

**CITY of SAINT LOUIS METROPOLITAN
POLICE DEPARTMENT
HISTORICAL PHOTOS and ILLUSTRATIONS**

dedicated to



OUR
FALLEN HEROES

**1902 District Police Stations
Saint Louis Missouri**



and
also dedicated to the thousands of



Saint Louis City Police Officers

who have climbed up these steps and passed through the doors of these buildings to serve honorable and protect, proud and dedicated to the good citizens of the City of Saint Louis and the visitors to this city.

The cornerstone of the Department is not found in its buildings or equipment, but instead is founded in the spirit and soul of its police officers who have climbed the steps of these buildings, the Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Officers in **blue** who have served the City of Saint Louis Missouri from 1808 till today.



Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Badge
worn by Police Officers prior to 1923.

City of St Louis Metropolitan Police Department City of Saint Louis Missouri



First District

From 1861 until 1867 the First District was located at Fourth and Fifth (Broadway) and was torn down for the new Chouteau Avenue.

April 8, 1867 until 1876 the First District was located on Carondelet (Broadway) between Soulard and Lafayette .

In 1867 a Sub Station was built in Lafayette Park and was part of the First District.

In 1870 the City of Carondelet was annexed into the City of Saint Louis.

First District Police Station 7301 Pennsylvania at Robert



Photo circa 1902

In prior years Pennsylvania and Robert was known as Second and Taylor.

The Police Station was built in 1876 and cost \$11,000.00.

This building closed as a police station operating for some 55 years as the

First District Police District.

The First District in 1925 was bounded by River des Peres on the South, Osceola on the North, the Mississippi River on the East and Grand and Sharp on the West.

First District police operations were moved to the new police station at 909 Holly Hills.

The stables, the building at the right, are at the rear and now in 2008 the stables are still standing at 212 Robert.



Well-executed terra cotta horse's head mounted on building at 212 Robert

**First District Police Station
909 Holly Hills at Colorado**



Erected A D 1931

Lipstein & Rathmann Architects

photo circa 1947

Known as the " Holly Hills Police Station ".

On the first floor were the offices, the report room, the holdover cells.

On the second floor is the detective bureau, other offices and the assembly room.

In the basement were the showers and lockers and a firing range.

A garage was in the rear of the building with an entrance on Holly Hills and an exit on Colorado.

This building closed as a police station operating for some 59 years as the

First District Police District.

First District police operations were moved to the new
South Patrol Area Command Station 3157 Sublette entering the 1990's.

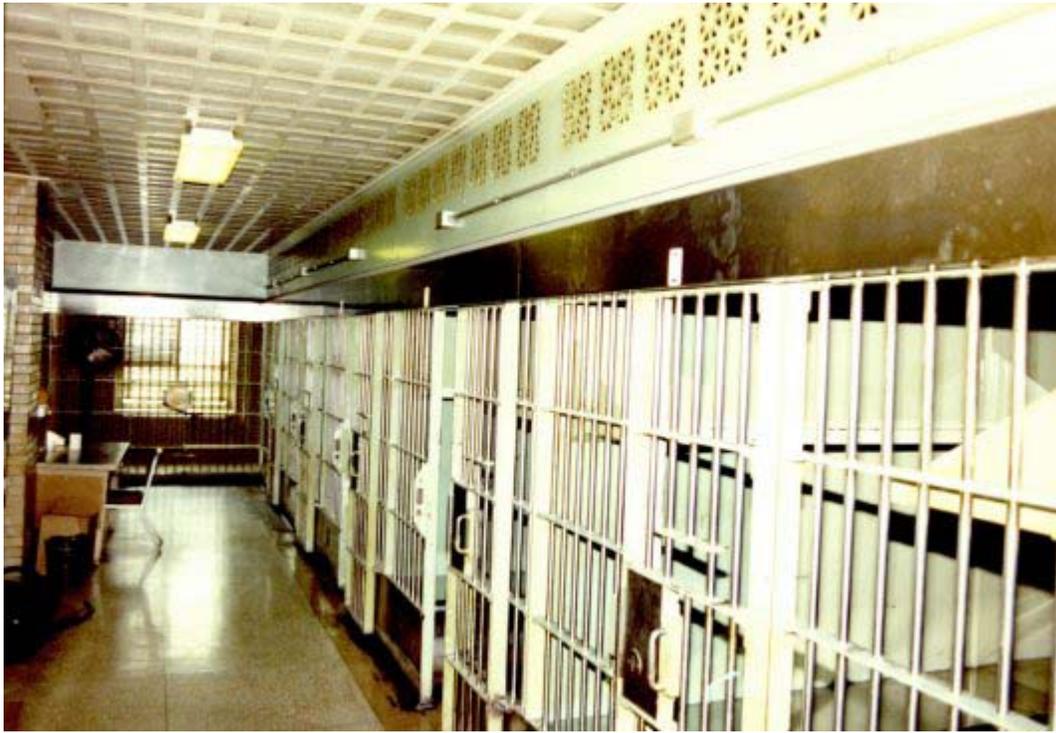


Photo of First District Police Station Holdover 909 Holly Hills photo circa 1999



Photo of First District Police Station 909 Holly Hills photo circa 1999

Second District

From 1861 to 1866 the Second District was located 220 Chestnut and called the Central District.
From 1866 until 1872 the Second District was located between Seventh and Eighth on Wyoming.

On June 30, 1870 a Police Sub Station was located at 2801 Laclede at Leffingwell
and was part of the Second District .

From 1873 until 1937 the address changes to 3126 South Ninth
and was the same as Eighth and Wyoming .

Second District Police Station 3126 South Ninth at Wyoming in 1925 North East corner Eighth and Wyoming in 1902



Second District Police Station
North East corner Eighth and Wyoming in 1902
3126 South Ninth at Wyoming in 1925
Police Mounted Horse Stables are at the rear on the right.
Erected 1880 - photo circa 1900 - cost \$12,000.00



In this photo a few years later,
the smoke stacks are no longer on the building and there is a new building on the left.
Today in 2008 the North East corner of
Eighth and Wyoming is part of the Anheuser Busch complex.

**Second District Police Station
2634 Hampton**



Erected 1937
photo circa 1947

Architect Albert Osburg

On the first floor were the offices, the report room, the holdover cells,
the detective bureau, and other offices .

In the basement were the showers and lockers and the assembly room.
The building is now used by City Saint Louis Fire Department of Emergency Medical
Service to house the ambulances services.

This building closed as a police station operating for some 53 years as the
Second District Police District.

Second district police operations were moved to the new
South Patrol Area Command Station 3157 Sublette
entering the 1990's.

Third District

From April 1865 to 1876 the Third District was located at North Seventh and Carr.
A Police Sub Station was located at 2600 Dayton at Jefferson and was part of the Third District.

From 1876 to 1937 the Third District was located at 714 Soulard.
A Police Sub Station was located in Lafayette Park and was part of the Third District.

Third District Police Station 714 Soulard



Erected 1873 - photo circa 1902 - cost \$24,000.00.
The Mounted Stables were in the rear of the building.



**Lafayette Park Police Station
1900 block Lafayette at Mississippi**

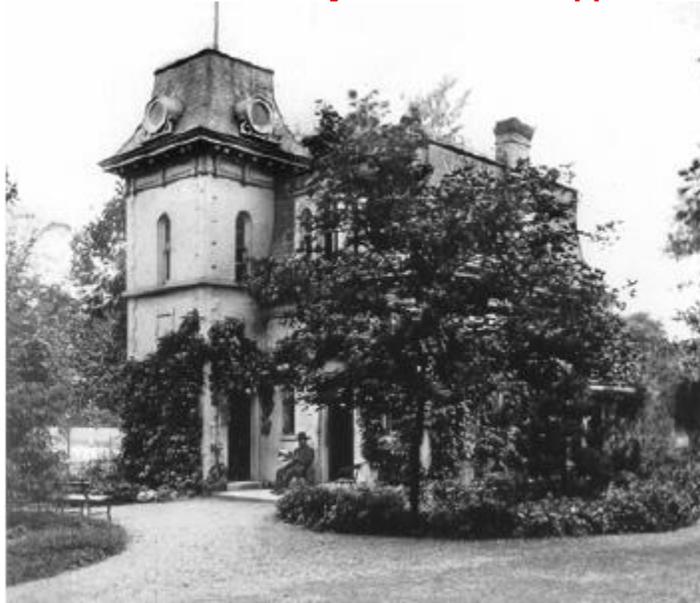


Photo circa 1900
build 1867

This was a sub station of the Third District at 714 Soulard

**Third District Police Station
2727 South Twelfth at Lynch**



Erected 1937
photo circa 1947

Architect Albert Osburg

Known as the " Lynch District Police Station ".

On the first floor were the offices, the report room, the holdover cells,
the detective bureau, and other offices.

In the basement were the showers and lockers and the assembly room.

This building closed as a police station operating for some 53 years as the

Third District Police District.

Third district police operations were moved to the new

South Patrol Area Command Station 3157 Sublette

entering the 1990's.

Fourth District

From April 1865 to 1867 the Fourth District was located at Twelfth and Monroe.

From 1867 to 1897 the Fourth District was located at Tenth and North Market.

A sub station was located at 900 Angelia at North Ninth and part of the Fourth District.

From 1897 to 1925 was located at North Seventh and Carr.

From 1925 to 1962 the address was 1100 North Tenth and Carr.

From 1962 to 1990s the Fourth District was located on first floor west end of the Police Headquarters at 1200 Clark.

Fourth District Police Station North Seventh and Carr



Photo circa 1900 - built 1897 - cost \$29,000.00

This building closed as a police station operating for some 13 years as the **Fourth District Police District.**



Sergeant William King

photo circa 1876 and before 1900

Fourth District Police Desk Sergeant joining the police department 1876

Known as " Big Bill " as he was **6 foot 5** inches and weighted in at **300** pounds.

Born in Ireland and in Saint Louis lived at 2312 Mullanphy in "Saint Louis Kerry Patch".

Big Bill had three sons and two of the sons were on the Saint Louis Police Department, James King and John King.

**Fourth District Police Station
1100 North Tenth at Carr**



Photo circa 1947 - built 1910

The Fourth District in 1925 was bounded by with Cass on the North,
Washington on the South, Twenty Second on the West
and the Mississippi River on the East.

This building closed as a police station operating for some 42 years as the
Fourth District Police District.

The Fourth District was combined with the Central District in 1962
and headquartered at the Police Headquarters 1200 Clark
to become known as the Fourth District or sometimes the Central District.
Fourth District police operations were moved from Police Headquarters
to the new

Central Patrol Area Command Station
919 North Jefferson
entering the 1990's.

This building is no longer standing.

Fifth District

From 1867 to 1893 the Fifth District was known as the Police Mounted Patrol and located at 2835 Market.

Fifth District Police Station 2332 North Tenth at North Market



Erected 1893 - photo circa 1902 - cost \$17,000.00

This building closed as a police station operating for some 45 years as the **Fifth District Police District.**



**Fifth District Police Station
1901 Penrose at Nineteenth**



Erected 1938

photo circa 1947

Architect Albert Osburg

Known as the " Penrose District Police Station ".

On the first floor were the offices, the report room, the holdover cells, the detective bureau, and other offices.

In the basement was the assembly room, firing range, showers and lockers.

A garage was in the west side of the building.

This building closed as a police station operating for some 52 years as the Fifth District Police District.

Fifth district police operations were moved to the new Central Patrol Area Command Station 919 North Jefferson entering the 1990's.



Fifth District Police Station Holdover containing eight cells

Sixth District

Prior to 1891 the Sixth District was located at 900 Angelica at North Ninth.
In March 1880 the citizens of the area around Deer and St Charles Road (Easton) gave the land
or lot located at the southeast corner of 4548 Easton at Deer
to the City of Saint Louis for a police station.

In June 1891 the Sixth District opened at 4548 Easton at Deer southeast corner
(same as 1430 Deer).

The Sixth District took control of the substation in Fairground and O'Fallon parks.

The Sixth District in 1930 was located at 5076 West Florissant.

The police station at 4548 Easton in 1936 become the Tenth District

Sixth District Police Station 908 Angelica at North Ninth



Photo circa 1900 - Cost \$14,520.00

The Sixth District in 1925 was bounded by the Mississippi River on the East,
Bremen and Natural Bridge on the South, Humboldt
and Bircher on the North and Taylor on the West .

**Sixth District Police Station
4548 Easton at Deer**



In June 1891 the Sixth District opened at 4548 Easton at Deer.

**Sixth District Police Station
5076 West Florissant at Ruskin**



Erected A D 1930

Lipstein & Rathmann Architects

photo circa 1947

This building closed as a police station operating for some 60 years as the
Sixth District Police District.

Sixth district police operations were moved to the new
North Patrol Area Command Station 4014 North Union entering the 1990's.

**Seventh District Police Station
2800 South Grand at Magnolia**



Photo circa late 1901
Erected 1901 at a cost of \$35,000.00



SEVENTH DISTRICT POLICE STATION.
Corner Grand and Magnolia Avenues.

**Seventh District Police Station
2800 South Grand at Magnolia**



This three-story police station and one story stable are red brick institutional buildings that are trimmed with ornamental molded brick, stone and terra cotta .

The police station included a gymnasium on the third floor, an innovative feature for St. Louis stations at the time.

The station also was reported to have housed the Police Academy, a training school for patrolmen, located after 1928 in a separate building down town.

This building closed as a police station operating for some 89 years as the **Seventh District Police District.**

Seventh district police operations were moved to 2727 South Twelfth at Lynch in 1962 to combine with the Third District operations to become known as the Third District or Lynch Street District Police Station.

The Seventh District Police Station and Stable are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Civil Air Patrol was located on the third floor, a product of the WWII years.



Doorway at 2800 South Grand Saint Louis Missouri



Photo circa late 1983

Mounted on the facade of the adjoining stable at
2800 South Grand Saint Louis Missouri
is a well-executed terra cotta horse's head which is a rare surviving example
of the importance of the
***Saint Louis City Metropolitan Police Department Mounted Patrol Division
and
to the City of Saint Louis Missouri***

Seventh District Police Station 5240 Enright



photo circa late 1975

The Seventh Police District operated out the front door on the left of the Yalem Center building on Enright.

The Seventh Police District shared the building with the Yalem Center, which was located at the front of the building at 724 Union at Enright.

The " back door " which we all used by the police officers was at the rear of the building on the east side where a parking lot was located.

The holdover cell room was in the 5240 Enright building's basement and its' entry door was directly below the "back door" at the back of the building.

The Captain's office, Watch Commander's office, front desk, waiting area, and, later, the Team offices (1-4), were on the 1st floor.

Second floor had the bureau, locker room, roll-call room, and meeting room with a pool table.

The Seventh District Police never had a " **police designed building** " between 1962 and the 1990s to

" **call a real Seventh District Police District designed building home** ", when they moved into North Patrol Area Command Station in the 1990s.

Between 1963 and early 1966 the Seventh and Eighth were merged in the Deer Street Station House.

The Police Department reopen the 1300 Union Police Station in February 1966 as the Seventh District Police Station.

The Seventh District Police operated out of the old Twelfth District Police Station 1300 Union at Page and the old Twelfth Police Station became known as the Seventh District Police Station.

The Seventh District Police at 1300 Union moved to 5240 Enright in late 1973.

The 5240 Enright location operated as a

Seventh District Police Station from 1973, some 17 years,

till the building was closed as a police station and the police operations were moved to the new North Patrol Area Command Station 4014 Union entering the 1990's.

**Eighth District Police Station
2801 Laclede in 1925**
same building with address change from
2827 Manchester in 1902



Photo circa 1902
cost \$28,708.34

Served as **Eighth District Police Station** from 1880 to 1936

The minutes of the Police Board of June 1907 the board mentions the creation of new buildings and districts, Twelfth District at 1300 North Union at Page, the Tenth District at Tenth and Carr and Eighth District at Leffingwell and Laclede.

Apparently a new building was proposed by the Police Board and may have or was built at

2827 Manchester in circa 1907, the same location as 2801 Laclede.

In 1870 this building was a sub station of the Second District.

In 1870 this building became the new Mounted Police District, a fifth district for the city. In 1870 the police station was near the Wedge House Hotel on Laclede and Manchester.

In those years and in 1902 the street Market ended at Jefferson.

Laclede began going west from Jefferson and at Laclede and Beaumont, Manchester split and began heading South West

off of Laclede going towards present day Chouteau and Vandeventer, to hook up with present day Manchester .

This section of old Manchester was razed for the present day United States Highway 40 - 64.

The address 2827 Manchester would have been about Manchester and Leffingwell or present day the area of 2800 block of Clark at Ewing.

**Eighth District Police Station
1430 Deer at Easton (now Martin Luther King)**



Erected 1936

photo circa late 1947

Architect Albert Osburg

Prior to 1936 the police station was at the front of the property
and the location of the Sixth District.

Prior to 1962, this was the Tenth District Police Station.

Known as the "Deer Street District Police Station".

On the first floor were the offices, the report room, the holdover cells,
the detective bureau, and other offices.

In the basement were the showers and lockers and the assembly room.

A garage was in the south side of the building.

This building closed as a police station operating for some 28 years as the

Eighth District Police District.

Eighth district police operations were moved to the new

North Patrol Area Command Station 4014 Union

entering the 1990's.

**Ninth District Police Station
2600 Dayton at North Jefferson**



photo circa 1902
built 1880
cost \$13,000.00

This building operated as the Ninth District from 1880 until 1936.
The Ninth District in 1925 was bounded by Twenty Second & Jefferson on the East,
Vandeventer on the West,
Washington & Delmar on the South and Natural Bridge on the North.

**Ninth District Police Station
3021 Lucas (now Samuel Sheppard)**



Erected in 1936
photo circa 1947

Architect Albert Osburg

Known as the "Lucas Street District Police Station".

On the first floor were the offices, the report room, the holdover cells,
the detective bureau, and other offices .

In the basement were the showers and lockers and the assembly room.

A garage was in the west side of the building.

This building closed as a police station operating for some 54 years as the
Ninth District Police District.

Ninth District Police operations was moved to the new
Central Patrol Area Command Station 919 North Jefferson
entering the 1990's.

March 7, 1915

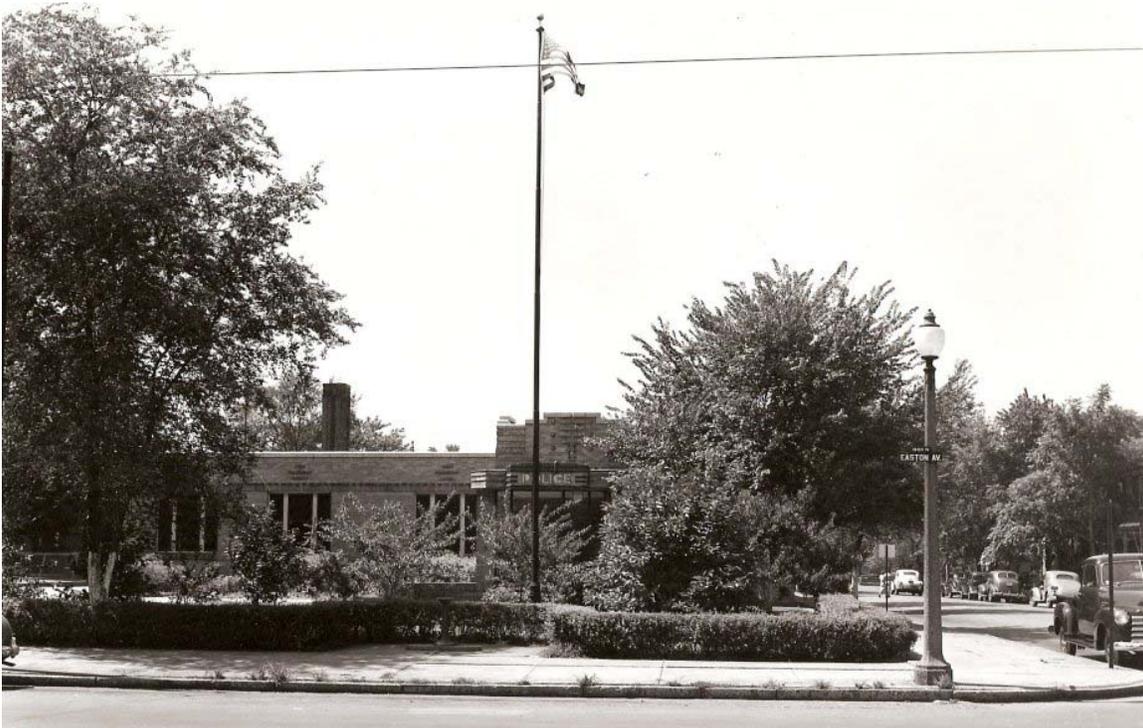
The Washington Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was establish
at the corner of Garrison and Lucas Avenue. The Church originally owned the land
where the Ninth District Police Building was located. The land was later given to the City
of Saint Louis to house the Saint Louis Ninth District Police Station which was built in
1936. When the Ninth District police Station became defunct, the land and building was
presented in 2003 to the Washington Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church
to renovate the old Ninth District Police Station into a Community Center .

**Tenth District Police Station
4548 Easton**



Photo circa 1902
cost \$14,520.00

**Tenth District Police Station
1430 Deer at Easton**



Erected 1936 - photo circa 1947 - Architect Albert Osburg

In 1962 this police station became the Eighth District Police Station.

This building closed as a police station operating for some 27 years as the
Tenth District Police District.

This building operated as a police station for 54 years.

The locations 1430 Deer and 4548 Easton are the same city lot in the City of Saint Louis.

**Eleventh District Police Station
14 North Newstead north of Laclede**



Completion 1905
photo circa 1947

This building was closed as a police station in 1962
and now in 2008 houses residences and businesses.

The **Eleventh District** police operations were combined with the
Ninth District operations in 1962
and housed at 3021 Lucas (now Samuel Sheppard),
to become known as the Ninth District or Lucas Avenue Police Station .
The building at 3021 Samuel Sheppard, the Ninth District,
was closed as a police operation in the early nineteen nineties.

This building is famous for the its part in the
The Greenlease Kidnapping
September 28, 1953

Over half of the \$600,000 from the ransom was never found. FBI investigation established that the two suitcases which reportedly contained the ransom money, and which were in Hall's possession at the time of his arrest, were not brought to the 11th District Precinct Station as testified by the arresting officers, Lieutenant Louis Ira Shoulders and Patrolman Elmer Dolan. Both officers were subsequently federally indicted for perjury. Lieutenant Shoulders was convicted on April 15, 1954, and sentenced to three years in prison, and patrolman Dolan was convicted on March 31, 1954, and sentenced to two years. After they were released from prison, both returned to the St. Louis area. Shoulders died on May 12, 1962. Dolan received a full pardon from President Johnson on July 21, 1965.

**Twelfth District Police Station
1300 North Union at Page**



Photo circa 1947

Erected 1908 at a cost of \$35,959.00

Architects J. A. Smith and W. R. Faulkner

Contractor McCully Construction Company

These were the days when Page Avenue was "U S Highway 40"
and fireboxes were on every corner.

The building is constructed of a warm, light brown speckled brick of variegated tones,
the main body of the building is a rectangular block,
seventy-seven feet by forty feet, with walls sixteen inches thick.

The Police Mounted Patrol Horse Stable was located at the North end of the building.

The **Twelfth District** building was known as the Page Boulevard Police Station.

Reorganization into fewer police districts the doors were first closed in 1963.

The Police Department reopened the station in 1966 as the
Seventh District Police Station.

The doors shut again in late 1973 as a police station.

The Seventh District Police moved their police district to 5240 Enright at Union.

The Page Police Station was demolished in February of 1997.

The Police Mounted Patrol's Stable of this building turned into a garage
that for a time housed the city's only

1908 Electric Studebaker Chain Driven Patrol Wagon.

This was the first motorized patrol wagon and required a daily recharging.
when the neighborhood demanded that the smelly horses be removed.

**Police Drill & Inspection
at
City of Saint Louis City Hall**

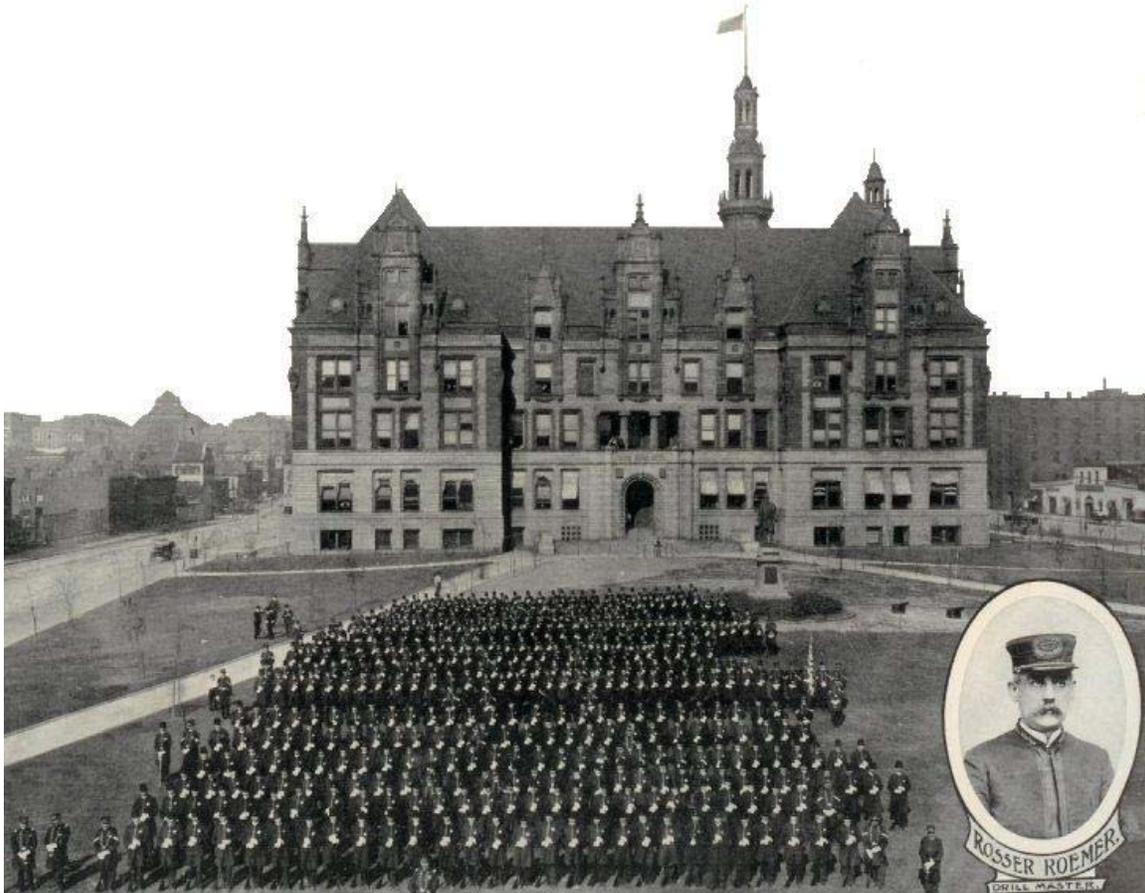


Photo circa 1902

Saint Louis City Hall Police Drill & Inspection
Saint Louis Missouri .

The photo was taken looking North from Clark.
Twelfth Street is on the right and Thirteenth is on the left.
Where the drill is taken place what is now the City Hall Parking Lot.

Those are horse drawn wagons on the streets.

In the center and to the right is a Pierre Laclede's Statue
(now facing Market at 13th) and two cannons .

This area was called "Washington Square".

It took fourteen years to completely build City Hall and was completed in 1904.

**City of Saint Louis City Hall
Saint Louis Missouri**



Photo circa 1902 .

Saint Louis City Hall

1200 Market Saint Louis Missouri.

Looking North West from Twelfth and Clark.

Saint Louis' City Hall was built using Missouri pink granite that contrasts with pink-orange Roman brick on the upper floors and buff color sandstone trim located in an irregular pattern around the window openings and the roof is burgundy-red clay tiles. Construction began on July 19, 1890 and was completed on November 5, 1904.

The final cost was only \$1,787,159.16.

Inside is the glorious marble rotunda with its grand staircase, three floors of colonnaded balconies, arches and vast skylight above the main room of interest is the Board of Aldermen's chambers.

There are interesting murals on the Market Street and Clark Avenue entrances.

The design of the building was inspired and roughly modeled after the Hotel de Ville or City Hall of Paris France.

The central tower and lesser spires near each end of the Twelfth Boulevard facade were removed about 1938 because of structural problems.

The prior old City Hall was popularly known as the "City Barn" and located at Eleventh and Chestnut Streets.

Four Courts Building

Location bounded by Clark to Spruce and Eleventh to Twelfth
with the front of the building on Clark
and other City Office Buildings in the rear on Spruce



Completed in 1871 - Photo circa 1902

Standing on this site was the Henri Chouteau's Mansion which had to be demolished for the new
Four Courts Building.

The name Four Courts came from the Four Courts Building in Dublin Ireland.

The building had frontage of 330 feet on Clark with a depth of 75 feet,
to which is added a semi-circular Jail in the rear on Spruce.

The building cost \$750,000.00 and was built of cream sandstone in modified renaissance style.

The architect was Thomas W. Walsh.

It was reported the building was architecturally modeled after the Palace of the Louvre in France.
The Four Courts was a three stories high building with a basement and divided into five sections.

The building consisted of a central section adorned with columns and surrounded by a large
rectangular dome, two cupola divisions at the ends and the received portion between these.

In the Four Courts building was the Criminal Court, the Court of Criminal Correction, the Police
Courts, the Grand Jury Rooms, City Marshal, the City Sheriff, the **Police Headquarters**,
and the offices of the Circuit and Prosecuting Attorneys.

The **Police Stables** were on the Twelfth Street side where the hoodlum wagon was kept.

The Dead Animal Contractor's office was on the Eleventh Street side of the building.

The Coroner's office was at the corner of Eleventh and Clark.

The Morgue was located at the corner of Twelfth and Spruce.

Behind the Morgue was the open yard with the gallows used for executions.

The Four Courts Building was closed and razed circa 1907.

Interior Four Courts Jail

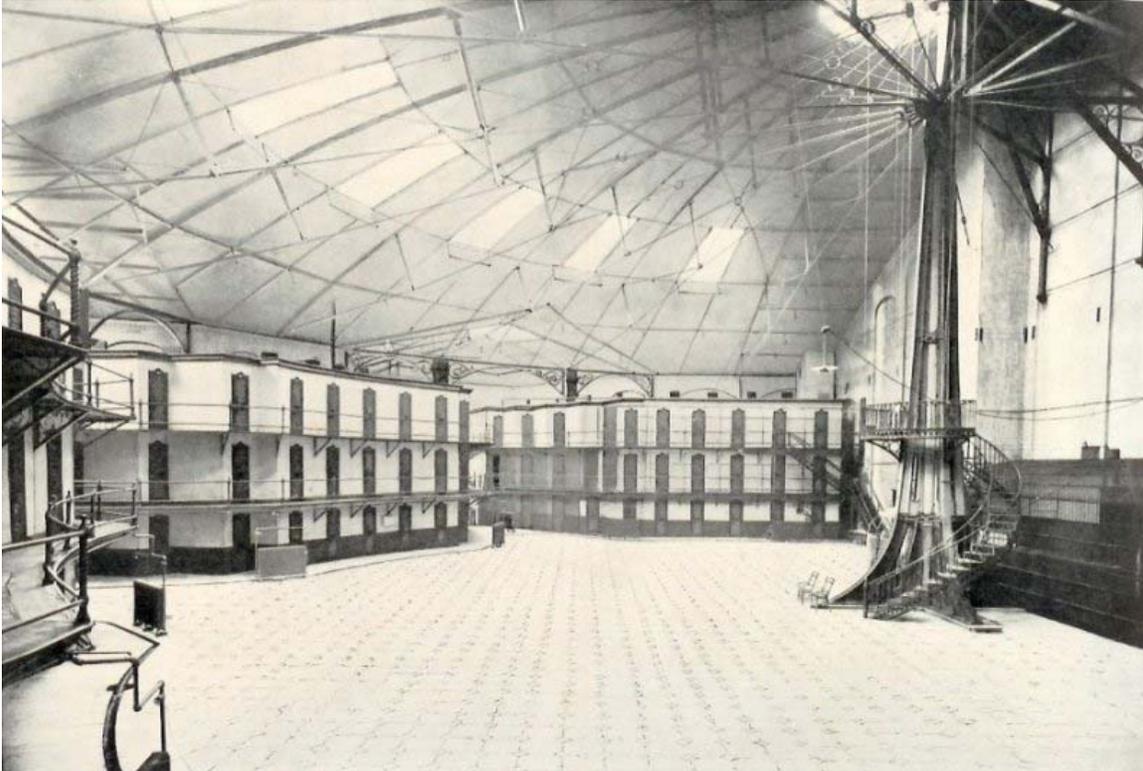


Photo circa 1902

This amphitheatre was reached by passing through the main building of the Four Courts Building and forms the City of Saint Louis Jail which was a shell of iron of the most approved pattern. The jail was in the immediate rear of the building and had a capacity of 325 prisoners. The jail structure was built in circular form with the cells arranged next to the walls on the east, west and south side, thus leaving room for a large court to afford the prisoners ample room for exercise. Rooms of detention for females were in an area on the third floor of the Four Courts Building. Between the jail and morgue on Spruce was the open jail yard with the gallows, a grim gibbet, used for executions. The gallows was a building that had an arched roof and stood on stilts. The area below the floor of the scaffold was plainly visible. The execution party would have to first walk across the yard and then up a seven wooden steps. The Saint Louis City Sheriff read the death warrants and a noose was placed around the prisoner's neck. The gallows' trapdoor where the prisoners stood dropped and the execution was completed. Physicians declared the person dead and their bodies were removed to the Morgue in the same complex. Some of the equipment used for executions were placed on the police exhibit at the 1904 World Fair. All executions were performed by the City Sheriff and within the jail yard, with a glimpse from the cell windows of the jail. Executions by hanging were regular public events during the first half of the United States history. On these momentous occasions invitations not to exceed two hundred were issued to those to whom the Sheriff seen fit. In the 1890s, about 90 percent of all executions were held in the county or city in which the offense was committed. That put arrangements into the hands of sheriffs, who could make the gallows for hanging as public as they cared to. In 1938 Missouri ended executions by hangings and ordering that all executions be carried out in the gas chamber at the old Missouri State Penitentiary in Jefferson City.

**Central Police Officers
1902
Saint Louis Missouri**



Look at the uniforms worn by the Saint Louis Police Officers.

**Central Police Officers
1902
Saint Louis Missouri**



1902 Photo of Central District Police Officers **Broadway Squad** or so-called "**Ladies' Platoon**"

The uniforms worn by the Saint Louis Police Officers Broadway Squad.

The Police Uniforms of the regular police officers are different from the Broadway Squads.

The Broadway Squad began patrolling downtown Saint Louis April 22, 1875.

The Broadway Squad was an elite body of Police Officers selected to impress the downtown citizens and visitors of the city.

The qualification was that the Police Officer had to be well versed and six foot tall or taller.

They wore white gloves and had tassels attached to their police night sticks.

**Patrolman H. W. Jones
Saint Louis Missouri**



H. M. Jones M. P.

H. M. Jones Patrolman
was a member of the Metropolitan Police Force of St. Louis
for the nine years prior to 1884.
Patrolman H. M. Jones was the author of St. Louis Illustrated.
It was the Saint Louis Police Chief's object to make a
vade mecum for ready reference,
a pocket reference of the
Directory of St. Louis Illustrated.

Directory of St. Louis Illustrated was a publication of the Saint Louis Police Department.
Describing all places of Public Resort, a Street Railroad Guide
and all Points of Interest in Saint Louis Missouri .

The price of the illustrated version was 50¢ in 1884.
Published by and bounded by Bedktold and Company, 200 to 212 Pine Street
Patrolman H. M. Jones gave a vivid description in words of the
Four Courts Building, the Jail and Violations of the Laws in 1884.



EVERY DAY OFFENSES

1884 Violations of the Laws in the City of Saint Louis Missouri

Representing one's self as an officer of the law

Refusing to " Move On " for a police officer

Loitering on street corners

Disturbing the peace by loud noises

Serenading in the street

Rude or indecent behavior in or near a house of worship

Fast Driving on the street

Driving fast over the bridges

Riding or driving an animal with bell or bells

Driving a sleigh without bells

Playing ball or indulging in other sport on the street that may frighten horse

Turing on a false alarm of fire

Ringing a bell to attract attention to an auction or anything else

Carrying concealed weapons

Drunk on the street

Swimming in the river or any city pond

Tying horse to a lamp post

Frequenting a bawdy house or being found in a house of ill-repute

In the early years prior to 1872 the Police Department Headquarters
was located at 220 Chestnut
and in 1872 the Police Department Headquarters
was moved and located in the Four Courts Building.
The police building at 220 Chestnut became a sub station for the Second Police District.
The offices of the Chief of Police, Police Commissioners, rooms for the Detectives
and the **Central Police District** were in the Four Courts Building.
In 1907 the Police Department would move from the
Four Courts Building to a new building.

Police Headquarters and Central District



Police Headquarters and Central District
208 South Twelfth Street
Built circa 1907
This building was razed circa 1996.

First District Police Court and Police Patrol Stables



First District Police Court and Police Patrol Stables
1119-1121 Clark

This building replaced the Courts and Stables
located in the razed Four Courts Building.
This building was razed circa 1996.

**Photo
Kiel Opera House
Saint Louis Missouri**



Photo circa nineteen forties
Southwest corner Fourteenth and Market
The Kiel served as the Saint Louis City Police Court I and II after the Kiel Opera House closed .



Criminal Courts Saint Louis Missouri
Southeast corner Fourteenth and Market

**Photo
Civil Courts
and
Pierre Laclede statue
Saint Louis Missouri**



Photo circa 1932

10 North Tucker (Twelfth) at Market

Rising 255 feet tall above ground level and occupied June 21, 1930.

The pyramidal-shaped roof of the building is made of cast aluminum.

An eagle is perched at each of the four corners of the building above the colonnade.

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Building is in the background.

Photograph by W C Person.

Missouri History Museum Photographs and Print Collection Public Buildings N10689.

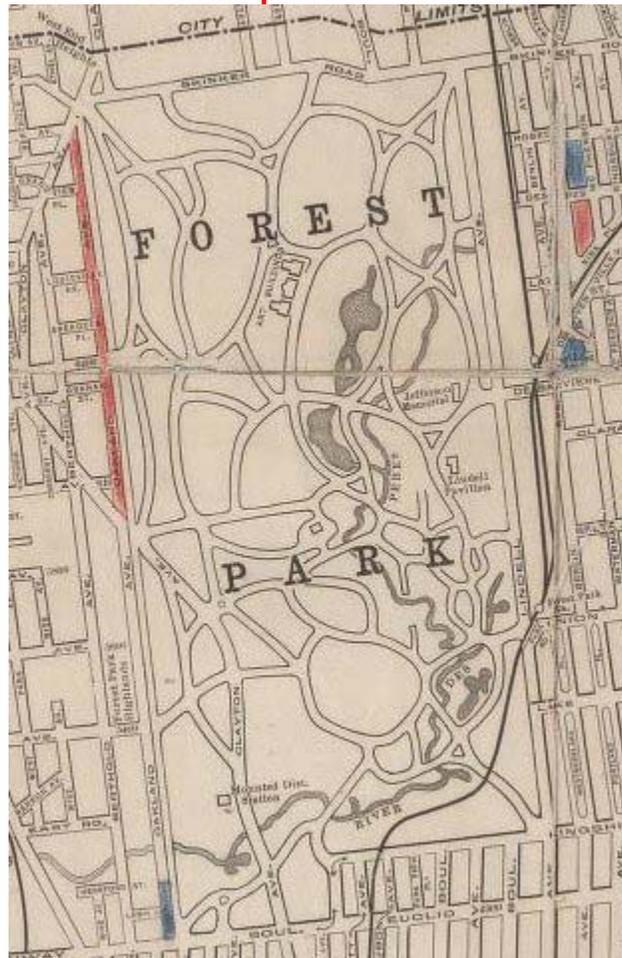
The City of Saint Louis Police Memorial is now located in front of this building
dedicated 1989.

A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!

Shakespeare "King Richard III" Act V, Scene 4, 1.7



1914 Map of Forest Park



Mounted Police Station is lower left corner on Clayton



Photo of Police Headquarters Parking Lot with the Mounted Patrol's Horse Watering Trough in 1929, once was the Fourth District and Headquarters parking lot and now the new Police Forensics Laboratory Building



Forest Park police sub-station in 1892

In 1867 the Saint Louis Police Department saw the need to begin the first Police Mounted Patrol.

Each Police District Police Station and sub station had a
Police Horse Stable in the City of Saint Louis.

In 1870 the first Mounted Patrol District was at Laclede and Manchester
near the Wedge House Hotel.

During this period the city boundary extended only to Jefferson Avenue,
but outside this boundary were many groups of highwaymen and bandits who would
rob farmers and other merchants on their way to the city to sell goods.
After robbing them, the thieves would hide the loot in the many caves that lined the area.

Since the thieves restricted their activity to night time,
the idea of having mounted officers patrol
the outskirts of the city was an effort to combat these crimes.
It appears that the mounted patrol was successful in stopping these night robberies.

Saint Louis Mounted Police Station and Stable Forest Park Division





Photo circa 1902

Saint Louis Mounted Police Station and Stable

Forest Park Division in Forest Park on Clayton Avenue

Built 1893 and police operations began August 1, 1893

The original photo from 1902 is a foldout four pages wide with 54 police officers on their horses.

The police officer on the far left is Captain G. T. McNamer,
Commander of the Mounted Patrol in 1902.

In 1925 the size of the Mounted Police began to be reduced because of the use of automobiles.

In 1936 only the Traffic Division used 12 horses housed at the
Traffic Division Stables at Fifteenth and Spruce.

On April 9, 1948 the era of the Mounted Police came to an end and was abolished.

This Saint Louis Mounted Police Station and Stable building in Forest Park was razed
at some unknown date

and the area became space for the McDonnell Planetarium which was completed in 1963.



Mounted Patrol Command Officers

May 10, 1934

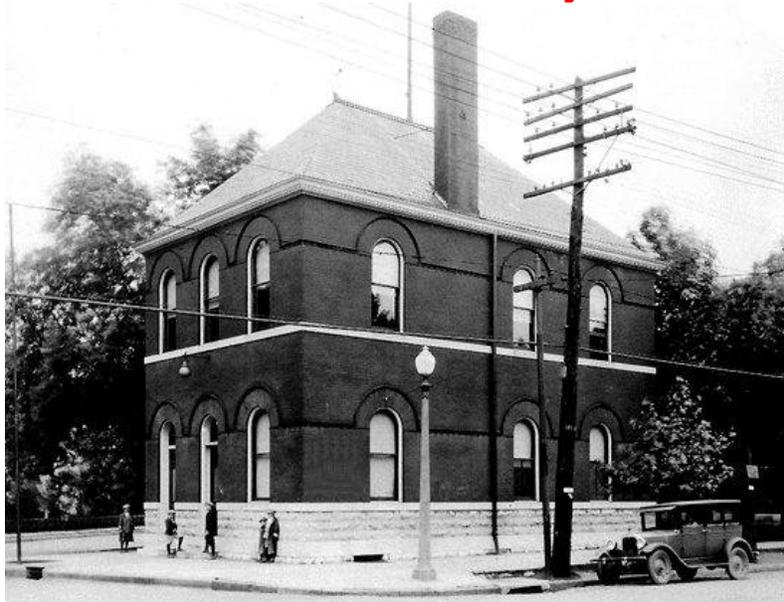
**Section 1 District Police Mounted Station
2720 Clifton**



Erected 1896
Photo circa 2007

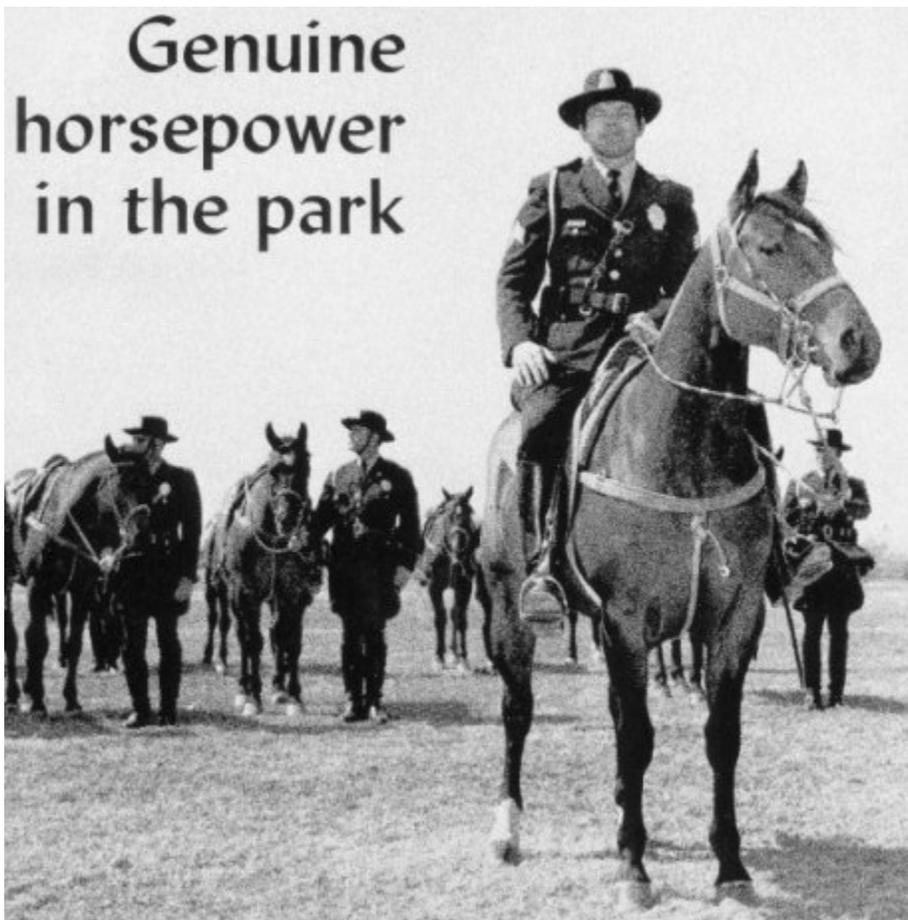
Served as the Section 1 District Mounted Police Station till about 1937.
On the right where a building addition now stands is where the mounted stable was.
This was a sub-station of the Mounted Police Station in Forest Park on Clayton Avenue.

**Section 2 District Police Mounted Station
8328 North Broadway**



Erected 1896
Photo circa early 1900s

Served as the Section 2 Mounted Police Station till 1928 when it was closed.
This was a sub-station of the Mounted Police Station in Forest Park on Clayton Avenue.



The Saint Louis Mounted Police returned to Forest Park April 3, 1971 due to a public outcry for more police protection in Forest Park as it was stated " Forest Park is no longer the pastoral woodland which generations of Saint Louisans have enjoyed and have been proud of. It has become a part of the urban jungle. It must be reclaimed ".



In 1971 the original ten horses of the Mounted Police Unit were named Amigo, Blue Badge, Bullet, Cinder, Deputy, Mr. Duke, Ranger, Sarge, Sentry and Siren.



Photo circa 2008

Built in 1919 to serve aeroplanes

Saint Louis Mounted Police Station and Stable

Forest Park Division

This building once served as a hanger for the City's first commercial airport.

Its adjoining 100 acre landing field known as

"Aviation Field"

served private aeroplanes

as well as aircraft of the U.S. Aerial Mail Service.

**The Saint Louis Mounted Police Station and Stable
was discontinued on August 13, 2009
due to environmental contaminations of the building.**

1884 Description of Forest Park by Patrolman H. M. Jones

Forest Park is 4 ½ miles due west from the Court House. It has a frontage of one mile on King's Highway, and depth westwardly in parallel of 2 miles. It is the principal park of the city. The Wabash Road runs regular trains daily to the park, and it can be reached by the West End Narrow Gauge Road, also, which has its depot on Olive Street just west of Grand avenue. The Forest Park and Lindell Boulevards, which are fashionable drives, connect the resort with the heart of the city. The former is 150 feet wide and the latter 194 feet wide. If the visitor can afford it he should hire a carriage and make the trip to and from the Park by way of these boulevards. Forest Park was established in 1875 and is not completed. It comprises 1371 acres, and although the gardener's art has not given its beautifying touches to this entire immense area, the rolling ground, the winding streams, the rustic bridge, the pagodas, summer-houses and thousand and one other little spots of interest present a combination of scenery that is absolutely lovely to look upon. One lake covers 50 acres; the drives are nicely laid out, and refreshment may be had a restaurant within the park.



1884 Description of Fair Grounds and Zoological Garden by Patrolman H. M. Jones

The Fair Grounds, which include the Zoological Garden, are situated on Grand avenue, between the Natural Bridge Road and Kossuth avenue, and lie three and one-half miles northwest of the Court House. They embrace 83 acres, beautifully laid out in walks and drives, and where handsomely designed buildings are not dotting the ground, spreading shade trees, cool fountains or small lakes afford the visitor delight. The great Fair occurs here during the first week of each October, and on the Tuesday night of this week the famous Veiled Prophets give their gorgeous street pageant. Near the center of the grounds is the Amphi-theatre, the largest in the United States, which comfortably seats 25,000 in sight of the Arena, and can accommodate 25,000 on the promenade in the rear of the seats, from which space also all parts of the ring are visible. Horses are speeded in this ring, and cattle exhibited in the contests for premiums. Under the management of Mr. Charles Green, President of the Fair Association, the grounds have been beautified and improved to a surprising extent. The magnificent new entrance of brick and cut stone at the southeast corner of the grounds is one of his improvements, and there are many others, which have made the place the great pleasure resort of ladies and children ever since Mr. Green assumed the management. The Zoological Gardens within the grounds include the rarest types of wild and domestic animals. The earth, the air and sea contribute their most curious creatures to the collection, which is not surpassed anywhere this side of Europe. Each class has a building set apart for itself, the carnivore or flesh-devouring beasts having their own quarters; the monkeys, theirs; the bears, theirs; the birds a place of their own, and so on. These buildings are finished in the highest style of modern architecture, and are of brick and stone. They are equal to the buildings to be seen in the Royal Zoological Garden of England. The Grounds and Gardens are open all year round. The admission fee is twenty-five cents. The Cass avenue, Locust street, red cars on Pine street, the Franklin avenue, and Jefferson avenue cars all carry passengers to the main gate for five cents

St. Louis Jockey Horse Racing Track Fair Grounds Park



Photo circa 1902

The Saint Louis Jockey Club in 1883 was organized with racing on an old half mile track in Fair Grounds Park.

In 1885, a new mile track was opened,
with a grandstand seating 15,000 and an elaborate new club building.

The club house was a three-story structure in high Victorian style,
with a high-peaked slate roof, gables,
towers, cupola, and gentlemen's amenities like a bowling alley and billiard room.
Elegantly appointed, with paneled walls, stained glass, ornamental urns, and oriental rugs,
the Jockey Club was considered one of the finest buildings of its type in the country.

Grandstand seating was available for other racing fans,
who enjoyed the sight of elephants pulling sledges to smooth the track.
The track's finest hour occurred in 1886 when St. Louis hosted the National Derby.

In 1905, Joseph A. Folk campaigned for Governor on a platform for reform
and the duties of a duly elected official to protect the public from the local politician.

Governor Joseph A. Folk election delivered a deathblow to horse racing.

That same year 1905 the Jockey Club closed its track,
and the clubhouse and the grandstand were demolished.



Patrol Support

Traffic Safety - Mounted Patrol - Mobile Reserve - Canine - Public Transportation - Aviation

In 1925 the Traffic Division was located at 208 South Twelfth
in the Central District and Headquarters.

In 1939 the Traffic Division was located in Room 106-107 in Headquarters at 1200 Clark.
Traffic Division, Mobile Reserve and Canine were once located at Fifteenth and Spruce in the
sixties to the late eighties.

The Mobile Reserve Unit was introduced in 1957.

In 2008 Patrol Support is now located at 4213 Gibson at Manchester.



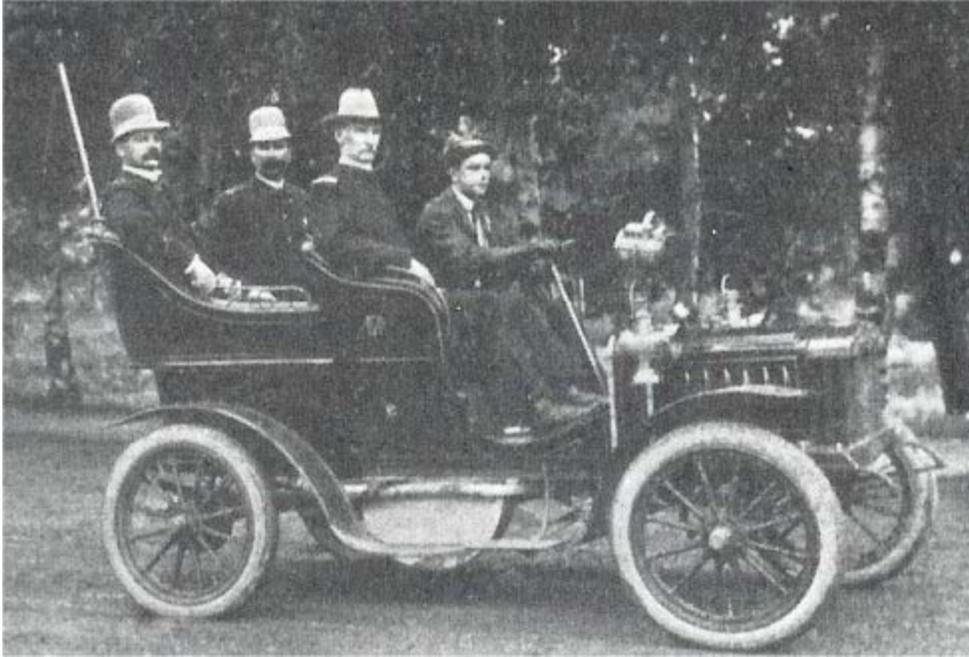
Fifteenth and Spruce circa 1975.

Mobile Reserve - Traffic - Canine
Originally a Mounted Patrol Stable



Now the building is gone replaced by the Bi-State Metro and Bus and Train Hub.

**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Scorching Squad
The city's first motorized traffic unit**



The 1904 Dorris Police Skidoodle Wagon used to catch "scorching". The driver Chauffeur is William Sleuter, in the front passenger seat is Captain John Pikel, Commander Mounted Police, and in the rear driver's side is Officer Stinger and rear passenger side is Officer James Cooney who was the Mounted Officer assigned to catch speeders. Officer Cooney rode in the auto with a justified vengeance as he once had to catch scorchers on horseback.

Scorching was that 1904 era's police slang for auto drivers driving at high speeds, the speed limit was six miles per hour.

In 1904 there was 939 auto license issued in the city and there was 298 violation summons issued by the Scorching Squad.

Thirty two percent (32%) of the drivers of license auto in 1904 were scorching.

Mounted Police Officer James Cooney was reported to state in 1904

"Already captured twenty or more individuals of speedy automobiles exceeding the limit prescribed by law to their sorrow.

They are just humanely dragged before the bar of justice of our fair municipality, your honor, the judge, to explain their fondness for dizzy whirls through the driveways of our petty city".

A 1905 auto was one of the first autos purchased by the Saint Louis Police Department.

This car cost \$1,800.00, seated five and could reach the speed of fifty miles per hour.

The company advertised auto's as being "Practically Hand Built"

and was made in Saint Louis by
St. Louis Motor Carriage Company
1211-13 North Vandeventer
and the company later to become .

Dorris Motor Car Company
4062-65 Forest Park

was later moved to the 4100 block Forest Park.

In 1850 the City of Saint Louis Police Department purchased its first **Black Maria** . The expansion of the City of Saint Louis was making it too difficult for patrolman to walk their suspects back to jail.

Early police vans were in the form of horse-drawn carriages, with the carriage being a secure prison cell enclosed by iron bars. On April 9, 1866 a **Black Maria** was purchased for \$500.00.



Photo on Clark in front on Four Courts .

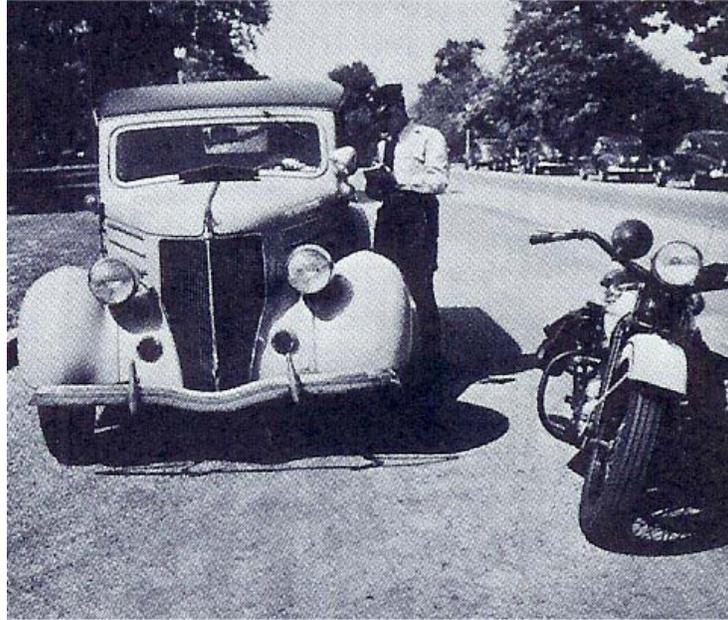
In the modern age, motorized police vans replaced the older **Black Maria** and Paddy wagon types as they were usually crudely adapted for accommodation of prisoners .

City of Saint Louis Police Department Police Auto



Saint Louis Police Department Police Auto in the early years. Some of the Classic Car Experts say this is a 1924 Packard.

**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Traffic Police Officer**



**Photo of City of Saint Louis Police Department
Motor Cycle Squad Saint Louis Missouri**



**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Motor Cycle Squad on 12th at Clark**



**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Motor Cycle Squad**



Photo circa early 1940's
Jefferson Memorial in Forest Park
Now the Missouri History Museum

City of Saint Louis Police Department Police Patrol Vehicle



In 1907 the St. Louis Police Department purchased its first motorcycle.



The first Motor Cycle was introduced to the Saint Louis Police Department in 1907.

The Saint Louis Police Department disbanded the Motor Cycle Squad in 1958.

The Saint Louis Police Department reinstated the two-wheelers Motor Cycle Squad in June 1971, following three weeks' training at Riverdale Speedway in south St. Louis County.

In 1923 the St. Louis Police Department Traffic Division was created with 122 automobiles and 44 motorcycles.

In 1936 the St. Louis Police Department Traffic Division had 228 automobiles and 91 motorcycles.

Officers not assigned to motorcycles handled tri-car duty, mounted patrol, accident investigation, fixed post duty and other assignments.

**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Traffic Safety**



**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Mobile Reserve**



Saint Louis Traffic Patrolman Ernest VonNida



**Patrolman Peter Herman
City of Saint Louis Police Department**

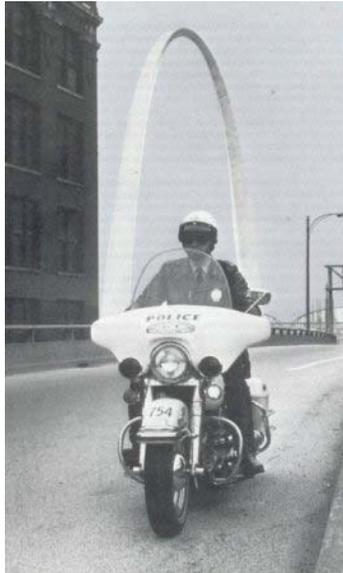


Photo circa early 1950's

Location was downtown Saint Louis Missouri. The first Saint Louis Police Tri-car was introduced in 1948. Patrolman Peter Herman was known as "Pencil Pete" for the number of parking tags issued. The police patrolman uniform of the day was a uniformed blouse coat, a tie, a hat and the white *piping* strips on the police trousers. There was no helmet headgear.

Just don't get caught out of uniform by the inspectors or your captain!
All police vehicles were equipped with a clip board holder for the daily "hot sheets".

**City of Saint Louis Police Department
1971 Motor Cycle under the Arch**



**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Bus Accident
Saint Louis Missouri**



Neighborhood Bus Accident
Police Van with bell
Ambulance
like the sign on left
" CAUTION SLOW DOWN "

**Saint Louis Police
Early Prisoner Wagon**



City of Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Department

1935 Police Prisoner Wagon



City of Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Department

**Photo of
City of Saint Louis Police Department Saint Louis Missouri
Money Wagon**



**Photo of
City of Saint Louis Police Department Armored Car
Saint Louis Missouri**



**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Canine Division**



1958 -2009

The K-9 Canine Program was initiated 1958 and it is now recognized as one of the best in the country.

These photos are originals from circa late 1958s and early 1960s

**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Canine Division Training School
13300 Bellefontaine**



**Canine Division Training School
13300 Bellefontaine**



**Canine Patrol
Police Officers and Police Canines on Duty at night**



**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Canine Patrol
Police Dog at School**



**Canine Officer and his Dog
Police Dog at School**



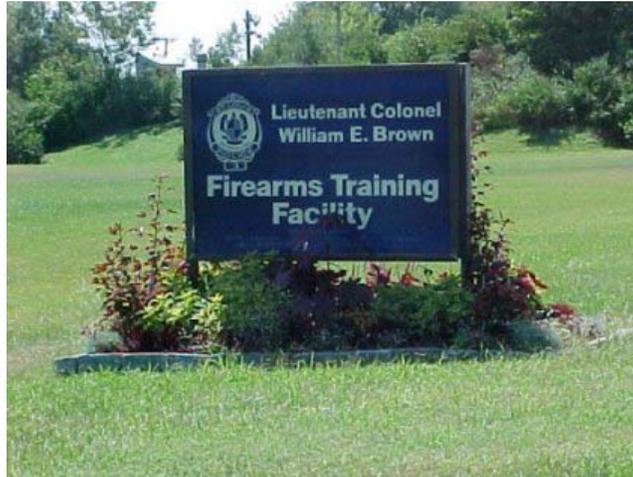
**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Canine Officer going to or returning from England**



**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Canine Vehicle**



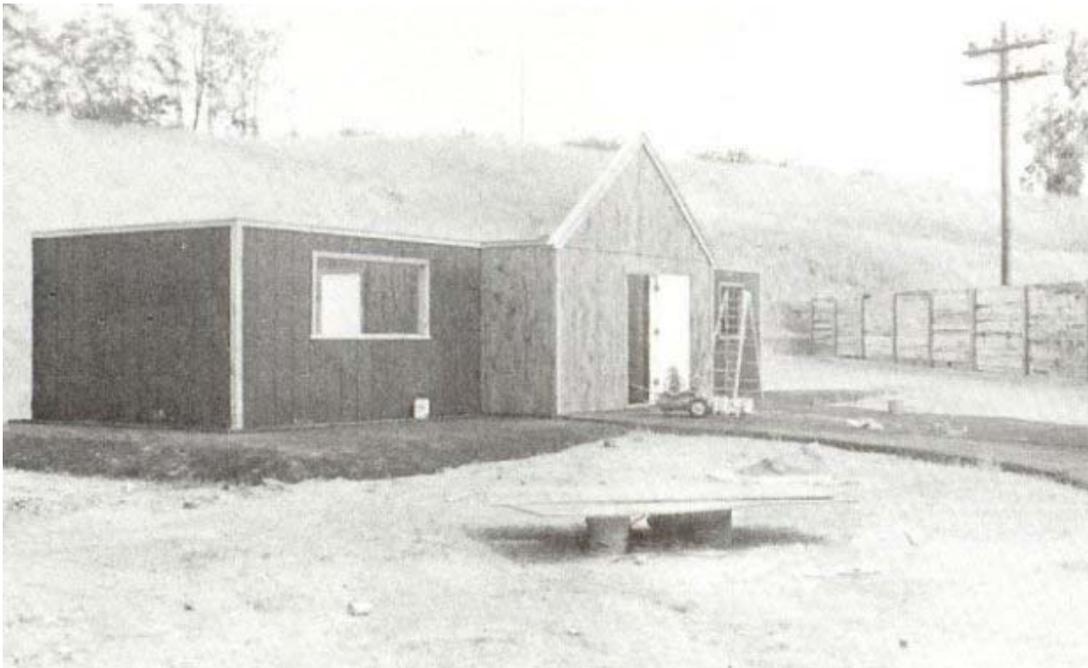
**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Firearms Training Center
2118 Gasconade**



The Saint Louis Police Department's
Lt. Col. William E. Brown
Firearms Training Center
2118 Gasconade

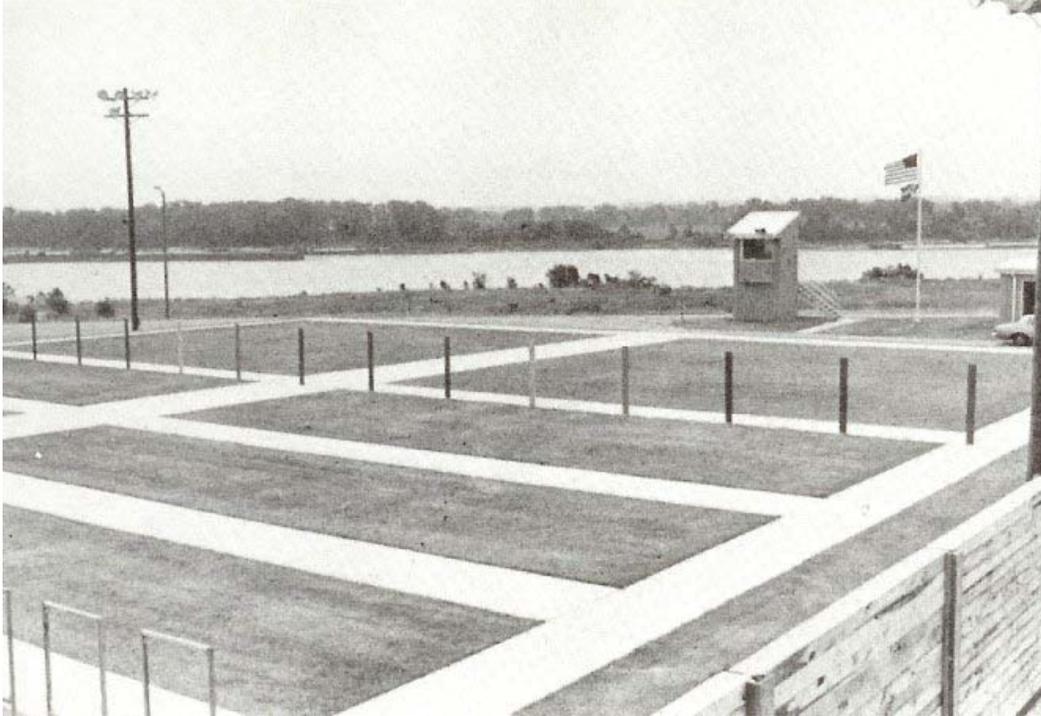
The St Louis Police Department Firearms Training Center opens in 1983.
The Firearms Training Center was built by the Fred Weber Construction Company.
The Firearms Training Center was built over part of the city dump and part of the city workhouse.

**Hogan's Alley on the River
Firearms Training Center
2118 Gasconade**

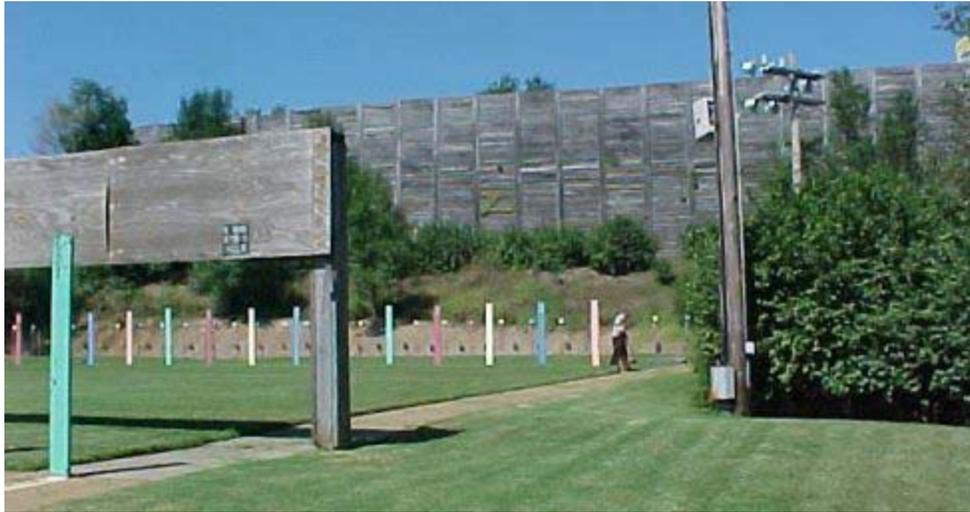


Hogan's Alley on the River on the Mississippi River
Radio remote control targets are used in a variety of settings requiring the officers
to make numerous judgments on whether or not to shoot.

**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Firearms Training Center
2118 Gasconade**



**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Firearms Training Center
2118 Gasconade**



circa 2008

The St Louis Police Department Firearms Training Center with the "Wall".
There is another story behind why the "Wall" was built.

**Firearms Training Center of Staff
2118 Gasconade**



In 1983 the Firearms Training Center's staff was left to right was
P.O. Charles Smith, P.O. John Ehrengart, Sgt. Bill Conreux,
Lt. Paul Herman and P.O. Robert Griner.



City of Saint Louis Police Department Communications



In April 1865 the police telegraph system was introduced.

In March 1878 the first telephone was installed in headquarters.

In 1881 the first police telephone system was installed connecting all districts.

This allowed officers in the districts to connect to each other and to headquarters.

In October 1881 the telephone replaced the telegraph.

In the 1950's and 60's the phone number was CE1-1212.

In 1976 the telephone system Centrex was started.



The City of Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Communications Building dedicated 1989 located in 1200 block Spruce.

ON THE AIR



Photo 1939 (the calendar on the wall is July 1939)
Radio Division Sixth Floor Police Headquarters Room 610 and 612

1961

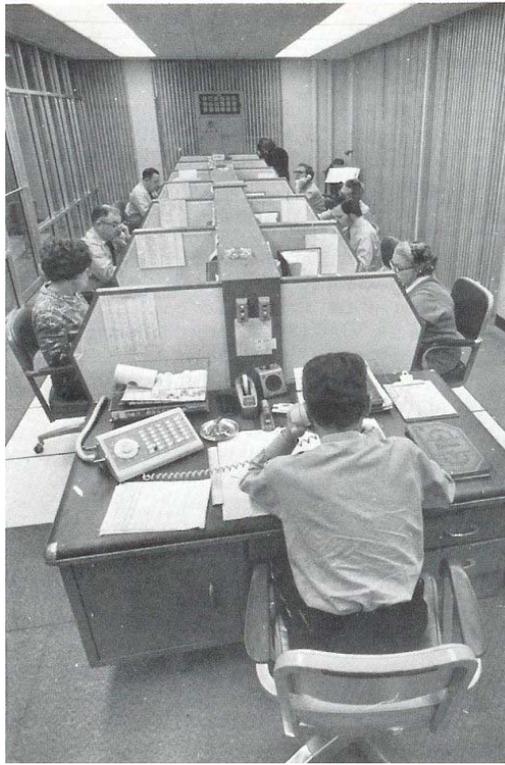
The City of Saint Louis Police Department purchased
and instituted portable two-way police radios.

1972 Communications Third Floor Headquarters



In January 1972 a new one million dollar radio system
for the Communications Center was introduced.
The Police Districts was divided into six radio zones
for dispatching with information inquiry functions .
Another three radio zones were assigned to units such as command, investigation, and traffic.
Police Officer Clyde Fulgham is at the supervisor's desk in the foreground on left side.
In the background sitting on the left side is Bill Winterbauer.

1972 Complaint Evaluation Third Floor Headquarters



REJIS



4255 West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63108

Regional Justice Information Service is a quasi-government entity created to provide information technology products and services to criminal justice and government agencies.

REJIS was founded in 1976 under a cooperative agreement between St. Louis City and St. Louis County.

Police Call Box



The City of Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Department's Call Box.

The first City of Saint Louis Police Call Boxes was installed in 1881.

Police call boxes were located at numerous locations prior to the nineteen seventies.

The typical police box contained a telephone linked directly to the local police station allowing officers on the beat to keep in contact with the station, reporting anything unusual, requesting help if necessary or even to detain prisoners until a vehicle could be sent to transport them to the station or to jail. This was in the day when most police officers walked a beat rather than using a police car and there were no walkie talkie radios.

One of the great rarities anymore is the **call box key**

that was issued to every young Police Officer Recruit .

Police boxes were phased out in the 1970s following the introduction of personal police radios.



Photo showing the interior of Saint Louis Police Call Box with red light on top in 1962.

The red light on top of the call box was activated when a call was pending.

You could find anything stored in a call box when the door was opened.

To call the desk you dialed 20, the captain dial 22, the detective bureau dial 24, the report room dial 25 or 26, the juvenile office idal 24 or 28, and to dail another district 9 + 5 + one of the numbers above.

**City of Saint Louis Police Academy
315 South Tucker**



The City of Saint Louis Police Academy
Erected 1928
Photo circa 2008

The first school of police instruction began August 31, 1869 in Saint Louis Police Department. The first school was located in police headquarters and then on February 3, 1972 the schools operated out of the districts. This police academy complex opened in 1929 and police recruits at the new academy were trained in these areas: patrolling, target practice, first aid, calisthenics, geography, spelling, penmanship, boxing and swimming, with the training lasting for four weeks.

The Police Library was founded in 1947, the largest police department owned library in the nation, was located in the Police Academy.

The Police Academy at one time had a indoor firing range for training.

In 1969 the Saint Louis Police Academy became the Greater Saint Louis Police Academy.

In 1987 the building again became the newly formed Saint Louis Police Academy.



On the third floor was the gymnasium and in 1987 a new remodeled Fitness Center was dedicated.

City of Saint Louis Police Department Department Pen



The Saint Louis Police Department Pen was manufactured by Joseph Lipic Pen Co. 2200 Gravois Avenue, Saint Louis, Missouri. Police report writing was begun in 1930 at the police academy. Is the pen mightier than the sword? Fear the Saint Louis Police Officer's pen because this was his best weapon. Saint Louis Police Officers were known for arranging various diverse elements into a masterful work of art on handwritten paper. Prior to the computer, almost all police reports were handwritten by the officers. The pens were department issued to all Saint Louis City Police Officers. It was rumored that these pens were lifted by favorable inhabitants' right out of the officer's hand, a tribute to the quality of this pen and a gifted collector's item. The department phased out the issuing of this Joseph Lipic's Pen to officers in the 1990s. In 1985 the Police Incident Reporting System began and police reports were generated by computers.



**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Forensics Laboratory Building
1222 Clark**



The Saint Louis Police Department's Forensics Laboratory Building
1222 Clark
opened April 1, 2005

The building is a \$7.5 million, 28,500-square-foot forensics laboratory housed in a three-story structure. The first level of the building will have a secure parking garage with a designated area to process vehicles used in criminal activity. The second level will have the main laboratory functions, including serology, DNA, trace and chemistry labs.

Administrative offices, a photo lab and firearms testing will be on the third level. Replacing a 9,700-square-foot lab on the third floor of police headquarters that had been last updated in 1972.

The Police Laboratory was originally known as the Research Bureau.

Before the modern line up room, the City of Saint Louis Police Department in 1923 created a Shadow Box. This was a 12 foot by 5 foot box costing \$90.00, in which the suspects would stand inside. A spotlight was used to illuminate the faces of the suspects when viewed by the victims or witnesses.

The City of Saint Louis Police Department was the first police department in the United States to use fingerprints as a means of criminal identification. The first fingerprints were taken August 6, 1904 of May Hollis of Memphis Tennessee who turned out to be wanted by the police.

On October 29, 2004 established the Police Fingerprinting Bureau. The second set of prints was taken from one Edward Cotton, a burglar, who stated "I guess I will just have to cut my fingers off".

City of Saint Louis Police Evidence Technical Unit



On October 16, 1970 the Evidence Technician Unit became operational. Prior to 1970 the police officer had to wait for a fingerprint man and a photographer. Under the ETU program, crime scene coverage was expanded to improve evidence collection. The ETU Police Officers do both jobs, are available at peak hours, and they get to the scene quickly, returning the patrol police officer to his regular duties. Manned by uniformed evidence technician, the Evidence Technician Unit was one of the most successful programs the Saint Louis Police Department had with federal funds. The Saint Louis Police Officers of the Evidence Technician Unit were trained in crime scene searches, finding and recovering latent fingerprints, collecting, identifying and preserving physical evidence, removing imbedded bullets, photography principles, charting techniques, firearms and tool mark identification, safe burglary, metallurgy and number restoration, soil and minerals, hair and fiber analysis, bombs, forensic pathology and autopsy procedures, toxicology and chemistry examinations, serology examinations and introducing physical evidence in court .



**City of Saint Louis Police Department
Police Headquarters
1200 Clark**



Erected 1927

Photo circa 2008

The City of Saint Louis Police Headquarters
1200 Clark at Tucker (was Twelfth)
The phone number **was** CE1-1212

In 1976 the telephone system Centrex was started

In the early years prior to 1872 the Police Department Headquarters was located at 220 Chestnut
and in 1872 the Police Department Headquarters was moved and located in the
Four Courts Building.

In 1907 the Police Department would move from the Four Courts Building to
Central District and Police Headquarters
208 South Twelfth Street

The Police Headquarters would again move in 1927 to the 1200 Clark.



City of Saint Louis Police Department

September 21, 1808

First established recorded patrol in Saint Louis Missouri.

November 9, 1809

A vote by the citizens approved and incorporation of the City of Saint Louis.

February 9, 1811

An ordinance was passed establishing the Protectors of the Peace.

The Town's first police force was established called the Police City Guard.

It was originally four unpaid volunteers, who served on a rotating basis.

Able-bodied men age 18 and older were required to patrol for four months of the year.

This was the only police system for the next 10 years.

Refusal to serve on patrol carried a fine of \$1.

1818

First Police City Guard Captain appointed and paid \$400 annually,
and police increased to 6 officers.

Two officers were specifically assigned to night patrol.

1826

The Police City Guard expanded by appointing a new captain and 26 new lieutenants.

In addition to patrol duties, patrolmen had to ring the church bells
at 10:00pm during the summer months and 9:00pm during the rest of the year.

1839

The Police City Guard saw more growth with the addition of with 16 more officers.

Part of their duties included announcing "**Twelve o'clock and all's well**" at midnight.

The Police Guard, functioning to support the night watch, consisted of two officers on the
night watch.

One of the two officers was a **one-armed** man by the name of
Gabes Warner who held the position of Police City Guard Night Chief.

August 7, 1846

The birthdate of the St. Louis Police Department of Police.

The Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance organizing the old City Guard, the City
Marshall, Day Police

and the "Keeper of the Calaboose" together into a City Saint Louis Police Department.

The Police Department was reorganized to assign a captain, six lieutenants, and 48
officers to the night watch.

The Police Department had three districts, the First was south, the Second (Central) and
the Third was north.

April 5, 1856

A new ordinance, regulating the Police Department of the City of St. Louis, took effect on the first Monday in June. It called for 1 chief of police, 2 captains, and 4 assistant captains. The rank of lieutenant was eliminated and replaced by the rank of sergeant.

The rank of private was also eliminated and replaced by the rank of policeman. The ordinance authorized 8 sergeants and 120 policemen divided into two divisions, the night guard and the day guard. The first **Chief of Police** was **Daniel A. Rawlings**. St. Louis city directories before 1856 list his occupation as “wood merchant.”

Rawlings was chief of police until **1861**.

March 27, 1861

This is considered the start of the modern Saint Louis Police Metropolitan Department.

The St. Louis Police Department was put under state control by order of the state legislature, which was largely pro-southern, because the mayor and populous of St. Louis were pro-Union. Power over the police was placed with a Board of Commissioners appointed by the governor, which is how it is to this day. Thus at the same time, **James McDonough** became St. Louis' first Police **Chief of Police** under Missouri State Control.



JAMES McDONOUGH, CHIEF OF POLICE.

During his tenure, Chief McDonough, about 44 years of age, held the position for six months from April 10, 1861 to September 18, 1861, and was afterward twice reappointed, holding the position from September 30, 1870 to March 10 1874 and from December 1, 1875 to June 8, 1881. From 1843 to 1846 he was the Captain of the City Guard. His connection with the Saint Louis Police Department lasted a period of thirty eight years. Interestingly, he neither sought nor expected the position, but was considered by most to be the best qualified for the job, as he ran a successful private detective agency.

March 1865



The Star Badge was introduced for patrolman. The other ranks had other badges.

In May 1873 the Sergeants were issued shields or badges based on seniority.

The present Police Badge was adopted in 1923.

1866

Police Department increased to 225 officers.

A new program to combat crime on steamboats was put into action.

Steamboat captains would pay the Department \$1/day to have an officer assigned to their boat.

April 9, 1866

Police Department purchased the "**Black Maria**", a wagon with barred windows, to transport prisoners.

The expansion of St. Louis was making it too difficult for patrolmen to walk their suspects back to jail.

August 1878

Saint Louis Police Officers received one day month off without deduction of pay and were allowed to wear civilian dress on their day off.

Prior to this date the officers had to wear their police uniform at all times.

March 28, 1901

Early Black Police Officer History

Allen W Wilkinson, a barber and Andrew J Gordon, a shoemaker were the first Black men to be appointed to the City of Saint Louis Police Department as Probationary Police Officers. They were assigned as special officers under the supervision of the Chief of Detectives and were never to appear in police uniform. Police Officer Allen W Wilkinson was dismissed October 16, 1903 over a complaint from a saloon owner. Another Black man by the name of Hugh Allen was appointed in November 1903. Police Officer Hugh Allen resigned in May 1904 because of political influences. Another Black man by the name of Reece Evans was appointed in December 1904 and resigned in 1906. On June 16, 1905 a Black man by the name of Joseph Wilson was appointed. Allen W Wilkinson was reinstated in 1906. On June 19, 1907, William W. Crockett and Ira L. Cooper were appointed as Probationary Police Officers. Officer Cooper was believed to be the first college graduate. Officer Cooper would become the first Black Sergeant in 1923 and the first Black Lieutenant in 1930 and commanded a squad of Black Detectives. Ira Cooper died in 1939. The number of black police officers never exceeded six until 1921. In 1921 the first uniformed black police officers who served Saint Louis started. In February 1924 there were twenty black members of the Saint Louis Police Department. In 1991 the first Black African-American Clarence Harmon was appointed to Police Chief of the Saint Louis Police Department.



Early Years

The Police Department Headquarters was located at 220 Chestnut and in 1872 the Police Department Headquarters was moved and located in the Four Courts Building.

The police building at 220 Chestnut became a sub station for the Second Police District. The offices of the Chief of Police, Police Commissioners, rooms for the Detectives and the Central Police District were in the Four Courts Building.

March 15, 1907

The three platoon system was introduced to the Saint Louis Police Department.

1923

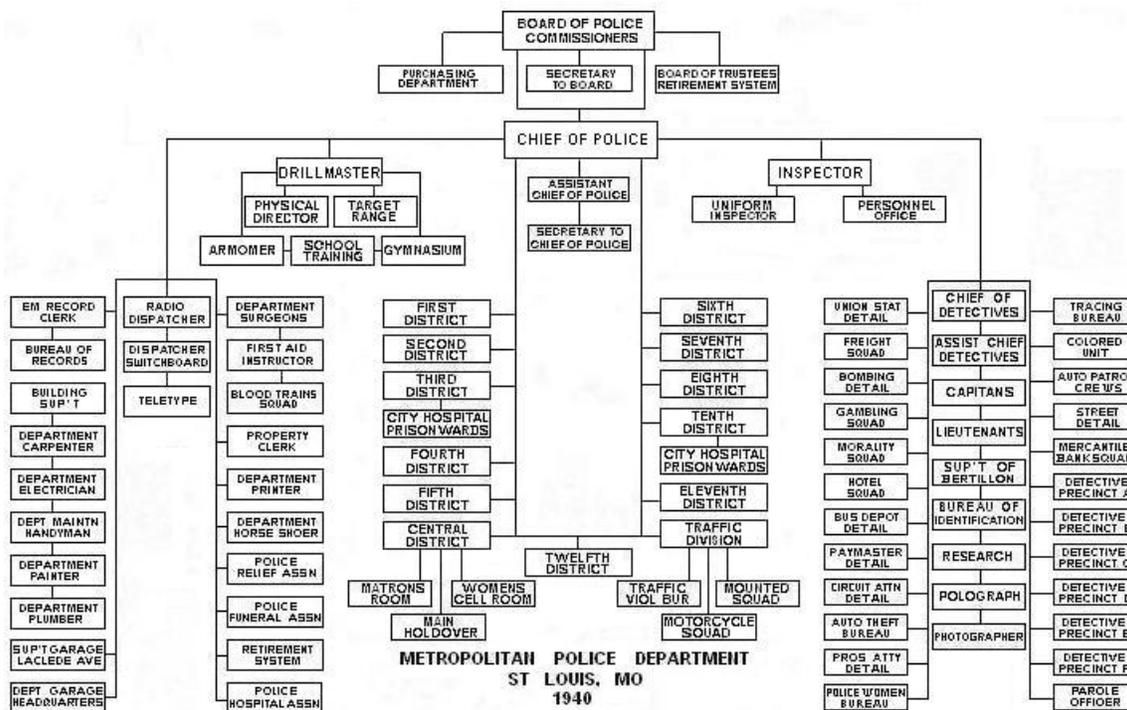


The present City of Saint Louis Police Officer's badge was adopted in 1923.

1925

A one year patrolman made \$2,160.00 a year.

Saint Louis Police Department Chain of Command 1940



1957

The police department introduced Department Serial Numbers (DSN).
A one year police officer made \$4,600.00 a year.

March 11, 1960

The department restructured the command structure and reduces the police districts from twelve to nine.

1963

The City of Saint Louis Police Department introduced the forty (40) hour week.

November 2, 1966

The City of Saint Louis Police Department sponsored the first Detoxification Center.
The Detoxification Center was funded by a \$160,000.00 grant from the Federal Government.

METROPOLITAN Headquarters and Districts	CITY of SAINT LOUIS Known Years	POLICE DEPARTMENT Known Locations and Addresses
POLICE HEADQUARTERS	1861 to 1872 1872 to 1907 1907 to 1927 1927 to	220 Chestnut Four Courts 1100 block Clark 208 South Twelfth 1200 Clark
CENTRAL DISTRICT	1861 to 1872 1872 to 1907 1907 to 1927 1927 to March 11, 1960 Prior to March 11, 1960 March 11, 1960	220 Chestnut (known as Second District) Four Courts 1100 block Clark 220 Chestnut became sub station of Central District 208 South Twelfth 1200 Clark Central used 8th call letters on police dispatching Central District discontinued
FIRST DISTRICT	1861 to 1867 April 8, 1867 to 1876 1867 built 1870 1876 to 1931 1931 to 1990 1990 to	Fourth and Fifth (torn down for the new Chouteau Avenue) Carondelet (Broadway) between Soulard and Lafayette Sub Station - Lafayette Park City of Carondelet annexed 7301 Pennsylvania at Robert 909 Holly Hills at Colorado 3157 Sublette
SECOND DISTRICT	1861 to 1866 1866 to 1872 sub station June 30, 1870 was at 1873 to 1937 1937 to 1990 1990 to	220 Chestnut (known as Central District) between Seventh and Eighth on Wyoming 2801 Laclède at Leffingwell (know later as 2835 Market or 2837 Manchester) 3126 South Ninth in 1902 same as Eighth and Wyoming 2634 Hampton 3157 Sublette
THIRD DISTRICT	April 1865 to 1876 1876 to 1937 1937 to 1990 1990 to	North Seventh and Carr substation at 2600 Dayton at Jefferson 714 Soulard Sub Station - Lafayette Park 2727 South Twelfth 3157 Sublette
FOURTH DISTRICT	April 1865 to 1867 1867 to 1897 1897 to 1925 1925 to 1962 1962 to 1990 1990 to	Twelfth and Monroe 2322-32 Tenth and North Market substation at 900 Angelia at North Ninth North Seventh and Carr 1100 North Tenth and Carr 1200 Clark 919 North Jefferson
FIFTH DISTRICT	1867 to 1893 1876 1893 to 1938 1938 to 1990 1990 to	Mounted Patrol 2835 Market City Saint Louis expanded to present boundaries 2322-32 North Tenth at North Market 1901 Penrose 919 North Jefferson

SIXTH DISTRICT	prior to 1891 March 1880 June 1891 1891 1930 to 1990 1990 to	900 Angelia at North Ninth Land was donated by citizens to city for police station 4548 Easton at Deer southeast corner (same as 1430 Deer) substation Fairground and O'Fallon parks 5076 North Florrisant 4014 North Union
SEVENTH DISTRICT	1901 to 1962 1962 to 1966 1966 to 1973 1973 to 1990 1990 to	2800 South Grand at Magnolia 1430 Deer 1300 North Union 5240 Enright 4014 North Union
EIGHTH DISTRICT	1880 to 1936 in 1925 1936 to 1990 Prior to 1962 1990 to	2801 Laclede at Leffingwell and with the address change 2837 Manchester which was the same city lot 1430 Deer Central used 8th call letters 4014 North Union
NINTH DISTRICT	1880 to 1936 1936 to 1990 1990 to	2600 Dayton at Jefferson 3021 Lucas 919 North Jefferson
TENTH DISTRICT	1880 to 1936 1936 to 1962 March 11, 1960	4548 Easton same as 1430 Deer same city lot 1430 Deer same as 4548 Easton same city lot Tenth District discontinued
ELEVENTH DISTRICT	July 1905 to 1962 March 11, 1960	14 North Newstead Eleventh District discontinued
TWELFTH DISTRICT	1908 to 1962 March 11, 1960	1300 North Union Twelfth District discontinued
PATROL SUPPORT Traffic Safety - Mounted Patrol - Mobile Reserve - Canine	Traffic - Prior to 1925 Traffic - Prior to 1939 Prior to 1990 1990 to	208 South Twelfth 1200 Clark Room 106-107 Fifteenth and Spruce 4213 Gibson
MOUNTED PATROL DISTRICT	March 13, 1867 1867 to 1875 April 20, 1875 to August 1, 1893 late 1930's August 1, 1893 till late 1930's 1876 August 1878 1876 1896 1896 1896 1900's April 9, 1948 April 3, 1971 August 13, 2009	Police Mounted Patrol Established Each district had Mounted Stables Second District sub station 2801 Laclede at Leffingwell 2835 Market (known as Fifth District in 1889) and later the address on the same city lot changed to 2837 Manchester when Market west of Jefferson was renamed Manchester area of Manchester from Jefferson to Vandeventer demolished Main Mounted District at Clayton in Forest Park Sub-Station center of Forest Park at Main and Union Sub-Station main entrance Fair Grounds Park Sub-Station Gravois and Arsenal Sub-Station Virginia and Meramec Sub-Station 2720 Clifton Sub-Station 8325 North Broadway Sub-Station Grand and Lafayette Mounted District discontinued Mounted Patrol reestablished again Mounted District discontinued

City of Saint Louis Police Women



Police Officer Erma Bergmann

From 1954 to 1981 Erma Bergmann served as a Police Officer on the Saint Louis Police Department. This is the Saint Louis Police Department's own Ball Playing Celebrity Missouri Sports of Baseball Hall of Fame for 2007. This honor is a fitting tribute to a Ball Player and Police Woman who came by her success in an own way.

In 1936 there were 22 Police Women on the Saint Louis Police Department, those Police Women were given badges, but were **not** issued either guns or uniforms. In July 26, 1951 the Police Women were given the power of arrest and received full status as police officers.

In 1973 the first woman was promoted to Sergeant.

In 1987 the first woman was promoted to Lieutenant.

In 1993 the first woman was promoted to Captain.

In 2009 the first woman was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

City of Saint Louis Police Department Garage 3919 Laclede



**Information
on
Prisoner Processing
Lodging
and
Dining
circa 1972
City of Saint Louis Missouri**

The answer to all questions will be answered within limits of accuracy.

For lodging there are 35 cells in the men's section,
including the drunk tank and three military cells.

Most cells hold up to eight prisoners, but any prisoner can be isolated.
Prisoners are separated according to the type of crime for which they have been arrested.

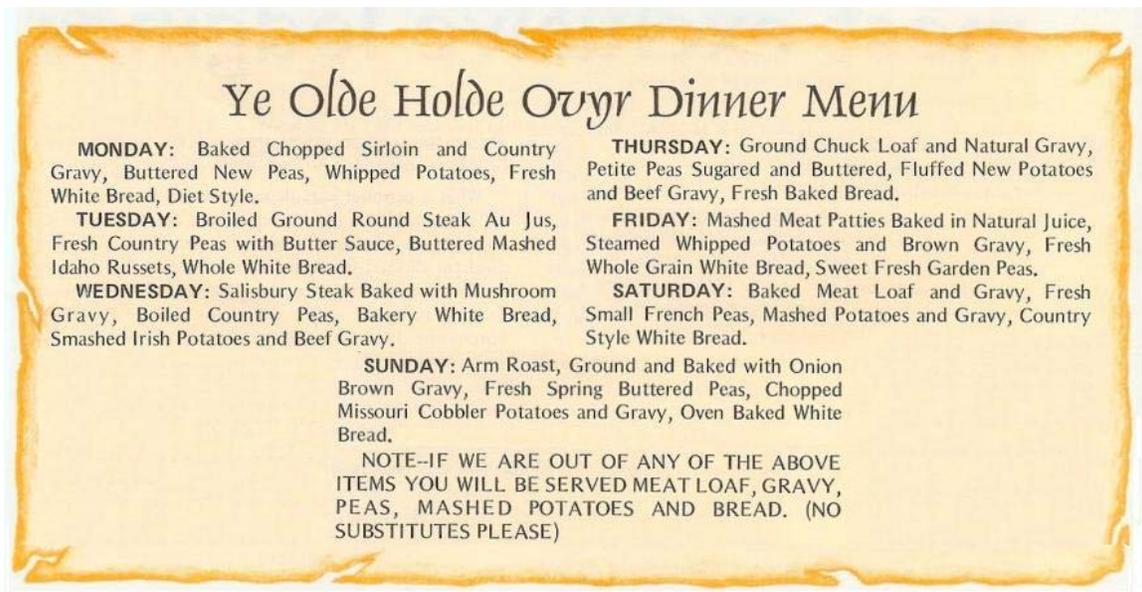
The 30 cells in the women's section are for single occupancy.

Six cells are reserved for juveniles.

For the question of what's to eat, the answer is;
for drinks, black coffee is served with all meals,
for breakfast in the morning is two glazed doughnuts,
for lunch, two sandwiches made of the finest bologna served on fine white sliced bread,
with no complements

and

for dinner a hot meal can be select from the menu below which never varies.



**Saint Louis Metropolitan Police
Pension System
and
Relief Association**

June 1886

Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Relief Fund was established to provide benefits to the sick and disabled members of the police force and assist widows and orphans of deceased officers. The cost was fifty cents per payday to be paid by all police officers per payday.

1873

Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Relief Fund made loans to working police officers if a sergeant co-signed the loan.

1878

The Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Relief Fund was funded by all rewards received by police officers, fines for violation by Police Officers and the proceeds from unclaimed property.

1879

The Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Relief Fund was also funded by donations by other business and organizations for request of additional police services.

March 12, 1881

The Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Relief Association was established by the Missouri legislation to provide for benefits to the sick and disabled members of the police force and assist widows and orphans of deceased officers.

September 1882

The Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Relief Association began using the profit from gross receipts of special events such as entertainment enterprises and was promoted by the selling of tickets by police officers to promote the various events.

December 11, 1884

The Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Relief Association held the first **Policeman's Ball** to benefit the fund for relief.

July 10, 1900

Membership in the Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Relief Association became mandatory for all police officers who were assessed twenty percent (20%) of their wages.

October 1, 1929

The rules and regulation of the Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Relief Association were revised.

October 1, 1957

The Police Retirement System Saint Louis was establish.

In 1966 the average retirement benefit was \$301.43 per month.

In 2006 the average retirement benefit was \$2,255.11 per month.

The Police Circus

The Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Relief Association held a Police Circus to benefit the relief funds.

The Police Circus was held annually during the various years from the early 1900's to the mid 1960's.

This annual Police Circus became the biggest producer of gross receipts for the Police Relief funds

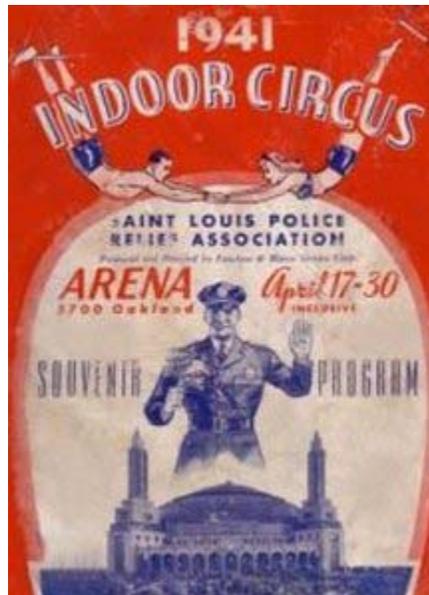
and was promoted by the selling of tickets by police officers to promote the event.

The house was packed as everyone enjoyed the circus and this was before television became the major source of entertainment.

April 17 to April 30

1941

The cover of 1941 Police Circus program.



Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Circus

In the early years the Police Circus was held at the Saint Louis Coliseum.



Washington Avenue and Jefferson Avenue

In the later years the Police Circus was held at the Saint Louis Arena.



On Oakland across from Forest Park

Saint Louis Metropolitan Police



On the left Children's Building in the foreground,
City Jail behind the Children's Building,
Municipal Courts behind the City Jail,
City Hall is in the center,
the Missouri Pacific Building in the background,
the Civil Courts Building on the top right,
and the back of the Police Headquarters lower right.

BackStoppers Incorporated

founded
1959

St. Louis Globe-Democrat own **Richard Amberg**, publisher and **Nicholas Blassie**, the president of the local meatcutter's union, came up with the idea for the **BackStoppers**. The **BackStoppers** expanded from serving only the city and county to serving 17 counties on both sides of the Mississippi River in Missouri and Illinois. The members of the BackStoppers cover St. Louis City, the Missouri counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Lincoln, Jefferson, Franklin, St. Francois, Perry, Pike, Ste. Genevieve, Warren and Washington. The group also covers the Illinois counties of Bond, Clinton, Madison, Monroe and St. Clair. In addition, **Backstoppers** cover members of Troop C of the Missouri Highway Patrol and District 11 of the Illinois State Police. **Backstoppers** funds the benefits with fundraisers, membership dues, and investments. Membership in The **BackStoppers** is a privilege because it is an opportunity to perform an uncommon good for some of the community's most deserving families, the survivors of a fallen hero.

**City of St Louis Metropolitan Police Department
City of Saint Louis Missouri**

**South Patrol Police Station
3157 Sublette**



**Central Patrol Police Station
919 North Jefferson**



**North Patrol Police Station
4014 Union at Officer Norvelle T. Brown Avenue**



Download your own personal copy free of charge of this publication
a
Adobe Acrobat Document
named
HISTORICAL SAINT POLICE PHOTOS.pdf
size
7.64 MB or 8,019,968 bytes
at

<http://www.slpva.com>

ST. LOUIS POLICE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION



Larry Frie
mfrie2468@aol.com

THE END