**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

**Location of Negatives:** St. Louis County Parks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>City of St. Louis</th>
<th>City Town Block 6211</th>
<th>Specific Location</th>
<th>Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6300-6382 Bancroft</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>( \uparrow ) ( \uparrow )</td>
<td>6300-6382 Bancroft</td>
<td>Bancroft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historic Inventory Information**

1. **Date:** 1988
2. **City of St. Louis:** Bancroft
3. **Location:** Bancroft
4. **Present Name(s):** Bancroft
5. **Other Name(s):** Bancroft
6. **City Town Block:** 6211
7. **Specific Location:** Bancroft
8. **Site Plan with North Arrow:** Bancroft

**Further Description of Important Features**

All the houses in this row are characterized by one-story vestibules in front of two-story blocks. The vestibules have two doors in front and one on each side. There are first-floor windows and paired second-floor windows. Above the vestibules are smaller windows, some octagonal, some circular. The two houses illustrated here, numbers 6348-50 and 6352-54, have French eclectic shapes, with high pyramidal roofs, and Art Deco details, beginning with the terrace railings, which combine French

**History and Significance**

Construction of this row of 19 buildings began at the west end of the block in April of 1938 and proceeded to the east end in June of 1939, making 6300 the last building built. Edward R. Walker was listed in the 1938 city directory as an architect himself. He was listed as the owner of the first buildings built, but in the later buildings Walter Meyer was listed as the owner. He was listed in county directories as a real estate manager residing at 8800 Swifton Avenue in Affton. He was also associated with the Art Deco

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

This is part of the St. Louis Hills Subdivision, which has many buildings of similar materials, massing, and style.

**Sources of Information**

Building Permits:
- H-8815, April 7, 1938, 6376-78 and 6380-82
- H-9398, June 14, 1938, 6366-68 and 6372-74
- H-9867, August 17, 1938, 6358-60 and 6362-64

**Prepared by**

E. Hamilton

**Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date of Revised Date:** 2/87
6300-6382 Bancroft

24. continued

6300-02  Jayne J. Behrens
6304-06  Frank & Magdalena Hummel
6308-10  Dolores M. Harbert
6312-14  Walter & Rosemarie Saar
6316-18  William J. & Vita Boeger
6324-26  Larry P. & Susan J. Torbeck
6328-30  Louis Z. & Betty B. Bancroft
6332-34  Marie A. Clark, Richard S. Jakul, & Tina M. Ramsey
6336-38  Helen L. Beczkala
6340    Edward E. & Sue L. Ottinger
6344-46  Donald J. & Mary Bellon
6348-50  Erwin F. & Theresa Schwarz
6352-54  Henry J. & Mabel B. Ramspott
6356-60  James K. & Kimerly L. Erickson
6362    Arthur J. Weis et al
6366    Herbert S. & Elsie Pyne
6372-74  Robert J. & Sandra Reschak
6376    Frank & Erna Arbik
6380    Mark A. Grabish et al

42. continued

curves and diagonals. The vestibule parapet of 6348-50 is straight, while 6352-54 has a low pediment with an elliptical stone fan and palmette acroteria. Like the other houses in the row, these use brick of contrasting colors for the band below the first floor, windows, for a frieze and at various other points. Double-hung windows vary. Those of 6348-50 have two horizontal panes per sash while 6352-54 have two vertical ones.

43. continued

apartment complex in the 5800 block of Lindenwood. He also seems to have had a connection with the St. Louis Hills Realty Company.

Francis Gilmore Avis (1898-1969) was primarily a designer of residential and apartment buildings, including as many as 400 in St. Louis and St. Louis County. Educated in the Maplewood public schools and at Rankin Trade School, he practiced architecture for a total of 47 years. According to his daughter, architect Claire Avis, he had a special interest in terra cotta and glazed tiles as decoration. He designed six Art-Deco-style apartments in the Moorlands Addition of Clayton and many two- and four-family buildings in the St. Louis Hills district in the city.
Building Permits:

J-134, September 23, 1938, 6348-50 and 6352-54
J-450, November 9, 1938, 6340-42 and 6344-46
J-529, November 22, 1938, 6332-34 and 6336-38
(Street number permit 93737, November 29, 1938, 6324-26 and 6328-30)
J-795, January 18, 1939, 6316-18 and 6320-22
J-1316, April 6, 1939, 6308-10 and 6312-14
J-1889, June 6, 1939, 6300-02 and 6304-06


Interview with Claire Avis, February 28, 1987.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unity Church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3616 Bates</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.81</th>
<th>Thematic Category</th>
<th>26. No. of Stories</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>First Unity Church of St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>constructed 1941</td>
<td>29. Basement?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Art Deco</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>A.F. &amp; Arthur Stauder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Hinrichs Construction Co.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>First Unity Church of St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Open to Public? Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Other Surveys in which included</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42. Further Description of Important Features
This beige brick structure has a facade ornamented by considerable beige terra cotta, forming a rusticated base, piers framing the double doors and sidelights, the broad lintel with saw-tooth moldings, and the chevron-patterned center piece that rises to a ball finial on the terra cotta-capped parapet. Cylindrical light fixtures rest on terra cotta shelves flanking the doors. Sidelights are twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows. The doors appear to have had a toplight which has been...

43. History and Significance
The architects Adolph F. and Arthur Stauder were the son and grandson of Joseph Stauder, a south side builder who turned architect in 1890. Adolph began to practice on his own in 1920 and was joined by his son in 1930. The firm specialized in churches and religious institutions, and designed Our Lady of Sorrows, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Gabriel's, and Raphael's Churches, as well as buildings for Nerinx Hall, Webster...

45. Sources of Information
Street Number Permit 95668, March 20, 1941, South Side Unity Society Building Permit J6307, March 31, 1941, $15,000

46. Prepared by
E. Hamilton
47. Organization
St. Louis County Parks
48. Date
2/87
42. continued

covered over. Other windows are industrial multipane casements.

43. continued

College, and St. Elizabeth’s Academy. The South Side Unity Society moved here from 1118 Dover Place, which was the home of its founder, Dr. Hilda Louise Eilers, later Westermeyer. It had started in St. Louis in 1924, the offshoot of a non-denominational movement founded by Charles & Myrtle Fillmore near Kansas City. That location, now called Unity Village, Missouri, is now the location of an affiliated college. The local society is now called The First Unity Church of St. Louis.
### Historic Inventory

**2816 Cherokee Building**

**Former Name(s)**
- Former Levy Shoe Store

**Address**
- 2816 Cherokee St, St. Louis

**Historic Significance**

The relatively simple commercial building is enlivened by the matte-finished terra cotta ornament. The piers at the corner of the storefront and upstairs doorway are reverse fluted and topped by squares with patterns reminiscent of late Louis Sullivan. A similar larger pattern is above the upstairs door, which also has a chevron-patterned lintel. The center half of the parapet has a chevron-patterned frieze centering on a six-sided flowered panel. Below this is a more richly modeled.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This building is at the southwest corner of an alley. Cherokee Street is a downtown-like business district for several blocks on either side of this building.

### Description of Subject

- **Street Number**
  - 2816 Cherokee St

- **Present Name(s)**
  - Former Levy Shoe Store

- **Former Name(s)**
  - Former Levy Shoe Store

- **Legal Description**
  - Part of Lots 1-4, City Block 1572

- **City or Town**
  - St. Louis

- **City of St. Louis County Parks**
  - St. Louis County Parks

- **County**
  - St. Louis County

- **Location of Negatives**
  - St. Louis County Parks

- **Specific Location**
  - Part of Lots 1-4, City Block 1572

### Further Description of Important Features

The relatively simple commercial building is enlivened by the matte-finished terra cotta ornament. The piers at the corner of the storefront and upstairs doorway are reverse fluted and topped by squares with patterns reminiscent of late Louis Sullivan. A similar larger pattern is above the upstairs door, which also has a chevron-patterned lintel. The center half of the parapet has a chevron-patterned frieze centering on a six-sided flowered panel. Below this is a more richly modeled.

### History and Significance

The owners were Hoyman & Jennie Kessler of 2644 Cherokee. In 1932 the tenant was Minnie Levy Shoes, while by 1938 it was the Machalek Umbrella Manufacturing Company, and Matthew Machalek lived upstairs.

---

**Sources of Information**

- Street Number Permit 87625, April 6, 1931
- Building Permit G1089, April 6, 1931, $7,500

---

**Prepared by**

- E. Hamilton

**Organization**

- St. Louis County Parks

**Prepared by**

- E. Hamilton

**Date**

- 2/87
former Levy Shoe Store
2816 Cherokee Building

42. continued

frieze with top and bottom borders. The second-floor windows are paired six-over-one with vertical-brick lintels. The storefront has a broad plain sign over the fascia. The display cases are angled, and two entrance doors are separated by a smaller display case. Over the doors are trapezoidal transoms set into a coved ceiling that appears to be cut out of the storefront fascia.
The building is bounded by an alley on the east and by a vacant lot on the west. Cherokee Street is a downtown-like business district for several blocks in each direction of this. According to the original building permit Edward A. Vandeventer was the owner of the ground but Fred Stamm, the contractor, owned the building. Vandeventer's own residence had been on this spot. The building was first used as the Victor Creamery Company. In the late 1940's it became the Cherokee Super Market.

The whole facade and the front bay on each side are covered with glazed terra cotta panels, black on the bottom, beige surrounding the storefront windows, and olive green at top. The storefront itself seems to have had some alteration, and the central door is aluminum. Above the closed, round-ended transom is a row of tiles forming a chevron-patterned frieze in three colors. Centered above this are other tiles forming a tree-like scrolled pattern. The same pattern appears over the}

History and Significance According to the original building permit Edward A. Vandeventer was the owner of the ground but Fred Stamm, the contractor, owned the building. Vandeventer's own residence had been on this spot. The building was first used as the Victor Creamery Company. In the late 1940's it became the Cherokee Super Market.
narrower windows on the side elevations. The green tiles have corrugated surfaces. They are topped by beige parapet-caps; parapets on the sides form small pediments.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
<th>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dorothy &amp; Elmer A. Solberg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The building is notable for its entry bays, one in each wing, which have slit-like glass-block windows rising to a central octagonal window above a lintel shaped like an oversize hood ornament. Similar slit and window mark the front of the east wing. Windows are mostly paired, three horizontal panes over three; at the corners three windows are tied to one around the corner. The brickwork has raised courses below the first floor, underlining the parapet, and forming stripes by some windows.

Harry Smelcer of 6700 Parkwood Place was the owner as well as the builder. He was probably the son of James H. Smelcer, owner of a general contracting company.

(continued)

The garage was built at the same time.

Building Permit J-175, September 29, 1938, $40,000
Benjamin Shapiro, born in 1898, was the son of a building contractor, and after graduation from Central High School in St. Louis in 1916, he studied architecture at the University of Illinois. He received his degree in 1920 and began his own office in 1927. In addition to many apartment buildings in various styles, he designed private houses on Forsyth and in Hampton Park, the gates to New Mt. Sinai Cemetery on Gravois Road, Chesed Shel Emeth Synagogue in University City, and the Ferguson City Hall. In 1947 he formed a partnership with Robert Tisdale that lasted until 1973.
**Hardt Memorial Medical Building**

**5201-03-05 Chippewa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
<th>4. Present Name(s)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Hardt Memorial Medical Building</td>
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<th>3. Location of Negatives</th>
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<tr>
<td>City of St. Louis</td>
<td>Chippewa</td>
</tr>
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<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
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<th>6. Specific Location</th>
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<th>7. City or Town</th>
<th>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
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<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>Northwest corner of Brannon</td>
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<table>
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<th>9. Coordinates</th>
<th>10. Site</th>
<th>Structure</th>
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<td>Lat. &amp; Long.</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Object</td>
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<th>15. Name of Established District</th>
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<tr>
<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
<th>17. Date(s) or Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Art Deco</td>
<td>1933, 1941 &amp; 1946</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>18. Style or Design</th>
<th>19. Architect or Engineer</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lawrence Steffan</td>
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<th>20. Contractor or Builder</th>
<th>21. Original Use, if apparent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harry Hardt</td>
<td>stores &amp; offices</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>22. Present Use stores &amp; offices</th>
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<td></td>
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<th>23. Ownership</th>
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<tr>
<td>Public 1</td>
<td>if known see attached</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private X</td>
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<th>25. Open to Public?</th>
<th>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Keller Professional Pharmacy</td>
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<tr>
<th>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>28. No. of Stories</th>
<th>29. Basement?</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yes X</td>
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<table>
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<th>30. Foundation Material</th>
<th>31. Wall Construction</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stone</td>
<td>brick</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
<th>33. No. of Bays</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flat, tar &amp; gravel</td>
<td>Front, 12 side</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>34. Wall Treatment Specialty</th>
<th>35. Plan Shape</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>36. Changes</th>
<th>37. Condition Interior</th>
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<tr>
<td>Addition X</td>
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<td>(Explain)</td>
<td>good</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>40. Visible from Public Road?</th>
<th>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes X</td>
<td>on street / 65 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Further Description of Important Features

This striking design began as a two-story building, and the piers that divide the facade originally continued above the roofline as finials. The brick itself is the most striking feature; the stretchers have dark centers and light ends, giving the wall a checkerboard appearance. The bricks in the piers are dark brown. Windows are two horizontal panes over two. The third-floor has monochrome bricks but repeats the periodic

### History and Significance

The building as first constructed had only two stories. A 32-foot addition was built on the Brannon side (3917 Brannon) in 1941 by owner and contractor E.E. Pounds. In 1946 a third floor was added to the designs of Henry Schaumburg by contractor Frank Hardt, who was perhaps the son of Harry. The striking drugstore sign was probably added at that time. The original owner was Mabel Taylor. Little is known

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

### Sources of Information

Building Permits: G-6182, January 31, 1933, $10,000
J-6355, April 5, 1941, $5,000
R-1737, January 4, 1946, $30,000
I-1620, August 21, 1946, sign
S-699, April 18, 1949, alterations $1,500

### Prepared by

E. Hamilton

### Organization

St. Louis County Parks

### Date

2/87

### Revision Date(s)

5201-03-05 Chippewa
Hardt Memorial Medical Building
5201-03-05 Chippewa

24. continued

Robert J. & Frances A. Murphy, East 1/2 of Lot 29
Albert Henry & Karen Lynne Brandau, West 1/2 of Lot 29

42. continued

dark courses. It omits the piers except for the four thickest ones and has a tile parapet. The first floor has shop fronts partly enclosed with glass-block. At the corner is the drug-store entry, set at an angle behind the pier. Sheltering it is the semicircular marquee (from 1946?) with its elongated neon-outlined lettering. The fascia continues the sign, and a smaller semicircular hood shelters the door just to the west. The second (5203) and third (5205) storefronts have transoms inset above several brick courses. Between them the wider entry is corbelled, and the brick treatment continues into the embrasure. Along the Brannon Street side the same treatment continues, but here in several bays the brickwork is unbroken by first-floor windows. The last six bays, the 1941 addition, can be distinguished only by a slight difference in the color of the brick.

43. continued

about the original architect Lawrence Steffan, but the designer of the third floor, Henry Schaumburg Jr., is better known. He was born in Kansas in 1872 and began to practice architecture on his own in 1902. He designed several houses in the Compton Heights area and flats in other parts of the South Side. By 1900 he was also active in the West End, but this work on Chippewa came years after his better-known work.

45. continued

Street Number Permit 96166, March 31, 1941
Daily Record, April 7, 1941, addition, $5,000
Toft & Porter, Compton Heights (1985), p. 52
City of St. Louis

5743-5751 Chippewa

Thematic Category

Art Deco

Style or Design

Date(s) or Period

constructed 1939

Original Use

apartments

Present Use

apartments

Owner's Name & Address

Elmer & Dorothy Solberg

Condition

Interior

Exterior

good

Condition

Underway?

Yes

Endangered?

Yes

Visible from

Public Road?

No

Distance from and Frontage on Road

91 ft.

Further Description of Important Features

The building is a narrower U, with entry bays on each wing into the center court and centerpieces at the ends. The high foundations are squared rubble. The brickwork includes soldier courses over windows and at gable edges and vertical stacks of stretchers slightly set forward. Terra cotta panels between second and third floors at ends, at parapet at ends and over entries, and forming entry surrounds combine staggered reverse fluting with elaborate areas of abstract patterning.

History and Significance

Louise Hardt, 3125 Watson, was listed as the owner. She was the wife of Harry Hardt, the contractor; they lived in Ladue. Hardt was the contractor also for 5021-05 Chippewa, which was later named the Hardt Memorial Medical Building. This building has some of the best ornamentation of its type in St. Louis.
5743-5751 Chippewa

42. continued

Windows above entries have leaded glass in pointed oval patterns, while other windows are six-over-one. Windows at corners are paired and set at corners.
The present building consists of a newer part along Dolman Street built in 1930-1931, and an older building to the east that was remodeled and refaced at the same time. The complex was created to house the offices of the Evangelical Synod of North America, the governing body of the German Evangelical Churches, and Eden Publishing House, the religious publishing business that the synod had founded. The first publications of the religious publishing business that the synod had founded. The first publications of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>46. Prepared by</th>
<th>47. Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>E. Hamilton</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Eden Publishing House</td>
<td>Evangelical Synod of North America</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1716-20 Chouteau Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Thematic Category</td>
<td>O2O 240</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Date(s) or Period</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Style or Design</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>Hoener, Baum &amp; Froese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>Eden Publishing House</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>offices &amp; publishing house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Present Use</td>
<td>vacant</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Public ☑ Private ☒</td>
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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes ☑ No ☒</td>
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<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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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>No. of Stories</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>Foundation Material</td>
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<td>Wall Treatment</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>Changes in Use</td>
<td>Addition: (Explain Alterations in #42)</td>
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<td>36.</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Interior ☑ Exterior ☒</td>
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<td>37.</td>
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<td>Yes ☑ No ☒</td>
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<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Underway?</td>
<td>Yes ☑ No ☒</td>
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<td>Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes ☑ No ☒</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes ☑ No ☒</td>
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<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
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The main part of the elevation is five stories high, while the east wing is three stories. The brick walls are finished with a granite base and metal cornice. The higher part is a three-bay composition, with the center bay subdivided into three in the upper stories. The outer bays of this part both have entrances, double doors with transoms set in stone surrounds, with a further three-part metal-grilled opening above and flanked by three-tiered lighting fixtures. The left one has an inscription.

History and Significance:
The present building consists of a newer part along Dolman Street built in 1930-1931, and an older building to the east that was remodeled and refaced at the same time. The complex was created to house the offices of the Evangelical Synod of North America, the governing body of the German Evangelical Churches, and Eden Publishing House, the religious publishing business that the synod had founded. The first publications of the religious publishing business that the synod had founded. The first publications of

Description of Environment and Outbuildings:
This building is located at the northeast corner of the Lafayette Square Historic District but outside the district. It is in or adjacent to the path of the north-south distributor highway which has been debated for many years.

Sources of Information:
"Evangelical Synod", the right "Eden Publishing." The windows in these bays have spandrels with a chevron pattern worked in the brick. The large first floor center window has a large terra cotta spandrel above, which originally had metal letters saying "publishing EDEN house." The four-part window above also has terra cotta spandrels, while the three windows on the fourth floor are set between continuous stone lintels and sills, with a horizontal striped pattern worked in the brick between. Above the fifth floor windows is another large terra cotta surface. The east entry bay rises to a tower once topped by a metal and glass lantern. The four bays east of the entry are a refacing of an older building. They are set off by stone-capped brick buttresses rising to the top of the first floor. Second floor windows above look like double casements but are actually fixed metal frames with two pivoting panes in each panel. The six third-floor windows are single versions of the double ones below and are set between continuous stone sills and lintels.

The west elevation on Dolman is four stories high. Its top floor corresponds in treatment to the third floor of the northeast wing, with fifteen windows grouped in threes. This elevation also has the stone-capped brick piers and the metal window frames; the spandrels above first and second floors are terra cotta. The north and south end bays are wider and treated differently, with a zigzag pattern in second and third floor spandrels. The north bay also has an extra floor corresponding to the tower seen in front, which houses water tanks.

The building originally contained a series of notable Art Deco interiors, the present condition of which is not known. On the first floor was the retail book store, described in the opening brochure as "an object of admiration to every one who enters it. Its modern layout and design, its walnut furniture and fixtures are in close harmony with the architecture of the building and are well suited to display Eden products to greatest advantage." On this room was also a meeting room for the Board of Directors. The second floor has a library, and the third floor a conference room. All had patterned metal grilles, wood paneling with panels alternating in the direction of the graining.

The synod dated back to 1850, and from 1852 to 1867 a press was operated in Marthasville, Missouri. In 1889 a Board of Publication was created, and in 1896 a new two-story building was opened to house it at 1716-18 Chouteau. The building was damaged in the tornado later that year but was repaired, and a third floor was added in 1902.
An annex was built in 1911 and enlarged in 1916. The adjacent lot on the corner was purchased in 1925 and the old building on it wrecked in March of 1930. In the meantime, the architects Hoener, Baum & Froese has been hired in 1929 to design a new complex to house both the publishing operations and the synod offices, and they produced a design in April, 1930. Construction proceeded so rapidly that the executive offices were able to move in exactly one year later.

The architect P. John Hoener was born in St. Louis in 1888 and died here in 1975. With partners Albert H. Baum, Jr., and Ewald R. Froese he worked from 1922 to 1936. From 1937 to his retirement in 1968 Hoener worked alone, while Froese formed Froese, Maack and Becker. Hoener specialized in churches and religious buildings, but he also designed Neighborhood Gardens, the outstanding low-income housing project.

The Evangelical Synod merged with the German Reformed Church in 1934 and with the Congregational Christian Church in 1957 to form the United Church of Christ. Church offices were merged, but Eden continued to operate here until 1978. Part of the building was then occupied by the William A. Hellmich Co., publishers, but they went out of business a few years later.
St. Mark's Episcopal Church
4712 Clifton Avenue

Further Description of Important Features
The dimensions of the sanctuary are 90' x 28'. It is approached by a slightly smaller narthex slightly off-center, with a spire at the inner angle; the spire is composed of a concave base, an obelisk, a star, and a cross. The front elevation is blank except for the double doors under shaped lintel, a high circular window tied to a stringcourse, and to the left of the door an 11-foot-high relief sculpture of St. Mark holding a book and wearing a halo. A low parapet wall framing the forecourt.

History and Significance
St. Mark's Episcopal Church was formed by the merger of the mission of St. Andrews, established in 1932, and the two older churches of Mt. Calvary and Holy Innocents, both organized in 1871 but in recent years reduced to mission status. The building was made possible by the $75,000 bequest of real estate dealer John A. Watkins, who requested that the new church be dedicated in memory of his mother Anna J. Watkins.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings
To the north of the church is the long one-story building inscribed "William Scarlett Parish House." It was added in 1954 in pure International Style, with floor-length windows and unbroken wall expanses. The whole neighborhood is imposed of contemporary multi-family buildings, and the grounds to the north of the

Sources of Information:
Street Number Permit 93329, June 29, 1938
Daily Record July 7, 1938, $28,000
Parish House A-5754, 5880 Murdoch, August 12, 1954 Norton-Higginbotham, Inc. 87'5"x65'

Prepared by
E. Hamilton
Organization
St. Louis County Parks
Date: 2/87
Revision Date(s)
St. Mark's Episcopal Church
4712 Clifton Avenue

42. continued

has an ashlar cap inscribed with a dedication "to the service of God and man" in memory of Anna Watkins. The front stringcourse continues around the building as the base of a high parapet. A one-story wing to the north provides secondary access and serves as sacristy. George McCue observes that "the buff brick exterior and interior walls are composed with singular dignity and effectiveness." The interior has a narthex with a wide flight of stairs leading to the four-bay sanctuary. To the left of the main stairs a narrower one leads to the basement assembly room and a kitchen. The eight main windows are "in clear blue-gray tones relieved by touches of yellow" and have large figures of Christ, smaller scenes from the life of St. Mark, and allegorical portrayals of the human passions. The choir screen, entrance doors, altar rail and pulpit are polychromed and gilded wood.

43. continued

The design was in part dictated by that amount, which had to cover land, design, construction and appointments. The owner of record was the Parochial Trust Fund of the Diocese of Missouri, as St. Mark's was not admitted to full parish status until 1948. The design was commissioned by Bishop William Scarlett and the minister, Rev. Charles C. Wilson. "Their new and bold departure from the traditional, both in architecture and in furnishings, startled the church-building world," according to Charles Rehkopf, and George McCue calls it "the pioneer church of contemporary design in this region."

The architect Frederick Dunn (1905-1984) came to St. Louis in 1936 to form a partnership with Charles Nagel, the son of a leading St. Louis attorney. This was their best-known work, but they also designed several modernizing houses, including 306 & 312 DeMun in Clayton. After the war Nagel became director of the St. Louis Art Museum. Dunn's best-known later work is the National Council of State Garden Clubs headquarters in Shaw's Garden. He moved to New York, in 1963. Sheila Burlingame, the sculptor of the facade figure and the crucifix, was a St. Louisan and a pupil of Carl Milles. She also worked with Charles Eames on the Meyer House in Huntleigh, another modernistic landmark. The windows were designed by Robert Harmon and executed by Emil Frei. The pulpit was designed by St. Louis sculptor Clark Battle Fitzgerald. The church was designed to be extended by a choir and transept which have never been built, but the rectory and parish house were added to the sides of the forecourt.
church form a parklike opening. A bell in this garden was a gift in 1961 of the church of St. Giles, Old Blendworth, Hampshire, England. The rectory to the right of the forecourt was also built according to the original plan.

45. continued

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "English Parish Gives Church Here a Bell," June 11, 1961

Architectural Record, June 1939, p. 66

Walter Orthwein, "City's First Modern Style Church," St. Louis Globe-Democrat, January 11-12, 1964

### 6360 Devonshire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>4 Present Name(s)</th>
<th>5 Other Name(s)</th>
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#### Specific Location
East part of Lot 6 & west part of Lot 7, Block 6216

#### City or Town
St. Louis

#### Site Plan with North Arrow

#### DEVONSHIRE

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<tr>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>UTM</th>
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<td>12 Is It Eligible?</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 Name of Established District</td>
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</table>

#### Theme(s) or Period
- constructed 1937

#### Style of Design
Art Deco

#### Architect or Engineer
F. G. Avis

#### Contractor or Builder
Modern Home Builders, Inc.

#### Original Use, if apparent
Residence

#### Present Use
Residence

#### Ownership
Public

#### Owner's Name & Address, if known
William L. & Marlene A. Maxfield

#### Open to Public?
Yes

#### Local Contact Person or Organization

#### Other Surveys in Which Included

#### Condition
- Exterior: Good

#### Preservation
- Yes

#### Endangered?
- Yes

#### Visible from Public Road?
- Yes

#### Distance from and Frontage on Road
- 45'

#### History and Significance
St. Louis Hills Realty Company was listed as the owner in the street number permit but Modern Home Builders in the building permit. Ironically, the house remained vacant for at least four years after it was built.

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The house next door at 6364 was built at the same time.

### Sources of Information
- Street Number Permit 91915, January 25, 1937
- Building Permit H 6483, February 6, 1937, $5,000
- Building Permit Garages 9360 & 9364, February 6, 1937

### Prepared by
E. Hamilton

### Organization
St. Louis County Parks

### Date
2/87
including vertical header water tables, raised panels of two sizes, and a dentilled frieze. The house is raised slightly and has a concrete stoop with simple iron railings.
**Walter J. Eggers House**

6380 Devonshire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Walter J. Eggers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**City of St. Louis**

**St. Louis County Parks**

**City or Town**

St. Louis

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

**Address**

6380 Devonshire

**Date(s) or Period**

constructed 1940

**Style or Design**

Art Deco

**Contractor or Builder**

Walter J. Eggers

**Original Use, if Apparent**

residence

**Present Use**

residence

**Ownership**

Public

**Condition**

Interior: good

**Preservation Underway?**

No

**Endangered?**

Yes

**Visible from Public Road?**

Yes

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The house sits at the southeast corner of Devonshire and Childress.

**History and Significance**

Walter J. & Miriam Eggers were the first owners. Eggers was an editor of the publication Shoe Service. They moved here from Lemay. The contractor lived in University City. The house is said to have been published in Life Magazine in a roundup of modern houses.

**Sources of Information**

Street Number Permit 94796, January 25, 1940

Daily Record, January 27, 1940, $5,000

**Prepared by**

E. Hamilton

**Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date**

2/87
first floor and separated six-over-six ones on the second, where they rise above the roofline as part of a stepped-gable "additional" dormer. A similar single-window dormer is part of the west elevation, where the windows have more recent aluminum awnings.
**Historic Inventory**

**Sears, Roebuck & Company**

3708 South Grand Avenue

### Thematic Category
- Dates or Period: Constructed 1928
- Style or Design: Art Deco

### Architect or Engineer
- Name: G.C. Nimmons Company, Chicago

### Contractor or Builder
- Name: Westlake Construction Company

### Original Use, if apparent
- Use: Store

### Present Use
- Use: Store

### Ownership
- Type: Public

### Condition
- Structure: Good

### Site Plan with North Arrow

### History and Significance
The Sears building was when built and remains the largest retail building in this part of St. Louis, but at the time the prospects for the neighborhood were bright, with the nine-story South Side National Bank built across the street just two years previously. The architects were based in Chicago, where Sears had its headquarters.

### Sources of Information
- Building Permit E 7929, April 26, 1928, $185,000
- Street Number Permit 82711, April 6, 1928
- 97601, December 14, 1945 addition
- 91189, May 14, 1936, Lots 5 & part of Lot 6

### Prepared by
- E. Hamilton

### Location of Negatives
- City of St. Louis

### Notes
- Important dates and events:
  - April 26, 1928
  - May 14, 1936
  - December 14, 1945

### Further Description of Important Features
- The Art Deco ornamentation is confined to an ashlar band above the store windows. Above the main door is a lushly carved panel, and on the piers are square rosettes. The front elevation is divided into eight wide bays by broad brick piers with low ashlar caps at parapet level. The second-floor is blank except for blank framed panels (perhaps once windows). The third floor has banks of four windows (three in the outer bays), each with three vertical panes over three. The entry is the fourth.
bay from the corner, and the last bay has a secondary entrance. Set back from the entry is a thick tower with three inset panels on each side. It has a dentilled cornice and a flat ashlar parapet.
22. The owner, Joseph L. Ferris was a physician who lived at 3815 Holly Hills Blvd. He moved his office here from 4109 Virginia. Fred Stamm, the contractor, lived at 5529 Milentz Ave. The architects Adolph F. Stauder and his son Arthur had been in partnership since 1930; the firm dated back to 1890 and the grandfather Joseph Stauder. They were best-known for their church designs, including Our Lady of Sorrows, St. Mary of Estab.  

44. Sources of Information  
Street Number Permit 94503, October 5, 1939  
Daily Record, October 9, 1939, $12,000  
4065 South Grand Avenue

42. continued

top light, above which is a cross-shaped opening with the street number. Flanking the door are convex-fluted posts topped by bronze lanterns.

43. continued

Magdalen, St. Gabriel's, and St. Raphael's. A few other Art-Deco-related designs have been identified, including the apartment building at 6263 Nottingham.
Alvin & Gertrude Mueller, were the first owners. They lived at 3646 Marcelline Terrace before moving here. He was an optometrist and had his office in the same building. The architect Adolph L. Struebig had worked for Edward Nolte from 1926 to 1935, then practiced on his own. He designed the Coral Court Motel on Watson Road in 1941. After living in House Springs for several years, he moved to 2710 South Grand after World War II.

He designed the Coral Court Motel on Watson Road in 1941. After living in House Springs for several years, he moved to 2710 South Grand after World War II.

Further Description of Important Features

The front of the house has a two-bay one-story vestibule, which has a large glass-block window curving into the main wall. To its left is the door and a circular window. The window is edged in red brick, while the door has a chrome-edged semicircular canopy. Around the corner is a second door with a rectangular hood on semicircular supports. Up to the top of the window, the vestibule is faced with rock-faced, broken coursed brick.

History and Significance

Alvin & Gertrude Mueller, were the first owners. They lived at 3646 Marcelline Terrace before moving here. He was an optometrist and had his office in the same building. The architect Adolph L. Struebig had worked for Edward Nolte from 1926 to 1935, then practiced on his own. He designed the Coral Court Motel on Watson Road in 1941. After living in House Springs for several years, he moved to 2710 South Grand after World War II.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Sources of Information

Street Number Permit 99218, November 8, 1947
Building Permit R8871, November 12, 1947, $20,000
Daily Record November 13, 1947

Prepared by
E. Hamilton

Organization
St. Louis County Parks

Date
2/87
4679 South Grand

42. continued

stone, which continues to the south as a wing wall. The roof of the vestibule forms a balcony, and the brick parapet is cut away in two places to show an iron railing. The parapet has several slightly raised red brick courses, which continue onto the main wall. Windows are double-hung, with two horizontal panes over two. Some windows are glass-block. Two garage doors open onto the south side.

43. continued

War II and established his office in the South Side National Bank Building. This is one of his last commissions, and he disappears from St. Louis records after 1948.
**South Side National Bank**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Thematic Category</th>
<th>Date(s) or Period</th>
<th>Architect or Engineer</th>
<th>Contractor or Builder</th>
<th>Foundation Material</th>
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<th>Wall Treatment</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Preservation</th>
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<th>Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
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**Further Description of Important Features**

The building reads from the outside as a ten-story building but the banking hall on the second floor is two-stories high. The broad base of the building, reading as three-stories, is slightly asymmetrical, with one extra bay at the west end. The stone piers stand forward somewhat from the plane of the spandrels and storefronts. The corners are articulated as pavilions, rising slightly higher than the rest of the parapet, and surmounted by eagles. Larger spread-winged eagles ornament the spandrels above.

**History and Significance**

The South Side Trust Company, owner, had formerly been at Broadway & Pestalozzi, now part of Busch Brewery. The bank had been founded in 1907. The architect Leonhard Haeger (1877-1967) received his training at the Manual Training School, Smith Academy, and the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. He designed some 1904 World's Fair buildings, but most of his work was industrial and institutional, including the Pevely Dairy.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

This building dominates the intersection of Gravois and South Grand Avenue from the Southwest corner. In the back are large parking lots.

**Sources of Information**

- Street Number Permit 82039, June 13, 1928, owner A.E.F. Meyer
- Daily Record, January 16, 1928, $200,000 reported as fifty-one story building
42. continued

the large round-arched windows over the main entry and the three-part thermal windows at the pavilion ends. Minor piers are topped by carvings of Roman fasces, and other motifs form two different friezes and ornament segmental arches over intermediate windows. Frieze of roundels also ornament the tower above and below the tenth level. Spandrels of the tower windows are dark, presumably metal. A two-story brick addition to the rear extends the banking hall and creates a new approach to the main stair. Inside, the banking hall retains its original beamed ceiling, counters and Renaissance-ornamented metal tables and other fixtures.

43. continued

Cupples Envelope Company (North Kingshighway), Vestal Chemical Company, and the Alligator Raincoat Company on Gravois Road. Some of his smaller houses have been identified in University Hills. Joseph F. Furrier, who started at the bank as a messenger in 1918 became president in 1965 and chairman in 1968. He was credited with preserving the original decor of the main banking hall.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. County</th>
<th>City of St. Louis</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Location of Neighbors</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. Specific Location</th>
<th>Lots 3-5, Block 5011</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>7. City or Town</th>
<th>Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity</th>
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<tr>
<th>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
<th>Side west of Phillips</th>
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<tr>
<th>9. Coordinates</th>
<th>UTM Format</th>
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<tr>
<td>Long</td>
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<th>10. Site</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Object</th>
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<tr>
<th>11. On National Register</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tr>
<th>12. Is it Eligible?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tr>
<th>13. Part of Estab</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tr>
<th>14. District</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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<tr>
<th>15. Name of Established District</th>
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<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
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<tr>
<th>17. Date(s) or Period</th>
<th>constructed 1930</th>
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<tr>
<th>18. Style or Design</th>
<th>Art Deco</th>
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<tr>
<th>19. Architect or Engineer</th>
<th>Arsenal-Watson Company</th>
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<tr>
<th>20. Contractor or Builder</th>
<th>Arsenal-Watson Company</th>
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<tr>
<th>21. Original Use, if apparent</th>
<th>apartments</th>
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<tr>
<th>22. Present Use</th>
<th>apartments</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</th>
<th>Stephen L. Trampe, Stephen M. Otesetine, Floyd L. Weeny</th>
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<tr>
<th>24. Present Use</th>
<th>apartments</th>
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<tr>
<th>25. Open to Public?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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<tr>
<th>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<th>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
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<tr>
<th>28. No of Stories</th>
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<tr>
<th>29. Foundation Material</th>
<th>stone</th>
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<tr>
<th>30. Wall Construction</th>
<th>brick</th>
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<tr>
<th>31. Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
<th>Flat, comp. Pr.</th>
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<th>32. No. of Bays</th>
<th>Front 7, Side 7</th>
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<tr>
<th>33. Wall Treatment</th>
<th>American common bond</th>
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<tr>
<th>34. Plan Shape</th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<th>35. Changes Addition</th>
<th>Altered in #42</th>
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<tr>
<th>36. Preservation Underway?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>37. Condition Interior</th>
<th>good</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>38. Endangered? By What?</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tr>
<th>39. Visible from Public Road?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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<tr>
<th>40. Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
<th>15 ft. / 75 ft.</th>
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<tr>
<th>41. 4061 Gravois</th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<th>42. Further Description of Important Features</th>
<th>The facade breaks forward from the end bays and is further articulated by pilaster strips. The base of the building is ashlar, which continues as a blocky partial vestibule around the entry. The door surround has an interlace pattern, and this is further elaborated on the parapet. Strips rising from entry to parapet have zigzag patterns, while diamond blocks below the windows are set in zigzag patterns worked as reliefs in the brickwork. The brickwork of the first two floors is</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>43. History and Significance</th>
<th>This was originally one of two matching buildings, 4061 &amp; 4071 Gravois, built by Arsenal-Watson Company. This was a real estate company; Alex E. Hochman was president, his wife Lena was secretary, and Zallie Levin was treasurer. Their office was at 4249 South Kingshighway, but the Hochmans lived in University City.</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
<th>The building is just east of the intersection of Gravois and Chippewa. It is now surrounded by parking lots.</th>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>45. Sources of Information</th>
<th>Street Number Permit 87058, September 15, 1930 Daily Record September 24, 1930, #9220, $90,000</th>
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<tr>
<th>46. Prepared by</th>
<th>E. Hamilton</th>
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<tr>
<th>47. Organization</th>
<th>St. Louis County Parks</th>
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<tr>
<th>48. Date</th>
<th>2/87</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>49. Revision Date(s)</th>
<th></th>
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4061 Gravois

42. continued

striated and has dark mortar, while the upper floor is more conventional, but at rear the building seems to be all of a piece. Windows are six-over-one, some in groups of two and three.
### Cinderella Dance Palace; Casa Loma Ballroom

**3354 Iowa, 2715-2729 Cherokee**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
<th>28. No. of Stories</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. Dates or Period</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. Style or Design</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
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<td>22. Present Use</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. Ownership</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>Casa Loma 772-5700</td>
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<tr>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
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**Further Description of Important Features**

The pale brick almost matches the light terra cotta moldings which underline the windows of the upper floors, form a lintel (now partly covered over) for the storefronts, rise as stylized fluted columns between pairs of windows, top the walls as a cavetto cornice. At the rounded corner, and over the main entry on Iowa, these terra-cotta elements are joined to coffered spandrels to create frontispieces. The windows here are striated glass-block, other windows are one-over-one double-hung.

**History and Significance**

This building was first constructed in 1926 to the designs of Wedemeyer & Nelson and built by Huegr & Buecker for Harry and Eugene A. Freund. It burned in January of 1940 and was rebuilt beginning in May. The reconstruction must have been essentially complete, as surviving building documents show extensive new steel framing by Atlas Iron Works. The work progressed so fast that permits for new signs were issued.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The building is a centerpiece of the Cherokee Street commercial district, which is as extensive as any a downtown. On the west side of Iowa is the Cinderella Building, which formerly housed the Cinderella Theater.

**Sources of Information**

- Street Number Permit 77537, March 27, 1926, Harry & Eugene A. Freund
- Building Permit D4746, April 1, 1926, $62,300
- Building Permit J4321, May 17, 1940, $70,000
- Who's Who in North St. Louis (1925), p. 23
- McCune Gill, The St. Louis Story, p. 786
and are tied together by double stacks of stretchers with raised panels in the stretcher between. The capitals of the terra-cotta pilasters are fat fluted scrolls, looking like the volute side of a Greek Ionic column. The storefronts are all recent alterations. Upstairs the ballroom space is two stories high, with a balcony around the sides. The hardwood dance floor is said to be underlaid by rubber.

in November to Audrey Realty Company at 2715 Cherokee, Union Electric at 2719, Libson Shops at 2721, Walgreen Drug Store at 2725, and Casa Loma Ballroom at 3354 Iowa. Klipstein & Rathmann designed additional features for "Store No. 4" which was presumably Libson's. The principal architect William Wedemeyer had worked with Albert L. Nelson from 1919 to 1932. Born in 1869, Wedemeyer had been practicing architecture since 1893. In 1932 he formed a partnership with his son Wesley William Wedemeyer. He retired in 1946, but the firm continues as Wedemeyer-Cernik-Corrubia. When first opened in the 1920's, the upstairs room was called the Cinderella Hall after the theater across the street. In 1930 it was the Cinderella Dance Academy and New Cinderella Recreation Hall, but from 1932 through 1935 city directories it was listed as Cinderella Bowling Alleys. In October 1935, the space was taken over by Harold J. Burland and Arthur W. Kawell, who, still in their twenties, had already operated dance halls in several other locations on the South Side. Kawell later recalled that they tried to run the space as a "ballroom," a distinguished space with a nightclub-like atmosphere, in contrast to a "dance hall," where a rougher clientele paid to dance with hired dancers. It was at first called the Cinderella Dance Palace, but by 1939 it was listed in city directories as the "Casa Loma Dance Hall." At various times the name has also been given as "Casa-Loma" and "CasaLoma", but the marquee has always read "Casa Loma Ballroom." The name is said to have come from Glen Gray's Casa Loma band, one of the few big bands of the 1930's and 1940's that did not play there. Big bands brought in crowds of nearly 3,000 at times then, but by the 1960's none were touring nationally, and only local bands were used. After Harold Burian's death, Art Kawell sold the ballroom in 1967 to Joseph P. Roelle and Norman A. Reichert. It is now the city's only remaining ballroom.
Cinderella Dance Palace; Casa Loma Ballroom
3354 Iowa; 2715-2729 Cherokee
St. Louis

45. continued


John R. Brophy, "Casa Loma's Art Kawell Sells Ballroom He Operated 32 Years," The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, August 17, 1967

Janet Keller, "Where the waltz is still king," St. Louis Commerce, September 1985, pp. 62-66

Kathleen Flood, "City Lights," St. Louis Magazine, April 1980, p. 158
This simple building has two doors in left front bay approached by squared rubble porch. The doors are set in a stone surround with rusticated posts and cornice molding. Patterns in raised brick of contrasting orange rise above the doors to two small windows of six glass-blocks each. Right front bay has paired six-over-one windows. Orange brick forms base of front, stock red brick sides and backs. The front gable is capped by tiles.

The owner and contractor lived and worked at 2842 Knox and rented this building to tenants.
Ralph A. Heinicke House

6520 Itaska

16. Thematic Category
   6520 Itaska  

17. Date(s) or Period
   1936

18. Style or Design
   Art Deco

19. Architect or Engineer
   H.A. Volkmann

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent residence
   1936

22. Present Use residence

23. Ownership
   Public

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
   Ralph A. Heinicke

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 block

31. Wall Construction brick

32. Roof Type & Material
   metal

33. No. of Bays
   Front 2 Side 2

34. Wall Treatment
   American common bond

35. Plan Shape
   hexagonal

36. Changes
   Addition: Moved
   Altered: in #42

37. Condition
   Exterior: good

38. Preservation Underway? No

39. Endangered? No

40. Visible from Public Road? No

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
   50 ft.

42. Further Description of Important Features
   This unusual house has a broad front of two bays. The angled elevation to the left over the basement garage has two bays, while the corresponding bay to the right has only one. This bay, and the one to the left of the door have large casement windows, almost French doors, with sidelights and top-lights. Other windows are also casements but without sidelights. The window above the door also lacks toplights and is recessed in a brick surround. The door has an ashlar surround with a stylized... 

43. History and Significance
   Ralph A. Heinicke was president of St. Louis Lithographing Company, at 318 North Second Street, when he built this house. He still lives here. The Victor Architectural and Building Company was run by Edward H.A. Volkmann, who had been active as an architect in St. Louis since 1895. The Victor firm was formed in 1907 with Charles F. Hall, a carpenter, and remained in business until after World War II.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   This house is located at the corner of the alley. The basement garage opens onto the alley from between concrete retaining walls. The back yard is fenced.

45. Sources of Information
   Street Number Permit 91558, September 5, 1936
   Daily Record, September 9, 1936, $9,750
   files of Landmarks Association

46. Prepared by E. Hamilton

47. Organization St. Louis County Parks

48. Date 2/87

49. Revision Date(s)
42. continued

pedimental top and a frieze of chevrons in two sizes. Matching lights flank the door, which also has chevron moldings. The brickwork includes a soldier course, forming a continuous first-floor lintel, and a dentilled cornice.
The garage was built at the same time.
Lot 4 & Part of Lot 5
City Block 6202
City of St. Louis
St. Louis County Parks
16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period
constructed 1942
18. Style of Design
Art Deco
19. Architect or Engineer
William R. Stuckenberg
20. Contractor or Builder
William R. Stuckenberg
21. Original Use, if apparent
4-family flat
22. Present Use
4-family flat
23. Ownership
Public
24. Owner's Name & Address
George C. Karr, Jr.
25. Open to Public?
Yes
26. Local Contact Person or Organization

Further Description of Important Features
The center bays of the front are a one-story vestibule with a hipped roof and rounded corners, shaped with headers at the corners. Bricks are darker below first floor sills, forming three stripes on vestibule, sills of second floor windows, surrounds of four octagonal glass-block windows in center of second floor, and dentils of cornice. Front windows have aluminum awnings.

History and Significance
This 4-family flat was built at the same time as the two adjacent buildings, 5116-18 and 5020-22 Jamieson. The street number permit lists the St. Louis Hills Realty Company as the owner, but the building permit shows William R. Stuckenberg as owner, builder and architect. He lived at 3253 Texas. Stuckenberg was building three identical buildings at 6112,6116 and 6120 Jamieson at the same time.

The garage was built at the same time.
5218-20 and 5222-24 Jamieson

28. No. of Stories | 2
29. Basement? | No
30. Foundation Material | concrete
31. Wall Construction | brick
32. Roof Type & Material | hip, comp. shingle
33. No. of Bays | 3
34. Wall Treatment | common bond
35. Plan Shape | rectangular
36. Changes Addition: | Moved
37. Condition Interior | good
38. Preservation Underway? | No
39. Endangered? | No
40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

Further Description of Important Features: Facades are partly obscured by aluminum awnings. Number 5218-20 has a bowed glass-block window over the door which is set in an ashlar surround of reverse-fluted columns. The window has a concave hip roof over it. Flanking upstairs windows are vertical strips of angled bricks with ashlar blocks at the ends. Lugsills are also ashlar. Double-hung windows are paired above, triple below. Many windows on the north side are bulls-eye. A chimney rises from the apex of the hip.

History and Significance: St. Louis Hills Realty was listed as the owner on the Street Number Permit but Lockman Realty Company on the building permit. The contractor C.N. Williams was not listed in either city or county directories for 1946.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings: These two buildings are part of a row of six built at the same time. They are virtually identical except for variations in the brickwork and entrance treatment. They are numbered 5200-02, 5206-08, 5210-12, 5214-16, 5218-20 and 5222-24.

Sources of Information:
- Street Number Permit 98243, August 10, 1946
- Building Permit # R 4044
- Daily Record, August 14, 1946, 6 two-story apartments, Total $60,000
- St. Louis County Parks

Prepared by E. Hamilton

Date 2/87
5218-20 and 5222-24 Jamieson

42. continued

Number 6222-24 varies in the treatment of the entry, which has the door set in glass block, with the convex-moldings of the surround rising to frame the glass-block window above.
The building is highlighted by the entry towers, of which there are two on the center elevation and one on each wing, in two patterns. The center ones each have one large glass-block staircase window, while the side ones (of contrasting orange brick) have three narrower ones, staggered in height. The door surrounds are ashlar, broader and reverse fluted at the sides. Side parapets are ashlar, with carved rosette-patterns. Windows are large multioane casements in metal frames. The front

History and Significance

Harry Forward, Sr., listed on the building permit as the owner, was sales manager for A.J. Meyer & Co., a real estate company headquartered in the South Side Bank Building. Arthur Meyer may have been related to Walter Meyer, who was listed as the owner of 5819-25 and 5835-45 Lindenwood, buildings identical to this one and built at the same time. The contractors were Edward J. Neuner and Fred Scheperle, both of whom lived on the South Side. Building permits fail to list an architect.

This building is identical to the two at 5819-25 and 5835-45 Lindenwood, which were built at the same time. This is an exceptionally spacious site.

Street Number Permit 95216, June 26, 1940
Daily Record, July 2, 1940, $70,000
corners of the wings are rounded, and the windows turn the corners by means of wide glass-block panels. Contrasting brick forms the lower parts of the walls and slightly raised panels under corner windows and center windows of the ends. Low rounded ashlar pediments form centerpieces at the ends of the wings, with raised pilaster strips visually supporting them. The coursed rockfaced stone foundation rises to the bases of these sections, while windows to either side are octagonal and have surrounds of contrasting brick. The centerpiece of the main wing is wider but simpler. It has an ashlar parapet. The outside bays of the center entries have French doors instead of windows opening onto shallow iron balconies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>City of St. Louis County Parks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>City or Town</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>5816-18 Lindenwood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Thematic Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Date(s) or Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>constructed 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Style or Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Art Deco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scheperle &amp; Neuner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Original Use, if apparent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12-family apartment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Present Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12-family apartment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Owner’s Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oliver A. &amp; Gertrude J. Mehler, trs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Open to Public?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

The entrances are in second bays of both legs of the L. They have doors with rusticated form-stone surrounds topped by brick friezes and tile rooflets. Above this glass-block windows rise to round tops on the third floor. These bays break forward slightly and rise to stepped parapets ornamented with stone roundels. A similar parapet rises above the center bay at the end of the front wing, where three small windows are outlined by a round-topped molding. Other windows are paired and

**History and Significance**

Walter F. Meyer & Marie H.W. were owners of the ground, but Ed Neuner owned the building. Meyer was listed in directories as a rent manager residing at 8800 Swifton Avenue in Affton. He was associated in the development of the 6300 block of Bancroft and of the other buildings on this block of Lindenwood. Ed Neuner was a salesman who became a Building Contractor.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

This is one of six apartment buildings built by the same construction team on this block of Lindenwood that create an Art Deco enclave. The four L-shaped buildings on this side of the street are in two pairs; this one responds to 926-28 opposite and most closely resembles 5936-38 beyond that. The two eastern buildings

**Sources of Information**

Street Number Permit 94646, September 14, 1939
Daily Record September 18, 1939 - permit for 5816-18-24-26 Lindenwood, $70,000
double-hung, one-over-one; corner windows wrap around. Brickwork includes a stringcourse above basement windows and a raised Flemish-bond course at roofline.

differ from the western pair in having parapets above the entries. The right-hand buildings of the pairs have double-hung windows, while the left sides have metal casements. All have garages under the entry terraces approached by sunken drives. The parapets above the garage doors are squared rubble laid in broken courses. The brick of each building is a slightly different color mix.
Scheperle lived on the south side at 3712 Osceola. He may have been related to the St. Louis Hills. Neuner was a salesman who became a building contractor. The contractor Fred Hampton was developed at the same time by Scheperle-Neuner in similar Art Deco style.

Further Description of Important Features: These two buildings are identical except that orange brick is used for the semicircular towers of the entries on 5819-25, while yellow is used on 5835-45. These towers, of which there are two on the center elevation and one on each wing, are of two patterns. The center ones each have one large glass-block staircase window, while the side ones have three narrower ones, staggered in height. The door surrounds are ashlar, broader and reverse fluted at the side. Side parapets are ashlar, with

History and Significance: Walter F. & Marie Meyer or E.J. Neuner was listed as owner. Meyer was listed in the county directory as a rent manager residing at 8800 Swifton Avenue in Affton. He also was associated with the development of the 6300 block of Bancroft in St. Louis Hills. Neuner was a salesman who became a building contractor. The contractor Fred Scheperle lived on the south side at 3712 Osceola. He may have been related to the Scheperle family of Cole County, who were also contractors.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings: These buildings are identical to the one at 6010-14-16-20 South Kingshighway, which was built at the same time. This one-block street just east of Hampton was developed at the same time by Scheperle-Neuner in similar Art Deco style.
5819-21-23-25 and 5835-37-41-45 Lindenwood

42. continued

carved rosette-patterns. Windows are large multipane casements in metal frames. The front corners of the wings are rounded, and the windows turn the corners by means of wide glass-block panels. Contrasting brick forms the lower parts of the walls and slightly raised panels under corner windows and center windows of the ends. Low rounded ashlar pediments form centerpieces at the ends of the wings, with raised pilaster strips visually supporting them. The coursed rockfaced stone foundation rises to the bases of these sections, while windows to either side are octagonal and have surrounds of contrasting brick. The centerpiece of the main wing is wider but simpler. It has an ashlar parapet. The outside bays of the center entries have French doors instead of windows opening onto shallow iron balconies.
The entrances are in second bays of both legs of the L. They have doors with rusticated form-stone surrounds topped by brick frises and tile rooflets. Above these glass-block windows rise to round tops on the third floor. These bays break forward slightly and rise to stepped parapets ornamented with stone roundels. A similar parapet rises above the center bay at the end of the front wing, where three small windows are outlined by a round-topped molding. Other windows are multipaned.

Walter F. Meyer & Marie H.W. were owners of the ground, but Ed Neuner owned the building. Meyer was listed in directories as a rent manager residing at 8800 Swifton Avenue in Affton. He was associated in the development of the 6300 block of Bancroft and of the other buildings on this block of Lindenwood. Ed Neuner was a salesman who became a Building Contractor.

This is one of six apartment buildings built by the same construction team on this block of Lindenwood that create an Art Deco enclave. The four L-shaped buildings on this side of the street are in two pairs; this one responds to 116-18 opposite and most closely resembles 5844-48, the corresponding building of the
5826-28 Lindenwood

42. continued

metal-framed casements, the end ones of which turn the corners. One bay has porthole windows glazed with glass-block. Brickwork includes a stringcourse above basement windows and a raised Flemish-bond course at roofline.

44. continued

western pair. The two eastern buildings differ from the western pair in having parapets above the entries. The right-hand buildings of the pairs have double-hung windows, while the left sides have metal casements. All have garages under the entry terraces approached by sunken drives. The parapets above the garage doors are squared rubble laid in broken courses. The brick of each building is a slightly different color mix.
5836-38 Lindenwood

16. Thematic Category: Art Deco
17. Date(s) or Period of construction: 1940
18. Style or Design: Art Deco
19. Architect or Engineer: Robert Piles
20. Contractor or Builder: Scherlerle-Neuner
21. Original Use, if apparent: 12-family apartment
22. Present Use: 12-family apartment
23. Ownership: Public
24. Owner’s Name & Address, if known: Robert Piles
25. Open to Public?: Yes
26. Local Contact Person or Organization: Robert Piles
27. Other Surveys in Which Included: 

Further Description of Important Features:
The entrances are in second bays of both legs of the L. They have doors with rusticated form-stone surrounds topped by brick friezes and tile rooflets. Above this glass-block windows rise to round tops on the third floor. The center bay of the end of the front wing has a parapet in the shape of a truncated gable. The basement brickwork varies from the upper walls in color, and the top course is raised Flemish bond. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung, mostly paired.

History and Significance:
Walter F. Meyer and A.J. Meyer were listed as the owners on various permits. Walter F. Meyer was listed in directories as a rent manager. Arthur J. Meyer owned a real estate company headquartered in the South Side Bank Building. Walter F. Meyer was associated with the other buildings built by Scherlerle-Neuner on Lindenwood. This building was started six months after the other three in this row.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings:
This is one of six apartment buildings built by the same construction team on this block of Lindenwood that create an Art Deco enclave. The four L-shaped buildings on this side of the street are in two pairs; this one responds to 944-48 opposite and most closely resembles 5816-18, the corresponding building of the

Sources of Information:
Street Number Permit 95155, March 27, 1940
Daily Record March 28, 1940, $35,000
The two eastern buildings differ from the western pair in having parapets above the entries. The right-hand buildings of the pairs have double-hung windows, while the left sides have metal casements. All have garages under the entry terraces approached by sunken drives. The parapets above the garage doors are squared rubble laid in broken courses. The brick of each building is a slightly different color mix.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

**Address:** 5844-48 Lindenwood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>City of St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>18 ft. 8-3/4 in. of Lot 19 and all of Lots 20 &amp; 21, Block 6260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>City of Town</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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**LINDENWOOD**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>UTM</th>
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<table>
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<th>Structure:</th>
<th>Object:</th>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11</th>
<th>On National Register?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No X</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Is It Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Part of Estab Hist Dist?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>District Potential?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Established District</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

**5844-48 Lindenwood**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Thematic Category</th>
<th>Date(s) or Period</th>
<th>Style or Design</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>constructed 1939</td>
<td>Art Deco</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17</th>
<th>Date(s) or Period</th>
<th>1939</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Style or Design</td>
<td>Art Deco</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

The entrances are in second bays of both legs of the L. They have doors with rusticated form-stone surrounds topped by brick friezes and tile rooflets. Above this glass-block windows rise to round tops on the third floor. These bays break forward slightly. The center bay of the end of the front wing has a parapet in the shape of a truncated stepped gable, with scalloped sides. This bay also breaks forward slightly and has three small windows outlined by a round-topped pattern worked.

**History and Significance**

Walter Meyer owned the ground and Gus Schonlau the building, according to the *Daily Record*. Meyer was listed in directories as a rent manager residing at 8800 Swifton Avenue in Affton. He was associated in the development of the 6300 block of Bancroft and of the other buildings on this block of Lindenwood. Ed Neuner was a salesman who became a building contractor.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

This is one of six apartment buildings built by the same construction team on this block of Lindenwood that create an Art Deco enclave. The four L-shaped buildings on this side of the street are in two pairs; this one responds to 36-38 opposite and most closely resembles 5826-28, the corresponding building of the 45th street.

**Sources of Information**

- Street Number Permit 94649, September 14, 1939
- *Daily Record*, September 18, 1939, $35,000

**Prepared by**

E. Hamilton

**Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date** 2/87
into the brick. Other brick ornaments include lines outlining the wraparound corner casements, contrasting basement brick, and a raised Flemish-bond course at roofline. One bay has small octagonal windows filled with glass-block.

eastern pair. The two eastern buildings differ from the western pair in having parapets above the entries. The right-hand buildings of the pairs have double-hung windows, while the left sides have metal casements. All have garages under the entry terraces approached by sunken drives. The parapets above the garage doors are squared rubble laid in broken courses. The brick of each building is a slightly different color mix.
4632 Locke

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>4 Present Name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4632 Locke | F.G. Avis

16. Thematic Category
- Modern Home Builders, Inc.

17. Date(s) or Period Constructed
- 1937

18. Style or Design Art Deco

19. Architect or Engineer
- F.G. Avis

20. Contractor or Builder
- Modern Home Builders, Inc.

21. Original Use, if apparent
- 2-family residence

22. Present Use
- 2-family residence

23. Ownership
- Public

24. Owner’s Name & Address, if known
- Doris K. Martin & Jeanette K. Boggiano

25. Open to Public
- Yes

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
- Joanne Boggiano

27. Other Surveys in Which Included
- None

28. No. of Stories
- 2

29. Basement
- Yes

30. Foundation Material
- Rubble stone

31. Wall Construction
- Brick

32. Roof Type & Material
- Gable, slate

33. No. of Bays
- Front: 2

34. Wall Treatment
- American common bond

35. Plan Shape
- Rectangular

36. Changes
- None

37. Condition
- Interior: fair
- Exterior: good

38. Preservation Underway
- No

39. Endangered
- No

40. Visible from Public Road
- Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
- 38

42. Further Description of Important Features

The concrete stoop has an iron railing with a circle pattern relating to the circular window over the paired doors. The doors have an ashlar surround with reverse fluting on the posts and a scalloped pattern on the lintel. The other front bay projects slightly. The three-part double-hung windows have a stone frame under a shallow gable. The surround has reverse-fluted sides bulging out like a cluster of sticks. Between the windows is a chevron-pattern, and above the upper window is a five-pointed star.

43. History and Significance

St. Louis Hills Realty Company was listed as the owner on the street number permit. Modern Home Builders did much building in this neighborhood. (See attached page for further information on F.G. Avis).

In 1938 the occupants of the building were James A. Smith, a salesman, and Frank Lee, an attorney, partner in Lee, Fricke & Lee.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Most of the houses on this block are variations on this design. Across the street is the back of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, an early modernistic landmark.

45. Sources of Information
- Street Number Permit 92587, Aug. 30, 1937
- Daily Record Sept. 1, 1937, with 4640-40A Locke, Total $16,000
- Interview with Claire Avis, February 28, 1987

46. Prepared by
- E. Hamilton

47. Organization
- Historic Inventory

48. Date
- 2/87

49. Revision Date(s)
- None
4632 Locke

42. continued

star in a circle. The brickwork is enriched with rusticated panels on the first-floor and raised partial stringcourses on the second. The glass of the circular window is a crazy quilt of various colors.

43. continued

Francis Gilmore Avis (1898-1969) was primarily a designer of residential and apartment buildings, including as many as 400 in St. Louis and St. Louis County. Educated in the Maplewood public schools and at Rankin Trade School, he practiced architecture for a total of 47 years. According to his daughter, architect Claire Avis, he had a special interest in terra cotta and glazed tiles as decoration. He designed six Art-Deco-style apartments in the Moorlands Addition of Clayton and many two- and four-family buildings in the St. Louis Hills district in the city.
**City of St. Louis**

**Location of Natives**

St. Louis County Parks

**Specific Location**

Block 5957

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

![Site Plan](image)

**January**

**Coordinates**

UTM

**Building and Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5403</td>
<td>5407</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**On National Register?**

Yes

**Is Eligible?**

Yes

**Part of Estab?**

Yes

**District?**

No

**Name of Established District**


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<th>No. of Stories</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date(s) or Period</td>
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<tr>
<td>Style or Design</td>
<td>Art Deco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>Julius E. Tarling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>Lombardi &amp; Simon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>Two 4-family flats</td>
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<td>Present Use</td>
<td>Two 4-family flats</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Known Name &amp; Address</td>
<td>5403 - John &amp; Marjorie Marcia, 5407 - Frank J. Kreisz, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Known</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underway?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>Frank J. Kreisz, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

These two buildings have the same plans but slightly different facade treatment. Number 5403 is yellow brick, while 5407 is red. Both have front-facing gables with raised brick courses outlining the square gable window and soldier courses forming second-floor lintels. The window over the door is glass-block set flush with the wall. Other windows are paired and double-hung, set close to but not wrapping around the corners. Other raised brick courses enliven the lower facade. Number 5403

**History and Significance**

These two buildings were erected for Adela Schneider. The architect Julius E. Tarling (1890-1975) graduated from Washington University in 1913 and had his office in Webster Groves. He designed most of the homes in the Pasadena Hills area of St. Louis County (near Normandy) but was best known for his additions to Eden Seminary and the Evangelical Children's Home. He retired about 1947.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The garages were built at the same time. The adjacent house, 5411 Loughborough, was built in 1945 (Building Permit R-520, August 4, 1945) for M.A. Uthoff. Uthoff acted as his own builder, using designs of H.M. Phipps. At the same time Uthoff and Phipps built similar houses at 5477 and 5481 Loughborough and a two-story

**Sources of Information**

Building Permit J-6209, March 15, 1941, $9,000 each
Daily Record, March 17, 1941

**Prepared by**

E. Hamilton

**Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date**

2/87
5403 and 5407 Loughborough

42. continued

has a rectangular entry set slightly forward, while Number 5407 has a sharply gabled entry and an arched door set under voussoirs, with stone flanking the lower parts of the door. Basement windows are seen in front.

44. continued

tenement at 5410-12 Loughborough.
The Vedder

5845 Nottingham

16 Thematic Category

Art Deco

17 Date(s) or Period

constructed 1938

18 Style or Design

19 Architect or Engineer

G.W. Sturmfels

20 Contractor or Builder

G.W. Sturmfels

21. Original Use, if apparent

6-family apartment

22 Present Use

6-family apartment

23 Ownership

Public

24 Owner's Name & Address, if known

Verna M. Molz

25 Open to Public?

Yes

26 Local Contact Person or Organization

P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

27 Other Surveys in Which Included

28 No. of Stories

2\1/2

29. Basement?

Yes

30. Foundation Material

brick

31. Wall Construction

slate

32. Roof Type & Material

hip slate

33. No. of Bays

Front

Side

34. Wall Treatment

American common bond

35. Plan Shape

L

36. Changes

Addition

(Explain Altered in #42)

37. Condition

Interior

Exterior

good

38. Preservation

Yes

39. Underway?

No

40. Visible from Public Road?

Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

152 ft.

42. Further Description of Important Features

The main entry is a semicylindrical bay at the angle of the front wings. The bays to either side of it break forward to accommodate wrap-around corner windows. Similar windows are at the outer corners. They are multipane metal frame casements. The center bays of the wings have porthole windows with radiating muntins. Brickwork is darker below first-floor windows and includes raised stringcourses; other partial stringcourses are above first-floor windows and at upper level of entry.

43. History and Significance

St. Louis Hills Realty Company was listed as the owner in the house permit but Vera Sturmfels, wife of the builder and architect, in the Daily Record. Sturmfels was primarily a builder. This building, though eccentric in detail, set the pattern for later corner sites in this neighborhood.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Nottingham is lined with contemporary apartments. At the opposite corner of this triangular block is St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and across Locke is a row of two-family buildings. A circular coursed-rubble fountain is in the front yard.

45. Sources of Information

Street Number Permit 93124, May 3, 1938

Daily Record, May 18, 1938, $20,000, #9154

46. Prepared by

E. Hamilton

47. Organization

St. Louis County Parks

48. Date

2/87
bay. Above the wings are flat-roofed turret-like dormers with rounded ends, surfaced with a composition material and decorated with four metal bands. The end of the wing toward Nottingham has a broad chimney with ashlar cap. The entry bay has a first floor of squared rubble set out from the brick wall. The door is set in a parabolic arch. The tall window above has glass in a brickwork grid with circles of colored glass superimposed in a festive balloon-like pattern. On the parapet is a large stone panel with the word "Vedder" and a linenfold-like pattern above it.
6202 Nottingham

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

The building mixes modern features such as the sliding windows which wrap around the corners, with the entrance turret that is more typical of the French Eclectic style. The L-shaped building steps forward in the bays to either side of the inside corner entry. The window above the door is two large panes, possible a replacement for a more complex design. Windows in the outer elevations are double-hung, one-over-one. The door has a transom and is set in an ashlar surround of simplified

Adeline Schnieder, who also built several deco houses on Loughborough in this neighborhood, was listed as the first owner of this property on the street number permit.

This is one of a group of similarly massed apartment buildings along the intersections of Nottingham in the St. Louis Hills neighborhood. They were designed by different architects, but within a short period of time.

45. Sources of Information
Street Number Permit 94809, February 28, 1940, Edgar W. Meier, 4723 Donovan, $25,000

46. Prepared by
E. Hamilton

47. Organization
St. Louis County Parks

48. Date
2/87
6202 Nottingham

42. continued
cornice and convex-fluted pilaster strips without capitals.
Further Description of Important Features: The entry is in a semicircular tower at angle of the two wings, the outer two bays of which break forward slightly. Brickwork is highlighted by raised stringcourses, including three above water-table soldier course and three at the top, which turn vertical at inner corners. Raised panels occupy spandrels between corner windows. Corner and other front windows are metal casements. Each side of front also has round windows with rectilinear muntins. The door is set in an ashlar frame, and

History and Significance: Otto H. Meyer, who was listed on the street number permit as the owner, was a proofreader for Buxton & Skinner Printing and Stationery Company. The Daily Record, however, reported the contractor as the owner. The architects, Adolph F. Stauder and his son Arthur, had been in partnership since 1930, and the father had started in his father Joseph's firm, founded in 1890. They became known especially for their ecclesiastical
6263 Nottingham

42. continued

above it is a three-part curving window of clear glass-block. The conical roof above is capped by a finial. The chimney has raised stringcourses at top.

43. continued

work, including Our Lady of Sorrows, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Gabriel's, and St. Raphael's churches. Another Deco-related design is 4065 South Grand Avenue, 1939-40.
### Modern Home Builders, Inc.

**Modern Homes Company** or **Modern Home Builders, Inc.** was a short-lived building and investment company headed by George F. Duvic, with George N. Cooper, Jr., as secretary-treasurer. Cooper later formed his own real estate company.

(continued)

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This building is at the northeast corner of Nottingham and Donovan, across from Francis Park.

### Sources of Information

- Street Number Permit 94092, April 10, 1939
- Daily Record, April 12, 1939, $30,000, garage $950
vertical windows. On the roof are several small triangular vents, and at the corner is a large turret-like addition (although it appears to be original). It is frame, with a low hip roof, rounded corners, windows like those below, and horizontal strips or battens of contrasting color.

Francis Gilmore Avis (1898-1969) was primarily a designer of residential and apartment buildings, including as many as 400 in St. Louis and St. Louis County. Educated in the Maplewood public schools and at Rankin Trade School, he practiced architecture for a total of 47 years. According to his daughter, architect Claire Avis, he had a special interest in terra cotta and glazed tiles as decoration. He designed six Art-Deco-style apartments in the Moorlands Addition of Clayton and many two- and four-family buildings in the St. Louis Hills district in the city.
New gates, New Mt. Sinai Cemetery
8430 Gravois

16. Thematic Category

17. Date(s) or Period
constructed 1932

18. Style or Design
Art Deco

19. Architect or Engineer
Benjamin Shapiro

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
cemetery gates

22. Present Use
cemetery gates

23. Ownership
Public XI

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
New Mt. Sinai Cemetery Association

25. Open to Public?
Yes XI

26. Local Contact Person or Organization

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories

29. Basement?

30. Foundation Material

31. Wall Construction Material

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
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

43. History and Significance
New Mt. Sinai Cemetery has its origins as a one-acre plot in this location purchased by the B'nai Brit 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

44. 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.

45. Sources of Information
Cemetery records
Interview with Benjamin Shapiro

46. Prepared by
E. Hamilton

47. Organization
St. Louis County Parks

48. Date
2/87

49. Revision Date(s)

50. Location
St. Louis

51. County
St. Louis County Parks
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.

43. continued

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.
Elmer Wagner House

700 Ruprecht

16. Thematic Category
   - Art Deco/Modern

17. Dates or Period
   - constructed between 1938 & 1939

18. Style or Design
   - Art Deco/Modern

19. Architect or Engineer
   - Trudy A.

20. Contractor or Builder
   - Wagner, assistant trust officer of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company

21. Original Use, if apparent
   - residence

22. Present Use
   - residence

23. Ownership
   - Public

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
   - Faye G. Hate et al

25. Open to Public?
   - Yes

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
   - Public

27. Other Surveys in Which Included
   - No

28. No of Stories
   - 1

29. Basement?
   - Yes

30. Foundation Material
   - probably concrete

31. Wall Construction
   - brick

32. Roof Type & Material
   - hip

33. No. of Bays
   - Front 7

34. Wall Treatment
   - American common bond

35. Plan Shape
   - irregular

36. Changes
   - Addition
   - Altered
   - Moved

37. Condition
   - Interior
   - Exterior
   - good

38. Preservation Underway?
   - Yes

39. Endangered?
   - Yes

40. Visible from Public Road?
   - No

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
   - Yes

42. Further Description of Important Features
   - This small house has complex massing. A flight of stairs makes a right turn to the entry terrace on the roof of the basement garage, which opens onto Bayless. Staircase and garage are walled by some pale yellow bricks as house. The front or north elevation breaks forward in center to accommodate casement windows wrapping around both corners and separated by floor-length recessed glass-block window only two blocks wide. Other glass-block windows, but much larger, appear at the northeast.

43. History and Significance
   - Elmer W. Wagner, assistant trust officer of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, moved here between 1938 and 1939 and lived here for at least a decade.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   - Bella Villa subdivision was laid out in 1938 but not incorporated as a village until 1947. The house sits at the southwest corner of Ruprecht and Bayless, which has become a major traffic artery in recent years.

45. Sources of Information
   - County directories
   - On-site inspection

46. Prepared by
   - E. Hamilton

47. Organization
   - St. Louis County Parks

48. Date
   - 2/87

49. Revision Date(s)
Elmer Wagner House
700 Ruprecht

42. continued

...corner and to left of front door. Other casement windows wrap around three corners at east end of house. Between two is a wide buttressed chimney inset with a small window at the center.

28/1793G
St. Louis County Hospital, Building Number Two

601 South Brentwood Blvd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<td>29. Basement?</td>
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<td>33. No. of Bays</td>
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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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<tr>
<td>36. Changes</td>
<td>Addition [X]</td>
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<tr>
<td>37. Condition</td>
<td>Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Preservation</td>
<td>Yes [X]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes [X]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes [X]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>500 ft / 2078 ft</td>
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</table>

Further Description of Important Features
The most significant feature of this large curving structure is the main entry, which was intended to be the focal point of the whole hospital complex. It has a slightly pedimented parapet over three central bays, with two additional outer bays set slightly back. The first floor is all ashlar, with vertical strips between the openings. The windows are large case-ments with transoms on the first floor, on upper floors the center bays have three-part case-ments while remaining windows are.

History and Significance
The original hospital was designed in 1929 and started in 1930 as part of a complex that included a Nurses Home, a Service Building, and a Superintendent's Residence. It was financed through a bond issue voted in 1927. The dedication on July 20, 1931, had Governor Caulfield as speaker. The first director was Dr. Eugene A. Scharff, former superintendent of the City Hospital in St. Louis. Originally the hospital had

Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Several other buildings are part of the 30-acre hospital site, including the County Juvenile Center at 501 S. Brentwood, built in 1971, the former Children's Welfare Center at #701, built in 1957, and the former Health Medical Center at #817, also built in 1957. To the north of the hospital is a group of three six-family units.

Sources of Information
Maplewood News-Champion, "New County Hospital Will Open, July 20," July 10, 1931

Prepared by
E. Hamilton

Organization
St. Louis County Parks

Date | 49. Revision Date(s) | 2/87
St. Louis County Hospital, Building Number Two
601 South Brentwood Blvd.

42. continued

one-over-one, double-hung. The spandrel between first and second floors is continuous ashlar and has a long inscription, "Saint Louis County Hospital - Building Number Two." The windows in the three floors above are set in a stone framework which includes two wide piers with capital-like moldings. The spandrels in this section are polychromed terra cotta panels with a total of six different symbolic representations of medicine and physiology. In the parapet is a roundel with a high-relief eagle holding a caduceus, a staff intertwined with serpents and symbolizing a physician. The outer bays of the centerpiece are simpler but have frequent brick stringcourses. The wings also have stringcourses above and below windows, but composed of vertical bricks. First floor windows rest on an ashlar stringcourse and are framed by wide brick moldings somewhat alienate in character. The basement level is fully exposed for much of the building. A wide stairway and concrete platform lead to the main entrance; this construction, which was carried out in 1958, permits a roadway to go beneath the stairs.

43. continued

150 beds, 50 of them for Negroes. It was designed by Aegerter and Bailey. Building Number Two was added in 1942 to designs of the firm of William B. Ittner. Ittner himself, nationally known as a designer of schools, had died in 1936, but his firm has continued under the leadership of his son William, Jr., with design by other employees. The buildings continued to be enlarged and altered through the 1950's, 1960's and 1970's, but in 1986 they were closed, when the County Hospital was consolidated with the City Hospital to form a Regional complex. Currently the county plans to sell most of the site to private developers.

44. continued

apartments, built in 1956 but in recent years used as offices, and there are several service buildings in the rear. The west and north sides of the grounds are now bounded by elevated highways, but to the east there is still a wide area of parklike grounds between the hospital and Brentwood Blvd.
St. Louis County Hospital, Building Number Two
601 South Brentwood Blvd.

45. continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Hospital Grounds</th>
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<th>date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Building Permits:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juvenile Center Facility</td>
<td>5212</td>
<td>1-71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main Hospital</td>
<td>1573</td>
<td>2-21-30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nurses Home</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Service Bldg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Superintendent's Residence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen &amp; dining addition</td>
<td>3785</td>
<td>9-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three 6-family apartments</td>
<td>3623</td>
<td>5-56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical staff garage</td>
<td>3849</td>
<td>4-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadway entrance &amp; porch</td>
<td>3949</td>
<td>12-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Addition</td>
<td>4014</td>
<td>6-59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Addition &amp; Alteration</td>
<td>4190</td>
<td>11-60</td>
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<td>Elevators</td>
<td>4451</td>
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<td>Addition &amp; Alteration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wreck residence building</td>
<td>5177</td>
<td>8-2-70</td>
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<td>Alteration</td>
<td>5256</td>
<td>6-71</td>
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<td>Alteration</td>
<td>5444</td>
<td>11-30-72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>5631</td>
<td>6-26-74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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$250,000
Further Description of Important Features

The design has some French Eclectic features, including the pyramid-roofed corner pavilion and the parapets over the windows that break the cornice line. The additional dormers are mostly eight-over-eight; the spandrels are patterned brick, either herringbone or checkerboard. The windows of the middle windows over the front door are smaller, and the window is a three-part window. Except at this window, the standards are patterns repeat above the third-floor windows. The windows of the additional dormers at the sides of the first floor windows.

21. Architect or Engineer
22. Ben Shapiro
23. Wasn's Lane 4
24. James Warson & Associates
25. Building

31. Foundation Material
32. Foundation Types
33. Wall Construction
34. Wall Type & Material
35. Roof Type & Material
36. Wall Type & Material
37. Roof Type & Material
38. Roof Type & Material
39. Wall Type & Material
40. Wall Type & Material
41. Exterior"
7530 Buckingham Drive

42. continued

left front bay have stone spandrels and parapet. The second-floor window in the second bay has a corbelled panel beneath it. The first-floor brickwork has courses of rockfaced brick every fifth course. The main entry is the inner bay of the east side. It has a stone doorframe and glass block windows above.

43. continued

Benjamin Shapiro, born in 1898, was the son of a building contractor, and after graduation from Central High School in St. Louis in 1916, he studied architecture at the University of Illinois. He received his degree in 1920 and began his own office in 1927. In addition to many apartment buildings in various styles, he designed private houses on Forsyth and in Hampton Park, the gates to New Mt. Sinai Cemetery on Gravois Road, Chesed Shel Emeth Synagogue in University City, and the Ferguson City Hall. In 1947 he formed a partnership with Robert Tisdale that lasted until 1973.
James A.W. Lewis, Jr., House

7440 Byron

16. Thematic Category
- Art Deco

17. Dates or Period
- Constructed 1935

18. Style or Design
- Art Deco

19. Architect or Engineer
- F. G. Avis

20. Contractor or Builder
- Kirby Reppell

21. Original Use, if apparent
- Residence

22. Present Use
- Residence

23. Ownership
- Public

24. Owner's Name & Address
- Gary G. & Kathleen S. Stolar

25. Open to Public
- No

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
- E. Hamilton

27. Other Surveys in Which Included
- None

28. No. of Stories
- 2

29. Basement
- Yes

30. Foundation Material
- Stone

31. Wall Construction Material
- Brick

32. Roof Type & Material
- Hip, slate

33. No. of Bays
- 5

34. Wall Treatment
- American common bond

35. Plan Shape
- Irregular

36. Changes
- Addition: Yes

37. Condition
- Interior: Good

38. Preservation Underway
- No

39. Endangered
- No

40. Visible from Public Road
- Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
- 780

Further Description of Important Features:
This house has some features more typical of the "Norman farmhouse" style of the 1920's, including the round turret with conical roof forming the entry bay, and the raised diaperwork pattern around its upper portion. The windows are partly casements and partly double-hung. The front door has large ashlar slabs forming posts and lintel, the latter rising partly around the round-arched window above the door. Slightly

History and Significance:
Kirby Reppell, the contractor, was also listed as the owner on the building permit, but the first occupant was James A.W. Lewis, Jr. His father, who died in 1933 at age 84, had been director and general manager of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company.

(continued)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings:
There is a contemporary garage in the back yard. The terrace in front of the front door has a parapet curving to match the line of the entry turret and arched in the form of a broken pediment.

(continued)
42. continued

elongated octagonal windows appear to the right of the entry and on
the second floor to the left of the entry.

43. continued

Francis Gilmore Avis (1898-1969) was primarily a designer of
residential and apartment buildings, including as many as 400 in St.
Louis and St. Louis County. Educated in the Maplewood public schools
and at Rankin Trade School, he practiced architecture for a total of
47 years. According to his daughter, architect Claire Avis, he had a
special interest in terra cotta and glazed tiles as decoration. He
designed six Art-Deco-style apartments in the Moorlands Addition of
Clayton and many two- and four-family buildings in the St. Louis
Hills district in the city.

45. continued

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Francis G. Avis Funeral Thursday," October
29, 1969.

Interview with Claire Avis, February 28, 1987.
The high basement rises to first floor window sills. It is rock-faced cut stone, broken coursed. The front windows are paired, two-over-two; some of the side windows are six-over-six. Entries in outer front bays have standard doors and porthole windows set in broad stone surrounds with bolection moldings. First-floor windows have wide stone lintels below a dentilled brick frieze. Above entries are ironwork frames forming floorless balconettes.

Pilgrim Realty Company located at 16 N. 8th Street (same address as the Contractor Cohen) was listed as the first owner of this property.

(continued)
7525-7527 Byron Place

42. continued

The center bays break forward slightly from the entry bays and support a low pediment with an inset stone lunette.

43. continued

Francis Gilmore Avis (1898-1969) was primarily a designer of residential and apartment buildings, including as many as 400 in St. Louis and St. Louis County. Educated in the Maplewood public schools and at Rankin Trade School, he practiced architecture for a total of 47 years. According to his daughter, architect Claire Avis, he had a special interest in terra cotta and glazed tiles as decoration. He designed six Art-Deco-style apartments in the Moorlands Addition of Clayton and many two- and four-family buildings in the St. Louis Hills district in the city.

45. continued


Interview with Claire Avis, February 28, 1987.
The design has some affinities to Georgian or Regency revival in its low pediments decorated with stone fan-patterned-insets and palmette acroteria, shuttered center windows, and semicircular arched staircase windows with false balconettes. Its Art Deco character comes from the stylization of these features and modernistic touches such as the wraparound corner windows. The ends of the wings have broad tall pilasters supporting the low pediment, and a shorter pilaster is in between; all have.

Pilgrim Realty Company was listed as the owner. It was located at 16 North 8th Street, the same address as William Cohen the contractor. The team had built the two smaller buildings adjacent earlier in the year.

(continued)

The basement garage forms a terrace between the wings. It has an iron balustrade with rubble piers. The lintel over the entry is inscribed "Greenbriar." The front yard is terraced.

(continued)
42. continued

thick ashlar capitals and bases standing on squared rubble foundations. The centerpiece of the building has similar stonework rising to the base of the second-floor. The entries in the corners of the U have ashlar surrounds, as do the windows above them. Windows are two-over-two.

43. continued

Francis Gilmore Avis (1898-1969) was primarily a designer of residential and apartment buildings, including as many as 400 in St. Louis and St. Louis County. Educated in the Maplewood public schools and at Rankin Trade School, he practiced architecture for a total of 47 years. According to his daughter, architect Claire Avis, he had a special interest in terra cotta and glazed tiles as decoration. He designed six Art-Deco-style apartments in the Moorlands Addition of Clayton and many two- and four-family buildings in the St. Louis Hills district in the city.

45. continued


Interview with Claire Avis, February 28, 1987.
Gertrude Bailey was listed as the owner. Bernard McMahon, born 1911, had designed his first house the previous year. It was 7 Warson Terrace, a striking Streamline Moderne design. He was a graduate of Washington University. In the early 1940's he designed his in California ranch-house style, and he later built high-rises in downtown Clayton, including the Clayton Inn and 7777 Bonhomme.

The center of the U is a terrace over a basement garage that is entered from the front center. The garage door lintel is a deep steel beam and the driveway's retaining walls are coursed rubble.
same ashlar strips and stylized capitals, and topped by a similar ashlar pediment. Similar constructions give entry to the wings. Windows at the front corners of the building are wrap-around multipane casements, but other windows are double-hung, one-over-one, some three-part with narrow sides and standard centers. The rock-face broken course foundation facing rises to first-floor window sills and door lintels.
### Historic Inventory

**Address:** 7563-67 Clayton Road

**Thematic Category:** Art Deco

**Date(s) or Period:** 1950

**Style or Design:** Art Deco

**Architect or Engineer:** S.L. Rubin

**Contractor or Builder:** J. Rubin & Son

**Original Use:** 18-family apartment

**Present Use:** Same

**Owner's Name & Address:** Louis W. & Idah M. Rubin

**Owner's Name & Address:** 205 Topton Way, Clayton 63105

**Open to Public?** Yes

**Condition:** Interior

**Condition:** Exterior

**Condition:** good

**Baseline?** Yes

**Foundation Material:** concrete

**Wall Construction:** low hip, comp.

**Wall Treatment:** common bond

**Original Use:** If apparent

**Present Use:** If apparent

**Present Use:** if apparent

**Foundation Material:** concrete

**Brickwork:** alternating raised courses on all three levels. Center bays at ends of wings have circular windows with orthogonal mullions. Corner bays on second and third floors have cantilevered balconies and wrap-around windows. Windows are two-over-two with horizontal panes. The top brick course is vertical.

**Source of Information:**
- Building Permit 30020, January 6, 1950, $100,000
- County directories
- On-site inspection

**Prepared by:** E. Hamilton

**Organization:** St. Louis County Parks
The contractor for the additions made in 1945 and 1946 was E. Meyer. The owner in 1940 was A. Bollenmueller, in 1945 Carl Bollenmueller. The architect Henry Schaumburg, Jr., was born in 1872 in Kansas. His father became a contractor in St. Louis, and after more than a decade of training in local architectural offices, he opened his own office in 1902. Although his name is associated with many houses and flats in South St. Louis County Parks, and Bemiston. The property is all paved except for a small landscaped area in front of the display window.

The building is at the northeast corner of Clayton Road and Bemiston. The property is all paved except for a small landscaped area in front of the display window.
Lake Forest Pastry Shop
7737 Clayton Road

42. continued

corner. It has a fluted stone frame set in sidelights and toplights of glass-block. The remaining three bays of the ground floor are occupied by a big display window, with tiled bulkhead. Door and window are sheltered by a marquee which curves around above the door to a one-story, one-bay wing. This wing has a glass-block window three-blocks wide in front and one-block windows flanking a conventional window on the side. The roof of this wing forms a balcony sheltered by an added sloping metal roof. Other west windows have awnings. The wing, which has a saltbox roofline, is tied to the main building by a one-story curving wing with a very large glass-block window. The brick below this window is laid vertically and above it all headers.

43. continued

St. Louis and the Skinker-DeBaliviere neighborhood, this design is much later in date than his other known works.

25/1793G
### Historic Inventory

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
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**St. Louis County Parks**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Clayton</td>
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<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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**7506-8-10 Cromwell**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic Category</th>
<th>Art Deco</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>constructed 1935</td>
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<tr>
<td>Style or Design</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>Ben Shapiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>Phil L. Siteman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Use, if apparent</td>
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<td>Present Use</td>
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<td>Ownership</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Henry F. Niedringhaus III 700 S. Brentwood Blvd. 63105</td>
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<td>Condition</td>
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<td>Condition</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>82</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

The front of the building closest to the street has a centerpiece composed of a fluted shaft against an ashlar panel and rising to a blank ashlar roundel. First floor windows at this end are twelve-over-eight, with iron balconettes and semicircular ashlar heads. They are surrounded by radiating bricks with ornamental ashlar keystones. Similar windows mark the first bay of the east facade and the east bay of the front of the south wing. The second floor windows over all these are eight-over-eight.

**History and Significance**

Siteman Realty and Investment Company was the owner of the property. (continued)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

**Sources of Information**

- Building Permit 2494, February 10, 1941, $60,000
- County directories
- On-site inspection

**Prepared by**

E. Hamilton

**Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date** 2/87
42. continued

and fitted with white shutters. Other windows are generally single six-over-six or taller three-part six-over-six. The two entries are on the east facade, three bays from the street and eight bays from the street (the inside corner). They break forward a few inches and have low gables with returns, tall third-floor windows, round second-floor windows, and doors with broad ashlar surrounds. The second entry is approached by a concrete terrace with iron railings.

43. continued

Benjamin Shapiro, born in 1898, was the son of a building contractor, and after graduation from Central High School in St. Louis in 1916, he studied architecture at the University of Illinois. He received his degree in 1920 and began his own office in 1927. In addition to many apartment buildings in various styles, he designed private houses on Forsyth and in Hampton Park, the gates to New Mt. Sinai Cemetery on Gravois Road, Chesed Shel Emeth Synagogue in University City, and the Ferguson City Hall. In 1947 he formed a partnership with Robert Tisdale that lasted until 1973.
Modern Home Builders was listed as the owner.

The building backs onto Clayton Road.

Sources of Information
- Building Permit 2475, November 20, 1940, $40,000
- County directories
- On-site inspection
42. continued

under the first floor sills, then variegated above that. Two courses between floors have bricks laid at a 45° angle. The windows in front are three-part, on sides single, two-over-two, with the divisions horizontal.
The front foundation rising to window still level is ashlar with channeled horizontal joints. The ashlar door frame has fluted side strips and a square coffered panel. Above the entry is a tall multipane casement stair window topped by a thick ashlar lintel and stylized keystone rising to become a finial. Curving bay windows flank the entry. They have semicircular roofs and a flat scalloped frieze. Their brickwork is enlivened with periodic raised courses. Here and elsewhere windowsills are treated with a thick ashlar lintel and stylized keystone rising to become a finial.

Sam Brown & Sam Rosen were listed as the owners of the property.

(continued)

The building backs onto Clayton Road.

Sources of Information
Building Permits: 2316, November 22, 1938, $45,000
4935, July 1968 alterations
County directories
On-site inspection

Prepared by
E. Hamilton
Organization
St. Louis County Parks
Date 2/87
brick and lintels are continuous soldier courses. First-floor bay windows have thick ashlar lintels. Windows are double-hung with sashes of three horizontal panes. Pairs of windows wrap around the front corners.

Benjamin Shapiro, born in 1898, was the son of a building contractor, and after graduation from Central High School in St. Louis in 1916, he studied architecture at the University of Illinois. He received his degree in 1920 and began his own office in 1927. In addition to many apartment buildings in various styles, he designed private houses on Forsyth and in Hampton Park, the gates to New Mt. Sinai Cemetery on Gravois Road, Chesed Shel Emeth Synagogue in University City, and the Ferguson City Hall. In 1947 he formed a partnership with Robert Tisdale that lasted until 1973.
The Moorlands South Condominium

7524 Cromwell

Lot 5 & 5 ft of Lot 5, Block 25 Moorlands Addition

City of Town
Clayton

Site Plan with North Arrow

Coordinates


to

Further Description of Important Features
Center entry bay has glazed door in ashlar surround with rounded side panels. Above, a multipane stair-case window rises almost full height of building. Brickwork above rises to form parapet. Flanking three-part-window bays break forward slightly and also rise to somewhat lower parapet. Outer bays have paired windows rounding the corner. Brickwork is enlivened by continuous window sill courses, continuous soldier courses at

History and Significance
Sam Brown & Sam Rosen were listed as owners of the property. They started 7518 Cromwell a few months later.

(continued)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The building backs onto Clayton Road.

Sources of Information
Building Permit 2264, March 28, 1938, $40,000
County directories
On-site inspection
The Moorlands South Condominium
7524 Cromwell

42. continued

Lintel-level, and periodic raised courses. Windows are three-over-three, horizontal panes. Third floor outer bays have clapboard fronts and four windows of two different widths. These clapboard portions appear to be alterations.

43. continued

Benjamin Shapiro, born in 1898, was the son of a building contractor, and after graduation from Central High School in St. Louis in 1916, he studied architecture at the University of Illinois. He received his degree in 1920 and began his own office in 1927. In addition to many apartment buildings in various styles, he designed private houses on Forsyth and in Hampton Park, the gates to New Mt. Sinai Cemetery on Gravois Road, Chesed Shel Emeth Synagogue in University City, and the Ferguson City Hall. In 1947 he formed a partnership with Robert Tisdale that lasted until 1973.
**Berkley Building**

**8015 Forsyth**

### Description

This brick structure has a cut-stone facade. It has two storefronts and broad central entry leading to second-floor offices. The entry has a modern glass door, toplight and sidelight. The spandrel is ornamented with two squares set in interlocking octagons; inside the squares are stylized palmettes. They also appear at the sides of the inscription over the second-floor windows saying "Berkley Building." At the center of the

### History and Significance

This building was built by Robert McCoy Berkley, president of Berkley Construction Company. He was a descendant of George William Berkley, who came to Missouri from Virginia in 1833. Berkley served two terms as president of the St. Louis Home Builders Association and was also president of the Board of Mary Institute. He died in 1976 at the age of 78.

### Sources of Information

- Building Permit 2034, December 4, 1935, $12,000
- County directories
- On-site inspections

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<table>
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<table>
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<th>No. of Stories: 2</th>
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<td>Roof Type &amp; Material: flat</td>
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<td>No. of Bays: Front: 5 Side: 7</td>
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<td>Wall Treatment: stone/brick</td>
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<td>Changes: Addition: (Explain in #42)</td>
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<td>Condition: Interior: exterior: good</td>
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<td>Visible from Public Road: No X</td>
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<td>Distance from and Frontage on Road: 42 ft.</td>
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---

**Further Description of Important Features**

- This brick structure has a cut-stone facade. It has two storefronts and broad central entry leading to second-floor offices. The entry has a modern glass door, toplight and sidelight. The spandrel is ornamented with two squares set in interlocking octagons; inside the squares are stylized palmettes. They also appear at the sides of the inscription over the second-floor windows saying "Berkley Building." At the center of the

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**History and Significance**

This building was built by Robert McCoy Berkley, president of Berkley Construction Company. He was a descendant of George William Berkley, who came to Missouri from Virginia in 1833. Berkley served two terms as president of the St. Louis Home Builders Association and was also president of the Board of Mary Institute. He died in 1976 at the age of 78.

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**Sources of Information**

- Building Permit 2034, December 4, 1935, $12,000
- County directories
- On-site inspections
42. continued

parapet is a fan pattern. Flanking the entry and windows above are fluted pilasters. The shop windows are partly obscured by awnings. Below them the bulkheads are ornamented with panels in a double X pattern. Shop entries form the outer bays of the facade, breaking forward slightly. Above the doors are panels in a corrugated ziggurat pattern. A similar but more elongated pattern flanks the main entry. It ties into bronze fixtures that appear to be original.
The owner listed on the building permit was Martha B. Turner.
Hanley Arms Apartments
15-23 Lee Avenue

42. continued

pedestals under urns at each side of entrance. Similar entry bays are three bays from end of each wing but lack urns. Windows are mostly paired and are three vertical panes over one except over door where they have twelve panes in two rows in each sash.
**42 Further Description of Important Features**

This building combines Art Deco and Eclectic features. The asymmetrical front has wraparound glass block windows in the east bay, a front chimney, a bay of eight-over-eight and eight-over-twelve windows, the entry bay, and a bay of four-grouped six-over-six and six-over-nine windows, above which is a pedimented dormer. Around the west corner is a second chimney. The entry bay has a glazed door set in ashlarsurround, with reverse-fluted moldings forming a rounded embrasure. Above this is a tall glass-block...

**43 History and Significance**

G.W. Stern was listed as the owner. (continued)
7539 Oxford

42. continued

staircase window stepping in at the top and outlined by brick moldings similarly stepped. Breaking the roofline is a semioctagonal parapet with a circular opening closed with glass block. The first-floor windows are taller than those above and have frame panels below. The window to the right of the door has an iron balconnette as does the second-floor four-part window.

43. continued

Benjamin Shapiro, born in 1898, was the son of a building contractor, and after graduation from Central High School in St. Louis in 1916, he studied architecture at the University of Illinois. He received his degree in 1920 and began his own office in 1927. In addition to many apartment buildings in various styles, he designed private houses on Forsyth and in Hampton Park, the gates to New Mt. Sinai Cemetery on Gravois Road, Chesed Shel Emeth Synagogue in University City, and the Ferguson City Hall. In 1947 he formed a partnership with Robert Tisdale that lasted until 1973.
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Further Oescr1µ1110 ol Important

wings step back in the middle, giving them an

Moorlands Addition

Lots 17-18, Block 29

which the two-over-two windows wrap around. Ashlar details include

and returns of the pediments. The lintelled windows also have iron

entries, panels between second and third-floor of the centerpiece

first floor lintels of the centerpiece and second-floor over wing

linte1 of the garage door is inscribed

rubble quadrants, each with an arched niche.

(extra)

---

(continued next page)

This building has a certain Georgian

air with low pedimented centerpieces and ends of the wings. The

wings step back in the middle, giving them an extra set of corners,

which the two-over-two windows wrap around. Ashlar details include

first floor lintels of the centerpiece and second-floor over wing

entries, panels between second and third-floor of the centerpiece

and returns of the pediments. The lintelled windows also have iron

balconnettes. The front ends are ornamented under their pediments.

(continued)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The garage is located under the central terrace. The

tintel of the garage door is inscribed "EDGECUMBER" and to its sides are coursed squared

ruble quadrants, each with an arched niche.

(continued)
42. continued

with thick pilasters on ashlar bases rising above rusticated brick first floor and coursed rubble basement.

43. continued

Francis Gilmore Avis (1898-1969) was primarily a designer of residential and apartment buildings, including as many as 400 in St. Louis and St. Louis County. Educated in the Maplewood public schools and at Rankin Trade School, he practiced architecture for a total of 47 years. According to his daughter, architect Claire Avis, he had a special interest in terra cotta and glazed tiles as decoration. He designed six Art-Deco-style apartments in the Moorlands Addition of Clayton and many two- and four-family buildings in the St. Louis Hills district in the city.

45. continued


Interview with Claire Avis, February 28, 1987.
Lot 18, Block 31
Moorlands Addition
Clayton

PARKDALE

Further Description of Important Features:
Paired 2-over-2 (horizontal) windows wrap around the front corners. The front facade of the rear wing has 4 windows wrapping around to two. On the west facade the 2nd and 3rd floor windows above the entry are grouped in 5 and set in brises-soleil, shallow white-painted shadow boxes. To their right are round windows. Below, the first floor entrance is set out under a shed roof. An ashlar watertable underlines the front 1st floor windows and extends into the yard as the cap of a wing wall.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings:
The garage is under the entry terrace. It is approached from the street via a brick-faced entry past brick retaining walls.

Sources of Information:
Building Permit #2789, Sept. 2, 1947
County directories
On site inspection

Prepared by
E. Hamilton

Organization
St. Louis County Parks

Date 49
Revision Date(s)
2/87
The Wellington Condominium
7545-7547 Wellington Way

16. Thematic Category: Art Deco
17. Date(s) or Period: 1936
18. Style or Design: American common bond
19. Architect or Engineer: A. Fine
20. Contractor or Builder: Cay Weinl 6625 Delmar
21. Original Use, if apparent: 12-family apartment
22. Present Use: 12-family apartment
23. Ownership: Public
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known: See Attached
25. Open to Public: No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization: Yes
27. Other Surveys in which Included: No
28. No. of Stories: 3
29. Basement: No
30. Foundation Material: Reinforced concrete
31. Wall Construction: Brick & reinf. concrete
32. Roof Type & Material: Hip, comp.
33. No. of Bays: 7
34. Wall Treatment: Clay & stone
35. Plan Shape: U
36. Changes: Addition
37. Condition: Interior good
38. Preservation: Yes
39. Underway: No
40. Visible from Public Road: Yes
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road: 18 ft.
42. Further Description of Important Features: The center of the U is a terrace above a basement garage. Main entries are in the corners, which are angled. The doors have transoms and are set in broad stone surrounds; the posts have fluting and a frieze. Above this is a tall glass brick staircase window. The whole entry bay is capped by a stone parapet carved with a stylized keystone and two flowers. The inner sides of the U have three-window bays ornamented by raised brick panels and an elaborately patterned frieze.

A. Fine, the contractor, was also the owner.

43. History and Significance
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings: The garage is entered by a descending driveway flanked by retaining walls of cut stone, rock-faced and laid in broken courses. Each side of the building has its own brick sidewalk with steps ascending the terraced front yard.

46. Prepared by: E. Hamilton
47. Organization: St. Louis County Parks
48. Date: 2/87
49. Revision Date(s):
The Wellington Condominium
7545-7547 Wellington Way

24. continued

1A John M. & Virginia Pei
1B Louis K. Hoelzl
1C Emilie E. Gerdelman
1D Edward G. Weaver, Jr.
2A Charles M. Johnson
2B Judith A. Wideman
2C Joanne Markham
2D William E. & Virginia Coffman
3A Steven J. Halpern
3B Gordon E. Becht
3C Vania A. Lindsay
3D Virginia C. Crawford trustee

keystone above the center second-floor window. These windows and the
paired end windows are six-over-six. Other windows are
eight-over-eight. The street ends of the wings have two bays. Their
first two floors have paired windows set in broad ashlar moldings
with dark spandrels between and stone false balcony above. The third
floor windows have rusticated brick panels to their sides suggesting
shutters. The whole base of the building below the first-floor sills
is similarly rusticated. At the top of the walls the brickwork forms
a dentilled frieze.

26/1793G
7551 Wellington Way

<table>
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<th>22. Present Use</th>
<th>23. Ownership</th>
<th>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7-family apartment</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Carrabine Enterprises 7520 Oxford Drive, 63105</td>
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The whole front elevation is divided into two wide semi-octagonal bay windows separated by the entry. The windows wrap around corners and are grouped in threes and fours; they are double-hung, with three horizontal panes in each sash. Between them are ashlar panels. Sills and lintels are continuous. The entry has a door with sidelight approached by a deck over the basement garage entry. Above the door is a thick projecting lintel supporting a shallow balcony whose access is from a second door. The roof is hipped in front but flat to the rear.

Sam Brown was listed as the owner. He had several other building projects going in the area at the same time. (Continued)
Benjamin Shapiro, born in 1898, was the son of a building contractor, and after graduation from Central High School in St. Louis in 1916, he studied architecture at the University of Illinois. He received his degree in 1920 and began his own office in 1927. In addition to many apartment buildings in various styles, he designed private houses on Forsyth and in Hampton Park, the gates to New Mt. Sinai Cemetery on Gravois Road, Chesed Shel Emeth Synagogue in University City, and the Ferguson City Hall. In 1947 he formed a partnership with Robert Tisdale that lasted until 1973.
### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The facade is partly obscured by the tall fir trees in the front yard.

### Further Description of Important Features

The building opens arms at $45^\circ$ to the intersection in front. The wings step forward toward the center, where they meet at a circular entry. Its first floor is clad in ashlar, faceted in seven panels each with a carved swag. The door is flanked by reverse-fluted pilaster strips topped by bells. Above the stone cladding rises the two-story glass block staircase window, and above that a diaperwork pattern contrasting with the pale buff brick. The roof is conical. The other windows are multipane casements wrapping.

Leha W. Harvey was listed as the owner, with Warren Jones as her agent.

(continued)
7570 Wellington Way

42. continued

around the corners. Raised courses in the brickwork below the first floor windows are echoed in raised sections of courses on the upper floors.

43. continued

Francis Gilmore Avis (1898-1969) was primarily a designer of residential and apartment buildings, including as many as 400 in St. Louis and St. Louis County. Educated in the Maplewood public schools and at Rankin Trade School, he practiced architecture for a total of 47 years. According to his daughter, architect Claire Avis, he had a special interest in terra cotta and glazed tiles as decoration. He designed six Art-Deco-style apartments in the Moorlands Addition of Clayton and many two- and four-family buildings in the St. Louis Hills district in the city.

45. continued


Interview with Claire Avis, February 28, 1987.
Westwood Court Condo

703-705 Westwood Drive

16. Thematic Category
- Art Deco

17. Date(s) or Period
- constructed by 1939

18. Style or Design
- 73 59

19. Architect or Engineer
- 30

20. Contractor or Builder
- VE BA

21. Original Use, if apparent
- apartments

22. Present Use
- apartments

23. Ownership
- Public

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
- See attached

25. Open to Public?
- Yes

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
- No

27. Other Surveys in Which Included
- No

28. No. of Stories
- 3

29. Basement?
- Yes

30. Foundation Material
- stone?

31. Wall Construction
- brick

32. Roof Type & Material
- low hip, comp.

33. No. of Bays
- Front 2 Side

34. Wall Treatment
- American common bond

35. Plan Shape
- U

36. Changes
- Addition
- Altered

37. Condition
- Interior
- Exteror
- good

38. Preservation
- Yes

39. Endangered?
- Yes

40. Visible from Public Road?
- Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
- 1/40

Further Description of Important Features: The building is highlighted by the raised brick courses that form lintels and sills and created striped sections between, some continuous, some shorter segments. Some windows appear to be replacements; they are one-over-one; the older ones are three horizontal panes over three. At the corners the windows are paired and wrap around. These sections break forward from the rest of the building. The middle bays of the front wings and the entrance bays at the inside angles of the wings are

History and Significance: The building permit for this building has not been located. The address first appeared in county directories in 1939.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings: The garage forms a basement under the central terrace. It is entered in front, past concrete retaining walls. Above the garage door is a giant stylized keystone, with the street number painted on a built-in light.

Sources of Information:
- County directories
- On-site inspection
Westwood Court Condo
703-705 Westwood Drive

24. continued

Norsan, Inc.
1A (S) Jerald A. Maslanko
1B (S) Geoff Lemasters
1C (S) Ella D. Edwards
1A (N) Robert M. Garrido, et al
1B (N) Ellen Mackey
2A (S) Hope E. Thurrott
2B (S) G. & M. Schonfeld
2C (S) Wm. L. Edwards, Jr.
2A (N) Sonja Gado
2B (N) William L. Lipsitz
3A (S) Brian Gelber
3B (S) Matthew Louis Gollub
3C (S) Barry S. Schermer
3A (N) Edwin M. Berdy
3B (N) Kenneth J. Graham

42. continued

outlined by ornamental brick patterns reminiscent of ladders rising to parapets. The bays to either side of the entries also have parapets; those on the wing sides have balconies on second and third floor, cantilevered with light metal railings. The center bay is a wide, curving bay window with painted metal (?) spandrels. The doorways themselves have ashlar surrounds with pilaster-like piers angled at 45 degrees.
**715 Westwood Drive**

<table>
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<td>7</td>
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</table>

**Specific Location**
- Lot 10, Block 33
- Moorlands Addition

**City or Town**
- Clayton

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

---

**Further Description of Important Features**
The front door of the building is on the inside end of the north elevation. Although the building permit indicates the foundation is concrete, the exposed parts are squared, rock-faced, broken-course stone, with a brick water table. An ashlar stringcourse forms the lintel of the first-floor windows. The north first-floor front window is elaborately framed in raised brick courses, with an octagonal inset in the spandrel above. Other spandrels are patterned in brick, some herringbone, others diamond-shapes.

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**History and Significance**
Bess Brown was listed as the owner. (continued)
715 Westwood Drive

42. continued

Windows vary in size; first floor windows are eight over twelve. Next to the ashlar-framed door in the rear wing is a three-part window, six-over-six flanked by four-over-four.

43. continued

Benjamin Shapiro, born in 1898, was the son of a building contractor, and after graduation from Central High School in St. Louis in 1916, he studied architecture at the University of Illinois. He received his degree in 1920 and began his own office in 1927. In addition to many apartment buildings in various styles, he designed private houses on Forsyth and in Hampton Park, the gates to New Mt. Sinai Cemetery on Gravois Road, Chesed Shel Emeth Synagogue in University City, and the Ferguson City Hall. In 1947 he formed a partnership with Robert Tisdale that lasted until 1973.
The brick walls of this building are richly layered, with the window bays being the deepest, stepping out by two or three steps to ashlar-edged piers that rise to sections of parapet, ashlar capped, with panels of three blank shields above the third-floor windows. Raised brick courses form a discontinuous frieze around the top and articulate the basement level. An attractive feature is the circular front basement window set in a Greek-cross-shaped ashlar surround and divided by a...

The Lichtenstein Estate, Inc, represented by S.J. Voss, was the owner, according to the building permit.

(continued)

The entry terrace is considerably raised above ground level. It forms the roof of a garage entered from the front, which has eight shield shapes and a scalloped frieze.

Sources of Information
Building Permit 2201, May 13, 1937, $35,000
County directories
On-site inspection

Prepared by
E. Hamilton
Organization
St. Louis County Parks
Date
2/87 Revision Date(s)
vertical bar. Ashlar also forms a water table and some lintels. It forms a frame for the front door and rises above it to incorporate the staircase window. The door itself is shaped with concave bites out of the upper corners. The northeast bay and the center front bay of the wing are curved bay windows rising to brick parapets.

Benjamin Shapiro, born in 1898, was the son of a building contractor, and after graduation from Central High School in St. Louis in 1916, he studied architecture at the University of Illinois. He received his degree in 1920 and began his own office in 1927. In addition to many apartment buildings in various styles, he designed private houses on Forsyth and in Hampton Park, the gates to New Mt. Sinai Cemetery on Gravois Road, Chesed Shel Emeth Synagogue in University City, and the Ferguson City Hall. In 1947 he formed a partnership with Robert Tisdale that lasted until 1973.
The broad terrace across the front of the building shelters a garage. It is faced with broken-course, partly squared rubble stone. Between the garage entrances is an elaborately designed staircase of two flights that turn and meet at the landing.
and is sheltered by a short hood. Above it is a tall three-pane staircase window flanked by smaller panes.
The building sits at the southeast corner of Wydown Blvd. and Forest Court.

Further Description of Important Features: 7618 Wydown is the door to the upper floor, while 7620 is the corner store. The store has a cut stone bulkhead, rock-faced, broken course. The transoms have 5x6 small panes, probably patent prisms. Above them is a polychromed terra cotta frieze in chevron pattern. A related but different pattern is used for second-floor lintels. The corners of the display windows and the door have paired one-brick buttresses with black glazed terra cotta bases and finials. The finials are partly visible from street.

History and Significance: The permit for this building has not been found. It was standing by 1936 when Emmanuel Greengard operated Greengard Drug Company there. He advertised "Prescription Druggist, Busy Bee & Lowney's Candies, De Luxe Ice Cream, We Deliver." He operated an older store at 6401 Clayton Road and lived on DeMun. In 1940 he built the one-story addition to the south, using H.W. Guth as architect and Joseph Pekar as contractor; they may have been the original builders as well.

The building sits at the southeast corner of Wydown Blvd. and Forest Court.
rounded in a modernistic pattern. Similar buttresses between second-floor windows rise to the parapet. The treatment above the door #7618 includes a pediment-shaped lintel, a raised parapet of matching shape, and spandrels of terra cotta with polychromed insets. At the rear a one-story wing of one wide bay extends the building along Forest Court.
### 7532-36 York Drive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Name(s)</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
<td>York Condominium</td>
<td>7532-36 York Drive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### History and Significance
Joe Sherman was listed as the original owner. The building was recently converted to a condominium. Avis had designed the similar building next door the previous year.

(continued)

The center terrace forms the roof of the garage, which opens in front. The driveway runs between coursed rubble retaining walls.

(continued)

#### Further Description of Important Features
The building has been altered recently by reconstruction of the balconies with semioctagonal clapboard parapets. The gabled clapboard dormers over the wings and two center bays may also be alterations. The striking original art deco features are at the front ends of the wings. On either side of the center bay are fluted half-columns on ashlar pedestals. Lacking capitals, the columns rise to large circular windows with single panes. The spandrels of the center windows have ashlar insets, and molded ashlar.

(continued)

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The center terrace forms the roof of the garage, which opens in front. The driveway runs between coursed rubble retaining walls.

(continued)
York Condominium
7532-36 York Drive

24. continued

1A Frederick D. Forshaw
1B Karen A. Luning
1C Terence J. Brown
1D Shirley K. Ashby
1E Paul T. Petersen
2A Patrick P. Rohrkaste
2B Raymond L. McLaughlin
2C Curtis M. Dombek
2D Stephen A. Thompson
2E Karen S. Johnson
3A James A. Finch III
3B Marla Shanker
3C Jerome M. Aronberg
3D Frank B. Long
3E John B. Konefal

42. continued

Insets are above the second floor windows in the center bay and above
the entries. The first floor entry bay windows are circular. Corner
bays break forward. Their brickwork has periodic raised darker brick
courses, and they rise to parapets. Double-hung windows of two
horizontal panes in each sash wrap around corners. The brick facing
of the foundation is darker than the rest of the variegated yellow
brick, and a course of alternating light and dark headers connects
the two.

43. continued

Francis Gilmore Avis (1898-1969) was primarily a designer of
residential and apartment buildings, including as many as 400 in St.
Louis and St. Louis County. Educated in the Maplewood public schools
and at Rankin Trade School, he practiced architecture for a total of
47 years. According to his daughter, architect Claire Avis, he had a
special interest in terra cotta and glazed tiles as decoration. He
designed six Art-Deco-style apartments in the Moorlands Addition of
Clayton and many two- and four-family buildings in the St. Louis
Hills district in the city.

45. continued

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Francis G. Avis Funeral Thursday," October
29, 1969.

Interview with Claire Avis, February 28, 1987.
This building has been altered by construction of white paneled false mansards over the main doors and concealing the parapets of the entry bays. The walls around the doors have also been faced with vertical siding and given inappropriate carriage lights. Similar siding masks the lintel of the garage entry in front. The spandrels between the second and third floors of the entry bays also appear to have been altered. The original Art Deco features are the front ends of the wings, where vertical elements define the forms.

William J. Berryman was listed as the original owner.

The front terrace forms the roof of the garage, which has a front entry. The driveway runs between coursed rubble retaining walls. The terrace balustrade has heavy concrete piers and an iron railing with fleurs-de-lis in circles.
7542-44-46 York Drive

42. continued

constructions of vertical brick and black glazed tile rise from the foundations to above the roofline. The windows at these ends appear to be wrap-around casements. The windows of the inner front elevation are three-part double-hung, with three horizontal panes per sash. The spandrels here are soldier courses. A diaperwork frieze is also evident on this wall.

43. continued

Francis Gilmore Avis (1898-1969) was primarily a designer of residential and apartment buildings, including as many as 400 in St. Louis and St. Louis County. Educated in the Maplewood public schools and at Rankin Trade School, he practiced architecture for a total of 47 years. According to his daughter, architect Claire Avis, he had a special interest in terra cotta and glazed tiles as decoration. He designed six Art-Deco-style apartments in the Moorlands Addition of Clayton and many two- and four-family buildings in the St. Louis Hills district in the city.

45. continued


Interview with Claire Avis, February 28, 1987.
1. York Drive Condominium

2. Lot 12, Block 26
   Moorlands Addition

3. City or Town: St. Louis
   County: St. Louis County Parks

4. 7562-64 York Drive

5. Thematic Category: Special Location

6. Date(s) or Period: constructed 1937

7. Style or Design: Art Deco

8. Architect or Engineer: F. G. Avis

9. Contractor or Builder: T. J. McWray

10. Original Use, if apparent: 4-family apartment

11. Present Use: 4-family condominium

12. Ownership: Public

13. Owner's Name & Address, if known:

14. Attached: Yes

15. Open to Public: Yes

16. Local Contact Person or Organization: 

17. Other Surveys in Which Included: 

18. On National Register: Yes

19. Is Eligible? Yes

20. Part of Estab Hist Dist?: Yes

21. District? Yes

22. Potential?: No

23. Condition: Good

24. Preservation Underway?: No

25. Endangered?: Yes

26. By What?: Altered

27. Moved?: No

28. No of Stories: 2

29. Basement?: Yes

30. Foundation Material: Stone

31. Wall Construction: Brick

32. Roof Type & Material: Hip, slate

33. No. of Bays: 4

34. Wall Treatment: American common bond

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes: Addition

37. Alteration: Moved

38. Date(?) by What? No

39. Visible from Public Road?: Yes

40. Distance from and Frontage on Road: 70

41. Sources of Information:
   Building Permit 2177, March 8, 1937
   County directories
   On-site inspection

42. Further Description of Important Features:
   The high hipped roof and brick dentilled frieze are period details. The front corners are cut back to create a striped pattern around the doors, underline the first floor windows and create corbelled lugsills under the corner second floor windows. The center windows are grouped in threes, those above the doors in twos. They vary in width but all have three horizontal panes over three.

43. History and Significance:
   The original owner was listed as F. Kamp of 4472 Lindell.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings:
   The garage door opens to the front under the center bays. The driveway descends between rubble stone walls. The entry terraces have squared rubble parapets.

45. Prepared by:
   E. Hamilton

46. Organization:
   St. Louis County Parks

47. Date:
   2/87
Francis Gilmore Avis (1898-1969) was primarily a designer of residential and apartment buildings, including as many as 400 in St. Louis and St. Louis County. Educated in the Maplewood public schools and at Rankin Trade School, he practiced architecture for a total of 47 years. According to his daughter, architect Claire Avis, he had a special interest in terra cotta and glazed tiles as decoration. He designed six Art-Deco-style apartments in the Moorlands Addition of Clayton and many two- and four-family buildings in the St. Louis Hills district in the city.

Interview with Claire Avis, February 28, 1987.
The two-story porch at the south end of the house relates in design to contemporary buildings by Eliel Saarinen, as does the entrance porch with square stone posts supporting a plain frieze and a low hipped roof. The brickwork includes brick sills, vertical stretchers over some windows and outlining others, header friezes between floors of the north wing and underlining a corbelled brick cornice, and raised courses creating a striped effect around second-floor windows of the wing. The plan

History and Significance: Charles Eames (1917-1978) was a native of St. Louis who became famous for his innovative furniture, films and exhibits. He studied architecture at Washington University 1925-28, and after working as an architect with St. Louis firms for a decade, he went to study at Cranbrook Academy in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, in 1938. Eliel Saarinen (1873-1950), the distinguished Finnish architect, was president of the Cranbrook Academy 1932-46, and Eames had already shown his affinity to Saarinen's style in this house.

The house is set far back from the street on a nearly five-acre lot. A circular drive in front of the house has a spur going back to the north wing.
of the house is very irregular, with a two-bay section breaking forward to the left of the entry, a four-bay wing, set back from the main block, and a further wing angled toward the road. In the angle of the main block and first wing is a small one-story greenhouse with arched roof. The windows appear to have metal frames. Panes are horizontal, three or four to the window; some windows are paired. A large two-story window rises to the right of the entry and a similar one-story window to the left. The roof is standing seam copper. The house has several chimneys, a broad one at the south end and another at the ridge line.

The house was designed, in 1936, but "as work progressed in 1937, Georgian pediments and other details shown on the drawings of 1936 sometimes gave way to simpler, more abstract forms. Inside, fireplace arrangements, silver-leafed light coffers, and other details correspond to similar motifs in Saarinen House." The working drawings are dated December 14, 1936, and the date of the ground breaking -- January 3, 1937 -- is inscribed on the wall of the house. Eames corresponded with Saarinen about the design and is said to have visited Cranbrook prior to his enrolling there. Several items were commissioned for the house including rugs by V'Soske, drapes by Loja Saarinen, ceramic plaques by St. Louis sculptor Sheila Burlingame, and furniture by Eames himself, including fireplace andirons. The staircase window was made by Emil Frei to Eames's design. A sculpture by Carl Milles, who was also teaching at Cranbrook, was placed in the living room. R. Craig Miller writes, "The Meyers were exceptional clients who provided Eames with an opportunity not only to build a large house but to design a series of interiors that are the epitome of thirties taste." John Philip Meyer was a banker. Alice Meyer later married Leigh Gerdine, Chancellor of Webster University.
1230 Geyer

Edward J. Gotsch House

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period
    Constructed 1939
18. Style or Design
    Art Deco/International
19. Architect or Engineer
    ...
20. Contractor or Builder
    ...
21. Original Use, if apparent
    Residence 01A
22. Present Use
    Residence
23. Ownership
    Public
24. Owner's Name & Address,
    if known
    William J. & Una Lee Roa
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
    Hip, Comp
33. No. of Bays
    Front: Irr 3 Side: Irr 3
34. Wall Treatment
    Painted White
35. Plan Shape
    Irregular
36. Changes
    Addition: (Explain in #42)
    Alteration: No
    Move: No
37. Condition
    Interior: Good
    Exterior: Good
38. Preservation Underway? No
39. Endangered? Yes
    By What? No
40. Visible from Public Road? No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
    /90 ft

Further Description of Important Features
Unusual elevation has tall narrow glass-block window in center, chimney to its right, then entry in end bay. Door is set in gabled frame that stands out about four brick thicknesses from wall plane, each one set back from the door. To the right a curving wing wall acts as a buttress. The left side of the elevation continues as a one-story garage wing with a long narrowed window, and a stepped wing wall beyond that. A stringcourse underlines the garage window and other first-floor window and...
continues around the north. A second stringcourse underlines second-floor windows, which are metal-framed multipane casements that turn the corners. The cornice has a row of brick dentils. A second chimney rises from the north side of the two story block.
**May - Lichtenstein House**

2222 South Warson Road

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Date(s) or Period</th>
<th>Style or Design</th>
<th>Architect or Engineer</th>
<th>Contractor or Builder</th>
<th>Owner’s Name &amp; Address, if known</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>May - Lichtenstein House</td>
<td>2222 South Warson Road</td>
<td>Constructed 1941-42</td>
<td>International Style</td>
<td>Samuel A. Marx</td>
<td>Louis B. &amp; Mercedes D. Lichtenstein</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description of Important Features**

International-style house as 56-foot-long glass wall on garden front, with white painted brick fascia and similar, though shorter, second floor. Chimneys and the entrance wall are grey Wisconsin stone, which is also used for exterior courtyard walls. The entrance front faces north, and has a 3-car garage and a garden walled with a concrete wall pierced by circular openings; the front door is actually on the west side of.

**History and Significance**

The architect Samuel A. Marx (1885-1964) graduated from MIT in 1910 and headed a small firm in Chicago; his practice seems to have specialized in modern commercial interiors. In Chicago he designed the Alexander Hamilton Memorial in Lincoln Park and the Lake Shore Country Club in Glencoe. In Hollywood he designed Edward G. Robinson’s home and art gallery. In Clayton he did the 1948 Famous-Barr store. His wife Florence was.

**Sources of Information**

Frank Peters, "Modern Architecture's First Flowering in St. Louis," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, April 8, 1984
The Architectural Forum, "House in Ladue, Missouri," December 1942
Building Permit 325, 3-11-41, $65,000

**Prepared by** E. Hamilton
**Organization** 2222 South Warson Road
**Date** 2/78
**Revision Date(s):** 03-17-05
May - Lichtenstein House
2222 South Warson Road

42. continued

The house recessed under a brick parapet. Inside the staircase is a spiral, a steel structure surfaced with plaster. The living and dining areas form one large space, separated by a built-in planter. Upstairs are four main and three additional bedrooms and five bathrooms. Curtains and other hand-woven fabrics were designed by Dorothy Liebes in pastels. The fireplace in the living area is faced with Cordova shell stone, a Texas fossil-bearing limestone.

43. continued

an aunt of Morton D. May, who commissioned the house. May was the son of Morton J. May and head of the May Company department stores. He was an amateur photographer, who had his own darkroom built into this house, and he was an art collector of national standing. His philanthropies in St. Louis were unmatched. In 1952, after his second marriage, he sold the house to the present owners, who have retained many of the original interior fittings. Frank Peters has called the house "a grand International Style essay whose date, extent, completeness and almost-perfect state of preservation put it in a class of its own."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenstein died in 1985, and the furnishings have since been removed. In 1986 the house was put up for sale at an asking price of $1.75 million.

45. continued

**Historic Inventory**

**Lot 7, Warson Terrace SD**

**City of Town**: Ladue

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

**Coordinates UTM**

**Site: Building**

**Structure Object**

**No. 1**

**Present Name(s)**

L. M. Persons House

**Name of Established District**

**Thematic Category**

**Date(s) or Period**

constructed 1936 alter

**Style or Design**

Art Deco (Streamline Moderne)

**Architect or Engineer**

William P. M. McMahon and Sons

**Contractor or Builder**

No

**Original Use, if apparent residence**

Yes

**Present Use residence**

Yes

**Ownership**

Public

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

Daniel & Barbara Liberman

**Open to Public?**

Yes

**Local Contact Person or Organization**

Daniel & Barbara Liberman

**Other Surveys in Which Included**

No

**Condition Interior**

Excellent

**Condition Exterior**

Excellent

**Present Use**

Residence

**Foundation Material**

Yes

**Foundation Type or Builder**

Yes

**Wall Construction**

Masonry

**Roof Type & Material**

Flat

**Wall Treatment**

Smooth Stucco

**Plan Shape**

Irregular

**Changes Addition: Yes X**

(Explain: Altered in #42)

**Underway?**

No

**Endangered?**

Yes

**By What?**

No

**Alterations**

Yes

**Visible from Public Road?**

Yes

**Distance from and Frontage on Road**

97' + 160'

**Further Description of Important Features**

The irregularly massed house is basically L-shaped, with a curving window wall in the angle. The 5-part window, originally glass block, is stepped up from the right, following the line of the curving staircase within. The entry, facing west, is sheltered by a flat semicircular hood in the angle between the southeast and the staircase bay. The north wing has been substantially altered in recent years. Originally it had one 2-story bay and a longer one-story bay with a long glass-brick window. This window

**History and Significance**

The house was built in 1936 to designs of Bernard McMahon (born 1911). As described by Frank Peters, "in the late 1930s McMahon, just out of Washington University's architecture school, was a hungry and adventurous young designer who free-lanced wherever he could find work. His first house, at 7 Warson Terrace in 1936, was a shocker--"You should have heard the neighbors!--in full-blown Art Deco or Streamline Moderne style, with smooth white stucco walls and glass blocks." McMahon did other modern houses in the

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The house is on the southeast corner of Warson Terrace, a private street blocked by a gate just north of here, and Conway Road, a major thoroughfare that remains largely residential in character.

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis Public Library, Art Dept. Pictorial file

St. Louis Magazine, March 1978, p. 60

Frank Peters, "L.A.'s Black Architect and St. Louis' Early Ranch Houses", St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Nov. 16, 1980, p. 5B.

County directories

On site inspection
L. M. Persons House
7 Warson Terrace

42. continued

has been substantially remodeled in recent years, the garage
enclosed, and a new carport built opening onto Conway Road to the
east of the house.

43. continued

late 1930s and early 1940s in the California ranch house style. In
later years he became his own developer, building high-rises in
downtown Clayton including the Clayton Inn and 7777 Bonhomme. The
builder was Lawrence M. Persons. He was chief engineer for the
American Thermometer Company and moved here from 5370 Cabanne. After
the war he founded the L. M. Persons Corporation, air conditioning,
but moved from the St. Louis area. By 1946 the house was occupied by
Carl E. Froelich. Barbara Liberman is the pianist for the St. Louis
Symphony.

45. continued

Building Permits:
5927, June 7, 1976, wall, $500.
6341, May 14, 1979, porch enclosure, $3,500.
7204, September 24, 1984, room addition, $12,000
7591, July 8, 1986, enclose garage and greenhouse, $12,000.
The back of the house has a semi-circular sunroom. The front is composed of three parts: a taller central block, a lower entry wing connected by a curved wall to the center, and a still lower garage wing flush with the center. All have corbelled parapets. The front wall of the garage wing is lighted by glass blocks arranged in two groups, each with three staggered rows of five. The curving entry wall has a series of two-block windows descending stairstep fashion. The entry is (contd):

Ferbet Acres was platted in 1947 by Louis and Hilda Ferbet, and Lot 1 was sold the same year to Nicholas A. and Dorothy A. Esser. They sold the property, then numbered Box 788 Kerth Road, in 1955 to Marshall F. Mueller.

Sources of Information

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 2399, p. 67; 3505, 39; Plat Book 39, p. 87.

Prepared by

E. Hamilton

Organization

St. Louis County Parks

Date

4/89
a simple three-paneled door. Above it and the window next to it is a curving shelf or hood with a metal fascia. Windows in the main block are partly glass block and have been shaded by aluminum awnings. The outer corner of this wing also curves. The garage wing is extended by a low wall joined to the garage by a curving junction.
**Edward E. Pounds House**

**1114 Lacled Station Road**

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<tr>
<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

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 pyramidal 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 a round-arched window.

**History and Significance**

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.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Lacled Station Road is now a major traffic artery. Just south of this house is a contemporary one.

**Photograph**

**Sources of Information**


County directories

On-site inspection

**Prepared by**

E. Hamilton
42. continued

brick stringcourses of contrasting color, a dentilled brick cornice, brick sills and door surround, and cross-shaped patterns over the door.

27/1793G
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.

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.

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

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.

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.
Crystal Motel
7746 Watson Road
Village of Marlborough
### Coral Court Motel

**Location:** 7755 Watson Road, St. Louis County, Missouri

**Historic Inventory Number:** SL-AS-034-073

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>No.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>County:</strong> St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Location of Negatives:</strong> St. Louis County Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Present Name(s):</strong> Coral Court Motel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><strong>Other Name(s):</strong> 7755 Watson Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><strong>Specific Location:</strong> Marlborough Manor, Lots 1-26, Block 8, Lots 1-4, 25, 34 and parts of 5-10, 22-24 and parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><strong>City or Town:</strong> Marlborough Manor, St. Louis County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><strong>Site Plan with North Arrow:</strong> See attached plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td><strong>Coordinates:</strong> UTMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Building X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td><strong>Structure:</strong> Object X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td><strong>Thematic Category:</strong> Art Deco (Streamline Moderne)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td><strong>Thematic Period:</strong> Constructed 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td><strong>Architect or Engineeer:</strong> Adolph L. Stuebig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td><strong>Owner's Name &amp; Address:</strong> Coral Court Motel, Inc. A Missouri Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td><strong>Open to Public:</strong> Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td><strong>Preservation:</strong> Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td><strong>Endangered:</strong> Yes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td><strong>Environment:</strong> Watson Road is no longer U.S. 66 but remains a busy commercial thoroughfare. Across the road is the Crystal Court, a motel built in 1946 in a simpler design, but also with attached garages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources of Information:**

1. Frank Peters, "Roadside Buildings Mirroring America's Car-Borne History," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, January 12, 1986
2. Susan Croce Kelly, "From campgrounds to cottages, to “ma and pa” motels, to today's luxurious motor inns," The Midwest Motorist, March-April 1983, pp. 6-8
Coral Court Motel
7755 Watson Road

6. continued

of vacated Radnor, Wimbledon, Croyden and Sherbrooke Drives.

42. continued

door is set in a curving wall, and each room has a second curving wall of glass brick supplementing the more conventional three-part louvered windows. The syncopated rhythm created by the repetition of these unequal curves is given further complexity by the irregular placement of the two-room units, by slight variations in the plans of the units themselves, and by changes in the pattern of the glass brick; some step down to the left, some to the right, and some narrow at the top like mosaic Christmas trees.

43. continued

the main highway to the southwestern United States. Carr was apparently contemplating this project at the time of the purchase, because the deed he received specifically restricted him from building "tourist cabins" on six of the lots, but not on the rest of the property. On June 11, 1941, the St. Louis Daily Record reported that Carr planned to build 10 two-room cabins and a central building, to cost $7,000. The builder was Adolph L. Struebig, who was also an architect. Not much is known of Struebig's life, but judging from city directories, he seems to have been the son of Adolph F. Struebig, a printer, part of the large and prosperous German population of South St. Louis. In 1924, Aldoph L. was listed for the first time as a student, and by 1926 he had become a draftsman for the architectural firm of Nolte and Nauman. The firm had a large practice in commercial buildings and houses, many for real estate companies. After Fred Nauman left the firm about 1934, Edward Nolte briefly took Struebig into partnership, but by 1936 they were working separately. In 1938 Struebig moved to House Springs in suburban (then exurban) Jefferson County. He continued to practice architecture from one of several South St. Louis addresses until 1947, when he apparently moved out of the area.

Nolte and Nauman did one notable design in the Art Deco style that the Coral Court represents so well, the Lambskin Temple, a Masonic hall, in 1927, the year after Struebig started working for them. Most of their work, however, was in the fashionable period styles of the era. Unlike any other building in the St. Louis area, the Coral Court must have been inspired by some publication.
The 1940s were the heyday of motel building, and John Carr was able to double the size of his original property and to enlarge the motel to a total of 77 rooms. Most of the newer buildings match the original ones, but there are also three more conventional two-story blocks at the back. In 1944 the neighborhood around the motel was incorporated as the Village of Marlborough, one-fourth square mile in area, 1980 population 2,012. John Carr was a mainstay of the village until his retirement to Florida; he died a couple of years ago.

The absence at the Coral Court of visible parked cars enhances the surreal beauty of the place and sets it in sharp contrast to the average motel. The garages also assure the guests anonymity, and this feature of the motel has contributed to its local reputation, which seems to induce whispered asides and loud laughter. Be that as it may, the physical condition of the motel is immaculate. On a clear summer day not a leaf is out of place in the extensive planting. The green of the lawns, the black of the pavement, the yellow and red of the tiles, and the blue of the sky combine to lift the spirits of any lover of America's commercial archaeology.

45. continued


Smithsonian, March 1986, p. 182 (bibliography on motels).

St. Louis Daily Record, June 11, 1941.


On site inspection.
ROUTE 66

POOL AREA

OFFICE
**St. Louis County Water Company**

**Historic Inventory**

- **Site**: Hog Hollow Plant 1 & 2
- **Date of Construction**: 1933-1938
- **Style**: Art Deco
- **Material**: Flat, tar
- **Historic Significance**:
  - History and Significance
  - Description of Environment and Outbuildings

**Complex of buildings**

- Mostly in matching style of yellow brick with stone or cast concrete trim.
- Electric station at the south end has four bays of one-story construction and two bays of two-story.
- Bays are outlined by brick piers rising to capped parapets. Windows are deepset and have hinged metal sash.
- The Electric Station has a large superstructure of metal girders to which power lines are attached. Filter Plant 1, immediately to the north, has a long low concrete structure in front divided into eight bays.

**Historic Context**

- The St. Louis County Water Company was formed from a number of smaller companies in the early years of the century. It inherited a pumping station across the street from this site from the West St. Louis Company and expanded to this site in the early 1930's. The first unit in this complex to be constructed was the Electric Station at the south end of the site (foreground in this photo). Then came the Chemical House, a thousand yards east of the Missouri River. The Piggy Division of Hog Hollow Road is an older complex also owned by the County Water Company.

Source of Information:

St. Louis County Water Company

Prepared by:

E. Hamilton

Organizations:

St. Louis County Parks

Date:

8/89
St. Louis County Water Company
Central County Plant 1 & 2
901 Hog Hollow Road

42. continued

bays of concrete fins with rounded tops. Behind this is a taller brick structure with detailing similar to the Electric Station but with paired windows and without the elaborately accented parapet. The Chemical House is a smaller structure at the north end of the complex, close in design to the Electric Station but fully two stories in height.

43. continued

similar design at the north end. In 1936 the large Filter Plant was started and it was completed two years later. The style of these buildings is typical of the modernistic work of the era, given more drama by the flat, unobstructed setting. In 1952-53 a second filter plant was added to the complex by Horner & Shifrin, engineers. It reads as two stories in front and is built of slightly paler yellow brick in a stripped down International Modern style.
LEGEND

A - CHEMICAL HOUSE - 1935 CONST.
- UNITED ENGINEERS & CONSTRUCTORS, INC.

B - FILTER PLANT 1 - 1936-1938 CONST.
- UNITED ENGINEERS & CONSTRUCTORS, INC.

C - FILTER PLANT 2 - 1952-1953 CONST.
- HORNER & SHIFRIN

D - ELECTRIC STATION - 1933 CONST.
- UNITED ENGINEERS & CONSTRUCTORS, INC.

E - SHOP BUILDING - 1923(?) CONST.
- ARCHITECT - UNKNOWN

ST. LOUIS COUNTY WATER COMPANY
CREVE COEUR, MO
CENTRAL COUNTY PLANT 1 & 2
DATES OF CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECT

SCALE: 1" = 100'

CHECKED: 

APPROVED: 

DRAWN: PB 
DATE: 8/7/89 

WORK ORDER: 

SHEET 1 OF 1
**Dr. Samuel A. Bassett Office**

1200 South Big Bend Boulevard
7492-7496 Wise Avenue

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Samuel A. Bassett</td>
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<th>Specific Location</th>
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<td>Part of lots 13 &amp; 14, Forest Park Heights</td>
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<th>City or Town</th>
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<th>Contractor or Builder</th>
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<td>Edouard J. Mutrux</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History and Significance</th>
<th>34 History and Significance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This house is significant as one of the first buildings in the St. Louis region significantly reflecting the impact of the International Style, although it also shows other influences; the porthole windows and glass block of Art Deco, and the fieldstone chimney of Frank Lloyd Wright. It was the first completed design by Edouard Jules Mutrux, who had graduated from Washington University with a Masters in Architecture in 1931.</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
<th>43 Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>While the yard to the south of the building is nicely landscaped, the property adjacent to the south has been flattened for a gas station. The rest of Big Bend is also devoted to small commercial properties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>45 Sources of Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis Globe-Democrat, &quot;Dr. Sam T. Bassett Dies,&quot; Nov. 2, 1944</td>
<td>County directories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On site inspection</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prepared by</th>
<th>46 Prepared by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Hamilton</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
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<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>48 Date</th>
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<tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision Date(s)</th>
<th>49 Revision Date(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
42. continued

from the south up a flight of brick-parapetted steps. It is a
one-story stuccoed structure, with a large picture window turning the
corner. To the right of the window is a large brick chimney coursed
like the building's lower part. To its right is a stuccoed two-story
wing placed less than a full story above the middle wing. Its
second-floor windows also turn corners. A garage opens from the
north side of this wing, and next to it is a porthole window.

43. continued

He was one of a family of architects, including older brother Robert
and younger brothers Jean Louis, Philippe and Paul. Shortly after
this Mutrux met William Adair Bernoudy, who had studied with Wright
at Taliesin, and the two began a partnership which lasted until
1960. Among their early works together were four Wrightian houses on
Sumac Lane in Ladue.

Samuel A. Bassett was the middle of three sons of Dr. Samuel T.
Bassett, who was also a physician. In later years the younger Dr.
Bassett formed a partnership with Thomas A. Coates, who continued to
occupy the building as the Coates Medical Center until 1962. Bassett
was Health Commissioner of Richmond Heights in the early 1940s.
**7404 Brunswick Avenue**

### Description of Important Features
The front elevation has the door on the west side, a small porthole window in the center, and a three-part casement at the east side, turning the corner to a two-part casement. Other windows are also casements with metal frames. Above the windows is a frieze of alternating vertical stretchers. The window sills are continuous. The door is set back in a rounded embrasure.

### History and Significance
According to the building permit, the house was built for Maureen Hoyer, 4321 Grace, who was the wife of H. Hoyer, a principal in General Housing Corporation. The first occupant was Carl J. Vollmer, a telephone installer. Hoyer probably designed the house; his name appears on drawings for 7410 Brunswick, built the next year.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
7406 Brunswick was built at the same time as this house, and 7410 was built the next year. The front yard is steeply mounded to expose the basement garage, entered from the east side.

### Reference Sources
- Building Permit 167, June 22, 1939, $2,500
- County directories
- On-site inspection

---

**42. Further Description of Important Features**

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<table>
<thead>
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</table>

**43. History and Significance**

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**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

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**45. Reference Sources**

- Building Permit 167, June 22, 1939, $2,500
- County directories
- On-site inspection

---

**46. Prepared by**

E. Hamilton

**47. Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**48. Date**

2/87
According to the permit, this house was built for Edgar L. Metzger, 2650 Accomac, but the occupant in 1941 was Joseph W. Steuber, a textile bleacher. Two years later the occupant was William L. Gibbs, a foreman with the SBT Company. The architect was probably H. Hoyer, who was with General Housing and who designed 7410 Brunswick the following year.

The General Housing Corporation built 7404 Brunswick at the same time and 7410 Brunswick the next year. The yard is steeply mounded.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

- **No.**
- **County:** St. Louis
- **Location of Negatives:** St. Louis County Parks
- **Specific Location:** Lots 12 & 13, Block 2 Hill Top View No. 4
- **City or Town:** Shrewsbury
- **Site Plan with North Arrow:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BRUNSWICK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Present Name(s):** Ohler McFarland House

**Other Name(s):**

- **Present Name(s):** Phoebe E. Mackenzie
- **Other Name(s):**

**Address:** 7410 Brunswick Avenue

**Recent Date:** 2/87

**Prepared by:** E. Hamilton

**Organization:** St. Louis County Parks

**Source of Information:**
- Building Permit 206, March 11, 1940, $2,500
- Correspondence with owner
- Drawings November 24, 1939
- County directories
- On-site inspection

**Further Description of Important Features:**

The stucco surface of the house has raised patches all over it like tiger spots, except all white. To the left of the simple entry is a cylindrical bay with glass-block windows. To the right is a three-part window that turns the corner to a two-part one. On the east side of the house is a second door and a front-facing garage. The second floor is much smaller than the first, three bays by two. It opens onto the roof of the garage.

**History and Significance:**

The house was built for Ohler & Rossella McFarland, who lived at 6981 Oleatha. He was a meat cutter. Drawings retained by the present owner are dated November 24, 1939, and signed by H. Hoyer, who seems to have been the principal officer at General Housing Corporation.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

Two other houses on this block are similar: 7404 and 7406. Both were built the previous year by the same contractor.
where the iron railing has been supplemented by a fiberglass (?) porch roof on narrow posts. The west elevation has two windows on each level.
Cardinal Glennon College

St. Louis Preparatory Seminary

16. Thematic Category: Religious Education

17. Date(s) or Period: constructed 1930-31

18. Style or Design: Gothic Revival

19. Architect or Engineer: Henry P. Hess

20. Contractor or Builder: 

21. Original Use, if apparent: College

22. Present Use: College

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: Historic Buildings in St. Louis County (1983, 1985)

28. No. of Stories: 3 & 4

29. Basement?: Yes

30. Foundation Material: Probably stone

31. Wall Construction: Brick

32. Roof Type & Material: Hip tile

33. No. of Bays: Front 32 Side 36

34. Wall Treatment: American common bond

35. Plan Shape: Irregular

36. Changes: Addition, Alteration

37. Condition: Interior excellent, Exterior excellent

38. Preservation?: Yes

39. Endangered?: Yes

40. Visible from Public Road?: Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road:

42. Further Description of Important Features: The building is arranged around a central courtyard. The three-story entry wing across the north end centers on an eight-story tower with domed lantern. The south wing is a two-story enclosed gallery connecting the east and west wings with the central. The east and west wings extend fourteen bays south of the south wing. The west wing only extends eight bays north of the north wing, breaking the symmetry of the layout. The south wing has three-story extensions of eight bays on both sides.

43. History and Significance: The name Cardinal Glennon College was adopted in 1959 for the minor seminary of the St. Louis Archdiocese. The institution began in 1900 as the St. Louis Preparatory Seminary, a day school in connection with Kenrick Seminary. Kenrick was opened in 1892 at 1929 Cass Avenue as the major seminary for the archdiocese of St. Louis. It moved to new buildings near this site in 1915, and the following year the Preparatory Seminary was opened as the preparatory to the major seminary.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings: The property encompasses 51.45 acres, part of what was until 1981 a much larger tract stretching south to Watson Road and west to Laclede Station Road and acquired originally by Cardinal Glennon for Kenrick Seminary in 1912. The west part of the site includes the new St. Louis Preparatory Seminary high school built in 1957.

45. Sources of Information:
- Martin Towey, Archdiocesan Archivist
- County directories
- On-site inspection

46. Prepared by: E. Hamilton

47. Organization: St. Louis County Parks

48. Date: 2/87

49. Revision Date(s):
and the north wing has a ten-bay extension at its east end. A three-story T-shaped structure is attached to the northwest corner of the complex, while a two-story U-shaped power plant with tall chimney stands farther to the west.

The main junctions of the north wing are four stories high and have low pyramidal roofs underlined by friezes incorporating green and terra-cotta colored diamond-shape tiles. While the tower has strong Art Deco or Moderne affinities, most of the detailing of the exterior is Italian Romanesque in inspiration, notably the paired rounded-headed first-floor windows set under larger round arches ornamented with angled brickwork and tiles. Between every two or three bays are buttresses rising to third-floor level and capped by tiles. Staircase bays have wider round-arched windows and stone balconies. Upper windows are mostly six-over-six, lower nine-over-nine. The brickwork includes a water table and a corbelled cornice; some of the cornices are characteristically Italian corbelled arcades.

The main entry has large dark wooden paneled doors under a Romanesque tympanum covered with a figure of a beardless Christ "orans" between angels and the Greek letters alpha and omega. Large iron and bronze lanterns and windows with elaborate iron grills flank the door. The whole vestibule area is ashlar with a low parapet having a niche with a statue of Joseph? in it. Inside, the lobby is cross-vaulted, with large square piers and reverse fluted capitals. Floors are tiles including some figurative ones.

Behind the vestibule the tower rises as thick corner piers and for narrow intermediate ones on each side, set out from the plane of the windows. At top the piers support ashlar finials with rounded tops; the corner piers have domelets mimicking the tiled center dome on its octagonal drum. Tracery fills the openings in the sides of the drum.

The Chapel faces central courtyard from center of south side. Its front gable has a statue in a niche above a blind arcade of seven arches and a large rose window with round and quatrefoil tracery. Two smaller statues are in niches on the buttresses. The Hall in front of the chapel forms a one-story entry, which has its own gable and an ashlar porch with a carved tympanum inscribed "Ite Ad Joseph" and showing a robed bearded man. The capitals of the porch columns are carved with shields. Inside it has a barrel vault and apsidal semidome both covered with acoustical tiles placed diagonally. Round-headed windows break into the vault at cornice level. Narrow side aisles have narrow transverse barrel vaults in each bay springing from the chevron patterned cushion capitals of the colonnades and from corresponding similarly designed corbels.
Aisle windows are narrow round-headed figurative stained glass set in pairs under ashlar round arches. Below the windows are bronze radiator grills. Below the sill level and extending around the apse is ashlar wainscotting. Aisle floors are tile in pattern of interlocking pattern of squares formed from tiles of reverse Z shape. Some tiles have an embossed interlace pattern. Chancel tiles are mostly hexagonal but include green-glazed patterned borders. The stations of the cross around the walls are also worked in glazed tile. The altars and pulpit are marble. The high altar has a high brass canopy over it. Above the low dark narthex is a balcony housing organ pipes.

The windows include roundels showing various landmarks of the St. Louis Archdiocese, including the cathedral dedicated in 1926 and the building dedicated in 1929.

43. continued

Seminary moved to 4244 Washington Blvd, and began to operate as an independent institution. The tornado of 1927 destroyed a large part of the building, and the seminary moved to buildings at 1100 North Jefferson near St. Bridget’s Church while the present buildings were under construction. With the move to Shrewsbury the first two years of the high school program were returned to Washington Avenue. In 1947 the high school program was reunited in Shrewsbury and in 1957 it was transferred to new buildings nearby. Meanwhile, the secondary program became a junior college about 1950 but was restored to four-year status in 1957. The institution has been run from the beginning by the Congregation of the Mission, known as the Vincentian Fathers.
1. **Name:** 0BF310170
2. **County:** St. Louis
3. **Location of Negatives:** 32002-5
4. **Present Name(s):** Everett D. Fry House
5. **Other Name(s):**

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<td>23. <strong>Ownership:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>24. <strong>Owner's Name &amp; Address:</strong></td>
<td>Carolyn B. Boone</td>
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<td>25. <strong>Open to Public:</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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<td>26. <strong>Local Contact Person or Organization:</strong></td>
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<td>67 ft.</td>
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**Further Description of Important Features:**
The front corners of this house are rounded, and the windows curve around corners. The upstairs windows have rounded ends. They are multipane fixed or casement windows. Most windows have aluminum awnings. Front porch has an iron canopy. The brickwork has a stringcourse immediately above the first-floor windows and a group of three between floors.

**History and Significance:**
This is a unique example of the Art Deco period in this part of the county, related to but larger than houses in Velda Village Hills from the late 1930's. The house was built about 1938 by Everett D. Fry, an electrician, who had bought the land several years earlier. Over the years the house has had addresses on Highway 99 (box 796), Highway 67, Lewis and Clark Boulevard, and since the late 1960's, Benham Road. (continued)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**
Concrete carport at the basement level, sunk into the side of the hill, has a flat roof forming a terrace in front of the house. Thick cedars in front of the house obscure it year round. The lot slopes steeply from north to south. Commercial uses are intruding on this street. A separate cottage residence is located behind the main house.

**Interview with Carolyn Boone:**
County Directories.

**Prepared by:** E. Hamilton

**Organization:** St. Louis County Parks

**Date:** 3/89
Everett D. Fry House
11831 Benham Road

43. continued

Fry, who is remembered as a boatbuilder, sold the property to the present owner, who is the widow of James Boone, about 1956.
Office of Historic Preservation,
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
HISTORIC INVENTORY

<table>
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<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>BALSO N</td>
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**7325 Balson**

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<td>16</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>concrete</td>
<td>brick</td>
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- **City or Town**: University City
- **County**: St. Louis
- **SD of Shaftsbury Heights**
- **Site Plan with North Arrow**
- **UTM Coordinates**: 
  - Lat: Clayton

**Further Description of Important Features**

The entry forms a projecting bay with a hipped roof. Above the door itself are two narrow glass-block windows; flanking the whole are piers, triangular in section, rising to molded stone finials. To the sides of this bay, the roof descends slightly to small circular windows. Below second and first floor front windows are two stringcourses that wrap around the sides of the entry bay. Windows are double-hung, paired in front and wrapping around corners to two more.

**History and Significance**

Stanford Investment Corporation, 7419 Cromwell Drive in Clayton, was the original owner.

(continued next page)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The driveway on the west side leads to back-yard garage.

**Sources of Information**

- Building Permit 7214, May 14, 1938, $11,000
- County directories
- On-site inspection

**Prepared by**

E. Hamilton

**Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date**

2/87
Benjamin Shapiro, born in 1898, was the son of a building contractor, and after graduation from Central High School in St. Louis in 1916, he studied architecture at the University of Illinois. He received his degree in 1920 and began his own office in 1927. In addition to many apartment buildings in various styles, he designed private houses on Forsyth and in Hampton Park, the gates to New Mt. Sinai Cemetery on Gravois Road, Chesed Shel Emeth Synagogue in University City, and the Ferguson City Hall. In 1947 he formed a partnership with Robert Tisdale that lasted until 1973.
### Former A & P Grocery

**Address:** 7700 Olive Street Road

**City:** St. Louis

**County:** St. Louis

**Description:**
- Symmetrical facade has brick tower in center with narrow buttresses at front corners and ashlar parapet. At both front corners of building are semicircular glass-block windows; the walls above are all headers. Glass-block is also in the clerestory windows on side walls. Marquee over display windows appears to be original. The entry is deeply recessed, with doors on sides.

**History and Significance:**
- North & South Realty and Investment Company, 4343 Clayton Road, was listed on the building permit as the owner. No architect was given. The first occupant was the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**
- Building is at southeast corner of Olive Blvd. and North & South Road, with parking on both sides.

**Sources of Information:**
- Building Permit 8341, January 17, 1942, $15,000
- County Directories
- On-site inspection

**Prepared by:**
- E. Hamilton

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

**Date:** 2/87
**Beverly Theatre, Fine Arts Theater**

7740 Olive Street Road

### Thematic Category
16. Art Deco

### Date(s) or Period
17. Constructed 1937

### Style or Design
18. Art Deco

### Architect or Engineer
19. O.W. Stiegelmeier, 4412 Lindell

### Contractor or Builder

### Original Use, if apparent
21. Theatre, O&A

### Present Use
22. Theatre

### Ownership
23. Public

### Owner's Name & Address, if known
24. Mark Cofman
   2016 Big Bend Blvd. 63117

### Coordinates
9. UTM

### Site Plan with North Arrow

### Site II

### Structure I

### Object I

### On National Register?
11. Yes I

### Is it Eligible?
12. Yes I

### Part of Estab?
13. Yes I

### District?
14. No X

### History and Significance
Nash Holloway Theatre, 8840 St. Charles Rock Road, Henry J. Holloway, manager, was the original owner. The theatre was originally called the Beverly, and more recently the Fine Arts. It is one of a rapidly dwindling number of independent theaters in St. Louis and has the most interesting facade of the period.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The building is in a row of freestanding commercial buildings at the intersection of Olive Blvd. and North and South Road.

### Further Description of Important Features
The front is divided into end bays (with stepped parapets and display cases) and the central marquee area, with ticket booth between banks of three doors. Above the marquee the facade is recessed, but a metal sign protrudes, and on the roof is a decorative metal framework, a fencelike structure but higher in the center and with bowed top members. The end bays are ornamented with vertical moldings, some wavy. Similar moldings.

### History and Significance
Nash Holloway Theatre, 8840 St. Charles Rock Road, Henry J. Holloway, manager, was the original owner. The theatre was originally called the Beverly, and more recently the Fine Arts. It is one of a rapidly dwindling number of independent theaters in St. Louis and has the most interesting facade of the period.

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### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The building is in a row of freestanding commercial buildings at the intersection of Olive Blvd. and North and South Road.
appear in the recess over the marquee, and the whole top has a broad chevron-patterned frieze.
Church gets approval to convert Fine Arts

By Stephanie Grant Stanley
Journal staff writer

The 50-year-old Fine Arts Theatre on Olive Boulevard in University City will soon get a new look.

The city council voted Monday night to let the Living Word Apostolic Church move into the theater, which has been closed since June.

Robert Buckner, who will be the new church's pastor, said he chose the University City site because of the city's central location.

"University City is actually a midway point for west county and the city, and I hope we will attract people from both areas," he said.

Buckner, who was an associate minister at the Lively Stone Church of God in St. Louis, said he will start renovating the theater's interior immediately and hopes to hold his first service in September.

But before Buckner can begin any exterior renovations, he must get the approval of the Historic Preservation Commission of University City, said Al Goldman, the city's director of planning.

"The theater was singled out this year by the preservation commission at the county parks department as an outstanding example of the art-deco style of architecture," Goldman said.

"The feeling on the part of our preservation commission is that that style should be preserved.

Buckner said he is more than willing to work with the city's preservation commission to maintain the building's architectural style.

"I'm crazy about the front of the building; we're not going to do anything to it structurally," he said. "What we will do is take down the marquee and get rid of the ticket booth. In place of the ticket booth we will put in two center doors with another door on each side of those, and then either stained or smoked glass next to the outer doors.

The city will continue to receive taxes on the building for two years while the church leases it from the Realty Exchange, Buckner said. After that the church, which is tax-exempt, will buy the building, he said.
former Kroger Grocery

909-911 Purdue, 7300 Dartmouth

16. Thematic Category

17. Date(s) or Period

constructed 1937

18. Style or Design

Art Deco

73. 67

19. Architect or Engineer

Saum

30. 71

20. Contractor or Builder

Saum

21. Original Use, if apparent

store & flat

O2F 01B

22. Present Use

vacant

23. Ownership

Public

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known

Charles F. Stubbers

6327 Pershing Ave.

25. Open to Public?

No

26. Local Contact Person or Organization

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories

29. Basement?

Yes

30. Foundation Material

rubble stone

31. Wall Construction

brick

32. Roof Type & Material

hip, asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays

Front 4 Side 3

34. Wall Treatment

35. Plan Shape

American common bond

.oblique

36. Changes

(Explain in #42)

37. Condition

Interior

Exterior

fair

38. Preservation

Yes

39. Endangered?

Yes

By What?

vacant

40. Visible from Public Road?

Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

on street /106

Further Description of Important Features

The light color of brick contrasts with dark stringcourses on second level, dark brick base, and structural glass around door to second floor. Door and end of storefront are flanked by brick piers of rounded bricks. Second-floor windows are double-hung, one-over-one. A second storefront is in the east side of building, more simply articulated. Structural glass has pulled away in several spots.

History and Significance

Ruth Rathein was listed as the owner on the building permit. The first occupants were Frank Zirbas Cleaner at 909 Purdue and Kroger Grocery and Baking Company at 7300 Dartmouth. Saum Architects consisted of Frank J. Saum (1885-c.1964) and Thomas P. Saum (1888-c.1954), brothers who had worked together since 1915. They did many houses and apartments on the South Side, including the Saum Hotel at 1919 South Grand.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The building also has a 100-foot frontage on Purdue, where it is numbered 909-911.

Sources of Information

Building Permit 6973, $9,500; Daily Record July 9, 1937

House Number Cert. 5607, July 7, 1937

Plumbing Permit 7261, July 8, 1937

Toft & Porter, Compton Heights, p. 52

County directories

On-site inspection

Prepared by

E. Hamilton

Organization

St. Louis County Parks

Date

2/87

Revision Date(s)
**Martin Holtgrave House**

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<tr>
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<th>N 10 ft of Lot 3 and S 32 ft of Lot 4, Block 12, Velda Village Hills 2nd Addition</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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**Further Description of Important Features**

Walls are large flat stones of irregular shape arranged in crazy-quilt fashion. Bay to left of entry stands forward one bay; small multipaned window in this wall and door itself are sheltered by a flat semicircular hood faced with stone. Beneath hood is now an aluminum awning, and windows also have aluminum awnings with side shields. Window to right of entry is rounded on left side with a grid of small panes. The rest

**History and Significance**

Velda Village Hills was subdivided in phases in 1938 and 1939 and incorporated as a municipality in 1945. The whole area was developed by Schuermann Building and Realty Company, of which Norman R. Schuermann was president and Frederick A. Schuermann was secretary. They sold this property to Martin G. Holtgrave on April 29, 1939, by which time the house was probably already built, as it is similar to others on the

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 1616, page 30; Plat Book 34, page 36.

---

**Historic Inventory**

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| Local Contact Person or Organization | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|

| Other Surveys in Which Included | | |
|---------------------------------|--|

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**Historic Inventory Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102**

**Historic Inventory**

3104 Maywood

**Historic Inventory**

3104 Maywood
of the window and others in the house are casements. Windows at south corners wrap around to south side, and beneath the front one is a short wing wall. The projecting wing left of the entry is a foot or two taller than rest of house. Basement of this wing is front-facing garage, approached by somewhat sunken driveway. In south wall is a narrow chimney.

street. Holtgrave is listed in county directories as a machinist.
The front elevation facing Brightside Place has on the left a one-story garage (with rooms to the rear) and on the right a two-story wing (with a one-story extension at the rear). The multipane first-floor window turns the corner toward the garage where the main entry faces the side. Upstairs a band of five double-hung windows turns the outer corner giving this portion of the elevation a syncopated rhythm. The parapet has a scalloped cornice, and a chimney and monitor stand on the flat.

This house was built for Ernest S. Cooke, manager of Cooke Tractor. The name of the architect and contractor is not legible as it appears on the building permit.

The house sits at the northwest corner of Brightside and Glendale, and the back of the house, which is also well designed, overlooks Grey Avenue.
Ernest Cooke House
4 Brightside Place

42. continued

roof. The garage roof has an iron railing inset in front with ship motifs; this terrace is approached by a door from the two-story block. This door has a small flat white-painted hood. A larger flat roof stands in front of the garage and continues over the first-floor window. It has three circular metal supports at the outer corner and two by the door. A second door opens from the side of the garage.
Max J. Risch Jr., House

101 Clara Avenue

16. Thematic Category: Art Deco

17. Date(s) or Period: constructed 1941

18. Style or Design: Art Deco

19. Architect or Engineer: Bertram Construction Company

20. Contractor or Builder: A. K. Bertram Construction Company

21. Original Use, if apparent: resident

22. Present Use: resident

23. Ownership: Public

24. Owner's Name & Address: Max Risch, Jr. & Louise Risch 9100 Gravois Road 63123

25. Open to Public?: Yes

26. Local Contact Person or Organization:

27. Other Surveys in Which Included: All surveys

28. No of Stories: 2

29. Basement?: Yes

30. Foundation Material: concrete

31. Wall Construction: brick & stone

32. Roof Type & Material: hip, comp. shingle

33. No of Bays: Front 3 Side 2

34. Wall Treatment: American common bond

35. Plan Shape: rectangular

36. Changes: All changes

37. Condition: Interior: good

38. Preservation: Yes

39. Underway?: No

40. Visible from Public Road?: Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road: 81 ft

Max J. Risch Jr. has lived here since the house was built. He was with Risch Building and Real Estate Company.

The house stands at the northwest corner of Clara and Gore. Gore has been cut off a short distance to the north by the construction of Interstate 44.

Sources of Information
Building Permit 6523, 3-19-41
horizontal panes of unequal width. In the spandrels are reverse-fluted panels, and a stringcourse of vertical headers forms the second-floor sills. The smaller center windows on the second floor are of differing sizes; the smaller one to left has the stone reverse fluting beneath and partly around it.
Carl F. Roth House
809 South Gore Avenue

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period
constructed 1936-37
18. Style or Design
Art Deco
19. Architect or Engineer
Jules F. Reither
20. Contractor or Builder
Jules F. Reither
21. Original Use, if apparent
residence
22. Present Use
residence
23. Ownership
Public X Private
24. Owner's Name & Address
Edward M. & Carol Ann Sheehan
25. Open to Public?
Yes X No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories
2
29. Basement?
Yes X No
30. Foundation Material
concrete
31. Wall Construction
brick veneer
32. Roof Type & Material
hip, comp.
33. No. of Bays
Front 3 Side 3
34. Wall Treatment
painted
35. Plan Shape
irregular
36. Changes
Addition: (Explain in #42)
37. Condition
Interior
Exterior
good
38. Preservation
Underway?
Yes X No
39. Endangered?
By What?
Yes X
30. Visible from
Public Road?
Yes X
40. Distance from and
Frontage on Road
2/100
41. Photo

42. Further Description of Important Features
The boxlike house is enlivened by brick dentilling above and below second-floor windows, continuing as first-floor cornice and used as cornice of entry surround. This surround is rusticated, and first floor is given similar appearance by raised courses. Windows are casements with toplights. The north wing (garage) is only one story. First floor front is extended by wing walls.

43. History and Significance
The first owner was Carl F. Roth. The contractor Jules F. Reither was listed in the county directory as an architect. He also lived in Webster Groves. The design of the house is close to that of 101 Mason in Webster Park, which had been built earlier in 1936 to designs of Charles Eames.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
This part of Gore is cut off from the north by I-44.

45. Sources of Information
Building Permit 5661, November 2, 1936 to be finished February 1937
County Directories
On-site inspection

46. Prepared by
E. Hamilton
47. Organization
St. Louis County Parks
48. Date
2/87
49. Revision Date(s)