

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

For NPS use only

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

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Washington Avenue Historic District

and or common

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town St. Louis _____ vicinity of

state Missouri code 029 county (St. Louis City) code 510

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name See continuation sheets

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 1200 Market Street

city, town St. Louis state Missouri

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missouri State Historic Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date July, 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program

city, town Jefferson City, state Missouri 65102

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Historic District

Continuation sheet

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City Block 509

1. 1700-06 Olive
Jerome & Susan Schlichter
#32 Portland Place
St. Louis, Mo. 63108
2. 1708 Olive
John R. Palmer
1708 Olive
St. Louis, MO. 63103
3. 1710-14 Olive
Donald & Harold Coleman
2623 Olive St.
St. Louis, MO 63103
4. 1718 Olive
Round Town Inc.
1718 Olive
St. Louis, MO 63103
5. 1720-28 Olive
Phillip H. Barron, Trustee
P. O. Box 7275
St. Louis, MO. 63177

CITY BLOCK 510

City Block 510
Dolores Marjorie Moss
11 Oakleigh Lane
St. Louis, MO 63124

CITY BLOCK 511

1. 1600-08 Locust
Robert L. Faiman Family
Trust
3725 Las Vegas Building
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109
2. 1610 Locust
Josef Frisella Studios Ltd.
820 N. La Cienega
Los Angeles, CA 90056

CITY BLOCK 511, cont

3. 1628 Locust
Board of Directors of the Public
Library
c/o 1200 Market Street
Room 210
St. Louis, MO 63103

CITY BLOCK 519

1. 1201 Washington
Charles H. Peck Estate, Tr's;
Lesser Goldman Co. Cessee
c/o Weiss & Neuman Shoe Co.
1209 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63103
2. 1203-15 Washington
Twelve-0-Nine Washington Corp.
1209 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103
3. 1219-21 Washington
Twelve Twenty-One Corp.
1221 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63103
4. 1223-35 Washington
One Two Three Five Corp.
1235 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103

CITY BLOCK 520

1. 1301-13 Washington
Chuck & Doug Partnership
#32 Portland Place
St. Louis, MO 63108
2. 1315-17 Washington
Hartley & Valerie Goodman
11141 Queensway Drive
St. Louis, MO 63141
3. 1319 Washington Ave.
Gloria Lee Realty Co.
8722 Delmar Ave.

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CITY BLOCK 520, cont.

4. 1321-25 Washington
Alfred Mankofsky
1325 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103
5. 1401-03 Washington
Washington Building, Inc.
1401 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103
6. 1405 Washington
Pearl L. & Jack Randall
916 Olive
4th Floor
St. Louis, MO 63101
7. 1409 Washington
Stephen Orthwein
1806 So. Hanley
St. Louis, MO 63144
8. 1413-15 Washington
Stephen Orthwein
1806 So. Hanley
St. Louis, MO 63144

CITY BLOCK 521

1. 1501-09 Washington
Washington University Corp.
Washington University
Lindell & Skinker Blvds.
St. Louis, MO 63130
2. 1511-15 Washington
Washington University
Lindell & Skinker Blvds.
St. Louis, MO 63130
3. 1511-15 Washington
International Shoe Co., Lessee
1511-15 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103

CITY BLOCK 521, cont.

4. 1517-19 Washington
Aljer Properties Partnership
1325 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103
5. 1521 Washington
Century Trading Corporation
10411 Clayton Road; Suite 301
St. Louis, MO 63131
6. 1523-25 Washington
Jerome B. Osherow &
Aaron I. Osherow
1533 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103

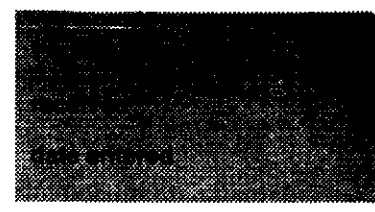
also:
Jerome B. Osherow;
Aaron I. Osherow
10463 Briarbend, Apt. 2
St. Louis, MO 63146
7. 1527-35 Washington
Jerome B. Osherow;
Aaron I. Osherow
1533 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103

CITY BLOCK 522-E

1. 1601-09 Washington
B. E. F. Realty Co.
1601 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103
2. 1611 Washington
Washington University
Skinker & Lindell Blvds.
St. Louis, MO 63130
3. 1615 Washington
Washington University
Lindell & Skinker Blvds.
St. Louis, MO 63130

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CITY BLOCK 522-E, cont.

4. 1617 Washington
Washington University
Lindell & Skinker Blvds.
St. Louis
Missouri 63130

5. 1621-23 Washington
Washington University
Lindell & Skinker Blvds.
St. Louis
Missouri 63130

CITY BLOCK 522-W

City Block 522-W
Washington University
Lindell & Skinker Blvds.
St. Louis
Missouri 63130

CITY BLOCK 523

1. 1701-09 Washington
Seventeen Hundred &
Nine Associates Co.
10920 Schuetz Rd.
St. Louis, Missouri
63146

CITY BLOCK 526

1. City Block 526
Washington University
Lindell & Skinker Blvds.
St. Louis
Missouri 63130

CITY BLOCK 527

1. 1427 Lucas
Debra & Jason Voss
214 Lake Tahoe
Slidell
Louisiana 70458

2. 1431-33 Lucas;
700-06 North 15th Street
Stephen Orthwein
1806 S. Hanley
St. Louis
Missouri 63144

3. 710 North 15th St.
Jack & Pearl Randall
916 Olive; 4th Floor
St. Louis
Missouri 63101

CITY BLOCK 827

1. 1501-09 Locust
Karl V. Willig
3757 State Street #306
Santa Barbara
California 93105

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CITY BLOCK 827, cont.

2. 1510-18 St. Charles; 1519 Locust
Karl V. Willig
3757 State St.; #306
Santa Barbara, CA 93105
3. 1520 St. Charles; 1535 Locust
Karl V. Willig
3757 State St.; #306
Santa Barbara, CA 93105

CITY BLOCK 828

1. 1605 Locust
Mississippi Lofts, Inc.
Route #1
Bernie, MO 63822
2. 1611 Locust
Blackwell Printing Co.
1611 Locust
St. Louis, MO 63103
3. 1623 Locust
Allen H. Cutler
4351 New Falls Rd.
Levittown, PA 19056
4. 1627-29 Locust
Allen H. Cutler
4351 New Falls Road
Levittown, PA 19056

CITY BLOCK 829

1. 1701-09 Locust
Don S. & Ann Ko
1700-09 St. Charles
St. Louis, MO 63103
2. 1711-15 Locust
Ben & Carolyn C. Glassman
1815 Locust
St. Louis, MO 63103

CITY BLOCK 829, cont.

3. 1719-27 Locust
Jewish Employment and Vocational
Services
1727 Locust
St. Louis, MO 63103
4. 1729-33 Locust
Jewish Employment & Vocational
Services
1727 Locust
St. Louis, MO 63103

CITY BLOCK 830

1. 1704-24 Washington
Fact Professional Photo Finishers,
Inc.
1706 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103
 2. 1726-42 Washington
Consumer Programs, Inc.
1726 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103
- also:
Consumer Programs, Inc.
1706 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103

CITY BLOCK 831

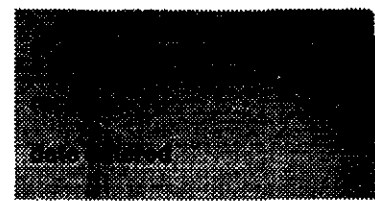
1. 1610 Washington
Jerome & Susan Schlichter
32 Portland Place
St. Louis, MO 63108

CITY BLOCK 832

1. 1500 Washington
Sam Fitter, Trustee
8728 Delmar
St. Louis, MO 63124

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CITY BLOCK 832

2. 1502-12 Washington
Karl V. Willig
3757 State St.; #306
Santa Barbara, CA 93105
3. 1520 Washington
Dolores Marjorie Moss
11 Oakleigh Lane
St. Louis, MO 63124

CITY BLOCK 833

1. 1400-06 Washington
Erlich's Northwest, Inc.
8351 Olive St. Road
St. Louis, MO 63132
2. 1408-14 Washington
Direct Mail Corporation
of America
1533 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103
3. 1416-18 Washington
Edward Levine;
Evelyn Levine
1112 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63101
4. 1422 Washington
Jerome J. Schlichter
#32 Portland Place
St. Louis, MO 63108
5. 1424 Washington
Jerome J. Schlichter
#32 Portland Place
St. Louis, MO 63108
6. 1426-32 Washington
Jerome J. Schlichter
#32 Portland Place
St. Louis, MO 63108

CITY BLOCK 834

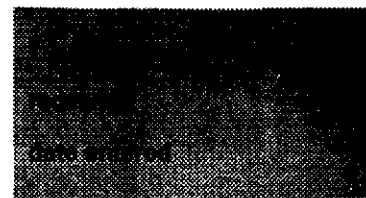
1. 1300-06 Washington
Lucas Park Ltd. Partnership
22 No. Euclid
St. Louis, MO 63108
2. 1308-10 Washington
Copely Real Estate Co.
c/o 1308-10 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103
3. 1312 Washington
Aljer Properties Partnership
1325 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63103
4. 1314-16 Washington
Goodman Mercantile Co.
1314 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103
5. 1320-24 Washington
Aljer Properties Partnership
1320-24 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103
6. 1326-30 Washington
David & Shirly Alper
126 La Gorce
St. Louis, MO 63017

CITY BLOCK 835

1. 1200-02 Washington
Allen H. Cutler
4351 New Falls Road
Levittown, PA 19056
2. 1204-06 Washington
Urban Behavioral Research
Associates, Inc.
1204 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103

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3. 1208-10 Washington
Arthur C. & Paula M. Littleton
5577 Lindell
St. Louis, MO 63112

4. 1214 Washington
Dwight Reum
1214 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103

5. 1216 Washington
Edward & Marla Cohen;
Sanford & Jo Linda Cohen
14453 Corallen Dr.
Chesterfield, MO 63017

6. 1224-26 Washington
Richard Schneider
1224 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63103

7. 1228-36 Washington
Jerome J. Schlichter
#32 Portland Place
St. Louis, MO 63103

CITY BLOCK 2001

1. 1800-08 Washington
Eighteen-0-Eight Washington
Ave. Bldg. Corp.
1808 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63103

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

Located just west and north of St. Louis' central business district, the Washington Avenue Historic District comprises 55 contributing commercial buildings constructed between 1899 and 1931. Approximately 75% of the buildings were designed by locally prominent architects and are "showcase buildings" that at one time or another were associated with St. Louis' shoe, dry goods, and related industries. The district is bounded on the east by Tucker Boulevard, a multi-lane thoroughfare which marks the western limits of the central business district. The northern boundary runs primarily along Lucas reflecting a dramatic drop in density north of that street; at 13th and 15th Streets the boundaries extend north of Lucas to include isolated properties historically associated with the district. West of 18th Street extensive demolition has occurred causing a marked decrease in density. The western boundary runs along 18th Street and picks up a single contributing building on the southwest corner of 18th and Washington. The southern boundary was drawn to include the only remaining contributing buildings on Locust and Olive Streets. The excluded areas south of St. Charles and east of 16th St. contain new construction and/or noncontributing buildings. The earliest buildings in the district are heavy masonry, mill construction revival style buildings executed in traditional St. Louis materials of brick, stone and terra cotta. The bulk of the district's buildings are large commercial warehouses designed in keeping with Chicago school functionalist principles with steel and/or concrete structural frames. There are also smaller commercial structures and office buildings of varying size. The ten noncontributing buildings include those less than fifty years old (e.g., photo #22 at right) or those that have been altered to such an extent that they have lost their integrity (photo #12 at left). Although there has been some demolition enough overall density remains to convey a good sense of the historic appearance of the district and to maintain the integrity of the streetscapes. With few exceptions, the buildings are all in good condition. A notable exception is the Blackwell-Wielandy Building recently damaged by fire (photo # 21). Alterations have generally been confined to interiors and to first floor storefronts (e.g., photos ## 1 & 12, 2nd from left) and to removing or covering damaged cornices (photo # 13 at left). A brief description of every building follows.

CITY BLOCK 519

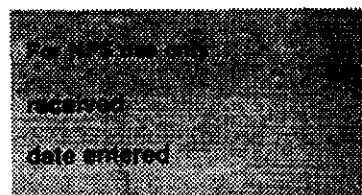
1201-19 Washington: 1902, Eames & Young; Will Levy

Photo # 1 at right

Executed in traditional St. Louis materials of brick and terra cotta, and embellished with classical ornament, this eight-story building anchors the east end of the district fronting on both Washington Avenue and Tucker Boulevard. Piers define thirteen bays on the Washington Avenue facade and nine bays facing Tucker Boulevard. The tall two-story base has been

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partially altered by covering portions with vitrolite, but overall the building retains its architectural integrity. Large, round-arched openings with voussoirs and quoins at the ends of the facades and in the center of the Washington Ave. facade are set with large scrolled keystones. Windows are grouped in two's and three's and framed by brick mullions or, on some floors, pilaster-like piers. At the seventh story, the piers curve to form round arches with keystones. Spandrels between the stories are ornamented with scrolled corbels. The building is commonly known as the Lesser-Goldman and the Ferguson-McKinney Building.

1221-35 Washington: 1899, Sheply, Rutan, Coolidge, & Mauran
Photo #1 at left

Located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Washington and 13th Street, this seven-story building, known as the Lindell Real Estate Company Building, extends a full half-block along Washington. A tall, two-story base, faced with rough textured pink granite is set off from the upper stories. Pilasters at the base correspond to piers at the upper stories. Spandrels are slightly recessed. The Washington Avenue facade is divided into three main sections, the center section projecting slightly, of three bays each for a total of nine bays. Dark brown-gray brick faces the upper stories. Terra cotta in a leaf pattern surrounds the triple windows at the third through sixth floors. Massive terra cotta insets with foliage, garlands, and strands of lilies embellish the piers at the seventh story. There is a terra cotta cornice.

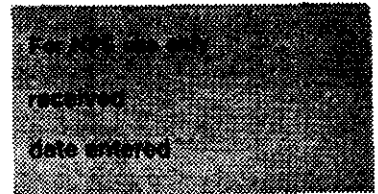
CITY BLOCK 528

701-13 North 13th St.; 1301-13 Lucas: 1908, Will Levy
Photo #2

Rising five stories, this mill construction, masonry bearing wall warehouse and factory building fronts nine bays on 13th St. and 8 bays on Lucas. Sheathed with red brick, the piers and recessed spandrels form a grid into which are set two single windows per bay, per story. Restrained ornamentation includes a terra cotta water table above the first story and stylized, abstract capitals at the tops of the piers at the fifth story. Above the 5th story, the parapet is corbeled out from the wall and coped with terra cotta. Blind, narrow crenels are set into the parapet. At the corner of Lucas and 13th St., a roof-top tower with

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arched windows imparts a Spanish or Mission Revival feel to the building. A bridge links this building to 1201-19 Washington at the 5th story.

CITY BLOCK 835

1200-02 Washington: 1901, Isaac S. Taylor

Photo #3 at left; listed in the National Register

Known as the Silk Exchange, this eight-story building is of mill construction with masonry bearing walls and is sheathed in buff brick. Piers establish nine bays on the east elevation (facing Tucker Blvd.) and five bays on the north elevation (facing Washington Ave.) The two-story base, partially covered with new siding material, features two-story pilasters, some with quoining. The base is crowned by a band of foliated rosettes. The upper stories are articulated by piers and spandrels. Brick dentils distinguish the cornice; the parapet wall is crowned with antefixes.

1204-06 Washington: 1907-08, Mauran, Russell & Garden
(not pictured)

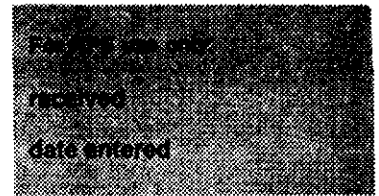
Rising seven stories, this three-bay, mill construction building is sheathed in brick of a soft rose color. The two-story base is set off by a band of terra cotta molding supported by a brick corbel table. Part of the base, at the first story, has been covered with black vitrolite. A continuous band of windows runs across the second story. The upper stories are divided by piers into a center, three-window bay flanked by double-window bays. Spandrels, flush with the piers, separate the stories. Above the sixth story, a band of dentils and a terra cotta course mark the end of the shaft of the facade. At the seventh story, large brackets, doubled at the ends of the facade, carry the projecting cornice. The entire facade is stepped out from the plane of the side wall ends.

1208-12 Washington: 1925, J. T. Craven Engineering Co.
Photo #4 at left

This two-story concrete frame store and office building is sheathed in red brick. The first floor storefronts have been altered by covering them partially with black vitrolite. At the second story, piers trimmed with white terra cotta define three bays which are filled with bands of windows grouped in threes. Terra cotta molding forms the cornice and

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copies the parapet.

1214 Washington: 1918, Thomas P. Barnett & Co.
Photo #4 2nd from left

Virtually unaltered in appearance, this delicate, gothic building is four stories tall and sheathed with ivory-colored terra cotta. The first floor storefront is surmounted by a band of tudor-arched windows with leaded glass lights and shields. A row of boss-like foliated ornament finishes the first story. At the upper stories, narrow piers of molded terra cotta express the underlying concrete frame and impart a definitive verticality to the 5-bay facade. Between the stories, paneled terra cotta spandrels are set with triple shields. Windows are single, double-hung with transom lights. The parapet, crenelated with tracery, is embellished with spirelets.

1216 Washington: 1905, Hogg & Reed, contractors, 1st story
1919, Geo. Rand, contractor, upper stories
Photo #4 3rd from left

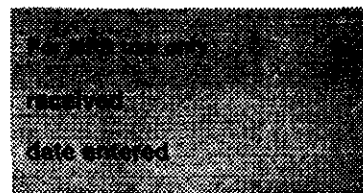
Constructed in 1905 as a one-story building, additional stories were completed in 1919 giving the building its present appearance. Red brick faces the building. The first floor storefront has been altered by partially covering. At the first story, the end piers are faced with stone. Above the first story, and between the second and third stories, the spandrels are faced with brick laid in header courses. White terra cotta forms the bases and capitals of the upper story pilasters and the dentils and modillions of the cornice. The parapet, coped with white terra cotta, is interrupted by short posts that maintain the rhythm of the piers and spandrels.

1224-26 Washington: 1901, J. L. Wees
Photo #4 4th from left

This eight-story building features a 3-bay facade sheathed with buff-colored glazed brick at the upper stories and limestone-colored terra cotta at the two-story base. The piers of the base are fashioned into quoins. At the second story, engaged columns act as mullions subdividing the bays. A large keystone is centered above the entrance. At the upper stories, the center bay is narrow and contains casement windows with transom lights while the flanking bays contain double-hung windows grouped in three's. At the eighth story,

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a row of ten single, double-hung windows are separated by short piers of glazed brick. There is a projecting cornice with large modillions.

1232-36 Washington: Isaac S. Taylor

Photo #4 5th from left; listed in the National Register

Known as the Peters Shoe Company Building and as the 13th St. Realty Co. Building, this eight-story brick building is located at the southeast corner of 13th St. and Washington Ave. Piers, sheathed in dark buff brick above the 2-story, terra cotta clad, quoined base, define 5 bays along the Washington Ave. facade and 9 bays on the west elevation facing 13th St. Medallions with a sunburst pattern are set into the tops of the piers above the second story. Pilasters with corinthian capitals support the lintel above the 7th story. Between the pilasters, triple windows, double-hung, fill each bay. Recessed spandrels divide the stories. At the 8th story, single windows are divided by brick piers while maintaining the rhythm of the lower stories. The cornice exhibits scrolled corbels and block modillions with dentils and is surmounted by cresting.

CITY BLOCK 520

1307 Washington Avenue: 1926, D. R. Harrison

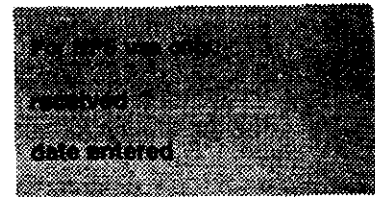
Photo #5 extreme right; listed in the National Register

Known as the Fashion Square Building, this 11 story commercial warehouse building is located at the northwest corner of Washington and 13th St. and features a steel frame and reinforced concrete floors. The building extends seven bays along Washington Ave. and six bays along 13th St.; the elevations are similar. Light gray terra cotta piers with granite bases establish the bays and form basket arches at the top of the 3-story base. Cartouches embellish the spandrels between the arches while ornamental steel spandrels, cast with shields and tracery and oxidized to a soft rose-brown divide the base stories. Narrow, buff-colored brick piers at the upper stories are embellished with cartouches at their tops. Brick spandrels with ornamental terra cotta panels separate the upper stories. The building is crowned with an arcaded parapet. Minor alterations include filling of some of the first floor storefronts.

1315 Washington: 1918, Will Levy

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Photo #6 at right

Two bays wide, this one-story storefront building retains much of its original appearance. Large glass storefronts with transom lights are sheltered by a visor roof with exposed "structural" members on the underside. A shaped parapet, finished with stucco adds a Mission Revival feel to the building.

1319 Washington: *
Photo #6 2nd from right

Alterations to the exterior of this 2-story building have rendered it noncontributing.

1321-25 Washington: 1919, W. H. Green
Photo #6 3rd from right

Although the first floor storefronts of this 2-story store and office building have been altered, the building retains enough of its architectural integrity to be considered contributing. At the second story, a broad pier, clad in gold brick and trimmed with white terra cotta, establishes two bays which contain four single windows each. White terra cotta diamond shaped insets add interest. White terra cotta is employed for the lintel course and cornice where it is featured in abstract designs.

1327 Washington: *
Photo #6 at left

Alterations to the exterior of this two-story building have rendered it non-contributing.

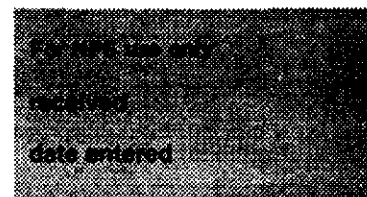
CITY BLOCK 834

1300-10 Washington: 1899, Eames & Young
Photo #4, 6th from left; listed in the National Register

Faced with granite-gray brick, 1300-10 Washington extends 8 bays along 13th St. and 5 bays along Washington. Broad, quoined piers divide the Washington Ave. bays into groups of three and two. On both elevations, the windows are triple and, at the sixth story, are grouped beneath round arches with scrolled keystones. The truncated seventh story exhibits single windows. Rich terra cotta cartouches appear at this level on the three quoined piers. There is a copper cornice. Spandrels separating the stories are slightly recessed. At the first story, the piers are faced with pink granite,

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1312 Washington: 1907, Charles H. Dietering

Photo #4, 6th from left; Photo #7, partly visible at left

One bay wide and of mill construction, 1312 Washington rises seven stories. Simply executed in buff brick and terra cotta, paneled and molded spandrels divide the stories. A surround fashioned of terra cotta in a foliated pattern outlines the single bay. Four double-hung windows fill each floor between the spandrels. There is a bracketed, slightly projecting cornice. The first floor storefront has been altered.

1314-18 Washington: 1913, Charles H. Dietering

Photo #7, center

Terra cotta, used for accent at the capitals of the pilaster-like brick piers and at the cornice highlights this two-story, red brick building. Fronting three bays on Washington, the building is sparsely ornamented. Similar to others in the District, the facade is articulated with piers and spandrels that form a grid on the facade.

1320-24 Washington: 1907, Mauran, Russell & Garden

Photo #7, 2nd from right; nominated to the National Register

Boldly executed in concrete with glazed brick accents of blue and green at the spandrels, the Lesan-Gould building rises 8 stories. Bands of windows at each floor fill the grid-like areas formed by the intersection of piers and spandrels. Identical facades, 2 bays wide, front on Washington and St. Charles Avenues. Obelisks, fashioned from the concrete, above the first floor storefronts and above the parapet at the ends of the piers, add an unusual touch.

1326-28 Washington: *

Photo #7 extreme right

This one story building is considered non-contributing because a new facade completely covers the Washington Ave. and 14th St. elevations.

CITY BLOCK 520

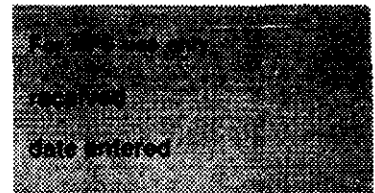
1401; 1403-05 Washington: Architect & contractor unknown

Photo #5, 2nd & 3rd from left

Virtually identical, these two, three-story brick, masonry bearing wall buildings are each three bays wide. In both buildings, the first floor storefronts have been altered by the addition of new siding. Fenestration establishes

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three bays at the second and third stories. On 1401, the upper stories have been painted. At the second story, the windows are flanked by pilasters with corinthian capitals and surrounded by stone antepagment. A cornice with dentils surmounts the second story windows. At the third story, shaped stone surrounds with clusters of fruit embellish the lintels. Tablets are set below the cornice and at 1401, the words "Washington Building" appear. The buildings are crowned with openwork parapets featuring foliation and portholes. At 1401, a large shield is centered in the parapet.

1409 Washington: 1919, E. J. Hess
Photo #5 at left

Piers establish three bays on this five story, concrete frame building. The one-story base is faced with stone with glazed tile insets. Recessed spandrels, at the upper stories form flat, soldier course arches above the windows. Stone courses above the spandrels form stone sills. The terra cotta cornice features slightly abstract ornament at each pier. Terra cotta copes the shaped parapet. Alterations include painting the first story and replacement of the original windows.

CITY BLOCK 527

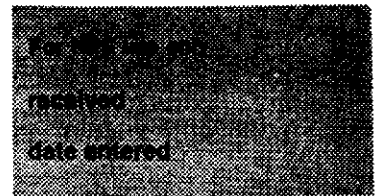
1421-25 Lucas: 1907, J. L. Wees
Photo #8

Standing alone on the north side of Lucas, this six-story masonry building is vertically divided into a two-story base, multi-story shaft and cornice. A corinthian column, possibly of iron, establishes two bays at the two-story base. The ends of the base are sheathed in stone; metal spandrels between the first and second stories are embellished with lions heads surrounded by wreaths. A cornice with egg and dart molding sets off the base from the upper stories. The upper stories are divided by a brick pier centered above the base column. The third through fifth stories are separated by recessed brick spandrels. At the sixth story, round arched windows are outlined with three courses of brick headers and one raised course. There is a corbeled brick cornice. Alterations appear limited to the first story and are confined to missing glass and storefront bases.

710 North 15th Street: 1930, Klipstein & Rathmann

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Photo #9

Constructed by the Union Electric Company in 1930, the 15th St. power sub-station is a one-story, Art Deco style building. Piers, clad in buff-colored terra cotta establish five bays. Metal grillwork in an abstract chevron-like pattern fills the rectangular openings between the piers. Above the openings on the spandrels, between the piers, large stylized ornament, linear, with hard edges embellishes the parapet. The base of the building is trimmed in black marble aggregate. The sides of the building are faced with buff brick.

CITY BLOCK 833

1400 Washington: *
not pictured

Alterations to the facade of this two-story, two-bay building have rendered it non-contributing.

1402-06 Washington: 1915, F. M. Levy
not pictured

Although the parapet of this two-bay, one-story building has been lowered, enough of the original building remains that it retains its historic integrity. Piers divide the facade and frame the storefronts. Long metal lintels run across the tops of each storefront. There is a simple brickwork cornice which may have been slightly more ornate originally.

1416-18 Washington: 1902, Architect unknown
Photo #10 at extreme left

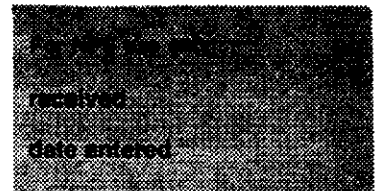
Rough textured red brick sheaths the upper two stories of this two-bay, three-story building. Bands of double-hung windows, grouped in fours with transom lights, are framed by the brick piers. There are soldier course lintels. Diamond shaped brick pattern work projects above the parapet and stone insets beneath the windows at the third floor resemble corbels. The first floor has been covered with an aggregate siding. However, overall, the building retains enough of its original features to be considered contributing.

1424 Washington: 1919, Albert R. Groves
Photo #10, center

Ivory colored brick complemented by similarly colored

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terra cotta faces the piers and spandrels of this three-story building. At the second and third floors, bands of five, double-hung wood sash windows extend across the single-bay facade. Recessed panels in the spandrels and terra cotta sills provide subtle, restrained ornament.

1426-30 Washington: 1916, Sol Abrahams & Son, contractors
Photo #10, at right

Extending seven bays along the north facade fronting on Washington, this building rises three stories. Windows, divided by pilaster-like piers into groupings of threes and fours, are casement bype with transoms. The spandrels, painted, are concrete with brick trim around the perimeters. The first floor storefronts have been partially covered with corrugated aluminum siding.

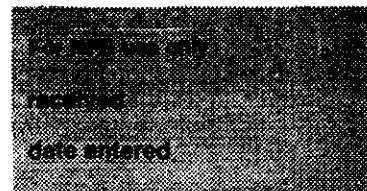
CITY BLOCK 521

1501-09 Washington: 1909-10, Theodore C. Link
Photo #11 at left; Photo #12 at right

Rising ten stories, the International Shoe Company Building, originally known as the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Co. Building, illustrates the work of architect Theodore C. Link some 15 years after his landmark Union Station. Stone piers, in the form of engaged columns, define 10 bays on the south facade (facing Washington) and 16 bays on the east facade (facing 15th St.) Narrow spandrels separate the stories. Both spandrels and piers are stone-clad and express the steel frame. The two-story

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base, composed of half as many "double" bays as the upper stories, is set off by a band of fretwork. Set upon pedestals, the columns rise from chamfered bases as polygonal shafts; above the two-story base, the angles soften and by the 10th story, the columns are rounded. Both elevations terminate in a projecting cornice with block modillions.

1511-15 Washington : 1909, Albert B. Groves

Photo #12, 4th from left

The two-story base of this seven-story building is surmounted by a broad segmental arch that spans the width of the entire building. The base is faced with buff-colored terra cotta fashioned into voussoirs and quoins. A keystone, embellished with a human face, is centered in the arch. Above the base, pilaster-like piers define three bays and are intersected by recessed spandrels, forming a grid. Windows are triple and double-hung. Spandrel treatment at the 3rd, 4th, and 5th stories features brick and stone work while at the 6th story, the spandrels are shaped to form segmental arches and are set with stylized terra cotta keystones. The parapet is trimmed with white glazed terra cotta fashioned into balustrades and posts. The entrance to the building is surmounted by a large cartouche centered over the storefront.

1517-19 Washington: 1910, Harry F. Roach

Photo #12, 3rd from left

This two-bay building rises eight stories above Washington Ave. Ivory-colored terra cotta outlines the bays, windows, spandrels and forms paneling at each spandrel. Above the first story, the bays are filled with bands of double-hung windows grouped in fours. Half-round columns of terra cotta with capitals of an abstract design support a broad over-hanging cornice. The parapet is coped with glazed terra cotta. The first floor storefront has been altered.

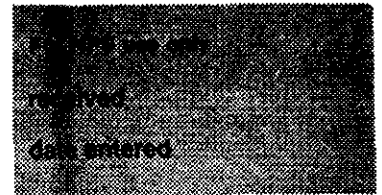
1521 Washington: 1917, Albert B. Groves

Photo #12, 2nd from left

Clad in red brick, this concrete frame building rises four stories. Double pilasters establish two bays and triple, double-hung windows fill each bay. Spandrels with brickwork patterns separate the stories. The end piers are ornamented with terra cotta "ribbing" that rises above the cornice and terminates in a conical cap. The cornice is

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fashioned of white glazed terra cotta molding and modillions. There is a pseudo-hipped roof covered with clay tile. The first story has been covered with ceramic tile.

1523-25 Washington: *
Photo #12 at left

This one-story building has been recently covered with stucco and is therefore considered non-contributing.

1527-35 Washington: 1920-21, Preston J. Bradshaw
Photo #13, at right

Fifteen twenty-seven to thirty-five Washington is a nine story building. Sheathed in red brick with restrained terra cotta ornament, the building extends five bays on Washington Ave. and six bays on 16th St. The two-story base is set off by a continuous spandrel trimmed with terra cotta molding. Disks with sunbursts are centered over each pier. At each end of the facade, the end bays are framed by slightly projecting piers that form round arches at the eighth story. Medallions with bas relief ornament highlight the spandrel area adjacent the arches. There is a terra cotta cornice. The first floor storefronts have been somewhat altered by covering them with a stucco-like material. The second floor windows are triple, double-hung wood sash while the upper floors have multi-light, metal, industrial windows.

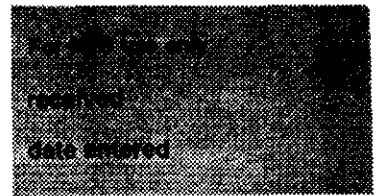
CITY BLOCK 526

701-25 N. 15th Street: 1930-31, James Black Masonry, Cont.
Photo #11 at right

Ten stories, sheathed with buff brick, this factory-annex to the original Roberts, Johnson & Rand Building on Washington features a reinforced concrete frame. Piers define fourteen bays along the east elevation (facing 15th St.) and eight bays on the north elevation (facing Delmar). The two facades are similar. On both facades, slender secondary piers subdivide the bays into thirds (except for the end bays on Delmar) and, through repetition, give vertical emphasis to an otherwise massive building. Spandrels are recessed except above the second story where a broad, continuous spandrel, flush with the piers, is finished with a terra cotta course setting off the two-story base. Linear, hard edged, Art Deco ornament embellishes the tops of the piers and the spandrels of the end bays on the Delmar

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facade. The annex appears virtually unaltered from its 1930's appearance. It is joined to the earlier building on Washington by an enclosed concrete 10-story bridge.

CITY BLOCK 832

1500 Washington: 1922, A. H. Haesler Building Co.
Photo #14

Located at the southwest corner of Washington Ave. and 15th St., this 2-story building presents a diminutive, one-bay front on Washington but extends 13 bays along 15th St. A stucco-finished concrete spandrel divides the stories. At the second floor, a band of five casement windows with transom lights fills the bay. The entrance is recessed between the storefront showcase windows. White glazed brick frames the single bay on Washington. The pediment-shaped parapet is accented with white glazed terra cotta that forms the coping and the cornice and a medallion.

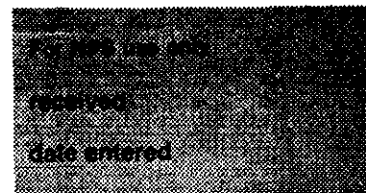
1514-46 Washington: 1906, Eames & Young
Photo #15

Originally known as the Ely and Walker Dry Goods Company Building, this seven-story building is second only to the Butler Building in overall size. Of fireproof construction (steel frame with hollow tile floors) with brick and terra cotta sheathing, the building fronts on Washington and St. Charles; the east and west facades are readily visible and similar to the Washington Ave. facade. Piers define 15 bays on the Washington Ave. facade. At the two story base, the piers have vermiculated terra cotta "quoins" that alternate with terra cotta quoins of smooth finish. At the upper stories, the piers are clad in brick with terra cotta accents. The terra cotta ornament includes a variety of Classical Revival motifs--broken pediments above the 4th floor windows, garlands at the 7th story and foliated ornament at the cornice. Dark gray terra cotta ornaments the spandrels at several stories. Especially noteworthy is the monumental entrance featuring ornamental terra cotta in a foliated cable design surmounted by an elaborate cartouche. There is a small, three-bay, one story section at the east end of the building clad in similar materials.

CITY BLOCK 522-E

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1601-11 Washington: 1909. Albert B. Groves
Photo #13 at left

Extending six bays along Washington Ave. and seven bays along 16th St., this eight-story concrete frame building illustrates the traditional pattern of two story base, multi-story shaft and upper level ornamental crown. On the Washington Ave. facade, double-hung windows are grouped in bands of threes while on the 16th St. elevation they are two over two, double, and double-hung. An abstract sphere and diamond pattern embellishes the spandrels above the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth stories; keystones are centered on the spandrels above the seventh story. At the eighth story, elaborate terra cotta cartouches are applied to the piers. Alterations have occurred at the cornice (covered with metal siding) and at the base (covered with stucco-like material).

1619-25 Washington: 1910. Eames & Young
Photo #16

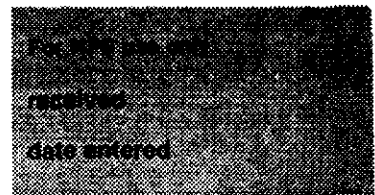
In this nine-story building, the upper stories present a marked contrast to the two-story, limestone-clad base. The Washington Ave. facade is three bays wide while the 16th St. facade is seven bays. Classical embellishments--pilasters with egg and dart molding and small lion's heads and wreaths--enrich the limestone base. A pediment surmounts the entrance. At the upper stories, terra cotta coping outlines the window openings and links them in a continuous band creating a very horizontal effect. The upper stories are faced with red brick. Running ornament in a wave pattern highlights the spandrel between the 8th and 9th story.

1627-31 Washington: 1907. Albert B. Groves
Photo #17 at right

Originally known as the Drygoodsman Building, this red brick, eight-story reinforced concrete frame building occupies the northwest corner of Washington and 16th St. Piers divide the Washington facade into three bays with double windows in each bay; single, double-hung windows define fourteen bays along 16th St. The first two stories form the building's base and are set off by a continuous terra cotta spandrel featuring a somewhat abstract design. The eighth story and the cornice are also executed in terra cotta; the cornice features modillions with traditional scrollwork. Terra cotta is also used for the row of paterae on the spandrels above the first story.

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1635-43 Washington: 1919, Albert B. Groves
Photo #17, center

Located on the northeast corner of Washington and 17th Street, this nine-story building fronts six bays on Washington and seven bays on 17th St. Piers and spandrels, sheathed with brown brick fashioned into raised panels on the spandrels, express the concrete frame and form a grid which is filled with bands of windows grouped in fours. At the ninth story, the piers are capped with flat capitals ornamented with bas relief work and carrying terra cotta lintels. Stone faces the first story and provides accents at the upper stories. A broad projecting cornice finishes the building.

CITY BLOCK 523

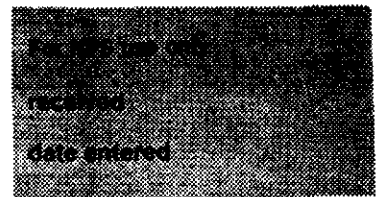
1701-09 Washington: 1911, Albert B. Groves
Photo #17 at left

Located at the northwest corner of Washington and 17th St., this concrete frame nine-story building follows a traditional pattern of two-story base, multi-story shaft, and one-story cornice or crown. There are seven bays on the east facade, facing 17th St., and four bays on the south facade, facing Washington Ave. Windows, grouped in threes are framed by pilaster-like terra cotta clad piers and recessed spandrels trimmed in brick and terra cotta with patterns of foliage and heraldry. The south facade is trimmed entirely in white glazed brick with accents of white terra cotta. Unusual scrolled corbels, doubled, embellish the terra cotta cornice. The 17th St. elevation is similarly articulated but sheathed primarily in tan brick. The first story storefronts have been closed with concrete block.

CITY BLOCK 830

1700-18 Washington: 1910, Albert B. Groves
Photo #18 at left

The Monogram Building, rising nine stories, is a concrete frame factory-warehouse extending eight bays on the east elevation (facing 17th St. and 10 bays on the north (facing Washington). On both elevations, cream colored, glazed terra cotta, fashioned into shells, bound sheaves of

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wheat, caducei, and foliated patterns, faces the narrow piers and spandrels which frame triple windows. The end bays are sheathed in red brick and demarcated by terra cotta quoining. Above the two-story base, there is a foliated, bracketed cornice of terra cotta. The facade terminates with round arches formed by the piers above the ninth story. A terra cotta cornice crowns the facade.

1722-24 Washington; 1925, Louis Baylor Pendleton
Photo #18, center

Dwarfed by the Monogram Building to the east and the Marquette Hotel to the west, this two-story building has been altered by covering the first story storefronts and second story windows with siding. White glazed terra cotta sheaths the piers and spandrels forming a grid that corresponds to the rhythm of the piers and spandrels of the Monogram Building. The white glazed terra cotta cornice is enriched with modillions.

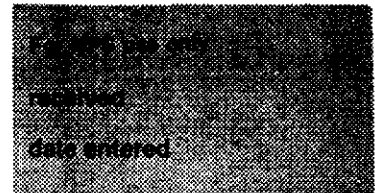
1726-38 Washington; 500-12 N. 18th St.
1906, Barnett, Haynes & Barnett
Photo #18 at right; photo #19 2nd from left
Listed in the National Register

Located on the southeast corner of Washington Ave. and 18th St., the ten-story Marquette Hotel features a steel frame skeleton with tile and concrete floor and roof. The 18th St. and Washington Ave. facades are similar. At the first floor, storefronts are surmounted by transoms and defined by terra cotta piers that simulate limestone. The Washington Ave. entrance is centered and distinguished by a molded, half-round terra cotta architrave with a scrolled keystone enframed by voussairs. The 18th St. entrance is embellished with terra cotta ornament fashioned into a variety of bacchanalian motifs. On both elevations, portions of the ornament has been altered or is missing. Limestone courses, at the upper stories establish a strong horizontal line and form lintels and sills. Three-sided, projecting stone and terra cotta bays appear at the third through the eighth stories, at the end bays on the Washington Ave. facade and at alternate bays along 18th St. The original bracketed terra cotta cornice and roof cresting have been removed.

CITY BLOCK 2001

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1800-08 Washington: 1928, McKevey & Carter Co. Contractors
Photo #19 at left (near)

Constructed of reinforced concrete with brick and terra cotta sheathing, this five-story building occupies the southwest corner of 18th St. and Washington Ave. Piers establish five bays facing Washington Ave. and seven bays facing 18th St. The first two stories are faced with glazed terra cotta of a tan color molded into unusual foliated and geometric patterns. The upper floors are faced with plain buff colored brick. Windows are grouped in bands of four, and framed by the piers and spandrels.

CITY BLOCK 827

1501-09 Locust: 1915, Albert B. Groves
Photo #20

Gleaming white terra cotta faces the piers and spandrels of this twelve story building. Narrow piers of molded terra cotta define eight bays on the 15th St. elevation and five bays along Locust 1st. Intersecting the piers, narrow spandrels form a grid filled with four windows separated by slender terra cotta mullions at each bay. The two story base is crowned with a band of foliated boss-like ornament and human grotesques. Griffin heads project at the 11th story and at the cornice. A parapet rises above the cornice. As constructed in 1915, the building was only seven stories; the remaining five stories are a later addition.

1511-19 Locust: *
Photo #20 at left

Alterations and the refacing of this building have rendered it non-contributing.

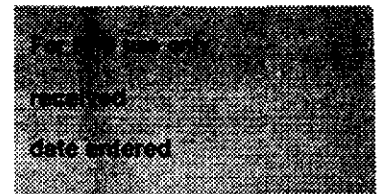
CITY BLOCK 828

1601-09 Locust: 1907, Albert B. Groves
Photo #21 at right; listed in the National Register

Fronting on 16th St. and Locust St., this commercial warehouse rises seven stories. Single windows establish 16 bays on 16th St. while on Locust St. triple windows define five bays. The two story base is distinguished by brick piers with terra cotta capitals that feature a lily motif and a stylized scroll ornament. The front entrance is richly

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embellished with a white terra cotta surround that incorporates a larger version of the lily ornament and an enormous keystone. The entire composition is surmounted by a balustrade with a shield set into the center. Above the second story, a cornice set with disks sets off the two story base. Windows are grouped in threes and set into a planar grid formed by the intersection of piers and spandrels. Although the cornice has been covered, unusual geometric and abstract designs ornamenting the tops of the piers project above the parapet. Worked into this abstract ornament is yet another version of the lily motif. The rear of the building is fully articulated and the entrance richly ornamented with terra cotta. A recent fire has seriously damaged the interior and the future of the building is uncertain.

1611-17 Locust: 1919, Preston J. Bradshaw
Photo #21 at left

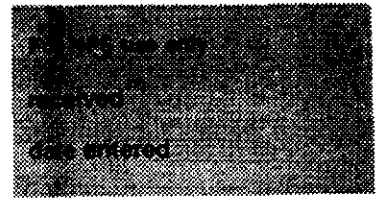
Clad in variegated brick and rising seven stories, this factory and warehouse is an addition to the Blackwell-Wielandy Building. Piers subdivide the primary facade facing Locust into five bays and the west elevation into seven bays. Spandrels, ornamented with terra cotta bas relief, are flush with the piers. A band of molded white terra cotta delineates the building's two-story base. Above the sixth story, a projecting cornice of white terra cotta features stylized brackets with geometric designs. The parapet rises above a band of molded white terra cotta at the seventh story. There are metal, industrial windows.

1627 Locust: 1917, Albert B. Groves
not pictured; listed in the National Register

This tall, narrow building, rising nine stories and fronting three bays on Locust and eight bays on the east and west elevations, is one of a handful of buildings in the District that employ Gothic motifs. It features a concrete frame structure. Glazed white terra cotta "ribbing" is featured at the first story and again above the ninth story where it terminates in amortizements. The piers and recessed spandrels are sheathed in brick. The ninth story windows are surmounted by broad arches. The gothic feel of the building is enhance by a checkered pattern of red brick and white terra cotta just below the ninth story and the crenelated parapet.

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CITY BLOCK 511

1600-08 Locust: 1912, Albert B. Groves
Photo #22 at left

Originally known as the Leather Trades Building, this concrete frame factory-warehouse is located at the southwest corner of Locust and 16th St. Red brick, with a brown cast, sheaths the spandrels and piers of this eight story building. There are eight bays on the 16th St. facade and four bays facing Locust St. Each bay is subdivided into thirds except for the end bays on 16th St. The building is subtly ornamented with brick pattern work on the spandrels above the first, second, third, and seventh stories and white terra cotta ornament and sills. Pediment shaped work adds interest at the parapet.

1610-12 Locust: *
Photo #22, 2nd from left

Alterations to the facade of this building have rendered it non-contributing.

1624 Locust: *
Photo #22, 3rd from left

This building is considered non-contributing because it is less than 50 years old.

CITY BLOCK 829

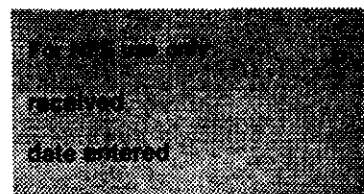
1701-09 Locust: 1926, Widmer Engineering Co.
Photo #23 at right

Located at the northwest corner of 17th St. and Locust, this four story building extends eight bays along 17th St. and five bays along Locust. The one story base is faced with buff-colored terra cotta. Broad arches frame the storefronts and bas relief work highlights the spandrel areas above and at the sides of the arches. Varicolor brick piers and recessed spandrels frame bands of double-hung windows grouped in fours and threes. Terra cotta sill courses and cornice contrast with the brick.

1711-15 Locust: 1903, Martin Arhelger, contractor
Photo #23 at left

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This tall, one-story power sub-station was constructed in 1903 for the St. Louis Transit Company. Stately pilasters define three bays--a center bay with three segmentally arched, very narrow tall windows and bays to each side with two segmentally arched openings. Quoins and voussoirs frame the segmentally arched entrance at the lower portion of the easternmost bay. A large pediment, embellished with a wreath, is superimposed in front of the parapet. The west elevation is divided into 11 bays each with two segmentally arched blind windows.

1727-31 Locust: 1909, Harry E. Roach
Photo #19, 2nd from right

Located at the northeast corner of Locust and 18th St., this seven story building fronts 4 bays on Locust and extends 9 bays along 18th St. The piers and spandrels, sheathed in red brick, create a grid in which windows are grouped in twos and threes. Glazed white terra cotta is used for sill and lintel courses and has the effect of outlining the spandrels. At the sixth story, the piers terminate in basket handle arches. Large double brackets, centered above each pier and smaller brackets centered above the arches carry the large projecting cornice. Above the cornice, the parapet is coped with white glazed terra cotta.

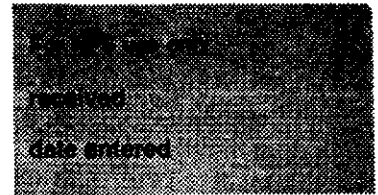
CITY BLOCK 510

1701-35 Olive: 1700-30 Locust: 300--320 N. 18th St.
1906-07: Mauran, Russell & Garden
Photo # 24

Originally known as the Butler Brothers Building, this concrete frame building rises seven stories plus a raised basement that forms the first floor at the east end of the building. Occupying a full city block, the building extends 16 bays on Olive and Locust and 15 bays on 17th and 18th Streets. Red brick sheaths the piers and recessed spandrels. Red terra cotta trim is used to form a sill course above the first story, ornaments the piers at the sixth story and forms the projecting cornice. Brick pattern work embellishes the spandrels above the 2nd through 5th stories. Except at the end bays, the windows are grouped in threes. There is provision for parking in the basement. Portions of the cornice have been removed on some of the elevations.

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On the 18th Street elevation, the cornice appears intact and is enriched with terra cotta cresting and oval-shaped ornament. Cable molding and lions heads appear also.

CITY BLOCK 509

1700-06 Olive: 1918, Preston J. Bradshaw
Photo #25 at left

Known as the Fruin-Colnon Building, this seven-story concrete frame building extends five bays along Olive and four bays on 17th St. The two story base is faced with stone, an alteration dating, probably, from the 1940's or 1950's. Piers and spandrels form a planar grid filled with bands of triple windows. Below the seventh story windows, a continuous band of molded metal trim forms a sill course. Stone and brick pattern work highlights the piers at the seventh story. There is a corbeled brick cornice.

1708 Olive: *
Photo #25 2nd from left

Constructed in 1951, this two-story one-bay building of buff brick is considered non-contributing because of its recent construction date.

1710-14 Olive: *
Photo #25, 3rd from left

Built as a store and warehouse in 1946, this three-bay, buff brick building is considered non-contributing because of its recent date of construction.

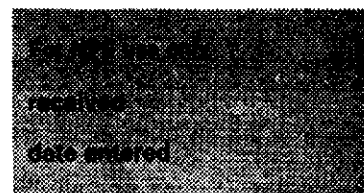
1718 Olive: c.1901, major addition 1917, architect unknown
Photo #25, 4th from left

Narrow piers, projecting slightly define three bays on this three story building. Sheathed in white glazed brick, the piers and spandrels at the second and third stories form a grid filled with triple, multi-light windows with transom lights. Glazed terra cotta, also white, is used for a sill course at the second floor windows, for cartouche-like ornament on the tops of the piers above the third story and for the parapet coping. The first floor storefront has been altered.

1720 Olive: 1926; A. Shakofsky, Contractor
Photo #25, 5th from left

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Brick of a gold or tan color faces this 3-story, 3-bay building. Glazed green brick highlights the parapet and third story windows. White glazed brick outlines the first floor storefront and provides accents on the planar piers and spandrels. Glazed white terra cotta forms sill courses at the second story windows and the parapet.

1722-30 Olive: 1929, Preston J. Bradshaw
Photo #25, 6th from left

Fronting on both Olive and 18th Streets, this two story building is faced with stone. Double windows at the second story define 10 bays on Olive while single windows establish 10 bays along the 18th St. elevation. A band of foliated, limestone colored terra cotta ornament with Art Deco characteristics forms a frieze on both elevations. There are storefronts at the first floor. The building probably appears much as it did in 1929.

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 checked="" 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 1899–1931 **Builder/Architect** various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Washington Avenue Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places according to Criteria A and C and is significant in the following areas: COMMERCE: In the early years of the twentieth century, St. Louis' dry goods, shoe and related trades established a wholesale and manufacturing district concentrated west of Twelfth Street along Washington Avenue and adjacent streets. During this period, these trades experienced unprecedented growth rapidly becoming St. Louis' leading businesses and contributing significantly to the City's economy.

ARCHITECTURE: The district presents a panorama of the evolution of early Twentieth Century commercial warehouse design from turn of the century revival style, masonry construction buildings to steel and concrete frame structures expressive of Chicago School functionalist principles. A substantial number, some 75%, were designed by locally prominent St. Louis architects and represent some of their finest work in this class of buildings. Whether clad in traditional St. Louis materials of brick, stone, and terra cotta, or presenting bold new designs, the buildings achieve a consistent excellence in design unparalleled in the City.

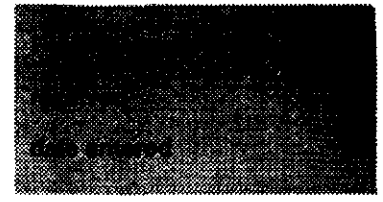
BACKGROUND

From its earliest days as a small settlement on the banks of the Mississippi River, St. Louis served as an important trading center for the Mississippi valley.¹ Mid-way through the nineteenth century, the City's business district had advanced as far west as Fourth Street and was divided almost equally north and south of Washington Avenue.² From its riverside location, the St. Louis dry goods industry operated as a primary supplier and a market for large areas of the Mississippi valley region and gradually supplanted east coast cities in that role.³

The decision to locate the eastern outlet of the proposed new Mississippi River bridge (now known as the Eads Bridge) at the foot of Washington Avenue "inspired and facilitated" the localization of the retail and wholesale districts in that vicinity.

"Washington Avenue is the centre of population of the City of St. Louis. It is a spacious and elegant avenue, dividing the city into two nearly equal portions of territory...Here the wide and level avenue will form a most convenient outlet for the bridge."⁴

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Soon Washington Avenue effectively became the major retail-wholesale street in the City.

Although still primarily residential in character when the Eads Bridge was completed in 1873, the growth of the dry goods industry and of individual firms compelled the expansion of the District westward in search of new and larger quarters. By 1894, the state of affairs was that,

"The wholesale portion of the City is principally included between Main Street on the east, Lucas Avenue on the north, Locust Street on the south, and west to Twelfth Street. On Washington Avenue are to be found the most imposing wholesale structures in the City and towards this center in the past six years have gravitated the principal wholesalers..."⁵

In addition, the growth and expansion of the retail and financial businesses caused a rise in overhead costs in the area east of 12th Street (now known as the Central Business District). Inevitably, seeking less expensive quarters, the wholesalers turned to the area west of 12th Street.

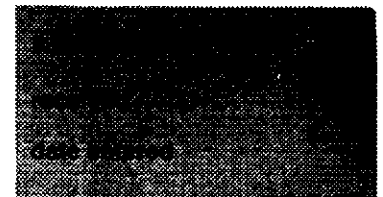
The potential of the area west of 12th Street, which came to be known as "New St. Louis," attracted the attention of the City's financiers and capitalists. Thus, shortly after the turn of the century it was noted that in the blocks west of 12th Street, "Washington Avenue corners are very scarce now, most of them having been purchased by strong investors with a view of making this a wholesale locality."⁶ The capital necessary to create the new wholesale district was supplied by a variety of sources including consortiums formed expressly for the purpose of investing in the area; in several instances, Washington University speculated in the construction of new buildings. In 1899 a symbolic milestone was achieved when two large masonry commercial warehouses were constructed west of 12th Street in the 1200 and 1300 blocks of Washington Avenue. The keenly anticipated sweep across 12th Street was thus broached and the old western boundary of the wholesale district supplanted.

COMMERCE

At the turn of the century, St. Louis' wholesale dry goods and shoe industries were already well established along Washington Avenue east of Twelfth Street. These elements of the wholesale trade commanded an impressive distribution territory throughout the midwest and southwest.⁷ Several factors encouraged the rapid growth of these industries. The prospect of the 1903-04 World's Fair and a massive influx of people "drew the attention" of businesses from across the country and "numerous inquiries were received in regard to the

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facilities for manufacturing plants and for wholesale business. A number of establishments removed to St. Louis from other cities..." further bolstering this segment of the City's economy.⁸

Further, threatened by the growth of large, powerful retailers who were able to deal directly with manufacturers, the dry goods wholesalers, in an effort to protect their markets, began to integrate vertically. Some, like Hargadine and McKittrick, bought out aggressive retailers (i.e., the William Barr Company, St. Louis' biggest department store). Others, such as Ely and Walker and Rice-Stix, moved into manufacturing.⁹ The result of these survival tactics was to generate even greater business for the wholesalers and create additional need for more space.

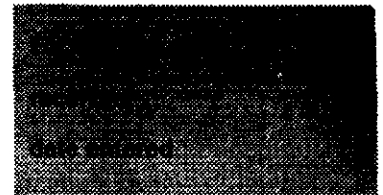
The total volume of business done by the St. Louis wholesalers was enormous. According to the Merchant's Exchange Annual Report for 1899, the "capital now engaged in the wholesale drygoods business in the City of St. Louis is the largest amount of any single mercantile pursuit in this city. In the last five years not only has the capital invested in the drygoods trade been doubled, but the selling space and warehouse room has increased in the same proportion."¹⁰ By 1901, total sales in dry goods amounted to well over \$100,000,000.¹¹

As important as the dry goods industry was to the City, St. Louis and the Washington Avenue District are best known for their association with the shoe industry.

"So much has been written from time to time of the growth of the shoe manufacturing and wholesaling business of St. Louis that it is necessary only to quote a few figures to show that the last quarter of the century, which witnessed the development of the business from a mere bagatelle to one of the largest in the world, broke its own record in its closing year."¹²

The growth of the industry during the latter part of the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century propelled St. Louis to a position as one of the nation's top five shoe manufacturing centers. As a distributing center, the City was, according to some accounts, unrivaled.¹³

The center of all this glorious commercial activity was Washington Avenue. When the need for more space sent the wholesalers scurrying for larger quarters, one of the first to make the jump across 12th Street was the Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company which, in 1902-03, moved into the building speculatively constructed by the Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co. at the northwest corner of Washington and Twelfth. A wholesaler-turned-manufacturer, Ferguson-

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McKinney carried a complete line of dry goods of its own and others' making.

Among the largest of the firms on Washington Avenue was the Marx and Haas Jeans Company which employed some two thousand workers at its new facility speculatively constructed by Washington University in the 1300 block of Washington. In 1901, this manufacturer produced more than a million of its Rabbit Brand jeans and corduroys for a market that reached across the country. In a reversal of the typical vertical integration maneuver, Marx and Haas eventually moved into wholesaling their own goods.¹⁴

Before the end of the first decade of the century, two events occurred that symbolized the preeminence of the new wholesale district. In 1906, recognizing the need for hotel facilities for out of town buyers and other tradesmen, a syndicate formed by wholesalers who planned to move their businesses to the district undertook development of the Marquette Hotel at the southeast corner of Washington and 18th Street. The Marquette, now listed in the National Register, offered special rates to visiting merchants.¹⁵ One year later, in 1907, The Drygoodsman and General Merchant, a St. Louis trade publication with a national distribution, moved into its new home at 1627-29 Washington in the heart of the new district.

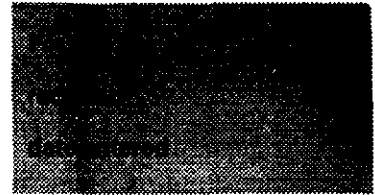
Almost simultaneously, in 1906, two major St. Louis wholesalers, the Ely and Walker Company and the Butler Brothers Company, relocated in the new district. Butler Brothers, a branch of a Chicago firm, constructed and occupied a massive new building encompassing an entire city block bounded by 17th, 18th, Olive, and Locust Streets. Ely and Walker moved into a new building on Washington between 15th and 16th Streets that was almost as large. According to descriptions published several years after construction, Ely and Walker possessed the "largest merchandise floors in America" while the Butler Brothers building was said to be the "largest structure in America occupied by a single wholesale concern."¹⁶

Nearby, the opening of Locust Street, two blocks south of Washington Avenue, blocked until 1906 by the Exposition Site between 13th and 14th Streets, provided new ground for the City's wholesalers and real estate speculators. It was reported late in 1906 that "Activity on Locust Street between 14th and 18th Streets is assuming boom proportions." The Mercantile Trust Company reported that "...inquiries...for locations in St. Louis exceeds the supply..." and that the "...entry of the out of town concerns together with enormous demands of the local trade has about absorbed all the available space in St. Louis."¹⁷

Late in 1906, the 17th Street Realty Company, a major investor in the area, announced plans for a new building to be erected on the northwest corner

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of Locust and 16th Streets for the John L. Boland Book and Stationery Company (subsequently acquired by the Blackwell-Wielandy Book & Stationery Company.) Like the drygoods wholesalers, Blackwell-Wielandy was a manufacturer as well as a distributor with a sales territory that reached well beyond St. Louis.¹⁸

A panorama printed in The Drygoodsman in 1912 (photo #26) depicts the development of Washington Avenue at that point. In that same year, at the southwest corner of 16th and Locust, the 17th Street Realty Company launched yet another successful development--the Leather Trades Building. Reporting on the proposed new building, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat noted that the "removal of the shoe manufacturers into the new wholesale district near 18th Street...left the leather dealers east, and the erection of the new building [gave] these activities an opportunity which they seized. The district from which they removed is now a retail business district." The building was successful even before it was erected: two-thirds of the space was leased when construction began.¹⁹

The general offices of the Brown Shoe Company which eventually became the nation's third largest shoe company were at one time located at Washington and 17th Street; the building has been razed. Other major shoe companies with offices and factories in the District were the Peters Shoe Company at the southeast corner of 13th and Washington, and Wertheimer-Swarts at 18th St. and Locust. Nearby, at 15th and Washington were the offices of Roberts, Johnson and Rand "who operated more factories than any other shoe manufacturer in the world."²⁰ In 1911, International Shoe was created by a merger of the Peters Shoe Company with Roberts, Johnson and Rand. Both companies maintained their individual corporate identities thus fostering a healthy competitive spirit within the parent company. International Shoe subsequently acquired additional shoe companies with the same working arrangements.²¹ In 1930-31 International Shoe constructed a factory annex just north of its offices at 15th and Washington which is still in use today.

Related lines did well in the district also. Rosenthal-Sloan, the "world's largest millinery establishment," occupied the Monogram Building at 1700 Washington constructed in 1910.²² Numerous other millinery companies occupied quarters within the District and, according to one source, St. Louis was the largest millinery market in the country.²³ Specialty items, junior dresses, for example, originated on Washington Avenue. Fashion shows were held first yearly and then twice yearly attracting thousands of buyers to the City. Large and small firms alike and the many out of town concerns that maintained offices and showrooms in the district flourished.

At the peak of its reign as St. Louis' fashion center, the Washington Avenue district was a thriving, vibrant, and fascinating part of the City.

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Businesses located in the District enjoyed an enviable period of growth and prosperity through the end of the 1920's. Throughout the 1930's and thereafter, the combined effects of the depression and the continuing movement of industry toward outlying and suburban areas diminished this once magnificent commercial sector. A number of companies have continued operations within the District and even today there are drygoods, shoe, millinery and other businesses along Washington Avenue. In all probability, however, the real future of the District lies in the adaptive reuse of these unique buildings.

ARCHITECTURE

The development of the Washington Avenue District occurred within a relatively short period of time—just over 30 years—from 1899 to 1931. Within those few years, however, significant changes in building styles and technology occurred.

The earliest buildings in the District, constructed between 1899-1907 were generally executed in turn of the century revival styles and employed traditional St. Louis materials of brick, stone, and terra cotta. Several are unusually fine examples of turn of the century commercial warehouses. The Lesser-Goldman/Ferguson-McKinney Building at the northwest corner of Washington and Twelfth, designed in 1901 by prominent St. Louis architects Eames & Young, is illustrative (photo #1). A half-block in size and enriched with classical, round arches with voussoirs and keystones, quoins, and a copiously enriched cornice, the building was in keeping with the standards of architectural design of "the great commercial warehouses which are making Washington Avenue a monumental street."²⁴ Eames & Young, who already had to their credit numerous houses and commercial buildings, subsequently drew plans for two other buildings in the District—the Ely & Walker Building and a building at 16th and Washington.

A 1907 design by architect J. L. Wees (photo #8) employs classical revival motifs for one of the District's mid-size buildings. The building's classically detailed base features a corinthian column and wreaths with lions' heads and contrasts with the less ornate upper stories. The building was, over the years, used by various businesses including International Shoe. Wees, a St. Louis architect, has to his credit a number of residences, flats, and commercial buildings.

Another classical revival building, the 1903 St. Louis Transit Company sub-station at the west end of the district on Locust (photo #23), illustrates the early trend toward simpler, less ornamental facades. Tall, narrow windows grouped between full-length piers add a strong vertical orientation to the

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facade. Martin Arhelger, a company draftsman and later a contractor, is credited with the design.

The Silk Exchange, at the southwest corner of Washington and Twelfth (photo #3) and the Peters Shoe Company at 13th and Washington (photo #4, 5th from left) were both designed in 1901 by architect Isaac S. Taylor. Although classical references are employed, the facades are more subdued than the robustly ornamented Ferguson-McKinney design. Taylor had previously received a number of prestigious commissions including the Mercantile Club, the Planters' Hotel, the Rialto Building (all since razed) and a major complex of tobacco factories and warehouses for Liggett and Myers.

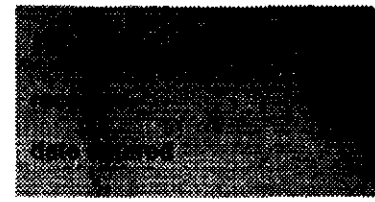
Between 1905 & 1910, an unprecedented surge of building activity occurred in the district; 18 buildings from that short period still stand. During those years important advances in techniques for reinforcing concrete were essayed and perfected in St. Louis and other cities across the country. Among St. Louis' earliest examples of reinforced concrete frame construction are several district buildings that date from this period. They include the Butler Brothers Building (photo #24) and the Lesan-Gould Building (photo #7, 2nd from right) both designed 1906-07 by Mauran, Russell & Garden. The Butler Brothers Building was hailed as giving "to St. Louis the largest monolithic re-enforced concrete building in the world."²⁵ The Lesan-Gould Building utilized a system patented by engineer Julius Kahn of Detroit (brother of architect Albert Kahn). Remarkable load-bearing capabilities were achieved through Kahn's system of trussed rods reinforcing the building's columns, girders, and beams.²⁶ Albert B. Groves' Drygoodsman Building (photo #17 at right) was also completed in 1907 and employs a reinforced concrete frame. Two other district buildings from 1906-07 combined reinforced concrete with other materials. They are the Ely & Walker Building (photo # 15) designed by Eames & Young and the Marquette Hotel (photo #18 at right) designed by Barnett, Haynes, and Barnett.

By the end of the first decade, advances in building construction techniques eliminated the necessity for the heavy beams and girders that provided structural support but blocked light and air from the buildings' interiors. Increasing attention to factory and warehouse design, perhaps prompted by the rapid industrialization of the country, led to an emphasis on functional efficiency in building design.

This emphasis on functional efficiency influenced exterior design also. Traditional St. Louis preferences for richly ornamented brick, stone and terra cotta facades articulated in historic styles moved toward a less ornamented expression in the spirit of Chicago School principles. Increasing amounts of surface area were dedicated to windows which often appeared grouped in

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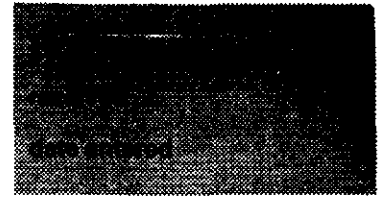
horizontal bands. Photographs ## 7, 10, 12, 13, 17, 19, and 21 depict streetscapes in which the buildings' basic designs are similar but slight variations--in the proportions, the width and number of spandrels and piers, the number and grouping of windows and choice of finish--create diversity and interest. Terra cotta string courses applied to the spandrels emphasize the horizontal lines of the buildings illustrated in photos ## 6, 2nd from left; 10, at right, 18; 19; and 23. A 1910 design by Eames & Young is especially noteworthy for its strikingly horizontal window detailing (photo # 16).

A consistent influence in the design of many of the district's buildings was the use of features most commonly associated with early 20th Century domestic styles. Characteristics associated with the Craftsman movement--such as contrasting surface materials and textures, the use of glazed brick, concrete and stucco, the use of color and brick pattern work, often in combination with other materials--are found throughout the district. The Craftsman-like detailing was particularly appropriate for this district where the success of the businesses depended to a large extent upon the "craftsman-like" quality and fine detailing of the products manufactured and sold there. In general, a trend toward simpler, less ornamental designs replaced the earlier preference for ornate revival style buildings. Applied ornament, where employed, was often executed in abstracted versions of classical motifs.

The Lesan-Gould Building, finished in exposed concrete and glazed brick, is a striking example of the union of Arts and Crafts characteristics with a commercial style warehouse (photo # 7, 2nd from right). The building was designed by architects Mauran, Russell and Garden who also designed the Butler Brothers Building and 1204-06 Washington. The work of this firm, whose members had previously worked in the Chicago and St. Louis branch offices of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge of Boston (successors of H. H. Richardson) very early evolved toward functionalist, restrained design. The use of exposed concrete, an innovative concept, was also used to a more limited extent in two smaller commercial buildings--1426-30 Washington (photo #10 at right) and 1500 Washington (photo #14).

Patterning with brick and with contrasting materials is illustrated in photos ##5 at left; 6, 2nd from left; 12, 4th from left on the spandrels and at the 7th story piers; 14; 22; 24; and 25 at left. The architect for 1700 Olive, at left in photo #25, was Preston J. Bradshaw. In 1918 when 1700 Olive was constructed, Bradshaw had just begun to receive commissions for the hotels and apartment buildings that formed the bulk of his practice and for which he ultimately earned a national reputation. For most of those, he developed a fairly standard exterior formula. His most creative work appears in his earlier buildings which, in addition to 1700 Olive, include the Plaza Hotel Complex (listed in the National Register), and Vesper Buick (also listed) A somewhat later

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but innovative design for 1722-30 Olive (at right in photo #25) is discussed infra. Glazed white brick sheaths the piers and spandrels of 1718 Olive (3rd from right in photo # 25). Immediately west, at 1720 Olive, green and white glazed brick contrasts with the color & texture of the tan face brick.

Two buildings exhibit features which are often associated with the Mission Revival style which, like the Arts & Crafts movement, was popular during the early 20th Century. Both buildings were designed by architect Will Levy who is perhaps best known for his design for the first Jewish Hospital in the City's west end. His other commissions include commercial and residential buildings a number of which were executed in Spanish or Mission Revival style. Thirteen Hundred One to Thirteen Hundred Thirteen Lucas (photo #2), although primarily a straightforward warehouse incorporates an arcaded bell tower at the southeast corner of the building (photo # 2 at left). A later building on Washington (1315-17, at left in photo # 6) features a stuccoed front, shaped parapet and visor roof (originally tiled)—typical Mission Revival details.

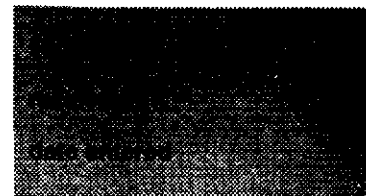
The evolution of design within the district continued during the second decade of the century. The work of architect Albert B. Groves, whose career intertwined with the development of the district, is representative. A dozen of Groves' buildings still stand within the boundaries of the district. His commissions included 18 churches and numerous residences, hotels and commercial buildings. Most important, however, in connection with his work in the District, were the 11 factories designed for the Brown Shoe Company.

Groves' early buildings reveal a preference for streamlined, subtly ornamented facades suggestive of late Chicago school buildings. Photo # 17 depicts three of Groves' buildings designed between 1907 and 1919 and illustrates both the evolution of design within the district and the maturation of Groves' work. The 1907 Drygoodsman Building, at right in the photo, is sheathed in sparsely ornamented brick and reveals his early functionalist orientation. At left in the photo, 1701-09 Washington, 1911, represents a period in which Groves designed a series of buildings which he clad in glazed terra cotta and which feature attenuated piers and spandrels expressive of the structural framework. His other buildings from this period include Boyd's (part of the Olive Street Terra Cotta District, listed in the National Register), the Monogram Building (photo # 18) and the Missouri State Life Building (photo # 20). Groves' later designs, including 1635 Washington (photo # 17, center) and the Emerson Electric Building, 1920, west of the district on Washington, obtain a fine lightness and sophistication of design.

Several buildings present a strikingly vertical aspect; their design was likely influenced by the country's early skyscrapers. In 1910, architect Theodore C. Link drew plans for the Roberts, Johnson and Rand Shoe Company

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offices at Washington and 15th Street (photo # 11). Link, best known for his landmark Union Station, deployed traditional classic features in his Washington Avenue design. Columns rose from polygonal bases becoming round and tapering ever so slightly at the top. The effect was to draw the eye upward creating the impression of great height. The verticality of Link's design was captured in the 1930-31 annex to the north.

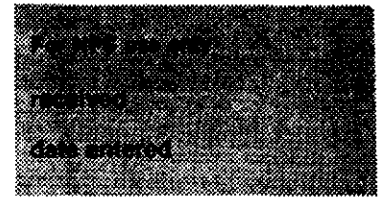
Fashion Square, designed by architect D. R. Harrison in 1926 (photo #5 at right, listed in the National Register) employs large glazed areas flush with slender, soaring piers and creates the illusion of a crystalline, transparent skin stretched taut over a delicate cage. Gothic revival motifs enhance the exterior. Harrison, originally from New York, was brought to St. Louis by the owners of Fashion Square specifically to design a "special" building for the site. A building at 1214 Washington (photo #4, 2nd from left), designed by T. P. Barnett in 1918 and a 1917 Groves building at 1627 Locust (listed in the National Register, not pictured) also employ gothic features. They are among a handful of St. Louis buildings executed in this style.

Towards the very end of the development of the district, several buildings were erected that featured the use of art deco ornament. A Preston J. Bradshaw building at 18th and Olive (photo # 25 at far right) incorporated a stylized foliated frieze that wrapped around the building above the second floor. Limestone sheaths the building and forms the frieze. At 1800-08 Washington (not pictured) glazed terra cotta tiles are fashioned into a variety of geometric patterns and unusual foliated designs. The International Shoe annex at 15th Street and Delmar exhibits the hard-edged, abstract ornament typical of the style (photo # 11 at tops of piers). Finally, the 15th Street power sub-station (photo # 9) illustrates classic art deco zig-zag, chevron ornament and fluting. Because development of St. Louis' downtown areas was virtually complete by the time Art Deco became popular, examples of the style in the area are rare.

Little construction occurred in the district after 1931. At that time, the area from Broadway as far west as Jefferson (roughly the equivalent of 23rd Street) was fully developed. Gradually, demolition left individual buildings and small groupings isolated between Jefferson and 15th Street on Washington and along Locust and Olive; as this nomination was being written, demolition of a group of buildings in the 1800 block of Olive effectively isolated the grouping on the south side of Olive in the 1700 block (photo # 25) included in this nomination. Fortunately, a solid core of historic buildings remains. The Washington Avenue Historic District represents the incomparable legacy of a unique juncture in the commercial and architectural history of the City.

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

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



Washington Avenue

Continuation sheet

Historic District

Item number 8

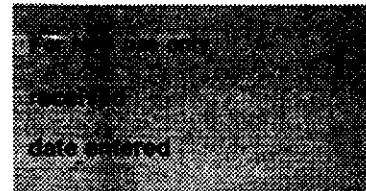
Page 10

FOOTNOTES:

1. James Neal Primm, Lion of the Valley (Boulder, Colo.: Pruett Pub. Co., 1981), p. 111.
2. Lawrence Lowic, The Architectural Heritage of St. Louis 1803-1891 (St. Louis: Washington University Gallery of Art, 1982), pp. 88-90.
3. Lowic, p. 101.
4. James B. Eads, Report of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Co. (St. Louis: Missouri Book & Job Printing House, 1868), p. 6.
5. Historical and Descriptive Review of St. Louis (St. Louis: Ennis Press, 1894), p. 15.
6. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, April 12, 1903.
7. Primm, pp. 351-54.
8. Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of St. Louis for the Year 1901 (St. Louis: R. P. Studley & Co., 1902), p. 31.
9. Primm, pp. 353-54.
10. Merchants' Exchange, Annual Statement for the Year 1899, p. 61.
11. Merchants' Exchange, Annual Statement for the Year 1901, p. 32.
12. Merchants' Exchange, Annual Statement for the Year 1900, p. 34.
13. William Vincent Byars and Walter B. Stevens, St. Louis in the Twentieth Century (St. Louis: Woodward and Tiernan Printing Co., 1909), p. 8; James Cox, ed., Missouri at the World's Fair (St. Louis: Woodward and Tiernan Printing Co., 1893), p. 91.
14. Primm, p. 356.
15. Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., National Register Nomination for the Marquette Hotel.
16. James Allan Reid, Picturesque St. Louis (St. Louis: Finkenbiner-Reid Pub. Co., 1909), p. 20; "Largest in the World," The Realty Record and Builder (July 1907) n.p.; The Realty Record and Builder (June 1908) pp. 5-6.

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet Washington Avenue
Historic District

Item number 8

Page 11

17. St. Louis Post Dispatch, Nov. 11, 1906
18. Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., National Register Nomination for the Blackwell-Wielandy Building.
19. "Leather Trades Leases are Signed," St. Louis Globe-Democrat, May 12, 1912.
20. Reid, p. 12.
21. Maxine Faye Fendelman, "St. Louis Shoe Manufacturing," (M. A. Thesis Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1947), pp. 36-41 cited in Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., National Register Nomination for the Roberts, Johnson & Rand/International Shoe Company Complex.
22. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Jan. 16, 1910; Advertisement in The Drygoodsman and General Merchant, Feb. 24, 1912, n.p.
23. H. B. Wandell, The Story of a Great City in a Nutshell (St. Louis: n.p., 1900), p. 3.
24. St. Louis Architectural Club, A Catalog of the Annual Exhibition of the St. Louis Architectural Club (St. Louis: Architectural Club, 1900), p. 9.
25. "Largest in the World," The Realty Record and Builder, (June, 1908), n.p.
26. Julius Kahn, "A Plea for Reinforced Concrete," The American Architect, 83 (Jan. 1904): 36.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 34 acres

Quadrangle name Granite City, Ill.-Mo.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A | 1,5 | 744060 | 4279570 |
Zone Easting Northing

B | 1,5 | 743690 | 4279690 |
Zone Easting Northing

C | 1,5 | 743300 | 4279670 |

D | 1,5 | 743200 | 4279350 |

E | 1,5 | 743360 | 4279310 |

F | 1,5 | 743630 | 4279390 |

G | 1,5 | 743650 | 4279450 |

H | 1,5 | 744020 | 4279370 |

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheets

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

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1. Deborah B. Wafer

organization na date July 1986

street & number 4425 Laclede Place telephone (314) 652-3135

city or town St. Louis state Missouri

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, and
title State Historic Preservation Officer date 12/10/86

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

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

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



Washington Avenue

Continuation sheet Historic District

Item number 9

Page 1

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Fendleman, Maxine Faye. "St. Louis Shoe Manufacturing," M.A. Thesis, Washington University, St. Louis, MO, 1947. Cited in Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. National Register Nomination for the Roberts, Johnson & Rand/International Shoe Co. Complex.

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Kahn, Julius. "A Plea for Reenforced Concrete." The American Architect. 83 January, 1904. pp. 36-38.

Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. National Register Nomination for the Blackwell-Wielandy Building.

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"Largest in the World." The Realty Record and Builder. July 1907.

"Leather Trades Leases are Signed." St. Louis Globe-Democrat. May 12, 1912.

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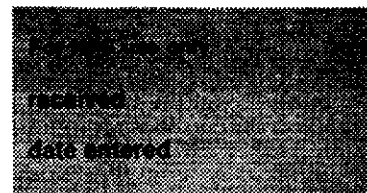
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Merchants' Exchange. Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of St. Louis for the Year 1900. St. Louis: R. P. Studley & Co., 1901.

Merchants' Exchange. Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of St. Louis for the Year 1901. St. Louis: R. P. Studley & Co., 1902.

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National Park Service**

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Inventory—Nomination Form**



Washington Avenue

Continuation sheet Historic District

Item number 9

Page 2

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Reid, James Allan. Picturesque St. Louis. St. Louis: Finkenbiner & Reid Publishing Co., 1909.

St. Louis Architectural Club. A Catalog of the Annual Exhibition of the St. Louis Architectural Club. St. Louis: Architectural Club, 1900.

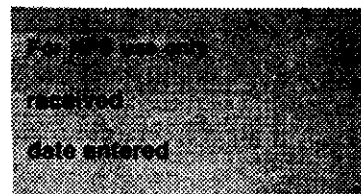
St. Louis Globe-Democrat. April 12, 1903; January 16, 1910.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. November 11, 1906.

Wandell, H. B. The Story of a Great City in a Nutshell. St. Louis, MO: n.p., 1900.

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National Park Service**

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



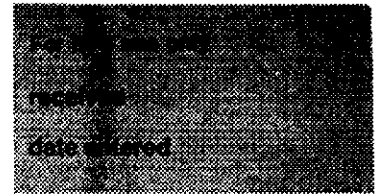
Continuation sheet Washington Avenue Item number 10 Page 1
Historic District

The Washington Avenue Historic District includes buildings and properties historically associated with St. Louis' wholesale dry goods and shoe industries. The boundaries of the District were drawn, generally, to include contributing buildings and to exclude noncontributing buildings and vacant lots. The District's eastern boundary runs along Tucker Boulevard a broad, multi-lane traffic artery that marks the traditional boundary between the CBD to the east of Tucker and the wholesale district to the west. The northern boundary runs primarily along Lucas reflecting a dramatic drop in density north of the district. At 13th and 15th Streets, the boundaries reach north of Lucas to include isolated contributing buildings. West of 18th Street, the District's western boundary, demolition has resulted in a marked decrease in density. The western boundary extends just west of 18th Street at Washington to incorporate a contributing building. The southern boundary was drawn to include the only remaining contributing buildings on Olive and Locust Streets. The excluded areas contain noncontributing buildings.

The District is more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point, said point being the intersection of the east line of City Block 519, also known as the west line of Tucker Blvd., formerly 12th St., with the south line of Lucas Ave., then westwardly along said south line for a distance of approx. 174.27' to the intersection of said south line with the southward projection of the west line of 13th St.; then northwardly along said projection and said west line across Lucas Ave. for a distance of approx. 194'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to the intersection of the west line of 13th St. with the south line of Linden Ave.; then westwardly along said south line for a distance of approx. 137' to the intersection of said south line with the east line of the 10' wide north-south alley in C.B. 528; then southwardly along said east line for a distance of approx. 144'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to the intersection of said east line with the north line of Lucas Ave.; then westwardly along said north line for a distance of approx. 530.183' to the intersection of the north line of Lucas Ave. with the east line of property now or formerly owned by Jason A. and Debra K. Voss, said intersection being approx. 135' east of the east line of 15th St.; then northwardly along said east line for a distance of approx. 140' to the intersection of said east line with the south line of the 29'3" east-west alley in C. B. 527; then westwardly along said south line for a distance of approx. 195' to the intersection of said south line with the west line of 15th St.; then northwardly along said west line to the intersection of said west line with the south line of Delmar Blvd.; then westwardly along said south line for a distance of approx. 196.875'; then southwardly for a distance of approx. 359'3" to the south line of Lucas Ave.; then westwardly along said south line to the intersection of said south line with the west line of property now or formerly owned by Seventeen Hundred and Nine Associates, Inc., and also known as lot 1 in C. B. 523, said lot also known and numbered as 1701-09 Washington

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National Park Service**

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Washington Avenue

Continuation sheet

Historic District

Item number 10

Page 2

Ave. and being 80' m/1 west of the west line of 17th St.; thence southwardly along said west line of said lot and the southward projection of said west line for a distance of approx. 214'6" to the intersection of the projection of said west line with the south line of Washington Ave.; then westwardly along said south line to the west line of a lot in C. B. 2001 now or formerly owned by Eighteen-O-Eight Washington Ave. Building Corp., and also known as 1800-08 Washington Ave., said west line of said lot being approx. 106'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " west of the west line of 18th St.; then southwardly along said west line of said lot for a distance of approx. 150' to the north line of St. Charles St.; then eastwardly along said north line for a distance of approx. 166'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to the intersection of the projection of said north line of said street with the east line of 18th St.; then southwardly along said east line to a point, said point being the intersection of said east line with the north line of the 15' wide east-west alley in C. B. 509 and being approx. 69'1" south of the south line of Olive St.; thence eastwardly along said north line of said alley to the intersection of said north line with the west line of 17th Street.; thence northwardly along the west line of 17th St. to a point, said point being the intersection of the west line of 17th St. with the projection of the north line of the east-west alley in C. B. 511; thence eastwardly along said projection and said north line to the intersection of said north line with the west line of N. 16th St.; thence northwardly along said west line to the intersection of said west line with the north line of Locust St.; thence eastwardly along said north line for a distance of approx. 418' to the intersection of said north line with the west line of 15th St.; thence northwardly along said west line for a distance of approx. 193'6" to the intersection of the west line of 15th St. with the north line of St. Charles St.; thence eastwardly along the north line of St. Charles St. for a distance of approx. 1,261'10" to the east line of C. B. 835; thence northwardly along said east line and along the projection of said east line across Washington Ave. for a distance of approx. 230' to the intersection of said east line and said projection with the north line of Washington Ave.; thence eastwardly along said north line to the intersection of said north line with the east line of C. B. 519; thence northwardly along said east line for a distance of approx. 138' to the point of beginning.

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National Park Service**

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Inventory—Nomination Form**



Washington Avenue

Continuation sheet Historic District

Item number 11

Page 1

2. James M. Denny
Chief, Survey and Registration, and
State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Date: December 9, 1986
Telephone: 314/751-5376

WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5" Scale: 1:24,000
GRANITE CITY, ILL-MO Quadrangle 1954
(Photorevised 1968 and 1974)

U.T.M. Reference Point:

- A. 15/744060/4279570
- B. 15/743690/4279690
- C. 15/743300/4279670
- D. 15/743200/4279350
- E. 15/743360/4279310
- F. 15/743630/4279390
- G. 15/743650/4279450
- H. 15/744020/4279370



Mapped by the Geological Survey
Revised by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey

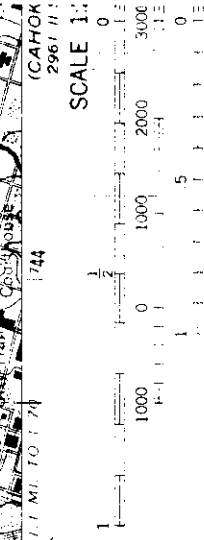
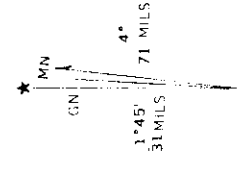
Control by USGS and USC&GS

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

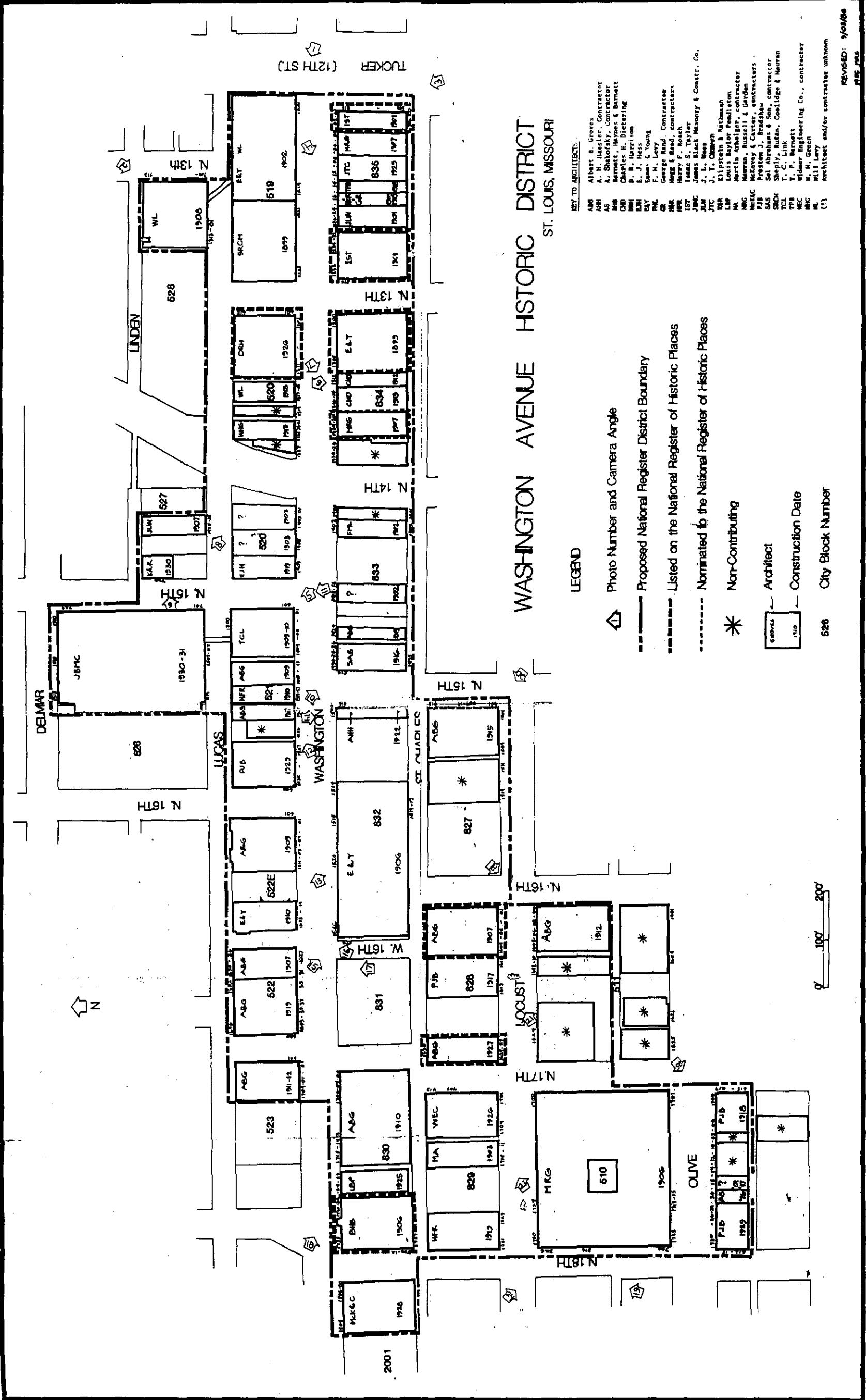
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Illinois coordinate system, west zone
and Missouri coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15,
shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER,
AND BY THE DIVISION OF RESEARCH,
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

- KEY TO ARCHITECTS:
- AMB Albert B. Groves
 - AMB A. B. Messler, Contractor
 - AS A. Shakofsky, Contractor
 - BBB Bennett, Haynes & Barnett
 - CCC Charles H. Dierfering
 - DDD D. J. Harrington
 - EEE E. J. Harrington
 - FFF F. N. Leary
 - GGG George Hand, Contractor
 - HHH Hege & Reed, Contractors
 - III Isaac S. Taylor
 - JJJ James Black Masonry & Constr. Co.
 - KKK J. L. Mees
 - LLL J. T. Clum
 - MMM Klipstein & Rathman
 - NNN Louis Baylor Penelton
 - OOO Martin Abnager, Contractor
 - PPP Murray, Russell & Gorden
 - QQQ Quincy J. Carver, Contractors
 - RRR R. H. Carver, Contractor
 - SAS Sel Abraham & Son
 - SSS Shepley, Rutan, Coolidge & Murrain
 - TCL T. C. Link
 - TTT T. P. Barnett
 - WEC Widener Engineering Co., Contractor
 - WHL W. H. Green
 - WLL Will Leary
 - WLL Architect and/or contractor unknown

- LEGEND
- Photo Number and Camera Angle
 - Proposed National Register District Boundary
 - Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
 - Nominated to the National Register of Historic Places
 - Non-Contributing
 - Architect
 - Construction Date
 - City Block Number

REVISED: 9/28/86
RFE: PMS

WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #1
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

1201-35 Washington Avenue, left to right

Photo by: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclede pl.

St. Louis, Mo.

Date: Summer 1986

View: Camera facing northwest



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #2
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1301-13 Lucas
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Summer 1986
View: Camera facing S.W.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #3

ST. LOUIS, MO

Site Exchange

Subject: Eastern boundary of District:

1200 block of Washington Ave.

Photo:

Deb Wafer

Neg.:

4425 LaClede

Date:

St. Louis, MO

View:

Summer 1986

Camera facing N.W.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #4
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1208-36 Washington Ave & west;
left to right
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 LaClede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Summer 1986
View: Camera facing S.W.



BLIND DOWN CENTER

Custom SCREEN PRINTING

DOWNTOWN PRINTS

Quality BUSINESS SPECIALISTS

FEATHER MARKET INC.

SCHNEIDER SHOE CO.

WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #5
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1409-01 Washington Ave.; left
to right

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 LaClede

St. Louis, MO

Date: Summer 1986

View: Camera facing N.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #6
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1315-27 Washington Ave., right
to left
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 LaClede Place
St. Louis, MO
Date: Spring 1986
View: Camera facing N.W.



BUY-RITE SHOES

GOODMAN'S HOUSE OF FASHIONS

LEATHER LOAT

MANKOFSKY SHOE CO.

BUY-RITE SHOES

BUY-RITE SHOES

GOODMAN'S HOUSE OF FASHIONS

GOODMAN'S HOUSE OF FASHIONS

100-210-1000

700 26

WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #7
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1312-30 Washington Ave.,
left to right

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO

Date: Spring 1986

View: Camera facing S.W.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #8
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1421-25 Lucas
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Summer 1986
View: Camera facing N.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #9
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 710 N. 15th St.
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 LaClede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Summer 1986
View: Camera facing east



FOR
BEST
VIEW

NO
PARKING

WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #10
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1430-16 Washington Ave.,
right to left

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 LaClede

St. Louis, MO

Date: Summer 1986

View: Camera facing S.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #11
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 601-725 N. 15th St.; left to
right: International Shoe
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede Pl.
St. Louis, MO
Date: Spring 1986
View: Camera facing N.W.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #12
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1525-01 Washington Ave.; left
to right

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclède
St. Louis, Mo.

Date: Spring 1986

View: Camera facing N.E.



BRIBBING
The HOUSE of

APCOA
PARK

ROYAL

WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #13
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1611-01 & 1535-27 Washington Ave.
left to right

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 LaClede
St. Louis, MO

Date: Spring 1986
View: Camera facing N.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #14
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1500 Washington
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Summer 1986
View: Camera facing south



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #15
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1514-16 Washington (Ely & Walker)
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Luciede
Date: St. Louis, MO
View: Summer 1996
Camera facing S. E.



R. 16th ST.

BRUDA
BRUDA
BRUDA

231655
RULIDE
LITON

WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #16
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1619-23 Washington
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclidean
St. Louis, MO
Date: Spring 1986
View: Camera facing N.N.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #17
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1627-43; 1701-09 Washington
right to left
Photo: DEB Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclède
St. Louis, MO
Date: Spring 1986
View: Camera facing north



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #18
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1730-00 Washington Ave.

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclède

St. Louis, MO

Date: Summer 1986

View: Camera facing S.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #19
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: District's western boundary
1800-08 Washington, 512-00 N. 18;
1727-35 Locust; left to right

Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede Pl., St. Louis, MO
Date: Summer 1986
View: Camera facing N.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #20
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1501-19 Locust, right to left
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Spring 1986
View: Camera facing N.W.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #21
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1617-01 Locust, left to right
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclède
St. Louis, MO
Date: Spring 1986
View: Camera facing N.E.



COMFORT

OFFSET LITHOGRAPHERS

BOOK BINDERS

STATIONERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PRINTERS

BLACKWELL PRINTING CO.

1311

WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #22
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1600 Locust & west
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Summer 1986
View: Camera facing S.W.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #23
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1715-01 Locust, left to right

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclidean
St. Louis, MO

Date: Spring 1986

View: Camera facing N.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #24
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 300-320 N. 18th St. (1700-30
Locust)

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 LaClede
St. Louis, MO

Date: Summer 1986

View: Camera facing S.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC BUILDING #28
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1700-20 Olive, turn to right

Photo: Bob Miller

Neg: 4125 Carlede Place

St. Louis, MO

Date: Summer 1966

View: Camera facing S.W.

Transit Co.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #1
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

1201-35 Washington Avenue, left to right

Photo by: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclede pl.
St. Louis, Mo.

Date: Summer 1986

View: Camera facing northwest



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #2
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1301-13 Lucas
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Summer 1986
View: Camera facing S.W.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #3
ST. LOUIS, MO

Silk Exchange
Subject: Eastern boundary of District:
1200 block of Washington Ave.

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg.: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO

Date: Summer 1986

View: Camera facing N.W.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #4
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1208-36 Washington Ave & west;
left to right

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO

Date: Summer 1986

View: Camera facing S.W.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #5
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1409-01 Washington Ave.; left
to right
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Summer 1986
View: Camera facing N.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #6
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1315-27 Washington Ave., right
to left
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede Place
St. Louis, MO
Date: Spring 1986
View: Camera facing N.W.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #7
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1312-30 Washington Ave.,
left to right

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO

Date: Spring 1986

View: Camera facing S.W.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #8
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1421-25 Lucas
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Summer 1986
View: Camera facing N.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #9
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 710 N. 15th St.
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Summer 1986
View: Camera facing east



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #10
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1430-16 Washington Ave.,
right to left

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO

Date: Summer 1986

View: Camera facing S.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #11
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 601-725 N. 15th St.; left to
right: International Shoe

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclede Pl.
St. Louis, MO

Date: Spring 1986

View: Camera facing N.W.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #12
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1525-01 Washington Ave.; left
to right

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, Mo.

Date: Spring 1986

View: Camera facing N.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #13
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1611-01 & 1535-27 Washington Ave.
left to right

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO

Date: Spring 1986

View: Camera facing N.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #14
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1500 Washington
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Summer 1986
View: Camera facing south



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #15
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1514-16 Washington (Ely & Walker)
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Summer 1986
View: Camera facing S. E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #16
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1619-23 Washington
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Spring 1986
View: Camera facing N.N.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #17
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1627-43; 1701-09 Washington
right to left
Photo: DEb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Spring 1986
View: Camera facing north



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #18
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1730-00 Washington Ave.

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclede

St. Louis, MO

Date: Summer 1986

View: Camera facing S.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #19
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: District's western boundary
1800-08 Washington, 512-00 N. 18;
1727-35 Locust; left to right

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclede Pl., St. Louis, MO

Date: Summer 1986

View: Camera facing N.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #20
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1501-19 Locust, right to left
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Spring 1986
View: Camera facing N.W.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #21
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1617-01 Locust, left to right
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Spring 1986
View: Camera facing N.E.



COMFORT

OFFSET LITHOGRAPHERS

BOOK BINDERS

STATIONERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PRINTERS

BLACKWELL PRINTING CO.

WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #22
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1600 Locust & west
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO
Date: Summer 1986
View: Camera facing S.W.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #23
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1715-01 Locust, left to right

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO

Date: Spring 1986

View: Camera facing N.E.



WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #24
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 300-320 N. 18th St. (1700-30
Locust)

Photo: Deb Wafer

Neg: 4425 Laclede
St. Louis, MO

Date: Summer 1986

View: Camera facing S.E.



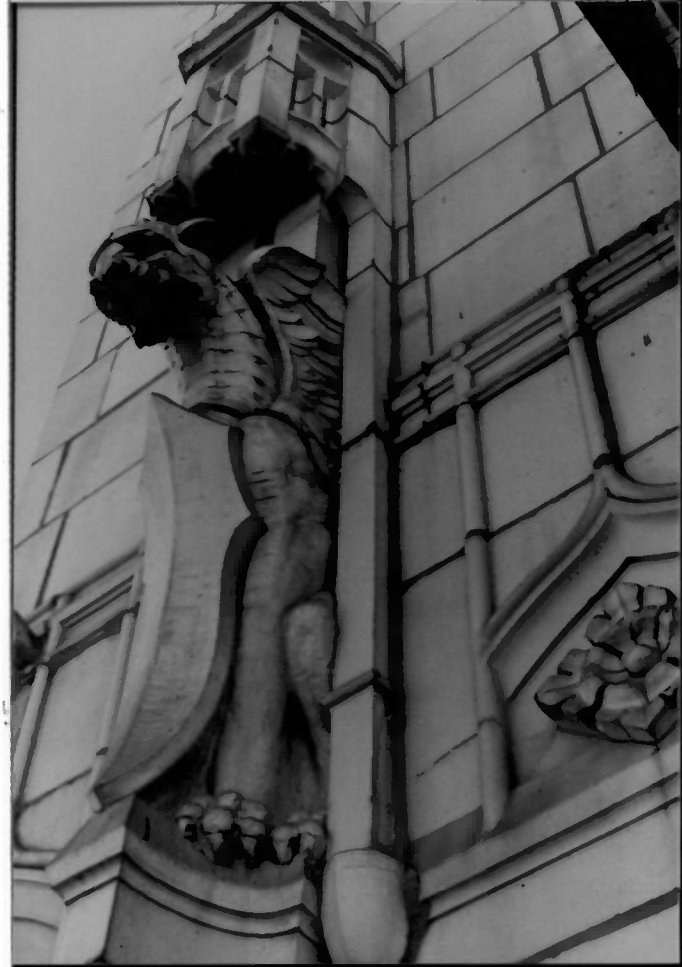
WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT #25
ST. LOUIS, MO

Subject: 1700-30 Olive, left to right
Photo: Deb Wafer
Neg: 4425 Laclede Place
St. Louis, MO
Date: Summer 1986
View: Camera facing S.W.

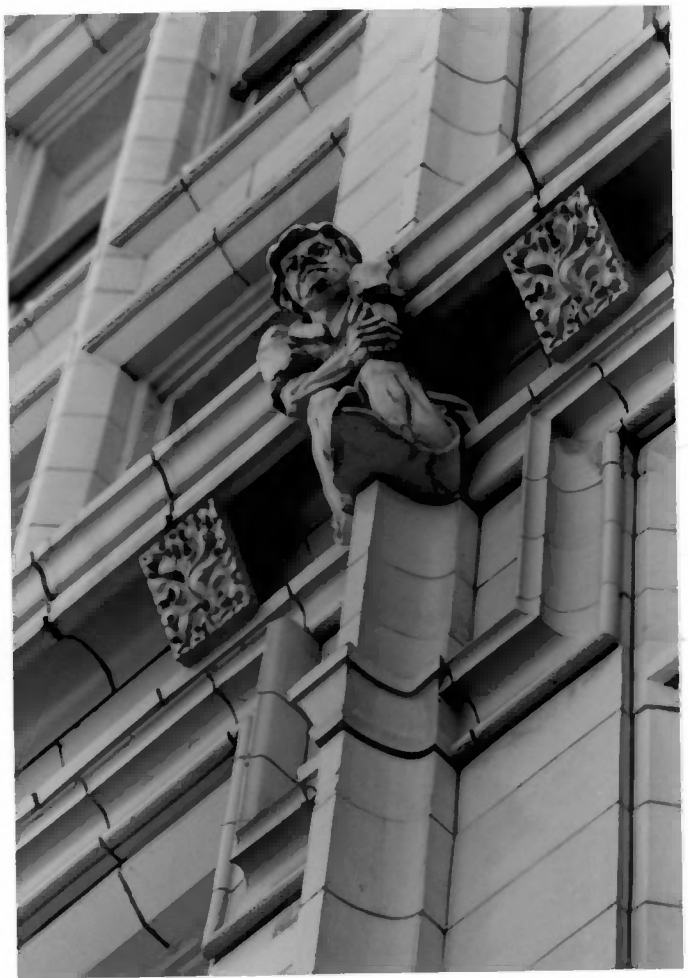
Transit Co.



EXTRA
PHOTOS













1501 Locust
General American Life

