

GLEN ECHO PARK

Historic Inventory 2001

**by Elyse McBride and Joseph Bartels
under the direction of Esley Hamilton**

**for the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation
and the St. Louis County Historic Buildings Commission**

Glen Echo Park:
A Historic Subdivision that is also a Municipality

The subdivision plat of Glen Echo Park was recorded in July of 1906. Glen Echo Park subdivision was located immediately west of Lucas and Hunt Road, and immediately north of Glen Echo Country Club. It consisted of 5 blocks with a total of 42 lots. The majority of the lots had 100 foot or 150 foot frontages on one of two streets, St. Andrews Road and Henderson Road. The subdivision was accessed off Lucas and Hunt Road. St. Andrews Road was the northern road of the subdivision and extended west approximately 1,930 feet where it turned 90 degrees to the south and ran to the northern property line of the Glen Echo Country Club. Henderson Road was the southern road of the subdivision and extended west from Lucas and Hunt approximately 1,300 feet where it turned 90 degrees to the south and ran to the northern property line of Glen Echo Country Club. These two streets turned east and west, respectively to meet along the Country Club's property. Ten of the original lots were to have addresses on Henderson and the remaining 32 lots were located along St. Andrews.

According to the plat of Glen Echo Park, a parkway joins St. Andrews Road and Henderson Road approximately 600 feet west of Lucas and Hunt Road. This parkway continues to the south, entering the property of Glen Echo Country Club and joining with the main entrance drive to the Club off Lucas and Hunt Road. The presence of this parkway on the plat clearly indicates that this subdivision was expected to be an integral part of the Country Club. The houses built along Henderson, in fact, face the greens of the Country Club rather than the street on which they are located, as was the intent of those who platted the subdivision. This subdivision was one of the first to be planned with a specific relationship toward a golf course, just as Glen Echo Country Club was one of the first golf courses west of the Mississippi.

The property on which the Club was organized in 1895 was the estate of Wilson Hunt and the Hunt mansion was used as the clubhouse until it burned in 1927. The Club was opened in 1901 and is considered to be the oldest private 18-hole course west of the Mississippi. The course itself was designed by a Scotsman named James Foulis, the winner of the 1896 U. S. Open Championship and formerly from the world-renowned course, St. Andrews in Scotland. The only Olympic golf tournament was held at Glen Echo Country Club in 1904.

The Country Club convinced the Wabash Railroad, whose line ran just to the west, to make a stop at the clubhouse. The Kirkwood-Ferguson street car line ran in Lucas and Hunt Road. The convenience of both of these forms of transportation would have allowed for the success of the subdivision of Glen Echo Park.

Members of the club organized the Country Club Real Estate company, which bought land from the Oehler's Place subdivision that became Glen Echo Park. The 1906 plat designates the streets and drives as private, and it creates a three person board of trustees. Originally, too, no lot could sell for less than \$2000.

The lots were sold by Country Club Realty. Many of the members of Glen Echo Country Club purchased lots in this subdivision, both for personal use and speculation. The subdivision did not see the rapid development of housing, however, and many of the lots were subdivided

and resold. By 1910, four years after the initial platting, only 10 houses had been built. Between 1910 and 1929, 28 houses were completed, bringing the total to 38. By 1929, only 7 houses occupied the lots that face the golf course; eventually 15 houses occupied these lots. By the beginning of the Second World War in 1943, 53 houses occupied the original 42 lots of the subdivision. Currently 66 houses comprise Glen Echo Park, which became an independent municipality in 1937.

Many of the original owners of the lots, and had connections with Country Club Real Estate as well as with the Club. George Bradley, the vice president of the Country Club Real Estate Company and one of the signers of the original plat map, was the son of Charles E. Bradley, a prominent real estate developer in the area. Charles E. Bradley formed the real estate firm Bradley and Quinette with Stephen Quinette in 1895. He had three daughters and five sons, and died in November of 1927. Of his five sons, Charles C., George E., Harry E., Richard C. and Elliot E., two played integral parts in the development of Glen Echo Park.

George E. Bradley, as already mentioned served as the vice president of the Country Club Real Estate Company. His brother, Charles C., was president of the American Lumber and Supply Company and also owned Bradley Real Estate, located at 4312 Olive Street. Charles C. Bradley, through his real estate agency, purchased lot three of block four, later 7238 St. Andrews Road, in March of 1908. He and his wife Helen traded the property between them several times until 1920, when the Bradleys appear at that address in the St. Louis County directory. Charles C. and Helen had one son, Charles C. Bradley, Junior, who lived in Glen Echo Park after his father.

Two of Charles E. Bradley's three daughters, Bessie, Mae, and Helen, married men who later lived in Glen Echo Park. Mae Bradley married Edward Beecher, who bought part of lot sixteen on block three in 1908. In the same year that he bought the property, Edward Beecher received a building permit for the lot and built the house that now has the address 7211 St. Andrews Road.

Helen Bradley bought part of lots six and seven of block three from her father Charles E. Bradley in 1918. By 1924, when she received a building permit for a house on the property, Helen had married Oliver (also known as Ollie) Schwartz. She and her husband lived in Glen Echo Park at 7257 St. Andrews Road.

Frank L. Henderson, another member of the Glen Echo Country Club, influenced the early development of Glen Echo Park as well. He built the first house in the subdivision, on lot 2, block five, in 1906, just after the subdivision's creation. Today it faces the golf course and has an address of 7244 Henderson Avenue. After attending the University of Missouri as an undergraduate, Frank Henderson went to the Washington University Medical School, from which he graduated in 1888. He set up a practice as an eye specialist and a physician in St. Louis, and became the president of the St. Louis Medical Society in 1905. The creators of Glen Echo Park named Henderson Avenue, on which Frank Henderson lived, for the physician. He died in 1927 at the age of 62.

James E. Brock, the president of the Glen Echo Country Club in 1906, also purchased lots in Glen Echo Park. He worked for the New Home Sewing Machine Company, and owned lots four and five of block three. Both ended up in the hands of Andrew Baur by 1921. Mr. Baur and his wife Matilda built the house at 7230 in 1921. Andrew Baur, the president of the Baur Flour Mill Company, helped establish the zoo in Forest Park through his position as treasurer of the Zoological Society. He also presided over the Millers Club of St. Louis. He and Matilda had one son, Andrew H. Baur, later a prominent banker. They sold their Glen Echo Park house to Frank Tate in 1931. The Baur family then moved to Ladue, which was becoming the most prestigious golf-club related suburban community, where Andrew Baur died in 1951.

John Musick, a real estate developer, bought several lots on several blocks of Glen Echo Park right after the subdivision was platted in 1906. He owned more land in the subdivision than any other person in its history. Though he worked as the manager of the fancy paper department of the Graham Paper Company, he had enough time to become a prolific real estate developer; a subdivision in St. Louis County named for him. He died in 1919, though, before he could play a larger role in the development of Glen Echo Park.

Two other families played interesting parts in the history of Glen Echo Park; the Mengottis and the Callahans. Mathilda Mengotti and her sister Laura purchased lot two of block four in 1910, and they built the house there two years later. Laura and Mathilda had three other sisters, Corinne, Clementine, and Marie Louise, and they all moved into the house at 7232 St. Andrews Road. In 1918, Mathilda married a man named Leslie Longley, and the couple moved to Arkansas. Leslie Longley died in 1923, though, and Mathilda moved back with her sisters in Glen Echo Park. In 1952, she built a house down the street from her sisters at 7220 Henderson Avenue, where she resided until her death in 1957 at the age of 79. Marie Louise followed Mathilda and is the last of the Mengottis to have died at the house at 7232 St. Andrews. After Marie Louise's death, Laura and Clementine, the remaining sisters living in Glen Echo Park, moved into Mathilda's former house at 7220 Henderson. Laura died in 1962, and Clementine, who at the time lived at 7220 with her younger cousin Clarissa Braucourt and her husband, died in 1967.

While the Mengottis provide an interesting history within Glen Echo Park, the Callahans played a role in the larger St. Louis community as well as that of Glen Echo Park. Joseph R. Callahan and his brother Robert J. Callahan were both prominent attorneys in the city of St. Louis. Together, they operated the firm Callahan & Callahan, with offices at 705 Chestnut. Both Joseph and Robert served in the American Expeditionary Force in World War I, and both were wounded. Robert later became the national judge advocate of the Disabled American War Veterans Association, to which Joseph also belonged. Joseph lived in Glen Echo Park, and built the house at 7227 St. Andrews Road in 1936 after tearing down the original structure. He graduated from Washington University's school of law after marrying Helen Crowley in 1922. He and Helen had one son, Joseph Drew Callahan.

After his war service, Robert Callahan moved back to St. Louis and, like his brother, went to Washington University's law school. He passed his bar exam in 1924, and presumably he and his brother began their law practice soon afterwards. Very active in the Disabled American War Veterans Association after his World War I duty left him wounded in the arm,

Robert Callahan became the association's national judge advocate. His son, Robert Callahan, Junior, was born in 1923. He followed his father's footsteps and graduated from Washington University as an undergraduate in 1941. After serving with the FBI and the Coast Guard during World War II, Robert Callahan, Jr. attended the law school at Notre Dame. There, he worked on the editorial staff of the *Notre Dame Lawyer*, and, after graduating, he returned to St. Louis where he made his home near his uncle, Joseph, at 7241 St. Andrew's Road.

The architecture of Glen Echo Park is perhaps more modest than its founders would have anticipated, representing the middle-class styles of the era, Craftsman, Foursquare, and Tudor being predominant. The row of spacious houses facing the golf course, however, remains much as originally projected. The central parkway is still intact, although it no longer forms an entrance to the Club, and the brick fence on Lucas and Hunt Road, with its Craftsman-style trolley shelter, still proclaims to the passerby that Glen Echo Park is a place of special character.

Address	Bldg. Date	First Resident / Owner	Style
7202 Henderson	1923	Wm. H. Pralle	Bungalow/Craftsman
7206 Henderson	1926	Conrad Mueller	Bungalow/Craftsman
7208 Henderson	1935	Harry J. Kumming	Colonial Revival
7210 Henderson	1922	Harry Kuchins	Tudor Revival
7214 Henderson	1925	Wilham T. Sommers	Bungalow/Craftsman
7216 Henderson	1955	Mary A. Doyle	Tudor Revival
7220 Henderson	1952	Mathilda T. Langley	Ranch
7224 Henderson	1930	Fred G. Gronemeyer	Bungalow/Craftsman
7226 Henderson	1970	Martin Milstead	Modern Movement
7228 Henderson	1940	Samuel B. Hodges	Colonial Revival
7230 Henderson	1921	Andrew Baur	Italian Renaissance
7240 Henderson	1907	Sarah B. Pynne	Bungalow/Craftsman
7244 Henderson	1906	Frank L. Henderson	Tudor Revival
7247 Henderson	1948	Vance Spreckelmeyer	Ranch
7248 Henderson	1950	Arthur E. Zbaren	Ranch
7200 St. Andrews	1921	Jesse M. Barnett	Bungalow/Craftsman
7201 St. Andrews	1911	Charles A. Casale	Other
7203 St. Andrews	1912	William T. Conway	Bungalow/Craftsman
7204 St. Andrews	1931	William Glauert	Tudor Revival
7208 St. Andrews	1929	Francis H. Allhoff	Tudor Revival
7209 St. Andrews	1922	Mazie Gravelin	Colonial Revival
7210 St. Andrews	1925	Michael Hanick	Tudor Revival
7211 St. Andrews	1908	Edward Beecher	Bungalow/Craftsman
7212 St. Andrews	1938	Lowell L. Baker	Colonial Revival
7213 St. Andrews	1926	Joseph H. Smith	Bungalow/Craftsman
7214 St. Andrews	1950	Roger M. Doyle	Other: Cape Cod
7215 St. Andrews	1935	Martha Harris	Tudor Revival
7216 St. Andrews	1938	Harold Pueser	Tudor Revival
7217 St. Andrews	1950	Eugene L. Marcks	Ranch
7218 St. Andrews	1956	Gurney R. Dillard	Other: Cape Cod
7219 St. Andrews	1909	Joseph Wyland	Other: Foursquare
7220 St. Andrews	1928	Theodore Glauert	Tudor Revival
7221 St. Andrews	1938	Frank P.G. Smith	Italian Renaissance
7223 St. Andrews	1938	Frank P.G. Smith	Italian Renaissance
7224 St. Andrews	1931	Theodore Glauert	Bungalow/Craftsman
7225 St. Andrews	1937	Alphonse L. Friel	Tudor Revival
7226 St. Andrews	1922	Joseph C. McLain	Bungalow/Craftsman
7227 St. Andrews	1937	Joseph F. Callahan	Colonial Revival
7231 St. Andrews	1925	Raleigh B. Cornwall	Bungalow/Craftsman
7232 St. Andrews	1912	Laura & Mathilda Mengotti	Tudor Revival
7233 St. Andrews	1926	Joseph F. Krebs	Bungalow/Craftsman
7235 St. Andrews	1909	Joseph Wyland	Other: Foursquare
7237 St. Andrews	1955	Evadne Ferrario	Other: Cape Cod
7238 St. Andrews	1920	Charles C. Bradley	Tudor Revival
7239 St. Andrews	1909	Joseph Wyland	Other: Foursquare
7241 St. Andrews	1928	Romeo E. Callahan	Bungalow/Craftsman
7242 St. Andrews	1928	Christy L. Berg	Bungalow/Craftsman
7243 St. Andrews	1954	Peter Ferrario - Tenant	Ranch
7244 St. Andrews	1926	Guy Buchanan	Bungalow/Craftsman
7245 St. Andrews	1950	John Barrett	Other: Cape Cod

7246 St. Andrews	1926	Fred W. Moeller	Colonial Revival
7247 St. Andrews	1926	Edward F. DeGrande	Bungalow/Craftsman
7248 St. Andrews	1930	Henry Dahm	Tudor Revival
7249 St. Andrews	1926	Edward F. DeGrande	Bungalow/Craftsman
7250 St. Andrews	1927	Edward Lathom	Bungalow/Craftsman
7251 St. Andrews	1927	Romeo E. Callahan	Bungalow/Craftsman
7253 St. Andrews	1927	Charles Myers	Bungalow/Craftsman
7254 St. Andrews	1932	Christina Seidel & Frank Walker	Tudor Revival
7257 St. Andrews	1924	Helen Schwartz	Colonial Revival
7258 St. Andrews	1932	Christina Seidel & Frank Walker	Tudor Revival
7261 St. Andrews	1908	Edward Dauenhower	Bungalow/Craftsman
7262 St. Andrews	1950	Montz Irish	Ranch
7263 St. Andrews	1968	Elta Bennett	Modern Movement
7265 St. Andrews	1908	Charles E. Hull (1911)	Bungalow/Craftsman
7267 St. Andrews	1908	Marc Ray Hughes	Bungalow/Craftsman
7271 St. Andrews	1908	Earl Sacks (1911)	Bungalow/Craftsman