National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property	
historic name Simmons Colored School	
other names/site number Simmons Middle Scho	ol
2. Location	
street & number 4306-4318 St. Louis Avenue	[n/a] not for publication
city or town St. Louis	[n/a] vicinity
state Missouri code MO county St. L	ouis [Independent City code 510 zip code 63115
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Historic Prese [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meet National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedura opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments [] historic Prese [] and [] and [] and [] are continuation sheet for additional comments [] and [] are continuation sheet for additional comments [] and [] are continuation sheet for additional comments [] and [] are continuation sheet for additional comments [] and [] are continuation sheet for additional comments [] are continuation sheet for addi	rivation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this is the documentation standards for registering properties in the il and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my all Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered
Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blac	kwell/Deputy SHPO Date
Missouri Department of Natural Resources State or Federal agency and bureau	
In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the No (See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)	ational Register criteria.
Signature of certifying official/Title	
State or Federal agency and bureau	
4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper Date
entered in the National Register	
[] determined eligible for the	
See continuation sheet [].	
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 Re	sources v	vithin Property
[] private [X] public-local	[X] building(s) [] district	1	0	buildings
[] public-State [] public-Federal	[] site [] structure [] object	0	0	sites
	() object	0	0	structures
		0	0	objects
		1	0	Total
Name of related multiple property listing. Historic and Architectural Resources of the Ville, St. Louis; and St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner		Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National		
		Register. 0		_
6. Function or Use				
Historic Function Education/school		Current Functions Education/school		- -
				<u>-</u> -
	_			-
7. Description				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Architectural Classification Classical Revival	on .	Materials foundation granite walls brick		_
		roof slate other limestone		- - -
				_
		•		

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	Areas of Significance
[X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history	Ethnic HeritageBlack Architecture
[] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
[X] 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.	Periods of Significance 1898-1947
[]D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	
Criteria Considerations	Significant Dates
Property is:	1898
[] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	<u>1901</u>
[]B removed from its original location.	Oissificant Dayson/->
[] C a birthplace or grave.	Significant Person(s)
[]D a cemetery.	<u> </u>
[] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
[]F a commemorative property.	Cultural Affiliation
[] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	n/a
	Architect/Builder Ittner, William Butts
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuous. 9. Major Bibliographic References	uation sheets.)
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing the Previous documentation on file (NPS):	is form on one or more continuation sheets.) Primary location of additional data:
[] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested	[X] State Historic Preservation Office
(36 CFH 67) has been requested [] previously listed in the National Register	[] Other State Agency
[] previously determined eligible by the National Register	[] Federal Agency
[] designated a National Historic Landmark	[] Local Government [] University
[] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey	[X] Other:
#	Name of repository: Landmarks Association of St. Louis: St. Louis Board of Education

10.Geogr	aphical Data						
Acreage	of Property <u>2</u>	4 acres		• .			
UTM Refe	erences						
A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing		
15	740360	4283020					
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing		
		ription ne property on a continu		[] See co	ntinuation sheet		
Boundar (Explain whi	y Justification y the boundaries v	1 vere selected on a cont	inuation sheet.)				
11. Form	Prepared By						
name/title	see continua	tion sheet					
organization		date					
street & n	treet & number		telephone				
city or tow	vn		state		zip code		
	al Documenta e following iter	ition ns with the comple	eted form:				
Continua	ition Sheets						
			ng the property's location. es having large acreage or	numerous resour	ces.		
Photogra Repres	•	nd white photographs	of the property.				
Addition: (Chec		or FPO for any addition	al items)				
Property (Complete t	Owner his item at the req	uest of SHPO or FPO.)	· •				
name Bo	ard of Educati	on of the City of S	t. Louis				
street & n	number 911 Lo	cust Street		telephon	e <u>314/231-3720</u>		
city or tov	vn St. Louis		state_MO	zip code	63101		

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Simmons Colored School St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri Historic and Architectural Resources of The Ville, St. Louis and St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner

Summary: Simmons Colored School, 4306-4318 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis [Independent City] represents the Institutional Buildings property type in the Historic and Architectural Resources of the Ville, St. Louis MPS, as well as the Criciform-Plan Elementary School property type in the St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner MPS. It is a three-story, brick, restrained Classical Revival style school building consisting of two joined, basically cruciform-plan sections with a rectilinear, one-story addition on the west end. The two major sections have hipped slate roofs with wide overhangs highlighted by straight-cut rafter tails, while the smaller addition has a flat roof. Above a foundation of Missouri granite, the walls are red brick randomly mixed with darker "cull" brick and highlighted by string courses, sills and other trim of Carthage limestone. The school is located in the Ville, a primarily residential African-American neighborhood located in the northwest guadrant of the city of St. Louis. It faces St. Louis Avenue with minimal setback and only a tiny, centered patch of lawn, behind an original, low wrought-iron fence. The school has experienced a number of alterations and additions, including two designed by Ittner himself. In 1901, Ittner designed a third story for the original 1898 construction, and, in 1911, he added a second cruciform-plan addition to the west of the original building. Additions in 1930 and 1965 have been less sympathetic but have had little effect on Ittner's original designs. A paved playground is located to the east and south of the school. The utilitarian interior received a renovation in the 1990s; the original oak and brass staircases are still in place, as are baseboards and interior moldings; ceilings in some rooms were dropped and floors were covered with synthetic tile. The exteriors of the original 1898 Simmons school, as well as the 1911 addition, are in good condition and, with the exception of a number of infilled windows, has received very little alteration.

Narrative: Because Simmons School was built in segments, it has the appearance of two separate but similar schools built side by side, with a smaller addition to the west. Like most of noted architect William B. Ittner's early school designs, Simmons does not feature the exuberant Jacobethan ornamentation and detailing that characterized his later schools. Very little money was made available for the construction of the original, easternmost section of Simmons School so Ittner's original 1898 design (Photo #3, left section; see plan) was only built two stories high with a removable wood roof for expected upward expansion. (The cornice of the cruciform-plan school featured a narrow corbel, which was later united with a limestone string course when the top story (five more rooms) was added in 1901.) The center two bays of the eight-bay facade of this first section project toward the street, having paired, double-hung four-over-four wood sash highlighted above the second story by an inset limestone rectangle inscribed with "Simmons School." Flanking this center projection are entrance bays topped by round-arched windows. In an awkward detail, the two entrance vestibules have flat roofs and are tucked into the corners formed by the projecting center unit. Above a blind, round-arched pair of doors, each has a small overhang with exposed rafters. These round arches appear to have been infilled and probably originally had glass lights similar to those at the third story. Also infilled, albeit with brick, are small windows at the sides of the entrance vestibules. Each entrance is reached via a short flight of steps flanked by stepped brick sidewalls capped with limestone coping. At the basement level, most of the original windows have been bricked up on this section of the school. The remaining windows on the facade are fairly small three-over-three double-hung wood sash. Windows on the side elevation are four-over-four, similar to those in the center pavilion. All but the two round-arched windows have flat soldier-course arches. The hipped slate roof is capped by a vented cupola and small dormers. A one-story brick service area in the "elbow" between the rear and west wings appears to have been added at a later date.

More classroom space was soon called for, even with the additional floor, so in 1911 Ittner designed a

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Simmons Colored School St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri Historic and Architectural Resources of The Ville, St. Louis and St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner

section added to the west of the 1898 section (Photo #1, center). The cruciform plan is modified so that the crossarms are longer than the first section and the rear is a more irregular shape. Built the full three stories high at the outset, this addition's projecting bay houses the stairs and entrance vestibule. An infilled round-arched doorway features a carved granite surround topped by a round-arched window bay matching those in the 1898 section. Windows are longer in this section, with four-over-six double-hung sash. A limestone sill course highlights the first story. Some windows have been infilled with brick. The hipped state roof echoes the cupola and dormers of the original section.

By 1929, more space was needed; an additional section was added to the west in 1930 (Photo #1, right). The building permit does not list an architect; however, the Board of Education's architect in 1929 was Rockwell M. Milligan, who respected and often emulated lttner's work. The 1930 section continues the west wing of the 1911 addition, adding a volume nearly square in plan that at the rear of the building projects back nearly as far as the stem of the cruciform plan earlier building. This addition picks up the brickwork and ornamentation of the Ittner building, making changes in fenestration (sets of five windows rather than the paired sets in the original) to differentiate between old and new.

The final piece of the building was a brick-faced gymnasium/all-purpose room added in 1965 at the far west end. This room was built to a standard plan (a nearly identical room is attached to Marshall School, also included in this submission). The one-story brick addition projects forward slightly from the historic building. Its front elevation uses 13 tall, narrow inset panels (infilled windows) in contrast to the traditional fenestration of the main building; side and rear elevations are divided into blind bays, corbeled out at the top to meet the upper wall surface. While the addition is not compatible with the architecture of the historic period, it is low enough to the ground (and visually separated by a low, narrow connector between the buildings) that it detracts little from the historic composition.

The exterior of Simmons School is in good condition now, although it may have been the victim of deferred maintenance and somewhat insensitive window treatment in the past. The school remains very much as built with only minor alterations; it retains a high degree of integrity. It is a visual anchor along a prominent stretch of the St. Louis Avenue thoroughfare and a building being fully utilized in the midst of many vacant ones.

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Section 8 Page 3

Simmons Colored School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri
Historic and Architectural Resources of The Ville, St. Louis [Independent City]
and St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner

Summary: Simmons Colored School, 4306-4318 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis [Independent City] is significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Ethnic Heritage-Black and Architecture. It is an example of the Institutional Buildings property type noted in the cover document *Historic and Architectural Resources of The Ville, St. Louis [Independent City].* Its significance to the local African-American community is defined against the background of the contexts "Black Settlement in The Ville, 1865-1920" and "The Ville as a Center for Black Culture, 1920-1950." The school has played an important role in the African-American community known as the Ville since its inception. The school was designed by nationally-known St. Louis architect William Butts Ittner during the first full year of his tenure as the first Commissioner of St. Louis School Buildings and is an example of the Cruciform Plan Elementary Schools property type detailed in the *St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner* MPS. One of Ittner's early, transitional designs, the cruciform-plan was Ittner's second attempt at a more open plan for school design, which eventually led to the E-Plan, or Open-Plan, the design for which he was most renowned. Despite a number of alterations, two of which were designed by Ittner, the original cruciform-plan of the Simmons school remains sufficiently intact to represent Ittner's original, essential design.

Ethnic Heritage: Evidence indicates that the majority of the blacks living in the Ville prior to about 1900 were primarily live-in servants, but "there were also two or three settlements of well-to-do Negroes on certain streets." Some eight years after Missouri guaranteed blacks the right to a public education a sufficient number of black children were living in the neighborhood to warrant the first incarnation of Simmons School in 1873. In that year the Elleardsville School for Colored Children No. 8 was opened in a two-room frame building on the site of the present Simmons Middle School, the first black institution in the Ville. Although the school began with all white teachers, by 1877 black teachers had replaced them and had begun serving in administrative positions as well. In 1891, shortly after his death, the school was renamed for Dr. William J. Simmons (1849-90), a black Baptist clergyman, educator and author.³

The need for a more adequate facility was finally addressed when the first part of the present Simmons School was designed in 1898. At that time, it was unusual for black students (as well as many whites) to continue their studies beyond the eighth grade. Sumner High School, the city's famed black high school, was still located near downtown. Simmons necessarily was the focal point of black education and many community activities in the Ville until Sumner's move there in 1910. Elementary schools were an integral part of the fabric of society; interestingly, *Bamey's Information Guide to St. Louis*, compiled in 1902, contains only a list of "colored" schools in the city, failing to mention any black churches, entertainment spots or commercial enterprises. Anticipating a greater number of students than the relatively scanty

¹Cynthia Hill Longwisch and Steven E. Mitchell, *St. Louis, Missouri Public Schools of William B. Ittner.* Multiple Property National Register nomination, 1990.

²Lilian Brandt, "The Negroes in St. Louis," American Statistical Association, No. 61, March 1903, p. 21.

³Carolyn Hewes Toft, ed., *The Ville: The Ethnic Heritage of an Urban Neighborhood.* St. Louis: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., 1980, p. 5.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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Simmons Colored School St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri Historic and Architectural Resources of The Ville, St. Louis [Independent City] and St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner

budget allowed in 1898⁴, Ittner designed the school to be two stories high with a removable wooden roof to facilitate the addition of another five-room story. That third story was added in 1901.

In 1910, the black population of Ward 22, which included the Ville, was 3,108, approximately 13 percent of the total population of the ward which was 23,253. Even with the third story added, the Simmons School student population quickly outgrew the building. Ittner found it necessary to address the inadequacy of elementary school facilities in 1911, when he designed the three-story companion wing to Simmons School (Photo #1, center). However, the needs of the neighborhood for black elementary educational facilities continued to increase. The crowding problem was somewhat alleviated when the nearby all-white John Marshall Elementary School became a black intermediate school in 1918. With the adoption of Marshall School, the Ville became the only community in St. Louis where black children could attend school from kindergarten through professional training.

As the black community began to demand black teachers for their children, the available black teachers' training facilities became inadequate. The Normal School located at Sumner High School outgrew its space and moved to Simmons in 1930, where it was renamed after Harriet Beecher Stowe. It was housed in an addition designed in 1929 and built at the west end of the 1911 wing at a cost of \$50,000. Records do not include the architect's name, but it was almost certainly Rockwell M. Milligan, School Board architect in 1929. Stowe prospered during its ten years at Simmons. In 1933, Lincoln University (a college for African-Americans in Jefferson City, Missouri) established a junior college division at Stowe Teachers College under the Public Works Administration Program (PWA). Lincoln hired a separate faculty to teach its freshmen and sophomore courses at Stowe. Although this program lasted only a few years, Stowe received its own junior college standing in the fall semester of 1938. The junior college curriculum equalled the first two years of the teachers' A.B. program. In the first semester, 77 men and 56 women enrolled.⁵

A semi-regular column on Stowe in the *St. Louis Argus* kept the black community informed throughout the ten years it remained at Simmons School. The newspaper was particularly strong in its coverage of club activities, and three black sororities received regular mention. The academic mission of the school and accomplishments of individual students and academic clubs were also noted. The paper took pride in the fact that only two other black colleges in the United States were fully accredited by the American Association of Teachers Colleges.⁶ Of the 21 accredited institutions of higher learning located in St. Louis in the mid-1930s, only Stowe and the Homer G. Phillips School of Nursing admitted African Americans.⁷ Stowe Teachers College moved into its own building (just two blocks away) in 1940.

⁴The cost for the original two-story section was \$42,184. Of the first six schools designed (all in 1898) by Ittner, the respective costs were \$100,284 (Eliot), \$89,132 (Jackson), \$104,304 (Monroe), \$94,780 (Sherman), \$40,000 (Rock Spring), and \$42,184 (Simmons).

⁵"Stowe Given Junior College Standing," St. Louis Argus, 6 January 1939, p. 15.

⁶lbid.

⁷Katharine T. Corbett and Mary E. Seematter, " 'No Crystal Stair:' Black St. Louis, 1920-1940," Gateway Heritage v. 16 no. 2 (Fall 1995), 85. No date or reference is provided for this assertion.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

Simmons Colored School St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri Historic and Architectural Resources of The Ville, St. Louis [Independent City] and St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner

Although St. Louis schools are no longer segregated by law, the student population at Simmons is largely drawn from the surrounding neighborhood and continues to be predominantly black. Simmons School still holds regular reunions of former students, and its faculty and students take great pride in their unique niche in St. Louis' black history. The period of significance for this criterion is defined as 1899, the date the new Simmons was opened, to 1947, an arbitrary 50-year cutoff date.

Architecture

When William B. Ittner was given the job of designing for what was to be the new era of St. Louis schools, he took it very seriously, devoting a great deal of time and effort studying various current school designs worldwide. He concluded early in his analysis of extant buildings that older St. Louis designs were largely inefficient and not well suited for their intended use. Light was of extreme importance in the classroom, he felt, for reasons both physical and psychological; the square buildings in use were mostly from the latter half of the nineteenth century and failed to provide students with the light and ventilation necessary for a healthy learning atmosphere. Ittner began experimenting right away with what was to become known as the "open plan," one that would provide much more exterior wall space overall than had previously been seen. Two of his first six schools for the St. Louis Board of Education employed the cruciform design: Simmons and Rock Spring (NRHP 1992) - both schools with unusually small budgets. By starting with a square and "pulling" out arms from each side, Ittner was able to approximate the basic concept of the "open plan" without a great expenditure of money. The design used in both schools functioned successfully, albeit on a much smaller scale than any of his other schools.

The 1911 addition, also by Ittner, is an imperfect solution to the difficult problem of adding on to a school without compromising the open plan that was such an important element of Ittner's school architecture. Although somewhat awkward, Ittner's solution allowed for the light and air which were so paramount in his plans. The later 1930 addition, probably designed by Rockwell Milligan, is very slightly set back from the Ittner work and is distinguishable by its different fenestration. It is interesting that the later design did not preserve the open plan of the earlier building; instead of being joined by a hallway, the 1930 addition is grafted directly onto a side of the building which formerly had classroom windows. The 1965 addition at the west end of the building, while not complementary to the overall design of the school, is only one story high and is visually separated by a narrow corridor. Its presence does not detract from the architectural significance of the original Ittner design.

The original design of Simmons School, still discernable and intact thanks to the design of Ittner's later addition, represents a both a step in the evolution of Ittner's design process and the architect's resourcefulness when faced with budget constraints. In his subsequent designs for St. Louis schools, Ittner most often used E- or U-shaped plans. Built with far greater budgets, sited on larger lots and benefiting from his continued scrutiny of school designs (both his and others') Ittner's schools were to become paradigms of modern school design; with Simmons School, we get a glimpse of what was to come.

⁸Longwisch and Mitchell.

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Simmons Colored School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri
Historic and Architectural Resources of The Ville, St. Louis [Independent City]
and St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner

Bibliographic Sources

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Longwisch, Cynthia Hill; and Steven E. Mitchell. *The St. Louis, Missouri Public Schools of William B. Ittner.*Multiple Property Submission, 1990.

Miscellaneous Records, Saint Louis Board of Education Archives.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of St. Louis, v. 7, for 1909, 1951, 1961. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company.

Toft, Carolyn Hewes, ed. *The Ville: The Ethnic Heritage of an Urban Neighborhood.* St. Louis: Social Science Institute, Washington University, 1975.

Vose, Clement E. Caucasians Only: The Supreme Court, the NAACP, and the Restrictive Covenant Cases. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1959.

Wright, John A. Discovering African American St. Louis: A Guide to Historic Sites. St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society Press, 1994.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description: The Simmons Colored School in located within St. Louis City Block 3690, which is bounded on the north by St. Louis Avenue and on the south by Maffitt Avenue, as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the east right-of-way of the north-south alley of Block 3690 and the north right-of-way of Maffitt Avenue, proceed north 155 feet along the east right-of-way of the north-south alley of Block 3690; then proceed west along the north right-of-way of the east-west alley 315 feet; then proceed north perpendicular to the east-west alley and St. Louis Avenue 150 feet to the south right-of-way of St. Louis Avenue; then proceed east 505 feet along the south right-of-way of St. Louis Avenue; then proceed west along the north right-of-way of Maffitt Avenue 305 feet to the north right-of-way of Maffitt Avenue; then proceed west along the north right-of-way of Maffitt Avenue to the point of beginning.

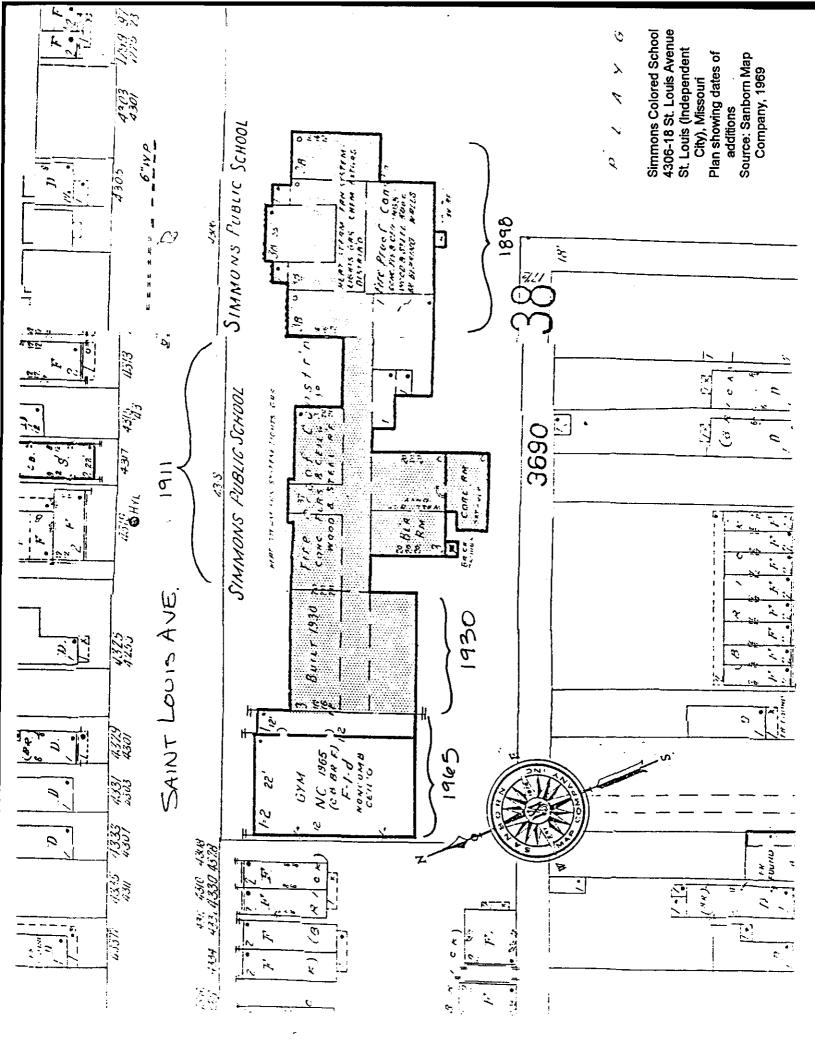
Boundary Justification: These boundaries include the Simmons Colored School building and the playground and parking lot north of the east-west alley of City Block 3690, including all of the historic school building and its additions.

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Section 11 Page 7

Simmons Colored School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri
Historic and Architectural Resources of The Ville, St. Louis [Independent City]
and St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner

- Cynthia Hill Longwisch, Assistant Director Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. 917 Locust Street, 7th Floor St. Louis MO 63101 314/421-6474 October 1997 original draft nomination, items 1-11
- 2. Steven E. Mitchell
 Assistant Director
 Historic Preservation Program
 Division of State Parks
 Department of Natural Resources
 P.O. Box 176
 Jefferson City, MO 65102
 573/751-4692
 August 1999
 editor, items 1-11



HISTORICAL ABONTECTURAL RESOURCES OF THE VILLE FACING SE; WEST PORT OF ORIGINAL PRIMARY NEG: LANDMARKS ASSOC, OF ST. DOWS IND STILDED (INDEDED) CITY) MO ST. COUNT (INDEPENDENT CAT) EST. CYNTHIA LONGWISCH (SIMMONS MIDDLE SCHOOL) SIMMONS COLORED SCHOOL 4306-18 ST, LOWS AVENUE DAR 9/1947 Proto# - AD ELEVATION



FACING: SE; WEST END OF PRIMARY ELEUATION DEG: LANDMANKS ASSOC. OF ST. LOWIS, INC. S.t. vours (ill Dependent city) MO St. YOMIS (INDEPENDENT SE) (SIMMONS MIDDLE SCHOOL) 4306-18 ST. LOUIS AVENUE SIMMONS COLORED SCHOOL BY: CYNTHIA LONGWISCH Probato of DATE 9/1997

HISTORICA & RECHTECTURAL RESOURCES OF the VILL,



#ISTORICA & ARCHTECTURAL RESOURCES OF THE VINE, FACING: 5/SE; EAST PART OF PRIMARY BLOWTON NEG: LANDMARKS ASSOC. OF ST. LOUIS, INC. ST. LOUIS (INDEPENDENT OITS) MO (SIMMONS MIDDLE SCHOOL) 4306-18 ST. LOUIS AVENUE STIGUIS (INDEPENDENT CITY) SIMMONS COLORED SOLHOOL BY: CLUTHIA LONGUISCH DATE: 9/1994

Prop #3 45



HISTORIC & ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES OF THE VILLE, NEG: LANDMARKS ASSQ. OF ST LOWS, INC. ST LOUIS (IN DEPENDENT OFF) AU FACING KW; REAR ELGUATION St. LOUIS (INDEPENDENT OUT) SIMMONS COLORED SCHOOL (SIMMOUS MIDDLE SCHOOL) 4306-18 ST LOUIS AVENUE TEN CYNTHIA LONGWISCH to 16: 240 Photo#44 dS



HISTORICA & ARCHITE CTUBAR RESOURCES OF THE VINE, FACING: NE; WEST SECTION OF REAK ELEVATION NEG: LANDMARKS ASSOC. OF ST LOWIS, INC. St. Lows (INDEDENDENT OFF) MO ST. LOUIS (INDEPENDENT CITY) (SIMMONS MIDDLE SCHOOL) 4306-18 ST-1838 47037 SIMMOUS COLORED SCHOOL BY CANTAIN LONGENISCH 7hoto#5 of 5 DATE: 9/1997

