United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form
See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Wydown-Forsyth District

and or common

2. Location

6221-6375 Alexander, 6400-6464 Cecil, 306-400 DeMun, 6325-6510 Ellenwood,
6222-6353 Fauquier, 6214-6500 Forsyth, 201-305 S. Skinker, not for publication
3-11 University Lane, 210-268 Woodbourne, 6235-6501 Wydown Blvd, 1-30 Wydown

3. Classification

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4. Owner of Property

name see attached

street & number

city, town _ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. 1. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds

street & number 41 South Central Avenue

city, town Clayton state Missouri 63105

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missouri State Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible? __ yes __ no
date 1985, 1987 __ federal __ state __ county __ local

depository for survey records Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Box 176

city, town Jefferson City state Missouri 65102
Properties marked with an asterisk are taxed in the City of St. Louis. All others are taxed in the City of Clayton, St. Louis County. Unless otherwise noted, all mailing addresses are St. Louis, Missouri 63105.

1. * 6221 Alexander
   Eighth Church of Christ Scientist
2. * 6241 Alexander
   William L. & Caroline S. Heckman
3. * 6253 Alexander
   Raymond F. & Dolores M. Mohrman
4. * 6300 Alexander
   Samuel & Lena G. Krupnick
5. 6301 Alexander
   Guido L. Weiss, trustee
6. 6307 Alexander
   Marvin & Mary Duba
7. 6310 Alexander
   George F. & Elizabeth Harrigan
8. 6315 Alexander
   Leona R. Kroeger
9. 6319 Alexander
   Joseph V. Cusumano & Mary A. Cook
10. 6320 Alexander
    Harrison F. Jr. & Anna M. Lyman
11. 6325 Alexander
    Nicholas V. & Annie C. Franchot
12. 6326 Alexander
    Thomas W. White & Joan Woods
13. 6330 Alexander
    Jerrold & Doris A. Blumoff
14. 6331 Alexander
    John P. Blake, Jr.
15. 6336 Alexander
    Richard W. & Charline Baizer
16. 6337 Alexander
    Bernard T. & Judith Garfinkel
17. 6343 Alexander
    Charles & Marilyn Anderson
18. 6344 Alexander
    Truman G. & Ruth H. Drake
19. 6345 Alexander
    Charles & Karen Friedman
20. 6347 Alexander
    Donald G. & Sara W. Leavitt
21. 6349 Alexander
    Arthur Wright Neilson, Sr., & Janet Bulger
22. 6352 Alexander
    George W. & Irene K. Freiberg
23. 6358 Alexander
    Howard L. & Merrydelle G. May
24. 6363 Alexander
    Nancy K. Wolfheim
25. 6364 Alexander
    Robert W. & Elsie F. Meyers
26. 6375 Alexander
    Richard W. & Ida M. Epp
27. 6400 Cecil  
John M. & Marcia R. Cohen

28. 6416 Cecil  
Vernon L. & Rebecca A. Young

29. 6420 Cecil  
Robert W. & Elizabeth B. Streett

30. 6424 Cecil  
Robert S. & Sarah W. Barrett

31. 6425 Cecil  
Jay Alan & Lorraine Fleischman

32. 6428 Cecil  
George A. & Virginia P. Newton

33. 6432 Cecil  
Eugene A. & Gloria H. Bauer

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Walter L. & Mary L. Wittenberg

35. 6435 Cecil  
Thomas F. & Barbara S. Eagleton

36. 6440 Cecil  
David H. & Barbara I. Brown

37. 6441 Cecil  
Vernon E. & Lillian A. Teig

38. 6444 Cecil  
Edward J. & Barbara Buchholz

39. 6445 Cecil  
L. Brewster II & Gayle Jackson

40. 6447 Cecil  
William T. & Lois M. Leigh

41. 6450 Cecil  
Eric P. Newman

42. 6453 Cecil  
Richard Fox

43. 6454 Cecil  
Robert C. Walker

44. 6457 Cecil  
Frederick W. Scherrer

45. 6463 Cecil  
Lilian R. Fernandez, trustee

46. 6464 Cecil  
Springfield Marine Bank  
E. Old State Capitol Plaza  
Springfield, IL 62701

47. 306 DeMun  
Charles D. Schmitt

48. 312 DeMun  
Robert & Evelyn J. Cochran

49. 320 DeMun  
Barry R. Nelson, et al

50. 326 DeMun  
Horace W. & Meredith Scott

51. 330 DeMun  
Simon & Margaret Silver

52. 350 DeMun  
Robert D. & Sally E. Lazaroff

53. 400 DeMun  
Wilson School

54. 6325 Ellenwood  
Elmer B. & Phyllis Y. Brown

55. 6333 Ellenwood  
Rosemary D. Baue
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Wydown-Forsyth District

110. * 211 South Skinker
    Saint Germain Foundation

111. * 225 South Skinker
    United Hebrew Congregation Corp.

112. * 305 South Skinker
    Central Church of Christ

113. 3 University Lane
     Philip D. & Sharon M. Stahl

114. 4 University Lane
     Roy H. Petrie

115. 5 University Lane
     Bruce B. & Ellen S. White, trustees

116. 7 University Lane
     Mark S. & Phoebe D. Weil

117. * 210 Woodbourne
     Elsie B. Valier

118. * 219 Woodbourne
     Walter R. & Linda O. Lamkin

119. * 225 Woodbourne
     Norman D. Lawson

120. * 226 Woodbourne
     Paul C. & Christine A. Paris

121. * 232 Woodbourne
     Robert E. & Margaret E. Concannon

122. * 233 Woodbourne
     George E. Jr. & Genevieve Gantner

123. * 238 Woodbourne
     John Charles & Dorothy L. Clardy

124. * 243 Woodbourne
     John E. & Brigitte Helzer

125. * 246 Woodbourne
     Edward J. & Deborah H. Hanlon

126. * 247 Woodbourne
     Clarence D. & Maxine E. Coffman

127. * 252 Woodbourne
     Allen H. & Terry J. Mittelman

128. * 257 Woodbourne
     Jeanne W. Hencke, trustee

129. * 262 Woodbourne
     Elizabeth M. Parrish

130. * 268 Woodbourne
     Janet E. Davis & Woodrow Sandlin, Jr.

     Forsyth School, Inc.

     Daniel F. & June M. O'Sullivan

133. * 6250 Wydown Blvd.
     Edward B. & Adrienne L. Glore

     Simon L. & Doris H. Baumgarten

     Roy L. & Patricia T. Jones

136. 6300 Wydown Blvd.
     Kathryn F. Winans

137. 6309 Wydown Blvd.
     Virginia E. Meyer, trustee c/o Donald C. Meyer

138. 6316 Wydown Blvd.
     James M. & Kathrine Pool
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
2. St. Louis City Hall  
Market Street at Tucker Boulevard  
St. Louis, Missouri 63103
Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Wydown-Forsyth District is a neighborhood composed of 184 houses, six houses of worship, one school, and 64 accessory structures (sixty garages and four other buildings) located immediately south of the campus of Washington University and forming, as its builders intended, a functionally compatible and visually harmonious setting for that institution. Of these buildings, thirteen of the houses, one of the houses of worship, two garages and three other accessory structures were built after 1941, the end of the period of significance.

In plan, the major feature of the district is the reverse curve of Wydown Boulevard. Wydown's well-landscaped parkway is complemented by the wide landscaped setbacks of the houses and by the sunken park of Wydown Terrace, which faces the boulevard from the south (Photo 5).

The north boundary of the district is Forsyth Avenue, which, while lacking a parkway, is dramatically landscaped with double rows of tall oaks down each side, the north side being the campus and the south the lawns of the individual houses (Photos 2 and 3). Between these major throughfares are quieter streets. Ellenwood Avenue, paralleling Forsyth, leads west to ornamental gates, now closed, that originally marked the entrance to the estate of Robert Brookings (Photo 4); the Brookings house, now Washington University's Alumni House, is included in the district. Cecil Avenue gently curves from northeast to southwest, while University Lane, with only four houses, parallels the western edge of the district and links Ellenwood, Cecil and Wydown. Skinker Boulevard, one of St. Louis's major arteries, forms the eastern boundary of this district. Two major religious institutions and three smaller ones (two of them in houses) face Forest Park.

The Brookings house and the former Chancellor's residence sit on land that was once part of the so-called Tesson Tract; the rest of the Wydown-Forsyth District encompasses three subdivisions and part of a fourth. The area between Forsyth and Ellenwood is Tesson's Subdivision, the area from Ellenwood to Wydown Boulevard is Skinker Heights; and the area south of Wydown and west of De Mun is Wydown Terrace. South of Wydown Boulevard and east of De Mun is Ellenwood Subdivision.

Thomas K. Skinker, who laid out Skinker Heights and Ellenwood Subdivisions, referred to the neighborhood at the west end of Ellenwood Avenue as "the hill," but it is not as high as the Ellenwood Subdivision, where the houses on the northwest side of Alexander are over a story above the houses on Wydown behind them. Ground also rises from north to south in Wydown Terrace.

Visually the district is characterized by its wealth of "period houses" built within a relatively narrow span of years from 1909 to 1941, with three more relatively compatible ones added in the late 1940's. The stylistic features of these houses derive from a wide range of European sources, but plans, site orientation, and general scale unite them in the broader stylistic designtation of "period house," a term defined by the Preservation Press in What Style Is It?. About a third of the houses are Georgian or Colonial Revival, some incorporating features of later Early American styles. Another third are partially half-timbered or stuccoed in Tudor Revival or other English medieval and Renaissance vernacular styles; at the time some of these houses were thought of as Norman rather than English. Ten houses reflect Spanish sources, thirteen Italian, and four French. A few houses display a mixture of stylistic elements with no strong overall character or show the influence of the Craftsman movement, as does the one school in the district. The five contributing houses of worship in the district are also prime examples of the era, demonstrating the same interest in picturesque massing and authentic detail. It should be noted that four buildings originally erected as residences have been adapted for religious use (6300 and 6352 Forsyth, 205 and 211 Skinker), while another three are now used as schools (6214 and 6224 Forsyth, 6235 Wydown). Since all retain their original appearance, however, they are described herein as houses.
In both the Georgian and Tudor categories, the high standards of spaciousness and authenticity were established at an early date by the architect James P. Jamieson, who was the St. Louis representative of the Philadelphia architectural firm of Cope and Stewardson, and who designed most of the earliest houses in the district in these styles: 6440 and 6500 Forsyth in Tudor; 6420 Forsyth, 6510 Ellenwood, and 3 University Lane in Georgian. The house built for Robert Brookings at 6510 Ellenwood in 1911 is an exceptionally imaginative example of the style (see Photo 15). Built as a retirement home for an aging bachelor (who went on to another twenty one years of vigorous activity), it uses Georgian details such as dormers, arched windows with radiating muntins, and white trim, but combines them in an original way. The center is a gambrel-roofed one-and-a-half-story structure with the gambrel ends forming the entrance and garden fronts. The double glass doors stand under a traditional fanlight, but the whole entry is set forward in what appears to be a five-bay glazed porch and is actually three separate rooms. Above the entry is a three-part window, a variant of the Palladian motif with the central arch rising above a continuous entablature. Long wings extend east and west on oblique angles from the central block; to the west were the service rooms and to the east bedrooms and a long vaulted corridor used as an art gallery. Toward the garden, the parlor and master bedroom both have bay windows. The house became the property of Washington University in 1923 and in recent years has been the Alumni House. The major features of the interior, including the gallery and reception rooms, have been well cared for. The service wing and basement have been converted to offices. Recently an extension has been built along the west side of the garden in a postmodern style exceptionally deferential to the original house.

The Asa Wallace House (Photo 16) at 3 University Lane is unusual in being placed at right angles to the street. Like 6420 Forsyth and several other Jamieson designs, it has garden front more symmetrically composed than the entry front. This house is given a more picturesque appearance, however, by the east wing, which appends a saltbox roof to a gable end. This wing was extended by one bay in 1921, at the same time as a two-story west wing was added. The contrast of white shutters on the first floor and black on the second is original.

Mrs. Wallace was the sister of Robert Brookings, and her daughter was the wife of J. Herndon Smith, who in 1911 built 6500 Ellenwood, which is located immediately between the two previously mentioned houses (Photo 17). The Smiths turned to Mauran, Russell & Crowell, one of the largest architectural firms in St. Louis, for their Georgian house. It is strictly symmetrical and formally imposing, with its pedimented gable over the projecting center bay and white-columned front porch contrasting with dark red brick and black shutters.
Thomas K. Skinker's own house at 6464 Ellenwood is not stylistically identifiable, but he encouraged the use of the Georgian style by building four houses on Wydown Boulevard as a speculation. Number 6401 Wydown Boulevard was the one published at the time (Photo 18), and numbers 6417 6443 and 6459 differ from it only slightly. Its five-bay central block has end chimneys and a steep gable roof. Matching wings are set back, two bays wide, one story high with central gable. The front door is framed by Corinthian pilasters supporting an elaborately scrolled broken pediment.

A few years after the four Wydown houses, Study and Farrar, their architects, designed 6464 Cecil for Stanley Goldman (Photo 19). The Post-Dispatch said the house was "designed in the manner of the early Georgian houses built in Bath, England, during the early part of the Eighteenth Century. It is said by the architects to be the only true example of this period of English architecture in the city." The main feature that distinguishes this house from most of the other Georgian Revival houses in the vicinity is the parapet. It also has a brick dentilled cornice, stone lintels decorated with swags, and an Ionic porch.

William H. Burg house (Photo 20), just down the street at 6416 Cecil, was built two years before Goldman's to designs of LaBeaume & Klein. With its hipped roof, modillioned cornice and pedimented dormers, it is a thoroughgoing and beautifully detailed example of the Georgian paradigm represented by Mompesson House in Salisbury, England. Another variation on the same model is two doors away at 6424 Cecil (Photo 21), built at the same time by Walter L. Rathmann, principal in the Architectural firm of Klipstein and Rathmann. All these Georgian houses are notable for their fine materials including Flemish bond brickwork and slate roofs.

Variations on the Georgian theme utilize motifs from later Federal and Greek Revival styles, thought of more generally at the time as Early American. The Lewis Thomson House at 6377 Wydown Boulevard was noted at the time of its construction in 1926 and 1927 for its detailing (Photo 22). The architects Hall and Proetz incorporated iron balconettes from an old St. Louis house on the very tall ground floor windows. The shaped lintels, plain frieze, conjoined chimneys and decorative roundels are all features seen in pre-Civil-War Missouri houses. Capitals and bases incorporated into the corners of the house set up a subtle classical proportional system, with the height of the foundation representing the podium and the brickwork the columns. The columns are made explicit in the P. V. Kolb House at 6301 Wydown (also number 6255, Photo 23), designed in 1929 by Dan Mullen. There a similar design strategy incorporates a monumental Ionic colonnade as a front porch. The capitals are the Renaissance type, with angled volutes. In other respects, however, the house fits comfortably within the Georgian model.
Among the smaller Georgian houses is the James E. Crawford House, built in 1923 at 21 Wydown Terrace (Photo 24). Architects Bonsack & Pearce here carried the familiar Georgian motif of the fanlight across the whole five-bay facade above a series of French doors. The six-over-six windows above are shuttered, and the architects preserved the structural logic of shutters, so often forgotten, by installing double shutters on the paired center windows.

The Georgian Revival remained vital throughout the period of significance of this district. In 1935 Ben Shapiro designed the large house at 6414 Forsyth for Harry L. Frank (Photo 25). Its looser symmetry includes a semicircular bay window at the east end of the main elevation and a breezeway and garage (the doors at right angles to the street forming hyphen and flanked on the west side. The richly scrolled wrought iron front porch introduces an "Early American" nineteenth-century motif.

The firm of Nagel & Dunn designed houses at 306 and 312 DeMun in late 1938 and early 1939. They are in the firm's tradition-based but modernizing style described in greater detail in Section 8. Both are two-story houses on high basements, three-bay by three-bay blocks with very slightly pitched roofs. Number 306 for Thomas Sherman (Photo 45) has a low-pitched pedimented front porch, white against red brick, while the house for Arnold Maremont next door is white-painted brick.

Other houses in the district in Georgian and related styles are these:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6310 Alex</td>
<td>I. E. Millstone</td>
<td>1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6320 Alex</td>
<td>A. P. Gamble</td>
<td>1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6326 Alex</td>
<td>Dudley French</td>
<td>1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6363 Alex</td>
<td>Miller-Duncan</td>
<td>1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6420 Cec</td>
<td>Thomas W. Fry</td>
<td>1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6428 Cec</td>
<td>E. J. Zirnheld</td>
<td>1921-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6432 Cec</td>
<td>Oscar H. Vieths</td>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6444 Cec</td>
<td>W. R. Berry</td>
<td>by 1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6450 Cec</td>
<td>Dr. Samuel E. Newman</td>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6457 Cec</td>
<td>Duncan I. Meier</td>
<td>1912</td>
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<td>6325 Ellen</td>
<td>Atherton W. Hobler</td>
<td>1922</td>
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<td>6349 Ellen</td>
<td>Walter H. Kobusch</td>
<td>1925</td>
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<td>6357 Ellen</td>
<td>John S. Lionberger</td>
<td>1922</td>
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<tr>
<td>6365 Ellen</td>
<td>Oliver J. Anderson</td>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6401 Ellen</td>
<td>John McHale Dean</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6440 Ellen</td>
<td>H. A. Boeckeler</td>
<td>1916-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6465 Ellen</td>
<td>George L. Bridge</td>
<td>1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6236 Fauquier</td>
<td>Herman Spohrer</td>
<td>1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6250 Fauquier</td>
<td>Amzi</td>
<td>by 1938</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Tudor Revival, which had made its first appearance in St. Louis in the mid-1890s, was already well established by the time this district began to be developed, and it was no doubt considered especially appropriate in the context of the Collegette Gothic Campus nearby.

The earliest house in the district was the Chancellor's House, now called Blewett Hall (Photo 26). The base of the house, rising to the top of the first floor in the main rooms, is the red Missouri granite with ashlar trim used on the campus. Above this, rising to a variety of gables and additional dormers, is half-timbering, mostly rectilinear but enlivened with ogee curves, scalloped points, and an arcaded balustrade. Diagonal brick chimneys punctuate the roof. Typical of Cope & Stewardson and Jamieson designs, the garden elevation opens out through a series of Tudoresque French doors onto a terrace.

Jamieson did the house at 6440 Forsyth for Oscar Herf (now called Whittemore House) in 1912. It is modeled on the entrance elevation of Compton Wynyates in Warwickshire, seat of the Marquess of Northampton and one of the most celebrated Tudor country houses. In 1914 he added a rectory to his church of St. Michael and St. George, continuing his mix of red Missouri granite and half-timbered gables, but applying Tudor details to an essentially French Eclectic hip-roofed mass (Photo 27). The entry porch, based on English lych-gate prototypes, is the most Victorian-looking element in the whole district.
Guy Study of Study and Farrar used stucco extensively in his work, Tudor and otherwise. His 1919 house for Frederick S. Roth at 6400 Ellenwood (Photo 28) combines stucco with extensive rock-faced stone quoining; stones also outline windows and gables. The low entry has a beautifully molded stone arch. Half-timbering appears on the west wing, two levels of sun porches with leaded-glass casements. Study's house for G.B. Gannett at 6435 Cecil, built the same year, combines Tudor massing -- front-facing gables flanking the entry, gabled end wings on two different planes -- with a Georgian fanlighted doorway sheltered by an Ionic porch. It is entirely stuccoed, as is Study's house for Douglas Houser, built two years later at 6470 Ellenwood (Photo 29). The Houser house has essentially Georgian massing, a symmetrical main block with chimneys at the gabled ends, but it has a front-facing gable projecting the entry bay forward and a Tudor-arched front door. A one-bay wing at the southwest corner introduces large round-arched openings which carry across the garden elevation, visible from University Lane, terminating in the round-arched garage door at the end of the long, low east wing.

Round-arched windows are also a feature of the stuccoed David Wohl House, designed in 1925 by Corrubia and Henderson for 6400 Forsyth (Photo 30). They are tall and narrow and run across the unusually high second floor in varying rhythms of 2 and 3. The entry bay, projecting forward under a half-timbered gable, has a shallow oriel with three diamond-paned windows and an arched front door with a carved stone surround.

The longest elevation in the district belongs to the George W. Taylor House, now the Newman Center, at 6352 Forsyth, designed by Maritz & Young in 1925 (Photo 31). With its circular stairtower it could be classed as Norman or French medieval as easily as Tudor. The tower is of squared rubble with periodic courses of brick and windows framed in ashlar. Ashlar also frames the front door, the arched porte-cochere, the oriel and other windows set into the red brick walls. The second floor above the entry is half-timbered, as are various gables. At the west end, beyond the porte-cochere, the roof descends to first floor level; it is covered with slates of several colors and many broken shapes, a picturesque feature of many Maritz & Young designs. In 1963 a chapel was added in the garden of this house, but it is not visible from the street (as the photo illustrates), and has little impact on the integrity of the house itself.

The Carl G. Meyer House at 6309 Wydown Boulevard (Photo 32) was designed in 1926 by Marcel Boulicault. It is built entirely in what a newspaper of the time called "English skintled brick," bricks that are slightly irregular in shape and laid in wavering courses with occasional projections. In this house projecting headers form a diaperwork pattern in the gable of the projecting center bay and at the top of the chimney to the right of it. Many of
the casement windows have diamond panes, and the paneled front door is set in a carved tudor-arched surround.

The G.H. Schollmeyer house at 6444 Ellenwood, designed by Edward Nolte in 1912, although half-timbered and gabled, presents a contrast with most of the other Tudor houses in the district (Photo 33). It is representative of the lingering Victorian influence in other early Tudor designs in the area with its boxy shape and more vertical proportions and with its out-of-period red tile roof. It also has the six-over-one windows typical of the period. The double entry doors are accented by a semicircular stone pediment with a carved escutcheon in the tympanum.

In 1925 Nolte and Nauman designed 6300 Forsyth for Sarah Bullock. Its most notable feature is its central bay window, a tall stone-framed one under a stuccoed gable (Photo 3, left). A wing in modern style was added on the east side of the house in 1966. Although it is lengthy, it is quite low in relation to the house and is visually entirely separate from it.

Other Tudor Revival Houses in the district are these:

| 6241 Alexander | Albert C. Hausman | 1925 | Corrubia & Henderson |
| 6253 Alexander | Louis Stark | 1924 | Wm. Brasher |
| 6301 Alexander | E. A. O'Donnell | 1924 | Maritz & Young |
| 6315 Alexander | Ambrose Lortz | 1929 | Nolte & Nauman |
| 6319 Alexander | C. H. Neilson | 1928 | Caldwell & Robertson |
| 6325 Alexander | Perry Topping | 1929 | Saum Architects |
| 6330 Alexander | Frank Low | 1931 | Kramp Construction |
| 6331 Alexander | Edward A. Haid | 1930 | Kramp Construction |
| 6337 Alexander | Victor Leffler | 1928 | Edgar Dilschneider |
| 6343 Alexander | Robert O. Mayer | 1927 | Klipstein & Rathmann |
| 6345 Alexander | Miller-Strong | 1929 | Roy L. Woerheide |
| 6347 Alexander | Miller-Fesler | 1929 | Roy L. Woerheide |
| 6349 Alexander | Miller-Nulsen | 1930 | Roy L. Woerheide |
| 6352 Alexander | Samuel Agatstein | 1931 | John P. Prost |
| 6358 Alexander | Charles G. Perry | 1929 | Jackson & Peck |
| 6375 Alexander | Miller-Blossom | 1930 | Roy L. Woerheide |
| 6440 Cecil | Vesper-Bay | 1917 | Study & Farrar |
| 6441 Cecil | Samuel Goddard | 1912 | Wm. B. Ittner attr. |
| 6453 Cecil | Charles B. Collins | 1913 | - |
| 6454 Cecil | Gustav Riesmeyer, Jr. | 1925 | Maritz & Young |
| 6463 Cecil | Frederick B. Eiseman | 1914-22-7 | LaBeaume & Klein |
| 6419 Cecil | George F. Rubelmann | 1922 | Ernst C. Janssen |
| 6222 Fauquier | Alfred Steiner | 1924 | Corrubia & Henderson |
| 6304 Fauquier | W. M. Scudder | 1926 | Maritz & Young |
| 6214 Forsyth | Wilson A. Taylor | 1923 | Nolte & Nauman |
The Spanish Eclectic style, also called Spanish Colonial Revival, is not common in St. Louis, but there are a few notable examples, most of them designed by Maritz & Young. Ridgely Young's own house at 27 Wydown Terrace is in this style. The style, which in its simpler form is also called the Mission Revival style, is characterized by white or buff stucco walls, tile roofs, and picturesque massing employing both hipped and gable roofs, a variety of window shapes and treatments in the same house, and ornamental details in cut stone, terra cotta, and wrought iron. The William O. Schock House at 12 Wydown Terrace, a 1925 design, is dominated by its turret-like stairtower and the adjacent chimney, which rises to a corbelled brick construction with its own tile roof (Photo 35). The east end of the house has
a long wrought-iron balcony, while the west front bay has a three-part window divided by turned wooden posts and with a wooden balconette.

The 1924 house for Julia Klein nearby at 15 Wydown Terrace (Photo 36) is more modestly scaled and has symmetrical hipped roof and end chimneys, but it achieves picturesque asymmetry in its front elevation through an assemblage of six different window types. To the left of the front door are balconied French doors over an arcaded "umbrae" or recessed porch. To the right of the front door is a tall round-arched window flanked by pilaster base and capital moldings (but without the pilaster shafts themselves). Smaller windows are casements, rectangular or segmental-arched, set deep behind the roughly textured wall surface. Two different types of shutters are used: slatted and paneled. A drawing of the house was published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch at the time of its construction (March 8, 1925), describing it as "reminiscent of small villas found in southern Spain."8

Julia Klein was the mother of Jeannette Gamble, who with her husband Clark Gamble built the house at 26 Wydown Terrace in 1925 (Photo 37). Located on a corner lot (owned by Mrs. Klein) the house has an L-shaped plan with a broad semi-octagonal tower at the corner. The low round-headed front door opens into the tower and is surmounted by a taller round-headed window with glass leaded in a diamond pattern. The slat-shuttered windows are mostly double-hung but included some segmental arched casements and French doors. The roof tiles change in color from buff to dark red and are employed as well on the hood over the front door, on a lean-to roof over the garage door, and on the chimney caps.

Other houses in the district in the Spanish Eclectic style are these:

- 6307 Alexander
- 6434 Cecil
- 6445 Cecil
- 6364 Forsyth
- 24 Wydown Terrace
- 27 Wydown Terrace

The French Eclectic style picked up historically where the earlier Chateauesque style left off and drew on French buildings from the Renaissance through the Baroque and Neoclassical styles and including vernacular buildings of the French countryside. The four examples in this district are all asymmetrical in plan; three of them are L-shaped and two of those have angle turrets. The most high-style of the group is the one built for Arthur Stockstrom in 1922 at 6475 Wydown Boulevard (Photo 39). Architect Ernst Janssen drew on the brick and stucco chateaux of the period of Henri IV (c. 1600). Windows, doors, and corners are outlined in exposed red brick in a
quoin pattern, and brick is also used for string courses and continuous sills. The left part of the front elevation is two stories tall, while the set-back east part has lower walls with French doors framing tall "additional" dormers with iron balconettes and arched pediments. The tall hipped roof is slightly bell-cast, and quoined chimneys rise far above the roofline.

Three other French Eclectic houses in the district are by Maritz & Young. Typical of them is 7 University Lane, built for Ralph Weil in 1925 (Photo 40). Its entry is a turret with a semiconical roof. The brickwork includes quoins, diaperwork, and radiating lintels. The segmental arched windows of several sizes have matching arched shutters. The projecting wing has segmental-arched "additional" dormers. End chimneys have upper stacks placed at a 45° angle to the lower parts.

The other houses in the French Eclectic style are these:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Firm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6234 Forsyth</td>
<td>Edwin R. Meyer</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Maritz &amp; Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Wydown Terrace</td>
<td>Mary Scullin Green</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Maritz &amp; Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Wydown Terrace</td>
<td>Tullius Tupper</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Hall &amp; Proetz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thirteen houses in the district can be classified as Italian Renaissance or more generally Mediterranean in style. They are distinct from the Spanish Eclectic houses in generally being more formal in composition, with hipped roofs and entrances accented with classical motifs. The Christian Stocke House of 1924 was designed in this style by Klipstein & Rathmann (Photo 41). Located at 6400 Cecil where the street curves, the house forms an oblique angle. The western of the two roughly equal wings has a broad pedimented projecting entrance bay, which is thus off-center but nevertheless dominates the composition. Above the door is a round-arched opening with glass double doors set in a frame with a console keystone and attenuated volutes at the sides; the double doors open onto a shallow balustraded balcony supported by corinthian columns and entablature blocks. The walls of the house are smoothly stuccoed and are set off by a white string course, by non-fitting shutters, and by the tiled roof.

A variant is the red-brick house with tiled roof, sometimes massed for picturesque effect rather than for symmetry. The best example in this district is the house at 6330 Forsyth designed in 1926 for J.F. Hellrung by Angelo Corrubia, who was a native of Italy himself (Photo 42). The house has a complex roofline, with front-facing gable and shed-roof projections from the hipped-gable main block, with a secondary hipped block to the rear. The entry bay projects from the house; the front door is slightly recessed behind a surround of wide ashlar quoins, while above it is a two-arched loggia with iron railings. To the right of the door is a second balcony on stone corbels. The chimneys at front and west end are patterned with soldier courses and rise to broadly corbelled tops.
The Hellrung house followed from the more sedately massed house Corrubia had designed in 1922 while in partnership with Gale Henderson for Milton Mendle at 6465 Wydown Blvd. In 1928 Gale Henderson alone did a simpler but very similar house at 6364 Alexander for L. E. Balkin. Other houses in the Italian Renaissance style are these:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6333 Ellenwood</td>
<td>Mary Ames Cushman</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6383 Ellenwood</td>
<td>Frank C. Belser</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6228 Fauquier</td>
<td>Albert Mayer</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6244 Fauquier</td>
<td>Bertram Amber</td>
<td>by 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205 Skinker</td>
<td>John Cahalin</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6340 Wydown Blvd.</td>
<td>Guarford Realty</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6360 Wydown Blvd.</td>
<td>Harry F. Taake</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Wydown Terrace</td>
<td>Marvin Holderness</td>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Wydown Terrace</td>
<td>Peter B. Behr</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A small group of houses in the district cannot easily be classified in any period style although they have identifiable period details. The term "minimal traditional" has recently been coined for such houses, although at the time their architects probably thought of them as boldly modern.

Thomas K. Skinker's own house was one of these. Located at 6464 Ellenwood, it was completed in 1912 (Photo 43). The architect is not known but may have been Louis LaBeaume, who was doing other houses of mixed lineage on Portland and Westmoreland Places at that time. The front-elevation has matching three-bay ends under pedimented gables, but the center is two unequal bays, with a large three-part stair window to the right and the pedimented front door to the left. The wall surface is enlivened with alternating header courses in the brickwork, brick framing of the stair window, radiating brick lintels with ashlar keystones, and acanthus-leaf scrolled brackets under the pediment returns.

Other than mixing styles the innovative architect at this period could turn to Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie style or to the Craftsman style emanating from California. While bungalows were not considered sufficiently dignified for most of St. Louis, the Craftsman movement nevertheless influenced many houses of the era. In this district the largest example is the house for David O'Neil at 6481 Ellenwood, built about 1911 and substantially enlarged a few years later by the architect and city planner Henry Wright (Photo 44). As completed the house rises from a low brick terrace and has a brick base to first floor sills or lintels, a stucco second floor, and a low pitched broadly overhanging roof with exposed rafters. Windows do not turn corners as in Frank Lloyd Wright's houses, but they are banked in groups of three to six. At the corner entry and supporting the roof of a first-floor bay window are squat cylindrical columns.
Other Minimal Traditional and Craftsman-influenced houses in the district are these:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Builder</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>Architects/Designers</th>
</tr>
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Fifty-eight of the period-style houses have detached garages, and one of the attractive features of the district is that all of them are designed to harmonize with their respective houses.

Twenty-five structures have been built within the district boundaries since 1941. Four of these are houses designed in period styles compatible with the character of the district, while the other nine are in more recent styles. Two of these newer houses have detached garages. Six historic buildings have received major additions in recent years, two of which are not visible from the street. All of these are described elsewhere in this section. One Gothic Revival Church was built in 1951. Three detached structures have been built adjacent to Blewett Hall, the former Chancellor's residence, to serve its current use as Washington University's School of Music. They join the garden house, which was built at the same time as the main house, as accessory structures.

The transition from the period-revival architecture that characterizes this district to modern architecture not tied to period details occurred abruptly. Corine Hofmeister built 210 Woodbourne in 1941 in a simplified Colonial...
Revival style, but the next year Julius Tarling's house for Francis Saeger at 6250 Wydown Boulevard was in the early modern style that began to be seen in St. Louis in those years. Although it has a hipped roof and several brick stringcourses, its casement windows and straight lines strikingly distinguish it from the period houses around it (Photo 46).

Some of the houses built after the war were remarkably sensitive to the context of the district. Number 6370 Wydown Boulevard was built in 1947 for H.F. Schwenker by Wood & Meyer. It is a Colonial Revival cottage with a porch reminiscent of local French colonial examples. Number 6300 Wydown Boulevard was built in 1948 (Photo 48). Designed for Julia Stiedemann by Saum Architects, it is a miniature Tudor design, described at the time as "old-English style."[1] In 1949 a brick neo-Georgian cottage was built at 6400 Wydown Blvd. (also called 3 Wydown Terrace) designed by Alfred Johnson for Russell Schweteye.

The modern movement reappeared after World War II with the unusual house at 3600 Alexander, built for Herman Shanks in 1947 (Photo 47). It is rectangular, but semicircular porches give it the appearance of a circular building. The architect-developer team of Roy and Arthur Woerheide, who built several houses on Alexander before the war, reappeared in 1947 at 6353 Fauquier, the first of a series of ranch houses they built on the few remaining vacant lots in this area. Other Woerheide houses are 6336 Alexander, 6344 Alexander, and 326 DeMun, all dating from 1954, and 350 DeMun, a 1962 split-level. Other ranch houses are 320 DeMun, designed in 1950 by Robert Elkington for Stanley Soffer, and 330 DeMun, designed in 1948 by Raymond Grueninger for Elise Tandy.

In 1986 a neo-Tudor house was built on what had been the garden of 3 University Lane. It was designed by John Newman for Roy Petrie. Its design, an L-shaped plan combining brickwork and half-timbering, reflects the reviving interest in period architecture.

In 1963 the firm of Kemp & Campbell tucked a chapel behind the imposing length of the Taylor house at 6352 Forsyth, and three years later the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation down the street at 6300 Forsyth added a contemporary one-story wing east of and parallel to the main house to the designs of Benjamin Shapiro. Washington University reacquired the former Chancellor's house at 6500 Forsyth in 1947 to be used as a music school, and three smaller detached buildings have been added behind and to the side of the main house. The larger ones are two-story brick, both by architects Smith and Entzeroth. In 1959 the Gaylord Music Library was built to the east of the house and in 1973 the Paul Tietjen's Studio to the west. A wing, in effect a separate building, was added in 1984 to the Brookings House at its west end and at right angles extending into the garden. Because of the garden wall, it is visible from only a few points in the district. It was designed in a compatible Post-Modern style by Henderson-Ganz.
Five contributing structures in the district are houses of worship: the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Michael and St. George at Wydown and Ellenwood (Photo 9), the First Congregational Church of St. Louis at Wydown and University Lane (Photo 10), the Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, at Wydown and Alexander (Photo 11), the Memorial Presbyterian Church at Alexander and Skinker (Photo 12), and the temple of the United Hebrew Congregation on Skinker (Photo 13). The first part of the Church of St. Michael and St. George was built in 1913 as St. Michael and All Angels to designs of James P. Jamieson. He used the same coursed rubble red Missouri granite he employed at Washington University and the Early English Gothic style favored by so many Episcopal churches. The church has a cruciform plan with a wide square tower at the crossing and several picturesque projections to the sides. The tower, parts of the main church, and the lower wings are battlemented. In 1928, at about the time this parish merged with the Church of St. George, the church was substantially enlarged in matching style to the designs of Klipstein & Rathmann. The chancel was lengthened, the nave was extended by three bays, and a new and much larger tower of four stages was constructed at the west end. It serves as a narthex on the ground floor and has a vestry room on the second floor and living quarters above. Between the tower and Wydown, the two-story parish house was turned at right angles to its original position, and a new wing was added with auditorium, classrooms, and gymnasium. The picturesque massing of the complex, the detailing, which includes notable glass and many limestone carvings of humans, animals, and imaginary beings, and the quality of the interiors, which include the plastered and beamed sanctuary, the muraled baptistry, and the paneled parish hall, combine to make the church one of the finest examples of twentieth-century Gothic in the region. In 1987 a new education wing is being added that will effectively close off the entrance courtyard from Wydown. It has been designed by Brent Mandry to be compatible in scale and materials with the older buildings.

The First Congregational Church (whose legal name is First Trinitarian Congregational Church of St. Louis) was also built in two parts, in 1915 and 1928, to designs of LaBeaume & Klein. As completed it is a U-shaped complex, largely red brick with ashlar trim. The lower wing paralleling Wydown has a parlor and chapel, while the connecting wing has offices and classrooms. Part of this wing is half-timbered, and it has a series of picturesquely disposed gables to the rear. A flat-topped tower stands at the inner angle of the court and serves as one of the entries to the large sanctuary, which faces University Lane. The dramatically scaled perpendicular window above the somewhat smaller front door demonstrates the architects' knowledge of the most progressive Gothic Revival thinking of the era, that of Bertram Goodhue and Ralph Adams Cram.
The first part of the Memorial Presbyterian Church includes the 85-foot tower and the former chapel to the south of it or left as seen from Skinker Boulevard. It was built in 1925 to designs of Albert B. Groves, which feature crenellated gable ends and an oriel with crenellated parapet and richly carved base. The tower has a Gothic-arched entry of carved stone ornament enframing oak doors with leaded glass. The main auditorium of the church extends seven bays north from the tower. It was added in 1931 to designs of Aegerter and Bailey and features a large perpendicular window above a broad segmental-arched portal. The deep buttresses and crocketed finials create a picturesque elevation along Skinker Boulevard. The Matthews Chapel and Educational Building was constructed in 1959-1960 on the west portion of the property overlooking Alexander Drive where it is not visible from either of the church's primary elevations. It was designed by P. John Hoener & Associates in contemporary style.

Across Alexander Drive from the Memorial Presbyterian Church is the Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, also designed by Aegerter and Bailey and constructed in 1928. Its Gothic is derived from Italian sources, using brick ranging in color from buff to brown, trimmed with cream terra cotta and roofed with red tile. Beyond the entry bay is a double-apsed vestibule or narthex area, while the auditorium itself is a Greek cross in exterior plan. The principle entrance is sheltered by a shed-roofed loggia of three arches, and the buttressed side walls are ornamented with other arch motifs, including a corbel table on the narthex and interlaced blind arcading on the auditorium.

The United Hebrew Temple was started in 1924 and dedicated January 21, 1927. Its architects were the firm of Maritz & Young, but the Consultant Architect Gabriel Ferrand was probably responsible for the design concept. At the time of its construction the temple was reported to be one of the three largest in the nation. Its detailing and central dome reflected the interest then current in Byzantine design as an appropriate expression of Jewish tradition. The buff yellow brick walls, banded with stretcher courses in a darker tone, built up from the broad low ground floor level through first floor wings to the cubical center mass and the octagonal base of the semispherical dome. The front elevation centers on a large arch, within which are three smaller arches on tall columns with Byzantine capitals. The interior of the dome forms a dramatic and richly embellished octagonal "tent" ceiling, ornamented by a central Star of David and radiating sunburst and by foliated cornucopias in plaster. In 1956 a large Sunday School building was constructed south of the main temple. Designed by Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, it is a good example of their International Modern style, with a window wall facing Skinker and blank end walls of yellow brick.
Another church was constructed in this district after its period of significance. The Central Church of Christ was built in 1951 at 305 South Skinker to designs of Gale E. Henderson. It is a red brick structure in a simple but respectful Gothic Revival style (Photo 49), and it provides an appropriate visual terminus for the southeast corner of the district.

The one school in this district (Photo 14) is an unusual example of the work of William B. Ittner, a St. Louis architect who had a national reputation as a designer of schools. The Community School was built in two phases, the south half in 1916 and the north in 1919. As completed, the two wings enclose a large center space, which has a cupola-like skylight and exposed bolted wooden roofbeams. The exterior is stuccoed and has a multigabled roofline with bracketed eaves in the Craftsman style. The three double doors in front have semicircular fanlights which are echoed by the arched lights of the cupola. Given its several changes in ownership, the school is remarkably little altered.

NOTES

1. Skinker papers, Archives of the Missouri Historical Society.


3. The appearance of the house before its enlargement is recorded in The Brickbuilder, March 1914, plate 42.


5. St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 4, 1922.


8. St. Louis Post-Dispatch, March 8, 1925.

10. The advent of modernism in the St. Louis area has recently been studied by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, both in an inventory for the Missouri Department of Conservation and in an exhibition, "Art Deco and the International Style in Missouri."


12. The original appearance of the church was shown in *The Western Architect*, June 1915, p. 71.


8. Significance

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Specific dates: 1909-1941
Builder: various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Wydown-Forsyth District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of the residential architecture of the early twentieth century and is particularly rich in the period revivals that characterized the mainstream architecture of the era: Georgian, Tudor, Spanish, Italian and French Eclectic. Included are representative and essentially unaltered works by the most important architectural firms working in St. Louis at the time. The district also encompasses four churches, a synagogue, and a school that are notable examples of the architecture of the period. The period of significance of the district begins with the construction of the first house in 1909 (the Chancellor's House, 6500 Forsyth) and ends in 1941 just before the first house in a modern non-period style broke the stylistic continuity that had prevailed over three decades. By that time the district was essentially complete. This nomination is based on an inventory conducted in 1985 under a grant from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. That inventory noted the great number of architect-designed houses and the high quality of design, as well as the exceptional completeness of the district within its period of significance, with few later intrusions and virtually no disfiguring alterations. The district lies on the line between city and county, immediately west of Forest Park and south of Washington University, a central position in the metropolitan area which makes recognition and preservation of the district's resources of exceptional importance.

EARLY HISTORY: DESIGN DETERMINANTS

The present arrangement of streets and open spaces in the Wydown-Forsyth District is the result of a sequence of incremental design decisions made over a period of decades. The land included in this nomination was for most of the nineteenth century two farms. North of a line represented by Ellenwood Avenue and its westward extension was the property of Robert Forsyth (1808-1872) and south the estate of Thomas Skinker (1805-1887). The eastern portions of these properties were acquired in 1875 by the City of St. Louis for Forest Park after an acrimonious dispute including two appeals to the state supreme court. Skinker Road was formed along the west boundary of the park. In 1876 St. Louis City was separated from St. Louis County, and the dividing line cut through Skinker and Forsyth properties about 600 feet west of Skinker Road. "Ellenwood," Thomas Skinker's house, was bisected by this line, giving him, it was later said, the distinction of sleeping in both the city and the county every night.

After Robert Forsyth's death, his estate was divided into long narrow thirds. The bulk of the northern two of these was ultimately acquired by Washington University as a site for their Hilltop Campus (now listed in the National Register of Historic Places). The southern third, which was divided from the campus by Forsyth Boulevard, was inherited by Robert Forsyth's daughter Laura, Mrs. Edward M. Tesson, and she built a house there in the 1880s. In the 1890s Thomas Skinker's son, Thomas Keith Skinker (1845-1942) became an officer of the Clayton and Forsyth Park Railway Company, which hoped to capitalize on the popularity of the park, the general trend westward of the city's most fashionable residential areas, and the growth of a new county seat at Clayton. He arranged for the tracks...
to enter the county on a line between his property and Laura Tesson's, then
curve to meet the south property lines of the Brent and Carr tracts to the
west (later to become Brentmoor and Carrswold, both listed in the National
Register). The railroad right-of-way, running along property lines,
impacted property owners only minimally. Only Skinker's tract was
substantially affected, and the curving line that was thus established through
it became a dominant feature of the subsequent landscape. In 1895, two years
after the railroad came through, the adjacent property owners agreed to
construct a parallel road, Wydown Boulevard. "Wydown" was the maiden name of
Mrs. Skinker's mother. Although the road was publicly accessible, it
remained privately owned, under the direction at first of trustee Frederick
Zeibig, a well-known realtor.

Ellenwood house burned down on December 14, 1900, and the Skinkers,
anticipating the World's Fair, chose not to rebuild. Both the Skinker and
Tesson properties, along with the new university campus, were leased by the
Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company through June 30, 1905. The fair's
officials wanted to change the name of Skinker Boulevard to Rochambeau,
arguing that it seemed destined to become as famous throughout the world as
Unter der Linden, the Via Appia, and the Bois de Boulogne. The public
successfully protested such a change with letters and poems expressing the
sentiment, "Shall the City Council tinker with the classic name of Skinker?"

The focus of the Fair, the Festival Hall with the Cascades, was in Forest
Park, but the exhibits of this largest of all fairs stretched west to what is
now Big Bend Boulevard. The intramural railway was adapted to the tracks on
Wydown but looped around the west end of the campus instead of continuing to
Clayton. Skinker Road became University Way, while Forsyth Boulevard became
Olympian Way, in honor of the 1904 Olympics held during the Fair. At the
Southwest corner of the Skinker property a large V-shaped lake was dug, its
south arm roughly along the line of present DeMun Avenue, its northwest arm
along the south side of Wydown. The sunken park of Wydown Terrace is a
remnant of the lake. Arrowhead Lake, as it was called, formed a dramatic
entry to the large Philippine exhibition. Five settlements of Filipino
natives were included in the exhibition, among them the Igorrotes, who were
notorious among St. Louisans of the time for eating dogs. The Samal Moros had
houses built on piers over the lake itself. A second lake was built closer
to Skinker Road for the U.S. Life Saving Exhibit. This lake was fed by a
spring which later proved an obstacle to the builders of the Eight Church of
Christ Scientist.

After the fair, the Tesson tract was acquired by the Union Trust Company at
the behest of the University to prevent undesirable development, while Skinker
reclaimed his land and proceeded to investigate the possibilities of
developing it as a fashionable residential area. A letter of his from 1907
describes a trip to the east in which he "examined and studied Brookline
[Massachusetts], Bronxville and Larchmont near New York, and Roland Park [in
Baltimore]. In many places the natural lay of the land resembled Ellenwood
enough to be very suggestive." All these developments had winding streets
adapted to the topography in contrast to the orthogonal street patterns
prevalent in the older cities. Upper-class St. Louis had already employed
mildly curving streets in Compton Heights (1888) and Parkview (1905); both
these subdivisions were organized in the St. Louis tradition of the private
place, in which the streets and other common areas are held for the property
owners by a board of trustees.

Initially Skinker subdivided only the part of his property north of Wydown,
which he called Skinker Heights. To make the plan he turned to Julius
Pitzman, who had earlier laid out Compton Heights and Parkview as well as
every other private place in St. Louis since Benton Place in 1867. Pitzman
(1837-1923) was a native of Germany who had come to St. Louis in 1854 and five
years later had started Pitzman's Co., Surveyors and Engineers. In addition
to his work in laying out subdivisions, he had designed Forest Park.

Skinker Heights was formally platted in 1911 by the Skinker Realty Company
with trustees Thomas K. Skinker, his son Charles Rives Skinker, and Robert S.
Brookings. The restrictions set at minimum of $7,000 for houses on all
streets except University Lane, which was $5,000. No frame or wooden housing
was allowed, but houses with some wooden portions could be built with approval
of the trustees. The only uses permitted were private residences, churches or
libraries, except at the northwest corner of Wydown and University Lane, where
one apartment building was proposed. An indication of the desirability of
Skinker Heights is the fact that all the houses built there far exceeded the
minimum values. The apartment site was preempted by the First Congregational
Church.

By the time restrictions of Skinker Heights had been recorded, lots had
already been acquired by T. K. Skinker for his own house at 6464 Ellenwood, by
the Episcopal Church of St. Michael and All Angels (later called St. Michael
and St. George), and by Robert Brookings, who acquired the lots along the west
side of University Lane to buffer his estate to the west. In 1909
Brookings had acquired parts of both Tesson and Brent tracts west of Skinker's
property and had resold them to the university as the site for a new
chancellor's residence which became the first house in this district. The
following year Brookings reacquired 11.35 acres (not 40, as is commonly
stated) where he built a new house for himself. Although it was located
immediately behind the Chancellor's residence which faces Forsyth, it was
intended to be approached from Ellenwood Avenue to the east. Thus Ellenwood,
which on paper looks like a dead-end street, was in effect a private drive
ending in brick piers and wrought-iron gates. On his Skinker Heights property to the south Brookings built houses for his sister, Mrs. A. A. Wallace (3 University Place) and niece, Mrs. J. Herndon Smith (6500 Ellenwood).

The Tesson Subdivision was officially platted on December 15, 1911. Several of the first buyers seem to have envisioned country estates of more than one lot, and even today three properties extend the width of the block (6420 and 6440 Forsyth and 6481 Ellenwood). Most of the other lots, though sold, remained unbuilt until the following decade.

On the Skinker Heights lots, houses soon appeared on Ellenwood and Cecil, but the Wydown lots remained vacant, probably because of concerns over the noise and dirt of the trolley line they faced. In 1914, the trustees increased the minimum setback line from 50 to 75 feet and two years later built four houses on speculation, all in a refined Georgian Revival style.15

Skinker lost his elder son, Alexander, in World War I and did not continue his subdivision of the family estate until 1921 when he sold the southwest portion of the property to Paul Jones, Jr. and Helen Watts Jones. Their Paul Jones Realty Company hired landscape architect John Noyes to design Wydown Terrace, which was platted May 4, 1921.16 Wydown Terrace sold out almost immediately and was completely built up in the next few years.

The salient feature of the Wydown Terrace Subdivision is the sunken park, which is held in common by the property owners through their trustees. Individual lots are correspondingly smaller. Although the depression in the topography was a remnant of Lake Arrowhead, the conception of saving it apparently belonged to the landscape architect John Noyes. Born in Boston in 1887, he had received a degree in landscape architecture from the University of Massachusetts in 1909.17 He came to St. Louis to work for George Kessler, was appointed landscape architect of the Missouri Botanical Garden in 1914, and started a private practice about 1920. Over a long career he designed many other suburban residential areas, notably the grounds of Westwood Country Club, housing projects in St. Louis, Wichita, and suburban Illinois, and athletic fields for most of St. Louis County's larger private schools. He retired in 1954 and died in 1960. Designed early in his career, Wydown Terrace remains one of Noyes' finest achievements.

To the southeast, the last portion of the Skinker property was platted at the end of 1922 as Ellenwood Subdivision, a confusing name since the street Ellenwood is located elsewhere. The curving streets of the plan, designed by Pitzman's Company, take into account the hilly topography and the lot at the southwest corner that had been sold some years earlier to the Community School. Fauquier Drive was named for the county in Virginia where old Thomas
Skinker had been born, while Alexander Drive was a memorial to Thomas K. Skinker's deceased son. Ellenwood Subdivision sold very slowly; the last lot (Block 3, lot 23, 6300 Wydown Blvd.) was purchased in 1948, 26 years after the plat was filed. After Thomas K. Skinker's death in 1924, sale of lots required the approval of all four surviving children, which was sometimes difficult to obtain. Lots in Ellenwood Subdivision were somewhat smaller than in Skinker Heights, and houses were correspondingly more modest. The subdivision took on an impressive appearance with the construction of three monumental religious buildings along Skinker Boulevard.

ARCHITECTURE

As described in Section 7, the Wydown-Forsyth District is rich in houses of the period styles that dominated American residential architecture before the advent of modernism, particularly Georgian Revival, Tudor Revival, and Spanish, Italian and French Eclectic. Fifty-six architects contributed one or more designs to the district. Among them were most of the notable architects working in St. Louis at the time. Following are brief biographies of the most important of them, arranged in alphabetical order.

Bonsack and Pearce  Formed in 1921, the partnership of Frederick C. Bonsack (d. 1953) and Harvey J. Pearce grew in the 1930s to rival William B. Ittner in the design of schools in the region. Bonsack was the son of another architect and builder of the same name (d. 1917) and the grandson of Frederick G. Niedringhaus, congressman and founder of Granite City. One of the firm's occasional large houses was 21 Wydown Terrace, built in 1923 for James E. Crawford (see Photo 24). It is a tightly designed example of Georgian Revival.

Marcel Boulicault (1896-1961) had begun private practice in 1924 after study at Washington University and association with Study & Farrar. He specialized in fine residences and developed quite a reputation in the field until the depression, when he switched to larger projects, doing a large volume of work for the State of Missouri, including offices, hospitals, schools and institutions. In this district, he designed two houses. The larger, at 6309 Wydown Boulevard, was built in 1926 for Carl G. Meyer. It is a lushly detailed Tudor Revival design particularly notable for its textured brickwork (Photo 32). The other, at 24 Wydown Terrace, was built two years later in a restrained Spanish Eclectic style for Dr. Harvey S. McKay.

Cope & Stewardson; James P. Jamieson  The firm of Cope and Stewardson is credited with three houses in this district, 6510 Ellenwood (the Brookings House, Photo 15), 6500 Forsyth (the Chancellor's House, Photo 26), and the Asa Wallace House at 3 University Lane (Photo 16). This Philadelphia firm had entered the St. Louis scene as a result of winning the competition for the
design of Washington University. By 1902 both partners were dead, however, and the St. Louis office was being run by James P. Jamieson (1867-1941). A native of Scotland, Jamieson had come to Philadelphia in 1884. In 1893-94 he traveled extensively in Europe as the first recipient of the University of Pennsylvania Traveling Scholarship in Architecture. In St. Louis his practice in large residences was extended through his contact with the powerful board of Washington University, of which Robert Brookings was President. In 1912 he dissolved the St. Louis office of Cope & Stewardson and began to practice under his own name.22 Jamieson was equally proficient in Georgian and Tudor styles, and in the case of 6240 and 6440 Forsyth (the Haarstick-Whittemore Houses, already listed in the National Register), he designed one of each for the same family. He brought to St. Louis the European tradition of formally composed garden facades, and usually the south elevation of his houses is the more important, regardless of orientation to the street. In 1913 he received the commission for the new Episcopal Church of St. Michael and St. George which he executed in the same Missouri red granite that had been used for the University and in a slightly earlier English Gothic (Photo 9). The following year he added the rectory at 6340 Ellenwood. In 1918 he entered into partnership with George Spearl. In their years together they designed for Washington University, the University of Missouri at Columbia, Stevens College and many other private residences, but their residential work rarely reached the peak represented in this district and in Brentmoor Park and Portland and Westmoreland Places, already listed in the National Register.

Corrubia and Henderson  Angelo B. M. Corrubia (1881-1943), a native of Italy, came to St. Louis at the age of 18 and began to practice architecture here after graduating from Washington University and MIT. With Frank M. Cann he designed Duncker Hall at Washington University and C. H. Duncker's own house at 15 Brentmoor Park. Gale Henderson (1890-1969), born in St. James, Missouri, had also studied at Washington University. He at first formed a partnership with Raymond Maritz but left it after 1920 to practice with Corrubia. The two worked together through the mid-1920s, then went their separate ways. Henderson in later years specialized in large residences in a very free Georgian style, including four in Westmoreland Place and six on the grounds of the St. Louis Country Club. Corrubia was associated in the design of Clinton-Peabody Terrace, one of St. Louis's first public housing projects. He was also a painter of landscapes.23 While they were together Corrubia and Henderson produced notably Garavelli's Restaurant, a terra cotta-enriched Italian Renaissance design, long a landmark at DeBaliviere and DeGiverville. One of their three designs in this district was also Italian in inspiration, the 1922 house for Milton Mendle at 6465 Wydown Boulevard. Corrubia alone designed the Italian Renaissance house at 6330 Forsyth for J. F. Hellrung in 1926. It elaborates on the themes announced in the earlier Italian house, dark red brick and orange-red tile roof accented by stone trim, especially
around the round-arched entry (Photo 42). Gale Henderson's 1928 house for L. E. Balkin at 6364 Alexander returned to the Mendle formula in an even more simplified form. Corrubia and Henderson also worked in other styles, including the Georgian of 5 Wydown Terrace, for W. H. Carton in 1922, a restrained brick Tudor at 6222 Fauquier for Alfred Steiner in 1924, the tall and imposing stucco Tudor at 6400 Forsyth for David P. Wohl, Jr., in 1925 (Photo 30), and an eccentric rock-faced stone and timber Tudor the same year at 6241 Alexander for Albert C. Hausman. A quarter century later Henderson contributed one more building to the district, the Central Christian Church at 305 South Skinker. It is a modest brick Gothic building with stone trim, an appropriate compliment to the period-revival character of the district.

Ewald & Allen  
Lawrence Ewald and Samuel H. Allen formed their partnership in 1919 after Allen's graduation from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Ewald had been practicing architecture in St. Louis since the turn of the century and had designed such county landmarks as the Monday Club in Webster Groves and the Wrightian Gocke-Vance House in Overland. Ewald's design in 1913 of 6447 Cecil for H. T. Ferriss is in a style we now call, for lack of a better term, minimal traditional, although Ewald probably thought of it as daringly breaking with convention. Allen was a member of a socially prominent family: his paternal grandfather Gerard B. Allen had founded the Fulton Iron Works and his mother's family had established the drygoods business Crow, McCreery & Co. In 1922 Ewald & Allen designed 6432 Cecil for Oscar H. Vieths; Mrs. Vieths, the Veiled Prophet Queen of 1896, was Allen's first cousin. Three years later they did 6420 Cecil for Thomas W. Fry. Both houses are good examples of the Georgian Revival style.

Gabriel Ferrand (1876-1934) was a native of Toulouse, France, who came to the D.S. in 1906 and was made head of Washington University's School of Architecture in 1916. In that capacity, and through his architectural firm Ferrand and Fitch, he played an influential role in the architectural life of St. Louis. He was a consultant to the Plaza Commission which built the Civil Courts Building and Kiel Auditorium and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government in 1931. As a consultant to Maritz and Young in the design of the temple for United Hebrew Congregation, Ferrand was probably responsible for its very up-to-date design. Just a year earlier, Alfred S. Alschuler had designed the Isaiah Temple in Chicago, which heralded the domed plan and Byzantine style. Alschuler credited a 1908 synagogue in Essen, Germany, and recent excavations in Palestine as sources of his design. Synagogue builders had since the mid-nineteenth century been experimenting with styles that would distinguish temples from churches and express the Jewish heritage, and the Byzantine style was increasingly seen in the 1920's as an appropriate solution. The United Hebrew Temple (Photo 13) is the finest example of this movement in the St. Louis area.
Albert B. Groves (1868-1925) was born in Providence, Rhode Island, graduated from Cornell, and came to St. Louis after two years further study in France and Italy. In 1894 he became a partner in the established St. Louis firm of Grable & Weber, which he continued on his own after 1905. Groves was the architect of several notable institutions, including the Tuscan Masonic Temple and St. Mary’s Hospital, and large houses including five in Portland and Westmoreland Places. His one house in this district came nearly twenty years later than they, 6401 Ellenwood, built in 1923 for John McHale Dean. It is a broadly proportioned Georgian Revival design. Churches by Groves include Union Avenue Christian and Westminster Presbyterian, the latter in a late Gothic style similar to the Memorial Presbyterian Church at 201 South Skinker (Photo 12). Started in May, 1925 Memorial Presbyterian must have been one of his last designs, as he died in November. The tall tower and south wing are by Groves, and the long sanctuary, although built in 1931 to designs of Aegerter and Bailey, probably reflects Groves' original conception.

Hall & Proetz  Ralph Cole Hall (1897-1977) and Victor H. Proetz (1897-1966) were partners for about a decade beginning in 1924. The house they designed for Tullius Tupper in 1925 at 30 Wydown Terrace was one of their first. More significant was their house the following year for Lewis W. Thompson at 6377 Wydown Boulevard (Photo 22). Superficially in the Georgian-Revival mode, it reproduces details the architects observed on early 19th-century St. Louis houses and even incorporates ironwork taken from one of them. Yet in this house and other work by Hall & Proetz the flattening and streamlining of details point toward a synthesis of traditional and modern, such as was later pursued by their friends Nagel and Dunn (which see). After 1935, both Hall and Proetz went on to international reputations; Hall as Chief of Design for the U.S. State Department, Proetz as a designer of interiors and decorative arts. Proetz's furniture for the Thomas Sherman House at 306 DeMun is represented in the St. Louis Art Museum, and other designs are in the National Portrait Gallery in Washington. He also had many contacts in England, where his penthouse for Lord Louis Mountbatten (later Lord Mountbatten of Burma) was celebrated. His book The Astonishment of Words was published in 1971.

William B. Ittner (1864-1936) was the son of Anthony Ittner, who established a successful brickmaking company in St. Louis in 1859. Beginning with a general architectural practice after his graduation from Cornell, William B. Ittner became a specialist in school designs. He was responsible for all the new schools in St. Louis between 1898 and 1914 -- fifty in all. Thereafter he did hundreds of other schools in 25 states. His most characteristic buildings combined Tudor and Jacobean motifs from English architecture and had corridors on outside walls. His design for the Community School (Photo 14) is atypical both in style and plan, avoiding period details and grouping classrooms around a central atrium.
Ernst Janssen (c. 1855-1946) was born in Missouri but trained in architecture at Karlsruhe, Germany, and his work was primarily among the German-Americans of St. Louis's South Side. He designed many breweries, and at least 14 houses in the Compton Heights Subdivision, including the enormous chateauesque house at 3400 Russell Boulevard for Charles Stockstrom of the American Stove Company (later Magic Chef). That connection brought Janssen to this district in 1922 when he designed the French Renaissance house at 6475 Wydown Boulevard for Stockstrom's nephew Arthur (Photo 39). His house at 6419 Ellenwood the same year was his third for Anna and George Rubelmann, the others being 6309 McPherson in 1909 and 5 Forest Ridge in 1913.

Klipstein and Rathmann Ernest Klipstein (1866-1931) joined Walter Lincoln Rathmann (1880-1954) in 1908. They were the primary architects for Anheuser-Busch brewery, designing for them the Bevo Mill restaurant, the giant Bevo Plant, and the Bauernhof at Grant's Farm. As this list suggests, their work was often richly pictorial, and they lived up to this reputation in their 1928 enlargement of the church of St. Michael and St. George by giving it a more irregular and decorative outline (Photo 9). Walter Rathmann was a member of the parish and lived a few doors away at 6424 Cecil, a Georgian house he had built in 1921 (Photo 21). Two other houses both employ Renaissance forms. For Frank C. Belser, they built 6383 Ellenwood in 1923, a red-tiled stucco house with a Palladian-arched entry; the next year they built the Christian Stocke house at 6400 Cecil, a stuccoed, pedimented building built on an oblique angle to fit the curve of the street (Photo 41). In 1927 they designed a Tudor Revival house for R. O. Meyer at 6343 Alexander.

LaBeaume & Klein: Mariner & LaBeaume Louis LaBeaume (1873-1961) was a descendant of an eighteenth-century French settler of St. Louis. His firms -- Mariner & LaBeaume to 1912, and then LaBeaume & Klein -- designed most of Lindenwood College in St. Charles, twelve houses in Westmoreland and Portland Places, and many hospitals. LaBeaume was member of the Plaza Commission, for which he designed Kiel Auditorium, and he served on the board of the City Art Museum for twenty-five years, being chiefly responsible for the period rooms which until recently were the most notable feature of that institution. LaBeaume was a personal friend of T. K. Skinker and may have designed his house at 6464 Ellenwood, the building permit for which has not been located. LaBeaume & Klein did three additional houses in this district over the next decade: Fred Eisemann’s Tudor house at 6463 Cecil in 1919, William H. Burg’s Georgian house at 6416 Cecil the same year (Photo 20), and Bruce Seddon's Georgian house at 6366 Wydown in 1926. The Seddon house was published at the time as an example of the greatly simplified or "stripped" styles that were then gaining favor. Guy Mariner did one house in this district after parting from LaBeaume: the 1912 Duncan Meier house at 6457 Cecil, a Georgian house with a particularly striking white oriel over the entry.
J. W. Leigh (1874-1949) was a self-trained architect and builder who was active in the development of Parkview and most of the later subdivisions just west of the St. Louis city limits. One of the first three trustees of Carrswold, he built the first two houses there in 1924. The previous year he had built the Italian Renaissance house at 6333 Ellenwood for Mary Ames Cushman, whose brother had been associated with him in the development of Ames Place. In 1924 and 1925 Leigh designed two simpler houses more characteristic of his style at 6310 Fauquier and 6332 Wydown. Leigh went to Florida in 1927 to work for Glenn L. Curtis, where he laid out the City of Opa Locka. After 1930, however, he left architecture for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Maritz & Young In the 1920s Raymond E. Maritz (1894-1973) and W. Ridgely Young (d. 1949) were the dominant architects in many of the fashionable suburbs. In Carrswold, for example, they did fifteen of twenty-three houses, and in Brentmoor ten of twenty-six. In this district they did thirty-four houses, twice as many as any other firm. Their interest here was partly personal, as Ridgely Young's own house was 27 Wydown Terrace. It is in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, in which the firm was particularly proficient, as seen also at 6434 and 6445 Cecil, 6364 Forsyth, and 12, 15, 24 and 26 Wydown Terrace (Photos 35, 36 and 37). But they also worked successfully in all the other period styles known for picturesque massing and rich detailing. Their house for George W. Taylor of 6352 Forsyth (Photo 31) is arguably the most picturesque Tudor Revival design in the region. They are also represented in this district in the French Eclectic style of semioctagonal turrets, arched windows and hipped roofs; their houses for Edwin Meyer at 6234 Forsyth and for Ralph Weil at 7 University Lane (Photo 40) are examples of this style. Maritz & Young were the architects of the temple for United Hebrew Congregation on Skinker Boulevard, but much of the design concept seems to have come from Gabriel Ferrand, who was consulting architect for the project.

Dan Mullen, Jr. (1808-1954) worked frequently with developers, notably with Meyer & Comfort, who laid out Clermont, Picardy Lane, York Village, and other fashionable suburbs. The firm's Tudor Revival headquarters in Clayton, The Seven Gables Building, was designed by Mullen and recently listed in the National Register. Two of Mullen's three houses in this district were done for another developer, H. H. Sims. Sims (d. 1962) sometimes listed himself as architect, as in the case of 23 Wydown Terrace, but 6301 Wydown (1929) and 4 Wydown Terrace (1927-28) were more important locations requiring more imposing designs. One of the grandest houses in the district and one of Mullen's best designs, 6301 Wydown is basically a gabled Georgian Revival structure but enhanced by a two-story Ionic Colonnade (see Photo 23). The house at 4 Wydown Terrace is a Tudor Revival design intermingling fieldstones.
in its first-floor brickwork with stuccoed second story and clapboard gables. The third house, at 252 Woodbourne, is another Tudor example, with some French influence in the form of a cylindrical turret with conical roof.

Nagel & Dunn  Frederick Dunn was born in 1905 and came to St. Louis in 1936 to form a partnership with Charles Nagel, son of a leading St. Louis attorney. Their best-known work of the period was St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 4712 Clifton, recognized as the pioneer church of contemporary design in this region. Most of the firm's work, however, was contemporary in a rather more traditional vein, utilizing attenuated and geometrical forms derived from the Georgian, Regency and French Neoclassical styles. Harry Richmond, an architectural associate, recalled of Dunn, "He had a complete understanding of Georgian architecture, only he managed to make it better than it was. There is a reserve, an elegance and rightness about it."34 This ability to use classical forms to create a modern design statement was denigrated by more orthodox modernists, but the postmodern movement of recent years has brought greater appreciation. The adjacent houses at 306 and 312 DeMun are prime examples of this style. The latter was started in November of 1938 for Arnold H. Maremont, a real estate agent, the former two months later for Post-Dispatch music critic Thomas B. Sherman (Photo 45). They are distinct designs but intended to be compatible; the Maremont house has circular windows flanking the front door, for example, while the Sherman house has similar windows flanking the side chimneys. The low angle of the pediment above Maremont's front door is repeated in Sherman's front porch. Thomas and Chloe Sherman were close personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. Dunn and spent many Saturdays together, Dunn's daughter recalled, so this design was one of special importance to him. Dunn was also a friend of Victor Proetz, whom he had known at Yale, and the two collaborated on furniture for the Sherman house. Integration of the arts with architecture was always a goal for Dunn; at St. Marks, for instance, he designed the lamps, communion rail and choir loft and coordinated the glass and sculpture. The Sherman house was an unusual opportunity to achieve the same goal on a relatively modest domestic scale. Some of this furniture was acquired by the St Louis Art Museum from Mrs. Sherman. After World War II, Nagel became director of the Art Museum and later of the National Portrait Gallery. Dunn continued to work in his modernizing but tradition-based style, producing notably the headquarters building for the National Council of State Garden Clubs at Shaw's Garden. He moved to New York in 1963 and died in 1984.

Nolte & Nauman  After Maritz & Young the firm of Nolte and Nauman designed more houses in this district than any other. Nolte (1870-1944) was the son of a German-born contractor.35 He opened his own office in 1896, and one of his early designs is 6444 Ellenwood, built in the Tudor style for G. H. Schollmeyer in 1912 (Photo 33). Nolte was joined by Fred Nauman in 1913.
They did much of their work for the Bullock family, both large residence for numbers of the family and smaller houses built speculatively for one of their real estate firms. This included the Richard B. Bullock house at 16 Kingsbury Place, the house for his widow Sarah at 6300 Forsyth in this district, for his son George at 5 Carrswold, and for his daughter Violet, Mrs. Walter H. Kobusch, at 6349 Ellenwood, also in this district. Guarlford Realty, a family firm, built four houses in a row, 6336, 6340, 6344 and 6348 Wydown, in 1923. Malvern Investment Company, another family firm, built the larger 6235 Wydown in 1930. In 1924 Nolte & Nauman designed 2 Wydown Terrace for C. D. Smiley, Jr., and 8 Wydown Terrace for Dorsey Jamison; Mrs. Jamison was Mr. Smiley's daughter. The firm's best-known building was probably the Lambskin Temple on South Kingshighway, an Art Deco confection, but more conservative period styles were more typical of the firm's style, particularly a free Tudor Revival.

Louis Baylor Pendleton (1874-1963) was a native of Georgia and a graduate of Georgia Institute of Technology. Prominent in professional activities, he was Senior Architect of the City of St. Louis, advisor architect for the Missouri State Capitol, chairman of the Municipal Art Commission and president for two terms of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Among his houses were several in Parkview and Kingsbury Place, where Pendleton lived for a time. Pendleton's two houses on Wydown Terrace, both built in 1921, were among the earliest there: the Tudor cottage at number 7 for Paul Jones, Jr., and his wife Helen Watts Jones, who had laid out the subdivision earlier that year; and Number 11, a Georgian house that Pendleton built for himself but lived in less than a year.

Saum Architects consisted of the brothers Frank J. Saum (1885-c.1964) and Thomas P. Saum (1888-c.1954). Thomas, who had studied at Washington University, opened his own office in 1911. The partnership was formed in 1915 and lasted through 1947. While they were best known for their work in South St. Louis, they designed three houses in this district, all in connection with Herbert M. Edmunds, a building contractor. Two were Tudor-style, 6325 Alexander (Photo 34), built in 1929, and 232 Woodbourne, built the next year. Edmunds himself occupied the Georgian house at 238 Woodbourne, built at the same time as its next-door neighbor.

Benjamin Shapiro was born in 1898 and graduated from the University of Illinois in 1920. He had his own office from 1927 to 1946, then worked in partnership with Robert Tisdale until 1973. His career bridges the heyday of the Period House and the International Style. An example of the former is the house for Harry L. Franc, built in 1935 at 6414 Forsyth (Photo 25). Its Colonial Revival detailing includes a garage placed as a dependency. Thirty years later Shapiro designed the modern addition to the Sarah Bullock house at
6300 Forsyth for the Jewish college organization, the B'Nai Brith Hillel Foundation, Inc. Among his other important designs are the City Hall of Ferguson and Chased Shel Emeth Synagogue in University City.38

Study & Farrar  Guy Study (1880-1959) was a classmate and friend of Alexander Skinker and was hired by many of the early builders in Skinker Heights. He was nearly the only St. Louis architect to demonstrate an interest in the English Craftsman movement, and echoes of Voysey, Lethaby, et al are common in his work. Some of these houses have been categorized as minimal traditional in the present study, 6425 and 6435 Cecil and 6485 Wydown. Related to these are his richly massed Cotswold designs such as 6400 (Photo 28) and 6470 Ellenwood (Photo 29). Study was also accomplished in the Georgian style, as the four houses he did for the Skinker Realty Company on Wydown Boulevard attest, numbers 6401 (Photo 18), 6417, 6443 and 6459. Study worked with John Roth on various buildings in University City until 1912, then practiced alone until 1915, when he formed a partnership with Benedict Farrar. Among Study & Farrar's larger projects were the Firmin Desloge Hospital, Mary Institute, and St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Ladue. They also were active in restoration work, including the Bolduc House in Ste. Genevieve and the Church of the Holy Family in Cahokia (both National Historic Landmarks).39

Trueblood & Graf were the architects for the Spanish Eclectic house at 6307 Alexander, built for physician Gustave Lippmann in 1926 (Photo 38). Charles Eames (1907-1978), who later became internationally famous for his furniture and graphic designs, recalled that he worked on this house during his time as an employee of Trueblood & Graf, 1925-27. During part of that time he was still a student at Washington University. Wilbur T. Trueblood (1874-1937) had been the partner of Theodore Link until Link's death in 1923, when he joined Hugo Graf (1888-1953). Though their practice never matched Link's, Trueblood & Graf designed several notable houses, including one at 11 Carrswold, the University City High School, and Webster Groves City Hall.40

SOCIETY

The Wydown-Forsyth District holds a unique position in the social fabric of St. Louis. As the city developed in the nineteenth century, its most fashionable residential areas generally moved to the west. By the turn of the century they were arrayed along the north edge of Forest Park in a series of private places. The developers of Parkview and University Heights Number One (both north of this district) perceived the western movement coming their way, but although both became upper-middle-class neighborhoods, they did not attract the density of top leadership that came to the Wydown-Forsyth District and the private places off Wydown just beyond. Wydown-Forsyth was also distinct from other upper-class St. Louis neighborhoods in that it drew its
population not only from the private places of the West End but also from the upper-class German and Jewish enclaves of South St. Louis. The personal achievements of these residents were many and varied. Some of them are listed below. They serve to underscore the significance of the district as a whole as a neighborhood built by and continuing to attract the leaders of St. Louis society.

One indication of the economic status of the district is the number of first owners who owned their own companies or were associated with family-owned companies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Company Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Louis Stark</td>
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<td>Stark Distillery Co.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6301 Alexander</td>
<td>E. R. O'Donnell Mercantile</td>
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<td>I. E. Millstone</td>
<td>6310 Alexander</td>
<td>Millstone Const. Co.</td>
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<td>Dudley French</td>
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<td>Henry R. Strong</td>
<td>6345 Alexander</td>
<td>Medical Brief</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Agatstein</td>
<td>6352 Alexander</td>
<td>Stein Furniture Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles G. Perry</td>
<td>6358 Alexander</td>
<td>Francis Perry-Ruth Realty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian Stocke</td>
<td>6400 Cecil</td>
<td>Anderson, Stocke, Buermann Realty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Fry-Fulton Lumber Co.</td>
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<td>Hunkins-Willis Lime &amp; Cement</td>
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<td>Amber &amp; Zimmerman, contractors</td>
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<td>Oscar Blymeyer</td>
<td>6322 Fauquier</td>
<td>Eagle Supply Co. (oil burners)</td>
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<td>Robert L. Latzer</td>
<td>6345 Ellenwood</td>
<td>Pet Milk</td>
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<td>Rubelmann Hardware</td>
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<td>David P. Wohl</td>
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<td>Wohl Shoe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry A. Friedman</td>
<td>6408 Forsyth</td>
<td>N. Friedman &amp; Sons (garments)</td>
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The women of the district were for the most part distinguished by birth and marriage as well as by accomplishments of their own. Four of the seven founders of the Community School in 1914 lived on Cecil: Florence Goddard (6441), Edith Ferriss (6447), Julia Meyer (6457), and Justine Eiseman (6463). Several of the same group went on to found the John Burroughs School in 1922. Also active in that latter effort were Barbara O'Neil of 6481 Ellenwood and Erma A. Stix of 6470 Forsyth. Mrs. Eiseman also was a founder of the Children's Aid Society and served as chairman of the County Department of Public Health and Welfare. Edna Rice Meissner organized the St. Louis Section of the National Council of Jewish Women. Like many of her neighbors, Mrs. Meissner was an active volunteer of hospitals, baby clinics, health centers, and other social service agencies.

The Veiled Prophet Ball, an event held annually since 1878, has long been considered an index of social standing. While most of the Veiled Prophet Queens have hailed from even more socially exclusive purlieus, a few have been associated with this district. Mary Louise McCreery, Veiled Prophet Queen in
1896, married Oscar Vieths and built 6432 Cecil. Ann Ferriss, V.P. Queen in 1931, was the daughter of Henry Ferriss of 6447 Cecil. Helen Dozier Conant's father Samuel had built 6 Wydown Terrace; she was V.P. Queen in 1948. Sally Baker Shepley, V.P. Queen in 1952, was the daughter of Ethan Allen Hitchcock Shepley, chancellor of Washington University, who lived in the chancellor's residence discussed below. The 1954 V.P. Queen Barbara Anne Whittemore was a member of the family who had lived at both 6420 and 6440 Forsyth.

Several area residents were notable in the arts. Three architects built their own homes here: Walter Rathmann (6424 Cecil), L. B. Pendleton (11 Wydown Terrace), and Ridgely Young (27 Wydown Terrace). Henry Theodore Ferriss, who built 6447 Cecil, was the brother of the nationally-known architectural draftsman Hugh Ferriss. Thomas B. Sherman of 306 DeMun was music critic of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for forty years. Vincent Price of 6320 Forsyth was the father of the well-known actor Vincent Price.

Five houses in the district have been associated with college chancellors. Washington University built 6500 Forsyth in 1909 for David Franklin Houston (1866-1940), who went to Washington, D.C., in 1913 as Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of Agriculture; he later served as Secretary of the Treasury. In 1923 Robert Brookings' house at 6510 Ellenwood became home of Chancellor Herbert Spencer Hadley (1872-1927), who had been Governor of Missouri from 1909 to 1913. The Brookings house continued to house chancellors until 1958, when the former Whittemore residence at 6420 Forsyth became the home of Chancellor Ethan Allen Hitchcock Shepley. In 1975, 6340 Wydown Boulevard became the official residence of the chancellor of the St. Louis Junior College District, and currently Leigh Gerdine, chancellor of Webster University, lives at 6244 Forsyth. In addition to Hadley, two other governors of Missouri have lived in this district. Lloyd C. Stark (1886-1972), who had been governor from 1937 to 1941, settled about 1960 at 6365 Ellenwood, which had been the home of his wife's parents. Mrs. Stark, the former Katherine Perkins, still lives there. U.S. Senator Thomas S. Eagleton lived at 268 Woodbourne Drive prior to his election in 1968 and moved to 6435 Cecil on his retirement in 1987.

ASSOCIATIONS

Three of the properties in the district are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. David R. Francis was mayor of St. Louis, Governor of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior, and U.S. Ambassador to Russia; as president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Corporation, he supervised the creation of the great Worlds Fair of 1904. He spent his last years at 6464 Ellenwood. He made a significant contribution in the area of politics and government. Robert S. Brookings, a dynamic leader of St. Louis
for many years, virtually refounded Washington University and its medical school and later founded the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. He built 6510 Ellenwood. His most significant contributions were in the area of education. David Wohl, a shoe manufacturer who built 6400 Forsyth, established the St. Louis Award in 1932 and gave St. Louis institutions more than eight million dollars in his lifetime. He is significant in the social and humanitarian area.

David R. Francis, who was governor from 1889 to 1893, moved to 6464 Ellenwood in 1924 and lived there until his death in 1927. Through his participation in Democratic politics and his reputation for personal integrity, Francis became one of the leading figures of his era in St. Louis. He was born in Richmond, Kentucky, in 1950 and came to St. Louis in 1866 to attend Washington University. Graduating in 1870, he became a commission merchant specializing in grain and in 1877 established his own firm, whose success gave him the freedom in later years to engage in public affairs. In 1898 he founded a separate investment firm, Francis, Bro. & Co. He married Jane Perry in 1876, and they had six sons. In 1884 he was elected to the prestigious position of president of the Merchants Exchange and the following year became mayor of St. Louis. Four years later he left that post for the governorship. As governor he improved and reorganized the University of Missouri at Columbia, and for many years thereafter served as president of the university's board of curators. The main quadrangle of the university, called the red or brick quadrangle, is named for him, and a fountain was erected there in his honor. Francis went to Washington, D.C., as Secretary of the Interior in the last year of Grover Cleveland's administration, 1896-1897. Elected President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company in 1899 he supervised the massive effort that produced the World's Fair of 1904, and as a result of the success of that venture Francis was "decorated by rulers of principal countries of Europe and Asia," as he reported in The Book of St. Louisians (1912). In 1904 he received an honorary degree from St. Louis University and another the following year from Washington University, which also honored him by naming for him its gymnasium and athletic field, sites of the 1904 Olympics. In 1916 he became Woodrow Wilson's ambassador to Russia, and in that capacity witnessed the Bolshevik Revolution. Forced to leave Russia in November, 1918 (as satirized by Serge Eisenstein in "Ten Days That Shook the World"), he attended the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919.

While the house at 6464 Ellenwood (Photo 43) was occupied by Francis after the great events of his career, it is the only house associated with him other than the Governor's Mansion in Jefferson City that is still standing. After graduation from college, Francis lived successively at 2910, 3309 and 3335 Morgan (now Delmar) in the Piety Hill neighborhood. With increasing success, he moved to prestigious Vandeventer Place in 1881. He also had a country
place in Pine Lawn. After his governorship he built a new house at Maryland and Newstead in the West End, an imposing neoclassical design by Eames & Young set in grounds landscaped by Frederick Law Olmsted that covered half a city block. 44 That house was for two decades a center of St. Louis social life, but after Francis left for Russia in 1916 it remained unoccupied until its demolition in 1935. Returning to St. Louis after the Peace Conference, Francis lived in a series of West End apartments until acquiring the Ellenwood house. 45 It had been built by Thomas K. Skinker in 1912, the first house in the subdivision, and it became available after Skinker's death. 46 It was inherited by Francis's fifth son Thomas (1884-1964), who lived there until his own death.

Robert S. Brookings was with Thomas K. Skinker the most influential person in the development of the Wydown-Forsyth District as a neighborhood of high-quality houses. He was also an important figure in the progress of St. Louis at the turn of the century and achieved national prominence after World War I as founder of the Brookings Institution. 47 Born in 1850 in Cecil County Maryland (hence Cecil Avenue), he began to work in St. Louis at age 17 for Cupples and Marston, distributors of woodenware and willowware. His ability soon drew the attention of Samuel Cupples, and he was made a partner in the reorganized Samuel Cupples & Company in 1871. By the late 1880s the company controlled more than half the total woodenware business in the country. The firm's greatest achievement was the construction in 1895 of the Cupples Station, a warehouse-railroad complex in downtown St. Louis, now listed in the National Register, that greatly improved the distribution of goods and served as a model for other cities. By 1895 Brookings was able to retire with a fortune of over five million dollars. Thereafter, he devoted himself to public affairs. He assumed the presidency of the Board of Directors of Washington University in 1895 when the institution was at a low point in enrollment. He organized and financed the university's move to the new Hilltop Campus at Skinker and Forsyth Boulevards. The first five buildings were ready by 1903, but rather than occupy them, Brookings negotiated their lease to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Corporation for the great fair of 1904, in the process generating enough revenue to build three more buildings. (All are now listed in the National Register.)

To provide a suitable setting for the new campus (in contrast to the old one at 18th street and Washington Avenue, which was being engulfed by commercial buildings), Brookings built his own estate at the end of Ellenwood Drive, cooperated with T. K. Skinker in Skinker Heights, promoted the purchase and protection of the rest of the Tesson Tract, and encouraged his niece's husband J. Herndon Smith to develop the exclusive Brentmoor Park Subdivision just to the west.
His Ellenwood house (Photo 15) was the third one Brookings built in St. Louis. His first on Locust no longer stands. The second remains at 5125 Lindell Boulevard in the West End historic district. More than that porticoed Georgian residence, however, the Ellenwood house reflects Brookings' interests and personality. When it was built in 1911, Brookings thought it would be his last, and according to his biographer Hermann Hagedorn, he devoted a great deal of personal attention to it. It is designed (by the same architects with whom Brookings had worked on the University campus) for entertainment, with large reception rooms and terraces on the ground floor but modest private areas upstairs and in the wings. The east corridor was specifically intended for the display of Brookings' picture collection. During the years that Brookings lived here he matched his achievement of the Hilltop Campus by constructing an entirely new Medical School for Washington University at Kingshighway and Barnes Hospital Plaza and commensurately improving the school's academic standing.

In 1917 Brookings became Commissioner of Raw Materials for the nation's war effort, and he soon became chairman of the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board. His experiences during World War I tended to direct his interests toward the larger public arena. He became the first board chairman of the Institute for Government Research and in 1922 moved to Washington, D.C., where he lived at 2700 Upton Street, N.W. The following year he gave his Ellenwood house, complete with its furnishings and art collection, to the University. The house is now called Alumni House.

After his move Brookings founded an Institute of Economics, and a Graduate School of Economics and Government. In 1927 his three Washington organizations were merged as the Brookings Institution. He died in 1932. During his life, Brookings received honorary degrees from Yale, Harvard, and the University of Missouri as well as from Washington University. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the government of the United States, the Legion of Honor by France, and the Commander of the Crown by Italy.

David P. Wohl was hailed by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch at the time of his death in 1960 as a "rare man." Born in St Louis in 1886 the son of immigrants from Carlsbad (Karlovy Vary), Czechoslovakia, he founded the Wohl Shoe Company in 1916 with an investment of $5,000. He retired in 1951 when the firm merged with Brown Shoe Company; at that time its 228 retail outlets were valued at $3.3 million. He and his wife, the former Carlyn Hartman, built the Tudor Revival House at 6400 Forsyth in 1925 (Photo 30) and lived there for the rest of his life. (Mrs. Wohl sold the house to the present owners in 1962.) In 1932 they established the St. Louis Award, a prize of $1,000 given annually to St. Louis residents who contribute outstanding service for the city's development or perform services that bring honor to the community. The source of the award was not revealed until Wohl's death. This
anonymity was probably essential to the Wohls' tranquility, as so many of the neighbors were candidates for the award; Mansfield Bay of 6440 Cecil won it in 1931, George Vierheller of 6332 Wydown Boulevard in 1949, and William Charles of 6383 Ellenwood (diagonally adjacent to the Wohls' backyard) in 1951.

Wohl established the Wohl Foundation in 1940 and through it gave away more than $8,500,000 during his lifetime. Among his later benefactions were four buildings for neighboring Washington University: the David P. Wohl, Jr., Memorial Hospital and the David P. Wohl, Jr., Memorial Clinic, both part of the Washington University medical center and named for their son who was killed in World War II; the David P. Wohl Center, which is the focus of the dormitory area; and the Carlyn H. Wohl Research Center, a unit of the School of Dentistry. The Wohls also gave Washington University a million dollars for non-building purposes. Elsewhere in St. Louis the Wohls built two clinics and a recreation center. David Wohl made bequests to St. Louis institutions in excess of a million and a half dollars, and after his death his widow continued the work of the Wohl Foundation. The mental health institute of St. Louis University's Medical Center is named for David Wohl, and the main building of the Jewish Community Centers Association is named for Carlyn Wohl. Overall, David Wohl's humanitarian achievements were of exceptional significance to St. Louis. Although the bulk of his contributions occurred less than fifty years ago, his establishment of the St. Louis Award itself entitles him to the recognition accorded by this nomination.

COMMUNITY SCHOOL

The Wydown-Forsyth district is unusual in encompassing a school that is not just contemporary with the houses and churches but was founded by the same people who were building the adjacent neighborhood and reflects their values. The Community School is a private institution founded in 1914 by seven women living in the area between Washington and Wydown west of Skinker. They wanted a progressive private school for their children based on the principles of Maria Montessori, Frederick Froebel, John Dewey and William James, and they found none of those nearby suitable. Starting in 1914 at Grace Methodist Church (Skinker at Waterman) with kindergarten, they added first grade and moved to 6242-44 Delmar the next year. In 1916 they acquired this site from Thomas K. Skinker and his wife and built the first part of the building. Photos in the office of William B. Ittner show that this was an Ittner design. It is in contrast to Ittner's typical Jacobethan work for the St. Louis School Board and expresses in its Craftsman detailing and atrium plan the progressive ideals of the school. The 1919 enlargement completed the atrium at a cost of about $18,000.
In 1923 the John Borroughs School was founded on Price Road by many of the same parents as the Community, and it served grades 7 and up. In 1931 the Community School built a "country" branch on 16 acres in Ladue, and in 1948 the "city" school was sold. After a period of ownership by the Board of Jewish Education, the building was purchased in 1960 by Mrs. Kenneth Breckner of the Wilson School. This institution had been founded in 1913 by Miss Mabel A. Wilson as a kindergarten and primary school. It moved here after occupying various sites in the West End and has continued to use the building much as originally intended.49

NOTES

1. William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis (New York, etc: The Southern History Company, 1899), p. 808; "William B. Napton Diary," archives of the Missouri Historical Society, entry for March 12, 1872: "Skinker is enraged against the Park, says he will go to the courts and try conclusions there."


9. Skinker Papers, archives of the Missouri Historical Society, Paul W. Grether to Bertha and Isabella Skinker, August 29, 1928: "The writer notices in the Church foundation an apparent spring, as the water was just oozing up quite rapidly."


17. Biographical data on Noyes was thoughtfully supplied by Stuart M. Mertz. See also St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "John Noyes Funeral Held in Connecticut," Aug. 10, 1960.


19. For most of these architects, this nomination is indebted to Carolyn Hewes Toft and Jane Molloy Porter, Compton Heights (St. Louis: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, 1984), pp. 39-54.


32. John Albury Bryan (p. 262) credits the United Hebrew Temple to "Maritz & Young and Leo Abrahams, St. Louis, Architects." Leo F. Abrahams (born 1895) was the "Son" of Sol Abrahams and Son Construction Company. He later changed the spelling of his name to Abrams; McCune Gill, The St. Louis Story (St. Louis: 1952) p. 1079. Gerry Fitzgerald, editor, Maritz and Young, Inc. St. Louis: A monograph of their work; (St. Louis: Blackwell-Wieland, 1929-30); St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "R. E. Maritz, Sr., funeral today," June 11, 1973.


34. Patricia Degener, "Buildings of Elegant Rightness," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Feb. 13, 1983; McCue, p. 106; interview with Dunn's daughter Quinta Scott.


37. Toft & Porter, Compton Heights, p. 52


39. St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "H. Guy Study Found Dead In His Home," April 7, 1959; Partial List of Work Designed and Erected During the Last Ten Years by Guy Study, Benedict Farrar and Marcel Boulucault under the firm name of Study & Farrar, Architects (Columbus, Ohio: Denny A. Clark, 1923); 6401 (originally 6317) Wydown was published in the American Architect, Vol. CXI, No. 2165 (June 20, 1917).


41. The lives of the owners of the houses in this district are outlined in the inventory undertaken in 1985 by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation for the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.


45. The St. Regis Apartments, 4954 Lindell and the Chase Apartments, 4931 Lindell, both still standing.


49. Mary B. Reinhard, A Dream in the Process of Fulfillment (St. Louis: Community School, 1979); St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "DeMun Avenue Property Bought for Kindergarten," May 6, 1960; Missouri Historical Society Schools Scrapbook IV, p.169; records of William B. Ittner, Inc.

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1987-88


8. Partial List of Work Designed and Erected During the Last Ten Years by Guy Study, Benedict Farrar and Marcel Boulcault under the firm name of Study & Farrar, Architects. Columbus, Ohio: Denny A. Clark, 1923.


Subdivision, extending west 450 feet to a fence, thence south and southeast with the fence to a point opposite the south line of Ellenwood Avenue, thence east along the prolongation of said south line to a point opposite the southwest corner of Tesson's Subdivision, thence north along the west line of said subdivision and its prolongation 530.23 feet to the beginning. The district is bounded on the west by the open grounds of Wydown Junior High School (formerly Hosmer Hall) and of the "South Forty" dormitory area of Washington University. The lots at the east end of Tesson's Subdivision omitted from the district are the site of two recent church buildings. The Skinker Heights, Wydown Terrace, and Ellenwood Subdivisions correspond to Thomas K. Skinker's original estate.
9. Major Bibliographical References


10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 122 acres ±

Quadrangle name "Clayton, Mo."

UTM References

A

Zone Easting Northing

B

Zone Easting Northing

C

Zone Easting Northing

D

Zone Easting Northing

E

Zone Easting Northing

F

Zone Easting Northing

G

Zone Easting Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Wydown-Forsyth District includes lots 2 through 51 of Tesson's Subdivision; all of Skinker Heights, Wydown Terrace and Ellenwood Subdivisions, and a small portion of the former Tesson Tract in U.S. Survey 378, beginning at the northwest corner of Tesson's

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

<table>
<thead>
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<th>state</th>
<th>code</th>
<th>county</th>
<th>code</th>
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<td>189</td>
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<td>City of St. Louis</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Esley Hamilton, Administrative Assistant

organization St. Louis County Dept. of Parks & Recreation

date March 1988

street & number 41 South Central Avenue

telephone (314) 889-3357

city or town Clayton

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

[ ] national [ ] state [X] local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Frederick A. Brunner, Ph.D., P.E., Director, Department of Natural Resources and

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date April 6, 1988

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date 5/23/88

Attest:

Chief of Registration
Photo Log:

Name of Property: Wydown-Forsyth District
City or Vicinity: St. Louis and Clayton
County: St. Louis County
State: MO
Photographer: Esley Hamilton
Date Photographed: As noted

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 49. Skinker Blvd. from SE, showing United Hebrew Temple, #225 S (left), houses at 211 and 205. Memorial Presbyterian Church, #201 (right). Photo taken Dec. 1987
2 of 49. 6300 Forsyth Blvd. (left), 6320 (center), and 6330 (right), from NW. Photo taken July 1985.
3 of 49. 6408 Forsyth Blvd. (right), and 6400 (right), from NW, showing typical curving driveway. Photo taken July 1985.
4 of 49. West end of Ellenwood Ave. from E, showing gates to 6481 (right) and 6510 (left), with roof of 6510 in distance. Photo taken July 1985.
6 of 49. Wydown Terrace Dr. from NE, showing 8 and 9 (left), 18 in distance, park on right. Photo taken July 1985.
7 of 49. Alexander Dr. from SW, showing 6319 (left), 6315, 6307, and 6301. Photo taken Dec. 1987.
8 of 49. Woodbourne Dr. from SE, showing 233 (left), 225 (center) and 219 (right). Photo taken Dec. 1987.
40 of 49. Ralph Weil House from E, 7 University Lane. Photo taken July 1985.