ST. LOUIS COUNTY SOUTH
INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS
PHASE ONE: OAKVILLE REVISITED
1988

Prepared by Esley Hamilton
for the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation
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RESEARCH METHODS

In 1977 Barbara Messmer Waddock, Susan Louise Wagner, and Laura Ann Beiter produced a history of the survey area, entitled Foundations of a Community: Oakville Before the Turn of the Century. It was published by the Lemay Bank & Trust Company as a Bicentennial project. It detailed 106 historic buildings that were still standing and 15 others that had previously been demolished in the region of St. Louis County that had been called The Point in the nineteenth century. This document formed the basis for the present inventory. All 106 sites were visited, and in the course of this survey, other buildings of potential interest were discovered. The present survey area extends somewhat farther to the west than the earlier one, and previously unrecorded buildings were identified there, particularly along Lemay Ferry Road and Hawkins Fuchs Road, by means of a windshield survey.

All the surviving buildings from the 1977 survey were included in the present one, although some, such as 5112 Milburn Road, have been altered to such an extent that they no longer have any significance from a preservation point of view. A few more buildings more recent than the cut-off date of the 1977 survey were also included, especially where their significance is obvious. Fordyce House and the White House Retreat are prominent among these.

The research method used in Foundations of a Community, though more rigorous than that seen in many local histories, was still based primarily on interviews with property owners and descendants of the original builders. This was supplemented by reference to county property atlases and church records. St. Paul’s Church (originally Evangelical in denomination, now United Church of Christ) played a dominant role in the community, and most of the early families were married and buried there or at St. John’s Church just outside the survey area. The authors had remarkable success in tracking down descendants of the early settlers, and the book is filled with rare photographs from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries of the buildings and their owners. The pictorial records were particularly valuable because this area is not served by any local historical society, and there is no convenient repository for such family memorabilia. Dependence on personal reminiscence invariably leads to inaccuracies, however, and one of the primary goals of the present survey has been to check names and dates against written records. This has been done primarily by tracing chains of title and by reviewing wills and probate inventories.

Other published records have been of remarkably little assistance. William L. Thomas, who published a History of St. Louis County in 1911, seems only to have gotten as far south as the intersection of Lemay Ferry and Butler Hill Roads, where he interviewed August Kassebaum and John Warmbrodt. The 1919 History of St. Louis County published by the Watchman-Advocate newspaper is similarly mute. Its emphasis was on business, and in this area only Henry Jennemann’s store was discussed. Because of the distance from St. Louis, few people from the Point got any attention from the city press. One possible source of information is the county newspaper, the Watchman-Advocate, but back issues of it exist only in the form of microfilm in two county locations, both difficult to schedule.
Two previous county surveys included a handful of area buildings. The inventory conducted in 1955 by Kenneth Coombs and Robert Elgin included the Warmbrodt House and the John Fried House (called in the inventory Fox Place), both on Lemay Ferry Road, and the two stone houses associated with St. Paul's Church on Old Baumgartner (numbers 3317 and 3327). As usual with that survey, all the names and dates have had to be verified. The county's 1983 publication, Historic Buildings in St. Louis County, included the Eugene Nims House in Bee Tree Park, which the county owns, and the second edition added Robert Koch Hospital, which is the only property in the survey area currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Farms that have been owned by one family for a long period of time usually have complex building histories, including the construction and demolition of farm buildings, and sometimes even the rebuilding of the farm house. For example, the house at 616 Magoffin is on ground purchased in 1892, but it is supposed to date from a rebuilding of 1900. These events are not detectable through public records, unless building permits have been issued.

Estimates of a building's date based on stylistic considerations must also be treated with caution in rural areas, as changes in fashion are so late in reaching the country. The Bungalow and craftsman-style houses here have been estimated to date from between 1900 and 1920, but in the few cases where firmer estimates have been possible, such as 7047 Christopher Drive, 5523 Old Lemay Ferry Road, and 5901 Hawkins Fuchs Road, dates from the 1920's and even 1930 have appeared.

The following inventory forms have been arranged according to the street addresses of the properties, alphabetically and numerically. Maps for many of the properties are taken from the records of the St. Louis County Department of Revenue. They show property lines and subdivision outlines as well as building outlines. Where buildings have not been shown, and in a few other instances as well, maps have been supplemented by aerial photographs marked with street names and selected street numbers. Koch Hospital, an important feature of this district, has been omitted from this inventory as it has already been the subject of a detailed National Register nomination.
At the turn of the century, the survey area was called the Point. An acute angle is formed by the meeting of the Meramec Rivers, and in the nineteenth century, even with ferries, this water boundary isolated the area considerably. The Meramec valley, so picturesque farther upstream, is comparatively placid here, with broad flood plains and gently rising hills. The Mississippi River, by contrast, is marked by steep hills or bluffs. In the nineteenth century they dropped almost directly into the water, but ground has gradually built up along the Missouri shore, moving the river farther away and improving the view. Two of the most beautiful spots along the river are now owned by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. Bee Tree Park, on Finestown Road south of Becker, is about 200 acres in size. The center part of it was formerly the country estate of Eugene Nims, and it retains the house and formal gardens. Cliff Cave Park has over 220 acres, including the rocky bluff face. Other properties with access to the river view include Fordyce House and White House Retreat, both Jesuit-run religious facilities. The only major scar on this landscape is the large Bussen Quarry immediately south of Koch Hospital, at the north end of this area. It has grown over the years, and the dust it produces has been a significant obstacle to the redevelopment of the now-vacant hospital site. The very south end of the Point is now owned by Union Electric Company and is not accessible to the public. On it are the Fine family cemetery and the ruins of "Point of Fair Hope," an unfinished country house of the 1920's.

Only a few short creeks flow directly into the Mississippi. Sugar Creek has its mouth just south of the White House Retreat. About 26 acres of its upper reaches are now owned by the county, and it is anticipated that further land acquisitions will permit the creation of a substantial park in that valley. Mattese Creek, which has several alternative spellings, creates a sizeable watershed through the western part of the survey area and empties into the Meramec. For a time the settlement centering on the intersection of Lemay Ferry Road and Butler Hill Road was called Mattese.

The various waterways contribute to the rolling and varied topography which is characteristic of most of the survey area. The notable exception is the small area of the old Clifton Heights subdivision east of Christopher Road, centering on Heimos Lane, which is almost a plateau overlooking the Mississippi. The generally varied topography has contributed to the winding character of some of the local roads. The most egregious is perhaps Ringer Road, which, from the Sappington Barracks area, goes south west, south again, and then north to connect with Lemay Ferry Road. Baumgartner Road, which begins as the east-west section line between Sections 11 and 14, turns south along the west section line of 14, and then abruptly turns west again, while the section line continues south as Heintz Road. The Heinrich Schmitz House at 3327 Old Baumgartner Road is in the unusual portion of being at the corner of Old Baumgartner and Old Baumgartner. The road is now called Old Baumgartner because its western stretch, following the ridge of the hills above the Meramec, was so winding that a New Baumgartner had to be built along the foot of the hills. Fortunately, the northern part of the district has
enough roads on section lines, including Patterson, Yeager, Heintz, Becker, and Telegraph, to give some order to the overall street pattern. The most confusing parts of the area are the two 1879 subdivisions laid out by the Blow family, Highland Park and Clifton Heights. Both had streets that were not located realistically in relation to the bluff line, so that many of them were never completed. They survive on plat maps, however, and the farms on Heimos Lane appear on maps to be in the midst of a network of streets.

In the early years of the century, land use on the Point was almost entirely agricultural. The only commercial corners were at Telegraph and Baumgartner, the center of historic Oakville, and at Lemay Ferry and Butler Hill, as previously mentioned. Jennemann's store was at Lemay Ferry and Hawkins Fuchs Roads. Since World War II, however, and particularly since 1970, suburbanization has overwhelmed this area. Several of the buildings in this survey are even now slated for demolition to make way for modern residential development, including 7680 Becker Road, 2880 Finestown Road, and 5118 Lemay Ferry Road. With the development has come road widening, which has almost obliterated historic Oakville and now threatens to do the same thing to Mattese. Fortunately, almost all of the new development is of good quality, and the lives of many of the surviving historic buildings may be extended as suburban residences.
HISTORY

Considering its position on two rivers, the Point was slow to be settled. A look at the early atlases shows only three confirmed Spanish land grants at the south end of the area, with a few more along the Meramec west of Mattese Creek. Even in the early years of American government, land did not sell rapidly. The 1847 atlas shows several quarter sections still unclaimed. In part, this was the result of conflicting land claims. Claimants to several unconfirmed Spanish land grants persisted in their claims for decades, in spite of repeated rejections by the U.S. land commission. The huge tract of the Carondelet Commons south of the River des Peres, which extended into this area, was itself an unconfirmed land claim not settled in favor of the City of Carondelet (now part of the City of St. Louis) until the 1850's. Topography also had something to do with the lack of settlement. The hills along the Mississippi River were so steep along most of this stretch that they defied settlement. The one place where they dropped low enough to permit a landing was preempted by the City of St. Louis for a quarantine grounds, later to become Koch Hospital.

Where the hills dropped near the Meramec was Philip Fine's Survey 50, now marked by Fine Road. Fine came here about 1782 and died in 1819. In 1837 his son Benjamin laid out Finestown on the bank of the Mississippi and sold many of the lots, but no development ever took place. The Fine-Eiler Farm at 7676 Fine Road was Benjamin's.

As was the case in the rest of St. Louis County, French and Anglo names were progressively replaced by German ones from the mid-century onward. These Germans came from all parts of the old country, but the region that appears most frequently is Hesse-Darmstadt, which is about thirty miles south of Frankfurt in the Rhine valley. It was a protestant duchy, and Oakville is unusual in the Catholic context of St. Louis in being dominated by an Evangelical church, St. Paul's. The west part of the survey area looked to another Evangelical church, St. John's in Mehlville, just outside the survey area.

St. Paul's was originally designated "at Mathees Creek" because its early location was just east of the creek now spelled Mattese. Two stone houses associated with the church are still there. Much of the area was also called Mattese, and some of the western area was also called Mehlville. Neither of those areas had a definite center or boundaries, although the intersection of Lemay Ferry Road and Butler Hill Road was sometimes called Mattese. Oakville was a definite place, the intersection of Telegraph and Baumgartner Roads, but it did not have a regular post office, and people in the area were often described as living in Jefferson Barracks or Lemay, both places farther north having post offices with rural routes. Lemay Ferry Road crossed the Meramec at Francois Lemay's ferry. One site in the present survey, 5524 Ringer Road, has some association with Lemay, a rather shadowy figure in local history. The other ferry was Lovering's. Lawson Lovering was a son-in-law of Philip Fine. Lovering's Ferry Road became Telegraph Road. The Earley-Knaus House at 7381 Telegraph Road may be associated with this ferry.
A large number of surviving nineteenth-century houses are associated with two developments sponsored by the Blow family. Almost all the frontage along the Mississippi had been acquired early in the nineteenth century by Thornton Grimsley, who is celebrated in St. Louis history as an outstanding saddlemaker. Grimsley Station Road, which went to a station on the Iron Mountain Railroad, is named for him. His daughter Minerva married Henry Blow, who gained a fortune in lead mining and manufacturing and then devoted himself to the Republican party. He served as minister to Brazil under Grant, and he died in 1875 as a commissioner of the District of Columbia. His children Lucretia (LeBourgeois), Mattie (Wadsworth), Peter, John, Nellie (de Smirnoff), and Susan (who was a founder of the kindergarten movement in this country) divided his south county acreage in 1879. The large southern portion of several hundred acres they divided into 55 lots of about 20 acres each. Divided by roads named for their mother and themselves, the subdivision was called Clifton Heights. The northern tract, which was the southernmost part of the Carondelet Commons, had been acquired by Henry Blow as early as the 1850's in partnership with William McPherson, Edward L. Pottle, and Samuel Magoffin. In its subdivision as Highland Park, the land was divided into 14 lots, which were then assigned to the partners. Magoffin had owned two hundred acres of land between Ringer and Yeager Roads west of Milburn in the 1860's. He went on to become a successful businessman, worth over $50,000 when he died in 1888.

The lots in these subdivisions were too small to be conventional farms, yet nearly all of them were acquired by farmers. Then as now they were primarily truck farms, raising a variety of labor-intensive, high-yield crops for immediate sale in the city. Berries of various kinds are frequently mentioned. John A. Warmbrodt, for example, was said to be an expert in strawberries: "There are few men engaged in this line of business who can truthfully claim the same intimate practical knowledge of strawberry culture."

At the west edge of the survey area Hawkins Fuchs Road bisects another rural subdivision of small farms. The west side of the road, C. M. Hawken's Subdivision, was laid out in 1868 by Christopher M. Hawken and Jacob Hawken, the surviving sons of Jacob Hawken, who had died in 1849. The east side of the road, Martha Hawken's Subdivision, was laid out in 1888 by Otis Hawken and Martha Colburn, two of the children of Martha and Samuel Hawken. Jacob and Samuel Hawken had been famous as the manufacturers from 1822 to 1849 of the Hawken Rifle, important in the winning of the west. They had acquired this property as early as 1831. Christopher Hawken's house at 1155 South Rock Hill Road is now a museum owned by the City of Webster Groves. The lots in the two Hawken subdivisions were acquired by German farmers -- Diehl, Geitz, Schroeter, and Wohlschlaeger -- whose children intermarried and whose grandchildren still live on and farm this land. (The name of the road, incidentally, must be a misspelling.)

Throughout the area, but particularly in Clifton Heights, are many houses that in design are close cousins if not fraternal twins. They are three bays wide and one and a half stories tall, with a large gable over the center door and often with tall, relatively narrow paired windows. A few of these houses have been credited to William Baumgartner, a local contractor,
enough to permit attribution of most of them to him. In the past they have been dated between the early 1880's and World War I, but further investigation as part of this study has enabled most of them to be redated to the mid 1890's. Because they were of frame construction, most have been altered with one of various kinds of siding; perhaps the best preserved is 2600 Erb Road.

A few more expensive houses were scattered throughout the area. Augustus Schulenburg's house at 2559 Yeager Road was built in 1894 in the Queen Anne style, and August Kassebaum's house at 5009 Lemay Ferry Road was built in 1907 in the Georgian Revival style. Kassebaum actually hired a St. Louis architect, William Wedemeyer, something very unusual in these rural areas, so far as is known. Kassebaum later built an attractive store a few doors from his house. It is one of the best and best-preserved examples of a rural commercial building in the county.

The fashion among St. Louisans at the turn of the century for country retreats touched this area only lightly. The Nims House, "Bee Tree Farm," and the Wilson House, "Sun-Up," (now Fordyce House) are the best surviving examples, and among very few ever built. White House Retreat occupies the site of J. Arthur Christopher's house, and the Union Electric property contains the ruins of George F. Wood-Smith's. The White House Retreat is another manifestation of the desire to get away from it all and is a good example of the period architecture of the 1920's.

The survey area is one of the few parts of St. Louis County that has not been subject to annexation or incorporation pressures in recent years. It is rapidly being built up to an urban density, however, and if development continues at the present rate, it will be completely suburbanized within the next decade.
RECOMMENDATIONS

The following pages list the buildings included in the publication *Foundations of a Community* in 1977 that are no longer standing in 1988. There are 45 of them out of an original total of 106. Further, of the surviving buildings, several, such as 3966 Old Baumgartner Road, have been cruelly altered. This is as strong an argument as can be mustered in favor of an historic preservation ordinance for the unincorporated parts of St. Louis County. Other county policies also need to be adjusted. The building that has occurred along Christopher Drive shows that old houses can be incorporated into new developments instead of being swept away by them. The county should encourage the retention of old buildings as part of the process of approving subdivision plats. Much more sensitivity needs to be displayed in road widenings to the effects on old buildings, even ones that are not in the actual right-of-way. In some cases the county should pay to move buildings back from roads in order to keep them viable.

Two of the buildings most clearly qualified for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are currently under almost certain threat of demolition. The Warmbrodt House at 5118 Lemay Ferry Road, a little-altered example of a pioneer homestead, has been sold to a shopping center developer, and the land has already been rezoned. Across the street at number 5049, the Kassebaum Building is to be removed to make way for a road realignment. It is an outstanding example of a rural commercial building, one of very few left in the county. Koch Hospital, the one property already listed in the National Register in the survey area, is also in imminent danger of demolition.

Other properties with some National Register potential are the White House Retreat for its architecture, the Nims House for its architecture (if the name of the architect can be discovered) and for its associations with Eugene Nims, and the group of houses and farms on Hawkins Fuchs Road. That late nineteenth-century rural complex perhaps seems better than it is because it is the last of its kind in this area.

Further study of South County history is needed, and it is not likely to take place in the absence of a local historical society. A reasonable depository for photos, letters, and other family memorabilia is badly needed. Buildings whose loss is inevitable should be studied further, even during the demolition process, especially those having log and other pioneer construction techniques. This is an area in which the county government could be helpful, by establishing or assisting in the establishment of a county archives, and by providing a full-time county historian, or preferably a staff, as many jurisdictions in the east do.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY SOUTH
Inventory of Historic Buildings
Oakville

1. Jacob Philip Heintz House
   2. Conrad Rode House
   3. Jakob Boenzle House
   4. Michael Casper House
   5. John Kahrt House
   6. Heinrich Mund House
   7. Schierhoff-Schaffer House, Evergreen Acres
   8. Carl Wilhelm Luther House
   9. Nicholas Traxler House
   10. Philip Eiler Retirement Home
   11. John Crecelius House
   12. John S. Meyer House
   13. Paul Gaab House
   14. Otto Todtenhaupt House
   15. Adolph Warmbrodt House
   16. Friedrich Wilhelm Kleine House
   17. Herman Behnke House
   18. Weck-Sheppard House
   19. White House Retreat
   20. Dober-Jost House
   21. Heger-Studer House
   22. Fine-Eiler Farm
   23. John Beck House
   24. Henry Casper House
   25. Boenzle Tenant House
   27. Hahn-Mueller House
   28. John Gebhardt II House
   29. "Sun-Up", Sarah Wilson Country House,
   30. Zelch House One
   31. Zelch House Two
   32. Christian Geitz House
   33. Mabel Schroeter House
   34. house
   35. Henry Mohlschlaeger Farm
   36. Henry August Schroeter House
   37. Frederick Geitz House
   38. Frank Diel Farm
   39. Herman Beyes House
   40. Louis Beyes House
   41. Catherine Dillon House
   42. house
   43. house
   44. August Kassebaum House
   45. Kassebaum Building

7356 Becker Road  1.
7531 Becker Road  2.
7680 Becker Road  3.
7815 Becker Road  4.
4418 Butler Hill Road  5.
4222 Cherbourg Drive  6.
2921 Christopher Road  7.
6312 Christopher Road  8.
6450 Christopher Road  9.
6509 Christopher Road 10.
6550 Christopher Road 11.
6900 Christopher Road 12.
7022 Christopher Road 13.
7047 Christopher Road 14.
7103 Christopher Road 15.
7149 Christopher Road 16.
7233 Christopher Road 17.
7311 Christopher Road 18.
7400 Christopher Road 19.
5500 Dober Lane  20.
2600 Erb Road  21.
7676 Fine Road  22.
7782 Fine Road  23.
7980 Fine Road  24.
2880 Finestown Road  25.
Bee Tree Park-Finestown & Becker Rd.  26.
3555 Green Road  27.
206 Grimsley Station Road  28.
Fordyce House, 316 Grimsley Sta. Rd.  29.
5748 Hawkins Fuchs Road  30.
5752 Hawkins Fuchs Road  31.
5901 Hawkins Fuchs Road  32.
5916 Hawkins Fuchs Road  33.
5959 Hawkins Fuchs Road  34.
6006 Hawkins Fuchs Road  35.
6007 Hawkins Fuchs Road  36.
6484 Hawkins Fuchs Road  37.
191 Heimos Drive  38.
6530 Heimos Drive  39.
5057 Ivondale Lane  40.
4841 Lemay Ferry Road  41.
4847 Lemay Ferry Road  42.
5009 Lemay Ferry Road  43.
5049 Lemay Ferry Road  44.
46. Warmbrodt House
47. John Fried Place, Fox Place, house
48. house
49. house
50. house
51. Sebastian Gau House
52. Wilhelm Winheim House
53. John Geldbach House
54. Barbara Fuchs House
55. Henry Haintz House
56. St. Paul's Old Parsonage
57. Heinrich Schmitz House
58. Wesche Schneller House
59. Daniel Wind House
60. Jennemann Mercantile Company
61. Sylvester Camillo House
62. Fuchs-Heberer House
63. house
64. house
65. Patterson-Dillon House
66. Louis Schreyer House
67. Kappeser-Uthoff House
68. Frank Koelbel House
69. Peter J. Backer House
70. Molt-Sander House
71. Conrad Decker House
72. house
73. St. Paul's United Church of Christ
74. Gebhardt's Store
75. Arthur Baumgartner House
76. Conrad Meyer House
77. Louis Dietz House
78. Point School
79. John Becker House
80. Earley-Kneus House
81. August Schulenburg House
82. Charles Damm House
83. William Niemeyer House
84. Niemeyer Barn; Feldman House

5118 Lemay Ferry Road
5288 Lemay Ferry Road
6240 Lemay Ferry Road
6258 Lemay Ferry Road
6316 Lemay Ferry Road
466 Magoffin Road
616 Magoffin Road
6332 Mayville Drive
5112 Milburn Road
2996 Old Baumgartner Road
3317 Old Baumgartner Road
3327 Old Baumgartner Road
3966 Old Baumgartner Road
4745 Old Baumgartner Road
5523 Old Lemay Ferry Road
125 East Pottle Avenue
354 East Pottle Avenue
4304 Ringer Road
4348 Ringer Road
4938 Ringer Road
5498 Ringer Road
5524 Ringer Road
215 Susan Road
456 Susan Road
4501 Telegraph Road
4521 Telegraph Road
5452 Telegraph Road
5508 Telegraph Road
5701 Telegraph Road
5758 Telegraph Road
6172 Telegraph Road
6777 Telegraph Road
6790 Telegraph Road
6925 Telegraph Road
7381 Telegraph Road
2559 Yaeger Road
2949 Yaeger Road
3014 Yaeger Road
3022 Yaeger Road
Oakville Lost

Sites included in Foundations of a Community:
Oakville Before the Turn of the Century (1977)

that are no longer standing in 1988

Area One

3. Schneider-Schodroski Tavern
4. Oakville Farmer's Club
6. Otto Winheim House
7. Winheim's Corner
8. Marchhalter-Warmbrodt Store
9. Oakville Blacksmith Shop
10. Weinreich-Tanzberger House
11. Johannes Gebhardt House
12. Gebhardt's Barn
13. Carl Burgdorf House
20. Christian Tanzberger House
22. Albert Bussen House
24. Frank Merz House

Area Two

6. Philip Eiler House
8. Gus Crecelius House
10. Gaab-Stuckmeyer House
12. Lengge Log Cabin
22. Luther-Thuerwaechter House
23. George Luther House
26. Louis Gaab House

Area Three

1. John Geldbach House
2. William C. Luther House
3. Felix Fine Farm
7. Herman Schulenburg House
8. Eiler-Nothum House
11. Henry Mattern House
12. Ferdinand Kaune House
13. Henry Busch House
14. Eiler-Busch House
15. Henry Schierhoff House
19. Bartlett Cabin
20. Frank Schierhoff House

4578 Telegraph Road
4578 Telegraph Road
4578 Telegraph Road
5520 Telegraph Road
Telegraph & Yeager, burned 1944
5611 Telegraph Road
5629 Telegraph Road
5677 Telegraph Road
west side 5700's Telegraph Road
129 West Pottle Avenue
129 West Pottle Avenue
129 West Pottle Avenue
5700 Bluff Road

6601 Christopher Drive
6715 Christopher Drive
7000 Christopher Drive - rebuilt
7076 Christopher Drive
Dacia Lane - rebuilt
Knippenberg Drive
Minerva Avenue

6405 Telegraph Road
6660 Telegraph Road
6700 Telegraph Road
6997 Telegraph Road
6999 Telegraph Road
7021 Becker Road
7160 Becker Road
7200 Becker Road
7259 Becker Road
7361 Becker Road
Bee Tree Park
7655 Becker Road
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Four</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Casper Wind House</td>
<td>2524 Baumgartner Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. John P. Heintz House</td>
<td>2615 Old Baumgartner Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. William Dorst House</td>
<td>Skyhill Drive – demolished 1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Heimos House</td>
<td>3991 Old Baumgartner Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. George Baumgartner House</td>
<td>4931 Old Baumgartner Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Baumgartner-Krajci House</td>
<td>2845 Yaeger Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Jacob Baumgartner House</td>
<td>2882 Yaeger Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Jacob Schoenemann House</td>
<td>3535 Yaeger Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Yaeger-Priest House</td>
<td>3732 Yaeger Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Nazareth Convent</td>
<td>2 Nazareth Lane – rebuilt 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. John Heimos House</td>
<td>4542 Ringer Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Friedrich Niemeyer House</td>
<td>5204 Patterson Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. John Schmeltz House</td>
<td>5130 Milburn Road</td>
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