

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
other names/site number Hammond Sheet Metal Company Buildings

2. Location

street & number 101 Cass Avenue [n/a] not for publication
city or town St. Louis [n/a] vicinity
state Missouri code MO county St. Louis code 510 zip code 63102

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [x] 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 [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [x] locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Mark A. Miles

Sept 22, 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

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

INDUSTRY
INVENTION

Periods of Significance

1871-1924

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Beinke, A.M. / architect

Bonsack, F.C. / architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.977 acres

UTM References

A. Zone 15	Easting 745 100	Northing 4280 580	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael R. Allen, Matthew S. Bivens and Emily Klassen

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis date April 28, 2009

street & number 911 Washington Avenue #170 telephone 314-421-6474

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Craig Heller c/o Loftworks

street & number 1006 Olive Street Telephone _____

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63103

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Summary

The St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings are located on the city block bound by Cass Avenue and First (Main), Florida and Collins Streets just north of downtown St. Louis, Missouri. The buildings were built between 1871 and 1913, and were significantly altered as late as 1924. The buildings are numbered in this nomination on figure 12. The six building complex is comprised of one four-story brick, one two-story brick, one two-story brick with concrete block, two one-story brick, and one one-story brick and concrete block factory, warehouse and office buildings; a later concrete block addition is along the rear elevation. One building has a low shed-gable roof, the remainder have flat roofs; each has a limestone foundation. Historic alterations include brick wall repairs, roof replacement and the removal of two stories from two separate buildings due to fire damage. Later alterations include a circa 1877 factory with a primary elevation wall rebuilt with concrete block; two original walls however, remain intact. Fenestration alterations include bricked-in, concrete block and corrugated fiberglass paneled or boarded bays; some have replacement windows. A later concrete block addition is along the rear elevation. Some ornamental metal curved pediments are missing from the circa 1871 building. The interiors of the majority of the buildings are virtually intact with heavy wood post and beam support systems, wood flooring and exposed brick walls. A number of the original six-over-six windows are intact behind covered bays. Some additional steel columns and beams were added later to support bridge cranes. While the exteriors show changes starkly, the interiors retain much of their original appearance as open industrial space. The buildings reflect substantially their historic evolution from sheet metal manufacturing to later warehouse use. The buildings retain integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship and association.

Site

The St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings occupy an entire city block (formerly two city blocks) bound by Cass Avenue and First (Main), Florida and Collins Streets in an industrial area just north of downtown St. Louis. The Cotton Belt Freight Depot (NR April 21, 2004) and railroad tracks are immediately east of the nominated complex; additional industries and commercial business are located nearby.

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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Building 1

Built 1871-1873; alterations in 1917 and 1921.

Photographs 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.

At the northeast corner of Collins Street and Cass Avenue is the original rectangular-shaped, four-story brick factory, warehouse and office building (photo 1). The primary elevation (facing Cass Avenue) contains a first story separated from the upper stories by a simple metal cornice. Six bays are framed with cast and wrought iron columns and beams; four are filled-in with concrete block. Two recessed loading bay doors lead into the building. The second through the fourth stories contain six rectangular windows with metal-covered wooden sills and ornamental curved pediments (some are missing). The majority of the windows are covered with corrugated fiberglass panels, some are boarded and one is bricked-in. An intricately corbelled cornice crowns the façade. Along the western elevation (fronting Collins Street), four stories of window and loading bays penetrate the brick wall. Two loading bays are filled with concrete block; a third is accessible. Paired between brick pilasters, windows contain segmental arches and wooden sills (some are metal-covered); one section contains tripled rather than paired windows (photos 1 and 2). Windows are boarded, covered with corrugated fiberglass panels or bricked-in. Many original six-over-six wooden double-hung windows remain. Pilasters continue to the roofline where an elaborately corbelled original cornice has been partially rebuilt (in 1917 and 1921).

The rear (north-facing) elevation of Building 1 contains a wide garage door and a boarded entrance (photo 7, right side). Two windows with limestone sills are bricked-in. The second through the fourth stories contain six flat arch windows each; all but one corrugated fiberglass panel window is boarded. A stepped parapet crowns the elevation. Inside the courtyard, the east-facing elevation of Building 1 contains several segmental arch windows, most of which are covered with corrugated fiberglass panels. Some rectangular windows are bricked-in. Visible in photo 7 (where the brick is a different color near both ends of the building) is a rebuild from 1901.

The interior of this building retains excellent historic character. The building originally was divided by a fire wall into a north section, used for stamping, and a south section, used for storage. Each floor is mostly open, with the freight elevator and fire wall at center (see boundary map and photograph 12). The floors retain original pine plank flooring and full exposure of the mill method skeleton (see photographs 9 and 11). Brick

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walls are exposed, save the western wall reconstruction where concrete block is evident. On the first floor, a lone cast iron column with an ornate foliated capital marks the location of the original showroom at the south end of the building.

Building 2

*Built 1878-9; upper floors removed in 1901 after fire.
Photographs 3, 4, 16.*

Attached at the east of building #1 is a two-story brick factory building constructed about 1878-79 (photo 3). Originally built as a four-story building, the building lost its upper two stories in a 1901 fire. A visible rough-hewn limestone foundation steps down to the east; several segmental arch windows and one recessed entrance are cut at ground level. A recessed main entrance is reached by limestone steps near the center of the elevation. A number of segmental arch windows at the first and second floors are bricked-in; most have smaller windows inserted near each limestone sill. Some windows are open but have replacement windows. The second story contains rebuilt portions that contain no windows. A terra cotta cap crowns the façade. Visible above the first story of the adjoining building (building 4) is a hint of what this early factory appeared like at the east elevation— an elevation that faced what was Second Street before 1912 (photo 4). Arcades of segmental arch windows are accented by limestone-capped double columns and separated by a corbelled belt course between stories. While the windows are either bricked-in or filled with glass block, the original fenestration remains intact. An 1885 rendering shows an overhead connector between Building 2 and Building 6 (figure 5).

The rear (north) elevation of Building 2 is plain, with fewer original window openings than on the front elevation (see photograph 16). Several remaining bays contain window openings on each floor clad in corrugated plastic and plywood, with wooden double-hung sash underneath some cladding.

The first floor of Building 2 was remodeled in the 1980s with new partitions and carpeting. However, cast iron columns and a pine beadboard ceiling remain. The second floor is open storage space, connected to Building 1 by an iron door. The appearance of the second floor is similar to the upper floors of Building #1, with exposed mill method construction. Fire damage is evident.

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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
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Building 3

Built 1876, rebuilt in 1924.

Photographs 6, 14, 17.

Building 3 is not visible from the primary elevation. Although built as a separate, one-story factory in 1875, the building is attached to the rear of Building 2. The Whipple Special Risk Map (figure 2) shows that Building 3's current footprint contains a long annealing building on the entire eastern half, and other irregularly-shaped furnace rooms on the west. The rear (north) elevation (photograph 6) has a single, large garage bay door and two separate entrances, one of which is boarded. Five segmental arch windows (and a transom) and one rectangular window are bricked-in. A low, shed gable roof end is clad in metal siding.

An open courtyard between Building 3 and Building 1 is closed by a metal gate and a one-story brick ruin of a former four-story 1879 factory building (photo 8). Inside the courtyard, the west elevation of Building 3 consists of both brick (with segmental arch windows) and concrete block with square windows and an entrance, all from the 1924 reconstruction (see photographs 16 and 17). The ruin contains a segmental arch entrance and four windows on limestone sills; all openings are bricked-in. The rough-hewn limestone foundation is visible.

Inside of Building 3, little evidence of the original furnaces or annealing room remain. The interior resembles its later use as a warehouse space, with the exposed rafters of the gables roof supported by wooden posts (see photograph 15). Steel columns carry an overhead bridge crane, and the floor is poured concrete.

Building 4

Built 1913.

Photographs 5, 6.

Adjoining the east of Building 2 is a one-story brick warehouse building constructed in 1913 (photo 5). Two garage bay doors extend to the ground; a third opening, a loading dock bay, is raised above ground. A limestone foundation is partially visible. A shaped parapet roof is crowned with a terra cotta cap; a chimney extends above the roofline.

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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

The rear elevation of Building 4 (photo 7, third from left) features a centered loading dock door flanked by three openings at either side. At the left (east), three rectangular windows have limestone sills; at the right an entrance with transom is flanked by two similar windows. All windows are covered with corrugated fiberglass panels; the entrance is boarded. A course of bricks (set on end) is above the window bays. A shaped parapet roof with a terra cotta cap crowns the elevation.

The interior is open, with steel columns and an overhead bridge crane. The side walls are the exterior brick walls of Buildings 2, 3 and 5, and some bricked-in fenestration is evident.

Building 5

Built 1880, altered in 1921.

Photographs 5, 6, 13.

To the east of Building 4 is another one-story brick building with a flat roof and a limestone foundation (photo 5 and building #4). Originally constructed as a factory building in 1880, the building was first repaired (due to a fire) in 1901 and again altered in 1921. A newer, slightly recessed entrance has glass block sidelights. Seven square and rectangular window bays have brick sills and glass block openings. An exposed rough-hewn limestone foundation steps down to the east. A stucco parapet is crowned with a terra cotta cap. In 1921, the original gabled roof with skylight monitors was removed and replaced with a flat roof.

The rear of building 5 (photograph 6, second from left) has a single garage door complemented by four segmental arch (and one flat arch) windows. Windows are juxtaposed to one another. A slightly stepped parapet accents the flat roof building.

The interior here (shown in its 1892 state in figures 6 and 7 and in current condition in photograph 13) reflects the major changes to this building. Originally the tinning factory, the building was adapted to warehouse use. Wooden columns likely date to 1921 and are sistered by steel columns supporting a bridge crane. The original pine plank floor is evident, although some of it has been covered with steel diamond plate.

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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
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Building 6

Built 1877, altered in 1883 and 1917.

Photographs 5, 6, 8, 15.

The easternmost building at First (Main) Street is a two-story concrete block and brick building (photograph 8). Originally constructed as a five-story factory building circa 1877, a series of fires from 1883 to 1917 brought the building to its current two stories. The 1909 Sanborn fire insurance map shows the building footprint marked with a diagonal stripe and labeled "ruins of fire," and a two-story brick building standing to the north labeled "Moran Bolt & Nut Mfg. Co." When that building was demolished is uncertain; it does not appear on the 1964 Sanborn fire insurance map. What is known is that in 1917 Building 6 was reconstructed for warehouse use.

The rebuilding of the south-facing (Cass Avenue) elevation replaced the original damaged brick with concrete block. Six windows and one entrance pierce the otherwise flat plane of the wall. The original stepped and rough-hewn limestone foundation is intact. A terra cotta cap crowns the flat roof. The east (First [Main] Street) and the north (rear) façades are however intact (photo 6). On the east elevation, a series of pilasters divide paired entrances, wide bays (possibly former loading bays) or segmental arch windows on the first story and segmental arch windows on the second story. First story bays are further divided by ornamental cast iron columns. The majority of the bays are filled with concrete block and some are filled with corrugated fiberglass panels. Some second story windows have vents. Pilasters terminate at the flat roofline. An exposed limestone foundation is visible behind overgrowth. The north-facing façade (partially visible in photo 5) has a loading dock door at both ends; the easternmost door is accessible via a concrete dock with a flat roof overhang. The exposed limestone foundation has a protruding upper ledge and is punctuated by one closed semi-circular window. The upper brick wall has a few bricked-in segmental arch windows.

An empty lot immediately behind Building 6 is adjacent to a later, one-story concrete block addition (photo 6, left side). The addition has no openings; only a slightly stepped parapet accents the flat roof building.

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While the exterior reflects extreme fire damage, the interior has a consistent industrial appearance (see photograph 15). Many remaining posts and beams show significant charring, while others are obvious later replacements. The basement displays the original rubble coursed limestone foundation, and many original brick walls are evident on the two floors above. The modern concrete block is also evident. A conveyor remains in place, connecting the basement level with the first floor. A fire wall running east-west separates the building into two sections.

Integrity

The St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings have undergone alterations typical of 19th century manufacturing buildings adapted to later storage use. The original smokestacks and most equipment marking the buildings as factory structures are gone. Buildings 1 and 2 largely reflect their appearance from the period of heavy use by the St. Louis Stamping Company, while the others strongly reflect their later use for storage of sheet metal products by the Hammond Sheet Metal Company. The exteriors of the buildings have actually changed little since 1924, when Hammond made its last major alteration. While the exterior appearances vary widely, the interiors of the majority of the buildings are consistent with heavy mill method support systems, wood flooring and exposed masonry walls. Hammond's use left the basic structures of the buildings intact. Thus, the buildings retain integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship and association. The buildings substantially reflect their historic appearance as tinware manufacturing buildings later converted to use for wholesale sheet metal warehousing.

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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Summary

The St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings located on the city block bound by Cass Avenue and First (Main), Florida and Collins Streets in St. Louis, Missouri is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of INDUSTRY and INVENTION. Built between 1871 and 1880, the original complex of five extant brick factory, warehouse and office buildings was designed by architect August M. Beinke (later work was completed by Frederick Bonsack); a sixth warehouse building was completed in 1913 by designs from architect George A. Wettengel. Although the locally based St. Louis Stamping Company was one of only three American companies credited with the early development of enameled kitchen utensils as early as 1873, the company is more importantly associated with the invention and the patent of granite ironware (or graniteware) in 1874, an item considered at the time perhaps one of the most useful inventions for household convenience ever discovered. Superior to stock materials then used for kitchenware, granite ironware was light in weight, strong in body and more durable than tin, cast-iron and regular enameled products, an additive of granite being ground into the enamel. This product was invented, improved, patented (in 1876 and 1877), manufactured and distributed from the complex of nominated buildings from 1874 to 1902. In 1902, the buildings became the home of the Hammond Sheet Metal Company, one of St. Louis' first wholesale suppliers of metal ductwork. The Hammond Sheet Metal Company was at the forefront of early use of sheet metal ductwork in St. Louis construction, and its adaptation of the St. Louis Stamping Company complex extends the significance of the buildings through early innovation in another sheet metal technology. Thus, the period of significance begins in 1871 (the date the Niedringhaus brothers began to build the first factory and began experimenting with enameled kitchen wares) to 1924 (date of last alteration near the time that Hammond's significance diminished through wider use of sheet metal ductwork).

Background

About 1858, brothers Frederick G. and William F. Niedringhaus came to St. Louis from Germany where the two had trained in their father's shop, learning the business of glazing, painting and the tinner's trade.¹ The two established the firm of Niedringhaus &

¹ William Hyde and Howard L. Conard. Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis. (New York, Louisville and St. Louis: The Southern History Co., 1899), vol. 3.

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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Brother with a capital of \$1,000 and with three hired hands began work in the tinning and stove business in a small building at Broadway and Franklin Avenue in downtown St. Louis (demolished).² Charles, a third Niedringhaus brother, joined the company for a period of just ten years (after which he became manager for a stove and house furnishing store conducted by his brothers). At first the brothers produced kitchen utensils by hand and then in 1862 began using machines capable of stamping out the utensils from a single sheet of metal. This “shallow-stamped tinware” was then still a relatively new invention.³ Two years later, in 1864, the extent of their manufacturing capacity forced them to go on the market as manufacturers and jobbers of “tinner’s findings.”⁴ A fourth brother (and also the youngest), Henry F., joined the company for a short stint (only to return later as cashier in 1886 through 1912). By 1865, the Niedringhaus family began to make deep-stamped wares— apparently as one of two such concerns in the United States at the time.⁵

In 1866, Frederick G. and William F. re-organized and incorporated the St. Louis Stamping Company. Although stamped tinware was still in its infancy, benefits including its cheapness, lack of soldered seams and durability found immediate favor with the public.⁶ The company advertised in the 1866 *Edward’s City Directory* as “importers and dealers in tin plate, tinner’s stock, tools & machines” and “manufacturers of stamped, japanned, plain and planished tinware.” In that first year alone sales of tinware reached \$7,000 and the increase in demand coupled with the expanded product line began to quickly overburden the small downtown factory.⁷

Elaboration

By early 1870, the St. Louis Stamping Company began to purchase portions of what would eventually become five acres of land near the Mississippi River (within a mile and a half north of the Old Court House) and completed a number of buildings in time to

² G. W. Orear. *Commercial and Architectural St. Louis*. (St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Printing Company, 1888), p. 260. The company started in a room measuring 25 by 50 feet.

³ J. A. Dacus and James W. Buel. *A Tour of St. Louis; or, The Inside Life of a Great City*. (St. Louis: Western Publishing Co., 1878), p. 235.

⁴ G. W. Orear, p. 260-1.

⁵ *ibid.* The source does not state the second concern.

⁶ J. A. Dacus and James W. Buel, p. 235.

⁷ *ibid.*

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relocate the works the following year. Between 1871 and 1873, the company began to erect a four-story brick building occupying nearly a quarter of the city block fronting along Collins Street and running between Cass Avenue and Florida Street (figure 1).⁸ Attributed to St. Louis architect August M. Beinke, the building incorporated a factory, a warehouse, offices and a sample room for finished wares. A complex of seven additional buildings (figure 2) comprising a boiler building, a blacksmith shop, a galvanizing building, an annealing building and storage warehouses filled the city block. (Most are demolished; a portion of one building may have been incorporated into an extant 1880 building). A five-story brick warehouse and factory was completed at Main (First) Street and Cass Avenue in March of 1877; again the design is attributed to Beinke.⁹ Additional lots were at first leased and then purchased for new buildings on adjacent city blocks.

Attribution to architect August M. Beinke is based on a long-term relationship with the Niedringhaus family, himself being the sole designer of the company's St. Louis buildings and family residences for some thirty years until his death in 1901. Born about 1846 in Franklin County, Missouri, Beinke came to St. Louis to work as a carpenter in 1866. The first listing of Beinke as an architect appeared seven years later in the 1873 *Gould's City Directory*. A short partnership with architect John L. Wees between 1890 and 1894 resulted in a few additional St. Louis Stamping Company commissions on adjacent city blocks. After the partnership ended, Beinke worked alone until his death in 1901.¹⁰ Just before his death, Beinke designed a Methodist Church for the family in Granite City (demolished).¹¹ The first four-story building for the St. Louis Stamping Company is the architect's earliest known extant building to date.¹²

⁸ Although no building permits exist for this building, evidence supporting the date can be found in Richard J. Compton and Camille N. Dry's *Pictorial St. Louis* (St. Louis: Compton and Dry, 1875), p. 63; plate 19 shows the complex as it appeared in 1874. Alphonzo Whipple's *Special Risks Insurance Map* (St. Louis: Abner, Menning & Co., 1876), volume 4, plate 180 shows an elevation of the complex in 1874 (figure 2). However, Earl Lifshy's *The Housewares Story: A History of the American Housewares Industry* states "in old St. Louis in the early 1860s on Cass Ave., a sign on a factory building read, 'St. Louis Stamping Co.'" (Chicago: National Housewares Manufacturing Association, 1973), p. 155.

⁹ J. A. Dacus and James W. Buel, p. 235. This building (visible in figure 4, right background) retains the original first story of both the east and north elevations; the interior is virtually unchanged and includes heavy wood posts and beams as well as wide wood plank flooring. Built on a portion of land originally leased to the company, the land was formally purchased in 1880-81 (per St. Louis City Assessor).

¹⁰ Landmarks Association architect files: August M. Beinke.

¹¹ David Simmons. Sources: *The Republic, Republican, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inland Architect* and *American Architect*. And <http://www.gbgm-umc.org/niedringhaus/history.html> (June 8, 2005). The original Church (acquired by the Niedringhaus family) was replaced with the Niedringhaus United

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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
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On the acreage purchased early in 1870, the St. Louis Stamping Company began to erect a rolling mill (in the style of the English tin-plate mills) capable of producing twenty tons of sheet metal daily (figure 4, bottom illustration).¹³ A location near the Mississippi River Bank coupled with the proximity of the railroad (passing alongside the rolling mill) ensured the efficient arrival of inexpensive ores and scrap iron for melting purposes. On average, the rolling mills employed 700 men annually. Prior to the decision to build its own rolling mill, the company acquired sheet iron from Wales. Concerned with the general product available, the St. Louis Stamping Company built their own plant and became one of the earliest producers of the material in the United States.¹⁴ By 1872, the main offices, factories and warehouses relocated to Cass Avenue and Collins Street.¹⁵ In the spring of 1873, the Niedringhaus brothers began to experiment with the manufacturing of enameled kitchen ware (similar to that being produced in Europe).

According to Jean C. Vollrath, author and former president of the Vollrath Company of Wisconsin, "the first evidence of attempts being made in this country to apply the science commercially to hollow ware [enameling kitchen ware] took place at some date between 1860 and 1870."¹⁶ The author continues:

Three groups of men were primarily responsible for the extension and development of this science in this country at its inception. One group localized their activities at Sheboygan, Wisconsin (Vollrath); one at St.

Methodist Church at 20th and Delmar in Granite City. In 1902 the Niedringhaus brothers donated two lots and money for the construction of the Park Avenue Church (designed by Beinke before his death in August of 1901).

¹² The 1887 Moon Brothers Carriage Company Building (NR 9/28/05) in downtown St. Louis has similar massing and corbelling but stands on its own as a good example of the architect's early work.

¹³ G. W. Orear, p. 263. However, the *Year Book of the Commercial, Banking and Manufacturing Interests of St. Louis*. (St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Printing Co., 1883) states that the rolling mill was built in 1879. The Granite Iron Rolling Mills was first formally listed by name in *Gould's City Directory* of 1888. Regardless, the buildings have been demolished.

¹⁴ G. W. Orear, p. 263. Also, *St. Clair County Historical Society* newsletter (March 1994). The newsletter states the Welsh factory burned in 1877 and the Niedringhaus family acquired Welsh workers for their mill.

¹⁵ *Gould & Aldrich's City Directory*, 1872, p. 649.

¹⁶ Earl Lifshy. *The Housewares Story: A History of the American Housewares Industry*. (Chicago: National Housewares Mfg. Association, 1973), p. 153. Jean C. Vollrath originally wrote the history for *The Enamelist* in 1935 while president of the Vollrath Co. founded by his grandfather Jacob.

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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
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Louis, Missouri (St. Louis Stamping); and the third group at Woodhaven, Long Island, New York (Lalance & Grosjean).¹⁷

Dissatisfied with the practicality of enameled kitchen ware, the brothers were convinced that they could develop something more applicable to the American way of cooking (on iron and gas stoves) and by April of 1874 had produced the first piece of granite ironware— a product quite different from the European examples.¹⁸ The company-made sheet-iron body of granite ironware was coated with a highly vitrified glass making it insoluble and impervious to vegetable or other food product acids. By its very nature, it was quite strong and durable yet was light in weight and virtually indestructible by fire or continued use. Artistic patterns of various colors in the granite ironware was a result of an infusion of iron oxide into the glaze- not only did it add to the durability of the product, it made each piece attractive to the eye. Products were shipped nationally and to a number of European countries, England, South America and Australia. Patents were secured in most of Europe.¹⁹

L. U. Reavis's 1875 publication *St. Louis: The Future Great City* listed the St. Louis Stamping Company with eighteen other "foundry concerns" but as the only one to offer stamped Japan, tin and iron wares in St. Louis.²⁰ Annually, between 1870 and 1875, the company consumed an average of 1,400 boxes of tin plate, 15 tons of wire, 15 tons of hoop iron (iron in thin narrow strips used for making hoops), 125 tons of sheet iron and 12 tons of block tin to produce goods amounting to \$400,000 in sales per year. Manufacturing statistics for 1875 listed "furnaces, rolling mills, foundries and machine shops" (of which concern the St. Louis Stamping Co. was listed) as having the second highest capital (just under 1 million dollars less than pork products) and having the third highest value of production (with flour and meal first and pork products second).²¹

¹⁷ Earl Lifshey, p. 153.

¹⁸ G. W. Orear, p. 261. And E. D. Kargau. *Mercantile, Industrial and Professional St. Louis*. (St. Louis: Nixon-Jones, 1902), p. 298. <http://villageprofile.com/Illinois/granitecity1.html#history> (June 6, 2005), the story *Heritage of 100 Years* states that during a trip to Germany early in 1874, William found a store displaying utensils coated with a white material. He bought the process and returned to St. Louis and on April 10, 1874 produced the first piece of granite ironware coated with ground granite.

¹⁹ J. A. Dacus and James W. Buel, p. 236.

²⁰ L. U. Reavis. *St. Louis: The Future Great City of the World*. (St. Louis: C. R. Barns, 1875), p. 135.

²¹ *ibid.*, p. 140.

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On May 30th, 1876, Frederick Niedringhaus (then President of the company) secured a patent on the process for making granite ironware- considered at the time perhaps one of the most useful inventions for household convenience ever discovered (figure 3).²² Soon machinery was added in the company factories for plating stamped ware with granite. The demand for the product grew so astronomically that by March of 1877 a new five-story brick factory (covering three-fourths of a city block) was completed (figure 4, top illustration, far right).²³ Sales increased from \$7,000 to \$700,000 between 1866 and 1877. The company occupied two entire city blocks and employed 450 men handling 550 tons of iron and 400 tons of tin each year.²⁴ (The number rose to 900 men by 1890).

The 1877 company product catalogue claimed that the patented granite ironware was "recommended by the leading chemists in the United States." Such chemists as S. Dana Hays (State Assayer and Chemist of Massachusetts), B. Silliman (State Chemist of Connecticut and Professor of Chemistry at Yale), Edward S. Wood (Professor of Chemistry at Harvard Medical College), Wm. Ripley Nichols (Professor of Chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology), W. B. Potter (Professor of Chemistry at Washington University, St. Louis) and C. Mason Kinne (Member of the Academy of Sciences in San Francisco) provided testimonials to the ingenuity and superiority of the product. A Professor F. A. Genth of the University of Philadelphia gave his analysis of the St. Louis Stamping Company's granite ironware in 1877; it reads:

I have made a thorough analysis of the enamel of the 'Granite Ironware' manufactured by the St. Louis Stamping Co., and have found it to be entirely free from lead, arsenic, and other metals injurious to health. The 'Granite Ironware' is admirably adapted for culinary and other domestic purposes. I have been using it in my own family since I first saw it at the Centennial Exhibition, about a year ago, and it has given the greatest satisfaction. In my opinion, there is no article in the market which is superior to it, and none which combines to the same degree the advantages of glass with the strength of metal.²⁵

²² J. A. Dacus and James W. Buel, p. 236. Also patented on July 3, 1877. The first patent mark stated "sole manufacturers of granite ironware."

²³ *ibid.*

²⁴ *ibid.*

²⁵ St. Louis Stamping Company. *Price List of Patent Granite Ironware*. November 15, 1877.

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In an 1878 publication concerning St. Louis the author proudly stated:

The St. Louis Stamping Company is not only a representative interest of our own city but of the United States, having outgrown the boundaries of an ordinary reputation, and since the manufacture of that famed article of household use, granite ironware, the company in its great labors has leaped the confines of the country and founded a trade across the ocean, which is swelling at a rapid rate... The granite ironware is now not only sold in every hamlet and city in the United States, but also in England, Germany, France, South America, the West Indies, and, in fact, almost throughout the civilized portion of the world... Wherever exhibited in competition with other wares, at the [Paris and] Centennial Exposition and all the State Fairs, it has invariably been awarded the first premium, and every year must only serve to make its great superiority and invaluable properties the more universally acknowledged in all countries on the globe.²⁶

The St. Louis Stamping Company continued to expand its works; a number of additions complimented the existing complex. About 1878, a four-story addition (blending seamlessly into the original four-story building) replaced the one-story warehouse and shipping room along Cass Avenue at Second Street. In June of 1879, the company was issued a building permit for a four-story brick tinware manufactory at a cost of \$3,000 (on the south side of Florida between Collins and Second). The building, its upper story barely visible in figure 4 (top illustration, to the left of the largest smokestack), is now demolished but retains its first-story wall along Florida. In August of 1880, a permit was issued to the Niedringhaus brothers for a one-story brick stamping factory at the northeast corner of Second and Cass at a cost of \$2,500. (This building was later altered on the exterior only; the interior is virtually intact). By February of 1881, the company was issued an additional permit for a three-story brick warehouse at the northwest corner of Cass and Main at a cost of \$4,000. (It is more likely that the building was constructed at the southwest corner of First [Main] and Florida and demolished in 1928).²⁷

The 1882-83 *Year Book of the Commercial, Banking and Manufacturing Interests of St. Louis* reported that the company product was "in the neighborhood of 5,000 tons of

²⁶ J. A. Dacus and James W. Buel, p. 235-36.

²⁷ St. Louis City building permits, City Hall Microfilm department.

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stamped granite sheet iron and galvanized sheet.”²⁸ The publication added that “the business is growing so rapidly that still further additions to the works will soon be necessary.” A fire in 1883 required \$4,500 of repair work to the four-story brick building on Cass between Second and Collins. A number of additional company buildings were designed (by Beinke and the firm of Beinke & Wees) on adjacent city blocks during the 1880s. In 1884, William Niedringhaus’s son George W. became treasurer of the company (a position he would hold until 1899).

By 1888, *Commercial and Architectural St. Louis* provided a short story of the St. Louis Stamping Company and its granite ironware and featured two engravings of the company’s complex (see figure 4). The author proclaimed:

The largest manufacturing plant in the world turning out Granite Ironware and kindred goods is located right here in St. Louis, at Cass Avenue and Second Street, it covering two [city] blocks.²⁹

Branch offices were established in New York and Chicago before the close of 1888. The St. Louis Stamping Company advertised as “manufacturers of granite ironware and galvanized sheet iron” as well as “importers and dealers in tin plate and tinner’s stock.” The company continued to erect buildings (designed by Beinke and the firm of Beinke & Wees) on adjacent city blocks into the 1890s but was soon to run out of much-needed manufacturing, display, storage and shipping space within the company’s current position along the river banks of St. Louis. After election to the 51st Congress from the 8th Congressional District of Missouri (serving from March 4, 1889 to March 4, 1891),³⁰ Frederick G. Niedringhaus sought additional land to relocate the company’s granite ironware works. By 1891, the Niedringhaus brothers crossed the Mississippi River into the Illinois “Six Mile Prairie” (then a farming area developed as such in the 1830s) and by 1892 had purchased 3,500 acres of land (close to the river and railroad). In 1896, the brothers would incorporate their company town as Granite City named for the graniteware that made them wealthy.³¹

²⁸ *Year Book of the Commercial, Banking and Manufacturing Interests of St. Louis*, pp. 118-19.

²⁹ G. W. Orear, p. 260.

³⁰ John W. Leonard, editor. *The Book of St. Louisans: A Biographical Dictionary of Leading Men of the City of St. Louis*. (St. Louis: St. Louis Republic, 1906), p. 433.

³¹ <http://villageprofile.com/Illinois/granitecity1.html#history> (June 6, 2005). *Heritage of 100 Years*.

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Meanwhile, the national trade journal *The Iron Age* gave the St. Louis Stamping Company's growing tin plate business glowing praise in two articles in 1892: one on March 31 and an illustrated article that appeared in the May 12 issue (see figures 6-9). The March 31 article reported that "those of the workmen who have been employed in Welsh tin-plate works say that the St. Louis tin-plate plant is the finest they have yet seen."³² The May 12 article noted that the company was poised to produce 600 boxes of tin plate daily, and that the company had produced roofing plates for the Government Building under construction for the 1893 Chicago World's Fair.³³

Back in St. Louis in May of 1894, the Niedringhaus brothers granted all real estate and property (occupying City Blocks 242 to 246) to the St. Louis Stamping Company for the consideration of \$2,000,000. Beginning in 1895, St. Louis architect Frederick C. Bonsack began to design St. Louis Stamping Company factories and worker residences on the land purchased by the Niedringhaus brothers in Illinois; he also built a high school there.³⁴ The family built two plants in Granite City: St. Louis Stamping comprised 30 acres and produced graniteware and galvanized ware (among other products) for pots and pans, foot baths and gold miners' pans; Granite City Steel Works was built on 115 acres and contained two 22-ton open-hearth furnaces and four mills capable of producing 20,000 gross tons of finished product annually.³⁵

Just as August Beinke established a close relationship with the Niedringhaus brothers and received all the commissions for the family's St. Louis projects, architect Frederick C. Bonsack was brought into the company scene. Bonsack was born in St. Louis County in 1859 and moved with his family to the City of St. Louis when he was four. By age sixteen, he left high school to work in the office of architect Jerome B. Legg. In order to gain "practical experience," Bonsack's father then sent him to the Phoenix Planing Mill where he was employed in the manufacturing of building materials. A later apprenticeship with a carpenter lead Bonsack to excel in the trade and by the age of twenty-one he entered business for himself as a contractor and builder. During the apprenticeship, Bonsack entered a night school to study architecture and by 1892 devoted his time solely to that trade.³⁶ In 1889, Frederick G. Niedringhaus's daughter Lennie

³² "Tin Plate Works of the St. Louis Stamping Company." *The Iron Age*, 31 March 1892. p. 1.

³³ "Tin Plate Works of the St. Louis Stamping Company." *The Iron Age*, 12 May 1892. p. 1-3.

³⁴ John Devoy, com. *A History of the City of St. Louis and Vicinity*. (St. Louis: John Devoy, 1898), p. 400.

³⁵ *St. Clair County Historical Society* newsletter (March 1994), p. 5.

³⁶ Landmarks Association architect files: Frederick C. Bonsack.

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married Bonsack—a union which might have realized the family's interest. (That same year Bonsack received the contract to build Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge's new Bell Telephone Company Building at 920 Olive Street, NR August 5, 1999).

In 1896, William's son, Oliver Bittner, began work in the stamping department of the company (a position that would lead to assistant superintendent and a director of the company by 1906). In the same year an additional son, Albert William, became assistant superintendent of the Granite City Steel Works (a family-related concern). Meanwhile in 1899, the St. Louis Stamping Company was involved with one of the first (and the largest) merger of enamelware manufacturers in the United States. The St. Louis company merged with Kieckhefer Brothers of Milwaukee, Matthai & Ingram and Keen & Hagerty of Baltimore, Haberman Manufacturing Co. of New York and Haller Manufacturing Co. of New Orleans to form the National Enameling and Stamping Company (NESCO).³⁷ Frederick G. Niedringhaus became president and F. A. Niedringhaus was vice-president. The St. Louis plant remained active but was transferred to the newly formed Granite Realty and Investment Company (a family-owned concern). By 1902, the Granite City works employed about 1,200 people and was considered the "most extensive of its kind in the Union."³⁸ A new branch office opened in Boston; the main office in St. Louis and the branches in Chicago and New York were retained. Soon, the works covered 1.25 million square feet on 75 acres of land and employed 4,000 persons.³⁹

Meanwhile, the Niedringhaus family turned over their long-time plant on Cass Avenue to a sheet metal pioneer of a different sort, Cooper S. Hammond (1866-1954). The turning point was a fire that struck the complex in 1901. The building immediately to the east of the original corner building at Cass and Collins lost its upper two floors in the blaze. The Niedringhaus family hired Frederick Bonsack to design re-construction of portions of the building. Contractor Gilbert Anderson completed the work at a cost of \$12,000, according to a building permit dated November 23, 1901.⁴⁰ Why the family bothered to rebuild a building only used for storage is apparent with a 1902 lease between the Granite Realty and Investment Company and Hammond's Hammond Sheet Metal Company for the western block of the stamping company.

³⁷ Earl Lifshey, p. 155.

³⁸ Kargau, p. 299.

³⁹ <http://villageprofile.com/Illinois/granitecity1.html#history> (June 6, 2005). Source does not list a date.

⁴⁰ St. Louis City building permits, City Hall Microfilm department.

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By 1902, St. Louis builders were well familiar with sheet metal. The St. Louis Stamping Company had demonstrated its wide domestic use as well as its use for roofing. Sheet metal siding was also common by the turn of the twentieth century. While Hammond Sheet Metal does not appear in the 1902 and 1903 city directories, the descendant company has records of the lease. City directories from the first decade of the twentieth century show only a handful of sheet metal wholesalers. Hammond is unique in that it started selling sheet metal ductwork before World War I. According to company records, the Hammond Sheet Metal Company sold roofing, ceiling systems, siding, sheet metal, ductwork and guttering. Many early sheet metal firms contracted with boiler works, but Hammond supplied exclusively to builders.⁴¹

In 1908 William F. Niedringhaus died. During his career he was vice-president of the St. Louis Stamping Co. and NESCO, where he also became the director of the steel department. He was president of the Granite City Gas Co., vice-president of the Granite City & Eastern Railroad Co. and director of the Granite City National Bank. His brother Frederick G. retired as NESCO president but remained Chairman of the Board. He served as president of the Granite Realty & Investment Co., president of the St. Louis Pressed Brick Co., vice-president of the Granite City Gas Co. and director of the Blanke-Wenneker Company. By 1912, NESCO relocated its main office to #909 at 415 Pine Street in downtown St. Louis.

By 1916, sheet metal ductwork was so prevalent that William Neubecker wrote the first comprehensive guide for manufacturers, *Practical Sheet Metal Duct Construction*. In the 200-page book, Neubecker notes that "in larger cities are found very many shops that contract exclusively for heating and ventilating, exhaust pipes and ducts, etc."⁴² Hammond was one of the leaders of such companies in St. Louis. Cooper S. Hammond appeared in the 1928-29 *Who's Who in St. Louis*, marking his success in the field. By 1929, the city directory lists over 240 companies engaged in selling sheet metal goods -- compared to 51 in 1927. This growth represents the exponential growth in use of forced-air furnace-based heating systems. Hammond was a leader, but no longer an innovator in the field. However, the company remained robust. A 1933 catalog showed a full array of sheet metal goods, and invited mail orders.

⁴¹ Gene Collins interview with Emily Klassen, 2 April 2009.

⁴² William Neubecker, *Practical Sheet Metal Duct Construction* (New York: Sheet Metal Publication Company, 1916), p. 5.

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Hammond had left its mark on the St. Louis Stamping Company buildings, too. The company preserved Building #1 when its west wall was bowing outward, making substantial although imprecise masonry repairs in 1917 and 1921. Hammond rebuilt the maze-like Building #3, the backbone of the stamping works needed now only for storage. The new gabled roof and western cinder block wall date to 1924. Hammond expanded east by closing Second Street and building a new warehouse on top of the vacated street in 1913. Building #4 was rebuilt in the 1920s, and the wreck of Building #6 -- almost literally a pile of wood and brick -- was reconstructed as a functional warehouse with conveyor system in 1917. Hammond added steel columns in Buildings #3 and 5 to carry overhead bridge cranes. To this day, the buildings maintain the appearance of their peak use by the Hammond Sheet Metal Company.

In October of 1945, the Niedringhaus family sold all of the NESCO property in St. Louis to Hammond Sheet Metal Company for the consideration of \$100. In 1955, NESCO merged into the Knapp-Monarch Company of St. Louis (absorbed by the Hoover Company in 1969). By 1956, NESCO closed when granite ironware could no longer compete with aluminum cookware, Pyrex, Corning Ware and stainless steel.⁴³ Hammond Sheet Metal Company enjoyed a long term in the former St. Louis Stamping Company buildings, remaining there through 2005 after its name changed to the Hammond Distribution Company (see figure 11). The company remains in business today in St. Louis County.

In November 2003, a severe fire destroyed all of the National Enamel and Stamping Company plant in Granite City save a few small buildings and a later addition. The St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings in St. Louis became the only relatively intact group of buildings associated with the Niedringhaus family's innovative legacy. That same year, the National Park Service listed the North Riverfront Industrial Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places, followed by the Cotton Belt Freight Depot in 2004. These listings recognize the history much of the industrial architecture to the immediate east and south of the St. Louis Stamping Company buildings and indicate owner investment in rehabilitation.

⁴³ *ibid.*

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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings

101 Cass Avenue

St. Louis [Independent City], MO

Photographer for photographs 1-10: Matthew S. Bivens

Photographer for photographs 11-17: Michael R. Allen

Date for photographs 1-10: May 2005

Date for photographs: 11-17: April 2009

Negatives on file at: Landmarks Association of St. Louis.

Descriptions of photographs:

1. View northeast at Building #1 from the corner of Cass and Collins.
2. Detail of west elevation, Building #1.
3. View northeast toward Building #2.
4. Detail of eastern elevation, Building #2.
5. View northeast of Buildings #4, 5 and 6 (left to right).
6. View southwest toward eastern elevation of Building #6.
7. View southeast toward Buildings #6, 5, 4 and 3 (left to right).
8. North elevation of Building #1 and fragment of demolished building.
9. View north on second floor of Building #1.
10. View northeast inside of Building #1.
11. Second floor of Building #1 looking southwest.
12. Third floor of Building #1 looking south.
13. View southeast inside of building #4.
14. Interior of Building #3, looking north.
15. Interior of Building #6, looking southeast.
16. Courtyard view south toward Building #2.
17. Courtyard view northeast toward Building #3.

For photograph locations, see Figure 13 ("Map of Photographic Locations").

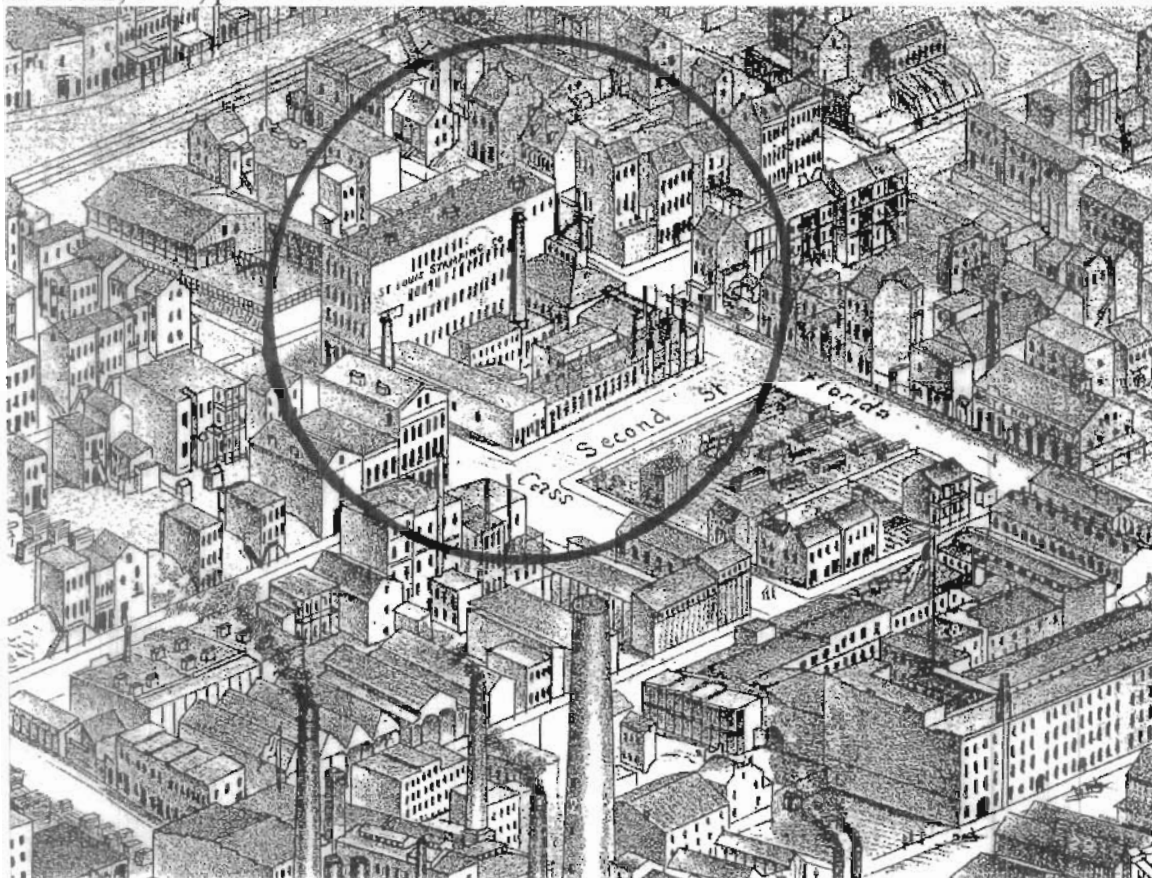
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Figure 1: St. Louis Stamping Co. complex is circled. Source: Compton & Dry's *Pictorial St. Louis*, 1875, plate 19.



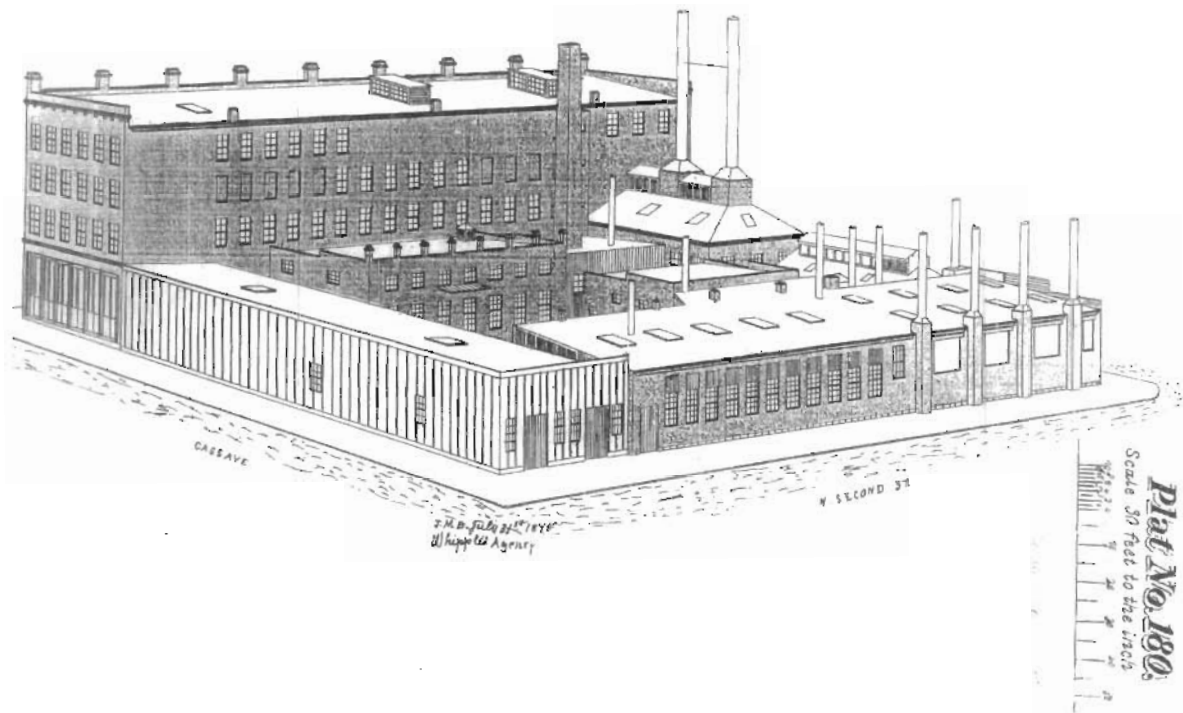
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Figure 2: St. Louis Stamping Co. buildings and first floor plans as built. Source: Alphonzo Whipple's *Special Risks Insurance Map* (St. Louis: Abner, Menning & Co., 1876), volume 4, plate 180.



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Figure 3: Patent mark of the St. Louis Stamping Co. granite ironware and sample catalogue page. Depicted is the style of the July 3, 1877 patent. Source: St. Louis Stamping Company. *Price List of Patent Granite Ironware*. November 15, 1877.



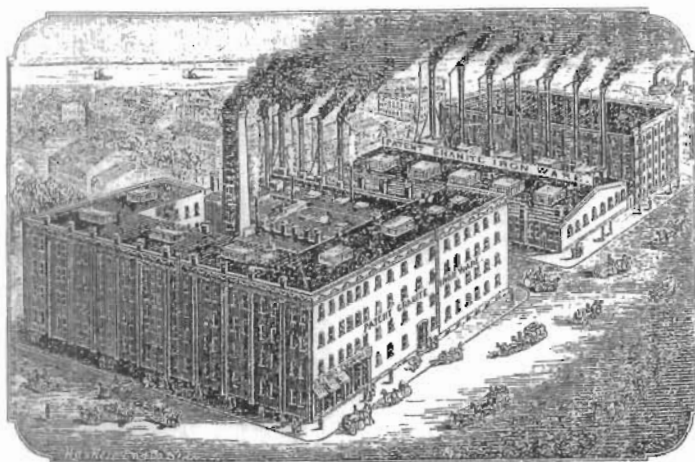
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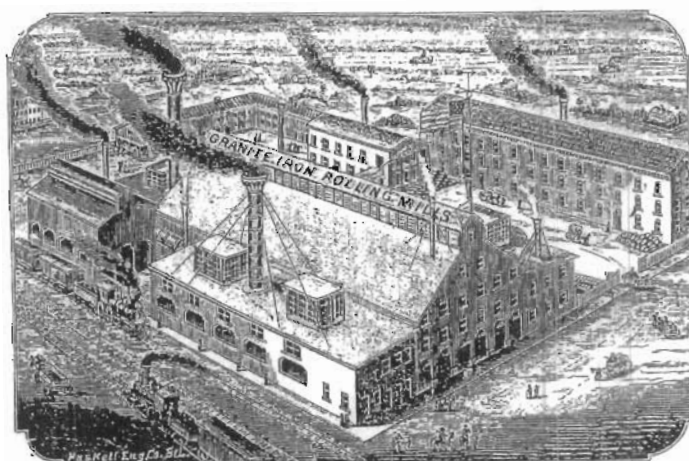
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Figure 4: The St. Louis Stamping Co. Plant. Source: G. W. Orear. *Commercial and Architectural St. Louis*. (St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Printing Company, 1888), p. 261. Top: The five-story factory is visible at the far right side (background); the original four-story building (in the foreground) was added on to beginning in 1878. Bottom: "Granite Iron Rolling Mills" site, at Main and Destrehan Streets (demolished).



St. Louis Stamping Co.'s Plant.



St. Louis Stamping Co.'s Rolling Mills.

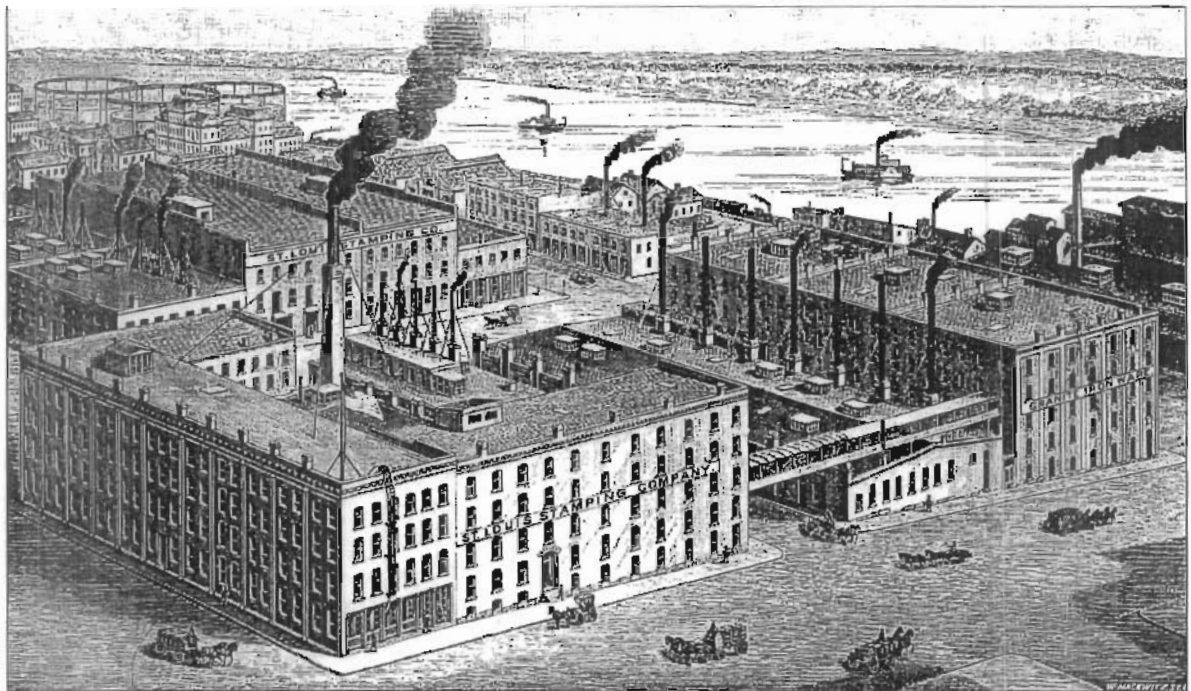
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Figure 5: Lithograph of the St. Louis Stamping Company buildings in 1885 showing the overhead walkway between buildings. (Source: Private collection of Lee I. Niedringhaus.)



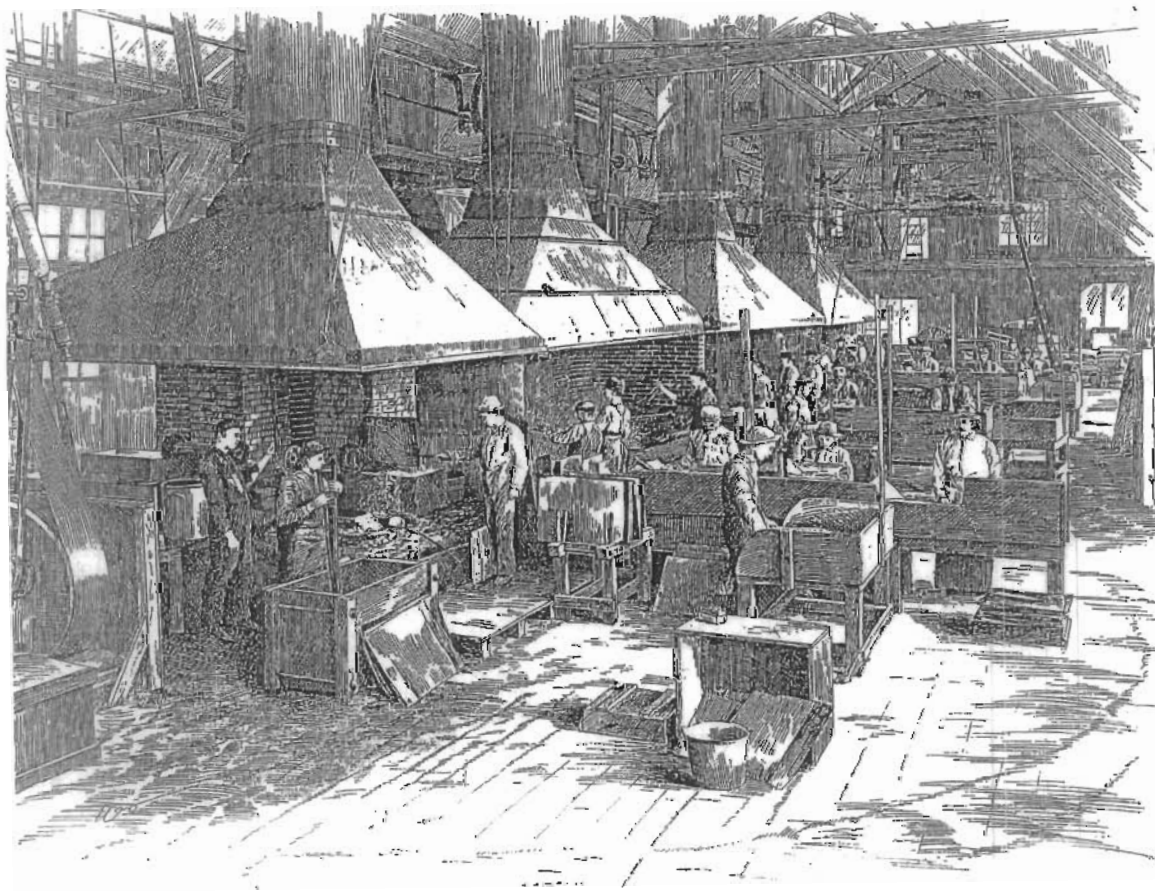
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Figure 6: Interior scene from building 5 of the St. Louis Stamping Company. (Source: "Plate Works of the St. Louis Stamping Company," *The Iron Age*, May 12, 1892.)



View of Tinning House.

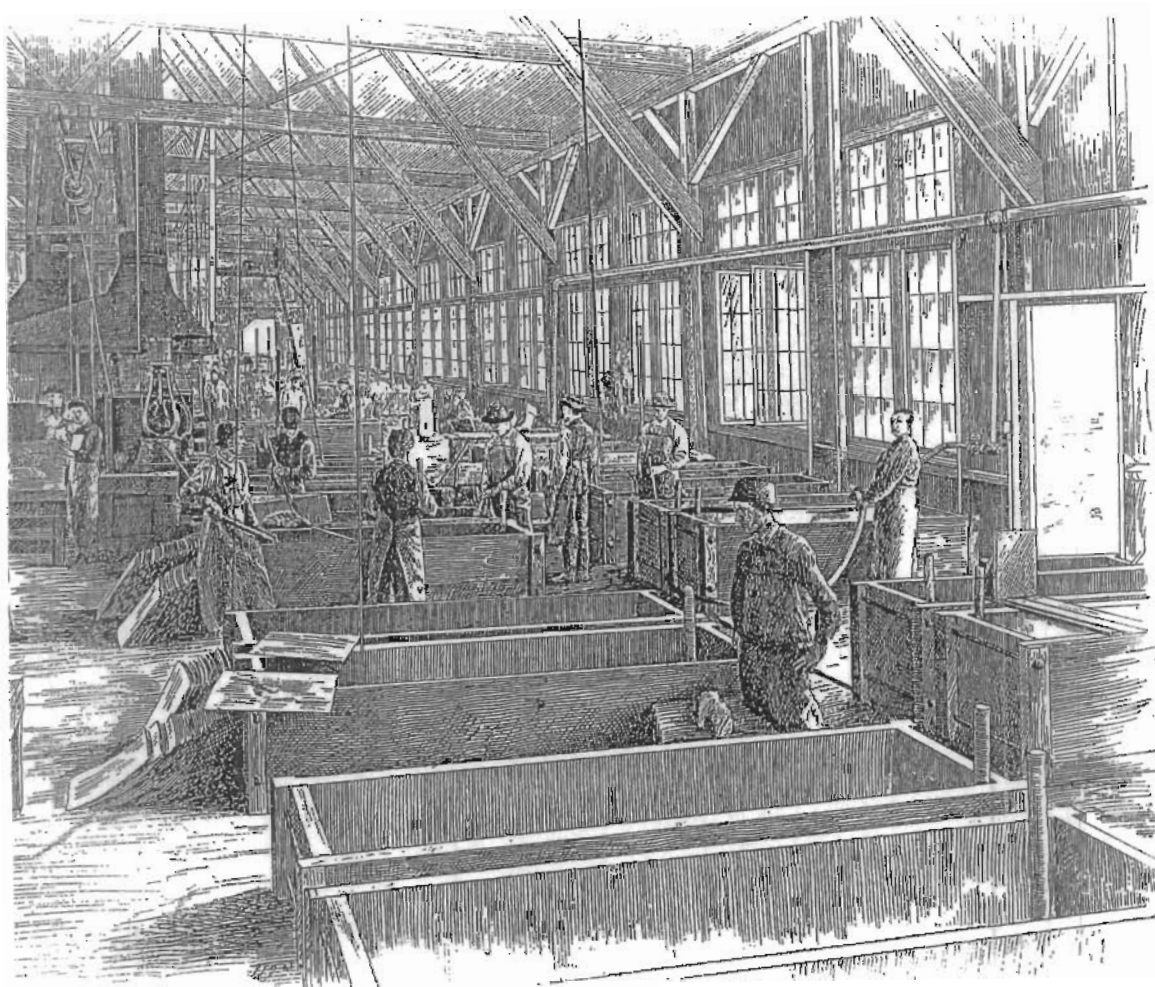
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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Figure 7: Interior scene from Building 5 of the St. Louis Stamping Company. (Source: "Plate Works of the St. Louis Stamping Company," *The Iron Age*, May 12, 1892.)



End of Tinning House, Showing Pickling Tubs.

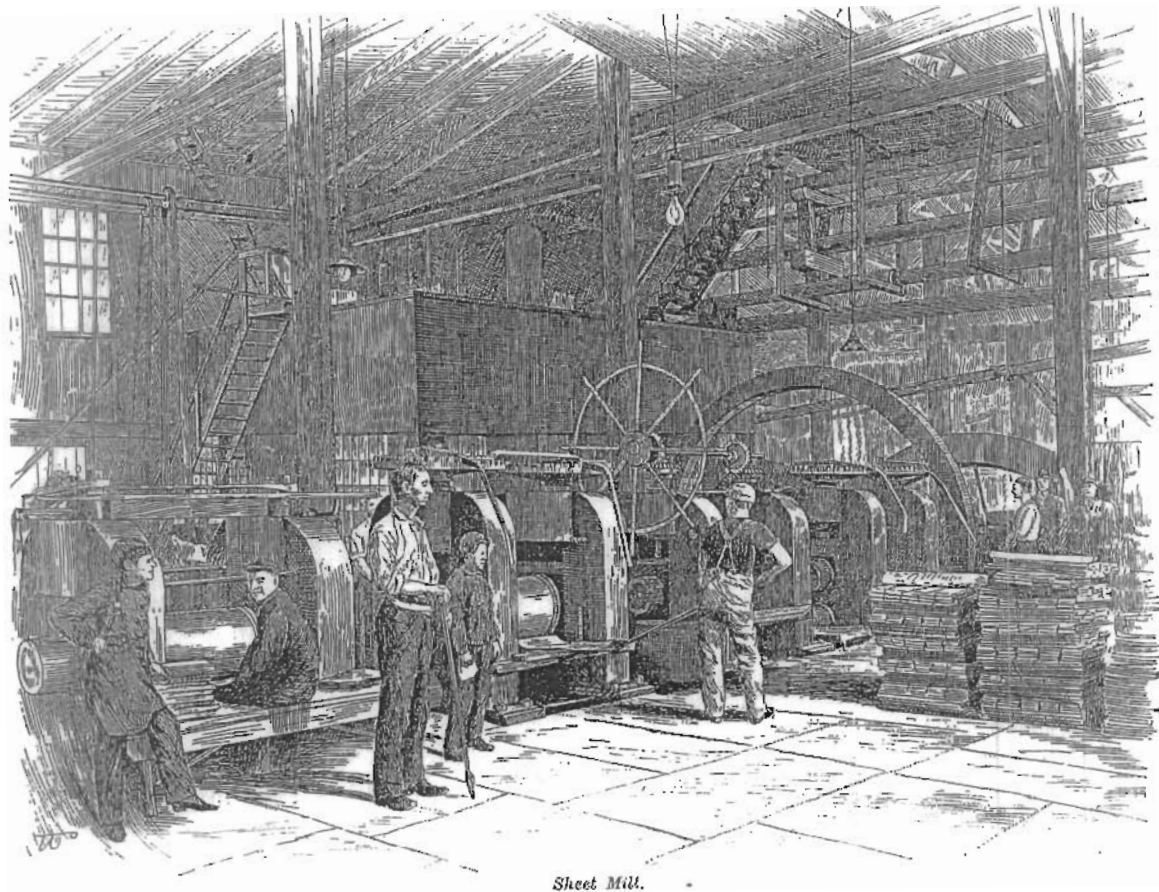
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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Figure 8: Interior scene from the St. Louis Stamping Company. (Source: "Plate Works of the St. Louis Stamping Company," *The Iron Age*, May 12, 1892.)



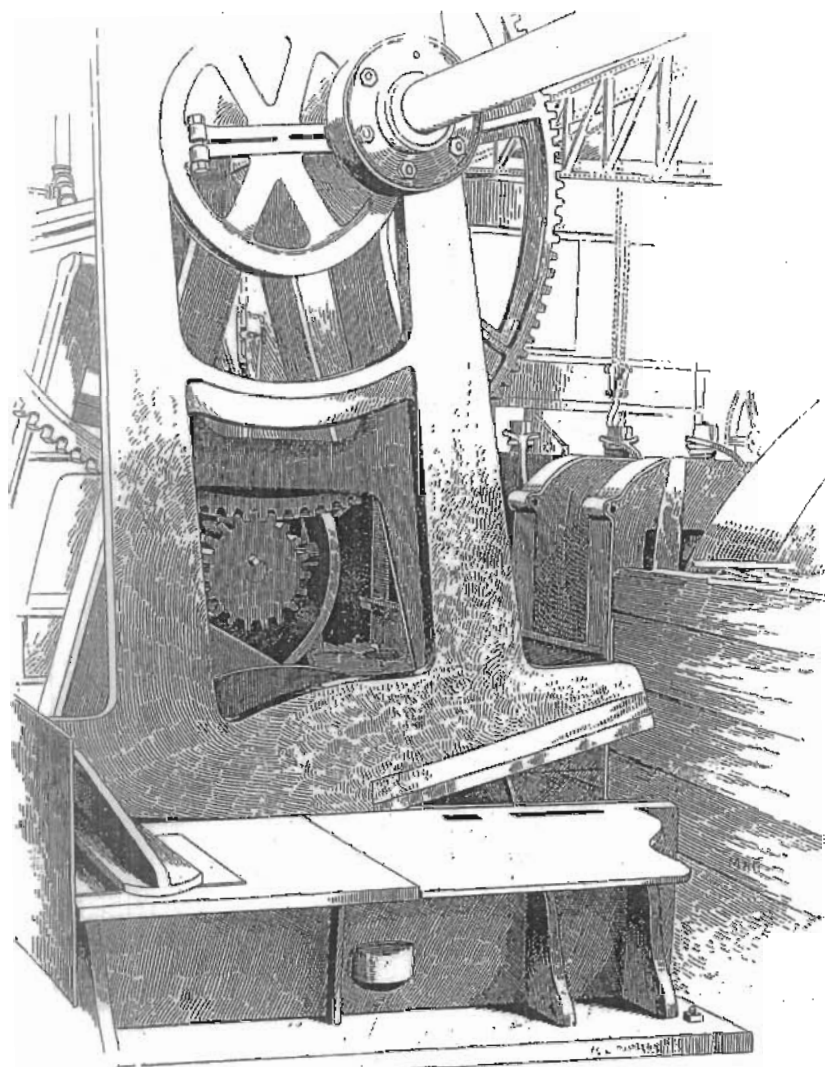
United States Department of the Interior
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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Figure 9: Interior scene from Building 1 of the St. Louis Stamping Company. (Source: "Plate Works of the St. Louis Stamping Company," *The Iron Age*, May 12, 1892.)



Enlarged View of Doubling and Shearing Machine.

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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Figure 10: Hammond Sheet Metal Company price sheet head, c. 1930. (Source: Collection of the Missouri Historical Society.)

HAMMOND SHEET METAL CO.

DISTRIBUTORS

Office — Factory — Warehouse
SECOND STREET AND CASS AVENUE
Telephone: CHESTNUT 5922
ST. LOUIS, MO.

DISTRIBUTORS

ARMCO

Ingot Iron
Resists Rust

DEALERS NET PRICE SHEET
Effective November, 1933
Subject to change without notice
F. O. B. St. Louis, Mo.

ARMCO

Ingot Iron
Resists Rust

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Figure 11: The St. Louis Stamping Company buildings in 1989. Note the presence of original six-over-six wooden window sash on the corner building that was later covered by corrugated plastic sheeting. (Source: Survey of the North Riverfront Industrial Area by Landmarks Association of St. Louis.)



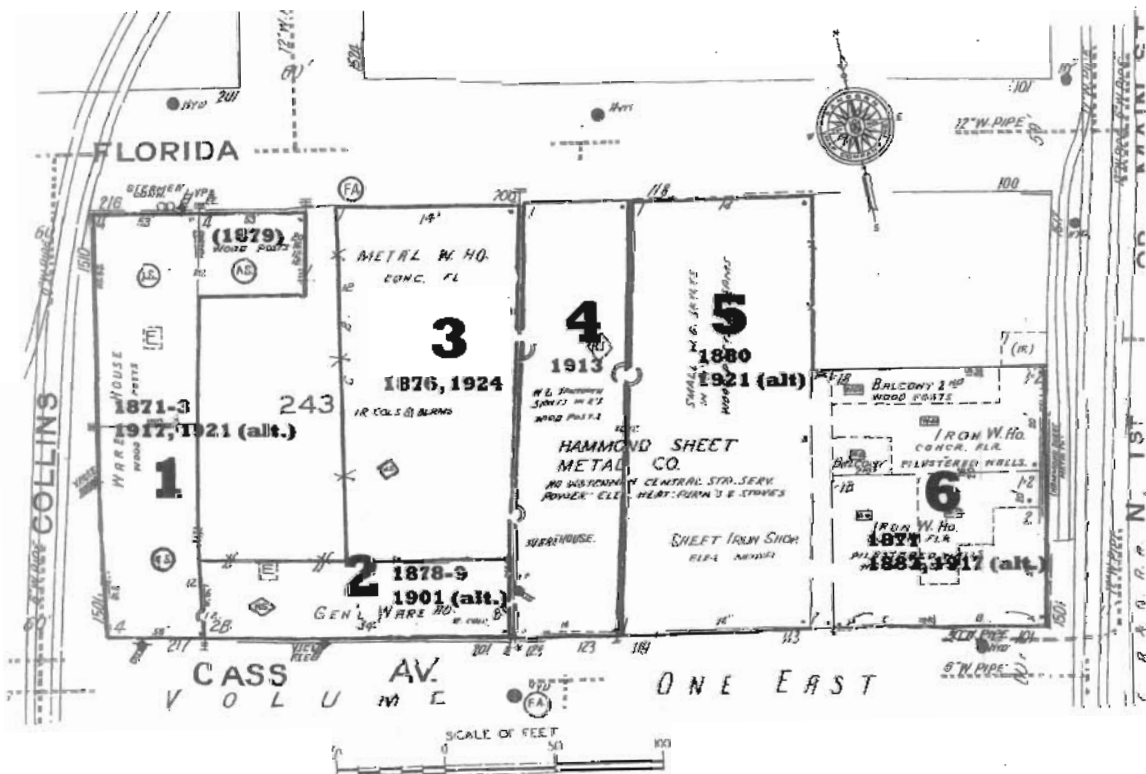
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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Figure 12: Numbered and dated plan of St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings.
(Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map. Volume 3, plate 17, 1997.)



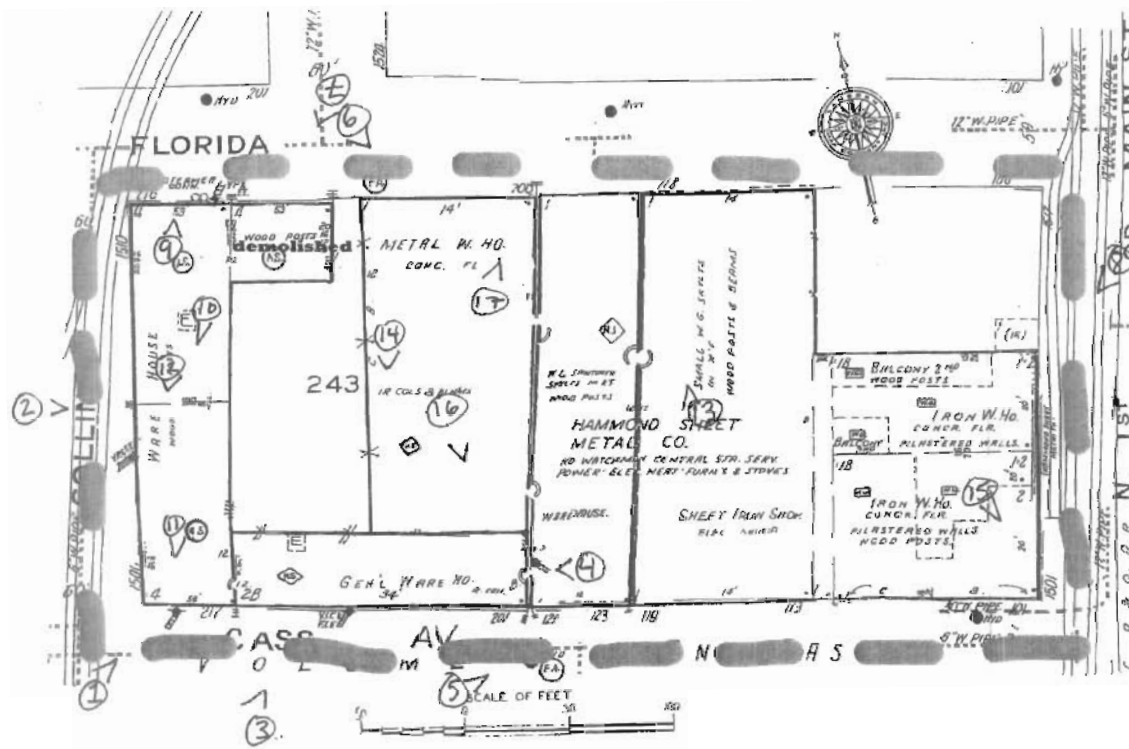
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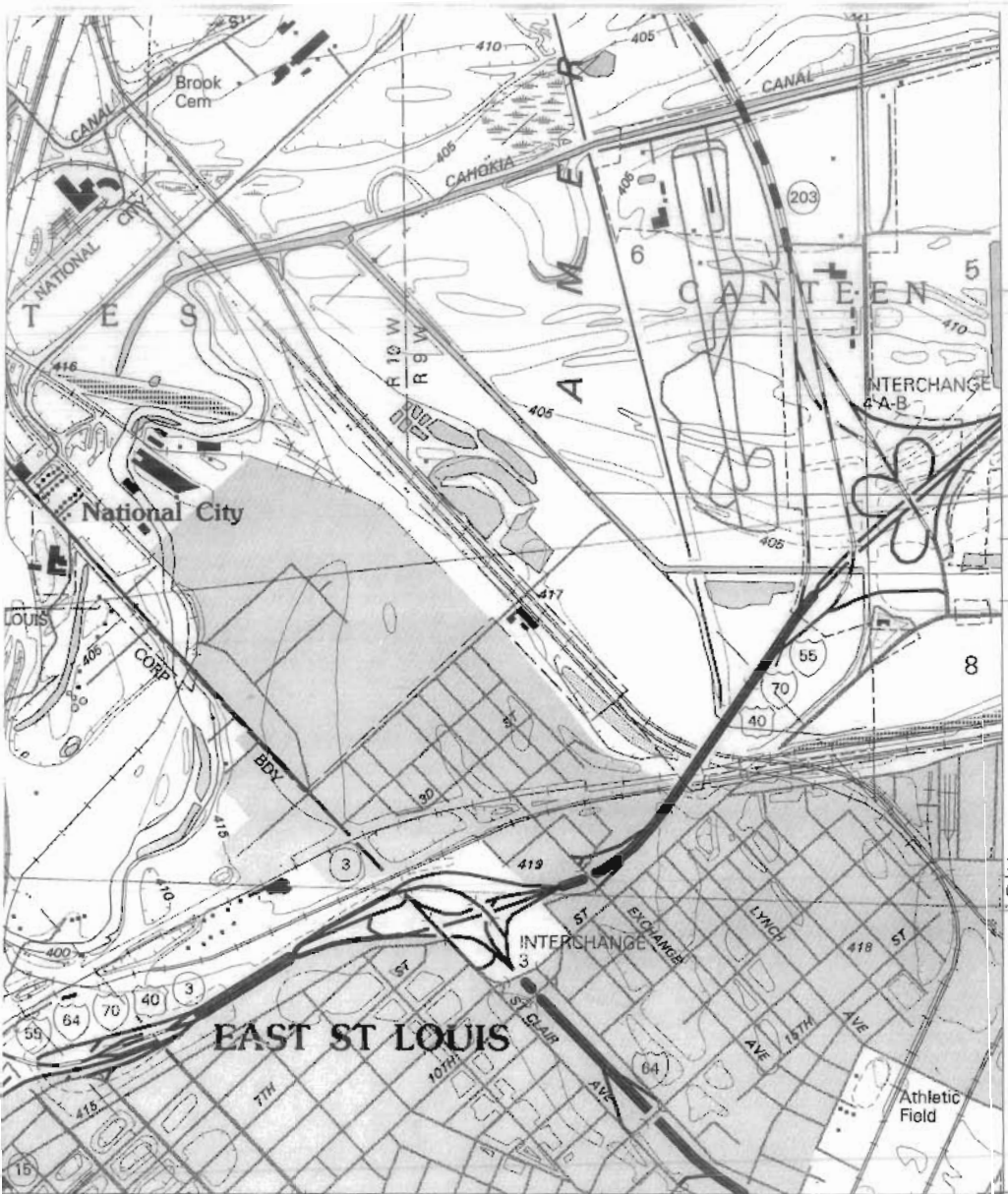
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St. Louis Stamping Company Buildings
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Figure 13: Map of Photographic Locations.





ST. LOUIS STAMPING CO.
 BUILDINGS
 ST. LOUIS [IND. CITY], MO
 UTM REFS:
 15745100 e
 4280580 N

1:020 000 FEET
 (MCL.)
 4280000 N

47 | 1920 000 FEET (MCL.) | 749000mE | 38°37'30" | 90°07'30"

INTERIOR - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 1996

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- | | |
|---|--|
| Primary highway
hard surface | Light-duty road, hard or
improved surface |
| Secondary highway
hard surface | Unimproved road |
- Interstate Route
 U.S. Route
 State Route



2	3	1 Florissant
		2 Columbia Bottom



















HAMMOND'S RUBBERING CO.

SOLE AGENTS
NEW YORK

SOLE AGENTS
NEW YORK



GRIP

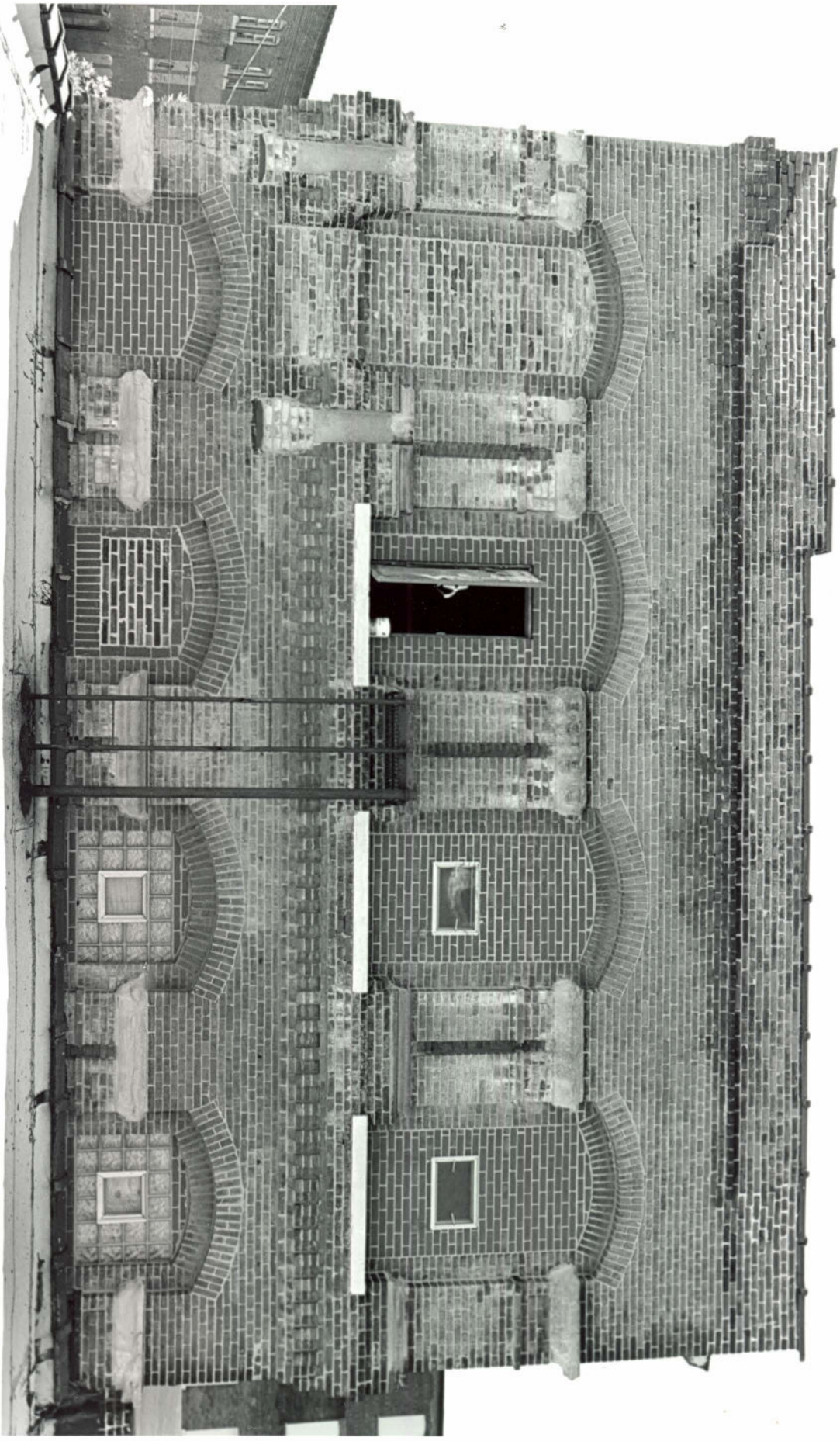
BREIT

LIVES

STAY

A





CASS

SALE
SOLD
HILLIKER
781-0004

3

2

Goodman
Midwest

SPAIN



