

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Weber Implement and Automobile Company Building
other names/site number Tire Mart Inc.

2. Location

street & number 1815 Locust Street [n/a] not for publication
city or town St. Louis [n/a] vicinity
state Missouri code MO county St. Louis [Independent City] code 510 zip code 63103

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Mark A. Miles

03/05/04

Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles / Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register
- other, explain see continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	0 building
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0 objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	0 total

Name of related multiple property listing.

(n/a)

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

COMMERCE: business

Current Functions

COMMERCE: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS

see continuation sheet [].

Materials

foundation Limestone
 walls Brick
Terra-cotta
Concrete
 roof Asphalt

other _____

see continuation sheet [].

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet [x]

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE

Periods of Significance

1919 to 1940

Significant Dates

1919

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Bradshaw, Preston J., architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other:

Name of repository: _____

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Weber Implement & Automobile Company Building
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property less than one acre

UTM References

A. Zone	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	B. Zone	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>743200</u>	<u>4279720</u>			
C. Zone	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	D. Zone	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Matthew Bivens/Researcher
organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis date October 28, 2003
street & number 917 Locust Street, 7th floor telephone (314) 421-6474
city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Tire Mart Inc. (City of St. Louis Property Assessor's Database)
street & number 1815 Locust Street telephone _____
city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63103

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 7 Page 1

Weber Implement & Automobile Co. Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Summary

The Weber Implement and Automobile Company Building at 1815 Locust Street in downtown St. Louis, commands a prominent corner site at the southern half of city block 898 bounded by 19th Street on the west, St. Charles Street on the north, 18th Street on the east and Locust Street on the south. Designed in 1919 by prominent local architect Preston J. Bradshaw, this Classical Revival style rectangular building is a full three stories tall. The building's red brick exterior features elaborate architectural terra cotta details and ornamentation. The longest primary facade faces south at Locust and contains twelve bays; an additional façade has seven bays facing west at 19th Street. These intact facades are embellished with a continuous ornamental terra cotta cornice with full entablature. Terra cotta detailed spandrel panels and ornate capitals add additional ornament. Painted, multi-paned window bays are inset between brick pilasters. Secondary, less visible north and east elevations have unadorned painted concrete frame and brick walls with numerous bays containing painted multi-paned windows and service entrances. The building is in excellent condition. Minor alterations, which include painted panels covering the first floor windows and open bays, are removable and do not detract from the building's architectural significance. The building thus retains significant integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Exterior

The Weber Implement and Automobile Company Building's footprint is rectangular and fronts 250 feet on Locust and St. Charles Streets and 155 feet on 19th and 18th Streets. Primary facades of the three-story building face south on Locust Street and west on 19th Street; surfaces are intact. These facades have identical brickwork accented with architectural terra cotta on the second and third floors and include brick pilasters with terra cotta bases and highly ornate terra cotta capitals; terra cotta and brick spandrel panels are in between the floors. Terra cotta pilasters with paneled ornamentation at the first floor are intact; window bays are covered with painted panels. A continuous terra cotta stringcourse separates the first and second floors. A continuous terra cotta cornice wraps the south and west elevations; it has a full entablature that includes a simple architrave, a highly ornamental frieze and a projecting cymatium. (photos 1, 2) North

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and east elevations are unadorned. Framed with concrete and brick with multi-paned window bays, entrances and garage doors; these elevations are painted. (photos 3, 4)

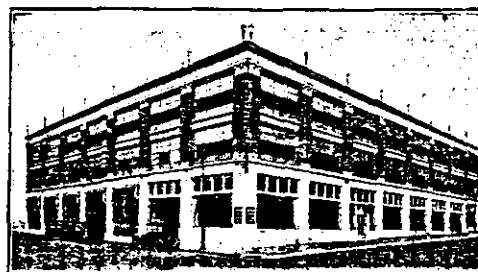
At the south primary elevation, thirteen ornamental terra cotta pilasters with ornate panels project slightly from the wall and frame twelve first floor window bays; painted panels cover the bays. A limestone foundation immediately below contains slightly projecting limestone sections that correspond in placement to the pilasters above; these sections are recessed just under the pilasters and add visual support. Entry doors to the building on the south elevation are located in the third, seventh and tenth bays. Red brick on the second and third floors frames twelve large multi-paned window bays per floor; third floor windows have terra cotta sills. Window panes are painted; figure 1 shows a 1921 advertisement that suggests these windows were originally painted. Second floor windows are separated from third floor windows by terra cotta spandrel panels inset in brick. Doubled brick pilasters frame the individual window bays; their simple bases and composite capitals are embellished with ornamental terra cotta. The pilasters span the full height between the second and third floors and support a full entablature which includes a simple architrave, a highly ornamental frieze and a projecting cymatium. A continuous terra cotta stringcourse separates the first and second floors. (photos 1, 2)

Figure 1: Weber's advertisement in *Gould's St. Louis Red-Blue Book* (1921).

Weber Implement & Automobile Co.

19th and Locust St.

St. Louis, Mo.



HUPMOBILE MAXWELL CHALMERS
MAXWELL TRUCK ACME TRUCK

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Weber Implement & Automobile Co. Building
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At the west elevation, eight ornamental terra cotta pilasters with ornate panels project slightly from the wall and frame seven first floor window bays; painted panels cover the bays. The foundation at this elevation is limestone at the two bays nearest the southwest corner; it changes to brick at the five bays heading northwest. Figure 1 above suggests that these five brick bays are original. Again, the pilasters are visually supported by a slightly projecting limestone section set out of the foundation and slightly recessed as on the south elevation. A single entry and a garage door are located in the fourth and sixth bays, respectively. Red brick on the second and third floors frames seven large multi-paned window bays per floor; third floor windows have terra cotta sills. Window panes are painted (windows were originally painted, see above). Again, second floor windows are separated from third floor windows by terra cotta spandrel panels inset in brick. Identical brick pilasters frame the individual window bays. The pilasters span the full height between the second and third floors and support the continuous cornice from the south elevation. A continuous terra cotta stringcourse separates the first and second floors. (photos 1, 4)

The east and north elevations are painted concrete frame and brick with no terra cotta ornamentation; numerous recessed, painted multi-pane window bays are cut into the walls. The first floor of the east elevation has nine individual window and entrance bays containing four smaller windows, one larger window, an entrance, and three larger windows; all windows are covered with painted panels or sheet metal. The second and third floors are identical; seven recessed bays of painted multi-pane windows are framed by painted brick curtain walls. (photo 3) The first floor of the north elevation contains fifteen individual bays: four garage bays, two of which are above street level sharing a common loading platform and ramp; two additional garage bays at street level; three entrance doors are located between nine large and small painted and paneled window bays. Thirteen bays are cut into each of the second and third floors; three bays on the third floor are bricked in, two contain smaller inset windows. A fire escape diagonally spans the first three bays and is adjacent to exit doors, cut out of the window bays, on the second and third floors. Near the center of the north elevation, an elevator shaft projects upward above the third floor. Window bays are covered with sheet metal; some have painted panes. Window panes are intact behind the sheet metal. (photo 4)

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Weber Implement & Automobile Co. Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Interior

Historic fabric on the interior of the Weber Implement and Automobile Company Building is confined to the Locust and 19th Street portion of the building where a red and white decorative ceramic tile floor is located on the first floor. The tile floor begins at the storefront windows, continues for nearly fifty feet into the center of the building, and continues approximately one hundred and twenty five feet on the Locust side towards an entrance; some sections are covered with linoleum flooring. The interior spaces adjacent to the tile floor and closest 18th Street have been divided into office spaces; it is unknown whether the tile continues under the linoleum flooring here. (photo 5) A seven passenger elevator is located near the center of the building; manufactured by the Otis Elevator Company, it retains its original decorative grillwork interior and bronze instrument panels. An additional two-bay freight elevator is located at the rear of the building and opens to the alley. Spaces here are open and appear much as they might have when the building was first completed. (photo 6) Second and third floors are nearly identical. Each floor is open; concrete framing, flooring, ceilings and columns are visible. These floors are used for tire product storage. A small basement is located under the building.

Integrity

Minor alterations, which include painted panels covering the first floor windows and open bays, installed primarily for security purposes, are removable and do not detract from the building's architectural significance. The Weber Implement and Automobile Company Building thus retains significant integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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Weber Implement & Automobile Co. Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Summary

The Weber Implement and Automobile Company Building, located at 1815 Locust Street in downtown St. Louis, is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for its local significance in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The building gains additional local significance under Criterion A for COMMERCE. This three-story Classical Revival style building was designed by prominent local architect Preston J. Bradshaw, whose body of work has been considered as among the city's most important architectural legacies of the 1920s. Designed in 1919, it features impressive architectural terra cotta ornamentation that is entirely intact. In addition, the building housed the Weber Implement and Automobile Company, one of the earliest local companies to make the successful transition from the selling of buggies and wagons to the selling of automobiles. The building retains excellent integrity. Minor alterations in the form of painted panels covering first floor window bays do not detract from the building's architectural significance. The period of significance begins in 1919, the date of construction, and then spans 1920 to 1940, reflecting the active years that Weber-related firms were associated with the building.

Background

In 1884, Washington University acquired the parcel on which the nominated property was constructed at Locust and 19th Streets from William Greenleaf Eliot¹ for the consideration of \$1. Five years later, in 1889, the University built a one-story brick school on the site for the sum of \$7,000. This small school, as well as several other older school buildings scattered throughout downtown St. Louis, would soon be abandoned by the University in favor of a new and unified campus plan. It would be under the leadership of the University Corporate President, Robert S. Brookings, that Washington University developed an investment plan that would help materialize the school's new mission. From 1895 to 1928, the institution entered a period of revitalization and expansion through developing investment properties in the city of St. Louis.² Following

¹ Eliot, an abolitionist Unitarian minister, was one of the founders of Eliot Seminary in 1853. The seminary was renamed Washington University in 1857.

² Building at 1300 Washington Avenue National Register nomination. Landmarks Association. (St. Louis: NR September 2, 1982, Mary M. Stirtz-author). Brookings (1850-1932) earned an influential position in St. Louis financial/business circles after building the Samuel Cupples Woodware Company into the

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the investment property plan, the school at Locust and 19th Streets was demolished and in 1919 the University proposed to improve the site with a mercantile building. Funding for the new Washington University campus, as internationally known today, was made possible by rents from such investment properties.

At its opening in 1920, the investment mercantile building housed the Weber Implement and Automobile Company. Known previously as the Weber Implement Company, the company originally began with farm tool distribution and expanded into wagons, buggies, and steam engines supplying a three-state radius prior to 1902. A step from the buggy and wagon to the automobile was enough in 1902 for the founders of the Weber Implement Company to enter the automobile business. The company incorporated in that year as the Weber Implement and Automobile Company. One of the first automobile distributors in St. Louis, the Weber Implement and Automobile Company remained in the building at 1815 Locust until 1938. Further, Weber-associated business ventures remained in the building until 1940.

In 1919, Washington University commissioned Preston J. Bradshaw, a nationally known St. Louis architect (also an elected member of the AIA in 1917), to design a mercantile building costing \$200,000 on the plat at Locust and 19th Streets. Research thus far has shown that Eames & Young, a prestigious local firm with a national reputation, were the University's first and favorite choice in architectural firms up to this period. Robert Brookings commissioned Eames & Young to design the Cupples Station complex (built 1894-1917. NR June 26, 1998, Mary M. Stirtz-author); in 1900 it was endowed to Washington University. Further, Eames & Young were the only St. Louis firm invited to enter the 1899 competition for the new Washington University campus buildings.³ Preston J. Bradshaw was already quite active in small-scale mercantile building design on Locust Boulevard's "Motor Row" (spanning Locust Street west of the new plot).⁴ Washington University apparently took notice, and for the first time commissioned another architect; it would be the only University property to be designed by Bradshaw.

nation's largest woodenware company. Retiring after becoming a millionaire by the age of 46, Brookings directed his attention to revitalizing and expanding Washington University first as a Director and then as University Corporate President from 1895 to 1928.

³ Pickens, Buford and Margaretta J. Darnall. *Washington University in St. Louis: Its Design and Architecture*. (St. Louis: Washington University, 1978). p. 34.

⁴ See Landmarks Association 2003 "Motor Row" survey elaboration later in nomination.

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Weber Implement & Automobile Co. Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Preston J. Bradshaw was educated at Columbia University, New York and would later assist Stanford White (of McKim, Mead & White) in designing many buildings there. Bradshaw would also assist Carrere & Hastings with the House and Senate buildings in Washington. Known for his apartment and hotel designs in Louisville (Brown Hotel), Detroit, Kansas City (Bellerive Apartments), and Dallas (Baker Hotel), Bradshaw was also active in designing many St. Louis buildings as early as 1909. Some of his most notable large-scale St. Louis commissions include the Chase Hotel (designed 1922, City Landmark 1977), the Lennox Hotel (designed 1928, NR 1984), the Mayfair Hotel (designed 1924, NR 1979), and the Paul Brown Building (designed 1925, NR 2002). Research thus far suggests that Bradshaw's Weber Implement and Automobile Company building for Washington University appears to be his first three-story mercantile building; in addition, it is the most architecturally intact of his work in association with Locust Boulevard's Motor Row.

Elaboration: The Weber firm

The Weber firm was founded by brothers George Sr., the company's president; Edward, the vice president and Albert, the treasurer. The original location of the company was on Main Street close to where the St. Louis Gateway Arch is now. The company was a catalogue business known originally as the Weber Implement Company. The company offered equipment such as plows, thrashers, sawmilling equipment, wagons, buggies, and steam engines for farmers in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas.⁵ One important source from 1902 refers to St. Louis as the principal center of the agricultural machine and implements industry of which the Weber Implement Company was a part. It states:

We have here some of the largest factories and jobbing houses and a considerable number of firms representing outside manufacturers. Many of the western, southern and southwestern states are exclusively supplied from here, and the export of these articles comprises Mexico, Central and South America, and nowadays Cuba and Porto Rico, aside from an

⁵ "From Plows to Automobiles- 75 Years of St. Louis Business." *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, December 2, 1976.

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St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

extensive trade across the Atlantic, especially with Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia.⁶

St. Louis was also a great manufacturer and distributor of farm wagons to surrounding agricultural regions. In fact, sales in these articles amounted to many millions per year.⁷

The Weber Implement Company was incorporated in Missouri in 1902 as the Weber Implement and Automobile Company; it had a capital of \$50,000. As evidenced by the new name, the Weber brothers had the foresight of the importance that the automobile would soon have on Americans. They took a chance entering the automobile distribution business during a time when the automobile was still quite young, was expensive to own and was not yet popular. The Weber Implement and Automobile Company achieved great success and by 1905 had grown significantly. Requiring expanded facilities, the company moved to the southwest corner of 19th and Locust. By 1908, the farm equipment business was slowly being phased out; the company continued to service farm implement customers.⁸ In fact, in 1909, St. Louis was still considered the world's greatest distributing center for agricultural implements.⁹

The Weber Implement and Automobile Company endured. Maintaining a successful venture into automobile distribution and servicing and remaining true to its farm implement customers, the company had again expanded and outgrown its space at the southwest corner of 19th and Locust. In 1920, the company moved into Washington University's new mercantile building one block east at 1815 Locust Street, as a rental tenant. The Weber Implement and Automobile Company became the St. Louis distributor of an eclectic line of vehicles that included the Maxwell, Mitchell, Lozier, Chalmers, National, Moline Knight and the Keck-Gonnerman Farm Tractor.¹⁰ The company also became a distributor for Hupp Motor Company, appointing dealers for Hupmobile over a 150 mile radius.

⁶ Ernest D. Kargau. *Mercantile, Industrial and Professional St. Louis*. (St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Printing Company, 1902). p 277.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ "From Plows to Automobiles- 75 Years of St. Louis Business." *St. Louis Post Dispatch*. December 2, 1976.

⁹ *St. Louis- The Coming Giant of America*. (St. Louis: Davis Realty Development Corporation, 1909). p 12.

¹⁰ "George Weber Sr., Auto Dealer, Dies." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. September 2, 1941.

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Weber Implement & Automobile Co. Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

The Weber Implement and Automobile Company was joined by the Hega Warehouse Company in 1926. A tenant at 1829 Locust until 1929, Hega was a venture of George Weber, Senior. In addition to Hega, the building housed another Weber automotive venture named Mound City Motors. In 1930, the Chrysler Corporation appointed Mound City Motors as a distributor for Plymouth and DeSoto models. The company made its home at 1821 Locust until 1940. (With no apparent connection to the Weber Family, the Gross-Butler Motor Car Company is also listed as a tenant from 1929 to 1932.) The Weber Implement and Automobile Company survived the Great Depression while at 1815 Locust, but by 1938 had moved to 4035 Lindell Boulevard at Sarah Street; other Weber-associated business ventures remained until 1940. The building became vacant for a period of two years. Following this vacancy, the building was home to a host of radio supply companies and phonographic record distributors. After this long period, in 1982, Washington University sold the building to Tire Mart, Inc., the present owners. The current owner is planning to remain on the site and is hoping to use investment tax credits to continue maintaining the important and attractive building.

Little is known about the Weber brothers except for George, Senior. George Weber, Senior was a graduate of Washington University. He served two terms as president of the St. Louis Automobile Dealers' Association and was once head of the Auto Dealers' Salvage Company (an organization founded in 1928 to junk dangerous and unsightly automobiles). In 1928 he was appointed to membership on the Board of Governors of the Y.M.C.A. due to his relationship with the development of the automobile school and the school of mechanical trades operated under the direction of the "Y" School Board.¹¹ George Weber, Senior made his home at 1815 Locust from the building's completion in 1920 until 1940; he died in 1941.

"Motor Row", P. J. Bradshaw and the Weber Implement and Automobile Company

The automobile came on strong in St. Louis after 1908. From 1908 to around 1935, about 300 auto manufacturers sprung up; most were represented along Locust Boulevard. At the height of local automobile production and distribution, Locust Boulevard from Eighteenth to Channing Streets was known as "Motor Row." Motor Row was the largest concentration of automobile distribution and servicing in the city and county of St. Louis.

¹¹ Ibid.

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A recent survey by Landmarks Association¹², spanning Theresa to Jefferson Avenues along Locust Boulevard, shows that Bradshaw designed thirteen additional medium to large-sized one and two story buildings; most have unfortunately received numerous façade alterations. Research thus far has shown that Bradshaw's Weber Implement and Automobile Company Building appears to be his first three-story mercantile building; in addition, it is the most intact of his work in association with Locust Boulevard's Motor Row. The Weber Implement and Automobile Company dominated the easternmost border of Motor Row at 1815 Locust from 1920 until the company left the building at 1815 Locust in 1938.

Integrity

As the most architecturally intact, and possibly the best remaining example of Preston J. Bradshaw's larger scale mercantile buildings, the Weber Implement and Automobile Company Building retains significant integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Further, the building exhibits additional integrity based on its association with the significant events of its earliest occupant, the Weber Implement and Automobile Company, one of the earliest and first successful local automobile distributors and still a major presence in St. Louis.

¹² Landmarks Association survey (Matt Bivens), August 2003 (Theresa to Jefferson Avenues surveyed). Motor Row at least spanned Channing to 18th Streets, and includes the Weber Implement and Automobile Co. Building at its easternmost edge.

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Weber Implement & Automobile Co. Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Bibliography

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Union Electric Magazine. "Gas Buggies Made in St. Louis". (St. Louis: no date).

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Weber Implement & Automobile Co. Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Boundary Description

The nominated building is known as 1815 (extends 1811 to 1835) Locust Street on City Block 898 in St. Louis, Missouri. The building is legally known by the Assessor's Office as parcel number 08980000100. 1815 Locust is 250' x 155'; lots 1 through 10 inclusive. 250' NL Locust St x DPT N of 155' to SL St. Charles St., BND W by 19th St. Two lots, one parking lot and one driveway, are also associated with this property: 1809 Locust Street on lot 11, legally known by the Assessor's Office as parcel number 08980000150, is 25' x 155'. 1801 Locust Street on lots 12 through 14, legally known by the Assessor's Office as parcel number 08980000200, is 75' 1 1/2" x 155'. Lots 1 through 14 are part of the Lucas and Hunt Addition. The nominated property is indicated by a dashed line on the accompanying map entitled "Weber Implement and Automobile Company Building Boundary Map."

Boundary Justification

The nominated parcel includes all of the property historically associated with the Weber Implement and Automobile Company Building.

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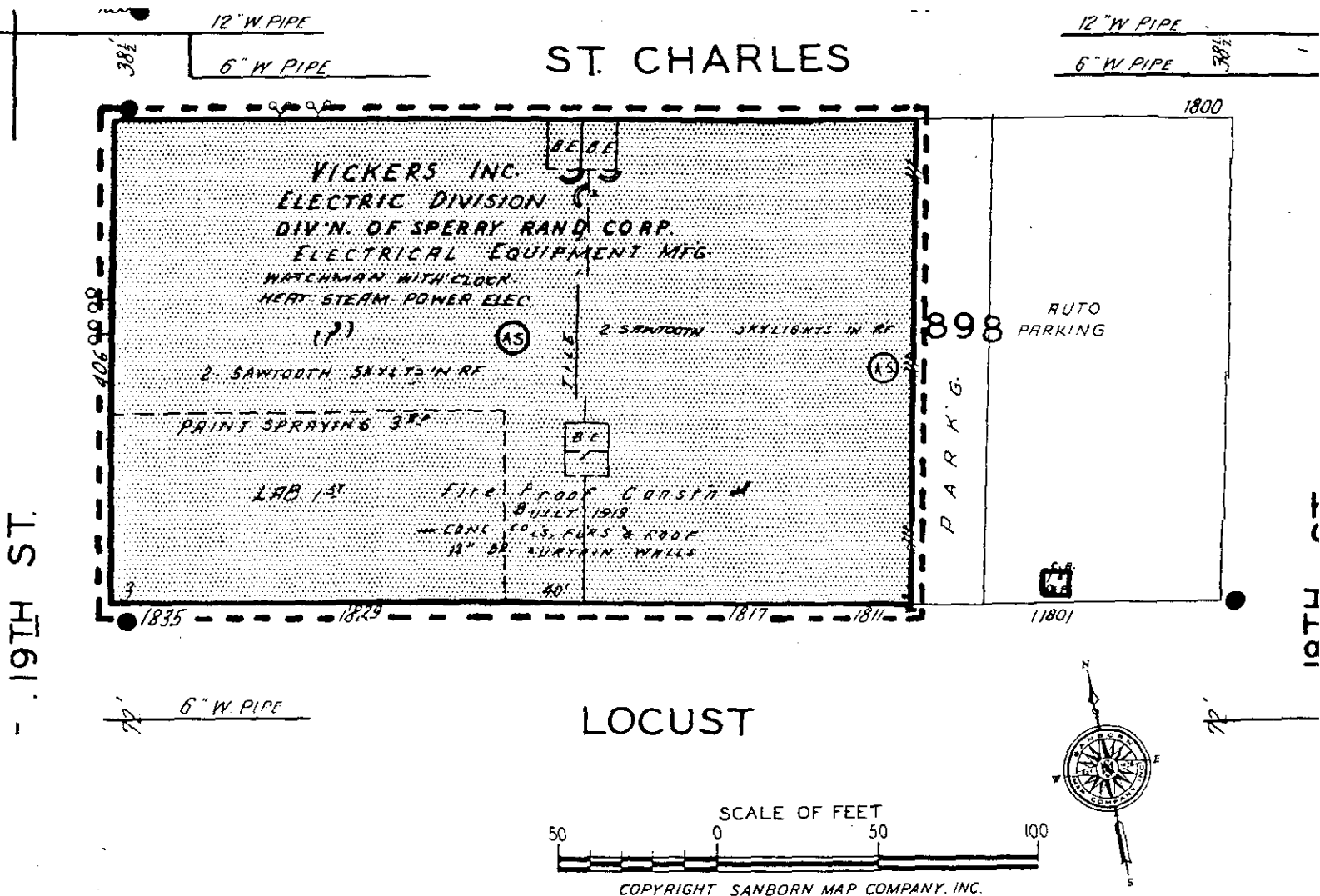
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Weber Implement & Automobile Co. Building
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Weber Implement and Automobile Company Building Boundary Map

Source: Sanborn Map Company, v 1W, p 34, circa 1968



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Weber Implement & Automobile Co. Building
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Owners of record in City of St. Louis Property Assessor's Database:

Property Address: 1801-1815 Locust Street

Owner Information: Tire Mart Inc., 1815 Locust, St. Louis, Missouri, 63103.

Weber Implement & Automobile Co.
 Building
 1815 Locust St.
 St. Louis (Independent City), MO
 Zone 15
 Easting: 743 200
 Northing: 4274 720

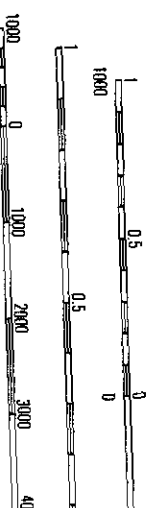
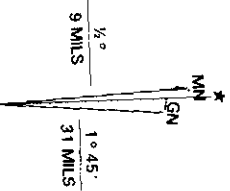


Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Topography compiled 1952. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1993 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1998; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1954. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1999
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15
 10 000-foot ticks: Illinois (west zone) and Missouri (east zone)
 Coordinate Systems of 1983

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
 Contours that conflict with revised planimetry are dashed
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR SUPPLEMENTARY NATIONAL GEODETIC TO CONVERT FROM THIS MAP COMPILES WITH MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC



STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Bob Holden, Governor • Stephen M. Mahfood, Director

www.dnr.mo.gov

May 4, 2004

Tire Mart Inc.
1815 Locust Street
St. Louis, MO 63103

Re: Weber Implement and Automobile Company Building, 1815 Locust Street, St. Louis
[Independent City]

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am pleased to inform you that the Weber Implement and Automobile Company Building, 1815 Locust Street, St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 21, 2004.

Enclosed is a copy of the official National Register listing from the National Park Service.

A certificate in recognition of this honor will be prepared and forwarded to you in the near future. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at the State Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102 or at 573/751-7858.

Sincerely,

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



Mark A. Miles
Director and Deputy State
Historic Preservation Officer

MAM/ct

Enclosure: as stated

c: Mayor Francis Slay, City of St. Louis
Ms. Kate Shea, CRO
Mr. Matthew Bivens, preparer

Integrity and excellence in all we do



Weber Implement & Automobile Camping Building

1815 Locust St.

St. Louis [Independent City], Mo.

Matt Bivans

10/2003

Landmarks Association of St. Louis

SW Elevation (Camera F NE) # 8107-

#1



Weber Implement & Automobile Company Building

1815 Locust St.

St. Louis [Independent City], Mo

Mar 4th Bivens

10/2003

Landmarks Association of St. Louis

S Elevation Detail (Camera F N) # 8107-18

#2



Weber Implement & Automobile Company Building
1815 Locust St.

St. Louis [Independent City], Mo

Matt Bidens

10/2003

Landmarks Association of St. Louis

E Elevation (Camer F W) # 8107-15

#3



Weber Implement & Automobile Company Building

1815 Locust St.

St. Louis [Independent City], Mo.

Matt Bivens

10/2003

Landmarks Association of St. Louis

N Elevation (Camera F SE) # 8107-12

#4



Weber Implement & Automobile Company Building
1815 Locust St.

St. Louis [Independent City], MO

Matt Bivens

10/2003

Landmarks Association of St. Louis
Interior (Camera F E) # 8613-21

5



Weber Implement & Automobile Company Building

1815 Locust St.

St. Louis [Independent City], MO

Math Bivens

10/2003

Landmarks Association of St. Louis

Interior (Camera F W) # 8613-15

6

