

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

For HCRS use only
received _____
date entered _____

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Brentmoor Park, Brentmoor and Forest Ridge

and/or common _____

2. Location

street & number Brentmoor Park, Brentmoor, Forest Ridge _____ not for publication

city, town Clayton _____ vicinity of #1 - Hon. William Clay congressional district

state Missouri 63105 code 29 county St. Louis code 189

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name 1. Trustees of Brentmoor Park

street & number c/o Norman Mack, 11 Brentmoor Park

city, town Clayton _____ vicinity of St. Louis state Missouri 63105

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis County Government Center

street & number 7900 Forsyth Boulevard

city, town Clayton _____ state Missouri

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missouri State Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 _____ federal state county _____ local _____

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Program
MO Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Brentmoor Park, Brentmoor and Forest Ridge are three private subdivision of the City of Clayton. Laid out within a period of three years by the same designer, Henry Wright, they share such characteristics as limited access from surrounding thoroughfares, curving interior drives, lot sizes between one and two acres, and large houses of eclectic design. Brentmoor Park and Forest Ridge lie to the west of Big Bend Blvd. and flanking Wydown Blvd., the former to the north, the latter to the south. The two have matching "car shelters", tile-roofed red granite pavilions dating from the time when the now lushly landscaped median of Wydown accomodated an interurban trolley (Photos 1 and 29). Brentmoor lies to the north of Wydown Blvd. just west of Brentmoor Park. It was originally designed to connect with its eastern neighbors, but the linking drive was closed at an early date. The similarity of names is mitigated by the house numbering system; Brentmoor Park runs from 1 to 15, while Brentmoor is 16 to 41. Brentmoor is often referred to as West Brentmoor, although that term appears neither in the plat nor in subsequent organizing documents.

In plan the three subdivision are similar but distinct. Brentmoor Park is designed around what Henry Wright called a "draw", a gully or small valley that has its lowest point near the intersection of Big Bend and Wydown.¹ Wright set aside this depression as common ground and laid out a drive around its perimeter, with entrances from both peripheral streets (Photo 2). Lots at the southwest, northwest and northeast corners of the rectangular 33.8 acre tract are reached by short drives branching from the main loop. Service roads bound the subdivision to the north and west.²

The twenty-acre tract of Forest Ridge rises to a central plateau, where Wright placed a large circle, disposing the six building lots around it. Access from Wydown runs between lots 1 and 6 and from Big Bend between lots 5 and 6, while a service road from Wydown skirts the west and south edges of the site. Brentmoor, entered from two points on Wydown, has the simplest plan permitted by the relative evenness of its 49.8-acres site: a large oval enclosing eight lots and bounded by the remaining eighteen (photo 12).

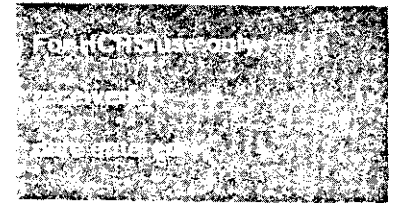
All three subdivisions now give the impression of having been cut out of a forest, but in fact they were originally nearly treeless except for a few low spots, such as 6 Forest Ridge and 28 Brentmoor. A grassy depression in the natural woods of 19 Brentmoor marks the site of an ornamental pond.³

Of the forty-seven houses in this district, twenty-one were built in the first decade after the sites were opened and another sixteen before 1930. All of them may be classed stylistically as eclectic "period houses," although some adhere more strictly to historical models than others.⁴ They are about evenly divided between those using medieval and Tudor forms and those employing the Georgian, Regency, or Colonial Revival styles. Number 16 Brentmoor is a picturesque example of the Spanish Colonial Period while 2 Brentmoor Park, 30 Brentmoor and 46 Brentmoor are more generally "Mediterranean". All of these houses are large, carefully designed, sturdily constructed and finely detailed.

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Of the ten houses built after World War II, most are smaller, less rigorously designed and less carefully crafted than the earlier ones. Three, however, are notable as works of the best local architects of the period: 7 Brentmoor Park, 33 Brentmoor and 34 Brentmoor. Of the pre-war houses in the district, only 20 and 40 Brentmoor have remained in the original ownership, but none of them has been noticeably altered and most remain in a fine state of repair. Common grounds, drives and building and occupancy restrictions continue to be regulated by a board of three trustees in each of the subdivisions, as is customary in many parts of the St. Louis area.⁵

Each house in the district is listed below by address, giving its historic name, architect, date of construction and a brief description of its architectural character.⁶

- 1 Brentmoor Park, Leslie Dana House, Klipstein & Rathmann, 1912. This stone and half timbered house has a large multi-paned basket-arched north window.
- 2 Brentmoor Park, Judson Bemis House, Henry Wright, 1911-12. Of white stucco, the house has broad tiled hip roof, shuttered windows with lunettes, and central balustraded balcony, giving it a generally Mediterranean look (Photo 3).
- 3 Brentmoor Park, J. Lionberger Davis House, Cope & Stewardson (J.P. Jamieson), 1911-12. This long flemish-bond house has Tudor detailing, picturesque gables and very irregular fenestration.
- 4 Brentmoor Park, Davis-Wilson House, Cope & Stewardson (J.P. Jamieson), 1911-12. This carefully detailed Georgian Revival house has a palladian window over central door framed by round-pedimented Corinthian aedicula (Photo 5). Three and four Brentmoor Park share a long brick garage placed between the properties; at its south end is a one-story greenhouse built in 1924 by Lord and Burnham of Chicago.
- 5 Brentmoor Park, Ira Wight House, Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1911-12. Described in 1913 as "undoubtedly as simple an expression of residence architecture as can be had,"⁷ this long brick hip-roofed structure is distinguished by casement windows, hipped dormers and quoined corners. The east bay is a 1921 addition by Study & Farrar (Photo 6).
- 6 Brentmoor Park, Stoner-Morton House, Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1911. Pinwheel-shaped in plan, the house is entered from the west but has its major facade to the south. Stuccoed walls are enlivened by pilaster-like trellises, green shutters and shallow niches (Photo 7). Original landscape with screened terrace and entrance allee is largely intact (Photo 8).
- 7 Brentmoor Park, Ruth Watkins House, Eric Smith, 1954-55. This vaguely Wrightian brick house has broadly overhanging hip roof, one-story wings and two-story center section arranged in T plan, and grouped casements (Photo 9).

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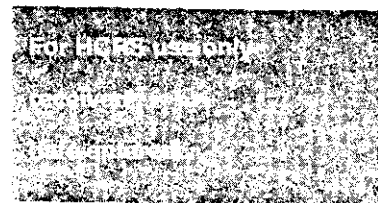
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- 8 Brentmoor Park, O.L. Garrison House, Roth & Study, 1912-13. Reflecting the Arts-and-Crafts architecture of England, the house combines bay windows, oriels, gables and dormers in flemish bond brick first and stuccoed second floors.
- 9 Brentmoor Park, Frederick Luyties House, James P. Jamieson, 1912-13. A "Jacobethan" design, the house is of coursed rubble with ashlar details (Photo 10).
- 10 Brentmoor Park, Elizabeth Sheldon House, Jamieson & Spearl, 1952-53. This two-story painted brick house is in the vernacular of the fifties. The brick residential garage dates from 1980 and was designed by Carl Safe in the "post-modern" style with such features as one window visually forming the keystone of another window.
- 11 Brentmoor Park, Gregg-May House, Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1912. Typical of Shaw's non-specific "period" designs, this symmetrical hip-roofed brick house has north courtyard entrance and broad south elevation centering on three arched doorways (Photo 11).
- 12 Brentmoor Park, Morton D. May House, Fischer-Campbell, 1952. International Style is here executed partly in cut stone, broken course and partly in white-painted brick. A 1956 addition was designed by Frederick Dunn.
- 13 Brentmoor Park, Joseph Kohn House, F.H. Peipers, 1949-50. This enlarged developer's house uses Georgian Revival details, with 2-story center block and one-story wings.
- 14 Brentmoor Park, Daniel F. Sheehan House, Al Johnson, 1957-58. This typical symmetrical traditional house of its era has Georgian Revival details and garage wing to south.
- 15 Brentmoor Park, Charles H. Duncker House, Cann & Corrubia, 1916. This H-shaped flemish bond house has "Jacobethan" details. Formal garden to east has elaborate retaining wall and stairway with stone balustrades.
- 16 Brentmoor, S. Watts Smyth House, Maritz & Young, 1924. A 1935 addition nearly doubled the size of the house and greatly increased its picturesque Spanish Colonial Revival character, with white stucco walls, red tile roof, scalloped lintels, and corner octagonal tower (Photo 13).
- 17 Brentmoor, Donald Danforth House, L.B. Pendleton, 1928. Stone half-timbering, and high slate roof are used in this Tudor Revival house with asymmetrical wings (Photo 14).
- 18 Brentmoor, Woodson K. Woods House, Maritz & Young, 1924-25. Another Tudor Revival house, this one combines stucco, half-timbering and brick quoining under a high slate roof to achieve a picturesque effect. The house with its wings and garage form a curve convex to the north drive.

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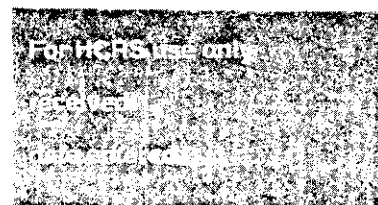
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- 19 Brentmoor, Philip Paster House, Earl Fey, 1978. The newest house in the district is a simple Colonial Revival brick rectangle with frame wing at rear leading to brick garage.
- 20 Brentmoor, Louis E. Dennig House, Klipstein & Rathmann, 1915. Hip-roofed Georgian Revival house has a Palladian window over entry framed by Roman Doric columns and entablature (Photo 15).
- 21 Brentmoor, Warren Goddard House, LaBeaume and Klein, 1915. Another Georgian Revival house of similar massing, this one has a stone-framed center door and window and three pedimented dormers (Photo 16).
- 22 Brentmoor, Ernest Klipstein House, Klipstein & Rathmann, 1925-26. Described as "in the style of the Breton and Norman chateaux of the fifteenth century," the house is of squared rubble with a high slate roof and features a round tower with conical roof in its northeast angle (Photo 17).⁸
- 23 Brentmoor, Louis S. Dennig House, Klipstein & Rathmann, 1924-25. This Tudor Revival house differs from others of the style in its materials (stucco with ashlar trim) and its balanced if not quite symmetrical facade, centered on a pedimented door, crenellated bay window, and tall gable (Photo 18).
- 24 Brentmoor, Theodore Moreno House, Maritz & Young, 1926. This unusual period house focuses on a two-story portico of four attenuated Adamesque columns, flanked by brick gables with centered end chimnies (Photo 19). The marble split stairway inside was celebrated.⁹
- 25 Brentmoor, Jerome Schotten House, Maritz & Young, 1925. This is a relatively small brick house whose Tudor Revival detailing include diaperwork in central gable, stone-framed arched door and casement windows under timber lintels.
- 26 Brentmoor, William H. Moulton House, Maritz & Young, 1927-28. This spectacularly large multigabled house of squared rubble has Tudor Revival details. The garage is joined at right angles to the main house by a Tudor arch (Photo 20).
- 27 Brentmoor, Gerald Lawlor House, G.T. Lawlor Construction Co., 1966. The five bay center section of this 3-part house is screened by a colonnade of six columns, the center four supporting a pediment. Other details are vaguely Georgian Revival.
- 28 Brentmoor, John A. Latzer House, Maritz & Young, 1929. This L-shaped house of coral-colored brick has English Regency details including low-pitched gable roof, broad fanlight, and balconied second-floor French doors.
- 29 Brentmoor, John S. Swift House, Chester H. Walcott, 1928. This variant on Mount Vernon is executed in white brick and has matching 3-bay wings and a further west

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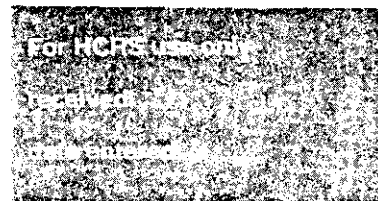
wing set at an oblique angle to the rest of the house (Photo 21).

- 30 Brentmoor, Walker-Egan House, J.L. Wees, 1913. This symmetrical stuccoed house with its broad hipped roof has "period" details, of uncertain origin. End bays have 2nd floor balustraded balconies, while three center bays have French doors below lunettes inset with a kylix motif.
- 31 Brentmoor, Walker C. Hecker House, Maritz & Young, 1927-28. The three-gabled Tudor Revival facade is curved, concave to the street. Period details include varicolored slates, half-timbered gables, and casements set in stone-framed bay windows and an oriel over the front door.
- 32 Brentmoor, Arthur H. Feuerbacher House, 1914. The house is generally Georgian Revival, but with single-paned sash windows and an ashlar-trimmed loggia across the recessed center three bays.
- 33 Brentmoor, William A. McDonnell House, Frederick Dunn, 1953. Nearly square two-story block has pyramidal roof and is flanked by projecting one-story pavilions. Working shutters are fitted to flat-arched windows, and the front door is flanked by bulls-eye windows (Photo 22).
- 34 Brentmoor, Second Theron Catlin House, Bernoudy, Mutrux, 1954. This strongly Wrightian house has casement windows set in ranks under broadly overhanging boxed eaves. The orange to brown brickwork has vertical joints filled in to emphasize horizontal lines (Photo 23).
- 35 Brentmoor, William K. Stanard House, F.C. Bonsack, 1914. This Georgian Revival house has a projecting center bay with broken pediment, Palladian window and recessed entry framed by Tuscan columns and pilasters (Photo 24).
- 36 Brentmoor, William C. Sipple, Jr. House, 1913. This Georgian Revival house is gabled and has a pedimented center-bay and a three-bay west wing.
- 37 Brentmoor, Kenneth M. Davis House, Martiz & Young, 1925. More Colonial than Georgian, this white-painted house has a five-bay main block with somewhat lower north wing and one-story arched curving "quadrant" to south leading to large gabled garage (Photo 25).
- 38 Brentmoor, John J. O'Fallon, Jr. House, Maritz & Young, 1924. This exceptionally sophisticated Tudor Revival design builds up a picturesque mass when seen from the west but has a symmetrical elevation to the south. A gatehouse-like porte-cochere is buttressed and has a second-story room (Photo 26).
- 39 Brentmoor, Louis F. Mahler House, Maritz & Young, 1923-24. The striking Tudor Revival effect of this house is achieved by contrasting-front gables, leaded casements with stone surrounds and a three-bay basket-arched entrance loggia.

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- 40 Brentmoor, Lansden McCandless House, LaBeaume & Klein, 1928. This original Tudor Revival house is devoid of half-timbering but shares the characteristic features of its neighbor. One gabled bay has a first-floor verandah supported by stone corner piers and Tuscan columns in antis (Photo 27).
- 41 Brentmoor, First Theron Catlin House, James P. Jamieson, 1919. Reminiscent of a country house of the Italian or Spanish Renaissance, this smooth-stuccoed house has a low-hipped tile roof and ashlar quoins on projecting wings. The entrance is via a courtyard on the north side while the south opens to the terrace through a loggia (Photo 28).
- 1 Forest Ridge, C. Oscar Lamy House, Nolte & Nauman, 1922. This hip-roofed vaguely Georgian Revival house presents formal elevations to both north and south, the latter with three arched openings framed by fluted Roman Doric pilasters.
- 2 Forest Ridge, Gustav Bischoff, Jr. House, Martiz and Henderson, 1915. This hip-roofed Georgian Revival house might be called French except for the white-trimmed red brick. First floor windows are set under stuccoed lunettes with ashlar keystones (Photo 31).
- 3 Forest Ridge, Woodward-Switzer House, Henry Wright, 1912. This half-timbered house has a brick first floor and a red tile roof. The rear lawn is supported by an extensive brick retaining wall (Photo 32).
- 4 Forest Ridge, Charles Von Brecht House, Henry Wright, 1910-11. This irregularly shaped house has two half-timbered gabled oriels in front which allow us to call its nearly vernacular style Tudor Revival (Photo 33).
- 5 Forest Ridge, Rubelmann-Hill-Renard House, Ernst Janssen, 1914. The front door of this gabled Georgian Revival house has an ashlar surround of Roman Doric columns supporting a scrolled broken pediment.
- 6 Forest Ridge, Forrest Von Brecht House, Henry Wright, 1912 and Forrest Von Brecht, 1955. The older part of this house was the garage of the original house destroyed by fire in 1936. It is the L-shaped one-and-a-half story brick portion to the south. Extending to the north is the newer part, with its complex roof line and large multi-paned west window following the stairway.

NOTES

1. Wright described these developments in an article by David E. Tarn, "Co-operative Group Planning," Architectural Record, Vol. XXXIV, No. 5 (Nov. 1913), pp. 467-475.
2. The western service road is officially called Asbury Ave.
3. The landscape contractor for most of the early work was Charles W. Fullgraf, who

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was known for his ability to move mature trees. He is cited in the trustees' minutes of Brentmoor Park and was praised by Mrs. Frederick M. Switzer, Jr. and Louis S. Dennig in 1980 interviews.

4. For the period house see John Poppeliers, et al, "What Style Is It?" Historic Preservation, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Jan.-Mar. 1977), p. 22.
5. See, for example, Portland and Westmoreland Places in St. Louis and University Heights Number One in University City, St. Louis County, both already on the National Register of Historic Places.
6. Dates and architects are derived from building permits, records of the St. Louis County Water Co., the Daily Record, and architectural publications cited in Section 9.
7. The Brickbuilder, Vol. 22 (Oct. 1913), p. 238.
8. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Ernest Klipstein, Architect, Dies," November 9, 1931.
9. Clippings in scrapbooks of Missouri Historical Society.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1910-1913

Builder/Architect

Designer Henry Wright

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Brentmoor Park, Forest Ridge and Brentmoor are three subdivisions in Clayton, Missouri platted in 1910, 1911 and 1913 respectively. They were all designed by Henry Wright, then an aspiring architect and landscape designer who went on to become one of the nation's best known and most respected urban planners. His new town of Radburn in Bergen County, New Jersey, made popular concepts of residential design that were copied all over the world.¹ He himself said that these concepts had their origins in these St. Louis County developments.²

The architects of the houses in this district included the best local practitioners of the fashionable period styles as well as one nationally known out-of-town architect, Howard Van Doren Shaw. The owners of the properties were the leaders of St. Louis business and society and several of them were also among the city's most generous benefactors.

Founding

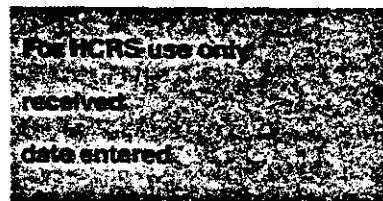
By 1909, this land had changed several times since its original identification in two Spanish land grants, but it had essentially remained undeveloped even though an electric railway or streetcar line had already been installed on Wydown Blvd. and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904 had taken place on ground just to the east. On May 24, 1909, development began when the 33,834 acres of the Brent Tract were purchased by the Brenttract Realty Company. This organization was the creation of J. Herndon Smith (1871-1928) and Joseph Dickson, Jr. (b. 1876), a lawyer.³ Smith was an investment banker and dynamic organizer of concerns ranging from Wagner Electric to Laclede Steel. He was married to Lida Brookings Wallace, the sister of Mahlon Wallace, daughter of A.A. Wallace, and niece of Robert Brookings. Brookings was one of the dominant figures in St. Louis at the time, the driving force behind the relocation of Washington University to its Forsyth Blvd. site nearby.⁴ Brookings bought the land immediately east of the Brent Tract for his own home, while his sister Mrs. Wallace built a large new house just east of that.⁵

Smith and Dickson followed the procedure established by earlier private places. They subdivided the property into street lots and common areas, then sold the newly defined lots individually and finally turned over the streets and common areas to three trustees chosen by vote of the property owners. The document of transfer, called an indenture, was signed June 6, 1910, and includes restrictions on buildings and other use of the property.⁶

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The same procedure was followed in 1912 when Smith and Dickson acquired an additional 49.86 acres just west of the Brent Tract. The indenture for these twenty-six lots was signed April 23, 1913.⁷

The development of Forest Ridge varied from the usual procedure. A group of six men contributed equally to the purchase of the 20-acre tract, then drew lots to determine who would get each of the six lots outlined for them by Henry Wright. The date of the plat and original agreement was July 21, 1911, but the arrangements must have been worked out the previous year.⁸ The six included Gustavus, Frank and Charles Von Brecht, brothers and partners in the family butcher-supply company; Gustav Bischoff Jr. and Louis E. Dennig, who were both officers of the Independent Packing Co. and married to sisters; and Walter E. Woodward, a friend of the others and president of a printing company. As things worked out, Gustavus Von Brecht and Louis E. Dennig never built in Forest Ridge, but Dennig subsequently built 20 Brentmoor.

Henry Wright subsequently described Brentmoor Park and Brentmoor as cooperative efforts like Forest Ridge,⁹ but this was true only after the indentures went into effect.

The Designer

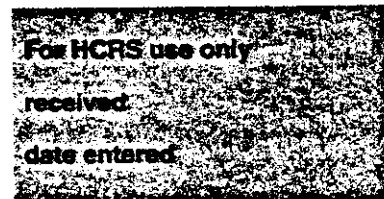
Henry Wright (1878-1936) was just beginning private practice in 1910 but he had prepared well.¹⁰ A native of Lawrence, Kansas, he had trained as an architectural draftsman in Kansas City and then won a two-year degree in architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. Since 1902 he had worked for the St. Louis office of George Kessler. Kessler was then the foremost landscape architect in the midwest, designer of the parkway system in Kansas City, where he was based.¹¹ His St. Louis office landscaped the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and was responsible for the subsequent restoration of Forest Park and Washington University. Wright's importance to these and other projects is indicated by the fact that when he left the office, Kessler himself moved to St. Louis.

In city directories after 1910 Wright variously called himself an architect, a landscape architect, a landscape gardener or a consulting engineer, and work in all these fields is evident in these first projects.¹² He designed the houses at 2 Brentmoor Park and 3, 4 and 6 Forest Ridge. He laid out the grounds of these houses and consulted with the architects of several of the others. He directed placement of roads and driveways and arranged for the installation of utilities including underground conduits for electrical and telephone wiring. Yet his most important contribution here was his planning, the skill which subsequently made him famous. He designed all three projects to face inward toward their own common grounds, away from the noise and congestion of Wydown and its rail line. This required special attention to service access and to the orientation of individual houses on their lots. Though executed for people of wealth, these ideas were to underlie the designs of Wright's later and more famous

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projects for moderate-income residents.

Wright continued to work in the St. Louis area until 1923, with a break in 1918 for war-related planning. His subdivisions included Southmoor, immediately south of Forest Ridge, the new St. Louis Country Club grounds in Ladue, Hi-Point at the northwest corner of Clayton and Skinker, and Wydown Forest, possibly Wright's last project before moving to New York.¹³ He also continued to design houses, although none so large as these first ones. He helped to form the St. Louis City Plan Association in 1909 and served as architectural advisor to the City Planning Commission in the early 1920's.

In New York, Wright met Clarence Stein, who collaborated with him on the large housing project Sunnyside Gardens in Queens and on Radburn, New Jersey, begun in 1928 but terminated incomplete due to the depression. In 1931 Wright designed Chatham Village in Pittsburgh, the best preserved of his later projects. He also contributed to several regional plans and wrote extensively on the problems of modern housing. Stein, who survived Wright by nearly forty years, continued to press for wider adoption of their ideas and wrote about them in the book, Toward New Towns for America.¹⁴

Wright was perhaps even more fortunate in another early New York friend, Lewis Mumford, who was able to articulate Wright's ideas better than he himself and who advocated them in many of his widely influential writings.¹⁵ Mumford wrote that Wright "dared to put beauty as one of the imperative needs of a planned environment";¹⁶ Wright was nowhere more successful in meeting that need than here.

The Architects

Aside from Wright, the foremost designer involved in the early phases of this development was Howard Van Doren Shaw (1869-1926), a Chicagoan now remembered primarily for his work in Lake Forest Illinois, particularly the Market Square there.¹⁷

In his own day Shaw was "probably the most highly regarded architect in the sphere of domestic, ecclesiastical, and non-commercial architecture in the Middle West."¹⁸ He was one of the first Americans to receive the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects, in 1926.¹⁹ In contrast to his Chicago contemporary Frank Lloyd Wright, Shaw's work can appear old-fashioned and lacking in vision, but in relation to other traditional architects, he was remarkably original. Although he employed forms derived primarily from European vernaculars, he rarely attempted a historical recreation; in fact he was sometimes faulted for his eclecticism.²⁰ In his best work as in 5 and 6 Brentmoor Park, he achieved balanced elevations without the aid of pure symmetry and limited the detailing to a few selected elements. Inside, rooms are clearly defined but are also closely related to the outdoors through their south-facing french doors and terraces.

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The other out-of-town firm participating in the early construction of Brentmoor Park was Cope and Stewardson of Philadelphia. By 1910, however, both principals had been dead for several years, and the firm's St. Louis work was being handled by James P. Jamieson (1867-1941), who had been here since 1899 supervising the construction of Washington University.²¹ Jamieson began his independent practice in 1912 while 3 and 4 Brentmoor Park were under construction and 9 Brentmoor Park was probably in design. In 1918, the firm became known as Jamieson and Spearl, and number 41 Brentmoor was built the following year for Theron Catlin, whose father and brother also lived in Jamieson-designed houses. Through his association with Brookings and Washington University, Jamieson was acquainted with most of St. Louis society, and his work in this district followed naturally from his earlier work in other places where they were concentrated, such as Portland and Westmoreland Places. While he was more bound to period details than was Shaw, Jamieson was able to use such details to focus large and complex compositions, and his best houses could never be mistaken for period copies. At Brentmoor Park he worked closely with Henry Wright, particularly in the design of Number 9, which was specially situated to direct its entrance elevation toward Number 8 across the drive to the west while allowing the main living rooms to face the central park to the south.²² The bulk of Jamieson & Spearl's practice was devoted to institutional work. They remained the chief architects of Washington University into the 1950's and designed extensively for the University of Missouri at Columbia, Stephens College and Pomona College among others, and did three major hospitals for Washington University Medical School.

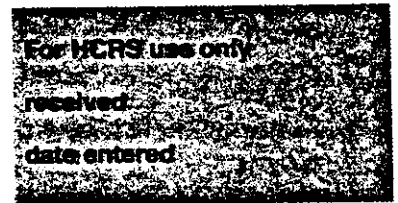
Ernest Klipstein (1866-1931), who from 1908 was the partner of Walter Lincoln Rathmann (1880-1954), was part of the society of Brentmoor as well as its architect. He served as an attendant at the wedding of Leslie Dana, for whom he later built 1 Brentmoor Park, and he designed 22 Brentmoor for himself. For Anheuser-Busch he did the well-known Bevo Mill, the Bauernhof at Grant's Farm, and the giant Bevo Plant at the main brewery, and through this association he met Louis E. Dennig for whom he did 20 Brentmoor and subsequently 23 Brentmoor for Dennig's son. Perhaps the high-point of social life in the district was the 1926 coming-out party of Klipstein's daughter Julia, which was attended by two children of Queen Marie of Rumania.²³

Louis La Beume (1873-1961) was another architect prominent in St. Louis society, descendant of an eighteenth-century French settler. His firms - Mariner & La Beume to 1912 and then La Beume & Klein - designed most of Lindenwood College in St. Charles, two notable churches (First Presbyterian and First Congregational) and many hospitals. La Beume was a member of the Plaza Commission for which he designed Kiel Auditorium, and he served on the board of the City Art Museum for twenty-five years from 1916, being chiefly responsible for the period rooms which

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until recently were the most notable feature of that institution.²⁴ In Brentmoor he designed numbers 16 and 40; the facade of the latter is one of the most striking examples of the balanced asymmetry of which these traditionalists were so capable.

F. C. Bonsack (d. 1917) who designed 35 Brentmoor, should also be mentioned in this group of socially prominent architects, although of an early generation; his wife was the daughter of Congressman and industrialist F. G. Niedringhaus.²⁵

Ernst Janssen was a society architect of another type, practicing almost exclusively for the old German families who concentrated on the South Side of St. Louis. His best-known work is the enormous chateaqueue Stockstrom House there (3400 Russell Blvd.),²⁶ but for 5 Forest Ridge he chose Georgian Revival (itself rather more than amply proportioned), reportedly at the direction of Mrs. Rubelmann.²⁷

Raymond Maritz (1894-1973) was very young in 1915 when he designed his first house in this district in partnership with Gale E. Henderson (1890-1969). It was the very elegant 2 Forest Ridge, Georgian Revival with a Gallic flavor. A few years later he joined Ridgely Young to design many of the largest houses of the twenties in St. Louis County, including ten in Brentmoor.²⁸ They range in style from Colonial Revival (Number 37) through Adamesque (24) and Regency (28) to Tudor (25, 31 and 39) and Cotswold (26) including a Spanish Colonial Revival house (16) that could hold its own in southern California. Numbers 18 and 38 are especially fine examples of their work in the Tudor mode.

Louis Baylor Pendleton (1874-1963) revealed their accomplishment in this style in 17 Brentmoor, his one effort in this district. A native of Georgia, Pendleton became senior architect for the city of St. Louis and restored the Arrow Rock Tavern, one of Missouri's best known landmarks.²⁹

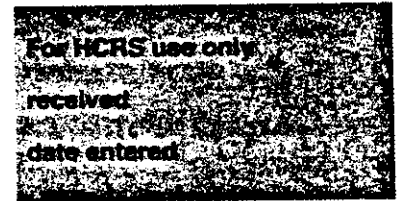
One more Chicago architect contributed to the district when Chester H. Walcott designed 29 Brentmoor in 1928. Walcott (1883-1947) specialized in North Shore residences, though he is best known for St. Chrysostom's Church on North Dearborn.³⁰

After the long break in construction caused by depression and war, the houses built on the remaining lots seemed somewhat at odds with the earlier ones, whether the architects tried to be "contemporary" or "traditional". Three of these houses are worthy of note, however, as works of widely respected post-war architects. Eric W. Smith, Jr., who designed 7 Brentmoor Park, has been associated since 1946 with Robert Entzeroth, and their firm has been responsible for many commercial and institutional projects in the metropolitan area. Frederick Dunn (born 1907) did the 1956 addition at 12 Brentmoor Park and the more traditional house at 33 Brentmoor. In partnership with Charles Nagel he had in 1938 designed the first

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residence of William Moulton president from 1930. Mrs. Moulton was the sister of Horton Watkins, another International Shoe vice president, and as a widow Mrs. Watkins built 7 Brentmoor Park. Morton J. May, the second owner of 11 Brentmoor Park, led the May Company, his family's chain of department stores, and formed St. Louis' largest such store, Famous-Barr. His son Morton D. May built 12 Brentmoor Park. Stix Baer and Fuller, the rival department store, is represented in the district by J.A. Baer II, second owner of 34 Brentmoor.

Several other family groupings can be found in the district. John Lionberger Davis and his father John D. Davis built 3 and 4 Brentmoor Park, respectively. S. Watts Smyth built 16 Brentmoor on the next lot west of 5 Brentmoor Park, then home of his father Albert R. Smyth; the younger Mrs. Smyth was the daughter of Warren Goddard of 21 Brentmoor. Lansden McCandless built 40 Brentmoor after his marriage to Eleanor Stanard, whose father William K. had built 35 Brentmoor just behind. Edward Bischoff, son of Gustav Bischoff of 2 Forest Ridge, married Harriet Moreno of 24 Brentmoor, and later the couple lived at 23 Brentmoor, which had been built by Mr. Bischoff's first cousin Louis S. Dennig.

More significant than any of these social and business connections were the many gifts, not only of money and objects but of time and organizational ability, that these people made to St. Louis. The proximity of the district to Washington University made it an early object of attention.³³ Mrs. Newton R. Wilson of 4 Brentmoor was, as well as being the granddaughter of William Carr Lane, the daughter of William Glasgow, Jr., a founding director of that institution, and many other Glasgows were connected with it. She provided funds in 1921 for the Wilson Pool and in 1922 for Newton R. Wilson Hall in memory of her husband, an alumnus. In 1926 she made a substantial contribution toward construction of the Women's Building, and at her death in 1938 bequeathed another \$2.6 million to the University. Mrs. Wilson's other benefaction was Mary Institute, her own alma mater. She provided funds for the purchase of the present county campus and contributed another half million dollars for the new buildings.

Charles Henry Duncker (1865-1952) gave funds to Washington University for a hall in memory of his son who had been killed in World War I. Dunker Hall, completed in 1923, was designed by Frank M. Cann and Angelo B. M. Corrubia, who had previously designed Duncker's house at 15 Brentmoor Park; Cann had been a classmate and close friend of the younger Duncker.

Washington University's library was greatly enhanced by the bequest of Stratford Lee Morton's large and varied rare book collection. Morton (1887-1970), who lived at 6 Brentmoor from about 1935, was one of St. Louis' most important civic leaders. His greatest achievement was the development of the Museum of Science and Natural

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History in nearby Oak Knoll Park, which opened in 1960. It was the project of the Academy of Science of which he was president from 1943 to 1948 and again from 1952 to 1970. Morton's next-door neighbor Ruth Watkins (7 Brentmoor) was first president of the Women's Division of the Academy of Science. A former neighbor, J. Lionberger Davis of 3 Brentmoor, contributed \$100,000 for the creation of Davis Hall in the new museum. Davis (1878-1973) is perhaps best remembered today for his many gifts to the St. Louis Art Museum, including one of the nation's outstanding collections of early Chinese bronzes.³⁴ His civic work was also notable; he served at various times as chairman of the St. Louis Red Cross and the St. Louis Regional Planning Commission and was active in the United Fund and the Missouri Children's Code Commission. He was a friend of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and entertained him here on several occasions.

Another resident of the district who has greatly enriched the St. Louis Art Museum is Morton D. May of 12 Brentmoor Park. His collections of Pre-Columbian, Oceanic and other so-called "primitive" arts have created virtually new departments in the museum, and his espousal of the German Expressionists attracted new attention to a neglected field. Among many other civic activities, May has also been active in support of the St. Louis Symphony, St. Louis University and the Boy Scouts. Several of his interests were also those of his father Morton J. May (1881-1968) who lived at 11 Brentmoor Park from 1919. The elder May was a co-founder of the Municipal Theatre Association (the Muny Opera) which has interested several other district residents as well. He was awarded a papal knighthood in 1959 and bequeathed nearly half a million dollars to St. Louis University. His neighbor, Verena Hogan Lamy (1887-1978) of 1 Forest Ridge, also received a papal award for service to the Catholic Church.

Wallace Renard was founder in 1907 of the Renard Linoleum and Rug Co., which became the largest of its kind in the world. He bought 5 Forest Ridge about 1923. Throughout his life he made large gifts to the department of neuropsychiatry at Washington University Medical School, and his death in 1950 revealed a bequest of \$600,000 for the establishment of a hospital there for the treatment of mental illness. The new Renard Hospital opened in 1955 and is part of the Barnes Hospital complex.

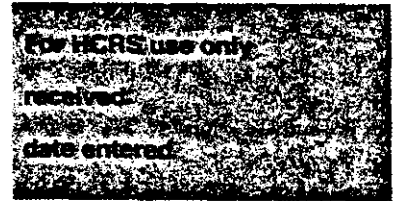
Leslie Dana (1873-1955) of 1 Brentmoor was active in the St. Louis Society for the Blind and in 1925 established the Leslie Dana Medal for outstanding achievement in the prevention of blindness. It is given on an international basis.

Donald Danforth (1898-1973) of 17 Brentmoor inherited his civic interests as well as Ralston Purina from his father. He served as president of the American Youth Foundation, the St. Louis Christmas Carols Association, and the Danforth Foundation, all of which had been established by William Danforth, and he was also the first president of the United Fund of St. Louis. At his death he was called one of the most illustrious leaders St. Louis ever had.³⁵ The spirit of civic concern was

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also well embodied in Ralston's vice president Woodson K. Woods (1871-1950) of 18 Brentmoor, whose interests included the YMCA, the YWCA, the Neighborhood Association and the St. Louis Presbytery.

Two current residents of Brentmoor should be mentioned in this regard. Mrs. William A. McDonnell of 33 Brentmoor has been a long-time member of St. Louis County's Historic Buildings Commission and played a major role in the restorations of the Daniel Bissell House and the Thomas Sappington House, both now on the National Register of Historic Places. Her neighbor Julius A. Baer II of 34 Brentmoor has played a notable role in most of the cultural institutions already mentioned and he has been a leader in public television, serving as chairman of KETC-TV, channel 9. Recently the building in which its offices and studios are located was renamed for his parents.

NOTES

1. As indicated in the National Register entry for Radburn. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, The National Register of Historic Places 1976, Vol. II (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 339.
2. Henry Wright, "The Autobiography of Another Idea," Western Architect, Vol. XXXIX, No. 9 (Sept. 1930), p. 139.
3. This and most other biographical information were derived for the files of the Missouri Historical Society. For J. Herndon Smith, see also Walter P. Tracy, ed., Men Who Make St. Louis The City of Opportunity (St. Louis: Walter P. Tracy, 1927), p. 201; for Dickson see also The Book of St. Louisans (St. Louis: The St. Louis Republic, 1912), p. 157. On the plat of Brentmoor Park, Dickson is mistakenly called Forsyth Dickson.
4. Buford Pickens and Margaretta J. Darnall, Washington University in St. Louis: Its Design and Architecture (St. Louis: Washington University, 1978); William G. Bowling, "Names That Live", unpubl. MS (Washington University Archives), Chapter 2.
5. Brookings' home is now Washington University's Alumni House at 6510 Ellenwood, while the Wallace house is 3 University Lane. Both were designed by James P. Jamieson.
6. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 259, page 8.
7. County Recorder, Book 322, page 1. Subsequent modifications were signed April 23, 1918 (Book 426, page 231) and January 17, 1920 (Book 477, page 276).

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date entered

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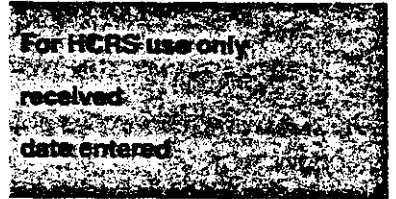
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8. St. Louis County Water Company records show that service to 4 Forest Ridge started in November 1910.
9. David E. Tarn, "Co-operative Group Planning", Architectural Record, Vol. XXXIV No. 5 (Nov. 1913), pp. 467-475.
10. Information on Henry Wright can be found in The National Cyclopedia of American Biography (New York: James T. White, 1939), Vol. XXVII, p. 77; and Dictionary of American Biography - Supplement Two (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1958), pp. 737-739. See also the bibliography on Wright compiled by Benjamin M. Gruzen, Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Vol. XXVI, No. 4 (Nov. 1960), pp. 298-301.
11. Kessler (1862-1923) is treated in The National Cyclopedia, Vol. XX, p. 296; Cecil M. Baskett, ed., Men of Affairs in St. Louis (St. Louis: Press Club, 1915), p. 73; Kessler Scrapbooks, Missouri Historical Society.
12. Wright described this work in some detail in Tarn, op cit.
13. These subdivisions are identifiable as Wright's by his signature in the plat books of the St. Louis County Recorder.
14. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1973 (originally 1957). This work describes and illustrates all Wright's post-1923 projects. Clarence Stein died in 1975 at 93. Ada Louise Huxtable, "Clarence Stein - The Champion of the Neighborhood," The New York Times, January 16, 1977.
15. Most notably in The City in History (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1961). Mumford wrote an obituary of Wright for the New Republic Vol. 87 (July 29, 1936), pp. 348-350, and his entry in The Dictionary of American Biography, op cit.
16. Introduction to Toward New Towns for America, p. 16.
17. Illustrated by Wayne Andrews, Architecture in Chicago and Mid-America (New York: Harper & Row, 1973), pp. 108-110.
18. Leonard K. Eaton, Two Chicago Architects and Their Clients (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1969), p. 137
19. After Charles Follen McKim (1909), Goerge B. Post (1911), Henry Bacon (1923) and Bertram Goodhue (1925). Information courtesy St. Louis Chapter, AIA.
20. Herbert Croly, "The Recent Work of Howard Shaw" Architectural Record, Vol. XXXIII (April 1913), pp. 285-329.

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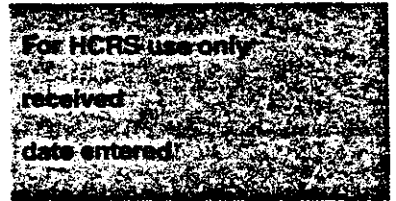
9

21. Pickens and Darnell, op. cit.; "James P. Jamieson" (unpubl. typescript said to be by a granddaughter, found in St. Louis Public Library and Missouri Historical Society); "James P. Jamieson Funeral Monday," St. Louis Post Dispatch, Nov. 29, 1941.
22. Tarn, p. 473.
23. Tracy, p. 151; "Ernest Klipstein, Architect, Dies," St. Louis Globe Democrat, November 9, 1931.
24. Photographs and Drawings of the More Recent Work of La Beume and Klein, Architects (St. Louis: American Trust Building, 1927); McCune Gill, The St. Louis Story (St. Louis: Historical Record Co., 1952), pp. 571-572; "Louis La Beume Dies; Prominent Architect," St. Louis Globe Democrat, Nov. 11, 1961.
25. "Mrs. Helen N. Bonsack, Architect's Widow, Dies", St. Louis Post Dispatch, July 8, 1953.
26. George McCue, The Building Art in St. Louis: Two Centuries (St. Louis: Knight Publishing Co., 1981), p. 101.
27. Eleanor Coyle, St. Louis Homes 1866-1916 The Golden Age (St. Louis: The Folkestone Press, 1971), p. 157.
28. Gerry Fitzgerald, ed., Maritz & Young, Inc., St. Louis: a monograph of their work (St. Louis: Blackwell-Wielandy, 1929-30), 2 vols.; St. Louis Construction News and Review, June 18, 1973; "Gale E. Henderson Dies; Retired Architect," St. Louis Post Dispatch, February 17, 1969.
29. John Albury Bryan, St. Louis' Contribution to American Architecture (St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928), pp. 25, 121.
30. Illinois Society of Architects Monthly Bulletin, Vol. 32, Nos. 9-10 (March-April, 1948), p. 7; Lake Forest Academy Alumni Spectator, Vol. 9, No. 4 (Dec. 1947).
31. For all these contemporary architects, see McCue, passim. For Smith, see also St. Louis Construction Record, May 12, 1959 and Oct. 18, 1968; for Dunn, St. Louis Post Dispatch, "Pictures," Oct. 23, 1949 and March 20, 1962; for Bernoudy, House Beautiful, October 1965.
32. See note 3; Tracy; The Book of St. Louisans; city and county directories; Walter B. Stevens, St. Louis the Fourth City (St. Louis and Chicago: S.J. Clarke, 1911); Stevens, Centennial History of Missouri (St. Louis and Chicago: S.J. Clarke, 1921.)

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33. Alexander S. Langsdorf, "The Story of Washington University 1853-1953," unpubl. MS (Washington University Archives, 1956).
34. Rita Reif, "Early Chinese Bronzes are dear but still Available," The New York Times, April 27, 1980.
35. St. Louis Globe Democrat, July 17, 1973 (editorial).

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Architectural Record, Vo. 32 (1912), p. 371 (8 Brentmoor Park); p. 373 (3 Forest Ridge); Vol. 33, No. 4 (April 1913), pp. 288-289 (6 Brentmoor Park).
2. Baskett, Cecil Morrison. Men of Affairs in St. Louis. St. Louis: Press Club

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 83.6 acres

Quadrangle name "Clayton, Mo."

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

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B

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Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

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Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

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E

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F

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Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification This district is composed of three subdivisions of Clayton: Brentmoor Park, Brentmoor and Forest Ridge. They are mutually bounded by Big Bend Boulevard on the east and the Clayton City Limits on the north. Brentmoor Park and Brentmoor are bounded on the south by Wydown Blvd., which also forms the northern

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state Missouri code 29 county St. Louis code 189

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

1.
name/title Esley Hamilton

organization St. Louis Co. Dept. of Parks and Recreation date December 1980

street & number 1723 Mason Road telephone (314) 822-8475

city or town St. Louis state Missouri 63131

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Director, Department of Natural Resources and
title State Historic Preservation Officer date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

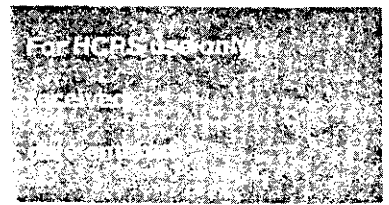
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

National Register of Historic Places
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BRENTMOOR PARK



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Item number

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- of St. Louis, 1915.
3. The Book of St. Louisans. St. Louis: The St. Louis Republic, 1906 and 1912.
 4. The Brickbuilder, Vol. 22 (Oct. 1913) plate 157 (5 Brentmoor); Vol. 23 (March 1914) Plates 32-35 (3 Brentmoor); plates 38-39 (4 Brentmoor).
 5. Bryan, John Albury. Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture. St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928, p. 170 (15 Brentmoor); p. 213 (18 Brentmoor); p. 218 (23 Brentmoor); p. 239 (4 Brentmoor); p. 250 (22 Brentmoor).
 6. Churchill, Henry. "Henry Wright: 1878-1936," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Vol. XXVI, (Nov. 1960), pp 293-301.
 7. Gill, McCune. The St. Louis Story. Hopkinsville, Kentucky: Historical Record Association, 1952.
 8. Maritz & Young, Inc. St. Louis: A monograph of their work (2 Vols.). St. Louis: 1929-30.
 9. Photographs and Drawings of the More Recent Work of LaBeaume & Klein. St. Louis: Architectural Press, 1927.
 10. St. Louis Globe Democrat, Sunday Magazine, "Man of the Year" (Morton D. May), Dec. 27, 1959.
 11. Stevens, Walter B. Centennial History of Missouri. St. Louis & Chicago: S.J. Clarke, 1921.
 12. Stevens, Walter B. St. Louis the Fourth City. St. Louis & Chicago: S.J. Clarke, 1911.
 13. Tarn, David E. "Co-operative Group Planning," Architectural Record, Vol XXXIV, No. 5 (Nov. 1913), pp. 467-475.
 14. Terry, Dickson. Clayton: a history. Clayton, Mo.: City of Clayton, 1976.
 15. Tracy, Walter, P., ed. Men Who Make St. Louis the City of Opportunity. St. Louis: Walter P. Tracy, 1927.
 16. Walter P. Tracy, ed. St. Louis Leadership. St. Louis: Walter P. Tracy, 1944.
 17. Western Architect, June 1916, p. 75 (2 Forest Ridge); p. 77 (1 Brentmoor Park); p. 79 (15 Brentmoor Park).

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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BRENTMOOR PARK



Continuation sheet

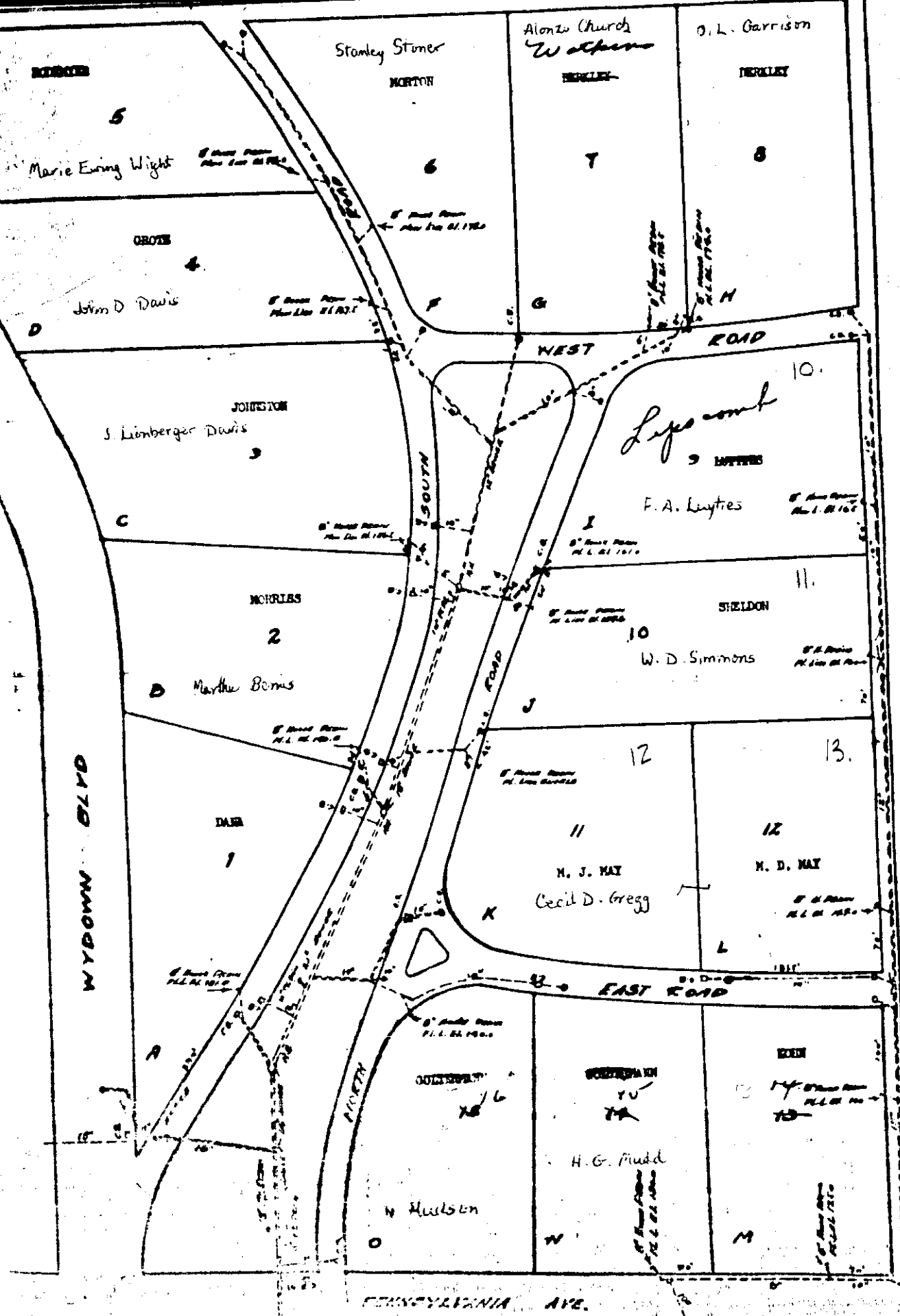
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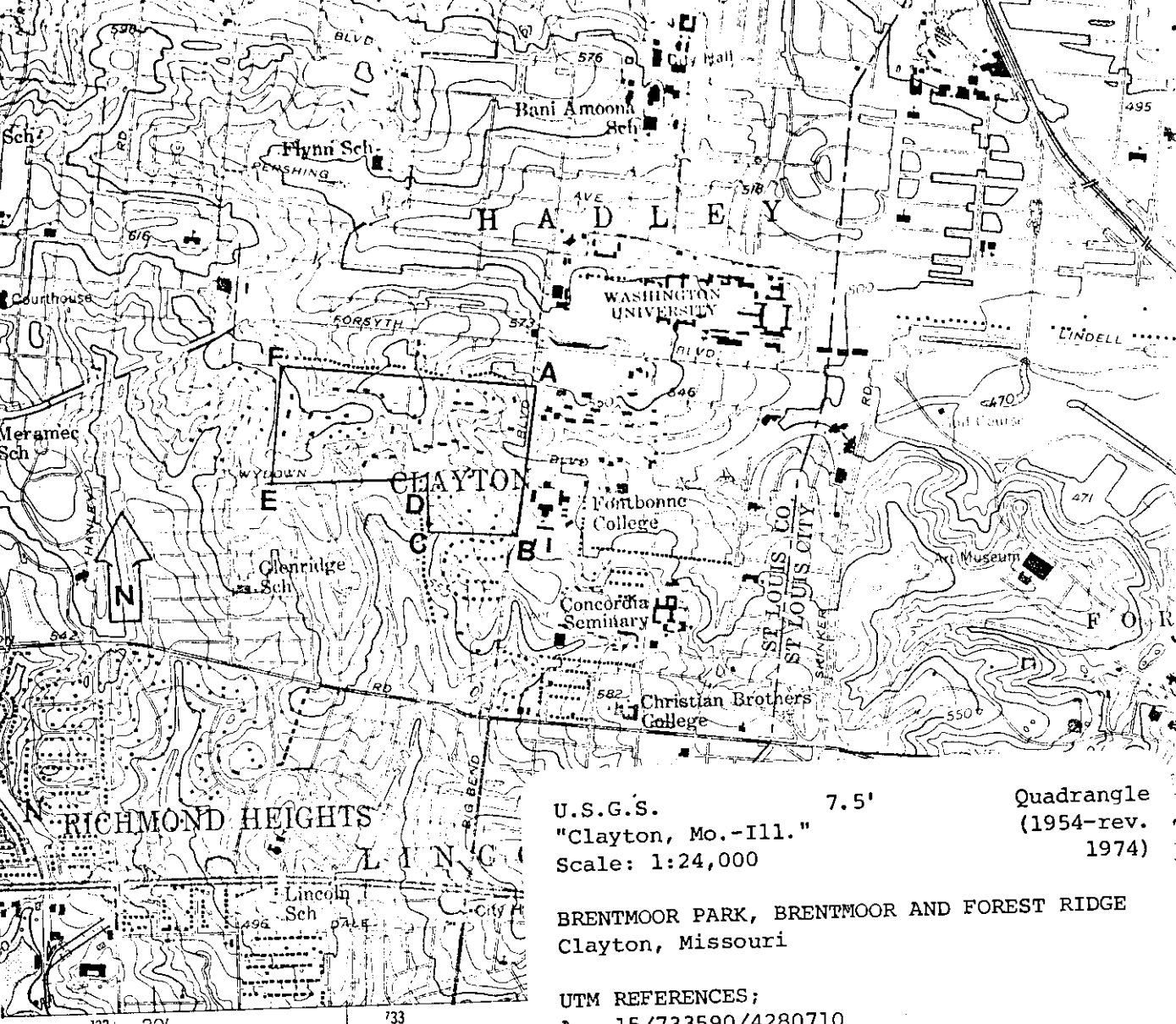
Page 1

boundary of Forest Ridge. The portion of Wydown Blvd. bounded both by Brentmoor Park and Forest Ridge is included in the district.

ITEM NUMBER 11 PAGE 1

2. James M. Denny, Section Chief, Nominations-Survey
and State Contact Person June 1982
Department of Natural Resources 314-751-4096
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City Missouri 65102



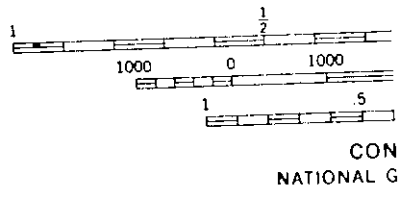


U.S.G.S. 7.5'
 "Clayton, Mo.-Ill."
 Scale: 1:24,000

Quadrangle
 (1954-rev.
 1974)

BRENTMOOR PARK, BRENTMOOR AND FOREST RIDGE
 Clayton, Missouri

- UTM REFERENCES;
- A. 15/733590/4280710
 - B. 15/733520/4280160
 - C. 15/733180/4280160
 - D. 15/733160/4280370
 - E. 15/732600/4280340
 - F. 15/732625/4280780



4"
 MILS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 AND BY THE DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION
 MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

NETIC NORTH
 OF SHEET

Vertical
 level
 blank
 Purple

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Brentmoor Park**

City or Vicinity: **Clayton**

County: **St. Louis County** State: **MO**

Photographer: **Esley Hamilton (photos 1, 13, 29 & 30) and Marg Sander**

Date

Photographed: **Mar – May 1981 (photos 1, 13, 29 & 30) and Mar. 1981**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 33. View from SE of Brentmoor Park "car shelter" on Wydown Blvd. W of Big Bend Blvd.
- 2 of 33. View from NE of common park in Brentmoor Park, with 10 and 11 Brentmoor Park in background.
- 3 of 33. 2 Brentmoor Park , view from SE of side facing Wydown.
- 4 of 33. 3 Brentmoor Park , view from N of entry facing common park.
- 5 of 33. 4 Brentmoor Park, view from N of entry front.
- 6 of 33. 5 Brentmoor Park, view from SE of garden front.
- 7 of 33. 6 Brentmoor Park, view from S.
- 8 of 33. 6 Brentmoor Park, view from S of entrance drive with house on right, garage in rear and landscaping possibly by Jens Jensen.
- 9 of 33. 7 Brentmoor Park, view from E.
- 10 of 33. 9 Brentmoor Park, view from S of house and terrace.
- 11 of 33. 11 Brentmoor Park, view from S.
- 12 of 33. View toward W from front of 16 Brentmoor of Brentmoor's S drive, with grounds of 41 Brentmoor on right.
- 13 of 33. 16 Brentmoor, view from NW.
- 14 of 33. 17 Brentmoor, view from NE.
- 15 of 33. 20 Brentmoor, view from N.
- 16 of 33. 21 Brentmoor, view from N.
- 17 of 33. 22 Brentmoor, view from E of NE entry.
- 18 of 33. 23 Brentmoor, view from E.
- 19 of 33. 24 Brentmoor, view from E.
- 20 of 33. 26 Brentmoor, view from SE of E façade & NE wing.
- 21 of 33. 29 Brentmoor, view from S.
- 22 of 33. 33 Brentmoor, view from SW.
- 23 of 33. 34 Brentmoor, view from NW.
- 24 of 33. 35 Brentmoor, view from N.
- 25 of 33. 37 Brentmoor, view from NW.
- 26 of 33. 38 Brentmoor, view from W.
- 27 of 33. 40 Brentmoor, view from S.
- 28 of 33. 41 Brentmoor, view from SW.
- 29 of 33. View from SE of Forest Ridge "car shelter" on Wydown Blvd. W of Big Bend Blvd.
- 30 of 33. View from NE of light post and service notice at NE entrance to Forest Ridge.
- 31 of 33. 2 Forest Ridge, view from SE of façade facing central circle.
- 32 of 33. 3 Forest Ridge, view from SW service drive, showing extensive brick walled terrace.
- 33 of 33. 4 Forest Ridge, view from N of façade facing central circle.



BRENTMOOR

BRENTMOOR















NO TRUCKS





















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FOREST RIDGE



FORESTRIDGE

NO THOROUGHFARE

DELIVER ALL GOODS

THROUGH SERVICE STREET





