NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic

and or common Clemens House/Columbia Brewery District

2. Location

street & number ___ not for publication

city, town St. Louis ___ vicinity of

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

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	X unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	X in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other: vacant ~~industrial~~

4. Owner of Property

name See attached.

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Market Street at Tucker Boulevard

city, town St. Louis state Missouri 63103

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title 1. St. Louis Place & Vicinity Architectural Survey Map has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date June 1978; revised, July 1982 ___ federal ___ state ___ county X local

depository for survey records Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. 721 Olive Street, Room 1113

city, town St. Louis state Missouri 63101

OWNER OF RECORD

CITY BLOCK 2310

1. 1849 Cass Avenue
   Society of the Congregation
   of the Mission of St. Louis
   1723 Pennsylvania
   St. Louis, Missouri 63104

2. 1850 Mullanphy (non-contributing)
   Land Reutlization Authority (LRA)
   1316 Convention Plaza
   Suite 300
   St. Louis, MO 63103

CITY BLOCK 2322E

1. 1633-37 N. 19th (vacant)
   LRA
   1316 Convention Plaza
   Suite 300
   St. Louis, MO 63103

2. 1631 N. 19th
   Elizar Griggs
   1631 N. 19th
   St. Louis, MO 63106

3. 1629 N. 19th
   Evelyn S. Hill
   1629 N. 19th
   St. Louis, MO 63106

4. 1627 N. 19th
   Lawrence W. & Diana L. Chapman
   1627 N. 19th
   St. Louis, MO 63106

5. 1625 N. 19th
   Josie Biondo
   1625 N. 19th
   St. Louis, MO 63106

City Block 2322E, cont.

6. 1617-23 N. 19th
   LRA
   1316 Convention Plaza
   Suite 300
   St. Louis, MO 63103

7. 1613 N. 19th
   LRA
   1316 Convention Plaza
   Suite 300
   St. Louis, MO 63103

8. 1611 N. 19th
   LRA
   1316 Convention Plaza
   Suite 300
   St. Louis, MO 63103

9. 1607-09 N. 19th
   Charles W., Jr. & Marilyn Scruggs
   1609 N. 19th
   St. Louis, MO 63106

10. 1606 Knapp
    Bennie & Mary Jane Phillips
    1606 Knapp
    St. Louis, MO 63106

11. 1610 Knapp
    John J. & Margaret T. Wanko
    1910 Knapp
    St. Louis, MO 63106

12. 1612 Knapp
    Bennie & Mary Jane Phillips
    1616 Knapp
    St. Louis, MO 63106

13. 1616 Knapp
    Bennie & Mary Jane Phillips
    1616 Knapp
    St. Louis, MO 63106

City Block 2322E, cont.

14. 1618-20 Knapp (vacant)
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

15. 1624-26 Knapp
Lloyd W. & Dorothy E. Stringer
1626 Knapp
St. Louis, MO 63106

16. 1628 Knapp (vacant)
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

17. 1630 Knapp
Leona Knoersman &
Lawrence Bauer, et al.
1630 Knapp
St. Louis, MO 63106

18. 1632 Knapp
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

19. 1636 Knapp
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

CITY BLOCK 2322W

1. 1637 Knapp (non-contributing)
City of St. Louis
1200 Market Street
St. Louis, MO 63103

2. 1629-35 Knapp
Wilma Parker
1633 Knapp
St. Louis, MO 63106

City Block 2322W, cont.

3. 1627 Knapp
Brenda D. Myers
1627 Knapp
St. Louis, MO 63106

4. 1623 Knapp
Mary M. Jones
1623 Knapp
St. Louis, MO 63106

5. 1621 Knapp (vacant)
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

6. 1619 Knapp
Isaac T. Laster
1619 Knapp
St. Louis, MO 63106

7. 1607-17 Knapp (vacant)
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

8. 1601-03 Knapp
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

9. through 20. 1700-22 N. 20th
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

21. 1724 N. 20th
Walter & Dorothy Billingsly
1724 N. 20th
St. Louis, MO 63106

City Block 2322W, cont.

22. 1726 N. 20th
Richard & Lue Ella Washington
1726 N. 20th
St. Louis, MO 63106

23. 1728-30 N. 20th
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

24. 1732-34 N. 20th
Mattie J. Ingram
5462 Claxton
St. Louis, MO 63120

25. 1736 N. 20th (vacant)
Patrick Cashen
721 Olive St., Suite 920
St. Louis, MO 63101

CITY BLOCK 2323

1. LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

CITY BLOCK 2332

1. 1949 Madison
Sharon L. Archibald
12684 Fee Fee Road
St. Louis, MO 63141

2. 1945-47 Madison (vacant)
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

City Block 2332 cont.

3. 1939 Madison (vacant)
Josephine Palazzolo
7628 Cheshire Lane
St. Louis, MO 63123

4. 1937 Madison (vacant)
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

5. 1933 Madison (non-contributing)
James & Santo Vivirito
1933 Madison
St. Louis, MO 63106

6. 1927-31 Madison (vacant)
Goralnik Realty Co.
1825 N. 19th
St. Louis, MO 63106

7. 1923-25 Madison
Velma Rodgers
1923 Madison
St. Louis, MO 63106

8. 1917-21 Madison (vacant)
Goralnik Realty Co.
1825 N. 19th
St. Louis, MO 63106

9. 1911-15 Madison
John Sitek
6031 Oleatha
St. Louis, MO 63139

10. 1909 Madison (vacant)
Goralnik Realty Co.
1825 N. 19th
St. Louis, MO 63106

City Block 2332, cont.

11. 1907 Madison
Marjorie Canada
3916 Caseyville
East St. Louis, IL 62204

12. 1901-03 Madison
Goralnik Realty Co.
1825 N. 19th
St. Louis, MO 63106

CITY BLOCK 2333

1. 1875 Madison
James C. Santoyo
1875 Madison
St. Louis, MO 63106

2. 1871 Madison
Rose Broughton
1871 Madison
St. Louis, MO 63106

3. 1867 Madison
John E. & Josephine Kremski
1867 Madison
St. Louis, MO 63106

CITY BLOCK 2334

1. 1641-43 Helen (vacant)
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

2. 1639 Helen
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

City Block 2334, cont.

3. 1637 Helen
David Rayford & Viola Mitchell
4330 Farlin
St. Louis, MO 63115

4. 1635 Helen
Genevieve T. Sasane, et al.
4261 Marigold
Granite City, IL 62040

5. 1633 Helen
Iganatius M. Novak
1633 Helen
St. Louis, MO 63106

6. 1631 Helen
Harold Melman
6250 Delmar
St. Louis, MO 63130

7. 1627-29 Helen
Edward W. & Caroline H. Wieners
1627 Helen
St. Louis, MO 63106

8. 1621-25 Helen (vacant)
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

9. 1619 Helen
Teofila Chrostowski;
Eugene Reczuk & Eugene Chrostowski
1619a Helen
St. Louis, MO 63106

10. 1615-17 Helen
Erma Lee Merriweather
1615 Helen
St. Louis, MO 63106

City Block 2334, cont.

11. 1610-12 N. 19th
Cluffie Hollis, Phoebedell Mitchell
& Odessa Hollis
1612 N. 19th
St. Louis, MO 63106

12. 1614 N. 19th
Robert Williams &
Katherine Vasser
1614 N. 19th
St. Louis, MO 63106

13. 1616-18 N. 19th
Lawrence Beckham
1616a N. 19th
St. Louis, MO 63106

14. 1620 N. 19th
Keith L. Bass
5320 N. Union
St. Louis, MO 63115

15. 1622 N. 19th
Elizabeth Dancy
1622 N. 19th
St. Louis, MO 63106

16. 1624 N. 19th (vacant)
Stanley Piotrowski
10806 Hallwood
St. Louis, MO 63136

17. 1626-28 N. 19th
Norman Renshaw
200 Florisota
Florissant, MO 63031

18. 1632-34 N. 19th
Sherman & Ronnie J. Brown
1632 N. 19th
St. Louis, MO 63106

City Block 2334, cont.

19. 1636 N. 19th
Vincent Randazzo
c/o Larry Randazzo
RR 1, Box 14
Eugene, MO 65032

20. 1640-42 N. 19th (vacant)
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

CITY BLOCK 2335

1. 1632 Helen
Laura E. Smith
1632 Helen
St. Louis, MO 63106

2. 1630 Helen
Mary M. & Dorothy B. Sherman
1630 Helen
St. Louis, MO 63106

3. 1628 Helen
Barbara Czerwinski
1628 Helen
St. Louis, MO 63106

4. 1626 Helen
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

5. 1624 Helen
RoseDel & Martha Spagner
3724 Finney Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63113

City Block 2335, cont.

6. 1622 Helen
Martin & Ida Goz
8301 Delcrest Drive
St. Louis, MO 63124

7. 1620 Helen
Fannie Henderson
1620 Helen
St. Louis, MO 63106

8. 1614-18 Helen (vacant)
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

9. 1612 Helen
Ollie J. & Julia Roberts
1612a Helen
St. Louis, MO 63106

10. 1602-10 Helen (vacant)
LRA
1316 Convention Plaza
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63103

11. 1600 Helen (vacant)
Vincent & Lita Biondo
13780 Old Halls Ferry Road
Florissant, MO 63033

Representation in Existing Surveys cont.

2. Missouri State Historical Survey — State
January 1984
Historic Preservation Program
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	X deteriorated	___ unaltered	___ original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
X fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Clemens House/Columbia Brewery District is a late nineteenth century imigrant working-class neighborhood located on St. Louis' north side. All of the sixty-six contributing buildings are residential with the exception of a 1892-1901 red brick brewery complex, a 1896 red brick convent chapel and a 1910 brick stable. The majority of the housing stock was constructed between 1887 and 1897 for multi-family use; the houses are two-story red brick in rows or detached; they are unified by their planar facade, similar cornice lines scale, materials and set-back. Most are embellished with ornamental pressed brick cornices and window and door moldings characteristic of the period: about half feature mansard roofs. Four multi-family flats of similar scale, materials and design were built between 1901 and 1909. An outstanding 1859, two-story red brick mansion featuring a two-story cast iron Palladian portico is included on the District's southern boundary.

Although structural density has dropped considerably in the last decade, much of the District survives with strong, cohesive streetscapes. Approximately half of the houses are occupied and well maintained with minor alterations. The condition of the remaining ones varies from good to fair; deteriorated elements, however, are confined to roofs (Photos #23 & 24) and rear elevations where wood stairs and porches have been removed or have collapsed; in a few cases, rear walls are gone (Photo #21, right middleground). Original wood or brick cornices on a number of houses have been replaced with 1920s brick parapets most likely after a 1927 tornado caused extensive damage on the city's north side. The 1859 Clemens House has been occupied since 1979 by the Catholic Workers and remains in good condition with some deterioration to areas of the cast iron portico. Abandoned since 1969, the brewery is structurally sound and the primary facades survive with little alteration.

Non-contributing Buildings

Non-contributing buildings are marked with an asterisk on Figure #4. They include several one-story rear sheds (Photo #10, right middleground), buildings/additions less than fifty years old and a one-story house which has been radically altered.

1933 Madison Street (Photo #11, foreground)
1907 Madison Street (Photo #12, third from right)
1903 Madison Street (Photo #12, second from right)
2001 Howard (Photo #25, left foreground)
2026 Madison and other additions to the Brewery
1850 Mullanphy (one-story outbuildings)

Contributing Buildings

Unless specifically noted buildings are in good condition with minor alteration.

1849 Cass Avenue (Clemens House) (Photos 1 through 7)

Overall dimensions of the 1859-60, two-story red brick house (designed by architect Patrick Walsh) are 60 feet by 170 feet; the hipped-roof main body of the house features a central hall plan and extends five bays on the south (principal) elevation and four bays on the east and west (side) elevations; the original two-story wing extends eight bays to the north. Sometime before 1897, this north wing was enlarged with a third story plus mansard story.

The principal (south) elevation features a two-story projecting cast iron portico supported by paired columns (Photo #1). Cast iron quoining and window and door enframements embellish the main body of the house; both first and second story eared window surrounds display female heads (Photo #2); entablatures cap first story windows and segmentally arched pediments crown second story openings. Windows of the north wing are treated more modestly with stone sills and simple cast iron triangular pediments on the west elevation and unadorned segmentally arched openings on the north and east elevations.

A comparison of the exterior of the house today (Photo #1) with its appearance circa 1860 (Photo #3) and circa 1908 (Photo #4) reveals very few alterations. Decorative scrollwork on the facade pediment and Corinthian capitals on second story columns have been removed as have chimney stacks. In 1887, the original wood and iron fence illustrated in Photo #3 was replaced with a ten-foot-high brick wall resting on a stone foundation (Photo #5). The house appears to be structurally sound; portions of the cast iron porticoed facade, however, are rusting and deteriorated (Photo #6).

Noteworthy original interior features include marble fireplaces with iron grates (Photo 7), elaborate classically detailed wood window and door enframements and ornamental plaster coving and ceiling centerpieces executed by Irish-born plaster and stucco artist Porter White (1826-1915) who also received commissions for work in the Old Courthouse, Union Station and the Wainwright Building.

1849 Cass Avenue (Chapel) (Photos 4, 8 and 9)

Constructed in 1896 for the Sisters of St. Joseph, the two-story red brick former Chapel of the Convent of Our Lady of Good Counsel measures approximately 40 feet on the north and south elevations and 110 feet on the east and west elevations. Designed by architect Aloysius Gillick, the building is connected to the Clemens House by a passageway at the north end. Motifs of the Clemens House facade are repeated in the articulation of the chapel with wood trimmed porch and roof pedimentd, paired stone Ionic portico columns and paired brick pilasters at the second story (Photo #8). The terra cotta tympanum of the portico features a fine Madonna

and Child rondel surrounded by foliate ornament (Photo #9). East and west (side) elevations are articulated with two-story brick pilasters which mark bays of segmentally arched first story windows and round arched second story openings. A small two-story semicircular bay with a conical roof projects at the north end of the east elevation. Exterior alterations have been minor and confined to the primary facade. A comparison of the building as it appeared circa 1908 (Photo #4) with its condition today (Photos #8 & 9) indicates the removal of the horizontal framing member of the roof pediment and bricking-in of the circular window in the pediment typmanum. The second story rondel over the portico is boarded and corrugated metal conceals the entrance door.

City Block 2332

1949 Madison (Photo #10)

Built circa 1869 by Irish-born laborer Michael Bowdern. One and one-half stories, red brick (painted red) with upper and lower story entrances on the south elevation. No openings on the west elevation. North (rear) elevation is articulated with a small segmentally arched attic window and an upper story doorway and single segmentally arched window.

1925-23 Madison (Photo #11, second from left)

Built in 1888 by German-born feed dealer John Stevener. Dormered mansard slate roof intact on primary (south) facade but windows and doorways have been altered and cornice is missing. At the rear elevation wood stairs lead to second story flats; three segmentally arched, double hung windows on first and second stories.

1915-11 Madison (Photo #12, left)

Constructed in 1909 by owner Ferdinand Hartmann, a baker; Charles Franke, architect; F. J. Fiebinger & Son, contractor. Red brick fabric with speckeled buff brick quoining and basement level on the primary facade. Four angled doorways recessed behind round arches on primary facade; gauged brick arches on second story windows. Galvanized iron cornice is partially missing but parapet (coped with metal) is intact.

1901 Madison (Photo #12, right)

Three-story red brick store and dwelling constructed in 1892 by contractors Bothe & Ratermann at a cost of $10,000. First story storefront on the primary facade is boarded and covered with permastone; second story windows and cornice feature ornamental pressed brick detailing. The three-story east elevation extends seven bays with segmentally arched windows (now boarded) and a corbeled brick cornice; a first story, wood framed entrance is classically detailed; the two-story, three-bay north end of the building features a first story cast iron storefront (now bricked-in) with a Christopher & Simpson foundry imprint.

City Block 2333

1875 Madison (Photo #13, left)

Constructed in 1888 by owner/contractor George Bothe. Two-story red brick now painted white. Corbeled brick cornice on primary facade is embellished with small pressed brick ornamental blocks.

1871 Madison (Photo #13, second from left)

One-story wood rear portion of the house was constructed by 1875 (now covered with rolled sheathing). Mansarded one-story red brick streetfront portion was added in 1887 by Irish-born owner Martin Burke, a teamster; a doorway is located on the east (side elevation. Mansard slate has been replaced with rolled sheathing, now peeling.

1867 Madison (Photo #13, right)

Constructed circa 1872 by German-born laborer Johan H. Wernicke and still occupied by Wernicke and two other families in 1900. Original slate dormer (boarded) and corbeled brick cornice on primary facade; recessed doorway and passageway which tunnels through to rear exterior stairs leading to second story apartments.

City Block 2335

1632 Helen (Photo #14, foreground)

Constructed in 1897 by native-born owner Oliver Blick, a carriage trimmer. Rented in 1900 to Russian-born jeweler Louis Eckert and German-born police officer, John Draemer. Rusticated brick voissoirs embellish arches; ornamental pressed brick cornice.

1630 Helen (Photo #14, second from left)

Constructed in 1889 by owner/occupant Oliver Blick. Terra cotta-coped parapet on primary facade probably replaced an original brick cornice as a result of tornado damage in 1927.

1638 Helen (Photo #14, third from left)

Constructed in 1890 by owner Mary Grady. Original wood cornice survives in good condition. Two-story red brick stable with segmentally arched windows was constructed at the rear of the lot in 1910.

1626 Helen (Photo #14, fourth from left)

Constructed in 1888 by owner Hermann Bollenhagen, a carpenter. Original wood cornice replaced by brick parapet with terra cotta coping.

1624 Helen (Photo #14, fifth from left)

Constructed in 1905 by wheel molder Frank Winka. Painted red. Facade parapet trimmed with pressed brick egg and dart molding. Wood porches and stairs at rear are deteriorated.

1622 Helen (Photo #14, sixth from left)

Constructed in 1888 by owner/occupant Joseph Oberle, confectioner. Original wood cornice replaced with brick parapet with terra cotta coping. Single bay facade with paired windows under segmental arches; side entrance. Rear wood stairs and porch deteriorated.

1620 Helen (Photo #14, seventh from left)

Constructed in 1888 by Charles Heflinger, Vice President of the St. Louis Screw Co. Two bay facade with double front door. Brick parapet with terra cotta coping. Rear wood stairs and porch deteriorated.

1612 Helen (Photo #14, partially visible-eighth from left)

Constructed in 1889 by German-born Florence Heermeyer who occupied the house in 1900 with her daughter, son-in-law and family. Two bay facade with segmentally arched windows; side entrance on the south elevation. Brick parapet and ornamental pressed brick cornice.

City Block 2334

1615-17 Helen (Photo #15, first historic building in left foreground)

Constructed in 1890 by owner/occupant Henry Vordenfeld. Original dormered slate mansard survives intact. Corbeled brick cornice.

1619 Helen (Photo #15, second from left)

Constructed in 1890 by carpenter Conard Kroenung. Original dormered slate mansard survives intact.

1627-29 Helen (Photo #15, third from left)

Constructed in 1889 by French-born engineer Lucian Junod. Three bay facade with two front doors; gauged brick flat arched openings. Cornice replaced with brick parapet.

1631 Helen (Photo #15, fourth from left)

Constructed in 1890 by Jacob Kopf. Three bay facade with segmentally arched openings. Ornamental pressed brick cornice; dormered slate mansard.

1633 Helen (Photo #15, partially visible in left background)

Constructed in 1889. Three bay facade with segmentally arched openings. Ornamental pressed brick cornice; dormered slate mansard.

1635 Helen (Photo #15, partially visible in left background)

Constructed in 1889 by owner/occupant Berthold Mueller, policeman. Two bay facade with entrance on side elevation. Dormered slate mansard.

1637 Helen

Constructed in 1891 by cabinetmaker Steffan Koelin. Two bay facade with segmentally arched openings. Ornamental pressed brick cornice.

1639 Helen

Constructed in 1887 by Steffan Koelin; purchased in 1891 by cabinetmaker Louis Schad. Two bay facade with segmentally arched openings; corbeled brick cornice with ornamental pressed brick insets. Dormered slate mansard.

1636 N. 19th Street (Photo #16, far left background)

Constructed in 1890 by owner/occupant Joseph Missing, a German-born wagon builder. Two-story red brick with dormered mansard; three bay facade with segmentally arched openings.

1632-34 N. 19th (Photo #16, second from left)

Constructed in 1890 by owner/occupant Frederick Steigemeyer, a German-born house carpenter. Two-story red brick with dormered slate mansard; five bay facade with segmentally arched openings; ornamental corbeled brick cornice.

1626-28 N. 19th (Photo #16, third from left)

Constructed in 1889 by William Runge. Four bay facade, segmentally arched openings; two recessed doorways. Original wood cornice replaced with brick parapet.

1622 N. 19th (Photo #16, fourth from left)

Constructed in 1889 by bookkeeper John H. Woltering. Red brick now painted green and white. Dormered slate mansard intact; ornamental pressed brick panels in cornice.

1620 N. 19th (Photo #16, fifth from left)

Constructed in 1889 for Mrs. Elizabeth Klaegert. Three bay facade with segmentally arched windows and round arched recessed doorway. Dormered slate mansard intact.

1616-18 N. 19th (Photo #16, sixth from left)

Constructed in 1895 for blacksmith Herman Heidenrich by contractor Lemburg & Son. Four bay facade, segmentally arched openings. Ornamental corbeled brick cornice. Dormered slate mansard is intact.

1614 N. 19th (Photo #16, seventh from left)

Constructed in 1889 by German-born carriage maker Charles Heidenrich. Two bay facade with segmental arches. Dormered slate mansard; ornamental brick cornice.

1612-10 N. 19th (Photo #16, foreground)

Constructed in 1887 by contractor Michael B. Scanlan and occupied by 1889 by Irish-born police officer James Goggin. Original wood cornice replaced by brick parapet coped with white terra cotta.

City Block 2322E

1607 N. 19th (Photo #17, foreground)

Constructed in 1889 by German-born whitener Herman Mahnken. Four angled doorways recessed under segmental arches on primary facade; passageway at south (left) corner tunnels through the building to rear exterior stairs (now removed).

1611 N. 19th (Photo #17, second from left)

Constructed in 1888 by Henry J. Schaper, a salesman for William Barr Dry Goods Co. Three bay facade; two-story south bay projects forward slightly; north bay is set back with first story passageway tunneling through to rear. Ornamental pressed

brick stringcourses, window and door moldings and gable trim. Part of rear (west) elevation gone.

1613 N. 19th (Photo #17, third from left)

Constructed in 1888 by Mary and Thomas Maguire. Brick parapet trimmed with white glazed brick has replaced original wood cornice. Rear (west) wall is gone.

1617-23 N. 19th (Photo #17, fourth from left)

Constructed in 1888 by grocer William C. Kessler at a cost of $10,000. Described as four adjoining, two-story brick and mansard dwellings. Thirteen bay facade with eight front doorways and center first story passageway to rear. Ornamental pressed brick embellishes window and door arches, dormer gables and second story center bay. Rear (west) wall missing at south end of the buildings.

1625 N. 19th (Photo #18, third from left)

Constructed in 1890 by carpenter Frank Teipel. Two bay facade; south bay projects forward slightly. First and second story double windows under sandstone trimmed arches; art glass transom in first story parlor window. Brick parapet replaces original cornice.

1627-29 N. 19th (Photo #18, second from right)

Constructed in 1888 by German-born furniture packer, Conrad Ruhr. Original dormered slate mansard; corbeled brick cornice.

1631 N. 19th (Photo #18, foreground)

Constructed in 1887 by laborer Anton Goedde. Original dormered slate mansard; corbeled brick cornice.

1636-32 Knapp (Photo #19, left)

Constructed in 1890 by Caroline Ott for $6,500. Six bay facade with segmentally arched openings; three front doorways. Corbeled brick cornice; dormered slate mansard needs repair.

1630 Knapp (Photo #19, center)

Constructed in 1889 by owner/occupant William Kocks, a clerk for Simmons Hardware. Purchased in 1893 by Theodore G. Schrader, partner in Schrader & Conradi

marble works. One story with two bay facade; side (south) entrance. Original wood cornice replaced with brick parapet.

1626 Knapp (Photo #19, right)

Constructed in 1888 by William Schacht, a partner in Schacht Bros. wagons. Two bay facade with segmentally arched windows; corbeled brick cornice. Dormered slate mansard.

1616 Knapp (Photo #20, far left)

Constructed in 1888 by notions peddler John Odelehr. Two bay facade with side (south) entrance. Original mansard replaced with brick third story on primary facade; ornamental brick cornice.

1612 Knapp (Photo #20, second from left)

Constructed in 1888 by cooper Anton Nick. Four bay facade with double doorway. First story passageway at south bay. Brick parapet replaces original cornice.

1610 Knapp (Photo #20, third from left)

Constructed in 1887 by plasterer Gottlieb Winter. Two bay facade with front doorway. Original slate mansard with dormer (boarded). Upper story windows on south (side) elevation are altered.

1606 Knapp (Photo #20, foreground)

Constructed in 1888 by laborer John Gearin. Cornice is partially altered.

City Block 2322W

1601-03 Knapp (Photo #21, foreground)

Constructed in 1901 by contractors Erdbruegger & Beaumer for owner Henry Heller. Cornice is inset with ornamental pressed brick blocks.

1619 Knapp (Photo #22, foreground)

Constructed in 1893 for owner Mrs. J. D. Weber (widow); designed by architect Henry E. Peipers. Two bay facade with two-story south bay projecting forward.

Ornamental pressed brick embellishes windows, doorway and cornice. Facade gable and parapet appear altered.

1623 Knapp (Photo #22, second from left)

Constructed in 1891 by Henry Heinz, a stereotyper. Two bay facade with slightly projecting two-story south bay. Ornamental pressed brick cornice; brick parapet appears to be a later addition.

1627 Knapp (Photo #22, third from left)

Constructed in 1889 by Norwegian-born upholsterer Christian Christensen. Three bay facade with projecting north bay. Ornamental pressed brick cornice; dormered slate mansard.

1629-33 Knapp (Photo #22, fourth from left)

Constructed in 1906 by owner W. Schleifer for $8,000. Designed by architect Gerhard Becker. Six bay facade with three front doors; segmentally arched openings. Ornamental pressed brick cornice; original brick parapet with pinnacles.

1732-34 N. 20th (Photo #23, far left)

Constructed in 1891 by owner Adolph Roeper, commission merchant. Brick primary facade is painted. Rear wood porch and stairs are deteriorated.

1730-28 N. 20th (Photo #23, second from left)

Constructed in 1891 by Charles C. Haerlen. Rear wood porch and stairs are deteriorated; slate missing on mansard.

1726 N. 20th (Photo #23, third from left)

Constructed in circa 1890. Original wood front porch appears reconstructed. Original wood cornice is replaced with brick parapet.

1724 N. 20th (Photo #23, fourth from left)

Constructed in 1893 by brewer Charles Graber. Two bay facade; south bay projects forward. Classically detailed wood front porch is in good condition.

1700-22 N. 20th (Photo #23, fifth from left and Photo #24)

Row of six detached flats constructed in 1896 for owner Louis Brinckwirth

at a cost of $22,000. --Architect, E. Jungenfeld & Co.; contractor, Bothe & Ratermann. Facade openings headed with gauged brick segmental arches. Cast iron storefront on 1700 N. 20th (Photo #24, foreground). Slate mansards need repair. Rear wood porches and stairs are missing on all six buildings. Rear (east walls) are deteriorated or collapsed on 1712 through 1722 N. 20th. Front steps have been removed.

City Block 2323

Columbia Brewery--southwest corner of Madison and North 20th Street (Photos #24, 26, 27 and Figure #1 and #2)

The principal 1892 red brick brewery building measures approximately 128 feet and extends seven bays on the east (20th Street) elevation and 189 feet (seven bays) on the north (Madison Street) elevation. An 1892, one-story red brick Boiler House (55 feet by 55 feet) is joined to the two-story south end of the main brewery building by a non-contributing addition of recent construction (Figures #1 and 2). The primary (east) elevation of the Boiler House is articulated with pairs of round arched openings (boarded) flanked by brick turrets (Photo #25, left). The various interior functions of the principal brewery building (Figure #1) are differentiated on the exterior articulation of the primary facades. The five-story center section (Brew House) of the east elevation is defined by three massive stone battered piers at the first story and two large second story brick arches boldly accented with quarry-faced stone voussoirs (Photo #25). Third and fourth stories are articulated with two-story brick piers terminating with round arches which spring from stone capitals. At the fifth story, four turrets continue the vertical rhythm of the piers below and divide the story into a 2-4-2 rhythm of vertically proportioned rectangular windows with stone transom bars. The upper three stories of the Brew House are exposed on the south elevation and follow the articulation of the east elevation (Photo #25). Joining the Brew House on the south is the two-story Regrigeration section; the east elevation is articulated with three round arched openings (boarded) at the first story and six segmentally arched second story openings (Photo #25). Articulation of the two bay north end of the east elevation (Photo #25, right) is continued four bays on the north (Madison Street) elevation (Photo #26, left). The first story is established by quarry-faced stone round-headed arches. Brick piers rise from a second story stone sill course and terminate in round arched fourth story windows; second and third story windows are segmentally arched; a range of vertically proportioned rectangular windows with stone transom bars are punctuated with brick turrets on the fifth story; a large, three-story turret with a corbeled brick base accents the northeast corner (Photo #26, left). Marking a principal entrance on the north elevation, a large quarry-faced stone round arch springs from stone battered piers (Photo #26). A fine terra cotta tympanum with hops and barley relief ornament survives in good

condition (Photo #27). Slender piers terminating in round arches articulate the third through fifth stories; rectangular sixth story openings (bricked-in) are flanked by turrets. The adjoining section to the west continues the rhythm of piers and arches; above the arches, new construction has replaced a row of original rectangular windows indicated in an 1892 drawing of the brewery (Figure #2). The western-most section of the 1892 building (partially visible Photo #26-right) has been altered above third story pilasters (Figure #2). Joining the west wall of this section is a non-contributing, 1939 addition (2026 Madison Street) (Figure #4). A comparison of the 1892 brewery drawing (Figure #2) with Photos #25 and #26 indicates that other alterations have been confined primarily to the cornice area where some detailing is missing and the upper part of the turrets has been removed. The only notable architectural features surviving on the interior are cast iron columns with Corinthian capitals on each floor of the principal building.

2034 Madison Street (Bottling Plant, Photo #28)

Designed in 1901 by architects Widmann, Walsh & Boiselier, the two-story red brick building measures approximately 110 feet on the north and south elevations and 130 feet on the east and west elevations. Two-story brick piers rise from a dressed stone foundation and establish thirteen bays on the north elevation; corbeled brick spandrels separate first story segmental row lock window areas from second story round arched openings. Brick turrets trimmed with stone accent second story bays. Fenestration of the twelve bay east elevation follows that of the north elevation. All but a few windows on both elevations are boarded or filled with cement blocks. The south and west elevations are not visible from the street.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates Clemens House/Chapel, 1859 & 1896
Housing, 1868-1909
~~Brewery, 1892 & 1901~~

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Clemens House/Columbia Brewery District is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, and is significant in the following areas: ARCHITECTURE: The architectural history of the District illustrates the transformation of a nineteenth century suburban family tract into a densely settled working-class neighborhood complete with industry. The 1859-60 Clemens house within the tract is one of St. Louis' very few remaining ante-bellum mansions; its Italian Renaissance Revival design is distinguished by an extensive use of cast iron for the portico, quoining and window enframements which is unique in the city's domestic architecuture. The 1896 chapel which adjoins the house carefully follows the Italianate forms of the earlier building. The District's working-class housing dating from circa 1868 to 1909 are good representative examples of a continuum of vernacular building traditions in the city. All red brick, the buildings are unified by their color, materials, scale and simply articulated facades; many are distinguished by a variety of pressed brick ornament characteristic of the period. The 1892 Columbia Brewery complex and Bottling Plant of 1901 are significant industrial designs of Jungenfeld & Co., preminent St. Louis brewery architects whose work was also represented outside Missouri. Articulated with robust Romanesque Revival forms, the buildings relate to the residential fabric through their red brick masonry construction, pressed brick moldings and fenestration patterns; a fine terra cotta tympanum in low-relief is installed over the main entrance. EDUCATION: Occupants of the Clemens house from 1885 to 1949, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet provided staff to several large parochial schools nearby and gave instruction to the deaf who boarded in the house. ETHNIC HERITAGE: Early District residents represented St. Louis' dominate nineteenth century ethnic groups, the Germans and Irish, who were an important source of labor for neighborhood industries, contributed skills to the building trades and other crafts, and helped man the city's police and fire departments among other things. By the mid-1920s, a large number of residents were of Italian or Eastern European descent; their occupations continued along lines established by earlier residents. INDUSTRY: A major employer of neighorhood residents, the Columbia Brewing Company contributed to the growth of a leading St. Louis industry and was one of about twenty-five large local breweries whose combined beer production made St. Louis the nation's largest brewing center before Prohibition. Reopened in 1933 and merged with Falstaff in 1948, the brewery continued production until the late 1960s. The company's plant is the only surviving example of at least five major breweries once located on the city's north side and one of perhaps as few as four city-wide.

In March of 1850 the fifty-four block Union Addition was opened by a group of well-to-do St. Louisans including John O'Fallon and Louis A. LaBeaume. Conditions of the dedication of the subdivision -- the largest of the decade and until 1855 outside the city limits -- called for the donation to the city of a ten-and-one-half acre piece of land for use as a "public park or pleasure ground." (The donors correctly expected the city to improve and maintain the narrow strip of open space for future residents whose houses would face the 210-foot-wide expanse.) The city's reservoir (settling basin) had been located on top of a mound six blocks south of the "Big Mound" near Broadway but a new reservoir to serve the population of 77,860 was completed in 1850 just south of the land donated for St. Louis Place Park and north of the 1848 Barret et al. Subdivision. The Walnut Hill Subdivision opened in 1850 (Figure #2). An adjoining reservoir with five times the capacity was built in 1855. By 1858, the Morgan Street horse car line ran from Fourth Street west on Morgan (now Delmar) to 17th (now 20th) then north on 17th Street to Maiden Lane and west to the Reservoir Gardens -- a private park at the foot of one of the settling basins. A city map from that date (Photo #29) illustrates a collision course of grids east of the reservoirs where the former separate town of North St. Louis (easily identified by the three circles) met the expanding city of St. Louis. Street names were inconsistent and, in the case of the numbered streets, duplicated and in inverse order. Even south of Cass Avenue where the grid proceeded in a straight march west from the river, the map maker had to be content with 23rd or 24th, etc. North of Cass, that same street was 18th.

The city's population of over 125,000 by 1858 included growing numbers of German and Irish immigrants. The first German-speaking Catholic parish to build close to St. Louis Place Park was named for the patron saint of Paderborn in Westphalia: St. Liborius. Their first church at Hogan and North Market was built in 1856-57; the first parish school opened in 1859 as did Jackson Public School, an eight-room building with a capacity of 480 students on Maiden Lane. Meanwhile, an impressive mansion designed by Patrick Walsh[1] built in 1859-60 on land acquired by early (1804) St. Louis Irish immigrant and later millionaire John Mullanphy was under construction on Cass Avenue for Mullanphy's son-in-law, widower James Clemens, Jr. and children.

> . . . The building is of the Italian style of architecture and presents, as you approach from the south, a noble and imposing facade. The fine, bold projecting portico, with well-proportioned columns, Ionic on the first story and Corinthian on the second, cannot be too highly praised. The edifice is of the dimensions of 60 by 170 feet and contains thirty rooms, consisting of large

> and splendid parlors, library, dining room, reception room, and elegantly appointed private apartments. . . . The magnificent hall into which you enter. . .the exquisite marble mantle pieces. . . the fine stucco work and delicate fresco painting, constitute notable features of this sumptuous and beautiful mansion. . . .[2]

Born in Danville, Kentucky, in 1791, Clemens was the son of a tavern keeper and landed slaveowner. With profits made buying saltpeter in Kentucky and Tennessee and selling it to the government for the manufacture of gunpowder in the War of 1812, he started a store in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, in 1815. The next year Clemens moved up river to St. Louis where he quickly became involved in the social and religious life in frontier St. Louis. Considered an eligible bachelor and ladies' man, he was regularly invited to the balls and parties of the founding French families and more recent American settlers.[3] Clemens' first St. Louis store was at the corner of Market and Main Streets. To stock it he made trips at least once a year to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Until the mid-1820s, when part of the journey could be made by steamboat, he rode some twenty-five days on horseback carrying thousands of dollars in cash through the wilderness areas of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio then returned by flatboat to St. Louis with his purchases.[4] In 1826, he wrote proudly to his father that his previous year's sales had been over $30,000. His energy and business acumen did not go unnoticed: Clemens was among those invited to an 1830 dinner in honor of the Governor at Jefferson Barracks.

Clemens' first association with his future father-in-law, John Mullanphy, was through the formation of the St. Louis Marine Railway in 1831. The next year Clemens was elected a Director of the Bank of the United States (which Mullanphy had been instrumental in bringing to St. Louis) and he married Mullanphy's twenty-one-year-old daughter Eliza in 1833. His personal inventory of that year included substantial real estate, slaves, a horse and carriage -- all the trappings of a successful businessman. With the death of John Mullanphy just six months after the marriage, Eliza's share of the inheritance catapulted the newlyweds into great wealth. Clemens retired from trade in the 1840s to manage the family real estate and devote time to his increasing civic responsibilities. He was appointed a Trustee of the Medical School of St. Louis University in 1842, served on the Emergency Committee of the Public Health during the cholera epidemic of 1849 and, in 1850, was one of three appointed by Secretary of the Treasury Corwin to select a site for the new Customs House in St. Louis.

In the 1850s, Clemens also undertook the presidency of the Irish Immigrant Society, long a Mullanphy interest. Eliza Mullanphy Clemens died in 1853 leaving the aging Clemens with a number of willful children to raise. Eliza's sister

Anne Mullanphy Biddle had willed thirteen acres of land to the Visitandines and their school and convent completed in 1858 stood just west of the Clemens House. The Visitandines were among the orders founded by the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Bryan Mullanphy (the only son of John's to survive to adulthood) was Vice President of the committee which brought the first American conference of the Society to the United States. Mayor of St. Louis in 1847, bachelor Mullanphy left large sums of money for immigrant relief. (The land upon which the Columbia Brewery would be built is part of the (Bryan) Mullanphy Emigrant Subdivision carved in 1882 from the huge (John) Mullanphy Tract.) St. Louis population had reached 160,733 by the 1860 Census. Sixty percent were foreign-born, the highest in any major city. There were 35 public schools teaching a total of 6,253 pupils for an average of only three years. In 1864, German was added to the curriculum in a number of public schools in an attempt to attract immigrant children; in 1865, St. Liborius opened another parochial school.

Post-Civil War growth was significant but it did not produce the population figure of 310,869 reported in the 1870 U. S. Census, a total invented after Chicago's figure was announced. Although a Mullanphy daughter (Catherine Graham) opened a subdivision near the District in 1874, Plate 52 from Compton & Dry's 1875 bird's-eye view of St. Louis documents the large land holdings in the District still in the hands of the Mullanphy heirs or their charities. The Visitation Convent (#1, Photo #30) was "commended to parents as a first-class education institution, one in which young ladies are strictly guarded and cared for by ladies of the highest character for intellectual and moral qualities."[5] The substantial house and grounds of James Clemens, Jr. can be located at #2. Visible at #3 is the new family home of Mrs. Fredericka Brinkwirth, a widow who brought her son-in-law William Frederick Nolker in as a partner in the Lafayette Brewery after his 1873 marriage to her daughter Louisa. Their house, ". . .of elegant architectural design and finish, a little above and in full sight of the brewery on Cass Avenue,"[6] appears modest in comparison to the five-acre Clemens estate. The abandoned city reservoirs can be located at #9, just northwest of the Visitation Convent grounds. (A new reservoir on Compton Hill in South St. Louis had been completed in 1871.) Jackson Public School, which by the end of 1870 had an enrollment of almost four hundred pupils, is at #12; the first St. Liborius Church and Schools are at #13 and #14. Fire Station #5 had been built next to the smaller reservoir; a City Market, still called Reservoir Market until at least 1892, can be seen at #7 just west of the edge of St. Louis Place Park which was described in 1878 as "a respectable looking park of 10 acres. It has fine shade trees, flower beds, a miniature lake, gravelled walks and other attractions. It will undoubtedly become a popular resort before many years."[7]

When James Clemens, Jr. died in 1878 at the age of eighty-seven, the overflow crowd at his funeral Mass included both the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor of Missouri. Lengthy obituaries described his sixty-two years in St.

Louis as an astute and successful merchant; a virtually self-taught, well-read and cultured man; an unostentatious benefactor of the needy; a dutiful participant in civic and mercantile progress; the widower of a charming, handsome, intelligent and civic-minded heiress and a man with the interesting and colorful eccentricities appropriate to an octagenarian.[8] Although Clemens had been reconciled with all of his surviving children before his death, he had failed to revise his will from 1867 which left the two daughters who eloped (Helen and Catherine) only $100 each because of their "disobedient and disrespectful conduct"; son Bryan, because of his "extravagent and disrespectful conduct," was left only the income from a $25,000 trust fund. The six heirs divided the estate equitably among themselves. The Clemens Subdivision (Figure #2) opened in 1880 but the Hopkins' Insurance map indicates that all land was still held by the heirs and no lots had buildings as of 1883. Apparently the city had graded and platted the land where the reservoirs once rose and a new street had been cut from the south end of the park at Benton to Madison Street.

In 1887 Clemens' heirs sold the house and grounds on Cass Avenue for $25,000. The new owners, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, had an illustrious history of almost fifty years of service in the St. Louis area, enjoying the largess of Bryan Mullanphy in their early years. Irish Catholic children who lived outside the stone walls of the Visitation Academy next door, called the "Castle of Kerry Patch," were taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph who left Cass Avenue each weekday for St. Lawrence O'Toole's, St. Patrick's, St. Bridget's, St. Nicholas and, after 1888, for the new St. Leo's at 23rd and Mullanphy Streets. The Visitandines sold off part of their land for a subdivision which opened in 1887 (Figure #2) but Mullanphy heirs went to court claiming that the proceeds should be theirs as the terms of Anne Mullanphy Biddle's will had been broken. This action, found unsuccessful by the Missouri Supreme Court, was taken in spite of the fact that young ladies of Mullanphy descent had attended the Academy since its 1840s location at Kaskaskia, Illinois.[9]

Population by 1890 had passed the 450,000 mark and the Visitandines decided to move west. Whether or not the announcement of a transfer of land in October 1891 for a new brewery at 20th and Madison Streets spurred their decision cannot be ascertained:

> During the past week a $35,000 site was purchased for a new brewery plant at 20th and Madison Streets, where at least $300,000 is to be expended to put up an establishment that will produce 150,000 barrels of beer annually. This will be the third largest institution of its kind in the city. It is of importance for it is a new industry where employment will be given to a great many men.[10]

The parcels had been purchased in the spring of 1890 by John and Jacob Schorr who would build the Schorr-Kolkschneider Brewery (demolished 1969) at 2537 Natural Bridge Road in 1901-02. The Schorrs sold the land at 20th and Madison to Zachariah W. Tinker and Rudolph Limberg. Limberg's father-in-law Casper Koehler had been associated with John Schorr in earlier breweries. Most recently Koehler had been the proprietor of the brewery at 18th and Market Streets just a block away from Tinker's Malt House and spring but had sold to an aggressive syndicate of English investors which purchased eighteen St. Louis breweries in 1889 to form the St. Louis Brewery Association. The papers of incorporation for the Columbia Brewery -- named in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of America's discovery by Europeans -- list six men as shareholders: Casper Koehler, President: 750 shares; Rudolph Limberg (Koehler's son-in-law), Secretary: 749 shares; Zachariah W. Tinker, Treasurer: 1,000 shares; William Lampel (Tinker's brother-in-law): a token one share and Louis Duestrow: 500 shares.[11] Julius H. Koehler, the son of the President, was General Superintendent.

A building permit for a five-story, 186 by 129 foot, brick brewery estimated to cost $130,000 was issued on January 26, 1892, to contractors Bothe & Ratermann whose office (demolished) was a few blocks away at 1834 Mullanphy. (Bothe was living at 1875 Madison in the District; Ratermann's house at 1543 Hogan around the corner from the firm's office is demolished.) Both German-born, the partners are listed in City Directories as carpenters before forming the partnership circa 1886. Parishioners of St. Liborius, the partners made an early investment in land in the newly opened Visitation Convent Subdivision purchasing lots 12 through 15 on North 20th in City Block 2322W in 1887. (They sold the property in 1892 to Cass Avenue brewery owner Louis Brinkwirth who hired architects Jungenfeld & Co. to design the handsome houses on lots 7 through 15, 1700 through 1722 North 20th, in 1896. Bothe & Ratermann were the builders.) The partnership built the 1888-89 St. Liborius Church designed by German-born architect William Schickel, New York, donating funds for the elaborate high altar. They also built St. Stanislaus Kostka Polish Church at 1412 North 20th Street in 1891 and, in 1893, Bothe built a second house in the District himself (1621 Helen, demolished). In addition to the original brewery, buildings still standing constructed by Bothe & Ratermann in the District include the Bottling Plant at 1934 Madison, designed in 1901 by Widmann, Walsh & Boisselier, 1700-22 North 20th, 1901 Madison, 1875 Madison and 1624 Helen (George Bothe & Co.).

Although no architect's name is listed on the building permit, in the Daily Record or newspaper articles from 1892, the brewery was most probably the work of E. Jungenfeld & Co. Frederick Widmann (FAIA), Robert W. Walsh (FAIA) and Caspar D. Boisselier (FAIA) were partners in the firm known from 1885 to 1897 as E. Jungenfeld & Co. and until 1906 as Widmann, Walsh & Boisselier. Widmann (born in

Wurtemburg, Germany) came to St. Louis in 1874 and worked as a carpenter's apprentice before entering the architectural firm of Thomas W. Walsh and Edmund Jungenfeld as draftsman. Jungenfeld opened a separate office in 1880; Widmann was his superintendent by 1884 -- the year of Jungenfeld's death. Robert Walsh's training included work as draftsman and architect from 1873 through at least 1881 in the office of his father Thomas -- a major St. Louis architect whose St. Louis career began before the Civil War. (Thomas' younger brother Patrick was the architect of the Clemens House.) Little is known about the training of Boisselier except that he worked as draftsman and architect for unknown firms from 1876 until becoming a partner in E. Jungenfeld & Co. in 1885. The three partners were members of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects by 1895 when Walsh was elected President.

The firm specialized in brewery architecture and designed buildings for the once-great Lemp Brewery, the Green Tree Brewery and the Brinckwirth-Nolker Brewery on Cass Avenue. Anheuser-Busch was also a client in St. Louis and other cities. Widmann, Walsh & Boisselier were assigned the design of the major Machinery Hall at the 1904 World's Fair and were architects of the popular Tyrolean Alps beer garden on "the Pike" at the Fair.[12]

Although proximity to St. Liborius most certainly attracted large numbers of German-born and second-generation German Catholics to the new houses in the District, a diverse collection of other German institutions was located within a few blocks by the time the brewery opened. The First German Baptist Church was on St. Louis Place Park at 2629 Rauschenbach; Eden Methodist Episcopal German Church (north) was at 19th and Warren. Zion German Evangelical Church was at Benton and North 25th; a building which housed the German School Association and Free Community of St. Louis and Bremen was on the Park at 2930 North 21st. The Second German Swedenborgian Church at the corner of St. Louis Avenue and Rauschenbach was also on the Park. Instead of selling off lots on the site of the reservoirs, the city decided to enlarge the Park at the southern edge and middle- and upper-middle-class houses filled most of the lots facing the Park. The really wealthy, including brewer Charles F. Stifel who had a splendid view of the Park, had built on St. Louis Avenue.

With the departure of the proper Visitation Convent and School from Cass Avenue, Archbishop Kenrick purchased the property for $75,000 in 1893 and turned the buildings and six acres over to the Vincentian Fathers. The fathers opened the first Catholic seminary in St. Louis since 1859 at the Cass Avenue institution and named it in honor of the eighty-four-year-old Archbishop. Three years later the Sisters of St. Joseph added a chapel designed by Aloysius Gillick to the Clemens mansion.[13] Deaf students taught by the sisters lived at the house and the hall below the chapel was named the "Sodality Hall for the Mutes." (Fortunately,

plans discussed in the early 1890s to build a central Catholic high school for girls on the site of the Clemens House had been discarded.) Together, the Convent of Our Lady of Good Counsel and Kenrick Seminary formed a bullwark of the celibate and cerebral between the predominately middle-class German neigborhood to their north and Kerry Patch to the south.

Although both the Irish and Germans were targets of the growing Prohibition movement, the production of beer was critical to the larger St. Louis economy. Beer had been subject to an excise tax since 1862 and the number of local breweries, partly because of that tax, had dropped from 40 in 1860 to 25 in 1896. Those 25 directly employed 8,000 people and "furnished the livelihood" to 30,000 more.[14] Many were neighborhood businesses with a range of distribution governed by what the horse-drawn wagon could cover in a day. Of the total number of gallons (68,007,358) produced in 1896, three-fifths was locally consumed. Breweries contributed $20,000 in 1897 to help supply the "poor of the city with food, fuel, clothing and other necessaries"[15] and in 1898 brewer Charles F. Stifel donated a statue of Schiller to be placed in St. Louis Place Park. Every effort was made to promote beer as a natural, healthy and even medicinal beverage.

By 1900, St. Louis' population of 575,238 was close to 81 percent native-born. Census figures for the City Blocks included in this District show a neighborhood made up of second-generation Germans and second-generation Irish followed by German-born, Irish-born and a very small sample of residents born in Holland, England, Prussia, Austria, Scotland, France, Hungary, French Canada, Switzerland, Russia and two of the 172 Norwegians in the entire city. All of the foreign-born men were naturalized American citizens; none of the women were citizens. The most prevalant occupations were clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen and salesladies, tailors and seamstresses, workers in the nearby shoe factories, draymen, drivers, carpenters/builders, and day workers with several tinners, carriage and wagonmakers, brewery employees, typesetters, firemen and policemen. Few boys over the age of twelve years were still in school; girls were more likely to be in school for a few more years before joining the work force. Virtually all the widows worked but practically no wife worked outside the home; many working children still lived at home. Fourteen of the at least ninety-two people who lived at 1700-22 North 20th -- the six houses built by brewer Brinkwirth in 1896 as income-producing property -- were born in Germany; four were born in Ireland. The house next door at 1724 North 20th was owned and occupied by German-born Charles Graber along with his German-born wife and her seventy-one-year-old mother. The only other occupant in the house was one Bertha H. Schunt, a twenty-two-year-old niece whose occupation was listed as "servant." Forty-year-old Graber was listed as a brewer, rather than as a brewery employee (bottler, driver, etc.). The majority of the residential buildings in the District were owner-occupied although in contrast to

Graber most owners rented apartments in their buildings.

By far the most prosperous family in the immediate neighborhood was former Mayor (1889-93) Edward A. Noonan, a judge who lived at 1835 Madison (demolished).[16] Judge Noonan, a long-time member of the Democratic State Committee, made an unsuccessful attempt to repeat a term as mayor in 1897. A member of the North St. Louis Business Men's Association, Noonan (like Bothe and Ratermann) could have chosen to live anywhere in the city. A number of the houses occupied in 1900 by German-born or second-generation German carpenters and their families are still standing: Gerhard Rueppel lived at 1628 North 19th; Frederick Stiegemeyer was an owner-occupant of the house at 1632 North 19th and rented apartments in the house to fellow German-born carpenter William Kunin and his family of eight. Carpenter Edward Henke's family was one of three households living at 1867 Madison; carpenter Louis Haeckman lived with his family at 1615 North 19th. German-born Conrad Heyninck, another District carpenter, lived at 1631 North 19th as did German-born August Schulte -- one of the stone masons and marble workers concentrated in City Block 2322E. The founder of an important marble and granite company lived in the little house at 1630 Knapp. Theodore G. Schrader (nee Schraeder) came to the United States from Germany in 1868 and established the business in 1871. By 1886, Joseph Conradi (a native of Berne, Switzerland, educated in Rome) was working with Schrader. (Presumably, the high alter for St. Liborius paid for by Bothe & Ratermann and executed by Schrader and Conradi was produced by hand as pneumatic hammers were not invented until 1892.)[17] Conradi left the firm circa 1893 to open an architectural practice. Schraders' sons incorporated the company as T. G. Schrader Sons after their father's death in 1902. The firm was described in 1925 as "one of the leading in its line in the United States."[18]

Next door to the Schraders is the house at 1632-36 Knapp built in 1890 by German-born widow Caroline Ott. In addition to Mrs. Ott, her son and daughter-in-law, the building was occupied by German-born stone mason John Mueller, his wife and seven children plus Austrian-born stone mason Albert Bruess and his family and three other families for a total of twenty-six people. German-born stone mason Joseph Dohle and his family of eight lived nearby at 1720 North 20th. John Seifried, a German-born driver for the brewery with a large family, also lived at 1720 North 20th.

Owners of the Columbia Brewery made major additions to the complex in 1901 and 1902 (Figure #1) and the Columbia was one of two breweries to take out an advertisement in Barney's 1902 guidebook for visitors to the World's Fair. The brewery also placed a prominent advertisement (Photo #31) in the March 1902 edition of the World's Fair Bulletin. Columbia's products shipped by water and rail to neighboring states included Carlsburger, Wuerzburger and Export beer in bottles.

Barrel lager beer was available as Muenchner, Standard and Extra Pale. Some breweries were dismissed by the contemporary connoisseur as "essig fabriks" -- vinegar factories; some employed embalming fluid and foaming agents until after the Pure Food Law of 1906. Even a former chemist of what became Columbia's most popular brew -- Alpen Brau -- recalled: "They don't make beer like they used to, thank God! The sugar and malt left a heavy, gluey taste in the mouth. And the stuff produced unholy hangovers."[19] In 1907, Columbia and eight other local breweries merged to form the Independent Breweries. (By 1915, only fifteen breweries were active in St. Louis.)

Authors of the 1906 North St. Louis publication urged readers to patronize the merchants and institutions in the neighborhood and pointed out the benefits of doing business without spending car fare. Financial arrangements could be made at Northwestern Savings Bank where builder Ratermann had become a member of the Board of Directors or at the new Cass Avenue Bank at 15th Street. Ratermann's former partner George Bothe had resigned from the firm to become the first President of Cass Avenue. (The firm name continued in business as George Bothe & Co. with an office at 1603 North 18th (demolished) and Ratermann Building & Contracting Co. at 1943 St. Louis - demolished.) Changes in the neighborhood were noted in a St. Liborius publication which remarked that by 1916 quite a few of the old families had left and moved west and those who replaced them were not "of the old St. Liborius stock."[20] The Kenrick Seminary/Visitation Convent buildings were demolished in 1916 and the city block became Murphy Park. Two of the newer residents in the District, Herman Dischinger -- a brewery worker who lived at 1724 North 20th and Frederic Uhl -- a brewer who lived at 1730 North 20th, would soon lose their jobs. Scattered among their neighbors with German or Irish surnames were the Wroblewski, Mitulski and Boyanchek names as well as an Italian or two. (By 1924, Italian and Eastern European names in the District would approach 50 percent of the total.)

One of the German families with roots in Paderborn which remained in the neighborhood was that of Mayor (1973-1977) John Poelker's. Poelker entered first grade at St. Liborius in 1918, the year anti-German sentiment forced the nuns to cancel German classes before the end of the term. Poelker recalls that during Prohibition the seven children would return home at 1839 Rauschenbach after Mass and go to the basement to cap beer for their father.[21] Many other families found their "home brew" far better than the "near beer" or soft drinks produced by local breweries. IBC root beer, produced by the Independent Breweries, is the only beverage from Prohibition years to sustain a market after repeal in April of 1933. Giants Anheuser-Busch and Falstaff, which had grown out of Lemp, were the only breweries ready to brew. The St. Louis Brewing Association re-grouped and attempted unsuccessfully to operate out of the Hyde Park Brewery at Florissant and Salisbury. The Brinkwirth family brewery, the Lafayette on Cass Avenue, was demolished in 1937 and the family sold the row of houses in the District on North 20th that same year.

The Schorr-Kolkschneider Brewery closed in 1939. Columbia, however, made a major investment in alterations to their stock house in 1939.

James F. Conway, the city's forty-first mayor (1977-81) moved into the neighborhood at about the same time Mayor-to-be John Poelker moved out. Conway, with Polish as well as Irish heredity, also attended school at St. Liborius where the German nuns kept him in line.[22] At a time when St. Liborius was known nationally for liturgical innovations, Conway remembers a "polyglot" neighborhood where his family, and most others, never owned a car. "We never knew we were poor." The Italian who lived upstairs from Conway at 1911 Montgomery (demolished) was a driver for the Columbia Brewery as once again, the plant provided jobs in the neighborhood. Through the Depression and World War II, the corporation continued to invest money in the brewery, culminating with a $140,000 addition in 1946.

"Slum clearance" began in earnest after World War II and St. Lawrence O'Toole, one of the Kerry Patch churches, closed its doors in 1947. The Comprehensive City Plan published in that year proposed the demolition of the entire District with the exception of the brewery in order to expand "Murphy Park," the Visitation Convent site. In July of 1948, the Columbia Brewery merged with Falstaff which spent an estimated $111,000 in additions and/or alterations at the plant before the end of the decade.[23] In 1949, the sale of the former Clemens House property by the Sisters of St. Joseph marked the end of sixty-two years of services to the community at that location. The new owners, who paid $50,000, were the Vincentian fathers who opened their Foreign Mission Society offices at the house as demolition began for a massive housing project across the street. The first units of the low-income Pruitt-Igoe apartments opened in the mid-1950s. With thirty-three, eleven story buildings and a capacity of 2,868 families, the project attracted attention as one of the largest in the nation. Recent historians suggest that a 1957 tornado which destroyed housing in the West End and Central Corridor created an urgent need that disrupted the careful screening of tenants for the project. Whatever the cause, Pruitt-Igoe gained a reputation for chaos and crime.

The removal of the lace tower at St. Liborius in 1964 can be seen as a harbinger of change in the neighborhood north of Cass. In 1969, Falstaff abandoned the old Columbia Brewery; in the mid-1970s, the plant became the property of the city's Land Reutilization Authority as Pruitt-Igoe was blown up for national television viewers. Many owners in the District sold their property for next to nothing or simply walked away.[24] The statue of Schiller was moved by the city from St. Louis Place Park to a location downtown and talk of a north/south distributor resurfaced. The path proposed would raze the brewery before dipping east, passing close to St. Liborius' doorstep before slicing through the Murphy/Blair

neighborhood. In 1978, St. Leo's Church at 23rd and Mullanphy was demolished. Although friends of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church (visible in the background of Photo #26) made a decision in the late 1970s to restore their church as a symbol of the Polish Catholic experience in St. Louis, demolition on Cass Avenue and at the edges of the District accelerated.

Since 1979, the Clemens House has been operated by the Catholic Workers -- a volunteer organization derived from the tradition of help to the homeless begun by Dorothy Day and Peter Marvin in New York City during the Depression. The Workers attempt to provide help based on immediate need rather than according to the bureaucratic guidelines of contemporary social service agencies. Those they serve occupy a house which is notable not only as one of the few homes of the wealthy from the mid-nineteenth century still standing in St. Louis, but also for its lavish use of cast iron.[25] No iron work which is not structural, however, has survived inside the other pivotal building in the District: Everything which could be stripped was removed by a short-term owner from the early 1970s who had planned to demolish the Brewery. Illegal removal of architectural elements, and occasionally buildings, has been a sporadic and almost unnoticed activity in the District until 1983 when the city decided to apply for an Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) for the Brewery and most of the buildings on North 20th. That action was the first solid evidence that the specter of the highway has been banished.

The tiny house at 1949 Madison, the oldest building other than the Clemens House in the District, was built over a hundred years ago to provide shelter for a family of limited income. It and the house at 1867 Madison are the only remnants from the streetscape before the Clemens and Visitation Subdivisions opened. The Bothe, Ratermann and Schrader names have vanished from the building trade names in St. Louis as have some of their important works. Bothe's modest house from 1888 and the church (both visible in Photo #13) which he and Ratermann built and attended just outside the District still stand. St. Liborius has been listed in the National Register and continues services for a small congregation; a few "urban pioneers" have bought houses on nearby St. Louis Place. Located close to downtown (Photo #32), the District could be the catalyst for rebuilding the neighborhood.

FOOTNOTES

[1]Irish-born Patrick Walsh -- the son of an architect, came to St. Louis in 1857, eight years after his older brother Thomas, also an architect. Information about Patrick Walsh is sketchy, but Thomas Walsh (1847-1890) had a long and important St.Louis career and was architecturally well-educated. Only one other St. Louis building, the Lombard Romanesque Church of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist, is known to be the work of Patrick Walsh.

[2]Helen I. Clemens Civil War Scrapbook (1860-1862), St. Louis, Missouri Historical Society. One of three newspaper articles clipped without dates, two from unidentified newspapers, one from the Missouri Democrat which refers to the house, occupied in December 1860, as being nearly finished.

[3]In 1819, Clemens attended the first Episcopal service conducted west of the Mississippi River and became one of the first vestrymen of Christ Church founded shortly thereafter. In later life Clemens converted to Roman Catholicism.

[4]Clemens' meticulous store inventory of 1820 lists a fascinating array of goods: plain and fancy yard goods, lace trim, hats and shoes, cutlery, glass and china, blankets, hinges, knobs, plasterer's trowels, sheep shears, surveyor's instruments, violins, toothbrushes, Greek exercise books and The Spectator in seven volumes. He also sold wine, spirits and groceries and dealt in furs.

[5]Joseph A. Dacus and James W. Buel, A Tour of St.Louis; or the Inside Life of a Great City (St. Louis: Western Publishing Co., 1878), p. 98. Catherine Clemens, however, is said to have eloped in 1863 by wearing two dresses at a time and leaving one with the nuns at the Visitation Convent with whom she had lived as a student. After her first husband Byron Cates died in 1877, she became the third wife of Confederate General Daniel M. Frost whose first wife was also a granddaughter of John Mullanphy's.

[6]Camille N. Dry and Richard J. Compton, Pictorial St. Louis - 1875 (St. Louis: n.p., 1875; reprint ed., St. Louis: Harry M. Hagen, 1971), p. 127.

[7]Dacus and Buel, p. 115.

[8]No primary source can be located which documents visits to the Clemens House by either Mark Twain, a relative, or General Custer.

[9]Father Faherty's book, Deep Roots & Golden Wings, contains valuable information about attendance at the Academy before and after the move to Cass Avenue.

[10]St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 25 October 1891.

[11]Duestrow, born in Germany in 1832, came to St. Louis with his family in 1849 and enjoyed a successful career in the insurance business which gave him capital for sage investments including the Granite Mountain Mining Company. A Union Colonel in the Civil War, Duestow died in March of 1892 -- before the new brewery opened.

[12]Other notable commissions were the Convent of the Good Shepherd, buildings for the Kinloch Telephone Company, the Orthwein House at #15 Portland Place, the baronial residence for August A. Busch, Sr. at Grant's Farm and the Lyn, formerly Victoria, Theatre designed by Widmann & Walsh in 1913.

[13]Aloysius Gillick, architect of the Chapel, was a grandson of an Irish immigrant from Roscommon. The family settled in Carondelet, then a separate town to the south of St. Louis, where they manufactured bricks and practiced a variety of building trades. Gillick's brothers Hugh and Joseph formed Gillick Brothers and were the contractors for the chapel addition. (In 1896, Gillick designed the larger and more elaborate chapel for the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet.) Though the chapel of 1896 coincided with a revival of Georgian Palladian forms, Gillick apparently chose the style to complement that of the earlier house.

[14]William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, eds., Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis, 4 vols. (St. Louis: the Southern History Co., 1899), 1: 224.

[15]Ibid.

[16]Both of sixty-one-year-old Noonan's parents had been born in Ireland; Noonan was born in Missouri. Of the couple's three children, Edward, Jr. (age twenty-three) was a lawyer who lived at home as did nineteen-year-old Zoe (a lady of leisure) and her seventeen-year-old sister Florence who was still in school. Irish-born Ann Sutton was the family's fifty-year-old, live-in housekeeper. A male servant, Thomas McClear, whose parents were born in Ireland, also lived with the Noonans as did a twenty-four-year-old Irish cook named Mary Sheedy.

[17]"It is manufacturer, contractor, importer and designer for all interior, decorative and structural marble work, such as marble altars, railings and all interior church work of which the Company makes a speciality." A contract over a quarter million dollars in St. Louis was the St. Louis Cathedral on Lindell. Who's Who in North St. Louis (St. Louis: North St. Louis Businessmen's Association, 1925), p. 273.

[18]Ibid.

[19]Don Crinklaw, "The Battles of the Breweries," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Pictures, 9 June 1974, p. 9.

[20] St. Liborius Parish, St. Liborius Centennial 1856-1956 (St. Louis: St. Liborius Parish, October 1956), p. 10.

[21]Interview with The Hon. John Poelker, Mayor of the City of St. Louis, 1973-77, with Mary M. Stiritz, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri, 18 May 1979.

[22]Interview with The Hon. James F. Conway, Mayor of the City of St. Louis, 1977-81, with Mary M. Stiritz and Carolyn H. Toft, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri, 30 October 1980.

[23]Falstaff and Griesedieck Bros. Breweries merged in 1958.

[24]Notes on an architectural survey sheet from 1971 report that the owner of a house on Madison attempted unsuccessfully to give his building to his church. Selected deeds record transactions of only a few hundred dollars.

[25]Charles Peterson, FAIA, to Jane M. Porter, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., 23 September 1980: "I can't remember any other house with so much imposing iron." Margot Gayle, President of the Friends of Cast Iron Architecture, in a telephone interview September 1980, commented informally that she had never seen such extensive use of cast iron in a house.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 16 acres

Quadrangle name Granite City, IL/MO **Quadrangle scale** 1:24,000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	15	742995	4281150	B	15	746400	4281000
C	15	742545	4280640	D	15	743315	4280700
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Clemens House/Columbia Brewery District is composed of portions of the following City Blocks: 2310, 2322E, 2322E, 2323, 2332, 2333, 2334, and 2335. The boundary is

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

© 1984, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

name/title Mary M. Stiritz, Research Associate

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. **date** 10 April 1984

street & number 721 Olive Street, Room 1113 **telephone** (314) 421-6474

city or town St. Louis, **state** MO 63101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X 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

title date

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

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Verbal Boundary Description and Justification cont.

as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of North 20th and Howard Streets; continue eastwardly along the north line of Howard to its point of intersection with the west side of Knapp; thence northwardly along said side of Knapp to its point of intersection with the western projection of the southern property line of 1606 Knapp; thence eastwardly across Knapp and along said property line, across the north/south alley of CB 2322E, along the south property line of 1607 N. 19th, across N. 19th, and along the southern property line of 1610 N. 19th to its point of intersection with the west side of the north/south alley of CB 2334; thence northwardly approximately 35 feet along said alley to its intersection with the western projection of the southern property line of 1615-17 Helen; thence eastwardly across said alley and along said property line to its point of intersection with the west line of Helen; thence southwardly along said line of Helen to its intersection with the south line of Mullanphy; thence northwardly along said line of Mullanphy to its point of intersection with the western property line of 1849 Cass; thence southwardly along said property line to its point of intersection with the north line of Cass Avenue; thence eastwardly along said line of Cass Avenue to its point of intersection with the eastern property line of 1849 Cass Avenue (a distance of approximately 180 feet); thence northwardly along said property line to its point of intersection with the southern line of Mullanphy; thence eastwardly along said line of Mullanphy approximately 55 feet to its point of intersection with the southern projection of the west line of the north/south alley of CB 2335; thence northwardly along said projection and said alley to its point of intersection with the northern property line of 1632 Helen; thence westwardly along said property line and its western projection to its intersection with the west line of Helen; thence northwardly along said line of Helen to its point of intersection with the south side of Madison; thence westwardly along said line of Madison to its intersection with the southern projection of the eastern property line of 1867 Madison; thence northwardly along said projection and said property line to its point of intersection with the south line of Maiden Lane; thence westwardly along said line of Maiden Lane to its point of intersection with the east line of N. 20th; thence southwardly along said line of N. 20th to its point of intersection with the south line of Madison; thence westwardly along siad line of Madison to its point of intersection with the western property line of 2034 Madison (a distance of approximately 500 feet); thence southwardly along said line approximately 125 feet; thence eastwardly approximately 115 feet; thence southwardly approximately 140 feet to the north line of Howard Street; thence eastwardly along said line of N. 20th Street; thence southwardly along said line of N. 20th Street to the point of origin.

The above described boundaries were generally determined by substantial demolition at the edges of the district. To the south, Cass Avenue was once a major thoroughfare which separated Kerry Patch from the neighborhood to the north. To the east, demolition on the 1600 block of Hogan has reduced that blockface to two buildings thus that portion of the Clemens Subdivision was excluded. At the north,

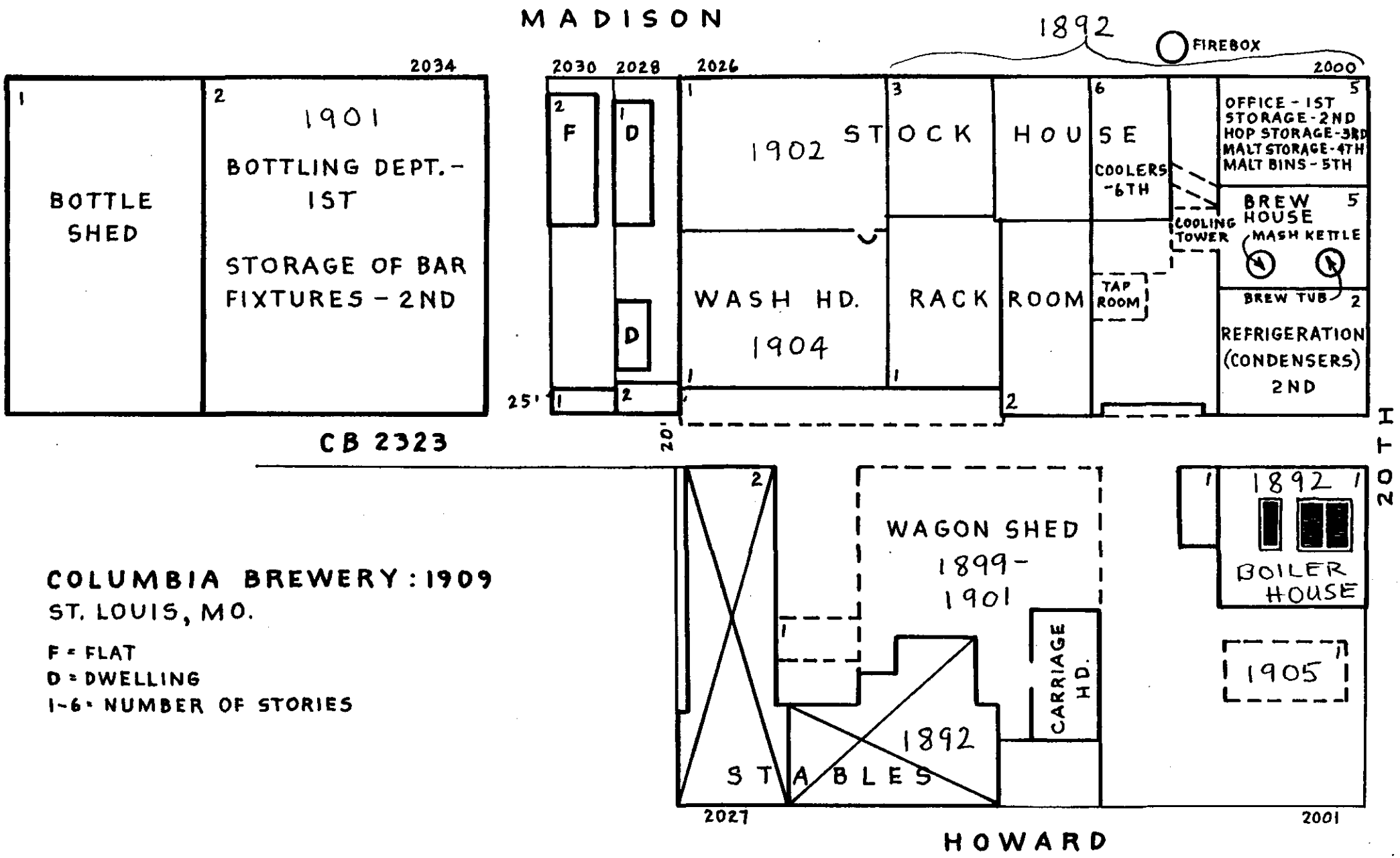
the boundary was drawn to include the remaining buildings of significance on Madison which help give a strong sense of enclosure within the district. The western edge of the boundary was drawn to include the contributing buildings in the Columbia Brewery complex while the southern and western lines runing back to Cass Avenue reflect the strong edge of vacant land and/or buildings of recent construction.

CLEMENS HOUSE/COLUMBIA BREWERY
DISTRICT, St. Louis, Missouri

Figure #1 of 5

Columbia Brewery Site Plan, 1909

Pat H. Baer, Draftsman
December 1983



COLUMBIA BREWERY: 1909
ST. LOUIS, MO.

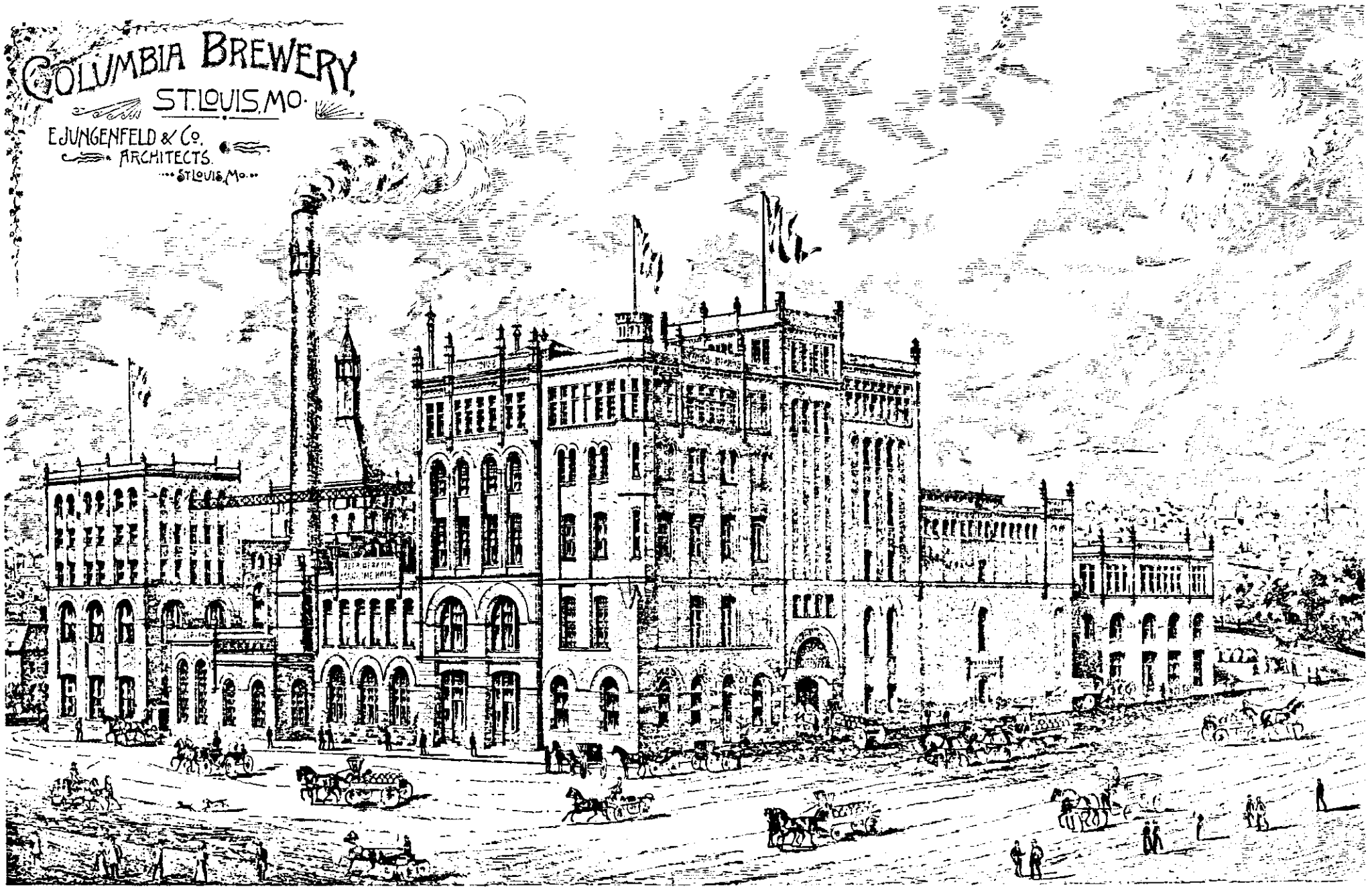
F = FLAT
D = DWELLING
1-6 = NUMBER OF STORIES

MAP DECEMBER 1983 BY PAT HAYS BAER

CLEMENS HOUSE/COLUMBIA BREWERY
DISTRICT, St. Louis, Missouri

Figure #2 of 5

Drawing of the Columbia Brewery
from The Western Brewer, 1892.

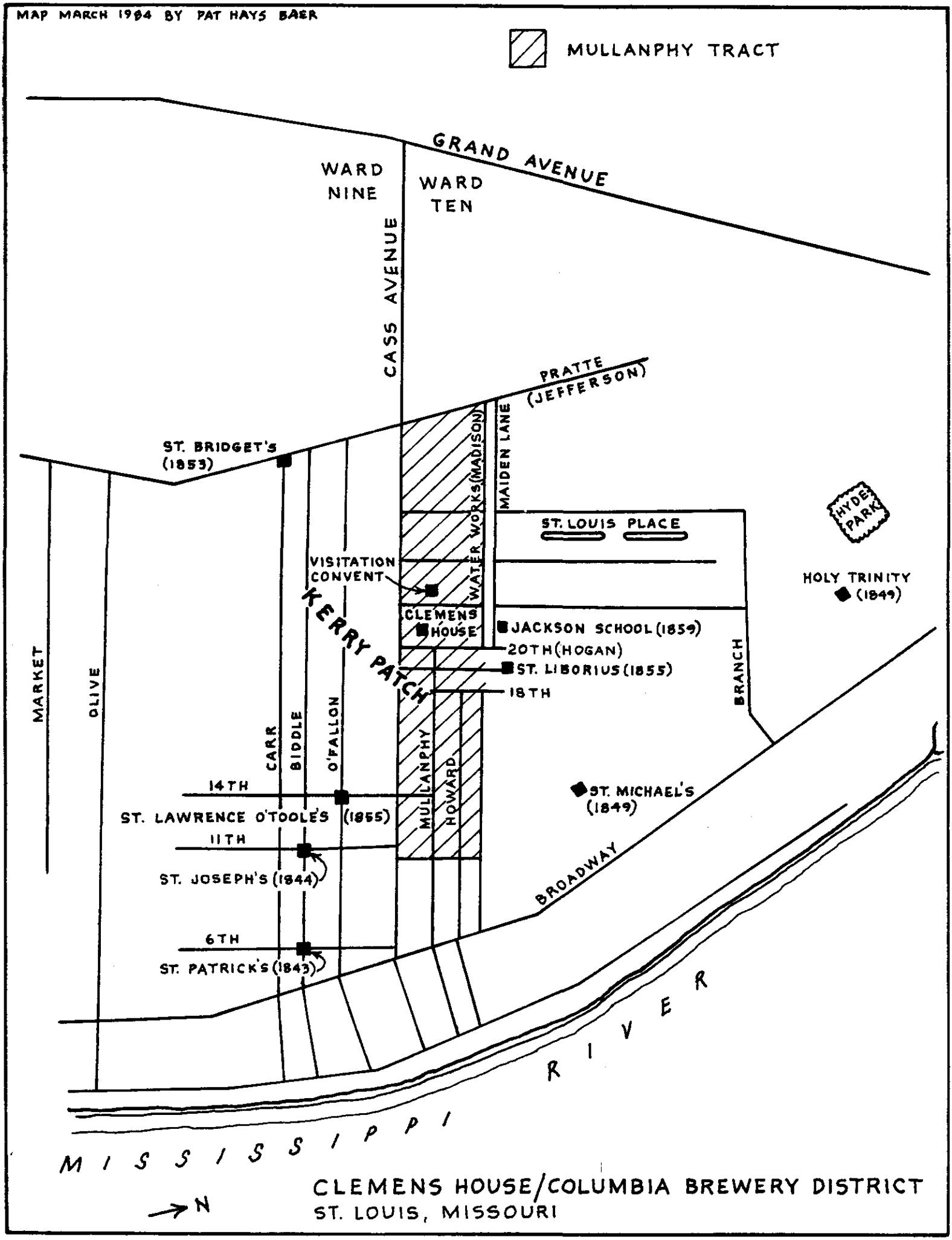

COLUMBIA BREWERY
ST. LOUIS, MO.
E. JUNGENFELD & Co.
ARCHITECTS.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

CLEMENS HOUSE/COLUMBIA BREWERY
DISTRICT, St. Louis,Missouri

Figure #3 of 5

The North Side in 1860

Pat H. Baer, Draftsman
March 1984


MAP MARCH 1984 BY PAT HAYS BAER
MULLANPHY TRACT
GRAND AVENUE
WARD NINE
WARD TEN
CASS AVENUE
PRATTE (JEFFERSON)
MAIDEN LANE
WATER WORKS (MADISON)
ST. BRIDGET'S (1853)
ST. LOUIS PLACE
HYDE PARK
VISITATION CONVENT
HOLY TRINITY (1849)
CLEMENS HOUSE
JACKSON SCHOOL (1859)
20TH (HOGAN)
ST. LIBORIUS (1855)
18TH
KERRY PATCH
MARKET
OLIVE
CARR
BIDDLE
O'FALLON
MULLANPHY
HOWARD
BRANCH
14TH
ST. LAWRENCE O'TOOLE'S (1855)
ST. MICHAEL'S (1849)
11TH
ST. JOSEPH'S (1844)
BROADWAY
6TH
ST. PATRICK'S (1843)
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
N
CLEMENS HOUSE/COLUMBIA BREWERY DISTRICT
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

CLEMENS HOUSE/COLUMBIA BREWERY
DISTRICT, St. Louis, Missouri

Figure #4 of 5

Site Plan with Subdivisions and
Building Dates

Pat H. Baer, Draftsman

March 1984

SUBDIVISIONS + LANDHOLDERS

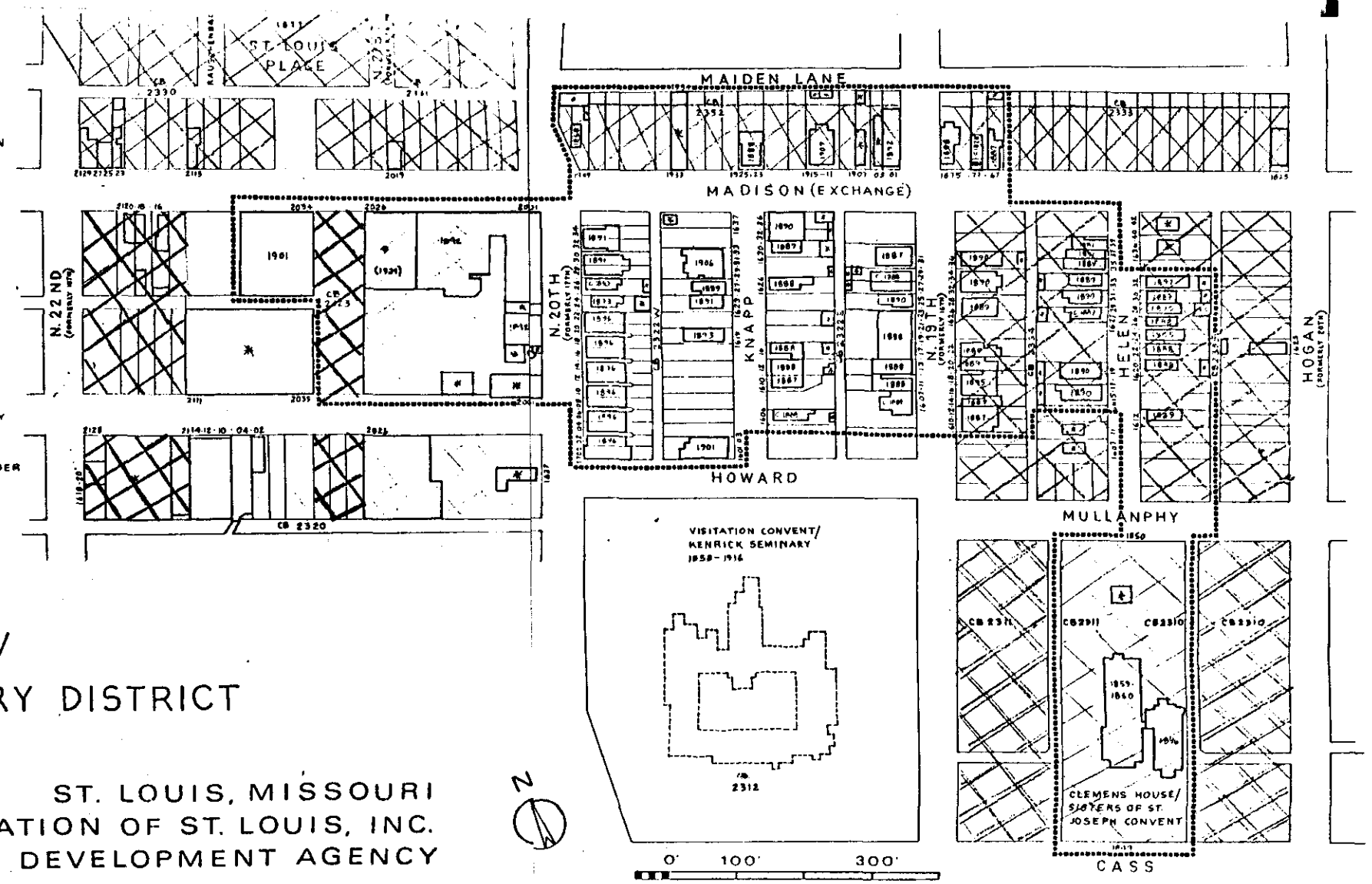
- 1848 BARRET ET AL ADDITION
- 1850 WALNUT HILL ADDITION
- 1850 CITY
- 1854 MULLANPHY HEIRS
- 1867 CLEMENS ET AL IN PARTITION
- 1874 CATHERINE MULLANPHY GRAHAM ADDITION
- 1881 CLEMENS ADDITION
- 1887 VISITATION CONVENT ADDITION

* BUILT SINCE 1941 OR NON-CONTRIBUTING

DEMOLISHED

NOMINATED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED WHOLLY THROUGH A GRANT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF ST. LOUIS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 1 OF THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1980 (PL96-399)



SITE PLAN:
CLEMENS HOUSE/ COLUMBIA BREWERY DISTRICT

JANUARY 1984 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

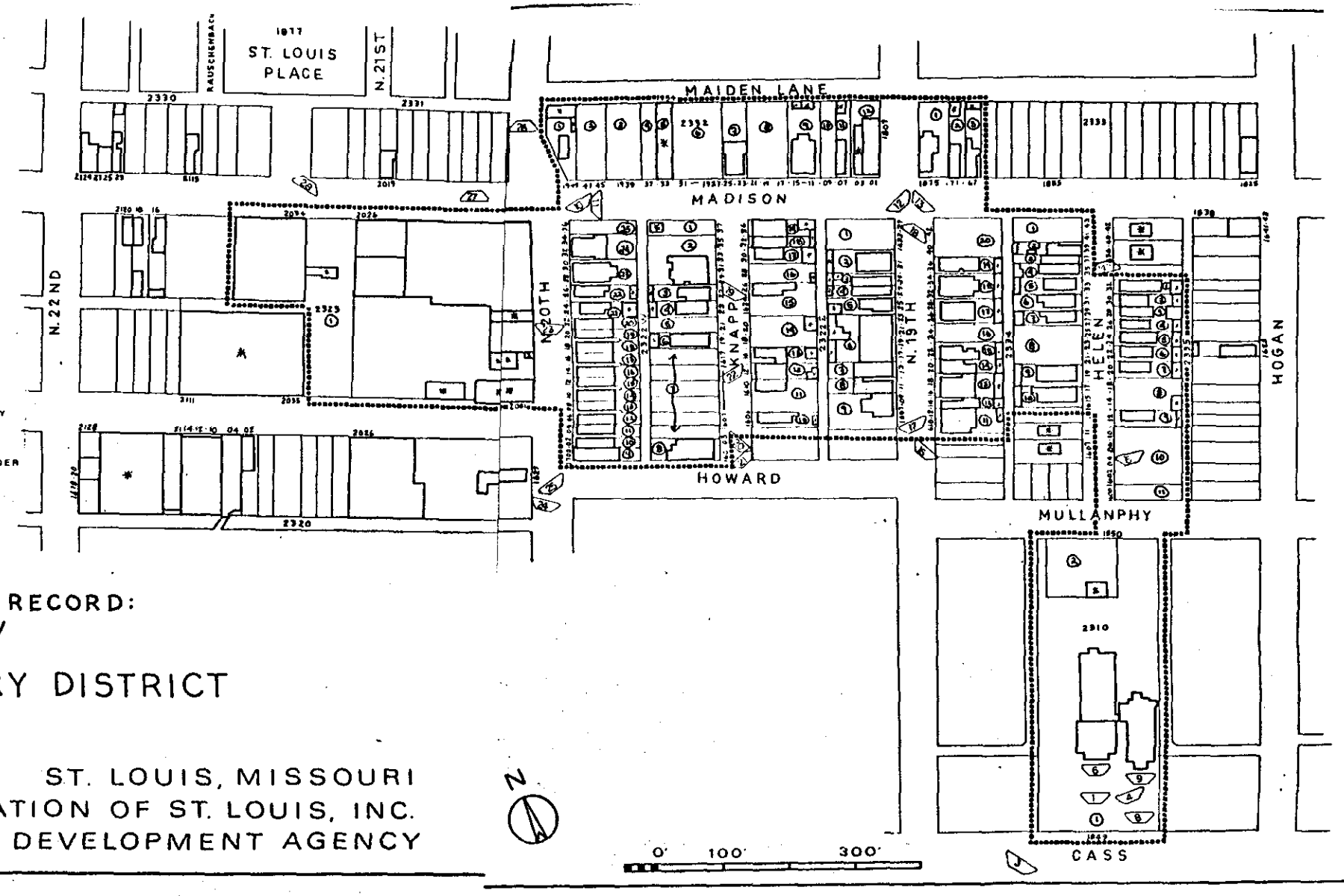
LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, INC.

FOR THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

CLEMENS HOUSE/COLUMBIA BR
DISTRICT, St. Louis, Miss

Figure #5 of 5

Site Plan with Owner of R
and Photo Angles & Number



BUILT SINCE 1941

PHOTO ANGLE

NOMINATED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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PHOTO ANGLE/OWNER OF RECORD:

CLEMENS HOUSE/ COLUMBIA BREWERY DISTRICT

JANUARY 1984 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, INC.

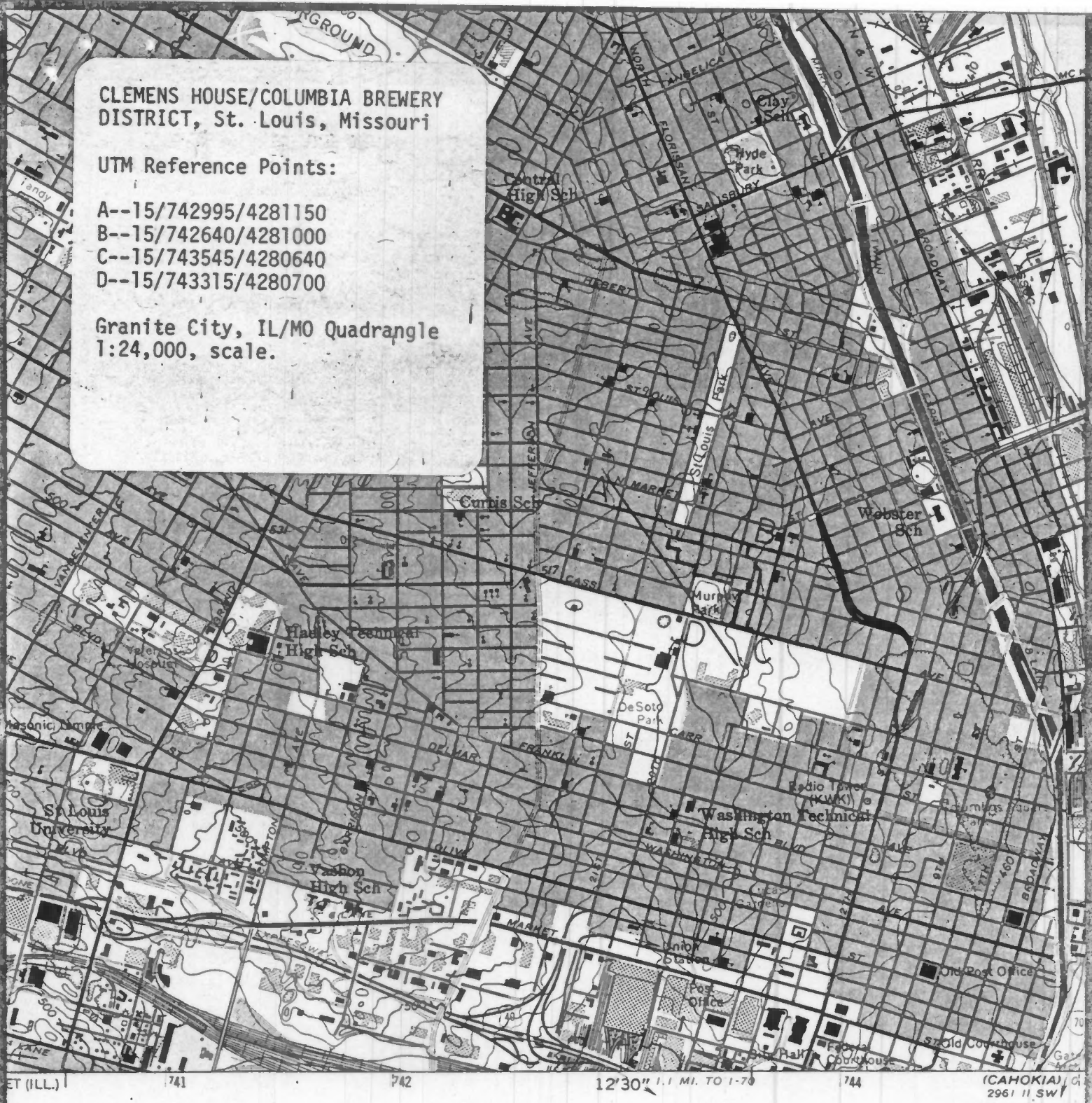
FOR THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

CLEMENS HOUSE/COLUMBIA BREWERY DISTRICT, St. Louis, Missouri

UTM Reference Points:

A--15/742995/4281150
B--15/742640/4281000
C--15/743545/4280640
D--15/743315/4280700

Granite City, IL/MO Quadrangle
1:24,000, scale.



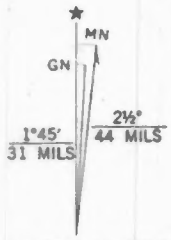
al Survey
p Service
y the Geological Survey
&GS

e surveys by the Geological Survey 1930
etail revised from aerial photographs
1954

27 North American datum
Illinois coordinate system, west zone
stem, east zone
sverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15,

which only landmark buildings are shown

rth American Datum 1983
meters south and
ashed corner ticks



UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

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

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 1
DASHED LINES REPRESENT 5-FO
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLO
STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBA
AND THE DIVISION OF GEOLOGY
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOU
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SY