This survey of St. Louis County schools is organized alphabetically as follows:

1. Town
   A. Street
      - Address
      - Unknown address (known street)

2. Township
   A. Street
      - Address
      - Unknown address (known street)
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
<td>229-34A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Present Name(s)</td>
<td>Old Ballwin School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other Name(s)</td>
<td>110 Elm Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Specific Location</td>
<td>Block 11, Lot 40, Ballwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. City or Town</td>
<td>Ballwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td>Block 11, Lot 40, Ballwin</td>
</tr>
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<td>9. Coordinates</td>
<td>UTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Site &amp; Structure</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
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<td>11. On National Register?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Is it Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Part of Estab Hist Dist?</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. District Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
<td>110 Elm Avenue, Ballwin 63021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**History and Significance**

Opened in November of 1900, this school served until 1938 when a new school opened. The building cost $1180 and was furnished through three $500 bond issues. It sold for $1025. The structure replaced an earlier frame building at the same site. That building was built in 1855 by the German Society of the Methodist Church. It was used as a church and school with the pastor, Rev. William Koehnecke, the teacher. In 1869 the newly organized Board of Education District 45 bought that building for $800.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The grounds slope steeply to the south. The grounds also drop sharply from the end of the school's walk to the street drainage ditch.

**Sources of Information**


**Prepared by**

Mary Webb

**Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date**

6/91
Science Hill School, East Junior High
903 Chambers Road

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 11E140613</th>
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<tr>
<td>Specific Loc.</td>
<td>Lot Pt. 1, Stein-mann SD, Lots 8-12, Lot Pts. 6, 7 &amp; pt. Vac Cabot Dr. 8.71 acre</td>
<td>1926 constructed 1926 1939 1967</td>
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<td>City/Town</td>
<td>H Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity Bellefontaine Neighbors</td>
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<td>Site Plan</td>
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<td>Coordinates</td>
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<td>Yes I</td>
<td>22. Present Use</td>
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<td>Hist Dist.?</td>
<td>No I</td>
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<td>Riverview Gardens School District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Threatm. Cat.</td>
<td>16. Thematic Category</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>17. Date(s) or</td>
<td>Period constructed 1926 1939 1967</td>
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<td>Style of Design</td>
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<td>19. Architect or</td>
<td>Engineer 26 30</td>
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<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, If Known</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visible</td>
<td>25. Visible to Public?</td>
<td>Yes I</td>
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<td>Condition</td>
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<td>Interior, Exterior good</td>
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<td>Underway? No I</td>
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<td>30. Visible From</td>
<td>Public Road? Yes I</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance From</td>
<td>31. Distance From</td>
<td>and Frontage on Road 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History Signif.</td>
<td>43. History and Significance</td>
<td>The Science Hill School opened in 1926 with an enrollment of 130 students. In 1939 an addition was built to house a gym, library and home economics program for the high school students, which began with one grade in 1927 and added grades until 1931, when the school became classified as a first-class high school. The high school had grown from two students in 1927 to 175 in 1939. In 1959, a new high school was built. (continued)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment &amp; Outbuildings</td>
<td>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</td>
<td>The original structure was U-shaped and still retains the courtyard, smaller in form, in front of the main entrance. The courtyard is enclosed by an iron gate supported by brick piers. A later building is located at a lower elevation E of the main complex and is connected via a covered walk and stairs. (continued)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepared by</td>
<td>46. Prepared by</td>
<td>M. Webb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>47. Organization</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>48. Date</td>
<td>8/91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision Date(s)</td>
<td>49. Revision Date(s)</td>
<td>8/91</td>
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</table>

Further Description of Important Features
The oldest portion of the building is approached from a U-shaped courtyard. At the center of the structure is a gabled entry bay. The double-door entry is framed by a round arch with ashlar corner and key stones. The arch is filled with header course bricks in a stack bond pattern beneath which is a single-pane transom. The narrow, double-hung windows which flank the entry are also framed in round arches filled in with header stack bond, but have only ashlar key stones. (continued)
The land on which the school is located was donated to the school board to be used for the education of children in the Bel Nor and Caronville areas. The basement of the school was erected and open for classes in 1926. In 1927 another basement room was opened. Due to the problem of overcrowding, a fireproof four room, two-story addition was started immediately. Two additions of four room wing sections were added, (cont’d)

Further Description of important Features This two-story building has a multigabled roof with open cornice exposing show rafters. There are bargeboards covering the gable eaves and multipaned round windows located high in the gable. The second floor projects slightly above a belt course of soldier bricks and dentils. Radiating flat arch voussoirs make up the lintels of the windows. Below an ashlar water table the brickwork is American common bond. The entry is covered by a one-story gabled portico with entry through piers supporting a round arch. (cont’d)

History and Significance The land on which the school is located was donated to the school board to be used for the education of children in the Bel Nor and Caronville areas. The basement of the school was erected and open for classes in 1926. In 1927 another basement room was opened. Due to the problem of overcrowding, a fireproof four room, two-story addition was started immediately. Two additions of four room wing sections were added, (cont’d)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings The grounds at the street level slope gently to the south, To the north of the school is a chain link fence which circles the grounds to the side and rear of the structure. A driveway supported by stone retaining walls leads down to a paved area in front of the cafeteria. The grounds have been graded so that (continued)

Sources of Information
Benz, Doris and Windt, Barbara Ann, History of Normandy, 1973 on site inspection

Prepared by
M. Webb

Organization
St. Louis County Parks

Date
7/91

Revision Dates

42. continued

The capitals and keystone of the archway are ashlar. The side arches of the portico are also round. The rear arches are the windows of the vestibule, also located beneath the entry gable. The entry to the vestibule is double-doored with a multipaned transom light. Round arches are also located at the ends of the wings. The arch in the south wing encloses a window. Under the window is a short cantilever surrounded by a metal balcony rail. The arch on the north wing is filled with basketweave brickwork. There is no balcony. The bays closest to the wings are stepped out from the rest of the facade. Windows are double hung and some have upper hoppers (?). There is a modern addition to the south of the building connected to the main building by a second-floor covered walkway. The north wing has an addition at the rear to which another gym/cafeteria addition is attached at the north side.

43. continued

one in 1930 and another in 1937. The addition of six rooms to the rear of the north wing was built in 1948. A gym, cafeteria and three more classrooms were added to the north of the 1948 addition and a kindergarten and library to the south in 1968.

44. continued

the basement becomes a walk-out lower level to the rear of the structure. The drive continues around the north and west end of the building, opening onto a large paved playground behind the south and kindergarten wings. A large parcel of land behind the paved playground also belongs to the school and contains a parking lot, gym equipment and playing fields. This parcel is on a higher grade than the school grounds. A railroad-tie flight of stairs leads up to the gym equipment. The land extends all the way to Hanley Road.
Bel-Nor School  
3101 Nordic Drive

42. continued

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43. continued

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44. continued

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9/4840G  
July '91
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<td>Specific Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Berkeley</td>
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<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<td>Kinloch Elementary School</td>
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<td>14. District</td>
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<td>16. Thematic Category</td>
<td>5924 Hancock Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
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<td>18. Style of Design</td>
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<td>22. Present Use</td>
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<td>24. Owner’s Name &amp; Address,</td>
<td>M. J. Enterprises</td>
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<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>Aladdin Insulation Co.</td>
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<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
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### History and Significance
The Kinloch School was constructed at the time the Kinloch district was created from parts of the Scudder and Ferguson districts. The Directors, recorded on the cornerstone, were Frederick Bangert, O. T. C. Colonius, and B. J. Koenig. This school, later called the Hancock School, was for white students, while the other school on Scudder Avenue became the black school. When the Berkeley School District was formed in 1937, the Hancock School was later named the Hancock School. (cont’d)

### Sources of Information

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
This location is north of Fifth Street. The whole property includes lots 11 to 18 and 45 to 52, and extends through the block to Evergreen Avenue.
Kinloch Elementary School
5924 Hancock Avenue

42. continued

The windows are segmentally arched. A brick chimney is attached to the north side of the building. There are several additions to the rear of the building.

43. continued

went with it. It was sold after the Caroline School was built 1946-52 and acquired by the present owners in 1971.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<td>32419-29</td>
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<td>Part of Section 19, Township 47 East, Range 7 North, 603 ft. W of Old Halls Ferry Road</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black Jack</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<td>Florissant</td>
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### 16. Thematic Category
- **Georgian Revival**

### 17. Date(s) or Period
- Constructed 1928

### 28. No. of Stories
- **1**

### 29. Basement
- Yes

### 30. Foundation Material
- Concrete

### 31. Wall Construction Material
- Brick

### 32. Roof Type & Material
- Hip, Comp., HP

### 33. No. of Bays
- Foundation
- Front 7 Side blank

### 34. Wall Treatment
- Stretcher bond

### 35. Plan Shape
- Rectangular

### 36. Changes
- Addition
- (Explain in #42)

### 37. Condition
- **Interior good**, **Exterior good**

### 38. Preservation Underway
- Yes

### 39. Endangered
- Yes

### 40. Visible from Public Road
- Yes

### 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
- **249 ft.**

### 42. Further Description of Important Features

> The entry bay stands forward several feet under a gable. The gable has cornice returns and a large stone inscription. The entry consists of double doors framed by stone pilasters, topped by a semicircular fanlight, and outlined by radiating stretchers and a large stone keystone. Small four-over-four windows on each side in the projected sides of the entry bay have radiating brick lintels. The windows of the side (continued)

### 43. History and Significance

> The date and architect are inscribed in the SW cornerstone. This was county rural district Number 8, as recorded in the name inscription over the front door. The architect, Marcel Boulcault, was born in St. Louis in 1896 and studied at Washington University. In private practice beginning in 1924, he specialized in fine residences, but after 1930 he did mostly commercial and institutional work, especially for FHA-funded projects. He died in 1961.

### 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

> The building has very little front yard since Parker Road has been widened. A parking lot is west of the building.

### 45. Sources of Information


### 46. Prepared by

> E. Hamilton

### 47. Organization

> St. Louis County Parks

### 48. Date

> 3/89

### 49. Revision Date(s)

> 4/249
bays have eight panes above and four vertical panes below. Windows of the center side bays are paired, and all four windows of the three bays are connected by continuous header lugsills. Small triangular dormers on the end slopes of the roof are louvered. The blank ends of the building are ornamented with large rectangles outlined by distinctive bricks, with stone squares at the four corners.
SEC. 30

535

T. 47 N. R. 7 E.

PT. SEC. 19 T. 47 N. R. 7 E.
The focus of the building is a full-height entry porch with gabled pediment supported by six Ionic columns. The pediment has dentils trimming the gable. At the corners of the wings are banded brick piers topped by the return of the entablature from the front of the building. The wings also have round bullseye windows high in the gable. Beneath the gable of the wings is a decorative brick area consisting of a rectangular area enclosed by brick pilasters with ashlar capitals and base. Diamond pattern brickwork fills (cont’d).

The school was built only seven years after the district was established. It was one of three County schools to receive petitions for the admission of qualified blacks in 1951, three years before the Supreme Court decision.

The school stands at the top of a hill facing east to High School Drive. Playing fields extend south to White Avenue. Some newer additions have been built south of the main school.


on site inspection
42. continued

the interior of the rectangle at the center of which is an ashlar plaque surrounded by ashlar pilasters and cornice.

A scrolled entablature with inscription is located above the double doors. Flanking the doors are small multipaned windows; round arched with ashlar key and cornerstones and sills. The windows on the building's facade consist of seven bays of i-over-i. Four on each side of the entry are topped with round ashlar arches with key and corner stones. These are separated by sections of ribbon windows, five across. Most of the windows have been lowered. Sills are ashlar.
PT. 7.46 ACRES
PT. 21K44-1507
8302-2232
**L'Ouverture Elementary School**

8616-8702 Rose Avenue

- **No. of Stories**: 1
- **Foundation Material**: concrete
- **Wall Construction**: brick
- **Roof Type & Material**: gable, comp.
- **No. of Bays**: 3
- **Wall Treatment**: painted gray
- **Wall Shape**: irregular
- **Condition**: good

---

**History and Significance**

The Brentwood School District was organized from part of the Rock Hill rural district in 1920, and this school was built in 1925 to teach the Negro students in the district. Students who completed the elementary program here then went to the Douglass School in Webster Groves for high school. The school was named for Toussaint L'Ouverture, the slave who led Haiti to freedom from France in the era of Napoleon. The school was closed soon after the Supreme Court ordered integration. Although it is one of very few black schools surviving in St. Louis, it is so altered as to be almost unrecognizable.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The west side of the property was formerly bounded by railroad tracks, which have been removed. A fieldstone wall edges the west part of the street frontage.

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**Sources of Information**

- On site inspection.

---

**Further Description of Important Features**

Original part of building has gable roof. Small 6-over-6 windows have false shutters; center window is bricked in and arched opening that was probably the original entry. Side windows are larger, 6-over-6 grouped in 3. Rear bay is cross-gabled. Present entry is on west side of original building into large west addition. This is a brick structure with a gabled roof, further enlarged with a newer wing of corrugated concrete block. A shed-roofed addition on the west end has vertical metal siding.
County Center: Clayton, Richmond Heights, Frontenac

CLAYTON

1. ♦ Attucks Elementary School
   Bonhomme Avenue and Hanley Boulevard

   Attucks Elementary School was opened in 1923 to serve the black students in the Clayton School District. It also served some of the black students in the Ladue School District. The school was named Attucks in honor of Crispus Attucks, a black sailor, who was the first American to give his life for the colonist's cause in the Boston Massacre in 1770.

   On March 5, 1770, while on the Boston Dock there, Attucks heard reports of an altercation between a defense apprentice and a British sentry in which the latter had clubbed the youth with the butt of his musket. Filled with the revolutionary fervor of the times, Attucks urged the Dock Square crowd to get rid of the hated British soldiers. "Don't be afraid," shouted Attucks. "They dare not fire." While facing the soldiers, someone suddenly threw a stick that hit one of the soldiers. As he fell back, he raised his musket and fired, fatally hitting Attucks in the chest.

2. County Courthouse
   Central Avenue and Forsythe Boulevard

   This is the site where Harry Duncan was hung for killing James Brady, a police officer. While in jail, Duncan would give frequent concerts from his cell to the crowds that would gather around. At four o'clock in the afternoon before his death, he invited waiting newspaper reporters into his cell where he repeated his statement of innocence. He stated all he could hope for now was to meet death like a "true man." Before the reporters departed, Duncan sang a final concert for them. He sang "My Mother's Picture" and "Night to the Grave." A reporter recalled that Duncan's voice that night sounded firm and could be heard throughout the jail and beyond the courthouse itself.

   At dawnbreak on the morning of Duncan's execution, 400 residents from the city and county gathered in the square surrounding the courthouse to watch the hanging. R. Lee Mudd, the county's prosecuting attorney, was most outspoken following Duncan's execution.

   "I say Duncan should never have been convicted of murder in the first degree. I say Duncan should never have been hanged..." It is reported that this was the last hanging in Clayton. Duncan's hanging led to the now-not-so-famous folk song, "Brady Duncan Lament."

RICHMOND HEIGHTS

3. ♦ L'Ouverture Elementary School
   8616 Rose Ave.

   L'Ouverture Elementary School was opened in 1925 to serve the blacks students in the Brentwood School District. Prior to that time, black students attended school in Webster Groves. The school was named L'Ouverture to honor Toussaint L'Ouverture (Francis Dominique Toussaint), a Haitian slave, who began an 11-year slave rebellion in Saint Dominique that resulted in the emancipation of slaves and the establishment of Haiti as a black-governed French protectorate. His skills as a military leader caused Napoleon to lose 40,000 of his best troops and convinced him that his plan to colonize the Americas using slave labor was not feasible. This prepared the way for Napoleon's sale of the Louisiana Territory to the United States.
This building is similar in style to the Marvin School. It is two stories. A front, one-story unit was probably a later addition. Centered above the entry is a gable with turnback cornices and brackets. The window below has a wooden lintel. All windows have been boarded up. The double door entry is framed by pilasters and entablature. The doors are multi-paneled and have a large fanlight above. The wings have cornice turnbacks and round windows in the gable. The corners are quoined. There are nine side bays, the center sections windows are wider and shorter than the others. Brick lintels above basement windows.

43 History and Significance
The school was constructed one year after the original high school. Five years later it was so crowded that the sixth grade was transferred to Home Heights School. Recently closed, it remains vacant and boarded up.

44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45 Sources of Information
Williamson, Patricia Lewis. "Ritenour...Our First 132 Years." 1978
On site inspection.
### Further Description of Important Features

The front windows of the school are in four groups of three large double-hung nine-over-nine windows. The entry is a large semicircular arch with a rectangular panel above it. Deeply recessed in the entry are two doors. The brickwork includes diamond-shaped patterns above and below the windows and radiating bricks around the entry.

### History and Significance

This building was built to replace an earlier Lake School built in 1897 and moved to Coeur de Ville Drive, Creve Coeur, in 1967. While the earlier school had only one room, this one had two classrooms plus support rooms in the south wing. It has been used by a private preschool but is currently vacant.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The school is on a slight rise behind a screen of trees on the south side of Olive. This stretch of Olive is the old rural crossroads settlement of Lake, also called Hog Hollow.

### Sources of Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. No.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Location of MHTD Design Negatives</td>
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<td>Survey 206 Section Township 46N, Range 4E. If City or Town, Street Address 1429 Olive Blvd.</td>
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<td>______</td>
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<td>33. Number of Bays</td>
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<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
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<td>Explain In</td>
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<td>37. Condition:</td>
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<td>38. Preservation Underway?</td>
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<td>39. Endangered?</td>
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<td>By What?</td>
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<td>40. Visible from Public Road</td>
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<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
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<td>42. Further Description of Important Features</td>
<td>The school has a center arched entrance with two recessed front doors and a stepped parapet over the entrance. The roof line on the south facades is also stepped and capped with tile. Two pairs of window bays, each containing three double-hung windows, flank the entrance.</td>
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<td>43. History and Significance</td>
<td>According to Esley Hamilton in the St. Louis County West survey, this building replaced an earlier school that was built in 1897. The building has been well-maintained and is currently used as a daycare/preschool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</td>
<td>There are no outbuildings associated with the school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Prepared by</td>
<td>Stacy Sone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Organization</td>
<td>MHTD, Design Division Cultural Resources Unit</td>
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<td>48. Date</td>
<td>May 23, 1995</td>
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<td>49. Revision Date(s)</td>
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PHOTOS
View from Northwest

Olive Boulevard School

View from West
**Further Description of Important Features**
The basement windows have been replaced with glass block. The front vestibule has no windows but a hip roof with a small gable in front. Windows are one-over-one. The side elevation has a bank of seven windows. At the front of the roof ridge is a cupola with louvered sides and a bell-cast pyramidal roof.

**History and Significance**
This was the building for Common School District 1, Township 45, Range 3. These districts were formed as the result of state legislation in the 1850's, but no record has been found of a school on this site before 1890. Prior to that the land was part of the extensive holdings of Samuel Albrecht, who died in 1888. The school is shown in the 1909 county atlas. In 1910 many of St. Louis County's rural school districts were

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
The grounds are now mostly graveled for parking. At the rear of the property is an easement to Chesterfield Airport Road.

**Sources of Information**

---

**Table:**

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<td>Specific Location</td>
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<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<td>Longitude</td>
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<th>Building</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Object</th>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>12. Is It Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>14. District</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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| 28. No. of Stories | 1 |
| 29. Foundation Material | Stone |
| 30. Wall Construction | Frame |
| 31. Roof Type & Material | Gable, comp. |
| 32. Roof | Stone |
| 33. No. of Bays | 3 |
| 34. Wall Treatment | Asbestos siding |
| 35. Plan Shape | Rectangular |
| 36. Changes | Added |
| 37. Condition | Interior |
| 38. Preservation | Underway |
| 39. Endangered? | Yes |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | 400 |

**Photo**

---

**Other Information:**

- **15th Generation:**

---

**Prepared by:**
Elsie Hamilton

**Organization:**
St. Louis County Parks

**Date:**
8/89

---

**Prepared by:**
Elsie Hamilton

**Organization:**
St. Louis County Parks

**Date:**
8/89
reorganized, and this one became District No. 25, Bonhomme. The Bonhomme District became part of the R-6 consolidated district as the result of a special election in 1949. R-6 was formerly called Eureka, but it is currently called Rockwood.
1. No. 18T140078
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives 233-8
4. Present Names(s) Chesterfield School
5. Name of Established District
6. Specific Location Survey 125, Township 45, Range 4, NE corner of William Reuther Tract
7. City or Town Chesterfield
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM
10. Site(s) Building Structure Object
11. On National Register? Yes No
12. Is II? Eligible? Yes No
13. Part of Estab History District? Yes No
14. District Yes Potency? No
15. Name of Established District
16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period constructed c. 1924
18. Style or Design 39
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent school
22. Present Use residence
23. Ownership Public Private
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Frank & Marie Bube
25. Open to Public? Yes No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories 1
29. Basement? Yes No
30. Foundation Material concrete block
31. Wall Construction brick
32. Roof Type & Material flat, built-up
33. No. of Bays Side
34. Wall Treatment stretcher bond
35. Plan Shape rectangle
36. Changes Addition Altered Moved
37. Condition Interior Exterior good
38. Preservation Underway?
39. Endangered? Yes No
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
42. Further Description of Important Features The original two-room school has been considerably altered to convert it into a residence. The red brick has been painted white. A garage has been added to the west side of the building. A shingled awning covers the windows. Front and back entries have been enclosed by wood and glass anterooms. A large block chimney and bay window have been added to the west of the front entry. A brick soldier course still circles the building above the awning, but the original concrete inscription panel (continued)
43. History and Significance The Chesterfield District Merged in 1949 with the newly consolidated Eureka-Ellisville district known as Rockwood R-6. The building was sold in 1952 to Alfred and Sarah Bohlinger, who converted it into a private residence. The earlier school on this lot burned and was replaced by the present structure. It is similar in design to the Lake School on Olive, which was built about the same time. The Chesterfield District (continued)
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The grounds slope gently to the south. To the rear of the school is a modern garage. The property to the rear of the school is of generous size but the property to the front of the building is narrow due to the widening of the road. The area immediately surrounding the property is being subdivided.
45. Sources of Information
Evans, E. S. "Ex-Members of School Board Recall Founding of District St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Thursday, April 21, 1988.
continued
46. Prepared by M. Webb/E. Hamilton
47. Organization St. Louis County Parks
48. Date 7/91
49. Revision Date(s)
Chesterfield School
16758 Wild Horse Creek Road

42. continued

has been removed and has been used as paving stones near the rear garage. Surviving original features include the front door, with its fanlight (restored by the present owners) and two built-in storage cabinets, or secretaries, inside.

43. continued

was originally the name of District 3, Township 45, Range 4. In 1910, the district was numbered #26.

The building was originally two rooms. Windows were paired with two sets to either side of the double doors.

45. continued

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<td>4. Present Name(s)</td>
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<td>Residence</td>
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<td>Public</td>
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<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>Edna Williams Jackson 5819 Maffitt Avenue St. Louis MO 63112</td>
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<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
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**Further Description of Important Features**

Most of the house has a brick veneer base between top of foundation and bottom of windows. The main house is an uneven T-shape, extended by a breezeway which has composition stone instead of brick and a small louvered cupola with weathervane. The gable ends of the garage and front wing are dark-red stained clapboard. The entry has a shed roof porch with one turned column. A composition stone planter is across part of the front. At the east end is a wood pergola.

**History and Significance**

The significance of this house is in its garage wing, which was formerly the African School Number 4, which appears on the 1909 county atlas. Little is known of this school, which does not appear in earlier atlases.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The large lot has Caulk Creek bounding it to the south and extends east to Wilson Road.

**Sources of Information**

Jesse Francis

---

46. Prepared by

Esley Hamilton

47. Organization

St. Louis County Parks

48. Date | 9/89

49. Revision Date(s)
### Description

The building is now located in the City of Creve Coeur's Lake School Park on land that slopes sharply to the south. There is a paved parking lot at the front of it from which steps made from railroad ties descend to the entrance. The north side of the parking area has a retaining wall, also of railroad ties.

### History and Significance

A rare, surviving example of the one-room school houses which were sufficient to meet the needs of many parts of St. Louis County until well into the twentieth century, the Lake School House was moved to its present location in 1967. It is now used by the Creve Coeur-Chesterfield Historical Society as a museum devoted to local educational history.

### Environment and Outbuildings

The building is now located in the City of Creve Coeur's Lake School Park on land that slopes sharply to the south. There is a paved parking lot at the front of it from which steps made from railroad ties descend to the entrance. The north side of the parking area has a retaining wall, also of railroad ties.

### Sources of Information

Dalton, Gloria, ed., *Heritage of the Creve Coeur Area*, (Creve Coeur, Mo., 1976), pp. 121-123 and 170


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### Further Description of Important Features

Two turned columns with scroll-out brackets support the gabled and pedimented roof over the porch at the front entrance. The porch ceiling and the soffits of the main roof are made of beaded boards.

The front entrance has a double door and a transom of five rectangular lights. At the rear, a second doorway leading into the schoolroom is reached by a wood stair that is a part of the construction.
Lake School House

42. continued

done after the structure was moved to its present site.

A louvered ventilator with a semicircular head is in the gable at the facade. There is a square cupola, louvered on all four sides and topped by a pyramidal roof, at the front of the building.

The double-hung windows have two-over-two lights.

Reinforced concrete piers were used to compensate for the steep slope of the site to which the school house was moved in 1967. The spaces between those piers have been filled with concrete block, creating a basement to which there is access through a door at the rear. Metal ventilators, one at each side, are the only other openings in the exposed basement walls.

43. continued

The structure was originally erected on the south side of Olive, just west of the intersection with Hog Hollow Road, in 1897. It had as many as sixty-two students in a single year and was called "School No. 1" in 1909. Under the system adopted in February, 1910, it became rural school 24. The name Lake School was also in use then. The growth in the population of the western part of the county made the building obsolete before 1925 when it became a warehouse.
THE LAKE SCHOOL

In 1897, Nannie Stevens donated a piece of ground on Olive Street Road, just west of Hog Hollow Road, for the purpose of building the Lake School. A second Lake School, a two room brick structure also located on Olive Street Road, was erected in 1925. It is now used as a private nursery school.

The original school building was sold to a local businessman, who moved it behind his store and used it for a warehouse. In 1967, it was donated to the City of Creve Coeur and moved again, this time three miles east to Lake School Park, off Creve de Ville Drive. With an old photograph as a guide, the building has been accurately restored to its original appearance, and is now a museum of local school history, open by appointment.
### Old Ellisville School

**Address:** 14 Weis Road

**Historic Inventory Data:**

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<td>Frans Karl</td>
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<td>Alfred B. Carver 321 Hutchinson Ellisville MO 63011</td>
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<td><strong>29. Basement?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</strong></td>
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<td><strong>33. No. of Bays</strong></td>
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<td><strong>34. Wall Treatment</strong></td>
<td>Asphalt siding</td>
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<td><strong>35. Plan Shape</strong></td>
<td>Rectangle</td>
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<td><strong>36. Changes</strong></td>
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<td><strong>37. Condition</strong></td>
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<td><strong>38. Preservation</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>39. Endangered?</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>40. Visible from Public Road?</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</strong></td>
<td>1/20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features:**

The building is a simple rectangular gabled structure. The main entry is on the east side of the building and located off-center beneath the gable. A pair of double-hung, 4-over-1 windows are located to the right of the entry. The entry is covered by a gabled porch. On the north side of the building there are also a set of paired double-hung 4-over-1 windows. Two single windows are locate to the rear of the pairs. The south side of the structure consists of two 4-over-1 windows and a rear entry door (continued).

**History and Significance:**

The school was built in 1932 for the newly incorporated Village of Ellisville. Helen Daily Murray was the first teacher. Her starting salary was $60 a month. Indoor facilities and water were not available. Water was drawn from a cistern, and outhouses were located to the rear of the property. The front entry was originally covered by an enclosed anteroom. The rear entry was covered by a shed-roofed porch with wooden stairs (continued).

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

The grounds are level. A gravel parking lot is located to the south of the building. It is located one lot from Manchester Road and across from the Ellisville City Hall. A large tree shades the front of the building.

**Sources of Information:**

Evans, E.S. *Ex-Members of School Board Recall Founding of District* St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Thursday, April 21, 1988.


on site inspection

**Prepared by:** M. Webb

**Organization:** St. Louis County Parks

**Date:** 7/91

**Revision Date(s):**
Old Ellisville School  
14 Weis Road

42. continued

that has been enclosed by a small gabled, two-by-one bay anteroom. The exterior walls are covered in asphalt siding formed to resemble red brick.

43. continued

and rails. The school was replaced in 1938 by the brick school at Froesel and Henry.
### Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<td>St. Louis</td>
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<td>City or Town</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Is it Eligible? Yes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Part of Estate Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>District Yes</td>
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<td>15</td>
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#### 16. Thematic Category
- Date(s) or Period: constructed 1916
- Thematic Category: Prairie/Craftsman

#### 17. Date(s) or Period
- Date(s): 1916

#### 18. Style or Design
- Style or Design: Wolfe Construction

#### 19. Architect or Engineer
- Architect or Engineer: Allenton School

#### 20. Contractor or Builder
- Contractor or Builder: Thomas & Peggy Milner

#### 21. Original Use, if apparent
- Original Use: School

#### 22. Present Use
- Present Use: vacant

#### 23. Ownership
- Ownership: Public

#### 24. Owner's Name & Address
- Owner's Name & Address: Thomas & Peggy Milner 518 Cerny Eureka, MO 63025

#### 25. Open to Public?
- Open to Public?: Yes

#### 26. Local Contact Person or Organization
- Local Contact Person or Organization: Wolfe Construction

#### 27. Other surveys in which included
- Other surveys in which included: The school is rectangular in plan with a projecting entry bay 6' 6" deep and 41' 10" in width. The double door entry has top and side lights with a terra cotta cornice. Allenton School is printed in relief along the entablature. The bay has a hipped roof which the cornice of which cuts into a gabled parapet over the entry. The parapet is capped in terra cotta beneath which are paired vents. A large window is located above the entry cornice. There are 2 windows on either side of the entry very near the roof cornice (continued)

#### 28. No. of Stories
- No. of Stories: 1

#### 29. Basement
- Basement: Yes

#### 30. Foundation Material
- Foundation Material: concrete

#### 31. Wall Construction
- Wall Construction: brick

#### 32. Roof Type & Material
- Roof Type & Material: hip, comp

#### 33. No. of Bays
- No. of Bays: 5

#### 34. Wall Treatment
- Wall Treatment: American common bond

#### 35. Plan Shape rectangle

#### 36. Changes
- Changes: Altered in 1949

#### 37. Condition
- Condition: Interior fair, Exterior fair

#### 38. Preservation
- Preservation: Yes

#### 39. Endangered
- Endangered: No

#### 40. Visible from Public Road
- Visible from Public Road: No

#### 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
- Distance from and Frontage on Road: 300'

#### 42. Further Description of Important Features
- Further Description of Important Features: The school sits atop a leveled parcel of land 10 to 15 feet above the road surface. Stairs and rails of formed concrete lead from the road up to the schools center entry bay. At the north of the grounds is an 8 foot chain-link fence fronting a gravel road.

#### 43. History and Significance
- History and Significance: Unusually attractive rural school replaced earlier rural school. The Allenton District, which was numbered 59 in 1910, joined the new Rockwood District in 1949. The school was closed in 1961 and was used as a maintenance shop. The current owners have recently put the property up for sale. The owners possess the original plans used by Wolfe Construction in the building of the school.

#### 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
- Description of Environment and Outbuildings: The school sits atop a leveled parcel of land 10 to 15 feet above the road surface. Stairs and rails of formed concrete lead from the road up to the schools center entry bay. At the north of the grounds is an 8 foot chain-link fence fronting a gravel road.

#### 45. Sources of Information
- Sources of Information: on site inspection
- Sources of Information: interview with owner, Thomas Milner

#### 46. Prepared by
- Prepared by: Mary Webb

#### 47. Organization
- Organization: St. Louis County Parks

#### 48. Date
- Date: 5/91

#### 49. Revision Dates
- Revision Dates: 5/91
Allenton School
13867 Wengler Road

42. continued

and two windows at the basement level. The entry bay provides space for cloak rooms on the first floor and storage at the basement level. All windows in the front of the building have been boarded up. At the side and rear of the building are paired, 9-over-9, double hung windows. To the center front of the main hip is a hexagonal, metal cupola capped by a conically hexagonal roof with finial. Other details include a series of small block windows framed by brick to either side of the entry bay, black mortar used in masonry, and another string course above the first floor windows. There are doors on either side of the building leading outside from classrooms and a door to the rear leading outside from the basement. The main floor has three classrooms and office space. The basement has an auditorium with a small platform stage area, restrooms and a small kitchen. The bricks used in the wall construction are triple thickness.

45. continued


3/48406
June '91
42. Further Description of Important Features
The structure has been altered considerably to serve a retail function. The entry is on the long side of the rectangular building. There is a large gable above the entry with a wagon-wheel panel in the center. Atop the gable is a square vented cupola with a pyramidal roof. A flagpole extends above the cupola roof. There is a brick chimney located on the back of the building's hipped roof. The original windows were topped with round ashlar arches with keystones and can still be seen above the display windows (continued).

43. History and Significance
The Township Board of Education for Township 45 North Range 5 East, Subdistrict 6, acquired one acre here in 1870 for $150. The sellers were Martha and William F. Denny. He was a son of pioneer settler Samuel Denny. At that time Lindbergh Boulevard was called Denny Road and Clayton Road was called Smith Road. The school was named for the Wright family, who owned much of the surrounding property, although not this site. (cont'd)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The grounds to the rear of the building are cut away to the foundation and paved for parking. Additions have been made along the west side of the building. The property backs to a large hotel complex.

45. Sources of Information
"P.S. 35 -- History, Histerics and Highlights" by Sally King.
St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book 422, page. 17
On site inspection.

46. Prepared by
M. Webb/E. Hamilton

47. Organization
St. Louis County Parks

48. Date
8/91

49. Revision Date(s)
Old Wright School
10301 Clayton Road

42. continued
in the front and in the rear. The double-door entry is framed with fluted pilasters and cornice. The center rear window is framed by a recessed round arch.

43. continued
The little settlement at this intersection soon became known as Dwyer for Timothy T. Dwyer, the blacksmith and storekeeper here, and the school was sometimes called by his name. This school was sold after the new Wright School was built further west on Clayton Road in 1936. It is likely that this building was constructed later than 1870, but in the absence of school records, no later date can be stated with certainty.
This building is a one-room school house made of soft brick. The school was moved brick by brick to its present site. In the rebuilding, the bricks were reset with Portland cement as mortar, without headers, and with original brickface turned in. The structure is said to be restored to its appearance in 1890. Windows in the building are double hung and shuttered in segmentally arched frames. The door has a three-paned toplight and a small awning below the window.

Two-thirds of an acre were deeded to the Dickson School District No. 2 by Peter and Catherine Mounier (also spelled Munier and Murrier) on November 15, 1852. The traditional date of the building is 1852, but it may also be a later replacement for the first building. The early date makes the school the earliest surviving one in St. Louis County. The Elm Grove District was reorganized in 1949 as the School District of Hazelwood and in 1951 as the large R-1 Hazelwood District.

Brookes Lane serves as a frontage road for I-270 running northwest from the intersection of Utz Lane and Lindbergh Boulevard. The school is in Brookes Park, a three-acre park owned by the City of Hazelwood, but the school itself is on a smaller tract owned by the Hazelwood Historical Society.

Sources of Information
100 Historic Buildings in St. Louis County, p. 34.
St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book S6, p. 123.
on site inspection.
Elm Grove School, Dickson School, 
Little Red School House 
450 Brookes Lane

43. continued

The school was closed in 1952 and used as a residence until it was moved in 1961. The local Bricklayers Union donated the reconstruction. The original location was on the east side of Bridgeton Station Road (Highway 67 or Lindbergh) at Taylor.

44. continued

The secluded location of the park, visible from the interstate but not from nearby properties, has contributed to the vandalism the school has experienced.
Entrance to this building is by way of a glassed-in loggia, which has a flat roof and square panes of glass set in maroon-painted muntins. The north wing of the school has American common bond brickwork and glass-block filling the upper half of most window openings. Windows have black-painted metal sash set in cast-stone frames. The south wing has brickwork with periodic headers approximately aligned vertically. The front of this wing is the gymnasium, with barrel-vaulted roof and four (continued)

On March 22, 1926, a bond issue was passed for the purpose of building a high school. Students moved into the new school in January of 1927. A dedication ceremony was held on March 31, 1927. In September of 1928, 7th and 8th graders were transferred from the Jennings Public School at Jennings and Hord Avenues to the high school. A four-room addition was added to the original building in 1930-31. WPA funds and (continued)

A WPA project stone wall fronts the building along Cozens Street. It is capped with brick. Ground behind the school is almost a story higher. A one-story concrete-block and composition-board classroom partition behind the north wing has a flat roof, a garage door is at its south end. The school board (continued)

Schowe, Ron & Belshra, Dr. Elmer. "A Bit of History on the Jennings School District."
Jennings High School, Jennings Junior High
8831 Cozens Avenue

42. continued

concrete-capped buttresses. It has a field-stone foundation. One-story wings at each end have inset doors and windows and brick patterning. A one-story brick wing with concrete foundation extends to the south; it is windowless in front. The street end of the north wing is composed of brick stretchers stacked vertically.

43. continued

a $16,000.00 bond issue were used in 1936 to remodel gym and shower facilities. Some materials for the remodeling were salvaged from the old Jennings Public School which was razed about the same time. The rock wall, graded athletic field and retaining wall were also WPA projects. In 1947, a shop building was added to the campus. An east section including a cafeteria and connecting corridor were built in 1954-55 with a $226,000.00 bond issue. Yet another addition to the rear of the building was added in 1958-59.

44. continued

also owns the one-and-one-half-story brick and shingle house immediately north of the school.

45. continued

Bell, Dr. W. Wm. "School District of Jennings."

44/4840G
August 1991
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

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<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>Sturdy Estates, Lots 15-18, Lot Pt 14, So. Kirkwood Heights, Lots 407 Lot Pts 1, 2, 3 &amp; vacated Sturdy Ave, 24M14062</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Kirkwood</td>
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<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Name of Established District</td>
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</table>

#### Further Description of Important Features

The campus consists of two early buildings joined by later additions. The earliest building dates from 1921. It has a gabled roof on two levels. The center roof portion rises above the sides, creating three gable sections that share walls. The center gabled section projects forward as well as up. The second floor windows on this bay are double hung, 9-over-9 with 6 pane top lights. Paired to resemble French doors, they are surrounded by iron balcony rails. They are topped by ashlar lintels and keystones. (continued)

#### History and Significance

On December 18, 1920, a bond issue of $225,000 was passed. It was the first election in the district in which women could vote. In 1921 the land on which the school stands was purchased from Hillcrest Realty Company for $10,807.50. The property was formerly owned by George Lane Edwards. The Edwards' home is now the Magic House. Plans by William Ittner included two stories 164' x 142' with twenty classrooms, a kitchen, (continued)

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The buildings sit back a considerable distance from the street. The area is generally level in front of the High School, but slopes into a depression in front of the middle school building. The ground rises again to the street. Behind the school is a track and outbuildings. There is a parking lot to the north (continued)

#### Sources of Information

Nipher Middle School, Kirkwood High School
700 South Kirkwood Road

42. continued

The entry at the center of the projection is covered by a short ashlar portico supported by Ionic columns. In the entablature is engraved, "Kirkwood High School." Above the doors is a broken ogee pediment supported by ashlar piers. The entablature continues from the portico and is decorated with dentils and paterae. The eight-pane double doors have a large multipaned toplight and sidelights. The corners of the building are quoined in brick. Paired brick chimneys flank the ends of the gables at both levels. The cornice is decorated with dentils and turnbacks, and is discontinuous at the chimneys. There are six bays of double-hung 12-over-12 windows per side of the five-bay center entry projection. The side of the building contains an entry with two stair lights above. This entry is covered by an entablature supported by piers. There is a similarly-styled addition to the rear of the building and a flat-roofed library addition on the south side. The cornerstone to the left of the entry reads, "Erected A.D. 1921 William B. Ittner, Architect."

The second building attached to the south of the library addition was built in 1929. It was also designed by Ittner. It is a two-story rectangular plan with a gabled roof. The front elevation has a projecting, gabled side, three window bays in width. The center windows are paired. All windows are 12-over-12, 6-over-6 at basement level. Corners are brick quoined. The foundation is rubble. The basement windows have ashlar lintels. The side bay gables are pedimented and have round louvered vents decorated with an ashlar wreath frames. A brick water course runs above the foundation, projecting slightly. The entry consists of a round-headed pediment supported by piers. A very short portico covers the stoop. "Francis E. Nipher Junior High School" is engraved in the entablature. The six-paned double doors are topped with a multipaned transom and surrounded by rusticated ashlar. An escutcheon rests above the door. The windows are topped with flat arched voussoirs. There is a side entry similar to the one in the original building. The round vents in the side gables are circled in brick with ashlar key and cornerstones. The cornice is turned back at the side gables and discontinuous at the end chimneys. Again, there are several additions to the rear of the structure.

43. continued

locker and shower rooms, a stage, a study hall and a gymnasium 60x90 feet. W. A. Bopp was contracted to construct the building. Ittner also designed the John Pitman School, the Henry Hough School, and the Booker T. Washington Schools in Kirkwood. The first high school classes were held at a school at Adams and Clay Avenues beginning in 1886. It was a two-year program. A four year program began in 1896 with ten graduates in 1897.
Nipher Middle School, Kirkwood High School
700 South Kirkwood Road

44. continued

of the school that ends at the building line. It is surrounded by a chain-link fence. To the east of the lot, to the north of the track, is a playing field. There is a driveway with limited parking to the south of the school.

45. continued


Additional photos are submitted herewith. One shows the full range of the facade with the 1929 addition in the foreground, inscribed "Francis E. Nipher Junior High School." A second photo shows the original 1921 facade, with its balconied second-story windows. A third photo shows the rear or east elevation of the complex from the playing fields.
Missouri Office Of Historic Preservation  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

HISTORIC INVENTORY

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<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
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Further Description of Important Features: The symmetrical facade has matching one-story projecting wings, forming an entrance court. The ends of the wings have quoined corners rising to a broad frieze and cornice return in the style of a pilaster. At the center of the otherwise blank wall is a blind arch, articulated with keystones and corner stones. The infill is alternating groups of three horizontal and vertical bricks. The windows vary in size, but most have two-tier toplights. First floor windows have stone keystones. The main entry has a frame.

History and Significance: Irma and John Mooney sold the school district the bulk of this lot in January of 1938, and an additional 100 feet in November. The building opened the next year. It was originally called the Ladue School and was the first new school in the district that had been formed at the same time the City of Ladue (Price School was already in exis-tance). The name of the school was later altered to honor Mamie Reed, a long-time teacher at

Description of Environment and Outbuildings:

Sources of Information:

Building Permits: 2224, 03-08-54, addition, $85,000  
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 1504, page 618; 1512, 165.  
Fuel Permit 118, February 25, 1939  
Ladue School District, Building Maintenance Office

Prepared By: Esley Hamilton
Organization: St. Louis County Parks
Date: 8/87
Reed School/Ladue School  
9060 Ladue Road

42. continued

of ashlar Doric columns supporting an entablature inscribed with the name of the school, and a broken pediment above it. On the second floor center is a Palladian window with arcaded muntins. The main block has wide inside chimneys at the ends.

43. continued

Price School and later principal of this school. The architectural firm of William B. Ittner, Inc., succeeded its namesake, who had died in 1936. Ittner, who was born in 1864, was best known for his many schools in the City of St. Louis, most in a Tudor or Jacobean style. The firm later built in a wider variety of styles, including the Italian Romanesque Jackson Park Elementary School and Hanley Junior High School in the University City Education District. The Georgian Revival style of the Reed School is consistent with most of Ladue's other public buildings.
The Price School is a brick and stucco structure set in a 3 1/2 acre wooded tract on a dead-end street. It has one story on a high basement, with a hipped roof rising to a copper ridge. The exceptionally decorative exterior has a windowless east facade except for three fanlighted doorways under a large inscription, "Price School". Flanking bays break forward; arcing and a dentilled frieze carried out in brickwork surround stuccoed wall surfaces which frame two glazed terra cotta panels. These panels combine Aztec and Romanesque designs, but it rivals his standards for craftsmanship and functionality. The architects Guy Study and Benedict Farrar stood out among the highly competent, traditional architects of their day.

The Price School was built in 1924-25 to replace a twenty-six year old rural school. This was a period of nationally recognized achievement in school design in the St. Louis area, led by William B. Ittner, architect to the St. Louis School Board. The Price School is designed in conscious contrast to Ittner's mostly Jacobean or Italian Romanesque designs, but it rivals his standards for craftsmanship and functionality. The architects Guy Study and Benedict Farrar stood out among the highly competent, traditional architects of their day.

Price School Lane is a dead-end street running south from Clayton Road to the school; past the east side of the Bogey Club. To the south and west the school is bounded by the club grounds, and like them it is heavily wooded.

Sources of Information:
Plaque in lobby of school.
American Architect, June 20, 1917; August 1, 1917; December 1, 1920.

Prepared by:
E. Hamilton

Organization:
St. Louis Co. Parks

Date:
8/84

Revision Dates:
Price School

42. continued

Jacobean styles in allegorical scenes of the early exploration of America. Windows in the north and south walls are 9-over-9. The entry is set midway between the floors. Its walls are veneered in travertine. A single ascending flight of stairs separates two descending flights. Rooms on the lower floor include a library, art room/cafeteria, and balcony overlooking a tile-lined gymnasium, which runs across the rear of the building at a lower level. On the main level a vaulted skylight marks the intersection of the T-plan corridor. Classrooms are equipped with blackboards and bulletin boards grouped in matching oak frames. Cloakroom fittings are also oak, including ranks of rectangular storage compartments with paneled doors. Terrazzo floors in halls curve upward at their edges to form base moldings. The southeast room has a semicircular bay and a fireplace (now closed) of brick with a painted wooden mantel. Offices along the west side of the building have been altered. The northwest classroom forms a separate wing. A modern one-story building to the south is connected to the south door of the main one by a breezeway.

43. continued

working in St. Louis at the time because of their deep interest in the Arts and Crafts movement. Beginning with Robert Morris in the mid-nineteenth century, a series of notable British architects had turned for inspiration to traditional local building materials and methods. The trend came late to this country, where it was adopted on one hand by Gustav Stickley and his followers, who sought truth in plain lines and honest materials, and on the other by more pragmatic architects who adapted cottage plans and English building modes to larger structures for more affluent clients. The Price School combines Stickley-influenced interiors, craftsmanly brickwork, and terracotta ornament with a symmetrical elevation and formal entry to create a design appropriate to the surroundings, at once prestigious and bucolic. The Price School district had changed from an area of farms to one of country clubs catering to the richest and most powerful members of St. Louis society: the Log Cabin Club, founded in 1899, the Bogy Club, located immediately adjacent to the school in 1912, and the large St. Louis Country Club which moved nearby in 1916. The school is an appropriate expression of this change.

The first Price School was a one-room building erected in 1872. It was replaced in 1898 by a two-room structure, and in 1924 by the front four rooms of the present building. The rear portion was added in 1933.

45. continued

Partial List of Work Designed and Erected During the Last Ten Years by Guy Study, Benedict Farrar and Marcel Boulcault (Columbus, Ohio: Denny A. Clark, 1923).
Price School

45. continued

Erna Copeland, "History of Price School," (paper delivered at the fall meeting of the Price School Association, 1937).
The structure is two stories with a full-height projecting entry bay with gabled roof. The entrance is of ashlar with columns and quoins. There are multipaned sidelights and a panel above the double doors that reads "West Richmond School." A metal balcony rail is attached to the building above the entrance with a round arched window behind. The arch has ashlar keys and corner stones. The arch has been paneled up and a new, metal frame window placed in the space below it. The entablature that runs around the building (continued)

Land for the school was acquired in December, 1922, but a portable school had been placed on the property in January, 1922. A bond issue was passed in 1926 and the first unit of the school was built. Additions include a second unit in 1928, a third unit in 1932, an auditorium in 1945, and fire stairs in 1961. Also a gymnasium and offices were added in 1964 when the New Lincoln School was closed and the students transferred here.

The playground was graded and paved in 1961. It extends west to Laclede Station Road. The school property is bounded on the north by U.S. 40.


McDonald, Joellen Gamp. "History Tour of Richmond Heights" 1988

On site inspection.
The initial periods of construction, 1926, 1928, and 1932, are not externally differentiated on the West Richmond School and probably represent phases of an original master plan. The 1945 auditorium wing is shown in the first of two accompanying photographs. It nestles at the south side of the main building, with the double doors facing the front, and closely harmonizes with the original building. The second photo shows the rear addition from the 1960s, which also is unusual for its period in respecting the original materials of the building.

At the rear of the school, the ground drops sharply to the playing fields, making more panoramic photos of this portion of the building nearly impossible.
West Richmond School
1313 Boland Place

42. continued

turns back on the bay gable. Windows are grouped in fours near the center with a break, then single windows near the wing. Sills are of ashlar. The first floor windows have lintels of radiating vouziers. The wings have quoined corners and an ashlar panel in the center. The water table is also of ashlar and encircles the original building and its additions. Basement windows have ashlar lintels. A chimney is detailed with louvers and an ashlar cap.
In 1897 the white children from the older school on Lucas and Hunt were transferred to the newly completed school on Lots 8-9 of Normandy Heights. The cost to construct the two-room brick building was $3,600. The electric lights cost $15,50 to install. Olive Branch Electric Light, Power, and Heating Company did the work.

By 1925 the school was so over-crowded an addition of two wings, (continued)

The school is fronted by a buffer that slopes to meet Natural Bridge Road. To the west of the structure is a parking lot that continues to Augusta Drive. To the rear of the building is a narrow walk between the building and the fence of the property to the rear. To the east side of the property (continued)

Doris Benz and Barbara Ann Windt, *History of Normandy*, 1973
Office of Murchison Tabernacle.
On site inspection.
Normandy School, Roosevelt School
Murchison Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
7629 Natural Bridge Road

42. continued

window sills and water course are ashlar. The side windows are 12-over-12. At the rear of the building, between the wings, is a rectangular brick addition with a round "quonset hut" roof. The foundation is concrete. In front of the building is a modern rectangular addition that houses the new chapel.

43. continued

a total of four rooms was necessary. The school opened its six rooms under the name of Roosevelt School.

The building was acquired by Trinity Tabernacle Church after being sold by the school district in the 1960s, and the front part of the building was added at that time. The property was acquired on July 19, 1977, by Cleaves Memorial Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, which changed its name on December 4 to Murchison Tabernacle in honor of the presiding bishop of the denomination.

44. continued

is a grassy area surrounded by a chainlink fence. There is a gate at the end of the front addition.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>4 Present Name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15L640344</td>
<td>Ritenour School, Overland School</td>
<td>2420 Woodson Road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specific Location**

Lot 14, Block 7, East Overland

**City or Town**

Overland

**Street Plan with North Arrow**

Clayton

**Historical Information**

- **Thematic Category**: Education
- **Date(s) or Period**: Constructed 1907
- **Style or Design**: Vernacular
- **Architect or Engineer**: N/A
- **Contractor or Builder**: N/A
- **Original Use, if apparent**: School
- **Present Use**: Administration building
- **Ownership**: Public
- **Owner's Name & Address, if known**: Ritenour School District
- **Preservation**: Yes
- **Public?**: Yes
- **Visibility from Public Road**: Yes
- **Endangered?**: No
- **Distance from and Frontage on Road**: 114

**Description**

The building is a square plan of 8 rooms in two stories. The entry bay projects approximately one foot and is topped by a gabled pediment. In the pediment is a triple-paned light. Below the bay cornice is a large central second floor window flanked by side and toplights. Windows to either side of the entry have large ashlar keystones. The double doored entry is topped by a segmentally arched, multi-paned transom with large cornerstones. The side elevation also has a projecting central bay. Its double doors (continued)

**History and Significance**

This is the third school building on this site. The land was donated by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith; it consisted of 2 acres on Woodson near Lackland Road. The first school was a log structure called the Buck Schoolhouse and was built in 1846. In 1867 the rural district of Ritenour was formed. It was named after J. S. Ritenour, an early settler who died that same year. By 1888 the district included another school on Lackland Road used to educate blacks. In the early days, Ritenour was often spelled (continued)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The building sits on a hill above the road. The south edge of the property is a parking lot, but the front and north parts of the lot are still nicely landscaped.

**Sources of Information**


On site inspection

**Prepared by**

M. Webb/E. Hamilton

**Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date**

6/91

**Revision Date**

6/91
Ritenour School
Overland School, 2420 Woodson Road

42. continued

are unadorned but there is a large second floor window composed of three sets of multipaned windows stacked and flanked with sidelights. Above the window is a brick panel. The bay roof is gabled with turnback cornices and a small window in the gable. A brick entablature runs above the second floor windows. The upper floor, single, side windows are segmentally arched. The paired center side windows are not arched. Also, the bay gables are parapetted.

43. continued

Ritner or Ritnor, and there was some dispute concerning the name selection. In 1886 the Buck School was destroyed by fire. John Wageley was engaged to draw up plans for a two room schoolhouse with a basement and furnace. The board selected a bid for a brick school from Smith & Brothers at a cost of $2,245 which was covered by insurance money on the old building. The new building was completed in 1887. In 1907 an architect (unnamed) was hired to design a new 8-room structure on the Ritenour school site, and that is the building that survives today. In 1910 the district was reorganized into the Ritenour Consolidated School District. In 1915, a wing was added to the school to house a high school program. The wing is on the north side of the earlier building at 2420 Woodson Road and includes 2 rooms. The building is now the administrative headquarters for the district.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1 No. 16J321095
2 County St. Louis
3 Location of Negatives 4th roll, frames 0, 1, 2
4 Specific Location 2.29 acres, Lots 9-13, Block 4, Hazel Hill SD
5 City or Town Pagedale
6 Site Plan with North Arrow
7 Coordinates UTM
8 Latitude
9 Longitude
10 Site
11 Building
12 Structure
13 Object

14. Name of Established District

15. Other Names

16. Thematic Category

17. Date(s) or Period

18. Style or Design

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent

22. Present Use

23. Ownership

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known

25. Open to Public?

26. Local Contact Person or Organization

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories

29. Basement?

30. Foundation Material

31. Wall Construction

32. Roof Type & Material

33. No. of Bays

34. Wall Treatment

35. Plan Shape

36. Changes

37. Preservation

38. Underway?

39. Endangered?

40. Visible from Public Road?

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features

The front entry bay of the Lincoln School is one story with a parapetted flat roof capped in terra cotta with terra cotta cornice below. A terra cotta plaque above the cornice reads "Lincoln School." The double door entry is recessed in four round arched reveal courses. A terra cotta belt course runs around the bay at doorway height. The brick below this is rusticated and the water table is ashlar. The foundation for the bay is rusticated concrete block, suggesting that...

43. History and Significance

The first school in this area was a one-room frame building located on a portion of the Chapman Farm and was originally called Hazen Hill School. It stood west of the present building. The first section of the present school was opened in 1900. A one-room addition was built in 1904. The great increase in enrollment necessitated the addition of a second floor in 1907, for a total of eight rooms. With the new building...

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

A playground lot to the east of the building is surrounded by a chain-link fence. A concrete retaining wall levels the playground lot and is continued in uncoursed, squared rubble in front of the building. Another level playground is located to the west of the building supported by a rubble retaining wall topped by a chainlink fence.

45. Sources of Information

Benz, Doris and Windt, Barbara Ann. History of Normandy, 1973

46. Prepared by

M. Webb

47. Organization

St. Louis County Parks

48. Date

49. Revision Date(s)

8/91
Lincoln School
6815 Robbins Avenue

42. continued

the entry bay was a later addition. Other entry bay details include terra cotta escutcheons to either side of the archway, dentils below the terra cotta cornice, a pair of recessed brick panels on the parapet and decorative molding and medallions along the terra cotta beltcourse. The transom above the doors has been paneled, as well as the upper portions of most of the windows. The windows of the front and side elevations consist of double-hung and hopper windows separated by solid panels. Second floor front windows to either side of center are topped with ashlar lintels, keystones and corner stones. The sills, also ashlar, are incorporated into a beltcourse that rims the length of the facade. This repeats under the first floor windows but is discontinuous at the entry bay. The first floor windows are covered by a brick table molding ending in corbels. The cornice above the second floor windows projects and the parapet is capped in ashlar. The water table also makes up the lintels of the basement windows. It is composed soldier brick above a roughcut irregular-coursed rubble foundation. There are several additions to the rear of the building. The original side windows have segmental-arched brick lintels and ashlar sills. There are side entrances dividing the original building from its additions. The original building and its additions form an L-shaped complex.

43. continued

completed, the old frame school was razed. Enrollment continued to increase and portable buildings were used for classroom space beginning in 1920. In 1929 four permanent rooms were added. These were remodeled in 1951. In 1900 the school housed grades 1 through 4.
The accompanying photo of the east side elevation shows the original school at the left edge of the picture. School histories insist that the second floor was added in 1907 to the 1900 first floor. The fabric of the school, and particularly the difference in the windows on the first floor of the side elevation, suggests that the front four rooms of the school were built first, with the side entrance and the four rooms behind that a little later. Alternatively, the flat-topped windows may represent the 1904 addition, with the whole second floor added in 1907. The 1929 wing extends further to the rear. The second photo shows the post-war addition closing the north end of the playground.

Nothing in the school's history suggests that this was originally a segregated facility for the black population of the school district, which the name might suggest in this once relentlessly segregated state.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

1800 Princeton Place

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period
constructed 1906 1916 1959

18. Style or Design
89

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
school

22. Present Use
school

23. Ownership
Public

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
Maplewood-Richmond Heights School District

25. Open to Public?
Yes

26. Local Contact Person or Organization

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories
2 - 2

29. Basement?
Yes

30. Foundation Material
stone

31. Wall Construction
brick

32. Roof Type & Material
flat, gabled addition

33. No. of Bays
Front 13 Side

34. Wall Treatment
Flemish bond

35. Plan Shape H-shape

36. Changes
Addition

37. Condition
Interior

38. Preservation Underway?
No

39. Endangered?
By What?

40. Visible from
Public Road?
Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
/ 300'

Further Description of Important Features:

From the front of the building only the uppermost portion of the original building is evident, showing only a cotta-capped parapet with four small windows of six panes below a projecting belt course. From the rear the original rectangle building shape, with its stone foundation, can be seen clearly. Eight rear bays are topped with flat arches.

History and Significance:

A #30,000 bond issue was passed on July 11, 1906, for the purchasing of land, building and equipping of two brick schools. Land was secured for the East Richmond School at the southeast corner of Princeton and McKain. The four-room school opened in November, 1906, with Miss Anita Bohnsack as the first Principal. Four rooms and a gym were added in 1916, a cafeteria in 1925 and the present front in 1954.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings:

The school grounds were enlarged in 1923 and are now L-shaped. In 1961, the playground was graded and paved and basketball hoops and backstops erected. The grounds were fenced at this time. The grounds in front of the school are also graded and supported by a concrete retaining wall and surrounded by tubular rails (cont'd).

Sources of Information:

Brossard, Dr. P. M. and Bierbaum, Milton M., "History of the School District of Maplewood-Richmond Heights:

Davison, Rosemary. "Maplewood Survey District, a Community Profile" 1982 continued
Chaney/East Richmond School
1800 Princeton Place

44. continued

and chain link. The surrounding property slopes to the south. The grounds are bounded on the north by McKain Avenue.

45. continued


11/4840G
July '91
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Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

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<td>Date(s) or Period</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>concrete</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>brick</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>cross, gable, flat</td>
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<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>No. of Bays</td>
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<td>Front: 3, Side: 2</td>
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<td>Wall Treatment</td>
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<td>Plan Shape</td>
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<tr>
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<td>L-shape</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Changes</td>
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<td>Addition: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Moved: Yes</td>
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<td>Altered: No</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>Condition</td>
</tr>
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<td>Preservation Underway?</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Endangered?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
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42. Further Description of Important Features: The original building is L-shaped with a projecting two-story gabled entry bay. The second floor entry bay windows are paired hoppers with fixed panes between upper and lower windows. A vent of spaced brick is located above the window. The cross wing to the right of the entry bay has a small paired window high in its gable. Left of the entry bay are string windows. The original entry doors and first floor facade are covered by a newer one-story addition that extends south of the (continued)

43. History and Significance: The school was built in 1926 and opened with an enrollment of 120. In 1939 after several additions the enrollment had increased to 643. It had many additions in later years but is now closed.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings: The school property consists of several lots located on Diamond, Northridge and Fork Drives. A hedge runs along the front elevation on Diamond Drive. A low, post and chain fence divides the ground from a narrow parking area along Diamond Drive. The lots on the Fork Drive side are locations for playing fields. (cont'd)


46. Prepared by: M. Webb
47. Organization: St. Louis County Parks
48. Date: 8/91
49. Revision Date(s): 4/42

Photo

Further Description of Important Features: The original building is L-shaped with a projecting two-story gabled entry bay. The second floor entry bay windows are paired hoppers with fixed panes between upper and lower windows. A vent of spaced brick is located above the window. The cross wing to the right of the entry bay has a small paired window high in its gable. Left of the entry bay are string windows. The original entry doors and first floor facade are covered by a newer one-story addition that extends south of the (continued)

History and Significance: The school was built in 1926 and opened with an enrollment of 120. In 1939 after several additions the enrollment had increased to 643. It had many additions in later years but is now closed.

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Prepared by: M. Webb
Organization: St. Louis County Parks
Date: 8/91
Revision Date(s): 4/42

Photo
Riverview School  
362 Fork Drive, 9860 Diamond Drive, 346 Northridge Drive

42. continued

original building line toward Fork Drive. The original facade faces Diamond Drive and several additions have been made to the rear along Northridge Drive.

44. continued

A paved playground is located behind the one-story addition. Another paved parking area runs along Northridge Drive next to the school. The grounds are mowed but otherwise unkept.
**Historic Inventory**

**1. No.**
14K510038

**2. County**
St. Louis

**3. Location of Negatives**
Roll 3, frame 18

**4. Present Name(s)**
Home Heights School

**5. Other Name(s)**
Ritenour Community Education Center
3224-3238 Marshall Avenue

**6. Specific Location**
6.27 acres, lots 43, 44 & 45, Home Heights

**7. City or Town**
St. John

**8. Site Plan with North Arrow**

**9. Coordinates**
UTM

**10. Building**

**11. On National Register?**
Yes

**12. Is it Eligible?**
Yes

**13. Part of Establishment?**
Yes

**14. District?**
Yes

**15. Name of Established District**
Ritenour Consolidated School District
3224 Marshall Ave. 63114

**16. Thematic Category**

**17. Date(s) or Period Constructed**
1915

**18. Style or Design**

**19. Architect or Engineer**

**20. Contractor or Builder**

**21. Original Use, if apparent**
School

**22. Present Use**
School

**23. Ownership**
Public

**24. Owner's Name & Address,**
Ritenour Consolidated School District
3224 Marshall Ave. 63114

**25. Open to Public?**
Yes

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization**
Cindy Gibson

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**

**28. No. of Stories**
2

**29. Basement?**
Yes

**30. Foundation Material**
Squared rubble

**31. Wall Construction Material**
Brick

**32. Roof Type & Material**
Flat

**33. No. of Bays Front**
19

**34. Wall Treatment**
American common bond

**35. Plan Shape**
U-shape

**36. Changes**
Addition

**37. Condition Interior**
Good

**38. Preservation Underway?**
No

**39. Endangered?**
Yes

**40. Visible from Public Road?**
Yes

**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road**
600'

**42. Further Description of Important Features**
The oldest portion of the building is located in the center front. The original two-story portion is fronted by a one-story addition. The main entry is through this addition. The double door entry is topped with a multi-paned transom light and framed in ashlar Pilasters flank a paired window on the second floor, centered above the double doors. These extend to form a parapet and have terra cotta caps and bands. An inscription in the parapet reads "A.D. 1915." Windows are double-hung, topped with transoms and

**43. History and Significance**
A $2,000.00 bond issue was passed in March of 1905 for the purpose of building a school in the Home Heights Subdivision. A one-room school was erected on Marshall Avenue near St. Charles Rock Road. In 1910, the district organized into the Ritenour Consolidated School District. In 1915, another bond issue was passed and a four-room school was erected on the site replacing the earlier structure.

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
The school grounds slope to the east creating a walkout lower level at the rear of the school. The lot is large, extending 600' on Marshall Avenue to St. Charles Rock Road. The school sits on the NW corner of the lot. To the rear of the building is a paved playground. A smaller paved parking lot fronts

**45. Sources of Information**

**46. Prepared by**
M. Webb

**47. Organization**
St. Louis County Parks

**48. Date**
8/91

**49. Revision Date(s)**
8/91

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*Further Description of Important Features (continued)*

*History and Significance (continued)*

*Description of Environment and Outbuildings (continued)*

*Sources of Information (continued)*
Home Heights School  
Ritenour Community Education Center  
3224-3238 Marshall Avenue

42. continued

framed with brick surrounds. At the first floor level, the windows nearest the additions consist of fixed panes of six. Between the windows are ashlar escutcheons. Two sets of paired additions built to the sides of the central structure give the school its U-shape. The basement becomes a walkout lower level in the rear of the building.

43. continued

A portable building was placed on the grounds in 1922. The school suffered a fire on December, 1924, causing it to be closed temporarily. According to a local history, Charles Lindbergh, a former Home Heights resident, took an aerial photo of the school on October 2, 1920. Additions were made through the years. The building is currently the Ritenour Community Education Center but will so revert to school use.

44. continued

Marshall Avenue. A baseball diamond and playing field are located southeast of the parking lot.

42/4840G  
August 1991
The main, central portion of the structure has paired, full height entry bays with a gabled roof and quoin ed corners. Above the double doors are multi-pane transom lights and a broken pented entry. Windows are 6-over-6, eight bays across between entry bays and 9 bays across the side. The side center second floor windows are paired. On the first floor center is a door that leads to a catwalk to another addition. The face of the wings are quoin ed and have two quarter wheel windows in the gable. There is a decorative brick arch (continued).

The Marvin School opened with six teachers and 302 pupils in 1928 and relieved the over-crowded conditions at the Home Heights School. The site was purchased as a result of a bond issue in February, 1928. An addition was constructed in the 1950's. Marvin Park, where the school is located, was a Methodist Camp meeting ground named for Bishop Marvin, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church in St. Louis and a (continued)
Marvin School
Kratz School, 3510 Woodson Road

42. continued

filled in basketweave brickwork at the first floor level. Chimneys top the gable on the wings and a louvered chimney is located right of center. The lintels above the basement windows are brick.

43. continued

leading Confederate supporter during the Civil War. The building is currently occupied by a private school.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 27N540056
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives 32458-35
4. Present Name(s) Rott School
5. Other Name(s)

Judevine Center, 9455 Rott Road

6. Specific Location 7.47 acres in SE ¼ Section 23, Township 44 Range 5
7. City or Town Sunset Hills
8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates 

Lat Lat

10. UTM

Building Structure Object

11. On National Yes No Register?

12. Is it Yes No Eligible?

13. Part of Estab Yes No District?

14. District Yes No Potntl?

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category

17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1930-31, 1948
18. Style or Design Tudor Revival
19. Architect or Engineer R. F. Denny & M. Boulicault
20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent school
22. Present Use school

23. Ownership Public W Private X

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known

Lee Richmond, Inc. 4651 Hampton Ave. St. Louis

25. Open to Public? Yes No X

26. Local Contact Person or Organization Judevine Center 849-4440

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 2

29. Basement? Yes No X

30. Foundation Material concrete
31. Wall Construction brick
32. Roof Type & Material Gable, slate
33. No. of Bays 4

34. Wall Treatment see below

35. Plan Shape irregular

36. Changes

Changes in #42

37. Condition Interior good

38. Preservation Yes No X

39. Endangered? Yes No X

40. Visible from Public Road? Yes No X

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 788

42. Further Description of Important Features The 1948 addition is virtually indistinguishable from the original 1930-31 building. Both are of unusual brickwork in which every fourth course has headers placed three or more stretchers apart. The north wing has glazed headers and a few glazed stretchers. The south end of the school has two gables connected by a hipped roof with a second-story oriel window. The near gable has an elaborate central chimney, corbelled out from the wall and with stone quoins and a central arch. The gables form parapets.

43. History and Significance This building was dedicated November 1, 1931, but part of the land had been acquired in 1884 from John and Annie Burgoyne. This was Rural School District #4, later renumbered #68. The first frame school was enlarged in 1906. The present building was erected south of the old school on land acquired from Val Haus Realty Company. It was financed by a bond issue passed the same year by a vote of 50 to 0. The architects were

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The large school grounds include part of the wooded hillside behind the school. A large parking lot is in front of the school.

45. Sources of Information


46. Prepared by E. Hamilton

47. Organization St. Louis County Parks

48. Date 4/89

49. Revision Date(s)
Rott School, Judevine Center
9455 Rott Road

42. continued

above the roofline. A second chimney is at the roof ridge of the north wing. The entry to the school has three pointed arches in an ashlar centerpiece, with five windows above. Multipaned doors open onto the landing of the stair, with two flights descending around the center one going up. Flanking this centerpiece are front gabled bays projecting several feet forward. Each has a two-story stone central panel of four banked windows, topped by an inscription panel. To the left is "Literature" to the right "Art and Science." Downspouts have ornamental heads.

43. continued

well known in this area. Robert F. Denny was a grandson of Samuel Denny, a pioneer settler whose farm was at Lindbergh Boulevard and Conway Roads. Lindbergh was originally called Denny Road. Marcel Boulicault (1896-1961) began private practice as an architect in 1924. He was early known as a designer of luxury residences, but he later specialized in institutional work, doing rural schools, state and regional hospitals, and state office buildings, many of them PWA projects. This is one of his larger rural schools in St. Louis County. This building had three classrooms and an office upstairs, auditorium, kitchen and rest rooms downstairs. A 1948 addition provided a gymnasium and three new classrooms. The next year the Rott School District joined Sappington, Concord, Fenton, and Grant Schools to form the R-8 District, now called the Lindbergh District. This school was closed in 1976 and leased to the Judevine Center for Autistic Children. In 1984 the District sold the property to the present owner, but the tenancy remained in force. The Judevine Center is now looking for larger quarters, and the future of the building is in doubt.
The Admas School was apparently named for Adams Zimmer, who had purchased 94 acres here between 1862 and 1870. He already owned the farm immediately to the west. He and his wife Elizabeth sold the land to School District 5, Township 45, Range 5, on May 23, 1892, and the school was probably built soon after. In 1910 the district became Number 36, Adams. It joined the Moore and Locust Grove districts in 1947 (continued)

The building is located very close to Ballas Road. The distance from the house to the street parking easement is so short that the privacy hedge blocks entry through the schools original door.

Sources of Information
Probate Court #1890 and #3930
on site inspection

42. Further Description of Important Features
This structure is a simple gabled plan with turnback cornices on the gable. The entry is on the gabled end. There is a transom light above the door. Lintels and sills are wood. There is a panel or door beneath the third window on the south side of the building.

43. History and Significance
The Admas School was apparently named for Adams Zimmer, who had purchased 94 acres here between 1862 and 1870. He already owned the farm immediately to the west. He and his wife Elizabeth sold the land to School District 5, Township 45, Range 5, on May 23, 1892, and the school was probably built soon after. In 1910 the district became Number 36, Adams. It joined the Moore and Locust Grove districts in 1947 (continued)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The building is located very close to Ballas Road. The distance from the house to the street parking easement is so short that the privacy hedge blocks entry through the schools original door.

Sources of Information
Probate Court #1890 and #3930
on site inspection
Adams School
1 Jenifer Lane (NW corner Jenifer and Ballas)

43. continued

to form Mason Ridge Consolidated District No. 2, and in 1954 merged with the Parkway District. The school was sold and enlarged for use as a private residence. The current occupant, Richard T. Darby, has sold the property to the Missouri Baptist Hospital, retaining a life tenancy.
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</table>

This building is a typical one-room construction. The roof has a turnback cornice and a square belfry with pyramidal roof. The chimney, which was a later addition, covers the original entrance. Several additions have been made to adapt the school to residential use.

Land for the Moore School was purchased on May 17, 1884. The school district had been in existence for some years before that, and another building was claimed as the first Moore School. Louis Schrimper, sold the site for the school. The first log and frame building was built in the later 19th-century. The school was one room, later divided to make two. The school became part of the Mason Ridge district in 1947.

Mason Road is narrow and winding. The school stands above the level of the road but close to it.

Recorder of Deeds, Book 22, p. 409; 2467, 182; 2449, 492; 6739, 747; 7051, 774.
Interview with Mrs. Norman Mertz, granddaughter of Louis Schrimper.
On site inspection.
Moore School
1614 Mason Road

43. continued

and was sold in 1948 to Paul Wirth, who sold it three months later to John C. Watling. More extensive alterations and additions were made by Archer and Deborah Hager, who acquired the property from Watling in 1974. They took off the front porch and closed the front door, among other changes.
Locust Grove School

The first Creve Coeur Public School was called the Hibler or Locust Grove School. It was founded in 1846. The first location of this school was on the Hogg estate. It was composed of logs. The district was organized April 18, 1846 as District Number 3, Township 4 at a meeting of the Board at William Hogg Jr.'s home. 
The district records are preserved and date to 1860. Mr. Hogg's death is recorded on January 28, 1854. Due to the fact that land where the schoolhouse was located belonged to his estate, an act of legislature was necessary to convey a perfect title. By this act, his widow, Eleanor, as guardian of minor children, was able to exchange the original site for a new site at the center of Section 8 of the Hogg estate. The selection of the new site was voted on at a March meeting in 1857.

The new school was first used in 1858. The cost of the school was less than $1,000. The total funds were not sufficient, so an additional $110 was borrowed for desks, seats and a plank fence. The building was destroyed by fire after World War II.

Manchester

There was a Manchester School on the site of the "Manchester Annex." Built in 1885, it was a one room frame building. In 1907, the cornerstone for the Manchester School (now the Manchester Annex) was laid. The original cost was $8,000. The city limits of Manchester today follow the former lines of the Manchester School District. In 1908, a tax levy of 30¢ was sufficient to operate the school. The teacher's fund was $400, the enrollment was 24 and the library was composed of 46 books. Pupils attended the same small school all through the grades and perhaps had only one or two teachers during the entire time. Classes included a little English, arithmetic, agriculture, spelling and geography. High school was tried for one year on the second floor of the present Annex but this didn't work because there were too few pupils.

Moore School

Moore was a one room school on Weidman Road, 1000 yards from the entrance to Queeny Park. No record could be found as to when the school was started, but a family cemetery nearby dates back to 1833. There are residents still living in this area who attended this school in 1895. Although there was talk of consolidation as far back as 1928, it wasn't until 1947 that this one room school house was closed.

Mrs. Ellen McDowell, a Parkway bus driver, has told of growing up at this school. There were about 60 pupils, with the older ones helping teach the younger children. Mrs. McDowell recalls that, during the depression years, the school picnics were held in Louis Schriner's pasture. The older boys would cook hot dogs beside the creek. Later they would board a train in Valley Park and go to Forest Park Highlands for an all day picnic. The school has been painted yellow by the present owners.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
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<td>II Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity</td>
<td>UTM</td>
<td>6605-7 Bartmer Avenue</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The school is a paired gable structure. The hipped entry porch supported by brick piers is a later addition. The east side of the building was the original front facade, which faced 66th Street. Paired windows are located in the gabled walls. The NE window is shorter than the rest. Vents are located near the top of all four gables. Porches on the east and west sides of the building have been enclosed. Single windows are located to either side of the entry. The original two rooms were divided by a hall located where the (continued)

**Further Description of Important Features**

The school is a paired gable structure. The hipped entry porch supported by brick piers is a later addition. The east side of the building was the original front facade, which faced 66th Street. Paired windows are located in the gabled walls. The NE window is shorter than the rest. Vents are located near the top of all four gables. Porches on the east and west sides of the building have been enclosed. Single windows are located to either side of the entry. The original two rooms were divided by a hall located where the (continued)

**History and Significance**

The structure was built as a temporary measure until a permanent building could be erected. It was used from 1911 until 1919 when the Pershing School opened at Bartmer and Ferguson Avenues. The temporary school was then sold and converted to private residence. When the school opened in 1911, it had two rooms in the main structure and an additional portable classroom on the grounds accommodating a total of three teachers.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The building is located on the northeast corner of the school lot extended to 66th and the front of the building faced east. Subsequently, the lots in front of the school were sold and two residences were built in front of the school.

**Sources of Information**


continued
42. continued

enclosed porches are now. When the building was converted into a
two-family residence it was re-divided length-wise, establishing the
new entry on the south end of the structure.

45. continued

Harris, NiNi. Legacy of Lions, University City: Historical Society of
University City, 1981.

On site inspection.
The school is U-shaped and the entries are on either side of the wings. The entry bays are two stories, capped by a low pyramidal roof with eaves higher than the main roof. The corners of the bays are quoined in brick. There are second-story windows in the bays made up of a central double-hung section, 6-over-6, and a fixed section of six above that. These are flanked by side lights and framed in brick with ashlars keystones. An ashlar belt course runs around the structure above the second floor windows. (continued)

The school replaced a two-room frame temporary school called Bartmer Temporary School. The original building plan had twelve rooms and a kindergarten room on a five-acre lot. Grades Kindergarten through sixth were taught here. Missouri-born General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I, was on hand for the dedication of the school named in his honor.

The property encompasses a full block bounded to the east by Sadler Street, to the west by Ferguson, and to the north by Etzel. The lot has been levelled but the surrounding properties slope to the northeast. Blacktop surrounds the school on three sides. The rest of the lot to the north of the blacktop is a grass. (continued)

Sources of Information
Harris, Ninii. Legacy of Lions. Historical Society of University City 1981.
On site inspection.
Pershing School
6761 Bartmer Avenue

42. continued

There is a chevron pattern in the brick below the course and rectangular brick panels above the course and rectangular brick panels above the course at the fronts and sides of the bays. Rusticated brick corner piers decorate the outside wing corners. Ashlar entries with concave hipped roofs supported by piers cover double doors and large fanlight transoms. Side windows are paired 6-over-6, double-hung. Between the two entrances is a one-story kindergarten room. It has a balustraded parapet capped in ashlar with a large ashlar panel that reads "Pershing School." Five bays of french doors open onto a poured concrete patio. They are topped with large fanlights. A metal awning covering the doors reflects the shape of the fanlights. There is a stringcourse that runs level with the top of the doors and another below the parapet. Only the center doors are functional, the rest are windows with the lower section paneled up. There is a large L-shaped brick addition to the rear of the school and another addition of formed concrete in the center of the complex. There is a small gabled dormer on the rear of the original building's hipped roof.

44. continued

playing field. The playground and field are fenced in chainlink. In front of the school is a kindergarten playground surrounded by a short chainlink fence. The playground is located in front of the concrete porch. A concrete ramp leads from the porch to the playground. The ramp is railed with aluminum posts and screen panels.

38/4840G
August 1991
The accompanying photo shows the school from the northeast. It shows an early one-story classroom wing, which ends in a corner pavilion similar to the ones that accent the inside corners of the main facade. This wing, probably added in the late 1930s, gave the school an overall U-shaped plan, with the hollow of the U facing Sadler Avenue to the east. This space was filled in with a small addition in the 1970s.
### Historic Inventory

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<td>8316 Delcrest (63124)</td>
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<td>25. Open to Public? Yes</td>
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<td>42. Further Description of Important Features</td>
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#### History and Significance

The Delmar Building, one of two buildings now used by Delmar-Harvard School, was the first permanent school building built by the University City School District, in 1913. The district was organized in February, 1911, at a meeting chaired by University City founder E.G. Lewis, in the Woman's Magazine Building, presently City Hall. In the fall of 1911, two temporary schools were opened, one at Frazier Flats, a small commercial and apartment building on Delmar near Kingsland. Two years later, the children at Frazier Flats and others.

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The Delmar and Harvard Buildings are sited and proportioned very similarly to two buildings planned for E.G. Lewis's People's University. Together with the Art Building, built in 1909 (now the Ward Building), and the Public Library, built in 1909, they approximately Lewis's plan, as seen in an architectural model of about 1909. The

#### Sources of Information

- Romance of a Quarter-Century of Education, 1911-1936, University City School District (copy in archives, University City Library).
- Bryan, John Albury, Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture, St. Louis Architectural Club, St. Louis, 1928

#### Additional Information

- Prepared by: Judy Little, V-J Bass
- Organization: St. Louis Co. Parks
- Date: 5/83
- Revision Date(s): 49. Revision Date(s)
Delmar Building, Delmar-Harvard School

42. continued

are decorated with a stone Ionic capital with egg and dart moulding between the volutes. Above the capital is a stone band that runs horizontally to the end pilaster. Below with decorative treatment is a rectangular colored tiled-mosaic depicting a scene of children grouped together in the classroom. The projecting entrance carries the decorative treatment introduced in the end bays (pilasters). Above the pilasters is a stone gable with return projecting from the parapet. This gable end wraps around the building forming a cornice. The top of the parapet is capped with stone. The front entrance is decorated with a stone curved hood supported by two decorated brackets resting on two pilasters with stone bases. The stone has been raked forming grooved parallel lines on stone pilasters. The double doors have a 21-lighted transom. A wall mounted light fixture is centered above door. Above the door entrance is a large glass block window with two long vertical wood mullions. A stone roundel is positioned in the center of the gable above the window.

43. continued

from the rapidly growing subdivisions in the area moved into the new Delmar School.

The architect for the two-story, eight-classroom building was William B. Ittner, (1864-1936), nationally known designer of school buildings. Ittner had been Commissioner of School Buildings for the St. Louis School District from 1897 to 1910, during which time he studied schools in American and European cities and designed 41 schools for St. Louis. In 1910, he began his own practice, continuing to specialize in schools but expanding his work to other cities.

Ittner was known for the so called "open plan" of his schools. In contrast to the square plan then common for schools, the plan of Ittner's larger buildings was typically E-shaped or L-shaped with each projection containing a single row of classrooms along a corridor. This plan increased light and air in classrooms and corridors. Ittner was one of the first to introduce specially designed rooms for kindergarten, manual training, domestic science and indoor play. He also called for the installation of modern heating, plumbing and ventilating systems, and for landscaping around his buildings, said to be an innovation for city schools. The exteriors of his buildings were designed to be distinctive but not pretentious or overly ornamented. The most frequently used styles were Tudor Gothic and Georgian. Brick was often used decoratively.

The Delmar School, being small, has a simple rectangular plan but has the characteristically Ittner design of a row of classrooms along a single-loaded corridor. The corridors all have windows. Cloakrooms are in the classrooms,
Delmar Building, Delmar-Harvard School

43. continued

each having a window of its own. At either end of the ground floor are the boys' and girls' indoor playrooms. The stairways are generously proportioned, in a projection centered in the buildings facade which is also the main entry. The architectural style of the exterior of the building is generally Georgian. The building is set back from Kingsland and is landscaped. The ochre color of the brick was probably chosen to relate the building to the nearby Art Building and Woman's Magazine Building, now the Ward Building and City Hall.

In 1920, due to the rapid development and increased population of the surrounding subdivisions, a new school, the Harvard School, was built immediately to the west of the Delmar School. It was operated independently for a short time, and then joined with the Delmar Building to form Delmar-Harvard School. An underground tunnel was constructed in about 1941, physically linking the two buildings.

The building is very little changed at the exterior, except for the replacement of the large multipaned window on the stair landing with glass block. On the interior, some walls were moved on the first floor to create a library in space originally occupied by the principal's office, and the principal's and secretary's offices were put in former classroom space. The boiler has been removed, heat being provided by the boiler in the Harvard Building. The original playground on the corner of Delmar and Kingsland is now the site of the University City Public Library, built in 1969. New playground space was then added to the west and north.

The adjacent Loop area apartments have, over the years, attracted several ethnic groups. The student body at Delmar-Harvard has reflected the diverse social, racial and ethnic nature of the Loop, especially since the 60's, with significant numbers of black and foreign-born oriental and Russian students. Their presence alongside the children from middle and upper-middle income families in the more affluent neighborhoods caused the school to develop a number of experimental educational programs, drawing local and national attention and funding.

44. continued

Delmar and Harvard Buildings and the Ward Building are all of light colored brick and are of similar scale. A significant difference from the Lewis plan, however, is the orientation of the Delmar and Harvard Buildings outward toward Kingsland and Harvard. There is no architectural embellishment or finish on the sides of the buildings facing inward toward what Lewis had planned as a formal court. Across Kingsland to the east is the Parkview Gardens apartment area. To the north and southwest is the Civic Complex Historic District,
Delmar Building, Delmar-Harvard School

44. continued

listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including the Ward Building, City Hall, the Police and Fire Department Annex and the Lion Gates. Generally to the west is the University Heights Number One Historic District which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

45. continued

Boswell, Harry J., *St. Louisans with Records*, St. Louis, 1911

*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Sunday Magazine, July 27, 1930

Freedman, Margaret Mosinger, William B. Ittner, the Man and his Work, unpublished paper, Washington University, May, 1972

Interview with Dave Roach, Principal, Delmar-Harvard School, May 16, 1983

*St. Louis Daily Record*, February 28, 1913, Building Permit for brick school, 40' x 134', $30,000.

Harris, NiNi, *Legacy of Lions, a History of University City*, The Historical Society of University City, University City, Mo., 1981

Cornerstone, facade, Delmar Building
The roof of the school is covered with red Spanish-style ceramic tile. Five gabled eyebrow windows run along the front elevation. Window bays on the first and second floors consist of strings of four double-hung windows framed as a group in yellow brick. An ashlar water table encircles the building. Entry bays are paired on either side of the front elevation. The area capped by gabled tile roofs. Two small windows cut through a tri-colored entablature of brick which circles the building (continued).

The school replaced the Creveling Temporary School, a pair of one-room buildings bought from Clayton School District in 1917 to relieve overcrowding in the district. The architect, Gabriel Ferrand, was head of the Washington University architecture department at the time. The school is built on land purchased as a park site during the administration of Warren C. Flynn, the mayor from 1920 to 1925, who established the park system in University City.

Built at the eastern edge of Flynn Park, the school is fronted by a circle joining Waterman and Rossi Streets. The grounds slope to the rear, creating a walk-out lower level. The grounds to the south and west of the school are paved, and a chain link fence encloses the paved areas. (continued)

Legacy of Lions, NiNi Harris, 1981.
continued
Flynn Park School
7220 Waterman Avenue

42. continued

just under the eaves. Two more windows are found in the bays just above
the gabled portico entries. These are framed in yellow brick. There are
windows in the side elevations of the porticos and the front is decorated
with pilasters joining a triangular cornice. The roof eaves extend well
over the front stoop at the gabled end, supported by an exposed center
beam. Side rafters are exposed. The front elevation of the side wings
have first- and second-floor string windows framed as the others, with
yellow brick pilasters serving as mullions. Bases and entablatures are
of yellow and contrasting brick. On the ends of the hipped roofs are
eyebrow windows. Two more eyebrows are located on the roofs' side
elevation. Side elevations are divided into three sections by brick
piers. The end sections are solid brick decorated by brick piers. The
end sections are solid brick decorated with a contrasting brick pattern,
forming a series of piers with entablatures and bases. There are brick
medallions between the piers. The pattern is also repeated on the inside
of the side wings, near the entrances. The center sections of the side
elevations are occupied by two sets of string windows with the same
features as those on the front elevations. There is a large brick
chimney to the rear of the roof. The windows are double-hung, 6-over-6,
with 3-pane transoms above. A panel in the center front facade reads
"Flynn Park School."

44. continued

Tennis courts are located to the south of the school.

45. continued

Longo, Jim, and Franey, Tom. A University City Album: Remembrances and
Reflections of Seventy-five Years. Citizens Committee for the
Seventy-Fifth Anniversary, University City, 1981.

On site inspection.

17/4840G
July '91
Flynn Park School
7220 Waterman Avenue
University City
Supplemental Information
April 24, 1992

The photo originally submitted with the inventory form for this school shows the rear of the building. The low pavilion nestled between the three-story classroom wings is an original part of the school. While the building faces Waterman and marks its western terminus, it is actually located on part of the University Hills subdivision, most of which is located to the north and west, across Flynn Park. The architects Ferrand and Fitch gave the rear of the school an unusually finished appearance for this reason. The Flynn Park School has never been substantially enlarged or altered.
### History of Normandy

McKinley School
2100-2132 Lucas & Hunt Road

42. continued

ashlar sill at the second floor level. The roof is hipped but a large step-gabled parapet capped in terra cotta is centered behind the entry bay. The parapet ends at the edge of the eave, but the entry bay divides the eave cornice and extends upward in front of the parapet. The parapet is detailed with brick reveals outlining round-arched louvered vents. A pair of stringcourse reveals buts through the parapet horizontally. The entry bay is topped by another parapet capped in ashlar. This parapet is divided by three piers on top of a cornice and entablature of corbels. Another stringcourse runs above the window. The building itself is simply designed with an uncoursed squared rubble foundation. The double-hung windows have hoppers at the top. The basement window openings are segmental-arched. The first section of five side bays includes a side entry. A three-bay addition to the rear of this is marked by a yellow stone foundation in contrast to the white stone used in the front of the building. The next addition is in a modern style. The northwest side is bayed and contains four panels of windows. It is constructed of a mixture of materials. The southeast side is an open, two-story porch fully fenced in chainlink. The last section has a roughcut block foundation. The walls are brick.

43. continued

to accommodate the increased enrollment that occurred with the construction of the Velda Village subdivision. Centrally located in the district, the school at one time housed the superintendent's offices.

44. continued

surrounded by a stone retaining wall and a high chainlink fence. The stone retaining wall continues around the property to front the street. It is interrupted by a flight of stairs that leads to the front entrance. A narrow portion of playground to the southeast contains the gym equipment.
The accompanying photos show the east and west sides of the main building. The view of the west side also shows that separate building to the rear of the lot that was completed in 1937. The 1908 addition was immediately behind the 1907 wing but differed from it slightly in having a parapet roof. A later addition, probably from the teens, but not documented in the school's own history is visible in the foreground of the photo of the east side. It is very similar to the 1907-1908 portions, but has flat-topped windows. It formed an ell with the earlier school, and the open portion was filled in by the 1952 addition, which is visible as a curtain wall on the west side of the church. Virtually none of this is visible from the front of the school, which retains its original appearance.
The school plan is H-shaped. There is a two-story entry bay at the center of the building. The bay is topped by a segmentally arched cornice with turnbacks and dentils. The corners of the bay are quoinned and the second floor window is framed by segmentally arched and keystone terra cotta. The double door entry is capped by a pair of large toplights and framed in ashlar. Above the toplights is an open pediment with turnbacks and brackets. There is an escutcheons surrounded by swags located.

Originally part of the Tuxedo Park Subdivision, which gave the school its first name, this school was annexed by Webster Groves in 1901. The name was changed to Avery in 1916 in honor of Edward M. Avery, an early settler, Yale graduate and head of the Webster College for Boys, an early Presbyterian school. The first school on the site dated from 1890. The first six rooms of the present building were completed in 1915.

There are semi-circular concrete steps with radiating aluminum rails located in front of the entry. The school grounds are bounded on the north by Marshall Avenue and on the south by Atalanta.

Sources of information:

continued
Avery School, Tuxedo Park School
909 Bompart Avenue
Webster Groves
Supplemental Information
April 24, 1992

The two-story wing added to the two-story Avery School in 1965 has very little visual impact on the original 1915 building because it is located on the south side of the school facing Atalanta Avenue, where the grade descends so substantially that the top of the second floor of the addition does not reach the top of the first floor of the main building. The yellow-orange brick of the new wing contrasts with the two shades of dark red of the original building, and the new wing is further differentiated by the flat roof.

The second photo shows the rear elevation of the school, with the cubical 1922 gymnasium set between the original wings of the school. A second-story classroom wing has also been inserted here in more recent years.
Avery School, Tuxedo Park School
909 Bompart Avenue

42. continued

just below the peak. Belt courses of glazed brick alternate at several levels with quoins of the same material. There are first story bays at the wings of the building. Segmentally arched windows with terra cotta key and corner stones are located above the bays. The windows of the front elevation are double-hung strings of three. Smaller windows flank the entry bay. Decorative brick panels are located above the bay windows. The upper portions of the windows have been paneled over. A soldier brick water table circles the structure creating a lintel for the basement windows.

43. continued

Originally, the windows were 9-over-9, and 6-over-6 next to the entry bay. The entry transom was multipaned. Also the entry landing had stone piers with ball finials supporting a concrete balustrade. The 1890 frame building was razed but the 1902 brick addition was retained along with the six rooms built in 1915 until 1920 when the main part of the current structure was completed. A gymnasium was added in 1922 and a two-story annex in 1965. There was a pond located across the street from the school in the early years. Total construction cost for a 50' by 110' structure was $22,000.

M. P. McArdle, who designed the school was heavily influenced by Harvey Ellis, an outstanding draftsman, and worked for Theodore Link, who designed the St. Louis Union Station with Ellis' help. McArdle also designed "Morehaven," 23 Brae Burn in the St. Louis Country Club.

45. continued

Clarissa Start, Webster Groves (1976), pp. 41-51.

5/4840G
June '91
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 23K120130
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives Roll 2, frame 28-29
4. Present Name(s)
   Selma School, Church of the Ascension
   South Webster Sunday School
   212 Chestnut Avenue
5. Other Name(s)

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period
   planned, 1896
   1901 1928
18. Style or Design
   Craftsman
19. Architect or Engineer
   Thurston, Charles L.
20. Contractor or Builder
   Berg

21. Original Use, if apparent
   school
22. Present Use
   church
23. Ownership
   Public X
   Private X
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
   Church of the Ascension
   of St. Louis
   210 Chestnut Ave. W. G. 63119
25. Open to Public?
   Yes X
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
   No X
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories
   1 - 1 - 1
29. Basement?
   Yes X
   No []
30. Foundation Material
   squared rubble
31. Wall Construction
   frame
32. Roof Type & Material
   hip, comp.
33. No. of Bays
   Front []
   Side [X]
34. Wall Treatment
   shingle, clapboard
35. Plan Shape
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36. Changes
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   Moved [X]
37. Condition
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   Yes X
   No []
39. Endangered?
   By What?
   Yes X
   No []
40. Visible from Public Road?
   Yes X
   No []
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
   /100'

42. Further Description of Important Features
The original structure has been obscured by later additions. According to description the original building was a four-room frame structure. The stone foundation can be seen in the center rear of the present structure. Basements surround this foundation from later additions, but there is no basement in the original stone portion of the foundation. This was probably the original school. There are no known pictures of the building when it was used as a school. Additions made (continued)

43. History and Significance
This school precedes the building of the Goodall School in 1911. When the Selma School needed more space, the land on Chestnut was traded for land on Colebrook which was owned by the First Congregational Church of Webster Groves. Thus, the Selma School became the South Webster Sunday School. Selma was the name of the daughter of Tom Chestnut, the developer. The first teacher was Mrs. H. D. Viser. She received a (continued)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The lot is located in the center of the block. The building fills its width. A narrow lot adjacent to the building serves as a parking lot.

45. Sources of Information
"100 Years 1868-1968" Webster Groves School District, Webster Groves, Missouri.
Start, Clarissa. Webster Groves, City of Webster Groves, 1975. continued

46. Prepared by
M. Webb/E. Hamilton
47. Organization
St. Louis County Parks
48. Date
7/91
49. Revision Date(s)
Selma School, Church of the Ascension
South Webster Sunday School
212 Chestnut Avenue

42. continued

during the building's time as a church would give it a distinctively
Craftsman-style appearance if they were highlighted by contrasting paint.
It has a band of shingles below the eaves coming down to a point below the
lintels of the windows to create a label pattern. Windows are 6-over-6,
many banked in groups of four. Foundations are concrete and roofs are
hipped, with shed roofs skirting around the original school's gables.

43. continued

salary of $40 a month. Plans for the school were approved on March 20,
1896. After the South Webster Sunday School took over the property,
additions were built in 1921 and 1928. Apparently the west wing was added
in 1921, incorporating "an assembly room, a primary room and a room for
the Young Men's Bible Class" at a cost of $4,000. The larger east wing
cost $8,000 in 1928. It was designed by Charles L. Thurston and built by
Mr. Berg, contractor. Since the detailing of both wings matches, the
entire enlargement may be attributed to Thurston, a Webster Groves
architect who also designed Holy Trinity Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church
on McNair. The South Webster Sunday School became Faith Congregational
Church in 1956 but closed in 1985. The building was then sold to the
present congregation, a member of the American Episcopal Church (AEC).

45. continued

Webster Groves Historical Society, South Webster Sunday School Collection.
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 7812, p. 220.

41/4840G
August 1991
Margaret M. Goodall School

Goodall Manor Condominium

Thematic Category

Dated/Period

Arts & Crafts / Jacobethan

Architect or Engineer

William Littner

Contractor or Builder

February 1911, 1927, 1947, 1965

Original Use, if apparent

School

Present Use

Residences

Owner's Name & Address

If known Metro Bank/St. Louis

4301 Hampton Avenue

St. Louis MO 63109

Open to Public?

Yes

Local Contact Person or Organization

Other Surveys in Which Included

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Public

Private

Condition

Interior

Exterior

Fair

Preservation Underway?

No

Endangered?

Yes

Visible from Public Road?

Yes

Distance from and Frontage on Road

50'/557'

Further Description of Important Features: Goodall School is an E-shaped east-facing structure with a west wing. The center, original portion has nine bays, the center one an entry wing. This wing has a brick first floor and a second floor of roughcast stucco and half-timbering. Its front-facing gable has molded bargeboards, ornamented at the apex by a combination finial and pendant. A bank of four 4x2-pane casements has a shaped lintel. The second floor projects slightly beyond the first, with two small brick brackets, while the gable

History and Significance: The present Goodall School building replaced the original Selma School built in 1896 on Edgar Road a few blocks from this site, the second school in the Webster Groves system. A bond issue of $28,000 permitted the east center part of the present building to be constructed in 1911. The north and south wings were added in 1929, while the auditorium-gymnasium and cafeteria were added at the west side of the building in 1947.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings: Attached to the main school by one-story basement and first floor corridors is a wing built in 1947 for auditorium-gymnasium and cafeteria. It has been radically altered by partial conversion to 8 condominium units. One of these has been sold. A second wing north of the building has been removed, leaving a concrete pad. Six gable-roofed

Sources of Information


St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 7237, page 727; Book 7313, page 869 (declaration of condominium and by-laws); Book 7459, page 180; Plat Book 205, pp. 76 and 77.

Prepared by

Esley Hamilton

Organization

St. Louis Co. Parks

Date

Revision Date(s)

1/84
Margaret M. Goodall School

6. continued

Also defined as Goodall Manor Condominium, units 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

42. continued

overhang has two additional brackets at the upper corners of the windows. The main door is double and has a transom shaped to match the segmental arch above it. This arched entry is set in four courses of reveals. Windows on the first and second floors of this elevation are two-over-two; basement windows are six-over-six. Above and below windows are "soldier courses," rows of vertical stretchers; sills are also brick. In the spandrels between first and second floors are square panels, set out by recessed channels.

The north and south wings have two bays in their front and rear gable ends, divided by pilaster strips, which also punctuate the main west facade. The gables are half-timbered and have bargeboards, half-timbering and brackets like the entry bay. Windows are two-over-two in groups of threes, except at the basement level, where they are separate, two to a bay, six-over-six. The south face of the south wing has three wide bays divided by pilaster strips and centering on a large multipane, segmental-arched staircase window. Below this window is a gabled, half-timbered entry, with double doors, sidelights and a toplight of 6 tall panes. The north face of the north wing has an identical stair window but is more irregular, with two classroom bays to the west and two bay shed-roofed first floor projection to the east. The projecting element has half-timbering on a brick base. On the west side of the building the south wing is flush with the main block, while the north wing extends west an extra bay. Fenestration between the regularly spaced pilaster strips varies between two-over-two windows grouped in twos and threes. One-story brick links at basement and first floor levels connect the main school with the former gymnasium. The ridge of the main roof is capped by tiles and punctuated at the inside edges of the wings by wide, louvered chimneys.

43. continued

In 1965 new kindergarten facilities were built to the north but were removed in 1981. In the early 1920s the school was called the Mark Twain School, but after the death in 1929 of Margaret M. Goodall, who had served as principal since 1917, the newly enlarged building was renamed for her. The school was sold in 1980 to Curzon Construction Co., who began condominium conversion in 1981 and transferred ownership of the unsold units to the present owner in 1983.
Margaret M. Goodall School

43. continued

The architect of Goodall School, William B. Ittner (1864-1936), was internationally known for his progressive school designs. A native of St. Louis, he was the son of a brick manufacturer and became known for the sensitive use of brick in his own work. He studied at Cornell. As Commissioner of School Buildings in St. Louis from 1897, he became known for his innovative, light-filled and airy plans and picturesque styling. In his long career, he designed about 500 schools in 28 states. Goodall is typical of his work in plan; stylistically it combines his use of motifs from English Tudor and Jacobean architecture with the more progressive Arts & Crafts movement of the turn of the century.

44. continued

brick parking garages have been built - one 6-car structure south of the gym wing and five others to the north: one 9-car, two 6-car and two 5-car. Along the property line in front of the original building on both the Colebrook and Chestnut St. sides is a stone retaining wall, coursed rubble with periodic stone piers. On the west side of the building a lower dry fieldstone retaining wall supports foundation plantings. The property is located in a neighborhood of single-family houses at the northwest corner of Colebrook and Chestnut Sts. Interstate 44 cuts across the property at a higher elevation to the north.
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<td>City or Town</td>
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<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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28. No. of Stories: 2 | 29. Basement: Yes | No |
30. Foundation Material: Squared Rubble |
31. Wall Construction Material: Brick |
32. Roof Type & Material: Gable, Flat |
33. No. of Bays: Front Side |
34. Wall Treatment: American Common Bond |
35. Plan Shape: Rectangle |
36. Changes: Addition Altered Moved |
37. Condition: Interior Exterior Good |
38. Preservation Underway: Yes | No |
39. Endangered: Yes | No |
40. Visible from Public Road: Yes | No |
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road: 331 |

The original central portion of the school has a gabled roof while the additions are flat. The full height entry bay projects slightly and narrows above the entry cornice. Entry details include brick pilasters with ashlar capitals and cornice. The school name is etched into the entablature but has been covered by a new sign. A new cornerstone added to the right of the doors reads, "The College School - dedicated 1982." The entry bay window is double-hung, 9 over 9 with... (continued)

The Old Orchard District was established in 1867. Parts of the district were annexed by Webster Groves in 1890. In 1901 the remainder of the district voted to merge too. Originally, the Old Orchard School stood at a site near Big Bend and Laclede Station Roads. The first frame building was replaced in 1890 by a brick structure. The school soon became severely overcrowded and residents voted to erect a new (continued)

The lot is long and narrow. Playing fields are located southwest of the school beyond a blacktopped parking/playground area. The two are separated by a brick wall with a central stairway leading down to the playing fields.

Lockwood School, Old Orchard School, The College School
348 Page Avenue

42. continued
double-hung 3-over-3 sidelights. Second story windows are double-hung, 9-over-9 in strings of five. These are continued on the first and second floor of the additions. The main floor windows are 6-over-6 nearest the entry and 9-over-9 towards the additions. Some of these windows have been lowered to 6-over-6. The gabled roof has exposed rafters along the eaves. The additions sport Craftsman details such as string windows and decorative glazed brickwork. Parapets have terra cotta capstones.

43. continued

t school at a site near Newport and Page Avenues. The bonds were issued in 1907 and the building opened in 1909. In 1916 the school name was changed to Lockwood after Richard Lockwood, an early settler of the area and river boat captain. "Old Orchard" was named for the orchard of his farm.
The original 1909 Lockwood school was a gabled structure, and the accompanying photos show that the gable ends can still be seen peeking over the two-story flat-roofed wings that were apparently added only a few years after the original building. At the west end of the building, a one-story wing was added in the 1930s. An addition was made to this, and a modern-style one-story wing added at the east end in the 1960s.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

**Webster Groves High School, Frank Hamsher High School**

**100 Selma Avenue**

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**Notes:**
- The campus consists of several additions and is very large. The face of the complex consists of two wings of three stories joined by a one story section behind which is another three story section. The main entrance is on the left. The entry bay projects out about one foot and has ashlar quoins, a columned portico in antis with a balustraded cornice. The area is three bays wide with ashlar detailing around the windows including a segmentally arched broken pediment above the center second floor window. (continued)

In 1906 a two-story brick building on Selma Avenue with three classrooms and an auditorium served as the high school. Two front wings were added in 1913. Until 1946 an Armory built in 1917 was used as a gym. The present school was built in 1924 as an addition. It included a three-story section and a wing for the Public Library. The Library moved to Lockwood Avenue in 1951. In 1934-35 the pre-1920 sections of the building were razed and replaced with a theater, music and home economics departments (continued)

Over the years the school grounds have been considerably expanded, and the school board now also owns the former church at the corner of Lockwood and Widan Avenue, which formerly bounded the school on the north, has been vacated. Bradford Avenue marks the school grounds on the south and Plymouth Avenue on the East.

- **Sources of Information**
  - Clarissa Start, Webster Groves (1976), pp. 41-51
  - On site inspection
  - Webster Groves School District 100 Years: 1868-1968, Webster Groves

---

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  - On site inspection
  - Webster Groves School District 100 Years: 1868-1968, Webster Groves
At the roof line is an ashlar cornice with dentils. A balustrade capped by urns has been filled in with ashlar panels, while garlands and medallions adorn the inset panels above the third story lintels. A string course runs below the third floor windows and an ashlar water course above the rubble foundation. The central portion of the wing is also projecting and quoinned. Flat arched brickwork runs above the first and second floor windows on the main facade and over all the windows on the rest of the facade. The central connecting portion of the complex is one story with a balustraded parapet and four round arched windows with ashlar key and corner stones. The right wing is a copy of the left without the entryway. Stair rails in front of the entry are formed. Original 12-over-12 windows have been replaced.

Influences for this structure include Newby Hall in Yorkshire, England, 1706, and Wimpole Hall in Cambridgeshire, England, by James Gibbs and Henry Flitcroft. The architect's style can be directly related to Gibbs, probably copied out of a volume of Gibbs' designs.

and science rooms through a PWA grant. This wing repeated the Selma facade of the 1924 building. The present gymnasium, dedicated December, 1947, is dedicated to former coach Charles A. Roberts. Frank Hamsher, for whom the school was named, was Superintendent of School's 1917 to 1924.
The Selma Avenue facades of this school are among the most impressive architecturally of any school in St. Louis County. The school also has one of the most complex building histories of any in the county. The left or north half of the front was the first to be built. It was originally an addition to an older school dating from 1907, with low wings from 1913. The older building was demolished in 1934, when a large addition was constructed, almost doubling the size of the complex.

Behind the school, with its gable end facing Bradford Avenue to the south, was an armory, erected in 1917. This was replaced by the Charles A. Roberts Gymnasium in 1946-47.

Pages from the history of the Webster Groves School District published in 1969 are included here; they describe and illustrate with aerial photographs the major developments in the history of the complex. The photograph originally submitted with this inventory form shows the Selma Avenue entrance to the original 1924 building. Additional photos here illustrate the following:

- The 1934-35 front elevation;
- The 1946-47 gymnasium, entrance from Bradford Street;
- The circa 1968 wing located behind the 1924 part and facing east;
- The south end of the 1934-35 wing, showing some later alterations, including a concrete balcony and an iron fire escape.
100 Years, 1868-1969
Webster Groves School District, Webster Groves, Missouri, 1969

Frank Hamsher High School, 1968.
Miss Sarah Milligan, who served for many years as a teacher, principal and superintendent, was the first high school teacher. High school was a ninth grade course of an unorganized nature which the Board of Education approved in 1889.

In the early 1900’s the high school occupied the first floor of the original school house (now the Bristol School), and the elementary school occupied the second floor. As the enrollment increased, the high school used rooms, hallways, and store rooms in the Bristol Building on Lockwood Avenue as supplementary classrooms. Chairs were simply pushed aside for dances.

Citizens of the community recognized the need for a building and had proposed a $40,000.00 bond issue for the erection of such a building. The proposal was defeated twice before the contract was let for the Webster Groves High School building on December 13, 1905.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch of October 2, 1901, related how the voters of Webster Groves voted against the issuance of bonds for $15,000.00 to build a high school and $3,350.00 to buy a site. The newspaper describes the election as part of a campaign in which the men were pitted against feminine influence. The paper states, “The women desired a new high school building; the men objected to an addition to the present high rate of taxation. The men won.”

The Board of Education had called a meeting to discuss the matter and invited Miss Sarah Milligan to address the meeting.

The article continues, “She made a masterly speech in favor of additional high school facilities, citing opinions on the high school question which showed her familiarity with the work of the various national and state educational associations. Her speech hypnotized her hearers and they voted to call a special election to vote bonds with loud acclaim.”

Some of the description of this election day from the Post-Dispatch is as follows:

“The town was divided into four polling districts, two in Webster Groves, one in Selma, the Old Orchard booth accommodating in addition to its own voters those of Tuxedo and the surrounding farming and truck garden district.

“The polls opened at 7 o’clock and were crowded with commuters who deposited their ballots on their way to the early morning trains. About 50 per cent of the vote was thus deposited before 9 o’clock.

“After breakfast the ‘petticoat push,’ as it is called, began to take a hand in the election. Traps and surreys were brought out, and pretty women in pretty gowns drove forth to bring lazy voters to the polls. It is not at all certain that the voters thus favored always voted the way the ladies desired.

“About noon all the votes were in that could be brought in until the men returned from St. Louis on the evening trains.

“During the afternoon the clerks and judges of the election took naps or played checkers and drank soda pop and swapped stories.”
The first high school in Webster Groves. This building was occupied in 1907.

George L. Hawkins was the high school principal in 1905-1906. At that time more space was needed, and school was conducted on the second floor of the Brannon Building, which was located on Gore Avenue north of the Missouri Pacific tracks. This building had a butcher shop on the first floor and high school classes were held on the second floor. School conditions were not good, but one of the students during this period recalls that Mr. Hawkins made a speech "which rallied school spirit and the school year went well with football and all."

By 1906, the high school was built on Selma Avenue and was a two-story brick building with three classrooms and an auditorium. The auditorium was also used as a study hall. On the first floor there were three classrooms and an office, with two store rooms in the basement. Six teachers, including the principal, made up the faculty and the principal taught six classes daily and supervised a study hall.

J.T. Hixson became principal of the high school in 1907, and in a speech made in 1941, he said:

"Webster Groves has changed greatly in thirty-four years, but its high school in service and facilities has kept pace. When I came to the
Laying of the cornerstone in 1906.

Aerial view of Webster High School in 1924.

Aerial view of Webster High School in 1939, with further additions to the high school shown.
Webster Groves High School in 1907, there was only one automobile here and only two blocks of granitoid sidewalks. All other walks were wooden planks. When you stepped on one end of the plank, you were never sure what the other end of the plank was going to do."

Two front wings were added to the building in 1913. The left wing was used as a gymnasium for boys and girls and the school to be known as the Webster High School Gymnasium. This building then housed the lunchroom and senior gymnasium until it was razed for the present Roberts Gymnasium, built in 1946. This Charles A. Roberts gymnasium has facilities for basketball, volleyball, and wrestling. More than 2,000 spectators can be accommodated for basketball games.

In 1927, the junior high school was established. Building additions in the 1920's added a three-story section and the Public Library. In 1934, the portions of the old building built in 1906 and 1913 were razed and a large addition containing a Little Theater, music and home economics department and science rooms was completed in

right wing was used as an auditorium. The study hall and lunchroom were in two of the second floor rooms.

The Armory was erected in 1917, and after World War I was turned over to the high
The old entrance of the Frank Hamsher High School, about 1932.

1935. This building cost $290,000.00. Under the PWA (Public Works Administration) thirty per cent of that amount was paid by the government making the actual cost to Webster Groves only $203,000.00. Equipment costing $6,500.00 was installed in the building.

The new addition was connected to the older structure with the Public Library between the two buildings. The architects listed the following rooms in the building:

- 21 classrooms
- 4 domestic art rooms
- 2 art rooms
- 2 gymnasiums with locker and shower rooms for boys and girls
- 1 dramatic arts room
- 1 choral room
- 1 band room

The inner courtyard of Hamsher High School, 1968.

The architects described the exterior treatment of the building as Georgian to harmonize with the older building. The floors were of linoleum. The drinking fountains in the corridors were recessed and described as having a decorative color panel back of glazed terra cotta. The panels were designed to represent the ancient Greek, the American Indian, the Egyptian, Sir Galahad, the Flamingos, and John Silver.

Howard A. Latta came to the school system in 1931, as an assistant principal, and succeeded J.T. Hixson as principal in 1943. Mr. Latta continued as principal until his retirement this year when he was succeeded by Gerald E. Kusler.

Hamsher High School was named for Frank Hamsher, Superintendent of Schools from 1917 to 1924.

Graduations

The first graduating class in 1907, consisted of fifteen students. The graduating classes numbered nineteen and twenty-four, respectively, the following two years.

The first graduation exercises were held in the hall on the third floor of the Bristol Building. The stage was small but accommodated the small number of graduates. The next five classes held graduation exercises on the second floor of the Holy Redeemer Building. This building was new with a large hall and stage and was nearer the high school building. At the first graduation in the Holy Redeemer Building, Alfred Lee Booth, a member of the class, played a piano number as part of the program and the number he played was the Alma Mater for which he composed both words and music.

The Class of June, 1919, was smaller than in preceding years. The small class of forty-nine can be attributed to the war and the influenza epidemic which had closed the school for several weeks the previous fall.
### Historic Inventory

**J. Milton Turner Elementary School**

245 Saratoga Avenue, 238 Meacham Street

**Description of Important Features**

The primary facades of this school face east toward Milwaukee Avenue and west toward a parking lot. Both are asymmetrical. Most windows are boarded up, but those visible are 12-over-12. Both entrance bays are set forward between pierlike corners, and smaller piers flank the double-doored entries. The high basement has a watertable forming a base for first-floor windows. The south bay of the west front has a bay window on the first floor.

**History and Significance**

The Turner School was opened in 1925 by the Kirkwood School District for its negro students in the southeast part of the district. It supplemented the Booker T. Washington School on West Adams between Van Buren and Geyer that dated from before 1900 and was torn down in 1950. This school was originally named Meacham Park for the unincorporated subdivision in which it is located, laid out in 1892 by Elzey Meacham. The school was renamed in 1932 for James Milton Turner, born a slave in St. Louis County.

**Sources of Information**


On site inspection.

---

**Fields:**

- **No.**
- **County**
- **Location of Negatives**
- **Specific Location**
- **City of Town**
- **Site Plan with North Arrow**
- **Coordinates**
- **UTM**
- **Building**
- **Structure**
- **Site**
- **Building No.**
- **Structure No.**
- **Object No.**
- **On National Register?**
- **Is it Eligible?**
- **Part of Estab?**
- **District?**
- **Name of Established District**
- **Thematic Category**
- **Date(s) or Period**
- **Style of Design**
- **Architect or Engineer**
- **Contractor or Builder**
- **Original Use, if apparent**
- **Present Use**
- **Owner's Name & Address, if known**
- **Ownership**
- **Opening Date**
- **Preservation Engineer?**
- **Local Contact Person or Organization**
- **History of Ownership**
- **Other Surveys in Which Included**
- **Threatened**
- **Endangered?**
- **Distance from and Frontage on Road**
- **Prepared**
- **Organization**
- **Date**
- **Revision Date(s)
in 1840, who helped to found Lincoln University in Jefferson City after the Civil War and was appointed U.S. representative to Liberia by Ulysses S. Grant. The school closed before 1980 and was the subject of an unsuccessful effort to turn it into a library and archive on Turner.
A recent election has made Meacham Park part of the City of Kirkwood. The children have long been served by the Kirkwood School District. The accompanying photograph shows the primary facade of the Turner School, which faces south toward its playground rather than toward the street to the north. The large number of windows that have been boarded over suggest that the interior of the building is not being treated with great respect, but so far no other changes have been made to the exterior of the building.
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<td>Storage</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td>Public XX Private</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>Bayless School District, Consolidated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes XX</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Basement?</td>
<td>Yes XX</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Foundation Material</td>
<td>Squeared rubble</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Wall Construction Material</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>Flat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. No. of Bays</td>
<td>Front 3 Side 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>American common bond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Plan Shape</td>
<td>Rectangular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Changes</td>
<td>Addition XX Altered in #42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Condition</td>
<td>Interior good Exterior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Preservation Underway?</td>
<td>Yes XX</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes XX</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes XX</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>4502 Weber Road 4502 Weber Road 4502 Weber Road 4502 Weber Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Further Description of Important Features</td>
<td>Four brick pilasters divide the front of the building into three bays: one on either side of the entry and one at each corner. The front parapet has a gable over the center entry. The one story entry bay with gabled roof and triangular pediment has terra cotta cap stones outlining the parapet. A belt course runs just below the second story windows. Pilaster details include terra cotta bands. A projecting frieze circles the building just below the roofline. The concrete stoop is painted red and has metal rails. A rear brick addition probably encloses a staircase. Side windows are smaller.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. History and Significance</td>
<td>The stone foundation of this school came from stone that comprised the old Rock School. Built for elementary grades, it was later used as a junior high school when enrollment and building increased. It is now used for storage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</td>
<td>The school is opposite the cross street of Hildesheim. The PWA Bayless High School is adjacent on the west, connected by a deteriorating breezeway.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Sources of Information</td>
<td>Jean Layton, &quot;Bayless School&quot; (provided by school district) on site inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Prepared by</td>
<td>M. Webb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Organization</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Date</td>
<td>7/91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>County</th>
<th>Location of Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Elmwood Park School</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>N. corner of Chicago &amp; Dielman, part of Blocks 17 &amp; 21 of Elmwood Park</td>
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</table>

| Address | 9707 Chicago Heights Boulevard |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Thematic Category</th>
<th>Date(s) or Period</th>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>constructed 1915</td>
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<th>No.</th>
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<td>21</td>
<td>school</td>
<td>church</td>
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<th>Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</th>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Christ Holiness Temple, UHC</td>
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<thead>
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<th>Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
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<tr>
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<th>Condition of Structure &amp; Object</th>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Coordinates (UTM)</th>
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<tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Site, Building, Structure &amp; Object</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Is it National Register?</th>
<th>Eligible?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Part of Established Local Hist Dist?</th>
<th>Potentially Eligible?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Established District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**
The one-story building is rectangular in plan with the exception of a side bay. The front and rear of the school are nearly identical except that the front entry is recessed. Windows are 6-over-6 and double-hung. They run in strings of four to either side of the front and rear entries. The side bay windows are single, double-hung and in smaller proportions than the others. The brickwork includes glazed headers, creating a pattern. A projecting entablature which runs above the windows. (continued)

**History and Significance**
The first Elmwood school was opened in 1899 to educate black children. The building was provided by a group of residents in Elmwood Park. They petitioned the Board of Education to supply the teacher, which was done on December 2, 1899. The building was located in Block 9 of Robertson Street. It took several more petitions, and eleven years, before a permanent structure was authorized by the district and another five years (continued)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
A chain link fence surrounds the property. Additions are attached at the west side of the original building. The lot is long and narrow. A blacktop playground/parking lot is located to the rear and sides of the structure. The building is currently (continued)

**Sources of Information**
on site inspection

48. Prepared by
St. Louis County Parks
47. Organization
Date | Revised Date(s)
7/91 | |
Elmwood Park School
9707 Chicago Heights Boulevard

42. continued

Glass block provides toplights above the entries. The rear entry is buttressed and capped with ashlar. There is an ashlar panel above the double doors. Additions are attached at the west side of the original building in an "L" shape.

43. continued

before the school opened to students. In the interim classes were held in various buildings including the Elmwood Park Baptist Church (1911-12) and the "Fisher Place" (1912-13). Elmwood was not closed until 1975 when students were transferred to other schools to comply with Federal desegregation regulations. Additions to the school were completed in 1936 (a WPA project) and 1970. The present owners purchased the property in 1976.

44. continued

occupied by a congregation who use the multipurpose room as their church.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Old Moline School, Storman-Stufflin School</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>1860 Chambers Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>c. 1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Architectural Period</td>
<td>public school</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Owner's Name &amp; Address</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Owner's Name &amp; Address</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>UTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>On National Register?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Part of Estab Hist Dist.?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Name of Established District</td>
<td>Storman-Stufflin School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42. Further Description of Important Features: Interesting design has a very high brick basement with nearly square 8-over-8 windows. Upper windows are 12-over-12. Both have lintels of radiating bricks. The main entry has double doors topped by two window panels of 12 panes each. On either side are tall windows with 3 panels of 9 panes. The doors are lower than the upper floor level and lead to an interior staircase. East 6 bays make entry off-center. The quality of the brick varies slightly from the original building. At the east end is the brick gymnasium, post-war in date but scaled to harmonize with the main building.

43. History and Significance: The Moline School District was one of the original rural districts. Originally District 6, Township 46, Range 7, it was designated District 19 in 1910. It was annexed by Riverview Gardens in 1949. This school is said to have been built about 1926, but the ground had belonged to the district for decades before that. Since the school has been closed by the Riverview District, it has been leased to a newly-formed private school.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings: The school grounds are on the south side of Chambers Road west of Winkler and extend south to Herman Drive. The numbering of the buildings on Chambers Road starts over twice, causing a considerable amount of confusion. Two large old sycamores and another old tree survive in front of the school.

45. Sources of Information:
   "District History - Riverview Gardens"
   On site inspection

46. Prepared by:
   E. Hamilton

47. Organization:
   St. Louis County Parks

48. Date: 4/91

49. Revision Date(s):
The Storman-Stufflin School opened September 2, 1981. It was founded by LaMartha Noble Gillespie and Jacqueline Storman Turnage with the support of Immanuel Lutheran Church. It is named in part for Mrs. Turnage's parents, Ora and Robert Storman. The Storman-Stufflin School was the first black-operated private school to be chartered in Missouri.
### Historic Inventory Information

**Sappington School**

11011 Gravois Road

#### Description of Important Features

The original portion of the school has a hipped tile roof. An ashlar Palladian portico in antis covers the double entry doors. Portico details include rusticated piers with ashlar capitals and cornice, a large ashlar plaque that reads "Sappington School" and ashlar-framed round windows. The entry is flanked by 6-over-6 double-hung windows topped by 12-pane transoms. A fanlight is located above the doors. The Front facade is divided by piers of brick capped with ashlar capitals supporting (cont'd)

#### History and Significance

When the city and county separated in 1874 the Sappington School was designated District 6, Township 44 Range 6. A rural stone school was replaced in 1891 by a frame structure. That 1891 building was replaced in 1903. In 1910 the district was designated District 49. The front of the current structure was completed in 1927 to replace the 1903 building. Additions were completed in 1948, 1950, 1955 and 1968. The campus (cont'd)

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Located at the NW corner of Eddie and Park and Gravois Roads the school is just west of Grant's Farm. A narrow fenced playground with gym equipment and a small paved lot are located near the east entrance to the school, which faces Eddie and Park Avenue. A paved parking area is located west of the earlier building (cont'd)

#### Sources of Information


On site inspection.
Sappington School
11011 Gravois Road

42. continued

an ashlar cornice. Between the piers are ashlar panels. The west panel depicts an open book, and the east the lamp of learning. Both panels are inscribed with the date "1927." Below the panels are single-pane casement windows. A projecting water table of brick runs above paired basement windows. Side bays are made up of string windows. A recessed east side entrance is fronted by an ornamental metal fanlight. The roof material changes from tile to composite shingle.

43. continued

was renovated in 1989. The school was named for John Sappington, an early settler. John Sappington's grandson John Fenton Long, son of William Lindsay Long and Elizabeth Sappington, taught at the earlier Sappington School on this site.

44. continued

and south of the newer additions. A leveled playing field is elevated west of the parking area. Trees are planted to either side of the 1927 front.

40/4840G
August 1991
Like the McKenzie School of 1907, the 1927 portion of the Sappington School is an unusually distinguished design for a rural school. The growth of the district has led to a series of additions to the original building, so that now it is merely an appendage at one corner of a very large complex.

The accompanying photo shows the original building on the right, with the 1948 enlargement immediately behind it. The 1948 portion is integral with the original building, being differentiated primarily by the color of the roofing. The additions from the 1950s are built of lighter brick and are oriented to the southwest, away from the original complex. The 1968 wing extends west from the complex at the rear of the property. It has some brick sections and some sections faced with a white aggregate, making it look like an entirely different building.

Continued widening of both Gravois Road and Eddy & Park Road have left both of them uncomfortably close to the original portion of the Sappington School.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 25H410516
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives 0273-19
4. Present Name(s) Ward I School
5. Other Name(s)

5100 Heege Road

16. Thematic Category

17. Dates or Period constructed 1912
18. Style or Design Simplified Classical
19. Architect or Engineer Ed Preisler
20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent school
22. Present Use electric company
23. Ownership Public
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Zemco Inc., a Corp.

25. Open to Public? Yes
26. Local Contact Person or Organization Zephyr Electric 481-5500
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 1
29. Basement? Yes
30. Foundation Material squared rubble
31. Wall Construction brick
32. Roof Type & Material flat
33. No. of Bays Front 7 Side 4
34. Wall Treatment American common bond
35. Plan Shape rectangle
36. Changes Addition
37. Condition Interior fair
38. Preservation Underway? No
39. Endangered? Yes
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 110'

42. Further Description of Important Features
The building is deteriorating. The windows have been lowered all around, probably to install a false ceiling. Header bricks are glazed to create a patterned wall surface. Corner and front piers have terra cotta capitals. Sills are ashlars. A belt-course creates an entablature at the parapet and is capped in terra cotta. The entry bay projects and is capped by a gabled pediment with a bullseye vent in the gable. Piers decorate the corners of the entry bay and are capped by (continued)

43. History and Significance
The property was acquired in a bond issue passed in 1911. The school constructed the next year had the following specifications, according to board records:
dimensions 57'6" x 42'6"; basement 9' ceilings; upstairs rooms 14' ceilings; rooms 19' x 32'; hall 16' wide between the rooms; 2 cloak rooms 8' x 19'. This same plan was used in the building of another school in Ward 3 called the Point Breeze School, (continued)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The rather narrow lot is terraced in front and has black-top and fenced storage area in the back.

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by
47. Organization
St. Louis County Parks
48. Date 8/91
49. Revision Date(s)
43. continued

built at the same time. The Point Breeze School was sold before 1952 and has since been razed.

The architect "Ed. Preisler" may have been Ernst Preisler (1885-1934), a native of Prague, trained in Vienna, who had a large architectural practice here beginning in 1892. His best-known work is the neoclassical Carondelet Library of 1907.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No 25J210642
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives 4-30
4. Present Name(s) McKenzie School, Affton School
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location
   8701 MacKenzie Road at Weber,
   1.92 acres in Section 15,
   T44R6
7. City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity
     Gravois Township, Affton
8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat. 38°46'51.9"N
   Long. 90°14'39.8"W
10. Site & Building Structure 1: Object 1: 8701 MacKenzie Road
11. On National Register? Yes  Yes 2
12. Is Eligible? Yes
13. Part of Estab  Yes  Yes
14. District Hist Dist.? Yes  No
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period
   constructed 1905-07, 1927
18. Style or Design
   Colonial Revival
19. Architect or Engineer
   Philip Merkel
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent
   school
22. Present Use
   administration building
23. Ownership
   Public
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
   Affton School District
   8701 MacKenzie Road, Affton
25. Open to Public?
   Yes
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 2
29. Basement? Yes
30. Foundation Material
   squared rubble
31. Wall Construction
   brick
32. Roof Type & Material
   hip, comp
33. No. of Bays
   Front
34. Wall Treatment
35. Plan Shape
   rectangle
36. Changes
   Addition
37. Condition
   Interior
   Exterior
38. Preservation Underway? Yes
39. Endangered? Yes
40. Visible from Public Road? No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features
   The earliest portion of the building dates from 1907. It has a gabled roof with triangular, slate-covered pediment. Inside the pediment is a three-part window above which hangs a scrolled, broken pediment. The scrolls are decorated with carved pendants with a bracketed keystone between the scrolls. The cornice is decorated with dentils and modillions. First floor brickwork is rusticated with radiating voussoirs above the windows. Ashlar is used for the water table, two string courses and sills. (continued)

43. History and Significance
   This is the third school on the site. The original school was built in 1857 and of stone from a nearby quarry. It was razed in 1891 in favor of a frame building built directly in front of the stone. The stone was sold. In 1907, the frame structure was sold when this brick building was completed. Plans for the brick building were drawn by Philip Merkel for $8. The 1907 structure originally had steeples on either side (cont'd)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   The quarry area south of the school was filled with dirt and stone from the building of the Gravois overpass and railroad. It is now a parking lot, as is the former yard facing MacKenzie Road.

45. Sources of Information
   The Channel: 125th Anniversary 1857-1982
   The History of the Affton School District
   On site inspection.

46. Prepared by
   M. Webb
47. Organization
   St. Louis County Parks
48. Date 8/91
49. Revision Date(s)
The windows are 4-over-4, double hung. The 1907 cornerstone was reused as the cornerstone for the new addition in 1927. The 1907 inscription faces the front of the new building and the 1927 inscription faces the side. The 1907 inscription reads:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>1907 Building Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geo. B. Bowles</td>
<td>H. J. Weber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Neier</td>
<td>J. C. Ruder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Binder</td>
<td>Wm. H. Horst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 1927 inscription reads:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1927 Building Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Otto R. Neier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chas. Mecker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. H. Detjen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 1927 addition has a hipped roof, a continuous ashlar water table from the old building, a one-story entry bay with terra cotta quoins, flat roof and terra cotta capstones on a stepped parapet. The entry bay also includes several terra cotta beltcourses, a terra cotta segmental-arched entry cornice with pinnacled ends. The doors are multi-paned and paired. The toplight is also multi-paned. Windows to either side of the doors are one pane wide and five panes in length. A decorative soldier/stringcourse runs above the second floor windows. Vertical bands of stacked stretchers run in pairs along the outer sides of the facade. A drainspout runs between these four bays of 4-over-4, double hung windows which face the street. In addition, there is a central paired window above the entry bay. This window is surrounded by terra cotta lintel and quoins. To the outside of this are small, 1-over-1 double hung windows. Sills are all ashlar.

43. continued

of the building. These were razed to make room for the addition in 1927. The 1907 portion remains the most elegant of the early rural schools in the county.
The remarkable 1907 part of the McKenzie School is shown on the right in the accompanying photograph. It was a lavishly detailed and large-scaled example of the Georgian Revival, far exceeding the architectural pretensions of any other rural school of its day in St. Louis County. Unfortunately, the 1927 wing was built right across the primary facade of the earlier building. It is a sturdy but less distinguished example of the Craftsman Style.
The remarkable 1907 part of the McKenzie School is shown on the right in the accompanying photograph. It was a lavishly detailed and large-scaled example of the Georgian Revival, far exceeding the architectural pretensions of any other rural school of its day in St. Louis County. Unfortunately, the 1927 wing was built right across the primary facade of the earlier building. It is a sturdy but less distinguished example of the Craftsman Style.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

<table>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Specific Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>City or Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>UTM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lat Sw</td>
<td>Long W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10</th>
<th>Site 1</th>
<th>Building X</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Structure 1</td>
<td>Object 1</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11</th>
<th>On National Register?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Is it Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Part of Eslad 1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>District Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 15 | Name of Established District |

---

**Historic Significance**: This school was used initially as the High School and named after military leader Winfield Scott Hancock, Union Army General and democratic presidential nominee in 1880. His father-in-law owned a county house on this site. The school was sold in 1990 to the present owner.

---

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**: Built directly across from Ward 1 school, this school has a wedge-shaped lot which has a longer frontage on Gentry Avenue.

---

**Sources of Information**: St. Louis County Department of Planning, zoning status list, 9-4-90. "Hancock District Traces Its History to 1880" Neighborhood Link News: 50th Anniversary Issue. June 4, 1980. continued

---

**Prepared by**: E. Hamilton

**Organization**: St. Louis County Parks

**Date**: 9/90 & 8/91
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Location of Negatives</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26G121461</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>36509-28 &amp; 36796-21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

**242-248 Dammert Avenue, 305 Fannie Avenue**

### Thematic Category
- **Historic**

### Date(s) or Period
- **c. 1885**

### Style or Design
- **Italianate vernacular**

### Architect or Engineer
- **Sylvia L. Cathers, et al**

### Thematic Category
- **Schools**

### No. of Stories
- **1 1/2**

### Foundation Material
- **Stone**

### Wall Construction
- **Brick**

### Roof Type & Material
- **Gable, comp.**, **irr.**

### No. of Bays
- **13**

### Front Elevation
- **irr.**

### Treatment
- **Common bond**

### Plan Shape
- **Irregular**

### Open to Public
- **Yes**

### Local Contact Person or Organization
- **Sylvia L. Cathers, et al**

### Endangered?
- **Yes**

### Preservation Underway?
- **Yes**

### Visible from Public Road?
- **Yes**

### Distance from and Frontage on Road?

### Further Description of Important Features
The brick core of the present building is in two hip-roofed parts at right angles to each other, each three bays by two and articulated on some elevations by piers or pilaster strips between bays. A dentilled brick frieze runs around both buildings; piersed elevations also have sawtooth brick frizes. Each long elevation has a gabled dormer. This original portion has many additions. A shed-roofed glazed porch with clapboard (continued)

### History and Significance
This building originally had three rooms and two cloak rooms. This was the second school building of the Hancock district. The first was a brick building at St. Louis Highway Ferry Road built in 1869. This one is said to have been built about 1885, but no deed has been found for the purchase of this lot. When the new Hancock School was built in 1903, this property was sold. Jacob Hoffman was the surviving trustee and director (continued)

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
This site fills the end of the block between Dammert and Military Road on Fannie. It is banked considerably above the level of the street on all three sides.

### Sources of Information
- "Hancock District Traces Its History to 1880" Naborhood Link News:

### Prepared by
- E. Hamilton

### Organization
- St. Louis County Parks

### Date
- 9/90

### Revision Date(s)
- 5/91
Luxemburg School
242-248 Dammert Avenue, 305 Fannie Avenue

42. continued

siding and lattice work base is on the south side. The apparent front door on the west side has a gable-roofed porch with wrought-iron posts and railings. On both south and north sides are hip-roofed additions with artificial fieldstone facings.

43. continued

from the original purchase, and the new ones were Conrad Goetz, Herman Schneider, and Julius Bohnn. They sold the two-thirds acre for $2,412.25 to Charles and Wilhelmina Zadow. The proceeds were used to expand the schoolyard on Goetz Avenue. The old school has suffered many additions and alterations over the years.

45. continued


On site inspection.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>27G412036</th>
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<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
<td>36796-23</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

**20. Contractor or Builder**

**21. Original Use, If Apparent School**

**22. Present Use** not used

**23. Ownership** Public

**24. Owner’s Name & Address, if known** Hancock Place Antique Mall, Inc.

**25. Open to Public?** Yes

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization**

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**

**28. No. of Stories** 2

**29. Basement?** Yes

**30. Foundation Material** Stone

**31. Wall Construction Material** Brick

**32. Roof Type & Material** Flat

**33. No. of Bays** Front 9 Side 9

**34. Wall Treatment** Stretcher bond

**35. Plan Shape** L-shape

**36. Changes** Addition 1

**37. Condition** Exterior fair

**38. Preservation Underway?** Yes

**39. Endangered?** By What? No

**40. Visible from Public Road?** Yes

**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road** 244'-296'

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

This building was built on a filled-in pond site. The lower front was used for commercial business purposes. When used as a school, there was no library or gymnasium. This property is across Gentry Avenue from the former site of the estate occupied occasionally by Winfield Scott Hancock, Civil War general and Democratic presidential nominee in 1880. The school was sold to the present owner in 1990.

**Sources of Information**


**Prepared by**

E. Hamilton

**Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date** 9/90

**Revision Date(s)** 4/90
Windows are 1-over-1, grouped in three except for outer bays. Second-floor windows also have toplights; outer windows on this floor and most of the side windows are segmental-arched. Several windows have been boarded up.

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Hancock School No. 2</th>
<th>8808 South Grand Avenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26G130225</td>
<td>Hancock School No. 2</td>
<td>8808 South Grand Avenue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **No.** 26G130225
2. **County** St. Louis
3. **Location of Negatives**
4. **Present Name(s)** Hancock School No. 2
5. **Other Name(s)**

6. **Specific Location**
   - Lots 26-35, Block 9
   - Frost's Addition to Luxemburg

7. **City or Town** St. Louis
8. **Rural, Township & Vicinity** Lemay Township
9. **Site Plan with North Arrow**

10. **Coordinates** UTM
    - Lat: 38°15'32.07"N
    - Long: 90°15'32.07"W

11. **Building**
    - Structure: Obj. 11

12. **On National Register?** Yes
13. **Part of Estab?** Yes
14. **District Eligible?** Yes
15. **Hist Dist.?** No

16. **Thematic Category**
17. **Date(s) or Period**
18. **Style or Design**
19. **Architect or Engineer**
20. **Contractor or Builder**
21. **Original Use, if apparent**
22. **Present Use**
23. **Ownership**
   - Public
   - Private
24. **Owner's Name & Address.**
   - If known
   - EMS Maintenance Corporation
25. **Open to Public?**
   - Yes
26. **Local Contact Person or Organization**
27. **Other Surveys in Which Included**
28. **No. of Stories**
29. **Basement?** Yes
30. **Foundation Material**
31. **Wall Construction**
32. **Roof Type & Material**
33. **No. of Bays**
34. **Wall Treatment**
35. **Plan Shape** T-shape
36. **Changes**
   - Addition
   - Alteration
37. **Condition**
   - Interior:
   - Exterior:
38. **Preservation Underway?** Yes
39. **Endangered?**
   - By What?
   - No
40. **Visible from Public Road?** Yes
41. **Distance from and Frontage on Road**
   - /256'

---

**Further Description of Important Features**
This building's two-story entry bay projects forward and has a side window at the first floor level. A flat roofed vestibule of one story provides entry. The vestibule has double doors with two top lights, brick pilasters with terra cotta capitals and cornice. A segmentally arched parapet atop the entry bay is also capped in terra cotta, as is the rest of the roof line. Three round arched windows are located above the vestibule. The brickwork of the facade is very ornate (continued)

**History and Significance**
The district was named for General Winfield Scott Hancock, a Union Army Civil War General and democratic presidential nominee. This was the second elementary school in the district. In 1990 the school was closed and sold to the present owner.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
The school is located at the southeast corner of Grand and Fannie and has a large fenced blacktop playground to the rear. A later one-story brick addition is to the west and behind the original building. It includes a large multipurpose room and several classrooms.

**Sources of Information**
- Cornerstone.
- St. Louis County Department of Planning, zoning status list, 9-4-90.
- Continued

**Prepared by**
- M. Webb/E. Hamilton

**Organization**
- St. Louis County Parks

**Date** 8/91

---

**Revision Date(s)**
- 14/91
- 8/91
and includes a header belt course above the second floor windows and
decorative panels filled with herringbone patterns on the parapet. Round
archwork and an ocular filled in herringbone decorate the entry bay.
There are string windows on the second floor and paired windows on the
first and basement floors. The sides of the building have one paired
window at basement level and a diamond patterned panel below the header
belt course which is continued from the front. At the rear of the
building is a metal stairway.

45. continued

"Hancock District Traces Its History to 1880," Naborhood Link News: 50th

Williams, Ed. "Historic Lemay" Lemay, An Architectural and Historical
Hancock School No. 2
8808 South Grand Avenue
Lemay Township
Supplemental Information
April 24, 1992

A one-story wing was added to the Hancock School No. 2 in the 1950s. It has a short entrance facade south of the front of the building and extends eastwardly into the schoolyard to the rear. As the accompanying photograph shows, it is joined to the older building at a level that is only a few feet higher than the basement, and the highest point of its flat roof is just below the windowsills of the first floor rooms.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No 28J310249
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives 36796-11
4. Present Name(s) Mehlville High School
5. Other Name(s)
6. Specific Location 37.45 acres, pt. Block 60, 72 & 73, Carondelet Commons, 28J320073
7. City or Town Il Rural, Township & Vicinity Lemay Township
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM
10. Site Structure Building
11. On National Register? Yes
12. Is it Eligible? Yes
13. Part of Estab Hist Dist? Yes
14. District No
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1939
18. Style or Design Art Deco/Modern
19. Architect or Engineer Baum & Froese
21. Original Use, if apparent school
22. Present Use school
23. Ownership Public
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known R-9 School District
25. Open to Public? Yes
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories 2
29. Basement? Yes
30. Foundation Material concrete
31. Wall Construction brick tile
32. Roof Type & Material flat, tar
33. No. of Bays 7
34. Wall Treatment special bond
35. Plan Shape irregular
36. Changes Addition
37. Condition Interior
38. Preservation Underway?
39. Endangered? By What?
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 1/1239

Further Description of Important Features
Building is characterized by masonry construction of "tile," large terra cotta blocks, alternating every third row with regular brick laid on angle. Main entrance into gymnasium/auditorium is by flat-roofed one-story vestibule. Double doors are topped by partly mosaic relief decoration of two figures with inscription "Mens gana in corpore sano," a sound mind in a sound body. Front elevation has 6 large white piers outside wall, with small paired windows on lower window and very (continued)

History and Significance
This building was built in 1939 as the High School for the Town School District of Mehlville, which up until 1935 had been the St. John School, District No. 70. In 1951, by a margin of thirty-six votes, this district merged with the old Oakville, Point, Washington and Hagemann districts to form R-9 School District, which is still called Mehlville. This school was built under a grant from the Federal Works Administration (cont'd)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings
This building is the northernmost of a large complex on this 37-acre site.

Sources of Information
Plaques in building.
Edmund Louis Detering, "Development of School Districts in St. Louis County" (Washington University, 1955).
Notes of Landmarks Association.

Prepared by E. Hamilton
Organization St. Louis County Parks
Date 9/90
Revision Date(s)
large ones above. The second entry to the right has fluted "stripped classical" frame inscribed "Taylor Hall."

43. continued

(the PWA), then headed by John M. Carmody. Louis Witzel was President of the Board of Education. The main part of the building is called Taylor Hall, while the combination gymnasium and auditorium (illustrated) is called the Champ Clark Auditorium. The building is important as a reflection of the unusual style developed by this architectural firm for the Neighborhood Gardens housing project in 1934. That firm, Hoener, Baum & Froese, had parted in 1936 when P. John Hoener formed a new firm. Albert H. Baum, Jr., and Ewald R. Froese continued to practice together until 1941. Froese, who was the chief designer, was born in Danzig in 1888 and came to St. Louis at the age of 3. He studied architecture here, in New York and Europe. His later firm, Froese, Maack and Becker, continued until his death in 1958. Hoener, Baum & Froese designed some of the best buildings of their day, including the Eden Publishing Company Building at Chouteau and Dolman.
# Fother Elementary School

**623 West Ripa Avenue**

### Description of Important Features

- **Brickwork**: Has occasional headers in no discernible pattern. Large chimney behind building is nearly square. Brickwork in semicircular lunette above doors is pattern of squares of three stretchers each. Front windows have been closed. Those nearest entry are segmental arched with accent keystone, while outer ones are floorlength with three accent stones.

### History and Significance

Samuel Walker Forder and William Carver Forder sold a lot 180 by 135.5 ft. to School District No. 70, St. John School in 1934, shortly after Ripa Avenue was platted west of Telegraph Road. The building was designed by Robert Francis Denny, a great-grandson of pioneer Samuel Denny. In 1937, the surrounding 4,017 acres were acquired by the School District of Mehlville, which had been formed from the St. John District in 1935.

### Sources of Information

- **Cornerstone**: Edmund Louis Detering "Development of School Districts in St. Louis County" (dissertation, Washington University, 1955).
- **St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds**: Book 1283, p. 598; 1439, 440.
### Historic Inventory

**Point School**

6790 Telegraph Road

**Thematic Category**

- **030.100**

**Dates or Period**

- **constructed 1929**

**Style or Design**

- **Period Revival**

**Architect or Engineer**

- **Marcel Boulicault**

**Original Use, if apparent**

- **School**

**Present Use**

- **School**

**Owner's Name & Address, if known**

- **R-9 Reorganized School District**

**Condition**

- **Interior: good**
- **Exterior: good**

**Preservation Underway?**

- **Yes**

**Endangered?**

- **Yes**

**Visible from Public Road?**

- **Yes**

**Distance from and Frontage on Road**

- **0.311**

Further Description of Important Features:

The stone plaque over the front door gives the name of the school and the district, which in the old county system was Number 75. The cornerstone at the northeast corner gives the date of construction and the architect. The entry bay is the main stylistic feature. It projects from the main building under a front-facing gable. The gable corners have ashlar quoins, beneath which the corners are corbelled back, then flair out as buttresses. The double-doors are segmental arched and set in a similar arch.

History and Significance:

This was formerly the property of Point School District No. 75. The district had its origins in the 1840's, and this site was purchased in the 1850's. This structure was constructed in front of an older one which was replaced by the present auditorium in 1959.

---

**Foundations of a Community** (1977), III, p. 4.
### Historic Inventory Information

**Location:** 3701 Will Road, St. Louis, Missouri 63128

**School Name:** St. John School

#### Description of Important Features

The 1922 building sports a castellated parapet capped in ashlar. The parapet is decorated with ashlar lozenges. An entablature is composed of a projecting ashlar course above a wide vertical course of yellow brick. Yellow brick also comprises the lintels above the windows and the water table. The windows have ashlar keystones and sills. The ground level windows use the water table as lintels. They are individual double-hung windows. The main floor windows are paired. (continued)

### History and Significance

The St. John School District was organized in December, 1841. It was presumably named for St. John's Evangelical Church, one of the earliest German Protestant Churches in the region. The present building was constructed in 1922 to replace an earlier complex of brick and frame structures. The school housed the district’s first high school classes beginning in 1925. Additions of eight rooms, a kindergarten, (continued)

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Grounds slope to the NE, creating a walkout lower level at the rear of the building. A paved parking lot is located NW of the school. Tubular metal rails run along side concrete steps in front of the entry and joining the sidewalk near the SW corner of the school. Similar rails run the length of the facade (continued)

### Sources of Information


*On site inspection.*
three bays to either side of the entry. All windows have been replaced with modern standard-size, metal cased windows. The upper portions of the original window frames have been paneled to receive the new side windows. The concrete foundation projects to create a sill for the ground level windows. The entry bay also projects and houses a double door entry beneath a yellow brick round arch with ashlar impostes. The arch is filled by a fanlight transom. Above the arch is an ashlar plaque that reads "St. John School." The panel is surrounded in yellow brick. The entry parapet is corblestepped and capped in ashlar with a diamond-shaped ashlar panel that reads "1922." The panel is also framed in yellow brick. Later additions are joined at the rear of the building.

43. continued

gym, cafeteria, and multi-purpose room were completed in 1957-58. The building has been used by the St. Louis Community College system as the South County Education Center since 1982, as a plaque inside the front door states.

44. continued

next to the street. The rails are discontinuous, making way for the front walk. A picnic table and flag pole are located SW of the walk shaded by twin oak trees.
St. John School
3701 Will Road
Lemay Township
Supplemental Information
April 24, 1992

The 1957-58 additions to the St. John School are located immediately behind it and are visible from the playing field to the east and from the parking lot to the west. They are built of a lighter, more orange-colored brick than the original building and are at a considerably lower level than the older building due to the drop in the topography.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>1. No.</th>
<th>2. County</th>
<th>3. Location of Negatives</th>
<th>4. Present Name(s)</th>
<th>5. Other Name(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
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<td>Coldwater School</td>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75 acres in Survey 338 and Section 11, Township 47, Range 6</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
<td>Lewis &amp; Clark Township</td>
<td>UTM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15875 New Hall's Ferry Road, Hazelwood School District</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DSA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hazelwood School District</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>In the restoration of this building, an old frame cloakroom at the rear and a frame vestibule in front were removed. The gabled roof of the vestibule has left a mark on the front wall. The building was formerly painted white, and the gentle cleaning of the walls has left the building a delicate salmon color. The main door has a toplight. Windows are 6-over-6, with no lintel. The rear south bay has a second toplighted door. Over the front door a shingled belfry has a low pyramidal roof and</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>The land for this school was purchased for $150 from Thomas and Mary Turnstall on August 5, 1859. The trustees were Edward Hall, for whom Hall's Ferry Road is named, Duvelle Patterson and Elisha Patterson. The building was probably erected the same year. The belfry was added in 1898 or 1899, the cloakroom about 1900, and the vestibule about 1906. The school district was annexed by the new Hazelwood R-1 School District in 1950 and this building was closed in 1954.</strong>(Continued)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Gable, comp</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rectangular</td>
<td></td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1850 ft.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>42. Further Description of Important Features</th>
<th>43. History and Significance</th>
<th>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
<th>45. Sources of Information</th>
<th>46. Prepared by</th>
<th>47. Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In the restoration of this building, an old frame cloakroom at the rear and a frame vestibule in front were removed. The gabled roof of the vestibule has left a mark on the front wall. The building was formerly painted white, and the gentle cleaning of the walls has left the building a delicate salmon color. The main door has a toplight. Windows are 6-over-6, with no lintel. The rear south bay has a second toplighted door. Over the front door a shingled belfry has a low pyramidal roof and</strong></td>
<td><strong>The land for this school was purchased for $150 from Thomas and Mary Turnstall on August 5, 1859. The trustees were Edward Hall, for whom Hall's Ferry Road is named, Duvelle Patterson and Elisha Patterson. The building was probably erected the same year. The belfry was added in 1898 or 1899, the cloakroom about 1900, and the vestibule about 1906. The school district was annexed by the new Hazelwood R-1 School District in 1950 and this building was closed in 1954.</strong>(Continued)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Historic Buildings in St. Louis County (1985), p. 28. Gregory Franzwa, History of the Hazelwood School District (1977), pp. 15-26.</strong></td>
<td>E. Hamilton</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>48. Date</th>
<th>49. Revision Date(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/88</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Coldwater School
15875 New Halls Ferry Road

42. continued

bracketed posts. The bell is now on a pedestal in front of the high school. The fourth bay on the north side has been closed. The poured concrete basement was added in the early 1950's.

43. continued

After the Hazelwood High School opened immediately behind this school in 1965, the old building was saved by the Heritage Foundation organized for the purpose. The name of the school as well as the district is sometimes written Cold Water.
**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The flat, relatively unlandscaped property still encompasses the original one acre.

**Sources of Information**


On site inspection
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>28U610085</td>
<td>Crescent School</td>
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</table>

**447 Lewis Road**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Location</th>
<th>NE cor. SW ¼ Section 29, Township 44, Range 4</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**City or Town** | Meramec Township, Crescent |

**Owner's Name & Address** | Charles C. Hager, Jr. 447 Lewis Road Eureka, MO 63025 |

**Further Description of Important Features**

The building is now a private residence and includes many additions. The main portion of the structure is hip-roofed with a large gabled entry. Half of the entry bay is enclosed. The other half is supported by a square pier. A brick stairway leads down from the front porch. A basement door is covered by a shed roof enclosure that leads to the gravel parking located at basement level. The basement door and parking are located on the south side of the building. Two short, double hung windows are located (continued)

**History and Significance**

In October of 1917 two acres were deeded to the Consolidated School District of Eureka which the Crescent Rural School District had joined in 1900. The land was sold by Ite E. and William Miller for $800.00. The one-room school was vacated in 1958. The building and land were sold and converted into a private residence. The building replaced an earlier school building located several blocks north of the present site. The earlier school has been razed.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The grounds slope South. The property is well landscaped. A drive runs south of the building close to the property line. It continues beyond the building to another residence located behind the school.

**Sources of Information**

Masters, James "History and Geography Background of Rockwood School District: 1949-1972". 
Crescent School
447 Lewis Road

42. continued

at main-floor level of the south wall. Centered near the cornice is a louvered vent. The windows are flanked by decorative shutters. Additions are attached to the rear and north side of the structure. The roof eaves are flared and the cornice turns back on the gable.
The present building, however, appears to date from the 1920's. It has been replaced by a new Pond School at 17200 Manchester Road.

This land came from the estate of John Frederick Dreinhofer, sold by his heirs to the school district sometime before the final settlement of his estate in 1886. The present building, however, appears to date from the 1920's. It has been replaced by a new Pond School at 17200 Manchester Road.

The school sits well back from the road near the top of a steep hill. The hill has a large and expensive cut-stone retaining wall along the road and on the east where the drive ascends.
Pond School
Manchester Road

42. continued

of unpainted wood with low gable roof. Side windows are smaller, and some are casements.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No 24Y320032
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives 231, 18A, 19
4. Present Name(s) Old Melrose School
5. Other Name(s)
6. Specific Location 1 acre in Section 8, Township 44, Range 3
7. City or Town St. Louis
8. Rural, Township & Vicinity Meramec Township, Glencoe P.O.
9. Site Plan with North Arrow Melrose
10. Site Coordinates UTM
   Lat 38° 03' 21.55" N
   Long 90° 21' 19.70" W
11. On National Register Yes
12. Is It Eligible? Yes
14. District Eligible? Yes
15. Name of Established District Glencoe
16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period constructed c. 1859 c. 1959
18. Style or Design vernacular
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent School
22. Present Use residence
23. Ownership Public
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Glenwood & Myrtle Harvey
25. Open to Public? Yes
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories 1½
29. Basement? No
30. Foundation Material stone
31. Wall Construction frame
32. Roof Type & Material gable, comp.
33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
34. Wall Treatment blue aluminum siding
35. Plan Shape rectangle
36. Changes Addition (Explain in #42)
37. Condition Interior fair
38. Preservation Underway? Yes
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 1/209'
42. Further Description of Important Features
   The structure is a simple gabled frame building with turnback cornices on the gable. Originally one story, it has been converted to one and a half stories. There is a hipped roofed front porch in the front of the building that has been enclosed. Other changes include aluminum siding, a smoke stack to the right of the entry and modern double hung windows.

43. History and Significance
   The property was sold to the trustees of District 2, Township #11 in Meramec Township for the sum of $1.00 under the stipulation that it would be maintained as a school house and used for school purposes. The deed was recorded on June 10, 1859, between George A. and Elizabeth Knight and the trustees. The parcel was located W½ of SE½ in Section 8, Township 44 Range 3E. The deed notes that a school building had already (continued)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   The old school is on the south side of Melrose Road, a winding ridgetop road in the far western part of the county. A new suburban development is under construction immediately west of this property.

45. Sources of Information
   Daub, Chylene "Golden Anniversary of Ellisville: 1932-1982." (picture only)
   St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 3317, p. 518; 6471, 1191.
   St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book 265, p. 444.
   on site inspection

46. Prepared by M. Webb/E. Hamilton
47. Organization St. Louis County Parks
48. Date of Revision 6/91
been erected on the grounds. The present building may be a replacement of the first one, but no records of the rural school district have survived. The property was sold by the Reorganized School District No. R-6 (Rockwood) in 1954 to Albert G. and Ella Mertz and sold by their children in 1970 to the present owner.

Melrose was still in use as a school until the spring of 1951. The following winter it was listed for auction along with several other rural district schools.
**Old Orrville School**

554 Old Eatherton Road

**Specific Location**
About ½ acre in Survey 163, Township 45, Range 3, 62 links south of survey line

**City or Town**
Rockwood School District, Missouri

**Survey & Plan**
Sketch of Plan with North Arrow

**Coordinates**
UTM

---

**Further Description of Important Features**
The old school was unusual in being L-shaped. It measures 20 feet in front and 43 feet in back and is 45 feet deep. The small front porch has a shingled hipped roof supported by two square posts attached with curved brackets. There is a small vent in the gable and a later addition brick chimney on the west side of the building. The interior is spacious and has been divided into three rooms. Floors are oak.

**History and Significance**
The half-acre on which this building sits was purchased for $37.50 in 1871 from Margaret Orr, the widow of John Orr, who had owned large tracts on both sides of the road here. The school was probably built at that time, but the ell may have been added later. The building cannot be dated conclusively in the absence of school records. The school district was Subdistrict 4 Township 45 North Range 3 East until 1910, when it was designated District 39. Orrville. The district merged with the Eureka R-6 district.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
The school sits well back from the road and behind the building line of the adjacent old houses to the north. To the south is Bonhomme Creek. To the east is a new subdivision going up.

**Sources of Information**
Old Orrville School  
554 Old Eatherton Road  

43. continued  

In 1949, and in 1951 this and several other rural schools were offered for sale. It was purchased in 1952 by Edward J. Turner, Jr. for $2005, and converted to use as a residence.  

45. continued  

St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book 461, p. 368.  
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 2929, p. 34; 8218, 1235.  

35/4840G  
August 1991
Ruwe School

800 Old State Road, also 2978 Old State Road

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period
18. Style or Design
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent
22. Present Use
23. Ownership
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
25. Open to Public? Yes 
26. Local Contact Person or Organization above
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories
29. Basement? Yes
30. Foundation Material
31. Wall Construction
32. Roof Type & Material
33. No. of Bays
34. Wall Treatment
35. Plan Shape
36. Changes
37. Condition
38. Preservation
39. Endangered?
40. Visible from Public Road?
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

The school portion of the present structure is visible only at the roof line and consists of a turnback cornice and a small section of side shingles. There are numerous additions including dormers in the original school roof.

History and Significance
The Ruwe School District chose to merge with Ellisville in 1938, while the remaining rural districts were merged in 1949 to form Rockwood District. Known originally as Sappington School, the Ruwe School was already closed when the Rockwood District was formed. The school sat vacant for many years. The name was changed to Ruwe after Judge Francis Ruwe.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The grounds are landscaped, and a drive circles in front of the house. There is a wooden fence that runs along the road between the drive entrances.

Sources of Information
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Description of Historic Preservation</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>26V610291</td>
<td>Glencoe School, Glencoe Post Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>2125 Rue De La Salle Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>2125 Rue De La Salle Drive</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Location</th>
<th>Lot 529, 63 feet N of northwest corner of Survey 3206 in Survey 766, Township 44, Range 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Town</td>
<td>Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity Meramec Township, Glencoe</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
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<tr>
<th>Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Coor!CTIOdles</th>
<th>History and Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Glencoe District was a rural district given the number 62 in 1910 when the County of St. Louis rearranged the old Township system. Under the Township system the district was known as District 7, Township 44, Range 3. The district merged with the Eureka R-6 district in 1949. Eureka merged with Ellisville that same year and the consolidated district was later named Rockwood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>The building faces the SW and sits on a rectangular piece of property near the juncture of Rue De La Salle and Old State Roads. To the rear of the building is a small 5x5 pumphouse. The parking area in the rear of the building is surrounded by retaining walls and covered by an awning. Further back on the lot (continued)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(continued)
Glencoe School, Glencoe Post Office  
2125 Rue De La Salle Road

42. continued

have been reduced in size. The concrete foundation has been enlarged to accommodate a small room for use as a post office. The foundation addition is topped to create the front porch. A entry to the addition is covered by an awning and flanked by poured concrete retaining walls. The porch is also covered with an awning and surrounded by a metal railing.

43. continued

The property for the school was acquired by the township board of education on July 31, 1871. William L. Ewing was paid $71 for 71/100 acre. The deed states that a church house was already on the site, the rest of which was later acquired by the La Salle Institute. The school was adjacent to the town of Glencoe, which had been laid out in 1854. The actual date of construction of the present building cannot be determined in the absence of school records.

The present building ceased to be used as a school in 1951. It was one of several rural school properties sold at a public auction. It was purchased by John L. Harness, who later sold it to the present owners. Since then the building has been used as a residence and tavern. Currently, the basement serves as a post office. The first floor is used as a residence but is vacant at present.

44. continued

is a garage. The land slopes from the NE to the SW. There is a gravel parking area directly off Rue De La Salle in front of the building. Old State Road bounds the NE side of the property.

45. continued

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 58, page 166.  
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

| 1. No. | 22W630030 |
| 2. County | St. Louis |
| 3. Location of Negatives | |
| 4. Present Name(s) | Smith School |
| 5. Other Name(s) | |

| 6. Specific Location | 8.62 acres in Section 35, Township 45 Range 3 |
| 7. City or Town | Meramec Township |
| 8. Site Plan with North Arrow | Pond Vic Eureka |

| 9. Coordinates | UTM |
| 10. Site | Building | Structure | Object |

| 11. On National Register? | Yes | No |
| 12. Is it Eligible? | Yes | No |
| 13. Part of Established District? | Yes | No |
| 14. DistrictPotent? | Yes | No |
| 15. Name of Established District | |

| 16. Thematic Category | |
| 17. Date(s) or Period | constructed c. 1910 |
| 18. Style or Design | 89 |
| 19. Architect or Engineer | |
| 20. Contractor or Builder | |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | school |
| 22. Present Use | residence |
| 23. Ownership | Public | Private |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | James C. & Jane Miller |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes | No |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included | |

| 28. No. of Stories | 1-2 |
| 29. Basement? | Yes | No |
| 30. Foundation Material | concrete |
| 31. Wall Construction | brick |
| 32. Roof Type & Material | gable, comp |
| 33. No. of Bays Front | 5 | Side |
| 34. Wall Treatment | common bond |
| 35. Plan Shape | rectangle |
| 36. Changes | Addition |
| 37. Condition Interior | good |
| 38. Preservation Underway? | No |
| 39. Endangered? | Yes | No |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes | No |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | |

**Further Description of Important Features**
The original building has a side entry set into the basement level. Only one of the side windows is the original size; one has been reduced and one enlarged. The new wing in front has a yellow sandstone chimney on the south side. Siding is half-round logs painted barn red. The front elevation has large multipane windows in all bays.

**History and Significance**
Smith School was originally District 3, Township 45 Range 3. In 1910 it was designated District 41. About the same time the present school was built. The 1909 county atlas shows the school located on the east side of a farm leading in an arc southwest from Eatherton Road. That lane was later replaced by the present road, which runs east of the original school site and connects with Pond Road to the west. The present school served until 1951 when it was sold by the Eureka (later Rockwood) district (cont'd)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
Smith School Road bows outward around this property, leaving the foundation of the old school on the east edge of the property. From that point the depression formed by the old school lane is clearly visible in the yard. A long open shed south and west of the house appears to be partly original, and behind it is (cont'd)

**Sources of Information**
- Interview with Judy Mitchell Miller, August 1991.
Smith School
1425 Smith School Road

43. continued

formed in 1949. The buyer, William A. Zander, replaced the front porch of the school with a new residential front. The second story was added by the present owners.

44. continued

the shed-roofed boys' outhouse. The ground descends to the west. This is a rural, wooded setting. The old school bell is still on the grounds.
**No.** 15J410150
**County** St. Louis
**Location of Negatives** Roll 4, frames 6, 7 & 8

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Roll 4, frames 6, 7 &amp; 8</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harrison School</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8121 Albin Avenue, 8120 Allen Avenue</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16</th>
<th>Thematic Category</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
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<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
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<td>Ownership</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Wall Construction</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
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<td>No. of Bays</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Wall Treatment</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Preservation Underway?</td>
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<td>Endangered?</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further Description of Important Features:

The front elevation of the two-story Harrison School is topped by a shaped parapet capped in terra cotta. A bracketed terra cotta cornice is located below the parapet. Decorative string courses run between the brackets. The original windows have been replaced with smaller, double-hung windows in the lower portion of the opening and panels with hopper vents in the upper portion. The side window openings are segmental-arched. The entry is recessed in revealed round arches. (continued)

History and Significance:
The school, built to accommodate children west of Carson and Hanley Roads, was originally one story with four rooms and named Wheaton School. The school was renamed later after President William H. Harrison. A second story was added in 1914, when the German Protestant Orphans Home elected to send its children to Harrison and close its own school. Overcrowding necessitated the use of two portable rooms by 1923. (continued)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings:
The school is in an unincorporated area between Normandy and Bel-Nor. The block is between North Hanley Road and North and South Road. The school grounds are bounded by residences. The property line to the west is bounded by a stone retaining wall. There is a small, leveled, blacktopped playground to the (continued)

Sources of Information:

Prepared by:
M. Webb

Organization:
St. Louis County Parks

Date:
7/91

Revision Date(s):
49
Harrison School
8121 Albin Avenue, 8120 Allen Avenue

42. continued

Above the entry is a panel that reads "Harrison School" framed in brick. The second floor window above the entry is double. The double doors have side lights with a large arched panel above. There are several additions to the rear of the building. The first has a stone foundations while the rest are formed concrete. The newest addition is T-shaped.

43. continued

following in 1927 by the addition of two more permanent rooms. In 1952 another two-story addition of a kindergarten, cafeteria and four more classrooms was built.

44. continued

west of the building. The property is fronted by a chain-link fence that turns to continue along the east property line. The grounds to the east of the building are tiered with railroad tie retaining walls. Concrete steps lead down to a playing field.

22/4840G
August '91
As is the case with the Lincoln School and the McKinley School in the same Normandy School District, the physical evidence of the building suggests more additions than are officially accounted for in the school history. The accompanying side elevation reads as three separate building campaigns, making it more likely that the original four-room building of 1907 was the two story structure that is the front of the present complex. The 1914 addition would have been immediately behind it, connected by the present side entry. The 1927 addition is behind that. It has flat-topped windows as opposed to the segmental arches of the original building and the mixed windows of the first addition. The 1952 addition is a one-story structure behind and to the east of the earlier complex, and it is clearly differentiated by size, detailing and materials.
1. No. 09M20173
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives 201-19A. 21
4. Present Name(s) Garrett School
5. Other Names(s)
6. Specific Location 1 acre 332' W of Dunn Road in Survey 2039
7. City of Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity Northwest Township
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM
10. Site: Structure: Building: Object: 12747 Missouri Bottom Road
11. On National Register? Yes 11
12. Is It Eligible? Yes 11
13. Part of Established District 1 Yes 11
14. District Yes 11
15. Name of Established District
42. Further Description of Important Features: The original school structure has been almost totally obscured by later additions. The 1936-37 foundation is visible at the northeast corner and the west side of the building. Also, the west side of the structure retains the original placement of windows. The building is sided with asbestos shingles.
43. History and Significance: The ground for the school was deeded to the Board of Education, Township 47, Range 5, East District No. 3, by Antoine and Felicity Creely in 1871. Many of the children came from German- and French-speaking families. A rusticated concrete block basement was added in 1936-37. The original structure had board and batten siding. Also, the roof line was changed in a later addition.
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings: The lot slopes steeply to the north and east.
46. Prepared by M. Webb
47. Organization St. Louis County Parks
48. Date 7/91
49. Revision Date(s)
PREPARED FOR:
Randy & Cindi Jones
12740 MISSOURI BOTTOM ROAD
HAZELWOOD, MO. 63042
(314) 895-3065

owner Bobby Hale
Edna Jones
9/4/2017
Harrett School House
site
Built 1840
LOCATION MAP

SCALE
1" = 30'

N/F
ROBT. G. LOHMeyer JR.
OK: B075 PG: 996

SANTA
PLAT OK: 177

LOT
0.58 ACRES
24.50' X 90.00

MISSOURI
BOE
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<th>No.</th>
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<th>Alt School</th>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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</table>

**6. Specific Location**

NE corner of NE ¼ of NE ¼

**7. City or Town**

Queeny Township, near Ballwin

**8. Site Plan with North Arrow**

Manchester

**10. Coordinates**

UTM

**11. On National Register?**

Yes

**12. Eligible?**

Yes

**13. Part of Established District Yes**

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran

**14. District Yes**

1220 Manchester Road, Ellisville

**15. Name of Established District**

1870

**16. Thematic Category**

constructed after 1870

**17. Date(s) or Period**

1870

**18. Style or Design**

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran

**19. Architect or Engineer**

1220 Manchester Road, Ellisville

**20. Contractor or Builder**

Manchester

**21. Original Use, if apparent**

Manchester

**22. Present Use**

storage

**23. Ownership**

Public

**24. Owner's Name & Address, if known**

Private

**25. Open to Public?**

Yes

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization**

394-4100 Church Office

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**

255 Reinke Road East

**42. Further Description of Important Features**

This one-room school measures 27x17. A gabled shingle anteroom enclosing the entry is attached to the west side of the building. A louvered vent is centered in the gable. The windows still retain their original working shutters. This school is most significant because it has not been adapted to other uses. It remains structurally intact. While other schools in the county have been visually preserved their functions and/or locations have been altered, detracting from the historical significance of the structure.

**43. History and Significance**

This public school is unusual in having been closely associated with a church in its early years. The ground on which it stands was formerly the home of the Evangelical Lutheran Concordia Congregation of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, now St. John's Lutheran Church of Ellisville. The church, organized in 1851, purchased 2½ acres here in 1859 from Jacob and Magdalena Storm or Sturm. The deed specifies that (continued)

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The school is located on a private gravel road near the bend in Reinke Road approximately one mile south of Manchester Road. The school lot is located north of a cemetery plot owned by St. John's Lutheran Church in Ellisville. The cemetery contains some seventy-five graves. However, only two gravestones (continued)

**45. Sources of Information**

St. Louis County Atlases 1862, 1870, 1878.

the land is "intended for a house or place of worship also a cemetery and school for said congregation." Jacob Sturm received from the trustees of the church an acre of land on the other side of Reinke Road. This deed was renewed in 1865. A small log structure was erected, and it also served as a school. Sometimes the pastor of the church served as teacher, while at other times a separate teacher was hired. Church records suggest that a school board was originally elected in 1859 as a means of administering the church school. A log parsonage was built on the south portion of the property in 1867.

In 1870, the congregation decided to move a little more than a mile northwest to Manchester Road in Ellisville. The north half-acre of the Reinke Road property was sold in March to Public School District No. 5 (T44 R4) for $700. The southern acre of the church property, including the old parsonage and stable, was sold to Franz or Francis Henry Stoehner for $325. The center portion of the tract was retained for a cemetery.

The old log church was first used as the school, and in the absence of school records, the date of construction of the present frame school building cannot be determined. The school district was designated Number 54, Alt, in 1910. The building continued to be used until after the district merged into the new R-6 (later Rockwood) District in 1949. The school was included in a group of rural schools offered for sale by the district in 1951, and it was repurchased by the trustees of the church. The building is still in good condition but is currently unused, and its future is under discussion.

are visible. The school grounds slope south toward the cemetery.

"History of St. John's Congregation, Ellisville, Mo." 1951.
St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book 221, Page 186; 223, 271; 292,351; 464, 139.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
<th>Location of Negatives</th>
<th>Specific Location</th>
<th>City or Town</th>
<th>Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Twillman School</td>
<td>Bellfontain School</td>
<td>231-0A, 1</td>
<td>Lot pt 11 of Daniel Bissell Estates</td>
<td>Spanish Lake Township</td>
<td>Columbia Bottom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**16. Thematic Category**

- **17. Date(s) or Period:** constructed 1927, alt. 1951
- **18. Style or Design:** Gothic Revival/Craftsman
- **19. Architect or Engineer:**

**20. Contractor or Builder:** Other

**21. Original Use, if apparent:** school

**22. Present Use:** school

**23. Ownership:** Public

**24. Owner's Name & Address, if known:** Hazelwood R-1 Schools

**25. Open to Public:** Yes

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization:**

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included:**

**28. No. of Stories:** 1

**29. Basement:** Yes

**30. Foundation Material:** concrete

**31. Wall Construction:** brick

**32. Roof Type & Material (Exterior):** cross gable comp. single

**33. No. of Bays:** 3

**34. Wall Treatment:** stretcher bond

**35. Plan Shape:** rectangle

**36. Changes:**
- **Changes:** Addition
- **What:** (Explain in #42)

**37. Condition:**
- **Interior:** good
- **Exterior:**

**38. Preservation Underway:** Yes

**39. Endangered:** Yes

**40. Visible from Public Road:** Yes

**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road:** 205-385

**42. Further Description of Important Features:**

The oldest section of the present campus dates to 1927. It is a one-story brick structure with a gabled roof. Originally, entry was through a projecting gabled bay at the center of the long side of the rectangular plan. Covering the front bay and gable is a buttressed parapet with ashlar capitals. This entry was bricked up in 1951. A recessed ashlai plaque above the former entry is engraved with the school name and surrounded by quoins. The parapet on the entry bay and those on the side gables are...

**43. History and Significance:**

One-half acre was deeded to the trustees of the district on August 9, 1852, by John O'Fallon and his wife Caroline for $1.00. The deed was not recorded until 1866. The land was about one-fourth mile S of the present site. The first school was log. In 1867, the board deeded the land back to the most recent owners, Jacob and Kleofa Bittner, and purchased two acres at Bellefontaine and Redman roads from them....

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

The 1927 building is located close to Redman Road facing Bellefontaine. There is a large oak tree in front of the building. The rest of the campus extends to the west and south of the building.

**45. Sources of Information:**

- On site inspection.

**46. Prepared by:**

M. Webb

**47. Organization:**

St. Louis County Parks

**48. Date:** 7/91

**49. Revision Dates:**
saddlebacked with ashlar caps. A string of five windows run on either side of the entry at the first floor level. A stringcourse runs above short ground-level windows. There are three ground-floor windows on either side of the entry and two on the gabled ends. Also, there is a small double-hung window high in the gable. Window sills are brick. The original windows were 6-over-6, double hung, but have been replaced. The string windows have been lowered by the addition of upper panels. Numerous additions have been made to the campus in the 1950s and 1960s, the latest of these dates to 1975.

Originally known as Bellefontaine School, the name was changed because an older school also held that name. John Henry Twellmann was an early settler and civic leader. He was the clerk for the board of education at the time the first brick school was built in 1867-68. The family changed the name to Twillmann and the school name somehow dropped the last "n", hence "Twillman School." The school was designated District 7 in 1910. The second Twillman School was razed in 1927 to make way for the oldest portion of the present school.
The gable is to the front. The underside of the overhang has shiplapped board boxing. A flat board underlines the gable in a simple frieze. The front door has a Colonial Revival surround, pedimented with pilasters and coach lights to the sides. Windows have broad sills and casement windows with 8 panes per leaf. A tall brick chimney rises from the east side. To the rear is a lower addition extending along the east side. Angled basement doors are also on this side. Across the front is a concrete terrace with brick pavers.

This building was built as a school but converted to a residence. The lot was acquired by the school board in 1868 from Richard Whyte, and the school was probably built soon thereafter. It replaced an older building on a plot just to the north. That building was later moved to the farm at 12350 Riverview Drive. This building served until 1942, when it was replaced by a four-room building at Larimore and Trampe Roads. (The new

Source of Information
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 2054, p. 43; 2368, 255.
Old Larimore School
12125 Larimore Road

43. continued

building, originally of interest as a PWA project, was extensively
enlarged and remodeled in 1976.) The present building was sold by the
school board in 1944 to Earl and Dora Koder. They in turn sold it in
1947 to their son Earl Koder, Jr., and his wife Ruth. The younger
Koders remodeled the school, lowering the ceilings (but leaving the
original pressed metal ceiling in place) and bricking in the top parts
of the windows. The school was also called the Prigge School although
it never seems to have been located on Prigge Road.