

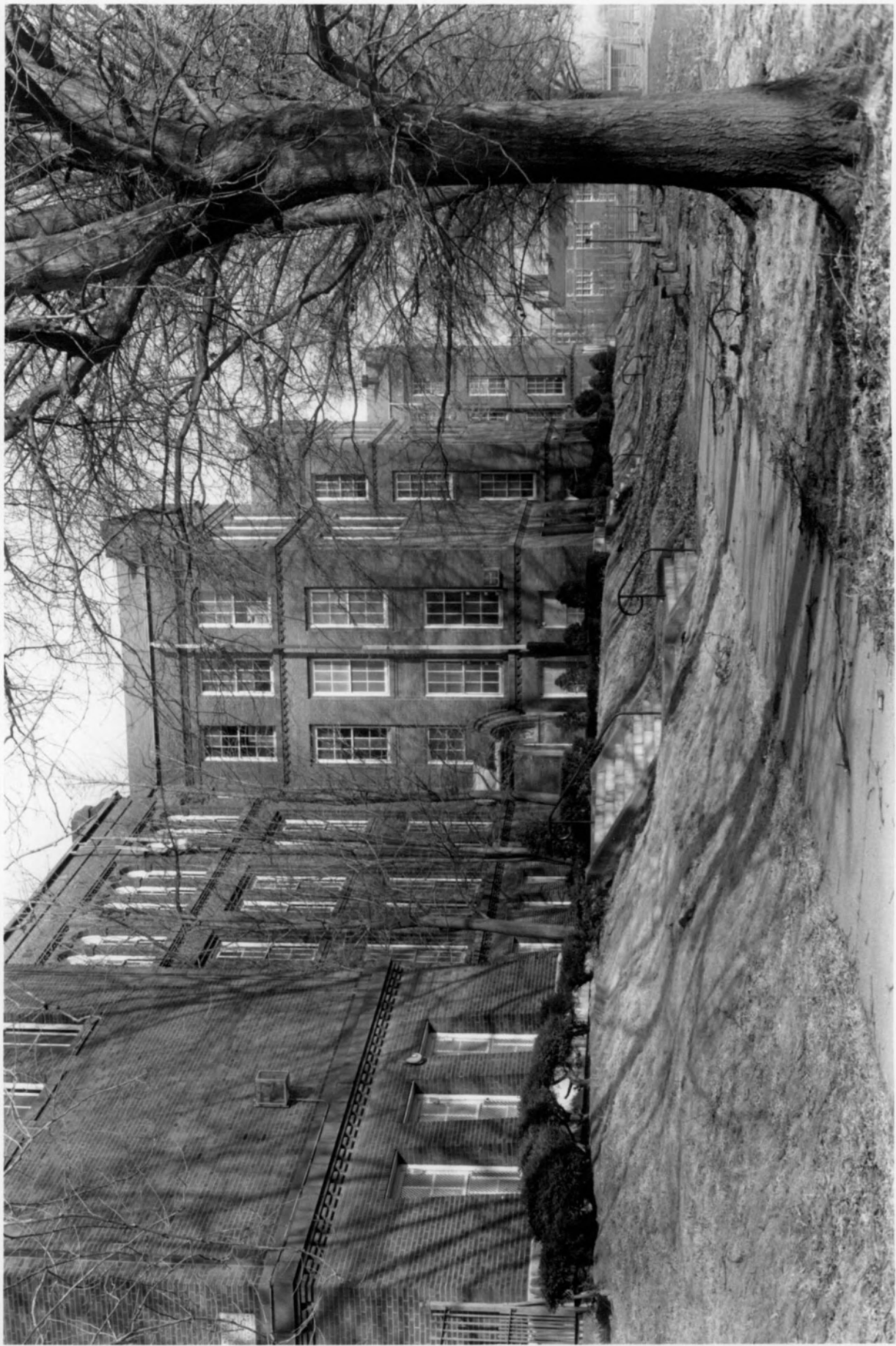
Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

Esley Hamilton

2/2001

Esley Hamilton

view to E

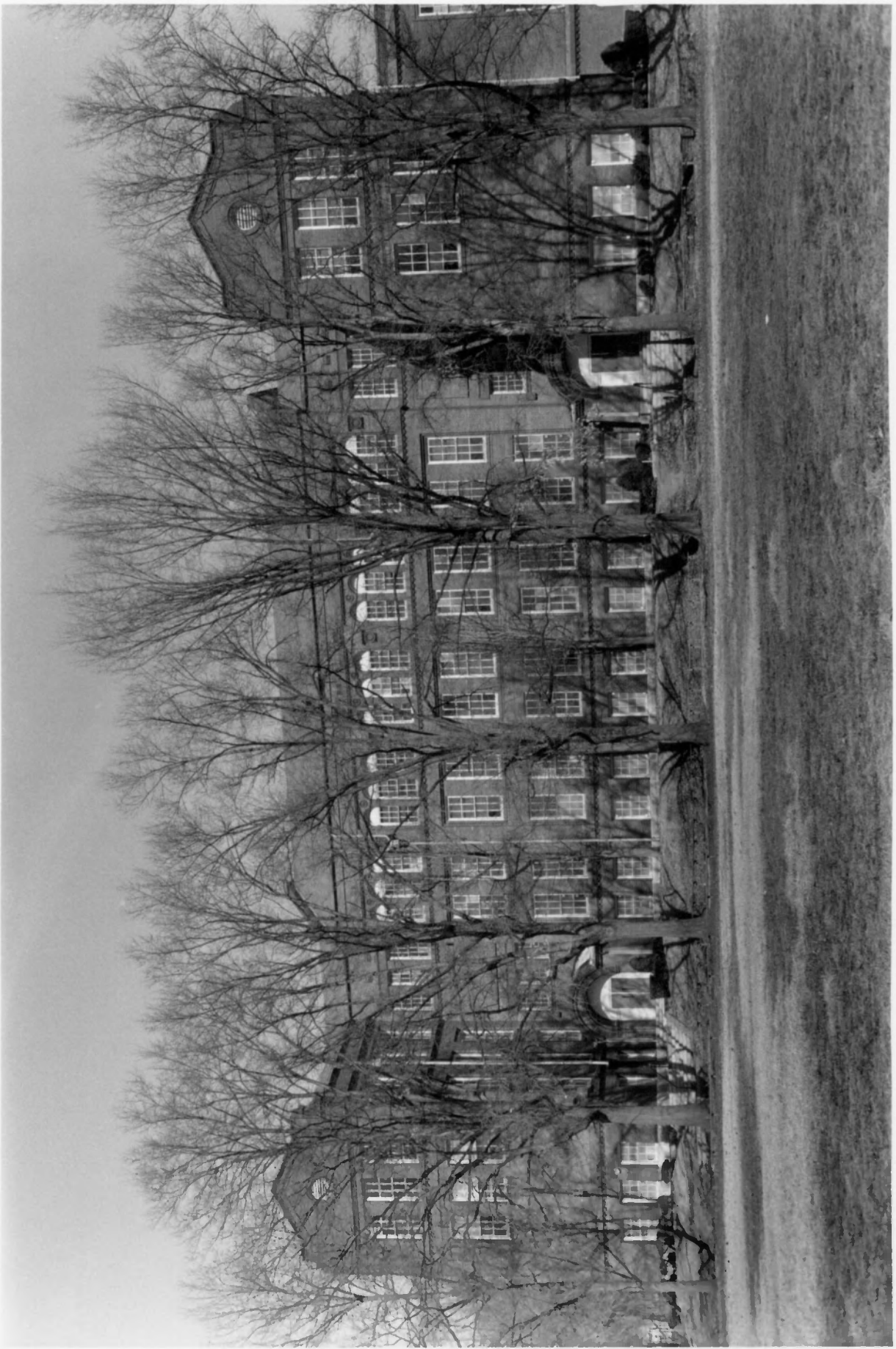


Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

Esley Hamilton

2/2001

Esley Hamilton
view to N



Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], Mo

Eskey Hamilton

2/2001

Eskey Hamilton

View to NW



Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], MO

Esley Hamilton

2/2001

Esley Hamilton

view to Nkw



Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], MO

Esley Hamilton

2/2001

Esley Hamilton
view to N



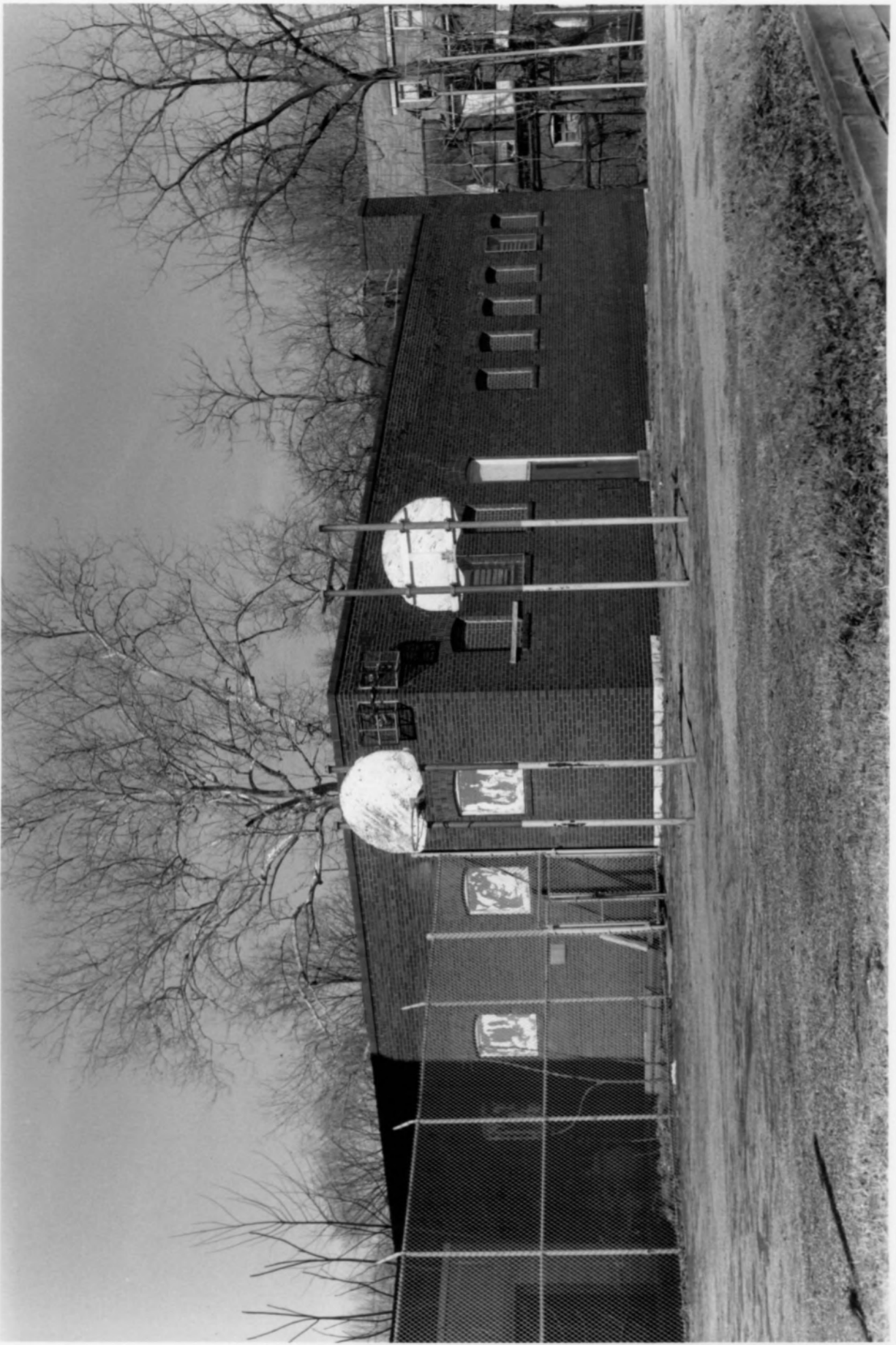
Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], MO

Esley Hamilton

2/2001

Esley Hamilton

view to NW



Smith Academy and Mammal Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], MO

Eskey Hamilton

2/2001

Eskey Hamilton

view to N



Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], MO

Esley Hamilton

2/2001

Esley Hamilton

View to SE



Smith Academy and Manual Training School

St. Louis [Independent City], MO

Lynn Jasse

5/2602

Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis

Staircase

Photo 9



Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St Louis (Independent City), MO

Lynn Jasse

5/2002

Landmarks Assoc of St Louis

Photo 10



Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St Louis (Independent City), MO

Lynn Josse
5/2002

Landmarks Association of St. Louis

Top story gymnasium (east wing of Manual Training) facing NW

Photo 11



Smith Academy and Manual Training School

St. Louis [Independent City], MO

Lynn Josse

5/2002

Landmarks Association of St. Louis

top floor library (center of Manual Training School), facing NE

Photo 12



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

1. Name of Property

historic name Smith Academy and Manual Training School
other names/site number Blewett School; Harris Teachers' College; Enright School

2. Location

street & number 5351 Enright Avenue [n/a] not for publication
city or town St. Louis [n/a] vicinity
state Missouri code MO county St. Louis [Independent City] code 510 zip code 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 [].)


Signature of certifying official/Title LaVerne Brondel/Deputy SHPO Date 7/10/03

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:		
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, explain see continuation sheet [].	_____	_____

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
 Smith Academy and Manual Training School
 St. Louis (Independent City), MO

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> building
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> total

Name of related multiple property listing.

(n/a)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register. 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

EDUCATION: School

Current Functions

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Renaissance Revival

see continuation sheet [].

Materials

foundation Limestone

walls Brick

Terra Cotta

roof Asphalt

other _____

see continuation sheet [].

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet [x]

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

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

EDUCATION

Periods of Significance

1905-1917

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Mauran, Russell & Garden.

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

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: _____

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.9 acres

UTM References

A. Zone	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	B. Zone	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>737100</u>	<u>4281880</u>			
C. Zone	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	D. Zone	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>

[] 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 Lynn Josse
organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis date January 8, 2003
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 St. Louis Public School District Building Corporation
street & number 801 N. 11th telephone (314) 231-3720
city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63101

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Summary

Smith Academy and Manual Training School, located at 5351 Enright Avenue in St. Louis, Missouri, is a four-story building of dark red brick. It sits imposingly on almost seven acres, set back some 365 feet from the street. Originally built for two separate institutions, the school consists of two major four-story gabled blocks, dated 1905, with a three-story connector between them added in 1917. The shallow hipped roof is asphalt shingle. A single-story shop annex is attached to the north. The interior consists of double-loaded corridors with classrooms; libraries and gymnasiums are at the top story. Although currently vacant, the building was in use until fairly recently and appears to be in good condition. While interior paint is peeling and original windows, roofing and some doors have been replaced, the building still amply conveys its historic associations from the period of significance.

Site

Smith Academy and Manual Training School occupies a large lot (6.9 acres) located at Enright and Union in the Visitation Park Local Historic District. The school is oriented to Enright (south), but is set back 365 feet with a large lawn in front. The field is now used as a track and athletic field for Soldan High School, located across the street to the east. The entire property is surrounded by fencing: wrought iron (painted a faded blue-green) at the south and west, and chain link at the east and north. The single-story shop wing extends from the rear of the school and encloses a paved yard.

Exterior

The nominated building includes two four-story schools attached with a three-story connector; and a single-story shop wing that extends from the rear. All are dark red brick. The shop and two main school buildings date from 1905. The connector dates from 1917; it was added by the St. Louis Public Schools in order to use the two buildings as a single school.

The facades of the two school sections are nearly identical. Each is nine bays wide; each bay has three windows at the fourth story with either two or three at the other stories as described below. Windows are generally six over six modern windows. The date of the window replacement is unknown; they probably do not fall within the narrow period of significance, but appear to be at least several decades old (definitely installed prior to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

1988 survey of the St. Louis public schools¹). The roofs are shallow gables with asphalt shingle roofing (which replaced the red tile described in the 1988 survey). Above the first and third stories, two courses of corbelled brick support a terra cotta sill course, marking the horizontal divisions of the buildings. The center five bays are articulated as a single block, projecting slightly from the bays to either side. Slightly taller than the bays to either side, these center blocks are further emphasized by a parapet wall running along the gable at either end. Top story windows openings are round-arched; at the second and third stories, six over six windows are set in pairs within recessed bays. (The only major difference between the facades of Smith Academy to the west and Manual Training to the east is the disposition of second story windows. At the Manual Training School, the fourth and sixth bays have a centered window with much smaller side windows to either side.) At the first story, six over six windows, shorter than those at the upper stories, rest on a limestone foundation. The six-pane sashes are not original and are unlikely to date from the historic period (early photos show one-over-one windows). The date of installation is not recorded but they appear to be at least several decades old.

The second and eighth bays (to either side of the center blocks), set back from the rest of the composition, include the stairways and main entrances. At the first story, entrances are located within projecting round-arched volumes; paired doors are set within wood surrounds with boarded side and transom lights (Photo 5). A small set of three six over six windows is located between the second and the third floor, indicating the location of the stairway; three taller six over six windows are at the top story.

The first and ninth bays thrust forward from the rest of the building. There are three six over six windows at each story, except for the second story, which is blind. A gabled parapet is at the roofline with a round louvered vent below.

Decorative detail is sparse, limited to terra cotta roundels at the fourth story, terra cotta elaboration at the entrances, and a few raised courses and corbels in the brickwork. The entrances are extremely understated.

The two school sections are placed next to each other facing Enright; the three-story connection between them continues the corbel and terra cotta courses above the first and third floors (Photo 6). Its construction date is unknown. The roof is flat. At each story there are three widely spaced six over six windows. At the first story, the windows are round-arched.

¹ Landmarks Association of St. Louis, St. Louis Public Schools survey, 1988.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

The rear of the school (Photo 7) does not pretend to the orderly organization of the façade. There are more variations in fenestration and the footprint is somewhat jagged. In general, the bays are disposed in a similar manner to those at the façade. The foundation is coursed rubble limestone. Sections of the first floor are blind; there are also blind bays at the second and fourth stories.

At the east end of the building, a single-story wing attaches to the rear of the Manual Training School (Photos 7 and 8). Articulation is very plain, with no ornament. Window openings are simple segmental arches. The roof is flat.

Interior

The interior of Smith Academy and Manual Training School is essentially linear, with the exception of the shop wing. Long corridors run east-west with classrooms and offices on either side. Original features include cast iron at the stairs (Photo 9), and some original or historic woodwork in the classrooms (Photo 10).

The top story is the most interesting, although uses have been changed. For example, a gymnasium in the fourth floor eastern wing of the Manual Training School (Photo 11) is apparently not original, gymnasium functions originally having been located in the basement. Subsequent use by three different schools has altered the functions of some of the spaces, but original spatial divisions seem to be intact.

Total square footage is 86,227.²

Integrity

Overall, the building is very intact. The most notable alterations are the addition of the connector between the two main buildings; this took place in 1917 just after the property was sold to the St. Louis Public Schools. At an unknown date, the one over one windows visible in early photographs and renderings were replaced by six over six windows.

² "Description of Building" from St. Louis Public Schools, found in "Smith Academy" loose clippings file of Esley Hamilton.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 4

Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Summary

Smith Academy and Manual Training School (5351 Enright Avenue in St. Louis, Missouri) is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Education. The complex consists of two school buildings and a shop, all connected by hallways, and is considered locally significant. Smith Academy was the descendant of Washington University's Academic Department, initiated in 1856 to prepare young men for university-level classes. The Manual Training School was added as part of the University in 1879. The nominated buildings were constructed for the 1905-1906 school year but operated separately until consolidated in 1915. Washington University closed the school in 1917. Smith Academy's significance is as a leading college preparatory institution, while the Manual Training School was a nationally recognized model for holistic mechanical and intellectual training. These are the only extant buildings associated with either institution. The period of significance begins with 1905, the date of construction, and ends with 1917, the year Washington University sold the property to the St. Louis Board of Education.

Elaboration

Washington University was chartered by the Missouri legislature in 1853 under the name of the Eliot Seminary (after William Greenleaf Eliot, one of the founders and first president of the university). After three years (and three name changes), the first catalog was published in 1856. Among the four original divisions was the Academic Department, which began enrollment at age 11. Although the other divisions offered more advanced diplomas, the Academic Department was by far the most popular program in the University's early years. For decades after the Civil War, annual enrollment in the Academic Department (later known as the Academy) dwarfed that of the Collegiate and Polytechnic divisions.³

Coursework at Smith Academy included all of the subjects that a university would require in entrance examinations. Latin and Greek, of course, were standard; so were classes that would look more familiar to modern students. For students destined to

³ Donn Walter Hayes, "A History of Smith Academy of Washington University" (Ph.D. dissertation, Washington University, 1950).

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 5

Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

become part of St. Louis' business establishment, the connections made at Smith were also valuable. One newspaper referred to the school as "the aristocratic boy's academy of St. Louis," and in 1897 the principal wrote that Smith was "truly a select school, one whose associations are worth as much as its educational training...."⁴

The history of the Manual Training School was separate from that of Smith until the two divisions of Washington University moved to their shared campus in 1905. The institution was the brainchild of Calvin Woodward, dean of the Polytechnic School. Woodward found his engineering students to be lacking in practical mechanical skills, unable to use even simple tools. He instituted a course of required classes in drawing and tool use, but at the same time considered ways to remedy the problem before the students reached university. He concluded that manual training was a necessary element of secondary education.

After years of thought on the problem, Woodward found a model for a practical course of study at the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. The exhibit of the Imperial Technical School in Moscow provided a description of classes as well as a display of models constructed by the students. This proved to be a practical template with a proven track record. Woodward was not the only educator to take notice: even those who could not attend the Exposition were able to learn about the Russian system through an article in *Scientific American* magazine.⁵

The first practical application of this model, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was an immediate success. Woodward believed that the program could easily be adapted to high school students. With businessman Samuel Cupples, Woodward developed a proposal and formally brought it to the directors. In 1879, the university moved to establish a Manual Training School for boys as a division of the Polytechnic School. Work moved quickly. A handsome new building was constructed at Eighteenth and Washington, and the first class of 58 students was in place for fall 1880.

Throughout its history, the school emphasized mechanical arts as part of a holistic form of mental and manual training. Graduates were expected to be prepared for university or

⁴ Ralph E. Morrow, *Washington University in St. Louis* (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society Press, 1996). Both quotations are from page 123.

⁵ Charles M. Dye, "Calvin Woodward and Manual Training: The Man, The Idea, and The School." *Missouri Historical Review*, January 1976, 79.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 6

Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

direct entrance into industry. This approach proved so popular that an addition to the 1880 building had to be constructed in 1883. The success of the program drew attention from other cities, and soon similar programs were started throughout the country. Woodward himself turned down an offer to start a manual training school in Chicago in 1883; graduates of his program went on to start similar programs in Cleveland, Louisville, Denver and Seattle.⁶ In his history of Washington University, Ralph E. Morrow writes:

The success of the Manual Training School launched Woodward on an apostolate. Within a decade he wrote two books and more than two dozen articles on manual training besides speaking an uncounted number of times before general and professional audiences. The topic soon became a staple at meetings of educators . . . William Torrey Harris, who headed the famous Concord School of Philosophy between the end of his term as superintendent of schools in St. Louis and the beginning of his service as United States Commissioner of Education, said of manual training in 1889: "There is no educational subject that occupies the mind of the public more extensively at the present time." The Manual Training School not only was a laboratory for demonstrating the new way in education but, for many reformers, became a shrine.⁷

"Shrine" may be something of an exaggeration, but the mother school of Manual Training was indeed a postcard view, as demonstrated in Figure 1. Although the topic of manual training was debated for years after it caught the national attention, by the turn of the century its value was widely accepted.

⁶ Dye, 96-97.

⁷ Morrow, 83.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 7

Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

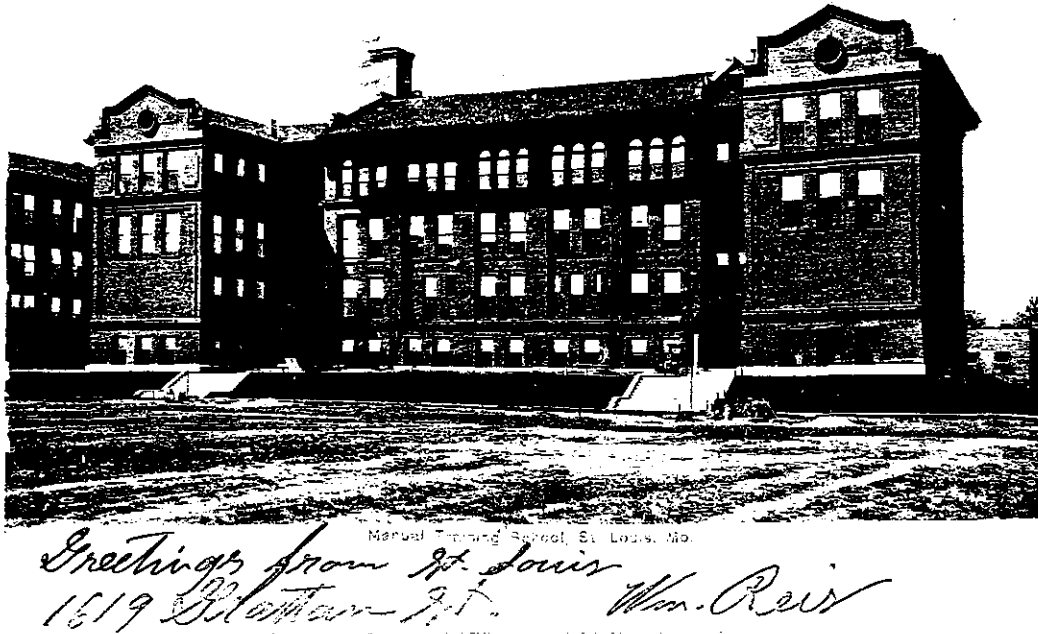


Figure 1. "Manual Training School, St. Louis, Mo." postcard dated 1907. Landmarks collection.

In 1894, Washington University began the search for a parcel of land suitable for a new college campus. The secondary institutions were not included in this plan, and Morrow suggests that the construction of a new campus marked a refocusing on the upper level programs. Soon after the search for a new collegiate campus was underway, Smith Academy also demanded a new location. Part of the problem was that the Washington Avenue address, fashionable and suburban in the 1870s, was rapidly becoming industrialized. Principal Charles Curd wrote

we find ourselves surrounded by the buildings of manufacturers whose workmen create a din that makes it at times almost impossible to conduct our work Saloons and other objectionable enterprises have their business location around us, and we find it necessary to keep the boys closely confined to avoid the contamination that would be sure to follow if they were allowed the freedom of the streets as they once were.⁸

⁸ Quoted in Hayes, 89.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 8

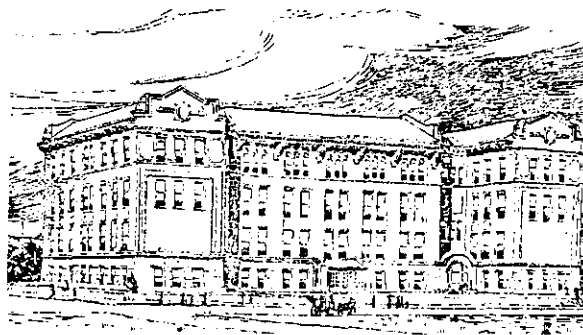
Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

The same issues confronted students and teachers of the Manual Training School. After years of searching, in 1903 the nominated property was procured. Some had called for the two schools to share facilities and faculty, but instead they were built side by side as separate institutions. According to Hayes, the schools maintained a healthy rivalry until consolidated in 1915.

Architects Mauran, Russell and Garden designed the schools in a subdued Renaissance Revival style. According to Hayes, University records show the following expenditures for the new schools:

Site	\$65,306.43
Smith	142,935.13
Manual	141,998.32
Shop	21,805.12
Total	372,045.00 ⁹

Figure 2: Smith Academy illustration from misc. clipping file, marked on back "Smith Academy Yearbook, 1905"



1905

THE above is a picture of the new Smith Academy building which is now being rapidly constructed at the corner of Windemere Way and Von Versen avenue. Its frontage is twice as great as that of the present structure and its cost will be several times greater. It is located in the beautiful Cabanne district, with extensive grounds, and is supplied with every modern convenience and appliance.

⁹ Hayes, 92.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 9

Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

In the spring of 1905, Smith's senior class poem included a verse expounding that the physical change of the new school buildings would not alter the spirit of Smith Academy:

We shall return; and it will be to find
A different school from that which now we know;
But only in appearance t'will be so.
That which has made it great, not left behind,
The same school in the future shall we find
As this from which as pupils now we go.¹⁰

These verses would perhaps not be noted had they not issued from the pen of Thomas Stearns (T. S.) Eliot. Grandson of Washington University's first president, young Eliot returned to Smith to deliver lectures in the new building (1906 and 1907) before he left St. Louis.¹¹

The occupation of the new Smith and Manual buildings in the fall of 1905 coincided with the ascendancy of public high school education in St. Louis. In the 1890s, as the university considered the relocation and expansion of the two schools, St. Louis had only one public high school each for white and black students. Before the construction of McKinley and Yeatman High Schools in 1902, the city was dramatically underserved in public secondary education.¹² Private alternatives served the children of the upper class.

As more high-quality public schools became available, enrollment dropped. The opening of the public Soldan High School practically across the street in 1909 was a serious blow; Soldan quickly drew off many sons of the Central West End elite.

Morrow writes that "the fading popularity of the two preparatory schools cast them in a new light. No longer could they claim to fulfill essential needs of the community, operate at little or no cost to the University, or occupy a central place in its educational mission."¹³ The two schools were consolidated in 1915, but the experiment was

¹⁰ Quoted in Hayes, 227.

¹¹ Hayes, 157.

¹² For more information, see "The St. Louis, Missouri Public Schools of William B. Ittner" multiple property registration form, National Register of Historic Places (Landmarks Association of St. Louis, 2000).

¹³ Morrow, 257.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 10

Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

considered a failure. In 1917 the school closed, and the property was sold to the St. Louis Public Schools.

Because the greater context for educational significance of St. Louis public schools has not been established, the period of significance ends in 1917. After that time, the property was rechristened as Ben Blewett Junior High School; as the district's needs changed, the building became Blewett High School (1921), Harris Teachers' College (1949), and Enright Middle School (1963).¹⁴ The building was still in use in 1988 when it was surveyed as part of a St. Louis schools study conducted by the Landmarks Association of St. Louis. The Board of Education still maintains the vacant building in its inventory of schools.

Integrity

The building retains integrity. Major alterations since the period of significance include the construction of a connector between the two buildings (1917), the installation of six-over-six wooden windows replacing original one-over-ones (date unknown); and the replacement of the original roof. None of these alterations obscure the original form or detailing of the side-by-side schools; their significance is still well conveyed by the retention of original form, materials, and workmanship for most aspects of the building.

¹⁴ "Enright Middle School" file. St. Louis Board of Education Archives. St. Louis, Missouri.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9-10 Page 11

Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Sources

Dye, Charles M. "Calvin Woodward and Manual Training: The Man, The Idea, and The School." *Missouri Historical Review*, January 1976. 75-98.

"Enright Middle School" file. St. Louis Board of Education Archives. St. Louis, Missouri.

Hayes, Donn Walter. "A History of Smith Academy of Washington University." Ph.D. dissertation, Washington University, 1950.

Landmarks Association of St. Louis. "The St. Louis, Missouri Public Schools of William B. Ittner" multiple property registration form, National Register of Historic Places. 2000.

Landmarks Association of St. Louis, St. Louis Public Schools survey, 1988. Inventory page 30.

Morrow, Ralph E. *Washington University in St. Louis*. St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society Press, 1996.

Smith Academy clipping file provided by Esley Hamilton, St. Louis, Missouri.

Boundary Description

The nominated property, 5351 Enright Avenue in St. Louis, Missouri, is listed as parcel number 54850001800 by the assessor of the City of St. Louis.

Boundary Justification

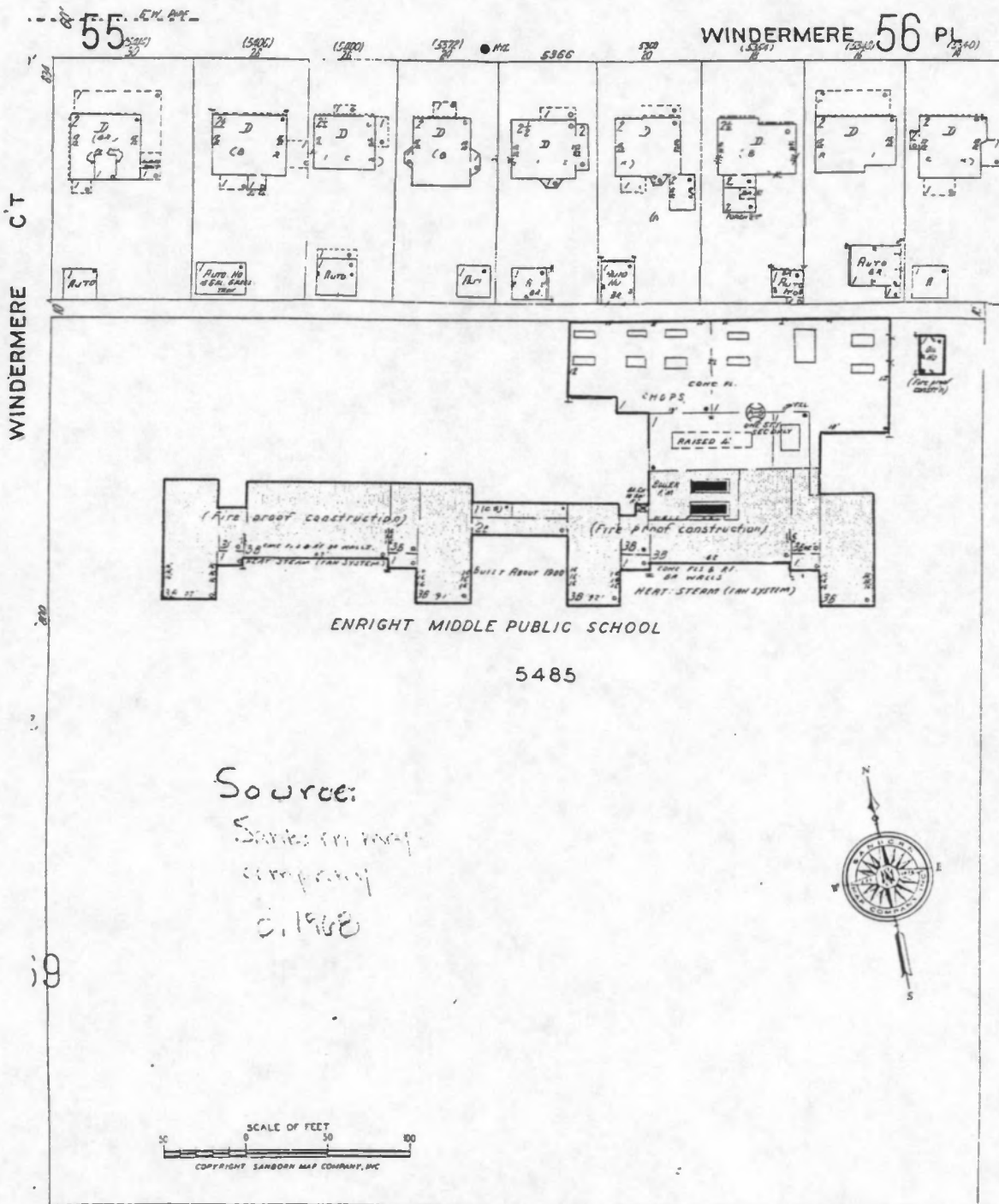
The nominated parcel includes all of the property historically associated with Smith Academy and Manual Training School, including the buildings and grounds.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section map Page 12

Smith Academy and Manual Training School
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri





Smith Academy &
Manual Training
School
5351 Enright
St. Louis (Independence
city), Missouri
Zone 15
Easting 737100
Northing 4281880

1 MILE
2



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1968 and 1974
This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty ————— Light-duty - - - - -
- Medium-duty ———— Unimproved dirt - - - - -
- Interstate Route ◻ U. S. Route ○ State Route

CLAYTON, MO.
38090-F3-TF-024
PHOTOINSPECTED 1979
1954

PHOTOREVISED 1968 AND 1974
DMA 7961 III NE—SERIES V879

(CAHOKIA)
296' 11" SW

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 03000296

Date Listed: 4/28/03

Smith Academy and Manual Training School, St. Louis (City), MO		
Property Name	County	State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Bob Boland

Signature of the Keeper

5/6/03

Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

The resource consists of two 1905 schools that were later joined with a three-story connector in 1917. These were two buildings during their period of significance. Therefore, the correct resource count is 2 contributing buildings.

This information was verified by Roger Maserang of the MO SHPO staff.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)