

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish Hall, School, Convent, and Rectory

other name/site number Our Lady of Perpetual Succor

2. Location

street & town 5217 North 21st St. (Parish Hall), 2017 Linton Ave. (School & Convent),
and 2011 Linton Ave. (Rectory) N/A not for publication

city or town St. Louis N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis (Independent City) code 510 zip code 63107

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mark A. Miles Sept 21, 2009
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish Hall, School, Convent & Rectory
Name of Property

St. Louis (Independent City), MO
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
4		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: Church School

Church Related Residences

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: School

Domestic: dwelling

Religion: Church Related Residences

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Jacobethan Revival

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1921-1950

Significant Dates

1921
1924
1928
1936
1950

Significant Persons

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hess, Henry P. (Architect)
F. Hoffmeyer Construction Company (Contractor)
Stauder, A. F. and Arthur (Architect)
H. Kissell's Sons (Contractor)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/5 7/4/2/4/5/0 4/2/8/4/3/7/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 / //// ////
Zone Easting Northing

3 / //// ////
Zone Easting Northing

4 / //// ////
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See Attached

Property Tax No.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See Attached

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie Ann LaMouria

organization Lafser & Associates date 24 February 2009

street & number 20 North Main Suite 101 telephone 573-339-4625

city or town Cape Girardeau state MO zip code 63701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

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

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

Property Owner

name/title See Attached

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish Hall, School, Convent, & Rectory
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

Summary:

Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish Hall, School, Convent and Rectory are located in the College Hill neighborhood, on the northern edge of St. Louis City. The buildings represent the evolution and growth of the parish, sharing similar architectural qualities and constructed in Tudor Revival, Jacobethan Revival and Classical Revival styles. The two to two-and-a-half story buildings feature multicolored brick walls, steeply pitched hipped and cross gabled roofs, arched entrances, stone detailing, brick patterning, and multi-light sash windows. The parish hall building is located at 5217 North 21st Street. Constructed in 1936, the two story, east facing building features six-over-one wood windows with boarded transoms, a projecting, parapeted central bay with a rounded arch entry, and brick patterning. The school is located directly across from the parish hall at 2017 Linton Avenue. Constructed in 1924 and 1926, the building's façade is almost identical to that of the parish hall, with similar fenestration patterns as well as similar stone and brick detailing. To the east of the school sits the Classical Revival convent (historical address was 5223 North 20th), adorned with a thick dentiled cornice, stone columns around the doorway, paired sash windows on both the first and second levels, and wood lancet arch windows in the dormers. South of the convent is the 1950 rectory at 2011 East Linton Avenue. The rectory's Tudor Revival style is evident in an abundance of stone quoining around the three-over one sash windows found on both the first and second levels, as well as the Tudor arch entry, cross gable and pentagonal one-story projection. A large asphalt lot abuts the south elevation of the school and the west elevation of the rectory, dominating one-third of the property. Only a few, minor changes have been made to the parish buildings since the 1921-1950 period of significance, primarily the replacement of some windows on the school building and the incorporation of garage doors on the rectory's west elevation. Though the church building burned in 1987, the remaining parish buildings are in excellent condition, retain their continuity as a grouping of church related buildings, and continue to represent the revival style architectural details from construction.

Site

Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish property sits on the south half of City Block 3391 and just east of center on City Block 3392 (See Figure 1). The site encompasses approximately 2 acres, including the 2,325 square foot parish hall; 10,200 square foot school; 2,680 square foot convent; 2000 square foot rectory, and a large asphalt lot south of the school. A parking lot north of the school has been excluded because the property was not historically related to the parish. The residential character of the neighborhood continues to reinforce the setting and feel of the early 20th century parish buildings by retaining homes with high-style designs popular at the turn-of-the-century.

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Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish Hall, School, Convent, & Rectory
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Parish Hall 1936, Henry P. Hess (architect) F. Hoffmeyer (Contractor).

The Parish Hall is a two-story multi-colored brick building with a hipped roof and concrete foundation. The building features Jacobethan Revival detailing, including stone accents surround the doorway, stone window sills, soldier brick lintels over the windows, brick patterns on the main façade and brick courses that continue to the secondary elevations, three-over-one wood windows with single pane transoms, and a stone coped parapet on the front projection.

East (primary) Façade: Five banded wood windows flank both the first and second level of the central projecting bay. The entrance features iron gates and recessed wood doors accessed by stone stairs. The entrance is found below a brick segmental arch with carved stone keystone and corner stones. Above the entrance is a stone nameplate engraved with the words "Perpetual Hall." Flanking the nameplate are stone crosses. The projection narrows at the second level, with terra cotta tiles acting as roofing above the crosses. The second level features paired wood windows. The steeply pitched stepped parapet breaks the roofline and contains a wood slatted vent with stone surround. Four partially boarded six-pane wood windows fill the raised basement (Photo 1).

North Elevation: The north elevation is divided into six bays by brick pilasters. The eastern bay is a solid brick wall with soldier brick patterning. The second, third, and fourth bays are identical, featuring paired three-over-one wood windows with stone sills. The upper windows and transoms in these bays have been boarded, and the lower windows are covered by iron fencing. A metal, covered fire stair blocks the second and third bays. The fifth bay contains a large window opening on the second level and a metal door is accessible by concrete stairs on the first floor. The windows are partially filled with glass block and the upper portion is boarded over. The western bay includes a three-over-one wood window on the first level and a three pane fixed window on the second level. A brick belt course runs about three feet below the overhanging eave (Photo 2).

West Elevation: The west elevation features three evenly spaced window openings on the first level that have been boarded from the inside. Three boarded over window openings fill the raised basement just below a brick course. The upper portion of the wall is black with the exception of a brick belt course. The wall rises to a three-story stone coped peak, with a chimney over the third window. On the south end of the elevation is a two-story portion of the building. It features a boarded over window on the first level and a six-pane wood window on the second level. A wood door that leads to the basement is found below the window openings (Photo 3).

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Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish Hall, School, Convent, & Rectory
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South Elevation: The south elevation features two projecting end bays and four central bays. The central bays feature paired six-pane wood windows in the raised basement, with multi-light wood windows above. Some portions of these openings have been boarded over. The western projection features two boarded openings in the raised basement, a boarded window opening and four pane sash window on the first level, and a four-pane sash window on the second level, flanked by four-over-four wood sash windows. A concrete stair leads to a metal door on the east façade of the projection. The fenestration of the east projection includes three six-pane windows in the basement, an off-center window on the first level, and paired four-over-four light windows centered on the second level. The concrete lot on the south side of the building is enclosed by a chain link fence (Photo 4).

Interior (See Figure 2): The parish hall retains many of its original design elements. The entrance foyer features terrazzo flooring, checkered glazed tile walls, and six-pane glass and wood doors with sidelights and multi-light transom. The foyer opens to a central hall with classrooms and bathrooms on both sides and a large gym opposite the foyer (Photo 5). The classrooms retain the plaster walls and ceilings, wood floors and trims, crown moldings, and six-pane glass and wood doors with eight-pane transoms (Photo 6). The bathroom walls are sheathed in marble, with four panel wood stall doors. The gym includes glazed brick walls, wood floors, and vaulted ceilings with tessellated tile. A 20' x 35' wood stage sits at the west end of the gym, surrounded by plaster molding. Plaster walls stop approximately 15 feet from the wood floor, exposing the brick walls to the ceiling (Photo 7 & 8). The second floor includes two classrooms and a central hall, with the rear of the level open to the gym below. The basement level was used as a bowling alley. The wood lanes and pin setters have been retained, but unfortunately the ball returns have been removed (Photo 9). The basement also retains five classrooms that are less ornate than those on the upper floors. Slate chalkboards and built in wood cabinetry remain along the concrete and plaster walls (Photo 10).

School 1924, 1926 Henry P. Hess (architect) F. Hoffmeyer (Contractor)

The two-story parish school building also exhibits the Jacobethan Revival elements incorporated into the parish hall's design, including stone accents around the doorway and used as window sills, soldier brick lintels over the windows, brick patterns on the main façade and brick courses that continue to the secondary elevations, and a stone coped parapet on the front projection.

West (primary) Façade: Five banded, vinyl, sash windows with single pane transoms flank both the first and second level of the central projecting bay. The

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Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish Hall, School, Convent, & Rectory
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

entrance features iron gates and recessed wood and glass doors with sidelights and a four-pane transom. The entrance is accessed by concrete stairs with stone walls, and found below a brick segmental arch with carved stone keystone and corner stones. Above the entrance is a stone nameplate engraved with the words "Perpetual Help School." Flanking the nameplate are stone crosses. The projection narrows at the second level, with terra cotta tiles acting as roofing above the crosses. The second level features paired wood windows. The steeply pitched stepped parapet breaks the roofline and contains a wood slatted vent with stone surround. The four basement window openings are infilled with plywood (Photo 11).

South Elevation: The south elevation is symmetrical, featuring two projecting, hipped roof wings and a one-story flat roof central entrance projection. The fenestration of the outer wings consists of three banded sash windows with single pane transoms on the first and second levels. Paired boarded over windows are in the raised basement. Stone sills and soldier brick lintels adorn each window opening, and brick patterning is used for aesthetic detail above the basement and on both sides of the windows. The central entry projection features an arched stone door surround with metal doors and boarded sidelights and transom. Above the door is a concrete nameplate imprinted with the words "Perpetual Help School." The top of the projection is capped with stone, and includes corner piers. Flanking both sides of the entrance projection on the core of the building are three banded sash windows with single pane transoms. The second level continues this fenestration in all three bays, with a stepped parapet above the central bay capped by a stone cross. Dormer vents are found above each bay, with the vent in the central parapet surrounded by stone (Photo 12).

East Elevation: Bands of five three-over-one sash windows with three pane transoms fill the outer bays of the symmetrical east (rear) elevation, with stone sills and soldier brick lintels adorning each opening. The central bay contains the stairwell, and the three-over-one sash windows with three pane transoms are found in triplicate between the first and second levels, as well as in the gable of the stepped parapet. The basement is below ground level on this elevation, though a concrete stair drops the full story to a pair of double metal doors on the south side of a small central projection. A half-story brick boiler room with skylights hides the north side of the basement level (Photo 13).

North Elevation: Two slightly projecting hipped roof wings and a side-gabled core create the north elevation. The west wing features three boarded over windows in the raised basement with one-over-one sash windows found off center on the first and second levels. This fenestration is mirrored on the east wing, with the addition of a vent between the basement and first floor. The core features bands of five three-over-one sash windows with three pane transoms in the outer bays of the first and second levels,

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and a single three-over-one sash window with a three pane transom in the central bay. The fenestration of the basement consists of five sets of paired sash windows. Hipped roof dormer vents are found on the outer wings, and two gabled vents are found above the core (Photo 14).

Interior: The school building is still in use, and has had some interior alteration to comply with code. The foyer opens to a stairwell, and a long hall with classrooms on both sides. The terrazzo flooring is lined by wide wood trim. Frosted glass and wood doors and windows line the hallway walls, with built-in cabinetry found in both the hallway and classrooms. Thick wood banisters border the stairwells and landings. In the basement, eight foot tall wood closets remain intact in the cafeteria. Unfortunately, drop ceilings have been installed throughout the building, and the original chalkboards have been replaced (Photo 15 -17).

Convent 1921, 1952 Henry P. Hess (architect) F. Hoffmeyer (contractor)

Located to the east of the school is the red brick, classical revival style two-story convent. The building features a hipped roof with thick dentiled cornice, six-over-six sash windows, stone sills and brick soldier lintels, brick quoining at each corner, and a raised rusticated stone basement with stone belt course. The 1952 changes appear to be limited to the glass in the entrance way, a metal awning at the rear, and interior changes.

East (main) Façade: The east façade is symmetrical, with paired sash windows with stone keystone accents flanking the central entrance. Stone pilasters with a thick frieze and rounded stone awning surround the glass entryway. An iron security gate with fleur-de-lis design work opens to the inner porch and glass and wood entrance. Paired windows are found above the entrance. A gabled dormer with rounded opening and lancet arch windows is centered over the central bay (Photo 18).

North & South Elevations: The north and south elevations are nearly identical, featuring a three bay core and projecting wing at the west end of the building. The fenestration of the core consists of three bays, with paired sash windows in the outer bays and one-over-one sash windows found between the basement and first levels, as well as between the first and second levels. A gabled dormer with rounded opening and lancet arch windows is centered over the central bay. The wing of the north features paired sash windows on the first and second levels. The wing of the south elevation features a single, off center sash window on the first level. A brick corbelled chimney rises from the roof of the wing (Photo 18 & 19).

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West (rear) Elevation: The rear elevation is five bays wide, with a central projection, concrete porch, and three shed dormers with paired three-over-three sash windows. The second level contains paired sash windows in the outer bays. Rounded, single-pane windows are found in the projection, and a rounded, single-pane window with sidelights and a rounded transom is found on the projecting sides. The first level featured paired sash windows in the first, second, and fifth bays. A concrete porch runs along the remaining bays, with brick supports and stairwells on the west and south ends. The third bay includes a boarded over door and window. The fourth bay features a wood and glass door with metal storm door. A metal awning covers this door (Photo 20).

Rectory 1950, A. F. & Arthur Starder (architect) H. Kissel's Sons (Contractor)

South (main) Façade: The two-and-a-half story multi-color brick rectory is designed in the Tudor Revival style with a central chimney, projecting entrance with Tudor arched stone surround, and a pentagonal, one-story projection below a cross-gable on the east end of the asymmetrical façade. The fenestration includes six-over-one sash windows with stone quoining found in triplicate on the first and second level, as well as above and on the pentagonal projection. Stone is used in a belt course to separate the raised basement from the remaining levels. The stone detailing is continued as quoining on the corners of the pentagon and around the entrance, as well as coping on the projections. The door is wood and glass with a stone surround. Above the western most window on the second level is a small gable that breaks the roofline with a brick corbelling just below the gutter (Photo 21).

East Elevation: The east elevation has a flat roof with a cross-gabled projection on the south end and a chimney just north of center. The six-over-one sash windows found on the façade are continued on this elevation featuring stone sills and soldier brick lintels: two windows are found on the first and second level of the projection, with a vent in the cross-gable; two windows are found on the first and second level of the core of the building, with a one-over-one sash window between the stories. On the north end is a one-story portion that projects toward the north. It features two sash windows as well. Three sash windows are found on the recessed second floor above the one-story projection. A one-story brick wall with stone coping encloses a small courtyard, meeting the east elevation just north of the chimney (Photo 22).

North Elevation: The one-story north elevation has a flat roof, with a one-story projection on the west end, a four-bay flat roof dormer centered on the elevation, and a recessed cross-gable on the south end with a single sash window on the second level

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and a vent in the gable. The fenestration of the north elevation features stone sills and soldier brick lintels with a set of paired sash windows, flanked by a single sash window on both sides. The raised stone foundation is dotted by evenly spaced, fixed double pane windows. A concrete sidewalk runs along the elevation, enclosed by a chain link fence. Stairs lead to a paved lot on the west side of the building (Photo 23).

West Elevation: The side gabled west elevation has a cross gable on the south end and faces a large paved lot. The raised basement level includes a two-bay garage door on the south corner, with a boarded over garage entrance beside it. A stone belt course separates the basement from the six-over-one sash windows with stone surrounds found on the upper levels. The fenestration of the first level is divided into six bays as follows: the southern bay is filled with a single sash window; the second bay has a one-over-one sash window; the third bay includes sash windows in triplicate, the fifth and sixth bays feature paired sash windows. A projecting brick and concrete porch with shingled shed roof covers the fifth and fourth bays, including paired sash windows on the upper level, and a bricked opening in the basement level flanked by boarded over window openings. Concrete stairs with a short landing grant access to the porch from the asphalt lot. The fenestration of the second level includes six-over-one sash windows in the outer bays, and one-over-one sash windows flanking the central paired sash windows. A vent is located in the cross-gable on the south and a flat roof dormer with two sets of paired sash windows is recessed on the north end. A half brick wall runs from the building north to the street (Photo 24).

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Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish Hall, School, Convent, & Rectory
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

Summary:

The Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish Hall, School, Convent, and Rectory are locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The German speaking parish of Our Lady of Perpetual Help established its first school in 1873, and served the need for free Catholic education in the College Hill neighborhood for more than sixty years. Theories in education changed over time and the number of parishioners grew, prompting the parish to hire prolific St. Louis architect Henry P. Hess to construct a convent, school, and parish hall. Utilizing the popular revival styles and footprints for educational structures, Hess designed buildings that displayed his well known and honored work as one of the favored architects for the Archdiocese of St. Louis. The noteworthy ensemble of early 20th century institutional buildings is distinguished by the quality of local materials, craftsmanship, and revival style designs. The addition of the rectory in 1950 by Adolph F. and Arthur Stauder completed the strong, cohesive architectural and institutional presence within the relatively modest neighborhood. While it is regrettable that the church no longer stands, the nominated intact ensemble of buildings nonetheless convey the “campus” design and the excellent work of prolific St. Louis architect Henry P. Hess, with few changes from the 1921-1950 period of significance (the construction of the oldest extant structure until the last year of parish building expansion).

Though properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes are not ordinarily considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance may qualify. The Our Lady of Perpetual Help parish buildings continue to reflect the theories on educational architecture from their construction period, represents the work of prolific St. Louis architects, and maintains a cohesive design based on historic detailing. The buildings are in good condition and have undergone very few changes since the 1921- 1950 period of significance.

Elaboration:

Background

Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish is located in the College Hill neighborhood of northern St. Louis City. The College Hill neighborhood experienced most of its residential growth between 1880 and 1920, following the incorporation of the area into the St. Louis city limits in 1876, and the 1890 expansion of the streetcar along

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Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish Hall, School, Convent, & Rectory
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Broadway, Grand Avenue, 20th Street, and Florissant Avenue. A 1923 Bond issue allowed for street improvement, making travel to the downtown easier.¹

The neighborhood's moniker derives from the old St. Louis University College Hill Farm, which the Jesuit Brothers operated between Warne, Carter, and East Linton Avenues and Broadway. The farm included a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, where the few Catholics in the rural area and the unincorporated town of Lowell met for mass. The Jesuits subdivided the land in 1872, selling many of the lots to German Catholic immigrants and turning over the chapel to the Archbishop of St. Louis.²

The German residents of the nineteenth century neighborhood relied primarily on parochial education. The Catholic parishes of Holy Name (English speaking) and Our Lady of Perpetual Help (German speaking) were responsible for the education of the parish children, establishing schools in 1885 and 1873, respectively.³ For those who were not members of a parish community, or who preferred the free, non-religious education found in public schools, the Lowell School at Bulwer and Adelaide Avenues offered an alternative to parochial education beginning in 1873.⁴ The Bryan Hill public school opened in 1912 during the height of the neighborhood's expansion. New school buildings were constructed for each of these entities during the first three decades of the twentieth century, and two more schools were added to the neighborhood, St. Paul Lutheran (1926) and St. James United Church of Christ (1930).⁵

The neighborhood began to decline after World War II, giving way to lower property values that attracted a poorer demographic. By the late 1960s, the neighborhood was beginning to experience some re-development, which continues to the present.

Evolution of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish buildings

In 1873, parishioners from the Holy Name Parish⁶ petitioned the Archbishop for the organization of a new parish. Land for a new church was purchased from the Jesuits for \$1,600 near the site of the old St. Thomas chapel.⁷

¹ Norbury L. Wayman. History of St. Louis Neighborhoods: Bissell-College Hill. (St. Louis, MO : St. Louis Community Development Agency, 1980).

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Lowell Fact Sheet (On file with the St. Louis Public Schools Records Center/ Archive September 24, 2004).

⁵ Both of these parochial schools grew out of Sunday school classes. Wayman.

⁶ The Holy Name Parish was comprised of German Catholics living near the College Hill Farm, as well as in the unincorporated town of Lowell and the surrounding rural areas. Those who attended mass at the

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Reverend A. J. Stroombergen was commissioned as the first pastor for Our Lady of Perpetual Help (then known as Our Lady of Perpetual Succor), and without delay he petitioned the Precious Blood Sisters to teach fifty students in a rented house near parish land. Construction of the new church building (nonextant) began almost immediately; the cornerstone laid at 5000 North 21st Street on October 5, 1873. The two-story red brick church was completed and blessed on May 17, 1874. The multi-functional facility was designed for Sunday worship on the second floor and contained classrooms on the first level and in the basement (See Figure 3). Within two years a rectory was constructed at 2011 East Linton Avenue (nonextant)⁸, and a new pastor, Reverend A. I. Schilling took over duties at the parish, requesting the School Sisters of Notre Dame as teachers for the burgeoning school.

The incorporation of the area into the City of St. Louis in 1876 sparked a dramatic population increase, resulting in more than 250 families attending Our Lady of Perpetual Help by 1880. The parish found it necessary to construct a larger building, laying the cornerstone of the church on April 22, 1888. In less than a year-and-a-half the red brick cruciform church was completed at 2001 East Linton Avenue (nonextant- See Figure 4). The old church was remodeled for school purposes, but continued growth prompted the parish to construct a new school in 1899. The new building also included housing for the Sisters of Notre Dame, which physically connected the school to the church building (See Figure 5).⁹

Parish growth over the next two decades prompted the alteration of the school and old church (remodeled for use as a parish hall) to accommodate the needs of its many parishioners. The School Sisters of Notre Dame now numbered 18, and the small dwelling they occupied between the church and school building was quickly becoming inadequate. The parish was also outgrowing the 1899 school building, and rather than alter the current structures, the parish resolved to demolish the existing buildings and

St. Thomas the Apostle Chapel formed the parish after the chapel was sold by the Jesuits to the Archbishop in 1872. In 1876, a brick church that could seat 1000 was constructed at the corner of 20th and East Grand Avenue. Wayman.

⁷ John E. Rothensteiner. History of the Archdiocese of St. Louis: In Its Various Stages of Development from A. D. 1673 to A. D. 1928. (St. Louis, Mo: Blackwell Wielandy, 1928), 161-163.

⁸ The 1875 rectory burned in 1879, and was replaced in 1897. The second rectory was demolished in 1949, and the current building standing at 2011 East Linton was constructed as a rectory in 1950. City of St. Louis Building Permits. On file with the St. Louis Assessor's Office, St. Louis City Hall: 1200 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103.

⁹ City of St. Louis Building Permits.; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Missouri. Teaneck, N.J. : Chadwyck-Healy, 1983.

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construct a separate convent and school. New property was acquired north of the old church (which had been converted for use as the parish hall) for the school, and the new convent was placed north of the new church.¹⁰

By being a part of the congregation and living on the parish property, the School Sisters of Notre Dame and the parish pastor, as instructors, held a special place in the community and reinforced a learning atmosphere for the first through eighth grade children. Under the direction of Archbishop Glennon, the congregation hired local architect Henry P. Hess to design the new living quarters for the sisters. The Classical Revival style convent was completed by 1922, and an addition that closed the north end of the church, which was exposed during the demolition of the previous buildings, was completed the same year.¹¹

The largely German population of the Our Lady of Perpetual Help parish supported the school so that every student could attend for free. In addition, all classes were taught in German until the end of World War I, allowing the ostracized immigrants a safe haven to share their culture and language with their children. As the demographic of the neighborhood changed, and the "Americanization" of immigrants became a controversial issue in the public schools, Our Lady of Perpetual Help School changed the language of instruction to English.¹²

English instruction allowed more students to attend Our Lady of Perpetual Help School, which coincided with the influx of people to the College Hill neighborhood. Construction of a new school building in 1924 to house the additional student body occurred just two years before the St. Louis Public Schools found it necessary to open the new Lowell School building (NR listed 2007) a few blocks north at 1409 E. Linton Avenue.¹³

Again, Henry P. Hess was selected to design Our Lady's new school, a Jacobethan Revival style structure that was enlarged by Hess in 1928 to accommodate a total of 700 students.¹⁴

¹⁰ Rothensteiner, 161-163.

¹¹ Sanborn Map.

¹² Sister Carol Marie Wildt. "German Families Begin Our Lady of Perpetual Help," School Sisters of Notre Dame of St. Louis > Who We Are > Our History > Stories About... . Accessed 23 October 2008.

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[sl.org/WhoWeAre/OurHistory/StoriesAboutOurHistory/OurLadyofPerpetualHelp/tabid/273/Default.aspx](http://www.ssnd-sl.org/WhoWeAre/OurHistory/StoriesAboutOurHistory/OurLadyofPerpetualHelp/tabid/273/Default.aspx)

¹³ Wayman.

¹⁴ Wildt.

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By 1935, the congregation had outgrown the old parish hall, and required a facility that could accommodate a few classrooms as well as offering recreational space to the school children and adult parishioners. Hess designed the new parish hall and school building at 5221 North 21st Street, and the old parish hall building was replaced with a parking lot. The new building included a stage, gymnasium, and bowling alley¹⁵, all of which helped the parish remain a central part of the neighborhood. Through the 1930s and 1940s, enrollment hovered around 650 students and the number of parishioners quickly approached 5000.¹⁶

The rectory building became unsatisfactory by the end of World War II, causing the congregation to replace the building in 1950. The new rectory had an enclosed walkway that connected to the church, and was designed by local architects Adolph F. and Arthur Stauder. The rectory was the last building constructed by the parish.

Our Lady of Perpetual Help grew to 5860 parishioners in 1951, with an enrollment of 680 students. After that year, the parish began to lose members of its congregation at a noticeable rate, with 88 parishioners leaving in 1952. Two years later, tragedy struck Our Lady when the church was hit by lightning and caught fire (the building was subsequently demolished in the 1980s). Though the school remained open, the dwindling enrollment and changing demographic stunted the parish's growth. The Second Vatican Council changed Catholic instruction in the 1960s, allowing lay people to instruct in the parochial schools. This unintentionally struck a huge blow to Catholic education, and many parishes lost students. A significant change in demographics during the late 1960s left the College Hill neighborhood with fewer Catholics and higher crime. Property values dropped dramatically, and thus lower income families occupied the neighborhood.¹⁷ Without the funding to reconstruct the church, the parish dissipated. Low enrollment eventually forced the school to consolidate with Holy Name in the 1980s. In 1992, the sisters moved out of the city and the convent closed.

Architectural Significance:

Three of the four extant parish buildings were designed by local architect Henry P. Hess and constructed by the F. Hoffmeyer Construction Company. Frank Hoffmeyer came to the United States from Germany in 1889 and became a naturalized citizen in 1900. He

¹⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

¹⁶ Catholic Church, Archdiocese of St. Louis. Yearbook of the Archdiocese of St. Louis. (St. Louis: Chancery Office, 1947-1965).

¹⁷ Wayman.

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worked as a railroad carpenter and moved into home construction by 1910. By 1920 his sons Fred, Joseph, and Frank Jr. had joined him to work as carpenters for his F. Hoffmeyer Construction Company. At that time the company was located at 2006 Harris Avenue, just six city blocks north of the parish.¹⁸

Henry P. Hess had established himself as an Archdiocesan architect and prolific designer by the time he began work on Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish buildings. Hess began his training as a draftsman under the direction of Henry Weise when he was fourteen years old. After studying Beaux Arts architecture in Europe, his skills were utilized by prolific St. Louis architects Eams & Young before he joined the office of William B. Ittner, the Commissioner of School Buildings for the St. Louis Public Schools. Though Hess incorporated architectural theory from each of his mentors, it was Ittner's work that appears to have influenced Hess's designs the most. Adopting Ittner's philosophies on light, ventilation, and ornamentation, Hess' school buildings share many of the stylistic elements and footprints Ittner used in his school design.¹⁹ When Ittner resigned from the school board in 1915, Hess looked to other architectural firms for employment.²⁰

In 1916, Hess began designs for the new Kenrick Seminary (now the Cardinal Regalli Center, 1916, Figure 6) under the direction of the firm Imes and Pruess. Inner office scuffles put the project in a quagmire, and resulted in the loss of the commission. Presenting his designs to the Philadelphia firm that took over the project, Hess was hired to complete the Seminary. The successful implementation of Hess' design impressed Archbishop Glennon, who subsequently commissioned Hess for nearly 700 projects in the Archdiocese.²¹

Until the 1930s, Hess designed primarily in the historical revival styles. His projects took on more contemporary motifs as he worked through the 1940s and until his death in 1957.²² His early, independent work was derived primarily from his Beaux Arts training,

¹⁸ Attempts to find additional F. Hoffmeyer Construction Company projects were unsuccessful. Biographical information found in census records United States: National Archives and Records Administration. 1880-1930 Federal Population Census : Catalog of National Archives. Washington, DC : National Archives Trust Fund Board, 2002. Company location registered in the St. Louis Daily Record "Building News" St. Louis Daily Record. (St. Louis, 2 November 1921.)

¹⁹ Darin Stross, St. Charles, Missouri, Personal interview conducted by Julie Wooldridge, July 6, 2007. Notes on file with Lafser & Associates, 20 N Main, STE 101 Cape Girardeau, MO 63701.

²⁰ Stross.

²¹ Stross.

²² Janice R. Cameron. Immaculate Conception School National Register Nomination. (Washington D.C.: United States Department of the Interior National Park Service), 21 March 1985, Section 8, page 1.

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and this is reflected in the buff brick blocks of Rosati-Kain High School (1921, Figure 7), and William Cullen McBride Catholic High School (1924, Figure 8).²³

In 1926, a young draftsman named Thomas Black gained employment with Hess's firm and left his mark on the company's commissions until 1932. The firm's designs for churches during this period were primarily Late Gothic Revival or Collegiate Gothic, with muted Tudor or Jacobethan Revival on the educational architecture. Tudor or Jacobethan Revial was a style Ittner utilized in many of his projects while Hess worked for him, and it is possible that Hess' desire to incorporate these styles into his own projects caused him to hire a draftsman who specialized in that type of architecture. Two of the firms more notable buildings, Christian Brothers College High School (1921, Figure 9), and Kenrick-Glennon College (previously St. Louis Preparatory Seminary, 1931, Figure 10) were designed in these styles.²⁴

Hess never attained a degree, therefore was ineligible for many awards in his field and was excluded from many architectural organizations. Perhaps because he lacked a diploma, Hess became a member of the St. Louis Architectural Club. The St. Louis Architectural Club was founded in 1894 as the St. Louis Sketch Club. In 1896 the organization established a constitution that limited activities to "the study of architecture and the allied arts." The architects, draftsmen, artists, engineers, and others associated with the field dedicated their efforts, as part of the club, toward the education of draftsmen and architects in the city. For many years it offered the city's only professional classes in construction and architectural design. The club published many works, including a booklet on St. Louis building codes and ordinances entitled Building Laws of the City of St. Louis in 1908, and a 1928 survey of the state's built environment entitled Missouri's Contribution to America's Architecture.²⁵

Hess was also elected the Vice President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Established in 1880, the ASME promotes the "art, science and practice of mechanical & multidisciplinary engineering and allied sciences around the globe." Hess' work and reputation were so extraordinary that the organization changed the name of their "Junior Award," established by Hess in 1914, to the "Henry Hess Award" in 1964.²⁶

²³ St. Louis Post Dispatch. "Henry P. Hess Obituary," October 23, 1957.

²⁴ Darrin Stross, St. Charles, Missouri, Personal Interview conducted by Julie Ann LaMouria, May, 2009.

²⁵ Howard Louis Conard. Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri. (St. Louis, MO: Southern History Company, 1901.) and The American Institutes of Architects: St. Louis. Accessed June 23, 2990. Available online at <http://www.aia-stlouis.org/history2.asp>

²⁶ American Society of Engineers. Accessed June 23, 2009. Available Online at http://www.asme.org/Governance/Honors/SocietyAwards/Henry_Hess_Award.cfm.

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During his career, Hess designed residential, religious, educational, and commercial buildings, working primarily with the Archdiocese of St. Louis and obtaining other commissions in St. Louis and St. Louis County, as well as across the country. His surviving architectural firm, LePique and Orne, has retained many of the original blue prints and schematics Hess designed. Though not his full body of work, the list includes an apartment building, seven auditoriums, six chapels, 29 churches, two colleges, nine commercial buildings, seventeen convents, eight dormitories and parochial housing units, two garages, three gymnasiums, two parish halls, seven high schools, four hospitals, two monasteries, eight rectories, 21 private residences, 55 school buildings, a shrine, a seminary, and a number of other structures from docks to orphanages and nursing homes. His work can be found in more than 64 cities in Arkansas, California, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Ohio.²⁷

The majority of Hess' work was commissioned by the Archdiocese of St. Louis. Developing a relationship with Archbishop Glennon, Hess's designs were selected for more than 700 projects, including 45 additions or alterations to existing religious structures. All Archdiocesan commissions were open to competition, and though Hess was a favorite architect of Archbishop Glennon, his designs were still subject to scrutiny and evaluation in comparison to designs submitted by other architects. Once approved by the Archbishop, the drawings were passed on for endorsement by the Cardinal, and then sent to Rome to be examined by the Papal architect. This extensive and competitive process made each commission an honorable achievement.²⁸

Several of Hess' buildings have received individual listing to the National Register, and some are listed as part of a district. Hess designed the rectory and school for the Immaculate Conception Parish, which were listed to the register in 2008 and 1985, respectively, as well as the rectory for St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, listed on the register in 1986. William Cullen McBride Catholic High School, the second diocesan high school building constructed in St. Louis, was listed to the Register in 2008. St. Cecilia Catholic Church (listed 2009) and St. Mary of the Barrens Seminary, in Perryville, MO (listed 1995) are anchors for historic districts that share their names. The Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish buildings reflect the same high quality and integrity as these National Register listed buildings.

The designs Hess used for the parish hall, school, and convent, are standard examples of his work, displaying the forms and Revival Style designs he favored during the period

²⁷ List on file with LePique and Orne, 701 North Jefferson, St. Charles, MO, 63301.

²⁸ Stross, May 2009.

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these buildings were constructed. In addition, Our Lady of Perpetual Help is the only known parish for which Hess designed the convent, school, and parish hall.

According to the blueprint list on file with LePique and Orne, Hess's first convent design was for Our Lady of Perpetual Help. During the 1920s, Hess designed three additional convents for parishes in the St. Louis Archdiocese: Immaculate Conception, Old Monroe, MO (1922), St. Mary, Carlyle, IL (1924) and St. Boniface, St. Louis MO (1925-NR listed 2009). These red brick convents were designed in revival styles, and feature three bay symmetrical facades with recessed central entrances. Hess included paired, three-over-one wood windows on each of these buildings. Like the convent at Our Lady's parish, the classical revival convents of Immaculate Conception and St. Mary share a hipped roof with wide eaves, and rounded windows in the upper story. The rectangular footprint is also shared between these buildings, with windows granting light to almost every room. The convent of Our Lady is by far the most elaborate of these three convents, featuring more ornamentation at the roofline and in the door surround. The convent at St. Boniface parish was designed in the Tudor Revival Style, with multiple gables and projections. The style and footprint of the St. Boniface convent are significantly different from the convents Hess designed prior to this intricate building, and the St. Boniface convent appears to have been designed when Hess was emphasizing the Ittner and Jacobethan/Tudor design theories for educational and religious structures.

Our Lady's 1924 school building also represents the educational and Tudor/Jacobethan Revival style design theories Hess utilized during the 1920s and 1930s. Exploiting the floor plans and motifs made popular by William B. Ittner, Hess designed approximately 30 school buildings in Missouri and St. Louis, not including high schools. The buildings often have a "T," "U," or "H" plan, which consist of central hallways with rooms on either side. As he did with several of his schools, Hess designed Our Lady with the intention of constructing an addition at a later time. When the parish requested more room for the growing number of pupils, Hess added the eastern wing, turning his "T" shape design into an "H" shaped school. A notable building also designed with this intent was the School of Commerce and Finance at St. Louis University (See Figure 11). This building was designed in a "U" footprint, with the intention of adding a wing that would have closed the "U" into a square.²⁹

²⁹ A later addition to the building was not completed by Hess' firm, and therefore resulted in a much different footprint.

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The majority of the school buildings Hess designed between 1920 and 1935 have a Jacobethan or Tudor Revival style. Though muted versions of the style, Hess utilized this Jacobethan Revival Style design for both the school and the parish hall at Our Lady of Perpetual Help. The buildings feature lancet arched entrances, multi-color brick walls, stone ornamentation, and steeply pitched hipped roofs. In addition, Hess incorporated parapets over the entrance bays, and used brick patterning in simple designs for ornamentation. These two buildings are designed to look almost as mirror images.

Though Hess designed many schools, churches, rectories, and convents, he designed only two parish halls, Our Lady and St. Vincent (now Christ the Savior) in Brewer, MO. The parish hall in Brewer was built in 1925, and large enough to hold the congregation for mass when a 1947 fire destroyed the church. It was also used for plays, picnics, and dances, but it is unclear whether this building was used as a gymnasium or featured classrooms. The parish hall at Our Lady was referenced as an "Auditorium" in Hess' blue print list. It features a gymnasium, classrooms, a stage, and a bowling alley in the basement. There are three other auditoriums referenced in his blue print list, St. Joseph's at Apple Creek, MO, Our Lady of Czestochowa, in St. Louis, MO, and an unnamed building in Coffman, MO. While the building in Coffman remains unidentified, the auditorium for St. Joseph appears to have been an addition, and the parish buildings of Our Lady of Czestochowa have been demolished. Therefore, the Our Lady of Perpetual Help building is unique to Hess's intact work as the only known parish hall to feature classrooms, a bowling alley, and a gymnasium.

Besides Hess' signature design elements, the buildings of Our Lady of Perpetual Help also share a common entrance design that is unique in Hess' work. The buildings feature a gated central opening with drastically recessed doors found at the top of a short stairway. This feature, along with the building materials and muted designs, create a cohesive collection of buildings that continue to connect the parish buildings to each other.

Architects Adolph F. and Arthur Stauder recognized this element in the parish buildings when they designed the new rectory in 1950. Incorporating the Tudor Revival elements also found in the Jacobethan Revival style school and parish hall, the Stauders used similar materials, the steeply pitched roof and cross gables popular in the style, and stone accents to ornament the building. In addition, the entrance doors are deeply recessed below a lancet archway and up a short stairwell, as found on the other buildings.

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Architects Adolph F. and Arthur Stauder were also prolific in Archdiocesan buildings, designing many churches and institutional buildings, including Our Lady of Sorrows Church, St. Mary Magellan Church, Nerinx Hall High School, St. Raphael's Church, All Souls Church in Overland, Notre Dame High School and St. Elizabeth's Academy. The three generations working for the firm shared the philosophy that an architect was "a combination of artist, engineer, (and) businessman..." and through their design for the 1950 rectory at Our Lady of Perpetual Help the firm creatively executed a practical living space that incorporated the motifs of the parish's revival style structures.³⁰

The designs of the current parish structures were meant to reflect the older buildings that were standing when the present buildings were constructed. The school and parish hall look very similar to the original church building, which was constructed in 1873 and remodeled c. 1900 (Figure 3). The convent shares the Classical Revival style used on the original rectory (Figure 12). The new rectory, while imitating some of the design elements found on the parish hall and school buildings, reflects the architecture of the 1888 church (Figure 4).

The buildings of Our Lady of Perpetual Help parish continue to act as a cohesive unit of architecturally similar structures, conveying a strong "campus" feeling of institutional and revival style designs in a relatively modest neighborhood. Henry Hess's efforts to create stylistic unity and identity for the complex are reinforced by the Stauder's 1950 rectory design. The buildings are in good condition, and continue to reflect the quality of their materials and craftsmanship and expert design from the 1922-1950 period of significance.

³⁰ "Stauder Family Following Blueprints for Fathers," St. Louis Globe Democrat, 4 September 1958.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish Hall is located at 5217 North 21st Street on City Block 3392 as follows: starting at the corner of North 21st Street and the east-west alley of City Block 3392, travel west down the alley to its intersection with the north-south alley; travel south approximately 110 feet to the property line; travel east approximately 137 feet to North 21st Street; travel north approximately 110 feet to the alley, the point of origin. Our Lady of Perpetual Help School Convent, and Rectory are located at 2017 Linton Avenue, and 2011 Linton Avenue (respectively) as follows: at the intersection of North 21st Street and Linton Avenue, travel north on 21st Street to the alley; travel east down the alley to the intersection of North 20th Street; travel south down 20th Street to the corner of 20th and Linton Avenue; travel west down Linton Avenue to the intersection with North 21st Street, the point of origin.

Boundary Justification:

The selected boundaries are those historically associated with Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish, including the convent, rectory, parish hall, school, and fenced lot.

Photo Log:

The following is true for all photographs:

Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish Hall, School, Convent, and Rectory
St. Louis (Independent City) MO

Photographer: Allison Marshaus

Date: 10 November 2008

Negative Location: Lafser & Associates
1028 North Kingshighway Suit 1
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

(See attached photo key for exterior pictures)

Photo 1	East elevation of Perpetual Hall
Photo 2	North elevation of Perpetual Hall
Photo 3	West elevation of Perpetual Hall
Photo 4	South elevation of Perpetual Hall
Photo 5	Perpetual Hall: Main floor from foyer
Photo 6	Perpetual Hall: Second floor classroom
Photo 7	Perpetual Hall: Gymnasium looking east
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Photo 11	West elevation of Perpetual Help School
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Photo 16	Perpetual Help School: second floor classroom
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Photo 18	East and south elevations of convent
Photo 19	East and north elevations of convent
Photo 20	West elevation of convent
Photo 21	South elevation of rectory
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Photo 23	North elevation of rectory
Photo 24	West elevation of rectory and asphalt lot

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Figure 2- Perpetual Hall Floor Plan

Figure 3- Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church

Figure 4- Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church

Figure 5-1909 Sanborn Map (Volume 7, Sheet 120)

Figure 6- Kenrick Seminary

Figure 7- CBC High School

Figure 8- Rosati-Kain High School

Figure 9- Kenrick-Glennon College

Figure 10- McBride high School

Figure 11- School of Commerce and Finance

Figure 12- Rectory

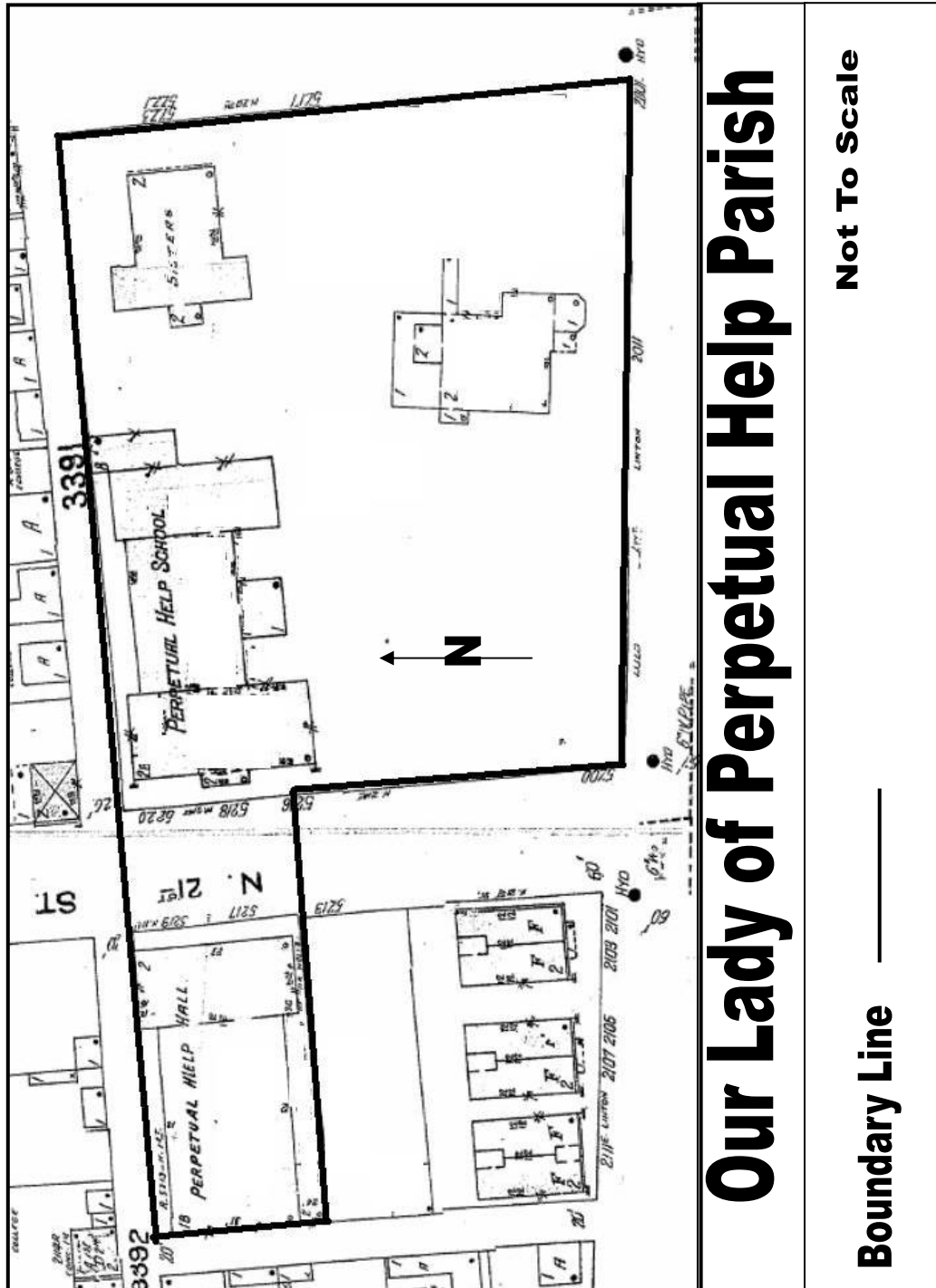
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St. Louis (Independent City), MO

Figure 1- Site Plan.



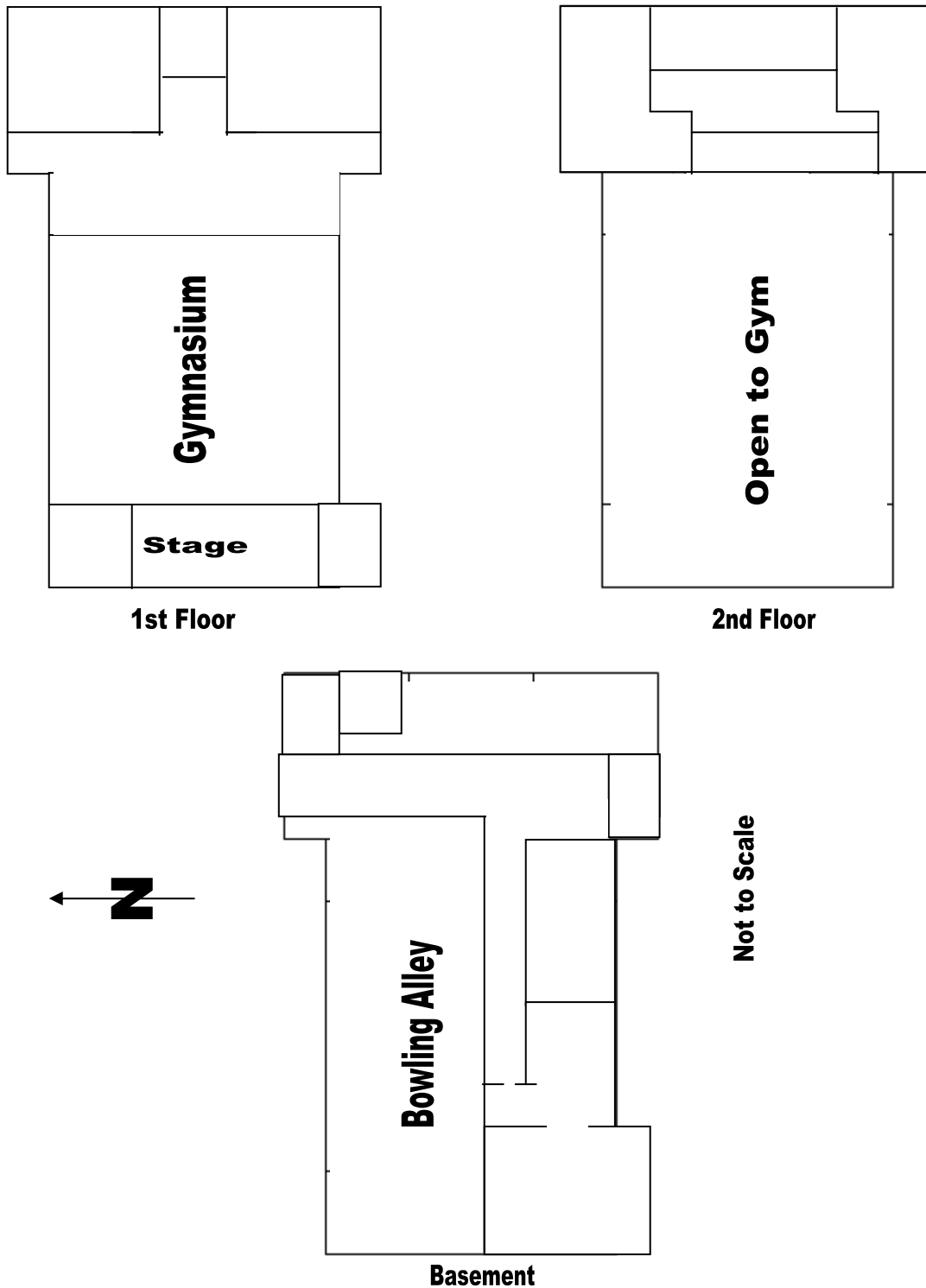
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Figure 2- Perpetual Hall Floor Plans.



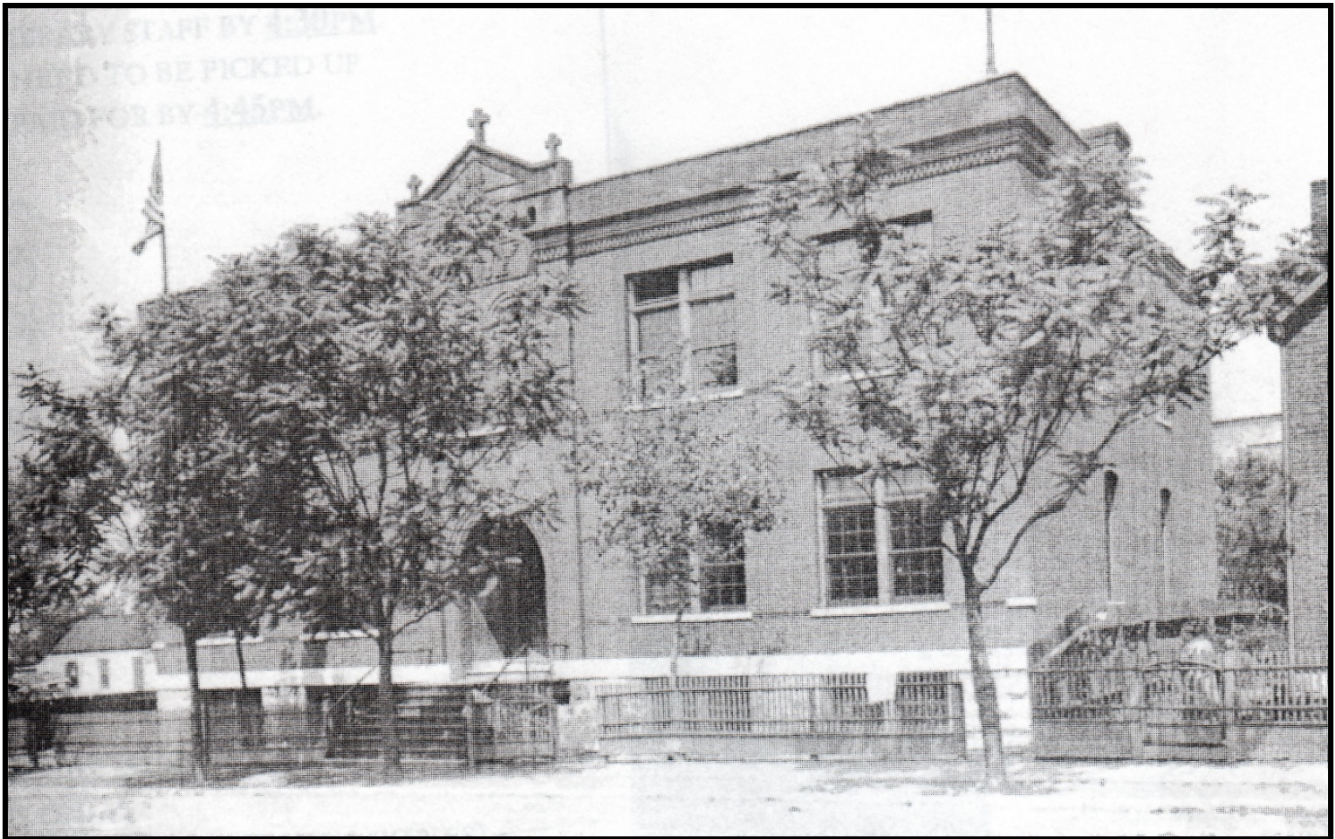
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Figure 3: Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church (constructed 1873, remodeled c. 1910).



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Figure 4: Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church (constructed 1888)



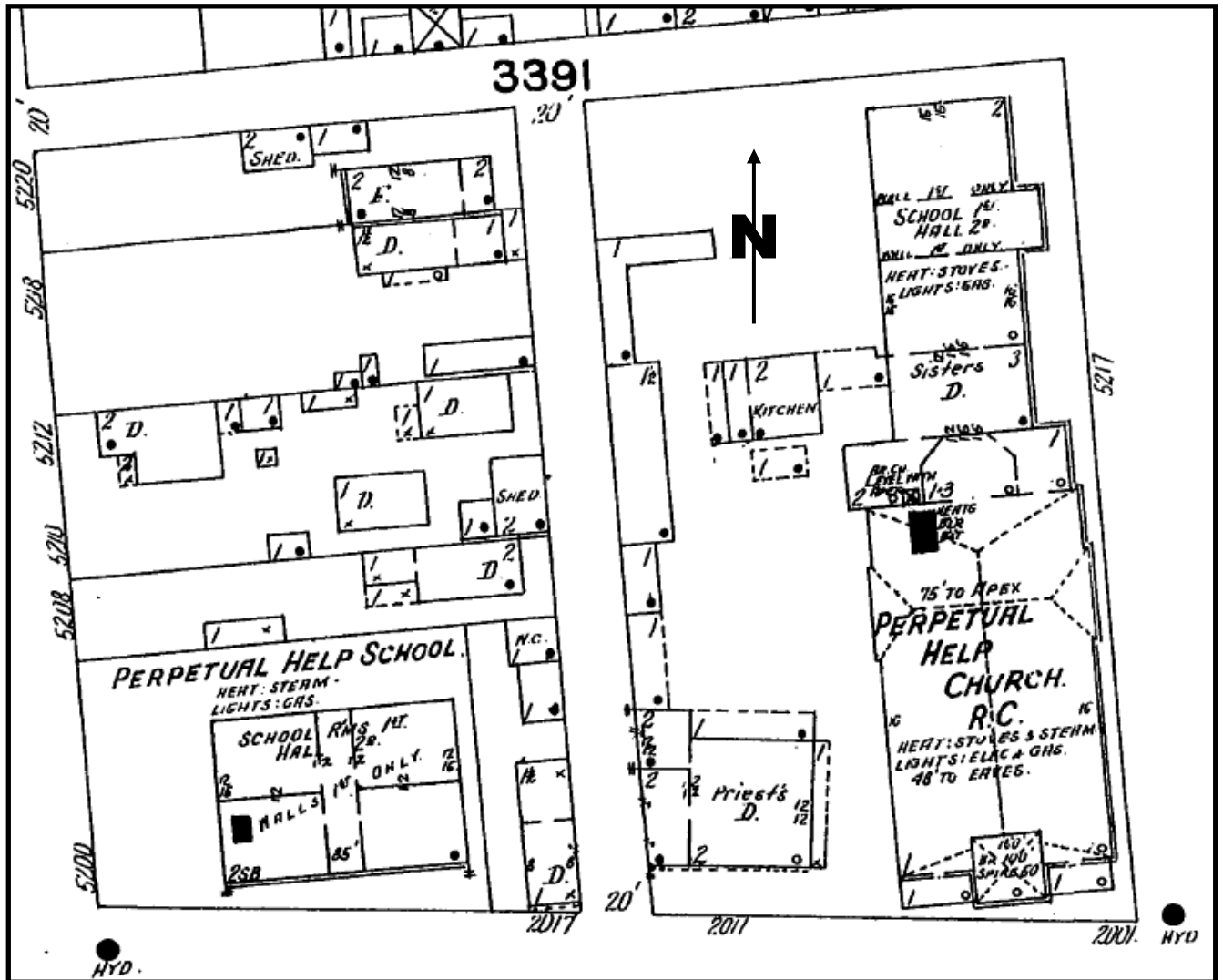
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Figure 5: 1909 Sanborn Map (Volume 7, Sheet 120)



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St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

Figure 6: *Kenrick Seminary*



Figure 9: *Christian Brothers College High School*



Figure 7: *Rosati-Kain High School*



Figure 10- *Kenrick-Glennon College*



Figure 8: *McBride High School*



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Figure 11: *School of Commerce & Finance, St. Louis University*



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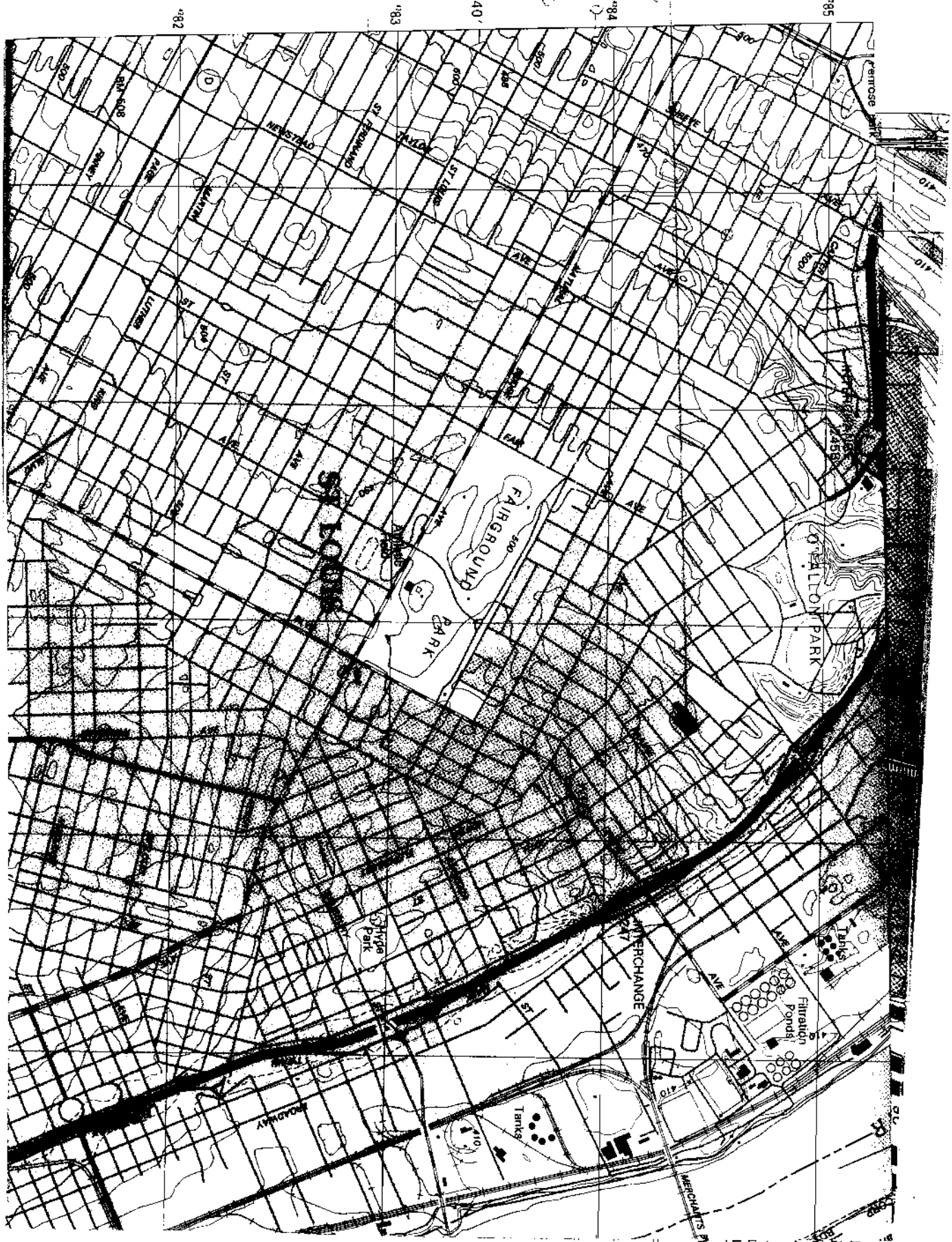
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St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

Figure 12: *Rectory (constructed 1876)*



150/4184270
1884
1882









NLP



NEP

WALK







HOME GUEST
FURNISH





PH

2711-100K





A three-story red brick building with a central arched entrance and a large decorative window. The building features multiple windows with dark frames and a prominent tree branch hanging over the roof from the right side. A black metal fence runs along the sidewalk in front of the building.

A portion of another red brick building is visible to the right, featuring a smaller arched entrance and a sign above it. A ramp with a black metal railing is visible in the foreground near this building.

Several trees with yellow and orange autumn foliage are visible in the background to the right of the main building.

A paved asphalt road runs along the bottom of the image, with a concrete curb separating it from the sidewalk.



NOW ENROLLING
314 534-9628







Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Draw a picture of
me and my
family. What
are your hobbies?
What do you like to
do?
Write a paragraph
about your
family.

I like to play with my
children.
The children played
for hours.
The house was
full of
laughter and
joy.
The girls
were
happy.

the
I read the end
them
child
She has
the

CLASS RULES

1. Listen to the teacher.

2. Raise your hand before speaking.

3. Be on time.

4. Be respectful.

5. Be a leader!

CLASS RULES

1. Listen to the teacher.

2. Raise your hand before speaking.

3. Be on time.

4. Be respectful.

5. Be a leader!

10 GREAT WAYS TO GREAT OTHERS

1. Be kind.
2. Be honest.
3. Be a good listener.
4. Be a good friend.
5. Be a good student.
6. Be a good worker.
7. Be a good citizen.
8. Be a good neighbor.
9. Be a good leader.
10. Be a good person.







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