper stories, the remainder of the building has most window and door bays filled with concrete block only (photo 11). A portion of the applied plaster on the first story of the primary facade has recently been removed to expose the historic building beneath (photos 2-3 and new photos 20 and 21); above, it is evident that pre-fabricated plaster panels have caused relatively little to no damage to the historic

building (photo 4 and new photo 20). An entire section of the plaster panels at the northeast corner were recently removed, unveiling a horizontal brick band between the first and second stories that contains lighter brick framed in darker brick with squares of terra cotta at the corners (new photo 20). Only some metal sash windows, visible on the 1969 alteration plans were removed from the building (see additional materials sent to the State Historic Preservation Office with the original nomination); a shaped parapet roof may still be intact.

Except for the obvious 1969 alterations including removable window infill and reversible plaster stucco and suspended panels on the primary façade, the building substantially appears much as it was originally constructed in 1923-24 and 1934. The building interior appears much as it was originally designed in 1923-24 and 1934 with some modern alterations in the form of office partitions. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The building also retains sufficient integrity of materials and workmanship with the basic design intact on three visible elevations and apparently intact under the 1969 alteration on the primary façade. The 1934 addition plans as well as the 1969 alteration plans have been located and will provide the basis of the restoration effort. Based on National Register specifications regarding integrity as it relates to this building type, the building retains its essential physical features that made up its character during the period of significance and are present in such things as large window openings (now blocked in), metal sash windows (many are intact), relatively unadorned elevations, exposed concrete framing on secondary elevations, open interior spaces with support pillars and some room divisions that appear to be original or at least early. The original terra cotta entrance framing, the only applied ornate decoration to the building is entirely intact. Although the exterior of the building still has portions with non-historic materials in the process of removal, the overall building form is not obscured and historic details are exposed; removal of the exterior sheathing is revealing that these significant features and details are entirely intact. Therefore, the modern alterations do not detract from the Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation's ability to convey its historic significance under Criteria A in the areas of Industry, Commerce, and Invention.

**Figure 1A-B-C:** Floor plans of the Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation Building. Source: "Ramsey Corporation Warehouse" alteration plans by Theo Jockenhoefer, AIA. (Job # E-3049), 1969.

**Figure 1A:** This is the plan of the first story as built in 1923-24 and with 1969 interior office divisions; most of the current office additions appear to reflect the 1969 plans. Future research will determine historic versus new.

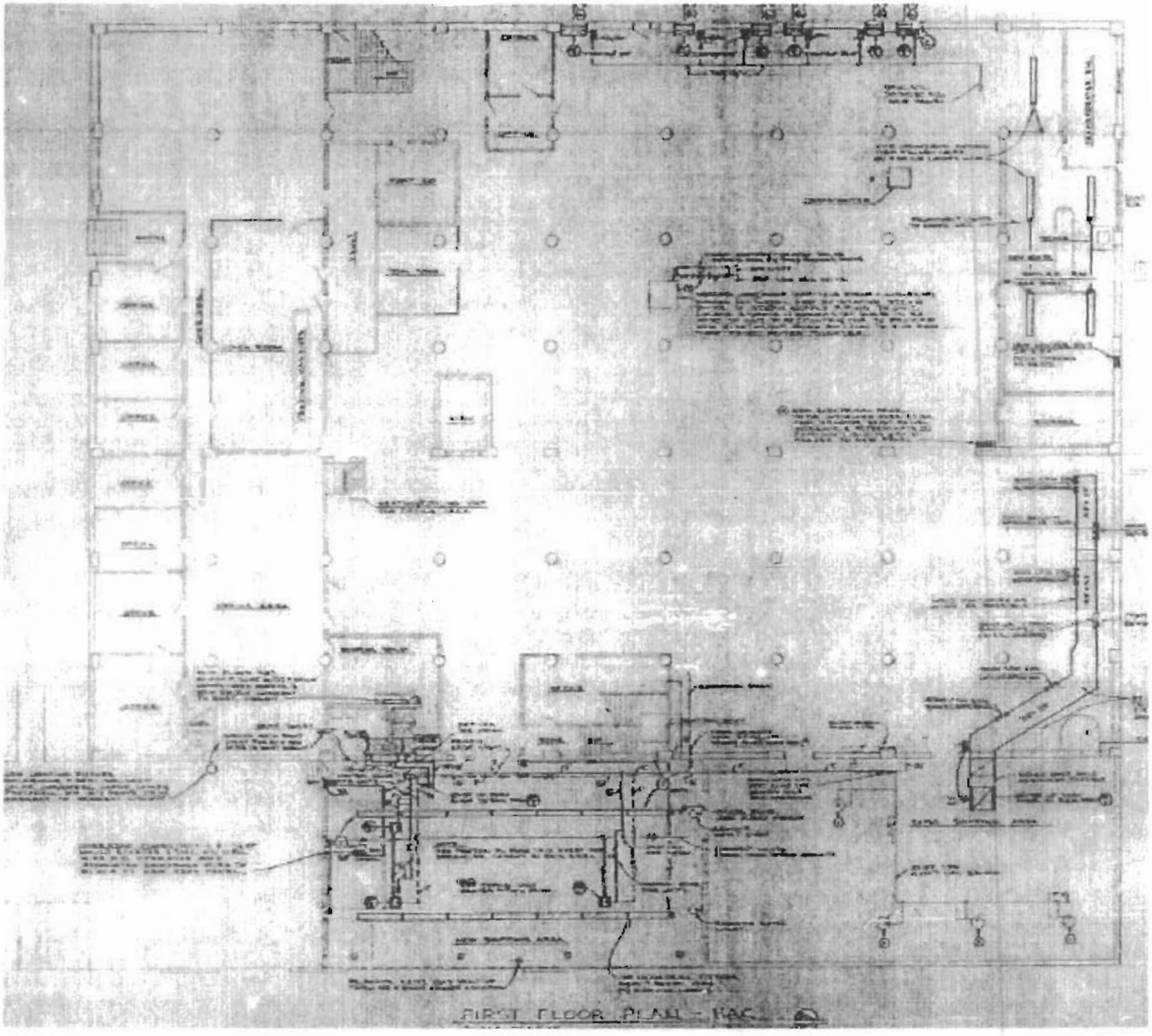


**Figure 1B:** This is the plan of the second story as built in 1923-24, with 1969 specs. Note the open floor plan.

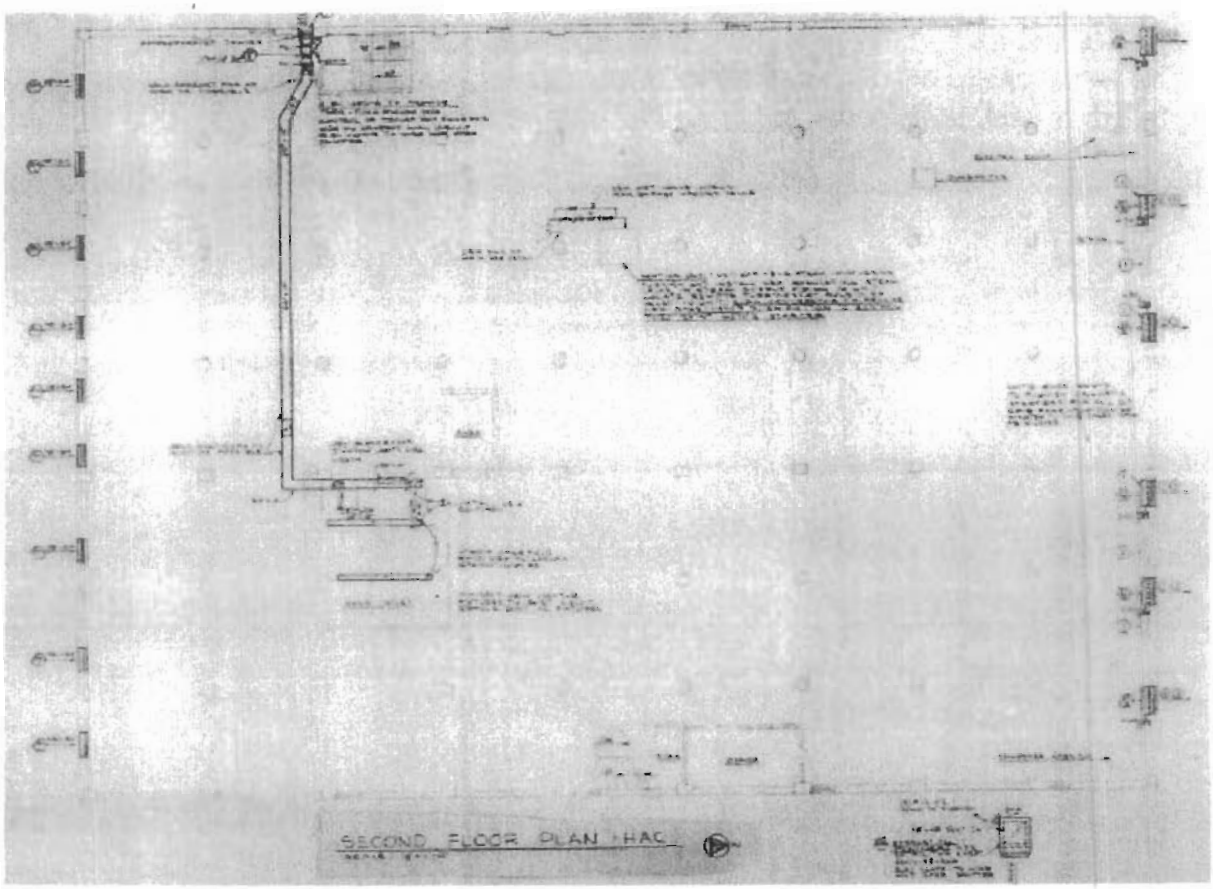
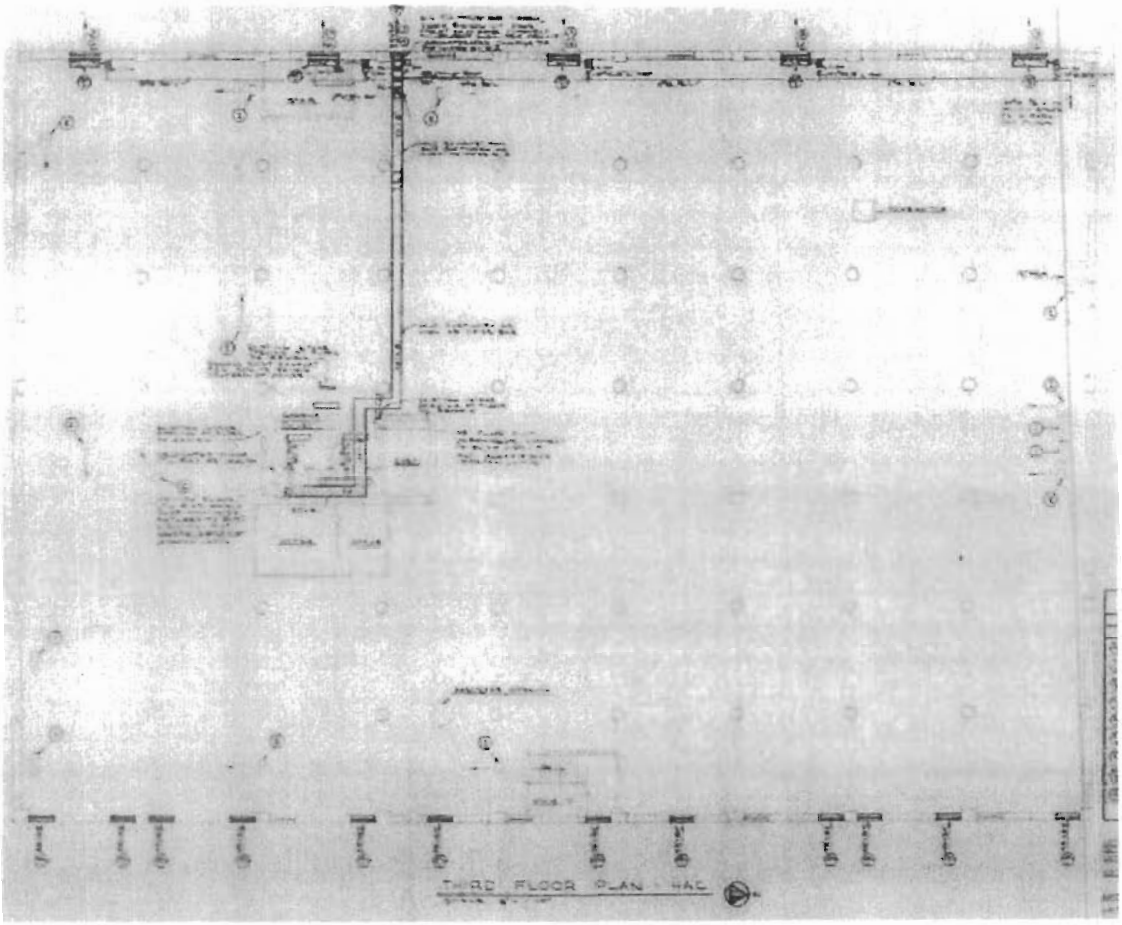


**Figure 1C:** This is the plan of the third story as built in 1934, with 1969 specs. Note the open floor plan.



## SIGNIFICANCE

### Summary

The Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation Building located at 3693 Forest Park Boulevard in the City of St. Louis, Missouri is locally significant and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A in INDUSTRY, INVENTION, and COMMERCE in association with specific events relative to the development of the automobile manufacturing in St. Louis. Concerning INDUSTRY: the building was originally built and continued to serve as a specialized parts manufacturing facility for the automotive industry during a critical period in St. Louis industrial history when the automobile manufacturing and automobile parts businesses exceeded any other business activity. In addition, the company was the only St. Louis business to manufacture piston rings and rotating bands for the World War II effort; this was done while occupying the nominated building. Concerning INVENTION: the building was the city leader in the development of the piston ring industry including the technological advancement of associated apparatuses; a pair of staff engineers was responsible for the majority of a number of over 70 Ramsey patents developed in the building concerning piston rings and related machinery. Concerning COMMERCE: the building functioned as a specialized automotive parts business, distribution center, and warehouse from its initial construction through the period of significance and beyond; the company was historically deemed one of St. Louis' largest manufacturers of piston rings. The building is the most intact and one of a few known remaining historic buildings associated with the early development of the automotive piston ring industry in St. Louis. The first specialized automotive parts business to utilize the building at 3693 Forest Park Boulevard was the Davis Boring Tool Company, a company who's founder and president invented and patented an early engine block boring machine for automobiles and other vehicles. The second and final historic occupant, the Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation, occupied the building during the period of significance from 1928 through 1957, the arbitrary 50-year cut-off for NRHP eligibility; the Ramsey Corporation was responsible for the 1969 alteration and continued to use the building in the decades following until the building was finally sold in 1983.

### Background

Landowner William H. Lee transferred lots 21 through 23 of St. Louis City Block 2202 to the famed Hydraulic Press Brick Company (HPBC) on April 7, 1880 for one dollar. Although it is currently unknown exactly how HPBC used the lots at the northeast corner of Spring Avenue and Forest Park Boulevard, just west of Grand Avenue, it is known that on January 5, 1894 HPBC sold the lots to August Heman and Edward Batdorf for $12,500.00.[1] Batdorf sold his investment to Heman two years later on December 28, 1896. Heman in turn transferred the lots to the Quarry Realty Company (QRC) on August 14, 1913. QRC appeared in the 1914 *Gould's St. Louis City Directory* in two locations along North 7th Street in downtown St. Louis, very little is currently known about the company.

The Davis Boring Tool Company acquired the property from the QRC on July 29, 1922 for $100.00 but transferred the lots to the Forest Spring Realty Company (FSRC) on October 20, 1923 for the same price. The connection between the two parties is currently unknown. On November 20, 1923 a building permit (number B-9710) was issued for a "First Class Foundation" to owner the FSRC; the proposed construction cost was $10,000.00. A month later on December 20, 1923 a second building permit (number C-255) was issued to owner FSRC for a two-story brick factory at a proposed cost of $45,000.00. Carl G. Schoelch was listed as the architect with Gillespie & Daly Construction Company listed as the builder and contractor.

[1] City of St. Louis Assessor's Office. City Hall, St. Louis, Missouri. Property deeds.

Very little is known about the building's designer, Carl G. Schoelch, except that his company provided project design and construction engineering from an office in the Syndicate Trust Building at 915 Olive. Schoelch was not a member of the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects and currently no other buildings have been identified that can be credited to him. It is likely that Schoelch remained an engineer for most of his career, although he is listed in the 1929 *Gould's St. Louis City Directory* as an architect. The builder and contractor, the Gillespie & Daly Construction Company, consisted of John H. Gillespie and Al P. Daly. Noted as masons and general contractors, the firm had an office in the International Life Building in downtown St. Louis.

After completion of the two-story brick factory and office building on the property numbered 3693 Forest Park Boulevard in 1924, the Davis Boring Tool Company established business in the building. Founder and president of the Davis Boring Tool Company, Emery Emmett Davis, patented a special boring machine in 1905 that was used to bore holes into automobile (and other vehicle) engine blocks. That technology was probably invented at the company's original home at 3722 Forest Park (now demolished) where the company remained until moving into the completed new building at 3693 Forest Park Boulevard in 1924. Built to the company's specifications, the new building would serve the company's needs as it continued to develop new boring machines and improve the original patented machine. The nominated building thus represents the earliest and the only known St. Louis building associated with the Davis Boring Tool Company.

On May 19, 1927 the FSRC officially transferred the property to the Davis Boring Tool Company for one dollar and by March 10, 1928 the building and land was deeded to then company president, John J. Larkin for $165,000.00. Larkin and his wife Lillian transferred the property and building to the Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation on June 1, 1928 for $100.00. The Davis Boring Tool Company was re-established in a factory building at 6200 Maple Avenue by 1929 (now demolished). A tool company named Giddings and Lewis acquired the Davis Boring Tool Company in the 1930s.

**Elaboration**

On July 10, 1928 the Industrial Bureau of the Industrial Club of St. Louis announced that the Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation, with company president John Ramsey, had purchased a factory building on the northeast corner of Forest Park Boulevard and Spring Avenue formerly occupied by the Davis Boring Tool Company.[2] The report continued:

> Its [the Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation] factory and general office, which will be moved from Holland, Michigan, to St. Louis, as well at [sic] its present St. Louis factory, now located at 4375 Duncan Avenue, will be combined in the Forest Park Boulevard location. The new factory building contains 30,000 square feet of floor space and 150 employees will be required. Provision for additional expansion has been made by the purchase of an adjoining vacant lot, 75 x 183 ft. The building, land and equipment will represent an outlay of approximately $250,000 and production is expected to begin about September 1st. The company manufacturers "Ramco" inner rings, "Ramco" piston rings, and

[2] Industrial Bureau of the Industrial Club of St. Louis. "New Industries, New Warehouses and Expansions for the St. Louis Industrial District for the Month of June are Summarized as Follows." Report of the Industrial Bureau of the Industrial Club of St. Louis. July 10, 1928, Number 7, Item 243, p. 3.

> "Bohnalite" pistons. The strategic location of St. Louis with respect to national distribution was the deciding factor in the change of location. The removal will take place about August 15th.[3]

Of mention in the above report was that the "strategic location of St. Louis with respect to national distribution was the deciding factor in the change of location" for the Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation. A complete move from Michigan, the center of automotive manufacturing and distribution, to a serious competitor like St. Louis may have been a risky venture if it were not for the centralized location coupled with the availability of a ready and substantial work force.

That same report documented at least twenty-three major St. Louis business firm failures in the industrial district during the previous month representing assets of $91,088.00 and liabilities of $235,536.00; however, only one of the failures was actually industrial in nature.[4] In a time of rampant local business failure, Ramsey's success in its specialized piston ring production allowed the company to afford a massive new factory and overall expansion of its business enterprises in St. Louis. This growth is documented in Industrial Club reports from the construction of the original Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation plant at 4375 Duncan Avenue (a 40-foot by 180-foot plant) in January of 1928 to the company's relocation to the factory at 3693 Forest Park Boulevard.[5] It is interesting to note that something did draw the company to build a new factory here in St. Louis in early 1928 and by the end of the year abandon that small factory on Duncan for a final move to the nominated building on Forest Park Boulevard— a future center of production for many local industries.

A Washington University Study published a year earlier in 1927 discussed the localization of business activities in metropolitan St. Louis. A section on automobiles discussed the assembled character of local automobiles and called to attention the great number of manufacturers (like Davis Boring and Ramsey) located all over the light manufacturing districts of St. Louis (and in particular along Forest Park Boulevard).[6] The study also proudly stated, "From a financial viewpoint, the automobile business, in its combined assembling and distributing phases, exceeds any other business activity in St. Louis,"[7] proof enough that this industry was in deed a force to consider.

**Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation History**

The Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation began in the 1890s as the Ramsey Machine and Elevator Company, makers of elevator and machine parts. Evidence suggests that the company always had a St. Louis presence and historically had manufacturing facilities on North Broadway and North 15th Street, as well as an office on North 12th Street (all demolished). It is unknown when the company established a plant in Michigan. Back in St. Louis, the Duncan Avenue factory was constructed for a brief occupation in 1928 (demolished) before the company finally relocated to 3693 Forest Park Boulevard by the end of 1928. During the long occupancy in the nominated building, the Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation manufactured specialized automobile engine accessories, and in particular were expert in the production of piston rings for the automotive industry.

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[3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid, p. 6.

[5] Ibid. January 10, 1928, Number 1, Item 106, p. 13.

[6] Lewis F. Thomas, Ph.D. *The Localization of Business Activities in Metropolitan St. Louis.* Washington University Studies-New Series. Social and Philosophical Sciences-No. 1. (St. Louis: Washington University, 1927), pp. 74-75.

[7] Ibid. The study also refers to the 1925 Census data and the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* from July 9, 1925.

A piston ring is an open-ended ring that fits into a groove on the outer diameter of a piston; its chief function is to form a seal between the piston and the cylinder wall within an engine. Most automotive pistons have three rings: two for compression sealing; one for oil sealing. Ramsey most notably manufactured the "Ramco" piston ring, "Ramco" inner rings, and "Bohnalite" pistons; the Ramco piston ring is internationally known and is still being made today. Brothers and company co-founders, Lee A. and John A. Ramsey conceived this specialized Ramco inner spring ring in 1921; the ring created greater flexibility in replacement piston rings for automobiles. It appears that competition in the market led John to either contract an inventor or buy the patent on an improved piston ring spring (patent # 1,683,169) in September 1928 (se Appendix 1 for all patents assigned to the Ramsey Corporation).

Also of note was Ramsey's Vice President and Director, Herbert M. Ramel who joined the firm in 1928 (and would serve in the same positions beyond 1952). According to historian McCune Gill, Ramel achieved a national reputation in his civic activities, belonging to an impressive eighty-or-so organizations and acting as president, advisor or chairman of many.[8] Ramel was also quoted as being "one of the great figures in America's commercial and industrial life, and in all phases of life in the St. Louis area."[9] It is probable that the success of the Ramsey Corporation would somehow be influenced by Ramel's dedication to his work as well as his contacts (as we will see later). At the close of 1928, the Ramsey Corporation's assets were $169,658.02.

**Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation Moves Forward**

A 1929 publication prepared by the Industrial Bureau of the Industrial Club of St. Louis recorded a "classified list of manufacturers" of "transportation equipment." In particular, under "motor vehicles, bodies and parts," the Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation is listed at the nominated building as a fabricator of "piston rings and cushion inner rings."[10] Only four other fabricators are listed as makers of piston rings; no other manufacturer listings for cushion inner rings are recorded.[11] It seems apparent that at least in St. Louis, only Ramsey produced cushion inner rings for engines up to 1929. In the years following, Ramsey employed a number of in-house engineers whose task it was to develop improved piston rings. Patents on such rings and other accessories were mostly the inventions of the Marien brothers; the Marien's assigned eleven patents to the Ramsey Corporation.

By 1930, there were ten local piston ring manufacturers in business; the Ramsey Corporation was one of the top. The majority of patents were issued to Ramsey engineers. Ramsey continued to increase production and sales of its "Ramco" piston ring, "Ramco" inner rings, and "Bohnalite" pistons and would require a larger building by 1933. Rather than construct a new factory in another location, a third story was proposed to be added to the original 1923-24 two-story building according to a March 10, 1934 building permit (number G-3571) issued to the Ramsey Manufacturing Corporation; the addition was estimated to cost $9,000. The original 1933 design plans of the engineering firm Brussel & Vitterbo (Job # 4541) show in detail the proposed "new" addition and the pre-existing building (see figure 2). Noted on the design plans was that the new brick façade would match the old in color and pattern and the terra cotta coping was to be reset. It appears the parapet was reproduced above the third story.

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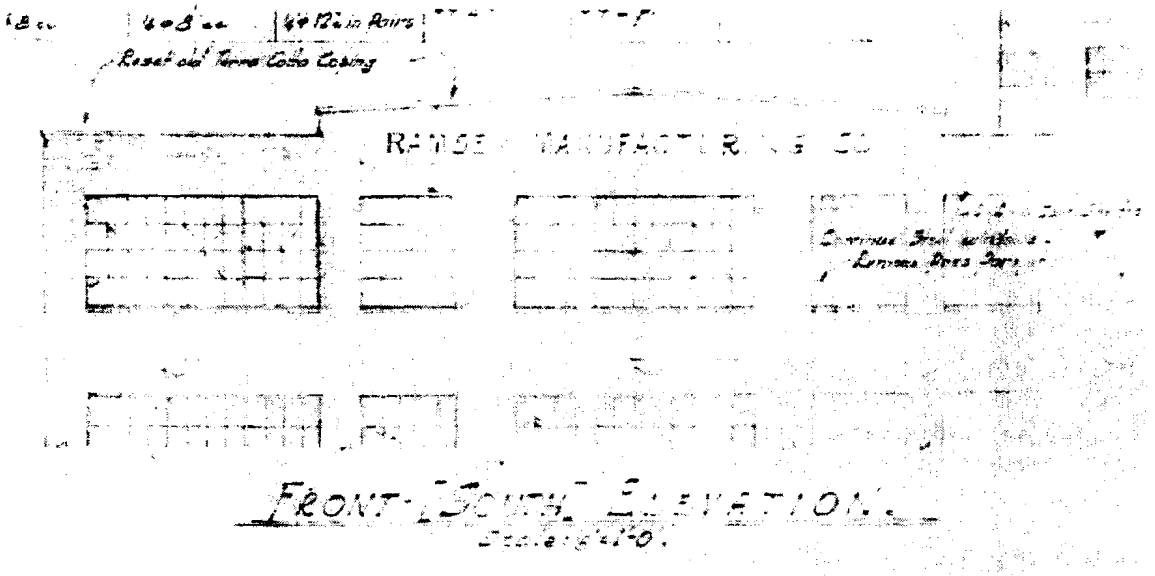
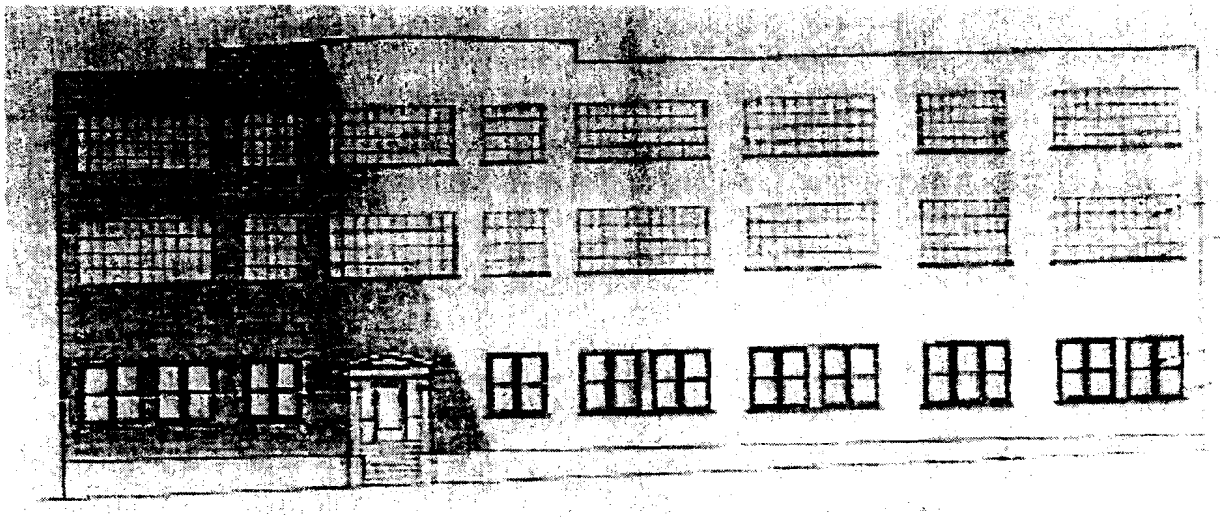
[8] McCune Gill. *The St. Louis Story.* (St. Louis: Historical Record Association, 1952). Volume 3, pages 608-611.
[9] Ibid, page 611.
[10] Industrial Bureau of the Industrial Club of St. Louis. *Directory of Manufacturers: A Buyer's Guide for the Industrial District.* (St. Louis: Industrial Bureau of the Industrial Club of St. Louis, 1929), p. 90. But see section pp. 88-90.
[11] Ibid. The four listings include: the Federal Piston Ring Company, Inc at 4216 Easton; the Keys Piston Ring Company at 4321 Rutger; the McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Company at Cooper and Southwest; and the Unico Motor Products Corporation at 4969 St. Louis Avenue were listed as makers of piston rings.

**Figure 2**: Brussel & Vitterbo. (Job # 4541). Source: Missouri Historical Society. Brussel & Vitterbo archive.




Reported in the April 1934 report of the Industrial Bureau of the Industrial Club of St. Louis, Ramsey Accessories had started construction of a "one-story top addition to its present plant."[12] The report added that the new addition would be completed by the end of May 1934 at a cost of $15,000 and "will give the company 13,650 square feet additional floor space." A clearer image of the building as it appeared after construction of the third-story in 1934 can be seen in the 1969 alteration plans by Theo Jockenhoefer, AIA (see figure 3).

**Figure 3**: Theo Jockenhoefer, AIA. (Job # E-3049). "Ramsey Corporation Warehouse." 1969. Source: St. Louis City Hall Building Permit archive.



[12] Industrial Bureau of the Industrial Club of St. Louis. "New Industries, New Warehouses and Expansions for the St. Louis Industrial District for the Month of March are Summarized as Follows." Report of the Industrial Bureau of the Industrial Club of St. Louis. April 20, 1934, Number 72, Item 1372, p. 3.

Ramsey's net worth more than quadrupled between 1928 and 1935 to an amount over $700,000.00. Besides manufacturing internationally-known products, during the mid-1930s Ramsey developed an aggressive, yet human, advertising campaign. As seen on almost every rear cover of Motor magazine beginning in 1935, Ramsey marketed their Ramco product with such slogans as: "RAMCO SALES SOAR! OVERHAUL BUSINESS FLOURISHES AS RAMCO DEMAND BREAKS ALL RECORDS!" and "RIGHT ANSWER BOOMS BUSINESS FOR REPAIRMAN! RAMCO OVERHAUL CALLED GREATEST SALES MAKER!" The clever ads included cartoons and real people with text bubbles discussing the superiority of the products; half page text also elaborated on the product (see figure 4 below). And always listed as the manufacturer, Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation at 3695 Forest Park Boulevard [3695 was the loading dock address; 3693 the factory]. Few competitors shared space with Ramsey's ads until after 1935. Ramsey logos and services were added to the advertisements (see figures 5 and 6).

**Figure 4**: Ramsey Corporation advertising. Source: *Motor* Magazine. April, 1935.


**RAMCO SALES SOAR!**

**OVERHAUL BUSINESS FLOURISHES AS RAMCO DEMAND BREAKS ALL RECORDS!**

**Figure 5**: Ramsey Corporation logo. Source: *Motor* Magazine. April, 1935.

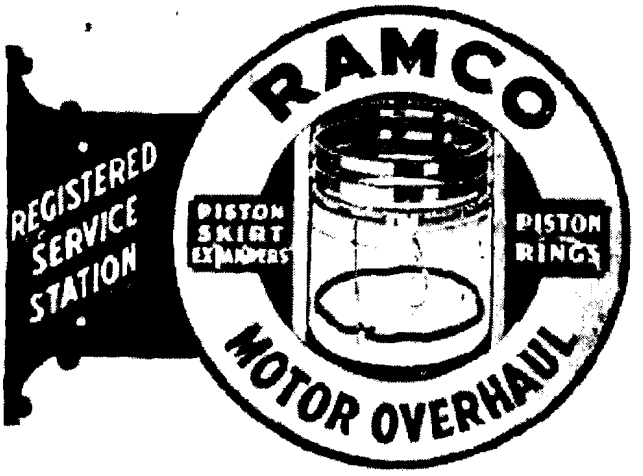



**Figure 6**: Ramsey Corporation logo. Source: *Motor* Magazine. April, 1935.


Between 1934 and 1940, the Marien brothers and additional Ramsey engineers continued the development of improved piston rings, accessories, and machinery for the manufacture of both; together, the staff engineers patented over eighteen additional models. In 1935, Charles Marien began work on improving equipment for the manufacture of aluminum alloy piston rings. Various machines and devices were in turn patented to improve production of Ramsey's piston rings.

By 1940 the local piston ring industry numbered nine with Ramsey at the top of the business. Again, the majority of piston ring patents were issued to Ramsey engineers. The Ramsey Corporation had grown into a $3,500,000 enterprise by the early 1940s; this expansion occurred in the nominated building at 3693 Forest Park Boulevard.

**World War II and Ramsey Corporation's Contribution to the War Effort**

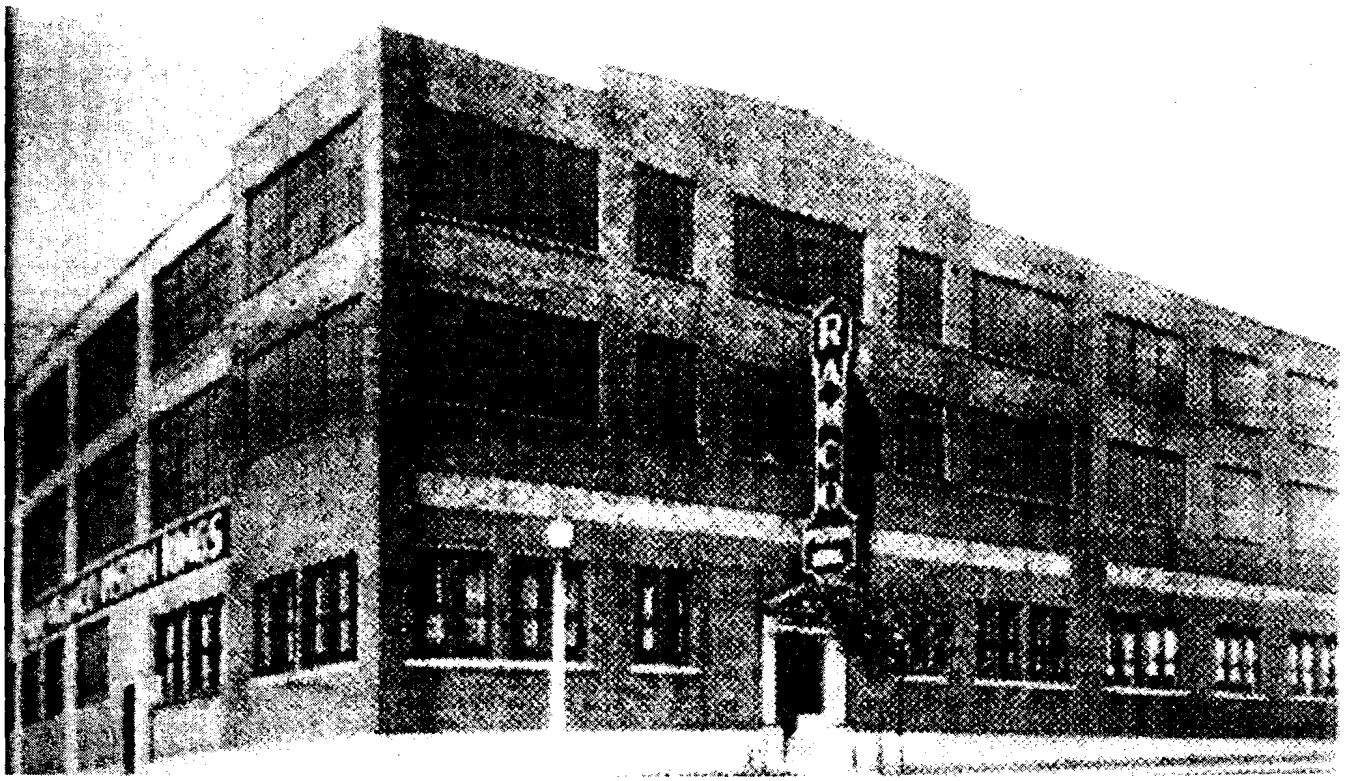
Listed as the only known St. Louis company to manufacture piston rings and rotating bands for the war effort between 1940 and 1945, Ramsey ceased most civilian accessory manufacturing during the early 1940s.[13] Other local automotive-related industries also ceased production of their products in order to fabricate such essential things as tanks, military and emergency vehicles, and other equipment. Some

[13] Betty Burnett. *St. Louis at War: The Story of a City 1941-45.* (St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1987), pp. 164-169. The company was referred to as the Ramsey Piston Rings Company.

local factories were redesigned or installed with new equipment to address the war effort. Ramsey on the other hand remained unchanged in footprint and rather increased production of its specialized piston rings, essential to the mobilization of vehicles manufactured for the war.

Perhaps an answer to the question "why Ramsey?" might be explained by an examination of the company Vice President and Director, Herbert Ramel. Ramel is documented as being actively involved in many war-related boards and commissions.[14] According to Gill's research, Ramel was an industry member of the War Manpower Commission and the War Production Board, representing the piston ring group of the later. Ramel also was a panel member of the War Labor Board for the St. Louis area. A thorough examination of the eighty-or-so associations Ramel belonged to and served as a board member for could potentially provide some valuable insights into the Ramsey Corporation's workings. Near the close of the War, an important local publication St. Louis Means Business was published.[15] The book was published for national business men looking to either sell their products or expand their operations in the St. Louis industrial area. The Ramsey Corporation was featured as a leading manufacturer and a duotone image of the building as it then appeared was also included (figure 7).

**Figure 7**: Ramsey Corp. is a "leading manufacturer" in St. Louis. Source: *St. Louis Means Business*. Circa 1945.



**Ramsey Corporation is Purchased and Sold**

In 1946, New York University acquired the company through stock purchase. Ramsey remained relatively unchanged with the brothers and Ramel leading the way. In August of 1949 New York University sold the company for purposes of a benefit foundation to Thompson Products, Inc. of

[14] McCune Gill. *The St. Louis Story*. Page 610.

[15] Associated Printers and Lithographers of St. Louis, Inc. St. Louis Means Business. (St. Louis: AP&L of St. Louis, Inc., circa 1945).

Cleveland. The company was bought by TRW, Inc., which became a division of the Sealed Power Company of Muskegon, Michigan. Company management remained in the Ramsey family through the period of significance. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* reported in December of 1950 that RAMCO "Is one of the nation's largest producers of piston rings for the auto industry;" maintaining 5 plants in Missouri, Michigan & Canada. Also in the same *Globe-Democrat* issue, it was announced "Lee A. Ramsey Dies; Co-Founder of Piston Ring Firm."[16] In the article, Ramsey was stated as "long active in civil affairs and in the industrial and national affairs of the piston ring industry." Business continued as planned with John Ramsey and Ramel in direction and new additions were constructed. A one-story brick addition adjoining the east elevation was constructed in 1951; a concrete block loading dock was constructed to the south of the 1951 addition shortly thereafter. The plaster stucco and wood framing covering the historic building were the result of a costly 1969 alteration (see figure 8 A-E).

**Figure 8A-B-C-D-E**: Theo Jockenhoefer, AIA. (Job # E-3049). "Ramsey Corporation Warehouse." Source: St. Louis City Hall Building Permit archive. These figures are the proposed changes to the 1923-24 and 1934 building. Note that only the window bays are being blocked-in in figures 4A-C-D-E. Figure 4B shows the parapet removed as well as the plaster stucco and pre-fabricated plaster panels, framework, and venting. Also note the entrance surround remains.

**Figure 8A (south, primary elevation)**

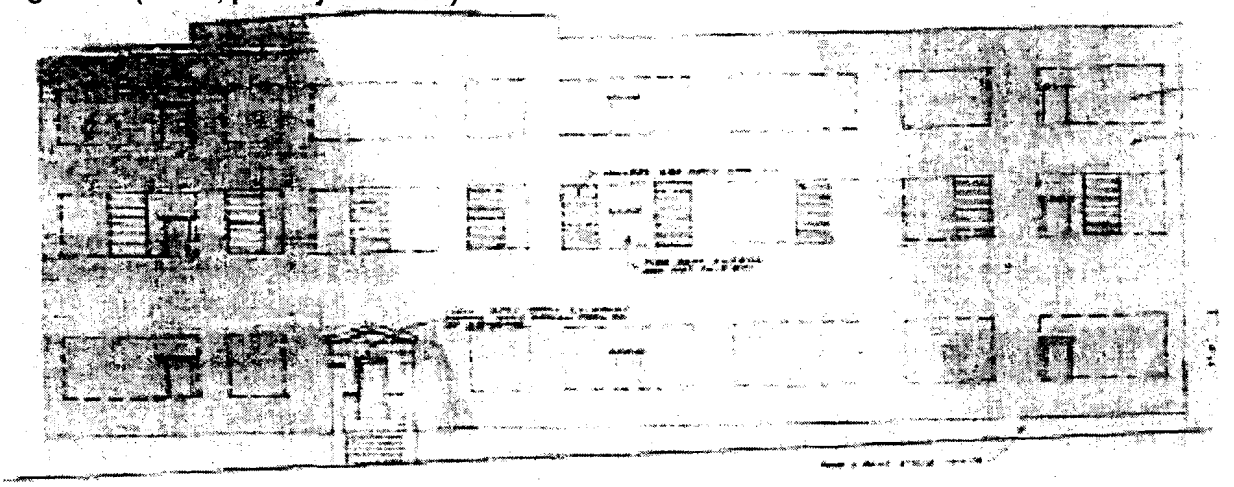
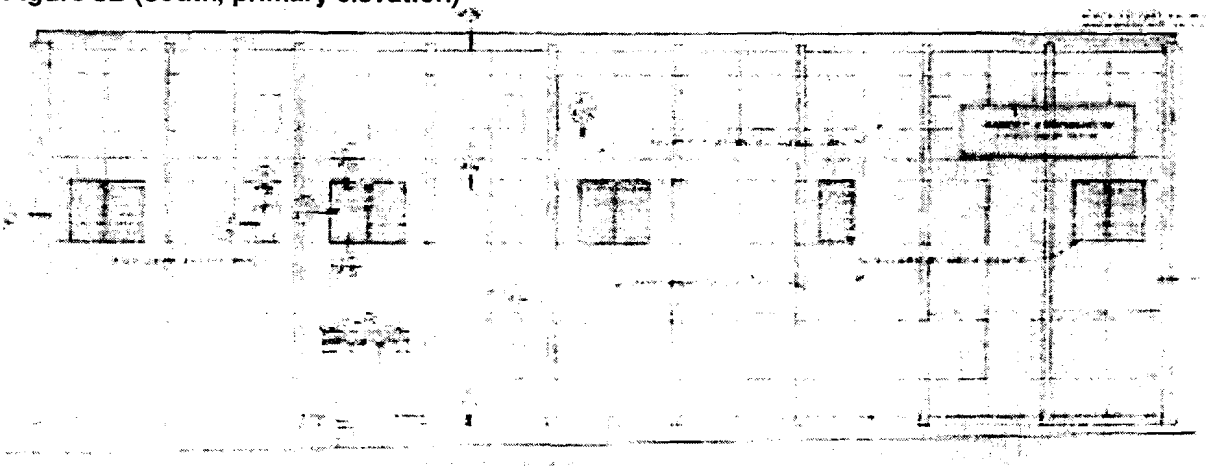


***Figure 8B (south, primary elevation)***



[16] *St. Louis Globe-Democrat.* December 11, 1950.

**Figure 8C (east elevation)**

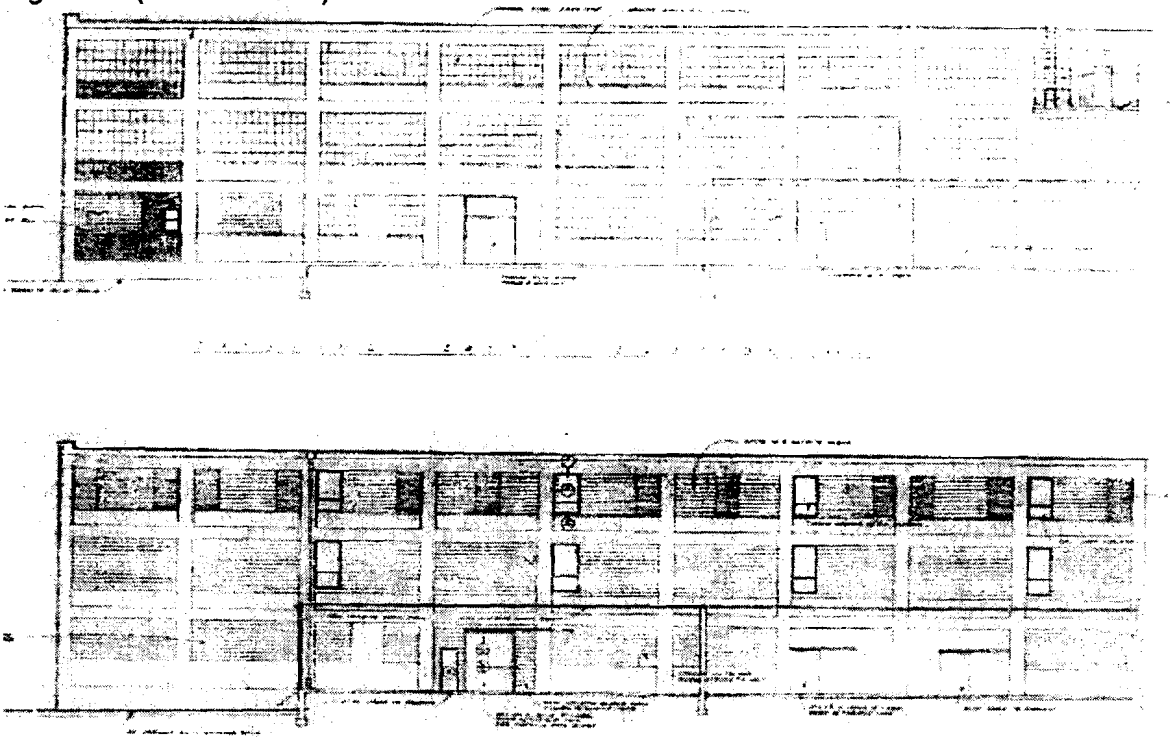


**Figure 8D (north, rear elevation)**

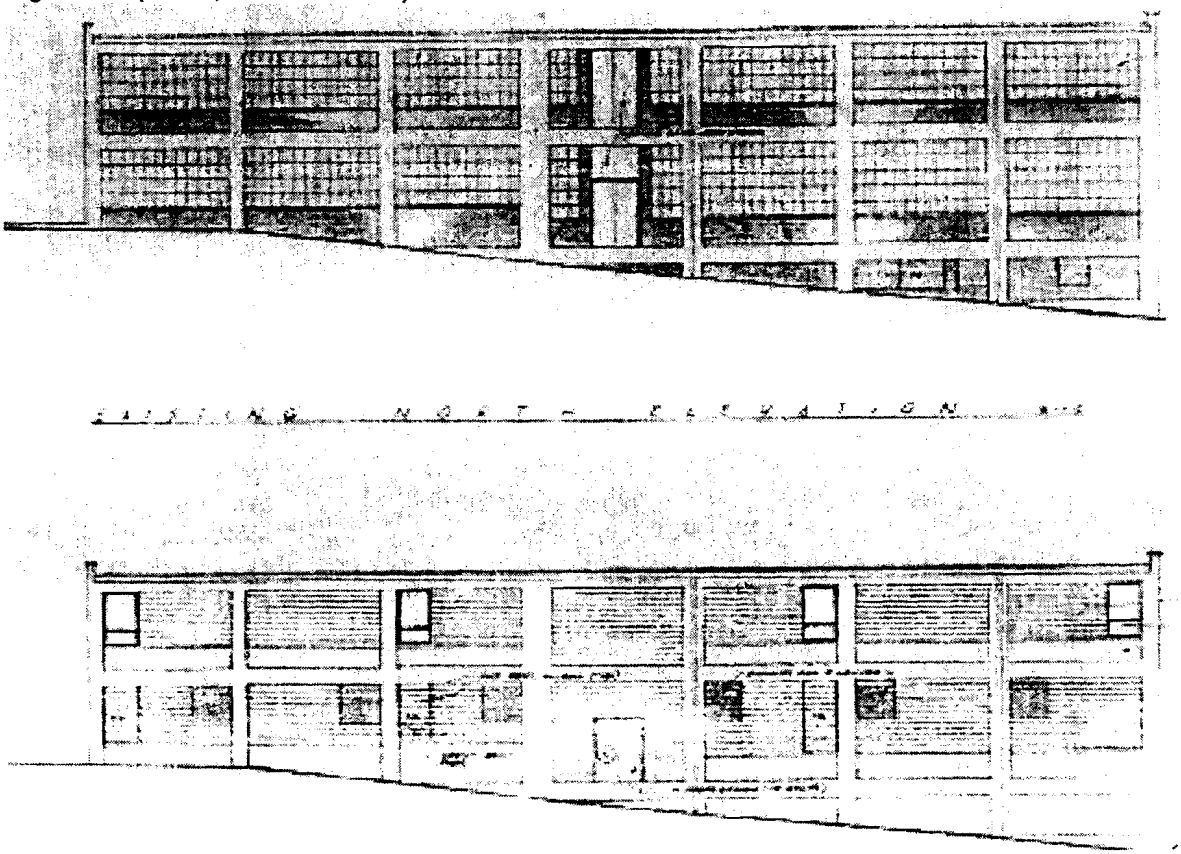
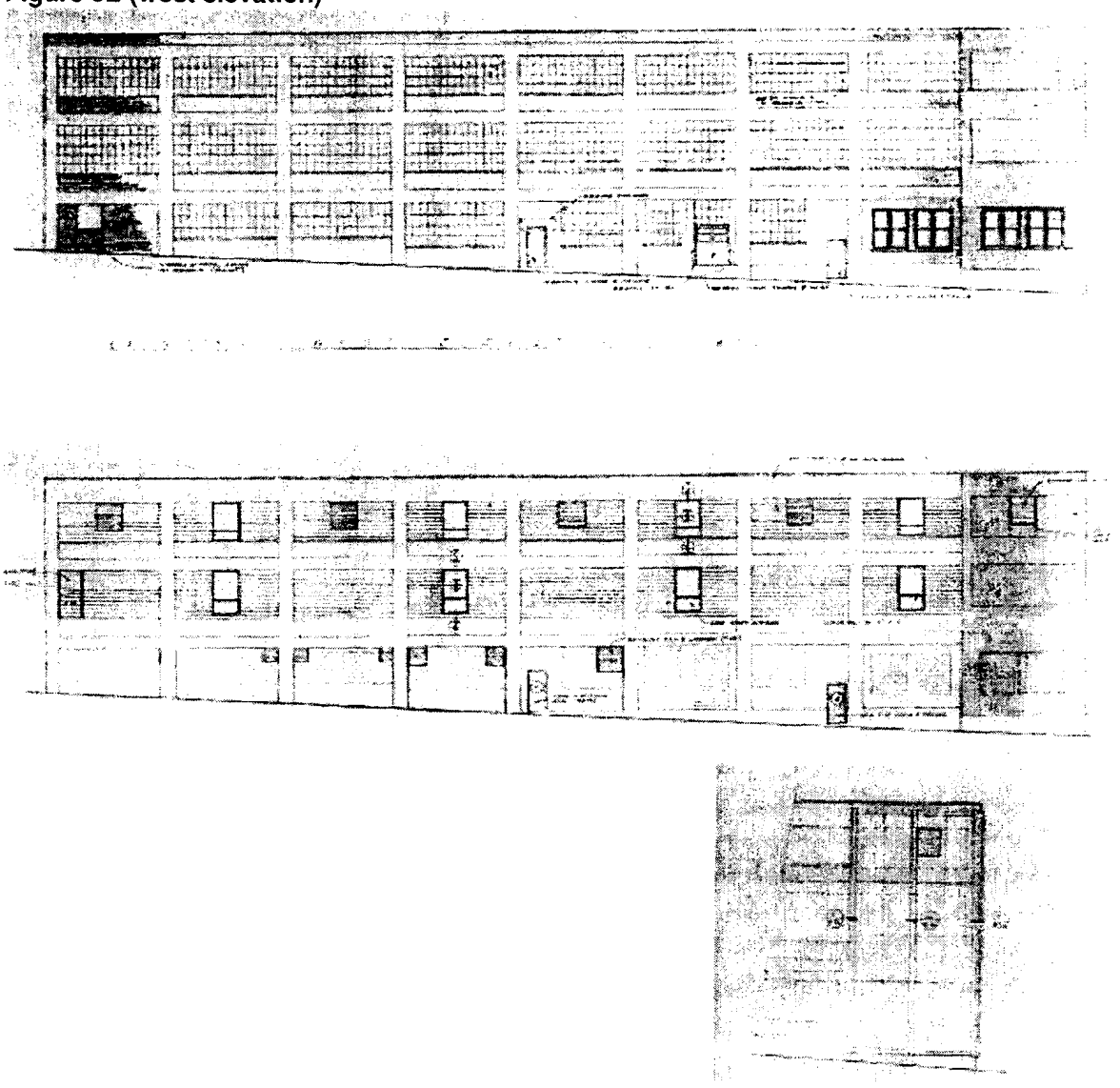


**Figure 8E (west elevation)**



The impact of Ramsey's work in the development of piston rings in association with the St. Louis automotive industry in the 1920s through the 1950s is great. The 1955 *Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers* listed Ramsey as a company with over $1,000,000.00 in assets and as one of six Missouri companies producing piston rings. A comparison of the *Thomas' Register* listings for St. Louis piston ring manufacturers illustrates that of the then competing business firms, only the nominated building remains as an intact historic example of a building associated with this type of manufacturing. All of the other buildings have either been demolished or have been severely altered with no historic fabric extant.

Up to the year 1957 (the end of the period of significance for the nominated building) Ramsey engineers patented over seventy individual piston rings, devices, accessories, and manufacturing machinery within the building at 3693 Forest Park Boulevard; an unknown amount of additional inventions remain uncertain at this time (see appendix 1 for partial patent list).

**Historic Auto-Related Resources of St. Louis Missouri**

Although not one of the currently established property types outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Historic Auto-Related Resources of St. Louis Missouri MPS" (NRHP listed on 9/15/05)[17], the Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation absolutely fits into the larger local automotive context. The MPS does not address every type of automotive building at this point and therefore the overall historic automotive context as it relates to St. Louis will continue to be written as new examples of buildings (like the Ramsey Corporation) are discovered. The nominated building is representative of a long-time local automobile parts business in the development of engine components. The building was constructed as a stand-alone specialized parts manufacturing and retailing facility not associated with an automotive dealership. Under Criterion A in the areas of INDUSTRY, INVENTION, and COMMERCE, the nominated building has a significant association with automotive products that were not only invented and manufactured on the premises but were also sold and distributed from the building. The Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation Building appears to have always been functional as a factory for the fabrication of specialized automobile engine components or for the development of equipment that produced the parts in-house. Offices in the front of the building and the presence of loading/shipping docks during the life of the edifice show where orders were placed and where completed products were shipped from the building.

Compared to the registration requirements set forth in the MPS, the Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation Building retains sufficient integrity from its period of significance when it served as an automobile-related business. The massing remains unchanged; original window bays are intact, however with in-fill. The building's design was originally quite simple with no applied ornamentation; it was undoubtedly the function that dictated the form. The only elaboration was the elaborate primary entrance bay and the decorative horizontal courses of lighter brick between the first and second stories; the entrance bay and brick bands are still intact and currently partly visible. A shaped parapet roof may still be intact. Although the primary façade is clad in a 1969 alteration (contracted by the Ramsey Corporation itself), portions are being removed exposing the intact historic building below. Careful mechanical removal of plaster over the historic brick is proving very successful. Little to no damage to the historic fabric on the upper two stories is evident due to the mounting technique of pre-fabricated plaster panels set away from the walls.

**Conclusion**

The Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation retained the building at 3693 Forest Park Boulevard into the early 1980s when it was finally sold to the current owner, M & M Enterprises in March of 1983. A proposed new owner/developer is considering an adaptive reuse of the building that will include new commercial, office, and residential spaces.

The nominated building's condition is similar to other automobile-related resources that have already been NRHP listed or are in the process of NRHP listing, especially those included in the **Locust Street Automotive District** (*Auto-Related Resources of St. Louis, Missouri MPS*; NR 9/15/05). A neighbor building and now the National Register listed "Standard Adding Machine Building" at 3701 Forest Park Boulevard (now "Aquinas Institute") contained non-historic alterations on the primary and side elevation that affected the building's integrity. The Aquinas Institute building has been recently rehabilitated (photo 5, left side) and has provided hope for the rebirth of the Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation Building at 3693 Forest Park Boulevard. Other local buildings like the **Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Company Building** at 4200 Laclede Avenue (NR 3/27/03), the **Moloney**

[17] Ruth Keenoy and Karen Bode Baxter. Historic Auto-Related Resources of St. Louis Missouri MPS and the associated historic context of Marketing and Servicing the Automobile in St. Louis, 1900-1955. (NRHP 9/15/05).

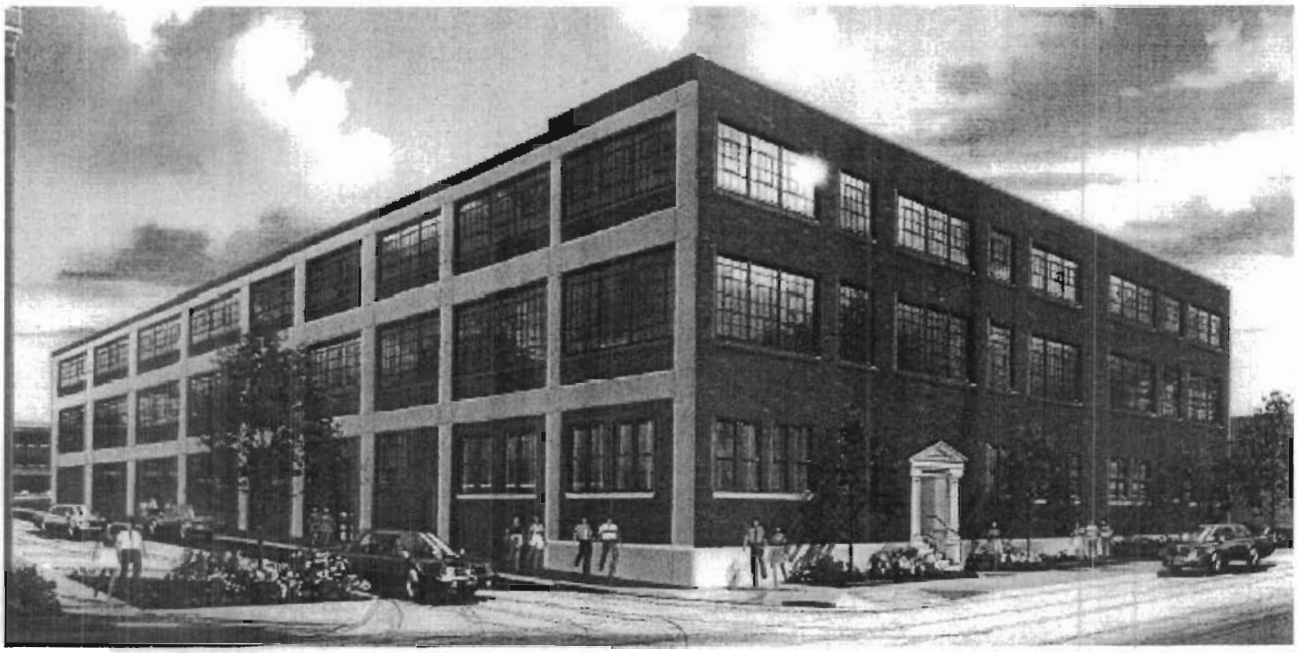
**Electric Company Building** at 1141-1151 S. 7th Street (NR 3/28/02), and the **St. Louis Post-Dispatch Building** at 1139 Olive Street (NR 2/11/00) had similar exterior integrity issues that could have kept each building in the shadows. An interesting recent comparison includes the **J. C. Penney Company Warehouse Building** at 400 S 14th St. (NR 12/31/98) where a 1980s painting completely covers the major facades and thus creates a false sense of architectural and cultural identity. In each case, the buildings maintained integrity and were able to convey their historic significance regardless of the exterior appearances. The Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation Building is very similar.

Based on National Register specifications regarding integrity as it relates to this building type, the Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation Building retains its essential physical features that made up its character during the period of significance and are present in such things as large window openings (window bays are all intact and readily apparent although filled-in with concrete block or brick and many original metal sash windows are intact), relatively unadorned elevations, exposed concrete framing on secondary elevations, open interior spaces with support pillars and some room divisions that appear to be original or at least early (interior spaces remain relatively unchanged with few minor and recent office partitions; these partitions may correspond to placement of historic offices). The main character-defining feature and the only ornament designed on the building, the primary entrance surround, is completely intact. An ornamental band of brick with terra cotta corners was discovered intact across the façade between the first and second stories. Although the exterior of the building has some portions still covered by non-historic materials, the building form is not obscured; continued removal of the exterior sheathing is revealing that significant features and details are entirely intact. On portions still covered, interior in-fill has been removed and investigation between the exterior alteration and the building façade wall proves that the historic material is also intact there. Therefore, the modern alterations do not detract from the Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation's ability to convey its historic significance under Criteria A in the areas of Industry, Commerce, and Invention.

Building plans from both the 1933-34 and 1969 alterations show in great detail the historic building façade as it appeared during the period of significance. With the recent discovery of the 1933 Brussel & Viterbo plans of the building's third-story addition as well as the 1969 alteration plans by Theo Jockenhoefer, AIA, we are excited about the possibility of restoring the building's primary façade and other elevation window bays. Careful water cleaning of plaster over the historic brick is proving very successful; little to no damage to the historic fabric is a result. The historic walls are in a more preserved state due to the application of suspended pre-cast plaster panels on the upper stories.

It is quite rare that we should find such a vital, extant contributor to St. Louis' influential early automotive history lying dormant and hidden below a contemporary skin that has otherwise kept the building from being studied in depth as to its significance in the development of one of the city's most important historic automobile industries. As this nomination suggests, despite the unfortunate yet removable façade sheathing, the Ramsey Accessory Manufacturing Corporation Building retains sufficient integrity for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for INDUSTRY, INVENTION, and COMMERCE. The proposed new owner/developer is planning to return the building back to the 1934 appearance (see copy of color rendering included with original draft nomination submission to the SHPO and also figure 9 below).

**Figure 9**: 2006 rendering of the proposed rehabilitation. Please note that the pediment seen on the earlier plans will be reinstalled; the rendering was completed before the early pediment was found on historic plans.



Appendix 1: Patents issued to Ramsey Acc. Mfg. Corp./Ramsey Corp 1928-1954

| Date | Patent Issued To | Description of Patent | Patent Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | Ramsey, John A. | Piston ring spring | 1,683,169 (Sep 4) |
| 1929 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 1930 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 1931 | Ramsey, John A. | Piston Ring Construction | 1,802,573 (Apr 28) |
| | Ramsey, John A. | Piston Ring Construction | 1,802,619 (Apr 28) |
| | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Ring | 1,802,566 (Apr 28) |
| | Spencer, Elmer A. | Piston Ring Clamp | 1,811,248 (Jun 23) |
| 1932 | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Ring Expander & making the same | 1,869,107 (Jul 26) |
| | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Skirt Expanding Springs | 1,887,769 (Nov 15) |
| | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Ring | 1,888,994 (Nov 29) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Ring | 1,869,108 (Jul 26) |
| 1933 | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Ring | 1,915,543 (Jun 27) |
| 1934 | Frank, William E. | Piston Expander | 1,942,960 (Jan 9) |
| | Marien, C. A. | Piston Packing Ring | 1,942,967 (Jan 9) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. | Expander for Piston Ring | 1,942,968 (Jan 9) |
| | Prochaska, C. W. | Piston Clamp | 1,942,569 (Jan 9) |
| | Prochaska, C. W. | Swaging Tool for Piston Ring Grooves | 1,984,155 (Dec 11) |
| 1935 | Marien, Charles A. | Expansion & Tensioning Device for Aluminum Alloy Pistons | 1,995,714 (Mar 26) |
| 1936 | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Packing Ring | 2,030,927 (Feb 18) |
| | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Ring | 2,038,515 (Apr 21) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Resizing & Reshaping Machine | 2,059,379 (Nov 3) |
| | Marien, C. A. & M. W. | Piston Ring | 2,067,367 (Dec 1) |
| 1937 | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Ring | 2,093,332 (Sep 14) |
| | Moeller, George J. | Piston Expander Inserter | 2,071, 648 (Feb 23) |
| 1938 | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Ring | 2,128,372 (Aug 30) |
| 1939 | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Spreader | 2,159,975 (May 30) |
| | Ramel, Herbert M. & O. M. Storey | Package | 2,151,486 (Mar 21) |
| 1940 | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Skirt Expander | 2,198,829 (Apr 30) |
| | Moeller, George J. | Expansion & Tension Device for Aluminum Alloy Pistons | 2,192,323 (Mar 5) |
| 1941 | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Ring | 2,240,624 (May 6) |
| | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Ring | 2,234,159 (Mar 4) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Ring | 2,245,992 (Jun 17) |
| 1942 | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Ring Arrangement | 2,288,911 (Jul 7) |
| | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Skirt Expander | 2,292,883 (Aug 11) |
| | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Skirt Expander | 2,292,884 (Aug 11) |
| | Ramel, Herbert M. & O. M. Storey | Package | 2,284,987 (Jun 2) |
| 1943 | Marien, C. A. & M. W. | Coating for Piston Rings | 2,311,240 (Feb 16) |
| | | | |

| Date | Patent Issued To | Description of Patent | Patent Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1943 | Marien, C. A. & M. W. | Piston Skirt Expander | 2,319,006 (May 11) |
| | Marien, C. A. & M. W. | Piston Skirt Expander | 2,326,375 (Aug 10) |
| 1944 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 1945 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 1946 | Marien, C. A. & M. W. | Piston Ring | 2,406,844 (Sep 3) |
| 1947 | Frisby, Frank D. | Shaft Sealing Ring | 2,420,039 (May 6) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. | Composite Sealing Ring | 2,420,047 (May 6) |
| 1948 | Frisby, Frank D. | Hydraulic Control Oil Ring | 2,446,224 (Aug 3) |
| | Frisby, Frank D. | Retaining Ring | 2,450,425 (Oct 8) |
| 1949 | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Packing Ring | 2,465,896 (Mar 29) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Ring | 2,465,521 (Mar 29) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. & C. E. Lippmann | Apparatus for Heat-Treating Piston Rings | 2,465,897 (Mar 29) |
| 1950 | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Ring | 2,519,683 (Aug 22) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Ring | 2,519,684 (Aug 22) |
| 1951 | Chaix, Ernest T. | Piston Stabilizer | 2,571,110 (Oct 16) |
| | Dunsford, Mortimor C. | Apparatus for Heat-Shaping Piston Rings | 2,577,113 (Dec 4) |
| | Marien, C. A. & F. D. Frisby | Piston Packing | 2,575,500 (Nov 20) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Packing Ring | 2,563,853 (Aug 14) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. & C. E. Lippmann | Heat-Shaping Piston Rings | 2,577,139 (Dec 4) |
| 1952 | Marien, Charles A. | Piston Packing Ring | 2,589,106 (Mar 11) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Packing Ring | 2,600,310 (Jun 10) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Packing Ring | 2,585,952 (Feb 19) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Packing Ring | 2,589,107 (Mar 11) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Packing Ring | 2,609,260 (Sep 2) |
| | Sundberg, Gustave L. & C. A. Marien | Piston Ring Gapping Machine | 2,583,612 (Jan 29) |
| 1953 | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Ring | 2,650,869 (Sep 1) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Packing Ring | 2,656,228 (Oct 20) |
| 1954 | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Ring? | 2,689,774 (CL309-45) |
| 1955 | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Ring? | 2,715,555 (CL309-44) |
| 1956 | Marien, Melvin W. | Piston Ring | 2,744,803 (May 8) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. | Sealing Ring Assembly | 2,761,748 (Sep 4) |
| | Marien, Melvin W. | Oil Control Ring | 2,761,749 (Sep 4) |
| | Quade, H. A. | Piston Ring | 2,754,165 (Jul 10) |
| | | | |
| | | | |

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## GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

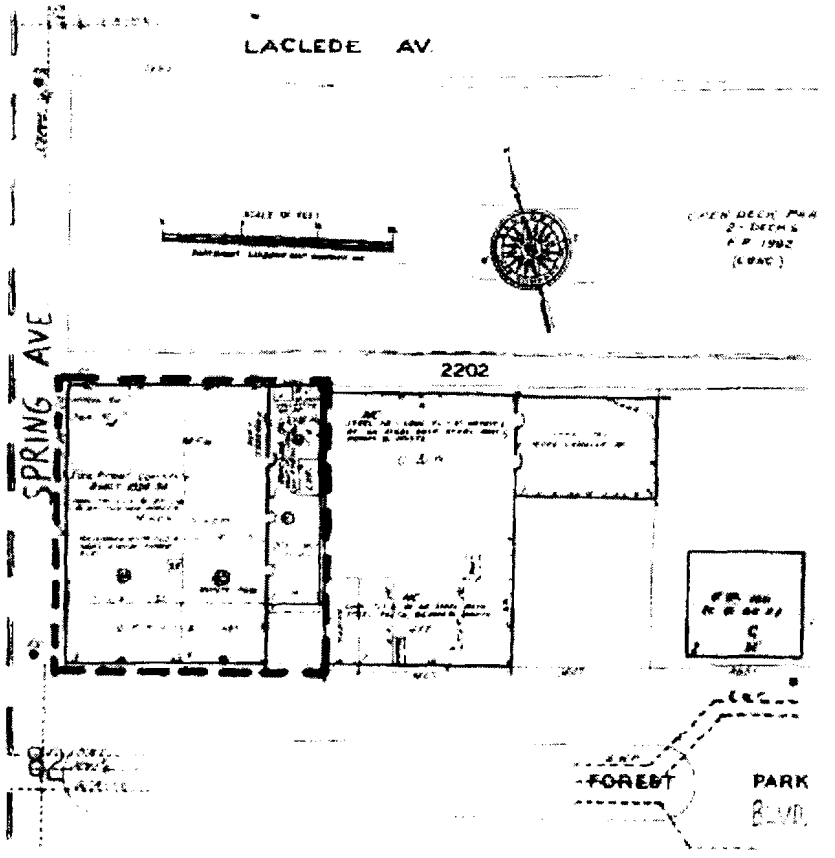
### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation Building located at 3693 Forest Park Boulevard is approximately .625 acres on City Block 2202 in the City of St. Louis, Missouri. The property is legally known by the assessor's office as parcel number 22020001400. The property contains lots 21 through 23 of the Hydraulic Press Brick Company Subdivision. The three-story building occupies a site approximately 185 feet along Spring Avenue and 170 feet along Forest Park Boulevard. The building and its loading dock addition sit on the majority of the site.). The nominated building is indicated by a dashed line on the accompanying map entitled "Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation Building Boundary Map."

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated parcel includes all of the property historically associated with the Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation Building.

Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation Building Boundary Map
Source: Sanborn Map Company, Volume 5 South, 1995, plate 84.



The following is true for all photographs unless otherwise noted:

Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri
Photographer: Matt Bivens
Photo date: Photos 1-19, August 2006
Photos 20-23, May 2007
Negatives on file with: SCI Engineering, 130 Point West Blvd., St. Charles, MO 63301

1. South façade, looking northeast.
2. South façade, detail, looking northwest.
3. South façade, detail, looking north.
4. South façade, looking under 1969 façade, facing north.
5. Streetscape and south elevation, looking northeast
6. South façade, entrance detail, looking north.
7. South façade, entrance detail, looking north.
8. South façade, entrance detail, looking north.
9. West and rear (north) elevation, looking southeast.
10. Rear (north) elevation, looking southeast
11. East elevation, looking west.
12. East elevation, looking southwest.
13. South elevation addition to the east, looking north.
14. Interior, first floor hallway, looking west.
15. Interior, first floor offices, looking northeast.
16. Interior stairwell, looking southwest
17. Interior, detail, typical support column capital
18. Interior, third floor, looking northwest.
19. Interior, third floor, along south wall, looking west.
20. Detail, south façade, camera facing north. Showing newly exposed original brick.
21. South façade, facing north.
22. Interior, offices at south wall, looking northwest.
23. Interior first floor, typical support columns, looking northwest.

Ramsey Accessories
Manufacturing Corp.
3693 Forest Park Blvd.
St. Louis [Ind. City], MO
Zone 15
E - 740481
N - 4279789


SCA

## Produced by the United States Geological Survey

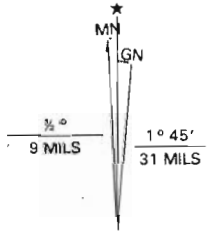
Topography compiled 1952. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1993 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1998; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1954. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1999

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

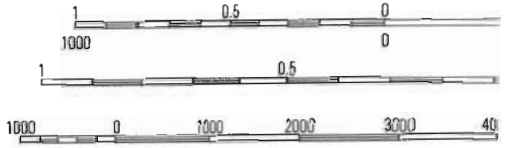
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

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




UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET




20%
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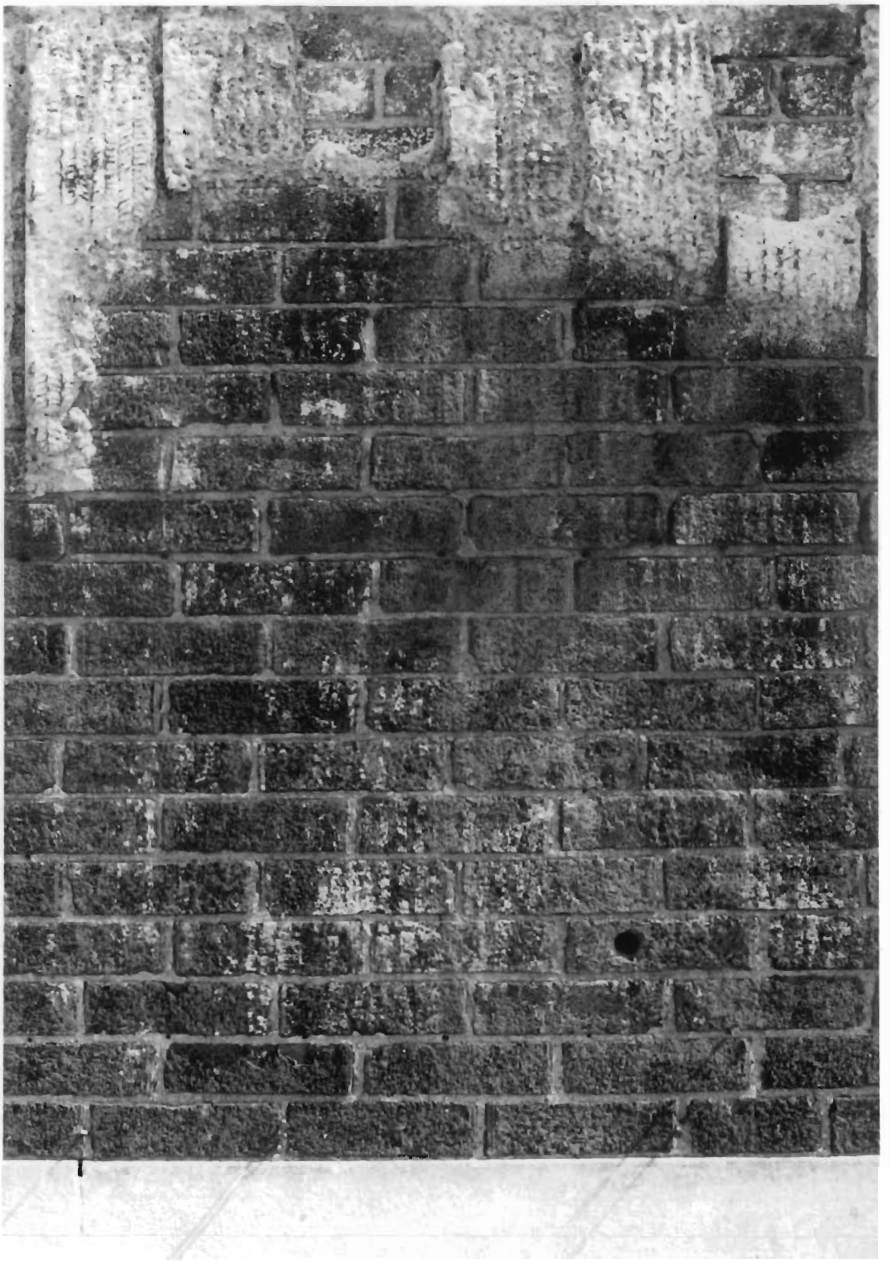
VICTORIA

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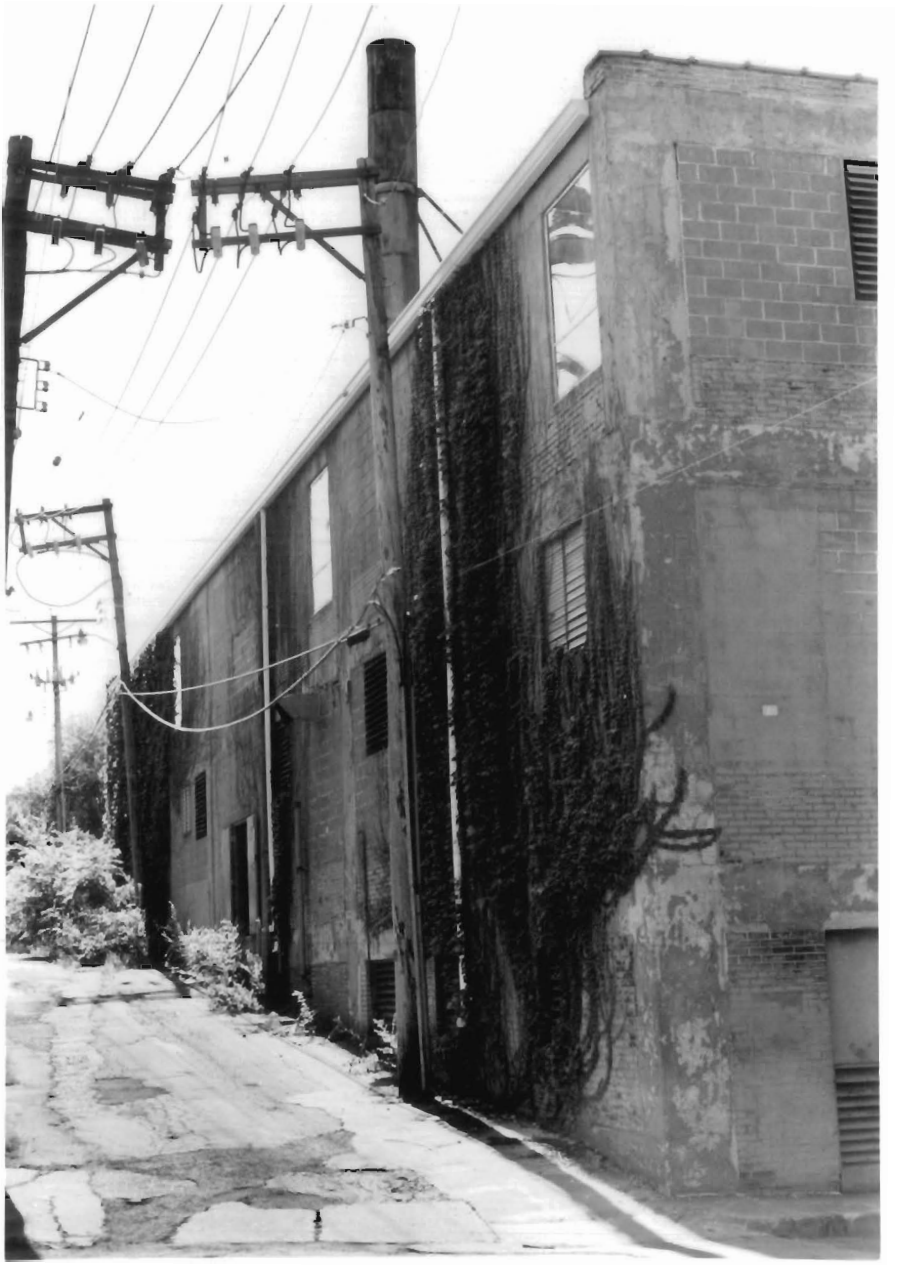
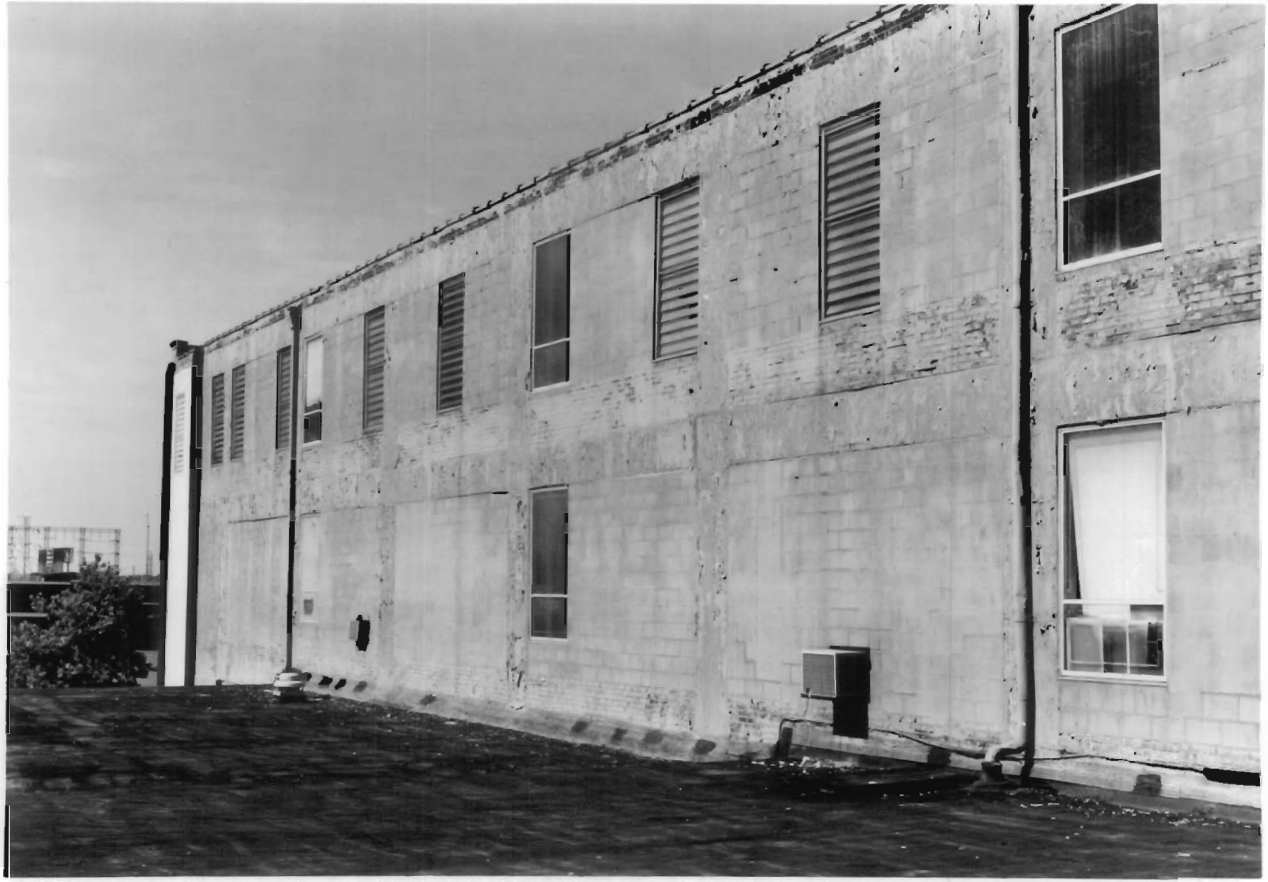
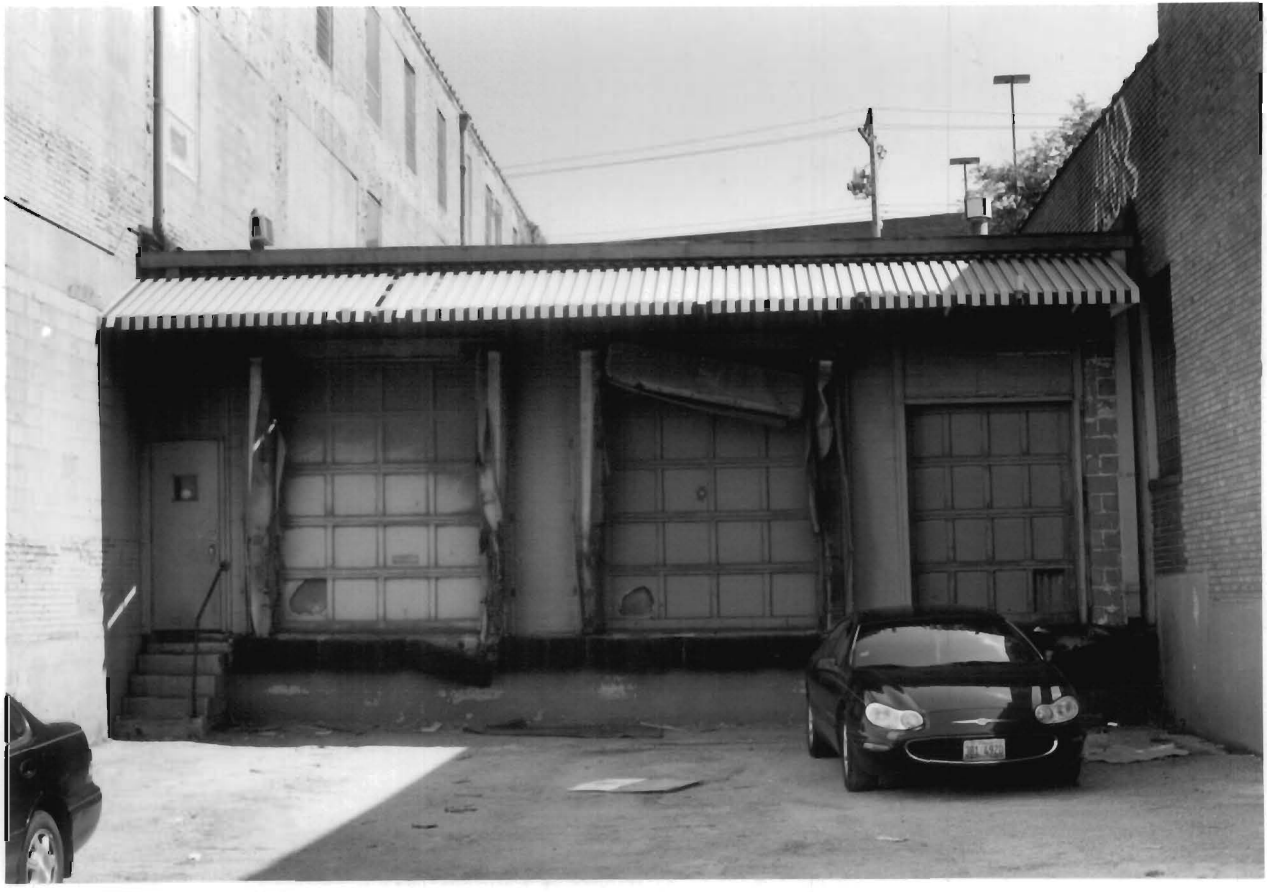







EXIT
Breeder Brew

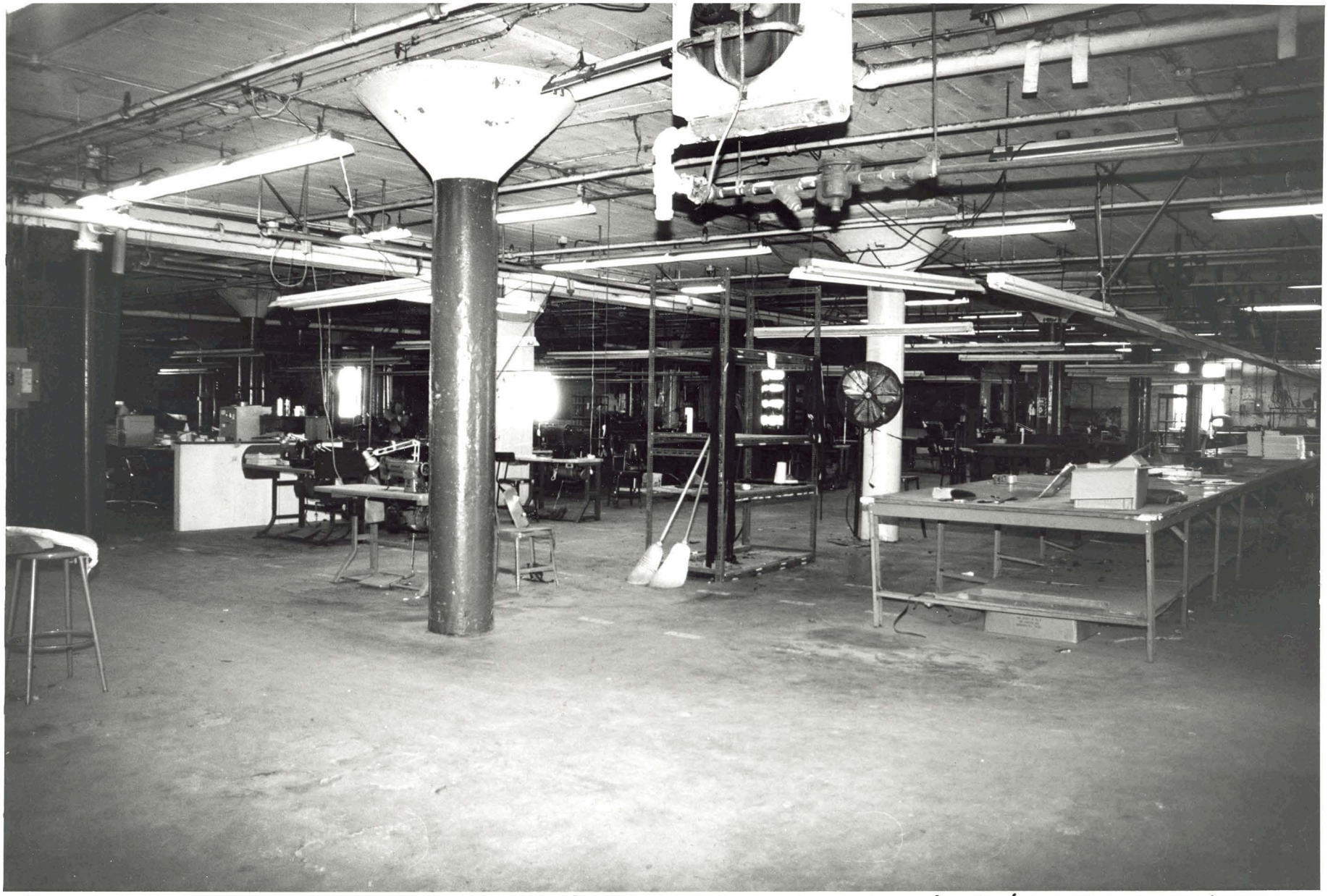

EXIT

Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation
St. Louis (Independent City), MO
Photo No. 24

Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation
St. Louis (Independent City), MO
Photo No. 25

Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation
St. Louis (Independent City), MO
Photo No. 26

Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation
St. Louis (Independent City), MO
Photo No. 27



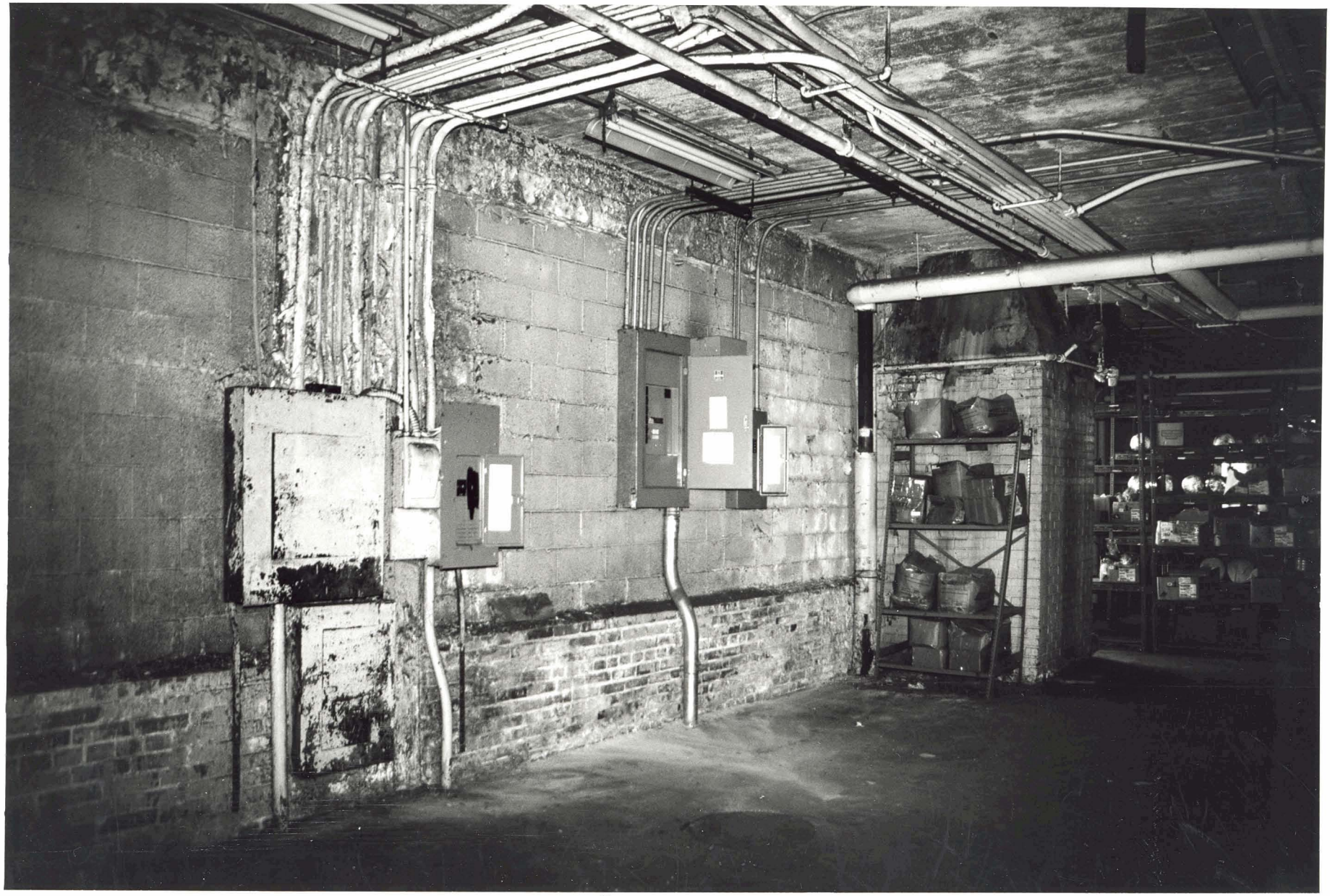
Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation
St. Louis (Independent City), MO
Photo No. 28

Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation
St. Louis (Independent City), MO
Photo No 29

Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation
St. Louis (Independent City), MO
Photo No. 30

Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation
St. Louis (Independent City), MO
Photo No. 31

Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation
St. Louis (Independent City), MO
Photo No. 32



Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation
St. Louis (Independent City), MO
Photo No. 33

Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing Corporation
St. Louis (Independenty City.), MO
Photo No. 34