**Historic Inventory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
<th>25J10057</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
<td>98730-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Present Name(s)</td>
<td>William H. Cannon House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other Name(s)</td>
<td>6703 Aliceton Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Specific Location</td>
<td>pt Lot 1, Block 79, Mackenzie Tract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. City or Town</td>
<td>Gravois Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Coordinates</td>
<td>UTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Date(s) or Period**
- Constructed c. 1910

**Thematic Category**
- Vernacular

** architect or Engineer**
- Leonard G. Klahs

**Owner's Name & Address, if known**
- Leonard G. Klahs

**Ownership**
- Public

**No. of Stories**
- 1

**Foundation Material**
- Stone

**Wall Construction**
- Frame

**Roof Type & Material**
- Cross gable, comp

**No. of Bays**
- Front: 3 Side: 1

**Wall Treatment**
- Asbestos siding

**Changes**
- Original Use: Residence
- Present Use: Residence
- Other: No

**Endangered**
- Yes

**Visible from Public Road**
- Yes

**Visible from Photo**
- Yes

**Distance from and Frontage on Road**
- 50 ft

**Additional Features**

- Simple house has front door in porch at southeast corner and back door in porch at southwest corner. Both have low shed roofs and parapets continuing adjacent wall surface. A basement entry is under the projecting south wing. Windows are 1-over-1.

**History and Significance**

Mary E. Berry sold this lot to William H. Cannon and his wife Lillie in 1905; the year before she laid out Affton Heights around it. The 1909 county directory lists Cannon as a brick setter living on Gravois Road. He must have built this house soon afterward, because they sold the property in 1912 for $1,475, much more than they had paid for it. The property was owned c. 1930 by Harry H. Becker, a pipefitter.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

This house is located at the northwest corner of Aliceton Avenue and New Hampshire Avenue. Aliceton was formerly called Alabama. A frame garage is at the west end of the property. The yard is fenced with chain link.

**Sources of Information**

- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 170, Page 154; 304, 581

**Prepared by**
- Esley Hamilton

**Organization**
- County Parks

**Date**
- 5/94
1. No. 25J110080
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives 96710-36
4. Present Name(s) Ollie Woods House
5. Other Name(s) 6731 Aliceton Avenue
6. Specific Location pt Lot 1, Block 79, Mackenzide Tract
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Gravois Township
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM
   - Lot
   - Long
10. Site ! Structure ! Object
11. On National Register? Yes !
12. Is It Eligible? Yes !
13. Part of Estab Hist Dist.? Yes !
14. District Yes !
15. Name of Established District
16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period CONSTRUCTED 1906
18. Style or Design Vernacular
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent residence.
22. Present Use Residence
23. Ownership Public !
24. Owner’s Name & Address, if known
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 frame
32. Roof Type & Material shingled
33. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 2
34. Wall Treatment
35. Plan Shape irregular
36. Changes
   - Addition
   - Alteration
   - Moved
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 70 ft
42. Further Description of Important Features
   Hip-roof porch, originally probably across the whole front, has been about half close-in with 2 6-over-1 windows on the east side and three in front. Remaining porch has two slender posts. Widely spaced upper windows in front have nonfunctional shutters, smaller side windows upstairs have shutters of contrasting color. A small wing on the east side has a side gable roof with a tall window below it and a shorter window in front next to the side door.
43. History and Significance
   Ollie or Alice Woods, a widow, bought a lot about twice this width in 1905 from Mary E. Berry, widow of Joseph T. Berry, and her son and daughter. By 1907, when she borrowed against it, the lot already had a frame dwelling on it.
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   Aliceton was called Alabama. When house numbers were first assigned, this was 1920. A few other houses of similar date are in this neighborhood. Driveway on east side of this house is gravel.
45. Sources of Information
46. Prepared by Esley Hamilton
47. Organization County Parks
48. Date 5/94
In 1884 Joseph T. Berry acquired from the City of St. Louis lots 1 and 4 in Block 79 and parts of Lots 2 and 3 in Block 80 of the Mackenzie Tract. Berry died in 1886, leaving a widow Mary E., a young son Thomas W., and a daughter Malvina L. In 1906 these three subdivided their property in Block 19 as Affton Heights. They sold almost all the lots within the next two years but not lots 4 and 5, (continued)

This house is located at the northeast corner of Bonnie Avenue and Bonnie Terrace. Bonnie was originally called Berry. This part of Bonnie Terrace is actually a privately owned lot used as a right-of-way.

Sources of Information
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 26, page 201; 264, 224; 1359, 246; Plat Book 7, page 83.
St. Louis County Probate Court, #456.
On site inspection.

Furtur Description of Important Features
This unusually high-style house for this area has a broad entry tower with a steep hipped roof of two slopes and with steep gables in the outer faces. These have octagonal windows with shaped shingles. Other windows are 1-over-1, with greatly varying widths. Narrow non-fitting plank shutters flank all front windows. The one-bay front porch has a shed roof supported by turned posts, with a spindle frieze.

History and Significance
In 1884 Joseph T. Berry acquired from the City of St. Louis lots 1 and 4 in Block 79 and parts of Lots 2 and 3 in Block 80 of the Mackenzie Tract. Berry died in 1886, leaving a widow Mary E., a young son Thomas W., and a daughter Malvina L. In 1906 these three subdivided their property in Block 19 as Affton Heights. They sold almost all the lots within the next two years but not lots 4 and 5, (continued)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings
This house is located at the northeast corner of Bonnie Avenue and Bonnie Terrace. Bonnie was originally called Berry. This part of Bonnie Terrace is actually a privately owned lot used as a right-of-way.

Sources of Information
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 26, page 201; 264, 224; 1359, 246; Plat Book 7, page 83.
St. Louis County Probate Court, #456.
On site inspection.
Joseph T. Berry House
6719 Bonnie Avenue

43. continued

where this house is located. Finally, in 1915, they sold lot 4 to Earl E. Smith, a chauffeur. He built the small house there, now numbered 6715 Bonnie, and a few years later, he apparently bought lot 5, too. The assumption from this evidence must be that the house at 6719 Bonnie was built during the two years that Joseph T. Berry owned the property and that it continued to be the home of his family for several decades. Bonnie Avenue was originally called Berry Avenue. After 1920, Mary and Thomas Berry are reported at the corner of Gravois and Eden, about two blocks from here. Malvina, called Mollie, married first a Mr. Uthoff and second Edgar Thompson. The Malvina Place subdivision was laid out on lot 3 of Block 80 of the Mackenzie Tract.

28/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
C. Albert Marschel House

9950 Canterleigh Drive

16. Thematic Category

17. Date(s) or Period
   constructed 1938

18. Style or Design
   Tudor Revival

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
   residence

22. Present Use
   residence

23. Ownership
   Public

24. Owner's Name & Address,
   if known
   Terry L. &
   Mary H. Czerniewski

25. Open to Public?
   Yes

26. Local Contact Person or Organization

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories
   1½

29. Basement?
   Yes

30. Foundation Material
   concrete

31. Wall Construction
   stone

32. Roof Type & Material
   cross gable, slate

33. No. of Bays
   Front 6

34. Wall Treatment
   squared, broken course

35. Plan Shape
   irregular

36. Changes
   Addition
   Altered in #42
   Moved

37. Condition Interior
   Good

38. Preservation
   Underway?
   Yes

39. Endangered?
   By What?
   No

40. Visible from Public Road?
   Yes

41. Distance from and
   Frontage on Road
   237 ft.

42. Further Description of Important Features
   Long, low house faces north on its lot. East end has projecting front gabled bay with dark wavy clapboards in gable area and paired windows below. Next bays are topped by gabled dormer with asbestos shingle siding. Entry is set in right corner of large two-bay front gabled wing which has first-floor bay window and segmental-arched window above. Upper windows are casements with leaded diamond-pattern glass. Lower windows appear to be double-hung, with rectangular patterned leaded glass. Front door is recessed under segmental arch with shallow gable above and quadrant raking walls in front. Large living room bay to right (continued)

43. History and Significance
   C. Albert Marschel and his wife Elsa bought 11.25 acres here in 1937 from the seven children of Henry Crecelius and their spouses. They paid $6,786. By 1939 the city and county directories report them living here. Marschel was secretary of the American Lithofold Corporation. He died in 1946, and his widow sold this property, in an unusual deed a few months later to Elizabeth Muckler, (continued)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   Before Canterbury Place was laid out, the address of this house was 9738 Tesson Ferry Road. It is now surrounded by newer houses except on the north.

45. Sources of Information
   St. Louis County Probate Court, #53771, #82210, Refusal 4132.
   St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 179, pp. 84 & 85;
   Record Book 1462, 435; 1466, 586; 1485, 296; 2173, 357;
   6979, 2355.
   On site inspection.

46. Prepared by
   Easley Hamilton

47. Organization
   St. Louis County Parks

48. Date
   15/94

49. Revision Date(s)
C. Albert Marschel House
9950 Canterleigh Drive

42. continued

has large multipane window raising a segmental arch above the roofline.

43. continued

with remainder to her children. Perhaps she was a daughter. She was the wife of
August C. Muckler, Jr., president of Southern Equipment, makers of "Custom Bilt"
food servicing equipment. The firm's factory was at 5017 South 38th Street in St.
Louis. August, Jr., died in 1976, and the next year Elizabeth sold the property to a
development company, Gateway Properties, headed by Jack Ellmo. In 1978,
Canturbury Place was laid out around the original house, which was then given a new
address. The house is notable as one of the few high-style period houses in this part
of the county.

25/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

**1. Number:** 28L34031  
**2. County:** St. Louis  
**3. Location of Negatives:** 2-14-94-4 / 3  
**4. Present Name(s):** Aff- Gebhardt House  
**5. Other Name(s):** 9870 East Concord Road

**6. Specific Location:** Lot 57, Southwick Plat 6

**7. City or Town:** Concord Township

**8. Site Plan with North Arrow:**

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<tr>
<th>Coordinates</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Sng</td>
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**9. Structure 1: Structure 1:**

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<th>Object 1 I</th>
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**10. Site:**

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<th>On National Register?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Register?</td>
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<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it Eligible?</td>
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<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it Part of Estab?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hist Dist.?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potent?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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**11. Name of Established District:**

**12. Thematic Category:**

<table>
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<th>Thematic Category</th>
<th>28</th>
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**13. Date(s) or Period:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date(s) or Period</th>
<th>28L34031 Aff- Gebhardt House</th>
</tr>
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</table>

**14. Location:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>9870 East Concord Road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Further Description of Important Features

Two front doors both have transoms. Windows are widely spaced and are 1-over-1. Front porch has hipped roof on Bungaloid yellow brick piers, with short brick posts framing steps. Porch frieze is scalloped. Large brick chimney is on east side of house.

### History and Significance

Through most of the nineteenth century, this land was part of the larger tract owned by Philip Pipkin and later by Elizabeth L. Wilkinson (see 12018 Southwick). After her marriage to Pleasant Devinney, she sold 21.41 acres in 1886 to Louis H. and Emma. Wiethop. After Emma’s death, Louis sold this tract, except for a burying ground, in 1900 for $1,328 to Johan Georg and Maria Aff, who had acquired the rest of the Pipkin-Wilkinson tract in 1886. They in turn sold in 1906 a little less than half of it, 9.69 acres, to Jacob C.

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Most other lots in this neighborhood have modern houses. This one has a frame garage in back, opening to east side, where driveway enters.

### Sources of Information

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 28, page 554; 123, 8; 183, 502

### Preparations

Prepared by Esley Hamilton

Date: 5/94
Aff–Gebhardt House
9870 East Concord Road

43. continued

Gebhardt. Gebhardt paid $2,100. The rest was sold to G.J. Theiss, the neighboring farmer. The house is shown in the 1909 county atlas. The county assessor estimates the date of the house as 1900, and the jump in the value of the property suggests that Aff built the house.
The front section of the building is variegated brick, with a parapet, glass block windows, and a flat-roofed entry porch with angled walls. The main part of the building is a large box-like construction with shorter wings and additions on all sides. Windows are 6-over-6, paired on the sides.

The Concord Farmers Club was organized in 1873 or 1874. It was the second in the county after the nearby Oakville Farmers Club. Initially it had 50 members, which rose to 125 by 1885. It had a library of 1300 volumes. According to Jean Eberle, the club bought the site for its clubhouse from George Schaedler in 1874. The original building is depicted in Eberle (p. 111) and Thomas (continued).
It was a large frame building with a parapet and a pedimented porch with fluted columns. It burned in 1959 and was rebuilt, incorporating some of its original structure. The Concord Farmers Club is the last remaining in St. Louis County. Once, in addition to Oakville, the County had Mehlville, Creve Coeur, Altheim, and Central Township clubs.

a grove of oaks to the south and west sides of the building, used for picnics and outdoor activities and including a large white frame gazebo.

On site inspection.
**Peter Dietrich House**

**10208 Concord School Road**

### 16. Thematic Category
- **Date(s) or Period Constructed**: 1843 (?), c. 1871

### 17. Style or Design
- **Style**: Vernacular

### 18. Elevated Location
- **Concurrent**: Yes
- **Mounds**: No
- **Hill**: Yes
- **Bluff**: No
- **Floodplain**: No
- **Wetlands**: No

### 19. Architect or Engineer
- **Name**: August C. & Viola Hoeft

### 20. Contractor or Builder
- **Name(s)**

### 21. Original Use, if apparent
- **Residence**: Yes

### 22. Present Use
- **Residence**: Yes

### 23. Ownership
- **Public**: Yes
- **Private**: No

### 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
- **Name(s)**: August C. & Viola Hoeft
- **Address**: 10208 Concord School Road

### 25. Open to Public?
- **Yes**: Yes
- **No**: No

### 26. Local Contact Person or Organization
- **Name(s)**: 843-2090

### 27. Other Surveys in Which Included
- **Survey**: Section 29, Survey 3112, T44-R6

### 28. No. of Stories
- **1½**

### 29. Basement?
- **Yes**: Yes
- **No**: No

### 30. Foundation Material
- **Stone**: Yes

### 31. Wall Construction
- **Frame**: Yes

### 32. Roof Type & Material
- **Saltbox, comp.**: Yes
- **Shingles**: No

### 33. No. of Bays
- **Front**: 4
- **Sidewalk**: 2

### 34. Wall Treatment
- **Asbestos Shingle**: Yes
- **Stucco**: No

### 35. Plan Shape
- **Irregular**: Yes

### 36. Changes
- **Addition**: Yes
- **Altered**: Yes
- **Moved**: No

### 37. Condition
- **Interior**: Good
- **Exterior**: Good

### 38. Preservation Underway?
- **Yes**: Yes
- **No**: No

### 39. Endangered?
- **By What?**: Yes
- **No**: No

### 40. Visible from Public Road?
- **Yes**: Yes
- **No**: No

### 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
- **Distance**: 98 ft.

### 42. Further Description of Important Features
- **Front bays are sheltered by a long, but not full-width, shed-roofed porch on four square posts. Two front doors are widely spaced but close to double-hung windows. A broad shed-roof dormer in front has two pairs of 3-over-1 windows.**

### 43. History and Significance
- **This house sits on part of a subdivision made by Frederick Saugrain about 1860 in parts of Section 29 and Survey 3112. The houses still standing at 10408 and 10448 Concord School Road and at 10068 Sappington Road stand on other lots that were part of this same subdivision. This tract was acquired from Saugrain on December 12, 1870 by Peter Dietrich. He paid $1,410.90 for two tracts, (continued)**

### 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

### 45. Sources of Information
- **St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book 446, page 161.**
- **St. Louis County Probate Court, #5674.**
- **On site inspection.**

### 46. Prepared by
- **Esley Hamilton**

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

### 48. Date
- **5/94**
Peter Dietrich House
10208 Concord School Road

43. continued

one of 10.26 acres, the other of 2.53 acres. It is said that the smaller of the two parcels had previously been the site of the original Concord School, dating back to 1843. The present appearance of the house owes more, however, to the 1870 period.

Dietrich and his wife Maria had two sons and seven daughters. He died in 1916, leaving this property to his wife for life and then to his second son Oscar.
DOVERCREST ESTATES
SEE PAGE 77-A

N →
HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 28L540015
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives 2-14-94-1/23
4. Present Name(s) Concord School
5. Other Name(s) Affton-Lindbergh Early Childhood Education Center
6. Specific Location 5.86 acres in Survey 3112 & Section 29 T44R6, pt. Lot 19, Concord Meadows
7. City or Town Concord Township
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM
   Lati long
10. Site # Structure # Building # Object #
11. On National Register? Yes XX No No
12. Is it Eligible? Yes XX No No
13. Part of Estab? Yes XX No No
14. District Pot? Yes XX No No
15. Nam of Established District

42. Further Description of Important Features The original primary entry now has only two windows. It is a semioctagonal pavilion with a recessed front framed by ashlar stone and fluted pilaster strips. The side panels have circular windows with radiating muntins. Above the pavilion is a copper (?) cupola, octagonal in plan and rising to a concave spire. Windows in the wings to either side are paired in ashlar panels set out from the brick wall pane. Windows are double-hung with muntins forming a double X-pattern in each sash. Window panels are also paired, with two pairs to each side (continued)

43. History and Significance The Concord School traces its origins to a one-room log school house built in 1843 on a half acre donated by John Sappington. Its name came from the nearby Concord Baptist Church. That site is now 10208 Concord School Road. The present site was occupied about 1872 by a one-room brick building that was enlarged in 1884 and 1893. A frame building was constructed in 1901. The present building (continued)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The school sits at a nearly right-angled corner of Concord School Road. A wide curving drive ascends a hill to the main entry, and parking is to the southeast.

   On site inspection.

46. Prepared by Esley Hamilton
47. Organization St. Louis County Parks
48. Date 3/94
49. Revision 38. Changes Addition XX Changed Exterior XX
   Underway? No
   Endangered? No
   Move? No
   Visible from Public Road? No
   Distance from and Frontage on Road

The original primary entry now has only two windows. It is a semioctagonal pavilion with a recessed front framed by ashlar stone and fluted pilaster strips. The side panels have circular windows with radiating muntins. Above the pavilion is a copper (?) cupola, octagonal in plan and rising to a concave spire.

Windows in the wings to either side are paired in ashlar panels set out from the brick wall pane. Windows are double-hung with muntins forming a double X-pattern in each sash. Window panels are also paired, with two pairs to each side (continued)

The Concord School traces its origins to a one-room log school house built in 1843 on a half acre donated by John Sappington. Its name came from the nearby Concord Baptist Church. That site is now 10208 Concord School Road. The present site was occupied about 1872 by a one-room brick building that was enlarged in 1884 and 1893. A frame building was constructed in 1901. The present building (continued)
Concord School, Affton-Lindbergh Early
Childhood Education Center
10305 Concord School Road

42. continued

of the original entry. The present entry is at the southeast end of the building, approached by a metal-framed canopy. Another addition extends the original elevation to the north.

43. continued

was constructed in 1938 as a PWA project. Classes opened in 1940. Additions date from 1949, 1954, and 1963, but they do not alter the primary elevation.

The three-man school board was originally called District 3, Township 44 North Range 6 East. After 1910, it was Concord School District 69. This district merged with Fenton, Rott, Grant and Sappington schools in 1949 to form the Lindbergh R-8 School District. In 1982, the Concord School was closed, but it reopened about 1990 as the Affton-Lindbergh Early Childhood Education Center. This institution, operated jointly with the Affton School District, was founded in 1985 at the Truman Middle School.

Architecturally, this is one of the most stylish of the New Deal schools in St. Louis County. According to school records, it was designed by Charles W. Lorenz, who at that time was an associate of Murphy & Wischmeyer, architects of the Muny Opera Loggia, one of the most distinctive buildings of that era. Lorenz received his masters in architecture from Washington University in 1937 and the next year won the Steadman traveling fellowship. In later years he specialized in schools, designing Lindbergh High School in 1952. He died in 1983 at age 69.

2/7590G
Esley Hamilton
March 1994
HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No.
28L540026

2. County
St. Louis

3. Location of Negatives
2-14-94-1/24

4. Present Name(s)
Henry Wauge House

5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location
In Section 29, T44 R6, beginning 230.32 ft. E of Stein Tract

7. City or Town
Concord Township

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates
UTM

10. Site
Building

11. On National Reg.? Yes

12. Is It?
Yes

13. Part of Estab?
Yes

14. District
Yes

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category

17. Date(s) or Period
constructed c. 1865

18. Style or Design
turner

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
residence

22. Present Use
residence

23. Ownership
Public

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
George A. & Cornelia Huebner

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
frame

32. Roof Type & Material
asbestos shingles

33. No. of Bays
Front 4 Side 2

34. Wall Treatment

35. Plan Shape rectangular

36. Changes
Addition

37. Condition
Interior: fair

38. Preservation
Yes

39. Endangered?
Yes

40. Visible from Public Road?
Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
/100'

42. Further Description of Important Features
The foundation is concealed by metal skirting. The second floor is less than full height, with square windows. Two front doors are centered under a hipped roof, with modern iron corner posts and concrete block base. Windows on the west side have aluminum awnings. A shed-roof shelter has been added to the rear of the house.

43. History and Significance
The county assessor estimates the date of this house as 1899, but it may go back to 1865, when the site was acquired by Heinrich Wauge (also written Wange) from Frederick Saugrain. Wauge paid $718 for the 2.28 acres of the east half of Lot 5 of Saugrain's subdivision, which also included the sites of 10208 and 10448 Concord School Road and 10068 Sappington Road. Little has been found about Wauge, possibly because of the confusion over the spelling of his name, but he was here until after 1893.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
A large gable-roofed three-car garage is in back, asbestos sided. Cheryl Avenue passes the lot to the west.

45. Sources of Information
On site inspection.

46. Prepared by
Esley Hamilton

47. Organization
St. Louis County Parks

48. Date
5/94

49. Revision Date(s)

### Christoph Heim House

**Address:** 10448 Concord School Road

**Historic Inventory Information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Information</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Owner's Name &amp; Address:</strong></td>
<td>Harold T. and Sarah M. Dressel</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Historic Category:</strong></td>
<td>Vernacular wood frame house</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Estab. Date:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Building Material:</strong></td>
<td>Stone</td>
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<td><strong>Roof Type &amp; Material:</strong></td>
<td>Asbestos siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition:</strong></td>
<td>Good</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Description:**

Central entry with glass block sidelights has flat-roofed porch with square posts rising to shaped cornice. Windows have plain surrounds, non-functioning shutters, and two horizontal panes over two. Three pedimented front dormers have two vertical panes over two. Rear wings have lower roofs.

**History and Significance:**

The St. Louis County Assessor estimates the date of this house as 1901, but it could go back as early as 1865, when this property was acquired by Christoph Heim from Frederick Saugrain. Saugrain had subdivided his property in this area, and this is the west half of Lot 5. Other surviving houses built on the old Sappington tract include 10208 and 10408 Concord School Road and 10068 Sappington Road. (cont'd)

**Sources of Information:**

- St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book 301, page 16.
- St. Louis County Probate Court, #1918.
- On site inspection.
Heim paid $718 for 10.28 acres. According to a 1920 biography, he was a native of Darmstadt, Germany, born in 1821. He came to the U.S. in 1837 and worked as a contractor and builder before becoming a farmer. He died in 1901 (not 1902), leaving a second wife, a daughter, Lizzie Ossing, and three sons. This farm went to the eldest son, Louis M., while a second tract on Sappington Road near Gravois went to the second son, Frederick (d. 1936). John (1866–1922) had already acquired 25 acres on Sappington Barracks Road, now Lindbergh Boulevard. Probate records indicate that cash crops here included pears, peaches, and sweet potatoes.
Gravois Gardens was laid out in 1939, and this lot was purchased by Julia Fischer the following June. She was reported living here by 1941. Judging by city directories, she was the widow of Albert N. Fischer, who in 1936 was reported as a paperhanger living on Juniata Street in South St. Louis.

The front yard is slightly terraced up from the street, and a driveway passes the north side of the house.

Sources of Information:
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 34. page 69; Recorder Book 1670, page 326

Prepared by:
Easley Hamilton
County Parks

Revision Date(s) 5/94
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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<td>St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>2141-34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>0.37 acres, part of 19-44-6, located 470 ft west of Sappington Road</td>
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<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Gravois Township</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinates</td>
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<td>Site</td>
<td>Building</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
<td>Object</td>
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<td>11. On National Register?</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Is It Eligible?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Part of Estab Hist. Dist.?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. District Potent?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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<td>Name of Established District</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>11637 Denny Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style or Design</td>
<td>Bungalow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>James A. and Marcia Werkmeister</td>
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<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
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<td>Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>Residence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Public</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>James A. &amp; Marcia Werkmeister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further Description of Important Features</td>
<td>House has front-gabled porch the width of the house. It has parapet walls and corner piers of unusual honeycomb stone. Paired windows flank center door. Windows are 1-over-1. Three small ones are in center gabled dormer. To westside, house has two protrusions; in front is a gabled bay window with one window on sides and three on outer wall. Behind this is a larger gabled wing with paired windows in front.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History and Significance</td>
<td>This property and the lot to the west were acquired in 1926 by Frank M. and Mary F. Swantner from John and Catherine Helfrich. That same year, the Swantner's daughter Mildred married Walter Werkmeister, and they built the west house, now numbered 11643 Denny Road. The Swantners built this house the following year. Frank Swantner was a salesman and later manager of the General Grover Company, Cash and Carry. He lived here until after 1960. This house and the adjacent one to the west share a driveway. The garage is a gabled frame building at right angles to the main house. It has vertical siding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of Information</td>
<td>interview, Mildred Werkmeister St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 781, page 25; 3772, 12; 3882, 438; 6080, 302; 6869, 397; 7225, 728 Watchman-Advocate, History of St. Louis County (1920), p. 76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepared by</td>
<td>Estely Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>County Parks</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>5/94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision Date(s)</td>
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</table>
43. continued

In 1966, the house passed to the Werkmeisters' son and daughter-in-law, James A. and Marcia Werkmeister. About 1949, another house was built immediately behind, now numbered 9341 Werkdale Drive; it became the home of another son, Orville Werkmeister and in 1975 of his former wife, Rose Werkmeister.

The unusual stone used on the property is called honeycomb, and Mrs. Werkmeister recalls that it was taken from the hillside of a farm at House Springs, in Jefferson County.
**History and Significance**

This property and the lot on the east were acquired in 1926 by Frank M. and Mary R. Swantner from John and Catherine Helfrich. That same year, the Swantner's daughter Mildred married Walter Werkmeister, and they built this house. Walter was one of the eleven children of George Werkmeister of Fenton, an immigrant from Saxony. He was a carpenter with Milton Construction Company. Continued............

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

This house and the one to the east share a driveway. The stuccoed frame garage is at right angles to the house. The yard is edged with a low wall of the same honeycomb stone that is used in the front verandah.
Walter & Mildred Werkmeister House
11643 Denny Road

42 continued

The gabled front dormer has three 1-over-1 windows. Other windows are 3-over-3; those on the sides have aluminum awnings.

43. continued

He died in 1983, but Mildred Werkmeister still lives here. The adjacent house at 11637 Denny Road was built in 1927 by the Swantners, and in 1966, it passed to the Werkmeisters' son and daughter-in-law, James A. and Marcia Werkmeister. About 1949, another house was built immediately behind, now numbered 9341 Werkdale Drive; it became the home of another son, Orville Werkmeister and in 1975 of his former wife, Rose Werkmeister.

The unusual stone used on the property is called honeycomb, and Mrs. Werkmeister recalls that it was taken from the hillside of a farm at House Springs, in Jefferson County.

60/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
The 1905 Romanesque Revival style church has been carefully restored on the exterior but has been greatly altered on the interior and has a large educational wing on the west side (1953) and an addition to the sanctuary on the east, built in 1971. The new and old structures are sympathetic in color, material, scale and some detail but are distinct in texture, style and general detailing.

St. Lucas German Evangelical Church was organized in 1880 and incorporated on September 9 of that year. The secretary of the organizational meeting on March 1, 1880, was Ernst Nollau, son of the Rev. Edward Louis Mollau, a founder of several German Evangelical organizations and a founding pastor of St. John's Evangelical Church (organized in 1838) in Mehlville, which had served many of the

St. Lucas Cemetery and a large parking lot are behind the church. To the west is the sexton's residence, which was originally the Sappington Congregational Church.

Sources of Information:
Telephone conversation with Manske Corporation office, 1/28/92.
Unsigned typed page on windows and tapestries, from church office, December, 1991.
On site inspection.
St. Lucas United Church of Christ  
Evangelical St. Lucas Kirche  
17735 Denny Road

42. continued

The original building is constructed of large blocks of warm-colored, very rough-cut limestone. At the front corner is a three-story square bell tower with a steep-pitched pyramidal slate roof, flared at the eaves and topped with a copper finial. The center sections of the walls of the second and third stories are recessed, with Romanesque arched openings; the third story openings are large and louvered; those on the second story are smaller and in pairs; that on the first story is the broad arched entry to the porch and the main doorway, up six steps. The double doors have windows in the top portion, and the arched transom above is now of solid wood. In the tower wall above the entry is a stone inscribed, "Evang. St. Lucas-Kirche A.D. 1905." At the tower corners are heavy stone buttresses. A one-story section extends across most of the front of the building, housing the old narthex and lighted by several arched stained glass windows; rectangular basement windows are beneath the first story windows. The center section of the building is taller, with a hipped roof and gabled projections in which there are clerestory "thermal" windows beneath circular vents. All windows have finished stone sills, in contrast to the rough-cut stone walls.

Additions and alterations to the sanctuary changed the orientation of the seating, facing east now instead of north. Modern stained glass windows are along the sides of the new sanctuary and all detailing of the interior is modern. A modern colonnaded entry is on the north side of the sanctuary.

43. continued

German families who would soon join St. Lucas. Property on Denny Road was purchased in 1880 and a frame church was built, dedicated on July 24, 1881. By 1883, the congregation had built a school and parsonage.

The present stone church building was built in 1905, with a Mr. Bopp of Kirkwood as contractor. An architect, unidentified in the 1980 church history, had presented plans at the annual meeting in 1904. The building was wired for electricity, power having been brought to the area by Mr. Busch for his Grant's farm property. The dedication was in the fall of 1905. The original school house was also replaced this year.

The Sappington area remained sparsely developed until after WWII when suburban growth from St. Louis reached here. In 1953, construction began for a new educational wing on the west side of the church; Juengel Construction Company was the contractor. The old school house was jacked up to be moved away in 1954. A new parsonage was built in 1960. In the late fifties, the Evangelical and Reformed Church merged with the Congregational Church to form the United Church of Christ, and that became the denomination of St. Lucas.
St. Lucas United Church of Christ
Evangelical St. Lucas Kirche
17735 Denny Road

43. continued

Accelerated suburban growth in the late fifties and sixties led to the expansion of the church building in 1969-71. The sanctuary was enlarged and the entire interior was redesigned in a modern style. The exterior of the 1905 building was restored except in the areas of the additions on the north and east; the old parsonage was demolished to make room for the eastern addition. Manske and Dieckmann were the architects for the renovations and alterations, and Woermann Construction Company was the contractor. Manske and Dieckmann was founded by Walter P. Manske; the firm today is Manske Corporation Architects. Ed Dieckmann was Manske's son-in-law. The new building's modern stained blown glass windows were executed under the direction of Robert Frei of Emil Frei Associates, Inc., a stained glass studio in Kirkwood which at the same time refurbished the windows in the older building. The modern tapestries were designed by Robert Harmon of Arcadia, Missouri, and executed by Mrs. Harmon. The church is presently one of the two largest in St. Louis of the United Church of Christ denomination.
ST. LUCAS UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST 1905 SAPPINGTON, MO.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

**Present Name(s)**
St. Lucas Cemetery

**Other Name(s)**
11735 Denny Road

**Specific Location**
20.24 acres and 7.267 acres in NE 1/4 Section 19 T 44 N R 6 E

**City or Town**
Gravois Township

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

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<th>Coordinates</th>
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<td>Lat.</td>
<td>Long</td>
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| Building |
| Structure |

|---|---|

**Present Use**

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**Condition**

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**Ownership**

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**Preservation**

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**Open to Public**

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**Endangered**

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**Visible from Public Road?**

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**Further Description of Important Features**

The cemetery is in two parts, separated in part by intervening properties. The oldest part is immediately behind and west of the St. Lucas Church (see inventory form). It has graves in straight N-S rows, with a single drive coming into the cemetery from behind the church. Most inscriptions face east. The monuments are the usual variety, but three unusual ones are arched, with a separate inscription on each leg. The

**History and Significance**

The present St. Lucas Cemetery consists of two parts: the original cemetery of the St. Lucas German Evangelical Church, located on land purchased by the church in 1880 (no. 1881); and the Park Hill Cemetery, privately founded on adjacent property to the west in 1891. The German Evangelical St. Lucas Congregation of Sappington purchased five acres in 1880 from John and Mary Parke. The ground was part of

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The cemetery is divided N-S by Parkholm Drive. At the northeast corner of Parkholm is the sexton's residence, 11825 Denny Road, originally built as the Sappington Congregational Church. East of Parkholm is a more recent brick house, which faces the west side of the church complex. Immediately east of the cemetery

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 2, pages 40 & 41; Record Book 13, page 514; 37, 613; 54, 234; 56, 135; 234; 45
St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book A, page 221

**Prepared by**
Esley Hamilton

**Organization**
Country Parks

**Date**
5/94

**Revision Date(s)**
The locator number for the former Park Hill Cemetery is 27M640223. The number for St. Lucas Church, including the church and parsonage as well as the cemetery, is 27L430784.

The former Park Hill Cemetery to the west has a separate entrance from Denny Road, with a new entrance of stone and iron matching the entrances on either side of the church. This part of the cemetery has drives converging on a circle, but graves are in long rows. Only about half this cemetery is occupied by graves.

Their farm, purchased from John Sappington in 1837. Another five acres were purchased in 1888. Eventually the total in the church tract was 20.24 acres.

The Park Hill Cemetery was originally conceived as a burying ground for the Concordia Lutheran Church of Kirkwood. In 1890, three trustees of the "German Evangelical Lutheran Concordia Church of Kirkwood," as it was called then, purchased 7.6 acres for $950 from John and Mary Parke. The trustees were Andreas Bopp, president, F. W. Ude, secretary, and H. A. Troegeler. A year later they sold to a new and interlocking organization, the Park Hill Cemetery Association of Kirkwood. The new trustees were Andreas Bopp, president, Wilhelm Moll, secretary, and P. Bopp, Jr. William F. Koch was president and L. F. Schwarzenbach secretary in 1922, when the Park Hill Cemetery was purchased by St. Lucas Church. The cemetery continued to operate under its own name until 1973, when the two cemeteries were officially merged.

The church cemetery was originally under the superintendency of the pastor of the church, but in 1964 a Cemetery Board of six members was created to manage the cemetery. The caretaker of the cemetery is titled Sexton and lives on the grounds in a house that was originally the Sappington Congregational Church (see inventory form). In 1980, it was estimated that a total of 2,625 burials had taken place in the two cemeteries.

The adjacent St. Lucas United Church of Christ (see inventory form) was constructed in 1905 and enlarged in 1969–71. It was originally a small rural church but is now the second largest church of the denomination in the St. Louis area.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

No.: 27M640191

City: St. Louis

Location of Negatives: 0135-1

Specific Location: .40 acres in Section 19, Township 44 North Range 6 East, NW corner Denny and Parkholm

City or Township: Ill Rural, Township & Vicinity

Gravois Township

Site Plan with North Arrow

Coordinates UTILITY

Site: 1

Building: W

Structure: I

Object: I

National Register: Yes I

12. Is it Eligible? Yes I

14. District? No W

Historic District: No W

Part of Estab: Yes I

13. Is it Potentially Eligible? No I

15. Is it National Register Eligible? Yes I

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. Owner

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? Yes W

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

42. Further Description of Important Features

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by

47. Organization

48. Date

49. Revision Date(s)

(continued)

1. The 1 1/2-story frame structure has a cross gable roof, steeply pitched and flared at the front eaves of the slope paralleling the front facade, which faces south; the roof is clad in light gray asphalt shingles. The gabled center section of the facade projects several feet; in this section, ends of the roof beams (or small square brackets suggesting them) project under the eaves and a cross member a few feet below the peak of the gable; a small shaped bracket (continued)

2. Sappington Congregational Church, founded in 1888 as the Sunday School of Webster Groves, was the second of this denomination to be established in what is now St. Louis County, the first being Webster Groves Congregational in 1866. The building, constructed in 1889, is the second-oldest surviving Congregational church building in the County, following Webster's 1870 structure.

3. The building faces Denny Road, at the corner of a dead-end street called Parkholm, and is next to and in front of cemeteries owned by St. Lucas Church.

4. Sources of Information


(continued)
I.

Sexton's House, St. Lucas Church
Sappington Congregational Church
11735 Denny Road

42. continued

is under the eaves at each front corner. The center section has a triple window on the first floor and a single window on the second floor; the front walls on either side of the projecting section have a window on the west side and a door on the east side. The sides of the building each have a small single window and a double window on the first floor and a single window on the second floor; the east side has a door toward the rear of the building. The rear of the building has two windows and a brick chimney. The windows are metal replacements, most with pseudo-muntins, 8-over-8. The walls are covered with wide asbestos siding. The foundation is rough-cut stone.

43. continued

An old photograph shows it to have been shingle-clad, with white painted trim and a small hip-roofed belfry with round arched openings atop the front gable. The triple window on the front and the double windows on the sides were originally all triple windows, with the center unit being taller, and having stained glass in the sash. The church became known as the English language church by the German-speaking congregation of St. Lucas German Evangelical Church next door to the east. In 1939 the building was sold to Alfred Fairbank, Treasurer of the Missouri Conference. In 1941, it was converted into a house and in 1959, after the merger of the Congregational Church with the Evangelical and Reformed Church, it became the sexton's house for St. Lucas Church, its use today.

45. continued

Borgstede, Linda, A History of St. Lucas United Church of Christ, c. 1980, in the church office

Interview with the Sexton, Terry-Kelley, March, 1992. He has old photographs of the building.

On site inspection.

5/5695G
Apr. 1992
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

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<th>City</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5J430543</td>
<td>Eden United Church of Christ, Eden Evangelical Church</td>
<td>8930 Eden Avenue</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Gravois Township</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>UTM</td>
<td>63123</td>
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<td>Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Calendar Category</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Elevation?</td>
</tr>
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</table>

20. No. of Stories | 1
21. Sandy? | No
22. Present Use | Church
23. Ownership | Public
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | German Evangelical Eden Congregation 36123
25. Open to Public? | Yes
26. Local Contact Person or Organization | Eden United Church of Christ
27. Other Surveys in Which Included | Eden United Church of Christ

40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | 1/92

Further Description of Important Features: The corner bell tower with its eight-sided spire is the prominent feature of the building. The first two stories of the tower have round-headed windows with stone sills and keystones and the third story has large round-arched louvered openings for the bells. A parapet-wall with its own small corner towers and center peaks forms the base for the slate-clad steeple with its ornate copper finial; decorative white glazed brick inlays are in each of the small corner towers. A hip-roofed porch.

43. History and Significance: Eden United Church of Christ was founded as Eden Evangelical Church, on February 29, 1912, by a group of local men of German ancestry. It was the third church to organize in Affton, then an area of truck gardens linked to St. Louis by Gravois Road. While meeting at Christ Episcopal Church, the congregation purchased a piece of land, 168' x 241', just north of Gravois from Mary E. Berry, and a contract for a new church was let.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings: The church is located one block east of the intersection of Gravois and Rock Hill Roads; Gravois is an old road leading southwest from downtown St. Louis out to the Meramec River. A paved parking lot is behind the building, a park is behind that, and a house approximately contemporary with the church is next door.

Sources of Information:

One page history of the Church, April 26, 1987, church files.
"Eden UCC, St. Louis, Church of the Month," The Courier, March 1987.
On site inspection.
Eden United Church of Christ, Eden Evangelical Church
8930 Eden Avenue

42. continued

with arched openings on three sides is attached to the base of the tower, six steps above grade, and serves as the main entry. The doors are solid wood with decorative wrought-iron hinges. All windows have round arches, formed with two or three courses of brick headers, but the windows into the sanctuary are divided into two tall panels with Gothic arched heads. The stone sills are cut with steep slopes. Stone-capped brick buttresses are at each corner and between the side bays. The rough-cut stone foundation is above grade around the building. The roof over the sanctuary is hipped, slightly flared at the eaves, with a gable over a projecting section on the front of the building. The slate roof is presently being replaced with composition shingle. The stained glass windows have figures on fields of diamond-shaped panes; they are not opalescent. The cornerstone reads, "Evangelische Eden-Kirche A.D. 1912." A 1954 addition on the rear is one story, half of which is below grade.

43. continued

in September to Lueke & Bopp of Kirkwood. The cornerstone was laid October 13 with completion in April, 1913, at a cost of $12,000. A pressed tin ceiling in the sanctuary came from Clabes Hardware a few blocks east on Gravois. Professor Bauer of Eden Seminary ministered to the congregation until the first pastor, the Rev. R. Gottfried Kurz, was hired. During World War I the women of the church petitioned President Wilson by telegram urging him not to declare war on Germany. The architect Charles F. May also designed the old Bethel Church at Greer and Garrison, the Old St. Paul at 9th and Soulard, and the old St. Peter's at St. Louis Avenue and Scott.

The Fellowship Hall/Education Building was added to the church in 1954.

44. continued

The rest of the neighborhood has small houses dating from the twenties through the fifties.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24J321191</td>
<td>Frank A. Hartung House</td>
<td>7734 Fleta Street</td>
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**specific location**
Lots 4 + 5, Block 27 Lakewood

**city or town**
Gravois Township

**county**
St. Louis

**state**
Missouri

**site plan with north arrow**

** thematic category**

**date(s) or period constructed**
c.1910

**style or design**
vernacular

**architect or engineer**

**contractor or builder**

**original use, if apparent**
residence

**present use**
residence

**owner's name & address, if known**
Peggy J. Grove

**condition**
interior

**preservation**

**open to public**

**local contact person or organization**

**endorsement of endangered**

**Note:** The Entry and window to left are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch, which has boxed cornice, square posts, and latticework beneath the wood floor. Front gable has 3-part window, and upper floor is also lighted by triangular gable on sides. On south side, a narrow oriel has a shed roof.

**history and significance**
Frank A. Hartung and his wife Frances bought this property in 1910 from the developers of Lakewood. They are listed here in the 1917 directory, and Frank is described as having an auto company. This is one of the few houses built in Lakewood in its initial period of development.

**description of environment and outbuildings**
The yard is fenced. Most of the nearby houses are much newer single-story houses.

**sources of information**
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 258, page 188

---

**Further Description of Important Features**

42. Further Description of Important Features
The Entry and window to left are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch, which has boxed cornice, square posts, and latticework beneath the wood floor. Front gable has 3-part window, and upper floor is also lighted by triangular gable on sides. On south side, a narrow oriel has a shed roof.

43. History and Significance
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44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The yard is fenced. Most of the nearby houses are much newer single-story houses.

45. Sources of Information
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 258, page 188

---

**Notes:**

46. Prepared by
Esley Hamilton

47. Organization
County Parks

48. Date
5/94

49. Revision Date(s)
4/29/84
The stonework of this house is squared rubble laid in broken courses. The front porch wraps around the first bay of the side elevation. Tall stonework piers support a square post, which replace round columns, still apparent as returns against both the front and side walls. The porch railing, if any, has apparently been discarded, and the fascia is aluminum. Windows are 1-over-1. A large gabled dormer in front has cornice returns and two windows, with aluminum siding. The south side of the house has a first-floor bay window whose roof continues across the base of the gable. At the rear of the house a one-story, two-bay brick wing (continued)

This house is often cited as a gatehouse or guest house for "Oakland," the Benoist estate two blocks west of here. This ground was part of the Benoist and later Brookings holdings, but nothing in the records indicates that this house was standing before Lakewood Subdivision was laid out in 1905. Pat Treacy has suggested that this house was the one initially built in the Meryl-Wood subdivision, (cont'd)

The house is at the northwest corner of Fleta and Seth. It has a chain-link fence around the back yard.
James G. Hughes House
7753 Fleta Street

42. continued

has a low roof and modern sliding windows. The wrap-around porch gives this house the air of the Queen Anne, but its basic shape is closer to the Bungalow.

43. continued

but that was on the south side of Heege Road on Willard Avenue and was laid out by Rosida Realty of Kansas City. Lakewood was developed by the Development Corporation of St. Louis, of which Willard E. Winner was the president and James Graham Hughes secretary. Hughes acquired nearly half the lots from the company with the intention of reselling them, but apparently he intended this lot for his own home. In 1908, it was transferred to his wife Mattie R. Hughes. She and he borrowed $2,400 in 1910, and the house was probably built at that time. Apparently they had trouble paying this off, however, because they refinanced in 1911 for $2,500 and again in 1912 for $1,800. In 1915 they lost the property through foreclosure. David H. Nation, Jr., purchased it and sold it later that year to A. A. Miner.

13/7590G
Esley Hamilton
April 1994
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

**No.** 25J642127

**County** St. Louis

**Location of Negatives** 98730-16

**Specific Location** Lot 22, Block 30, Lakewood

**City or Town** Gravois Township

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordinates</th>
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<table>
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<th>Site</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>14. District Potent?</td>
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<td>No</td>
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</table>

**Present Name(s)**

Lakewood Hall

**Thematic Category**

- Thematic

**Thematic Number**

- 1925

**Historic Significance**

The Lakewood Subdivision was laid out in 1905, with additions in 1910 and 1911. It occupies a large part of the old McKenzie tract, and had previously been included in the Oakland estate created by Louis Benoist and later owned by Robert Brookings. Lakewood was developed by The Development Corporation of St. Louis, William E. Winner, president. It is laid out in simple blocks, with the north-south streets (continued)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Building is at the southwest corner of Fleta and Faber. A paved parking lot is on the south side.

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 6, page 24; Record Book 486, page 476.

On site inspection.

**Prepared by**

Essey Hamilton

**Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date** 4/94
named alphabetically: Admont (never opened), Benmore, Clevedon, Delmont, Elton, Fleta, Genesta, and Harlan. The east–west streets were originally numbered north from Heege (which was then Grant Boulevard). First is now Faber and Second is Seth.

The neighborhood had a trolley connection along what is now Olde English Road, but nevertheless development lagged, and some lots changed hands many times. Finally in 1920, this lot was sold by Anton and Ross Burk to the Lakewood Improvement Association. The county directories first list the present hall in 1926, so it was probably built the preceding year, as county records show. The Lakewood Improvement Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to charitable works. It is strictly voluntary.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Specific Location</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Present Name(s)</td>
<td>William Zimmer House</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Other Name(s)</td>
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#### Description of Important Features

- **Foundation**: Large rubble blocks, squared. Brick is predominantly dark red-orange, with accents of buff, notably corbelled piers flanking the right front triple window, quoining at the entry corner, and raised courses banding the central chimney. Windows have aluminum awnings, and entry with adjacent bay have an aluminum-roofed porch with one tapered wrought-iron post.

#### History and Significance

Gravois Gardens was laid out late in 1939, and the lot was purchased by William and Mabel Zimmer purchased this lot the following August. The Zimmers' borrowed only $540 at that time, but they must have built the house immediately, because they are reported living here in 1941. Zimmer was a branch manager for the National Shirt Shops. This is one of the most remarkable of the Art-Deco influenced houses in Gravois Gardens.

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house is located at the corner of Lucia. The drive to the basement garage is flanked by stone walls, rock-face, broken course.

#### Sources of Information

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 34, page 69; Record Book 1687, page 268; 1720, 336
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<tr>
<td>6. Specific Location</td>
<td>1.0 acre in 27-44-6</td>
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<td>7. City or Town</td>
<td>Concord Township</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Site</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
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<td>13. Part of Estab</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. District</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
<td>Philip J. Crecelius House</td>
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</table>

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Entry is in north side of front wing, approached through hip-roofed porch (now closed off) with single corner post. A corresponding mass on the south side is enclosed. Roofing is old-fashioned diagonal squares. Paired windows in front are 1-over-1. Gables have short returns.

**History and Significance**

Philip J. Crecelius bought four acres here for $842 on January 21, 1897, and probably built the house shortly afterward. This had been part of the larger farm of Mary Lohaus, who died about 1901. She was apparently a relative of the Von Talge family and had acquired the land in a suit to settle an estate in 1877.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

This site is now primarily industrial. The house faces a spur of Flori Drive that connects to South Lindbergh Boulevard. The cross street to the north is Yuma Drive.

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 37, page 211; 93, 221; 125, 371 & 373.

On site inspection.

**Prepared by**

Esley Hamilton

St. Louis County Parks

Date: 5/94
**History and Significance**

This building is significant as a well-designed and nearly unaltered storefront that has been in only two ownerships. The center entry has double doors coming to a point set in a wide terra cotta surround with a label molding and a triple-arched decorative panel. Because of the slope in the street, the right display window comes to the street, while the left one has a low concrete bulkhead. The display windows have 6-part transoms, now filled in with opaque panels. Continued...

August and Margareta Stanze bought the whole blockface between Oldenburg and Heidelberg Avenues in November of 1905, even before McDermott & Hayden's Hannover Heights Addition was officially platted. The first built a saloon and restaurant at the east corner of the block, and it is shown in the 1909 county atlas. Continued...

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 173, page 225; 7704, 480
St. Louis County Probate Court, #7281

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

**Photo**

St. Louis County Monument Company, 7810 Gravois

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Piers at the ends are trimmed with terra cotta, and terra cotta cornices top the display windows and the rooftop parapet. The upper brick wall has three panels outlined in terra cotta moldings. Small terra cotta lions holding shields mark the corners of the central pediment area of the parapet.

The 1917 county directory, however, reports them living at 7820 Gravois (also numbered 4899 Heidelberg) with their son Ernest A. It was apparently he who founded the Stanze–Thomas Monument Company. The 1918 city directory reports him as president and Emma Thomas as vice president. She may have been the wife of William E. Thomas, reported as vice president in the 1926 county directory. At that time, Ernest was living at 4729 Alma in St. Louis. August Stanze died in the early 1920s and Margareta in 1926. While the company was certainly on this site by the mid-teens, the county assessor estimates the date of the present building as 1927, perhaps made possible by the settlement of Margareta's estate.

The property remained in the family until 1984, when Ruth J. Stanze, president of Stanze & Thomas Monument Company, sold it to Crawford A. and Marion B. King, who had their own monument company.
1. No. 25H511242
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives 2142-31
4. Present Name(s) August Stanze House
5. Other Name(s) 7820 Gravois, 4899 Heidelberg
6. Specific Location Lots 1 & 2, Block 2, McDermott & Hayden's Hannover Heights Addition
7. City or Town Concord Township
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM
10. Site: Building: Structure: Object:
11. On National Register? Yes Yes No No
12. Is it eligible? Yes Yes No No
13. Part of Established District? Yes Yes No No
14. District Potent? Yes No
15. Name of Established District
16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period constructed c. 1912
18. Style or Design Queen Anne
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent residence
22. Present Use apartments, offices
23. Ownership Public Private
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Tony & Francesca Brundo
25. Open to Public? Yes No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories 2
29. Basement? Yes No
30. Foundation Material Stone
31. Wall Construction Material brick
32. Roof Type & Material High hip, comp.
33. No. of Bays Side 4
34. Wall Treatment American common bond
35. Plan Shape Irregular
36. Changes (Explain Altered or Moved)
37. Condition Interior Fair
38. Preservation Underway? Yes No
39. Endangered? No Yes
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 66 x 120

Further Description of Important Features
The front of this house is blocked by the c. 1937 addition, but the front of the roof has a pedimented dormer with casement windows. A semioctagonal bay on the Heidelberg side has 12-over-12 windows under segmental arches. The rear of the house, which is now the primary entry, has several porches.

History and Significance
August and Margareta Stanze bought the whole block face between Oldenburg and Heidelberg Avenues in November of 1905; even before McDermott & Hayden's Hannover Heights Addition was officially platted. They first built a saloon and restaurant at the east corner of the block, and it is shown in the 1909 county atlas. Continued......

Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The addition on the Gravois front of the property is a two-story brick building with yellow brick front and dark red-orange sides. The front parapet has a raised pedimental center section. Continued......

Sources of Information
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 173, page 225; 7704, 4899 Gravois, St. Louis County Probate Court, #7281

Prepared by Esley Hamilton
Organization County Parks
Date 5/94 Revision Date(s) 5/94
August Stanze House
7820 Gravois, 4899 Heidelberg

43 continued

The 1917 county directory, however, reports them living here with their son Ernest A. It was apparently he who founded the Stanze–Thomas Monument Company about 1918. August died in the early 1920s and Margareta in 1926. Her probate records include a rental ad for an apartment in this building, "3 rooms, bath, hot water heat, garage $40." The monument for her grave in Lakewood Cemetery was made by the Stanze–Thomas Monument Company of 7810–7812 Gravois. Insurance on the brick building at 7800–7806 Gravois Road is also documented. The county assessor estimates the date of the vaguely Art Deco yellow brick building in front of the house as 1937.

44. continued

Uneven fenestration has some double-hung and some casement windows on second floor, all with aluminum awnings, and three glassblock windows on first floor, each inset with a clear center section. The front door is a plain single panel. Seven raised stringcourses of contrasting brick highlight the first floor windows and continue around the side elevation. Other stringcourses are below and above the second-floor windows. The restrained ornament and contrasting materials are typical of Art Deco in this region.

59/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
The cemetery is entered from Gravois Road near the top of the gentle rise it occupies. The center drive is treelined, but most of the cemetery is unlandscaped, and there are few drives. The land descends gently toward the River Des Peres, and the lowest portions are in the City of St. Louis. To the west and north, also, the grounds slope down toward Hege Road. On this side there is a considerable open expanse of undeveloped land.

In local cemetery lore, the New St. Marcus Cemetery is significant as an example of the importance of an endowment to long-term management, or, as it is termed, "perpetual care." The New St. Marcus Cemetery was founded in 1897 by St. Marcus Church, one of the oldest German Evangelical churches in St. Louis.

The cemetery extends east into the City of St. Louis, where it is bounded by the River Des Peres Parkway. To the south is the busy Gravois Road and to the west Hege Road. The total acreage is 98.5 acres, of which 71.58 acres are in the county.

Sources of Information

New St. Mracus Cemetery
7901 Gravois Road

42. continued

The monuments are mostly twentieth century, but there are a few older ones from the old St. Marcus Cemetery.

43. continued

The cemetery was intended to supplement the Old St. Marcus Cemetery, which had been established in 1856 a mile or two east of here at 6400 Gravois, opposite the present southern terminus of Kingshighway. At the Old Cemetery some of the lots had perpetual maintenance, but many did not, and as sales of lots declined, so did the appearance of the cemetery. The last burial was made in 1959, and in the following years, the future of the cemetery became a hotly contested question. The church planned to move the 13,000 graves and monuments to New St. Marcus, including those in the estimated 2,290 lots with perpetual care. The site could then have been sold to developers, who planned to build a shopping center and several houses and apartments there. Lot owners appealed to the Supreme Court of Missouri, which blocked the action in 1964. The next year, the City of St. Louis ordered the cemetery to be removed, saying that it was a health hazard. This, too was blocked by the courts. The issue was finally resolved in 1977, by which time, the cemetery had been totally devastated by vandals. The City purchased 25 acres of the cemetery for park use, using federal funds. The perpetual care graves were disinterred and moved to New St. Marcus, a number of bodies estimated at the time to be between 1,000 and 1,500. Presumably the other bodies remain on the site.

The St. Marcus congregation is an offshoot of the German Evangelical Protestant Holy Ghost Church, which was founded in 1834, the first church of its kind in St. Louis. Nine years later, a South Church and a North Church were created; the North Church eventually became St. Peter United Church of Christ, now located at West Florissant and Stein in Ferguson. The South Church first settled at Jackson and Soulard (now called 3rd and Lafayette). The present name was adopted in 1856. The congregation completed a new building in 1914 at Russell and McNair, where they are still located.

The New St. Marcus Cemetery occupies a site that was called the Brannon Tract through most of the nineteenth century. It was owned by Louisa J. and Thomas M. Brannon, but the 1878 county atlas does not indicate a house on the site.

45. continued

"More Lot Owners Ready to Join Fight to Save Old Cemetery," September 3, 1965


Andrew Wilson, "Rest in Peace (And in weeds... and in debris)," St. Louis Globe-Democrat, August 5, 1971

43/7590G
Esley Hamilton, May 1994
New St. Marcus Cemetery Office

Gravois Township

History and Significance
This building has some features which have led observers to speculate...

Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The building is very near Gravois Road, with a concrete covered embankment sloping down to the sidewalk. The main entrance to the cemetery is to the east and a new cemetery mausoleum in contrasting style is just in front.

Sources of Information
"History of St. Marcus," no date
Piers at corners and flanking entry have capital moldings and inlaid diamond and square accents below and above. Windows are large expanses of 18 and 21 panes. Entry has glazed door set between sidelights and below toplight and pediment molding. Foundation and watertable are ashlar back as far as second side bay, but behind are rock-faced and of somewhat different dimensions. There is some evidence on the south side wall of a former porch or wing.

The property was owned through most of the nineteenth century by the Brannon family, part of a much larger tract in Survey 1953, but the county atlas of 1878 does not show a house anywhere on the tract.

As an example of Craftsman style, the building is of some interest. Its future is jeopardized by its closeness to Gravois Road, which has been repeatedly widened, and by the recent construction of new cemetery facilities farther back and at right angles to this building. Cemetery officials report that the building is slated for demolition.
Albert Walck Building

10 S 11:

On National Yes I I

H

County

Specific Location

NW pt. Lot 1, Block 1

Fletcher Park

City or Town

Concord Township

Site Plan with North Arrow

9 Coordinates

UTM

10 Site Building

Object

11. On National

Yes [X] Register?

No [X]

12. Is II Eligible? [X]

No

13. Part of Estab

Yes

14. District

Hist. Dist.?

Yes

15. Name of Established District

HISTORIC INVENTORY

Albert Walck Building

28. No. of Stories

2

29. Basement?

Yes

30. Foundation Material

Concrete

31. Wall Construction

Brick

32. Roof Type & Material

Flat, tar

33. No. of Bays

Front 5/7 Side blank

34. Wall Treatment

Stretcher bond

35. Plan Shape

Rectangular

36. Changes

Addition [X]

Altered [X]

Moved [X]

37. Condition

Interior

Exterior

Good

38. Preservation

Underway?

Yes [X]

No [X]

39. Endangered?

By What?

Yes [X]

Moved [X]

40. Visible from

Public Road?

Yes [X]

No [X]

41. Distance from and

Frontage on Road

57 ft.

The main attraction is that the transoms and bulkheads of the storefronts have been replaced. Three shop fronts are separated by brick piers two door leading to the second floor. Upstairs windows are 2-over-2, with stone sills. Terra cotta forms a continuous lintel or string course, and a second terra course above forms a cornice. Above that is a brick parapet with four notched cutouts and a central pediment.

Fletcher Park was laid out in 1910 by the Roy Investment Company, Louis H. Tiemann, president. Apparently, the corner building, 8126-28 Gravois, was built at that time. Tiemann acquired all of Lot 1 personally in 1920 and sold it the next year to Albert and Myrtle Walck. The Walcks borrowed $5,000 against the corner building in 1926 and at the same time $10,000 against this portion of Lot 1, (cont'd)

The widening of Gravois Road has left the building higher than the street by 3 or 4 steps, so it is now approached by a concrete stoop.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 10, page 30;
Record Book 466, pages 292 & 293; 504, 338; 745, 326 & 328.

On site inspection.

Prepared by

Edley Hamilton

Organization

St. Louis County Parks

Date

49. Revision Date(s)
Louis H. Tiemann, and his wife Angeline. They sold it the next year to Albert and Myrtle Walck, who apparently built the adjacent 8120–24 Gravois in 1926. By the later 1920's, the Great A&P Tea Company (really a grocery store) was at 8126, while Adam Self's bakery was at 8128 Gravois.
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8128 Gravois Road

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<th>Preservation</th>
<th>38.</th>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>/68x119</td>
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</table>

42. Further Description of Important Features

The storefront bulkheads and transoms have been replaced. They now match those at 8120-8124 Gravois next door. The corner entry is angled behind an iron column. The entry to the upstairs, in the center of the Gravois front, is recessed. A soldier course runs 4 courses above the storefront lintel. Front windows are 1-over-1, paired, under similar courses, and the parapet above has rectangular outlines in the brick above these windows. Side windows are set under segmental arches. A side entry opens from Seibert Avenue.

43. History and Significance

Fletcher Park was laid out in 1910 by the Roy Investment Company, Louis H. Tiemann, president. The company immediately borrowed money against Lot 1, Block 1, which was the largest lot in the subdivision and one of the best situated. A second loan of $5,000 was made that December and possibly this building was constructed at that time. The company kept this building until 1920, then sold it to the president. (continued)

A similar but later building to the east is now in the same ownership. To the west is Seibert Avenue. Gravois Avenue is one of the areas busiest streets.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 10, page 30; Record Book 261, page 591; 270, 107; 466, 292 & 293; 504, 338; 745, 326 & 328.

County Directories.

On site inspection.

46. Prepared by

Esley Hamilton

47. Organization

St. Louis County Parks

48. Date

5/94
so the building was probably erected at that time. By 1928, Jesse C. and Cecilia Weber had a dry goods store in the east part of the building, and Albert and Myrtle Walck opened a shoe store soon after at 8124 Gravois. In the later 1930's, they gave way to Charles Dittrich's delicatessen.

30/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
The long basilian church has a square tower in front. The tower rises through two stages to a slightly set back bell chamber with slightly pointed open arcades framed in ashlar. All faces of the tower have flat buttresses at both sides. The front door has an arched tympanum, and above is a tall niche with a statue of Christ. Small gabled side wings have secondary entrances, also with tympana. The nave of the church has flat topped clerestory windows grouped in 3 and...

Salem Lutheran Church was organized on December 19, 1909 in the area that was then called Gardenville. The first building was erected the following year, and the school opened in 1911. The present church was erected in 1949, and a new school was added in 1960. This denomination was originally called "Evangelical Lutheran" to distinguish it from other Lutheran branches. The church is significant locally for its stonework, which is the largest example of...
Salem Lutheran Church
8327 Gravois Road

42. continued

similar side aisle windows grouped in two. Below each bay is a large basement window. A second transverse wing extends west near the chancel, and a large education complex is behind that. The chancel roof of the church steps down slightly from the nave.

43. continued

the craftsmanship of the Croatian stonemasons who concentrated in this neighborhood.

44. continued

has bought up considerable property on all sides of its buildings.

46/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
### Historical Inventory

**New Mount Sinai Cemetery**

**Location**: 8430 Gravois Road

**Coordinates**: UTM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
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<td>County</td>
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<td>Specific Location</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>City or Town</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Site Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Coordinates</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Site</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Structure</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>On National Register?</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Is It Eligible?</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Part of Established District</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Name of Established District</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Thematic Category</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Date(s) or Period</td>
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<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
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<td>Original Use, if apparent cemetery</td>
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<td>Owner's Name &amp; Address</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>Open to Public?</td>
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<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
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<td>28.</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>Basement?</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>Foundation Material</td>
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<td>Wall Construction</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>Wall Treatment</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>Plan Shape</td>
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<td>36.</td>
<td>Changes</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>Condition</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>Preservation Underway?</td>
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<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<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>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>Further Description of Important Features</td>
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<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>History and Significance</td>
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<td>44.</td>
<td>Description of Environment and Outbuildings</td>
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---

**Prepared by**: Esley Hamilton

**Organization**: County Parks

**Date**: 5/94

**Revision Date(s)**: 4/20665.
New Mount Sinai Cemetery
8430 Gravois Road

42. continued

the south. The Mausoleum is situated in the center near the main gate, while most of the private mausoleums are closer to the south end of the cemetery. New Mount Sinai has the greatest variety of monument design in this area and rivals Bellefontaine and Calvary on its small scale.

The chapel, which is not now used, dates from 1905. The stone office building was built in 1912 as a rest house and luncheon spot for visitors and mourners. The caretakers house and garage, as well as the implement building and two large greenhouses, were all built in 1938. The large central mausoleum was constructed by the Acme Marble and Granite Company and completed in 1969. It includes a new chapel with a large stained glass window created by Sol Nodel of New York.

43. continued

According to surviving records, the first burial here was not made until 1859. In 1869, after a new Jewish congregation named Shaare Emeth had formed, the two congregations organized the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association and purchased an additional five acres on the Gravois Road site. By 1909, the cemetery had reached its present size. Temple Israel was admitted to the association in 1888, and Temple Emanuel joined subsequently. All four congregations are part of the Reform branch of Judaism.

In 1872, the Campspring Cemetery was moved to Mount Sinai, and a monument was erected in Block 18 to record the 43 adults and 53 children. The old cemetery had belonged to the old Emanu El Congregation. Its address had been Pratte Avenue and Cooper Street, which today is in Mill Creek Valley just west of Jefferson.

The New Mount Sinai Cemetery is the oldest Jewish Cemetery in the St. Louis area, both in terms of founding and first burial. The United Hebrew Cemetery at Canton and North and South in University City was purchased in 1855, but the first burials there seem to have been in 1883. New Mount Sinai is also significant for its 1932 gate (included in the County's 1987 Art Deco Survey) and for the quality of its monuments, which include several Art Deco mausoleums. The Alice Goodman monument was designed by Isamu Noguchi. Since the Reform congregations have been the dominant force in St. Louis Judaism, many prominent businessmen, philanthropists, and other leaders have found their final resting place at New Mount Sinai.

44/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
**New gates, New Mt. Sinai Cemetery**

8430 Gravois

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. County</th>
<th>St. Louis</th>
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<tr>
<td>2. City of Town</td>
<td>Concord Township, Affton vicinity</td>
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<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Present Name(s)</td>
<td>New gates, New Mt. Sinai Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other Name(s)</td>
<td>8430 Gravois</td>
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</table>

### Historical Context

- **History and Significance:**
  - New Mt. Sinai Cemetery has its origins as a one-acre plot in this location purchased by the B'nai Brith Society about 1848. Five more acres were purchased in 1869 when congregations B'nai El and Shaare Emeth formed the Mt. Sinai Cemetery Association. In 1888 Temple Israel was admitted to the Association, which was reorganized as the New Mt. Sinai Cemetery Association. The cemetery now encompasses 72.97 acres. The need for further expansion is apparent.

- **Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**
  - The cemetery has a large mausoleum, a small chapel, now disused, and 40 private mausoleums, several of which are related in style to this one.

**Further Description of Important Features:**

This monumental gate consists of a three-bay pylon flanked by wide wrought-iron gates and outer granite pavilions. The central pylon resembles a three-part triumphal arch, with broad pilaster strips dividing the three openings. The corners are buttresses in three steps. Each step is topped by a frieze, the first and third of menorahs, the second of stylized swags and fans. The latter also forms the frieze at the top.

**Sources of Information:**

- Cemetery records
- Interview with Benjamin Shapiro

**Prepared by:**

E. Hamilton

**Organization:**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date:** 2/87

**Revision Date(s):**
top of the wide attic, while menorah patterns of a more squared-off design top the pilasters. The lower part of the center pylon is filled in, contrary to the triumphal arch model; the insides of the supports have pilaster strips. The gates are designed with mainly vertical rods bending at top and bottom to form menorah patterns. The twin pavilions are smaller versions of the pylon. Their front and back faces have stars of David inscribed in circles.

new gates to the cemetery, due to the narrowness of the old ones, became acute when Gravois Road was widened. The president of the cemetery at that time was Julius Glaser, whose own mausoleum was later built in a similar style. The chairman of the building committee was I.R. Goldberg. Benjamin Shapiro, the architect, was at the beginning of his career. He recalls that he designed all the ornamental detail, including the wrought iron.
<table>
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<td>3 Location of Negatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Present Name(s)</td>
<td>Federhofer's Bakery Sign</td>
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<td>5 Other Name(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Specific Location</td>
<td>Block 5, Lot 1, Gravois Weber Park</td>
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<td>7 City or Town</td>
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<td>8 Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<td>9 Coordinates</td>
<td>UTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Site</td>
<td>Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 On National Register?</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Is II Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes ✓</td>
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<td>13 Part of Established Historic District?</td>
<td>Yes ✓</td>
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<td>14 District Eligible?</td>
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<td>17 Date(s) or Period</td>
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<td>18 Style or Design</td>
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<td>19 Architect or Engineer</td>
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<td>sign</td>
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<td>24 Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
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<td>25 Open to Public?</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 Basement?</td>
<td>Yes ✓</td>
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<td>30 Foundation Material</td>
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<td>31 Wall Construction</td>
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<td>33 No. of Bays</td>
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<td>38 Preservation</td>
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<td>40 Endangered?</td>
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<td>Yes ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
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**History and Significance:**

According to county directories, there was a house on this location in the early 1950's, the residence of Walter J. Wamser. He was a superintendent at the Carter Carburetor Company. He sold this property June 1, 1957, to Carl S. and Dorothy B. Mueller. Apparently Carl had been associated with the Alfred Mueller Bakery at 285 Lemay Ferry Road. The 1958 directory shows the Carl Mueller Bakery (continued)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**
The sign sits near the corner of the lot in a strip-commercial neighborhood. The main building has sandstone (probably permastone) base and brick parapet separated by a deep marquee. The main entry is set into an angled corner.

**Sources of Information:**


St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 3774, page 587; 5450, 2174.

On site inspection.

**Prepared by:**

Estley Hamilton

**Organization:**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date:**

4/94
43. continued

already in business here, so the building must have been erected by then. About 1968, William Federhofer took over management of the bakery, and the sign must have been changed then. He purchased the property in 1970 and has operated it ever since. The sign was formerly maintained, and probably was constructed by, the Keller Sign Company, but more recently it has been cared for by Universal Sign Company. This is the most elaborate neon sign in this part of the county, and probably second in the county only to the Airway Drive-In sign in St. Ann.

10/7590G
Esley Hamilton
April 1994
Unique Neon Signs Have Charm and Flamboyant Beauty

Along Gravois road, South Grand, Hampton, Chippewa, and Watson, neon signs—radiating hot pink, glowing gold and Miami Vice blue—light up the night. The streamlined lettering and logos of these signs have become landmarks on our local streetscapes.

South County officials "probably the most elaborate sign in St. Louis County," according to architectural historian Esley Hamilton. The delightfully hokey sign Hamilton is talking about, advertises Federhofer's Bakery at 9005 Gravois Road. The freestanding sign portrays a baker wearing a chef's hat and holding a birthday cake. Five different colors of neon light up the bakery sign, which according to William Federhofer, was installed in 1956 or 1957.

Several south area neon signs feature charming representations of animals. Surviving from pre-World War II days and probably the area's oldest sign is a small, freestanding sign publicizing "Centhees Furrier" at 8411 South Grand. Installed shortly after the furrier opened at that location in 1936, the sign is in the shape of a large bear and is outlined in orange neon. The Pelican's Restaurant sign is a stunning example of neon advertising from post-World War II era that features James Pelican lit up the corner of South Grand and Shenandoah avenues with neon in 1948. According to his family, the sign was inexpensive, even for that day, costing only $150 to $175. Though the restaurant is closed, the five-color neon sign with a cartoon-like pelican at water's edge, is maintained as a neighborhood landmark.

During the 1940s and 1950s, motor courts announced their accommodations, with neon lighted tubing. Glowing orange vacancy signs cut through the rain or fog to beckon motorists. Green and orange double tubed neon lettering spells Coral Court Motel—a sleek, art deco style motor court at 7755 Watson Road, formerly route 66. The sign stands on a modern, fluted aluminum post. Though the motel opened in 1941, Hamilton speculates that the sign dates from the early 1950s. He concludes that because of the sign's similarities to the old Holland Inn neon sign, which was designed in 1951.

Across the road from Coral Court, a once glamorous neon sign advertises the Wayzide Bakery. At one time blinking bubbles in pink and orange encircled the motel name. The motel's conveniences announced in neon "TV and "Phone In Every Room"—date the sign. Unfortunately, many of the bubbles and letters on this flamboyant sign have gone dark.

The neon marquis glass on the sign of Del Pietro's restaurant at 6525 Hampton, the horned bull's head outlined in green neon on the freestanding sign for the Westward Hotel at 1580 South Lindbergh, at Watson, and the neon mortar and pestle on Winkelmann's Drug Store at 5119 Hampton, demonstrate the variety of ways neon was used to create unique signs for independent businesses.

The neon sign over the doorway of Gravois Bootery, at 5945 Gravois, with its dramatic and brilliantly glowing lettering is a fine example of Continued on Page 10

Unique Neon Signs Continued from Page 1

"...The most elaborate neon sign in St. Louis County" is at Federhofer's Bakery; 9005 Gravois road.

<> SL-AS-024-A03
### Historic Inventory of Affton Fire House

**Present Name(s):** Affton Fire House  
**County:** St. Louis  
**Location:** Concord Township  
**Specific Location:** E 15 ft Lot 10, W 20 ft. Lot 11, Flora Garden Amended  
**City or Town:** Rural, Township & Vicinity  
**Site Plan with North Arrow:** Concord Township  

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<td>E 15 ft Lot 10, W 20 ft. Lot 11, Flora Garden Amended</td>
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</table>
| City or Town | Rural, Township & Vicinity  
| Site Plan with North Arrow | Concord Township |

**Coordinates**

- UTM
- Lat
- Long

**10 Site Plan with North Arrow**

**11 On National Register?** Yes  
**12 Is It Eligible?** Yes  
**13 Part of Estab Yes**  
**14 Potential Yes**  
**15 Name of Established District**  

**16 Thematic Category**

-  

**17 Date(s) or Period**

- 1945  

**18 Style or Design**

- Art Deco  

**19 Architect or Engineer**

-  

**20 Contractor or Builder**

-  

**21 Original Use, If Apparent**

- Fire house  

**22 Present Use**

- Fire house  

**23 Ownership**

- Public  

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

- Affton Fire 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  

**32 Roof Type & Material**

- Flat, Tar  

**33 No. of Bays**

- Side  

**34 Wall Treatment**

- Varying bond  

**35 Plan Shape**

- Rectangular  

**36 Changes**

- Addition (Explain Altered in #42)  

**37 Condition**

- Interior  

**38 Preservation Underway?** Yes  

**39 Endangered?** Yes  

**40 Visible from Public Road?** Yes  

**41 Distance from and Frontage on Road**

- 35 ft  

**42 Further Description of Important Features**

- Front facade has several shades of yellow brick contrasting with darker orange-red side walls. Wide garage door appears to be a replacement. It is flanked by layered brick piers rising to 2nd floor. Similar piers at outer corners are continued up second floor by ashlar. Ashlar also extends across outer sides of glass-block second-floor windows. Porthole windows are above the front door and corresponding glass-block window to left of garage door. Entry has aluminum awning. Side elevation has another porthole window, but most other windows are on 2nd floor. Continued.....

**43 History and Significance**

- The Affton Fire Association, an independent association set up by the citizen's of the area, purchased this land in 1944 from C. Anna Schmitt. The deed says they paid $100 only. The following year, however, they borrowed $10,000, which probably went to erect this station. On April 23, 1946, the citizens of the Affton area as far west as Laclede Station Road voted 406 to 74 to form the Fire District of Affton, a municipal unit with taxing powers. Continued.....

**44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

- The building is set back from the road in a row of contemporary commercial buildings.

**45 Sources of Information**

- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 2029, page 367; 2111, 274; 2159, 267; 2238, 35

**46 Prepared by**

- Esley Hamilton

**47 Organization**

- County Parks

**48 Date**

- 5/94

**49 Revision Date(s)**

-   

---

The information is related to the Affton Fire House, its historical significance, and the architectural details. The building was erected in 1945 and is part of the Affton Fire District. It was purchased and erected by the citizens of Affton, and its structure is described in detail, including its unique architectural features and historical context. The sources of information are cited, and the document includes various fields for data entry, such as coordinates, dates, and descriptions of the building's features and its environment.
Affton Fire House
9510 Gravois

42. continued

Toward rear the brick fire tower rises. Parts of front facade have unusual bond of stacked headers.

43. continued

On July 12, the Affton Fire Association deeded this property over to the new fire district, which agreed to assume the mortgage.

53/7585G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<tr>
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<td>St. Louis</td>
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| Location of Negatives | 98730-

**Specific Location**
pt Lot 4, James A. Eddie Est.

**City or Town**
Gravois Township

**Site Plan**

**Coordinates**

**UTM**

**Site**
Building 08

**Structures**
Object 01

**On National Register?**
Yes

**Is It Eligible?**
Yes

**Part of Estab**
Yes

**Hist Dist?**
No

**Name of Established District**

**Present Name(s)**
Schneeberger Merchandise Store

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

- Storefronts and front windows are covered with corrugated metal, but an old photo shows 1-over-1 windows upstairs. They have ashlar sills, which material is also used at tops and bottoms of first-floor piers. Gargling above the windows accents the terra cotta.

**History and Significance**

In 1897, John H. Schneeberger bought 4 acres here from John L. and Lena Eddie, paying $1000. It was part of a larger tract that had been divided by the Eddie family in 1882. Schneeberger was born at Oakville in 1871, the son of Jacob Schneeberger (died 1885), who had come here from Germany. According to the Watchman-Advocate, the elder Schneeberger had a store here (although he would not have owned

**Sources of Information**

- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 19, page 525; 92, 450
- Watchman-Advocate, History of St. Louis County (1920), page 88

**Prepared By**
Easley Hamilton

**Organization**
County Parks

**Date**
5/94
43. continued

the land.) That building burned down in 1915 but was rebuilt as the present "modern" structure. A section of this four acres was improved "as a grove for picnic purposes," and this was listed in the 1932 county directory as "Schneeberger's Grove and Hall." John Schneeberger married Alice Poth of Fenton in 1892, and they had four children. After John's death about 1933, Alice lived at 9922 Gravois.

Sophie Schnell, the widow of John Schnell, was listed here in 1946, and members of the Schnell family have owned the property ever since. The property is now for sale, and its future is uncertain.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
<td>9834 Gravois Road</td>
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**History and Significance**

This property was part of the home tract of William R. Grate inherited by Eliza Jane Wise, the wife of Uriah Wise. At her death in 1883, it was divided among her six children, and this part went to Agnes Jemima, the wife of George B. Bowles. The county assessor estimates the date of this house as 1900, but local historian Ross Wagner says 1890. George Bowles was a farmer, a real estate agent, and a developer. The house is currently owned by a development company and will probably be demolished soon. It has a front gable with lean-to roofs on both sides. The one on the west is enclosed, but the one on the east is a two-story veranda, forming the primary entrance, with doors opening from each side. A two-story wing to the rear has a slightly lower roofline. Almost all windows appear to have been replaced, and other details are hidden by the siding.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

A large garage is located behind the house. This large lot faces an access road, while the main part of Gravois descends through an underpass beneath the railroad line.

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis County Probate Court, #315, #2640.
On site inspection.
and an insurance agent, but his most important function was secretary of the St. Louis County Fair Association, which produced an annual agricultural fair at Creve Coeur Lake. He was one of the organizers of Christ Episcopal Church in Affton and was an active booster of the area. Eventually (c. 1920) Bowles moved to California. The primary significance of this house is as part of a group associated with Uriah Wise.
### Historic Inventory

**Location:** St. Louis, Missouri 65101

**Description:**

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<td><strong>Specific Location</strong></td>
<td>.67 Acre pt lot 2 Uriah Wise Estate</td>
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<td><strong>Site</strong></td>
<td>Building</td>
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<td><strong>13. Part of Estab Hst Dist?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>20. Contractor or Builder</strong></td>
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<td><strong>37. Condition</strong></td>
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<td><strong>38. Preservation Underway?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>39. Endangered?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>40. Visible from Public Road?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</strong></td>
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<td><strong>42. Further Description of Important Features</strong></td>
<td>According to a survey done in 1965, the interior of this house has been completely gutted and reworked. The front porch, a la Mount Vernon, is 20th century. It has slender Tuscan columns, and a dentilled frieze. The east and west wings are also 20th Century. They are one story, with 2-over-windows and plank shutters. Similar shutters are on the larger windows of the main stone block. These have stone lintels and sills. Stone wall also includes large corner quoines and end chimneys. Continued... This house has been dated as early as 1840 and associated with Uriah Wise but, in fact, the land was owned by Wise's wife, the former Eliza Jane Grate, and she did not acquire it until 1852. Prior to that, it had been part of a much larger tract of almost 230 acres owned by William R. Grate. About 146 acres of this seem to have been inherited from the original grantee, Joseph Grate. Continued...</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>43. History and Significance</strong></td>
<td>This part of Gravois Road is an underpass under the railroad line. The access roads to the side are not through, so there is no traffic. The house sits far back from the road. Large magnolia sempervirens in the front yard obscure some views of the house.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>45. Sources of Information</strong></td>
<td>Ross Wagner</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis County Probate Court, #315, #1662, #2640</td>
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<td></td>
<td>St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 24, page 211-213; 117, 156</td>
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<td></td>
<td>St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book p6 page 3; 161, 339; 164, 308</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>46. Prepared by</strong></td>
<td>Esley Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>47. Organization</strong></td>
<td>County Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>48. Date</strong></td>
<td>5/94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>49. Revision Date(s)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The front door has a modern pseudocolonial surround.

William Grate's daughter Eliza Jane married Wise in 1845. After Grate's death, his land, which included a larger tract on the Meramec, was divided by court-appointed commissioners among his five children, three of whom were still minors. Eliza Wise got 48 acres, which touched on Gravois Road at this point, and a few months later, Uriah bought an adjacent 3.76 acres to the east. According to local historian Ross Wagner, the first floor of the stone house here was built in 1859 and the second story added in 1865. Uriah Wise died in 1877 and Eliza in 1883. Eliza's will included a map subdividing her part of the "home tract" for their son William Wise and five daughters. Lot 2, which included the old house, went to the eldest daughter, Agatha Lillie Wise, except for the half-acre at the northwest corner. (That went to the youngest daughter, Mary E., wife of Fountain Sappington; the store at 9900 Gravois was later built there.) Lillie (as she was called) married Charles Herzog in 1885. Both were dead by 1899, when her brother-in-law George Bowles took over the estate for the benefit of her three small children. At that time, he wrote that improvements on lot 2 "consist of an old two-story rock dwelling house, old stable and outbuildings. Annual rental value only about $90." Bowles sold Lot 2 to Ernst T. and Margretha Beier for $2,100. Over the years, the Beiers sold off parts of the tract, including the site of 9860 Gravois.

The Gern family purchased the remaining property in about 1947. They added one wing to the house at that time and the other about 1960. Presumably, they also added the front porch. The Gerns finally sold the property to the present owners in 1993.

The name Wise has been spelled Weiss in several recent sources, but not one historic document examined here follows that spelling.

45/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
PT. TRACT OF HERITAGE ESTATES APARTMENTS LOTS 2 & 3
**Wohlschlaeger-Meyer House**

9860 Gravois Road

**Thematic Category**
- Construction c. 1906
- Bungalow

**Date(s) or Period**
constructed c. 1906

**Style or Design**
Bungalow

**Architect or Engineer**

**Contractor or Builder**

**Original Use, if apparent**

**Present Use**

**Residence**

**Owner's Name & Address, if known**
Emil F. & Marilyn Harster

**Owner's Name(s)**

**Structural or Environmental Alterations**

**Number of Stories**

**Foundation Material**
- Concrete

**Roof Type & Material**
- Hipped gable, comp

**Walls**
- Frame

**Roof**
- Shingle

**Wall Treatment**
- Asbestos

**Plan Shape**
- Rectangular

**Condition**
- Interior fair

**Ownership**
- Public

**Visibility**
- Visible from Public Road?

**Distance from Road**
- 51 ft

**Further Description of Important Features**
The siding is composed of large clipped squares arranged diamond-shape. The darker roofing is similarly composed. The front porch roof matches the main roof, and the porch gable has the same cladding as the walls. The piers and parapet of the porch are varigated brick. Windows are three-over-one, paired in front gable.

**History and Significance**
This house was probably built by George J.C. and Marian E. Wohlschlaeger about 1906. The land was part of the estate of Eliza J. Wise, who lived at 9850 Gravois Road next door. On her death in 1883, she divided her property among her children. This part, called Lot 2, and including the main house, went to Agatha Lillie Wise, who married Charles Herzog in 1885.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
The house sits at the beginning of an underpass on Gravois Road and the immediate frontage is actually a dead-end access road. The underpass has a concrete balustrade.

**Sources of Information**
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 24, pages 211-213; 117, 156, 174, 484 & 486; 195, 176; 266, 462; 269, 267; 440, 393

Ross Wagner

[Image of the house]
Both were dead by 1899, when her brother-in-law George B. Bowles, acting as guardian for the three small Herzog children, sold Lot 2 to Ernst T. and Martha Beier. In 1906, they sold this relatively small parcel, 0.396 acres, but with its important frontage on Gravois Road, to George J. C. and Marian E. Wohlschlaeger for $450. The Wohlschlaegers borrowed $1,200 against the property a few days later and may have started this house at that time, although the county assessor dates the house as late as 1928. In 1907, the Wohlschlaegers sold the east half of the lot to Edward A. and Louisa W. F. Meyer for $500. Meyer was a butcher and operated a meat market there with apartment above. That building, which is well known to local historians, has since been demolished. George Wohlschlaeger, meanwhile, operated a general store and was the Affton postmaster, according to the 1909 county directory. In 1911, however, the Wohlschlaegers sold the west part of their property as well to the Meyers. That is the part on which this house stands. The Meyers sold house and business to Theodore and Sophie Werkmeister in 1919, and Werkmeister became the leading butcher in the area.

25/7779G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
**Clabes Hardware Store**

- **Location of Negatives**: 2-14-94-4/30
- **Specific Location**: .49 acre, pt Lot 2, Uriah Wise Estate
- **City or Town**: Concord Township
- **Site Plan with North Arrow**: Normal

**Coordinates**
- **Lal**:
- **Lung**:

**Further Description of Important Features**

The most important feature of this building is the non-structural pressed metal facade above the storefront. In raking light, decorative details are visible including foliate patterns on the lower parts of the half columns that flank the windows, and a frieze of swags on the parapet. Imposts above the windows raise the height of the frieze and bracketed cornice.

**History and Significance**

This store building is significant as the only known one in St. Louis County with a pressed metal facade of the type so common in many smaller towns in Missouri. These facades typically date within a short span of years from 1890 to 1900, and this one seems to be from a decade later. It sits on a half acre of land that was set aside by Eliza Jane Wise for her daughter Mary E. Sappington.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Road widening has left this building inches from the curb. A parking area is available on the east side. Other buildings occupy the property, notably a one-story, gable-roofed brick building one bay wide. Two long frame sheds are directly behind the main building.

**Sources of Information**

- Watchman-Advocate, History of St. Louis County (1920), p. 52
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 24 pages 211-213; 168, 508; 265 412; 796, 445
- St. Louis County Probate Court, #315, #2223, refusal #2067

**Additional Information**

- **Owner’s Name & Address**: David F. & Marilyn Harster 5815 Mango Drive, 63129
- **Original Use, if apparent Structure**: Store
- **Preservation Underway?**: Yes
- **Preservation Underway?**: Yes
- **No. of Stories**: 2
- **Basement?**: Yes
- **Foundation Material**: Stone
- **Wall Construction**: Brick
- **Roof Type & Material**: Flat
- **Wall Treatment**: Pressed metal
- **Plan Shape**: Rectangular
Clabes Hardware Store
9900 Gravois Road

42. continued

The storefront itself appears to have modern windows, and its transom is closed, but the recessed double doors may be original. The rear two-story porch has been enclosed.

43. continued

Eliza had originally inherited a tract of 48 acres from her father, and she and her husband Uriah Wise probably built the house at 9850 Gravois Road. Buildings may already have been on this site in 1883, when Eliza died. She gave Mary E. a larger piece of her land to the south of this, but that did not have any frontage on Gravois, so she augmented her bequest with this half acre off of Lot 2, the main part of which went to another daughter. Mary was the wife of Fountain T. Sappington, who was a son of Thomas Sappington, the pioneer settler whose house on Sappington Road in Crestwood is now a museum. Mary and Fountain apparently erected a house on the west third of this property; when Mary died in 1904, she left the house to her "deeply beloved" husband and the other two thirds to her daughter Jennie, the wife of Philipp Busch and her son Eugene Sappington. Eugene married Rosa Mehro in 1905. They entered into an unusual lease arrangement with Fountain paying him $5 per month for 25 years. That lease agreement mentions a house and improvements but not this store. (The 1909 county directory lists Eugene Sappington as a coal and sand dealer, but he is absent from subsequent directories until the 1920s, when he is an optometrist living in Webster Groves. He died in 1938.) Fountain Sappington died in 1909, and in 1911 Jennie Busch and Eugene Sappington and their spouses sold the whole half acre to John Clabes for $1,200.

An illustration of this building in the 1920 Watchman–Advocate History of St. Louis, shows a sign above the parapet inscribed "Hardware," and a second sign above tall storefront transoms, saying "John Clabes" Clabes was born in 1873 in the small principality of Schaumburg–Lippe in central Germany. He was brought here at an early age and apprenticed as a tinsmith. He began a hardware business in Affton in 1902. The building he erected after he bought this property in 1911 (not 1910) was promptly destroyed by fire, but he rebuilt. "His business now [1920] includes hardware, guttering, spouting, sheet metal work, tinware, enamel ware, paints and oils, pumps and fillings, gasoline, coal oil, automobile supplies and an auto filling station. He is also agent for Shinn's Copper Lightning Rods, and for the Fairbanks–Morse Engines, Water and Electric Light Systems and Heating Furnaces. His business extends all over the county and is growing larger and larger in volume."

22/7779G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
PT. TRACT OF HERITAGE ESTATES APARTMENTS LOTS 2 & 3
Adolph Mehl House

28. No. of Stories | 2
29. Basement? | Yes

9002 Gravois

30. Foundation Material | Stone
31. Wall Construction | Frame
32. Roof Type & Material | High gable, comp
33. No. of Bays | Front 3, Side 3
34. Wall Treatment | Aluminum siding
35. Plan Shape | Irregular
36. Changes | Addition (Explain Altered in #42)
37. Condition | Interior good, Exterior good
38. Preservation Underway? | No
39. Endangered? | Yes
40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | 72 ft

42. Further Description of Important Features
Large house for this area has wide projecting bay to right of center entry, with semipyramidal roof and windows opening to left and front. Windows are 1-over-1, with nonfitting shutters; Two first-floor windows have fixed center panes (picture windows) with double-hung sides. The front porch has a hipped roof and broad frieze supported by excessively slender wrought-iron posts, but there is no post or return where the porch meets the front wing. The front door has a thin pedimented surround.

43. History and Significance
Lot 80 of the Mackenzie Tract was owned by the City of St. Louis. It was divided after 1870. Lot 1 was sold in 1881 by Maurice W. and Clara V. Alexander of St. Louis to C. Adolph Mehl. He is listed as a blacksmith in the 1893 county directory, and the 1909 county atlas shows a blacksmith shop just west of this house, which was already standing. Mehl subdivided the property in 1929 as Affton Terrace, dividing the 4.11 acres into 19 lots, most facing a north-south cul-de-sac. It was originally named Clarence Avenue for Mehl's only son but is now Consul Avenue. At that time Mehl was single, but he subsequently married Minnie Mary Mehl. He died in 1932.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
This house is in a mixed residential & commercial portion of Gravois Road, with a store to the left but a residence to the right.

45. Sources of Information
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Record Book 11, page 513; Plat Book 31, page 20
St. Louis County Probate Court # 10923

46. Prepared by
Esley Hamilton

47. Organization
County Parks

48. Date
5/94

49. Revision Date(s)
Sunset Memorial Park was founded in 1921 by John Chrisman of the St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 14, page 69; 15, 31; 17, 32; Record Book 544, page 2; 752, 205; 856, 537; 1410, 416; 1411, 593; 3252, 238; 3546, 490; 7029, 771; 6779, 1527; 7408, 966; 7436, 314. Interview with Sunset Memorial Park office.

The main entrance to the cemetery is at the northeast corner, where two unequal stone towers flank a central arched wall. The taller right tower is connected by an arch to a stone office building. All are rock-faced broken course, and have slate roofs and timber doors. The cemetery itself is laid out in wider curving drives, mostly fitted into low places in the rolling topography. Large areas of the cemetery are set aside for new areas as developed.

The cemetery has a long unfenced frontage along Gravois Road. It was founded in 1921 by John Chrisman of the Chrisman Real Estate and Development Company of St. Louis (later simply Chrisman Realty). On December 5, 1921, he filed a plan for the first part of the cemetery, including the gate with its quadrants and office near the northeast corner of the property. A plan for Section 2 and 3 followed in November, 1922, and for other parts of the cemetery in February, 1924. Over the years 33 separate subdivisions were added to the cemetery.

Sources of Information
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 14, page 69; 15, 31; 17, 32; Record Book 544, page 2; 752, 205; 856, 537; 1410, 416; 1411, 593; 3252, 238; 3546, 490; 7029, 771; 6779, 1527; 7408, 966; 7436, 314.

Interview with Sunset Memorial Park office.

Prepared by: Esley Hamilton
Organization: County Parks
5/94
Sunset Memorial Park
10180 Gravois Road

1. continued

Locator Numbers and acreage:

26K610030, 36.76 acres
26K610041, 46.59 acres
26K240055, 23.87 acres

42. continued

markers flush with the grass rather than standing monuments.

43. continued

or amended subdivisions were filed for Sunset Burial Park. In March, 1922, Chrisman entered into an agreement with the Sunset Burial Park Association for the establishment of a perpetual care fund, and supplemental agreements were recorded in 1954, 1956, and 1978. County directories show the cemetery's office in the Farmers and Merchants Trust Building at 3548 South Grand in 1926. Chrisman bought another twenty acres from Charles Brinkmann in 1926, and in 1927, he and his wife Fern bought 26.495 acres from George Philip Rott. Nine years later, after Rott's death in 1930, the Chrismans bought an additional 23.461 acres from Rott's heirs, and a month later they turned over this second tract to Chrisman Realty Company. Directories show Thomas A. Ferreira as superintendent of the cemetery in the 1930s, but about 1939, Chrisman Realty began operating the cemetery directly. At various times, John Chrisman and his nephew Merrill W. Chrisman are listed as presidents of the realty company and managers of the cemetery. Merrill W. Chrisman lived across the street at 10151 Gravois Road. Some of the later sections of the cemetery had themes. Section 18, added in 1955, was called the Garden of Faith, Section 19 (1958) the Garden of Roses, and Section 29 (1962) the Garden of Hope. In 1975, as sole remaining shareholder of Chrisman Realty Co., defunct, he sold the property to Sunset Burial Park, Inc., a Memorial Corporation. The new company borrowed $1,050,000 at the time. The accumulated 107.3 acres of the cemetery were sold again in 1981 to CEMCO, Inc., a corporation based in Cook County (Chicago), Illinois. The following year, B. A. Savage, president of CEMCO, sold the cemetery again to the present owners. In the course of the recent sales, records of the construction of the major features of the cemetery have been lost. The gates probably date from the founding of the cemetery, but the monumental clocktower's history is not known by the present owners.

38/7590
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
### Historic Inventory

**Name(s):** Clock Tower, Sunset Memorial Park

**Location:** 10180 Gravois Road, St. Louis

### Details

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<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Endangered?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
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</table>

### Further Description of Important Features

Large square tower tapers upward to top stage, which has 3 round-headed arches in each face. About 2/3 to the top is a clock on east and west faces of the tower. A door opens in the south face. The tower is set on a wider base of the same stone.

### History and Significance

This tower is the most remarkable architectural feature of any of the cemeteries in this survey. Its date and designer are not known to the present management of the cemetery although the cemetery itself dates from the early 1920s.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The tower is located perhaps 200 ft south of Gravois Road west of the main entrance to the cemetery. Burials around it are marked with flat markers and flower holders.

### Sources of Information

Sunset Memorial Park

46. Prepared by Esley Hamilton
47. Organization County Parks
48. Date 5/94
49. Revision Date(s)
The entrance bay is frame, with unpainted clapboards filling in the space between the log rooms. The door and windows have wide frames and pedimented lintels, with 3-part windows. Brick chimneys are at both ends.

Although Hardscrabble has national significance in its associations, the fact that it has been moved three times and rebuilt more often than not makes its degree of historic integrity questionable. Hardscrabble was the log cabin built in 1856 by Ulysses S. Grant, with the help of his family and neighbors, on land given to him by his father-in-law Frederick Dent. Continued.......

Hardscrabble sits within the large Grant’s Farm estate facing Gravois Road just west of the main estate entrance. Other portions of the ground include the large house (see inventory form), the Bauernhof stable complex (see inventory form), and a variety of support buildings. Continued.......

"Hardscrabble, The House That Grant Built" (brochure, c. 1985) Elinor Coyle, Old St. Louis Homes (1979), p. 82-85
Julia Dent Grant blamed her father for giving her husband the romantic notion of building a cabin when cut lumber was readily available. Grant started to prepare the logs in the fall of 1855, and the family moved there September, 1856. They remained only a few months, however, moving back to the main house, White Haven, early in 1857. Thereafter, the house was occupied by tenants or left vacant.

In spite of the short time Grant lived there, Hardscrabble is significant as one of only two houses actually built by the hand of a future president. The other is Millard Fillmore's house in East Aurora, New York.

The original site of Hardscrabble was in the present St. Paul Churchyard on Rock Hill Road (see inventory form for marker), a little more than a mile north of its present location. It was moved in 1891 by Edward Joy, a real estate promoter who moved it to his development in the old Orchard section of Webster Groves. C. F. Blanke, a coffee merchant, purchased the cabin in 1903 and moved it to Forest Park as an attraction at the World's Fair of 1904. In the meantime, August A. Busch, Senior, had acquired the southwestern portion of the original White Haven estate in 1903, and he moved the cabin to its present location a few years after the fair and called the tract Grant's Farm. He built the great French Renaissance house on the same property in 1910–11.

The cabin was completely disassembled again in 1977, and deteriorated portions were replaced with contemporary material from an old barn. In the subsequent reconstruction, the interior was restored, outbuildings and a kitchen garden were constructed to match views of the house in its original location, and appropriate furnishings were found to enable the house to be opened to the public for the first time. The architect in charge was Laurent Torno. Hardscrabble is currently on view as part of the regularly scheduled tour of Grant's Farm offered by Anheuser–Busch Inc.

The fence through which the log house can be seen from Gravois is composed of 2,563 Civil War rifle barrels.
### Historic Inventory

**Sappington School**

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<td>Hist Dist. Yes</td>
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<td>Name of Established District</td>
<td>Sappington School</td>
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#### 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


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### Further 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)
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.
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.
The hip-roofed front porch shelters two windows and two front doors. It has square posts and lacy jigsaw brackets, probably modern. Front windows have nonfunctional shutters. Windows are 2-over-2. A modern deck is in back.

This land is part of a larger tract originally granted to Zephaniah Sappington (1782-1857), the eldest son of pioneer settler John Sappington. He gave this part of his home farm in 1852 to one of his eight sons, Perry (1828-1884). Perry married Jane A. Ferris, the daughter of Doctor Jabez Ferris. In his will he left all his property to his wife for life and then to his three sons and four daughters equally.

To the west of this house is Briarstone Drive, a new subdivision street partly on the path of an old farm lane. Gravois Road is a wide, heavily travelled artery.

Sources of Information

Isabel Stebbins Giulvezan, Sappington Cemetery (1982).
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 69, page 632; 73, 139 & 140.
St. Louis County Probate Court, #347, #1081.
On site inspection.
Jane survived until 1904. In 1893, however, the other heirs sold part of the property to the eldest son William H. Sappington. He died the next year, however, and in the inventory of his estate reference to this land states that "upon same deceased had begun the erection of dwelling house for the purpose of making the same his residence and homestead." Presumably, the house was then completed for his wife Amelia and their five children.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

**Present Name(s):** Haag-Singer Building

**County:** St. Louis

**Specific Location:** NE pt Lot 2, Resubdivision of Lot 1 of Sappington Heights

**City or Town:** Concord Township

**Lot:** 11314 Gravois Road

### 42. Further Description of Important Features

Gable-fronted building has front porch of glazed brick piers supporting a full-width balcony with wrought-iron railing. Glazed bricks also form bulkhead under display windows of storefront. Door between is set back and has transom light. Door leading to balcony and west side door have gabled hoods on brackets. Upstairs windows are 3-over-1, paired to right. Front gable has paired louvered vents.

### 43. History and Significance

This ground was part of the 19th-century commercial strip of Sappington Village, a rural crossroads community. It was subdivided in 1919 by Emil F. and Lena S. Wohlschlaeger as Sappington Heights. Lot 1 of that subdivision had most of the Gravois Road frontage. It was purchased on August 3, 1921 by Louis and Wilhelmina Gnauck, and they further subdivided it on October 19. Lot 2 of the resubdivision was purchased on October 27 by Jacob and Amelia Haag for $800, of which $700 was borrowed. The Haags borrowed another $200 in 1923, but when they sold the lot in 1925, August Singer, the buyer, had to borrow $5,000, so this building —residential strip of Gravois Road.

### Sources of Information

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 14, page 5; 14, 64; Record Book 321, 117; 533, 114; 577, 272; 681, 464 & 466

**Prepared by:** Ashley Hamilton

**Organizations:**
- County Parks

**Date:** 5/94

**Revision Date(s):**
was probably built in that interval. The county assessor, however, dates the building as late as 1933.
Long, complex elevation includes front gables at ends and two in middle. All are half-timbered except the west, which is brick and has squared rubble quoins. Entry and windows in this wing are similarly trimmed. The front end has a broad shed-roof dormer with two unequal windows. Most front windows are grouped and have aluminum awnings.

This unusually picturesque commercial building was built in front of an old, possibly antebellum farmhouse that was probably built by George Philipp Werner. From 1904 to 1919, the property, which originally included about 4.33 acres, was owned by Louis and Ernestine (not Ernestine) Gnauck, who operated a "saloon", restaurant, and grove "here."

Continued......

Sources of Information
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 212 page 77; 282, 77; Record Book 150, page 487; 439, 522; 446, 173; 451, 304 & 305, 480, 524; 1273, 108
Watchman-Advocate, History of St. Louis County (1920), p. 82
42. continued

A mansard-roofed one-story wing projects from left of center. It has 2-over-2 windows. To the rear, the east wing projects fartherest back. It is stuccoed and half-timbered, with a timber balcony porch along the west side and wide shed-roof dormer above. The west wing has a rear extension that appears to be a two-story sunporch on basement-level wood piers. The second level of this frame and shingle extension is narrower, leaving space for a small balcony with an iron railing. The wing also has a tall brick chimney.

43. continued

They sold the property in the latter year, retaining a life interest, to their daughters Louisa A. Graubner (possibly a widow) and Lily Gnauck Julian (born 1893), the wife of Walter Julian. A few months later, however, Louisa married Charles Seibert, and the Gnaucks and Julians gave up their interests. Walter Julian (born 1888) took over from Louis Gaertner in 1920 as proprietor of the Sappington Tavern, which was apparently across the street from here. The Watchman–Advocate history of St. Louis County wrote in 1920, "Louis Gnauck is now retired and living in his new home, recently completed, on the east side of Gravois road, adjoining his former place of business." That could refer to the west wing of this building. County directories report Charles Seibert operating a restaurant here for many years, but when the rest of the present complex was constructed is not clear. The Seiberts retained the property for many years, but they borrowed against it only twice: $3,000 in 1920, and $2,500 in 1934. Charles Seibert died in 1938, leaving such a small estate that the probate court finally gave up administration of it.

In 1982, the old Werner tract was subdivided as the Heritage Village Center, and subsequently in 1988, Lot 1 was further subdivided, both actions by John E. Papin of Papin Realty. He finally sold the property to the present owners in 1991.
### Historic Inventory

**George Philipp Werner House**

1. **No.** 27L530455
2. **County** St. Louis
3. **Location of Negatives**
4. **Present Name(s)** George Philipp Werner House
5. **Other Name(s)** 11420 Gravois Road, rear
6. **Specific Location** 0.82 acres, part of Lot 1, Heritage Village Center resub.
7. **City or Town** St. Louis
8. **Site Plan with North Arrow**
9. **Coordinates UTM**
   - **Lat.**
   - **Long.**
10. **Site #**
   - **Building #**
   - **Structure #**
   - **Object #**
11. **On National Register?** Yes
12. **Is It Eligible?** Yes
13. **Part of Estab Register?** Yes
14. **District Eligible?** Yes
15. **Name of Established District**

#### Further Description of Important Features

Long front has hip-roofed front porch with scalloped bargeboard and wrought-iron posts. Two paneled front doors are separated by a window. Windows are 2-over-2, with louvered shutters. A brick chimney rises off-center on the roofridge. A basement entry opens off the south end of the building. It has a "Joghouse" vestibule.

#### History and Significance

Although it has possibly been moved on its site, this house is one of the least altered of its era in the Afton-Sappington-Concord area, and it is a reminder of the old crossroads hamlet of Sappington. It may have been built as early as 1857.

Continued... .

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house presently sits at right angles to Gravois Road behind a long brick complex of offices and stores. The porch is raised on railroad ties and faces a large blacktopped parking area.

#### Sources of Information

- St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book S6, page 375; 197, 531
- St. Louis County Probate Court, #2596
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 150, page 487

#### Preparation

- Prepared by Esley Hamilton
- Organization County Parks
- Date 5/94
- Revision Date(s)
George Philipp Werner House
11420 Gravois Road

43. continued

This ground was part of a larger tract originally acquired by Zephaniah Sappington, the eldest son of pioneer John Sappington. Zephaniah's house stood until recently at 11145 Gravois Road. He and his wife Margaret sold this tract in 1852 to their son George Sappington and his wife Eliza Ann, and starting in 1857, they sold it off in much smaller parcels, apparently responding to the development of the Gravois–Sappington intersection as the focus of activity in this rural area. This tract, 4.43 or 4.33 acres, was sold in 1857 to George Philipp Werner. An 1883 map of the area shows a shop on this land, but the 1893 county directory lists Werner simply as a farmer. He died in 1906, leaving 3 sons, 4 daughters, and the wife of a deceased son. Two years earlier, however, he had sold this tract to Louis and Ernestine (not Ernestine) Gnauck, who operated a "saloon, restaurant and grove" here, according to the 1909 and 1917 county directories. The 1909 county atlas says "saloon, cave and garden."

For the later history of the site, see 11420 Gravois Road, front.

62/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
Further Description of Important Features

Roofing material is old-fashioned diagonal composition. Front verandah has wood floor, no railing, plain posts. Windows are 1-over-1. Centered gable dormer has two single-pane windows. Basement is exposed nearly a full story in the rear.

History and Significance

This lot is the original property purchased in 1863 by Gerhard J. Ossing from Jacob Weber. Ossing acquired another 15 acres on the northside of Gravois in 1881 from Fred L. Sappington. Ossing died in 1906, leaving 5 sons and one daughter. At that time, this land had a one-story frame dwelling, a barn, and outbuildings. Continued.......

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

A small frame garage is southeast of the house. Repeated road widenings have left the house close to the road.

Sources of Information

St. Louis County Probate Court, #2654, # 7909, #21146
St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book 197, page 53; 279, 395
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 27, page 139; 6671, 325

Prepared by

Easley Hamilton

Organization

County Parks

Date 5/94  Revision Date(s)
An 1884 plat (county Book 1, page 54) shows a building here as the Ossing shop, and the 1893 county directory lists Ossing as a wagonmaker. Of the sons, Henry J. Ossing ran a saloon a few doors west of here on land owned by his wife Lizzie. Philip was a farmer, Charles was a bartender, and Fred W. was a carpenter and builder. Fred died in 1950. This house is estimated by the county assessor to date from 1908, and it is likely that it was built by Fred a few years after his father's death. The house was finally sold to the present owners in 1973 by Dora Ossing, Fred's widow, and their daughter Clara Laux.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>27L440552</td>
<td>Doctor's Building</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>.26 acres in Lot 4, George Sappington Estates</td>
<td>Gravois Township</td>
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| 4. | 11521 Gravois Road |

| 5. | 11521 Gravois Road |

| 6. | 11521 Gravois Road |

| 14. | 300 Ladue Oaks Drive 63141 |

| 15. | 300 Ladue Oaks Drive 63141 |

| 16. | Thematic Category |

| 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. | Condition |

| 38. | Preservation Underway? |

| 39. | Endangered? |

| 40. | Visible from Public Road? |

| 41. | Distance from and Frontage on Road |

| 42. | Furtlr Description of Important Features |

| 43. | History and Significance |

| 44. | Description of Environment and Outbuildings |

| 45. | Sources of Information |

| 46. | Prepared by |

| 47. | Organization |

| 48. | Date |

| 49. | Revision Date(s) |

---

New owners have sadly altered facade by replacing circular glass-block windows with plain three-part ones. Brickwork is highlighted by stringcourses above and below windows, with two narrower stringcourses between windows in front and first bay on east side. Building is raised several steps above parking lot in front but exposed on sides. Fascia creates cornice and also shelter over front door. Original front door had porthole window.

This building was built by Dr. Robert W. Tichenor on part of a larger tract of land that had been owned by his wife Letitia’s father Dr. Youngman. To the east was a large house and a kennel where show-quality German Shepherds were raised. Dr. and Mrs. Tichenor sold the house in 1968 but retained the office until 1992, when they sold to the present owners.

This is now a commercial area.

County directories.
Dr. Robert W. Tichenor, 175 Misty Manor Road.
On site inspection.
4. **Present Name(s)**: old Frey Brothers Hardware

11550 Gravois Road

16. **Thematic Category**: Old Commercial

17. **Date(s) or Period** constructed c. 1921-25

18. **Style or Design**: Craftsman

19. **Architect or Engineer**

20. **Contractor or Builder**

21. **Original Use, if apparent**: Stores, apartments

22. **Present Use**: Stores, apartments

23. **Ownership**

24. **Owner's Name & Address**

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**: Coursed rubble

31. **Wall Construction**: Brick

32. **Roof Type & Material**: Flat, hip, tile

33. **No. of Bays**: Front 5, Side 3

34. **Wall Treatment**: Stretcher bond

35. **Plan Shape**: Rectangular

36. **Changes**

37. **Condition Interior**: Good

38. **Preservation Underway?** Yes

39. **Endangered?** Yes

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

41. **Distance from and Frontage on Road** 100 ft.

42. **Further Description of Important Features**

The brick patterning of the facade is now hidden by backlit signs, but underneath is a long rectangle outlined in glazed headers, with a square panel inset in the center. A rectangular panel is set between the triple windows of the second floor, and they have diamond accents on the outer walls. These windows are 3-over-1. Above is a narrow hipped tile roof supported on plain wood brackets. Entrances to the second floor are the outer first-floor bays, which have 8-pane toplights over doors with oval windows. The west entry also has a tile-clad (continued)

43. **History and Significance**

Both the buildings at 11550 and 11556 Gravois Road stand on ground that was once owned by Jacob Keller. It had once been part of the large farm of Thomas J. Sappington, but the 1878 county atlas already shows one acre owned by the Eddie Brothers. In 1883 Henry C. Eddie paid another $125 for the acre. It was sold in 1890 by Henry and his wife Ophelia to Adam Schuetz and Jacob Keller for $2,467. (continued)

44. **Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The building is close on the east to another commercial building. To the west there is some distance to the next building. The ground slopes back from Gravois to a parking area. The road comes very close to the front door.

45. **Sources of Information**

County Directories.

On site inspection.

(continued)

46. **Prepared by**: Esley Hamilton

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

48. **Date**: 5/94

49. **Revision Date(s)**
Old Frey Brothers Hardware
11550 Gravois Road

43. continued

What happened to the other brother, Edward Eddie, is not known, but this deed does mention the potential claim of his wife Ella Eddie. The 1884 plat of the subdivision of the farm of George Sappington still shows "Eddie's store." Schuetz sold his interest to Keller in 1893 for $1,900, considerably more than half the original purchase price. Keller bought another 1.25 acre from Thomas J. and Julia Sappington in 1895. The new tract surrounded the original one. Keller apparently died early in 1896 (will filed February 19, 1896), leaving all his property to his wife Anna B. Keller. His two sons William J. Keller and Louis J. Keller concurred in this settlement. The west portion of this tract had a frame dwelling house on it at least by 1905; it is mentioned in a second deed by the sons and their wives granting Anna the west 3/4 acre of the site. In 1918, the sons again deeded the rest of the Keller tract to their mother.

Anna Keller sold the west portion with the frame house early in 1920 to William C. A. and Louisa M. B. Grateke for $2,750. This part had 68.95 feet on Gravois Road. Grateke was a florist whose business was later located on Baptist Church Road. The Gratekes borrowed $2,000 at that time, but they sold this property in 1923 for only $1,000 to Rufus W. and Sarepta J. Rudder, "together with improvements."

Toward the end of 1920, Anna sold the remaining property to Fred W. Holekamp and Vincie M. Rehme. This part had 99.84 feet on Gravois. Just four years later, Fred Holekamp and his wife La Blanche and Vincie Rehme and her husband Harry, sold their part to William B. and Herman Frey for $6,000. Frey Brothers hardware first appears in the county directory in 1928. In that year, William B. and Verona Frey sold their portion of the property to Herman.

45. continued

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 1, page 54, Record Book 22, page 588; 52, 532; 71, 319; 82, 141 (with map); 106, 32; 162, 524; 430, 233; 471, 60 & 61; 491, 439; 585, 429; 676, 129; 943, 437

41/7779G
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<td>14. District History &amp; Significance</td>
<td>Both the buildings at 11550 and 11566 Gravois Road stand on ground that was once owned by Jacob Keller. It had once been part of the large farm of Thomas J. Sappington, but the 1878 county atlas already shows one acre owned by the Eddie Brothers. In 1883 Henry C. Eddie paid another $125 for the acre. It was sold in 1890 by Henry and his wife Ophelia to Adam Schuetz and Jacob Keller for $2,467. (continued)</td>
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<td>16. Thematic Category</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>constructed c. 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Style or Design</td>
<td>vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Present Use</td>
<td>store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Ownership Public X</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>Carl A. Frey, trustee 19 Rockwood Forest Glen Lane Eureka MO 63025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Open to Public? Yes X</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>Frey Plumbing Co. 843-4272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Basement? Yes X</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Foundation Material</td>
<td>rubble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Wall Construction</td>
<td>frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>high hip, comp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. No. of Bays</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>aluminum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Plan Shape</td>
<td>rectangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Changes Addition X</td>
<td>Altered X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Condition Interior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Preservation Underway? Yes X</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Endangered? Yes X</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Visible from Public Road? Yes X</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>116 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Further Description of Important Features</td>
<td>The first floor meets the sidewalk in front, but otherwise, the stone basement is almost fully exposed. The front is brick, with a decorative panel of alternating brick squares over the two front doors. Large picture windows are outside the doors, while above, paired windows with a metal awning occupy the front gable. The side slopes of the steep hipped roof have wide shed-roof dormers with unequal paired windows. The middle bay on the east side also has paired windows. Except for the front, other upper walls have aluminum siding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. History and Significance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</td>
<td>The lot extends behind and east of the building. A large metal warehouse is on this lower level, and most of the rest of the lot is paved and fenced with chain link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Sources of Information</td>
<td>County Directories. On site inspection. St. Louis County Probate Court, #9359, #10073. (continued)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Prepared by</td>
<td>Esley Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Organization</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Date</td>
<td>5/94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What happened to the other brother, Edward Eddie, is not known, but this deed does mention the potential claim of his wife Ella Eddie. The 1884 plat of the subdivision of the farm of George Sappington still shows "Eddie's store." Schuetz sold his interest to Keller in 1893 for $1,900, considerably more than half the original purchase price. Keller bought another 1.25 acre from Thomas J. and Julia Sappington in 1895. The new tract surrounded the original one, and this site is apparently part of that. Keller died early in 1896 (will filed February 19, 1896), leaving all his property to his wife Anna B. Keller. His two sons William J. Keller and Louis J. Keller concurred in this settlement. The west portion of the Keller tract (this part) had a frame dwelling house on it at least by 1905; it is mentioned in a second deed by the sons and their wives granting Anna the west 3/4 acre of the site. That is probably this building. In 1918, the sons again deeded the rest of the Keller tract to their mother.

Anna Keller sold the west portion with the frame house early in 1920 to William C. A. and Louisa M. B. Grateke for $2,750. This part had 68.95 feet on Gravois Road. Grateke was a florist whose business was later located on Baptist Church Road. The Gratekes borrowed $2,000 at that time, but they sold this property in 1923 for only $1,000 to Rufus W. and Sarepta J. Rudder, "together with improvements."

The Rudders lived here until their deaths, his in 1930 and hers in 1932. In the latter year, this property was valued at $1,500. The next year, the State Highway Department acquired the front ten feet of the lot for road widening. The deed specifies that the "grantor has agreed to remove buildings and structures." Perhaps the present brick facade dates from that time.

The property to the east of this building was sold by Anna Keller toward the end of 1920 to Fred W. Holekamp and Vincie M. Rehme. This part had 99.84 feet on Gravois. Four years later, Fred Holekamp and his wife La Blanche and Vincie Rehme and her husband Harry, sold their part to William B. and Herman Frey for $6,000. Frey Brothers hardware first appears in the county directory in 1928. In that year, William B. and his wife Verona Frey sold their portion of the property to Herman and his wife Sophia M. Frey. Herman and Sophia continued to operate the hardware business, and in 1939, Sophia bought this property from the Rudder children. The Freys have subsequently parted with 11550 Gravois, but they still own this property, which has been converted to commercial uses.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 1, page 54, Record Book 22, page 588; 52, 532; 71, 319; 82, 141 (with map); 106, 32; 162, 524; 430, 233; 471, 60 & 61; 491, 439; 585, 429; 1188, 329; 1574, 329; 1578, 215

49/779G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<td>St. Louis</td>
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<td>0135-19 &amp; 2-14-94-3/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>Lot 6, Theiss SD</td>
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<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Gravois Township</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Present Name(s)**

Meyer Dental Building

**11627 Gravois Road**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
<th>Streamline Moderne</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>Located c. 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Style or Design</td>
<td>Medical office</td>
</tr>
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<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>Medical office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Present Use</td>
<td>Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>Harry J. &amp; Linda Riffle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>4302 Brantleigh Heights Ct. 63128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td>12. Is It Eligible? Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Basement?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Foundation Material</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Wall Construction</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 32. Roof Type & Material | Painted 

**Condition**

Interior: good

**Historical and Significance**

This striking office is estimated to date from 1947 by the county assessor, but it first appears in county directories in 1953. It was built for Herbert C. Meyer, a dentist. Meyer and his wife Marie lived at first on Manchester Road and later at 8541 Titchfield Drive. The present owners have been here since 1967.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Building is situated by itself at the west end of the Sappington strip commercial area, with a modest parking area in front.

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 6165, page 196.

County directories.

On site inspection.
Theobald Guth acquired 42.92 acres here in 1860 from Sebastian Sappington, who was acting as executive of the estate of Green Park (or Parke). Part of the Stuenkel Farm at 10245 Spokane came from the same source. Guth died in 1901 and left this farm to his son George, who survived only until 1911. George left the farm to his widow Mary and their 3 sons and 3 daughters. Stylistically this house is related to a group of houses in the Oakville area, all built in the 1890s, including 7103, 7149 and 7233 Christopher Road.

The grounds are thickly planted with ornamental trees and clipped shrubs. Modern greenhouse and nursery buildings are behind the main house.

Sources of Information:
- St. Louis County Probate Court: #1910, 3428
- St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book 251, page 474
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 145, pages 444 and 445
Theobald Guth House
4533 Green Park Road

43. continued

2600 Erb Road, and 7980 Fine Road. This house probably dates from that period, too.

52/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
### Historic Inventory

**John Mueller House**

**Lot:** 195, Gary Gardens

**City or Town:** Concord Township

**Site Plan with North Arrow:**

**Coordinates:**
- **UTM:**
  - **Lot:**
  - **Lng:**

**Structure:**
- **Object:**

**Open to Public:**
- **Yes:** 1
- **No:**

**Ownership:**
- **Public:** 1
- **Private:**

**Style or Design:**
- **Vernacular**

**Foundation Material:**
- **Cement, concrete**

**Wall Construction:**
- **Plan with North Arrow:**

**Original Use, if apparent Residence:**
- **Yes:**

**Present Use Residence:**
- **Yes:**

**Changes Altered:**
- **No:**

**Endangered:**
- **Yes:**

**Visible from Public Road:**
- **Yes:**

**Distance from and Frontage on Road:**
- **589 ft**

### Further Description of Important Features

Front door has sidelights and is sheltered by a shed-roof porch on wrought-iron posts. The one-over-one windows have nonfunctional shutters. A one-story glazed porch extends southeast of the house. Most features of the house are hidden by the present siding.

### History and Significance

This house stands on part of Survey 2994 that was divided into lots at an early date by James S. Thomas. The Herpel cabin at 10995 Kohrs Lane stands on another part of the same early subdivision. This house is on the old Lot 9, which the 1878 county atlas shows as the property of Phillip H. Crecelius. The house then was on the adjacent Lot 10. John Mueller, who already owned the adjacent lots 11, 12, 21 & 22, apparently bought Lots 9, 10, 23 & 24 from Crecelius about this time. When Crecelius died in 1884, these lots were no longer part of his estate. The county assessor estimates the date of this house as 1880. Mueller died in 1901.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

House sits atop of a steeply stopping Lot and also near the top of rising ground on Green Park Road. Directly opposite is the primary entrance to Clydesdale Park.

### Sources of Information
- St. Louis County Probate Court, # 365
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 93, page 46
leaving his estate, totalling 19.34 acres, to his wife Christina and then equally to his three daughters, sons John and Adolph, and his four grandchildren by his deceased son Fred. Lots 9 and 24, the ones bordering Green Park Road, were subdivided as Gary Garden's Addition No. 4 in 1961 by Gene and Bernice Vescovo. The house is not shown on that plat, but the lot is wider than any another.
### Historic Inventory

**Frank Tonkovic House**

**Location:** Lot 17, Block 1, St. George Heights

**County:** St. Louis

**Dates:**
- **1931**

**Characteristics:**
- **Type:** Bungalow
- **Construction:** c. 1931
- **Owner:** Ronald J. & Maureen C. Macke
- **Address:** 4935 Heege

**Features:**
- Front porch with a front-facing gable, instead of the more typical continuous roofline. Above this is a wide gabled dormer with shingled walls and 3 windows shaded by an aluminum awning.
- Other gables have barge boards turned in at the bottom. Off-center front door has double window to left, single to right. Door is surrounded by stone quoins and other stone inserts mark front windows and front corners. Porch and returns of lower front wall have

**Historical Significance:**
This house is one of the most striking of several in this neighborhood displaying stonework of high quality. They are said to have been built or enriched by stonemasons from Croatia, who settled in this neighborhood beginning in the 1920s. The county assessor estimates the date of this house as 1931, and Frank F. & Agnes J. Tonkovic are first reported at this address in 1932. Continued......

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

This neighborhood is called The Heights. House sits above street on lawn with 3 steps from sidewalk. Driveway on north side goes back to garage.

**Sources of Information:**
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 6585, page 31, 7271, 2162 interview with Jeannine Cook.
remarkable stonework, rock-faced, broken course, with some dark stones against very light-colored mortar and with one diamond-set square on each side of the stairs. The corner piers are canted, and the end piers of the stair walls are angled out.

Agnes finally sold the property nearly fifty years later, in 1980, to the present owners. Directoires show that Tonkovic, a stone mason, later became a contractor.
Church is basilican in plan, with tall paired clerestory windows and low single side-aisle windows. The apse is semi-octagonal, with a semi-octagonal lantern or cupola above it; this has circular windows. A bell tower or campanile of 4 stages is situated at the northwest corner of the complex, almost freestanding. Its second level has 4 blind arcades, two with smaller windows inserted within them. The third level has 3 taller arcades and pilaster strips.

43. History and Significance
St. George's Catholic Church is one of the finest works produced in St. Louis by O'Meara and Hills, a firm that produced some of the notable institutional work of the 1920's, including Villa Duchesnay and Depaul Hospital. The firm began in Fort Dodge, Iowa in 1916 as Daman & O'Meara. An office was opened in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1919, with James B. Hills in charge. The St. Louis office was opened in 1922, and the firm became O'Meara & Hills in 1928.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Church is located at southeast intersection of Gravois & Heege Roads at the top of a rise. Bends in both roads make the campanile visible from a considerable distance. To the west, the church yard merges with New Mt Sinai cemetery, while across the street to the north is Salem Lutheran Church.

45. Sources of Information
St. George's Catholic Church
4980 Heege Road

42. continued

while top stage has two open arches with pierced grilles on the side elevations and a
corbelled balcony on the street side. The campanile roof is a low pyramid topped by
an orb and cross. The primary entry to the church is on the north side where a tall
false gable frames a large round-arched recess, richly decorated with terra cotta.
The brickwork has two dark courses every 7 or 8 and corbel tables below most
cornices.

43. continued

Hills. James Hills remained in St. Paul, and in 1940 he formed his own firm. Patrick
O'Meara (1890–1945) was born at West Bend, Wisconsin and attended Notre Dame.
The firm specialized in buildings for Catholic institutions. After 1945, the firm
became Maguolo and Quick. Patrick O'Meara, Junior, (died 1990) also became an
architect.

The parish of St. George was formed in October of 1915 from the southern part of Our
Lady of Sorrows. The parishioners had a diverse ethnic heritage, including Italian,
Belgian, and Eastern European. The church was dedicated April 15, 1928.

41/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
### Historic Inventory

#### Ernest Hoge House

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
<th>25H410314</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
<td>98730-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Specific Location</td>
<td>E 100 ft. of W 200 ft. of Lot 2, Ludwig SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. City or Town</td>
<td>Gravois Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Coordinates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Site 1</td>
<td>Building W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. On National Register?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Is it Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Part of Estab Hist. Dist.?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. District Potential?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
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<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Thematic Category</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Style or Design</td>
<td>Queen Anne</td>
</tr>
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<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td></td>
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<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Present Use</td>
<td>residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>Sally Yohncke</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>29. Basement?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>30. Foundation Material</td>
<td>stone</td>
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<tr>
<td>31. Wall Construction</td>
<td>brick</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>gable, turret, comp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. No. of Bays</td>
<td>3 Side, 3 Front</td>
</tr>
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<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>American common bond</td>
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<td>35. Plan Shape</td>
<td>irregular</td>
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<td>36. Changes (Explain in #42)</td>
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<td>37. Condition</td>
<td>Interior fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Preservation Underway?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Endangered?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>100 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Further Description of Important Features</td>
<td>Primary entry is to north, but most distinctive feature is semioctagonal turret on south side of house. It has a porch roof sheltering first floor and extending the full width of the house. Porch has skinny replacement posts and simple board railing. To right of turret is gabled dormer with 6-over-6 window, while to the left is a full roof gable. Other windows are 1-over-1, under segmental arches. Those on street end have fitted shutters. Basement windows on this end are also segmental, rising into brickwork. A small round-headed window is in the gable end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. History and Significance</td>
<td>This house sits on part of Lot 2 of William Ludewig's subdivision of the Brannon Tract. The subdivision was platted on October 21, 1899, and that same day lots 2 and 3 were purchased by Ernst or Ernest W. Hoge of St. Louis for $2,814.90. They totalled 8.53 acres. Hoge is still shown here in the 1909 county atlas, and in the directory for that year he is listed as retired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</td>
<td>House sits at right angles to the street and far back from road. South yard has modern stockade fence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Prepared by</td>
<td>Esley Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Organization</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Date</td>
<td>5/94</td>
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### Ward I School

**5100 Heege Road**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
<th>25H410516</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
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<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
<td>0273-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Present Names(s)</td>
<td>Ward I School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other Names(s)</td>
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#### Specific Location

- **City or Town**: Gravois Township, Affton
- **Site Plan with North Arrow**: part of Lot 3, Ludewigs SD

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<th>6. Specific Location</th>
<th>part of Lot 3, Ludewigs SD</th>
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<tr>
<th>7. City or Town</th>
<th>If Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity</th>
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<tr>
<td>Affton</td>
<td>Gravois Township</td>
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<th>Building I</th>
<th>Structure I Object I</th>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>11. On National Register?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 12. Part of Estab Yes | Yes |
| Hist Dist.? No |
| Potent? No |

| 13. Name of Established District | |
|--------------------------------||

| 14. History and Significance | 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 ashlar. 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) |

| 15. Description of Environment and Outbuildings | The rather narrow lot is terraced in front and has black-top and fenced storage area in the back. |

| 16. Thematic Category | |
|----------------------||
| 17. Date(s) 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 |
|            | Private |

| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | Zemco Inc., a Corp. |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes |
|            | No |

| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | Zephyr Electric 481-5500 |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included | |

| 28. No. of Stories | 1 |
| 29. Basement? | Yes |
|            | No |

| 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 |
|            | Altered |
|            | Moved |

| 37. Condition Interior | |
| Exerior | fair |

| 38. Preservation Underway? | Yes |
|            | No |

| 39. Endangered? | Yes |
| By What? | No |
|            | |

| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes |
|            | No |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
<th>110'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Photo | 5100 Heege Road |

---

**Sources of Information**

- On site inspection.

---

**Prepared by**

M. Webb/E. Hamilton

**Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date**

8/91

**Revision Dates**

49
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.
Front door is off-center, with a picture window to the left and paired windows to the right. The front porch has a two-bay hipped roof on square posts, with a balustrade of narrowly spaced wood slats. The porch is approached from the right, but the driveway is to the left. A shorter one-story wing is at the rear of the house.

The Forest Heights Subdivision was laid out in 1906 by the Development Corporation of St. Louis, the same entity that was developing Lakewood nearby. Most of this block passed through the hands of several realty companies for several years. Mary L. Harrison, the wife of Louis H. Harrison, purchased Lots 5, 6 and 7, and parts of Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, in 1912, and apparently the Harrisons (continued)

The lot is at the top of a hill where Heege Road drops down and turns from a northerly to a westerly direction. A garage is in the back yard.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 7, page 81; Record Book 308, page 540; 436, 164; 609, 208; 663, 210.

On site inspection
43. continued

built a house there, possibly the much-altered house just east of this one. In 1918, Louis and Mary bought Lots 8 and 9, part of Lot 10 and the rest of lots 2, 3 and 4. They must have built this house at that time. In 1923, they sold this house, but not the older one, to Arthur C. and Clara Proehl. He was described in various directories as a sheet metal worker or a tinner. The Proehls were still here in 1936.
Charles F. Browne House

5401 Heege Road

16. Thematic Category

17. Date(s) or Period
춘令 1910

18. Style or Design
Foursquare

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
residence

22. Present Use

23. Ownership
Public

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
Theodore A. & Janet S. Wyman

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 1

30. Foundation Material
stone

31. Wall Construction
frame

32. Roof Type & Material
hip, comp.

33. No. of Bays
Front 2 Side 3

34. Wall Treatment
permastone

35. Plan Shape rectangular

36. Changes
Addition

37. Condition
Interior

38. Preservation Underway?
Yes 1

39. Endangered?
By What?

40. Visible from Public Road?
Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
70 ft.

42. Further Description of Important Features
Roofline has a low flare at the bracketed eaves and a broad frieze above upper windows, which are 1-over-1. Front porch has permastone parapet and corner posts supporting a broad low front gable. Side entry opens onto small stoop with iron railing and aluminum awning. Above this are two pairs of windows, suggesting that this part of the house may once have been a frame sleeping porch.

43. History and Significance

Lakewood Subdivision was part of the old Benoist estate, later owned by Robert Brookings. It was subdivided in 1905 by The Development Corporation of St. Louis, Willard E. Winner president. This lot was sold in 1910 to Charles F. and Mary L. Browne for $840. The deed included a provision that no house could be erected for less than $1,000. The Brownes then borrowed a total of $1,343 in two mortgages. According to the 1917 county directory, Browne ran a grocery in this area.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Although the house is located facing Heege Road, it is actually accessible only from Fleta to the east. Between the house and Heege is a deep stormwater channel that is fenced with chain link. A wide frame garage is located to the east of the house; it accommodates two cars and a storage area. The lot is lower than Heege Road.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 6, page 24; Record Book 265, pages 174, 175 and 178.

On site inspection.

47. Organization

Edsel Hamilton

48. Date
4/94

49. Revision Date(s)
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<td>Brannan-Horst House</td>
<td>4639 Heidelberg Ave</td>
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<th>Description of Important Features</th>
<th>Theme(s)</th>
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<td>42. Further Description of Important Features</td>
<td>Greek Revival vernacular</td>
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<tr>
<th>Date(s) or Period Constructed</th>
<th>1850</th>
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| Owner's Name & Address, if known | William & Virginia L. Gray |

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<th>Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Condition Interior Exterior</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
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<tr>
<th>Visible from Public Road?</th>
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<tr>
<th>Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34 ft</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>History and Significance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The windows and doors are set under segmental arches. The center front door has sidelights and toplight. It is sheltered by a later (c. 1915?) hip-roofed sleeping porch. It has brick piers, asphalt shingle siding, casement windows, and rafters supporting a boxed cornice. Windows are mostly 1-over-1, but the west second-floor window is 6-over-6. The historical record for this house describes a different rear wing than the present one in 1898, so it may date from the 1890s. It is 5 bays, one story, with parapet side walls and a low shed roof. The back door is sheltered by a low shed roof on narrow posts.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The house sits at an odd angle to the street, with the original front door facing the side of the adjacent house. A low-gabled, weather boarded barn/garage faces the street. The yard has several kinds of wire or chain-link fencing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis County Probate Court, #647</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book G3, page 344; V, page 444; T, 472; 220, 375</td>
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<td>St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 6, page 23; record book 167, 136; 175, 136</td>
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<tr>
<th>Prepared by</th>
<th>Esley Hamilton</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>County Parks</th>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Revision Date(s)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/94</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Brannan–Horst House  
4839 Heidelberg Ave.

42. continued  

A two-story wooden porch is on the east side of the house.

43. continued  

Brannan, and Rosanna Brannan. (Two other brothers, James H. and John R., had already died, and the mother, Eliza, had released her interest.) Six years later, Eliza Ann had married George Sappington and Rosanna had married Benhard (or Bernhard) Loeblein. All three sisters then sold the north part of their tract, 27.81 acres, to John H. Horst for $6,813. This very large amount suggests that the house was already standing; Thomas Brannan may have sold it to assure a home for the then-unmarried women.

Horst died in 1888, leaving five children by two wives. In his probate records, the farm is described as improved with "one two-story brick building containing four rooms and hallway, with log building attached to the rear and also kitchen to the rear, one large barn and stable, one wagon shed and store house, one wood and coal shed, and several small outbuildings." The estimated annual income (presumably from rental) was $250.

Horst intended the farm to be divided into four north–south strips of seven acres, but most of it was eventually acquired by John and Adelia Twist of St. Louis. They sold it late in 1905 to the Wilmington Investment Company, one of many real estate ventures of the brothers Philip A. and John Francis McDermott. They were descendants of Madame Chouteau. Less than a month after their purchase, they divided this and the adjacent farm to the south (the other part of the Brannan sisters tract) as McDermott & Hayden's Hannover [the German spelling] Heights Addition. Very unusually for the period, the plat map shows the pre-existing features of the farm. In addition to this house, there was another at the corner of Gravois and Hannover. The peach orchard, asparagus beds, and brick ice house are also shown. No doubt the McDermotts anticipated that this house would be swept away along with the asparagus beds, but it has instead survived in its odd residential setting, one of a small number of antebellum houses in this area.

49/7590G  
Esley Hamilton  
May 1994
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>25H410983</th>
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<td>County</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>98730-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>Lots 8, 9 &amp; 10, Rose Place plus 10 ft-strip vacated Oak Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Gravois Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>UTM</td>
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<td>Lot</td>
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<td>Long</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. On National Register?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Is it Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Part of Established District?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. District</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. of Stories</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basement?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Material</td>
<td>concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Construction Type</td>
<td>frame</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Bays</td>
<td>Front 5 Side 2 &amp; 1</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Preservation Underway?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endangered?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Front entrance is double doors in a low gabled vestibule with one window on the side. A north wing of two bays has a slightly higher roof. Main block has additional door at end of south side.

Judging from county directories and the county assessor's records, this building was erected in 1926 for the Gardenville Mission, which was headed by John Wilmerding superintendent. The mission subsequently became the Gardenville Community Church. The whole area around Gravois & Heege Roads was known as Gardenville in the early 20th century, but this is one of the few institutions to retain the name.

The property is situated opposite Oak. Lot 10 of this site is a vacant lot purchased in 1971 from Elizabeth A. Beller. The whole site is surrounded by a high chain-link fence, and most of it is paved.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 6501, page 1380

Prepared by
Flesley Hamilton

Date 5/94

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The property is situated opposite Oak. Lot 10 of this site is a vacant lot purchased in 1971 from Elizabeth A. Beller. The whole site is surrounded by a high chain-link fence, and most of it is paved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 6501, page 1380
25H240502

Matt Tomich House

7920 Hildesheim Avenue

The house has a high foundation of broken-course rubble and stone quoins at the front corners. The front wall sheltered by the shed porch roof is faced with an unusual mixture of small random stones, while the base of the porch itself is a different mixture of dark and light square and thin squared stones set in broken courses. The stairs leading down from the porch have curved outer walls. The porch post above

The present owners bought this house in 1942 from Matt and Margaret Tomich, who presumably built it about 1930. It is one of several houses with unusual stonework in this neighborhood that were built or remodeled by Croatian stonemasons, who were attracted to this neighborhood in the 1920s. This part of Hildesheim was not laid out until 1923 by two children of the former farmer here, Henry Weber. Albert H. Weber lived at 4701 Seibert at Hildesheim, and his sister Louise, Mrs. Victor P. Gutsell owned

The yard is neatly edged along the sidewalk with a very low retaining wall of squared rubble. A stucco gabled garage sits at right angles behind the house.

Sources of Information

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 15, page 46; Record Book 953-316; 1859, 96
Matt Tomich House
7920 Hildesheim

42. continued

the parapet are brick and the frieze they support is cut into a point on the sides. The
gable above the porch roof has 3-over-1 windows outlined by brick bands against a
stucco wall. A shed-roof dormer opens above the west wall, where there is also a
narrow chimney.

43. continued

most of the interior land.

51/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
The 1980 census estimated 82 dwelling units in Mackenzie, but there are only 70 lots, plus a public park that faces a creek leading from Resurrection Cemetery to the River Des Peres. The Mackenzie Place Subdivision continues into the City of St. Louis, where the streets connect with the subdivision to the north. Rhodes Drive is straight, while Holly Hills Avenue curves with the creek. They are connected by short, curving Menola Avenue. The houses vary considerably in shape and detail.

The Village of Mackenzie is named for Kenneth Mackenzie, who subdivided his enormous holdings in U. S. Survey No. 1953 in 1850. This land, which constitutes two one-hundredths of a square mile, was part of Lot 21. It was subdivided early in this century as Lahoma, but that development failed to sell. The present two streets, with their cross street, were laid out in 1943 by the Pitzman Survey Company for Helene Sproul.

The Village of Mackenzie

<table>
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<tr>
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Further Description of Important Features:

<table>
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<th>Further Description of Important Features</th>
<th>42</th>
<th>43</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The 1980 census estimated 82 dwelling units in Mackenzie, but there are only 70 lots, plus a public park that faces a creek leading from Resurrection Cemetery to the River Des Peres. The Mackenzie Place Subdivision continues into the City of St. Louis, where the streets connect with the subdivision to the north. Rhodes Drive is straight, while Holly Hills Avenue curves with the creek. They are connected by short, curving Menola Avenue. The houses vary considerably in shape and detail. The Village of Mackenzie is named for Kenneth Mackenzie, who subdivided his enormous holdings in U. S. Survey No. 1953 in 1850. This land, which constitutes two one-hundredths of a square mile, was part of Lot 21. It was subdivided early in this century as Lahoma, but that development failed to sell. The present two streets, with their cross street, were laid out in 1943 by the Pitzman Survey Company for Helene Sproul.</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
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<table>
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<td>The Village of Mackenzie is named for Kenneth Mackenzie, who subdivided his enormous holdings in U. S. Survey No. 1953 in 1850. This land, which constitutes two one-hundredths of a square mile, was part of Lot 21. It was subdivided early in this century as Lahoma, but that development failed to sell. The present two streets, with their cross street, were laid out in 1943 by the Pitzman Survey Company for Helene Sproul.</td>
<td>44</td>
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</table>
Village of Mackenzie
Holly Hills Avenue, Menola Avenue, Rhodes Drive

42. continued

although most were built by the developer Robert Berkley. Most are only one story, with brick or brick veneer walls and white trim. The village is marked at Mackenzie Road by quadrant pylons composed of composition stone, with granite plaques inscribed "Village of Mackenzie."

43. continued

Berkley. She was the owner of record of the property, but the developer was her husband Robert McCoy Berkley. He was a descendant of George William Berkley, who had come to Missouri from Virginia in 1833. Berkley was active in the development of Ladue and had his offices in an Art Deco building he had built in 1935 at 8015 Forsyth in Clayton. Active in civic affairs, he served two terms as president of the St. Louis Home Builders Association and was president of the board of Mary Institute. He died in 1976 at the age of 78.

The subdivision was incorporated as a village in 1946. Its population has declined from 283 in 1960 to 148 in 1990. Among county municipalities, only Country Life Acres, Peerless Park, and Champ have smaller populations. Its two one-hundredths of a square mile make it the smallest municipality in the county (next is Glen Echo Park).
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

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| 10 | Site Building Structure Object |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|

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</table>

### Further Description of Important Features

The subdivision of 167 lots has very similar red brick houses all built by one developer in the early years of the post-war building boom. They typically have four bays, with a front gable; sided not brick, over two of them. End gables are also sided. Entries are via small front stoops. Some houses have front garages. Lots are narrow and deep, and lawns generally rise from the street. Continued......

### History and Significance

Just as the Duenke family was associated with the development of Wilbur Park, the Risch family with Gravois Gardens, the Wolff family with Lakeshire, and the Wenzlick family with Forest Haven, so St. George is associated with the Vatterotts. With a few additions, the fourth-class city of St. George consists of the southeast quarter of the northwest corner and the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 23. Continued

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

St. George subdivision is entered from the south edge, where Zenith Drive and Huntington Lane meet Southview Lane. The St. George Addition can be approached only via Huntington. Neither subdivision has any link to the north. At the southeast edge, the subdivision meets Interstate 55.

### Sources of Information

St. Louis Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 41, page 47;46, 1; 47,86;49,65; 55,62;60,4.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>46</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Esley Hamilton</td>
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<table>
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</table>
St. George Subdivision
Huntington Lane, Ione Lane, Southview Lane, and Zenith Drive

43. continued

The 1909 atlas shows the first owned by W. Outten and the second owned by Dina Meyer. They remained open land until after World War II, when Outten's property was subdivided in 1946 as Saint George. The name is something of a mystery. The land may at the time have been in the Catholic parish of St. George, but it is considerably distant from the church at Gravois and Heege Roads.

The owner of Saint George was Charles W. Vatterott, Sr., but all subsequent subdivisions were owned by Frances V. Vatterott, presumably his wife. The old Meyer property began to be subdivided in 1949, after it had already been incorporated as part of the new city. It was developed over a period of years, but apparently according to a plan developed at the beginning. St. George Addition was filed in 1949, Plat 2 in 1950, Plat 3 in 1953, and Plat 4 five months after that. The houses built on these streets are all closely similar, using the same deep red brick. They are not high in architectural interest, but the consistency and high integrity of the district suggest that they may someday be more admired.

47/7585G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
Herpel Log House

10995 Kohrs Lane

**1. No.** 28K640622

**2. County.** St. Louis

**3. Location of Negative.** 98729 - 28

**4. Present Name(s).** Herpel Log House

**5. Other Name(s).**

**6. Specific Location.** parts of Lots 37, 38, and 39, James S. Thomas Addition

**7. City or Town.** Concord Township

**8. Site Plan with North Arrow.**

**9. Coordinates.**

**10. Site Building Structure Object.**

**11. On National Register?** Yes

**12. Is It Eligible?** Yes

**13. Part of Estab Hist Dist?** Yes

**14. District Potent?** Yes

**15. Name of Established District.**

**16. Thematic Category.**

**17. Date(s) or Period constructed.** c. 1850

**18. Style or Design.** vernacular

**19. Architect or Engineer.**

**20. Contractor or Builder.**

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

**22. Present Use residence.**

**23. Ownership.**

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

**25. Open to Public?** Yes

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

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

**28. No. of Stories.** 1½

**29. Basement?** Yes

**30. Foundation Material.** stone

**31. Wall Construction.** log, frame

**32. Roof Type & Material.** gable, comp.

**33. No. of Bays.** Front 3 Side 3

**34. Wall Treatment.** clapboard

**35. Plan Shape.** rectangle

**36. Changes Addition (Explain Altered).**

**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.** /761

**42. Further Description of Important Features.** North elevation has center entry with narrow sidelights sheltered by hip roof. Three gabled dormers rise above front window. Rear elevation has full-length verandah with square posts and arched bargeboard. Modern wide dormer with fanlighted window is centered on this elevation. On east end large fieldstone fireplace has apparently been rebuilt or repointed. At west end is one-bay one-story wing with lower, wider double-hung windows.

**43. History and Significance.** The James S. Thomas Addition, which was a subdivision of U.S. Survey 2994, was surveyed in 1839 by Zeno Mackey and recorded in 1841 by Samuel Willi and James S. Thomas. Lots 26 through 29 and 36 through 39 (each lot 5 acres, totaling 40 acres) were sold by Thomas to Henry Buesemeyer. He sold these lots in 1846 to John H. Kopman, and after his death they were acquired in a sale of 1848 (continued)

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings.** Southwest of the main house are a summer kitchen and a smokehouse, both of log construction, and also an outdoor fireplace. Kohrs Lane has recently been widened east of the house, and south Patsy Lane has been extended northeast into Kohrs Lane.

**45. Sources of Information.**

- St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 1, page 46; Record Book 1, p. 110; M4, 281; A5, 18; R6, pt. 2, 354.
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 8255, page 710.

On site inspection.

**46. Prepared by.** Esley Hamilton

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

**48. Date.** 3/94

**49. Revision Date(s).**
by Henry Eberhart Hergenmoeller. He and his wife Dina sold the next year to Hermann Herpel for $640. That deed mentions buildings and improvements already on the lot. In 1853 Hermann and Gertrude Herpel sold the property to Martin Herpel for the assumption of a mortgage of $500 and an additional $200. The sale included "farming implements, stock of cattle, horses, grain on hand, straw, hay, hogs and poultry." Martin Herpel is still shown here in the 1893 county atlas, but by 1909 the farm was owned by Fred G. Westermann.

Based on this history, it is likely that the house was standing by 1853 and possible that it dates from the early 1840s. The present owner is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Sorg, who bought the property about 1944 from the Westermanns. She rehabilitated the house in 1988, replacing the windows and adding a west wing and a large south dormer.
Edward E. Pounds House

114 Laclede Station Road

16. Thematic Category
constructed 1939-1941

17. Date(s) or Period
Art Deco

18. Style or Design
Henry Schaumburg

19. Architect or Engineer
Contractor or Builder

20. Original Use, if apparent
residence
Present Use, if apparent
residence

21. Ownership
Public

22. Owner's Name & Address, if known
Arthur F. Feagans, Sr.

23. Condition
Interior
Exterior
good

24. Preservation
Underway

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
probably concrete

31. Wall Construction
brick

32. Roof Type & Material
high hip, comp.

33. No. of Baths
6 Side 2

34. Wall Treatment
American common bond

35. Plan Shape
irregular

36. Changes

37. Endangered?
Yes

38. By What?

39. Visible from
Public Road?
Yes

40. Distance from and Frontage on Road

The front elevation is dominated by a large semicircular bow, which has three one-over-one windows with two smaller glass-block ones between. To the right is a front-facing chimney and to the left the round-topped door set in a four-layer round-arched embrasure under a low pyramid roof. Beyond the entry are two further bays and a front-facing two-car garage. To the south of the chimney is a porthole window and a pair of windows wrapping around the corner to a third. The wall surface is enlivened by

Pauline H. Pounds bought this site from C.C. Rowlands on April 21, 1939, and she and her husband Edward were reported living here by 1941. Edward E. Pounds was described in county directories as a carpenter. This area was incorporated as the Village of Marlborough in 1944.

Laclede Station Road is now a major traffic artery. Just south of this house is a contemporary one.
Edward E. Pounds House
1114 Laclede Station Road

42. continued

brick stringcourses of contrasting color, a dentilled brick cornice, brick sills and door surround, and cross-shaped patterns over the door. Inside, the living room is circular. A rootskeller 27x30 is in the basement.

27/17936
Joseph D. Keller House

1118 S. Laclede Station Road

16. Thematic Category: None

17. Date(s) or Period constructed: 1939-41

18. Style or Design: Early Modern

19. Architect or Engineer: Joseph D. Keller

20. Contractor or Builder: Joseph D. Keller

21. Original Use, if apparent residence: Yes

22. Present Use residence: Yes

23. Ownership: Private

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known: Joseph D. Keller

25. Open to Public?: Yes

26. Local Contact Person or Organization: Joseph D. Keller

27. Other Surveys in Which Included: None

Further Description of Important Features: The plan of this house is Wright-influenced, with one-story wings and two-story center section at right angles. Windows are mostly large multi-pane metal-frame casements; those on the second-floor wrap around corners. To the right of entry (south wing) is a large glass-block window. The south wing is gabled, north hipped, center pyramidal. Chimneys rise from south sides of center and south wings.

History and Significance: Grace W. Keller bought this property from C.C. Rowland on April 21, 1939, and she and her husband Joseph were living here by 1941. He ran the Keller Professional Pharmacy at 5201 Chippewa in the striking Art Deco-influenced Hardt Memorial Medical Building which she owned. This area was incorporated as the Village of Marlborough in 1944.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings: House is located at the NE corner of Laclede Station Road and Wimbledon Drive. A contemporary Art-Deco-influenced house is located next door.

Sources of Information:
- St. Louis Recorder of Deeds, Book 1568, page 526
- County directories
- On-site inspection

Prepared by:
- E. Hamilton

Organization:
- St. Louis County Parks

Date:
- 4/2/87

Revision Date(s):
Joseph D. Keller House
1118 S. Laclede Station Road
**Historic Inventory**

**No.**

**Present Name(s)**

Entrance Pylons, Forest Haven Subdivision

**County**

St. Louis County

**Location of Negative**

98729-8

**Specific Location**

Lots 1 & 84, Grantwood Subdivision in Section 16, T44NR6E

**City or Town**

Grantwood Village

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

---

**Coordinates**

UTM

**10. Site / Structure / Object**

Building / 1

**11. On National Register?**

Yes / X

**12. Is it Eligible?**

Yes / X

**13. Part of Estab Hist Dist?**

Yes / X

**14. District / Potential?**

Yes / X

**15. Name of Established District**

---

The matching pylons are slabs of sandstone masonry, with long narrow stones laid with recessed joints and pierced by thin poles about 4/5 to the top. These poles, braced in back, have sign panels suspended from their longer inner ends. The signs say "Forest Haven." At the bases of the pylons, shorter walls with ashlar caps extend on both sides at right angles. The pylons are landscaped with holly trees and low hedges. The southern one, where

**History and Significance**

Forest Haven Subdivision was laid out by Robert J. Joyce, surveyor and officially platted on August 15, 1941. The plat lists the owner as Helen A. Hoppe. She was a private secretary for Wenzlick Sales and Management Organization, Inc., headed by Delbert S. Wenzlick. Wenzlick's father, Albert Wenzlick, had bought this property from Luther Conn early in the century. It had originally been part of the White Haven estate, owned by Ulysses

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The two pylons sit on two separate pieces of land, with Rock Hill Road to the north and Laclede Station Road to the east. Just inside this entrance, Raleigh and Julia Dent Drives come together.

**Sources of Information**


**Prepared by**

Esley Hamilton

**Organization**

County Parks

**Date**

5/94

**Revision Date(s)**

---
Entrance Pylons, Forest Haven Subdivision
Laclede Station Road at Rock Hill Road

42. continued

the ground falls somewhat, is also set in a bed raised on railroad ties. The ground for these pylons was set aside in the original plat, which suggests that they were built at the beginning of the development process.

43. continued

S. Grant. It was subdivided in 1921 by Luther Conn's attorney James M. Franciscus as "Grant-Wood." The streets in Forest Haven were originally named to reflect its heritage: Whitehaven Drive, Julia Dent Drive, and Shiloh Lane have survived in the present names, but Ulysses was renamed Raleigh, Potomac became Hibbard, and Lincoln Circle was divided between Granbury and Navarre. Delbert Wenzlick himself had just moved to the old White Haven house, where he died in 1979.

As a neighborhood, Forest Haven is perhaps the outstanding collection of Ranch Style houses in the county, most displaying the hipped roofs and unusual combinations of materials characteristic of the style in this area. A notation in the county assessor's plat books suggests that much of the property was once owned by Max and Louise Risch, and Risch Development Company (who had earlier done the Art Deco houses at Gravois Gardens) may have been active here. Forest Haven is the centerpiece of Grantwood Village, a municipality incorporated in 1937. The earliest subdivisions in the village were Grantwood Hills, started in 1924 by Herman Zinzer, and Grantwood Terrace, started in 1928 by Lina and Arthur Hauschild. The pylons, which appear to date from c. 1950, are consistent with this style, deriving their stonework from the fashion set by Frank Lloyd Wright at Fallingwater and other houses of that era.

50/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
**Further Description of Important Features**

Front porch has hipped roof extending not quite the full width of the house. It has old-fashioned diamond pattern square asphalt shingles, broad square posts, and a solid railing. Front door is off-center to left. Windows are 1-over-1 with dark-framed storms and sash, but upstairs window are 4-over-4 with white sash. The side gable is asymmetrical, dropping lower to the back wing which has only a partial second story. Continued.....

**History and Significance**

This land had been part of the estate of William Musick, who had purchased it in 1832 from Eli Musick, who may have been his brother. After William's death, the court divided the property in 1863, awarding the portion closest to Musick Road to his daughter Lavinia and the southern portion to his son Wrenshall. Continued.....

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

All the other houses along Lavinia are much newer in date. This house sits farther back than the others, with a garage on the north side, approached by a gravel driveway.
Theiss Hogenmiller House
10763 Lavinia

42. continued

Front porch has hipped roof extending not quite the full width of the house. It has old-fashioned diamond pattern square asphalt shingles, broad square posts, and a solid railing. Front doors is off-center to left. Windows are 1-over-1 with dark-framed storms and sash, but upstairs windows are 4-over-4 with white sash. The side gable is asymmetrical, dropping lower to the back wing which has only a partial second story. The front of the upstairs is currently covered with tar paper, possibly covering one or more windows and possibly the underlayer for new siding. A new two-story deck construction extends from the south side of the house.

43. continued

This land had been part of the estate of William Musick, who had purchased it in 1832 from Eli Musick, who may have been his brother. After William's death, the court divided the property in 1863, awarding the portion closest to Musick Road to his daughter Lavinia and the southern portion to his son Wrenshall. In 1875, Wrenshall's attorney John L. Ferguson subdivided that portion and named the new central road after Lavinia. Three investors, including Ferguson, bought 11 lots, including this one, lot 7. The others were William C. Jamieson and Lyne S. Brotherton. They succeeded in reselling several lots but eventually lost lots 5 through 8 through a foreclosure in 1884. The property was then purchased by a series of land speculators: W. M. Horton, 1884; Olivia Ferguson, 1888; Mary E. Royse, 1888.

Finally John W. Theiss bought lots 6 and 7 in 1891 for $1,075. He already had bought lots 13, 18, 19 and 20 in 1880; they were located west of Tesson Ferry and south of Lindbergh Boulevard. He had also purchased a tract of 42 acres to the north, formerly owned by Wrenshall Musick's sister Lavinia Wetherell, where 10103 Musick Road is located. Theiss was born in 1852, the son of Otto Theiss, Senior, and presumably the grandson of Adam Theiss, who had come to this area in 1835. In later years, John W. Theiss turned over the farming of much of his farm to his three surviving sons, Otto William (born 1883), William Herman (born 1885), and Karl or Carl J. (born 1892). At his death in 1923, John left the remaining 25-acre homestead to Carl. Apparently this portion went to Otto. It then passed to his son Roy Theiss. Donna Hogenmiller is Roy's daughter. The actual date of the house is unknown, but it is shown in the 1909 county atlas.

45. continued

St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 10, pages 78 & 79; Record Book S, pages 211 and 251

32/7779G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<td>2-14-94-3 / 28</td>
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<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>Resub Lot 'A', pt Lots 17 &amp; 18 Mauros SD to Georgetown &amp; Lot B Bdy Adjustment</td>
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<td>City or Town</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
<td>Object</td>
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<td>On National Register?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is It Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of Estab Hist Dist.?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name of Established District</td>
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| Present Name(s) | Mark Twain Theater |
| Other Name(s) | 4532 South Lindbergh Blvd. |

| Thematic Category | |
| Date(s) or Period | Constructed 1968 |
| Style or Design | Modern |
| Architect or Engineer | |
| Contractor or Builder | |
| Original Use, if apparent | Movie theater |
| Present Use | Banquet center |
| Ownership | Public |
| Owner's Name & Address, if known | Cary & Sheri Steffens |
| Location | 810 Beechwood Dr, Arnold 63010 |
| Open to Public? | Yes |
| Local Contact Person or Organization | Two Hearts Banquet Center |
| Other Surveys in Which Included | |

| No. of Stories | 1 |
| Basement? | Yes |
| Foundation Material | Concrete |
| Wall Construction | |
| Roof Type & Material | |
| No. of Bays | Front irr., Side irr. |
| Wall Treatment | Rough cast aggregate |
| Plan Shape | Irregular |
| Changes | Addition: 
Explained Altered in #42 |
| Condition | Interior: 
Exterior: Good |
| Preservation Underway? | No |
| Endangered? | Yes |
| By What? | No |
| Visible from Public Road? | Yes |
| Distance from and Frontage on Road | 238' |

Further Description of Important Features

The front of the building is clad in an aggregate of large stones, subsequently painted. The back part of the building, originally the theater, has a concrete surface of long horizontal bands, separated into panels by recessed channels of the same aggregate.

Continued . . . .

History and Significance

This building is significant as the only one in this survey area and one of very few in St. Louis County to reflect post-war modern design trends so boldly. It was built for the Mark Twain Theater and apparently opened in 1969 with Bob Burnet as manager. After years of standing vacant, it has recently been rehabbed as a banquet center.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This property is near the intersection of Gravois Road and Lindbergh Boulevard, but the commercial development in this area is comparatively modest compared to this building.

Sources of Information

County directories

Prepared by
Esley Hamilton

Organization
County Parks

Date 5/94
Revision Date(s)
42. continued

The back roof slopes toward the center of the building, while the front roof juts upward at a sharp angle, which is then carried down the sides of the building as two deep returns. The front walls jut out toward the street like prows, between which two glass walls form the lobby. They have glass doors, making uniform dark grids of these elevations. The roof overhangs are decorated with a series of large and small circles, some of which serve as lights.

40/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
### Historic Inventory

**No.** 27L230155  
**County:** St. Louis  
**Location of Negatives:** 2-14-94-4-0 & 2  
**Specific Location:** 62.30 acres in Lots 6 & 7, Thomas J. Sappington Estate and in Sections 20 & 29 - T44 - R6  
**City or Town:** Concord Township  
**Site Plan with North Arrow:**  
**Coordinates:** UTM  
**Name of Established District:** Concord Township  
**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:** The sign is situated on the northeast side of Lindbergh Boulevard on the grounds of Lindbergh High School. The school was dedicated in 1952 following creation of the Lindbergh School District in 1949.

**St. Louis State Historical Marker**

4900 South Lindbergh Boulevard  
**Date(s) or Period:** Erected 1953  
**Thematic Category:**  
**Lindbergh School District**

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<th>Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
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<td>The sign is situated on the northeast side of Lindbergh Boulevard on the grounds of Lindbergh High School. The school was dedicated in 1952 following creation of the Lindbergh School District in 1949.</td>
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**History and Significance:** This marker is one of a series erected by the State Historical Society (Columbia, Missouri) to highlight the history of every county and major city in the state. The project, modeled on the Virginia historic marker program, was initiated by George A. Mahan, an attorney from Hannibal who served as president of the Society in later years and who earlier had purchased the Mark Twain Boyhood Home (continued)

**Sources of Information:**  
M. N. Squires, "To Perpetuate Missouri History," Missouri (April 1932) pp. 9-12.  
Floyd C. Shoemaker, "Missouri's New Program for Highway Historic Marking," Missouri Historical Review, January, April and July 1955; April, July and October, 1957. (continued)
and donated it to the City of Hannibal. Initially, twenty-nine markers were erected along U.S. 36, from Hannibal west.

In 1951, a new program was initiated, with much bigger signs written to describe the history of a large area rather than a specific site. The texts of the signs were researched by the Society and they were erected by the Highway Department. Twenty-eight signs were erected 1951 through 1953, and twenty-four more 1953 through 1955.

This sign has an unusual placement, in that it describes the history of the City of St. Louis. The sign for the county is in Clayton, situated between the Clayton Community Center and Clayton High School. Ben Kelly is conducting a statewide survey of these signs and reports that several have disappeared, so this one is worth noting.

Ben Kelly, 7327 Summit St., Kansas City, Missouri.
On site inspection.
SAINT LOUIS

First city of the Trans-Mississippi West and second permanent settlement in Missouri. Founded, 1764, by the New Orleans Frenchman Laclede as a trading post to tap the rich fur resources of the Missouri Valley. Named for canonized Louis IX, French Crusader-King.

Here on March 10, 1804, Upper Louisiana, from which has come 6 states and parts of 7 others, was transferred to the U.S. Missouri, part of Louisiana, later Missouri, Territory, became a state, 1820. The name of Missouri, meaning "He of the big canoe," was adopted when Orleans Territory became the State of Louisiana, 1812. St. Louis served as colonial, territorial, and first state capital. Alexander McNair, first state governor, took office here.

Among a multitude of famous events, here first established west of the Mississippi were a newspaper, the "Missouri Gazette," 1808, and a university, chartered as St. Louis University, 1832. Washington University was chartered, 1853. In 1780 a British and Indian attack on St. Louis was defeated. In Missouri, the Civil War began here at Camp Jackson, 1861. St. Louis became the Federal military base. It is of note that the Dred Scott Case began here.

(See other side)

Erected by State Historical Society of Missouri and State Highway Commission, 1933
SAINT LOUIS
(Continued from other side)

Through this city of movement, a famous river port, early transportation hub, passed the westward surge of fur traders, explorers, and settlers. The Lewis and Clark Expedition returned here in triumph, 1806. In 1851 track for the Missouri Pacific, first railroad west of the Mississippi, was laid. One of 7 bridges at St. Louis is the famous Eads Bridge, 1874.

In 1804 the city had a total French and American population of under 1,000. Rapid growth came through immigration from the states and later Europe, particularly from Germany. In 1850 St. Louis, a raw fur market, grain, industrial, and medical center, was the eighth city in the U.S. St. Louis became an independent political unit, 1877. It had been seat of justice for one of Missouri's first 5 counties, earlier one of 5 Spanish districts.

There are several hundred commemorative markers and memorials in St. Louis. Among places of note are the Old Cathedral; City Art and Missouri Historical Society museums; Forest Park; Mo Botanical Garden; Campbell House Museum; Eugene Field Birthplace; Aloe Plaza; Soldiers' Memorial; the Old Court house in Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.

Directed by State Historical Society of Missouri and State Highway Commission, 1938.
Gravois Gardens Subdivision

The streets are laid out in wide curves, with small parks at the irregularly shaped intersections. Although they curve in several directions, the streets can be described as being three arranged roughly north to south with the fourth coming in from the east. From the west, they are Coral Drive, Lucia Drive, and Vasel Drive.

The subdivision was officially platted on December 9, 1939 by Brightside, Incorporated, Max Risch, Jr., president and Norman C. Risch secretary. The name Brightside seems to have come from an earlier subdivision.

Gravois Gardens is built on the site of the turn-of-the-century Weber Nursery, the farm of C.C. Weber, and this stretch of Gravois Road was sometimes called Nursery St. The 1909 county atlas shows a pond in the center of this site.

Gravois Gardens is a neighborhood of four named streets located at the southwest corner of Gravois Road and Weber Road. The streets are laid out in wide curves, with small parks at the irregularly shaped intersections. Although they curve in several directions, the streets can be described as being three arranged roughly north to south with the fourth coming in from the east. From the west, they are Coral Drive, Lucia Drive, Vasel Drive, and Flores Drives.

Gravois Gardens is well-landscaped in terms of lawn and shrubbery, but it has relatively few street trees. To the north, the neighborhood is bounded by Gravois Road, one of the oldest and most important arteries of St. Louis County, while to the east is Weber Road, which leads to I-55. Small pylons mark both entrances.

Sources of Information

- NiNi Harris, "Art Deco in Affton, "Naborhood Link News, September 17, 1986
- Interview with Lora Hansmann
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 34, page 69
- Record Book 1640, page 386; 1699, 84

Prepared by

Esley Hamilton

Organization

County Parks

Date | Revision Date(s)
--- | ---
5/94 | 0
Gravois Gardens Subdivision

42. continued

Drive, and Flores Drive, the shortest. Only Lucia continues south to the adjacent subdivision. The ground of the subdivision generally descends from north to south, and many of the houses are terraced or mounded up from the street. Some houses have basement garages entered from the front. The architecture is known for its wealth of Art Deco detailing, but features of other styles of the era also appear. All the houses are only one story, on stone foundations. The roofs are usually hipped, but many houses also have front-facing gables, ornamented with brick detailing or circular windows. Other circular windows appear, as well as glass block, sometimes used for curving corner windows. The color of brick varies from house to house, and many of the approximately 134 houses employ more than one shade of brick, often in raised decorative bands. Panels of broken-course stone are also used for contrast. Most houses have an asymmetrically-placed chimney. Due to the high quality of the initial construction, very few of the houses have significantly altered. The most typical additions are aluminum awnings and porch canopies.

43. continued

Brightside Park, and on January 3, the Risches changed it to Risch Building and Real Estate Company. Max Risch, Sr., had been in real estate for some time, with offices in the old part of Lemay at 121 Lemay Ferry Road. The firm prospered both before and after World War II, being involved in many developments in South County. By 1949, Kenneth T. Risch and Beatrice Risch were also involved in the business.

Many of the houses of Gravois Gardens were designed by Gilbert Hansmann, the staff architect for Risch Building. He and Max Risch, Jr. had been school mates in Lemay. He had been a machine handler and draftsman in the 1930s for Fox Brothers Manufacturing Company, who operated a planing mill. By 1940, he was practicing architecture from his home at 6300 Marquette, but the next year, he and his wife Lora moved into their new home at 9161 Vasel Drive, which is still the largest and most impressive house in Gravois Gardens. Over his career with Risch, he designed fifteen subdivisions and many individual houses. He died in 1986.

44. continued

Drive opens to Gravois and Flores Drive to Weber Road.

55/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
Art Deco in Affton.

Members of Art Deco St. Louis recently scoured the Affton subdivision tucked into the southeast corner of Gravois and Weber roads noting the rounded corners and glass brick windows on many of the homes. The subdivision boasts "a significant collection of homes showing the influence of art deco architectural styles," Dave Eschmann, president of Art Deco St. Louis, states.

Eschmann and other members of the organization, established to further the appreciation of the metro area's art deco heritage, found two dozen homes along Coral, Flores and Vase1 drives with art deco traits. Not only are there "a lot of art deco houses, but they’re all intact," Eschmann says discussing the importance of the subdivision.

Art deco styles flourished after the 1926 international exposition of Arts Decoratifs in Paris. The pavilions and displays — featuring curving lines, arrays of circles and rectilinear patterns — inspired architects and designers. Within a few years, new building in the United States took on a radically different look with strong, geometric designs.

In every city across the nation, new, gray skyscrapers towered over the dark-red brick office buildings from the turn-of-the-century. Unlike the Victorian buildings decorated with cimiluces and scrolls, these towers were trimmed with geometric patterns reminiscent of Aztec temples and Egyptian pyramids.

Eschmann mentions the 22-story Continental office Building in Midtown, the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in the Central West End and the Missouri Pacific Building located in downtown as St. Louis’ examples of art deco skyscrapers. "The geometric designs and the style of the statuary on the Soldiers Memorial, the Civil Courts Building, the Federal Courts Building and Kiel Auditorium are typical of the government version of art deco," according to Eschmann.

Many then-new hotels and apartment complexes featured the streamlined look, with rounded corners and circular windows. Instead of the deep, rich colors popular in Victorian decor, pale pastels, salmon pinks, silver grays and creamy beiges and whites, colored these buildings. Since St. Louis is a brick city, local builders interpreted art deco styles in pale yellow or beige colored brick. "There is a lot of this style in the multi-family apartment buildings in Southwest St. Louis City and in Clayton," Eschmann states.

As massive buildings are completed, the style spread to homes and their furnishings.

The curving lines of art deco are elements in the designs of a number of homes in the Affton subdivision that Eschmann refers to as "The Coral Drive District." On half a dozen homes, corners are smoothed into gently rounded curves. These rounded corners are actually windows made entirely of glass bricks — a popular building material in art deco architecture. On several homes, the front walls curve out, forming a semi-circular entrance foyer. Many more house feature rounded, glass brick windows. Another art deco trait that appears on a number of the homes is brick banding — a course of bricks raised from the flat surface of the brick wall creating the appearance of lines being drawn across the homes' facades. These bands of brick are often accented by the course being a lighter or darker shade of brick than the rest of the wall.

Art Deco St. Louis is identifying and recording examples of this style of building throughout downtown, the city’s neighborhoods and suburban communities.

Eschmann, who in addition to being one of the organizers of Art Deco St. Louis is a long-time member of Landmarks association, believes that St. Louis "may very well have as many fine examples of art deco as Los Angeles." While Los Angeles' historic societies protect art deco buildings and film companies use them as sets, St. Louisians aren't even aware of our city’s wealth of art deco buildings.

That lack of awareness, Eschmann theorizes is due to St. Louis’ incredibly rich architecture heritage. While art deco is the earliest style of building that Los Angeles can boast of in any numbers, St. Louis is an architectural treasure house. Ante-bellum mansions, Victorian town houses and Romanesque office buildings abound in this city. Art deco is one more distinctive style of building that makes St. Louis architectural heritage. But while the other styles of buildings are now appreciated, St. Louis art deco heritage is still waiting to be discovered.
Resurrection Cemetery is located on part of the old Mackenzie Tract, which was subdivided in 1850. This part, on the west side of Mackenzie Road, was subsequently resubdivided in 1908 as West Lahoma, but that project went bankrupt in 1913, and the legal description was dropped. Continued......

Resurrection Cemetery has well defined edges, with Watson Road on the north, Mackenzie Road on the south, a railroad line one the west, and the transmitting tower of KSDK to the south.

Sources of Information
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 6, page 47; 27, 18; Record Book 338, page 8; 2414, 156, 7057, 1853
Brochure, n.d., "The Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of St. Louis"
Resurrection Cemetery  
6901 Mackenzie Road

42. continued

The stream that flows through the cemetery of the foot of the high ground has been set apart with natural landscaping. It is crossed by an arched stone bridge that connects the two part of the cemetery. At the top of the nearby hill is a tapered stone tower, possibly an original feature from the 1920s. Recent mausoleum buildings combine rock-faced granite with smooth polished black marble.

43. continued

The present cemetery was laid out in 1928 as New S. S. Peter and Paul Cemetery by the Most Reverend John J. Glennon, Archbishop of the Archdiocese of St. Louis. The old cemetery of Saints Peter and Paul was located on Gravois Road just east of the River Des Peres. It was named for the German Catholic parish in the Soulard neighborhood, whose 1875 church at 1919 South 7th remains a city landmark. The old cemetery was being hemmed in by the growing city, and the old St. Paul Churchyard just to the east had already been closed. The new cemetery was laid out by John Noyes (1887–1960), one of the leading landscape architects of the area. Born in Boston, he received his degree from the University of Massachusetts in 1909 and came to St. Louis to work for the great George Kessler, designer of the St. Louis World’s Fair and the Kansas City park system. Noyes joined the Missouri Botanical Garden as landscape architect and teacher and remained with them even after he opened his own practice in 1920. Among his notable commissions are Westwood Country Club, Wydown Terrace, Domara Lane, Pasadena Park, Mary Institute, and the Arboretum of the Missouri Botanical Garden at Gray’s Summit.

The name of the cemetery was changed by Cardinal Joseph E. Ritter in 1947 to Resurrection Cemetery. Title to the land was changed by Cardinal Carberry in 1978 from the archbishop to the newly formed Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of St. Louis. Since that time, several new mausolea and other changes have been made to the cemetery. Originally, Sections 4 through 10 of the cemetery were north of Watson Road, but that portion was sold in the 1980s for the Mackenzie Pointe Shopping Center.

43/7585G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
The main entrance to the cemetery is via Mackenzie Road, but few graves are in that west portion. Most are concentrated at the top of the hill in the center of the property overlooking the lake to the south. Parts of the cemetery have large shrubs framing walkways. Stone benches are placed at several key points. Monuments are nearly all granite.

The Lakewood Park Cemetery was formed in 1920 when the Fairmont Securities Company purchased 198.30 acres from Thomas J. Crinnion. This included all of Lots 30, 35 and 42 of the MackenzieTract, part of Lots 31, 43, 46 and 47, and many scattered lots in the adjacent Lakewood Subdivision. This was part of the former Oakland Estate of Louis Benoist, later owned by Robert Broockings. It included the large Italianate house designed by George T. Pickett and other estate buildings. Continued......

To the south, the grounds merge with those of Oakland, the Benoist estate, formerly the office of the cemetery and now a museum. To the west and east recent residential and apartment developments have come very close.

Sources of Information


Prepared by

Esley Hamilton

Organization

County Parks

Date

5/94

Revision Date(s)
The cemetery was laid out by J.E. Joyce and his successors J.G. and G.D. Joyce and was platted in a general plan and in detailed plans for sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, which were on the east side of the tract. Early street names reflected the recent war, including Argonne Drive and Pershing Way. In 1921 Fairmont Securities set up a separate Trust Estate to administer the cemetery. One of three trustees and president of Fairmont was Philip A. McDermott (1870–1925). He was a descendant of St. Louis founder Pierre Laclede through his son Pierre Chouteau and was the son of John Francis McDermott, a prominent real estate developer. Philip's brother John F., Jr., was developing Memorial Cemetery at the same time.

Over the years, the cemetery developed more slowly than anticipated, and much of the original land has been sold, leaving 45 acres. The house was acquired by the Affton Historical Society in 1977, and the south end of the cemetery was cut off.
### Historic Inventory

**County:** St. Louis  
**Location of Negatives:** 98730 - 20  
**Specific Location:** 3.22 acres, part Lot 53, Mackenzie SD  
**City or Town:** Grauvis Township  
**Site Plan with North Arrow:**  

#### County Location of Negatives

- No. 8001 Mackenzie Road  
- **No. of Stories:** 2  
- **Date(s) or Period Constructed:** 1931  
- **Architecture or Engineer:**  
- **Contractor or Builder:**  
- **Original Use, if apparent:** School  
- **Present Use:** Fraternal Organization  
- **Ownership:** Public  
- **Owner's Name & Address:** Affton Elks Lodge  
- **Open to Public:** No  
- **Object:**  
- **Is it Eligible?** Yes  
- **Is it Potentially Eligible?** No  
- **Historic District:**  
- **Local Contact Person or Organization:**  

#### Description of Important Features

The original school is the south front wing. It has a very high basement with large windows, now closed. Wide entry bay has large buttresses rising to parapet and three narrow buttresses between 4 casement windows. At first-floor level, additional buttresses frame doors and glass-block toplights, separated by a flat marquee. The windows on the upper floors are casements set in banks of eight. A wing to the north is similarly massed and detailed, and a lower wing extends to the rear.

#### History and Significance

The Affton School District goes back to a rural school district, the McKenzie School District No. 47 (spelled differently than the street). The Affton Town District was formed in 1931, and the Heege School was the first new school built. It originally had four classrooms, two playrooms, a gymnasium, and a cafeteria. An addition increased the number of classrooms to eight. In 1953, another (continued)

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The building is situated far back from the southwest corner of Mackenzie and Heege Roads. The east front is a lawn, while parking is to the north.

#### Sources of Information

- On site inspection.
addition was built with eight additional classrooms, two smaller rooms, a faculty room, and other facilities. The school served until 1976, when it was closed. It was used for a year by the Special School District, then purchased by the Vincentian fathers, the Congregation of the Mission of St. Louis. They sold it in 1982 to Affton Elks Lodge 2635.

In style, the building resembles the PWA schools that began to be built in 1934, but it actually predates them by a few years.
42. Further Description of Important Features

The entrance pylons are granite, with piers of two sizes connected by angled slabs cut at the top in an S curve. The cemetery plan is unusual in that the drives outline a large cross inscribed in an oval. Almost all the markers are granite. The most distinctive monument is the over-lifesize figure of Christ set apart at the southeast corner, which is also the highest point in the cemetery.

43. History and Significance

Our Redeemer Cemetery is now non-sectarian but it was originally founded in 1916 as The English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Our Redeemer Cemetery. The church was an 1894 offshoot of Holy Cross Lutheran Church, one of the city's oldest. It was one of the first Lutheran churches to conduct services in English. The church moved from a mission at Jefferson and Park to the corner of California (continued)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The cemetery is adjacent to the former Affton High School on the south and to residential subdivisions east and north.

45. Sources of Information

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 13, page 43; 29, 41; 206, 91; Record Book 9155, page 2486.

On site inspection.
Our Redeemer Cemetery  
8480 Mackenzie Road  

43. continued  

and Juniata in 1897. A chapel was built at Oregon and Utah in 1901, and the present church was built there in 1908–1909. The cemetery association was headed by F. C. Brockmeier. Part of the cemetery was resubdivided in 1932, and in 1981 the east 5 acres were sold for building lots. The present granite gates were erected in 1989 as the gift of Flora Klinck. The church sold the cemetery in 1991 to an independent corporation.
1. No. 25J240624
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives 2-14-94-4/28
4. Present Name(s) W. F. Gaunt High School,
   Affton Senior High School,
5. Other Name(s) Work Activity Center of South St. Louis County
   8520 Mackenzie Road
   Lot 3, Casper Neier Estate
7. City or Town Gravois Township
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat
   Long
10. Site 1
    Building
    Structure
    Object
11. On National Register? Yes 11
    No 11
12. Is It Eligible? Yes 11
    No 11
13. Part of Estab Yes 11
    Hist. Dist.? No 11
14. District Yes 11
    Potenti? No 11
15. Name of Established District
16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1936
18. Style or Design Tudor Revival
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent school
22. Present Use work activity center
23. Ownership Public 11
    Private 11
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
    Work Activity Center of South St. Louis County, Inc.
25. Open to Public? Yes 11
    No 11
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys Included
28. No. of Stories 2
29. Basement? Yes 11
    No 11
30. Foundation Material stone
31. Wall Construction brick
32. Roof Type & Material gable, comp.
33. No. of Bays
    Front 15  Side irr.
34. Wall Treatment American common bond
35. Plan Shape U-shape
36. Changes
    Addition Yes 11
    Altered 11
    Moved 11
37. Condition
    Interior
    Exterior good
38. Preservation Underway? Yes 11
    No 11
39. Endangered? Yes 11
    By What? 11
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes 11
    No 11
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
42. Further Description of Important Features
    The front elevation has a false symmetry, in that the primary entrances are to the left of the center, which has a brick gable over a bank of four double-hung windows. End bays are similarly treated, but gable ridge at north end extends back to form a wing. Entrance bays north of center and south of north wing have half-timbered gables above tall staircase windows. Doors are at ground level, while rest of building has squared, broken-course stone foundation rising to first-floor sills. Small semicircular hip-roofed, half-timbered dormers are centered on each wing.
43. History and Significance
    The old McKenzie School District became the School District of Affton in 1931. The district began to offer high school classes in the basement of the old school and graduated its first class in 1934. The new high school building was opened in 1936. It was Project No. 6638 of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (PWA). The new building housed grades 9 through 12. (continued)
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
45. Sources of Information
    St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 7168, page 1280.
    On site inspection.
46. Prepared by Esley Hamilton
47. Organization St. Louis County Parks
48. Date 3/94
49. Revision Date(s)
The first class graduated in 1937. The first principal was Walter F. Gaunt, who also taught science and social studies. The junior high, for grades 7 & 8, began in the fall of 1942. Both schools met in this building, when a new high school was built at 8309 Mackenzie Road. A new junior high (Mackenzie Jr. High) was completed in 1961, and the old building became the Ninth Grade Center. It also received a new addition, completed in August, 1961. The following May, the building was named for Walter F. Gaunt, the longtime principal and later assistant superintendent.

By 1978, the school population was falling, and the ninth grade was moved to the high school. The school was put up for sale and sold the following year to the present owners.
### Historic Inventory

**No:** 25J230614

**County:** St. Louis

**Location of Negatives:** 98730-22

**Specific Location:** 1/3 acre pt. blocks 64 & 75, MacKenzie Tract

**City or Town:** Gravois Township

**Site Plan with North Arrow:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description of Important Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Front porch has been truncated, leaving oddly shaped hood on wrought-iron posts and a concrete slab. Off-center door has toplight. Windows are 1-over-1 with non-functioning shutters. A one-story wing with hip roof is to south rear of house.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**History and Significance:**

This property has been owned by the same family since 1879, when Thomas K. Darlow purchased ten acres of block 75 of the MacKenzie Tract from James V. McCann, who was then subdividing it. Richard C. Darlow, possibly a brother, bought the portion to the west at the same time. Darlow lived until 1923, leaving the six acres with the house and barn to his son Thomas Leonard Darlow. (continued)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

To the north of the house is a large recent barn or storage building. MacKenzie Road has been widened to within an uncomfortable distance of the house. The yard has large oaks and other trees.

**Sources of Information:**

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 12, pp. 529-531.
St. Louis County Probate Court, #6231; #7487, #40185.
On site inspection.
Helen E. Darlow, the mother, died in 1926. Thomas L. survived his wife Arganie L. Darlow, dying in 1968. He left the home place to his son Thomas Alfred Darlow for life and then to his grandchildren John Richard Darlow and Jeanette Darlow Boehm, who own it now.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>McKenzie School, Affton School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>8701 MacKenzie Road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Thematic Category
16.  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 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) |

### 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) }

### 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. |

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

---

### Office of Historic Preservation Details
- P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
- Historic Inventory 45...
- McKenzie School, Affton School
- 8701 MacKenzie Road
- St. Louis
- Affton School District
- St. Louis County Parks
- Prepared by M. Webb
- Date 8/91
- Revision Date 1993
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:

**Directors**
- Geo. B. Bowles
- H. Neier
- H. Binder

The 1927 inscription reads:

**1907**
- Building Committee
- H. J. Weber
- J. C. Ruder
- Wm. H. Horst
- T. K. Darlow
- C. J. Finck

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.

33/4840G
August 1991
McKenzie School, Affton School
8701 McKenzie Road
Gravois Township
Supplemental Information
April 24, 1992

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cornerstone Church</td>
<td>Church of the Open Door, 8721 Mackenzie</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| Specific Location | 32 acres in 15-44-6 |

| City or Town | St. Louis Township |

| Site Plan with North Arrow | Gravois Township |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>UTM</th>
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<th>Site</th>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Object</th>
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<tr>
<th>National Register?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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| Part of Estab Hist Dist? | Yes | No |

| Name of Established District | Cornerstone Church |

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Thematic Category</th>
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| Date(s) or Period | c. 1940 |

| Style or Design | Vernacular |

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<th>Contractor or Builder</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Use, if apparent church</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Use church</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</th>
<th>Carl Sensabaugh Evangelistic Church</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Address | 5345 Ringer Road, 63129 |

| Open to Public? | Yes |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
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</thead>
</table>

| Further Description of Important Features | The building has two front entrances. To the north, the original building has a low front-facing gable and a gabled "doghouse" vestibule elevated 6 concrete steps from the street. The south wing has a side gable and a double-doored entry up 5 steps. Both entries have recent arched canopies over their front stoops. |

| History and Significance | This church was first listed in county directories in 1941 as the Church of the Open Door, C.J.T. Straub, pastor. Another Church of the Open Door was founded in 1949 on Big Bend Boulevard in Webster Groves by the Congregational church, but in the meantime, this church had changed its name to Bible Presbyterian Church. A deed in 1962 shows Elmer L. Ursch as president of the church. In 1978, when Douglas Brown was president, this property was sold to the United Pentecostal Church of South Affton, which operated the Bethel Pentecostal Church here. That organization sold the property in 1992 to Carl Sensabaugh Evangelistic Church, |

| Description of Environment and Outbuildings | This building is situated on a lot that descends rather steeply from the busy street. To the north, the property adjoins the grounds of the former Mackenzie School, which is now headquarters for the Affton School District. |

| Sources of Information | St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 9229, page 1232; 5052, 537; 7081, 396 |

| Prepared by | Esley Hamilton |

| Organization | County Parks |

| Date | 5/94 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision Date(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 9229, page 1232; 5052, 537; 7081, 396
Cornerstone Church
Church of the Open Door, 8721 Mackenzie

43. continued

which currently runs the Cornerstone Church there.
Front of house is T-shaped, with a gabled wing projecting southeast two bays from the center. Windows in this wing are 2-over-2, while some others are 6-over-6. West entry wing has 2-bay first-floor, shed-roof porch. Above door is narrow half-window, 1-over-1. East wing has end chimney and modern second floor deck with sunscreen roof and large returning staircase with wood slat balusters.

John W. Theiss bought this property in 1880 from Lavinia A. Wetherell. This land had been part of the estate of her father, William Musick. He had purchased it in 1832 from Eli Musick, who may have been his brother. After William’s death, the court divided the property in 1863, awarding the portion closest to Musick Road to his daughter Lavinia and the southern portion to his son Wrenshall. Continued...........

House sits on hill high above Musick Road, approached by a steep, diagonal, gravel driveway. The front of the house has a modern timber staircase.
(In 1875, Wrenshall's attorney John L. Ferguson subdivided that portion and named the new central road after Lavinia.) This house, on Lavinia's portion, could conceivably go back to her time, and a house is shown here in the 1878 Pitzman county atlas. Lavinia lived until 1906. She sold this land, however, in 1878 to Frank and Louisa Rutter, and they sold it in 1880 to John W. Theiss, who paid $2,150. The following year, Theiss bought additional land from the Wrenshall Musick tract.

John W. Theiss was born in 1852, the son of Otto Theiss, Senior, and presumably the grandson of Adam Theiss, who had come to this area in 1835. Adam had four sons, and Otto had eight sons, so there were many Theisses in this area. John W. Theiss bought additional land from the Musick estate in 1880 and 1891 until he had a farm of about 80 acres, including the property that is now 10763 Lavinia. In later years, Theiss turned over the farming of much of his farm to his three surviving sons, Otto William (born 1883), William Herman (born 1885), and Karl or Carl J. (born 1892). At his death in 1923, he left the remaining 25-acre homestead to Carl. That probably did not include this portion, however, which must have been transferred sometime after 1909.

John W. Theiss was a member of St. John's Evangelical Church in Mehlville, and he was buried in the churchyard there.

45. continued

St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 10, pages 78 & 79; Record Book S, pages 211 and 251

16/7779G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
### Historic Inventory

**Present Name(s):** Carl Strippgen House  
**Other Name(s):** 8757 New Hampshire Ave.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No. 25J10604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>County: St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Location of Negatives: Lot 1, Affton Heights, Gravois Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Specific Location: Lot 1, Affton Heights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>City or Town: Gravois Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Plan Shape: Rectangular</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 8   | Coordinates: UTM
| 9   | Site: 1, Building: 1, Structure: 1, Object: 1 |
| 10  | On National Register: Yes  
|     | Part of Established District: Yes |
| 11  | Is Eligible: Yes |
| 12  | Yes |
| 13  | Yes |
| 14  | Is Eligible: Yes  
|     | Part of Established District: Yes |
| 15  | Name of Established District: Affton Heights subdivision |

**Further Description of Important Features:**

The off-center entry has a glazed door and sidelights. One window is to the right and 3 are to the left. All are 3-over-1 with dark sash in white surrounds. The shed-roof front porch has tapered wood piers on pedestals but no railing. Above the porch roof is a small rectangular window in the front gable.

**History and Significance:**

Lot 1 of Affton Heights subdivision was sold in 1909 to John R. Detjen. He sold it two years later but bought it back in 1913 along with Lot 2. There he built 8761 New Hampshire Avenue. He sold both lots in 1917 to Emil Strippgen, and this property has been in the family ever since. Apparently this house was built about 1926 for Carl Strippgen, who like Emil was a carpenter.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

This is the northernmost house on New Hampshire that is part of the Affton Heights subdivision, and it is probably the least altered.

**Sources of Information:**

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 238, page 494; 269, 539; 323, 633; 402, 52

**Prepared by:**

Nelson Hamilton

**Organization:**

County Parks

**Date:** 5/94

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Legal Description:

The off-center entry has a glazed door and sidelights. One window is to the right and 3 are to the left. All are 3-over-1 with dark sash in white surrounds. The shed-roof front porch has tapered wood piers on pedestals but no railing. Above the porch roof is a small rectangular window in the front gable.
### History and Significance

When Affton Heights was laid out in 1906 this lot was not sold immediately, but it sold in 1909 to John Sutterer. In 1911, he acquired 1st 1 next door from John R. Detjen, but two years later, he sold both lots back to Detjen, who apparently built this house. Both lots were purchased in 1917 by Emil and Emma Strippgen and they had to borrow $1,800. Continued......

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45) Sources of Information

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 232, page 405;323,633;402,52

46) Prepared by

Esley Hamilton

47) Organization

County Parks

48) Date

49) Revision Date(s)

5/94
Emil was a carpenter. After his death in the early 1930s, the New Apostolic Church apparently held services downstairs, while Emma lived upstairs. The house on lot 1, 8757 New Hampshire, was apparently built about 1926 for Carl A. and Clara Strippgen, and that property is still owned by the family.
**George Perrot House**

8765 New Hampshire Avenue

**Thematic Category:**
- Constructed c. 1910

**Date(s) or Period:**
- Vernacular

**Style or Design:**
- Architect or Engineer

**Contractor or Builder:**
- Original Use, if apparent
- Residence

**Owner(s):**
- Virgil L. and Grace Light

**Owner's Name & Address:**
- Public
- Private

**Other Surveys in Which Included:**
- Yes

**Open to Public:**
- Yes

**Local Contact Person or Organization:**
- Yes

**Endangered:**
- Yes

**Visible From Public Road:**
- Yes

**Further Description of Important Features:**
- Front door in front wing has transom light.
- It and adjacent double-hung window are sheltered by pyramidal porch roof on slender turned posts. Porch has slat balusters and latticework underneath. The front gable has returns, and the corners have vertical moldings. Wide 6-over-6 window is in front gable while south wing has 9-over-9, both with ornamental shutters.

**History and Significance:**
- Affton Heights was laid out in 1906, and Lot 3 was sold in January, 1908 to George Perrot. The 1909 atlas does not show a house on this site, and the county directory of that year shows Perrot living on Green Park Road. By 1917, however, he was living here. In both years, he is listed as a laborer. By 1928, the property had passed to Henry and Louisa Klingmann. He, too, was a laborer.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**
- This house is located at the northwest corner of New Hampshire and Bonnie.

**Sources of Information:**
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 7, page 83; Record Book 208, page 20

**Prepared by:**
- Esley Hamilton

**Organization:**
- County Parks

**Date:**
- 5/94
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<th>No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
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<td>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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**Charles Werner House**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>4. Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Charles Werner House</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Other Name(s)</td>
<td>8803 New Hampshire Avenue</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| 16. Thematic Category | vernacular |
| 17. Date(s) or Period | constructed 1908 |
| 18. Style or Design |  |
| 19. Architect or Engineer |  |
| 20. Contractor or Builder |  |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | residence |
| 22. Present Use | residence |
| 23. Ownership | Public || Private |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | Norman W. Koch, Jr. and Patsy Koch |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes || No |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization |  |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included |  |
| 28. No. of Stories | 2 |
| 29. Basement? | Yes || No |
| 30. Foundation Material | not evident |
| 31. Wall Construction | frame |
| 32. Roof Type & Material | gable, comp. |
| 33. No. of Bays | Front 3 || Side 2+ |
| 34. Wall Treatment | vertical barn siding |
| 35. Plan Shape | irregular |
| 36. Changes | Addition, Addition |
| 37. Condition | Interior || Exterior |
| 38. Preservation Underway? | Yes || No |
| 39. Endangered? | Yes || No |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes || No |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | 1/60 ft. |

**Further Description of Important Features**

This house is the most altered in this area but is important as part of a potential district. It has a higher portion above the entrance, still not a full two stories, and one-story wings to the north and west. The vertical siding breaks about two thirds of the way up the lower 1-over-1 windows. A gabled hood on brackets is above the front door, which has a concrete stoop with wrought iron railing.

**History and Significance**

Affton Heights was laid out in 1906. This lot was sold early in 1908 to Charles Werner. In August, Werner borrowed $700, and he probably built this house at that time. He is reported here in 1917, when he was described as a laborer. In the late 1920's the house was purchased by Otto Dobrzanski, and his widow Johanna lived here for many years.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

This house is one of a group in this area built at about the same time. It is located at the southwest corner of Bonnie Avenue.

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 204, page 567; 211, 590.

On site inspection.

**Prepared by**

Esley Hamilton

**Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date** 5/94
### Affton Heights Subdivision

**Lot 33 Affton Heights**

**City or Town:** Concord Township

**County:** St. Louis

**Date(s) or Period Constructed:** 1908

**Original Use, if apparent residence:**

**Present Use:**

**No. of Stories:** 1

**Ownership:** Private

**Foundation Material:** Concrete

**Roof Type & Material:** Cross gable, comp shingles

**Wall Construction:** Frame

**Material:** Wood

**Present Shutters:**

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Numeral:** 6

**Roof Style:**

**Condition:**

**Present Use:** Residence

**History and Significance**

Affton Heights subdivision was formally platted on July 9, 1906, but this lot had already been sold on June 28 to William Werner. Two years later Charles Werner bought the adjacent lot and later built 8803 New Hampshire. The two men may have been brothers. William borrowed $400 against the property in 1908 and may have built the house at that time. He was listed here in 1917. Apparently, he was a laborer.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

An asphalt driveway on south side leads back to low gabled garage with aluminum siding.

**Further Description of Important Features**

Entry is from south side of the front porch onto a hip-roofed porch with wrought iron posts, returns, and railings. The front first-floor window is a shallow oriel with non-fitting shutters. The gables have returns. A lean-to addition is at the back of the house.

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 175, page 582; 216, 163

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### Historic Inventory

**Building:**

- **No.:** 25J110299
- **Present Name:** William Werner House
- **Location:** 8807 New Hampshire Avenue
- **City:** Concord Township
- **County:** St. Louis

**Lot:** Lot 33 Affton Heights

**Ownership:** Public

**Foundation Material:** Concrete

**Roof Style:** Vernacular

**Condition:**

**Environment:**

**Architect:**

**Owner:**

Robert E. & Frances D. Roques, trustees

**Present Use:** Residence

**Use:** Residence

**Present Use:** Residence

**Ownership:** Private

**Foundation Material:** Concrete

**Roof Type & Material:** Cross gable, comp shingles

**Wall Construction:** Frame

**Material:** Wood

**Present Shutters:**

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Numeral:** 6

**Roof Style:**

**Condition:**

**Preservation:**

**Visible from Public Road:**

**Other Surveys in Which Included:**

**Endangered:**

**Underway:**

**Close:**

**Other Name(s):**

**Name:**

**Entry:**

**History and Significance:**

Affton Heights subdivision was formally platted on July 9, 1906, but this lot had already been sold on June 28 to William Werner. Two years later Charles Werner bought the adjacent lot and later built 8803 New Hampshire. The two men may have been brothers. William borrowed $400 against the property in 1908 and may have built the house at that time. He was listed here in 1917. Apparently, he was a laborer.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

An asphalt driveway on south side leads back to low gabled garage with aluminum siding.

**Further Description of Important Features:**

Entry is from south side of the front porch onto a hip-roofed porch with wrought iron posts, returns, and railings. The front first-floor window is a shallow oriel with non-fitting shutters. The gables have returns. A lean-to addition is at the back of the house.

**Sources of Information:**

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 175, page 582; 216, 163
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
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<td>City or Town</td>
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</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>City or Town</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>Lot 34, Affton Heights</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Coordinates</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Structure I</td>
<td>Object I</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>On National Register?</td>
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<td>Part of Estab Dist.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Potent'I?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Name of Established District</td>
<td>1911</td>
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**Thematic Category:**
- Date(s) or Period: 1911
- Style or Design: Vernacular
- Architect or Engineer: Mark Allen & Lisa Marie Dorries
- Contractor or Builder: Adolph Roy
- Original Use, if apparent: Residence
- Present Use: Residence
- Ownership: Public
- Changes: Moved
- Ownership: Public
- History and Significance:
  - When Affton Heights was laid out in 1906, John Lillicrap bought this lot. He was a merchant living on Green Park Road. He sold the lot in 1909 to Adolph Roy for $170. Roy borrowed $450 in 1911 and probably built this house at that time. He sold it in 1912 for $1,100 to George J. C. Wohlschlaeger, who had probably built the house at 9660 Gravois Road a few years earlier.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
- Gravel driveway runs past south side of house.

**Sources of Information**
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 178, page 384; 224, 509; 276, 523; 305, 403

**Photo**
Christine Matt House
8815 Pardee Road

2.10 acres in 9-44-6
Gravois Township

Furth Description of Important Features
Attractive and little-altered house has asymmetrical front
with front gable over multipane window to right of entry and hip-roofed dormer with
two 2-over-2 windows to left. Off-center front door is sheltered by shed-roof porch,
with front gable decorated with scalloped shingles. Porch has turned corner posts and
plain balusters. Some windows are 3-over-1. The rear wing has an enclosed porch with
a new concrete-stoop side entry.

History and Significance
This property was always part of larger tracts throughout the 19th
century. In the 1880s it was acquired by Luther Conn, the St. Louis businessman who
had acquired U.S. Grant's White Haven estate nearby. He owned a total of 611 acres in
this area. In 1903 he sold 215 acres to August A. Busch for Grant's Farm, and in 1908
he sold this small corner north of Pardee and west of Rock Hill to Christine Matt.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The property is located at the corner of Pardee Road and
Rock Hill Road. A typical low-slung Missouri barn is behind the house.

Sources of Information
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 143, page 92;
209, 425.
St. Louis County Probate Court, #9475.
On site inspection.
Christine Matt House
8815 Pardee Road

43. continued

The 2.43 acres cost $729. The 1909 county atlas shows this house already on the site. Christine was a widow with four sons and two daughters. In her later years she lived with her second son Eugene at 9529 South Broadway, but her oldest son Arnold continued to live here. She died in 1930.
Lustron houses were the idea of Carl Stranlund, a Swedish-born engineer who opened a factory in Columbus, Ohio, in 1947 to make prefabricated houses of steel plates finished in vitreous enamel. The plant closed in 1950, having produced fewer than 2,000 houses at a cost in U.S. subsidies of $37.5 million. Modern Housing Corporation was the Lustron dealer in St. Louis; it was owned by Charles W. and William G. Dewitt, brothers who owned the St. Louis Browns baseball team. (continued)

This house is notable among the Lustron houses that have been identified in the St. Louis area because it also has a Lustron garage with it. It is situated behind the house, opening onto Wimbledon, the cross street.

Sources of Information


(continued)
Lustron House
1166 Pembroke, Marlborough

43. continued

They sold 97 houses in Missouri, and 49 have been identified in the St. Louis area. The houses came in a package of 3,300 loose parts which could be assembled in a week or so.

This house was apparently built about 1950 by Lewis A. and Carol McDonald, who had bought the lot the previous year. They sold the house in 1954 to Murray L. and Iva R. Ligon. County directories show that the house changed hands fairly frequently.

45. continued


On site inspection.

11/7590G
Esley Hamilton
April 1994
**FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES**

Front of house faces north. It has a simple entrance porch. The rear entry has a one-bay, shed-roof frame vestibule. Windows are 3-over-1. Shed-roof dormers are on the side slopes of the house.

History and Significance

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch Magazine highlighted this farm in 1992 as one of the last old-time survivals in the county. The origins of the farm go back to 1880, when Elizabeth Vierling died. She owned 154 acres, part of which she had bought in 1850, prior to her marriage. This property was subdivided into six lots. In 1888, four of her granddaughters, who had been overlooked in her will, (continued)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The farm is approached from Reavis Barracks Road down a narrow right-of-way opposite Villaridge Court and running behind the modern houses facing Shapfield Lane. The house and outbuildings stand at the northeast corner of the property at its highest point. The west edge is the lowest. (continued)

Sources of Information

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 38, page 604; 59, 63, 137, 337.
St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book 5, p. 58.
St. Louis County Probate Court, #160, #66276.

On site inspection.
sued for a share of the estate, and as a result Lot 4 was subdivided into three parts. This part was awarded to Catharine Heus, the wife of Conrad Fritz, and she sold it in 1892 to Henry Kettler. The tract was subsequently acquired by Edward Dammann, who sold it in 1903 to Philip Hesch. According to his grandson, Phil Hesch, Philip Hesch was the first to develop this tract as a real farm. Born in Germany in 1840, he joined the Union army during the Civil War. He died a few years after moving here, but his widow remained until her death in 1927. The property was then acquired by their sons. Louis G. Hesch and his wife Elizabeth farmed here and eventually bought out the other members of the family. Louis died in 1980 at the age of 89, leaving five daughters and two sons. Son Louis J. Hesch lived in Millstadt, Illinois, while son Philip J. Hesch (born 1938) remained here. Farming is still done with draft animals. According to Phil Hesch, the present house was built in 1933. It is heated by a cast-iron wood-burning furnace. The farm buildings date back to the early Hesch occupancy. One shed was built in 1904, another in 1930. The barn was built in 1922. A sale is planned for the fall of 1994, and the future of the property thereafter is in doubt.

where a spring-fed creek flows. To the South I-55 and the Missouri Pacific tracks can be seen. The oldest outbuildings are three to the west of the house, which date back to 1904. The larger barn east of the house is the most recent, built by Philip Hesch. The family also owns a lot 300' x 380' at the southeast corner of Mackenzie and 9528 Reavis Barracks Road. A temporary stand is erected there each year.

The grounds around the house are littered with old farm implements and other equipment.
HOWARD, ELIZABETH F. TRUSTEE ETAL
8153-1496  20.35 AC.

LOT 3
1. No. 25K510126
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives 98729-14
4. Present Name(s) St. Paul Churchyard
5. Other Name(s) 7725 South Rock Hill Road
6. Specific Location 45.60 acres in the E4 of SW1/4 and W1/2 of SE1/4 9-44-6
7. City or Town if Rural, Township & Vicinity Gravois Township
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat. Long.
10. Site (a) Building (b) Structure (c) Object (d)
11. On National Register? Yes X No
12. Is it Eligible? Yes X No
13. Part of Estab Hist Dist? Yes X No
14. District Yes X No
15. Name of Established District
16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period Purchased 1925
18. Style or Design
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent
22. Present Use Cemetery
23. Ownership Public X Private
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known St. Paul Evangelical Church of St. Louis, 7620 S. Rock Hill Rd.
25. Open to Public? Yes X No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories
29. Basement? Yes X No
30. Foundation Material
31. Wall Construction
32. Roof Type & Material
33. No. of Bays
   Front Side
34. Wall Treatment
35. Plan Shape
36. Changes
   Addition
   Alteration
   Moved
37. Condition
   Interior
   Exterior
   Good
38. Preservation
   Yes X No
   Underway
   No
39. Endangered?
   Yes X No
   By What?
40. Visible from Public Road?
   Yes X No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
42. Further Description of Important Features
   The cemetery's long frontage on Rock Hill Road is not fenced but the rear boundaries of the property do have fences. The cemetery has two entries, one at the south end and one near the middle. Both are marked by stone quadrant walls, larger at the center entry. A small stone cottage with gable roof is also near the middle entry. It was formerly the main cemetery office. Continued.........
43. History and Significance
   This ground, which had been part of the White Haven estate in the nineteenth century and later part of H. J. Weber and Sons Nursery, was acquired in 1925 (not 1926) from Weber Reality Company by St. Paul Evangelical Church of St. Louis. It was intended to replace the church's former burying grounds. The church's first cemetery was consecrated in 1856 on Gravois Road near the present St. Matthew's Cemetery. Continued......
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   The church also owns property on the other side of the road, 7615 South Rock Hill Road (25K510038). A small portion of this site, along Rock Hill Road, is included within the limits of Grantwood Village. An even smaller portion of that is in the Lindbergh School District, while most is in the Affton District.
45. Sources of Information
   "St. Paul 1848-1948, 100th Anniversary"
   St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 705, page 296
46. Prepared by Estee Hamilton
47. County Parks
48. Date 49. Revision Date(s) 5/94
St. Paul Churchyard
7725 South Rock Hill Road

42. continued

Old trees are dotted through the grounds, especially along Rock Hill. Drives are laid out in broad loops except at the center entry, where a central diamond-shaped lawn is created by the drives. Monuments are not ostentatious. Although monuments from two older cemeteries are said to have been moved here, they are not immediately evident now.

43. continued

A second plot was acquired in 1893 on the north side of Gravois at Kingshighway, nearly opposite the Old St. Marcus Cemetery. The graves and markers of both sites were moved to the new cemetery, and the Kingshighway site became the location of a public school and a new congregation, Redeemer Evangelical Church. The church acquired 124.63 acres for $75,000, and originally the ground extended north to Watson Road. The present acreage was laid out at that time, and the stone office and entries were constructed a few years later. In 1947, the northern portion, nearly 70 acres, was sold for $91,000. These proceeds were used in part to improve the cemetery. The churchyard is administered by a committee of church officers, with a superintendent who lives across the street at 7620 South Rock Hill Road.

St. Paul United Church of Christ, as the congregation is now known, was organized in 1848, a daughter church of St. Marcus, one of the first three German Evangelical Churches in St. Louis. It located in 1850 at 9th and Soulard and rebuilt there after the tornado of 1896. That building is now a restaurant, the 9th Street Abbey, 1808 South 9th. The congregation moved to a new location at Giles and Potomac (near Grand and Gravois) in 1924 and erected the present church building there (by Hoener, Baum & Froese) in 1932.

38/7585G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
Early in its history St. Paul's decided to prepare a fitting resting place for its beloved dead. The first cemetery consecrated in 1856 was situated on Gravois and Wilmington Road. When it became necessary to expand, a second plot between Gravois and Kingshighway was established in 1893 at a cost of $20,000.00. When in 1926 the city denied the privilege of further sale of lots due to the city's rapid expansion, and when it became apparent that both Gravois and Kingshighway would be widened and paved at considerable expense to adjacent property owners, the congregation decided to abandon the old sites, purchase new acreage in St. Louis County, and move the graves and markers to the new site. A 125-acre tract on Rock Hill Road (part of the historic Ulysses S. Grant Farm, Whitehaven) was purchased for approximately $75,000.00. About 50 acres of this were surveyed, laid out in sections, and consecrated for burial purposes. The site was beautifully landscaped. water lines were laid. hard-surfaced roads were constructed and a perpetual care fund of $34,000.00 has been set up in the course of years. Several years later two stone entries and an office were built. A 5-acre tract across the road (7600 Rock Hill Road) was purchased and a house on it improved to serve as the cemetery superintendent's home. In 1947 the undeveloped portion, consisting of about 70 acres, was sold at a price of $91,000.00. $50,000.00 of this sum was set aside to be added to the existing perpetual care fund of $31,000.00. The remainder is to be used for improvements and repairs. At present we have begun this program, which is to include a new water system, resurfacing of the roads, a new drainage system, a fence on the rear and sides of the property, and beautifying of the entries. The charter under which the cemetery is operated since 1926 and the perpetual care fund provide that this burial ground shall never be neglected.

The affairs of the churchyard are administered by a committee selected annually from the church council and appointed by the same. This committee is amenable to the Council and through it to the congregation. At present it consists of Theo. C. Wetterau, chairman. James Mueller and Miss Delphine Wehrmann. Mr. Alvin C. Meyer has been superintendent of the churchyard since 1945.
Wilbur Terrace consists of three streets running north from Weber Road; Kathleen, Philo, and Rosemary Avenues. They are all set on 40-foot lots, 25 feet back from the street. The designs are essentially the same, but the materials and detailing are varied on each house. They have front-facing gables overlaid with sharper falses that rise above the arched entryways. This entry is approached from a side-entry stoop, typically with wrought-iron.

The Wilbur Terrace subdivision consists of approximately 114 houses, all built at the same time and by the same contractor, Duenke Construction. The subdivision was laid out in October, 1938 by William Elbring of Elbring Surveying Company and officially platted January 1939. It was located on ground owned by William H. and Alma N. Duenke, and it was named for the eldest of their four sons. The plat does not turn the streets over to the public.

Kathleen, Philo, and Rosemary Avenues are entered from heavily traveled Weber Road to the south. They are connected by an east-west leg of Rosemary Avenue to the north. This has only few houses facing it and connects to the north with Virgil Avenue, part of an earlier subdivision. To the east, Rosemary backs up to New Mount Sinai.

Sources of Information:
- St. Louis County Probate Court, #25374, #39365
Wilbur Terrace
Kathleen, Philo, and Rosemary Avenues

42. continued

railing. Some of the entry gables are stone-covered, and stone accents are used at the corners of the houses. Roofing colors also vary. Few alterations are seen, the most common being aluminum awnings over the windows and front door.

43. continued

but instead, as is typical of private places in St. Louis, vests them in three trustees, the first of whom were William H. Duenke, Milton Duenke, and Elmer E. Vorhof. Two years later, in 1941, this area was incorporated as a village. Even with the addition of two other subdivisions on the south side of Weber Road, it still has only .06 square mile of area. The other additions are Tulane Park (Wayne Drive), laid out in 1938 by Albert Delugach, and Tulane Park Addition (Overton, Autumn, and Hershey), laid out in 1940 by the Tulane Park Realty and Development Company, Harry M. Fine President. There are two subdivisions named Wilbur Park, the First Addition (1952) and the Second Addition (1953), but neither one is in the municipality of Wilbur Park. The population of the village has declined from 692 in 1970 to 518 in 1990.

The remarkable consistency and high level of maintenance of the streetscapes of Wilbur Terrace make it notable. The Duenke went on to have a long an prosperous career as developers. William H. Duenke died in 1955 and Wilbur G. Duenke died in 1968.

44. continued

Cemetery, while to the west Kathleen backs up to Gravois–Weber Park, another earlier subdivision.

31/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
**History and Significance**

This house sits on the remaining part of a fifteen-acre tract at the northwest corner of George Sappington's estate, which was platted in 1884 by his descendants. This part was sold to Philip Werner, who resold it on November 12, 1894 to Frederick Wagner, who had been living in Arnold, just south of the Meramec River in Jefferson County. The one-and-a-half-story house was completed in 1901, and the family moved in on November 11 of that year. Continued......

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Large barn behind house has two center openings below loft doors, additional opening on left extension, door on right. Part of the field survives north of the house, beyond which a church has recently been built.

**Sources of Information**

Interview with Ross Wagner
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 1, page 54;
Record Book 108, page 298; 6391, 1284
St. Louis County Probate Court, #7434
After Wagner's death, this property was acquired by his son Christian Ross Wagner, who operated a store on Gravois Road, just south of here in the rural village of Sappington. He remodeled the house to its present form in 1951. In 1969, after the death of his wife Lorean A. Wagner, he deeded the property to his son Ross A Wagner, the third generation of the family here, reserving the right to occupy it for the rest of his life. The acreage has gradually dwindled to the present acre and a half, but in earlier years, the tract continued to be profitable as a truck farm.
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</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

The house is likely to be demolished as the property is redeveloped as a wildlife sanctuary. The house is a remodeled garage, and the garage door is still the primary feature of the east front. Entry is through a screened verandah at the southeast corner. The west front has a red-brick chimney and a series of French doors. Most doors and windows have wrought iron grills over them. The north wing is set back on the west side but has similar fenestration.

**History and Significance**

This 13.48 acres tract is the remaining fragment of a much larger tract that was formerly the estate of Christine Laumeier (1843-1922). She was a German immigrant, the widow of Herman Laumeier, whom she married in 1868 and who died in 1881, leaving her with two small children. Her skill at business multiplied her husband's fortune many times over. Her primary residence was on South Grand Boulevard opposite Compton Heights, but

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The property is overgrown with young trees and shrubs. It is densely planted along the Sappington Road border but not fenced. The main entry has squared rubble quadrants walls and a wrought iron fence. The former lawn behind the house is now growing up.

**Sources of Information**

- Interviews with Elizabeth Gempp, 1982 and Christy Love, 1994
- Notes from Laumeier Sculpture Park
- St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "Marjory Elizabeth Gempp, 82" January 9, 1992
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 556, page 111

**Prepared by**

Esley Hamilton

**Organization**

County Parks

**Date**

5/94
The house is deteriorated and somewhat vandalized.

sometime after 1910, she bought about 26 acres at the southwest corner of Sappington and Eddie & Park Roads. She deeded it in 1917 to her son, Henry H. Laumeier, but he did not record the deed until 1922. After Christine's death, her daughter Ida lived there with her husband Edwin Stanton Gempp and their three daughters, as well as Ida’s brother Henry. The main house on the property burned down in 1939, and the Gempps moved to the Chase–Park Plaza Hotel in the Central West End. (At that time, Henry Laumeier purchased the old Roland Kahle estate at 12680 Rott Road, and in 1941 he moved there with his new bride Matilda Cramer Besch. That property is now Laumeier Sculpture Park.) Of the three Gempp daughters, Claire and Christine married, but Elizabeth (actually Marjory Elizabeth) adapted the former garage of the old Sappington Road estate into a residence for herself. That building was originally constructed about 1932. Over the years, the property was diminished, as the Special School District acquired the north 11.66 acres for a school and the Wembley Woods subdivision was built to the west.

Elizabeth Gempp was an accomplished woman who wrote three privately published books of memoirs, including The Golden Chain (1971). She died in 1992 at the age of 82, bequeathing the property to the Missouri Department of Conservation. The property will be primarily a nature preserve, and public access will probably remain limited.
PT TRACT A
PT: 26 L12 - 0743
PT: 13.48 ACS
GEMPP, MARJORY E:

6694.155
16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period constructed c. 1938
18. Style or Design Spanish Eclectic
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent residence
22. Present Use
23. Ownership Public / Private
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
   James Kerry Ragan
25. Open to Public? Yes / No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

Front wall continues across property as garden wall. To left (north), it has a large, round arch with tile roof, while to right is simpler opening with pyles. Entry in left front bays has front door under curved lean-to roof and sheltered by semispherical canvas awning. Large picture window is centered under parapet with 4 drain pipes projecting downward from it.

Continued.......

A house was on this site at least from the 1890s onward, which makes the dating of this house very difficult. The county assessor's office estimates 1928, but 1938 is suggested here as corresponding to a large loan that was made against the property at that time. Syllogistically, the house seems to fit the later date better as well.

Continued.......

Property has several outbuildings, including separately described log cabin to north. Behind house is large barn, now arranged as 4-car garage. Adjacent to south drive is frame outbuilding with hipped tile roof; it may be cottage apartment referred to in some old documents.

42. Further Description of Important Features

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by Esley Hamilton

47. Organization County Parks

48. Date 5/94

49. Revision Date(s)
Large chimney rises on right side, where gable roof projects over another picture window.

For the early history of this site, see inventory form for Sappington Log Cabin. In 1902, the property was acquired by Johann George Aff. Born in 1834 in Germany, he had come to the United States in 1858 and to Affton in 1872. He bought a farm on south Sappington Road in 1882 and another on Tesson Ferry Road at Concord School Road in 1894. He had his retirement home at this location, described by William L. Thomas in 1911 as "one of the most attractive residences of the town, surrounded by two acres of grounds beautifully adorned with shade trees." After his wife's death in 1910, he sold this property to his daughter Louise and her husband August Crecelius, "reserving to himself the possession of the middle room of the dwelling upstairs on the property with ingress and egress to same for life." He died in 1913, and in 1918, the Crecelius sold the property to William Elle for $7,000. Elle was described in county directories as a salesman. He and his wife Loretta lived here until his death in 1933. At the settlement of his estate, mention is made of a cottage on the property that is being rented for $10 a month. Loretta subsequently married John Lindgren, and they sold the property in 1935 to Samuel B. and Winifred Livingston of St. Louis. The Livingstons borrowed the enormous sum for the time of $15,000 against this property in 1938. Apparently, they used part of this to purchase the 1.91 acres immediately to the south of this lot, but they may also have rebuilt the house to its present appearance at that time. They sold both properties in 1940 to the Tri-State Development Corporation, newly-formed by Carl Bolch, Charles E. Bolch, and A. U. Simmons. Tri-State retained the property until after World War II.

In 1953, the property was sold by Thomas A. Wayland and Rose McClung Wayland to Ernst R. A. and Clara A. Lindemann. At that time, this house was numbered 2115 Sappington Road. After Ernst's death, Clara sold the property in 1984 to the present owner.
Front side has verandah roof on 3 thin posts sheltering plank door and shuttered window. Gable ends have dark clapboard siding. Side windows have plain board frames. A stone chimney rises from from north side of cabin.

Like most log structures that are not primary residences, the cabin located behind the main house at 9538 Sappington Road is difficult to date. The history of the property on which it sits is better known. Sappington Road forms the west edge of Section 20, Township 44 North Range 6 East. The southeast and southwest quarters of Section 20 were granted by the U.S. government to John Sappington May 1, 1824. (continued......)

Cabin sits behind and to north of Spanish Eclectic brick house at 9538 Sappington Road. It has several other outbuildings, including a large 4-car garage and a clapboard cottage with hipped tile roof.

Sources of Information
City Recorder of Deeds, Book 160 page 533
County Recorder of Deeds, Book 73, page 215; 74, 141; 13b, 566; 210, 44: 2943, 143; 7311, 0995; Plat Book 5, page 33
Isabel Stebbings Giulvezan, Sappington Cemetery (1982). This source compiles biographical information from most 19th-century sources.
Sappington Cabin
9538 Sappington Road

43. continued

He was the sixth son of John and Jemima Sappington, who came to St. Louis County in 1804. The home of Thomas Sappington, the second son, remains a landmark of the nearby Crestwood area. John Sappington (1790–1864) had several holdings along Gravois Road and elsewhere in addition to these quarter sections, and he probably lived on one of them. He ran a tannery and a tread mill as well as farming, and he was also a member of the state legislature and the U.S. Congress and presidential elector for Missouri in 1836.

In 1849 John Sappington and his wife Sarah Wells sold the two tracts he had acquired in 1824 to their son Thomas Jefferson Sappington for $5,000. This transaction was not recorded until 1854 or 1855, as T. J. Sappington had been born in 1832 and was still a minor at the time. In 1856 he married Helen Leffingwell, a sister of the founder of Kirkwood. She died in 1868, and in 1870 he married her cousin Julia Ann Leffingwell. He was active in Democratic affairs and was a member of the three-man commission that selected Clayton as the county seat in 1877. By his first wife he had two sons, and by his second wife four more.

At his death in 1897, his farm, which included the original 320 acres plus land extending south to the present Lindbergh Blvd., was divided among his sons and his widow. The plat made at that time shows that his own residence was where Lindbergh High School was later built. A tract of 10.35 acres facing Sappington Road was omitted from this division because it had already been sold in 1894 to Dr. Francis P. Sappington, a physician and the eldest son of T.J. Sappington by his second wife. Francis gave his wife Fannie B.W. Sappington an undivided 1/2 interest in this property. The cabin may have been an adjunct to their residence on this site. They sold two acres at this spot in 1902 and the surrounding 8.35 acres in 1908. By the latter date, the Sappingtons were living in Los Angeles, California.

The purchasers of the property in 1902 were Johann Georg Aff and his wife Marie. By 1953 Thomas A. Wayland and his wife Rose McClug Wayland had acquired this tract and a 569.88 ft. extension to the east. In that year they sold it to R.A. Lindemann and Clara A. Lindemann, natives of Germany. The Lindemanns subsequently sold off the east extension of the property and lost twenty feet to the widening of Sappington Road. Mrs. Lindemann survived her husband, dying in 1984.

39/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<th>State</th>
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<th>Location of Negatives</th>
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<th>Date(s) or Period</th>
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<th>Present Use</th>
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**History and Significance**

This house sits on part of lots 6 and 7 of a subdivision made by Frederick Saugrain about 1858 in parts of Section 29 and Survey 3112. The houses still standing at 10208, 10408 and 10448 Concord School Road stand on other lots that were part of this subdivision. Lots 6 and 7 were acquired by John Peter Ochs on November 11, 1858, and sold by him in 1862 "for love and affection" to (continued)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

A frame two-car garage is north of the house. It has a front gable and single door and has siding to match main house.

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis County Probate Court, #991, #9053.
St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book 250, page 162; 263, 277.
St. Louis City marriage records, Book 12, page 454.

On site inspection.

**Prepared by**

Esley Hamilton

**Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date**

4/94
Elizabeth Ochs, his daughter. She married Christian G. Tautphaeus on November 27, 1864. This house was presumably built, or at least begun, shortly after their marriage. They had seven children, and when Christian died in 1893, three of them were still minors. Like many of their neighbors, the Tautphaeuses were members of the Evangelical church and probably attended St. John's nearby. The youngest child was Christian W. Tautphaeus. He was apparently the only one to remain on this 37-acre farm, which remained undivided in 1928, when he became the first of the siblings to die.

The property was finally subdivided as Tamara Terrace in 1956 by Elmer W. and Mary Reichardt and Edward H. and Alice E. Bauer.

The name Tautphaeus is uncommon, but there was another Tautphaeus family, presumably related, in the immediate neighborhood; Charles J. Tautphaeus died in 1914.
Albert H. Weber House

4701 Seibert Avenue

Thematic Category
Bungalow

Date(s) or Period
constructed c. 1920

Style or Design

Architect or Engineer

Contractor or Builder

Original Use, if apparent

Present Use
residence

Ownership
Public

Owner's Name & Address, if known
William R. & Marion E. Seibert

Open to Public?
Yes

Local Contact Person or Organization

Other Surveys in Which Included

Further Description of Important Features
Dark brickwork is variegated in color. Windows are 1-over-1, some paired. Chimney with angled chimney breast is on south side of house. Front porch has large front-gabled roof tying into main roof. Front gable is clapboarded. Porch piers are canted. They and porch wall, as well as foundation are rock-faced, broken course stone with dark mortar. Quality of masonry work is most notable feature of the house.

History and Significance
This is one of the most striking properties in an area known for its fine stonework. Most are associated with Croatian immigrants who settled in this area, but this one was built for the son of an earlier property owner in this area. Continued...

Description of Environment and Outbuildings
This corner lot and adjacent lot to south are walled with yellow river stones typical of this region but not usually seen in these quantities. To the north of the house is Hildesheim Avenue.

Sources of Information
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 14, page 47
Record Book 621, page 1
43. continued

Henry Weber, listed as a gardener in the 1896 county directory, may have been related to the Henry J. Weber who had a large and important nursery farther west at Gravois and Weber Roads, now the site of the Gravois Gardens subdivision. Apparently the family home was 4915 Seibert. In 1920, Henry Weber's heirs, who included his widow Lissetta, sons Albert, Adolph, and Jesse, and four daughters, laid out Weber Place Subdivision. These lots were apparently retained by Albert H. Weber and his wife, who reported living here that same year. He was a mechanic and later had a hauling company.
### Philip Pipkin House

**Address:** 12018 Southwick Drive

**City:** St. Louis

**County:** St. Louis

**No. of Stories:** 2

**Source of Information:**

**Broad facade has Federal (Revival?) entry with elliptical fanlight, sidelights and pedimented surround with pilasters.** Only one bay is to the right of the entry while two are to the left, and the window above the entry is set higher in the wall than the rest. Windows are 6-over-6 with nonfunctional shutters. A modern glazed porch has been added to the east and an attached garage to the south at right angles to the house. Massive rubble stone chimneys are at each end. At one time the house is said to have had a porch with large pillars, but they were removed during the ownership of the Westermayer family.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:** The house now sits in the middle of a modern subdivision laid out in 1960, with the street curling around the north and west sides of the house.

---

**Further Description of Important Features:**

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| 23. Ownership | Public |}

**Discontinued:**

The land is part of the 640-acre Survey 1988, originally granted to David Fine. Pipkin bought 128 acres "on Matteart Creek" (Mattis or Mattese) in 1836, paying $900 to John and Mary Fine. He was a Colonel, said to have fought with Jackson at New Orleans. He died in 1841, so the house would have...
had to have been built in that five-year span. In 1850, about the time his wife died, their son Paris Pipkin acquired clear title to the tract, now "known as the Pipkin Farm," from the other Pipkin heirs, who included John and Emeline Sappington, Anderson and Tennessee Sappington, and John F. and Frances E. Long. He paid each $300, borrowing $1,000 for the purpose.

Paris Pipkin had moved to the city by 1859, when he sold 72 acres of the farm to James W. Peterson, trustee of Mrs. Rebecca Peterson, his wife. The deed specifies that the "family burying ground or grave yard" of 50 square feet, southeast of the house, be reserved and exempted from the sale. The Petersons paid $5,000. Apparently, they did not do well with this investment, because they sold it in 1861 for only $4,000. The buyer was Sarah A. Wilkinson, trustee of Elizabeth L. Wilkinson. Elizabeth may have been the sister of John Buck, who died in 1851, but who her husband or Sarah Wilkinson were is not known.

Elizabeth L. Wilkinson sold the main tract of 50 acres "with improvements" in 1881 to Charles Retzer for $5,000. At that time, she was a widow. By 1886, she had married Pleasant Devinney, and she then sold the remaining 21.41 acres to Louis H. and Emma Wiethop for $1,900. Later that year, Charles and Emma Retzer sold their part of the property to Johan Georg Aff for $3,800, a considerable loss.

Johan Georg (or George) Aff was a native of Germany, born in 1834. He came to St. Louis in 1858. In 1860, he married Maria Lesch (1837-1910), and they moved about 1872 to Affton, where he operated a grocery store. He bought a farm at the south end of Sappington Road about 1882. County atlases show it as the southwest 55 acres of Section 29, now crossed by I-270. William L. Thomas says that Aff did not move to this tract, which was described as on Tesson Ferry Road, until 1894. About 1901, he sold this land to his son Louis and moved to two acres "beautifully adorned with shade trees" in Sappington. His son Henry took over the other farm. Louis was born in 1876, one of ten children, and married Louise Theis in 1901.

St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book A², page 222; R⁵, 393; S⁵, 470; 154, 557; 225, 6; 257, 411.

On site inspection.

26/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

1. **No.**
   - 27J220071

2. **County.**
   - St. Louis

3. **Location of Negatives.**
   - 2142 - 10

4. **Present Name(s).**
   - Stuenkel Farm

5. **Other Name(s).**
   - 10245 Spokane Drive

6. **Specific Location.**
   - 37.64 acres, parts Lots 10 & 11, Samuel Parke's farm in 23-44-6

7. **City or Town.**
   - Concord Township

8. **Site Plan with North Arrow.**
   - Spokane Drive

9. **Coordinates.**
   - UTM

10. **Site.**
    - Building
    - Structure
    - Object

11. **On National Register.**
    - Yes

12. **Is it Eligible?**
    - Yes

13. **Part of Established District.**
    - Yes

14. **District Eligible?**
    - Yes

15. **Name of Established District.**
    - Spokane Drive

16. **Thematic Category.**
    - Vernacular

17. **Date(s) or Period Constructed.**
    - c. 1880

18. **Style or Design.**
    - Vernacular

19. **Architecture or Engineer.**

20. **Contractor or Builder.**

21. **Original Use, if apparent.**
    - Farm

22. **Present Use.**
    - Farm

23. **Ownership.**
    - Private

24. **Owner's Name & Address, if known.**
    - Carrie Stuenkel, et al
    - 10245 Spokane Drive 63123

25. **Open to Public?**
    - Yes

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

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

28. **No. of Stories.**
    - 1½

29. **Basement?**
    - Yes

30. **Foundation Material.**
    - Stone

31. **Wall Construction.**
    - Frame

32. **Roof Type & Material.**
    - Gable, comp.

33. **No. of Bays.**
    - Front 4 Side 4

34. **Wall Treatment.**
    - Clapboard

35. **Plan Shape.**
    - Irregular

36. **Changes.**
    - Addition

37. **Condition.**
    - Exterior: Good

38. **Preservation Underway?**
    - No

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

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

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

42. **Further Description of Important Features.**
    - The south entrance elevation has a one-bay gable-roofed wing extending to the southeast corner. It has different roofing from the main house. The front door is set into a deep recess, with a scalloped bargeboard above. The small window to the right is glass block, but others are 2-over-2. A second entry is to the right, adjacent to the wing. It has a partly glazed door and a transom light. A large gabled dormer sits off-center above the main entry. It has two 3-over-1 windows. The windows on the south side, including two in the gable and the basement windows, all have working louvered shutters. Two brick chimneys rise from different points on the north slope of the roof.

43. **History and Significance.**
    - This farm has been in the Stuenkel family since the 1850's. Wilhelm Stuenkel bought the first 18.26 acres from Samuel Parke in 1854. Other purchases in 1857, 1859, 1867 and 1890 brought the total to about 47 acres. Stuenkel also owned a second farm on the Meramec River and a brick house on Haven Street near Broadway in Carondelet.

44. **Description of Environment and Outbuildings.**
    - Spokane Drive is an access road running parallel to I-55 on the east and Mullaly Drive on the west. This is the only house on it, sometimes called 2 Spokane in county records. Two ranges of farm buildings flank the residence on the south and west. Both are low and have recently been covered with (continued)

45. **Sources of Information.**
    - St. Louis County Probate Court, #1107.
    - On site inspection.

46. **Prepared by.**
    - Esley Hamilton

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

48. **Date.**
    - 5/94

49. **Revision Date(s).**
    - 1/94, 4/94
He died in 1894, leaving the homestead farm to his son Wilhelm F. Although his probate records have been lost, Wilhelm F. Stuenkel apparently died in 1929. His widow Caroline turned over the family farm, along with other land subsequently acquired from Henry Idecker, to their children Carrie, Ella, Hilda, Louise and Walter, in 1934. She retained a life estate for herself. Walter still lives here. The house differs in plan from the typical St. Louis County farmhouse, and could date from anytime in the long timespan of Stuenkel ownership. The county assessor estimates the date as 1880.

barn-red vertical metal siding. The farmyard is immediately adjacent to the house.
LOT 3

HOWARD, ELIZABETH F. TRUSTEE ETAL
8153-1496 20.35 AC.

5&6 JOS. VIERLING EST. PTN.
### St. John's Evangelical Church

**11333 St. John's Church Road**

**Date(s) or Period constructed**: 1922

**Style or Design**: Late Gothic Revival

**Architect or Engineer**: A. Meyer

**Contractor or Builder**: Edward Erdbruegger

**Original Use, if apparent**: Church

**Present Use**: Church

**Number of Stories**: 2

**Building Material**: Full stone

**Roof Type & Material**: Gable, tile

**No. of Bays**: Front, 6

**Wall Treatment**: Stretcher bond

**Plan Shape**: Irregular

**Condition**: Interior - Good, Exterior - Good

**Open to Public**: Yes

**Occupancy**: Public

**Ownership**: Public

**Endangered**: Yes

**Endangered By What**: No

**Insured**: Yes

**Expiration Date**: No

**Historical Significance**:

St. John's Evangelical Church is one of the oldest German churches in Missouri. It was formed in 1838 at the same time as Zion Evangelical Church (now Parkway United Church of Christ, a county historic site) by Holy Ghost Church in St. Louis (which is now located at 4916 Mardel). On October 15, 1840, the Evangelical Church Association of the West was organized in the parsonage of St. John's Church under the leadership of Rev. Clarissa Star Davidson, "Our Sacred Heritage," 125th Anniversary (St. John's, 1963).

**Sources of Information**:

- Mrs. Terry L. Rupp, church historian
- Clarissa Star Davidson

**Prepared by**: E. Hamilton

**Organization**: St. Louis County Parks

**Date**: 4/89

**Revision Date(s)**: No
are topped by tiered stone pinnacles. These are also featured on the lower south tower, which has shorter but similar upper windows. The large window over the main entry has perpendicular tracery. Above the window is a terra-cotta inscription, "St. John's Evangelical Church, AD 1922," and above that is a lowered lancet opening set under a terra-cotta lintel that creates a cross pattern. A secondary entrance is on the north side of the tower base. Church histories record that the furniture for the sanctuary was provided by Maintowoc Church Furniture Company of Waukesha, Wisconsin. Stained glass is by the Jacoby Art Glass Company.

A three-bay wing extends south from the south transept. It has paired windows and a double door under wide pointed arches and three-pane toplights. The basement is high, permitting good-sized windows. Stone-capped buttresses frame the bays. Behind this wing is the education building added in 1956, a plain brick modern structure. On the north side is the newer education building with gymnasium, built in 1971. It too is a brick block, with tall stone framed window bays framed by buttresses, each with stone cap and attached downlight. The main entry is a three-bay link, stone-faced, with a canopy or marquee over the doors. A lower entry of two doors opens from the east side of the northwest wing.

Reverend Edward Louis Nollau. This was the origin of the Evangelical Synod, which merged with the Reformed Church in 1934 and the Congregational Church in 1957 to form the United Church of Christ. Nollau was one of the outstanding leaders of the early church, a founder of a hospital, an orphanage and a home for the aged. The first church was a frame structure, built at the corner of the cemetery in 1839. It was replaced in 1868 by a brick structure in the early Romanesque Revival style, with an attractive belltower.

Worship was entirely in German until 1912, when an English service was authorized for one evening service a month. The old building was removed early in 1922, and the current one dedicated on December 24 that year. The chancel was enlarged in 1938 with a rose window and a marble altar. The Educational Building was completed in 1956. A newer education building with gymnasium was added in 1971.
The stone walls that mark the main entrances to the municipality of Lakeshire are situated on the west side of Tesson Ferry Road at Stonell Drive, Elise Drive, and Lakeside Drive. The Stonell Drive pair is least obscured by shrubbery. The two semicircular walls are made of squared, rock-face stones of a dull gray limestone, laid in broken courses, with square piers at each end topped by iron lanterns.

The northern part of Lakeshire was the farm of O. D. Wolff at the turn of the century. It began to be subdivided in 1937 as Wolff Homesites No. 2. (For some reason Wolff Homesites No. 1 was not officially platted until 1976). This included the north side of Christian Drive (now Lakeside Drive) and the north ends of Antonia and Lenor. These may be family names. These developers were the Wolff Estate Realty Corporation, C. C. Wolff president and Clarence L. Wolff secretary. Continued.....

Tesson Ferry Road is now one of the most important north-south arteries in south St. Louis County, and it has been repeatedly widened. To the south, Lakeshire is bounded by a railroad right-of-way, beyond which is Gravois Creek. To the northwest are the open spaces of Sunset Burial Park and the fields associated with Grant's Farm.

Sources of Information
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 33, page 21; 36, 65; 42, 30; 62, 8; 118, 48 & 49
In 1940, Wolff Estate Realty laid out the Lakeshire Subdivision, which added the south side of Lakeside Drive and adjacent streets. These subdivisions were not private, because the streets were dedicated to the public, but an improvement association was set up with the power to assess property owners for mutual benefit.

The Lakeshire Addition of 1947 was owned by Hazel M. Stadler, but Wolff Estate Realty was holder of the notes. At that time, Chris D. Wolff was secretary of the company. The area developed to that time was incorporated as a fourth-class city in 1948, with a mayor and council. In 1954, the Lakeshire Second Addition added Stonell Drive. This strip of land was owned by Louis A. and Katherine M. Paunovich. The remaining subdivisions within Lakeshire lie to the south and are not connected to the northern part of the city except via Tesson Ferry Road. They are also within the Lindbergh School District, while the northern parts of the city are part of the Affton School District. The current population of Lakeshire is about 1500.

The walls along Tesson Ferry Road announcing the city must date from after 1954, when Stonell Drive was first laid out.
### Description of Important Features

The entry is set back in a full-width verandah, with brick piers and a decorative iron railing. Above is a large shed-roof dormer, with three windows and asbestos-shingled sides. First-floor windows have segmental arches. A side entry has an outside basement entry in its base, while the first-floor landing has been enclosed in a hip-roofed, aluminum-sided vestibule.

### History and Significance

This lot is part of a larger lot that was the site of the nineteenth-century home of Dr. Frederick Kidder. He died in 1910, leaving the property to his cousin Lillian G. Burgess. She subdivided part of it as Kidder Heights but sold this part to Bertha Toeneboehm in 1917. She was the wife of Charles J. Toeneboehm, a contractor, and probably they built this house. Over the years, the large lot, which originally extended to the corner, has been subdivided into several smaller lots.

Valcour was called Vermont until after 1938. The property on the east side of the street is now commercial. A large garage is located at the southwest corner of the property. Pylons mark the sidewalk entrance.

### Sources of Information

St. Louis County Probate Court, #3224.
On site inspection.
**William H. Hanewinkel House**

**8941 Valcour Avenue**

| 1. No | 26K640192 |
| 2. County | St. Louis |
| 3. Location of Negatives | 98729-2 |
| 4. Present Name(s) | William H. Hanewinkel House |
| 5. Other Name(s) | |

### Specific Location
Lot 8, Kidder Heights

### City or Town
Gravois Township

### Site Plan with North Arrow

### Coordinates

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<th>Lat. Long.</th>
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### Site or Building

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Object</th>
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</thead>
</table>

### On National Register
Yes | No |

### Part of Established District
Yes | No |

### History and Significance
This classic bungalow was built in 1924 by William H. and Katherine Hanewinkel. He was a carpenter. They had purchased the lot from Lillian G. Burgess, who had inherited the property from her cousin, Dr. Frederick Kidder. William Hanewinkel died in 1967, but Katherine remained there until her death in 1991. The site is now threatened with commercial redevelopment.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Valcour was called Vermont until after 1938. Property to the south and across the street is now commercial. Ground drops to rear of lot.

### Sources of Information
St. Louis County Probate Court, 3224.

On site inspection.
The land here was part of U.S. Survey 1888, acquired by Otto Theiss on April 14, 1847, from the heirs of the original grantee, David Fine. Otto Theiss was born either on August 24, 1827, or August 28, 1828, either of which dates make him less than twenty years old when he purchased this land, which was originally 31 acres. He was born in the Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, which is an area of Germany. 

The house sits at the corner of Valley Crest Drive and Valley Crest Court. The garage and back of the house are approached from the latter.

Sources of Information:

Sandra H. Litzsinger, letters September 13 and October 23, 1989.
St. Louis County Probate Court, #825, #24328.
Watchman-Advocate, History of St. Louis County (1920), pp. 55, #40.
St. Louis County Parks
William L. Thomas, History of St. Louis County (1911), pp. 370-71

(continued)
Otto Theiss Homestead, Valley Crest Homestead, 4922 Valley Crest Drive

42. continued

lower wings at right angles. One has a bay window at the gable end, the other extends two bays to the back.

43. continued

about thirty miles south of Frankfurt. Otto came here with his father Adam Theiss and their large family about 1835.

Otto must have married shortly after buying this property, because his second son, John W. Theiss, was born in 1852. Presumably, this house has its origins in that period. Otto is said to have been a captain in Company B, Second Missouri Infantry, during the Civil War. He survived two wives and died in 1891, leaving ten children.

Frederick Theiss, the sixth son, sometimes called Fritz, bought this property from the other heirs about 1902. He was born in 1864 and died in 1947; his widow Anne Catherine Louise Theiss died in 1952. This house was numbered 915 East Concord Road at that time. In 1954, five of their children formed the Valley Crest Trust to control this property, and in 1968 they subdivided it as Valley Crest Court. The sixth child, Irene Sophia (married John Milton Litzsinger 1922), must have died or sold her interest to the others. Edna Theiss and Pearl Shubert, the surviving children, finally sold the remaining lot with the old homestead to the present owners in 1978.

45. continued

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 3256, page 171; 3262, 186; 4071, 497; 6316, 54; 7063, 40.

On site inspection.

8/7590G
Esley Hamilton
March 1994
### Historic Inventory

**Gilbert Hansmann House**

- **Lot:** 8-9, Block 2, Gravois Gardens
- **City or Town:** Concord Township, St. Louis County
- **Growth and Significance:** Gravois Gardens was laid out in 1939, and these two lots were purchased the following November by Gilbert and Lora Hansmann. They borrowed $5,400 at that time, which indicates that the house had already been constructed. Gilbert Hansmann had been a machine handler and draftsman in the 1930s for Fox Brothers Manufacturing Company, who operated a planing mill. Gilbert and Lora lived at 6300 Marquette, and by 1940, Gilbert was running his own planing mill.

#### Historical Description

- **Thematic Category:** Art Deco/Streamline Moderne
- **Date(s) or Period:** Constructed 1940
- **Style or Design:** Art Deco/Streamline Moderne
- **Number of Stories:** 1
- **Foundation Material:** Brick
- **Wall Construction:** Brick
- **Roof Type & Material:** Hip Roof
- **No. of Sides:** Front Irregular Side Two
- **Wall Treatment:** Stretcher Bond
- **Plan Shape:** Irregular
- **Condition Interior:** Private
- **Condition Exterior:** Excellent
- **Preservation Underway:** No
- **Endangered:** Yes
- **Under what?** In #42
- **Visible from Public Road:** Yes
- **Distance from Frontage on Road:** 103 FT

#### Architectural Features

- **Front Walk:** Ascends unevenly placed steps from the sidewalk.
- **Entrance:** Dark brick courses underline windows and accent midpoints of windows.
- **Windows:** Paired, 1-over-1. Those to the right of the entry have shorter upper than lower sash. Low brick planters underline front center bays.
- **Windows:** Dark brick courses underline windows and accent midpoints of windows without actually meeting sash. Above windows, a decorative.

#### Sources of Information

- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 34, page 69; Record Book 1710, page 457; 1736, 226
- Interview with Lora Hansmann
Gilbert Hansmann House
9161 Vasel Drive

42. continued

frieze combines light and dark bricks. A broad chimney to right of entrance bays is against east wing and made of squared coursed rubble. Set-back bay to left of entry has trellised verandah, and set back beyond that is west wing, which has a circular glass-block window.

43. continued

practicing architecture from that address. He then joined the Risch Building and Real Estate Company, the developers of Gravois Gardens and 15 later subdivisions in the Affton and west county areas. Hansmann and Max, Jr., had been classmates. Hansmann died in 1986.

The house is the largest and best preserved in the Gravois Gardens neighborhood and one of the most interesting of its kind in the country. Mrs. Hansmann recalls that these two lots were made available to them because they were too small for the normal houses.

56/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
### Crystal Motel

**7746 Watson Road**

#### Thematic Category
- **16.** Constructed 1946

#### Style or Design
- **18.** Modified Art Deco

#### Architect or Engineer
- **19.** Theodore C. Rischbieter

#### Construction Details
- **20.** Original Use: Motel
- **21.** Present Use: Motel

#### Ownership
- **23.** Public
- **24.** Theodore C. Rischbieter (known)

#### Foundation and Walls
- **30.** Foundation Material: Probably concrete
- **31.** Wall Construction: Brick

#### Roof and Windows
- **32.** Roof Type & Material: Mansard, comp.
- **33.** No. of Bays: 6
- **34.** Wall Treatment: Stretcher bond

#### Interior and Condition
- **37.** Condition: Exterior, Fair
- **38.** Preservation: Underway
- **39.** Endangered?: No

#### Site and Surroundings
- **42.** Further Description of Important Features: The roofs appear to be additions. Four of the six units have rooms in the corners and garages clustered in the center; some of the garages have been converted to rooms. The corners are rounded and have stepped glass-block windows, the primary Art Deco feature of the complex. The end buildings are only one room deep and three or four room-garage pairs long.

#### History and Significance
- **43.** The four central buildings were built in 1946 by Theodore C. Rischbieter, who had opened a gasoline service station nearby in 1941. Two additional buildings of slightly different design are at the ends. The units are built with the garages attached probably because of the influence of the Coral Court Motel across the road, built five years earlier.

#### Environment and Outbuildings
- **44.** The site covers slightly more than three acres, but only about 100 ft. has frontage on Watson Road (Highway 66). Birkenhead Drive was vacated in 1954. The older service station is a separate parcel fronting on the road.

#### Sources of Information
- **45.** Susan Croce Kelly, "From Campgrounds to Cottages," The Midwest Motorist, March-April 1983, pp. 6-8

#### Prepared by
- **46.** E. Hamilton

#### Organization
- **47.** St. Louis County Parks
Crystal Motel
7746 Watson Road
Crystal Motel
7746 Watson Road
Village of Marlborough
1. No. 24K340744
2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives 98729-23 & 24
6. Specific Location Lots 8 & 9 & 20-25, Block 7 Marlborough Manor
7. City or Town Village of Marlborough
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM
10. Site 18 Structure 18 Object 18
11. On National Register? Yes 18 No 0
12. Is it Eligible? Yes 18 No 0
13. Part of Established District Yes 18 No 0
14. District Yes 18 No 0
15. Name of Established District

This is an L-shaped complex of small paired bedroom units connected by lower-roofed garages. The first house on the right appears to be the caretakers residence, larger with crossgable roof and end chimney. The office is at the back of the property opposite the entrance. Most units have roofs descending to front verandas. There appear to be about 30 units, in 15 linked buildings. The sign in front has neon outlining asymmetrically placed circles on both sides.

The Wayside Motel first appears in County directories in 1941 as the Wayside Auto Tourist Court or Tourist Camp, a name that refers to the origins of roadside hostelries in the previous decades. It was run by Dominick Catalano who since about 1937 had been running a tourist camp at 8550 Watson Road a little west of here, and by Philip Laferla, who had a filling station at 8000 Watson Road, the southwest corner of Watson and Laclede. This property is directly across the street from the Coral Court Motel. A few doors to the east is the former Crystal Court Motel, both from the same era.

Sources of Information


Prepared by
Esley Hamilton

Organization County Parks

Date 5/94

Revision Date(s)

Date(s) 48

Plan Shape: irregular
Wayside Motel
7800 Watson Road

42. continued

bent poles, between which hang squares spelling out the word "motel." The word "Wayside" is at the top, while below is a backlighted board (now broken) for changing messages topped by the expression, "phone in every room."

43. continued

Station Road. This motel probably slightly predates the Coral Court Motel across the street. The sign probably dates from the early 1950s, when the term "Auto Court" was dropped. The motel is still in business, though not as well cared for as in previous years.

35/7590G
Esley Hamilton
May 1994
**La Casa Grande Motel**

**Location:** 8208 Watson Road, Gravois Township, St. Louis, Missouri

**Style or Design:** Citrus Town

**Foundation Material:** Concrete

**Roof Type & Material:** Flat, tar

**Wall Treatment:** Painted white

**Original Use, if apparent:** Motel

**Present Use:** Apartments

**Open to Public?** Yes

**Local Contact Person or Organization:** 842-9642

**Visitable from Public Road?** Yes

**Distance from and Frontage on Road:** 100 ft

**Date(s) or Period constructed:** c. 1940

**Thematic Category:** Mission

**Original Use:** Motel

**Owner's Name & Address:** Bender & Walz, Inc.

**Endangered?** Yes

**Preservation?** Yes

**Humans?** No

**Structure:** 3 bays by 2, with a central entrance flanked by pilasters supporting an entablature. Windows have metal-framed casements.

**Further Description of Important Features:**

This complex carries out the southwestern theme primarily with the general shapes of the buildings, the arched carport entries between units, and the rows of drain pipes along the parapets, resembling "vigas" or exposed roofbeams. The office is at the front center of the complex, 3 bays by 2, with a central entrance flanked by pilasters supporting an entablature. Windows have metal-framed casements.

**History and Significance:**

The La Casa Grande Tourist Camp first appears in county directories in 1941. William Kitzberger was the manager. By 1946, the manager was Robert Riley. The name was changed to Motel by 1949, when Edward Marek was manager. The style of the motel reflects interest in the Southwest, especially along Route 66, which Watson Road had recently been designated.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

**Further Description of Important Features:**

Continued.......

**Sources of Information:**

County directories

**Prepared by:** Esley Hamilton

**Organization:** County Parks

**Date:** 5/94

**Revision Date(s):**
La Casa Grande Motel
8208 Watson Road

42. continued

The ground drops nearly a story to the rear where paired and individual bedroom units are arranged around a central court. Many of the doors and windows of these units have aluminum awnings.
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>St. Louis County</th>
<th>Name of Listed District</th>
<th>Source of Information</th>
<th>Forman Location</th>
<th>Forman Description</th>
<th>Is Building Underway?</th>
<th>Is Building Endangered?</th>
<th>Is Building Visible from Road?</th>
<th>Other Names</th>
<th>History and Significance</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
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<th>Is Building Visible from Road?</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1/17/91</td>
<td>St. Louis County</td>
<td>Old Bayless School</td>
<td>Sley Spratton</td>
<td>26024 Weber Road</td>
<td>Bayless School District</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Old Rock School</td>
<td>The building was built in 1902 as a stone school and later converted into a junior high school when enrollment increased.</td>
<td>Old Bayless School</td>
<td>Old Bayless School</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Historic Inventory

**Present Name(s):** Old Bayless High School, Bayless Junior High

**Address:** 4530 Weber Road

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The dominant feature of this school complex is the auditorium, which has a neoclassical temple front, with modillioned cornice, and with pediment and portico in antis. Protico has four-square-sectioned pier and two antae framing three double doors with semicircular lunettes, all now closed. To the east of this is a square-section tower, with a louvered octagonal cupola, quoined corners, and a large entrance with a scalloped pediment broken by the staircase window above it. Above this is a small octagonal window. A circular window is in the pediment. Windows in classroom wing have been reworked with blank upper panes.

**History and Significance:**
The present Bayless School District was originally a rural district, called District 5, Township 44, Range 6. In 1910, it became a consolidated district. The old Bayless School was rebuilt in 1922 at 4520 Weber Road, and the high school was built next door to in 1935. The first seven high school graduates had been only 3 years before. A new high school was built in 1952, and since then (continued)

### Sources of Information

Jean Layton, "Bayless School".
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds.
On site inspection.

### Prepared by

Easley Hamilton

St. Louis County Parks

### Date

3/94
Old Bayless High School, Bayless Junior High, 4530 Weber Road

6. continued

parts of Lots 8 through 11, Thomas W. Hornsby Farm.

43. continued

this building has served as the junior high or middle school. It is a good example of New Deal design in a Colonial Revival mode.
### Further Description of Important Features

The cone, with two scoops on top (chocolate and strawberry), totals sixteen feet in height. The cone has the typical cake pattern of diagonal ridges. The overall structure rests in a circular planter of rock-faced stones.

### History and Significance

The ice cream cone in the front yard of the Mesnier School is a reminder of the Velvet Freeze ice cream company, which was founded in St. Louis in 1934. This cone was one of five made in the early 1940s by a boat manufacturer on Cherokee Street at a cost of $400 each. One cone went to Kansas City, and the others to stores in the St. Louis area. This cone was displayed on a pole at the store situated on the 5th Ward, St. Louis, Missouri.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Mesnier School has the addresses 6930 Weber Road and 8701 Valcour Avenue. The school opened in 1957 as part of the Affton School District and is named for Charles J. Mesnier, the district's first superintendent of schools.

### Sources of Information

Program, "Ice Cream Cone Dedication" October 14, 1992.

Jeannine Cook


On site inspection.
Velvet Freeze Ice Cream Cone,
Mesnier School, 6930 Weber Road

43. continued

triangular intersection of Gravois and Weber Roads. The store was rented by Velvet Freeze beginning in 1942. The company was purchased in 1972 by Adams Dairy, but after a fire destroyed the manufacturing plant in the early 1980s, the company never recovered. This ice cream cone was taken down in 1987. It was acquired in 1992 by the Affton School District, with the assistance of the Affton Chamber of Commerce, and dedicated at its present location on October 14 of that year.