

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Shaughnessy, Martin, Building

other names/site number Fireproof Storage Co., Langan Fireproof Storage Co., Brown Shoe Co. Carton Factory

2. Location

street & number 2201-15 Washington [n/a] not for publication

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

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis 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 07/29/05
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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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 [].

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)	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		building
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		1	0
			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

COMMERCE/TRADE

warehouse

INDUSTRY

manufacturing facility

Current Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE

warehouse

business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS
Classical Revival

Materials

foundation concrete

walls brick

terra cotta

other

roof asphalt

other

see continuation sheet [].

see continuation sheet [].

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet [x]

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

ARCHITECTURE
ENGINEERING

Periods of Significance

1906

Significant Dates

1906

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Barnett, Haynes & Barnett / architects
Hill-O'Meara Con. Co. / contractors

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: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Shaughnessy, Martin, Building
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property under 1 acre

UTM References

A. Zone 15 Easting 742 800 Northing 4279 920

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 Matthew Bivens/researcher and Carolyn Toft, Executive Director

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis date January 10, 2005

street & number 917 Locust Street, 7th floor telephone 314-421-6474

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63101

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 Chris Shearman (McGowan/Walsh)

street & number 1221 Locust Avenue, Suite 770 Telephone 314-436-2201

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63103

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Shaughnessy, Martin, Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Summary

The Martin Shaughnessy Building located at 2201-15 Washington Avenue in St. Louis, Missouri is a six-story red brick Classical Revival fireproof warehouse building with a flat roof. Designed by the local architectural firm of Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, the building features a beaded terra cotta sill course, a top story of semi-circular windows with recessed blind round windows between and an intact beaded metal cornice on two elevations— elements that support its Classical design. Interior fireproof construction consists of concrete flooring and ceilings; load-bearing iron columns on each floor are sheathed with hollow-tile terra cotta then coated with a layer of concrete. The building is in good condition. Exterior alterations include reversible pre-cast concrete panels which cover original brick walls and window bays at the first story; intact bays behind retain wooden sills and framing. Original window glass above the concrete panels and from the second through the sixth stories has been replaced with opaque fiberglass panels; the original wooden upright window dividers (sheathed with painted metal) and many original double-hung windows are extant. Two probable entrances on the south elevation (now covered with concrete panels) could be restored. Interior warehouse spaces remain virtually unaltered; spaces are mostly entirely open. Although most floors are exposed concrete, some portions have a combination of wood and/or metal/asphalt/asbestos. First and second floor office spaces are of newer design. The building retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and sufficient integrity of design to reflect its historic function as a fireproof warehouse.

Site

The Martin Shaughnessy Building measures approximately 140 feet x 138 feet and occupies a parcel near the boundary of the western portion of the St. Louis Central Business District. The parcel is bound by Washington Avenue at the south, 22nd Street at the east and Lucas Avenue (an alley now) at the north; an adjoining building and 23rd Street are at the west.

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Shaughnessy, Martin, Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Exterior

The Martin Shaughnessy Building features two virtually identical red brick facades facing east and south with nine bays each (**photo 1**). The primary entrance is in a deeply recessed bay centered in the east elevation. Reached by a concrete ramp or a stairwell at the right, a transom above is covered by a sign. The remainder of the first floor is sheathed with variegated pre-cast concrete framing and window panels; opaque fiberglass panels above allow light inside (**photo 2**). Behind the panels, original window bays are framed with brick and retain their original size; wood sills and framing are extant. Above the first story, a beaded terra cotta sill course accents these primary elevations. Five stories of tripartite windows (nine per floor) have terra cotta sills; wooden upright dividers and some double-hung framing are sheathed with painted metal. The fifth and sixth-story windows are recessed. At the sixth story, nine semi-circular arch windows spring from imposts with beaded terra cotta courses below (identical to the first story sill course); arches contain four widths of header bricks (**photo 3**). In between each arch is a blind round window; windows contain two widths of header bricks. Windows have terra cotta sills. An overhanging metal cornice crowns the building; a beaded course mimics the terra cotta imposts and sill course below. Few original double-hung windows are extant. Two cast iron fire escapes (1916) are mounted to the brick wall on the east elevation. The south elevation contains a single small door in the third bay from the east (**photo 1**). Two additional entrances seem to have been originally located on the south elevation; now covered by pre-cast concrete, the new owner plans to restore them.

The rear (or north) elevation is visually broken into three portions; each portion contains three bays. The first story has a series of loading dock doors (one with a canvas canopy) and entrances; a concrete ramp is at the far west (**photo 4**). The second through the sixth stories contain three pairs of rectangular windows per portion (for a total of eighteen windows per story); some windows are single-light while others are double-hung. A fire escape is at the far west of the elevation; a vent pipe is at the east end. A stack is visible above the roofline (**photo 4**).

The west elevation abuts a one-story brick building. Above, four stories of segmental arch windows are visible; windows have terra cotta sills. A sign is painted towards the south elevation that reads "mpw" and "motor parts warehouse." A second sign towards

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the north elevation reads "ALL PRO." Both signs reflect the current business within the building. An elevator shaft extends above the roofline (**photo 5**).

Interior

The Martin Shaughnessy Building currently houses an auto parts warehouse; few floors are empty. The main business counter and some offices are on the first floor; the space beyond is used for parts storage. First floor window bays are intact behind the exterior pre-cast concrete and fiberglass panels; wooden sills and framing are extant. Of note is the sixth floor, where an open space tells the story of the building's fireproof construction which consists of exposed concrete flooring and ceilings (wood on this floor was added later); load-bearing iron columns on each floor are sheathed with hollow-tile terra cotta then coated with a layer of concrete (**photo 6**). Additional fireproof details include back-to-back elevators (in addition to a third separate) and two stairwells contained within hollow-tile and concrete shafts; heavy fire doors at each floor are still in working condition. Individual private vaults (a few are still intact) are located along the outer building wall and are separated from the open warehouse floors by hollow-tile walls and heavy fire doors. Some flooring on the first floor is coated with a wire mesh and combination of crushed rock and asphalt/asbestos. The original (and quite decorative) iron staircase with hardwood handrails extends from the basement to the sixth floor (**photo 7**).

Integrity

The building is in good condition. Exterior alterations include reversible pre-cast concrete panels covering original brick walls and window bays at the first story; intact bays behind retain wooden sills and framing. Original window glass above the concrete panels and from the second through the sixth stories has been replaced with opaque fiberglass panels; the original wooden upright window dividers (sheathed with painted metal) and some original double-hung windows are extant. Two probable entrances on the south elevation (now covered with concrete panels) will be restored. Three fire escapes date from 1916. Interior warehouse spaces remain virtually unaltered; spaces are mostly entirely open. Although most floors are exposed concrete, some portions have a

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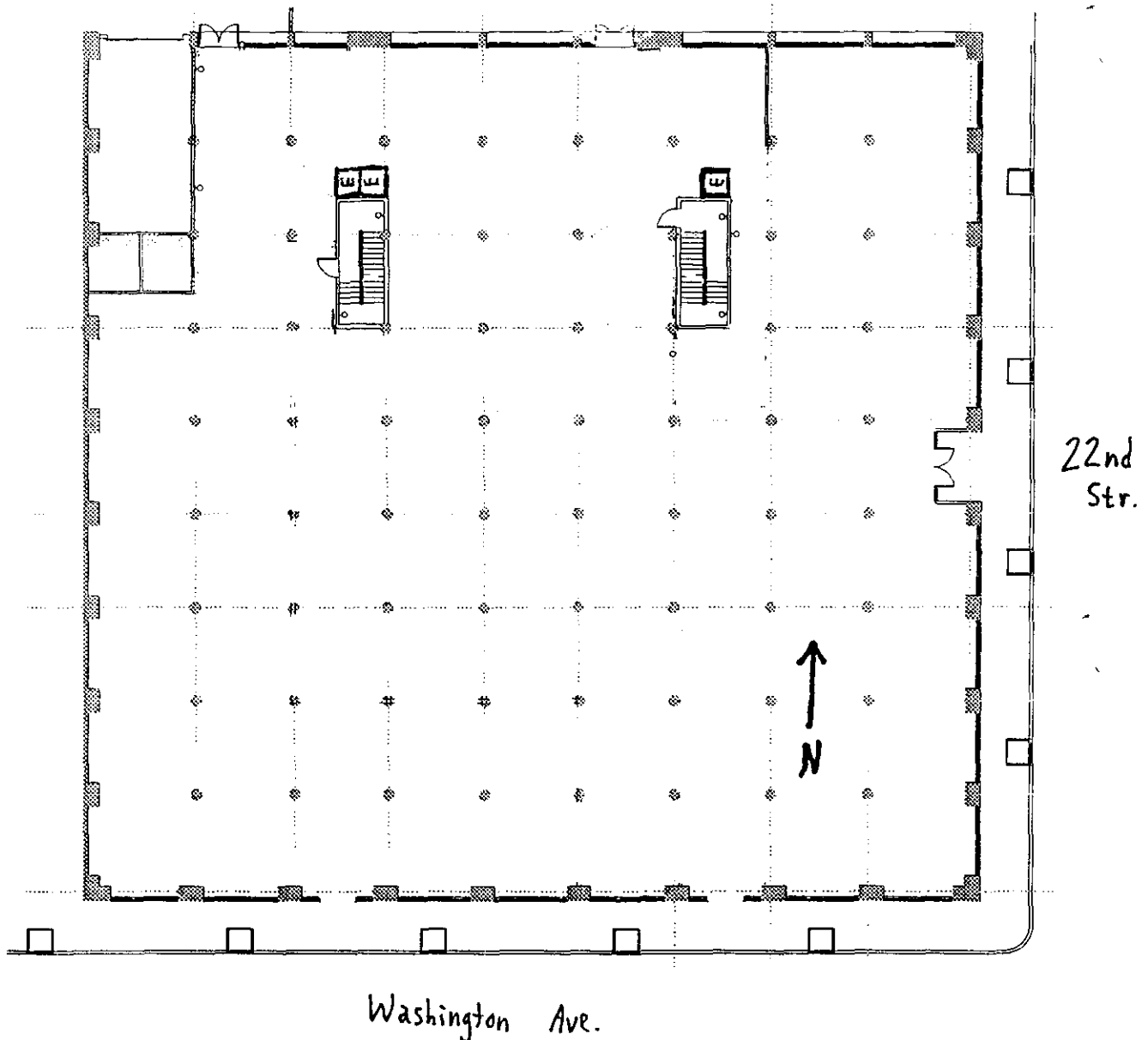
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Shaughnessy, Martin, Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

combination of wood and/or metal/asphalt/asbestos. First and second floor office spaces are of newer design. The building retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and sufficient integrity of design to reflect its historic function as a fireproof warehouse.

Figure 1: Martin Shaughnessy Building first floor. Source: Rosemann & Assoc., 2005



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Shaughnessy, Martin, Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Summary

The Martin Shaughnessy Building, located at 2201-15 Washington Avenue in St. Louis, Missouri is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURE. Designed in 1906 by the nationally known architectural firm of Barnett, Haynes & Barnett for capitalist Martin Shaughnessy, the Classical Revival "indestructible" storage warehouse was promoted as an early local example of a national effort to create fireproof space. Advanced fireproof technology employed at the Shaughnessy Building included concrete flooring and ceilings. Interior load-bearing iron columns sheathed with hollow-tile terra cotta and coated with a layer of concrete added further protection as did multiple elevators and stairwells contained within hollow-tile and concrete shafts with heavy fire doors at each floor. Individual private vaults, located along the perimeter walls, were separated from the open warehouse space by hollow-tile walls and heavy fire doors. Touted as the "only exclusive fireproof storage house in the city" and advertised in St. Louis' social register, the building initially housed Shaughnessy's Fireproof Storage Company. Located near the western edge of a robust streetscape of multiple-purpose buildings combining corporate headquarters with manufacturing/warehouse space, the Barnett, Haynes & Barnett six-story, red brick contribution to Washington Avenue is a more refined statement than many and thus more easily disfigured by reversible storefront alterations. The Martin Shaughnessy Building (thanks to scale, massing and quality brickwork) retains sufficient integrity. The period of significance is 1906, the date of design.

Background

Crowded 19th century American cities were constantly threatened by severe damage or complete destruction by fires. A vocabulary for fireproof construction had not fully developed nor was it fully understood. In 1808, South Carolina-born Robert Mills opened an architectural office in Philadelphia where he established a reputation for sensible engineering methods. Between 1820 and 1830, he perfected a technique of building in fireproof masonry— of which the County Records Office in Charleston (also called the Fireproof Building) constructed between 1822-27 was the first example of this new type.¹ In 1836, Mills was appointed Architect of Public Buildings in Washington,

¹ "Robert Mills, 1781-1855." [http://www.treas.gov/offices/management/curator/exhibitions/2002exhibit/print_robertmills.html] (March 30, 2005).

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Shaughnessy, Martin, Building
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D. C. and was entrusted with the design of a new fireproof building (the third and existing one) for the Treasury Department which had just experienced a second major fire in 1833.² Constructed of solid masonry rather than timber, barrel and groin vaults supported the interior spaces and rendered the building virtually "indestructible" when it was completed in 1842.

British-born architect Alfred Bult Mullett came to the United States in 1845. After receiving his academic education and returning from extensive travels in Europe, Mullett began working for the firm of Isaiah Rogers Son & Co. in Cincinnati where he became chief draftsman and then a partner.³ When partner Rogers was appointed as Supervising Architect of the Treasury in July of 1862, Mullett went with him to Washington, D. C. In April of 1863, Mullett became chief clerk in the construction Branch of the Treasury and by May of 1866 was appointed Supervising Architect by Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch. Mullett was entrusted with the final addition (North Wing) to the Treasury Building (designed by Mills) in 1867. As Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Mullett designed and oversaw the construction of five customs houses and post offices of which the only one extant is the St. Louis Customs House and Post Office (now known as the Old Post Office).⁴

Possibly St. Louis's first true attempt at a fireproof building, the St. Louis Customs House was constructed of solid granite on the exterior; the interior consisted of cast and wrought iron columns and beams, shallow brick arches and masonry vaulting and concrete flooring. Its lengthy (1873-1884) and acrimonious construction was most assuredly known to Martin Shaughnessy.

Martin Shaughnessy was born in County Galway, Ireland in 1855; at the age of eleven he came to St. Louis with his parents where he attended public schools, prospered in several

² "A Call for Fireproof Construction." [http://www.treas.gov/offices/management/curator/exhibitions/2002exhibit/print_fireproofconstruction.html] (March 30, 2005). The first fires were ignited by the British in 1814 during the War of 1812 and incinerated the Capitol, the White House and the first Treasury. The second Treasury building was burned in 1833, leading Congress to require fireproof construction for the third Treasury Building in 1836.

³ "Architect A. B. Mullet." [http://sfhistorymuseum.com/granite_lady/mullet.html] (March 30, 2005).

⁴ *ibid.* Mullet resigned from office in 1874. William C. Potter oversaw construction in 1875-76 and James G. Hill from 1877-83. Some changes to the design were made by Hill.

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Shaughnessy, Martin, Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

overlapping careers and married a young woman of means in 1891.⁵ One uncle from whom young Martin learned the "hospitality" business managed a hotel named the American House; another uncle owned a wholesale and retail liquor enterprise. Under Martin's leadership starting in 1877, it would evolve to become the thriving firm Shaughnessy & Co. Not content with his considerable assets, Shaughnessy decided in 1898 to acquire and manage the Lindell Hotel "the favorite resort of all the commercial travelers who 'made' this town." "It was the best appointed and conducted hotel for that particular clientele in the United States" before its demolition in 1905.⁶

After a long interlude of extensive travel in Europe, Shaughnessy turned his attention to local real estate and began to obtain valuable property in various locations. The parcel at the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and 22nd Street was acquired from Isaiah G. W. and Dora H. Steedman in July of 1903 for \$70,000.

Elaboration

After holding the land on Washington Avenue for almost three years, Shaughnessy authorized architects Barnett, Haynes & Barnett to apply for a permit to wreck an existing brick building (a former car shed and later the Curtis Saw Co.) in April of 1906. The Hill-O'Meara Construction Company cleared the site and started work on the new \$120,000 building. (**figure 2**). By December of 1906, a second building permit received by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett brought the building to its current six stories and added another \$20,000 to the cost.

Promoted as St. Louis' first fireproof public storage warehouse, the building was constructed entirely with fireproof materials including brick and terra cotta on the exterior and concrete flooring and ceilings on the interior; load-bearing interior iron columns were sheathed with hollow-tile terra cotta then coated with a layer of concrete to provide additional protection from fires. Other innovations included multiple elevators and stairwells contained within separate hollow-tile and concrete shafts. Heavy fire doors at each floor sealed access to the storage spaces. Individual private vaults (a few

⁵ *Book of St. Louisans: A Biographical Dictionary of the Leading Living Men of the City of St. Louis and Vicinity*. (St. Louis: The St. Louis Republic, 1906 and 1912), p. 527 (1906) and p. 548 (1912).

⁶ *Reedy's Mirror*. (St. Louis: Reedy's Mirror, 1914), vol. XXIII, no. 46, pages 229-230.

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Shaughnessy, Martin, Building
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are still intact) located along the outer building wall and thus separated from the open warehouse floors had hollow-tile walls and fire doors.

The choice of Barnett, Haynes & Barnett for a fireproof warehouse is somewhat puzzlingly. Organized in 1893 as a successor to George I. Barnett, the firm was well known locally for its elaborate residential and ecclesiastical buildings. A favorite of the Archdiocese, Barnett, Haynes & Barnett was also appointed to the Architects' Commission of the World's Fair in 1904. Memorable but temporary buildings of its design are now icons of that celebration. More recently, the firm in 1905 had been awarded the internationally coveted commission for the New Cathedral on Lindell Boulevard in St. Louis (Cathedral Basilica of St. Louis, City Landmark, September 1973). Shaughnessy, as a devoted Catholic, had ample opportunity to have been exposed to the firm's work. The firm, on the other hand, should have gained valuable insight into the most current methods of fireproof construction through working with the lavish budgets of residential clients and public safety issues with churches.

The fireproof building for Shaughnessy is the firm's only known warehouse. Located near the western edge of a robust streetscape of corporate headquarters cum manufacturing and warehouse space, the Barnett, Haynes & Barnett contribution to Washington Avenue is a more refined statement than many. This almost delicate articulation, now disturbed by unfortunate storefront alterations, is still evident in the overall scale and massing combined with careful brickwork at the top floors. The client must have been more than satisfied. In 1908, Shaughnessy hired Barnett, Haynes & Barnett to design his \$30,000 residence at #1 Washington Terrace.⁷

Probably having witnessed construction of the bulwark Post Office and Customs House and possibly the 1867 fire at the old Lindell Hotel, the 1885 fire at the new Lindell Hotel or any number of other local conflagrations, Shaughnessy would have had ample inspiration to speculate capital on an innovative fireproof storage warehouse. He might well have had personal reasons to create such a space. The family address in 1905 was the [new] Lindell Hotel; by 1906 they had relocated to the Washington Hotel. Martin and

⁷ Historian Charles Savage noted that it "was the first of (the firm's) designs in the Elizabethan style on a private street." Also in the *Real Estate Record*, v. XV, no. 11, November 1908, p. 20. Mention of the brick mansion was published in the February 1912 edition of the *Western Architect* (page 24). At least two other residences were designed in the style.

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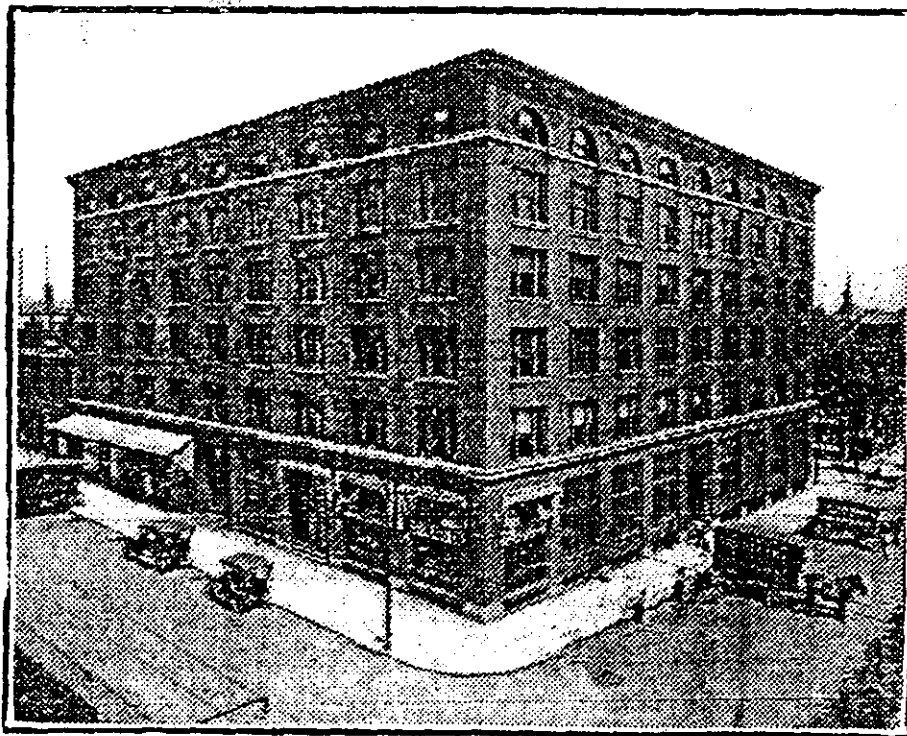
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Shaughnessy, Martin, Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Agnes Tivy Shaughnessy also moved in rarified circles where hot summers were spent out of town and trips to Europe were common.

Playing to that audience, "The Fireproof Storage Company" placed a photo advertisement in the 1911 *Blue Book* boasting that 2201-15 Washington Avenue was "Indestructible" (figure 2). (It was, in fact, the only exclusive fireproof storage house in the city; other period directory listings under warehouses or storage facilities do not even mention "fireproof.")⁸ The *Blue Book* ad (catering to the most prominent St. Louis citizens of which capitalist Shaughnessy was included) also claimed the lowest insurance rate, stated that the concept was based on "eastern ideas" and that the "brand new" warehouse cost a whopping \$250,000 (nearly twice the cost estimated in the building permits).⁹

Figure 2: View of the Martin Shaughnessy Building. Source, 1911 *Gould's Blue Book*.



⁸ St. Louis City Directories: *Gould's Blue Book*, *Gould's Red-Blue Books*, *Gould-Polk*. 1908-15.

⁹ *Gould's St. Louis Blue Book*. (St. Louis, Gould Directory Co., published 1910), p. 196.

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Shaughnessy, Martin, Building
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The Fireproof Storage Company venture was not a lasting success. Never incorporated, the company occupied the building only until 1913. Shaughnessy, however, retained ownership of the Washington Avenue fireproof warehouse and leased space to the Langan & Taylor Moving and Storage Company, "the pioneer firm in moving and storage."¹⁰ The Langan family reputation was established locally as early as 1884. The firm was the first to offer packing, storing, shipping and moving of merchandise; it even offered private vaults. With business partners Walter G. Taylor, William O. and Oliver P. Langan, the company quickly became "the leaders in that business in St. Louis...and they are still ahead of all competitors."¹¹ Oliver Langan's sons, Benjamin, Irving, L. B., Oliver and Edward inherited a reputable heritage, continued the company and set out to establish a handful of additional companies: the Langan Brothers Furniture & Carpet Co., Hood & Langan Steel Co., Langan & Phillips Mercantile Co. and finally the Ben A. Langan Fireproof Storage Company—a perfectly suited enterprise that only remained in the nominated building until 1919.¹²

A brief tenant listed only in the 1919 *Gould's Directory* was Killark Electric Manufacturing Company; the company leased a small space at the rear of the building at 2200 Lucas. The company incorporated in Missouri in 1913 with a capital of \$2,000; Joseph Desloge was president, William J. Britt was junior vice-president and Louis Desloge was secretary. Another brief tenant occupied the building in 1919 and 1920—the Blue Bird Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of washing machines. W. S. Ireland, F. E. Hazard and George T. Priest incorporated the company (at 2201-15 Washington Ave.) in 1919 with a capital of \$10,000.

The building was vacant in 1921, but in 1922, a long-term tenant arrived. Brown Shoe Company remained there through the 1940s and used the building first as a warehouse and then its carton factory. An overhead view from that period helps document what was probably the original fenestration at the first floor (**figure 3**).

¹⁰ Inaugural Edition of the *St. Louis Star*. (St. Louis: St. Louis Star, 1904), Sunday, March 13, 1904, p. 58.

¹¹ Inaugural Edition of the *St. Louis Star*, p. 58.

¹² For reasons unknown but possibly to comply with city code, Shaughnessy added the three extant fire escapes in 1916.

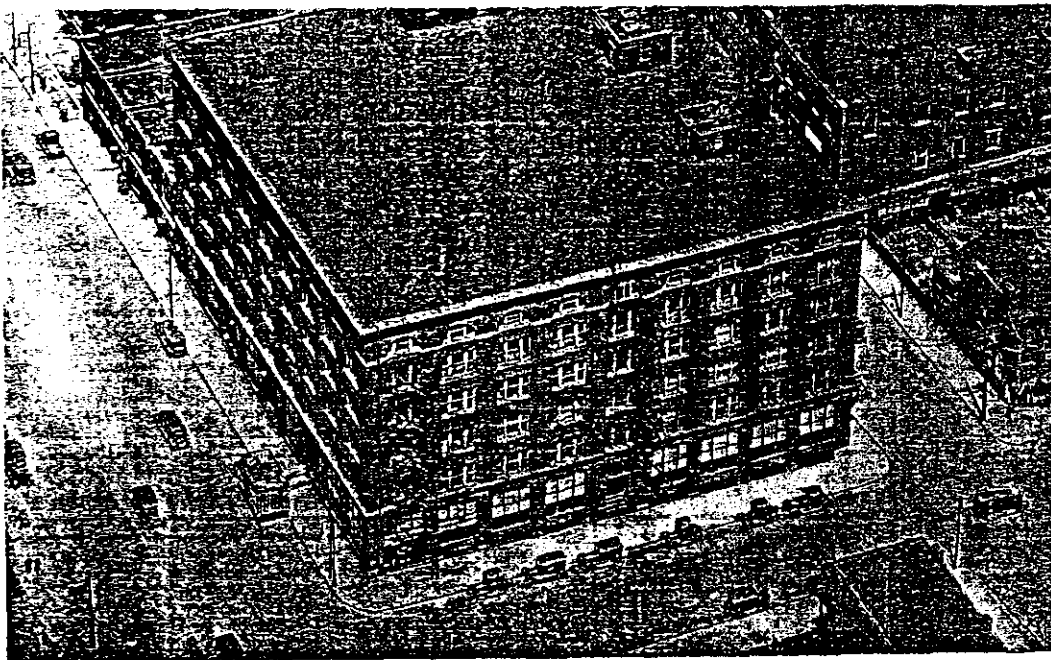
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Shaughnessy, Martin, Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Figure 3: Brown Shoe Co. Carton Factory. Source: Brown Archives, circa 1919.



Martin Shaughnessy died in September of 1926. In 1914, *Reedy's Mirror* described Shaughnessy as "a leading citizen and an extensive owner of real estate, a patron of the fine arts, a supporter of many charitable movements, and a man who performs religiously all the duties of citizenship."¹³ A 1924 newspaper clipping (no source) states that he started "a career that soon brought him among the first St. Louisans in wealth and prestige."¹⁴ All of his real estate acquisitions were willed to wife Agnes Tivy Shaughnessy. After her death in 1946, the nominated building at 2201-15 Washington was willed to St. Louis University. St. Louis University retained the building until selling it to Acme Premium & Supply Co. in 1955. (The family name is carried on at the university campus with the Davis-Shaughnessy Building.) The building subsequently housed a succession of tenants including a toy manufacturer, a warehouse company and a motor parts store. The current owner contemplates an adaptive reuse as residential lofts.

¹³ *Reedy's Mirror*, pp. 229-30.

¹⁴ "Martin Shaughnessy Dies at Washington Terrace Home," September 1924, (no source). Missouri Historical Society Necrology Scrapbook, v. D, p. 39.

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"Martin Shaughnessy Dies at Washington Terrace Home," September 1926, (no source). Missouri Historical Society Necrology Scrapbook, v. D, p. 39.

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"A Call for Fireproof Construction."

[http://www.treas.gov/offices/management/curator/exhibitions/2002exhibit/print_fireproofconstruction.html] (March 30, 2005).

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“Architect A. B. Mullet.” [http://sfhistorymuseum.com/granite_lady/mullet.html] (March 30, 2005).

“Robert Mills, 1781-1855.”
[http://www.treas.gov/offices/management/curator/exhibitions/2002exhibit/print_robertmills.html] (March 30, 2005).

Boundary Description

The Martin Shaughnessy Building is located at 2201-15 Washington Avenue in St. Louis, Missouri. The building includes lots 1 through 5 on city block 2010; it is a parcel of both Matthew R. Boyce's and Daniel Cobb's Subdivisions and Cabanne's Addition. The building measures 140' by 138' and is bound by Washington Avenue at the south, 22nd Street at the east and Lucas Avenue (an alley now) at the north; an adjoining building and 23rd Street are at the west. The property is legally known by the Assessor's Office as parcel number 20100000200. The nominated parcel is indicated by a dashed line on the accompanying map entitled “Martin Shaughnessy Building Boundary Map.”

Boundary Justification

The nominated parcel (the footprint of the building) includes all of the property historically associated with the Martin Shaughnessy Building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

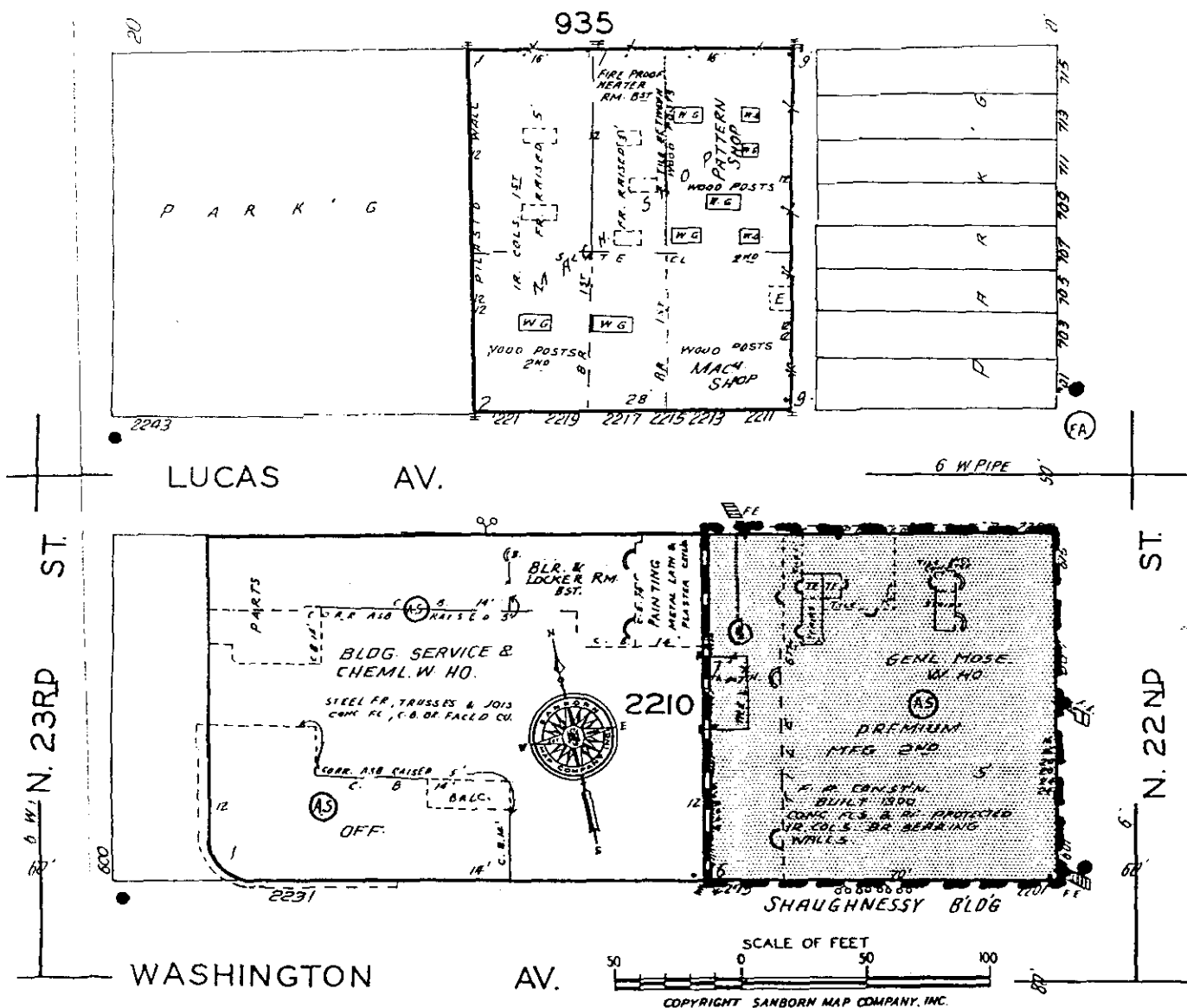
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section map Page 14

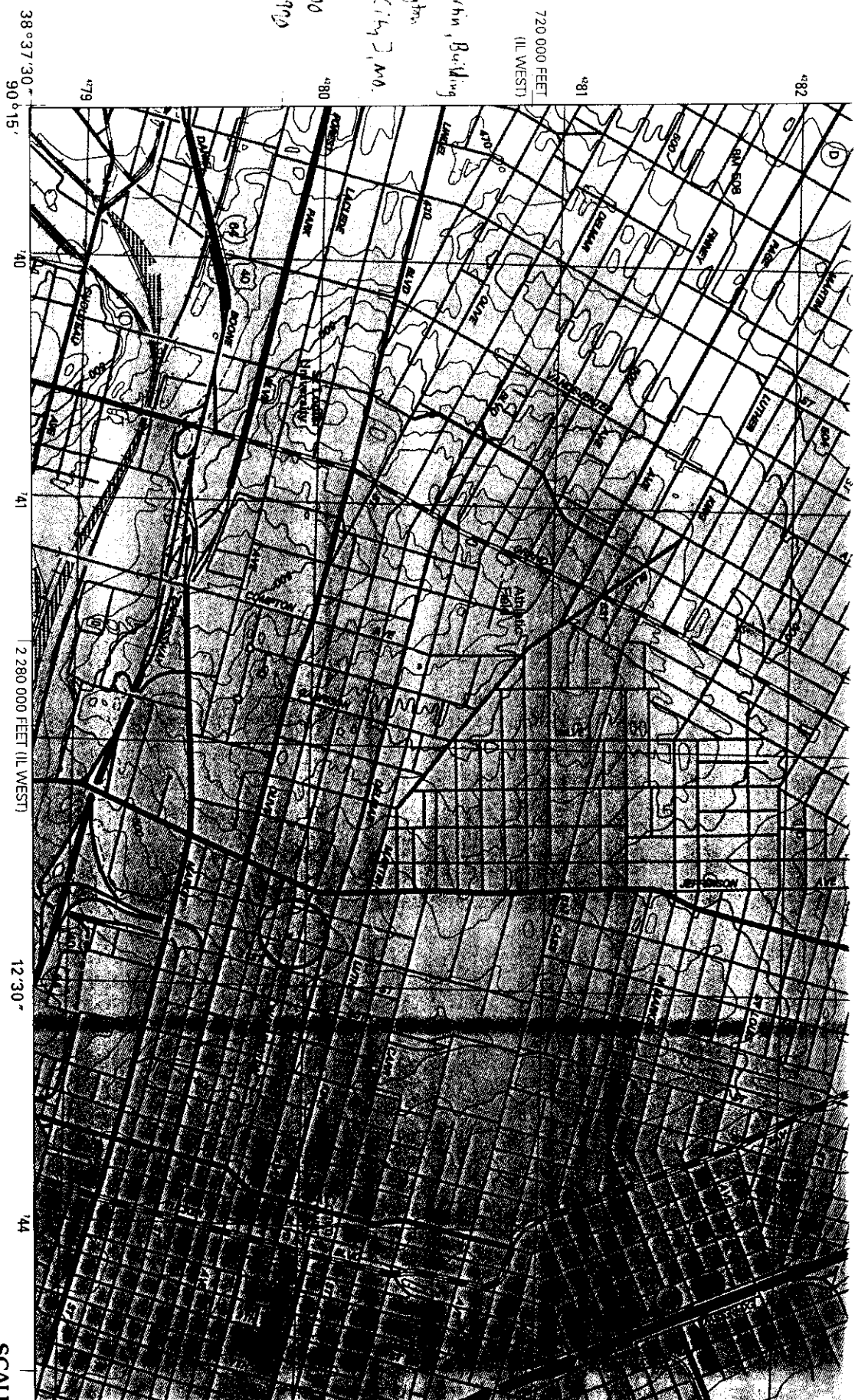
Shaughnessy, Martin, Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Martin Shaughnessy Building Boundary Map

Source: Sanborn Map Company, v. 1W, p. 23, circa 1968.



Shanghnessy, Martin, Building
 2201-15 Washington
 St. Louis 2nd. City, Mo.
 Zone 15
 Easting 748800
 Northing 4379900



Produced by the United States Geological Survey

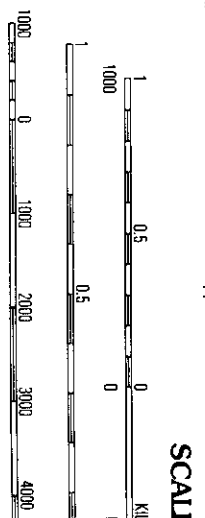
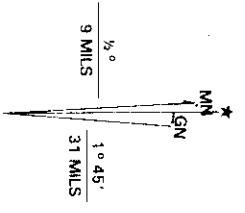
Topography compiled 1952. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1993 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1998; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLS and survey control current as of 1954. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1999

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

UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR IN
 SUPPLEMENTARY CC
 NATIONAL GEODETIC
 TO CONVERT FROM FEET
 THIS MAP COMPLETES WITH NAD
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 AND ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SU
 AND DIVISION OF GEC
 MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATU

