Look Up, Missouri!

5 Walking Tours in the Show-Me State

A Walking Tour of Jefferson City, Missouri
from walkthetown.com

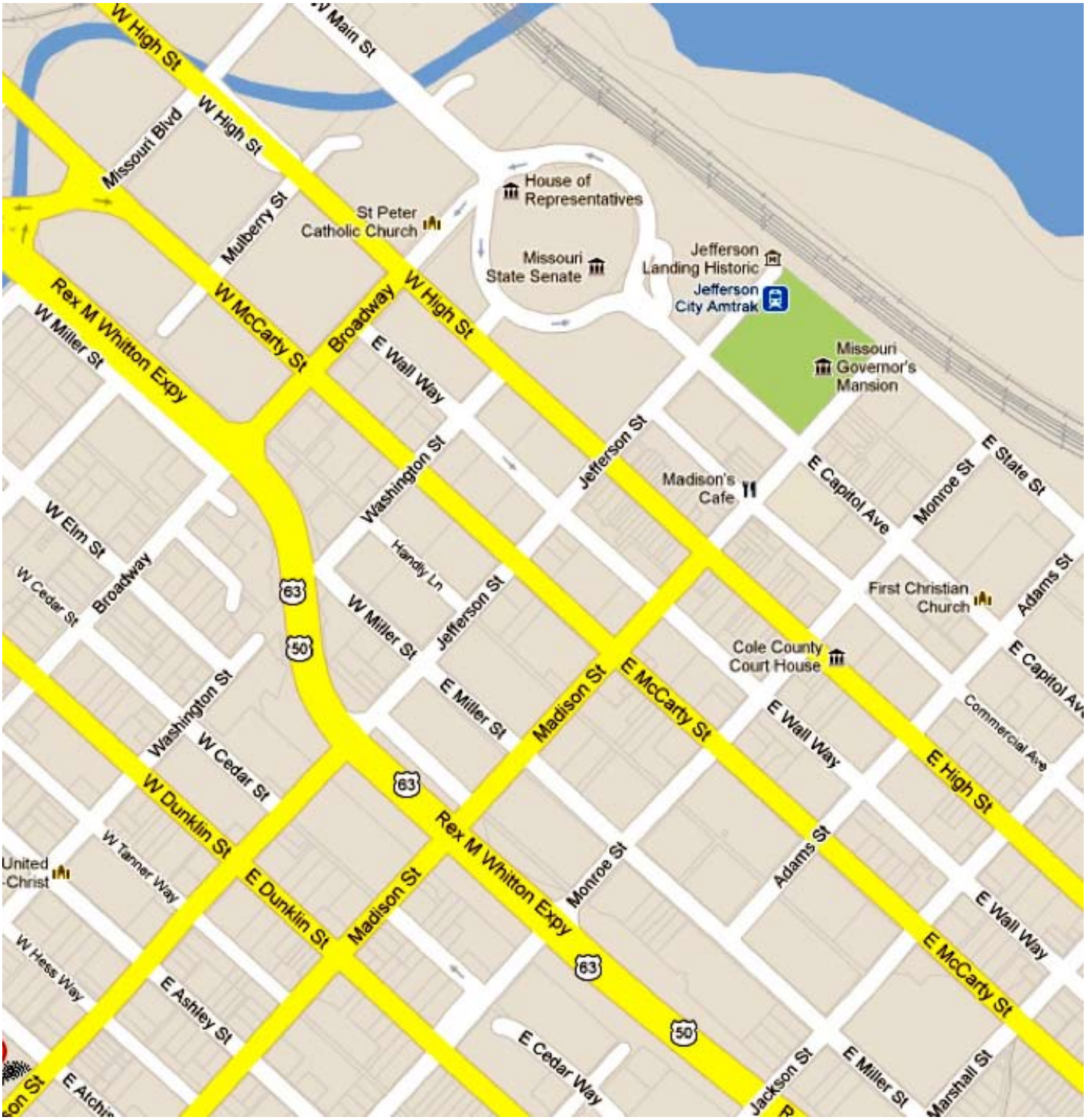
One of the first orders of business for the first Missouri general assembly that convened in St. Louis in 1820 was to find a centrally located site for the state capital. A commission of five was sent out with a mandate to select a site on the Missouri River "within 40 miles of the mouth of the Osage." There was only one place within that sweep of land that remotely resembled a village, Cote Sans Dessein at the confluence of the two rivers. It was assumed that Missouri's new capital city would alight there. It was so obvious, however, that speculators drove land prices out of sight.

The commissioners kept traveling upstream and found a bluff on the south side of the Missouri River where it was dictated would grow a capital city. The city was platted in 1822 and preparations made to accommodate the government's arrival in 1826. But settlement was slow - it seems like not too many people were buying the idea of this Jefferson City as the capital of Missouri. Other towns were making ominous noises about snatching the capital to their more developed embraces.

To help stem the discontent and give the town a sense of permanence, Governor John Miller got a state penitentiary built in the 1830s. Then the capitol burned in 1837. If there was ever a time for the government to vamoose from Jefferson City, this was it. But $175,000 was appropriated to build a new capitol building and in 1839, with 1,174 inhabitants, including 262 slaves, Jefferson City was incorporated.

Government was the main industry but there was a vibrant river trade that peaked when the first trains arrived to great fanfare in 1855. Printing was an important industry and after the 1880s Jefferson City became known for making shoes. By 1900 the population was approaching 10,000 but there were still towns picking at the legitimacy of the state capital. In 1896 an amendment was put to popular vote to move the government to Sedalia. It was defeated.

And so the little city that was chosen for the Missouri state capital so long ago that namesake Thomas Jefferson was still alive remains the seat of state government. And our walking tour of the 190-year old capital city will begin in front of one of the building tabbed by *USA Today* in 2008 as having the "most beautiful interior of any of the 50 state capitols"...


W High St
W Main St
Missouri Blvd
W High St
Mulberry St
St Peter
Catholic Church
House of
Representatives
Missouri
State Senate
Jefferson
Landing Historic
Jefferson
City Amtrak
Rex M Whitton Expy
W Miller St
W McCarty St
Broadway
W High St
E Wall Way
Missouri
Governor's
Mansion
Washington St
Jefferson St
Madison's
Cafe
E Capitol Ave
Monroe St
E State St
W Elm St
W Cedar St
Broadway
Handy Ln
63
W Miller St
Jefferson St
First Christian
Church
Adams St
50
Cole County
Court House
E Capitol Ave
Washington St
E Miller St
Madison St
E McCarty St
E Wall Way
Commercial Ave
W Cedar St
63
E High St
W Dunklin St
Rex M Whitton Expy
W Tanner Way
United
Christ
E Dunklin St
Madison St
Monroe St
Adams St
E Wall Way
W Hess Way
E Ashley St
63
E McCarty St
50
E Cedar Way
Jackson St
E Miller St
Marshall St

1. Missouri State Capitol
201 West Capitol Avenue

This is the third capitol building in Jefferson City, completed in 1917, after its predecessor had burned to the ground, as had the first. A total of 69 architecture firms submitted plans for Missouri's new capital and the winning classical design came from Evarts Tracy and Egerton Swartwout out of New York City. The central dome rises 238 feet and is surmounted by a bronze statue of *Ceres*, the Roman goddess of agriculture. The south portico is dominated by eight fluted Corinthian columns each 48 feet high; all told there are 134 columns in the composition. The bronze entrance doors are said to have been the largest cast since Roman days. The entire exterior is dressed in a dense marble stone from Carthage, Missouri. With 500,000 square feet of floor space the Capitol is ten times larger than the 1840 building it replaced.

FACING THE CAPITOL, TURN AND WALK TO THE RIGHT, FOLLOWING THE CURVING CAPITOL AVENUE TO THE EAST SIDE OF THE GROUNDS. UP THE PATH ON YOUR RIGHT IS...

2. Statue of Liberty Replica
southeast lawn of capitol grounds

Between 1949 and 1952 the Boy Scouts of America dedicated more than 200 copper "Little Sisters of Liberty" as part of Scouting's 40th anniversary theme, "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty." It was the brainchild of Jack P. Whitaker, a Kansas City businessman and commissioner for the local Boy Scout council, after seeing a replica of Lady Liberty made of chicken wire and concrete in Spirit Lake, Iowa. Whitaker had a mold made for eight-foot tall replicas at the cost of $3,500 and sold the statues for $300 to Scout troops in 39 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and the Philippines who got them placed on capitol grounds, courthouse lawns, and city parks.

CONTINUE ON CAPITOL AVENUE TO THE CORNER OF JEFFERSON STREET.

3. Highway State Office Building
southwest corner of Jefferson Street and Capitol Avenue

One of the most important things a government could do in the 1920s was build roads for the millions of new cars that were being bought every year. The Missouri Highway Department got this five-story home in a place of honor on the capitol grounds to get the job done. The Neoclassical form fit in with the government's passion of the early 1900s for the City Beautiful Movement that urged the construction of impressive buildings rooted in ancient Rome and Greece.

4. *Corps of Discovery Monument*
Missouri State Capitol - Northeast Grounds

This heroic bronze group was created by Sabra Tull Meyer and depicts the day June 4, 1804 when the members of the Corps of Discovery made camp on the bluff above the Missouri River where the capital city stands today. Included are life-sized figures of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, George Drouillard, a French-Canadian-Shawnee hunter, Clark's slave York, and Lewis' Newfoundland dog Seaman. The sculptures, resting on slabs of limestone simulating the bluff, were unveiled June 4th 2008.

TURN LEFT ON JEFFERSON STREET AND WALK DOWN THE HILL TO ITS END AT THE RAILROAD TRACKS. ON YOUR LEFT IS...

5. Lohman Building
100 Jefferson Street on west side at Water Street

With the arrival of the government the foot of Jefferson Street soon hummed with activity as the new commercial hub of the Missouri River. James A. Crump constructed this substantial Greek Revival stone building into the hillside in 1839 to do duty as a warehouse, tavern and telegraph office. He leased the upper floors for use as the Missouri House hotel. When the tracks for the Pacific Railroad arrived in the 1850s the hotel was the place to be for rivermen as they unloaded shipments off the railroad from the east and loaded them back onto boats headed up the Missouri River. German immigrant Charles Lohman bought the east end of the Crump building with his brother-in-law, Charles Maus, in 1852 and launched a general store. The business would grew into the town's leading mercantile concern and Lohman acquired the entire property. The 1900s saw the building converted into a factory to make shoes for John Tweedie and, later, his son Charles. The state acquired "the landing" in the 1960s with eyes for a parking lot but a grass roots preservation movement led instead to the rehabilitation of the properties.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF JEFFERSON STREET IS...

6. Union Hotel
101 Jefferson Street on east side of the road

Charles Maus, who spent his early days in Jefferson City as a carpenter and stone mason, built this boarding house in 1855 for travelers arriving on the Pacific Railroad, which he called the Missouri Hotel. A few years later he dissolved his partnership with Charles Lohman and went off to fight in the Civil War on the federal side. He joined as a private and advanced to the rank of captain. Maus served three years mostly guarding wagon trains carrying supplies from Rolla, the end of the railroad, to Sand Springs before being captured on November 1, 1864 and being mustered out as a paroled prisoner. So fervently did he believe in the Union cause that he changed his hotel's name when he returned. The railroads kept expanding in the 1870s, siphoning trade from the river and both Lohman and Maus moved their businesses away from "the landing." Until its re-birth as a state

historic site the Union Hotel spent most of its days as storage space. Now it houses the Elizabeth Rozier Gallery, named after the leading advocate for saving the buildings at Jefferson Landing, and serves as an Amtrak station.

WALK BACK UP JEFFERSON STREET TOWARDS TOWN. ON YOUR LEFT IS...

7. Christopher Maus House
east side of Jefferson Street at Jefferson Landing

The Maus family left Germany for the United States in 1830, arriving in Baltimore and moving to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, a common destination for new Germans, where the father found work in an iron furnace. After the father died in 1833 the family migrated westward. John Christopher Maus was a younger brother of Charles and he built this Federal-style brick house in the 1850s.

8. Governors' Garden/Carnahan Memorial Gardens
northeast corner of Jefferson Street and Capitol Avenue

These landscaped grounds had their start as a make-work project during the Great Depression. The money ran out and the project lay fallow until Juanita McFadden Donnelly, wife of two-time governor Phillip M. Donnelly, picked up the work in 1945. Doing a good chunk of the work herself, a sunken garden, reflecting pool and terraces were installed in the open space. After former governor Mel Carnahan was killed in a plane crash in 2000 the garden was re-named in his honor.

TURN LEFT ON CAPITOL AVENUE.

9. Jefferson State Office Building
205 Jefferson Street at southeast corner of Capitol Avenue

This 14-story curtain-wall office tower came online in 1952. While it is worth little more than a glance, out front one's attention is drawn to the statue of a grizzly bear, an animal that has appeared on the Missouri State Seal since 1822. It is the work of artist Bernard Frazier, a Kansas native who picked up the nickname "Poco" while running on the University of Kansas track team. Noted for his massive public works of art, Frazier sculpted the bear on site from a 15-ton slab of gray limestone. On a break from his position as artist in residence at the University of Kansas, Frazier worked through the winter, erecting a wooden shed around the statue for warmth. Grizzlies have long been gone from Missouri and black bears, which were common through the 19th century, had been virtually eradicated from their last stronghold in the Ozarks by the 1890s. In recent decades, however, black bears have recolonized southern Missouri.

10. Hotel Governor/Governor Office Building
200 Madison Street at southwest corner of Capitol Avenue

The eight-story Hotel Governor was built in 1942, providing meeting space and residences for Missouri lawmakers until it closed in 1988. Its underground bar, the Rathskeller, was frequented by so many power brokers it came to be known as the "Third Chamber." The State of Missouri acquired the building in 1993 and after a multi-million dollar facelift it became office space.

TURN LEFT ON MADISON STREET.

11. Missouri Governor's Mansion
100 Madison Street at northwest corner of Capitol Street

Prior to its burning in 1837 this was the site of the original Missouri state capitol building, which also included space for the governor's residence. An executive mansion had been constructed next door in 1834 and it was spared during the fire when wet blankets were hastily spread across the roof. That house suffered fire damage in the 1840s and was becoming tired and outdated quickly. In 1871 when Benjamin Gratz Brown, who sported a limp from a bullet wound received in 1856 in a duel over slavery, assumed office he got the Assembly to allocate $50,000 for a new governor's home. Englishman George Ingham Barnett, who was considered the dean of St. Louis architecture, drew up the French Second Empire plans. Brown chipped in with the four pink granite columns from his quarry in Iron County. The mansion has been home to every Missouri governor since.

TURN RIGHT ON SOUTH MAIN STREET.

12. B. Gratz Brown House/Cole County Historical Society
109 Madison Street

This property was inherited by Elizabeth Gunn in 1871, who happened to be the sister-in-law of then governor, B. Gratz Brown. Since Elizabeth was unmarried at the time it was the convention of the day for a male relative to look after her financial affairs. Brown got the call and tore down the existing building to create a four-story brick row house that was almost unheard of in small 19th century Missouri towns. The property was sold away in 1881 and after that the three attached Federal-style townhouses were owned by separate buyers. The Cole County Historical Society, that had formed in 1941, bought the derelict unit at #109 in 1946 for $7,000, ending its run as a boarding house. In 1999 the Society also picked up the unit next door which was renovated for exhibit space.

TURN RIGHT ON STATE STREET.

13. Missouri Pacific Railroad Depot
foot of Monroe Street at State Street

The Missouri-Pacific was one of the first railroads west of the Mississippi River and the first line to reach Kansas City, in 1865. By 1898, when this Romanesque Revival styled passenger station was constructed of brick with stone trim, Missouri had 146 railroads controlled by 58 companies. The depot's biggest moment before passenger service ended in the 1960s came in March of 1946 when President Harry S. Truman and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill disembarked here to join a motorcade en route to Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri where Churchill would deliver one of the most famous orations of the Cold War, chiding the Soviet Union for its "iron curtain" across the continent of Europe.

WALK UP MONROE STREET TO CAPITOL AVENUE.

14. First United Methodist Church
201 Monroe Street at southeast corner of Capitol Avenue

The first Methodist services in Jefferson City took place with a congregation of four. In 1841 the Missouri Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church appointed a full-time pastor, Jesse Bennet, and a church building was ready by 1843. The momentum was slowed by the Civil War but after the Confederacy put down its arms Methodism surged to the point that a new meetinghouse was raised next to the original in 1874. The present Romanesque Revival sanctuary, crafted with locally quarried limestone, has served the congregation since 1901. The architect was Charles Opel, a son of Jefferson City who began as a carpenter in his father's shop; the Opels were responsible for many of the town's finest homes.

TURN LEFT ON CAPITOL AVENUE.

15. First Christian Church
327 East Capitol Avenue at northwest corner of Adams Street

With nine worshipers in a house four blocks away from here, the congregation began in 1879. By 1883 the expanding flock was able to move into a 30 foot-by-50 foot Frank B. Miller-designed church building. In 1908 that brick sanctuary was torn down and replaced with this Gothic-flavored house of worship. The congregation that began with nine members thirty years earlier was over 500 strong.

TURN RIGHT ON ADAMS STREET.

16. Carnegie Library Building
210 Adams Street at northwest corner of Commercial Avenue

After Scottish-born industrialist Andrew Carnegie sold his U.S. Steel Company for $400 million to become the world's richest man at the beginning of the 20th century he set out to give away all his money and one of his pet projects was public libraries. He funded over 2,500 of them around the world, including 33 from 26 grants in Missouri, most of which were in communities that had no existing public library. That was the case in Jefferson City which received $25,000 - with the provision that the town provide a suitable location and $3,000 of annual upkeep - in 1900. Go-to local architect Frank B. Miller drew up plans for a Beaux Arts building and the library was dedicated on December 23, 1902. Jefferson City came here for its books until 1975 when a larger regional library was constructed across Commercial Avenue. The Carnegie Library, however, dodge the wrecking ball to live on as government offices.

17. Grace Episcopal Church
217 Adams Street at northeast corner of High Street

Grace Church traces its roots to a mission served by circuit-riding preachers back in 1836. There was a small meetinghouse ready by 1842 but the congregation bumped unsteadily along through outbreaks of cholera and the Civil War. By the end of the 19th century, however, Grace Church had fortified its place in the Jefferson City ecclesiastical landscape and began work in 1898 on this brick house of worship that blends Gothic Revival and Romanesque elements. Work was completed in 1901.

TURN RIGHT ON HIGH STREET.

18. Burch-Berendzen Brothers Grocery Company
304 East High Street

The street level of this 1890s brick building has been compromised but you can look up to see one of Jefferson City's most exuberant Romanesque facades from the pen of Frank Miller. The molded brick columns of the third story rest on carved stone heads. The original tenant was the Burch-Berendzen Brothers Grocery Company. Oscar E. Burch was a native of Jefferson City, born in 1868 after his father came to town as assistant State Librarian. Burch organized the grocery concern in 1894.

19. Cole County Courthouse and Jail
northeast corner of Monroe and 301 East High streets

This is the third county courthouse to stand on this site after Jefferson City wrested the county seat from Marion in 1829. The first was a functional log structure that was replaced by a permanent courthouse in 1838. This eclectic government house was begun in 1896 on plans drawn by local architect Frank B. Miller. It is constructed with three courses of stone - cream-colored, fine-grained local cotton rock, Carthage stone in alternating bands of smooth-cut and quarry-edged blocks and Warrensburg stone on the third story. The corners have double pilasters topped with carved faces looking at those across the street, perhaps at Miller's stone heads on the grocery. The entire confection is covered with red slate and terra cotta. Frank B. Miller was the man most responsible for the face of Jefferson City, designing many of the community's most prominent buildings. Born in St. Joseph, Miller was brought to Jefferson City as a boy in 1866 to be raised by his aunt after the death of his mother. The town's most prolific architect did not finish out his career as a builder, however. At the age of 65 he invented a new type of school locker and went off to Kansas City to supervise its manufacture.

20. *Cole County Democrat* Building
southeast corner of High Street and Monroe Street

Joseph Richard Edwards, a native of Jefferson City, wandered into politics at an early age and eventually served as alderman, county prosecutor and mayor for one term in 1883. He spearheaded the creation of the *Cole County Democrat*, a weekly paper, in 1884 and outfitted this 1873 building for its offices. The Victorian structure is immediately recognized by its corner turret slathered in slate tiles that is supported above the entrance by iron braces. The *Democrat* became a daily publication in 1902 and was gone by 1910.

21. Monroe House
235 East High Street at northwest corner of Monroe Street

Despite its harmonious appearance this corner building required a century to complete. The Italianate-style building originally went up in 1884 as the Monroe House hotel which became the place to see and be seen among Missouri Republicans. But it wasn't until 1984 that the top floor that had been originally planned was added to the structure. Cast iron enjoyed a brief flurry of popularity among America's builders after the Civil War. It was easy to create ornate designs, fast to erect and cheaper than stone. Several storefronts in downtown Jefferson City still sport their cast iron fronts (you can tell by looking down to the sidewalk for the stamp of the manufacturer) and the Monroe Building also used cast iron for its window decorations and cornice. Some of the window lintels are original and some have been replicated with a plastic resin.

TURN LEFT ON MONROE STREET.

22. Temple Beth El
318 Monroe Street

This smallish brick synagogue, another Frank Miller creation, is the oldest temple west of the Mississippi River in continuous use. In fact, there are only a dozen or so longer-serving synagogues east of the Mississippi River. Members of the local Hebrew Ladies Sewing Society raised the money to build Miller's Gothic-styled temple in 1883.

TURN RIGHT ON MCCARTY STREET. TURN RIGHT ON MADISON STREET.

23. Tyler's Key Shop
333 Madison Street at northeast corner of McCarty Street

This building has served many masters since its construction in the 1860s. It stands as a souvenir of the early days of Jefferson City when simple two-story buildings would be erected that provided commercial space on the ground floor and living quarters for the shop owners upstairs.

24. First United Presbyterian Church
324 Madison Street at northwest corner of McCarty Street

Presbyterians have been congregating in this classically flavored house of worship since 1927. The church goes back almost another 100 years when Scottish missionary Robert McAffee gathered together a dozen congregants on June 15, 1834. This has been the Presbyterian corner in town since the Civil War.

25. Hope Building
201 East High Street at northeast corner of Madison Street

This corner building composed of red clay bricks is the oldest original structure on High Street. It was raised in 1841 with tall Federal-style parapets on either end and conventional six-over-six windows decorated with stone lintels. The windows were as large as could be made in the days before the plate glass display windows for retail shops that became common in the next era of High Street. The property was completely restored in the 1980s.

TURN LEFT ON HIGH STREET.

26. Central Trust Building
238 Madison Street at northwest corner of High Street

The Central Missouri Trust Company, that had formed in 1902, brought Jefferson City its first "skyscraper" with this new seven-story headquarters in 1916. Frank Miller designed the building according to the conventions of the day to craft high-rise towers in the image of a classical three-part column with a defined base (the oversized ground floors), a shaft, the relatively unadorned central stories) and a capital (the decorated upper floor and cornice). To emphasize the importance of the bank, which was a stronghold of the Missouri Democratic machine, the upper and lower stories were wrapped in the same Cathage stone that graces the State Capitol. Central Missouri Trust was one of only two Jefferson City banks (out of six) to survive the Great Depression and has operated here (as the Central Bank since 1987) for over 90 years.

27. Exchange National Bank
132 East High Street at southwest corner of Madison Street

The Exchange National Bank took its first deposits in 1865 and moved into this classically flavored building in 1926. The building was the handiwork of St. Louis architectural firm of Mauran, Russell, and Crowell that made their reputation designing Carnegie libraries in Missouri, Wisconsin and Kansas. John Lawrence Mauran began his career with the celebrated Boston architectural firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge working on the shop's midwestern commissions. When they closed the St. Louis office in 1900, Mauran hung out his own shingle. The gilded clock out front has been a town landmark for nearly a century. Crafted by the O.B. McClintock Company, the clock was first installed by the Exchange Bank in 1916 in front of its previous location in the 200 block of High Street; it was moved here in 1932. The building is still functioning as a bank, now called Hawthorn, and so is the clock, despite a run-in with a truck.

28. 124 East High Street

The evolution of the Jefferson City storefront can be seen in this early 20th century building. Victorian era ornamentation has given way to clean, crisp lines and the bricks are glazed to promote easy cleaning. The shop entrance is recessed and the tile floor is laid in a popular octagonal pattern.

29. 122 East High Street

This High Victorian survivor from the 1880s is dressed in an ornamental copper sheathing and sports leaded glass across its facade. A pair of bay windows squeezed every bit of light from its mid-block location.

30. Tennessee House
114 East High Street

Early hotels in Jefferson City were often the offices of stage lines. In 1857 Tennessee Matthews opened a 47-room guest house here. The three-story brick building welcomed visitors for many years and since its run as a hotel ended it has, among other things, functioned as a school and a men's furnishing store. It picked up the Romanesque arched windows in 1899.

31. Lohman's Opera House
102 East High Street

Louis C. Lohman was a Jefferson City native born on October 31, 1850 as the son of pioneer merchant Charles Lohman. The elder Lohman was born in Prussia in 1818 and sailed to America after his mandatory stint in the Regular Army of Germany was concluded. He built several fine brick buildings in town for his merchandise and commission businesses before losing his fortune in a series of steamboat disasters. Louis worked in his father's businesses and took over the merchandise store in 1874. He also dabbled in banking as president of the Merchant's Bank and mining properties and in the 1880s built and operated the town's opera house. Like many small towns the opera house was the most exuberant building on the streetscape. A packed crowd of 600 paid between 25 cents and a dollar to attend the grand opening on October 5, 1886 to see diminutive stage actress Patti Rosa who was touring with her comic sketches "Bob" and "Zip." Converted to a movie house, the show went on here until 1935. The building has recently been restored to its original Italianate splendor under an ornate cornice.

32. Albert E. Schoenbeck Building
100 East High Street at southeast corner of Jefferson Street

This was the store building Charles Lohman erected in the 1860s. Typical of commercial buildings of the day it adopted the Italianate commercial style with a bracketed cornice and elaborate window hoods.

33. Merchant's Bank
101 West High Street at southwest corner of Jefferson Street

This three-story building began life in the 1880s as Merchant's Bank, formed by a posse of the town's businessmen headed by Louis Lohman. The Masons, the world's oldest fraternal organization, used the upstairs as a lodge for a time. You can still look up above the compromised street level to see the lively High Victorian facade.

34. United States Post Office and Courthouse
131 West High Street at southeast corner of Washington Street

The federal government announced its presence in Jefferson City in 1889 with an impressive Romanesque stone post office and courthouse designed by Frank Miller. That building was located across the street and was torn down to be replaced with this Neoclassical version in 1934. The office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury James Wetmore oversaw the monumental design that is highlighted by full height fluted Doric columns that march around the exterior. The courts have moved on but the post office is still handling mail here.

35. Supreme Court of Missouri
207 West High Street at southwest corner of Washington Street

The Supreme Court of Missouri heard its first cases in 1820, the year before Missouri officially became a state. At the time the state's highest court consisted of just three members; it was increased to five in 1872 and the current seven in 1890. The Court did not come to Jefferson City until 1877

and after a time in a building where the Highway Department Building now stands the justices moved to a new home here in 1907. Flush with money from the just completed 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis, the general assembly appropriated $400,000 for the construction of the three-story red brick building trimmed in stone to create a French Renaissance Revival appearance.

36. Broadway State Office Building
221 West High Street at southeast corner of Broadway

This government office building was constructed in 1938 with federal stimulus funds from the Works Progress Administration. Like most such buildings raised during the Great Depression it features the stripped down classicism of the Art Deco style, fashioned in white Carthage stone like its prestigious neighbors. Versatile Kansas City architects Arthur Samuel Keene and Leslie B. Simpson provided the plans.

TURN RIGHT ON BROADWAY.

37. St. Peter Catholic Church
216 Broadway

This church in the name of St. Peter, the Apostle, was founded in 1846. Its current sanctuary, created in a German Gothic Revival style, was the handiwork of German-born architect Adolphus Druiding who designed dozens of buildings for the Catholic Church between the Civil War and his death at the age of 61 in 1900, including five in Missouri. Some 800,000 bricks were donated to the cause by the G.H. Dulle Milling Company; son Henry was the Treasurer of St. Peter's for many years. The first mass here was celebrated on February 2, 1883. The brick rectory was added in 1885 and in 1888 a clock was installed in the 170-foot tower.

WALK ACROSS THE STREET TO THE STATE CAPITOL TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

A Walking Tour of Kansas City, Missouri - The Central Business District, East of Main Street

from walkthetown.com

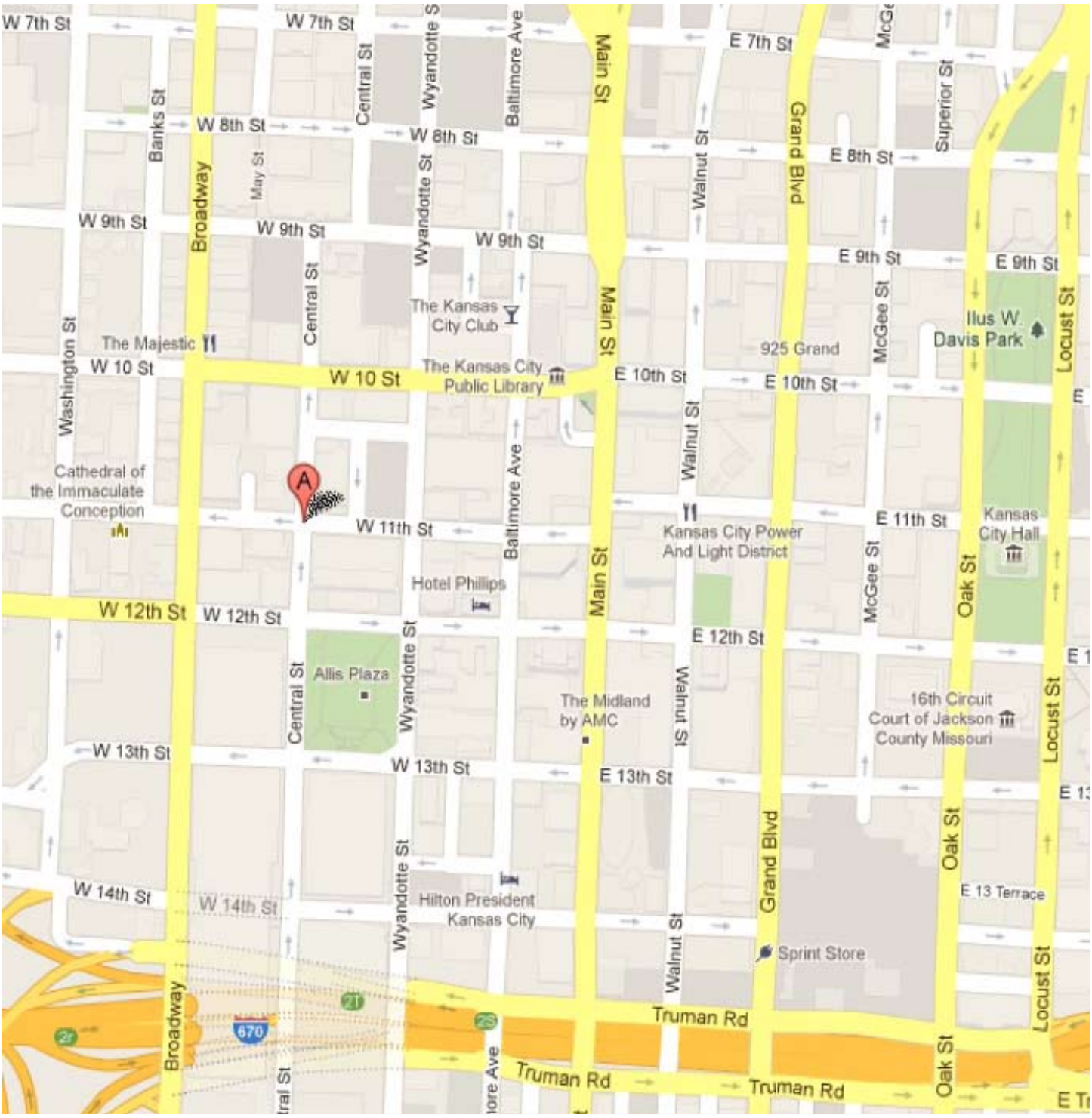
Where the mighty Missouri River makes a sharp bend to the north early settlers wishing to travel overland westward landed their boats and disembarked. And it was this quirk of geography that led to the founding of the "Town of Kansas" in 1838. It vied with the nearby settlements of Independence and Westport and Leavenworth as the jumping off point for travelers on the Oregon Trail and the Santa Fe Trail and the California Trail.

The tussling for supremacy among western Missouri frontier towns was decided in 1867 when the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad picked Kansas City instead of Leavenworth as the place to build the first bridge across the Missouri River. The Hannibal Bridge established Kansas City as the "Crossroads of the Country." Leavenworth was twice as big as Kansas City at the time; today its population is about 35,000 while new railroad center Kansas City went on to annex Westport and become a major league American metropolis.

The first stockyards were constructed by the new rail line in 1871 and Kansas City would become second only to Chicago in processing meat. No city would handle more horses and mules. No city would ship more hay and grain than Kansas City.

Kansas City boomtown money attracted the country's best architectural talent. The influential New York firm of McKim, Mead and White won several commissions in town in the late 1800s; big name Chicago designers like Jarvis Hunt came to Kansas City in the early 1900s to build alongside respected locals like Hoit, Price & Barnes; and Frank Lloyd Wright designed three buildings here. As a result Kansas City is well-represented on compilation lists of great American buildings.

The area east of Main Street developed as the town's financial district around the establishment of the Federal Reserve in 1914 and then came important pockets of retailing but since 1930 the area has been defined as the Government District with the arrival of America's tallest city hall where we will begin our walking tour...


W 7th St
Banks St
Broadway
Central St
Wyandotte St
Baltimore Ave
Main St
E 7th St
Grand Blvd
Superior St
W 8th St
May St
Walnut St
E 8th St
W 9th St
E 9th St
The Kansas City Club
Washington St
The Majestic
W 10 St
The Kansas City Public Library
E 10th St
McGee St
Ilus W. Davis Park
925 Grand
Locust St
Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception
A
W 11th St
Kansas City Power And Light District
E 11th St
Kansas City Hall
Hotel Phillips
Oak St
W 12th St
E 12th St
Allis Plaza
The Midland by AMC
16th Circuit Court of Jackson County Missouri
W 13th St
E 13th St
E 13 Terrace
W 14th St
Hilton President Kansas City
Sprint Store
670
Truman Rd

1. Kansas City City Hall
414 East 12th Street at southeast corner of Oak Street

At 29 stories and 445 feet tall this is the world's fourth tallest city hall. This and other big-time construction projects in Kansas City were championed during the Depression of the 1930s by Democratic political boss Thomas Joseph Pendergast who, coincidentally, owned a concrete company. City Hall would require 20,000 cubic feet of Pendergast concrete. Inside were marbles from France, Italy and Vermont in shades of red and green and white. Look up before the building steps back to see a frieze with panels depicting critical events in the city's history. Sculptures decorating the exterior were executed by German-American sculptors C. Paul Jennewein, Ulric Ellerhusen and Walter Hancock, a Medal of Freedom recipient who supervised the Confederate Memorial at Stone Mountain, Georgia.

FACING CITY HALL, TURN RIGHT AND WALK SOUTH ON OAK STREET.

2. Jackson County Courthouse
415 East 12th Street at southeast corner of Oak Street

Brothers Thomas and William Wight were born in Nova Scotia and began designing Kansas City buildings in their twenties. They won major commissions in the 1920s and contributed several landmarks to Missouri streets, including this Art Deco composition and City Hall across the street. Dedication took place in 1934 and one of its first tenants was Harry Truman who kept an office here while serving as United States Senator.

TURN RIGHT ON 12TH STREET.

3. Argyle Building
306 East 12th Street at northeast corner of McGee Street

The Argyle was raised in two stages; the four-story base was erected in 1907 and a six-story addition was raised in 1924. Both are U-shaped in the back, a standard practice in the early 20th century to enhance air circulation through the interior offices. The original Renaissance Revival design was executed with brownish St. Louis pressed brick laid to create the appearance of rusticated stone. The money men for the Argyle Building were the Dean Brothers Company who spent $60,000 as a speculative real estate venture, stating, "We are building for investment and have made no contracts for tenants." But in the go-go days of Kansas City at the time they had no problem rounding up Gate City National Bank for the ground floor and a parade of medical practitioners in the floors above.

4. Palace Clothing Company Building
1126 Grand Avenue at northwest corner of 12th Street

Brothers-in-law Henry A. Guettel and Henry A. Aeurbach opened their first Palace Clothing Company in Topeka, Kansas in 1888. The business would grow to eight locations and 500 employees as Palace became one of the Midwest's premier men's clothiers.The Guettel family purchased the Auerbach interest in 1921 and second generation Arthur Guettel took the reins, shopping straight away for a new location as 9th Street, where the emporium was located, was fading as a Kansas City retail center. He hired architect Frederic E. McIlvain who delivered one of the town's best examples of Chicago Style architecture with a seven-story flagship store boasting clean lines and big display windows. Palace continued to dress Kansas City men and boys until 1964.

5. Bonfils Building
1200 Grand Avenue at southwest corner of Grand Boulevard

Harry Heye Tammen, owner of a curio and souvenir shop, and Frederick Gilmer Bonfils, a Kansas City real estate and lottery operator, purchased the bones of the bankrupt *Denver Post* for $12,500. They knew nothing about newspaper work so they came at the business from the other side - discovering what people wanted to read. That turned out to be the new "flamboyant circus journalism" of the day and in 1900, both Bonfils and Tammen were horsewhipped and hospitalized by a lawyer who disliked their brand of newspapering. But they made their tabloid into one of the biggest papers in America. This Venetian Renaissance Revival building was constructed in 1925 as a speculative property by Bonfils; the architect was Frederick C. Gunn.

TURN LEFT ON GRAND BOULEVARD.

6. College Basketball Experience/Sprint Center
1407 Grand Boulevard at southeast corner of 13th Street

The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) began in Chicago but didn't hit its stride as a force in sporting America until headquarters came to downtown Kansas City in 1952. The organization moved to the suburbs in the 1970s which eventually became problematic. In a national bidding war for the right to house the NCAA headquarters in 1999 Kansas City lost out to Indianapolis. The snub was somewhat smoothed over with this $24 million facility that houses the National Collegiate Basketball Hall of Fame. The Hall opened in 2007 honoring 180 players, coaches and contributors to its founding class. The College Basketball Experience is attached to the multi-use Sprint Center that also opened in 2007 with an Elton John concert.

TURN RIGHT ON 13TH STREET. TURN RIGHT ON WALNUT STREET.

7. Jenkins Music Company Building
1223 Walnut Street

Only the facade remains from this 1911 building, after preservationists won its survival to be attached to a parking garage. Now long defunct, the Jenkins Music Company once sold more than a million dollars worth of pianos every year from its nine branches in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. One of their most successful sales ploys was the "Jenkins Truck" - outfitted with a couple of pianos in the back salesmen would travel through farm communities and invite farm wives and daughters to try out a piano in the truck. And then maybe carry it inside "to see how it looks." Where more likely than not, it would stay adn a sales contract signed. Founded in Oklahoma in 1878 by J.W. Jenkins the family business is still in operation.

8. Boley Clothing Company
1130 Walnut Street at northwest corner of 12th Street

Canadian-born Louis Singleton Curtiss learned his architecture in Toronto and Paris before coming to Kansas City in 1887 at the age of 22. He would design some 200 buildings in a career that would get him labeled "the Frank Lloyd Wright of Kansas City" and this is his most famous creation, one of the world's first curtain-wall structures. Raised in 1909, the six-story building with cast iron structural detailing and terra cotta decorative elements caused the *Kansas City Post* to gush that the light-filled emporium was "without a peer in the United States." Client Charles Boley did not bask in the glory of his new building for long - he closed down his clothing store in 1915 and was last seen peddling industrial lubricants and hot water heaters in California.

9. Mercantile Bank & Trust Building
1101 Walnut Street at southeast corner of 11th Street

This 20-story office tower was designed by the noted Chicago architectural firm Harry Weese and Associates in 1974 but is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is a rare example of the sculptural form of Modern architecture that is seen nowhere else in Kansas City. A three-story base and a series of cruciform steel columns support the tower above a retail plaza sunk into the street.

TURN RIGHT ON 11TH STREET.

10. Bryant Building
1102 Grand Boulevard at southwestern corner of 11th Street

The first building of substance was onstructed here in 1891 by Dr. John Bryant, whose wife Henrietta was given the property back in 1866 as a wedding present from her father Thomas A. Smart who operated Kansas City's first general merchandise store in 1827 at the Missouri River and Walnut Street. The land was part of Smart's farm. Bryant spent $150,000 to construct his seven-story building. This 26-story Art Deco tower replaced it in 1931, incorporating setbacks mandated on high-rise buildings by the City in 1923. The Chicago firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst and White emphasized the verticality of their structure with clean lines defined by glazed cream brick set against dark-hued terra-cotta. It was the tallest building on Grand Avenue and fourth tallest in town when it was built; at eye level the building's most striking features are its bronze door entrances.

11. Professional Building
1101 Grand Boulevard at southeast corner of 11th Street

Charles A. Smith, who would design every school in Kansas City for 40 years, provided the Kansas City streetscape this early example of Modernistic architecture in 1929. The building was created to house doctors and dentists but also had shops on the lower floors so as to not forfeit its advantageous location on 11th Street that was then known as "the great retail district of Kansas City." Its Art Deco influences emphasize the verticality of the sixteen-story tower, constructed of reinforced concrete and dressed in red and buff-colored brick and decorated with buff-colored terra-cotta.

TURN RIGHT ON GRAND BOULEVARD AND WALK A FEW STEPS TO SEE THE BUILDING NEXT DOOR TO THE PROFESSIONAL BUILDING.

12. Gate City National Bank
1111 Grand Boulevard

The fashion for banks in the early 20th century was to build impressive, confidence-evoking vaults to lure in wary depositors. The Neoclassical structure from architects Arthur Samuel Keene and Leslie B. Simpson, who partnered together for almost half a century, fit the bill for the Gate City Bank in 1920. The building was planned for ten stories which is why the full-height fluted Ionic columns appear as if the bank has hitched its pants up too high. Gate City, which had formed in 1909, was merged with Traders National Bank in 1930 and its name gradually vanished.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS, HEADING NORTH ON GRAND BOULEVARD, CROSSING 11TH STREET.

13. Dierks Building
1006 Grand Boulevard at southwest corner of 10th Street

Hans and Herman Dierks bought a lumberyard in Nebraska in 1887, which would be the foundation for the largest family-owned landholding in the history of the country - 1.8 million acres when the company was sold to Weyerhauser Company in 1969. In 1900, when Dierks Lumber & Coal Company controlled twenty-four lumberyards, it moved to Kansas City. The first seven stories of this Chicago Style office building were raised in 1908; ten additional stories shaped around a light well on 10th Street came along in 1930.

14. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City
925 Grand Boulevard at northeast corner of 10th Street

The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 created 12 districts across the country and St. Louis and Kansas City were locked in fierce battle to be named as a headquarters city. In the end each got a nod making Missouri the only state with two such influential banks. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City started operating in 1914 across the street; it was the second largest of all the districts with 835 member banks. In 1921 more than $4 million was spent on this classically flavored tower from Chicago architects Graham, Anderson, Probst and White. At 298 feet it was the tallest building in Missouri, a title it retained for five years. The Fed stayed until 2008 when the building was sold with plans for conversion into a mix ob business suites and condominiums. President Harry Truman kept an office here for several years after he left office in 1953.

15. R.A. Long Building
928 Grand Avenue at northwest corner of 10th Street

Robert A. Long was Kentucky born and his first business venture in Kansas was a hay bale company. The venture failed but as Long and his partners sold the lumber from the hay sheds they noticed lumber was in much greater demand than hay had been. So they ordered more lumber and in 1887 the Long-Bell Lumber Company landed in Kansas City. By 1906, Long owned 250,000 acres of pine in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana and converted it into 61 lumberyards. As the timber land was deforested in Louisiana, he moved west to the state of Washington and bought 270,000 acres of Douglas fir to fuel the world's largest lumber company. In Kansas City, Long built a 72-room French Renaissance mansion he called Corinthian Hall that was the town's first million-dollar home (it is now the home of the Kansas City Museum). For business he erected this Beaux Arts skyscraper in 1909; Long's office was on the 8th floor.

TURN LEFT ON 10TH STREET. TURN RIGHT ON WALNUT STREET.

16. National Bank of Commerce Building
922-924 Walnut Street at northwest corner of 10th Street

The National Bank of Commerce was chartered as the Kansas City Savings Bank in 1865 and became one of the 20 largest banks in the United States. For its new headquarters in 1906 the bank hired Jarvis Hunt, a versatile Chicago architect who designed every type of important building in America including clubhouses, palatial estates, department stores and passenger stations such as Union Station in Kansas City. Here he delivered Missouri's tallest building at the time, rendered in red granite and white terra cotta tiles. The tower was built by the George A. Fuller Company who pioneered techniques in raising early skyscrapers.

17. The Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company Building
911 Walnut Street at southeast corner of 9th Street

The Fidelity Trust Company took its first deposits in 1899, backed by a beefy roster of American financiers. The bank acquired the Romanesque Revival former post office with two towers that housed the town clock and operated as "the Bank Under the Old Town Clock." Fidelity gobbled up rival banks at such a prodigious rate that a new headquarters was needed by 1930 and Kansas City architects Henry F. Hoit, Edwin Price and Alfred Edward Barnes delivered an Art Deco landmark rising from a Neoclassical base. They lathered the 470-foot tower with stylized decorations and gave the building setbacks leading to a pair of towers with the clock, like its predecessor. The American Institute of Architects designated it the town's best designed commercial building of 1931.

18. Waltower Building
823 Walnut Street at northeast corner of 9th Street

On July 21, 1929 the Ricksecker Building was demolished on this site to clear space for the Waltower Building Company to erect this office building. That summer Kansas City was in the midst of its greatest building boom at any time in its history but most of the projects would be thrown into chaos in a few scant months with the crash of the stock market and the onset of the Great Depression. The 12-story Waltower Building was completed, however, designed by prolific Kansas City architect Albert Wiser. Wiser gave the upper three stories setbacks, only the second building in town to adopt the practice and wrapped the upper parapets in Gothic-ornamented terra-cotta. Despite its architectural pedigree, tenants were hard to come by in the financial hard times and the Waltower Building went into receivership on December 22, 1931. The building cost $800,000 to erect; five years later it sold for $150,000 and $30,000 in back taxes.

19. Scarritt Arcade
819 Walnut Street

Edward Lucky Scarritt was born in Jackson County in 1853 where there would be Kansas City someday. He became one of the town's best known lawyers and held posts as City Counselor and circuit judge. In his spare time he helped found the Kansas City School of Law, was president of the Kansas City Bar Association and served in various capacities for banks and railroads and churches. As president of the Scarritt Estate Company he directed the construction of this building in 1906; this four-story arcade connects by a tunnel to Scarritt's lavish Beaux arts tower on the corner of Grand Boulevard and 9th Street we will see in three stops.

20. Gumbel Building
801 Walnut Street at southeast corner of 8th Street

Ohio-born John McKecknie learned his architecture at Columbia University in New York City and in shops around that city until he came to Kansas City in 1896 at the age of 34 to open his own office. He would work in town for 38 years. The Gumbel Building from 1903 was the first large-scale use in Kansas City of reinforced concrete, which McKecknie covered in decorative terra-cotta. As the leading cheerleader for reinforced concrete, he guided some of the town's tallest and largest buildings to completion.

TURN RIGHT ON 8TH STREET.

21. United States Courthouse and Post Office
811 Grand Boulevard at northeast corner of 8th Street

One of the ways Franklin Roosevelt tried to jumpstart the economy during the Great Depression was authorizing the construction of government buildings across the country. Often these buildings were raised in the stripped-down classicism of the Art Deco style. It was no different in Kansas City where this elephantine ten-story federal building, created by Wight and Wight in an Art Moderne shell, was one of the last New Deal projects to get funded and came online in 1939. Filling an entire block, the building is faced in Indiana limestone and enlivened with exterior bronze decoration.

TURN RIGHT ON GRAND BOULEVARD.

22. Scarritt Building
northwest corner of Grand Boulevard and 9th Street

Walter C. Root and George Siemens formed an architectural partnership in 1896 and for three decades were a go-to firm for major projects in Kansas City, including Union Station. Root was the brother of John Wellborn Root who pioneered the modern skyscraper in Chicago. For Edward Scarritt they delivered an elaborately decorated Chicago Style office tower with a twist. In the days before air conditioning, large offices were often designed in an "H" configuration around a central light well. The main entrance was often sited in the break created by the light well which, in the case of the Scarritt Building should have been facing Grand Avenue. The main entrance is in fact there but the light well faces south along 9th Street to bring as much natural light as possible into the interior spaces.

23. Ozark Building
906 Grand Boulevard at southwest corner of 9th Street

The 13-story, classically flavored Ozark Building was built in 1911 and has been re-imagined as an arts destination and gathering place for the arts community. The building is owned by UMB which purchased the building in 1992.

24. Grand Avenue Temple and Grand Avenue Temple Building
205 East 9th Street at southeast corner of Grand Boulevard

Grand Avenue Temple was founded in 1865 with 75 Northern Methodists after the Civil War and became known as the "Mother Church of Methodism" in Kansas City. The present sanctuary and 12-story Temple office building were constructed in 1912 from plans drawn by John J. McKecknie. He designed a simple Greek Revival facade for Upon completion, Grand Avenue Temple which became nationally known, and was referred to as the "Crossroads Church of America" and the "Church of Strangers" as a result of the visitors to Kansas City who stayed in surrounding hotels and visited the Temple.

TURN LEFT ON 9TH STREET. TURN RIGHT ON MCGEE STREET.

25. Pickwick Hotel, Office Building, Parking Garage and Bus Terminal
McGee Street between 9th and 10th streets

This block-swallowing complex stands as a symbol of the golden age of Kansas City development from the 1920s - five million dollars was spent for the Union Bus Terminal that included a ten-story office building and a 300-room hotel. The lead developer was Charles F. Wren, president of Pickwick Greyhound Lines although it would eventually serve eleven bus lines after it opened in 1930 as the largest bus terminal in America. Two hundred motor coaches docked here every day from all the important cities in America in its heyday. In 1967 the bus terminal took a star turn in the movie version of Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood* with Robert Blake in the lead.

TURN LEFT ON 10TH STREET.

26. Insurance Building
318-320 East 10th Street at northwest corner of Oak Street

The core of this building began life as Spalding's Commercial College in 1905 and was given a Chicago Style commercial makeover in 1920. Insurance offices dominated the tenant roster in its early days and beginning in 1944 the Consumers Cooperative Association consumed all the office space.

TURN RIGHT ON OAK STREET.

27. Oak Tower
324 East 11th Street at northwest corner of Oak Street

Kansas City architects Henry F. Hoit, Edwin Price and Alfred Edward Barnes, creators of many landmarks in town, designed this structure in 1917 as the headquarters for Southwestern Bell Telephone. It began as 14 stories but the rapid growth of Kansas City called for an almost immediate expansion. Another 14 stories were added in 1929 using Haydite, the first modern structural lightweight concrete, which had recently been invented and patented in Kansas City by Stephen J. Hayde. It was the first application for the construction material and made Southwestern Bell Missouri's tallest building until the Kansas City Power & Light Building surpassed it in 1931. The utility sold the building in 1974 at which time its original terra-cotta facade was covered in white stucco.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT CITY HALL.

A Walking Tour of Kansas City, Missouri - The Central Business District, West of Main Street

from walkthetown.com

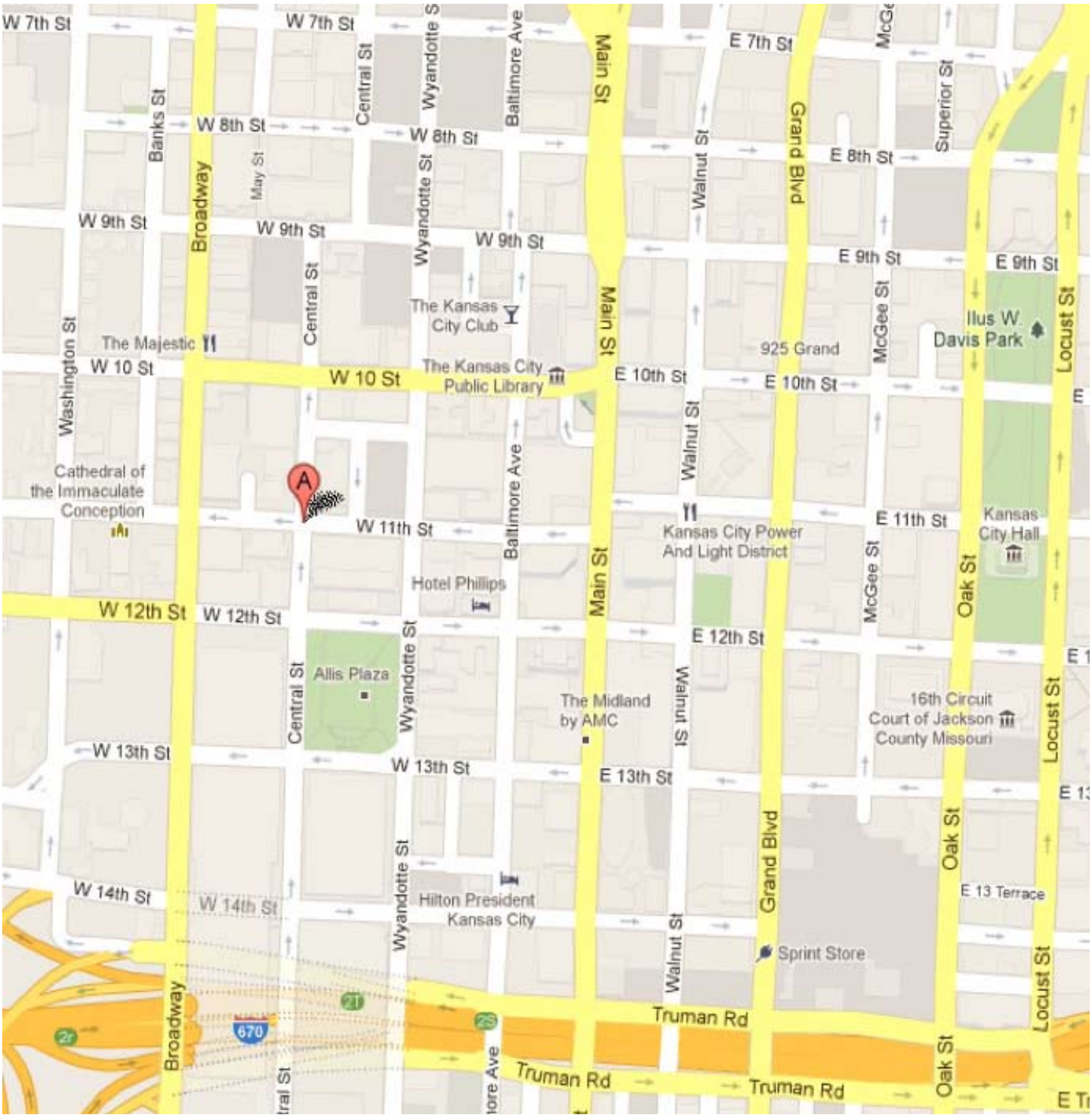
Where the mighty Missouri River makes a sharp bend to the north early settlers wishing to travel overland westward landed their boats and disembarked. And it was this quirk of geography that led to the founding of the "Town of Kansas" in 1838. It vied with the nearby settlements of Independence and Westport and Leavenworth as the jumping off point for travelers on the Oregon Trail and the Santa Fe Trail and the California Trail.

The tussling for supremacy among western Missouri frontier towns was decided in 1867 when the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad picked Kansas City instead of Leavenworth as the place to build the first bridge across the Missouri River. The Hannibal Bridge established Kansas City as the "Crossroads of the Country." Leavenworth was twice as big as Kansas City at the time; today its population is about 35,000 while new railroad center Kansas City went on to annex Westport and become a major league American metropolis.

The first stockyards were constructed by the new rail line in 1871 and Kansas City would become second only to Chicago in processing meat. No city would handle more horses and mules. No city would ship more hay and grain than Kansas City.

Kansas City boomtown money attracted the country's best architectural talent. The influential New York firm of McKim, Mead and White won several commissions in town in the late 1800s; Chicago skyscraper pioneers Holabird and Roche came to Kansas City in the early 1900s to build alongside respected locals like Hoit, Price & Barnes; and Frank Lloyd Wright designed three buildings here. As a result Kansas City is well-represented on compilation lists of great American buildings.

Our walking tour of the Central Business District west of Main Street will include the Power & Light District anchored by its namesake Art Deco treasure, the Power and Light Building, but before we get there we'll begin in the Library District and its namesake structure...


W 7th St
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Main St
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Superior St
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May St
Walnut St
E 8th St
W 9th St
E 9th St
The Kansas City Club
Washington St
The Majestic
W 10 St
The Kansas City Public Library
E 10th St
McGee St
Ilus W. Davis Park
925 Grand
Locust St
Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception
A
W 11th St
Kansas City Power And Light District
E 11th St
Kansas City Hall
Hotel Phillips
Oak St
W 12th St
E 12th St
Allis Plaza
The Midland by AMC
16th Circuit Court of Jackson County Missouri
W 13th St
E 13th St
E 13 Terrace
W 14th St
Hilton President Kansas City
Sprint Store
670
Truman Rd

1. Central Library
14 West 10th Street at northeast corner of Baltimore Avenue

The Kansas City public library got under way in 1873 with a set of the *American Encyclopedia* corralled by one oak bookcase. Sixteen years later the library moved into its own building, an unassuming storefront, where it operated on a subscription basis. It would not become a free public library until 1898. The Central Library now anchors a system of ten branches from the former headquarters of the First National Bank. The Neoclassical vault was constructed in 1906 with imposing marble Ionic columns that required a massive steam engine to swing into place. The first books were lent here in 2004.

WALK NORTH ON BALTIMORE AVENUE (THE LIBRARY WILL BE ON YOUR RIGHT).

2. University Club/Kansas City Club
918 Baltimore Avenue

With a membership roster of ten graduates from local schools the University Club organized in 1901. The club moved into this classically flavored clubhouse, their third, in 1923. Architects John McKecknie and Frank Trask decorated their masonry and reinforced concrete structure with white terra-cotta window surrounds and a lively entablature under a false parapet. When the older, but dwindling, Kansas City Club went looking for new digs in 2001 it merged with the University Club and settled here.

3. Carbide and Carbon Building
912 Baltimore

While most private development money retreated turtle-like into its shell during the Great Depression of the 1930s, Kansas City real estate rolled merrily along. Three of the town's biggest players backed construction of this eleven-story tower in 1930 and sold it to Washington University. Local architect William A. Bovard blended elements of Art Deco and Moderne styles in cream terra-cotta for the office building.

4. Kansas City School of Law
913 Baltimore Avenue

The Kansas City School of Law opened its doors in 1895, founded by local attorneys and judges. It is one of only eight law schools in America to have produced a United States President (Harry S. Truman) and a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (Charles Evans Whittaker). This building was raised in 1926 as the school's fourth home, created in a Jacobethan style by architects Norman Wilkinson and Roy Crans. The law school was absorbed by the University of Missouri-Kansas City in 1938.

5. New York Life Building
20 West 9th Street at northeast corner of Baltimore Avenue

Frederick Elmer Hill of the legendary New York City architectural firm McKim, Mead & White designed Kansas City's first skyscraper in 1885 and came out West to oversee its construction. Hill stayed until 1901, contributing important buildings to the city streetscape. He designed the New York Life Insurance building in the Italian Renaissance Revival style with ten-story wings flanking a 12-story tower. Hill used brownstone on the lower stories and bricks the rest of the way up. The entranceway is looked after by an eagle with a 12-foot wingspan and a nest of eaglets that was the first significant work of Louis Saint-Gaudens, brother of America's premier Beaux Arts sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The work contains more than two tons of cast bronze.

TURN LEFT ON 9TH STREET.

6. Bunker Building
820 Baltimore Avenue at northwest corner of 9th Street

Walker A. Bunker was born in New Hampshire in the mid-19th century and traveled west to St. Paul, Minnesota where he attended business school and found work in a bank. He came to Kansas City in 1877 with a plan to furnish hundreds of weekly newspapers with pre-printed outside advertising sheets. His Western Newspaper Union became one of the largest advertising printers in the United States with a weekly circulation of more than 200,000 and Bunker pumped some of his profits into real estate. This eclectic Victorian commercial brick building with Romanesque windows and Gothic ornamentation was constructed in 1880, probably for his ready-print business, in the heart of the Kansas City business district. Bunker, who was an enthusiastic early proponent of the town's potential to join the ranks of great American cities, kept an office here until his death in 1922.

7. Lyceum Building
102-106 W. 9th Street

This exuberant four-story survivor from the 19th century Victorian age was financed by Arthur E. Stillwell's Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust in 1895. The Trust's superintendent of the building department, George Mathews, gets the credit for this work as he does for all the buildings along the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad operated by the Trust. The line kept a ticket office in the Lyceum which is named for its elegant auditorium that was the go-to destination for the town's high society affairs. The ballroom was maintained through the years as the space was converted from offices to hotel rooms.

8. Kansas City Dime Museum
110 West 9th Street

Abraham Judah had been in the theater exhibition business for twelve years when he arrived in Kansas City in 1883 and was soon managing the Dime Museum for which he trumpeted as "Refined and First-Class Stage Performance in Theatorium. Everything, First Class. Everything New." For a single dime patrons could see performing animals; Colonel R.A. Steele and Wife, the smallest couple in the world; James Wilson, the Human Balloon; J.C. Braden, the famous Nebraska skeleton; Sig Franco, the Stone Eater and many more. Later visitors could also enjoy Kansas City's first public art gallery here.

9. New England Building
112 West 9th Street at northeast corner of Wyandotte Street

This Italian Renaissance six-story structure, wrapped in brownstone and classically ornamented, was one of the town's most impressive structures in the 1880s. The Boston architectural firm of Bradlee, Winslow and Wetherell provided the design which features a prominent oriel window jutting from the corner. When finished in 1888 the primary tenant was the New England Safe Deposit and Trust Company, whose offices featured the largest vault west of Cincinnati.

10. Savoy Hotel and Savoy Grill
219 West 9th Street at southeast corner of Central Street

Until the Civil War coffee was sold green in America and beans had to be roasted inconsistently on campfires or wood stoves. In 1865 two Pittsburgh grocers, John Arbuckle and his brother Charles, patented a process for roasting and coating coffee beans with an egg to produce a reliable, aromatic bean. Arbuckles' Ariosa coffee quickly became the choice of chuck wagon cooks heading West and it was "Cowboy Coffee" profits that built the Savoy Hotel in 1888. S.E. Chamberlain and Van Brunt & Howe designed the Neoclassical guest house that was the first hotel to greet travelers to Kansas City stepping out of the original Union Depot. The Savoy was the sort of hotel where Presidents, celebrities and captains of industry would sign the register. The Savoy Grill came along in a renovation and expansion in 1903, serving enough high-octane visitors that Booth No.4 became known as the Presidents' Booth.

TURN LEFT ON CENTRAL STREET.

11. Central Fire Station
1020 Central Street at northwest corner of 10th Street

The first fires were fought in Kansas City by a volunteer brigade in 1858 and two years later a volunteer company was formed. In 1871 the growing city put firemen on the payroll. This building was planned in 1905 after great consideration - the fire chief Edward Trickett visited fire departments in several major cities and returned with plans for the most modern and best-equipped fire house in the country racing through his head. Prominent local architect Albert Tunney provided "the most imposing public building" in town to house the fire department headquarters and Hose Company #2. He employed the Baroque-inspired Beaux Arts style with massive ribbed columns supporting a wide, classical pediment from under which the fire engines roared out to the street. A century later the building now does duty as meeting space.

12. American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association Building
300 West 11th Street at northwest corner of Central Street

Henry Clay, the powerful Kentucky statesman, brought the first Hereford cattle from England in 1817 but the offspring of his bull and two cows eventually became absorbed by native cattle. Other breeders dabbled in Herefords until the importation of Anxiety 4 in 1881 who became the "Father of American Herefords" from whom nearly all Hereford cattle are descended today. Also that year breeders met in Chicago to found the American Hereford Association to keep the breed's records and promote the interests of Hereford breeders. The organization moved into this Neoclassical home in 1919 designed by Kansas City architects Charles A. Smith, who created every school building in the city from 1898 until 1936, Frank S. Rea and Walter U. Lovitt. The trio had partnered in 1910 and built a national reputation; this was one of their last projects before the dissolution of the firm in 1920.

13. Ararat Shrine Temple
200 West 11the Street at northeast corner of Central Street

The Imperial Council Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, today known as Shriners International, designated Ararat Shrine Temple its 38th chartered temple in 1888. The reason for the selection of the name "Ararat" is not known but all shrines must take an Arab name and Mount Ararat in modern-day Turkey is by tradition where Noah's Ark landed. The temple, in which Harry Truman was an active member for more than 50 years, has had many homes through the years. This eleven-bay, three-story Neoclassical creation was home from 1925 until 1940. The building is now occupied by KMBC-TV9 and the Lyric Theatre.

14. W.R. Pickering Lumber Company Building
301 West 11th Street at southwest corner of Central Street

William Russell Pickering was a Missouri man who started in the mercantile business in Joplin in 1880 when he was 31 years old. As the business expanded into Arkansas he and his partner Ellis Short bought some timber tracts, the success of which soon overshadowed the original trade. In 1894 he organized the W.R. Pickering Company to engage in the yellow pine lumber manufacturing business which came to dominate trade in the Indian Territory (Oklahoma) and Louisiana. The core of this three-piece composition is the three-story lower section constructed for Pickering Lumber in 1925 and given a lively Renaissance Revival facade by busy local architects Charles E. Shepard and Albert C. Wiser. The building was doubled in size in 1950 when there wasn't enough money to afford as much buff-colored glazed terra-cotta but the original design was mimicked as well as possible. The six-story addition from 1959 is a complete stylistic departure.

15. Standard Theatre/Folly Theatre
300 West 12th Street at northwest corner of Central Street

Edward Butler of St. Louis built this playhouse in 1900 so his son could present shows on the Empire vaudeville circuit. He also constructed an adjoining hotel, the Edward, to house traveling performers. Kansas City architect Louis S. Curtiss gave the Standard Theatre a Neo-Palladian facade fashioned with Carthage limestone and red pressed brick. Through the years the interior has been substantially altered and the acts have changed - after it became the Folly in 1941 striptease was the ticketseller for over 30 years - but the exterior is essentially the same. The ball on the pole on the roof is dropped each year for Kansas City's New Year's Eve countdown.

16. Barney Allis Plaza Outdoor Plaza
bounded by Central Street, Wyandotte Street, 12th and 13th streets

This open space carries the name of hotel and theater owner Barney Allis who died in 1962. In 1993 the Kansas City Sports Walk of Stars was installed on the edge of the park; baseball Hall-of-Famer George Brett, quarterback Len Dawson, and 8-time golf major winner Tom Watson were the first three inductees. In 2006 it became the home of the Kansas City Explorers, the city's entrant in World Team Tennis. Below the park is a 1,000-vehicle parking facility.

17. Bartle Hall Convention Center
301 West 13th Street at Central Street

Kansas City's complex of structures for meetings and conventions and sports and entertainment was completed in 1994 with a price tag of $92 million. Bartle Hall, named for two-term mayor Harold Roe Bartle, is supported by four 335-foot high concrete pylons. A metal panel canopy extends along Central Street.

18. Municipal Auditorium
13th Street between Central and Wyandotte streets

With its Steamline Moderne lines the Municipal Auditorium was named one of the world's 10 Best Buildings by *Architectural Record* when it opened in 1935. In 2000, the *Princeton Architectural Press* called it one of the 500 most important architectural works in the United States. The multi-use facility has hosted the Kansas City Kings of the National Basketball Association, the Kansas City Attack of the National Professional Soccer League and the Kansas City Roller Warriors of the Women's Flat Track Derby Association. In the early years of the NCAA Men's Basketball Tournament the Auditorium hosted nine Final Fours.

TURN LEFT ON 13TH STREET. TURN RIGHT ON WYANDOTTE STREET. TURN LEFT ON 14TH STREET.

19. Kansas City Power and Light Building
1330 Baltimore Street at northwest corner of 14th Street

This was Missouri's tallest building for 45 years and Kansas City's Sky King for 55. Kansas City architects Henry F. Hoit, Edwin Price and Alfred Edward Barnes crafted the Art Deco tour de force in 1931; they had actually planned twin towers but the Great Depression scuttled construction of the companion building. Anticipating the adjoining structure, however, no windows were placed on the west facade. Faced in Indiana limestone, the building boasts a lantern on its crown that sends colored lights for miles beyond the city. The Kansas City Power and Light Company moved out in 1992 and occupancy has been an on-going challenge since.

20. President Hotel
1327 Baltimore Avenue at northeast corner of 14th Street

This 15-story hotel opened in 1926, just in time to serve as the headquarters for the 1928 Republican National Convention, which nominated Herbert Hoover for president. Prominent architects Charles E. Shepard and Albert C. Wiser designed a Jacobethan building with extensive stone ornamentation. The luxury hotel featured such amenities as radiocasting (a public address system) and an ice manufacturing plant that could churn out 8,000 pounds of cubes per day. In 1941 the famed Drum Room Cocktail Lounge with a South Seas motif opened, hosting the top acts of the day.

21. Main Street Theater
1400 Main Street at southwest corner of 14th Street

Chicago brothers Cornelius W. Rapp and George Leslie Rapp were America's foremost theater architects of the early 20th century with over 400 playhouses to their credit. They tapped the French Baroque style for this 3,200-seat theater in 1921. Capped by an ornate corner dome, the Main Street boasted several unique features including a nursery in the basement staffed by a trained nurse to babysit for parents and an underground tunnel to the President Hotel for vaudeville actors to access its stage.

22. H&R Block World Headquarters
southeast corner of Main and 13th streets

Henry Bloch does his own tax return. And he urges every American to do the same, "People should really fill out their own returns when they can because it'll teach them a lot about economics. There's nothing like getting into your own tax return to teach you where your money's going." Fortunately for his business, millions of Americans ignore his advice. Henry and his older brother Leon borrowed $5000 from a great-aunt to start the United Business Company in Kansas City in 1946 to provide advertising, accounting and legal services for small businesses. The first year was so bad Leon bailed out and went to law school. H&R Block's 18-story, 531,168 square-foot glass headquarters came online in 2006.

TURN LEFT ON 13TH STREET.

23. Midland Building
1232--1234 Main Street and 1221--1233 Baltimore Avenue

The Midland Theater and Midland Office Building form an L-shaped complex along 13th Street with a six-story theater and an adjoining twelve-story office tower. The theater was operated by Marcus Loew's chain of "vaudeville motion picture theaters." The architect was go-to theater designer Thomas W. Lamb of New York who was assisted by local designer Robert Boller. Emil Milnar of the Rembusch Decorating Company in New York designed the French Baroque interior, employing fifteen skilled sculptors. On Opening Night of October 28, 1927 the 4,000-seat Midland was the third largest theater in the United States.

24. Kansas City Club Building
1228 Baltimore Avenue at northwest corner of 13th Street

Following the Civil War social clubs in Kansas City were almost exclusively pro-Confederate. On November 10, 1882 the Kansas City Club formed to offer a less skewed alternative. Today it is one of only two surviving private clubs on the Missouri side of Kansas City; past members have included Presidents Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower and Omar Bradley, the last of only five 5-star generals in the United States Army. After absorbing several other clubs by 1920, the Kansas City Club moved into these Beaux Arts digs, designed by Smith, Rea, and Lovitt. It remained their clubhouse until 2001.

TURN RIGHT ON BALTIMORE AVENUE.

25. One Kansas City Place
bounded by 12th Street to the north, Baltimore Avenue to the west, and Main Street to the east

This has been the tallest building in downtown Kansas City since 1988. The 624-foot tower was planned to be part of a more ambitious project and only the third tallest in the complex but the building boom of the 1980s fizzled before its beefier companions could be raised.

26. Hotel Muehlebach
southwest corner of Baltimore Avenue and 12th Street

George Muehlebach immigrated to Kansas City from Switzerland in 1859 by way of Lafayette, Indiana. Once in town he bought the Main Street Brewery and built it into the largest brewery in Kansas City. The Swiss Cross was part of the logo for all the beers from the George Muehlebach Brewing Company until it was purchased by Schlitz Brewing in 1976 and the brand discontinued. Muehlebach's son went into the hotel business in 1915, hiring William Holabird and Martin Roche, pioneers in the development of the modern skyscraper in Chicago, to build his 12-story building. Over the years came additions and subtractions and every United States President until Ronald Reagan checked in here. The Muehlebach was the White House headquarters for Harry S. Truman during his frequent visits to his home in nearby Independence, Missouri.

27. Hotel Phillips
106 West 12th Street at northwest corner of Baltimore Avenue

At one time the Glennon Hotel stood here which housed the haberdashery of Harry S. Truman. In 1930 Truman was a Jackson County judge still working to pay off the debts from that clothing store that had gone bankrupt in 1921 so there was no preservationist outrage when long-time Kansas City hotel man Charles E. Phillips tore the building down for a new Phillips House Hotel. Architects Boilet & Lauck designed a 20-story Jacobethan showcase dressed in brown brick and white terra-cotta. With 450 rooms it was the tallest hotel in Kansas City and cost Phillips $1.6 million; the Art Deco lobby with herringbone floors and black walnut woodwork has continued to wow visitors to this day. The sculpted golden lady at the staircase is celebrated Kansas City artist Jorgen C. Dryer's representation of *Dawn*, the mythical mother of stars.

28. Hotel Bray/New Yorker Inn
1114 Baltimore Avenue

With a footprint only 25 feet wide, the Hotel Bray was one of the smallest hotels in Kansas City's downtown when it opened in 1915. Architect John Martling did not leave much undecorated space on his narrow, brown-brick and terra-cotta building. The classically flavored building rises to a pair of decorative gables at the top of its nine stories. In 1947 it received an interior makeover and a name change to the New Yorker Inn.

29. Continental Hotel/Mark Twain Tower
106 West 11th Street at northwest corner of Baltimore Avenue

Arthur E. Stillwell, founder of what would evolve into the Kansas City Southern Railway, is credited with having built more than 2,300 miles of track and founding scores of towns along the right-of-way in his lifetime. In 1887 he also founded the Fairmount Cycling Club that would shortly morph into the nationally respected Kansas City Athletic Club. In 1923 the club acquired an unfinished 22-story tower here and hired Hoit, Price and Barnes, the town's go-to architects for big buildings, to complete the building as a clubhouse. They delivered a Gothic Revival look with three stories of white marble chip around the base. Stone is also used to envelop upper and lower windows. The Continental Hotel Company took over the property during the financial crisis of the 1930s and shuffled the Club up to the uppermost six floors. In 1982 the building was remodeled as an office building and renamed for Missouri's favorite son.

TURN LEFT ON 11TH STREET.

30. Kansas City Southern Railway Building
114 West 11th Street at northeast corner of Wyandotte Street

Arthur Stillwell was able to build his Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad to the ports on the Gulf of Mexico with energetic fundraising. His luck ran out in 1900 and his line went bankrupt. Eastern money revived the railroad as the Kansas City Southern Railway which would grow into one of the most successful hometown railroads in American history. This office building was erected in 1914 on plans drawn by local architect John W. McKecknie and the railroad remained here until 2002.

TURN RIGHT ON WYANDOTTE STREET.

31. Board of Trade Building
127 West 10th Street at southeast corner of Wyandotte Street

Kansas City's grain exchange was set up in 1869 and by 1877 a national design competition was staged to design a building to hold it. In the 1920s real estate developer Joseph A. Bruening built the world's largest grain exchange in the world here with architects John McKecknie and Frank Trask providing a suitably imposing H-shaped structure to handle the voluminous grain trades. They embellished their building with generous heapings of glazed terra-cotta, powerful classical pilasters and symbolic medallions, including a carved shaft of wheat. Bruening owned the building until his death in the 1960s and the Board of Traded moved on.

32. Graphic Arts Building
934 Wyandotte Street at northwest corner of 10th Street

Busy local architect Samuel B. Tarbet added this commercial building for printers to his resume, which mostly included residential work, in 1915. Tarbet tapped the Arts and Crafts style for the facade and used special brick called Hy-Tex in the construction. For many decades if you needed engraving, typesetting, lithography or commercial printing done in Kansas City, this is where you came. With all the paper and combustible chemicals in use here, the building's design included an extra large water tank on the roof capable of holding 100 tons of water. The building currently does duty as residential space.

TURN RIGHT ON 10TH STREET.

33. F.P. Burnap Company Building
107-09 W. 10th Street

The Burnap Stationery Company began in Kansas City in 1878 and under the guidance of Frank P. Burnap evolved into one of the largest retail stationery and office supply companies in the country. John McKecknie designed this Chicago-Style six-story building in 1909 for which Burnap was the sole occupant. Burnap retired from the stationery game in the 1920s and devoted himself to English pottery, amassing the finest collection in America and becoming the foremost authority on the subject.

34. Dwight Building
1004 Baltimore Avenue at southwest corner of 10th Street

Connecticut-born Stephen Northrop Dwight forsook the traditional Eastern businesses for the promise of the West s a young man in the 1870s. He worked in banks in Kansas, Arkansas and Colorado and tried mining in California before settling in Kansas City. he cashed in his interests in mining and waterworks and plowed his money into real estate. In 1902 he undertook to construct the town's first all steel-framed building that rose seven stories on plans drawn by Charles A. Smith. The ornate building is dressed in granite and contrasting stone with a wide molded entablature with egg and dart banding above the second story and rising to a wide denticulated cornice (the plain additional three stories came in 1927). Dwight enjoyed his pioneering buidling for less than a year; he died of a heart attack in 1904 when he was only 51 years old.

35. New England Bank Building
21 West 10th Street at southeast corner of Baltimore Avenue

The New England Bank claimed this corner in 1907 with a Renaissance Revival building from the newly formed design partnership of Edward T. Wilder and Thomas Wight, who had earned his architectural chops as a draftsman in the revered shop of McKim, Meade & White in New York City. In 1924 the Land Bank Building next door took many of its stylistic cues from the New England Bank as it soared above it. But after J. A. Bruening and William Pitt took over the property in 1930 they tacked on an additional twelve stories to match its ambitious neighbor.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK A FEW STEPS TO SEE THE BUILDING ATTACHED TO THE NEW ENGLAND BANK BUILDING THAT IS THE...

36. Finance Building
1009-1013 Baltimore Avenue

Charles Smith began his working life as an architect in Des Moines but came to Kansas City in 1887 at the age of 21. He would design buildings in town for more than 60 years until his death in 1948. This creation to house finance companies came in 1908 with Charles Rea as his partner. Like many high-rises in the days before air conditioning, the seven story building was designed around a central light well to form an H-shape, with the well oriented away from the main street. Smith was brought back in 1923 to add an eight floor which it looks like he did with less imagination and a smaller budget.

RETURN TO 10TH STREET AND TURN RIGHT AND WALK A FEW STEPS TO SEE THE BUILDING ATTACHED TO THE NEW ENGLAND BANK BUILDING ON THE OTHER SIDE THAT IS THE...

37. Land Bank Building/Hanover Building
15 West 10th Street

Architects Arthur Samuel Keene and Leslie B. Simpson faced a unique design challenge in 1924 when they were charged with constructing a substantial, security-projecting bank building on a narrow, mid-block footprint. They pulled it off with a distinctive Italian Renaissance design with copious amounts of mahogany and marble for the 12-story tower that won the Business District's Gold Medal that year. The client was Walter Cravens, whose Kansas City Joint Stock Land Bank was one of five such institutions created by the Federal Farm Loan Act in 1916. Cravens had little time to enjoy his bank's new showcase - he and his chief lieutenants were all indicted for fraudulent loan practices in 1927.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT THE CENTRAL LIBRARY.

A Walking Tour of St. Louis - Downtown
from walkthetown.com

Frenchman Pierre Laclède was a fur trader by vocation but when he was the given the mission of establishing a trading post at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, he turned into town builder with relish. The actual confluence was too swampy to build on so he selected a site 18 miles downriver on February 15, 1764. Laclède organized a group of 30 men and was at the ready with detailed plans for the village complete with a street grid and market area.

The town bounced between French and Spanish control more or less unmolested until it was part of the 828,800 square miles acquired by Thomas Jefferson in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. Most of the settlers tended to their farms - only 43% of the population lived in the village when they became Americans. While most of the people farmed, most of the town's wealth came for furs until the first steamboats appeared on the Mississippi River. Rapids north of the city made St. Louis the northernmost navigable port open to large riverboats and it developed into a bustling inland port supplying the vast western lands.

In 1850 St. Louis became the first town west of the Mississippi River to crack the list of ten largest American cities and would remain among the country's ten largest cities until 1970. In 1874 James B. Eads completed the longest arch bridge in the world, with an overall length of 6,442 feet, across the Mississippi River. He first paraded an elephant across the bridge - more of a superstition than a stability test - and then ran 14 locomotives back and forth to prove its viability. With the first access by rail to Eastern markets, more trains soon met in St. Louis than any other American city.

Industry in St. Louis boomed. The town was busy milling flour, machining, slaughtering and processing tobacco. But the biggest industry was brewing which began with a large German immigration in the years after the Louisiana Purchase. By the time of the Civil War there were 40 breweries cranking out the new lager beer that had been introduced in 1842 by Adam Lemp. In 1876 Adolphus Busch became the first brewmeister to pasteurize his beer so it could withstand any climatic change and Anheuser-Busch was soon the first national brewer shipping product in refrigerated railroad cars.

By 1904 only New York, Chicago and Philadelphia were bigger cities than St. Louis and the town supported two major league baseball teams, hosted the first Olympic Games outside of Europe and staged a World's Fair. The city streetscape mirrored the town's importance with a flurry of massive warehouses, office buildings, and hotels rising from the 1880s through the 1920s. The population would peak at over 850,000.

The last decades of the 20th century saw most of the people, more than a half-million, disappear and many of the buildings as well. Those that escaped were often vacant for years, awaiting their date with the wrecking ball. Recent times have seen many of those hulking shells re-adapted and our exploration of downtown will visit the old retail center along Washington Avenue and the banking and business corridor around Olive Street but first we will begin at the symbol of St. Louis, a structure itself that demanded the demolition of 40 city blocks...


America's Center
Edward Jones Dome
Convention Plaza
Lucas Ave
Washington Ave
St Charles St
Mayfair Plaza
The Dubliner
Shell Bldg
Rooster
Roberts Orpheum Theatre
Convention Center Metrolink
Olive St
Plaza Square
Pine St
Chestnut St
Market St
Walnut St
Clark Ave
Spruce St
AT&T Center
6th and Pine Metrolink
Gateway Mall
Hooters
St Louis Bread
Mike Shannon's Steaks and Seafood
Kiener Plaza
National Park Service-Arch & Old Courthouse
Old Cathedral Museum
Stadium Metrolink
St Louis Cardinals
Jefferson National Expans on
N Tucker Blvd
S Tucker Blvd
N 11th St
N 10th St
N 9th St
N 8th St
N 7th St
N 4th St
S 11th St
S 10th St
S 9th St
S 8th St
S 6th St
N Broadway
S Broadway
Memorial Dr
70
64
40
40E

1. Gateway Arch
Mississippi River at Market Street

This is America's tallest man-made monument, at 630 feet about 75 feet taller than the Washington Monument, erected in 1965 on the site where Pierre Laclède directed his aide, Auguste Chouteau, to build a settlement 200 years earlier. The seeds for the memorial to the opening of the West grew inside Luther Ely Smith, a lawyer and St. Louis booster who had served on the commission to build the George Rogers Clark Memorial in Vincennes, Indiana. In 1933 he got it into his head that the crumbling St. Louis waterfront could be replaced with a similar memorial and garnered the support of the City and the federal government. Within a decade 40 city blocks had been condemned and cleared away. In 1946 Smith staged a design competition, investing $40,000 of his own money towards the $225,000 cost, to create "a central figure, a shaft, a building, an arch, or something which would symbolize American culture and civilization." The winner was Finnish architect Eero Saarinen, now considered one of the masters of 20th Century architecture for works like this. Neither Smith nor Saarinen would ever see the Gateway Arch as both died before groundbreaking in 1963. The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial opened the steel catenary arch to the public in 1967 and today is visited by an estimated four million people a year, although only about one million take the tram ride to the observation room at the top.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, WALK FROM THE ARCH THROUGH THE PARK UP TO 4TH STREET. IN FRONT OF YOU IS...

2. The Old Courthouse
4th Street between Chestnut and Market streets

Auguste Chouteau and Judge John B.C. Lucas gave this land with the stipulation that it be "used forever as the site on which the courthouse of the County of St. Louis should be erected." The first one came along in 1828 and ten years later Henry Singleton designed a new building with four wings and a central dome; the original courthouse became the core of the east wing. The building was tinkered with into the 1860s with the dome being replaced with a new wrought and iron model

based on the one on St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. The City sent Chouteau and Lucas to fuming in their graves - and their descendants into court - by abandoning the courthouse in 1930. The judge refused to give the land back to the family and the old building was turned over to the federal government which gave it a facelift and opened it as a museum.

In one of the most important cases ever heard in a United States courtroom, Virginia-born slave Dred Scott was granted his freedom here in 1850 after two trials. The case took seven years to reach the United States Supreme Court which ruled against Scott and hastened the country's slide into the Civil War. Scott was granted his emancipation after the trial and worked as a porter in St. Louis until his death from tuberculosis in 1858.

TURN RIGHT ON 4TH STREET.

3. Mississippi Valley Trust Building
401 Pine Street at northwest corner of 4th Street

This two-story limestone Beaux Arts building from 1896 improbably holds its corner in the shadow of three modern skyscrapers. It was constructed by the Mississippi Valley Trust, six years after its inception, on plans drawn by William Sylvester Eames and Thomas Crane Young. Eames and Young were 1878 graduates of Washington University's School of Fine Arts who teamed up in 1885, building a national reputation with commissions like this. In 1904 Eames became president of the American Institute of Architects, the first St. Louisan so honored, bringing ever more prestige to the firm. Mississippi Valley Trust would become one of the city's best-known financial institutions until it merged with the Mercantile Bank & Trust Company in 1951. It left these premises in 1930 and leased out the space for awhile before a parade of different owners moved in and out for half a century but the building has maintained its integrity through it all.

TURN LEFT ON PINE STREET AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO BROADWAY.

4. One Metropolitan Square
201-227 North Broadway at northwest corner of Pine Street

This is the tallest building in St. Louis, completed in 1989. The designers were the firm of HOK, started by Washington University School of Architecture graduates George Hellmuth, Gyo Obata and George Kassabaum in 1955. The firm graduated from designing schools in the St. Louis suburbs to becoming the largest architecture-engineering firm in the country and maintains its headquarters here.

TURN RIGHT ON BROADWAY.

5. LaSalle Building
501 Olive Street at northwest corner of Broadway

The slender two-bay tower with the projecting bay windows from top to bottom has been a fixture on this corner for a century, although it has spent much of the 2000s vacant. The 13-story, Chicago-style high-rise has presented a challenge to its sellers who have tried tactics such as selling each floor to different owners and conducting online auctions.

6. The Marquette Building (Boatmen's Bank)
300 Broadway at northeast corner of Olive Street

This is another creation of William Sylvester Eames, a one-time Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings, and Wisconsin transplant Thomas Crane Young. This U-shaped Beaux-Arts influenced

skyscraper is one of the last projects for Eames, who died in 1915. The building was constructed for Boatmen's Bank, which was founded in 1847 and claimed to have been the oldest bank west of the Mississippi. Company tradition holds that in 1855 a run on the bank was stopped only when a madame from a local bordello deposited $4,500 in gold. From those shaky origins the bank rose to become the largest in Missouri before being acquired by NationsBank in 1996.

TURN RIGHT ON OLIVE STREET.

7. Merchants Laclede Building
408 Olive Street at southwest corner of 4th Street

Virginia-born L. Cass Miller learned his architecture in England and in 1879, at the age of 24, Miller joined the office of Stephen D. Hatch in New York. He was sent west as supervising architect of the Merchants'-Laclede Building in 1889 and stayed on in St. Louis with his own practice. The eight-story building is one of oldest examples of the tall fireproof buildings that began to appear in St. Louis at the time. Crafted with beige granite on the first two floors and soft red sandstone and brick above, the composition comes together around a full-height corner turret. In its latest incarnation the building is doing duty as a hotel.

TURN LEFT ON 4TH STREET.

8. Security Building
319 North Fourth Street

This Romanesque-flavored corner tower was raised in 1891 as a pillar of St. Louis's once thriving financial district. The firm of Peabody, Stearns & Furbe used pink granite below (the now altered ground floor) and pink limestone and brick above for the 11-story commercial building. In 1892 members of the St. Louis Club rented space in the upper two floors of the Security Building for a private luncheon club known as the the Noonday Club. The space was renovated to include a dining room, a library and a billiard room and the Noonday Club stayed until 1964.

9. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
411 Locust Street at northwest corner of 4th Street

Your money is filtered through one of 12 branches of America's central bank, like this one. It is a burly composition in grey limestone by John Lawrence Mauran and has been on the job since 1924. There are actually ten stories to the building in the back but it is hard to tell from the street.

10. Kennard Building
400 Washington Avenue at southwest corner of 4th Street

Isaac Taylor, the go-to architect for hulking commercial buildings in downtown St. Louis at the turn of the 20th century, designed this one in the Italian Renaissance style in 1901 for the Kennard & Sons Company. John Kennard had traveled far and wide with his flooring covers before coming to St. Louis in 1857, peddling his stock in Baltimore and Lexington, Kentucky and Pittsburgh. He settled his operation into two small buildings across the street here. After sons John, Jr. and Samuel joined the company and transformed the business into the "most extensive dealers of carpets, foreign and domestic, oil cloths, curtain and lace goods, in the West" the business moved here.

11. Missouri Athletic Club
405 Washington Avenue at northwest corner of 4th Street

The Missouri Athletic Club formed in 1903 and the following year hosted and officiated the 1904 Olympic Games held in conjunction with the World's Fair. The original clubhouse was destroyed by fire in 1913 and was replaced with this ten-story Beaux Arts creation designed by William B. Ittner

and George Brueggeman. The upper floors feature bricks laid in a diamond pattern. The opening day celebration on March 1, 1916 was attended by 5,000 people.

TURN LEFT ON WASHINGTON AVENUE. AS YOU APPROACH BROADWAY, LOOK TO YOUR RIGHT TO SEE...

12. Edward Jones Dome
701 Convention Plaza at Washington Avenue

Built in 1995 as part of the America's Center complex, the Edward Jones Dome is best known as the home of the National Football League's St. Louis Rams but can also be reconfigured to host basketball events such as the 2005 NCAA Final Four, major rock concerts and multi-day conventions.

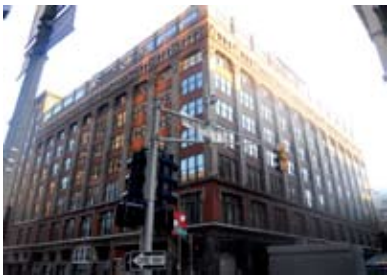
13. Finney Building
511 Washington Avenue

Cast iron facades found popularity in America's downtowns in the mid-1800s as a quick and inexpensive way to bring high architectural style to commercial storefronts. This ornate cast iron five-story front adorning the Finney Building from 1876 is one of only two remaining in St. Louis.

14. Bradford Martin Building
555 Washington Avenue

Thomas B. Annan was St. Louis-born in 1839 and graduated from the town's only public high school. After an architectural apprenticeship Annan entered a partnership with Major Francis D. Lee, a successful architect from Charleston, South Carolina, after the Civil War. The firm designed many important commercial blocks, churches and residences but this Italianate core of this block from 1875 is the only know survivor of their collaboration. Additions and subtractions took place to the original four bay-three bay-four bay-four bay composition until it was unified in 1905 by the May Company department store.

15. Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company Building
601 Washington Avenue



In 1892 Charles Stix, brothers Julius Baer and Sigmond Baer, and Aaron Fuller came together to open the Grand Leader, which carved out a niche as the leading high-end fashion store in St. Louis. The emporium moved to this location in 1920 into a building designed by John Mauran and eventually consumed the entire block. Charles Stix was not here to make the move, however. He died in 1916 after a long battle with stomach cancer at the age of 55. His funeral was perhaps the largest in St. Louis history up to that time with 2,500 people packed into the auditorium of the Temple Israel, about 1,000 more than it was built to handle, while another estimated 3,000 milled about outside. Stix had named 84 honorary pallbearers and he was lauded endlessly for his civic contributions at the service. Stix, Baer & Fuller itself almost made it for 100 years but was acquired in 1984 by the Dillard's chain.

16. America's Center
701 Convention Plaza at Washington Avenue

With a half-million square feet of exhibit space, the venue opened in 1977 as the Cervantes Convention Center, and has held major events over the years, including the Working Women's Survival Show, the All-Canada Show, and the St. Louis Boat and Sports Show.

TURN LEFT ON 8TH STREET.

17. Roberts Mayfair Hotel
808 St. Charles Street (Mayfair Plaza) at southwest corner of 8th Street

The Mayfair has been a staple on the St. Louis hospitality scene since 1925. It is the kind of hotel where Harry Truman, Irving Berlin and Cary Grant check in. The tradition of leaving a chocolate on a hotel pillow is said to have started here when Grant left a trail of chocolates here for a lady friend. Mayfair salad dressing also has its origins here when the dining room began serving an egg-based dressing seasoned with anchovies, garlic, prepared mustard, celery, onion, champagne, and black peppercorns.

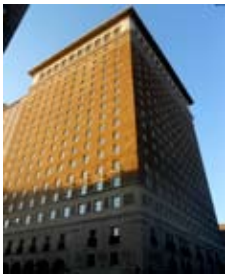
TURN RIGHT ST. CHARLES STREET.

18. Roberts Orpheum Theater
416 North 9th Street at southeast corner of St. Charles Street

Louis A. Cella, who rose from saloon and racetrack operator to become the largest individual real estate investor in the the city, financed the construction of this theater for the Orpheum vaudeville circuit in 1917. Orpheum architect Albert Lansburgh created the exuberant Beaux Arts palace to house the stage. After talkies and the radio conspired to doom vaudeville the theater was converted into a movie palace. In the 1960s it morphed back into a performance venue known as the American Theater. A 2003 renovation returned the original name and splendor, including sculptures by Italian artist Leo Lentelli, who would become best known for his works at New York's Rockefeller Center.

TURN RIGHT ON 9TH STREET.

19. Statler Hotel
822 Washington Avenue at the southeast corner of 9th Street



Ellsworth Milton Statler was born in Gettysburg only months after Union forces repelled Robert E. Lee's invading Confederate army in 1863. He began a career in the hotel business with a vision to provide luxury accommodations of the first order. He built his his first permanent Statler Hotel in 1907, in Buffalo, New York as the first major hotel to have a private bath or shower and running water in every room. In 1917 the Statler chain came to St. Louis with George C. Post designing the most luxurious hotel in town. At twenty-two stories and 235 feet in height, it was the tallest building codes at the time allowed. In 1954 Conrad Hilton bought the Hotels Statler Company for $111 million in the largest real estate transaction in history to tha point. All the hotels carried the Statler Hilton Hotel hame; this one changed to the Gateway Hotel in 1966. It closed for a planned renovation in 1987 and never reopened. In an ambitious renovation in 2002 the hostelry reopened as the 875-room, 198-suite Renaissance Grand Hotel.

20. Lennox Hotel
823-827 Washington Avenue

By the 1920s St. Louis was the third largest commercial market in the country with 26 railroads bringing visitors to the city. A building boom brought a cluster of high-rise hotels to this part of town, then on the northern edge of the Central Business District. In 1928 plans were announced to build the tallest of all, the Lennox, with a design by Preston Bradshaw, then the go-to designer for massive hotels and apartment buildings. The Lennox opened on September 2, 1929 and less than two months later the stock market crashed. There would not be another big hotel project in downtown St. Louis for more than 30 years. The Lennox lasted until the 1970s and after a period of vacancy was revived as a hotel in 2002.

TURN LEFT ON WASHINGTON AVENUE.

21. Mallinckrodt Building
901 Washington Avenue at northwest corner of 9th Street

In 1867, Edward Mallinckrodt and his two brothers, Otto and Gustave, began manufactuting the first bromides, iodides, and chloroform spirits of nitrous of ether west of the Mississippi. This ornate warehouse for the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works was designed by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge of Boston in 1892. It later became the offices for the Bank of St. Louis which is why today the building is known as Banker's Lofts instead of Chemist's Lofts.

22. Lammert Building
911 Washington Avenue

Martin Lammert arrived in St. Louis with his family from Germany in 1856 when he was 12 years old. Five years later he was running his own furniture business. Save for time serving in the Civil War, Lammert remained in the furniture-selling game until his death 52 years later. This handsome Renaissance Revival building was designed by the firm of Eames and Young in 1897 for the Hargardine-McKitterick Dry Goods store. The concern helmed by William Hargadine and Hugh McKittick traced its roots back to 1835 and was the oldest dry goods firm in the city. The building was reported to have more floor space than any in the country when it was built. Lammert Furniture moved here in 1924 and stayed until the 1980s. The company continued selling furniture in St. Louis until 2007 when the fifth Martin Lammert liquidated the business.

23. Merchandise Mart Apartments
1000 Washington Avenue at southwest corner of 10th Street

The Merchandise Mart, designed in the Romanesque Revival style by noted architect Isaac Taylor, was built in 1889 for tobacco company magnates John E. Liggett and George S. Myers. The Rice-Stix wholesale dry-goods company built the red brick Annex, designed by Mauran, Russell & Crowell, in 1913 after it outgrew its space in the Merchandise Mart. The prodigious warehouses were created with bricks piled on huge blocks of rusticated rose granite and decorated with terra cotta. The loft conversions here were the largest in the city.

24. Curlee Building
1001 Washington Avenue at northwest cormer of 10th Street

Shelby Hammond Curlee, a great-grand nephew of Daniel Boone, founded the Corinth Woolen Mills in Mississippi in 1900 and moved the business to St. Louis in 1903. From this location the Curlee Clothing anchored the St. Louis garment district as it became one of the most successful clothing manufacturers in the country. The two story rusticated base is separated from the upper floors by a prominent belt course housing a school of yawning fish heads on the classically-inspired building.

AFTER CROSSING 11TH STREET, ON YOUR RIGHT, SEPARATED FROM WASHINGTON AVENUE BY A PARKING LOT IS...

25. Hadley Square
701 North 11th Street

Leo G. Hadley and Owen M. Dean began distributing glass products in 1897 and were the first to manufacture plate glass west of the Mississippi. In 1901 the company commissioned Isaac Taylor to build a storage facility for its glass when they were making more than anyone in America. The building achieved notoriety in 1928 when Hadley-Dean decided to show off one of the products it sold, glass-like Vitrolite from the Marietta Manufacturing Company in Indianapolis. Oscar Enders, who had worked as a draftsman on the plans for the building, created an exotic lobby to resemble the inside of an Egyptian pharaoh's tomb that indeed brought it curiosity-seekers for decades. The eye-catching lobby was sacrificed in a recent restaurant conversion. Hadley closed in the 1970s but you can still look up and see a ghost sign from the company on the building.

26. Lucas Lofts
1123 Washington Avenue

St. Louis was among the foremost millinery centers in America at the turn of the 20th century and the oldest millinery house in the city was Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company. The esteemed Boston firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge designed this classically-flavored building in 1897 from which the company claimed to be the nation's largest purveyor of ladies hats.

27. Lesser-Goldman Building
1209 Washington Avenue at northwest corner of Tucker Boulevard

Eames and Young built one of the town's most massive warehouses on this corner in 1903. At the time Jacob Goldman was among the world's most prosperous cotton merchants. He was born in Germany in 19845 and came to America in his teens to seek his fortune. He eventually settled in St. Louis where he found it. The terra cotta ornamentation of the Beaux Arts structure was carried all the way to a heavy cornice at the top, which has been removed in a series of alterations that claimed the lower floors as well. The building staggered into the 2000s but survived until a facelift for condominiums came along.

TURN LEFT ON TUCKER BOULEVARD.

28. A.D. Brown Building
1136 Washington Avenue

Around 1900 St. Louis had emerged as the third-largest shoe-producing city in America and shortly thereafter more boots and shoes were shipped from here than anywhere. George Warren Brown was the first to successfully manufacture shoes in town in 1878. His brother Alanson D. Brown co-founded the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company and the company erected this impressive corner building in 1897. Harry E. Roach designed the nine-story headquarters with two-story piers and arched entrances highlighted by gleaming white terra cotta. The recessed main entrance was on Tucker Boulevard that was being developed as a retail street rather than a manufacturing center like Washington Street.

TURN LEFT ON LOCUST STREET.

29. DeSoto Hotel
1014-1024 Locust Street at southeast corner of 10th Street

Thomas P. Barnett created this soaring 15-story tower as the DeSoto Hotel in 1923 in an ebullient Renaissance Revival style which disappeared when the building became a convent in the Archdiocese of St. Louis. It also did duty as the home of the St. Louis City Club for twenty-two years.

30. Delany Building
315 North 10th Street at southwest corner of Locust Street

This is what $40,000 could buy you in St. Louis at the end of the 19th century. The money was John O'Fallon Delany's, a realtor who constructed the five-story commercial/office building as an investment property. Local architects William Edward Matthews and Albert O. Clarke designed the buff brick building in a Beaux Arts style, using light-colored terra cotta and the city's first white glazed brick for decoration. The building, which had its cornice stripped away and the storefront altered twice, remained in the Delany family until 1951.

31. Syndicate Trust Building
10th Street between Olive Street and Locust Street

Architect Harry Roach slathered this tower with more terra cotta ornament than just about any other building in the city when it was constructed in 1907. The main tenant here was the premiere department store of Scruggs Vandervoort and Barney, which traces its roots to a dry goods store opened by M.V.L McClelland and Richard Scruggs on North Fourth Street in 1850. The store expanded into the Century Building next door in 1913 and occupied the entire block. Scruggs Vandervoort and Barney departed in 1967 and that block has been variously vacant or deteriorating ever since. The 109-year old Century Building was demolished in 2005 but the Syndicate Trust Building trundles on.

32. Board of Education Building
901 Locust Street at northwest corner of 9th Street

The first books were lent in St. Louis in 1865 through a members-only subscription library, although the public was invited to use the reading room in 1874. This was the second home for the library, a Romanesque-style building crafted of sandstone and brick and granite in 1891 on plans drawn by Isaac S. Taylor. It was recently adapted for re-use as loft apartments.

33. Old Post Office
between Locust, Olive, 8th and 9th streets

Monumental federal buildings such as this one symbolically represented the strength and solidarity of the country in the days following the Civil War. The post office and custom house was designed in the exuberant Second French Empire style by United States Treasury Architect Alfred B. Mullet and constructed over a period of eleven years from 1873 until 1884. Mullet apparently put a great deal of effort into projects such as these. He considered himself overworked, underpaid, and severely under-appreciated, and sued the government for more money. When that came to nothing, Alfred Mullet committed suicide in 1890. He was certainly right about his detractors - Mullet's extravagant buildings (this one cost $6 million) invited controversy and many were eagerly torn down in later years. The Executive Office Building he designed next to the White House in Washington, D.C., now acclaimed a masterpiece, was derided by many of its neighbors when they moved in. President Herbert Hoover commented that it "was of all the buildings in town, the one we regret the most." President Harry Truman piled on two decades later calling it "the greatest monstrosity in America." The building was nearly demolished in 1957 but the expense to tear it down or remodel it was considered too great. This building also dodged several dates with the wrecking ball to emerge widely admired and deserving of a 2005 renovation.

34. Mercantile Trust
northeast corner of Locust and 8th Street

The Mercantile Bank of St. Louis was founded in St. Louis, Missouri in 1850. This Neoclassical building, designed by Isaac Taylor with a parade of Ionic columns, is a survivor from 1904 although it appears a bit adrift since the demolition of the adjoining Ambassador Building in 1996. As you walk past the building, look at how decorative panels were added to make its appearance less jarring next to the now open plaza next door.

35. Republic National Bank
714 Locust Street

George Barnett designed hundreds of buildings around Missouri including the Old Courthouse, the Missouri Governor's Mansion, and the structures of the Missouri Botanical Garden. Two sons and a son-in-law picked up his architectural practice, propagating Neoclassical designs that came to dominate the St. Louis streetscape. This Beaux Arts vault for the Republic National Bank in 1917 is by Thomas P. Barnett, who built a national reputation as both an architect and a painter. His 12' by 6' mural, *Riches of the Mines*, hangs in the Missouri State Capitol and works by Barnett are held in the permanent collections of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Detroit Institute of Arts, the Saint Louis Art Museum and others.

36. Railway Exchange Building
between Olive Street and Locust Street and 6th and 7th streets

This block-swallowing office building was the tallest building in St. Louis when it was completed in 1914. Architects Mauran, Russell & Crowell tapped the traditional orderliness of the Chicago Style for the Railway Exchange, adding some of the most extensive ornamentation in the city. The lead tenant here was the Famous-Barr flagship store. In the 1870s William Barr left his New York employ as a commission agent to open his own dry goods business. In the 1880s Barr's emporium was holding down the northwest corner of 6th and Olive streets where it evolved into the town's largest department store. In 1911 David May, who had begun peddling goods in the Leadville, Colorado silver boom of 1877, bought the Barr operation and merged it with the 38-year old Famous Clothing Store which he had acquired a few years earlier. The May Company would continue to acquire retail properties around the country for the rest of the century before merging with Federated Department Stores in 2005, after which all the stores were re-branded to their flagship property, Macy's.

TURN RIGHT ON 7TH STREET. TURN RIGHT ON OLIVE STREET.

37. Union Trust Building
705 Olive Street

This is the second skyscraper in St. Louis erected by the celebrated architects Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan, a U-shaped confection built in 1893. The U-shape was a popular design for bringing light into high-rises in the days before air conditioning; even block-filling behemoths from that time that appear as solid masses from the street were typically constructed around a center light shaft. This heritage skyscraper underwent an unfortunate modification in 1924 that scraped off the ornamentation from the lower two floors. You can still, however, look up and see the pride of snarling terra cotta lions that Sullivan inserted into the window spandrels. Below the lions are bold arched windows that were a trademark of Sullivan designs.

38. Chemical Building
721 Olive Street at northeast corner of 8th Street

When the Eads Bridge over the Mississippi River was completed in 1874, the rail capacity of St. Louis increased exponentially. As a result the town's commercial district, that had once strung out along the river, began to cluster behind Broadway. Big name architects from the East and then Chicago were called on to design office palaces worthy of the town's growing prosperity. Henry Ives Cobb, a prominent Chicago designer, was the last such designer to leave his mark on the city - no other prominent architect from outside St. Louis would build in town again until after World War II. For this 16-story office tower in 1896 Cobb used red brick and terra cotta and outfitted the confection with street-to-roof projecting bay windows. The building was constructed as offices for the Chemical National Bank but they never moved in.

TURN RIGHT ON 8TH STREET AND WALK DOWN HALF THE BLOCK. ON YOUR RIGHT IS...

39. L&N Railroad Building
312 North 8th Street

Isaac Taylor was born in Nashville, Tennessee in 1851 but graduated from St. Louis University and began apprenticing in architecture firms here. Taylor would wind up spending his whole working life in St. Louis, designing some of the biggest and best buildings in town. For this office building for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1888 he tapped the Romanesque style with a flock of rounded arched windows set into a brick facade. The Neoclassical lower two floors are a later addition. In recent years this heritage building was home to United Missouri Bank before being converted to loft apartments.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO OLIVE STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

40. Arcade-Wright Building
810 Olive Street at southwest corner of 8th Street

The Arcade was planned as a ten-story structure whose centerpiece would be a two-story, vaulted shopping arcade. As builders enthusiastically began construction in 1918, however, they discovered quicksand on the property. Pilings had to be sunk 50 feet deep and to help make up the additional construction costs, additional revenue-generating floors were added up top and the building wrapped around the existing Wright Building, which had been the city's tallest building since 1906. Whereas the Wright was an unadorned hulk, architect Thomas P. Barnett outfitted the Arcade with lavish Gothic terra cotta details. The buildings have long been vacant and the City has repeatedly stifled attempts to raze the pair, which reside on the National Register of Historic Places.

TURN LEFT ON 9TH STREET.

41. Paul Brown Building
206 North 9th Street between Olive Street and Pine Street

Preston J. Bradshaw built a lucrative architectural practice in St. Louis in the 1920s by designing large hotels and automobile dealerships. Bradshaw spent so much time creating hotels he eventually became owner and operator of the Coronado Hotel that he designed in 1923. This was a 1925 commission from Paul Brown for office space and apartments. At the time Paul Brown was 78 years old. He had begun his working life six decades earlier in El Dorado, Arkansas peddling tobacco from an old wagon. He saved enough money to shift his business to St. Louis where he built an empire that included real estate, prized racehorses and thousands of acres of Florida land. Bradshaw drew up plans for a 16-story Renaissance Revival structure but when the first-floor tenants of the existing Oddfellows Building on the north half of the site refused to leave he altered the design to retain that first floor and limit the north wing to 12 stories. Paul Brown did not have much time to enjoy his building - he died in 1927, a year after it opened.

42. The Mark Twain Hotel
205 North 9th Street at northwest corner of Pine Street

This guest house began life in 1907 as the Maryland Hotel, designed in a richly ornamented Classical Revival style by St. Louis architect Albert B. Groves. The cream-colored terra cotta decoration is some of the most elaborate in St. Louis. The tiles were supplied by the Winkle Terra Cotta Company founded by English-born Joseph Winkle in 1883. Winkle's operation consisted of 13 kilns and was the largest ceramics factory west of the Mississippi River. The matte glazed terra cotta affixed to the Maryland Hotel were some of the first to be successfully used for architectural decoration. Renovated in 2000, the hotel, now renamed the Mark Twain, is a rare downtown hotel survivor in St. Louis.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO OLIVE STREET AND TURN LEFT.

43. Frisco Building
906 Olive Street

The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company was the second oldest road west of the Mississippi River, taking growth into Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma along with it. Behind the leadership of Benjamin F. Yoakum beginning in 1897 the Frisco System quadrupled its trackage in less than a decade. In the midst of this unprecedented expansion plans were hatched for this headquarters, executed by William S. Eames and Thomas C. Young. Eames and Young had been designing important buildings in St. Louis since 1885 and this tower was praised for taking the skyscraper to a more modern, American place by emphasizing the continuous vertical lines instead of heavy ornamentation. The Frisco System railroad maintained its corporate headquarters here into the 1980s.

44. S.G. Adams Building
920 Olive Street

The telephone company brought the Boston firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, successors to the recently deceased giant of American architecture, Henry Hobson Richardson, to town in 1890 to design the first headquarters for Southwestern Bell. The Bostonians made generous use of Richardson's trademark Romanesque arches for this seven-story building of red sandstone and brick. The telephone did catch on and Bell moved on to more spacious quarters and the S.G. Adams Company, purveyors of stationery and office supplies, moved in.

45. The Thaxton Building
1009 Olive Street

This splash of Art Deco adorned the St. Louis streetscape in 1928, courtesy of Eastman Kodak, which constructed the space to sell cameras. Kodak was long gone by the digital age and for many years the building did duty as cold storage for a furrier. In its most recent incarnation it hosts a bar and event space.

46. Laclede Gas and Light Company Building
1017 Olive Street at northeast corner of 11th Street

New York moneymen started the Laclede Gas and Light Company in 1857 but had been elbowed out by local interests by the time this Classical Revival building was constructed in 1911. After a century on the St. Louis streetscape the building still appears much the same, although the gas company moved on in 1970.

TURN LEFT ON 11TH STREET.

47. Southwestern Bell Building
1010 Pine Street

John Lawrence Mauran from the celebrated Boston architectural firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge worked on the shop's midwestern commissions. When they closed the St. Louis office in 1900, Mauran hung out his own shingle. For the first three decades of the 20th century the versatile Mauran adapted the popular styles of the day for churches, palatial residences and commercial work. For the telephone company in 1926 he introduced stepped-back skyscrapers to St. Louis, based on the runner-up design by Eliel Saarinen of Finland in the design competition for the new Chicago Tribune Tower in 1922. The 28-story building, which was the tallest building in Missouri when it was constructed, boasts 17 individual roofs.

48. Civil Courts Building
10 North Tucker Boulevard

This is the only building that interrupts a continuous flow of greenspace from the Jefferson National Memorial at the Mississippi River to 20th Street. The Civil Courts Building was designed to replace the Old Courthouse at the other end of Gateway Mall. Architects Klipstein & Rathman designed the 13-story cube with a pyramidal roof to resemble the Mausoleum of Maussollos which was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Look up to see 32 fluted Ionic caps carved of Indiana limestone. The building, which carried a $4.5 million price tag, was completed in 1930.

49. United States Court House and Custom House
1100 Market Street at southwest corner of 11th Street

This federal building was completed in 1935 as the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. The partnership of Mauran, Russel & Crowell blended classical and Art Deco effects for the monumental cube. It is now used by the state courts and named for Mel Carhanan, the late Missouri Governor who died in 2000 while campaigning for the United States Senate.

TURN LEFT AND WALK DOWN THE GATEWAY MALL, BACK TOWARDS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND THE GATEWAY ARCH.

50. Citygarden
Gateway Mall from Eighth to Tenth streets

After years of housing little more than empty grass these two city blocks were converted into an urban park and sculpture garden in 2009. The park was designed so larger works of art rest on wide lawns, while smaller spaces are reserved for more private areas. Currently there are 24 sculptures in the park, many of them interactive. The large bronze head resting on a slanted granite circle is title is a variation on a theme of similar works around the world by Polish artist Igor Mitoraj.

AT 7TH STREET, WALK TO THE NORTH SIDE (YOUR LEFT) OF GATEWAY MALL TO SEE ONE OF THE MOST HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN THE CITY...

51. Wainwright Building
701 Chestnut Street at northwest corner of 7th Street

This National Historic Landmark stands as one of the world's first steel-framed skyscrapers, created by high-rise pioneers Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan in 1891. Adler and Sullivan, who were instrumental in rebuilding Chicago after the Great Fire of 1873, formed their celebrated partnership in 1886. Sullivan believed a skyscraper should rise in the image of a classical Greek column with a defined base (the lower two stories of brown sandstone), a shaft (the orderly procession of windows with decorated terra cotta spandrels) and a capital (the ornate frieze at the cornice depicting swirls of celery leaves). The building was commissioned by Ellis Wainwright, a flamboyant financier who transformed his father's brewery into the St. Louis Brewing Association. Wainwright would be indicted for conspiracy to bribe members of the state legislature in 1902 and spent the next 20 years as a fugitive in France before returning to St. Louis to die in 1924. Sullivan, considered to be on the Mount Rushmore of American architects, saw his practice spiral into decline for decades after the financial panic of 1893 and also died in 1924, broke and alone in a Chicago hotel room.

TURN AND WALK OVER TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF GATEWAY MALL AT 7TH STREET WHERE YOU CAN SEE...

52. Busch Stadium
100 South 4th Street

This is the third incarnation of Busch Stadium to serve as baseball home of the St. Louis Cardinals, members of the National League since 1892. The Cardinals were purchased by the Anheuser-Busch Brewery in 1953 and their Sportsman's Park was renamed Busch Stadium. The old ballpark was replaced in 1966 with a multi-use stadium to which the Busch name was transferred. Busch III, a retro-park, came along in 2006.

ACROSS THE STREET, ON THE CORNER IS...

53. Mike Shannon's Steaks and Seafood
620 Market Street at southeast corner of 7th Street

Mike Shannon was a popular rightfielder and third baseman for the St. Louis Cardinals who appeared in three World Series with the team in the 1960s. His career was cut short by illness and he moved into the broadcast booth in 1972 where he has logged nearly four decades of service. This is the second location for Shannon's restaurant that started in the 1980s. More than $4 million was poured into renovating the former Mark Twain Bank Center, including the vault which was converted into a wine room, in 2006.

CONTINUE WALKING TOWARDS THE ARCH.

54. Kiener Plaza
between Broadway and Seventh Street and Market and Chestnut streets

A jail and other buildings were cleared to open this space that has been filled most notably with a pool and bronze fountain featuring *The Runner* by sculptor William Zorach. The statue was built with a $200,000 bequest from the estate of St. Louisan Harry J. Kiener, who died in 1960, at age 80. Kiener, a prominent local civic leader and steel company executive, had been a track star in his youth, and had run the half-mile in the 1904 Olympics at the St. Louis World's Fair in Forest Park.

AT BROADWAY, WALK AROUND THE OLD COURTHOUSE TO YOUR RIGHT (THE SOUTH SIDE). TURN RIGHT ON 4TH STREET.

55. International Fur Exchange
2-14 South Fourth Street

This building is the last physical link in St. Louis to its heritage as a fur trading center, an activity that began in 1764. As late as the 1940s, 80% of all the world's seal, fox, beaver and other pelts were auctioned in this seven-story building that was constructed in 1920. The old fur exchange was actually saved in mid-demoliton by Charles Drury in 1997. It has been re-adapted as a hotel but most of its ornamental terra cotta was lost. Still, it stands as the only building from pre World War II St. Louis on the south side of the Gateway Mall about as far as the eye can see.

TURN LEFT ON CHESTNUT STREET.

56. Basilica of St. Louis
209 Walnut Street

When Pierre Liguest Laclede and his First Lieutenant Auguste Chouteau founded the City of St. Louis in 1764, Laclede dedicated the square just west of where he built his home, to church and graveyard purposes. The first Catholic Church in St. Louis built on this site, was a small log house in 1770. St. Louis IX, King of France, is the Patron Saint of the City and of the Church. The cornerstone of the present Cathedral building was laid in 1831 and the dedication of the building took place in 1834. This was the first Cathedral west of the Mississippi and until 1845 it was the only parish church in the city of St. Louis.

WALK AROUND THE OLD CATHEDRAL TO THE RIGHT AND CONTINUE A FEW MORE STEPS TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT THE GATEWAY ARCH.

A Walking Tour of St. Louis - Downtown West
from walkthetown.com

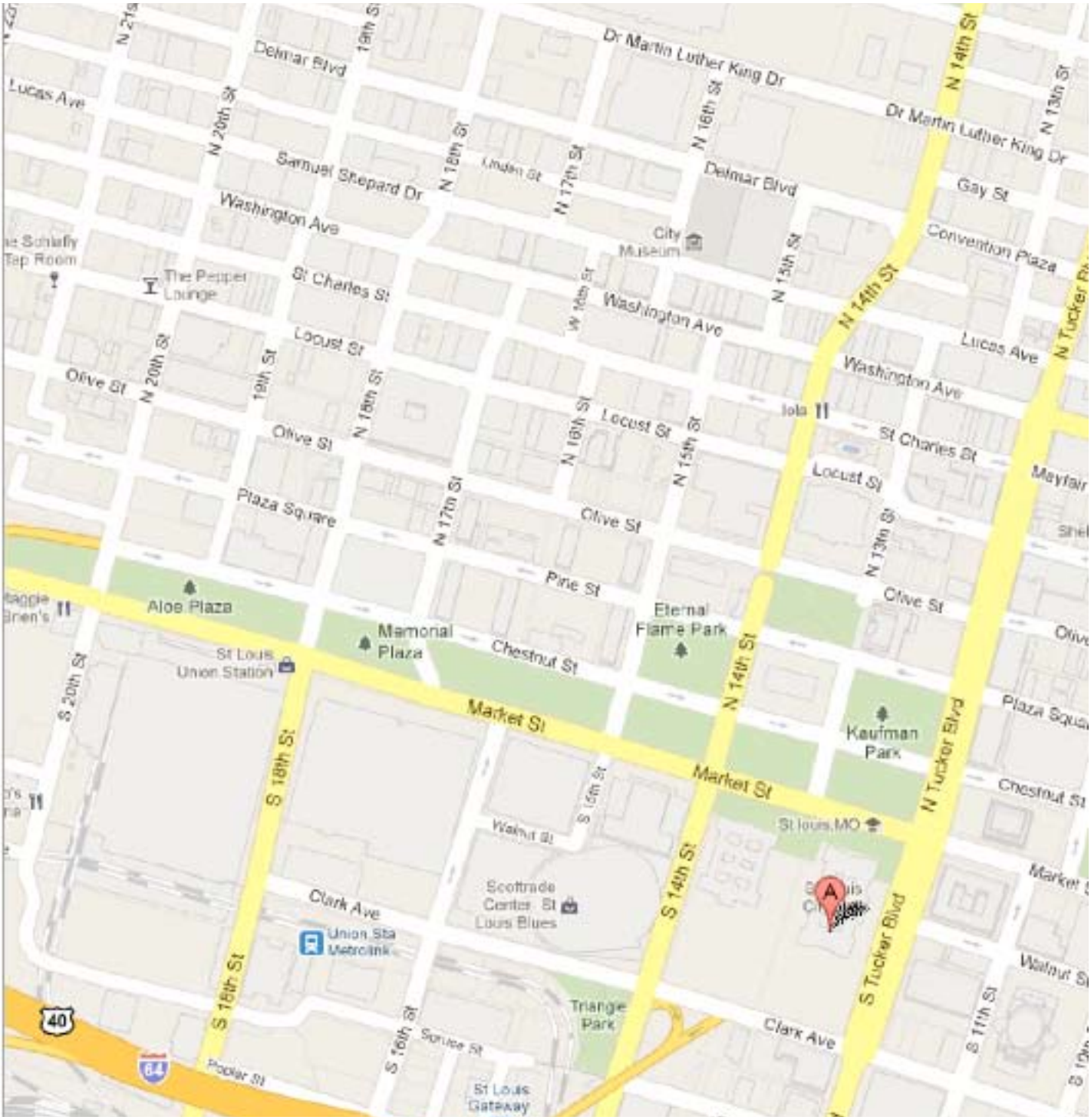
In 1874 James B. Eads completed the longest arch bridge in the world, with an overall length of 6,442 feet, across the Mississippi River. He first paraded an elephant across the bridge - more of a superstition than a stability test - and then ran 14 locomotives back and forth to prove its viability. With the first access by rail to Eastern markets, more trains soon met in St. Louis than any other American city.

Industry in St. Louis boomed. The town was busy milling flour, machining, slaughtering and processing tobacco. But the biggest industry was brewing which began with a large German immigration in the years after the Louisiana Purchase. By the time of the Civil War there were 40 breweries cranking out the new lager beer that had been introduced in 1842 by Adam Lemp. In 1876 Adolphus Busch became the first brewmeister to pasteurize his beer so it could withstand any climatic change and Anheuser-Busch was soon the first national brewer shipping product in refrigerated railroad cars.

By 1904 only New York, Chicago and Philadelphia were bigger cities than St. Louis and the town supported two major league baseball teams, hosted the first Olympic Games outside of Europe and staged a World's Fair. The city streetscape mirrored the town's importance with a flurry of massive warehouses, office buildings, and hotels rising from the 1880s through the 1920s. The population would peak at over 850,000.

And just as the country was moving west through St. Louis, the town itself was pushing west. As the 1800s wound to a close the business district broke through 12th Street that had been the tradtitional boundary of downtown. St. Louis came here to work in one of the country's busiest garment districts, to buy the new horseless carriages and to catch a train.

But the westward expansion did not stop at 20th Street and inevitably the population of the city continued to move west. No one was making clothes in America anymore, cars were sold in the suburbs and people took planes instead of trains. Today most of the century-old buildings in Downtown West are no longer functioning as they were intended to but our walking tour will begin at one where it has been business as usual for over 110 years.


Dr Martin Luther King Dr
Delmar Blvd
Lucas Ave
N 20th St
Samuel Shepard Dr
N 18th St
Washington Ave
N 17th St
City Museum
N 16th St
N 15th St
N 14th St
N 13th St
Gay St
Convention Plaza
St Charles St
Locust St
Olive St
Plaza Square
Pine St
Chestnut St
Market St
Aloe Plaza
Memorial Plaza
St Louis Union Station
Eternal Flame Park
Kaufman Park
S 20th St
S 18th St
S 16th St
S 15th St
S 14th St
N Tucker Blvd
S Tucker Blvd
Walnut St
Clark Ave
Union Sta Metrolink
Scottrade Center St Louis Blues
Triangle Park
St Louis Gateway
Spruce St
Poplar St
St Louis,MO
The Pepper Lounge
Lola
Mayfair
40
64

1. City Hall
1200 Market Street at southwest corner of Tucker Boulevard

Edmond Jacques Eckel tapped the flavor of his homeland to win a nationwide design competition for the St. Louis City Hall with his partner George Mann and designer Harvey Ellis. The French Renaissance-style municipal building composed of granite, sandstone and brick was finished in 1898 but not dedicated until the World's Fair in 1904. There was once even more towers and turrets than you see today - a bunch were removed in the 1930s.

WITH YOUR BACK TO CITY HALL, TURN LEFT AND WALK WEST ON MARKET STREET.

2. Municipal Courts Building
1320 Market Street at southeast corner of 14th Street

Isaac Taylor was born in Nashville, Tennessee in 1851 but graduated from St. Louis University and began apprenticing in architecture firms here. Taylor would wind up spending his whole working life in St. Louis, designing some of the biggest and best buildings in town. The three-story Beaux Arts Municipal Courts building is a 1911 creation fashioned in limestone and granite with copious amounts of interior marble. The courts have long since moved on but the building received a 100th birthday present in the form of a $40 million facelift.

3. Peabody (Kiel) Opera House
1400 Market Street at southwest corner of 14th Street

This massive complex took flight in 1934 as the Municipal Auditorium, a combination auditorium and Opera House. Louis LaBeaume and Eugene S. Klein did design honors, blending Beaux Arts and Art Deco detailing on the limestone building which could seat 3,600 for stage performances and 11,500 for auditorium events. Over the years this was the home of the St. Louis Hawks of the National Basketball Association, the Spirits of St. Louis of the American Basketball Association and the St. Louis Blues of the National Hockey League, where it was considered one of the loudest arenas in the league. In the early 1990s the auditorium half at the back was scrapped and replaced with a modern indoor stadium but the front half was retained with the promise of rehabilitation, a glacial process that required twenty years.

TURN RIGHT ON 14TH STREET.

4. Soldiers' Memorial
1315 Chestnut Street at northeast corner of 14th Street

The citizens of St. Louis voted in 1923 to appropriate funds for a memorial plaza to honor the 1,075 St. Louisans who lost their lives in World War I. In 1933 additional funds from Depression-relief coffers led to the construction of this building, which doubles as a monument and military museum. St. Louis architects Mauran, Russell & Crowell provided the stripped classical design; Walker Hancock crafted the four Bedford stone figures at the entrance that represent a soldier's virtues of Loyalty, Vision, Courage and Sacrifice. It was dedicated by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1936 and officially opened to the public on Memorial Day, 1938.

TURN LEFT ON PINE STREET (PLAZA SQUARE)

5. Centenary Church
1610 Pine Street

When this area was west of town and called Lucas Place it was one of the most fashionable residential districts in St. Louis. That was back in the mid-1800s when the Centenary congregation moved out into its third home since organizing in the 1820s. Today only three buildings remain from the heyday of Lucas Place: Centenary Methodist Church, St. John the Apostle and Evangelist Church, and the Campbell House. The current Gothic-style sanctuary dates to 1869 and was rendered in limestone on plans drawn by Thomas Dixon of Baltimore.

TURN LEFT ONTO THE PATH ACROSS FROM CENTENARY CHURCH AND FOLLOW IT OVER TO CHESTNUT STREET.

6. St. John the Apostle and Evangelist Church
15 Plaza Square

Captain Joseph Kelly, an Irish immigrant and a grocer in St. Louis in the years before the Civil War, organized the Washington Blues in 1857, the city's finest militia unit, closely tied to Father John Bannon's Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolence Society. In fact, a drill performance by the Blues helped raise money for Bannon to build the Lombardian Romanesque St. John the Apostle and Evangelist Church in 1860 as the eighth Catholic church in town. A century later, rather than move out of downtown like most of its compatriots, St. John instead underwent a massive renovation with a price tag north of $100,000.

CROSS CHESTNUT STREET ONTO MEMORIAL PLAZA AND CROSS IT BACK TO MARKET STREET. TURN RIGHT.

7. United States Post Office
1720 Market Street

Ernest C. Klipstein and Walter Rathman built a lucrative architectural practice by designing many structures for the August Busch family around St. Louis. For this Depression-era commission in 1937 they created a building in step with the austere times, lining Market Street with a parade of square, fluted Doric pillars and forming the window openings with stark geometric forms.

8. Union Station
1820 Market Street

Two-block long Union Station stands as a monument to a different age, a time when 100,000 train passengers a day funneled in and out of St. Louis. When the station opened in 1894, the town was the busiest railroad center in the world - eventually 22 railroads would be serviced here. The trainshed covered over 11 acres under the largest roof span ever constructed and accommodated 42 tracks. Theodore Link, a German-trained engineer who was once a St. Louis parks superintendent, designed Union Station in the image of the Roman-built French fort of Carcassonne and fashioned the building with Indiana limestone. The clock tower is 280 feet high. The last passenger boarded in 1978 and in 1985, after a $150 million renovation, Union Station was reopened with a 539-room hotel, shopping mall, restaurants and food court.

TURN RIGHT ON 18TH STREET.

9. Robert E. Lee Hotel
205 North 18th Street

When the new Union Station opened in 1894 the surrounding neighborhood was mostly small tenement buildings and storefronts. It did not take long for stately hotels to begin swallowing up blocks around the train terminal. By 1927 there were ten major guest houses operating within shouting distance of Union Station. The Robert E. Lee was one of the last constructed as part of a small Texas chain. Alonzo Henley Gentry was imported from Kansas City to design the 14-story tower, one of the few architects from the other side of the state to ever find work in St.Louis, which had a deep pool of capable architects. Gentry, who was educated and employed in New York City, provided a Renaissance Revival design for what was a travelers' hotel as opposed to more lavish operations that also attracted locals to its restaurants and clubs. The Robert E. Lee when bankrupt during the Great Depression and the building staggered on as the Auditorium Hotel until 1939 when it was converted into residences for the Salvation Army.

10. Butler Brothers Building
1717 Olive Street at northeast corner of 18th Street

Edward Burgess Butler began his business career as a traveling salesman in New England before founding Butler Brothers in Boston with his brother George. The company sold general store goods through the mail and boasted more than 100,000 customers by the end of the 19th century, by which time Edward Butler was devoting most of his time to painting landscapes, becoming accomplished enough to exhibit at the Art Institute of Chicago in 1908. In 1927 the company was pioneering the franchise concept with their Ben Franklin variety stores which were sited mostly in small towns with local owners. Stores would order all their goods from Butler Brothers which required massive warehouses such as this one, which swallows an entire block. It dates to 1906 and was designed by busy St. Louis architects Mauran, Russell and Garden. Butler Brothers lasted until 1960.

TURN LEFT ON LOCUST STREET.

11. Weber Building
1815 Locust Street

George Weber began selling plows, thrashers, wagons and buggies to farmers in 1902 by catalog from a salesroom about where the Gateway Arch stands today. In 1908 Weber shifted gears and got into the automobile business - at a time when you didn't just sell a car, you had to teach the buyer how to drive. From 1908 to the mid-1930s about 300 auto manufacturers tried their hand at making automobiles and most were represented on Locust Street. Architect Preston Bradshaw kept busy designing dealerships; at least 13 are known; this is considered his only three-story mercantile building and the most architecturally intact. Some of the manufactures represented here were the Hupp Motor Company, Mitchell Motor, Moon, Gardner, Doris, Saxon, Lozier, Maxwell and Chalmers, Lexington, F. Dorris, and Gray Star. In 1930, the Chrysler Corporation appointed Weber as distributor for Plymouth and DeSoto nameplates and in 1938 the dealership moved on. Today the business continues as a Chevrolet dealership.

12. Hupmobile Building
1900 Locust Street at suthwest corner of 19th Street

As the horseless carriage infiltrated St. Louis streets this stretch of Locust Street evolved into "Motor Row." The Weber Implement and Automobile Company set up shop here in 1910, adding a third floor to the Romanesque-flavored brick building that had been constructed in 1897. Maxwells, Mitchells and Chandlers were sold here but Weber's biggest seller was the Hupmobile created by Robert C. Hupp. Built in Detroit from 1909 until 1941 the Hupmobile was a popular mid-priced car featuring the first electric starter on a reasonably priced car. Weber moved across the street in 1920 but cars continued to be displayed here by various dealers.

TURN RIGHT ON 19TH STREET. ACROSS THE STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE IS...

13. Wrought Iron Range Company Building
1901 Washington Avenue

This splash of Medieval England, normally found on suburban residential street,s showed up in downtown St. Louis in 1926 from the pen of Albert Knell. The Canadian-born Knell was in the last throes of a career marked by eclectic designs. The Wrought Iron Range Company began in 1864 with three brothers from Ohio traveling door-to-door leading mules pulling cast iron stoves for the Farmer Cook Company. It took ten years for Henry Harrison Culver, William Wallace Culver and Lucius Lewellyn Culver to save up enough money to move to St. Louis and start their own company with their trademark Home Comfort stoves. By 1883 the Culvers' factory covered an entire block here. The three-story factory was razed in 1925 and replaced with this block-long Tudor Revival structure that featured 18 retail storefronts on the street level and display space on the second floor. But Wrought Iron was winding down its run by that time. The company continued to own the property until 1951 but stopped displaying their wares decades earlier. Since then it has survived under a carousel of different property owners.

TURN RIGHT ON WASHINGTON AVENUE.

14. The Monogram Building
1706 Washington Avenue

Albert Bartleton Groves was one of the town's most versatile architects in the early 20th century with his handiwork seen on fancy residences, churches, hotels and large commercial buildings such as this one in 1912. Groves made some of the most imaginative use of terra cotta in the city as can be seen on this 9-story brick facade.

15. King Bee Lofts
1709 Washington Avenue

Connecticut-born Hobart Brinsmade was descended from a British family who sailed to America in 1628. He came to St. Louis at the age of 33 in 1878 to sell sewing machines. In 1891 he partnered with D.H. King and when King-Brinsdale Mercantile Company was incorporated, Brinsmade was president. In 1912 the firm moved into this classically inspired brick and terra cotta building. Their most famous product, as you can see on the ghost sign on the side, was ladies' hats.

16. The Ventana
1635 Washington Avenue

This Chicago-style behemoth was constructed in 1919 for the Central Shoe Company and did duty through the years for shoe storage, buttonhole manufacturing and printing. The price tag to renovate the 200,000-sqaure foot, five-story building was $25 million.

17. Windows on Washington
1601 Washington Avenue

Until 1899 there had been ten independent streetcar operating companies in St. Louis. That year, those ten lines were consolidated into two: the St. Louis & Suburban Railway, and the St. Louis Transit Company. This eight-story building was constructed in 1903 to house the power plant for the St. Louis Transit Company. It took an extensive renovation to heal the scars from a century of alterations to rehabilitate the building into 130,000 square feet of venue space.

TURN LEFT ON 16TH STREET. WALK DOWN A HALF BLOCK AND LOOK OVER THE PARKING LOT ON YOUR RIGHT TO SEE...

18. City Museum
701 North 15th Street

St. Louis sculptor Bob Cassilly bought the 750,000 square-foot remains of the International Shoe Company complex for a reported 69 cents per square foot. He then transformed the space into an eclectic palace of art, whimsical objects and activities. After the City Museum opened in 1997 it quickly became one of the town's most popular destinations. Cassilly created dozens of public art sculptures across the region and at any time a visitor might discover a bus or a Ferris wheel or a giant sculpture on the roof. Bob Cassily was killed in 2011 when a bulldozer he was operating at another of his projects, Cementland, slipped down a hill and flipped over.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO WASHINGTON AVENUE AND TURN LEFT.

19. The Ely Walker Lofts
1514 Washington Avenue at southeast corner of 16th Street

David Davis Walker came to St. Louis from Wisconsin in 1857 for business training with the merchandiser Crow, McCreery & Co., then the largest wholesale dry goods house in the city. Walker went from an office boy at age 17 to partner by 25. In 1880 he became majority owner of Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, which remains a clothing brand today. This 320,000 square-foot, seven-story warehouse was constructed by the leading architectural firm of Thomas C. Young and William S. Eames. David Walker is the "Walker" in George Herbert Walker Bush - he was the great-grandfather of President George H. W. Bush and great-great-grandfather of President George W. Bush.

20. Art Lofts
1527 Washington Avenue

Preston J. Bradshaw began his architectural career drafting in the office of legendary New York designer Stanford White and migrated to St. Louis where he carved out a practice designing hotels and automobile showrooms. This ten-story industrial building was a 1921 commission. It was one of the first of the beefy Washington Avenue warehouses to be transformed into residential lofts, in 1996.

21. Paristyle Lofts
1519 Washington Avenue

The simplified decoration of the Arts and Crafts movement found expression in architecture early in the 1900s as a counterpoint to the excesses of Neoclassicism. For this two-bay, eight story building Harry Roach tabbed the Arts and Crafts style in 1917, using geometric patterns and contrasting materials. Look up above the compromised street level to see windows outlined in white terra cotta and terra cotta panels set into red brick.

22. East Bank Lofts
1511 Washington Avenue

Architect Albert Groves designed a prominent Beaux Arts entrance of rusticated terra cotta worthy of the East Bank that first occupied this building in 1909. Up top he adopted a typical Chicago style order of windows and separating spandrels. Groves picked up the decoration for the upper floor, completing one of Washington Avenue's most exuberant facades.

TURN RIGHT ON 15TH STREET AND WALK TO LOCUST STREET. ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER, ACROSS THE STREET TO YOUR RIGHT IS...

23. Campbell House
1508 Locust Street

Robert Campbell was born in Ireland in 1804 but by 1822 he was in America, traveling west. He toiled as a fur trader and frontiersman and became that rare trapper who was able to transition into a successful business career in more civilized environs. He built a banking and real estate fortune in St. Louis and Kansas City and was able to purchase this fine Federal-style house in 1854 for $18,000. John Hall had constructed it two years earlier. The building stayed in the Campbell family until 1938 and shortly thereafter opened to the public as one of the first house museums in America to interpret the mid-Victorian era. As you can tell, it is the last residential survivor in the private neighborhood of Lucas Place.

ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE CAMPBELL HOUSE AND BESIDE YOU ON THE RIGHT IS...

24. General American Life Building
1501 Locust Street at northwest corner of 15th Street

When this heritage office building was converted to loft apartments it wasn't difficult to come up with a descriptive name: Terra Cotta Lofts. The entire 12-story tower is dressed head to toe in gleaming white glazed terra cotta. Albert Bartleton Groves gave the Gothic-flavored building an abundance of decoration, including gargoyles and cherubs. The building was actually constructed as a seven-story office home for Missouri State Life Insurance Company, then the nation's third largest stock insurance company, in 1915. Another five stories came along in 1923. Missouri State Life was declared insolvent in 1933 and General American Life Insurance Company took control of the company and the property.

The landmark Weather Ball was constructed on the roof in 1956. Perched atop a 50-foot rotating tower, the 8-foot, 1200-pound neon ball was visible over a 10-mile radius. Relaying Weather Bureau forecasts, the ball would glow red if warmer weather was predicted, blue if it was to be cooler and green for no change. It flashed on and off if rain or show was on the way.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO WASHINGTON AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.

25. Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company
1501 Washington Avenue

Roberts, Johnson & Rand pioneered the streamlining of shoe production with entire factories built to manufacture individual parts of the shoe. This was their headquarters, constructed in 1910. Theodore C. Link, best known for his work on Union Station, provided the classical design here; the Art Deco street level is a 1930s modification.

26. Fashion Square
1301 Washington Avenue

In the 1920s Samuel and Rose Pollocks, clothiers down the block, hatched a plan for a grand building that would gather many garment manufacturers under a single roof for the convenience of buyers. Armed with a million dollar budget, the Pollocks passed over St. Louis architects and went to New York looking to find a designer for their "special building." The Pollocks brought back David R. Harrison who provided a Gothic-flavored building sprinkled with modern amenities such as one of the town's first underground parking garages. The grime of years passing didn't look out place on the white terra cotta Gothic details and ornamental cast steel spandrels at the base of the building were allowed to oxidize to an appropriately ancient-feeling brown.

27. The Avenida
1235 Washington Avenue at southeast corner of 13th Street

This heritage warehouse comes with as fine a pedigree as any on Washington Avenue. The original design was contributed in 1899 by John Mauran, who ran the St. Louis shop for Bostonians Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, the successor firm to the influential Henry Hobson Richardson. Mauran would stay in St. Louis for the remainder of his career, designing many of the town's landmarks until his death in 1933. Shoes were sold out of this building from 1930 until 2006, first by the Mosinger Brothers, which was founded in 1916, and then Mark Lemp Footwear which merged with Mosinger in 1990.

TURN LEFT ON LOCUST STREET.

28. Peters Shoe Company Building
1228 Washington Avenue

This was a pioneering structure when wholesale business in town broke across 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) at the end of the 1800s. Go-to architect Isaac S. Taylor designed the eight-story building for the Thirteenth Street Realty Company in 1901. Taylor, born in Tennessee in 1850, trained in the office of George I. Barnett who carved out a reputation as one of Missouri's finest architects of the 19th century. Taylor was talented enough to be offered the position of Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury in 1895 and would be appointed the Director General of Construction and Maintenance for buildings at the 1904 World's Fair. He dressed up his utilitarian building with classical motifs and those here have survived better than most after more than 100 years.

Washington Avenue became known as "Shoe Street USA" in the 1920s but when Henry W. Peters got into the business as a 16-year old in the early 1870s most of the shoes sold in St. Louis came from New England factories. Peters began making shoes in 1891 and by the time the Peters Shoe Company moved here St. Louis was producing more shoes than all but two American towns. Peters was making the lion's share - soon he had eight factories humming with 120 salesmen canvassing

every state and parts of Europe. He was part of a merger in 1911 that created the International Shoe Company which would develop into America's largest shoe company. Peters Shoe moved on in 1930 and thereafter the building was used by a hodgepodge of light manufacturing firms in ever-deteriorating condition until it received a make-over for loft apartments.

29. Tober Building
1214 Washington Avenue

This is a rare commercial Gothic Revival presence on the St. Louis streetscape, constructed in 1918. Decorated in white terra cotta, this was originally the home for Erker Brothers Optical Company, a going concern for five generations. A.P. Erker established the first optical laboratory west of the Mississippi River in 1879, selling anything with a lens from glasses to cameras to microscopes. In 1927 Erker's crafted the goggles used by Charles Linbergh to make the first flight across the Atlantic Ocean., piloting the *Spirit of St. Louis*.

30. Lesser-Goldman Building
1209 Washington Avenue at northwest corner of Tucker Avenue

Architects Eames and Young built one of the town's most massive warehouses on this corner in 1903. At the time Jacob Goldman was one of the world's most prosperous cotton merchants. He was born in Germany in 19845 and came to America in his teens to seek his fortune. He eventually settled in St. Louis where he found it. The terra cotta ornamentation of the Beaux Arts structure was carried all the way to a heavy cornice at the top, which has been removed in a series of alterations that claimed the lower floors as well. The building staggered into the 2000s but survived until a facelift for condominiums came along.

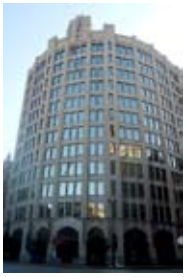
TURN RIGHT ON TUCKER AVENUE.

31. A.D. Brown Building
1136 Washington Avenue

Around 1900 St. Louis had emerged as the third-largest shoe-producing city in America and shortly thereafter more boots and shoes were shipped from here than anywhere. George Warren Brown was the first to successfully manufacture shoes in town in 1878. His brother Alanson D. Brown co-founded the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company and the company erected this impressive corner building in 1897. Harry E. Roach designed the nine-story headquarters with two-story piers and arched entrances highlighted by gleaming white terra cotta. The recessed main entrance was on Tucker Boulevard that was being developed as a retail street rather than a manufacturing center like Washington Street.

TURN RIGHT ON LOCUST STREET AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO ITS END AT 13TH STREET. ON YOUR RIGHT IS...

32. Shell Building
1221 Locust Street at northeast corner of 13th Street



This was the first home for the Royal Dutch Shell Company in the United States. The rounded building follows the curve of Locust Street and mimics the familiar logo of the international oil firm that itself comes from the import business of the founder's father which sold seashells to London collectors. The Gothic-flavored building, erected in 1926, now operates as a general office building.

ACROSS THE STREET IS...

33. Christ Church Cathedral
1210 Locust Street at southeast corner of 13th Street

Leopold Eidlitz, one of the early great New York architects, found his way to St. Louis in 1859 to design this early English Gothic style church for a congregation that traces its roots back to the first Episcopal-Anglican services west of the Mississippi River by 26 people in 1819. When the congregation formed a parish on November 1, 1819 it counted among its members explorer William Clark of Lewis and Clark fame, soon-to-be Missouri's first governor Alexander McNair (who beat out Clark for the job), future U.S. Senator Thomas Hart Benton and St. Louis' first mayor, William Carr Lane. The sandstone church was dedicated in 1867 as the congregation's third sanctuary; the tower and porch were later additions. The bells in the Cathedral tower were cast by the same German foundry that did the bells for the German Pavilion at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair. The largest bell weighs 5,732 pounds, making it the biggest in the state of Missouri.

TURN LEFT ON 13TH STREET.

34. St. Louis Central Library
1301 Olive Street at northwest corner of 13th Street

The first books were loaned out in St. Louis in 1865 through a subscription library started by Ira Divoll, superintendent of the St. Louis Public Schools. A payment of $12 got you borrowing privileges for life. Although the public could not check out books by 1874 reading in the library was allowed. In 1893, with the collection hovering around 100,000 volumes, a true public library was passed into law. With a million-dollar grant from steel magnate-turned-philantropist Andrew Carnegie, one of the largest he ever gave in funding some 2,500 libraries worldwide, the current building got underway in 1909. Cass Gilbert, one of America's most celebrated architects won a design competition, with a monumental classically-inspired plan. Gilbert, a Minnesota native, was not unfamiliar with St. Louis; during the Louisiana Purchase Expedition of 1904 he designed Festival Hall with the largest room in the United States and the Palace of Fine Arts, built as the Exposition's only permanent structure.

35. Union Pacific Building
210 North 13th Street at southeast corner of Olive Street

The go-to St. Louis firm of Mauran, Rusell & Crowell designed this Neo-Gothic home office for the Missouri Pacific Railroad in 1928. Leaders of St. Louis secured a Missouri charter in 1849 for the Pacific Railroad to extend "from St. Louis to the western boundary of Missouri and thence to the Pacific Ocean." The track for one of the first railroads west of the Mississippi River was laid on July 4, 1851. "MoPac" would remain in operation until it was purchased in 1982 by the Union Pacific, which stayed until 2004. The 22-story tower then attracted a $98 million conversion into a multi-use facility.

WALK TWO MORE BLOCKS ON 13TH STREET BACK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Identifying American Architecture

Recognizing Early American Architecture:

Postmedieval English Colonial (1600-1700)
* steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
* small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
* massive chimney
* vertical board (batten) door
* little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
* one room deep

Dutch Colonial (1625-1840)
* side-gambreled roof
* usually one story
* batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
* little or no eave overhang

French Colonial (1700-1830)
* steeply pitched roof, either hipped or side-gabled
* one story
* tall, narrow door and window openings
* doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
* walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

Spanish Colonial (1660-1850)
* low-pitched or flat roof
* normally one story
* few small windows
* multiple external doors
* walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
* long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

Georgian (1700-1780)
* windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
* paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
* row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
* cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
* windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

Adamesque (Federal) (1780-1820)
* windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
* semi-circular or eliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
* cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
* windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
* while similar to Georgian, features are often "lighter"

Greek Revival (1825-1860)
* gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
* entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
    - Doric: plain capitals
    - Ionic: capitals with scroll-like spirals
    - Corinthian: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
* narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
* cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

Recognizing Victorian Architecture:

General Victorian Features (1840-1910)
* roof ornaments
* bay (protruding) windows
* three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
* gingerbread porch trim

Gothic Revival Style (1835-1875)
* high-pitched center gables
* pointed arch windows and doors
* pendants and finials extending from roof

Italianate Style (1840-1885)
* brackets under roof cornices
* cupolas on the roof
* narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
* tall, slender windows

Second Empire Style (1855-1885)
* mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
* molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
* eaves normally with decorative brackets below

Stick Style (1860-1890)
* stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
* stick-like grid on wall surfaces
* Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
* pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
* decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gross gables
* wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

Queen Anne Style (1880-1910)
* asymmetrical facade
* patterned shingles
* turned porch posts and trim
* corner towers and turrets
* wraparound porch
* steeply pitched, irregular roofline

Shingle Style (1880-1900)
* shingled walls without interruption at corners
* multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
* extensive porches
* walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-1900)
* based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
* round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
* most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
* always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
* facade usually asymmetrical
* elements grouped in sets of three

Recognizing 20th century Architecture:

Colonial Revival (1885 and beyond)
* accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
* symmetrical facade around centered entrance
* windows with double-hung sashes
* large dormers
* round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

Neoclassical (1895-1950)
* facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
* facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
* revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
* often very large

Tudor (1890 -1940)
* massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
* facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply pitched
* decorative half-timbering often present
* steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
* tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
* walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

French Chateauesque (1890-1930)
* busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
* steeply pitched hipped roof
* multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
* walls of masonry, usually stone

Beaux Arts (1890-1930)
* wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
* masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
* facade with corner quoins and columns, oftne paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
* first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
* facade symmetrical

Spanish Mission Style (1890-1930)
* shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
* porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
* commonly with red tile roof covering
* widely overhanging eaves, usually open
* wall surface usually smooth stucco

Pueblo Revival (1910-present)
* flat roof with parapeted wall above
* stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
* projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
* wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
* unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
* tile or brick floors

Prairie Style (1900-1920)
* low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
* two stories with one-story porches or wings
* massive square porch supports
* detail emphasizing horizontal lines
* hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
* one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

Craftsman (1905-1930)
* low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
* roof rafters usually exposed
* porches supported by square columns
* decorative braces or false beams under gables
* columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
* generally one or one-and-a-half stories

Art Deco (1920-1940)
* zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
* towers and other vertical projections
* smooth stucco wall surface
* decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

Art Moderne (1920-1940)
* streamline, curved corners
* smooth stucco wall surface
* asymmetrical facade
* flat roof, usally with ledge at roof line
* horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
* windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
* glass-block windows or sections of the wall

International (1925-present)
* no decorative detailing at doors or windows
* smooth, unornamental wall surface
* asymmetrical facade
* flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
* windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls