The house has few stylistic features except the thick lintels over the windows, the wrought-iron balcony over the front door, and the returns on the gable ends. Windows are 2-over-2 and have working shutters, as does the center door to the balcony. Basement windows have segmental arches rising slightly into the brickwork. The front door has been altered, as indicated by old photos. It was originally deeply inset under a thick lintel. It is now set in a pilastered frame with a slightly pedimented tympanum.

The two-story brick house on Bellefontaine Road facing Redman Road was built in 1870 by John Henry Twillmann, who had been baptized Johann Heinrich Twillmann in 1827 in Bielefeld, Germany. He came to St. Louis County with his parents in 1842. John bought this property after his marriage to Louisa Nolte in 1850. By this union he had two surviving children. After Louisa's death in 1855 he married Fredericka Kaune (1834-1917), a homemaker and nurse, later known as "Mother," who was a nurse during the Civil War.

The property is at the southeast corner of Redman Road. A parking lot occupies the back yard.

Sources of information:
- Thomas, History of St. Louis County (1911) pp. 447, 475.

Prepared by E. Hamilton

St. Louis County Parks

Date 6/88
John Henry Twillmann House, The Old Homestead Restaurant
11840 Bellefontaine Road

42. continued

... lintel and a toplight. The front stoop of four steps originally had high sides, but they have been cut down. A one-story flat-roofed frame addition on the south side has three large fixed double windows toward the street. A two-story addition has been made at the southeast corner of the main house, and the northeast porch and staircase have been enclosed. The front cornice has been boxed in with some sort of siding.

43. continued

... and they had five surviving children. After John Henry Twillmann died in 1882, his 370-acre farm was divided among his family. His widow and son Louis Henry Twillmann (1871-1951) ran this 64-acre farm for many years. In 1911 the house was described as "a large-old-fashioned brick structure to which age has lent a certain dignity, and it is now one of the most imposing and beautiful country homes in this section of the county." The school across the street is named for the family. In 1945 the house was acquired by Carl and Sally Plitt, who opened the Meadowlark Restaurant here. Since 1974, the Twillmann House has been the Old Homestead Restaurant, established by John and Mary Spiller and now operated by their son Warren Spiller.
### Barlbot's General Merchandise Store

**Barlbot's Super Market, 12204 Bellefontaine Road**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No.</strong></td>
<td>1204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location of Negatives</strong></td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Location</strong></td>
<td>0.54 acre in Survey 209, Township 47, Range 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>City of Town</strong></td>
<td>If Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity Spanish Lake Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original Address</strong></td>
<td>12204 Bellefontaine Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surveys Included</strong></td>
<td>No. 16 Thematic Category, No. 17 Date(s) or Period, constructed circa 1895, No. 18 Style or Design, vernacular, No. 19 Architect or Engineer, No. 22 Present Use, grocery store, No. 24 Owner's Name &amp; Address, Barlbot's Super Market, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ownership</strong></td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Exterior fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preservation</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Endangered?</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historic Significance</strong></td>
<td>By 1878 this property was owned by Mary C. Schnecko, the wife of Robert C. Schnecko, the local justice of the peace. Her homestead, which included a 10-room house and many outbuildings, was at the northwest corner of Bellefontaine Road and Parker Road, directly opposite this site. In 1894, she leased that property to Henry Schnatzmeyer, a local farmer, retaining only a small cottage for herself. By that time a saloon or road house had been built next to the house; the deed of lease says it was &quot;Better known as Barlbot's Super Market, Inc.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Further Description of Important Features

Original part of this building seems to be the 3-bay, 2-story center section. It has 2-over-2 windows, paired in the center. The building is extended on both sides by wide and deep 1-story wings; stone foundations suggest that at least the front part of the south wing is also old. Wings are tied to the front bay by a Western-style false front, which has a continuous shed-roof hood. The center entry is approached by a concrete ramp. The rear of the south wing is concrete block.

---

43 History and Significance

By 1878 this property was owned by Mary C. Schnecko, the wife of Robert C. Schnecko, the local justice of the peace. Her homestead, which included a 10-room house and many outbuildings, was at the northwest corner of Bellefontaine Road and Parker Road, directly opposite this site. In 1894, she leased that property to Henry Schnatzmeyer, a local farmer, retaining only a small cottage for herself. By that time a saloon or road house had been built next to the house; the deed of lease says it was "Better known as Barlbot's Super Market, Inc."
Barlbort's General Merchandise Store
Barlbort's Super Market, 12204 Bellefontaine Road

43. continued

Spanish Lake P. O." This store on the east side of the road was probably built about the same time. Mary C. Schnecko died in 1896. Her will authorized her husband to sell the homestead to establish a trust fund. It was 3.52 acres counting roads, 3.08 acres without, and was only part of the 33.09 acres she owned here. Robert Schnecko immediately sold the homestead and saloon to Schnetzmeyer for $6,250. With his daughter Mary P. and her husband Claude D. Shepard he sold Schnetzmeyer a half interest in the half acre on the east side of the road for $745 and with the three children of his deceased daughter Margaret Koester the remaining half interest for $255. The ground came "with improvements," and the total of $1,000 paid confirms that the building was already standing. Schnetzmeyer was active in the development of this Spanish Pond business area, being responsible for the construction of 12336 and 12340 Bellefontaine. In 1906, however, he encountered financial problems and lost most of his property including this. This property was acquired by Henry F. Schewe who immediately sold it to Frederick Freinhagen. Freinhagen bought the old homestead and saloon the same way. He owned both until 1911, when he sold them, again through the agency of Schewe, to Henry Barlbort. The 1909 county atlas, which shows this property still owned by Mary Schnecko, is in error.

Henry Barlbort was born in 1863 in Germany and came to St. Louis in 1885. From 1888 to 1905 he farmed, then went into contracting for a few years before taking up shopkeeping. The Watchman-Advocate wrote in 1920 that he sold general merchandise, groceries, feed, coal and similar supplies. "The concern is up to date in every respect, and the large patronage he waits on is proof sufficient of the reputation he enjoys." By the time Barlbort died in 1928, he must already have transferred his property to his sons or a corporation, because no real estate is listed in his inventory. The business was taken by Henry's eldest surviving son Henry H., called Harry. Harry was also active in the community, organizing the local fire protection district in 1944. He died in 1976, leaving his estate to his wife Catherine and his children Gilbert Barlbort and Vertrus Hood. They still run the business.

45. continued

St. Louis County Directory, 1893.

St. Louis County Probate Court, cases 8423 and 57015.
### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This small dark building has a simple rectangular shape but several lower additions of varying form. In front is a wide shed roof directly over the ground. On the south side is one low shed-roofed addition with a modern door, and behind it is a second slightly higher shed roof.

### History and Significance

This property is part of a tract of 40 acres sold by William Delany to Samuel Owens in 1833 and purchased in 1844 after Owen's death, by John C. Roland. Ten years later the tract was sold by Walter Carrico, Senior, to Noble Kellogg, who immediately sold 7 of these acres to Powell Sinks. At the beginning of 1857 Sinks and his wife Roxanna borrowed money against this property, but two months later he was dead, and the following year the property was foreclosed. The inventory to Sinks' estate includes the contents...

### Original Use and Present Use

- **Original Use**: blacksmith shop
- **Present Use**: blacksmith shop

### Owner's Name and Address

Ned A. Niedringhaus
1619 Parker Road 63138

### Local Contact Person or Organization

Bob Schantz 741-8569

### Additional Information

- **Foundation Material**: stone
- **Wall Construction**: frame
- **Roof Type & Material**: gable, tar paper
- **No. of Bays**: 2
- **Wall Treatment**: vertical planks
- **Plan Shape**: rectangular

### Endangered

- **Endangered?**: Yes
- **By What?**: Moved

### Visible from Public Road

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

### Contact

- **Contact**: Ned A. Niedringhaus
- **Business Phone**: 741-8569

### Sources of Information

- **St. Louis City Probate, cases 4959, 7311.**
- **St. Louis County Probate, case 5230.**
- **St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book 151, p. 558; 180, 427; 205, 329; 211, 336; 283, 292-294; 295, 500.**

### Preparations

- **Prepared by**: E. Hamilton
- **Organization**: St. Louis County Parks
- **Date**: 6/88
of a general store and a list of accounts owed him by many of the
surrounding property owners. A note in the probate records indicates
that the property was leased to Benjamin H. Manning and Joseph White.
Sinks left five children at home, one son in Wisconsin and another whose
residence was not known. The administrator was Samuel Henley, Sr. At
the foreclosure sale the property was acquired by James T. Henley of
Greene County, Illinois. He and his wife sold it in 1863 to Maria E.
Lukee, "with all buildings and improvements, also one springwagon and
the counter and shelves and store fixtures in said building, only
excepted the store goods." So by the mid-1850's, there was definitely a
store on this property, but it may not have been this building, since
the 7 acres included both sides of Bellefontaine Road.

Maria Lukee kept this property for only a year, selling it in December,
1864 to Gerhard Underhorst. She paid $1,350 and received $1,535.
Underhorst died little more than a year later, in early 1866. His
probate records give no indication of the store, listing as personal
assets only one cow, three geese, four ducks, twenty-three chickens, and
household effects. His widow Gertrude subsequently married Henry
Donnenwald and moved to the city, but she kept this property for another
fifteen years. She and her son F. William Underhorst sold the seven
acres for $1,050 to Jacob Wilhelm in 1881, and he probably built the
present shop at that time. The hearth, however, has the date 1897
carved on it in two places.

Jacob Wilhelm was a native of Germany, said to have come here to work on
the Eads Bridge. He worked here until his death in 1919, when the
property, then down to six acres, was valued at $3,000. His son Joseph
A. Wilhelm, or Williams, acquired the shop from Frank Unger in 1937 and
died in 1964. The present blacksmith, Bob Schantz, took up smithing as
a hobby in 1974 but opened the business two years later. He also
teaches at Florissant Valley Community College. He rents the property,
which was acquired in 1966 by Harry Barlbort and his son-in-law Norval
Hood. Norval and Vertrus Hood sold it to the present owner in 1986.

45. continued

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 16, p. 425; 1463, 330;
8007, 567.

1. No.
2. County
   St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives
   St. Louis County Parks
4. Present Name(s)
   12336 Bellefontaine Road
5. Other Name(s)

---

6. Specific Location
   Lot in Survey 209, Township 47, Range 7

---

7. City of Town
   Spanish Lake, Township

---

8. Site Plan with North Arrow
   [Diagram]

---

9. Coordinates
   UTM

---

10. Site: Building
    Structure: Object

---

11. On National Register?
    Yes XX
12. Is Eligible? Yes XX
13. Part of Established Dist.? Yes XX
14. District Eligible? Yes XX
15. Name of Established District

---

16. Thematic Category
    28. No of Stories 1½
29. Basement? Yes XX
30. Foundation Material
    squared rock
31. Wall Construction
    frame
32. Roof Type & Material
    cross-gable, comp
33. No. of Bays
    Front: 4
    Side: 3
34. Wall Treatment
    aluminum siding
35. Plan Shape
    irregular
36. Changes
    Addition
    Subtraction
    Moved
37. Condition
    Interior
    Exterior
    good
38. Preservation
    Yes XX
    Underway? No XX
39. Endangered?
    Yes XX
    By What?
    No XX
40. Visible from
    Public Road? Yes XX
41. Distance from and
    Frontage on Road
    /about 80'

---

42. Further Description of Important Features
   The front porch has been rebuilt with
   a concrete base and slender metal posts and railings. Windows are
   2-over-2. Two windows are in the front gable and one on the east
   side. A shed-roof addition is at the rear. Boxed cornices have
   simple moldings.

---

43. History and Significance
   This house was once identical to the house next door at 12340 Bellefontaine Road. Both were built between 1893, when the property was owned by George Klocke and 1909, when they appear in the atlas of that year as the property of Henry Altmeyer. Klocke was a farmer whose home was farther north on Bellefontaine Road. He died in 1904. He sold this property in 1893, however, to Samuel Galvin of St. Louis: 28.57 acres for $8,572.50. Galvin was probably responsible for these two houses, because when he sold

---

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

---

45. Sources of Information
   St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 71, p. 115; 81, 609;
   84, 556; 152, 151; 153, 462; 163, 53.
   St. Louis County Probate Court, case 2194.

---

46. Prepared by
    E. Hamilton

---

47. Organization
    St. Louis County Parks

---

48. Date
    6/88
49. Revision Date(s)
43. continued

the southern 8.7 acres of the tract two years later, he received $4,570.13, or $525 an acre (vs. about $300). The buyer was Henry Wiese, a farmer who had substantial property at the north end of Spanish Pond Road. He kept this tract for only four months, selling it at the beginning of 1896 to Henry Schnatzmeyer. About 1904 Schnatzmeyer moved from St. Louis County to East St. Louis, Illinois. In that year he made two loans on this property, for $500 and $2,500, and unable to pay them, he lost the property to Henry Altmeyer (or Altemeyer). Since all the owners seem to have lived elsewhere, these houses must have been intended for rental purposes.
History and Significance

This house was once identical to the house next door at 12336 Bellefontaine Road. Both were built between 1893, when the property was owned by George Klocke and 1909, when they appear in the atlas of that year as the property of Henry Altmeyer. Klocke was a farmer whose home was farther north on Bellefontaine Road. He died in 1904. He sold this property in 1893, however, to Samuel Galvin of St. Louis: 28.57 acres for $8,572.50. Galvin was probably responsible for these two houses, because when he sold the southern...

Further Description of Important Features

This house was once identical to the house next door at 12336 but this one has suffered more from later alterations, including enclosure of the front porch and siding with asphalt resembling brick. The house retains its original 2-over-2 windows. It is L-shaped with a rear addition.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Sources of Information

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 71, p. 115; 81, 609; 84, 556; 152, 151; 153, 462; 163, 53.
St. Louis County Probate Court, case 2194.
8.7 acres of the tract two years later, he received $4,570.13, or $525 an acre (vs. about $300). The buyer was Henry Wiese, a farmer who had substantial property at the north end of Spanish Pond Road. He kept this tract for only four months, selling it at the beginning of 1896 to Henry Schnatzmeyer. About 1904 Schnatzmeyer moved from St. Louis County to East St. Louis, Illinois. In that year he made two loans on this property, for $500 and $2,500, and unable to pay them, he lost the property to Henry Altmeyer (or Altemeyer). Since all the owners seem to have lived elsewhere, these houses must have been intended for rental purposes.
1. City or Town
   II Rural, Township & Vicinity
   Spanish Lake Township
2. Specific Location
   68.2 acres
   in Survey 1909, Township 47, Range 7
3. Other Name(s)
   Missouri Hills Home for Boys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

12. Historic Category
   Museum 0
   District 0
   State 0
   National 0

14. District
   Yes 0 |
   No 0 |

15. Name of Established District
   City of St. Louis, Market & Tucker, St. Louis 63103

25. Open to Public?
   Yes 0 |
   No 0 |

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
   St. Louis County Parks

28. No of Stories
   2 0 |

29. Basement?
   Yes 0 |
   No 0 |

30. Foundation Material
   Rubble 0 |
   brick 0 |

31. Wall Construction
   Brick 0 |
   Stucco 0 |

32. Roof Type & Material
   Gable, Comp. 0
   Shakes 0 |

34. Wall Treatment
   Stretcher bond 0

35. Plan Shape
   Rectangular 0 |

36. Change in Period
   Added 0 |
   Moved 0 |

37. Condition
   Interior 0 |
   Exterior 0 |

38. Preservation Underway?
   Yes 0 |
   No 0 |

39. Endangered?
   Yes 0 |
   No 0 |

40. Visible from Public Road?
   Yes 0 |
   No 0 |

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
   0 |

42. Further Description of Important Features
   A large chimney forms the center bay on the west end. It has a niche with a rounded top. The corners are quoin. The wooden cornice has modillons. The windows are 6-over-1 and have radiating brick lintels. The center front bay has a 2-story white portico with 8 Corinthian columns, more widely spaced in the center than at the sides, and Corinthian antae at the returns. The door has a large fanlight and sidelights and is set in a framework of Ionic columns and entablature. The entablature supports an iron

43. History and Significance
   The Missouri Hills Home for Boys was part of a network of institutions owned by the City of St. Louis but located in the county. The girls' school corresponding to this was called Meramec Hills, located off Carman Road. The institution, originally called "Bellefontaine Farms," was set up in 1913 through the efforts of George Howard Williams (born 1871), who had been elected judge of the circuit court of St. Louis in 1906. His experience as Juvenile Court judge led him to draft legislation by which the state

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information
   Daily Record, August 22, 1914, $10,000. 3 brick dwellings.

(continued)
balcony which shields French doors. A large glass and iron lantern hangs from the ceiling of the portico.

43. continued

legislature abolished the old House of Refuge, where dependent and delinquent children had been sent, and authorized the establishment of a new shelter. Williams became the first chairman of the Board of Children's Guardians, which established the new institution at Fort Bellefontaine.

The program at the school was rigorous, with instruction in the morning and farm work in the afternoon. Both black and white youths were accommodated separately in the ten "cottages," each of which had its own resident "parents." The farm operation was eliminated in the 1950's. St. Louis County acquired most of the property in 1986. In 1988 the City announced that it was ending its participation in the school, which may be continued under the auspices of the State of Missouri.

45. continued

### Grand Staircase, Missouri Hills Home

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11 On National Register?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>12 Is it Eligible?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>13 Part of Estab Hist Dis?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### History and Significance

This staircase was part of an extensive series of projects undertaken by the Works Progress Administration in the latter 1930's which were intended to improve "Bellefontaine Farm," the boys detention home operated by the City of St. Louis in this location and at the same time to open the property to the citizens of St. Louis as a park. Tilles Park in Ladue was another county park owned by the city and developed at this time.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The top of the stair opens to the lawns and drives of the Missouri Hills Home. The bottom of the stair connects with the paths and natural landscape of the riverbank and the lower valley of Cold Water Creek.

### Further Description of Important Features

This staircase is actually a series of separate staircases, some arranged in pairs, connected by earth terraces and stone retaining walls. Starting from the bottom, the climber finds first a straight run of stairs divided into three flights by landings. At a semicircular wall, the stairs divide into two semicircular flights ascending to a lawn centering on a circular stonelined pool. By retaining walls the terrace is widened to a rectangle backed by another wall retaining wall, and straight stairs.

### Sources of Information

WPA Records, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

at either side rise to the next terrace. This one is wider and has another pool, somewhat dumbbell-shaped, running transversely. Beyond this is a grassy terrace, with only one modest staircase in the center, the first one with no balustrade. At the top of the slope another stair the most complex in shape rises the final ascent, around a segmentally curved retaining wall. Twin flights curve outwardly to landings, then turn at right angles to straight flights, then turn again to the last terrace. This terrace is an observation platform for the extensive view over the Missouri River and the flatlands leading to the Mississippi River beyond.

The staircase seems to have been just one part of the large WPA project 665-55-2-150, proposed July 27, 1938, totalling $82,918.38. It was supervised by L. A. Pettus, Division Engineer, and designed by the city's Board of Public Service. The report says that the project has the intent of "making the ground more pleasing to visitors and better fitted for making men out of the boys living there." A 1960 article, however, says that the staircase was built in a 1940 WPA project for $56,020. By that year the "scenic terrace" was already falling into ruin. The school had no groundskeeper but had maintained the grounds as part of the farm operation. When the farm was eliminated in the 1950's, maintenance of the staircase ceased. In 1986 the site, excluding the school, was acquired by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation and is to be returned to public use.
### Powder House (Ft. Bellefontaine Site)

1. **Location:**
   - **Specific Location:** 231.84 acres in Survey 1909, Township 47, Range 7
   - **Owner:** Public

2. **Historic Preservation:**
   - **P.O. Box 176, Jefferson, Miss. 63105**

3. **Survey Information:**
   - **St. Louis County Parks**
   - **St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 7476, p. 1370; 7808, p. 1**
   - **St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book A, p. 310; B, 238; pp. 106-114, D2, 45; E2, 226.**

4. **Historic Inventory:**
   - **No. 13300 Bellefontaine Road**

5. **Historical Significance:**
   - By long established tradition, this was the powder magazine of the old Fort Bellefontaine. Charles Peterson, surveying the building for HABS in 1940, wrote that its construction was not typical of other powder magazines, and he believed that it could have been built as an outbuilding in some later farm group. The building also does not correspond to the plan of the fort in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

6. **Description:**
   - **Further Description of Important Features:** The small stone structure has a chimney at the south end. The west and north sides have one window each, now boarded up, while the east side has a door approached by one step. In 1965 the building was still in use, and photos taken at that time show 6-over-6 windows.

7. **Environment and Outbuildings:**
   - The grounds on which this building stands have been used as a home and training school for boys since 1913 and have several buildings from that period. In 1986, however, the bulk of the property was transferred to the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, and the property line was drawn to include this building.

8. **Sources of Information:**
   - **St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 7476, p. 1370; 7808, p. 1**
   - **St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book A, p. 310; B, 238; pp. 106-114, D2, 45; E2, 226.**

9. **Prepared by:**
   - **E. Hamilton**

10. **Organizations:**

11. **Date:**
    - **6/88**

12. **Revision Date(s):**
    - **11/88**

Powder House (Ft. Bellefontaine Site)
13300 Bellefontaine Road

43. continued

An old photo shows it attached to a frame residence, which burned sometime before 1940, and this raises the possibility that it was a pioneer residence; a similar combination of brick and stone can be seen at Spring Bend in St. Charles County, c. 1840.

Fort Bellefontaine was established by General James Wilkinson, Governor of the Louisiana Territory, in 1805. He didn't get around to purchasing the land, however, until March 1809, when he acquired 319 acres from William Massey, who had acquired it in April 1803 from the original grantee, Ezekial or Hezekiah Lard. The initial construction was under the supervision of Jacob Kingsbury and John Whistler, the latter the grandfather of the painter James McNeil Whistler. The first location was at the foot of the cliff, and by 1809 it was in ruinous condition. The fort was moved to the higher site by Daniel Bissell, who was in command until 1815. The establishment of Jefferson Barracks south of St. Louis in 1826 led to the abandonment of Fort Bellefontaine. The ground was not sold, however until 1836, when Lewis Cass, the Secretary of War, sold it for $1,880.10 to a consortium of four St. Louis businessmen, Jamison Samuel, Dunham Spalding, Horatio Nelson Davis, and Elias T. Landham. The tract was referred to as "Belle Fontaine." Two years later Joel R. Poinsett, the new Secretary of War, issued a second deed for the same thing. The four men laid out a town at the top of the bluff, which they called "Belle Fontaine," and they proceeded to divide the lots among themselves and to sell them to many other investors. No development seems ever to have taken place, however, and in 1844 William Milburn, the county sheriff, sold the property (along with three other tracts) to Russell Prentiss for taxes unpaid from the year 1828. The legality of this action is open to question, as presumably the U.S. government was not subject to county taxes and as the interests of the many owners were not considered.

The subsequent chain of ownership of the old Fort property is likewise problematic, and more research will be required to straighten it out fully. After Prentiss's death, his trustees Edward Hale and Henry H. Hight sold the whole survey, calculated as 738 acres, to Sextus Shearer in 1851. Hight was represented in this transaction by his attorney Dugald C. Hght. The next year Sextus Shearer and Fletcher M. Hight paid $160 dollars for 18 acres, claimed by two of the lot owners of the town. In 1853 Fletcher Hight sold an individual half interest in the whole survey, now called 800 acres, to Isaac T. Greene; Shearer must thus have sold part of his interest to Hight, but this transaction was never recorded. The financial affairs of Isaac Greene were very complicated and involved this property on several occasions. In 1859 he borrowed money against it from Woodbury S. Dana, a resident of Portland, Maine. The next year a suit against Isaac T. Greene and Franklin Weston resulted in the property being sold for $100 to William Clark, another
Powder House (Ft. Bellefontaine Site)
13300 Bellefontaine Road

43. continued
city businessman. According to the 1862 atlas, Clark actually held only 281.40 acres, and according to the 1870 county atlas, Clark had sold his interest by then to Justin F. Weston, who may have been the same person as Franklin Weston.

In 1872, Justin Weston and his wife Nannie sold their interest in the property to David C. Tandy for a dollar. Later that year, Tandy paid $12,000 to sheriff Philip C. Taylor, who foreclosed on Isaac Greene's mortgage of 13 years previous. Tandy died in 1875 leaving a widow and three teenage boys. The inventory of his estate notes that "Bellefontaine Farm" had a small house and large barn, with 8 acres in orchard and 75 acres in cultivation. Tandy also owned another farm further south, lot 8 of the Bissell estate; it also had a house and barn, so Tandy may not have lived here. This property was acquired by his eldest son Robert C. Tandy in a family partition. In 1896 he and his wife Orie attempted to sell 133.39 acres to Harry G. Knapp, but Knapp sold it back later that year. The Tandys soon found another buyer in Samuel H. Leathe, and they moved to their new house at 11339 Larimore Road.

Leathe transferred this and much other property to Grace A. Leathe in 1907. She sold this tract in 1910 to the Hawthorne Investment Company. The City of St. Louis acquired the property two years later, opening a new chapter in the site's history.

44. continued
and the nearby hillside descending to the Missouri River.

45. continued
Kate L. Gregg, "Building the First American Fort West of the Mississippi," Missouri Historical Review, Vol. XXX, No. 4. (July 1936).


Files of the Missouri Historical Society.
Powder House (Ft. Bellefontaine Site)
13300 Bellefontaine Road

45. continued

More city deeds G^3, 105; U^5, 517; T^6, 279; T^6, 368; 227, 509; 235, 473; 448, 223; 449, 314.

St. Louis City Probate Court, case 12006

More County deeds: 4, 577; 83, 602; 83, 603; 87, 364; 87, 365; 196, 106; 259, 318; 274, 259.

27/2220G
1988
Powder House, Fort Bellefontaine
13300 Bellefontaine Road
St. Louis County (north)
Frederick Herman Twillmann House

1571 Claudine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Frederick Herman Twillmann House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Other Name(s)</td>
<td>1571 Claudine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description of Important Features

A photo made after 1923 shows this house with shutters and a one-bay porch over the front door, also a bay window on the north side. In addition to those losses, the house has been altered by insertion of a picture window in one bay of the south side and construction of a shed-roofed addition at the rear (east side); this may be an enclosed porch. Windows are 1-over-1. The plain glazed door is now approached by a concrete-block stoop. The gable ends have short returns. Chimneys rise from inside the gable ends.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This house faces Bellefontaine Road, but another house has been built between this one and the road.

### Sources of Information

- Thomas, History of St. Louis County (1911), p. 434.
- Watchman-Advocate, History of St. Louis County Missouri (1920), pp. 46, 182

### Further Description of Important Features

Frederick Herman Twillman (1851-1922) was the eldest son of John Henry Twillman, who built the house at 11840 Bellefontaine Road, a little north of here. This property had been acquired by John Henry Twillman from Wilson Larimore in the early 1870's and was inherited by Frederick on his father's death in 1882. According to family tradition, the house was built in 1884, the year Twillman moved here from the Redman place.
Frederick Herman Twillmann House
1571 Claudine

43. continued

at Duberry Lane and Lilac Drive. Twillmann married Christine Franciska Prigge in 1876, and they had ten surviving children. Twillmann was one of the organizers of the Baden Bank in 1909 and served as the bank's first president. He was justice of the peace for two years and notary public, and he served on the board of the Twillman School for 25 years. He also served as organist of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church for twenty five years. After Frederick Twillmann died, in 1922, his seventh son Frank (1891-1972) moved in with his family. In later years he divided the property around the house into the Fontaine Meadows subdivision, moving into a newer house near this one.
61.20 Historic Inventory

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

St. Louis

**County**

St. Louis

**Location of Negatives**

St. Louis County Parks

**Specific Location**

90.84 acres in Survey 141

**City of Town**

Spanish Lake Township

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

---

**Columbia Bottom**

UTM

---

**Coordinates**

---

**Site:**

Building

---

**Structure:**

Object

---

**Present Name(s):**

C. H. Trampe's Columbia Bottom Road Farm

---

**Other Name(s):**

Trampe, Charles H., Farm Complex

Tenants House

---

**16. Thematic Category:**

---

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

circa 1880

---

**18. Style or Design:**

Vernacular

---

**19. Architect or Engineer:**

---

**20. Contractor or Builder:**

---

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

FIA

---

**22. Present Use:**

farm

---

**23. Ownership:**

Private

---

**24. Owner's Name & Address, if known City of St. Louis**

---

**25. Open to Public?**

Yes

---

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization**

---

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**

---

**28. No. of Stories:**

1

---

**29. Basement?**

Yes

---

**30. Foundation Material:**

Stone

---

**31. Wall Construction:**

frame

---

**32. Roof Type & Material:**

gable, metal

---

**33. No. of Bays:**

Front 3 Side 3

---

**34. Wall Treatment:**

clapboard

---

**35. Plan Shape:**

rectangular

---

**36. Changes LS Addition Altered Moved:**

Moved

---

**37. Condition:**

Interior

---

**38. Preservation Underway?**

No

---


---

**40. Visible from Public Road?**

Yes

---

**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road:**

900 ft.

---

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

The house in this extensive farm complex is a modest cottage ornamented by jigsaw work in the frieze of the one-bay hip-roofed front porch. Windows are 6-over-6. The front part of the house has windows in the end gables. The rear wing is lower.

---

**43. History and Significance:**

This farm was operated by a tenant farmer for Charles Henry Trampe, whose primary residence was on the west side of Larimore Road south of Trampe Lane. Trampe was born in Prussia in 1842, the son of Casper Henry Trampe. He purchased his home place in 1866. It had been part of Wilson Larimore's prize-winning farm. This farm was owned by John Price in 1862 but subsequently purchased by Larimore before being acquired by

---

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

Among the numerous barns and sheds on this property is one that is thought to be the old Prigge School. It was built probably in the 1840's on a site immediately north of the former Larimore School at 12125 Larimore Road and was moved from there in the early part of the century by the father of Lester and Raymond

---

**45. Sources of Information:**

St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book 519, p. 102.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 5944, p. 398-400


---

**46. Prepared by:**

E. Hamilton

---

**47. Organization:**

St. Louis County Parks

---

**48. Date:**

49. Revision Date(s)
C. H. Trampe's Columbia Bottom Road Farm
12330 Columbia Bottom Road
also called 12350 Riverview Boulevard

43. continued

Trampe by 1878. When Trampe died in 1919 he willed the farm to his eldest son Adolph. Julius, another son, was a subsequent owner. The City of St. Louis acquired the entire Columbia Bottoms, intending to build an airport there, but in the absence of development, the ground has continued to be rented and has been known recently as the Schollmeier Farm, from the tenants Lester and Raymond Schollmeier.

44. continued

Schollmeier. The building has a later machine shed to the south and a smaller storage building to the north but the center part is the two-bay school, which still has dozens of sets of initials carved into its south wall.
Further Description of Important Features: The upper floor of this house is not a full story high. Full-height windows are in the gables, and a higher gabled dormer is over the shed-roofed front porch. The porch appears to have been altered by a composition stone foundation and porch posts. The porch has clapboarded walls under the railings. At the rear is a shed-roofed one-story wing, probably another porch that has been closed. The semigable ends of this wing and the porch correspond and are pedimented. Windows are 9-over-9. Gable ends have returns.

History and Significance: This property is part of survey 1840, which was originally granted to Jacques St. Vrain, the brother of Charles DeHault Delassus who was the last lieutenant governor under the Spanish regime. Lot 2 was still owned by heirs of St. Vrain 1878, according to Pittman's atlas, but was acquired soon after by Anna and William Vogelsang. They sold it in 1882 to Casper H. Wehmeier. Born in Germany in 1834, Wehmeier came to the U.S.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings: To the south and west of the house is a large frame garage with a gabled roof, concrete foundation, and wide aluminum siding. A shake-roofed pavilion in the yard covers a smaller brick structure. The lot is over 400 feet deep. It is surrounded on 3 sides by the large recreational and retirement estate of Pipefitters Local 562.
Casper H. Wehmeier House
12505 Columbia Bottom Road

42. continued

Two doors open onto the porch; both are glazed.

43. continued

at the age of twenty-one. About 1870 he bought seventy acres in the Columbia Bottoms east of here, and he gradually enlarged his holdings to about three hundred acres. He lived in the bottoms until about 1905, when he retired to this location. He probably built the house at that time. At his death in 1908 it was valued at $2,000, while another house on the same piece of land was valued at only $300 and rented for $40 a year. Just below this house was another property where Wehmeier's son Frederick ran a saloon. The nine Wehmeier children sold twenty acres in 1926 to Guy S. Davis. The property was later acquired by John M. Mayer, on whose death it was sold to the present owners in 1979.
This house was once covered with asbestos siding, which has been largely removed from the front and partly from the rear. Clapboards have not been repaired or repainted, however, and still show shadows of former shutters. Windows are 1-over-1. Twin front doors have toplights. Front porch has high hip roof and turned posts. Replacement railing has x-patterned slats. Brick chimneys rise inside the end walls and just in front of roof ridge. The rear wing has a porch on the east side.

This farmhouse originally faced Robbins Mill Road, now converted to Lindbergh Boulevard. It was probably built by Henry Gerling, who bought this property in 1893. A house was shown here in the 1909 county atlas. The land was part of the large estate of John Evans, who died in 1857. In 1862 a committee composed of Edward Hall, Frederick Hyatt and Thomas Gardner divided the estate, which totalled almost 500 acres, however, and still show shadows of former shutters. Windows are 1-over-1. Twin front doors have toplights. Front porch has high hip roof and turned posts. Replacement railing has x-patterned slats. Brick chimneys rise inside the end walls and just in front of roof ridge. The rear wing has a porch on the east side.

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among the seven Evans children. Lot 2 went to Virginia and Lot 3 to Luke, both of whom were then (1862) minors. Both must have substantially improved their property over the years, because Gerling paid more than $100 an acre for it. By 1893 he purchased forty-eight acres from Luke Evans on the south side of Robbins Mill Road. That property already had a house on it, so Gerling may not have built this house immediately. By 1893 Virginia had become Virginia Hogan, a widow living in St. Louis. The present owners bought this property in 1966.
The Buenger House is located in a recent subdivision but has retained its immediate setting to a remarkable degree. In the west yard are two gazebos, a smaller one with six sides with a scalloped frieze and latticework beneath the floor, and a larger one of eight sides with latticework at the posts, arched openings and posts are turned and shaped. The gable over this part of the house is not known, its irregular shape suggests that it was added to from time to time. The main entrance faces west, although the road is now and was historically to the south. The entry has a large door and sidelights. It is sheltered by a three-bay hip-roofed porch. Posts are turned and shaped. The gable over this part of the house is lower in back than in front, and the window of the third bay is also lower. The two bays to the right of the door are set back one bay.

Further Description of Important Features

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James Clemens, Junior, was a St. Louis businessman, a relation of Mark Twain, and a son-in-law of John Mullanphy, St. Louis's first millionaire. He did not live at this location, but subdivided it. William Buenger bought lots 13, 14, 23 and 24 within a month of subdivision in 1868, and augmented his farm in the early 1880s with 2 more lots bought from Clemens' children and 2 nearby tracts which brought his total to about 280 acres.

History and Significance

The Buenger House is located in a recent subdivision but has retained its immediate setting to a remarkable degree. In the west yard are two gazebos, a smaller one with six sides with a scalloped frieze and latticework beneath the floor, and a larger one of eight sides with latticework at the posts, arched openings and posts are turned and shaped. The gable over this part of the house is not known, its irregular shape suggests that it was added to from time to time. The main entrance faces west, although the road is now and was historically to the south. The entry has a large door and sidelights. It is sheltered by a three-bay hip-roofed porch. Posts are turned and shaped. The gable over this part of the house is lower in back than in front, and the window of the third bay is also lower. The two bays to the right of the door are set back one bay.

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William Buenger House
14 Jamestown Farm Drive

6. continued

in Survey 934, Township 47, Range 7.

42. continued

and in this angle is another porch, similarly detailed but with a frieze of vertical boards with scalloped bottoms. Windows are 6-over-6. The gable facing the road has a small circular window.

43. continued

a good amount for the time. He died in 1899. It appears that he and his wife Mina had no children, as his heirs were his brothers and sisters. Buenger's Clemens tract remained intact until 1978, when it was subdivided as Jamestown Farms. By coincidence the plat placed the house on lot 14, the same number as its lot in the Clemens Subdivision.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Location of Negatives</th>
<th>Specific Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
<td>4.6 acres, Lot 1, Van Acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**City or Town**
- Evarts A. Graham House

**Historic Inventory**
- 18 Jamestown Acres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evarts A. Graham House</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Address:**
- 18 Jamestown Acres

**Description:**
- The brickwork of this house is laid in courses of three stretchers to one header. A stone wall to the left of the entrance is rock-faced, of squared stones of irregular shapes and broken courses; some stones project from the wall plane. The garage is on a lower level at the west end of the house. It has been approached by a flat roof on plain posts, but the post to the right of the plain front door is a sculpture by Enrique Alvarez like

**Further Description of Important Features**
- The brickwork of this house is laid in courses of three stretchers to one header. A stone wall to the left of the entrance is rock-faced, of squared stones of irregular shapes and broken courses; some stones project from the wall plane. The garage is on a lower level at the west end of the house. It has been approached by a flat roof on plain posts, but the post to the right of the plain front door is a sculpture by Enrique Alvarez like

**History and Significance**
- This house was designed by Harris Armstrong (1899-1973), long considered the dean of modern architects in St. Louis. He came to prominence with the designs for the office for orthodontist Leo Shanley in Clayton and the residence for Carl and Gerti Cori in Glendale (both 1935 and both listed on the National Register), and he maintained strong ties with the medical community in his later practice. At his death the Globe-Democrat said,

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
- This lot has a magnificent view of the Missouri River and the bottoms extending north to the Mississippi River. A tall iron fence stands along the road. The entrance drive splits in front of the house going to the garage and the entry circle.

**Sources of Information**
- Harris Armstrong archive, Washington University

**Prepared by**
- E. Hamilton

**Organization**
- St. Louis County Parks

**Date**
- 6/88
Evarts A. Graham House
18 Jamestown Acres

42. continued

an abstract totem pole. The east wing of the house has a bank of vertical fixed-pane windows. The second-floor alternates in ribbon fashion large horizontal fixed-pane windows with narrower opening ones. Entrance at the front of the house has large unbroken expanses of brick and stone, but north elevation is more open to the view.

43. continued

"his work was characterized by a fondness for sweeping, graceful lines that harmonize structural design with natural surroundings."

Dr. Evarts A. Graham (1883-1957) was one of the most respected and honored physicians in St. Louis history. Professor of Surgery at Washington University from 1919 to 1951 and surgeon-in-chief of Barnes Hospital, he was called the dean of American surgery. Graham was born in Chicago, the son of a surgeon who taught at Rush Medical College there. He graduated from there in 1908 after obtaining his undergraduate degree from Princeton. During World War I he served as a major in the Medical Corps. As a surgeon he was particularly well known for the test he developed for gall bladder disease and for being the first, in 1933, to remove an entire lung. He was co-editor of the Archives of Surgery and editor of the Journal of Thoracic Surgery. He received awards from the American Roentgen-Ray Society, the Southern Medical Association, the St. Louis Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He received the John Scott Medal from the City of Philadelphia and the Lister Medal from the Royal College of Surgeons. In the summer of 1939 he became the first American to head the teaching unit of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and that fall he was elected president of the American College of Surgeons. In 1941 he was elected to both the National Academy of Science and the Royal Society of Sciences in Sweden. He received honorary degrees from Princeton, Yale, Western Reserve, the University of Chicago, and the University of Glasgow.

After retiring Dr. Graham concentrated his research on the relationship of cigarette smoke to lung cancer. His findings, published in 1953 in Cancer Research found positive evidence of such a relationship through studies of mice. A follow-up, reported in 1956, found similar evidence in rabbits. These studies form the cornerstone of subsequent research, legislation and public education on this still-controversial subject. Ironically, Dr. Graham himself died of lung cancer in 1957.

Mrs. Graham, the former Helen Treadway, was an associate professor of pharmacology at Washington University and highly respected in her own right. Born in Dubuque, Iowa, she received her Ph.D. from the
University of Chicago and became a specialist in histamine and its relation to allergies. She served as president of the St. Louis League of Women Voters and the St. Louis Branch of the American Association of University Women, and she was active in the ACLU. She retired from teaching in 1959 but continued to do research until her death in 1971 at age 80. Dr. and Mrs. Graham had two sons, Evarts, Jr., who became managing editor of the Post-Dispatch, and David, a physician at the University of Wisconsin.

The Grahams lived at 10 Upper Ladue Road in Ladue prior to moving here. Mrs. Graham gave up the house in 1968, when she moved to 18 South Kingshighway.

45. continued


Donald Grant, "Dr. Evarts A. Graham Is Called 'The Dean of American Surgery'," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Feb. 20, 1948.


St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "Ex-Students and Associates Join In Tribute to Dr. Evarts Graham," Dec. 1, 1951; "Dr. Graham Finds 'Positive Evidence' Cigarette Smoke Tar Causes Cancer In Rabbits, Too," Feb. 27. 1956.
**Charles Henry Penningroth House**

11306 or 11308 Larimore Road

---

### General Information

- **Thematic Category:**
  - **Date(s) or Period:** Constructed c. 1900
  - **Style or Design:** Queen Anne
  - **Architect or Engineer:**
  - **Contractor or Builder:**

### Location

- **Specific Location:**
  - Survey 112, Township 47, Range 7
  - City of Town: Spanish Lake Township

### Ownership

- **Owner's Name & Address:** Charles B. & Judith A. Knight

### Additional Information

- **Historical and Significance:**
  - This lot is part of a tract of 196 acres acquired in 1892 by a group of St. Louis businessmen (including Frederick C. Woodruff, Henry M. Pollard, and Julius Pitzman) for development. Only a few lots were sold, however. This lot was sold in 1899 to Charles Henry Penningroth, called Henry, who was a member of a family with long connections in the area. Penningroth had two sons, Henry and Charles Louis (born 1885, later called Louis C.) by his first marriage but he was subsequently divorced from Charlotte.

---

**Further Description of Important Features:**

- Center part of house has pyramidal roof. Right front and rear are gabled, and there is a lower gabled rear wing. Front gable has returns. Front porch with hipped roof wraps around the right side of the house. It is very well detailed, with turned posts, spindle frieze, and balustrade. Windows are 1-over-1. Front door has very wide toplight and wide sidelights. The west side of the house has a pair of stepped staircase windows and a hipped bay window with a red brick chimney rising from its center.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

- **Adjacent Structures:**
  - **Survey:** 112
  - **Range:** 7

---

**Sources of Information:**

- St. Louis County Probate Court, cases 2607 and 2648
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 59, p. 459; Book 114, p. 562

---

**Prepared by:**

E. Hamilton

**Organization:**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date:**

6/88
Charles Henry Penningroth House
11306 or 11308 Larimore Road

42. continued

Its first floor has angled sides, and where the upper floor projects over them, curved brackets have been installed. Overall, this house preserves its Queen Anne appearance better than any other in this district.

43. continued

and married Irene. He probably built this house for her. He acquired the lot on October 9, 1899, paying $1,650. At the time of his death in 1907, it had a "cottage dwelling and other outbuildings." The property was sold in 1909 to Louise F. Hill for $3,610.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

**1. No**
**2. County**
**St. Louis**

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

**4. Present Name(s)**
**Orie C. Tandy House**

**5. Other Name(s)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11339 Larimore Road</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**16. Thematic Category**
**28. No of Stories** 2 1/2
**29. Basement?** Yes

**17. Date(s) or Period constructed** 1897

**18. Style or Design** Queen Anne

**19. Architect or Engineer**

**20. Contractor or Builder**

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

**22. Present Use residence**

**23. Ownership** Public

**24. Owner's Name & Address, if known** Mary E. Holbrook et al

**25. Open to Public?** Yes

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization**

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**

**28. No of Stories** 2 1/2

**29. Basement?** Yes

**30. Foundation Material**

**31. Wall Construction**

**32. Roof Type & Material**

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

**34. Wall Treatment**

**35. Plan Shape** irregular

**36. Changes - If Known**

**37. Condition**

**38. Preservation Underway?**

**39. Endangered?**

**40. Visible from Public Road?**

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

---

**Further Description of Important Features**
Treatment of the entry has obviously been changed by removal of the front porch, which may have been the full width of the house or just over the door. The doorway now has wooden pilasters and an abnormally tall frieze, with a concrete stoop and wrought-iron balustrade. A small double-hung window is next to the door, while the other first-floor window is wide and has an art-glass toplight. At the center of the front roof is a double hip-roofed dormer. Most windows are 1-over-1. Rear wing has a shed-roof porch.

**History and Significance**
This property is part of a tract of 196 acres that was acquired in 1892 by a group of 9 St. Louis businessmen (including Frederick C. Woodruff, Henry M. Pollard, and Julius Pitzman) for development. Only a few lots were sold, however. This one was acquired by Orie C. Tandy in 1896, and the house was probably acquired soon afterward. She was apparently the wife of R. C. Tandy, who was reported in the 1909 county directory on Larimore Road. He was a rural mail carrier. (continued)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
A board-and-batten 1 1/2 story barn/garage is at the rear of the lot. The yard sits well above the level of the road. Most other houses in this stretch of Larimore Road are much newer, except for one across the street.

**Sources of Information**
- St. Louis County Probate Court, 081841.

**Prepared by**
E. Hamilton

**Organization**
St. Louis County Parks

**Date** 6/88
Orie C. Tandy House
11339 Larimore Road

42. continued

one bay, with turned posts and wooden balustrades.

43. continued

Robert C. Tandy was the eldest of the three sons of David C. Tandy, who had bought "Bellefontaine Farm" in 1872. Robert was about twenty-one when his father died in 1875. He farmed that site until 1896, when he and his wife Orie sold it to Samuel Leathe and moved here. The recent owner, Charles Kendall Holbrook, died in 1984 leaving his wife Mary Elizabeth and eight children.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>4 Present Name(s)</th>
<th>5 Other Name(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Aloysius Rectory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Location of Neighboring</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>Part of Survey 398,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Township 47, Range 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Spanish Lake Township</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td>LARIMORE ROAD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>UTM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Site (Building)</td>
<td>Structure (Object)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>On National Register?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Is it Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Part of Estab. Hist Dist?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>District Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Name of Established District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42 Further Description of Important Features

Windows are 2-over-2 or 1-over-1. The entry is by a glazed porch with hip roof, plain frieze, and glazed double doors. A similar structure on the east side of the house lacks doors. Both are on posts rather than foundations. The second-floor windows are paired in front. Red brick chimneys rise from inside both gable ends.

43 History and Significance

St. Aloysius parish was founded in 1871 and was originally served by priests from Baden (now the northernmost neighborhood in the City of St. Louis). Father Martin Bahr was the first resident of the new rectory on Dec. 8, 1908, and the first resident priest of St. Aloysius. After a new church was built in 1954, the old church was demolished in 1955, leaving the rectory as the oldest parish building. In recent years it

44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The grounds of the house have been incorporated with those of the church and school of St. Aloysius Gonzaga. In the back yard are two metal-frame storage buildings. The new church was dedicated Nov. 27, 1955. Since the old church had been struck by a tornado once and nearly hit on 2 other occasions, the new one was

45 Sources of Information

Delores Remiger Head, church historian,
11470 Lilac, St. Louis, Mo. 63138

46. Prepared by
E. Hamilton

47. Organization
St. Louis County Parks

48. Date
6/88

49. Revision Date(s)
St. Aloysius Rectory
12122 Larimore Road

43. continued

has been used as a convent, but a new convent is being built across the street, making the future of this building doubtful.

44. continued

designed with a basement suitable for use as a civil defense shelter.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coldwater Church</td>
<td>Union Church</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location:**
- **County:** St. Louis
- **Location of Negatives:** St. Louis County Parks
- **Specific Location:** 1.17 acre in Lot 29, Patterson Partition, west of New Halls Ferry Road and south of Patterson Road
- **Site Plan with North Arrow:**

**Description:**
- **Builder:**
- **Original Use:** Church
- **Present Use:** Meeting hall
- **Ownership:** Public
- **Date(s) or Period:** Constructed 1851
- **Structural Changes:**
  - **Addition:** Yes
  - **Moved:** No
- **Condition:** Interior fair, exterior fair
- **Preservation:** Yes
- **Endangered:** Yes
- **Visible from Public Road:** Yes
- **Distance from and Frontage on Road:**

**Further Description of Important Features:**
According to county records, the building measures 50' by 36' and the porch 22' by 6'6". The porch is a recent addition with a steep shed roof and clapboard siding. A window and an off-center door are in front. The fourth bay at the side is closed (and may always have been so.) On the south side this bay has a basement entrance sheltered by a modern shed roof. The west end has another blocked window. The remaining bays have very large 12-over-12 windows with plain but typical lintels and sills.

**History and Significance:**
This land was part of 47 arpents in U.S. Survey 105 acquired by Elisha Patterson (1783-1854) in 1818 from his father John. Elisha Patterson gave an acre an a half, since reduced by the meandering of Coldwater Creek, which borders the property to the south. The deed, dated July 12, 1851, gives the land to Frederick Hyatt (a neighbor), Thomas M. Tunstall, and Reuben Musick (member of a family that had founded several other Baptist Churches), "for erection of an Orthodox Protestant Church." Patterson stipulated that in spite of the rapid suburbanization of this neighborhood, this site still has a perimeter of trees and stands apart from its surroundings. Two other contemporary buildings also associated with the Pattersons are located a little north of here on the west side of New Halls Ferry Road.

**Sources of Information:**
- St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book Y5, page 521

**Prepared by:**
E. Hamilton

**Organization:**
St. Louis County Parks

**Date:** 6/88

**Revision Date(s):** 4/27/90, 2/28/91, 5/7/91.
Coldwater Church  
15245 New Halls Ferry Road  

42. continued  
This is a very simple building but retains the classic lines of the vernacular Greek Revival. Kenneth E. Coombs, in his 1965 survey for St. Louis County, sketched the brick cornice with its brick dentils on bull headers.

43. continued  
No part was to be used for burying purposes. The church is said to have been used jointly by Baptists and Methodists. The Methodist church, said to have been the first in Missouri, had been formed in 1806 by Rev. John Clark in the home of Elisha and Lucy Patterson, who had been married by him earlier that year. The Baptist church had been organized in the home of William Patterson (elder brother of Elisha) and his wife Assenath Piggott in 1809. The Methodists were served by a circuit pastor who also served Bellefontaine and several other churches and several other churches that disappeared or were removed from the circuit by 1873. The two churches remained in the "Bellefontaine Circuit" until about 1904, when the Coldwater Church closed its doors. The building is still shown in the 1909 atlas as "Union Church."

In 1955 the property was sold by the Cold Water Farm Bureau Hall Association, Herbert Niehaus, President, to the present owner. At the time of the 1965 survey, the building was occupied by the Lutheran Church of the Risen Christ.
The back portion of the front wing and the rear wing are frame. The front has a dentilled cornice and two pedimented dormers. Windows are 6-over-6 and have working shutters. Those in front have segmental arches. The front door has a toplight and a newer glazed storm door. Sheltering it is a one-bay porch with dentilled cornice and grillwork frieze with angled brackets. A former open porch on the rear was enclosed in 1950. The rear wing is separated from the front by an open breezeway. It is frame.

The Patterson family were among the earliest settlers of English origin in St. Louis County. John Patterson, Sr., a veteran of the Revolutionary War, came to the area about 1798. He, his five sons, and other members of the family acquired so much land northeast of the village of Florissant that the area became known as the Patterson Settlement. Another surviving house associated with the family is at Box 376 Old Halls Ferry Road.

The widening of New Halls Ferry Road has caused the hill on which the house sits to be cut away, leaving a rather steep bank. The house is still surrounded by old trees.
Lucy Patterson House  
15505 New Halls Ferry Road  

42. continued  

with board-and-batten siding, unusual in this area.  

43. continued  

Road, almost in sight of this one. Elisha Patterson, John's second son (1773-1854), began acquiring land in the area (Township 47 North Range 6 East) by 1818 and eventually owned about 575 acres. He bought the tract on which this house stands from the U.S. in 1823. He married Lucy Hubbard in 1806 when she was sixteen, and they had fourteen surviving children. Apparently no settlement of his estate was made at the time of his death or at the death of his widow in 1876, until some of the children sued for partition of the estate. In the settlement, this lot went to Amy J., the wife of David Frazier, then resident in Dover, Mo. By that time, each of the seven major parts of the estate had a house, so the purpose of this one cannot be ascertained. Judging from the style of the architecture, however, it seems likely that it was built shortly after the death of Elisha Patterson, perhaps as a retirement or "dower" house for Lucy Patterson, who would then have been in her sixties. At the time of her death, however, she was living with her son Durrett Patterson nearby.  

Elisha Patterson gave the one-and-a-half acre site for the Cold Water Church in 1851. The building survives near here at the corner of New Halls Ferry and Patterson Roads.  

45. continued  

St. Louis Republic, Nov. 6, 1876, p. 8 (obit. of Lucy Patterson).  

29/2220G  
1988
This house has full verandahs across the front and back, although the west wall screens the back one as seen from the front. Verandahs have simple posts and little detailing. Balustrades have been removed. The front windows have shutters. The front door is paneled and has a toplight and sidelights. On the front slope of the roof are two gabled dormers. Red brick chimneys rise from the west side and inside east side. Also against the west side is a small rectangular gabled structure with latticework panels on its sides.

The design of this house is reminiscent of the French Colonial cottages that are still to be seen in Florissant and Ste. Genevieve. This house is considerably later in date, however. Kenneth E. Coombs, in his survey in 1965, dated the house circa 1845 and said it was built by Christian Poggemoeller. In actuality the property was not acquired by Poggemoeller until 1876, and the house, which was already standing by then, was not built.

A modern low-gabled structure of vertical metal posts stands east of the house and at an oblique angle to it. It has three vehicle bays and a work area. The house sits far back from Jamestown Road and is also visible from Missouri 367 southwest of the property.

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

**No. 2**

**St. Louis**

**County**

**St. Louis County Parks**

**Location of Negatives**

St. Louis County Parks

**Specific Location**

Poggemoeller Estates, Lot 2

**City or Town**

Spanish Lake Township

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

**NEW JAMESTOWN RD**

**UTM Coordinates**

**10**

Site:

Building:

**11**

On National Register:

Yes [X]

No [ ]

**12**

Is It Eligible:

Yes [X]

No [ ]

**13**

Part of Estab:

Yes [X]

No [ ]

**14**

District:

Yes [X]

No [ ]

**15**

Name of Established District:

**16**

Thematic Category:

Veranda

17 Date(s) or Period:

18 Location:

Present Name(s):

Poggemoeller House

203 or 2020 New Jamestown Road

21 Original Use:

Residence

22 Present Use:

Residence

23 Ownership:

Public [ ]

Private [X]

24 Owner's Name & Address:

Jamestown Investment

Box 39, Florissant 63033

Kenneth E. Coombs, 1965

25 Open to Public:

Yes [X]

No [ ]

26 Local Contact Person or Organization:

27 Other Surveys in Which Included:

28 No of Stories:

1/2

29 Basement:

Yes [X]

No [ ]

30 Foundation Material:

Stone [ ]

Concrete [X]

31 Wall Construction:

Frame [ ]

Brick [X]

32 Roof Type & Material:

Gable, comp [X]

33 No. of Bays:

Front 5 [ ]

Side 2 [X]

34 Wall Treatment:

Asbestos Siding [X]

35 Plan Shape:

Rectangular [X]

36 Changes Since Construction:

Yes [X]

No [ ]

37 Condition:

Interior [X]

Exterior [ ]

38 Preservation Underway:

Yes [X]

No [ ]

39 Endangered?

Yes [X]

No [ ]

40 Visible from Public Road:

Yes [X]

No [ ]

41 Distance from and Frontage on Road:

535

42 Further Description of Important Features:

This house has full verandahs across the front and back, although the west wall screens the back one as seen from the front. Verandahs have simple posts and little detailing. Balustrades have been removed. The front windows have shutters. The front door is paneled and has a toplight and sidelights. On the front slope of the roof are two gabled dormers. Red brick chimneys rise from the west side and inside east side. Also against the west side is a small rectangular gabled structure with latticework panels on its sides.

The design of this house is reminiscent of the French Colonial cottages that are still to be seen in Florissant and Ste. Genevieve. This house is considerably later in date, however. Kenneth E. Coombs, in his survey in 1965, dated the house circa 1845 and said it was built by Christian Poggemoeller. In actuality the property was not acquired by Poggemoeller until 1876, and the house, which was already standing by then, was not built.

43 History and Significance:

Tart of Estab:

Yes [X]

No [ ]

**44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

A modern low-gabled structure of vertical metal posts stands east of the house and at an oblique angle to it. It has three vehicle bays and a work area. The house sits far back from Jamestown Road and is also visible from Missouri 367 southwest of the property.

45 Sources of Information:


St. Louis County Probate Court, case 3321.

St. Louis City Probate Court, case 4256.


46 Prepared by:

E. Hamilton

47 Organization:

St. Louis County Parks

48 Date:

6/88

49 Revision Date(s):

6/88
The four main rooms on the first floor all have fireplaces. Until tornado damage of May 21, 1949, this building remained completely original. Repairs included roofing, siding and removal of shutters.

The property originally had about 48 acres, located mostly north of the road. It had originally been set aside for schools and was patented by the State of Missouri to Timothy Bray in 1845. After Bray's death, his executor John Evans sold it for $1,360.80 to Julius August Wiebe in 1853. Wiebe was a physician who lived at 290 North 7th Street. He died the following July, leaving a library of over 100 books and an apothecary shop. Late in 1854 Wiebe's widow Bertha (actually Marianne Bertha) petitioned the court for permission to expend money on this property, which was then "wholly uncultivated." She said she planned to build a log house here by 1857, using the timber on the land.

This house, though not log, is probably a result of her improvements. In 1862 Bertha Wiebe married Ulrich F. W. Bentzen, a gardener who lived on Kossuth near Fairgrounds Park. In 1868 they and Bertha's two sons (previously unmentioned), Julius F. and Antoine Ulise, sold this property to William Krenning for $5,000. Two years later, Krenning sold it to William Meyer of St. Louis, and Meyer immediately sold to Ernest Stienkemeyer (also spelled Stienckemeyer, Stiekenmeyer, and Steinkemeyer). Stienkemeyer was a police sergeant living at 2709 North 15th Street at the time. He moved to the county to try his had at farming, but by 1877 he and his wife Caroline were back in the city at 1612 North 14th.

Christian Poggemoeller paid them $7,000 for the tract in 1876. He was a native of Germany, born in 1826. He came to the U.S. in 1846 and began to farm after working for several years in a sawmill. He and his wife, the former Louisa Rosenkoetter, had seven children. They lived in three different houses in the north county area, where Poggemoeller eventually acquired fourteen different parcels totalling over 500 acres. He died in 1911 at his home farm on Halls Ferry Road. This property was eventually inherited by a grandson, Charles Poggemoeller, but in 1975 was subdivided and sold to Ernst W. and Alverta C. Vogelsang and Paul J. and Lois V. Jones. They in turn sold to Jamestown Investment in 1987.
45. continued

More City deeds: 363, 523; 499, 356; 544, 186.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 6784, p. 931; 8135, 1745.

City directories and marriage records.
The front of the house is a five-bay verandah with an additional enclosed bay to the south. Three front doors open onto this porch, each with a toplight and glazed doors. Windows are 2-over-2. A newer square window in the south bay is fixed. At the north end of the house is a shed-roofed glazed porch, also with 2-over-2 windows.

From the facts available, the exact date of this house cannot be determined. It could date from anytime between the 1840's and the 1880's, but likely dates from mid-century. The land on which it stands was part of a Spanish grant to Morris James, for whom Jamestown Road is named. He sold part of the tract to John T. Nash, who died in 1826. It was inherited by Susan Nash, who in turn bequeathed it to her sister Henrietta, the wife of Richard E. Bland. In 1837, the Blands sold 125 acres for $800 and another 3½ acres immediately behind the house, a larger shed of vertical boards in the northwest corner of the yard, and three barns. North of the house, a board-and-batten barn once painted or stained red has the gable end to the house. In the adjacent fenced area farther north, Outbuildings include a small asbestos-sided building, a large shed of vertical boards in the northwest corner of the yard, and three barns. North of the house, a board-and-batten barn once painted or stained red has the gable end to the house. In the adjacent fenced area farther north.
Robbins-Reppohl House
15255 New Jamestown Road

43. continued

for $209, to Lockwood Monroe of Pike County, Missouri. Monroe in turn sold the property in 1844 to Welcome A. Robbins. The price was $1,046.14, and the acreage was variously estimated at from 110 to 122 acres. Robbins Mill Road just south of here was named for Robbins. He also owned another 50 acres five miles from St. Louis (as it then was), and he may have lived there rather than here. Even in that case, however, a house would have been necessary on this land. After Robbins' death, his heirs, twenty-one in all, sold this property for $6,483.82 to Henry Vossenkamper, a widower, who resold it in smaller tracts. In 1876, he sold one tract of 7 acres and another of 52.62 acres to Otto Reppohl, or Rehpohl, for $4,600. Reppohl died in 1879, leaving a widow and three children, aged 8, 5, and 2. They kept the farm until 1893, when they sold it to Henry A. Nieshoff, who still owned it in 1909.

44. continued

of the house are two more barns, one oriented at right angles to the first and now in poor condition, and another oriented the same way as the first but with a higher-pitched roof. The owner lives in a c. 1950 ranch house in the lot to the north.
**John Patterson House**

14501 Old Halls Ferry Road

**The Themeatic Category**

- **Date(s) or Period Constructed:** C. 1820
- **Style or Design:** Vernacular (Federal)
- **Architect or Engineer:** Not specified

**Contractor or Builder**

- **Original Use:** Residence
- **Present Use:** Residence

**Ownership**

- **Public/Private:** Public

**Owner's Name & Address**

Louis A. & Edna Twallman

**Open to Public?**

- **Yes/No:** Yes

**Local Contact Person or Organization**

St. Louis County Survey 1965

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Farm complexes behind the house includes an unpainted barn approached from the gable-ends, white-painted four-car garage, and several smaller white-painted buildings. An old pump stands in the back yard. Suburban development now surrounds this property on all sides.

**Sources of Information**

- St. Louis County Survey, Kenneth E. Coombs, 1965
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 20, p. 235; 13, 564.
- St. Louis City and County Probate Courts.
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book C3, p. 300; V5, 345; 219, 488; 293, 107.

**Notes**

- History and Significance: Kenneth Coombs thought this house was built in 1820, but the proportions and particularly the arched first floor windows suggest a date closer to 1860 or even later. The rear wing was built circa 1900 after a fire destroyed the original frame wing, and it is possible that the first-floor lintels were replaced by arches at that time. In the deed by which William Krueger bought the farm in 1882 for $27,000, the earlier history.

- The front has segmental-arched ground-floor windows and flat-headed upper floor ones. Both have projecting lugsills. Windows are 1-over-1. The front door seems to have been reworked. It now has a screen door set in a white frame surround, with a gabled hood supported by white-painted brackets. The front stoop has brick and stone parapets. Chimneys project from ridge line just inside the ends. The rear wing has a corbelled cornice, and beyond this is a shed roof frame screened porch.

- Further Description of Important Features: The front has segmental-arched ground-floor windows and flat-headed upper floor ones. Both have projecting lugsills. Windows are 1-over-1. The front door seems to have been reworked. It now has a screen door set in a white frame surround, with a gabled hood supported by white-painted brackets. The front stoop has brick and stone parapets. Chimneys project from ridge line just inside the ends. The rear wing has a corbelled cornice, and beyond this is a shed roof frame screened porch.
In 1965 pole rafters were visible in the attic. Fireplaces are located in the basement and first floor, but not on the second. Original trim remains, except where the center hall was removed to open the stairs to the present living room.

of the property was reviewed. It was part of Survey 105 conceded to John Patterson about 1798. The U.S. certificate confirming the land was issued in 1822. Patterson had at least five sons and six daughters, and the area around his farm became known as the Patterson Settlement. Patterson died in 1838, and in 1842 his sons Elisha and David sold this property to John Crowbarger. In that deed the tract is described as "the one on which John Patterson, Sr., resided at the time of his death and is called in his will the Home Place." The property changed ownership again in 1851, when it was sold to Thomas G. Breckenridge; in 1859 when John H. Shackelford (for whom Shackelford Road is named) bought it; and in 1864, when it was acquired by James Ferguson. Ferguson lived in Howard County, Missouri, and he intended this property for his daughter Mary and her husband Joseph F. Hughes, who lived on it. Ferguson died in 1878, leaving this farm to Mary, and in 1882 she and her husband sold it to William Krueger. He died there in 1905 and his wife Caroline in 1909, when the property was subdivided.
Amanda Krueger House
15205 Old Halls Ferry Road

4. Present Name(s)

28. No. of Stories

3. Location of Negatives

29. Basement?

6. Specific Location

30. Foundation Material

7. City of Town

31. Wall Construction

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

32. Roof Type & Material

9. Coordinates

33. No. of Bays

10. Site: Building Structure Object

34. Wall Treatment

11. On National Register?

35. Plan Shape

12. Is It Eligible? Yes \(\times\) No

36. Changes

13. Part of Estab Yes \(\times\) No

37. Condition Interior

14. District Yes \(\times\) No

38. Preservation Underway?

15. Name of Established District

39. Endangered? Yes \(\times\) No

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)

Further Description of Important Features: Attractive late Queen Anne house has semi-pyramidal roof with gables over the left front bay and west bay of the north side. Over the entry rises a hip-roofed "additional" dormer. Other hipped dormers are on the south side. Hip-roofed porch across the front has a plain frieze, Tuscan columns, turned balusters, and plain slats under the porch floor. The front door has sidelights. The windows are 1-over-1. Windows have plain white surrounds, and clapboard walls are similarly trimmed at bottom, corners and top.

History and Significance: This property was part of the larger farm of John Patterson later acquired by William Krueger. The main farmhouse stands at 14501 Old Halls Ferry Road. William Krueger died in 1905. After his wife Caroline's death in 1909, their four daughters went to court to subdivide the land. Each girl got 70.96 acres in the July 1911 settlement. Dora got Lot 1 with the big house, and Amalie got Lot 4 with a smaller house and barn.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings: The backyard has a stockade fence. The north yard has a cast-iron lamppost with glass globe at the top.

Sources of Information:
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 183, pp. 78-81; record books 282, 108; 3702, 19; 6013, 4; 6723, 195; 7046, 324; 280, 595; 282, 101 and 102; 321, 605; 378, 474.
County marriage records
Watchman-Advocate, History of St. Louis County (1920), p. 101

Prepared by:
E. Hamilton

Organization:
St. Louis County Parks

Date:
6/88
Amanda Krueger House
15205 Old Halls Ferry Road

42. continued

An addition was made to the house in 1981.

43. continued

Augusta got Lot 2 and Amanda got Lot 3. Dora married Charles H. Oetker the very next month. Amalie had already been married since 1908 to Fred W. Rosenkoetter, the eldest son of Herman Rosenkoetter, who lived in the old Douglass farm across the street (now #15310). Amalie bought 12.33 acres of Amanda's tract to enlarge hers. Eventually, however, she and Fred moved to Pittsburg, Texas. Amalie married one of Fred's younger brothers, John H. Rosenkoetter, in December of 1913. Four months before that, she borrowed $4,500 against this property, and she probably used that money to build this house. She and John lived here less than three years, however, selling in 1916 to George B. Schuler for $4242 plus the outstanding mortgage. Neither John nor any children are listed among his father's heirs in 1933, so presumably he died before that time.
The South end of the main block is blank. The rear wing has an 8-bay side lighting and toplight. The windows are 1-over-1 and have stone sills and non-working shutters. The front porch has a brick floor, 4 Tuscan columns with antae, plain frieze and cornice and balustrade. The south end of the main block is blank. The rear wing has an 8-bay glazed one-story shed-roof porch along the south side, and a center chimney.

The traditional date for this house is 1862 and the builder Nicholas B. Douglass, but deeds suggest a date earlier than that. The ground on which the house stands was originally granted to David Brown's representatives. Daniel Brown and his wife Mary sold it in 1819 to four of the five sons of pioneer settler John Patterson. They divided the 400 arpents, or about 340 acres, and this part, about 84 acres, went to John Patterson, Jr. He died in 1833, before his father. His will mentions his wife Jane but not his children.

Grounds are thickly planted in front of the house, where the drive forms a circle. Extensive farm complex to the rear of the house includes two barns and several smaller outbuildings.
Not until 1851, probably after Jane's death, was the property divided between seven heirs, two of whom appear to have been grandchildren: Joseph Patterson; John and Eleanor Northern; Josiah and Nancy Jamison; Nicholas and Margaret R. Douglas; Elizabeth Patterson; and Belinda and John Northern, minor heirs of Martha A. Northern. In the resulting sale in 1852, this property was acquired by John Northern and Samuel I Patterson, paying $4,200. The next year Northern and Patterson sold the same property for $5,100 to Isaac H. Sturgeon of St. Louis. He was acting as a trustee for Elizabeth B. Tunstall, the wife of Joseph Tunstall, apparently using an inheritance left to her by her father James Burks. By 1858, the same property had risen in value to $8,000, when the Tunstalls sold the property to Nicholas B. Douglass. This dramatic increase in value, especially to be paid by a member of the former owner's family, who was familiar with the value of the property, suggests that the house was built by the Tunstalls.

Douglass was apparently not notably successful as a farmer, because in 1885 he sold this property for only $5,492.40. He lived on until 1903, survived by his wife, his son Edwin F., who moved to Colorado, and his daughter Virena, who married Henri Chomeau, well-known as county surveyor and in later years as the father of writer Adele Starbird. In 1870 Douglass finally deeded the old Cold Water Cemetery on his property to three trustees (Book 405, p. 200), after it had already been in use for several generations.

The buyer, Herman C. Rosenkoetter, was born on Jamestown Road in 1858, the son of German immigrants. His father, John Henry Rosenkoetter, joined the Union Army in 1861 and was killed at Union City, Tennessee, in 1863. His mother then married William Meyer, but died when he was 11 years old. Rosenkoetter operated a saloon in Black Jack for four years before purchasing this farm. He married Eliza Schnitker in 1882, and they had nine children. He served for many years as township road supervisor and member of the local school board. He died in 1933. In his probate records, this house is described as an "8-room old brick dwelling."

45. continued

St. Louis County Probate Court, case 11080


41/2220G
1988
Old Brown School

28. No of Stories 1-1-1
29. Basement? Yes X
30. Foundation Material stone X
31. Wall Construction brick LB
32. Roof Type & Material gable, comp
33. No. of Baths 0
34. Wall Treatment painted white 30 64
35. Plan Shape orig. rect.

Owner's Name & Address, John P. & Barbara Repp Route 2, Box 4776 Florissant, MO 63031

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

Further Description of Important Features The center part of this building is the original school. In the 1950's, a brick wing was built, two bays wide and one long, the double doors were replaced by a single door with sidelights, a gable roof was erected over the door, and the building was painted white. Later another addition extended east from the frame rear wing, which had been built as a library about 1925. Windows are 6-over-6 and have slat shutters. Window openings in the old school have segmental arches. The east wing

34. Endangered? Yes X
35. Preservation Underway? No X
36. Changes (Explain)
37. Condition Interior Exterior good
38. Local Contact Person or Organization
39. Eligible? No X
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes X
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 190 ft.

Further Description of Important Features The center part of this building is the original school. In the 1950's, a brick wing was built, two bays wide and one long, the double doors were replaced by a single door with sidelights, a gable roof was erected over the door, and the building was painted white. Later another addition extended east from the frame rear wing, which had been built as a library about 1925. Windows are 6-over-6 and have slat shutters. Window openings in the old school have segmental arches. The east wing

History and Significance This ground was deeded on December 9, 1859, by William James to three trustees of the local board of education: Peter Temple, Benjamin Douglas, and Lewis Patterson. Several members of the Brown family owned land nearby. The school was called the James School until the 1890's. One story is that the teacher Lizzie Brown convinced the school board that the ground had really belonged to her family when sold by James.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings The front yard has low split-rail fencing around the outer edges. Closer to the house is a fieldstone retaining wall.

Old Brown School
19710 Old Jamestown Road

42. continued

has a second door and two more windows, eight-over-eight, also an end chimney.

43. continued

The school served until 1950, when the district was merged with the Hazelwood School District. It was then taken over by the nearby Salem Baptist Church for a caretaker's residence.
### Mathilda Uzzell House

#### 1934 Parker Road

<table>
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<th>17 Date(s) or Period</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Anna C. Uzzell, et al</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private</td>
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<td>Exterior</td>
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<table>
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<table>
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<th>41 Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1934 Parker Road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Further Description of Important Features

The house faces north and has a verandah across its width, with latticework underneath, stone piers, short wood posts, and wooden parapets. The front door is slightly off center. The windows are 3-over-1, wide on the first floor and paired in the two side shed-roof dormers over the verandah. Inside the house there is one bedroom on the first floor and two more upstairs. The basement has an outside entrance.

#### History and Significance

Mathilda M. Uzzell bought this property in 1901 from the estate of C. Fred Jacobsmeyer and probably built the bungalow a short time later. In 1914, however, her husband William C. Uzzell bought a house on Hall's Ferry Road in Black Jack, and that became her primary residence. They were later divorced. William died in 1942 and Mathilda in 1943, leaving this property (then 23.75 acres) to her son William Lee (called Lee).

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

A modern ranch-style house is east of the main drive.

Barns, sheds and other outbuildings lie south and east of the main house, and an attractive latticed wellhouse with pyramidal roof is in the west yard.

#### Sources of Information

- St. Louis County Probate Court, estates 16016, 16321, Refusal 20271
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 124, p. 577; 4222, 270; 7484, 1903
In 1956 Lee built the newer house, numbered 1930 Parker Road, on the east part of the property. He died in 1968, when the remaining 14.39 acres became the property of his wife Anna. She died in 1988, and the property was auctioned June 4. The auctioneer noted that the Uzzells had lived on this farm since 1915, a date which can perhaps be better explained by the heirs.
Mathilda Uzzell House
1934 Parker Road
extract from St. Louis County tax assessor's atlas
Church has central door recessed in a gabled brick frame. Above it is a large three-part Gothic window with white-painted tracery. Small lancet windows are to each side. On the east side of the facade is an octagonal turret topped by tall arched insets and a battlemented parapet. The west corner is occupied by a larger rectangular tower with spire. It has buttresses at the corners of each face rising at the top to pinnacles and gabled parapets. The tall base of the tower has

This congregation received its first constitution in 1849 and completed a log structure on this site in 1851. The land was donated by Henry Klausmeyer, one of the founders of the church, most of whom came from the region of Bielefeld, Germany. A brick church was completed in 1861. The present building was dedicated on November 12, 1899. Some services were conducted in German as late as the 1950's. The congregation belongs to the Missouri Synod.

East of the church is a large parking lot. The church school stands at the rear of this lot and at right angles to the church. Across the street and up a hill is another parking lot with the older church school building.

Sources of Information
Notes from Spanish Lake Historical Society
Salem Lutheran Church
5180 Parker Road

42. continued

three levels of windows. Above this are tall two-part Gothic windows inset with louvers. The spire is octagonal, with narrower corner faces, and it ends in a finial. The side elevations have two-tiered buttresses framing each bay. The tops of all the buttresses are capped with ashlar stone, which is also used for the water table in front, the parapet of the front gable and as stringcourses on both towers.

43. continued

In 1911 this was described as "an architecturally beautiful and religiously influential Lutheran church." At that time it had one of the largest congregations in the county, with over 450 communications and 700 total members.
The building's maintenance has been much improved since it was included in the county's 1970 survey. It has two-over-two windows under segmental arches. A blank circular window is in the gable over the entrance vestibule, which has a gable roof with returns like those on the main building. The entry has paneled double doors and a large transom, now closed, under an ornamented segmental arch. Brick buttresses are on the sides between the windows. At the front of the roof ridge is an open helve.

Herman and Lizzie Poggenmoller sold this tract of 1 acre in 1895 to Charles H. Trampe and Francis H. Krunning, acting as trustees of the "Evangelical Lutheran Salem Congregation U.A.C. of New Bellefield." The school was probably built at that time. It is a well-built and well-preserved example of rural schools of the period. In 1911 the school employed two teachers for seventy-one pupils.

The building sits far back from the road at the top of a rise. Most of the ground in front and to the east has been paved for parking.

Sources of Information
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 79, page 206
William L. Thomas, History of St. Louis County (1911), Vol. I, p. 313
Salem Lutheran School
5195 Parker Road

42. continued

with a pyramidal roof and finial but no bell.
**Alice Butler Lange House**

**2 Portage Road**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Location of Negatives</th>
<th>Specific Location</th>
<th>City of Town</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>St. Louis County Parks</td>
<td>5.43 acres in Survey 1907, Township 47, Range 7, parcel F of Blossom estate</td>
<td>Spanish Lake Township</td>
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**Coordinates**

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**Site Plan with North Arrow**

**Building**

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<th>Structure:</th>
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**Building on Natural Register?**

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**Is Eligible?**

<table>
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<th>No</th>
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</table>

**History and Significance**

This property was purchased on December 18, 1935 by Alice Butler Lange from Marion C. Blossom, who had acquired the larger tract of 118.58 acres in 1931 which became Portage Road. Little is known about Mrs. Lange, who was married to John A. Lange. He was the head of U.S. Auto Body Co. in the 1930's. He died in the early 1950's and she moved to 7346 Forsyth in Clayton to work for Famous-Barr. An Edward Lange remained on Old Jamestown Road until the 1960's. In 1969 the property was owned by Denison Bassett and his wife, and he sold to the present owner in 1986.

This property is at the corner of Fort Bellefontaine Road and Old Jamestown Road. The house sits on the edge of a large sinkhole, a feature of the Karst topography in this district.

**Further Description of Important Features**

This house is situated on a slope with entrance on the north side almost a story above the south elevation. The complex design includes overlapping and cross gables, shed-roof dormers, bay windows and large brick chimneys. Windows are 6-over-6, some paired.

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 1129, p. 621; 1334, 574; 1392, 290; 6485, 1044; 7897, 1964.
# Missouri Office of Historic Preservation

## HISTORIC INVENTORY

Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

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**1. County**

St. Louis

**2. Location of Negatives**

St. Louis County Parks

**3. Specific Location**

About 62 acres in Surveys 1907, 934, and 1960, Township 47, Range 7

**4. Present Name(s)**

Francis Mesker House

**5. Other Name(s)**

6 Portage Road

**6. No. of Stories**

2

**7. Thematic Category**

110 030

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

1935

**9. Style or Design**

Georgian Revival 80

**10. Architect or Engineer**

Pauline Mesker and August Realty

**11. Original Use, if apparent**

Residence

**12. Present Use**

Residence

**13. Ownership**

Public 11 Private 11

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

Mesker Bros.

**15. Contact Person**

Pauline Mesker and August Realty

**16. Site Plan with North Arrow**

**17. NO. of Bays**

3

**18. Front Treatment**

Tönkel l1 99

**19. No. of Doors**

2

**20. Plan Shape**

T

**21. Roof Type & Material**

Stucco 61

**22. Roof Slope**

Flat, tar 142

**23. Condition**

Interior excellent

**24. Plans Underway?**

Yes 11

**25. Preservation Underway?**

No 11

**26. Visible KbM Public Road?**

Yes 11

---

**Further Description of Important Features**

The front of the house has 3 bays extending forward one bay from the 5-bay main body of the house. The roof is flat with a parapet underlined by a richly molded cornice. Around the door a wide frame has simplified fluting typical of the 1930's. Similar fluted panels are over the door and under the first-floor windows, which have round tops under straight lintels with ornamental keystones. Windows are casements of 4 or 5 panes per panel.

**History and Significance**

Portage Road is a private development that was organized in 1931 by Marion Blossom, the owner of the land, Ellis Fischel, and Vilray Blair. Marion was the daughter of Alfred Clifford of Westmoreland Place and the former wife of Dwight Bradford Blossom. Fischel and Blair were preeminent physicians. In 1933 they revised their indenture to include Francis A. Mesker, who acquired a site of 33.44 acres at the same time. Mesker moved here with trees. On the east side is a small caretaker's house. Behind the house the ground drops dramatically to the Missouri River. Just above the river is a most unusual construction, a three-story pool pavilion assembled from parts of retired riverboats, complete with two...

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 1129, pages 621; 1251, 359, 363, and 364; 7717, 1385;
Missouri Historical Society Necrology Files; Sprague Scrapbook;

---

**Prepared by**

E. Hamilton

**Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date**

6/88
Francis Mesker House
6 Portage Road

42. continued

and they have shutters. Below the 3 central 2nd floor windows are wrought-iron balconnettes with diagonal and arching patterns. The front door has two leaves, each with 3 panels of diagonal-patterned grillwork. At the center of the back of the house the center bay has 3 windows upstairs and a projecting first floor with a roof balcony.

43. continued

from 4456 Lindell by 1936. He was the elder son of Frank Mesker (1859-1952), who with his brother Bernard Theodore Mesker (1852-1936) had founded an iron company in 1879. Incorporated in 1912 as Mesker Brothers Iron Company, the firm was especially known for sheet metal work, including patented building fronts. They later made special windows and doors. Francis Mesker graduated from MIT in 1927 and joined the company, later becoming vice president. He retired in 1961, and the company went out of business in 1966. He died in 1981 at the age of 74. His widow Pauline still lives here. The house is made of cast iron and was built as an experiment by Mesker Brothers.

44. continued

smokestacks, 45 feet of open deck toward the river, and a built-in steam whistle. The top deck toward the pool resembles a pilot house. The level below the pool has showers and dressing rooms. The pool is reached from the house by a funicular, which also stops at a tennis court flattened out of the lower part of the hill. To the east, beyond the wooded eastern portion of the property, a large quarry has completely changed the landscape, and the dust from the excavation is sometimes visible from the house.

45. continued

Missouri Historical Society. Bulletin
Francis A. Mesker House
6 Portage Road
extract from St. Louis County tax assessor's atlas
This document contains information on the Vilray P. Blair House located at 16 Portage Road in Spanish Lake Township, St. Louis County, Missouri. The house was constructed in 1931-32 in the Colonial Revival style and is a high bluff with a view north to the Mississippi River. It has 14 rooms, including 6 bedrooms, 4 full baths, and 2 half baths. The house has a very irregular configuration, with a two-story stone cross-gable section at one end connected by a one-half story wing to a 2-story gabled frame structure. A further 1½-story wing with a large porch ends the house. Most of this house looks like the Early American revival of the 1930's, but the oldest section is supposed to have been built in 1850 with an addition in 1880.

Vilray P. Blair (1871-1955) was a descendant of Pierre Laclede through the Papin family. "During World War I he was in charge of plastic and oral surgery in the U.S. Army, startled the world at that time with extraordinary work done in restoring shattered faces and skulls," according to The Founding Family of St. Louis. He was associated with Washington University's medical school. He and his wife bought this lot from (cont'd)

This lot has 390 feet of frontage on the Missouri River and is a high bluff with a view north to the Mississippi River. Support buildings include a stone barn with a courtyard bounded by a serpentine brick wall, dog kennels with runs, servants quarters, and a 5-car garage with living quarters.
Vilray P. Blair House
16 Portage Road

42. continued

Marion C. Blossom late in 1836, but they had already entered into an agreement with her and Ellis Fischel in 1931 to form this private enclave. A further agreement in 1933 confirms that this residence had already been erected. The Blairs moved here from 5 Kingsbury Place.

In 1985 the house came onto the market and was purchased by Pauline C. Mesker, who lives next door. Recently the house has been demolished.

45. continued

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 1129, p. 621; 1246, 526; 1251, 364; 1408, 55; 1443, 87.
42. Further Description of Important Features: This house was extensively described in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* on May 28, 1936: "Construction has started on a country residence for Mr. and Mrs. John R. Mesker on the Jamestown road, on a site overlooking the Missouri river, with Studly & Farrar as the architects. It has been designed in the French chateau style. The introduction of simplified classic details blended with the high pitched roofs, which are distinguishing features of many of the small French chateaus, will make this house...

43. History and Significance: John B. G. Mesker bought this lot of 10 acres in 1936 from Marion Blossom, who was responsible for the whole Portage Road development. At the same time, he bought another 15.23 acres on the south side of the road. Mesker's brother Francis was building a house at 6 Portage at the time. John Mesker's house didn't get under way until 1939.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings: The house stands at the top of a steep hill descending to the Missouri River. Much of the hill is a lawn. A swimming pool with its own screened house is about halfway down the hillside. Several support buildings are west of the house. The long drive leading to the house skirts a sinkhole, the trees of which hide the house.

45. Sources of Information:
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 1406, page 638; 4075, 402; 5194, 512.
42. continued

unusually interesting. The main entrance to the house, which will face the south, will be approached through a forecourt paved with cobblestones, and enclosed by brick walls with entrance gates after the French manner. The plan of the building is that of the letter "E" with projecting end pavilions. As shown, the main entrance is through an arcaded central pavilion, from which one enters into a square paneled entrance hall and in turn passes on through into a loggia which commands a broad view of the Missouri River. Leading off this central entrance hall are passageways leading to the guest rooms and family bedrooms and to the living room, anti-room, dining room, breakfast room and service quarters and garage. The house will be of fireproof construction throughout, with all the main structural details of concrete and steel. The exterior door and windows will be of steel of special design. The architects are planning the terraces and courts immediately surrounding the house, while the rest of the grounds will be designed by a prominent landscape architect. An interesting feature of the owners suite will be a sunken bathtub of marble. In order to utilize all the space economically the storerooms and servants quarters have been placed on the second floor above the garage wing."

43. continued

It is a lavish example of the work of Guy Study (1880-1959) and Benedict Farrar (1885-1978). They had been working together since 1915. Study was particularly known for the Craftsman influence in his work, although the firm used a variety of eclectic styles. Houses by them in Parkview, Brentmoor Park, and University Heights No. 1 are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Farrar was one of the incorporators of the village of McKnight and after the City of Ladue was incorporated served as Building Commissioner from 1938 until 1965. In Ladue the firm designed St. Peter's Church, Mary Institute, and the Price (now Churchill) School.

John Bernard George Mesker was the younger son of Frank Mesker (1859-1952), who with his brother Bernard Theodore Mesker (1852-1936) had founded an iron company in 1879. Incorporated in 1912 as Mesker Brothers Iron Company, the firm was especially known for sheet metal work, including patented building fronts. They later made special windows and doors. John succeeded his father as president of the
firm, which went out of business in 1966. In 1959 Mesker and his wife Grace Wilhelmina sold this property to William V. Hartman, Jr., and moved to 17 Country Lane. They soon moved back to Portage Road, to a new house they built at Number 9. Hartman and his wife Betty, who moved here from Ladue, stayed only until 1963, when they returned to Frontenac, selling this property to the present owner.

44. continued

from the front gate.
The front of the house faces the river, away from the entry drive. It features a semicircular bow window. A wing also projects toward the river. A more formal entry is between two hip-roofed wings, 2 bays by 1, toward the east. The southwest part of the house is a screened porch of 3 wide bays, each with 4 screen panels. Outside the panels are plain white posts and a railing supported by criss-crossing balusters.

The present lot is half the original 10 acre tract set off for Ellis Fischel in 1931 as part of an agreement between himself, Vilray Blair and Marion Blossom to establish a private enclave on these bluffs. Fischel intended to build a large house overlooking the river, but the effects of the Depression intervened, and this guest house is all that was finished. Fischel was a noted surgeon and leader in cancer research and treatment, the son of Washington Fischel, another physician, and the former Martha Ellis.

The lot is long and narrow but has at the north end a fine view of the Missouri River, seen from a steep hillside. East of the drive is a separate 3-car garage with second-floor residence, set into the eastern slope of the hill so that both floors are at ground level. The black-painted, paneled garage doors open to the east. The

---

**Further Description of Important Features**

The front of the house faces the river, away from the entry drive. It features a semicircular bow window. A wing also projects toward the river. A more formal entry is between two hip-roofed wings, 2 bays by 1, toward the east. The southwest part of the house is a screened porch of 3 wide bays, each with 4 screen panels. Outside the panels are plain white posts and a railing supported by criss-crossing balusters.

**History and Significance**

The present lot is half the original 10 acre tract set off for Ellis Fischel in 1931 as part of an agreement between himself, Vilray Blair and Marion Blossom to establish a private enclave on these bluffs. Fischel intended to build a large house overlooking the river, but the effects of the Depression intervened, and this guest house is all that was finished. Fischel was a noted surgeon and leader in cancer research and treatment, the son of Washington Fischel, another physician, and the former Martha Ellis.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The lot is long and narrow but has at the north end a fine view of the Missouri River, seen from a steep hillside. East of the drive is a separate 3-car garage with second-floor residence, set into the eastern slope of the hill so that both floors are at ground level. The black-painted, paneled garage doors open to the east. The

---

**Sources of Information**

Phyllis Maritz
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 1129, p. 621; 1246, 526; 1251, 364; 1436, 333.
A graduate of Harvard (1904) and Washington University Medical School (1908), he began private practice in 1913. He was on the staff of the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital and taught at St. Louis University and Washington University. He led a campaign to establish a state cancer hospital which led to the enactment of such legislation in 1937. He was appointed chairman of the State Cancer Commission to locate, plan and construct a hospital, but he was killed in an automobile accident near Linn, Missouri, on May 14, 1938. The Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital, named in his memory, opened in Columbia, Missouri, in 1940. It was the second of its kind in the U.S., and the first west of the Mississippi. The hospital attracted many scientists and physicians of international reknown over the years and in 1981 was reorganized as a Center. Fischel was well-connected socially. His brother Walter married Virginia Elliot and was the father of Mrs. Charles E. Claggett and Mrs. Howard Benoist, Jr. His sister Edna married George Gellhorn and was the mother of Martha Gellhorn, the reporter who married Ernest Hemingway. Fischel himself married Marguerite Kaufman, daughter of John Kaufman, whose home had been the site of the Chase Hotel. She was an expert on spastic children and a composer. After her husband's death, she moved to New York to teach nurses and physicians, and she died there in 1950. This house was used in the 1940's as a summer house by Frank Mesker, whose sons Frances and John had both built houses on Portage Road.

upper windows are six-over-six, shuttered. The simple entry on the five-bay front is flanked by carriage lights.

The Book of St. Louisans (1912), p. 197.
**Chitwood-Prigge House**

**750 Prigge Road**

### Thematic Category
- Constructed before 1822 (?)

### Date(s) or Period
- Log cabin

### Style or Design
- Log cabin

### Architect or Engineer
- Known

### Owner's Name & Address
- James H. Grise

### Owner's Name & Address
- Public

### Coordinate
- UTM

### Site Plan with North Arrow

### Building Object
- Yes

### National Register
- Yes

### Eligible
- Yes

### Eligible
- No

### History Dist.
- Yes

### Historic
- Yes

### Other Surveys
- Which

### Preservation
- Yes

### Environment and Outbuildings
- A recent split-rail fence lines the property along the road. A two-car garage and storage building behind the house is made of dark brown metal. Two buildings painted to match are west of the house and closer to the road. One is metal and the other concrete block.

### History and Significance
- This log house sits on part of a tract of land conceded to Richard Chitwood by the Spanish Colonial government on February 24, 1798. The U.S. Commissioners confirmed the grant in 1809. Chitwood served as a major in the War of 1812, and he was Justice of the Peace from 1813 until at least 1818. It is thought that Seth Chitwood and Isabella (Elizabeth) Chitwood, who claimed the adjacent surveys, were Richard's brother.

### Sources of Information
- Notes from owner and David Browman, Washington University.

### Prepared by
- E. Hamilton

### Organization
- St. Louis County Parks

### Date
- 6/88

### Revision Date(s)
- 49
42. continued

indicates that the original breezeway was always roofed and probably fully enclosed.

43. continued

and sister. Richard Chitwood died in 1822. In 1831 three of his eight children sold their shares to Alexander Donaldson, and in 1834 Donaldson sold 24 acres to Daniel Quick. Quick lived until 1867, but he sold this land in 1845 to Charles F. Prigge. Prigge was a native of Germany who had migrated here when he was 23 years old. He remained there until his death in 1884. He was described as "a well-known farmer, prominent in the social and political affairs of the community." His three daughters all married neighboring farmers: Caroline (1846-1918) married Charles Henry Trampe, Christine Franciska (Frances) married F. H. Twillmann, and Anna married one of the Poggemoellers. Prigge had one son, Henry, who sold the farm after his death. The present owner thinks that the house goes back to the time of Richard Chitwood and is having tree ring analysis done to verify this theory.
### Frederick Henry Jacobsmeyer House

**Address:** 1735 Redman Road

**Thematic Category:** Historic Site

**Style or Design:** Colonial Revival

**Date(s) or Period:** 1844

**Present Use:** Residential

**Owner:** Michael J. & Patricia M. Cooper

**Condition:**
- Exterior: Good
- Interior: Good

**City or Town:** Spanish Lake, Township

**County:** St. Louis

**Present Name(s):** Frederick Henry Jacobsmeyer

**Other Name(s):** 1735 Redman Road

---

**Further Description of Important Features:**

The original porch (?) has been replaced by a deck. The front door has a Colonial Revival frame with a broken pediment and is flanked by carriage lamps. Windows in front are 12-over-1, and have non-working shutters. The side elevation has a second deck in front of the side door. The deck has an x-patterned railing, and the door is flanked by carriage lamps. The windows are of varying size; their placement seems to define the turn in a staircase. The gable ends of the roof face front.

---

**History and Significance:**

Because of remodeling, the exact date of this house is not known. In shape it resembles the Queen Anne houses of the 1890’s, and it seems to be shown in the county atlas of 1909, when the property was owned by Frederick Henry Jacobsmeyer. He had acquired the property in 1877 from Frederick and Elizabeth Price: 184 acres for $23,000. That deed refers to the property as “the homestead property of Frederick Price since 1844.”

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**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

The house is considerably above the level of the road, but most of the yard is nearly level.

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**Sources of Information:**

- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 13, p. 9; Record Book 1, p. 251.
- Thomas, History of St. Louis County (1911), Vol. II, pp. 95-96
- Pre pared by E. Hamilton
- Organization: St. Louis County Parks

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**Additional Information:**

- Photo
- Location: UTM
- Site Plan with North Arrow
- Coordinates: Lat. Long.
Frederick Henry Jacobsmeyer House
1735 Redman Road

42. continued

and back and have slight cornice returns.

43. continued

which implies that the house was already standing, but the 1878 atlas shows the house much farther back in the property, which extended nearly to Price Road. Redman Road itself was not laid out as a public thoroughfare until sometime between 1870 and 1878. Jacobsmeyer was the son of William and Louisa (Wellhousen) Jacobsmeyer, Germans who had settled in the Black Jack area by the late 1830's. His brothers William, August, and J. Albert, were also farmers in the vicinity. Frederick Jacobsmeyer died in 1911, and his widow Emilia subdivided the farm in 1913.
Villa Gesu
11755 Riverview

Thematic Category: 030 260
Date(s) or Period constructed: 1931
Style or Design period: 1915-1925
Architect or Engineer: O'Meara & Hills
Contractor or Builder: John Gutmann
Original Use, if apparent: convent
Present Use: convent
Ownership: Public

Owner's Name & Address, if known: Villa Gesu, Inc.

Condition: Interior good

Preservation: Yes
Endangered: Yes
Visible from Public Road: Yes
Distance from and Frontage on Road: 1520'

Further Description of Important Features: Vaguely Spanish Renaissance structure
has stylistic detailing concentrated in center bays and at ends of the front wings. The center has scalloped gable, projecting first and second floor, with large arched opening canopied door and arched blank niches on sides. Ends of the wings have pedimented gables with fanlights in the attics, pilasters framing the second and third floors, and tall rusticated first floor with broad water table and arched double window openings. Other bays are much plainer with 1-over-1 windows.

History and Significance: Villa Gesu was built by the School Sisters of Notre Dame as a retirement home and nursing center for members of this province. It replaced and greatly amplified the previous facilities at the Notre Dame Convent on Ripa in Lemay. That facility, built 1895-1897, also has a dramatic river frontage. Construction of Villa Gesu enabled the older facility to be devoted more fully to educational endeavors. It was a project of Mother Jolendid, the Provincial Superior at the time. (Continued)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings: At the north end of the main complex is a 2-story frame and brick house with a gabled roof. The grounds are lightly landscaped, with a long row of cedars in front and a row of ragged but picturesque pines along the rear drive. The buildings top a steep hill that descends to Riverview Drive and the floodplain leading to the Mississippi River beyond. (Continued)

Catholic Churches and Institutions by O'Meara & Hills (1928).
Catholic Churches and Institutions by P. M. O'Meara Assoc. (1946).
in front and six-over-six on the sides. The original building is basically H-shaped, but the rear wings are angled outward, turning under the pedimented gable ends of the main (cross) wing. A chapel projects opposite the main entry. A newer wing attached to the northwest wing of the original building has three wings of different lengths radiating at different angles. It is three stories high in front with a high basement. Windows and spandrels are set back, and at the top floor they are under segmented arches set into the tall frieze. Attached to this wing is a large pavilion of Greek cross shape. It has semicircular-arched windows.

43. continued

The site for Villa Gesu was acquired early in 1930, and on November 21, 1930, ground was broken. The cornerstone was laid on February 2, 1931, and by September 24 the superior, Mother Honoria Ortbals, was able to take up residence. The architects, Patrick O'Meara (1890-1945) and James B. Hills opened their offices in 1919 in Fort Dodge, Iowa, and St. Paul, Minnesota. Their St. Louis office opened in 1922. Hills retired to private practice in 1940. Much favored by Cardinal Glennon, the firm designed Villa Duchesne, the White House Retreat, DePaul Hospital, the Carmelite Monastery, Calvary Mausoleum, and the churches of St. George, St. James, and St. Wenceslaus, along with many other projects.

The large addition was constructed 1968-70 more than doubling the accommodations and providing a new chapel. It was designed by A. F. and Arthur Stauder, with Kissel's Sons as General Contractors. By this time Adolph F. Stauder was entering his tenth decade. Born in 1879, he had opened his own practice in 1920 after his father Joseph H. closed his construction firm. Adolph was joined in 1930 by his son Arthur, a graduate of Washington University. Arthur, Junior, joined the firm in the 1950's. Among their notable churches in St. Louis are St. Gabriel's St. Raphael's, St. Mary Magdalene, and Our Lady of Sorrows.

The School Sisters of Notre Dame were founded in 1833 by Caroline Gerhardinger, who took the name Mary Theresa of Jesus. The first motherhouse was in Munich. Mother Theresa came to the U.S. to establish the order here in 1847. She died in 1879. The first motherhouse in this country was in Milwaukee. Construction of the convent on Ripa in Lemay was started in 1895 in response to the establishment of a new "Southern Province" here in that year. The St. Louis Province is now one of ten in North America and twenty-one worldwide. It serves the Midwest, California, and missions in Honduras, Sierra Leone, and Japan.

The original building at Villa Gesu is now called Alacoque Hall, after the first head nurse, Sister Alacoque Berkel, who died in 1968. The newer building is called Theresa Hall.
Villa Gesu
11755 Riverview

44. continued

The order maintains a cemetery west of the building complex. The first burial there took place October 4, 1931. The present cross monument was erected in 1949. In all the site has 61.5 acres, 27.5 of which are leased for farming.

45. continued

Archives of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, 325 E. Ripa, St. Louis.

Upper story of this house is lighted by windows in the gables, and front hipped dormer. The right (west) front of elevation has a front-facing gable. The main entry is in the side of this projection. The front porch has a plain frieze, spindle frieze, turned posts with angle brackets, balustrade and latticework under the floor. The porch roof is low hip. Windows are 1-over-1. A rear one-story wing has a concrete foundation.

This property was owned in 1909 by William Lichtenberg, but no house was shown on it in the atlas that year. The house had actually been built 6 years earlier. This land was part of the Lydia Musick Tract that was subdivided in 1873 as the result of a suit between Reuben Carrico and Walter Carrico and others. Of the 11 tracts in the subdivision, 3 were already being leased by Christian Gerling (along with 2 leased by Frederick Gerling and 1 by Peter Ringhausen). Frederick Price, the special commissioner for the subdivision, batten building.

43. continued

filed his report on August 9, 1873 and two days later sold the three lots, totalling twenty-one acres, to Gerling. At that time Robbins Mill Road was called the Florissant and Jamestown Road. Gerling later acquired two more lots, another twenty-one acres. He died in 1899, leaving bequests to his wife Mary or Maria, his four children, his three stepchildren, and to Mary Voss (relationship unspecified) for the benefit of Annie Klostermeyer. William Lichtenberg, who was one of the stepchildren, acquired the interest of the other legatees and paid the legacies. Title to this lot was transferred to him in 1901, and he built this house two years later. After his son Oscar married in 1935, William built a newer house on the north side of the road east of Sinks Road. At the time of his death this four-room frame house was valued at $8,000, and the larger house and garage were valued at $15,000. He left a third of his estate to his daughter-in-law Ella Lichtenberg and her four children, as Oscar had previously died. She still lives here, and her son William (born 1940) lives nearby at 4530 Robbins Mill Road.
Two narrow, gabled dormers on the front of the structure impart a semblance of French Colonial traditions in architecture. The entry.

The facade, with a porch created by an extension of the gable roof, retains its original appearance. Support for the forward eave is afforded by six solid, wood columns between which run an unornamented balustrade. Square wooden capitals are present on all six columns.

The land on which this house stands was originally set aside for the benefit of the public schools. A 55-acre tract was sold to Lewis Patterson June 10, 1844, and he sold it two months later to Jacob Veale. Veale and his wife Lydia had extensive holdings east of Florissant. They sold a 2.76 acre parcel in 1857 to Henry C. Meyer, who had already in 1855 bought about 77 acres on the north side of Robbins Mill Road and east of New Jamestown Road.

The related outbuildings help to preserve a sense of a complete farm complex. Two barns, a shed and a summer kitchen, all having vertical board siding, remain in existence. There is also an outhouse and an enclosed well. A cistern by the rear door of the residence supplies the water now used by the residents.
42. continued

on the other hand, is more in keeping with Federal forms since it has a six-light transom and four-light sidelights. The pedimented gables of the dormers are also more reminiscent of Federal than of French Colonial traditions.

The extremely well crafted stone foundation is a very notable feature but from the exterior it is visible in only one small section of the west wall. For the balance of the exterior, a concrete footing is in evidence, indicating that the house had to be raised off its original foundation in order to correct structural problems.

Several changes have been made at the rear of the house during the past nine years, the period during which it has been in the possession of the present owners. They have enclosed the porch which formerly ran across the eastern side of the south wall. They did not remove the concrete steps which led up to that porch and they installed a window salvaged from another building of similar age in the siding used to fill the east side of the former open porch. It, like all the other windows of the house, has six-over-six lights. The millwork of it is quite similar to the wood used in the other windows.

A shed-roofed dormer has been created, again by the present owners, on the rear of the house. Windows have not as yet been installed in the new dormer.

Brick, rather than stone, was utilized for the exterior of the fireplaces on the west and the east sides. The backs of the fireplaces are exposed but the chimneys rise inside the walls and reappear at the crest of the roof. A second, smaller chimney is present on the west side of the building, projecting through the south slope of the roof.

43. continued

He paid only $90.40 for this site, not enough to include the value of this house, and he probably constructed the house soon thereafter. Tradition holds that Adolph Lindemann (spelled "Linnemann" in early documents) constructed the building's foundation using quick-lime mortar. In 1864 he bought the house and four larger pieces of land from Meyer for $7,000. Lindemann's daughter Wilhelmina married Henry George Kahre, the son of a neighbor, and sometime between 1878 and 1893 the estate passed to them. Henry Kahre died in 1931 leaving his farm to his son Henry, Jr., who kept it until his death in 1970.

45. continued

Coyle, E., Old St. Louis Homes, 7th edition, (St. Louis, 1979), p. 31
Atlases published by Hutawa (1847 and 1870), Johnson (1893), and Northwest Publishing Company (1909)
Koester's Mystery Hill Farm
14511 Sinks Road

**Thematic Category**
- Date(s) or Period: constructed 1927
- Style or Design: vernacular

**Ownership**
- Public: Yes, Private: No

**Address**
Aldine M. Koester
Florissant, MO 63134

**Preservation**
- Endangered? Yes

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
The entry drive passes the left side of the house. The house and barn complex are not visible from the road. To the west of the house is a row of three large sheds of different vintages. At the end of the drive, northwest of the house, is a barn, the oldest building on the property, made of large hewn timbers and corrugated metal siding.

**Sources of Information**
- St. Louis County Probate Court, File 32, William Wortmann
- Interview with Aldine Koester

**Photograph**

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**History and Significance**
The present house was built in 1927, but the farm itself goes back to the late 1850s. The ground, originally totaling 90 acres, was acquired from the government before 1837 by Louis or Lewis Hume and his son-in-law Frederick Hyatt. William Wortmann, a German from Bielefeld, came here after operating a vinegar factory in Philadelphia for a short time. He is said to have come to this region because his sister was already here. He bought a half interest in 40 acres of this property from Hume's executors.

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**Further Description of Important Features**
The front porch across the front of the house has a hipped roof and brick piers, with railings over slat balusters. Windows are 1-over-1. The window over the entry has narrower windows flanking it. A brick chimney rises from the right end of the house, while at the left end is a secondary entrance under a hipped hood and approached by a 3-step concrete stoop.
Koester's Mystery Hill Farm
14511 Sinks Road

43. continued

December 12, 1857, and the other half from Hyatt on February 6, 1858, then added another thirty four acres in 1867 and 1868. He died in 1877 leaving a widow Mary and five children, ranging in age from 21 to 9. At that time the farmhouse was described as a log dwelling of 3 rooms and garret, measuring 18 by 32 feet. One of the children, Louisa Eliza (later Elise, 1861-1938) married Barney Koester, and about 1904 acquired full title to the property from her siblings. The present owner is their daughter. Now 83, she plans to sell the farm for development, possibly retaining the central buildings only.

44. continued

said to have been built by William Wortmann. In the back yard of the house are two small buildings, one of concrete block. Behind the barn and at some distance from the house are two metal-clad buildings, including one for vehicle storage. The farm itself has extremely varied topography due to the karst topography with deep but stable sinkholes, two of which usually form ponds.

The small but picturesque house has 6-over-6 shuttered windows and a saltbox rear line.

History and Significance: This property includes a smaller tract of 20 acres sold by Noble Kellogg and his wife Harriet in 1853 for $400. The buyer was Ann Eliza Smith, represented by her trustee Edward Boyle. The following year, Ann Eliza (also written Anneliza) and her husband William P. Smith sold the same land to neighboring farmer Pascal (or Paschal) Crow for $1,000, so presumably this house was built during that brief period. Crow acquired (cont'd.)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings: This property is on the south side of Spanish Pond Road near where it turns north to a dead end, while the main thoroughfare continues as Strodtman Road.

Sources of Information:
St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book W6, p. 343; 152, 412; 265, 4; 284, 84; 463, 472.
additional land from George W. Griggs and in 1861 sold thirty-three acres to John R. Cormack. He sold Cormack another ten acres in 1863. Ten years later Cormack sold twenty-eight of these acres to Henry Wiese "with improvements" for $2,700. Wiese already owned considerable land at the north end of Spanish Pond Road. He seems to have died sometime between 1909 and 1915. When his son William made a survey in the latter year, this parcel was not included, so it may have been sold in the previous decade. Wiese had another house on the east side of Spanish Pond Road north of here, so this one was probably used by a tenant.
1. No.
2. County
   - St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives
   - St. Louis County Parks
4. Present Name(s)
   - Kuhs Estate
5. Other Name(s)
   - 13080 Spanish Pond Road

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<th>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
<th>33. No. of Bays</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gable, comp GB</td>
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<th>34. Wall Treatment</th>
<th>35. Plan Shape</th>
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<td>Exterior clapboard</td>
<td>Irr. rectang.</td>
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<th>36. Changes Addition</th>
<th>37. Condition</th>
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<th>39. Endangered?</th>
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<th>40. Visible from Public Road?</th>
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<th>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
</tr>
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</table>

Further Description of Important Features

The front of the house is the gable end. It has a louvered lunette above a section of roof that extends downward over the projecting entrance bay. The front door is approached by a concrete stoop with wrought-iron railings. The door has a window under a segmental arch. To the left and right of the entrance bay are large multipane picture windows under awnings. Long glazed porches run the length of both sides of the house except the first bays, where to the south is a picture window and to the north a stone chimney.

History and Significance

This land was part of a Spanish land grant claimed by Dennis Cavanna but never confirmed by the U.S. Land Commission. Through the second half of the 19th century it was owned by Henry Wiese. After Wiese's death, a survey of his property was made by his son William in 1915. In 1925 William and Sophie Wiese sold 64% acres of their property including the Cavanna Tract (then spelled Cavenaugh) to the Muriel Realty Co., which was

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The extensive grounds are dotted with cedars and other shrubs as well as many trees, and a sinkhole. The steep slope down to the Missouri River is left in natural condition except for a circular terrace supported by a stone wall and approached by large stepping stones. On the south lawn is a large one-by-two bay gazebo.

Sources of Information

- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 31, p. 559; 716, 43; 831, 299; 913, 211; 991, 342; Plat Book 12, p. 64.
- City and County Directories.

Prepared by
- E. Hamilton

Organization
- St. Louis County Parks

Date
- 6/88
Kuhs Estate
13080 Spanish Pond Road

6. continued
executed May 25, 1798, 191, decree May 12, 1797.

42. continued
rock-face, broken course. A second chimney rises from the middle or the south side. A large shed-roofed dormer is at the center of the north slope of the roof.

43. continued
headed by Edward L. Kuhs. In the next few years, Muriel acquired most of the remaining property of the Wiese estate, plus the right-of-way leading from the north end of Spanish Pond Road to the Fugate and Carrico Cemetery, which is bounded on three sides by the Wiese-Muriel property. By 1931, Kuhs had amassed about 250 acres.

At first Kuhs intended this property for the use of his family during the summer months only, living the rest of the time at 8538 Church Road, but by 1935 he began to live here permanently. Born in 1877, Edward L. Kuhs was the son of Henry W. Kuhs, who ran a grocery store at 3rd and Walnut, opposite the old Catholic Cathedral. After graduating from Commercial College, he entered the real estate business in 1905. In 1910 he erected the Kuhs Building at 8321 North Broadway in Baden. There he also sold fire and automobile insurance and made farm loans. In 1923, he located at 2831 North Grand. In 1925 he also owned both Buick and Ford dealerships in those neighborhoods. In 1921 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen. By his first wife, Rose Oberbeck, he had two children, Lester Kuhs, who joined his father's business, and Muriel K. Soest. The well-known graphic designer Jan Boleto is Muriel's daughter. Later Edward Kuhs married Lorraine M., who is still living here at the age of nearly 100. He died in 1973. Lester Kuhs built a house on Indian Bluff Lane, a street overlooking the Missouri River on part of the Wiese property. He died in 1985. A second subdivision, called Kuhs Acres, was laid out south of the main house.

The stone garden on the bluff near the house was the subject of an article in the Union Electric Magazine in 1931 because of the elaborate system of night lighting. The stones for the terrace walls and pond edgings were said to have been brought from Fenton. The house was described in the same article as "unpretentious but lasting."

15/2220G
1988
Kuhs Estate
13080 Spanish Pond Road

44. continued

with a gabled hipped roof, exposed rafters, arched friezes and square balusters. A second gazebo with a taller roof stands on the edge of the river bluff. The property is approached from a cul-de-sac at the north end of Spanish Pond Road and has stone pylons at the entry. The four pylons are fieldstone but are topped by large cast concrete vases. Immediately inside the gate and paralleling the south boundary of the property is a long narrow house (90 by 19 feet). It is a one-story white-painted frame structure. On the west side of the cul-de-sac opposite the gate is a large and well-maintained farm complex, numbered 13061 Spanish Pond Road but part of the same well-maintained farm property. Northwest of the house is a pioneer cemetery, called the Fugate-Carrico Cemetery.

45. continued

Watchman-Advocate, History of St. Louis County (1920), pp. 182-183.


St. Louis County Probate Court, cases 46528 and 20542 (W90).
Kuhs Estate
13080 Spanish Pond Road
extract from St. Louis County
tax assessor's atlas
**Locust Grove**, Hughes House,

**11743 Talbott Court**

**Historic Buildings in St. Louis County, 2nd Edition, 1985, p. 36**

**Further Description of Important Features**

Classic transitional house has center entry with sidelights and toplight. It is now framed by scrolled brackets supporting a shallow balcony with a metal railing, but the older picture shows that this is a modern replacement for an earlier balcony that must have served the second-floor center door. Windows are 6-over-6 and have hinged shutters. The cornice of brick dentils is in the front only. The south wing of the house is two stories, slightly lower than the front, and has four bays. (Cont'd)

**History and Significance**

The land on which 11743 Talbott Court sits was part of the vast estate of over two thousand acres assembled by Daniel Bissell. Several years after his death, his son James Russell Bissell divided the estate into several large parcels. Lot 12, encompassing 120 acres, was jointly purchased by Robert T. Hughes and John W. Johnson on August 30, 1848. Shortly thereafter they apparently divided the property between them, Johnson taking the south half and Hughes the north half. (Continued)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Although Talbott Court was created out of this house's property, the lot is still ample, and wild Locust trees still sprout in the yard. To the north is Redman Road, but the house faces east toward Bellefontaine Road, the older thoroughfare.

**Sources of Information**

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 60, p. 36; Plat Book 71, p. 8; General Record Book 513, p. 333; 867, 516; 888, 37; 2955, 457.

St. Louis City Probate Court, estates 4082; 26074; 33995; 41745.

St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book 15, p. 57; Q3, 266.
42. continued

A one-story glazed porch has been added over the first bay. It has a shed roof and four double-hung windows by two. On the north side of the rear wing, an open one-story gallery has been replaced by a glazed porch with a brick base. Each window has twelve large panes.

43. continued

According to Dr. William G. Swekowsky, who was an authority on old houses in both the city and the county, Hughes built the two-story brick house still standing on the property in 1849 as a result of the great cholera epidemic of that year, which claimed the life of his six-year-old daughter. The builder is said to have been August W. Bruffe, a steamboat carpenter. Hughes is called a native of Kentucky and a riverboat captain by Dr. Swekowsky. His previous residence had been 1306 Franklin Avenue, a building that stood until 1954.

Hughes died about the beginning of November, 1853; his estate was admitted to probate on November 7. It shows that he owned in addition to this track another of about 80 acres in Columbia Bottoms, which he had purchased just that July from Marcellan St. Vrain. Hughes also had 148 acres in Kentucky, purchased in 1846. He was farming his Redman Road property; the inventory lists 15 acres of corn and many pigs. Although the house may have been built by slave labor, as Dr. Swekowsky thought, the farming was being done by Hughes himself or by hired help, because the inventory shows only one slave, a ten-year-old girl named Julia, who had to be sold to meet the debts of the estate.

Hughes was buried at Bellefontaine Church cemetery. Most of the contents of the house and barn were dispersed at an estate sale December 10 and 12, 1853, little more than a month after Hughes's death. His widow Elizabeth L. Hughes and daughter Mary Calantha Hughes then apparently moved back to the city. Mrs. Hughes survived for more than half a century, dying on April 3, 1907. Her daughter married James Bissell Sullivan in 1866, and after his death thirteen years later married David Leitch and settled at 3738 Cook, a property which she purchased in 1894. She died on February 8, 1913, leaving her estate to her sons George Brandt Leitch and David H. Leitch. The sixty acres in the county with six-room brick house, barn and other outbuildings then rented for $330 per year.

The property finally passed out of the family in 1921 when the Leitch brother's sold it to William Henry F. Schewe, who already owned 130 acres to the south and west. After his death in 1926 his trustees sold the Hughes tract to Edward L. Kuhs, who two months later sold half of
"Locust Grove", Hughes House
11743 Talbott Court

it, including the house, to James B. Gayle, Jr., and his wife Olive. In the early 1930's the property was purchased by Dr. Hudson Talbott, a physician who restored and enlarged the house. He retired at age 79 in 1953 and moved to a smaller house in Berkeley, selling to the Paul E. Kummer Realty Co.

Kummer Realty subdivided the land around the house as Twin Gates Estates on October 23, 1953, but due to some difficulty, presumably lack of sales, they replatted the ground two years later, making smaller lots. In both designs, however, the old house with a surrounding acre and a half was kept separate from the subdivision. It was purchased by Lloyd R. and Helen J. George, who resold it on February 1, 1955, to Theodore Meeker. Mr. Meeker's wife is the current owner.

45. continued

Elizabeth Arabella Brufee, "History of Locust Grove, Missouri," c. 1927
St. Louis Post Dispatch, "104 Year-Old Home Sold, to Subdivide Tract,"
June 9, 1953;
"1842 brick home to be replaced by parking lot," Aug. 9, 1954.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Parent Council Tour Lists Historic Homes,"
May 15, 1949.
Undated letter from French Rayburn Deane to Mrs. Theodore Meeker.

8/2220G
1988
### Patterson-Hachmeister Farm

**Address:** 4404 and 4420 Vaile

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

### Historic Inventory Sheet

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<td>Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
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**4404 and 4420 Vaile**

- **No. of Stories:** 2
- **Basement?:** Yes
- **Foundation Material:** Stone
- **Wall Construction:** Frame
- **Roof Type & Material:** Gable, comp GB GB
- **No. of Bays:** Front 4/2 Side 1
- **Wall Treatment:** Asbestos siding
- **Plan Shape:** Irregular
- **Exterior:** Fair
- **Ownership:** Public
- **Condition:** Underway
- **Endangered?:** Yes
- **Visible from Public Road?:** Yes
- **Distance from and Frontage on Road:** Photo

---

**Further Description of Important Features**

Front elevation of this house has two 1-over-1 windows upstairs but two doors and two windows downstairs. The first floor porch has hipped roof, turned posts with angle brackets, spindle frieze and wooden balustrade. The porch is supported on corner piers. The rear wing has a similar porch, but lacking frieze and balustrade. A red-brick chimney rises from the north end of the house.

**History and Significance**

This farmstead is located on land that was from an early time part of the large and scattered estate of Elisha Patterson (1773-1854), one of the sons of pioneer settler John Patterson. By the time his widow, the former Lucy Hubbard, died in 1876, at age 86, all seven major parts of the estate had houses on them (shown in the Pitzman Atlas of 1878). In the subdivision of the estate in 1879, this property was designated Lot 14 and assigned to Lucy Longworth, the Pattersons' youngest daughter. She and her husband

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Farm complex includes an old board-and-batten shed south of the house, and a new metal barn behind the house.

**Sources of Information**

- St. Louis City Probate Court, case 12602.
- St. Louis County Probate Court, case 1769.
William Longworth immediately sold Lot 14 to Philip Hachmeister; 30.6 acres for $2,000.

Hachmeister, whose name is also spelled Hofmeister, Hochmeister, and Hackmeister in the records, had already acquired, in 1867, 92 acres adjacent to this, Lot 5 of the Blackburn Partition, and it is possible that he was already leasing the Patterson land. In any case, the present house seems to date from his time, with its narrow proportions and gingerbread porch. Hachmeister prospered, and by the time of his death in 1900 he had acquired a further 200 acres in two nearby tracts, one with a new house, erected 1899-1900. He left four children, and two of them, Herman Hachmeister and Julia Burgdorf, divided this homestead between them. Julia, who lived until 1950, got the front part with the original farmstead, so she paid Herman an extra $900, being half the supposed difference in value.
**Further Description of Important Features**

Good Italianate house has arched windows with fitted shutters. Windows are 4-over-4. Front door has large fanlight and sidelights. Modern wing on west side has a flat roof, forming a deck. It is a glazed porch with jalousy windows. At the east side the garage forms an addition at basement level. The rear elevation is not symmetrical but has a center door with hood.

**History and Significance**

This house was originally located on the east side of Larimore Road opposite the east end of Trampe Road. It was moved to its present site circa 1928-1930 to promote development of the Eldorado residential subdivision. The associated barn remains at the original location, now converted into a residence, 12000 Larimore Road. The original site is in the south end of a tract of 70 acres that was purchased in 1848 by John O'Fallon from Daniel Quick, the descendant, probably son, of Lydia Quick to whom the house was owned by others and is platted for additional houses.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The house has much open land around it, but most is owned by others and is platted for additional houses.

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**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

**No. 45**

**St. Louis County Parks**

**Whyte-Carney House**

**840 Valencia Avenue**

**Thematic Category**

16. Date(s) or Period

17. Constructed c. 1865; moved 1930

**Style or Design**

18. Italianate

**Architect or Engineer**

19. Glorla J. Combest

**Ownership**

23. Public 1

**Condition**

37. Fair

**Endangered?**

39. Yes

**Visible from Public Road?**

40. Yes

**Distance from and Frontage on Road**

41. 120.73

---

**Sources of Information**

Thomas, History of St. Louis County, Vol. II, p. 467
St. Louis City Probate Court, case 11261.
St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book Q4, p. 60; 564, 309.

---

**Prepared by**

E. Hamilton

**Organization**

St. Louis County Parks

**Date**

6/88
larger Survey 398 had originally been patented. O'Fallon was a leading figure in early St. Louis, who lived in where O'Fallon Park is now located. He sold this tract in 1862 to Margaret Bowe, who sold it the next year to Richard Whyte. Over the next few years, Whyte assembled most of the north end of Survey 398, plus an adjacent tract in Survey 141 totalling about 185 acres and including the present site of the house. After the Civil War, Whyte sold land to the local school board for the Larimore or Prigge School and to the Catholic Archdiocese for St. Aloysius Church. He died in 1874, leaving three children. In the inventory of his estate, the description of the farm states that "the improvements on same consist of a two-story Brick Home (double), Frame Barn and outhouses generally on farm lands". In 1877 Joseph P. Whyte and his two sisters sold this land to Robert C. Pate for $21,500. Two years later Pate moved to Upper Alton, Illinois, as the result of a real estate swap involving 19 acres of this tract, and in 1880 he sold the remaining 166 acres to Charles A. Dawson. At that time this was called The Pate Farm. Dawson sold to William Ashmead in 1887.

Charles Henry Trampe (1842-1919) acquired this property in 1888. He already lived on the west side of Larimore Road south of Trampe Road. After his son Herman's marriage in 1901 to Clara Muntzel the two of them farmed this property, and in 1907 Herman bought the 146 acres for $14,600. In 1920 the Trampes moved to St. Louis, and in 1928 they sold the farm to William L. Heckman who subdivided it as Eldorado No. 2. In that year he also laid out Eldorado No. 1 and No. 3, and the next year Eldorado Park and Eldorado Lakeview, which came right to the shore of Spanish Lake. With the advent of the Depression, these lots were slow to sell. In 1930 Albert E. Heckmann, presumably the son of William, sold lots 7 & 8 in Block 25 to H. Stanton Carney and his wife Rebecca of St. Louis. According to Norbert Trampe, Carney was the architect for Heckmann's developments. He dismantled the house and moved it to this site, which had been a gully. Another house was built on the original site. It was thought that this house would attract others to that part of Eldorado No. 2, but most of the houses in the neighborhood date from after World War II.

45. continued

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 1, p. 77; 1, 80; 7, 249; 12, 150; 35, 168; 42, 47; 192, 357 & 358; 894, 326; 909, 525; 921, 115; 1099, 319; Plat Book 27, p. 16.

Norbert Trampe, 6754 Landau.

18/2220G
1988
Whyte-Carney House
840 Valencia Avenue
extract from St. Louis County
tax assessor's atlas