

HABS  
MO,  
96-265  
68-

Saint Louis City Hall  
Tucker Boulevard  
St. Louis  
(No county)  
Missouri

HABS No. MO-265

P H O T O G R A P H S

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

ADDENDUM  
FOLLOWS...

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

HABS  
MO,  
96-SALU  
68-

Addendum to  
St. Louis City Hall  
Tucker Boulevard at Market Street  
St. Louis  
St. Louis (independent city)  
Missouri

HABS No. MO-265

PHOTOGRAPHS

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, DC 20013-7127

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68-

Saint Louis City Hall

America's City Halls

A submission for  
the joint program of:

The American Institute of Architects  
The United States Conference of Mayors  
The United States Department of the Interior

Prepared by:

City of St. Louis  
Department of Public Safety  
Division of Heritage and Urban Design

August, 1981

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Saint Louis City Hall

America's City Hall Project

INTRODUCTION

Name:

Saint Louis City Hall

Location:

Saint Louis City Hall is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Tucker Boulevard and Market Street, with the front of the building facing Tucker Boulevard. (No county)

Present Owner, Present Occupant, Present Use:

The present owner and present occupant is the City of St. Louis, which uses the building for it's government offices and related functions.

Significance:

This structure, which has housed city government since 1898, is a city landmark by appearance and reputation. The design of the building was chosen from among six designs submitted through a national competition. Architecturally the building is an impressive period piece of craftsmanship and representative of a particular French Renaissance Revival style that is comparatively rare for public buildings in the United States, as well as a seemingly sensitive gesture to the French heritage of the City of St. Louis.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. PHYSICAL HISTORY

I. Date of Erection:

Erection began July 19, 1890, with Miss Zoe Noonan, the Mayor's daughter, digging the first shovelful of dirt. Though the building was not completed, it was officially occupied on April 11, 1898 and was officially completed on November 5, 1904.<sup>1</sup> (A more detailed chronology follows:)

In March, 1868, a movement was begun to erect a new City Hall to replace the then existing City Hall; which, because of it's poor construction, became quickly known in the City as "the Barn."<sup>2</sup>

In May, 1888 a City Hall Commission was formed to proceed with plans for a new City Hall. This building was to be built on Washington Square, which had been purchased by the City from Thomas Smith on December 1, 1840.<sup>3</sup>

On April 4, 1889, an ordinance was passed to authorize the City Hall Commission to advertise for bids for a building not to exceed a cost of \$1,000,000.<sup>4</sup> A competition was held in which leading architects from around the country submitted plans. The Commission chose the

design of George Richard Mann, titled "St. Louis 1892." The Commission felt that this proposal reflected the history of St. Louis and liked its appearance. The cornerstone was laid June 6, 1891. Remarkably, there was no bond issue passed to finance construction of the new City Hall. This helps to explain the fourteen years required to erect the building. Funds for the structure came from general revenue funds and the sale of City property. Every year or two the Board of Aldermen would authorize an average of \$110,000 to continue construction. <sup>5</sup> An ordinance was passed on September 30, 1893 to fix the limit of the total cost at \$2,000,000. <sup>6</sup>

In 1904 the atrium lobby, (commonly referred to as the rotunda) the Tucker Boulevard vestibule and grand staircase were completed for the 1904 World's Fair, using the designs of the St. Louis architecture firm, Weber & Groves. The completion of the rotunda brought the total cost of the building to \$1,787,159.16 <sup>7</sup>

On November 5, 1904 the structure was officially completed. Although, on April 11, 1898, then Mayor Henry Ziegenhein, led a ceremonial procession of City officials from the old building to the new, yet uncompleted, City Hall.

## 2. Architects:

### ECKEL & MANN

Geroge Richard Mann (1856-1939)

Born March 20, 1856 in Goshen, Indiana, Mann received an early architectural training in the offices of William H. Brown of Indianapolis. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and graduated in 1876 receiving a B.S. degree. During the next three years he lived in New York acquiring further training and experience.

During his sixty years of design work Mann practiced architecure in Minneapolis, St. Joseph, MO, St. Louis and spent the last thirty years of his life in Little Rock, Arkansas. He was successful in entering a number of competitions, one of which was the competition for a new City Hall for St. Louis in 1890 and while a partner in the firm of Eckel and Mann of St. Joseph. Another important competition was the successful entry for the State of Arkansas Capitol Building in Little Rock. Other buildings Mann planned independently or with associates were the gatehouse to Washington Terrace, the Compton Hill Water-tower (both City Landmarks) and St. Vincent's Hospital on St. Charles Rock Road. Mann was also associated with a number of residences and hotels in St. Joseph, MO; Little Rock, Arkansas; Alexandria, VA; Beaumont, Texas; Hot Springs, Arkansas; Shreveport, LA; and Texarkana, Texas.

### WEBER & GROVES

Albert B. Groves (1868 - 1925)

Groves was born December 8, 1868 in Providence, Rhode Island. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1888 and then studied two years in France and Italy. He came to St. Louis in 1891.

The firm of Weber and Groves was selected to complete the City Hall building in time for the 1904 World's Fair. The work included design and execution of the Tucker Boulevard vestibule, rotunda, and grand staircase. Groves is believed to have been the chief architect in the endeavor. Groves is also attributed with the design of the St. Louis Masonic Temple (City Landmark) (with the firm of Eames & Young), additions to the Mercantile Trust Company, the Tuscan Temple (City Landmark) at Kingshighway and Westminster Avenue, and the Westminster Presbyterian Church at Delmar and Union Boulevards (City Landmark).

HARVEY ELLIS ( ? - 1908)

Ellis was a draftsman employed by George R. Mann at the time the City Hall construction began and is believed to have contributed significantly to the design and it's completion; although there is no official record because of Mr. Ellis' position. There does exist however certain documentation in the possession of author/historian Roger Kennedy of St. Paul, Minnesota that has brought him to this conclusion.

Ellis' date or place of birth could not be located but it is known that he attended West Point Academy. In St. Louis, Ellis has been associated with the design of the Gatehouse at Washington Terrace, the Compton Hill Water-tower, and the Union Station Terminal (all City Landmarks). Ellis was also associated with architects L.S. Buffington and J. Walter Stevens of Minnesota from circa 1887 to 1890.

3. Builders:

W.F. Hopkins, Earth excavation.

John Hill, Masonry of foundations.

St. Louis Granite Company, Granite work of basement story.

Pickle Marble and Granite Company, Cut-stone work and marble wainscoting.

Ward & Hartley, Brick work.

Schneider Granite Company, Granite work of first story.

Koken Iron Works, Roof area and ornamental iron work.

Robert Paulus, Construction of window frames.

Albert McCartney, Ornamental plastering.

Drey & Kahn, Glass.

H. Hall, Grading.

Salamo & Biederman Hardware Company, Hardware.

Gilsonite Roofing & Paving Company, Granitoid floors in basement.

George H. Norton, Reinstallation of Grant Statute.

Porter White, Main approaches and completion of Board of Alderman and Board of Public Service Chambers. 8

4. Original Plans:

The set of original plans are in the Office of the President of the Board of Public Service for the City of St. Louis. The set is incomplete but contains fourteen (14) 42" tubes of original drawings on silk velum; and include structural, floor plan, cross section, detailing, and mechanical systems drawings by Eckel and Mann and the original vestibule and rotunda completion drawings by Weber and Groves. The condition of the drawings are poor to fair as they were, until recently, stored in an unprotected exterior-type area. Two reductions of the drawings (one by Eckel and Mann and one by Weber and Groves) are included in the "Exhibits" section.

5. Alterations:

March, 1906

A pneumatic clock was installed above the entrance of Tucker Blvd. by the Johnson Service Company. In 1912 it was found that the above tower shook each time the clock struck and the striking mechanism was thereafter discontinued.

1936

The lantern like central tower above the Tucker Boulevard entrance and the two lesser spires to the side of the central tower and along the same elevation were removed. The height of the central tower was approximately 80 feet and the lesser spires were approximately 19 feet in height each. In the process of reroofing, the structural steel frames of the tower and cupolas was found to be corroded. Baxter L. Brown, President of the Board of Public Service said "In view of this condition, the officials did not consider repairs feasible."

April, 1943

The words "City Hall" were engraved in the stone above the doors on the Market, Tucker and Clark Street entrances. The 24-inch letters were engraved by the Pickel Stone Co.

1981

Work will begin for the complete installation of new double-glazed bronze anodized aluminum windows for each window in City Hall.

Unknown

Long slender copper finials extending above each of the lower dormer windows were removed at some point in time.

Ornate five-globe lamp posts were located throughout the City Hall grounds and were completely removed at some point in time.



The building was originally equipped with the crank-type window awnings and were completely removed at some point in time.

## B. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The population of St. Louis was 452,000 in 1890. During the 1890's the City saw the beginning of multi-level building construction incorporating widespread use of the elevator, also incorporated in the erection of the new City Hall. William McKinnley was nominated for President at the National Republican Convention of 1896 in St. Louis. The convention was held on the grounds adjacent to City Hall in a facility erected especially for this purpose. By 1900 the City population had reached 575,000. The City's rapid growth and energy set the stage for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904; and which helped serve as an impetus for the completion of City Hall to welcome the City's twenty million visitors to the Fair.

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTERIOR

The St. Louis City Hall is a splendid architectural composition with pavillions located at each corner and a grand central entry pavillion in the center of the eastern elevation and which was formerly crowned with an elaborate lantern-like bell tower and two lesser spires to each side.

The four-story building has a frontage of 380 feet and a depth of 205 feet. The theme of the facade is the (roughly) three-bay areas recessed between corner pavillions also containing three bays per side. Of course there are intervening central pavillions, spire towers and the varying window widths. But in concept the idea is very similar to the evolution of the Paris Hotel de Ville, the City Hall of Paris; combined with the Romanesque Revival decoration of the St. Louis City Hall and popular during the period.

Perhaps one of the most notable exterior features of the St. Louis City Hall are the elaborate dormer windows which are very similar in their stone tracery to the Chateau de Chambord (c. 1519 by Pierre Nepvea on the Loire River in France), itself a period example of the Premier style.

Another striking feature of the exterior is the Missouri pink granite which curtains the entire first story to grade. This is contrasted with the remaining upper stone of pink-orange Roman brick and buff color sandstone trim located in an irregular pattern around window openings. The affect of different colored masonry compliments the Romanesque treatment of the

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NOTE: The original Paris Hotel de Ville was built c.1532 and designed by Domenico Bernabei of Cortonna which was considered an originating example of the Francoi I or Premier style. The building was greatly expanded in a design respecting the original idea by Jean Lesueur and E.H. Goddard. The exterior work alone lasted from 1835 to 1846. In 1871 the central portion of Cortona's Building was destroyed by fire and rebuilt using the design of Theodore Ballu and E. Deperthes (1873-to 1876). The embellishment through the years however it is felt to have remained consistent with Premier style. <sup>9</sup>

massive ground level granite, the semi-circular portal-like vestibule entry, the interior columnade of the vestibule, and loggia to each side of the entry vestibule.

At the very top of the structure are the deep burgundy-red Mission style clay tiles of the characteristic Chateau pyramidal roof surfaces. Located on the opposite or interior slopes of the roof is a square slate tile surface not visible from the street. During a major reroofing effort in 1936 it was determined that the 80' high central tower and two lesser 20' spires crowning the building were unsafe because the structural steel members of the frames of the tower and cupolas had corroded. Their removal was protested by local designers. P.J. Hoener, then President of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was stated as having said that the "building's silhouette, made notable by the three towers (was) one of it's most distinctive features." (10) In the same newspaper article officials estimated the cost of rebuilding of the towers to have been \$10,000.

If not as pronounced, the proportion and style of the building still engages it's audience to look up. From each direction there is an increasing complexity beginning at the base with the "soft" pink granite and an increasing complex of vertical details including niches, ornament, pilasters, window shapes, finials, and towers; culminating in a variety of lesser and greater pinnacles; (although the towers are regrettably gone) and in effect rewarding the viewer for each higher look as the original design reached for the sky at each successive higher level.

#### B. DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERIOR

The structure of the building is a masonry bearing steel girder system. The general floor plan of the building is that of a rectangle divided into three vertical 4-story corridors and basement level. The central interior area is the atrium lobby (commonly referred to as the rotunda) and two smaller exterior service areas. The building was considered fireproof by the standards of that period and contained 150 rooms; twenty-six in the basement, thirty-four rooms each on the first, second and third floors; and twenty-two rooms on the fourth floor. These comprise ante-rooms, committee rooms, rooms for City offices and chambers for the Board of Aldermen and Board of Public Service on the west and east sides respectively. The Mayor's office is in the northwest corner of the second floor.

The main area is the four-story 45' x 65' square atrium reaching four stories in height, encircled by balustraded balconies on each of the upper three stories overlooking the ground floor which is used for public functions. The flooring through the entire rotunda and hallway system is white (Italian) marble tile and the walls on each floor around the atrium are combined of white marble, light and dark Tennessee marble wainscoting and black Glen Falls marble for selected base areas. Scagliola art marble was indicated to finish the rotunda and main rooms. Leading from the lobby level is a grand marble staircase rising half the height of the lobby, then branching in two directions to the second floor, including turned marble balusters on the second floor (the upper story balusters are cast iron).

The successive heights of the maximum clearance on each floor are 12'-6" on the first and 12'-0", 11'-6" and 11'-0" on each next higher floor. The blind skylighted ceiling of the rotunda is framed with "obscured" colored glass and sits upon a richly embellished arcade bordered throughout with decorative plaster molding finished in burnished gold; as well as frescos painted in the spandrels between the arches. The frescos depict early scenes of Indians and settlers. The artist was Frederick Lincoln Stoddard.

Beside the generous detailing throughout the public corridors including cast iron steps, oak trim windows, marble wainscoting and boxed-beams ornamental ceiling areas, the major use areas are the Board of Aldermen and Board of Public Service Chambers, and the Mayor's Office and reception area. The Chamber of the Board of Aldermen is in a Neoclassical decor containing walls with a segmented arcade, an elliptical ceiling with decorative borders, and Scargolia wainscoting. The room contains numerous murals by artist C. Arthur Thomas of New York. The murals depict portraits of notable St. Louis residents. Alternating with these portraits are five lunettes depicting the founding of St. Louis, Industry, Education, Agriculture and Art.

The Chamber of the Board of Public Service is a half dome ceiling rising to a height of approximately 30 feet at it's apex. The decor is also a Neoclassical Revival style. The ceiling contains five murals that radiate from the center of the dome. Depicted are Time, Victory, Justice, and the Seals of Missouri and St. Louis. These paintings were done by William W. Davis of the Davis Art Glass Company of St. Louis.

C. SITE

The site was a six-acre tract acquired by the City from Georgia expatriate Major Thomas F. Smith by deed dated December 1, 1840; originally a part of the Chouteau Hill Pond Tract. The site was popularly known as Washington Square at the time the erection began. The present boundaries extend from Tucker Boulevard (formerly Twelfth Street) on the east to Washington Square (formerly Thirteenth Street) on the west, and from Market Street on the north, to Clark Avenue on the south.

Based upon old photographs, the site development of the City Hall grounds was a modest system of sidewalks, grass, street trees, and isolated flower beds. There was seemingly no place or need for parking beyond what space was provided in the circular drive on Tucker Boulevard. Thin, bollard-like hitching posts were originally located approximately every 25 feet on center along Tucker Boulevard.

Today there is a 190-space parking area south of the building to Clark Street and a double-aisle of 130-spaces of diagonal parking all along the vacated Thirteenth Street area; commonly referred to as Washington Square.

The chief views of City Hall from Tucker and Market Streets are still maintained in the fashion originally intended, as well as the circular driveway on Tucker Boulevard (often referred to as the Mayor's Circle). Ornamental crabapple trees and other trees, flower beds and shrub areas are well maintained and strategically located to enhance the building and to screen parking areas.

Overlooking the intersection of Market Street and Tucker Boulevard is a bronze statue by sculptor Robert P. Bringhurst of President Ulysses S. Grant. The statue was relocated from the Clark Street area to its present location in 1914. Located directly to the northwest corner of the grounds is a bronze statue by sculptor Issac Taylor of St. Louis pioneer and settler Pierre Laclède. The statue was installed there in 1912. Located around the statue is a small but very pleasant landscaped area, which is very suitable for sitting and viewing.

### PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

#### A. Architectural Drawings

Among the architectural drawings previously explained the following plans were especially helpful in the research of this report.

Details of Marble Work, Sheet No. 16r., Approved by Board of Public Improvements May 7, 1897, Approved by City Hall Commission May 6, 1897.

Completion of Rotunda, East Approach and Various Alterations & Additions, Weber & Groves Architects, 314 N. 4th St., St. Louis Mo., Job 508 Sheet No. 6. Approved by City Hall Commission October 9, 1903.

City Hall - St. Louis, Mo., First Floor Plan, George R. Mann, Architect, St. Louis, Mo., Approved by City Hall Commission June 6, 1894.

City Hall - St. Louis, Mo., Second Floor Plan, George R. Mann, Architect, Sheet No. 3L Approved by Board of Public Improvements July 10, 1896; approved by City Hall Commission July 30, 1896.

City Hall - St. Louis, Mo., Fourth Floor Plan, George R. Mann, Architect, St. Louis, Mo., 1895, Approved by City Hall Commission June 4, 1894.

Details of Marble Work, Sheet No. 16r, Approved by City Hall Commission May 6, 1897, Approved by Board of Public Improvements May 7, 1897.

Drawing of Mayors Departments, George R. Mann, Architects, Sheet No. 7P, Approved by Board of Public Improvements July 14, 1896, Approved by City Hall Commission July 30, 1896.

Stair From First to Second Floors, Sheet No. 20, Approved by Board of Public Improvements August 27, 1897.

#### B. Early Views

Photographs of Exterior and Interior Views of City Hall, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis

Miscellaneous Pictures, Office of the President of the Board of Public Service of the City of St. Louis.

#### C. Bibliography

##### 1. Primary Sources

"Albert B. Groves, Noted Architect, Dies," St. Louis Post Dispatch, December 1, 1925.

Board of Public Service, Original Building Plans For City Hall by Mann and Groves (1890-1903)

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Byron, John Albury, Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture, (St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928) p. 121

Hagen, Harry M., This Is Our St. Louis, (Knight Publishing Company: St. Louis, 1970) pp. 392-93

Inland Architect and News Record, March, 1890

Kennedy, Roger, Letter of Inquiry to Public Library Regarding Harvey Ellis, (Residence: 10 Eagle Ridge, North Oaks, St. Paul) December 19, 1965

Southern History Company, Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis, Vol. 1, p. 383

Ward, W.H., The Architecture of the Renaissance in France, (Gruuthuuse Press: Belgium, 1926) pp. 61-62, 82-83

## 2. Secondary Sources:

"Architects Object to Razing of Tower", St. Louis Post Dispatch (December 22, 1936) p.2A

"Artist to Retouch City Hall Frescoes", St. Louis Post Dispatch, (April 26, 1922) p. 3

"City Hall Getting a Name at Last" St. Louis Post Dispatch, (April 16, 1943) p. 3A

"City Hall Renovation May Violate Code on Landmarks" St. Louis Post Dispatch, (December 30, 1970) p. 4A

City of St. Louis, Code of Competition for New City Hall (c.1890)

City of St. Louis City Ordinances, Numbers: 6439, 15028, 17310, 18026

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Mann, George R. Selections from an Architect's Portfolio, (I. Haas & Company, 1893)

Middleton, Robin & Watkin, David, Neoclassical and Nineteenth Century Architecture (Harry N. Abrams, Inc., N.Y.C. 1977)

Powell, Mary, Public Art in St. Louis, (St. Louis Library Monthly Bulletin, July-August, 1925) p.221

Puesner, Nikolaus, A History of Building Types, (Bollinger Series XXXV 19 - Princeton, 1970)

Stoddard, Frank, Questionnaire for Missouri Artists.

"The New City Hall" St. Louis Post Dispatch, (July 19, 1890) p. 1

"The New Municipal Home" St. Louis Globe Democrat (April 11, 1898)p.5

"With Ceremony", St. Louis Post Dispatch, (June 6, 1891) p. 4

Withey, H.F. & E.R., Biographical Dictionary of (Deceased) American Architects, (New Age Publishing Company: Los Angeles, 1956)

"With Flags and Banners New City Hall is Opened", St. Louis Post Dispatch, (April 11, 1898) P. 3

D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated

1. Contact with author/historian Roger Kennedy of St. Paul, Minnesota to learn more about Harvey Ellis' involvement in the design of City Hall.

E.. Footnotes

1. St. Louis Post Dispatch, November 5, 1904, p. 3
2. City Ordinance No. 6439
3. Southern History Company, Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis, (N.Y., Louisville & St. Louis - Vol I) p. 383
4. City Ordinance No. 15028
5. Cornwell, Chas., M R L News, (St. Louis Public Library, Oct. - Dec. 1965) No. 4
6. City Ordinance No. 17310
7. Cornwell, Chas., M R L News, (St. Louis Public Library, Oct.-Dec., 1965) No. 4
8. Assistant to the President of the Board of Public Improvements, Annual Report, April 9, 1901, p. 538 & 539
9. Ward, W.H., The Architecture of the Renaissance in France, (Gruuthuse Press, Belgium, 1926) p.82
10. "Architects Object to Razing of Tower", St. Louis Post Dispatch, December 22, 1936, p.2A

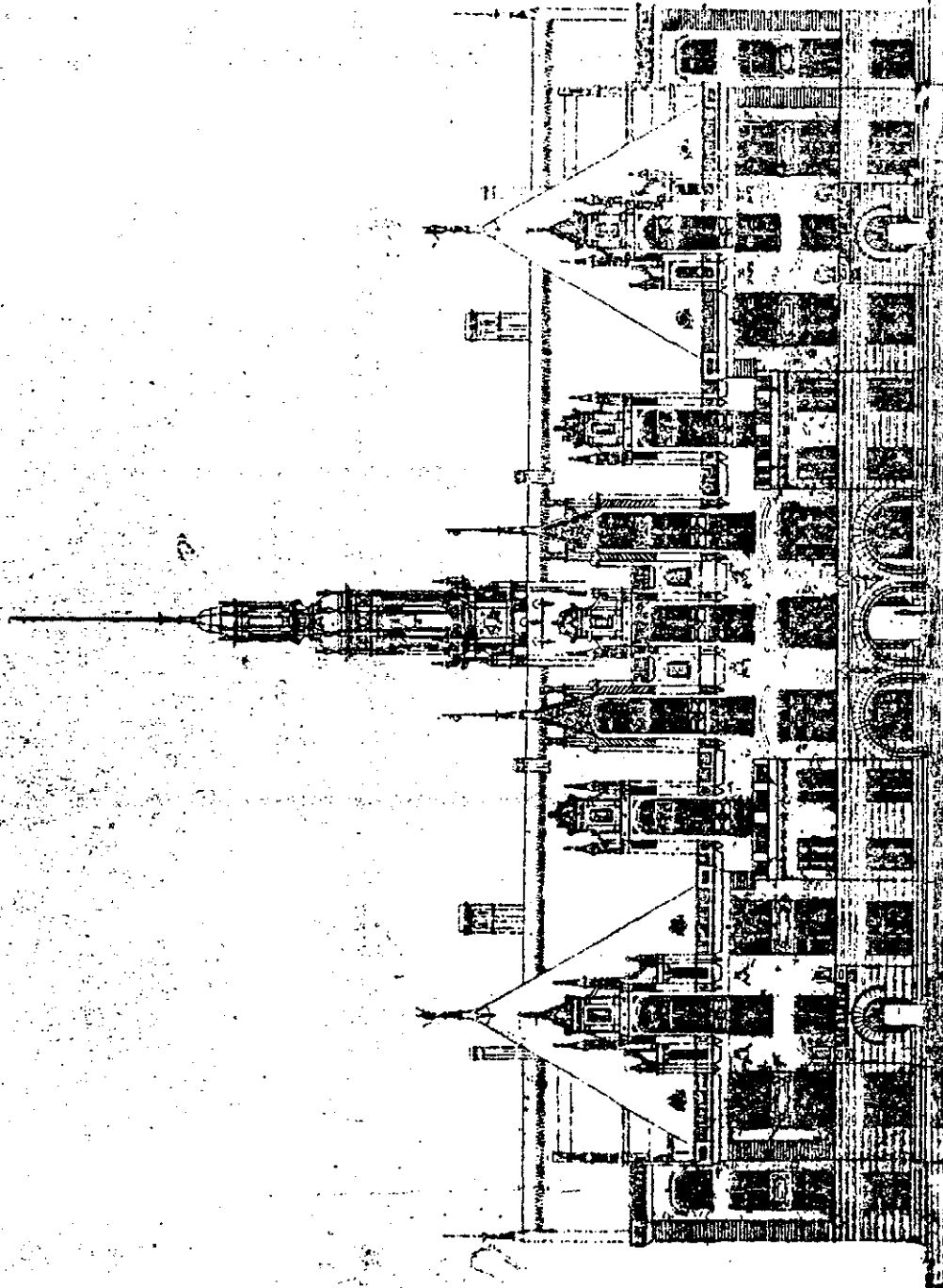
PART IV EXHIBITS

1. Front Elevation of New City Hall from The Inland Architect and News Record, March, 1890
2. Rear Elevation of New City Hall From The Inland Architect and News Record, March, 1890
3. Copy of Newspaper Article Announcing Winning Entry for New St. Louis City Hall Competition, from This Is Our St. Louis by Harry Hagan.
4. Floor plan of Second Floor of City Hall by Eckel and Mann, original drawing of July 12, 1896
5. Cross-section of Rotunda of City Hall by Weber and Groves, original drawing of October 9, 1903
6. Early View of St. Louis City Hall - Southern Elevation - June, 1900
7. Early View of St. Louis City Hall - Elevation of Northeast Corner - circa 1920



VOL. XV.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT



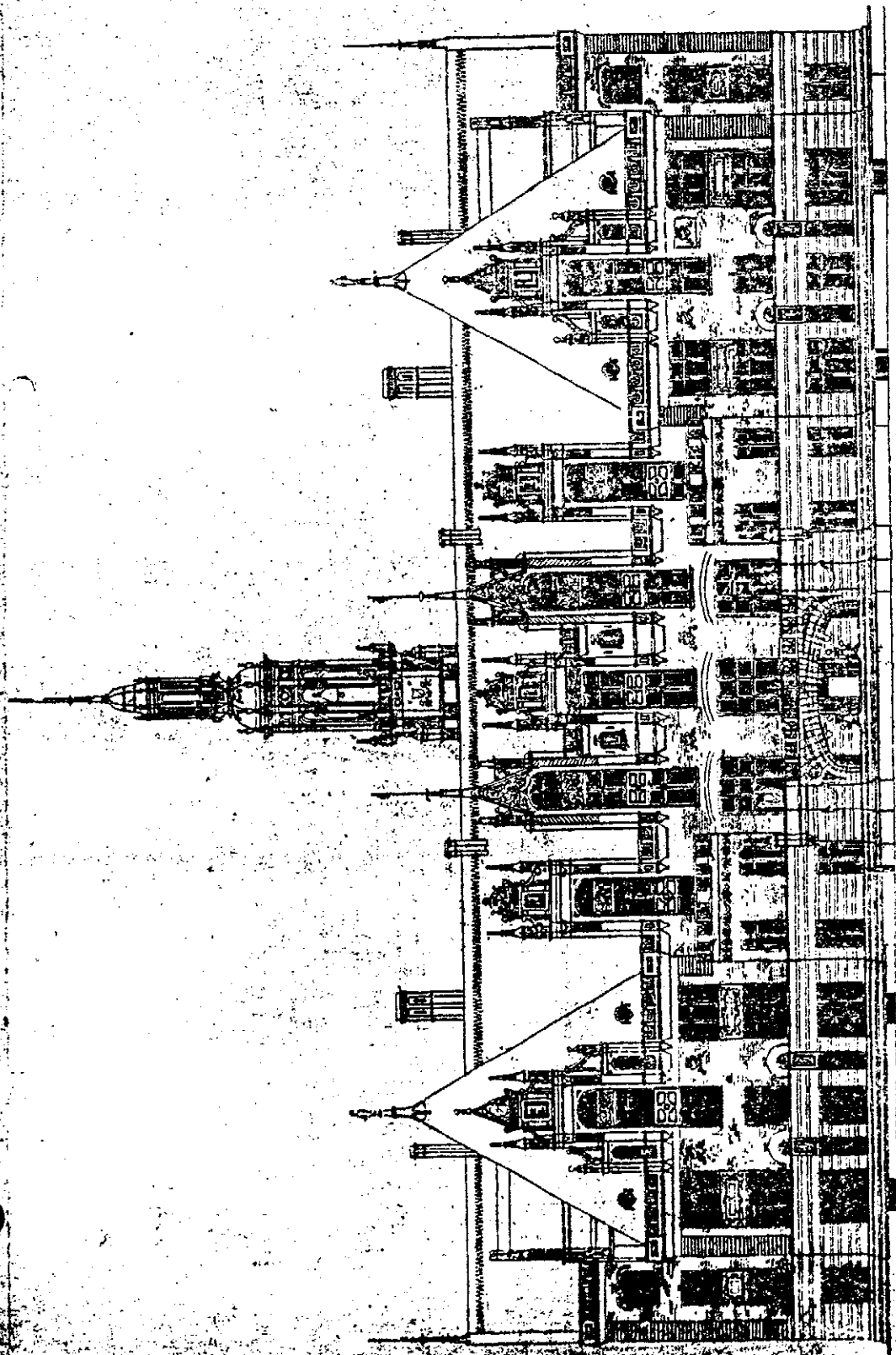
FRONT ELEVATION.

City Hall

Exhibit 1

Exhibit 2

REAR ELEVATION.



ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ART DEPT.

**"ST. LOUIS" SELECTED.**

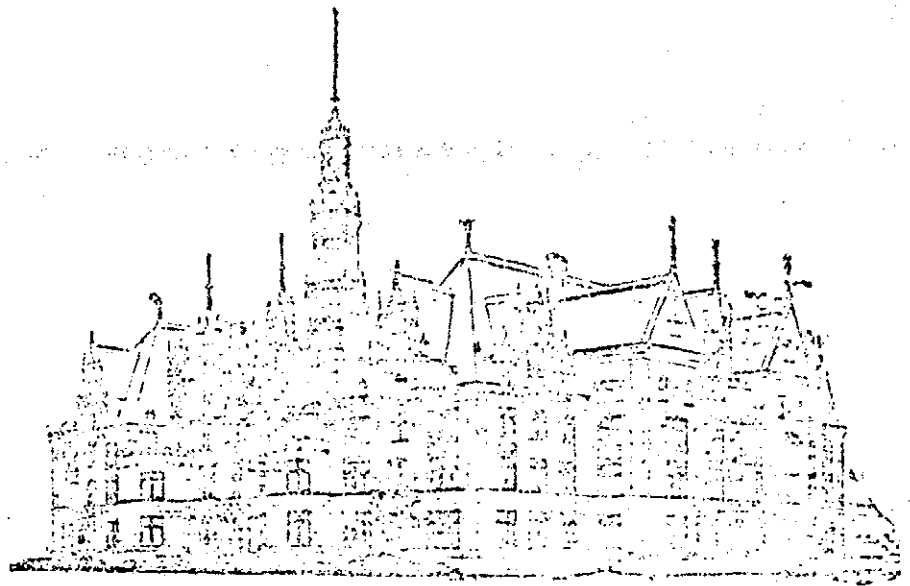
**ST. JOE ARCHITECTS WIN THE CITY HALL PRIZE.**

**Probably that Ground Will Soon be Broken—Work of the Board of Public Improvements—City Hall Notes.**

The City Hall Commission for the selection of a plan for the new City Hall met in the Mayor's office at 12 o'clock yesterday, and after two hours' consultation with Mr. James McMath, to whom the plans "Pro Patria," "Unity" and "St. Louis, 1892" had been submitted for estimates of cost, unanimously selected the design "St. Louis, 1892," which will therefore be entitled to the prize of \$5,000. The estimated cost of this structure, the plans of which are the handiwork of Messrs. Eckel & Mann of St. Joseph, Mo., was \$1,000,000.

The two consolation prizes of \$1,000 each were awarded respectively to plans "Pro Patria," Messrs. Lidd & Chassart & Gouger of Birmingham, Ala.; "Unity," Messrs. Carrere & Hastings of New York; "Unity," E. T. Fassett and A. J. Russell of Kansas City; "Star and Crescent," W. H. Francis of Minneapolis; "Unity," Messrs. James and James of New York.

The seventh plan which received honorable mention from Prof. Ware, the expert who was chosen to select six plans from the 27 submitted to the commission, is signed by "Bracon," but the name of the architect containing

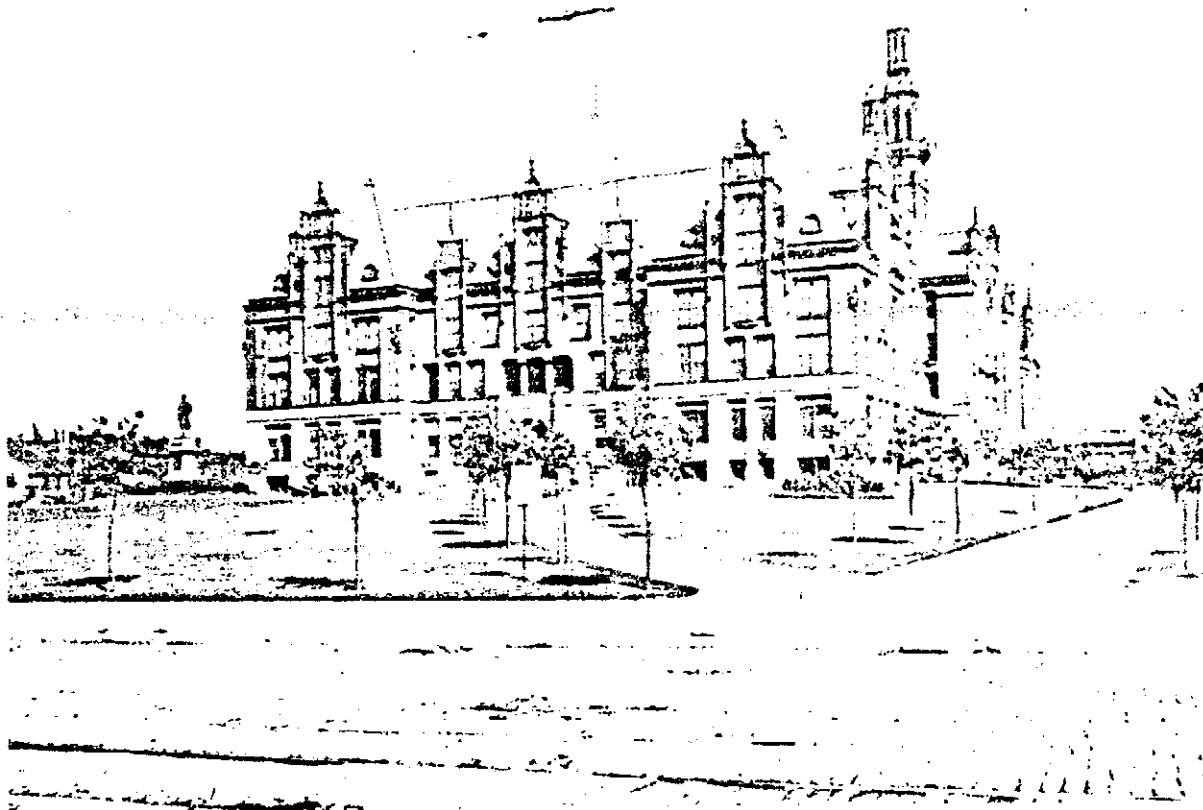


THE WINNER, ST. LOUIS, 1892.

name and address of the architect will not be opened for several days, until the commission returns the plans to the owners. "St. Louis, 1892" was the only plan to come within the appropriation of \$5,000,000 and yet make the proper provision to architectural beauty and the requirements of design and finish. "Pro Patria," which was Prof. Ware's

first choice could not have been built within the limits of the appropriation. A bill providing for the new structure will be passed through the Municipal Assembly at an early date, and the Mayor adds his assurance that it will be honored with his signature at once. It is probable that ground will be broken for the new City Hall within the next few days.

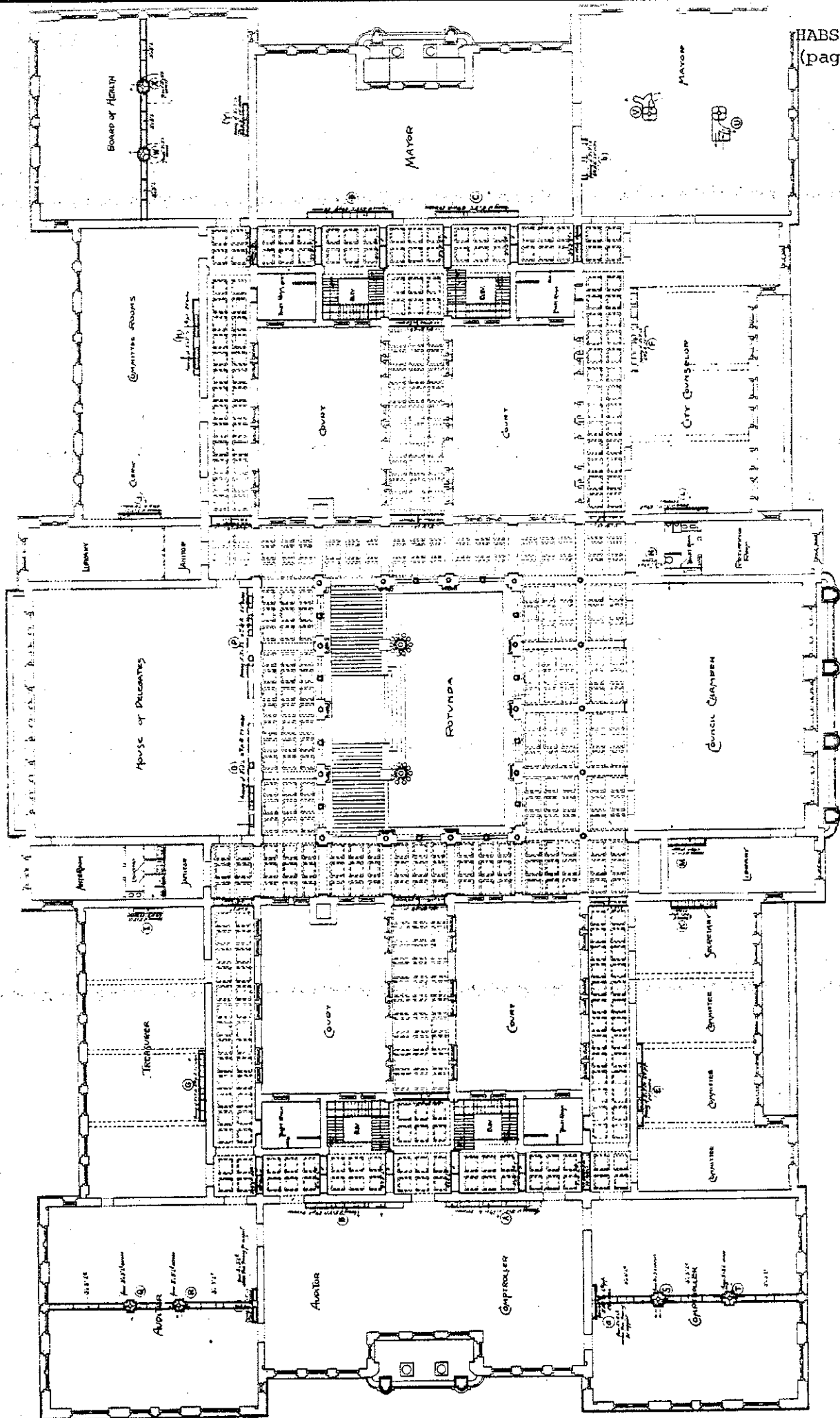
**NEWSPAPER ARTICLE ANNOUNCING THE WINNING DESIGN OF CITY HALL**



CITY HALL SHORTLY AFTER BEING BUILT

NEW CITY HALL  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

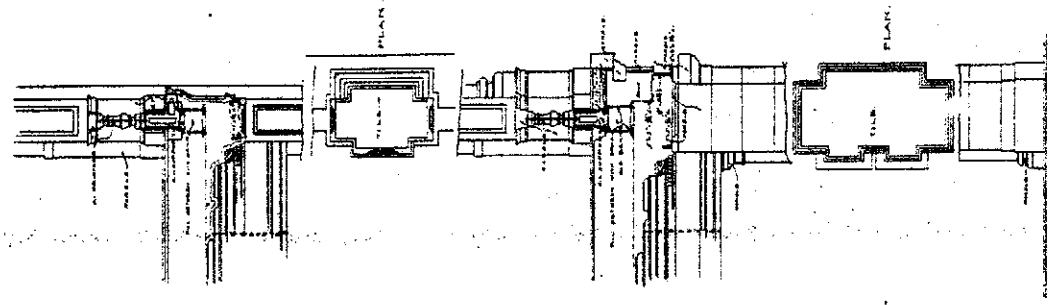
SHEET  
No. 31



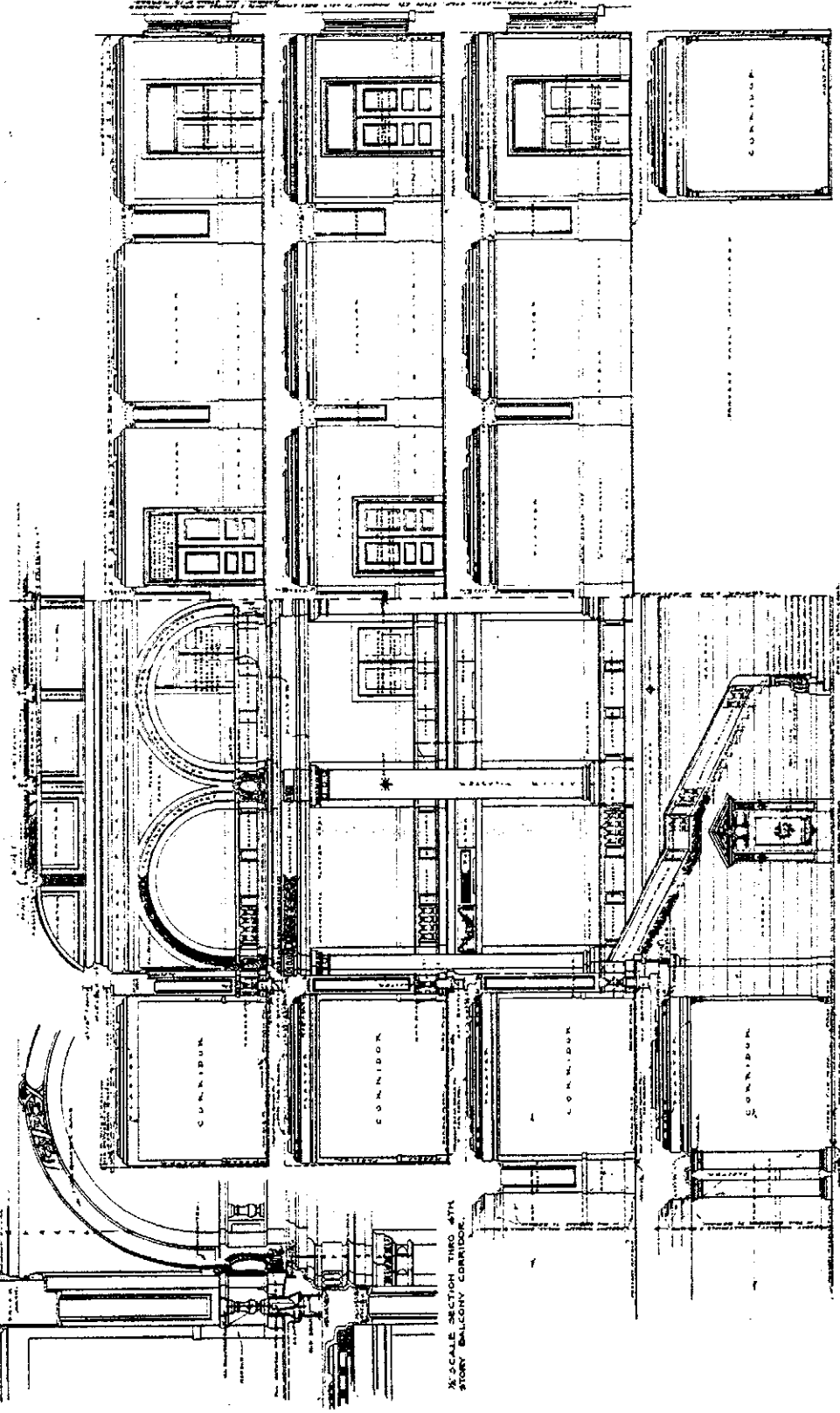
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTE: All measurements for the work of the building by the Contractor  
 Dimensions of framing for plaster openings and  
 to be finished by finishing Contractor. To be of 1/8" - 6/8" per foot.  
 See Details for Stair framing, flooring, etc.



1/2" SCALE SECTION THIRD FLOOR CORRIDORS, 1ST, 2ND, & 3RD FLOORS.

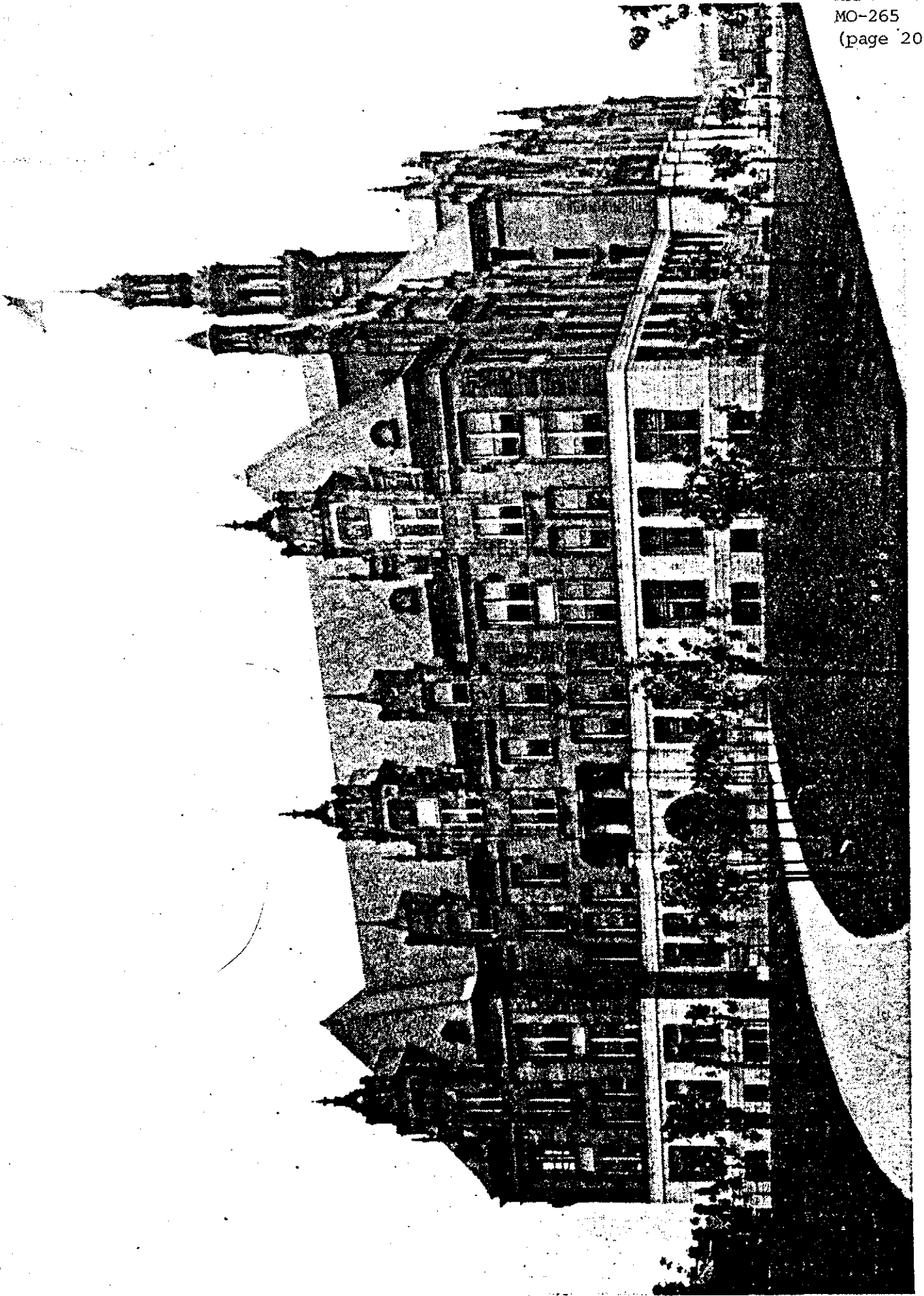


SECTION THIRD CORRIDOR, WEST END OF ROTUNDA, LOOKING WEST, SEE OUTLINE B-D

SECTION THROUGH 4TH STORY BALCONY CORRIDOR.

*Approved by the*  
*City of St. Louis*  
*City Clerk*  
*Secretary*

**ST. LOUIS CITY HALL**  
 CORRIDOR OF ROTUNDA, EAST APPROACH  
 AND VARIOUS ALTERATIONS & ADDITIONS.  
**WEBER & GROVES ARCHITECTS,**  
 314 N. 4TH ST., - - ST. LOUIS, MO.



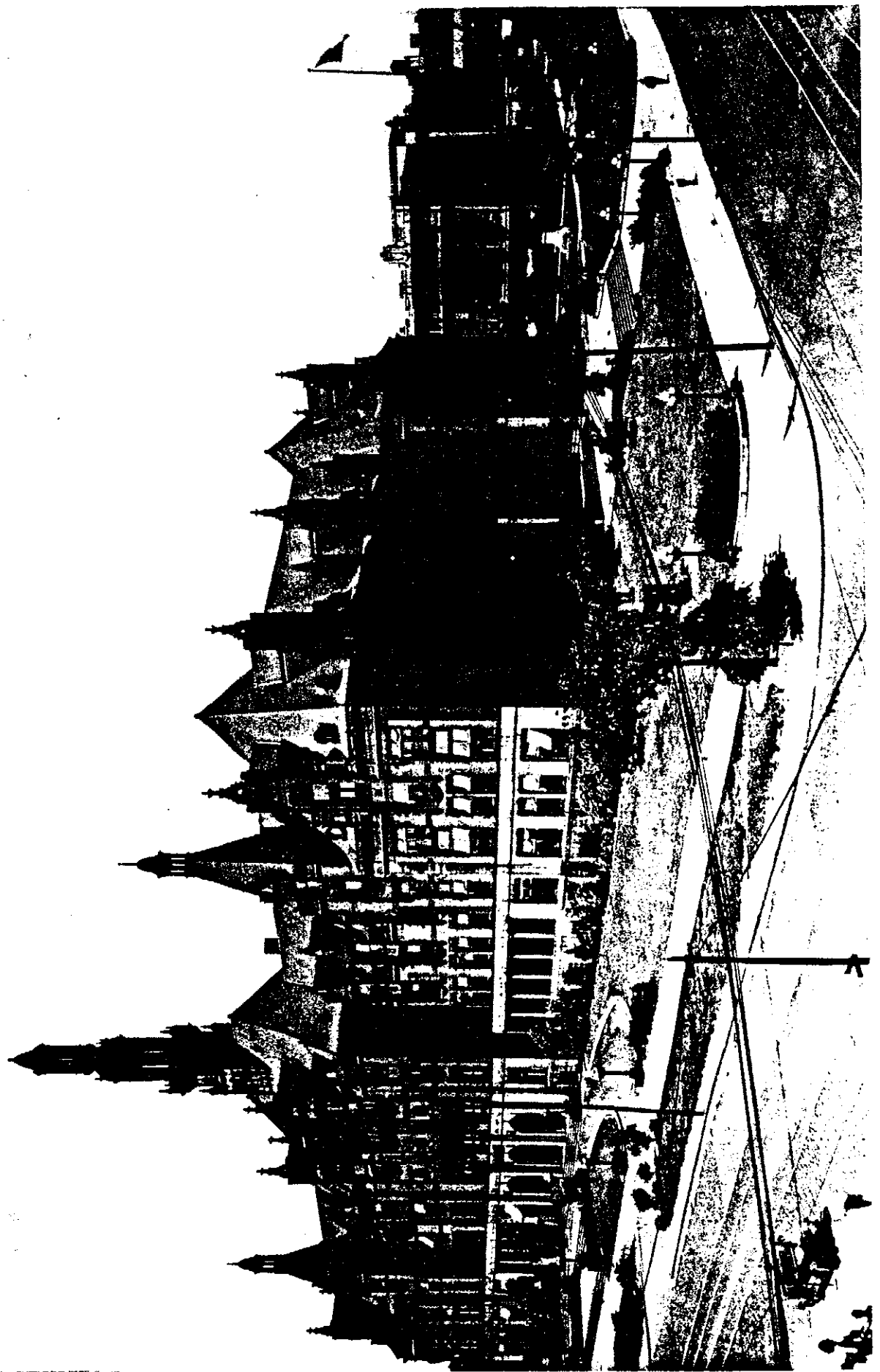


Exhibit 7