

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Robert Henry Stockton House

and or common

2. Location

street & number 3508 Samuel Shepard Drive (formerly Lucas Avenue) not for publication

city, town St. Louis vicinity of

state Missouri code 29 county City of St. Louis code 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture	<u> </u> museum
<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial	<u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational	<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment	<u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government	<u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial	<u> </u> transportation
	<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<u> </u> military	<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Frederick Medler

street & number 3508 Samuel Shepard Drive

city, town St. Louis vicinity of state Missouri 63103-1013

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Louis City Hall

street & number Tucker Boulevard at Market Street

city, town St. Louis state Missouri 63103

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Midtown/East Survey Map has this property been determined eligible? yes ☒ no

date 1983 federal state county ☒ local

depository for survey records Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

7th Floor, 917 Locust

city, town St. Louis state Missouri 63101

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Robert Henry Stockton House at 3508 Samuel Shepard Drive, originally Lucas Avenue, is a distinguished St. Louis example of Romanesque Revival architecture designed in 1890 by Barnett & Haynes with alterations and an addition from 1900 by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett. The original portion of the two-story house features a sophisticated program of smooth, rough-faced and carved limestone set off by roofs and side gables of red slate. The 1900, two-story addition to the rear is of red brick; an alteration from that date to the original house created a bold, two-story bay that encloses an open porch. Although the present condition is fair, the exterior and significant interior features are still remarkably intact.

The Stockton House is entered through a large recessed porch approached by a broad flight of stone steps. (Photo #1.) Squat Romanesque columns flank the entrance; the porch floor is covered with small, multicolored tiles. A portion of the missing retaining wall at the west of the steps has been salvaged and will be restored. Above the entrance, a stone dormer with multipaned upper sash is topped by a metalwork pediment painted black. (Portions of the convex metalwork installed at the eaves have been lost.)

To the east of the entrance is a one-story round bay with conical slate roof that originally housed a library and was the vantage point from which to view the elegant streetscape.¹ All first-story windows in the front elevation and most of the first-story windows on the two side elevations are inset above a continuous sill course of smooth stone that wraps the building. On the front elevation, (Photo #2) single-pane first-floor windows are surmounted by multipaned transoms topped by large, rough-cut stone blocks that form a continuous lintel course. A three-course checkerboard pattern of rough and smooth stones lies between the lintel course and second-story windows. The front gable features a three-windowed loggia (Photo #3) surrounded by panels of ornamental carved stone and separated by columns with carved capitals. Three punched openings in the attic repeat the scale and depth of those at the raised basement.

The east elevation (Photo #4) is dominated by a two-story round bay with conical roof added by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett in 1900. Open on the first story, the two-story bay is supported by a stone wall with stone balustrades and three large Romanesque columns. Slate at the conical roof is in very bad repair. Most windows at the second floor of both east and west elevations are double-hung with multipaned sash above single panes. The large pane at the center of the west elevation (Photo #1) has replaced an artglass window with rose motif. Stolen but recovered in very bad condition, the window awaits repair. Its companion rose window above is intact.

The two-story addition of red brick from 1900, also by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett (Photos #4 and #5), has become far more visible than originally intended due to adjacent demolitions. Some brick at the rear (south) elevation of the addition has been repointed and/or replaced; a roof or porch of unknown design over the back door is lost. All windows in the addition are one-over-one; the attic is vented by a rear dormer and eyebrows at the side elevations.

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Continuation sheet Robert Henry Stockton House Item number 7 Page 1

Although at least one bedroom was originally located on the first floor², it seems likely that all were removed to the second floor after the addition was completed. Interior features that have survived include an elaborate, quarter-sawn oak inglenook with brown glazed tile at the fireplace, the quarter-sawn oak staircase (Photo #6), most of the original flooring, fireplace mantels of oak (Photo #7), walnut or mahogany, faint stenciling at the coffered ceiling of the dining room and pocket doors between the reception hall and parlors. Considerable damage is apparent on the east side of the second floor interior due to roof problems.

Footnotes

¹"Among Architects," Republic, 31 May, 1891, p. 9.

²Ibid.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1890, 1900

Builder/Architect

Barnett & Haynes;
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Robert Henry Stockton House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C and is significant in the following area: ARCHITECTURE: Constructed in 1890 from plans by Barnett & Haynes with alterations and an addition from 1900 by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, the Stockton House is among St. Louis' best extant examples of domestic Romanesque Revival and is the earliest known design by one of the city's most prestigious late 19th and early 20th century architectural firms. In spite of nearby abandonment and demolitions, the Stockton House (with only minor alterations) continues to impart a striking sense of time and place and is an exemplar of the skill by which local architects made Romanesque Revival their own metier.

Robert Henry Stockton (like many of his wealthy St. Louis contemporaries) was a self-made man. Born in Mount Sterling, Kentucky in 1842, Stockton lost both of his parents during an 1854 cholera epidemic. In 1857, he moved with an uncle to a farm in Boone County, Missouri where he clerked at the hardware store at the county seat in Columbia. After four years of service in the Confederate Army, Lieutenant Stockton moved to St. Louis in 1865 and married Bettie Mae Warder of Richmond, Missouri in 1868. Stockton's dramatic rise in post-war St. Louis commerce and manufacturing began at the Pratt, Fox & Company hardware store. In 1867, he moved to Waters, Simmons & Co., predecessor of the Simmons Hardware Company. Before leaving Simmons in 1887 for the Culver Brothers Wrought Iron Range Company, Stockton had risen to Vice President. In 1891, Stockton and L. L. Culver organized the Majestic Manufacturing Company, another very successful producer of ranges, with Stockton serving as President.¹

The site chosen in 1890 for his family's house by industrialist Stockton was located just a few blocks from exclusive Vandeventer Place in the heart of a growing, prosperous neighborhood near the new campus of St. Louis University.² To design their house, the Stocktons chose the new firm of Barnett & Haynes--organized in 1889 by George D. Barnett and John I. Haynes. The Barnett name, however, was not new in St. Louis architecture: George I. Barnett is generally acknowledged to have been Missouri's most illustrious and prolific mid-19th century practitioner.³ Both George D. and Haynes began their careers in the elder Barnett's office as did Thomas P. Barnett who would become their partner in 1894 and was already an employee in 1890. George D. and Thomas P. were George I. Barnett's sons; George D. Barnett married John Haynes' sister in 1889.⁴

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At a time when many aspiring young architects attended MIT and/or l'École des Beaux Arts and hoped to work first for established Eastern architects, the principals at Barnett, Haynes & Barnett were locally educated and trained. Their coming of age in St. Louis, however, coincided with a sudden wave of competitors from out of town bringing the most avant styles and floor plans. William R. Hodges, the influential critic for the Spectator who abhorred the ubiquitous St. Louis stonefront townhouse and declared the Classicism of George I. Barnett passé, advised local architects to master the "Modern" house (Romanesque or Queen Anne) or lose their best clients to outsiders such as Burnham & Root from Chicago or Peabody & Stearns and H. H. Richardson from Boston.⁵

Eames & Young, another young St. Louis firm founded in the 1880s, was perhaps the first to heed those admonitions. Their 1888 Romanesque Revival house for Robert Brookings on Lucas Place (demolished) was probably the model for the Stockton House. Both the Brookings and Stockton Houses (compare Figure #1 and Photo #2) adapted Richardsonian features including front gables with colonnetted loggias and straight-topped windows divided into rectangular lights by stone mullions and transoms.⁶ Each placed a round, one-story projecting bay topped by a conical roof on the front elevation. Although enlivened by complex patterns of stonework, both designs were based on relatively simple forms and masses in contrast to the 1890 Cupples House (listed on the National Register) at 3637 West Pine by Thomas B. Annan, which is more Château-esque than Romanesque, or the 1888 Warner House on South Grand (included within the Shaw Certified Local District) by Theodore C. Link, which is an amalgam of late Victorian Revival styles.

Barnett & Haynes reworked their 1890 design for Stockton in an 1892 house at 4460 Lindell (razed) for Louis Bernero (see Figure #2). Further evidence of the firm's fondness for their early project may be surmised from the selection of a photograph of the Stockton House to illustrate the first page of Tom P. Barnett's 1901 article, "Building of Homes," for the Saint Louis Builder. The only other known Romanesque Revival house from Barnett, Haynes & Barnett's formative years, an 1894 mansion at #5 Portland Place, was demolished in 1941. Their somewhat retardataire design from 1902 at 4451 Westminster, included in the Fullerton Place National Register District, is derivative of the Stockton House but is less robust than its model.⁷

In 1900, the Stocktons hired Barnett, Haynes & Barnett to modify the east elevation and to design a large brick addition to the rear. (See Section 7.) In 1903, the Stocktons commissioned the firm for the design of a new house on Maryland Avenue in the Central West End. Like most of the firm's extensive domestic work after the early 1890s, the Maryland house evokes Classical and Georgian Revival models--reflecting the search for an "American" architecture. Barnett, Haynes & Barnett went on to design hotels, churches, theaters, warehouses, office and commercial buildings as well as numerous houses. The glittering Palace of Liberal Arts at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was their work and their reputation brought them commissions in New York City

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(#1 Wall Street), Dallas (the recently restored Adolphus Hotel), Chicago (the Illinois Athletic Club) and Omaha (the Brandeis Theatre).

Due to demolitions to the west, the Stockton House was not included within the boundaries of the 1977 Midtown National Register nomination. (See Site Plan.) It's survival, in fact, seemed doubtful at best. The house had changed hands twice after 1905 before it was purchased in 1919 by James and Anna Skarry. By then, Midtown was becoming a second downtown--a "Great White Way" replete with theaters, doctors' offices, hotels and fashionable shops. James Skarry, an optometrist who located his office in the house, lived on Lucas Avenue until his death in 1952; his wife Anna had died in 1947. Their daughter Emma, a music teacher who lived with them, inherited the house at a low point in the history of Midtown. In the face of increasing crime, abandonment and demolition (including Vandeventer Place with its Lionberger House by H. H. Richardson), Emma Skarry continued to live in the Stockton House until selling to Frederick Medler in 1979.

All known St. Louis examples of domestic Romanesque Revival from the 1880s have been razed; but, thanks to architect Medler, the 1890-1900 Stockton House is slowly being returned to its former magnificence. Discussions are currently underway that would allow Medler to complete the restoration and lease a portion of the house to the Saint Louis Symphony for offices and receptions. Building permits from 1890 and 1900 report the original costs as \$13,200 and \$3,300 respectively; conservative estimates of the amount required to restore the house today run well over a quarter of a million dollars. Listing on the National Register of Historic Places should help efforts to raise the funds necessary to secure a future for this early masterpiece by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett.

Footnotes

¹Although Stockton was not able even to complete public school education, he reserved most of his philanthropy and bequests for the Christian Church's institutions of higher learning: Christian (now Columbia) College in Columbia, Missouri and (along with his partner's widow) Christian University (Now Culver Stockton) in Canton, Missouri. The Stockton's only child died in infancy.

²Stockton's partner had moved his family to a nearby 1885 Queen Anne house at 3514 Morgan, now Delmar, in 1890. That house, located just east of Powell Symphony Hall, is still standing.

³Extant works by George I. Barnett include St. Mary of Victories, St. Vincent de Paul, the Grand Avenue Water Tower, Oakland in Affton and numerous buildings for Henry Shaw in Shaw's Garden and Tower Grove Park. Although George I. Barnett maintained a separate listing in City Directories after the formation of the new firm, both firms continued to share the same office space on Olive Street until George I. Barnett's death in 1898.

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Footnotes (continued)

⁴Haynes married Harriet L. Helery in 1894. Both Landmarks Association of St. Louis' 1984 publication on Compton Heights and Charles Savage's 1987 book on St. Louis private streets erroneously report that Haynes married George I. Barnett's daughter.

⁵Spectator, 26 May, 1883, p. 791.

⁶Richardson actually designed very few houses before his death in 1886 but his work was well known in St. Louis architectural circles. The only other St. Louis building from Richardson's office during the master's life, the Shingle Style Potter house on West Cabanne, has also been razed. Another house for the Lionberger family, 3630 Grandel Square in the Midtown District, is attributed to his successor firm--Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge.

⁷Charles Savage in his recently published book The Private Streets of St. Louis dates the Barnett, Haynes & Barnett House at 4451 Westminster at 1896. The house, however, is not shown on a map of 1899 and the building permit is dated 1902. Savage is also in error on the 1893 date he assigns to the Stockton House.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Granite City, IL/MO

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	5
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7	4	1	1	2	0
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4	2	8	0	1	5	0
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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., 1988

name/title ¹ Carolyn Hewes Toft, Executive Director

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. date February 23, 1988

street & number 7th Floor, 917 Locust Street telephone (314) 421-6474

city or town St. Louis state Missouri 63101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Frederick A. Brunner, Ph.D., P.E., Director, Department of Natural Resources

title and State Historic Preservation Officer

date 6-27-88

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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National Park Service**

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Barnett, Thomas P. "Building of Homes," The Saint Louis Builder, 7 December 1901, unpag.

Bryan, John Albury. Henry Shaw and George Ingham Barnett. Co-Workers in American Culture, Chillicothe, Missouri, By the Author, 1975.

_____. "Robert Henry Stockton," from unpublished paper "Some Forgotten St. Louisans," n.d., Landmarks Association's files.

Centennial History of Missouri (The Center State); One Hundred Years in the Union: 1820-1921, Volume III. D. J. Publishing Company, St. Louis--Chicago, 1921.

Examples of the Recent Works of Barnett, Haynes and Barnett. I. Haas Publishing & Engraving Co., St. Louis, 1896.

Savage, Charles C., Architecture of the Private Streets of St. Louis. University of Missouri Press, Columbia, 1987.

Spectator. 26 May 1883.

Stevens, Walter B. Robert H. Stockton. Published by personal friends of Mr. Stockton, St. Louis, Missouri, 1923.

_____. St. Louis, The Fourth City. Vol. 1, S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., St. Louis, 1909.

Van Rensselaer, Mariana Griswold. Henry Hobson Richardson and His Works. Dover Publications (reprinted) New York, 1969.

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The Stockton House is located at 3508 Samuel Shepard Drive in City Block 1061. Beginning at the intersection of the south line of Samuel Shepard Drive and the west line of North Theresa; thence southwardly along said line of North Theresa to its point of intersection with the north line of the east-west alley of City Block 1061; thence westwardly along said line of alley approximately 112' to its point of intersection with the west property line of 3508 Samuel Shepard Drive; thence northwardly along said property line to its point of intersection with the south line of Samuel Shepard Drive; thence eastwardly along said street line to its point of intersection with the point of beginning.

Boundaries correspond with the current property legal description.

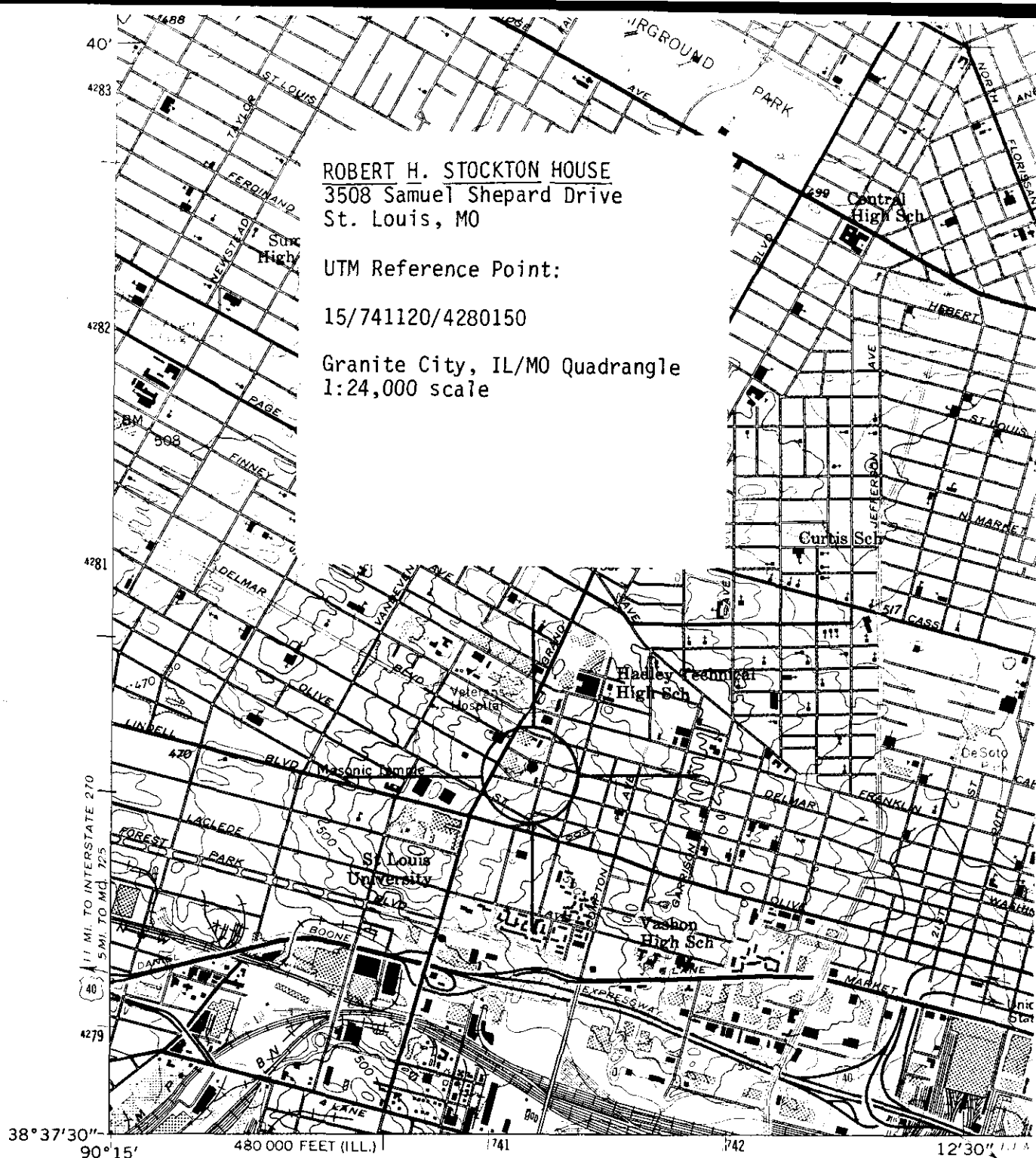
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ROBERT HENRY STOCKTON HOUSE

Section number 11 Page 1

2. Hugh R. Davidson
Preservation Planner and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Date: June 30, 1988
Telephone: 314/751-5377



WEBSTER GROVES
1961 III SE

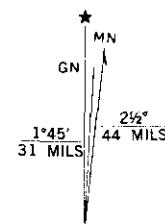
Mapped by the Geological Survey
Revised by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from planetable surveys by the Geological Survey 1930 and 1933. Planimetric detail revised from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field check 1954

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Illinois coordinate system, west zone and Missouri coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

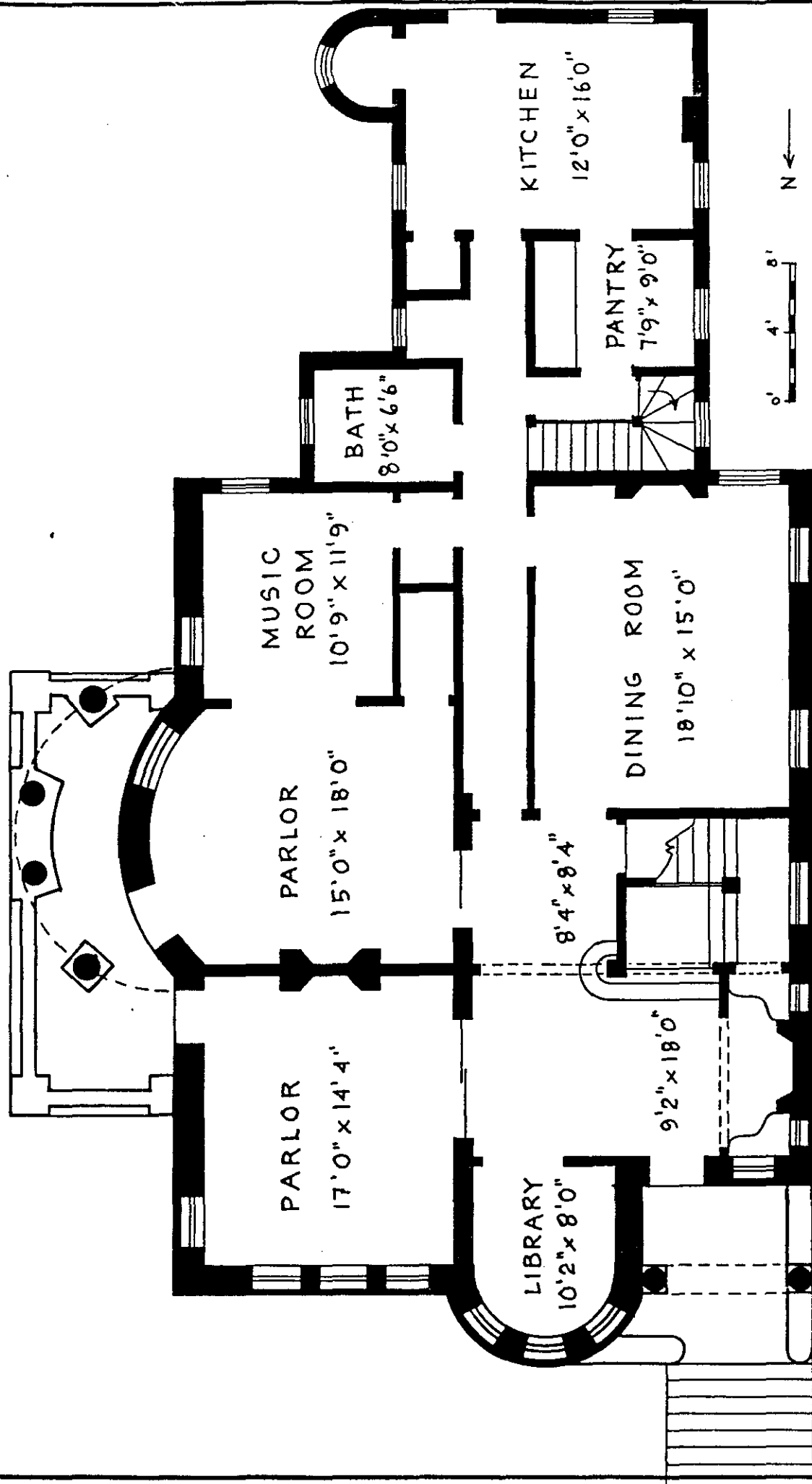
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 2 meters south and
9 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks



UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

FOR S.

There may be private inholdings within
the boundaries of the National or
State reservations shown on this map



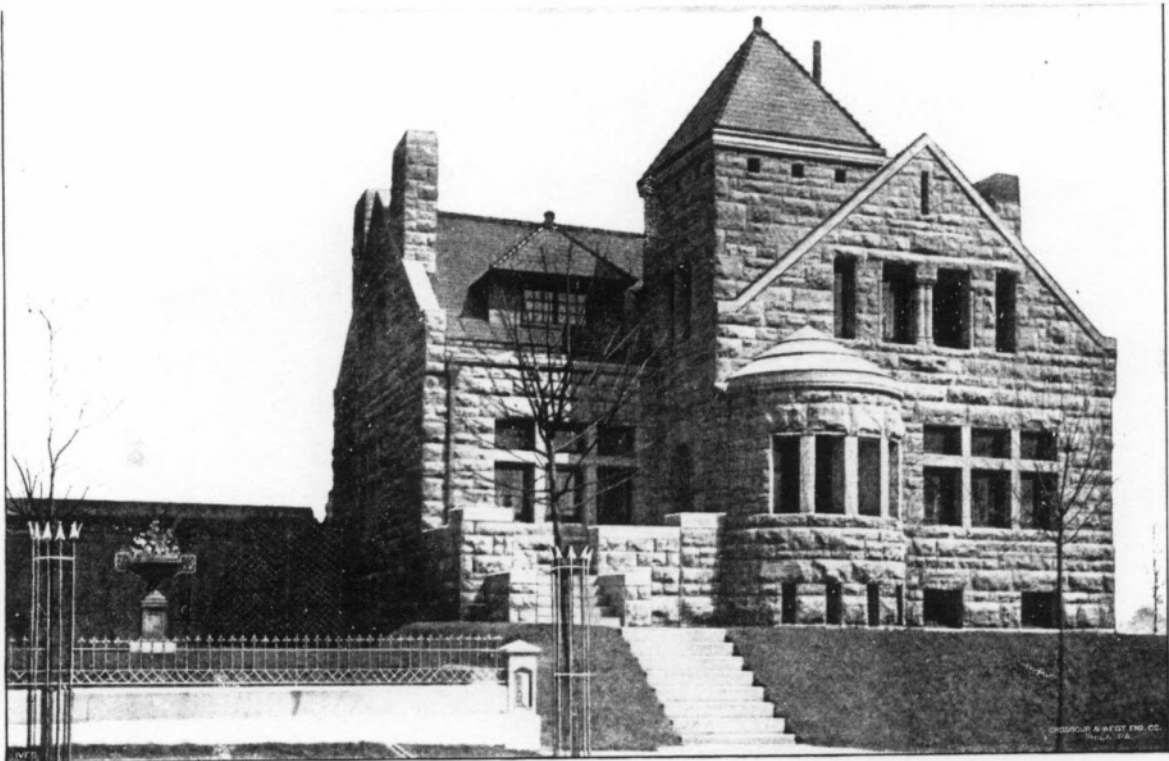
FIRST FLOOR PLAN:
THE ROBERT H. STOCKTON HOUSE
3508 SAMUEL SHEPARD DRIVE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

ROBERT S. BROOKINGS HOUSE
2329 Locust St. (formerly
Lucas Place)

Figure #1

Eames & Young: 1888

Commercial and Architectural
St. Louis: 1891



EAMES & YOUNG, Architects.

RESIDENCE ROBERT S. BROOKINGS.
Lucas Place.

Stone furnished by Grafton Quarry Co.

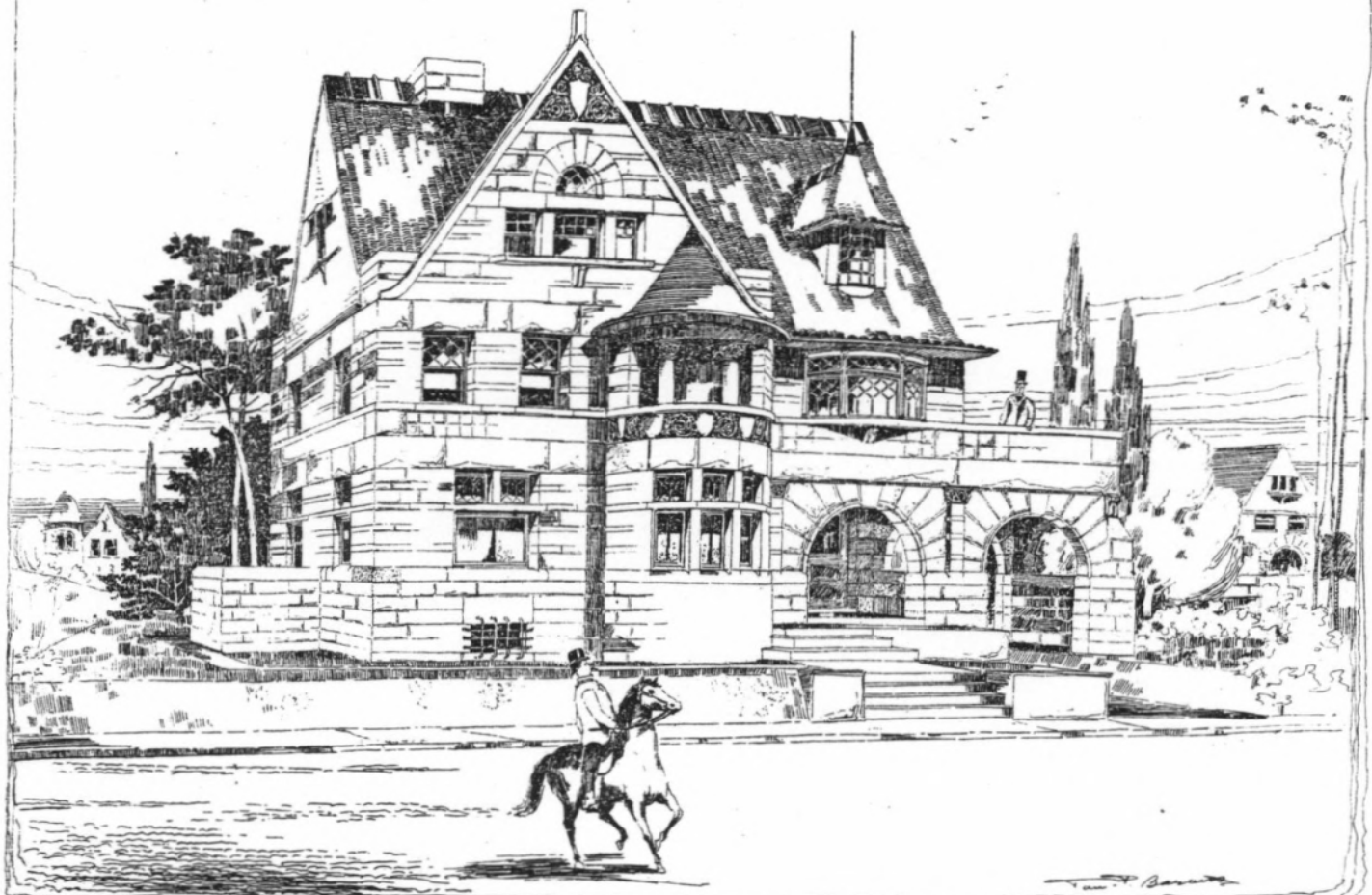
LOUIS BERNERO HOUSE
4460 Lindell Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri

Figure #2

Barnett & Haynes: 1892

American Architect:
Dec. 17, 1892

LOUIS. DERNERO'S
RESIDENCE.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
DARNETT AND MAYNARD.

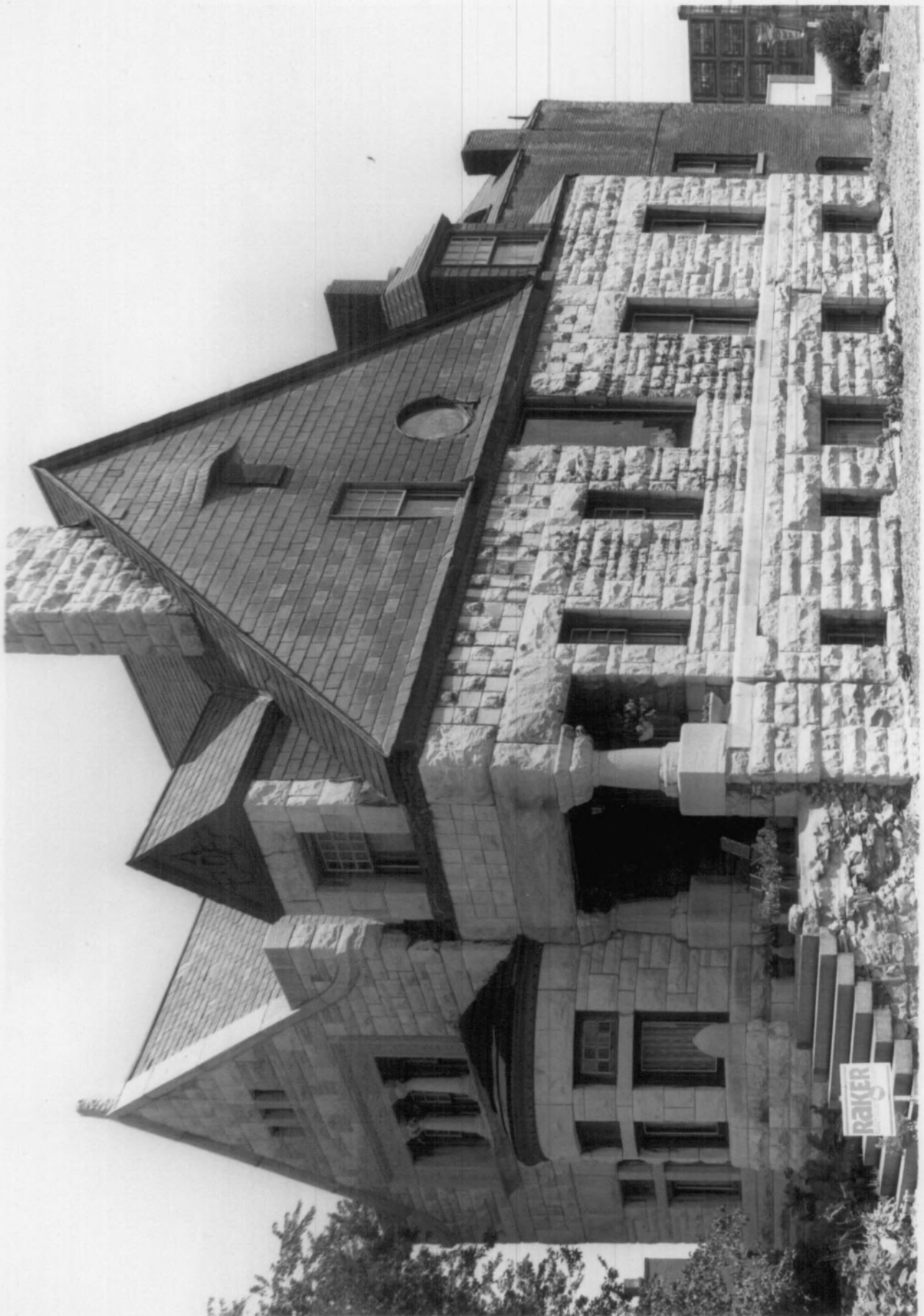


ROBERT H. STOCKTON HOUSE
3508 Samuel Shepard Drive
St. Louis, Missouri

#1 of 7 West elevation

Photographer: Cindi Longwisch
Date: July 1986
Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera facing southeast



ROBERT H. STOCKTON HOUSE
3508 Samuel Shepard Drive
St. Louis, Missouri

#2 of 7 Front (north) elevation

Photographer: Cindi Longwisch
Date: July 1986
Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera facing south



ROBERT H. STOCKTON HOUSE
3508 Samuel Shepard Drive
St. Louis, Missouri

#3 of 7 Detail front (north)
elevation

Photographer: Cindi Longwisch
Date: July 1986
Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera facing south



ROBERT H. STOCKTON HOUSE
3508 Samuel Shepard Drive
St. Louis, Missouri

#4 of 7 East elevation

Photographer: Carolyn Hewes Toft
Date: June 1986
Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera facing west



ROBERT H. STOCKTON HOUSE
3508 Samuel Shepard Drive
St. Louis, Missouri

#5 of 7 Rear (south) elevation

Photographer: Cindi Longwisch

Date: October 198y

Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera looking northwest



ROBERT H. STOCKTON HOUSE
3508 Samuel Shepard Drive
St. Louis, Missouri

#6 of 7 Main staircase

Photographer: Cindi Longwisch
Date: October 1987
Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera looking southwest



ROBERT H. STOCKTON HOUSE
3508 Samuel Shepard Drive
St. Louis, Missouri

#7 of 7 Mantel, Dining Room

Photographer: Cindi Longwisch
Date: October 1987
Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera looking south

