NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Claverach Park

Other names/site number: Moorlands Park

Name of related Multiple Property Listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: Streets roughly bounded by Clayton Rd. and Wydown Blvd. along Broadview Dr., Claverach Dr., Crestwood Circle, Crestwood Dr., Harcourt Dr., Hillvale Dr., and Ridgemoor Dr. — N/A — not for publication

City or town: Clayton — N/A — vicinity

State: Missouri Code: MO County: St. Louis Code: 189 Zip code: 63105

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria: X A ___ B X C ___ D

Toni M. Prawl 07/08/15

Signature of certifying official/Title Toni M. Prawl, Ph.D., Deputy SHPO — Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

X	private
X	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

	building(s)
X	district
	site
	structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
236	16	buildings
	1	sites
		structures
		objects
236	17	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
LANDSCAPE/park
LANDSCAPE/street furniture/object

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
LANDSCAPE/park
LANDSCAPE/street furniture/object

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Italian Renaissance
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/Limestone
walls: BRICK
STUCCO
roof: SLATE
other: STONE/Limestone
METAL/Iron

X **NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES**

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

[ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] B removed from its original location.

[ ] C a birthplace or grave.

[ ] D a cemetery.

[ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] F a commemorative property.

[ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1922-1965

Significant Dates

1922

1930

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Pitzman, Julius

(see continuation sheet for list of architects)

(see continuation sheet for list of builders)

[X] **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES**

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Claverach Park
Name of Property

St. Louis, MO
County and State

Acreage of Property 87.9 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	38.642767 Latitude:	-90.325855 Longitude:	3	38.635929 Latitude:	-90.321350 Longitude:
2	38.642826 Latitude:	-90.321075 Longitude:	4	38.636192 Latitude:	-90.325340 Longitude:

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)
_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	Zone	Easting	Northing	4	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ruth Keenoy, Karen Bode Baxter and Claverach Park Volunteers (see Section 8 for attributions)

organization Karen Bode Baxter, Preservation Specialist date June 28, 2015

street & number 5811 Delor St. telephone (314) 353-0593

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63109

e-mail karen@bodebaxter.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:**
  - A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
  - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Claverach Park**

City or Vicinity: **Clayton**

County: **St. Louis County** State: **Missouri**

Photographer: **Michelle Harris**

Date Photographed: **March 2014**

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

Note: Although these photographs were taken more than 1 year ago as part of the survey, little has changed to any of the homes and they are still an accurate representation of the historic neighborhood.

1 of 23: Looking north from the corner of Clayton Rd. and Broadview Dr.
2 of 23: Looking northwest from the corner of Clayton Rd. and Broadview Dr.
3 of 23: Looking northeast from the south end of Broadview Dr.
4 of 23: Looking west at 57 Broadview Dr.
5 of 23: Looking northeast from the corner of Hillvale Dr. and Broadview Dr.
6 of 23: Looking southeast from the corner of Wydown Blvd. and Ridgemoor Dr.
7 of 23: Looking southwest from the corner of Wydown Blvd. and Ridgemoor Dr.
8 of 23: Looking northwest from the corner of Hillvale Dr. and Ridgemoor Dr.
9 of 23: Looking southwest from the corner of Wydown Blvd. and Hillvale Dr.
10 of 23: Looking south from the corner of Harcourt Dr. and Hillvale Dr.
11 of 23: Looking southeast from the corner of Harcourt Dr. and Hillvale Dr.
12 of 23: Looking southwest from the corner of Hillvale Dr. and Broadview Dr.
13 of 23: Looking northwest at 47 Hillvale Dr.
14 of 23: Looking southeast from the corner of Wydown Blvd. and Crestwood Dr.
15 of 23: Looking south from the north end of Crestwood Dr.
16 of 23: Looking south from the north end of Crestwood Circle.
17 of 23: Looking southeast from the west end of Hillvale Dr.
18 of 23: Looking east from the west end of Hillvale Dr.
19 of 23: Looking northeast from the west end of Hillvale Dr.
20 of 23: Looking northwest from the corner of Hillvale Dr. and Crestwood Dr.
21 of 23: Looking north from the corner of Clayton Rd. and Crestwood Dr.
22 of 23: Looking east from the corner of Claverach Dr. and Crestwood Dr.
23 of 23: Looking southwest from the corner of Claverach Dr. and Broadview Dr.

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

Figure 1. Henry Wright's plan of the subdivisions northeast of Claverach Park
Figure 2. Advertisement for The Moorlands
Figure 3. Advertisement for The Moorlands
Figure 4. District map from Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc.
Figure 5. Aerial photos from Brochure of Shaw & Fransis, Inc.
Figure 6. Historic and current views looking southwest from the corner of Wydown Blvd. and Ridgemoor Dr.
Figure 7. Historic and current views looking southwest from the corner of Harcourt Dr. and Hillvale Dr.
Figure 8. Historic and current views looking southeast from the north end of Crestwood Circle.
Figure 9. Historic and current views looking northwest from the corner of Hillvale Dr. and Crestwood Dr.
Figure 10. Historic and current views looking south from the north end of Crestwood Dr.
Figure 11. Historic and current views looking southest from the corner of Wydown Blvd. and Ridgemoor Dr.
Figure 12. Historic and current views looking southeast from the corner of Claverach Dr. and Crestwood Dr.
Figure 13. Historic and current views looking northeast from the south end of Broadview Dr.
Figure 14. Historic and current views looking northwest from the corner of Hillvale Dr. and Ridgemoor Dr.
Figure 15. Historic and current views looking northwest from the corner of Harcourt Dr. and Hillvale Dr.
Figure 16. Historic and current views looking southwest from the corner of Claverach Dr. and Broadview Dr.
Figure 17. Historic and current views looking northeast from the corner of Hillvale Dr. and Broadview Dr.
Figure 18. Map of metropolitan area showing district
Figure 19. Map showing district in neighborhood street context
Figure 20. Representatives of Dutch Colonial Houses
Figure 21. Representatives of Georgian Revival Houses
Figure 22. Representative of a French Eclectic House
Figure 23. Representatives of Spanish Eclectic/Revival and Tudor Revival Houses
Figure 24. Representatives of Tudor Revival and Jacobean Houses
Figure 25. Representatives of Prairie and Neoclassical Houses
Figure 26, Representatives of Post World War II Houses
Figure 27. Photos of cut through between Crestwood and Hillvale
Table 1: Construction Activity, Claverach Park, 1922-1965
Table 2: Occupation of Original Owners

SUMMARY

Claverach Park is a private subdivision in Clayton (St. Louis County), Missouri. It was initially platted as a residential development in 1922, carved out of the heart of the 230 acre Boland farmstead, including the oval of land in the middle of the subdivision originally reserved for the old Boland mansion, which became twelve additional residential lots when the subdivision was replatted in 1930. Located in the suburban residential area west of Big Bend Boulevard that developed into a number of residential subdivisions during the early to mid-twentieth century, the inward-looking streets of Claverach Park are easily recognizable due in part to their ornamental stone entrance pylons, known locally as gates, that are located where the streets abut with the major arterial roads at Clayton Road on the south and Wydown Boulevard on the north (Photos 1-2, 6-7, 14, 21). It is bounded on the east by a city park, Oak Knoll, and by the much larger houses of the Forest Ridge and Southmoor subdivisions, and on the west by considerably smaller houses in the Moorlands Addition. The matured landscape designed by Julius Pitzman (who laid out many of the most noteworthy private place subdivisions in the St. Louis area) distinguishes this suburb from the surrounding suburban enclaves (Photos 11-12, 15, 20). It forms a picturesque landscape taking advantage of the undulating topography with its meandering roadway system, deep setbacks and varied lot sizes and shapes, as well as the abundance of green spaces along the streets and at intersections with an abundance of trees (some remaining from the farmstead and others deliberately planted in the development of the subdivision) (Photos 5, 8-10). The district includes 210 single-family residential lots (one of which is currently a vacant lot since its house was demolished). The houses were architect-designed in the styles popular during the mid-20th century, especially the romantic revival styles: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival variants (most often Georgian Revival), and Spanish Eclectic styles (Figures 20-26) utilizing masonry materials (brick, stone or stucco) on the exterior for the walls and often for the roof (slate or tile) as well (Photos 3, 16-19). Although the subdivision was platted adjacent to the streetcar line on Wydown Boulevard, automobile ownership was assumed in the designs of all of these upper middle class residences and consequently most house designs incorporated garages (discretely placed on the rear or side of the house), but about a fourth of them originally had detached garages. As part of Pitzman's original design, a concrete walkway (Figure 27) was constructed to provide a shortcut through the middle of the neighborhood (from Hillvale to the western edge of the neighborhood beyond which was the area's elementary school, Glenwood, a half block away), in a concerted design effort to separate pedestrians from automobile traffic. Because of the quality of the original construction materials and designs, the vast majority of the original buildings remain and are contributing to the historic district. There are currently 209 houses, of which 200 are contributing and 36 of the 43 detached garages are also contributing to the district. Most of the noncontributing houses are houses built after 1965, primarily resulting from tearing down an historic house for a newer, grander house, but even most of these new houses tried to utilize the same building materials and reference the same romantic revival styles (Photo 13). Although Claverach Park was substantially developed by 1936, when the pace of construction slowed due to the Great Depression and World War II, there were 7 more houses built before the war started and then, between 1946 and 1965, 10 additional homes were built to fill in almost all of the remaining lots, but their designs continued in the same stylistic traditions, materials, and massing that characterized the earlier, pre-war development of the neighborhood. The period of significance extends from 1922 through 1965, the period of time that encompasses all of the original development of the neighborhood (see Table 1 in Section 8).

FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT

Claverach Park, a planned residential enclave, is located in the county seat of St. Louis County, Clayton, Missouri (Figure 18), amidst a large number of other residential subdivisions in Clayton, which is the inner ring suburb adjacent to the western boundary (at Forest Park) of the City of St. Louis. Claverach Park is approximately six miles due west of downtown St. Louis and is less than a mile from both Washington University and Fontbonne University which are due east on the other side of Big Bend. Approximately a mile south is Interstate Highway 64, which bisects the metropolitan area and connects to downtown St. Louis and approximately a mile west is the inner belt north/south highway 170 and downtown Clayton.

Clayton Road forms the southern boundary of the city of Clayton, as well as the southern boundary of Claverach Park, and across that major arterial road is Richmond Heights, another early suburb. The north end of Claverach Park is bounded by Wydown Boulevard, where the streetcar line originally ran from the city of St. Louis into the heart of downtown Clayton; the old streetcar line was later removed creating a green park in the middle of Wydown Boulevard. To the east of Claverach Park, extending east to Big Bend Boulevard are two subdivisions with large exclusive homes in the private subdivisions of Forest Ridge and Southmoor with the Oak

Knoll Park to their south at Clayton Road. The west side of the neighborhood is bounded by the lots facing Audubon Avenue in the Moorlands Addition, where the houses are smaller and laid out in grid streets (Figure 19).

The original subdivision plat included a total of 210 residential lots, nine small "pocket" parks (enlarged triangular medians where streets intersected), and one large, centrally located park (surrounded by Hillvale Drive) for open and recreational spaces. Since there are no alleys and because the neighborhood was designed as an automobile suburb, the streets are graciously wide with narrow public sidewalks, and Pitzman's original design also included concrete sidewalks (Figure 27) bisecting the large blocks east to west with the one from Hillvale to the western boundary of the district still maintained as a concrete walkway leading to Glenwood Elementary School which is located just a half-block outside of Claverach Park, while the one from Ridgemoor Drive east has not been maintained and is only visible in property ownership records and the mapping of the neighborhood. Some of the original Boland Farm's orchard and estate trees were retained in the original landscaping, with a deliberate attempt to plant additional deciduous trees when the subdivision was laid out, many of which have matured and remain intact today, creating tree lined streets and landscaped parks to give the entire subdivision a park-like setting. The maturation of the landscape can be seen in the comparison of current photos with those taken for marketing the neighborhood originally (Figures 6-17).

Pitzman's layout of the subdivision took advantage of the undulating topography and the shallow creek bed/ravine that runs north to south (backing up to the houses between Broadview and Ridgemoor Drives) by laying the major streets in a meandering north/south orientation between Clayton Road and Wydown Boulevard, with Crestwood Drive to the west side, Broadview Drive connecting to Hillvale Drive on its north end spanning the middle of the neighborhood, and Ridgemoor Drive on the eastern side (Photos 8-11). Pitzman accommodated the original oval of land reserved for the old Boland mansion by splitting Crestwood Drive around that area (Photo 16), which was replatted in 1930 (since the home had burned shortly after the original plat was made) with twelve additional lots, but retained its original configuration.

Lots were deliberately varied in size and shape to accommodate the topography and curvilinear streets, while covenants were designed to ensure that the deep setbacks for the houses enhanced the appearance of a green space and park-like appearance along the streets. Besides restricting house placement, house design was generally limited to the romantic revival styles to enhance the picturesque character of the neighborhood (Dutch Colonial, Georgian Revival, French Eclectic, Spanish Revival, and Tudor Revival as well as other variations of Colonial Revival with some Prairie and Craftsman influences) utilizing more natural looking materials of brick, stone or stucco. Even the latest house designs usually continue that design aesthetic and stylistic influence. Limestone from local quarries was used to construct the stylized stone pillars and short walls that form the so-called "gateways" (Photos 6 and 7) at all entrances (Crestwood and Hillvale Drives at the north end, and Crestwood, and the end of the block formed where Broadview and Ridgemoor Drives connect at Clayton Road. At that entrance, there is also what is known as a guard house which is not really a building, but is a two-story tower with an attached arched opening providing the major entrance to Claverach Park. All of the gateways and entrances have been maintained and still remain as landmarks for Claverach Park.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND INTEGRITY CONCERNS

This district retains an exceptional historic integrity with only 9 noncontributing houses and one noncontributing lot (where a house was demolished) out of the total 210 properties. Some houses have lost minor visual integrity (usually by the replacement of windows, changing roofing materials, or painting of the masonry) or lack significant architectural merit, but the vast majority contribute to the overall historical environment in the district and most of the houses retain a great deal of their original architectural character. One feature that has frequently been changed is the side wing, which has usually been enclosed in some fashion. Some houses have had modern thermal windows that changed the pattern from the originals and in some cases the original slate or tile roof was replaced with a simple composition shingle roof, losing the distinctive texture that was part of the original design. Even so, most houses retain their original decorative details (stone work, ironwork, and stained or leaded glass). The most frequent alterations have actually been additions, but they have usually been positioned toward the rear of the house and do not visually impact the facades and are minimally visible from the streetscape. It appears that about a quarter of the lots originally had detached garages, but some of these have been demolished (or became connected to the house) as additions were added to the houses.

If only minor changes had been made to the front façade and its character defining features, the view most evident to the public and the identifying feature of most houses' architectural design, the building was considered contributing to the historic district. The

definition of "minor changes" to the exterior facade varied from building to building because the assessment was made in the context of the features that made the building distinctive. In general, one or two minor modifications, such as replacing windows with similarly proportioned windows, replacing siding in dormers, removing porch stoop elements (such as an iron railing), or even a small addition visible from the street that does not change the overall massing of the house did not impede the eligibility of a building as long as the distinctive and dominant features of the building were still intact. However, when numerous minor changes or a major alteration or addition changed the scale, proportion, and major distinctive details, especially on the façade, the building would be evaluated as noncontributing because of the impact on the architectural integrity of the historic design, but that really only impacted 7 garages in this neighborhood. While it was a delicate balance in some cases, only the buildings finished after 1965 have been identified as noncontributing because the remaining houses all retain enough of their distinctive architectural facades to be considered contributing to the overall character of the neighborhood.

In 1983, the Claverach residents voted to make the subdivision public and within the jurisdiction of the city of Clayton, Missouri, with respect to all common areas including parks, streets, curbs, sidewalks, and street lights. At that time, all curbs, streets sidewalks, and street light fixtures were replaced; however, a historic style was still maintained by installing granite curbs and using reproduction street lights from the period of Claverach's development.

House construction had stopped for nearly two decades after 1965, but in 1982 one empty lot at 43 Crestwood had a house built on it. Then in 1997 the phenomenon began of tearing down existing houses to build larger homes on the lots (Photos 4, 13), ironically because of the attractiveness of the neighborhood, premised not only on its position in the urban core, but also because of the physical features of the neighborhood (architectural cohesiveness, tree-lined streets as well as the massing and scale of buildings)—features that are threatened by the very demolition of buildings and the clear cutting to remove trees to ready lots for new construction. Since the first tear down, and new house at 44 Hillvale, 7 houses have been torn down and new houses built on those lots (22 Crestwood, 28, 40, 50, and 57 Broadview, 47 Hillvale, and 42 Ridgemoor), generating some concern that the historic integrity of the neighborhood will be impacted by this trend to tear-down and build new and larger homes in the neighborhood. There have now been 8 demolitions in the subdivision with 1 more house already approved for demolition (7120 Wydown Blvd.). In fact, it is this growing trend to market houses in Claverach Park for sale as "tear downs" that encouraged local neighborhood leadership to seek this historic district designation, as a tool to make everyone aware of the architectural heritage and significant historic value in the neighborhood and to provide an alternative to the tear down trend by offering the opportunity to utilize the state's historic tax credit program to make substantial improvements to the houses instead.

INDIVIDUAL SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Based on the information gathered, the individual site descriptions list each of the resources in the Claverach Park Historic District in terms (when known) of:

- Current Street Address (Original Address, if different, was included on the history inventory form)
- Date of Construction
- Original Owner (s)
- Builder/Contractor
- Architect

Unless noted specifically as Non-Contributing, the buildings are Contributing to the historic district.

This is followed by a narrative description of the buildings on each of the parcels, including visible exterior alterations. Historic information on the architects is included in Section 8. Building resources are listed by property, in numerical order by alphabetical street name. The street numbers are marked on the attached map to serve as the identifying number for each property.

Current Address *Date* *Original Owner* *Builder* *Architect*

Broadview Drive

26 Broadview Drive 1930 Robert E. Steele W. E. Waller W. E. Waller
This red brick two and a half story Tudor Revival house has a saltbox-shaped front gable with a large chimney on the front elevation, in addition to an entry gable with a broken-pitch multicolored slate roof, both of which also have smaller 6/6 sashed windows. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. Windows are a combination of single, double, and triple 6/6 sashed units, except for one pair of casements with arched transoms. Left bay has small single unit on third floor, double unit on second floor, and entry on first floor. Center left bay has small single unit on second floor, and triple unit on first floor. Center right bay has small single unit on third floor, triple unit on first and second floors. Right bay has triple unit on second floor and a pair of casements with arched transoms on the first floor.

28 Broadview Drive 2007 Non-Contributing
The original house was built in 1925 for Andrew Darling, designed by William P. McMahon and constructed by Thomas A O'Keefe. It was torn down in 2007 and replaced with a new single family house for Lyla and John T. Lupton. The two story asymmetrical tan brick house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof. There is a one story brick wing with hipped roof on the right side. All full size openings on the first floor have stone surrounds, as does the window above the entry.

30 Broadview Drive 1926 Henry Hebeler Harry Darr Harry Darr
This painted brick two-story Italianate Revival house has a low hipped roof of red clay tile supported by brackets, an enclosed one-story porch entry that appears not to be original, and blind arches above the ground floor windows with decorative herringbone brickwork inside them. The house has a three bay, symmetrical façade and a one story wing with red clay tile low hipped roof. Left and right bays each contains two 1/1 sashed windows on the second floor and French doors on the first floor. The center bay has a small, leaded glass window on the second floor above the entry. The one story wing at the right has two 1/1 sashed windows.

32 Broadview Drive 1928 Cesare Carnaghi M. E. Wakefield M. E. Wakefield
This dark red brick two-story Italianate Revival house has a three bay, symmetrical facade with a small pediment in the center of the green clay-tile low hip roof. All windows are leaded glass wood casements. The left bay has a double unit on the second floor, two sets of transomed French doors on the first floor. The center bay has a single unit above the entry door; entry door has full length sidelights and triangular transom. The right bay has a double unit on second floor, triple transomed units on first floor. All transoms are stained glass. There is a clay tile pediment over the entry that is supported by brackets, and above all windows and French doors is a stringer course of bricks, each of which terminates in a decorative stone block.

There is a contributing, dark red brick detached two-car garage with green clay tile low hip roof and a paneled wood two-car garage door at the rear of the property.

34 Broadview Drive 1929 Oliver B. Zeinert Frees & Leigh J. L. Leigh
This whitewashed brick two-story house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade with high gray slate hip roof. The elevation is flanked by two prominent cross-gables. The middle of the elevation features a gabled inset dormer and a segmented arch-top inset dormer, while the entry is framed by a stone flat arch and sidelights. Left bay has casement windows on first and second floor. Left center bay has arched casement window on second floor; entry door has sidelights. Center right bay has arched casement on the second floor and casement window on the first floor. Right bay has casement window on second floor and glassed-in arched screened porch opening on first floor.

36 Broadview Drive 1929 William E. Wahlert Dr. F. J. Pfeffer F. G. Avis
This painted brick two-story Tudor Revival house has half-timbering in the upper portion of the entry gable, below which is a recessed entry with a stone Tudor-arch, and multicolored slate tile roof. The three bay, asymmetrical façade also has a large chimney with a decorative wrought iron anchor plate and a one story screened porch with shed roof on the right side. Windows are all leaded glass; second floor windows are all 12/1 sashed units with a triple unit above the entry in the left bay, small single unit in the middle bay, and double unit in the third bay. First floor windows in the center bay and right bay are transomed casements.

38 Broadview Drive 1931 Francis. J. Pfeffer Ben Goldberg Russell A. Conzelman
This painted brick two-story Georgian Revival house has a medium hip roof of slate, an entablature beneath the eaves of the roof, twin chimneys, and a Federal style recessed entry. The house has a three bay nearly symmetrical façade, with a recessed two story wing on the right side. There are quoins on the main block of the house, as well as on the recessed wing. Left and right bays each have one 6/1 sashed unit on the second floor and two 6/1 sashed units on the first floor. Spacing between first floor windows is not identical. The center bay has a double leaded glass sashed window on the second floor above the entry. The recessed wing has a double 6/1 sashed unit on the second floor and a double wood multipaned casement on the first floor. The wood louver and panel shutters on the façade appear to be original to the house. A wood arbor appears to be attached to the right side of the wing.

39 Broadview Drive 1931 Harrison C. Vollmar Ben Goldberg Unknown
This red brick two-story Tudor Revival house has a broken pitch mixed slate roof, with a prominent cross-gable, which contains decorative brick diapering, and brick soldier courses that divide the floors of the house. The entry gable has half-timbering in the upper portion, while the lower portion is of rusticated ashlar stone, and the recessed entry is framed by a dressed stone round arch. Although they vary in size and shape, all first story windows feature diamond leaded glass panes, as do two second story accent windows on the main cross-gable. The house has a three bay, asymmetrical façade. There is a small one story wing with shed roof on the left side and a large wing with cross-gable on the right side. The left wing has paired leaded glass windows. The left bay has a mulitpaned casement window on the second floor and a triple unit on the first floor. The center bay has a French door with fanlight above with narrow accent windows on either side on the second floor; there are two sashed windows on the first floor. The right bay has a small vent in the gable and a casement window on the second floor above the entry. The right wing has a very large arched window with small accent windows on each side.

40 Broadview Drive 2014 Non-Contributing.
The original house was built in 1924 for F. A. Banister. It was designed by Nolte & Nauman with H. H. Fisher serving as the contractors, but it was torn down in 2012 and replaced with a new house in 2014. The new house is a two story asymmetrical multicolored tan brick and stone house with a hipped asphalt shingle roof. There is a stone entry tower with a conical roof on the left side of the house. The main part of the house has a very large projecting cross gable with half-timbering in the gable, a pair of multipaned windows on the second floor and a large arched multi-paned window on the first floor. All windows are dark metal multipaned windows.

42 Broadview Drive 1932 August W. Willert Unknown Unknown
This red brick two-story Tudor Revival house has a high front gable with half-timbering in the upper portion, and diamond-pane glass in the upper story window. All ground floor openings have segmented stone arches. There are stone decorations in the form of irregular quoins on the ground and upper floors, as well as the front-facing chimney. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a vent in the gable, a triple wood casement on the second floor and a triple arched transomed window on the first floor. The center left bay has three narrow windows on the second floor above the entry. The center right and right bays have wood casements on the second floor and arched transomed leaded glass casements on the first floor**.** The asymmetrical chimney separates the center right and right bays.

44 Broadview Drive 1936 Majorie Schwab J. C. Turner Benjamin Shapiro
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival house has a high gable roof with two front gables. The house has a three bay, asymmetrical façade. Original windows have been replaced by 1/1 sashed units on the entire façade. Left bay has decorative diamond patterned brickwork in the gable, a double window on second floor, and four unit canted bay window on first floor. Center bay has single unit oriel on second floor, entry with segmented stone archway on first floor. Right bay has half-timbering in the upper portion, a double unit on second floor, and triple unit on first floor.

46 Broadview Drive 1929 H. E. Watelsky Nolan Stinson George Willmering
This red brick two-story Tudor Revival house has a side gabled roof flanked by end wall chimneys and a prominent, saltbox-shaped, front gable with windows framed by a brick stringer course and stone blocks, the entry is beneath a smaller gable with half-timbering that is supported by two engaged piers. The house has a three bay, asymmetrical façade. Left bay has two 6/6 sashed units on second floor, four unit leaded transomed windows on first floor. Center bay has off-center small leaded glass window on second floor and entry with stone surround on first floor. Right bay has single 6/6 sashed window on second floor, multipaned transomed wood

casement on first floor. There is a one story wing on the right side with a flat roof may have been a screened porch originally but now has a 4 paned window with arched transom.

48 Broadview Drive 1929 Louis Kauffmann Nolan Stinson George Willmering
This red brick two-story Tudor Revival house with its side gabled roof and left end wall chimney has a saltbox-shaped front entry gable with half-timbering in the upper portion, and irregular stone quoins at the base. The slope of the gable on the right hand side reaches from the second story to the first. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. Left bay has two 6/1 sashed units on the second floor and a segmented arched 6/1 sashed triple unit on the first floor. Center bay has 6/1 sashed double unit on second floor above entry door with semi-circular top and a small leaded glass window on first floor. Right bay has a transomed leaded glass double casement window on the first floor (no windows on the second floor due to the slope of the roof).

50 Broadview Drive 2014 Non-Contributing
The 1925 house built for Gertrude and John E. Holman (designed by F.J.Kolp and constructed by Harry Smith) was torn down in 2012 and replaced in 2014 with a two story asymmetrical tan brick house that has a side gable asphalt shingle roof with one large cross gable, a smaller nested projecting cross gable, and a third flush cross gable. All cross gables have decorative diamond shaped stone and brick work. All openings have stone surrounds. All windows are dark metal multipaned windows.

52 Broadview Drive 1933 Lee Rubin Lenore Realty & Bldg Lenore Realty & Bldg
This red brick two-story Tudor Revival house has a high, side gabled slate roof, a wide entry tower with a high pyramidal roof in the center of the front elevation with a small inset gable dormer. The largest front gable in the right bay has half-timbering in the upper floor. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. Left bay has diamond patterned decorative brickwork on the upper portion of the gable with a 6/6 sashed double unit on the second floor. Center bay has a leaded glass segmented arch-top window with a wrought-iron railing on the second floor above the rusticated stone surrounding the entry. The right bay has half-timbering in the gable and a single 8/8 sashed window surrounded by half-timbering on the second floor. Both the right and left bays have quadruple leaded glass windows on the first floor.

54 Broadview Drive 1925 William F. and Clara Dowdall C. E. Hamilton J. L. Bowling
This white stucco 1.5 story Spanish Colonial Revival house has a cross gabled, red clay-tile roof; the main front gable contains a pair of narrow round arched windows, and it is flanked by a buttress with a clay tile sill and a semi-circular notched corner. The house has a five bay asymmetrical façade. All but one of the original windows have been replaced by single paned units. The recessed left bay has a small arched window on the second floor and a double window on the first floor. The center left bay has a large transomed triple unit. The simple entry door is on the right side of the one story center bay. The center right bay has a brick outline and terra cotta keystone detail creating a round arched faux transom detail that connects above a pair of tall arched transomed windows spanning the first and second floors with a low metal railing below. The recessed right bay has a small arched multipaned window [the one remaining original window on the façade] on the second floor and a single window on the first floor.

55 Broadview Drive 1928 Frank C. Webb J. B. Paris J. L. Bowling
This red brick and stone one and a half story Norman Revival house has a high mixed roof, stone quoins, and a semi-enclosed screened porch projecting from the front of the façade. The house has an asymmetrical three bay façade. There is a one story wing on the left side of the house with a hip roof and a quadruple multipaned casement window unit and stone cladding. The steeply pitched, side gabled, brick clad, one story left bay has stone quoins and a similar quadruple multipaned casement window unit with large stone lintel. The center bay has a small triple window with a large stone lintel on the second floor, a deeply recessed roughhewn stone entry on the first floor, and a central stone stair tower with a conical roof and round windows to the right of the entry. The right bay has a pyramidal roof and a triple casement window unit with large stone lintel on the second floor, with a front gabled, one story, screened porch covering much of the first floor.

56 Broadview Drive 1930 Eugene F. Olszewski Albert Realty Co. Unknown
This yellow brick and stone two-story Italian Renaissance Revival house originally had mixed color Spanish clay tile roof, but this has been replaced with an asphalt shingle roof recently. Its entry is deeply recessed in a rusticated multicolor stone archway. The house has an asymmetrical three bay façade. The left bay is a one story smaller gable with a full-length, Palladian style, multipaned, wood windows with arch-topped transoms, framed by spiral terra cotta columns and gargoyles. The center bay has a pyramidal roof with

multi-colored leaded glass French doors leading to a fairly large balcony above the entry. There are narrow arched leaded glass windows on either side of the French doors. The right bay has an arched multi-colored leaded glass window flanked by arched, paneled shutters with crescent cutouts on the second floor. There is a canted bay on the first floor with diamond pane leaded glass windows with arched transoms.

57 Broadview Drive 2012 Non-Contributing
The original 1958 house was built for Dr. Gus J. Furla by Chasda Construction. Co. and designed by Ralph Fournier but it was torn down in in 2009 and the new house was finished in 2013. This three story asymmetrical tan brick and stucco panel house has a cross gable standing seam metal roof with a smaller nested projecting cross gable. There are very large multipaned windows in both gables. All windows are dark metal.

58 Broadview Drive 1930 Maury L. Flotken Phil Magidson S. B. Goldman
This yellow brick two-story Italian Renaissance Revival house has a medium hipped roof and left side chimney with an asymmetrical three bay façade. The second floor of the left bay has a 6/1 sashed window flanked by 4/1 sashed windows each with small, high circular transom windows. There is a brick triumphal arch window with diamond panes supported by Corinthian columns on the first floor. The center bay has a small leaded-glass sashed window on the second floor; the entry below has a stone frame that is capped by a broken pediment, and is flanked by narrow leaded glass windows. The right bay has two 6/1 windows on the second floor, and a triple leaded glass 1/1 sashed window unit on the first floor.

59 Broadview Drive 1935 Will C. Wissmath Best & Co. Fred Nauman
This red brick two-story Georgian Revival house has brick quoins, twin chimneys on the gable ends, a slate roof, and dentil molding just below the roof. The three bay façade is symmetrical on the second floor with a single 8/8 sashed unit centered in each bay. The left bay has a canted bay window on the first floor comprised of an 8/12 center unit flanked by 6/9 units and topped by a copper roof. The center bay has an entry door on the first floor, flanked by sidelights and topped by a wooden eyebrow fanlight. The right bay has an 8/12 sashed window capped with a decorative stone flat arch on the first floor. Although the original shutters are missing, the hardware remains.

There is a contributing detached red brick garage behind the house. It has a slate roof and two paneled wood garage doors with glass in the top row of panels.

60 Broadview Drive 1935 William Cohen William Cohen Marcel Boulicault
This red brick two-story Tudor Revival house has a high broken pitch slate roof, right side chimney and an asymmetrical three bay façade. The left bay is half-timbered on the second floor with a single 6/6 window; the first floor has a double 6/6 sashed unit on the left and a 4/4 sashed unit on the right. Both have timber lintels. The center bay has a prominent cross-gable with a stained clapboard attic story above a leaded glass French door and Juliet balcony on the second floor. The base of the center entry gable is battered, and decorated with irregular rusticated decorative stone blocks and a large carved timber lintel above the entry door. The right bay has two 6/6 windows on the second floor and a four unit leaded glass transomed window on the first floor.

61 Broadview Drive 1932 Royal L. Coburn Glenn Stinson George B. Willmering
This painted brick two-story Georgian Revival house has a three bay symmetrical elevation with a prominent pediment portico over the entry that is supported by four freestanding and two engaged Doric columns. The house has a slate, side gabled roof and dentil molding just below the roof. The left and right bays have 8/8 windows on the first and second floor. The center bay has a smaller 6/6 window on the second floor. The entry door is flanked by leaded glass sidelights and topped by a leaded glass fanlight. The house had shutters when surveyed but they have been removed since 2012.

There is a contributing garage behind the house. The gable end faces the street. It has one two-car paneled wood garage door with glass in the top row of panels.

62 Broadview Drive 1930 Arthur A. Ottenad A. Sprengnether John Wunderlich
This red brick two-story Georgian Revival house has a symmetrical five bay elevation, a pediment above the entry, decorative keystones above the ground floor windows, a single chimney on one gable end, and an entablature beneath the eaves that extends

beyond the gable ends of the house. The left and right bays each have two 6/6 sashed windows on the first and second floors. The center bay has a smaller 6/6 window on the second floor. The entry door below is flanked by leaded glass sidelights and has a leaded glass transom above. All windows have paneled shutters, shutter dogs, and stone sills.

63 Broadview Drive 1924 Issac M. and Nora Schieber J. H. White J. H. White
This painted brick two-story Dutch Colonial Revival house has a gambrel roof, a symmetrical three bay elevation, a small chimney on the gable end of the house, and a full-length large stucco second floor dormer on the front façade. The left and right bays each have double 6/1 units on the first floor and second floor. The center bay has a smaller 6/1 window on the second floor above the entry. The entry is flanked by leaded glass sidelights and topped by a cantilevered pediment with a semi-circular brick wall entry stoop with alternating brick piers and iron work railing details. There is also a recessed one-story wing on the left side of the house with a double 6/6 sashed window. All windows (except for those in the one-story bay) are flanked by shutters.

There is a contributing red brick garage behind the house with a metal two-car garage door beneath a painted half-timbered gable.

64 Broadview Drive 1930 Helen A. Wolken A. Sprengnether John Wunderlich
This red brick two-story Georgian Revival house has a symmetrical five bay elevation, a pedimented portico supported by Ionic columns over the entryway, decorative stone keystones over the ground floor windows, a single chimney at one gable end, and an entablature beneath the eaves that extends beyond the gable ends. The left and right bays each have two 6/6 sashed windows on the first and second floors. The center bay has a smaller 6/6 window on the second floor. The louvered shutters on the façade appear to be original. The entry door is flanked by leaded glass sidelights and has a leaded glass fanlight above. Two large clapboard dormers, each with double 6/6 sashed window, have been added to the attic since 2012 and while they do alter the original façade design, it still retains its basic Georgian Revival stylistic features and is still contributing to the district.

65 Broadview Drive 1935 Ray V. Wordworth Stinson Co., Inc. Klingensmith & Groen
This red brick two-story Georgian Revival house has a simplified entry with brick quoining but retains the characteristic symmetrical three bay elevation with a protruding central bay and a medium hip slate roof with twin chimneys on the hip ends. It has a simple concrete stoop with metal railings. The shutters on the façade may be original louvered shutters. The left and right bays have 8/8 sashed windows on the first and second floor, with the second floor windows being topped by a decorative brick stringer course. The center bay has a 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and decorative courses of brick surrounding the entry below.

66 Broadview Drive 1936 Jack Srenco
This red brick two-story Tudor Revival house with green clay tile medium hip roof has an asymmetrical 4 bay façade. The left bay is a cross hip wing containing brick quoins, a double 6/6 sashed unit on the second floor and a large canted bay window comprised of three 8/8 sashed windows, each topped by a 4 pane transom on the ground floor, resting upon the rusticated stone foundation wall. The center left bay has a narrow leaded glass window with decorative brick work and half-timbering on the second floor; the recessed entry on the first floor has a smooth stone surround. The center right bay has two narrow leaded glass windows on the second floor with a flush gabled dormer above and an 8/8 sashed unit topped by a 4 pane transom and stone lintel on the first floor. There is a chimney with a serpentine anchor tie and rusticated stone base between the center right and right bays. The right bay has a 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and an 8/8 sashed unit topped by a 4 pane transom and stone lintel on the first floor.

67 Broadview Drive 1953 David and Catherine Hess David Hess Martin Fishman
This red brick two-story house has an asymmetrical three bay elevation, with chimney on one gable end and a mansard-roof portico supported by simple columns which stylistically seems to be a Modern variation of the Georgian Revival style so popular on neighborhood houses. The left and right bays each have a 6/1 sashed window flanked by shutters on the second floor. The left bay has a triple 6/4 sashed unit that wraps around the corner on the first floor. There is a low hipped roof overhang above these. The center bay has a pair of stained-glass windows on the second floor; the entry door is flanked by single pane full length sidelights. The right bay has a large single pane unit flanked by shutters on the first floor.

Claverach Drive

41 Claverach Drive 1936 Marie Krag Stinson Co. Klingensmith & Groen
This two-story red brick, Colonial Revival home has a slate hip roof with no overhang, decorative brick banding along the top, and a chimney on each end. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. There is a pair of multipaned casement windows in each bay on the second floor, with a metal railing below the window in the center bay. There is a triple multipaned casement window on the first floor of the left and right bays. The center bay has projecting rows of brick surrounding the entry door.

There is a contributing red brick garage with slate front gable roof behind the house. The gable end has painted clapboard above the two-car garage door.

43 Claverach Drive 1928 Edward W. and Edith Schloeman Mayer & Rossi P. E. Corrubia
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival has a slate side gable roof and a large chimney on the right end. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay is comprised of a large projecting cross-gable with stucco and half-timbering on the second floor and gable. There is a large vent in the gable, a set of four diamond-paned sashed windows on the second floor, and a set of three 6/1 sashed windows on the first floor. The center bay has a Jacobean Revival parapet at the top with a small round window in the attic story, a small diamond-paned window on the second floor, and an arched entry door with stone surround on the first floor. The right bay is set back from the center bay and has a set of three 6/1 sashed windows on both floors.

There is a contributing red brick garage with slate hip roof and wood two-car garage door behind the house.

45 Claverach Drive 1930 Julius C. and Anna Schroeder E. F. Meyer George Willmering
This two-story yellow brick home has a red clay flat tile hipped roof and a one story hipped roof wing on the right. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a two-story hexagonal bay window with a pair of transomed diamond-paned windows in each plane on both the first and second floor. The center bay has a red tile attic dormer with a pair of casement windows, a pair of casement windows on the second floor and a shallow gable roof over the arched doorway on the first floor. The right bay has a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a 6/1 sashed window flanked by 4/1 sashed windows on the first floor. The wing has nine windows in an opening that was formerly a screened porch. All windows, including those in the wing, have stone sills.

There is a contributing yellow brick three car garage with red clay flat tile hip roof behind the house. The garage has one single metal garage door and one double metal garage door.

47 Claverach Drive 1928 J. Epstein J. H. Williamson J. H. Williamson
This two-story red brick Colonial Revival house has an asphalt shingle side gable roof and a chimney on the left side that has some Tudor Revival influences in the side wing, the design asymmetry, and the entry treatment. There is a one-story side wing with shed roof and an arched window filling in the original screened porch opening. The house has a two bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a small shingled dormer in the attic containing a pair of casement windows, three evenly spaced 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor, and a semi-hexagonal bay window with five transomed, multipaned windows on the first floor. The right bay has a slightly projecting cross gable with decorative brickwork in the gable, a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor, and a recessed Tudor arched entry with stone surround on the first floor.

There is a contributing red brick garage with front gable roof and two-car wood garage door behind the house.

48 Claverach Drive 1925 Alonzo A. Alexander & Louis Robertson Charles W. Sherman Wedemeyer & Nelson
This two-story stucco Tudor Revival has a front-gabled roof with an overlapping gabled, arched entry porch. There is a large centered chimney on the front façade and clapboard siding on the gable-end. The house has a four bay somewhat symmetrical façade. The one story left bay has a secondary entry on the first floor with a row of brick echoing the row of brick bordering the primary entry arch. The center left and center right bays each have a 6/1 sashed window with paneled shutters on the second floor and a pair of multipaned casements on the first floor. The one story right bay contains the historic multipaned entry door. The 1974 addition, designed and built by Robert Elkington, is not apparent from the façade.

There is a contributing stucco garage with front gable and double garage door behind the house.

49 Claverach Drive 1929 Delford D. Loebel Nolan Stinson George Willmering
This red brick two-story Tudor Revival has a flat red clay tile medium hipped roof. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of diamond paned windows on the first floor. There is a large chimney with irregular decorative stones between the left bay and center bay. The right side of the center bay has a large wall dormer with stucco half-timbering, a hipped gable roof, and a pair of 6/1 windows on the second floor. The first floor of the center bay has a pair of diamond paned windows on the left and a narrow transomed window on the right. The one story right bay has a projecting cross gabled entry porch with an arched recessed entry.

50 Claverach Drive 1925 William E. and Elizabeth Rosenbaum E. Brockmeyer J. L. Bowling
This two-story white stucco Dutch Colonial Revival has an asphalt shingle gambrel roof with a small chimney on the left end and a large centralized dormer on the eave-front façade with a small hooded attic dormer containing a semi-circular window. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. There is a two-story wing on the left side, also with asphalt shingle gambrel roof. The second floor of the wing has a pair of 1/1 sashed windows; the first floor has a pair of French doors with full height sidelights. The left and right bays each have a 6/1 sashed window on the second floor and a pair of 6/1 windows on the first floor. The center bay has a smaller 6/1 sashed window with 1/1 side lights on the second floor and a Palladian portico in front of the entry door. The louvered shutters on the façade windows appear to be historic. The entry door has full-height sidelights and a fanlight.

There is a contributing stucco garage with asphalt shingle, front gable roof, clapboards on the gable end, and a two-car overhead garage door behind the house.

51 Claverach Drive 1935 Paul Goldblum Harry C. Vollmer F. G. Avis
This two-story multicolored red brick Tudor Revival has a side gable asphalt shingle roof and a chimney on each end. The home has dentil molding and other decorative brick work. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has the smaller flush cross gable, triple multipaned sashed window on the second floor, and larger triple multipaned sashed window on the first floor. The center bay contains a larger projecting cross gable and a triple replacement window on the second floor above a decorative metal railing; the first floor contains an arched entry with a smooth stone base on each side of the entry door. In front of this projecting entry bay is a large concrete entry stoop with metal railings. The right bay has a double multipaned sashed window on the second floor, and larger double multipaned sashed window on the first floor. All windows have stone sills on the very slightly garrisoned second floor.

52 Claverach Drive 1923 Wesley M. and Mary Bachman Wesley Bachman Wesley Bachman
This red brick two-story Georgian Revival has a slate hipped roof with a chimney on the left side. There is a flat roofed two story wing on the left with a pair of replacement windows on each floor. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have 8/8 sashed windows on both floors with pierced paneled shutters that may be original. The center bay has a smaller 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and a column supported pediment over the entry. There are full height sidelights and a transom surrounding the entry door.

There is a contributing red brick garage behind the house. It has a slate hipped roof and a two-car wood garage door.

53 Claverach Drive 1929 Julius C. Rotter Nolan Stinson George Willmering
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival has a medium side gable red clay flat tile roof. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a large cross gable, a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and a triple, transomed, multipaned window on the first floor. The second floor has stucco and half-timbering on the second story of the projecting cross-gable and a pair of transomed leaded glass casement windows. The first floor contains a recessed Gothic arched entry with a narrow transomed window to the right of the door. The right bay has one 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and a triple transomed multipaned window on the first floor. The left and right bays have decorative brick around the windows, with some stone on the first floor of the left bay window. There is a small one-story shed roofed stucco side wing with a diamond-paned window behind a semi-circular notched brick buttress wall.

54 Claverach Drive 1923 William T. and Effie Boyer Wesley Bachman Wesley Bachman
This white stucco two-story Tudor Revival has a slate hipped roof with overlapping cross-gables and dormers. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The one story left bay has a 1/1 sashed window on the first floor. There is a tall stucco chimney between the

left and center left bays. The center left bay has a double 1/1 sashed window on the second floor and a 1/1 sashed window on the first floor. The center right bay has a bay window oriel on the second floor above the round arched front entrance. The right bay has a door leading to a semi-hexagonal balcony with stucco wall above a semi-hexagonal bay window. There is a 1/1 sashed window in each plane of the bay window. All windows appear to be replacement windows.

There is a contributing flat roofed stucco garage behind the house. It has two individual garage doors.

55 Claverach Drive 1936 Frank Webb Ben Goldberg Cay Weinel
This two-story variegated red brick Tudor Revival home has a side gabled slate roof with two cross-gables. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a vent in the flush cross gable, an arched set of three 4/4 sashed windows on the second floor, and a set of three 6/6 sashed windows on the first floor. There is decorative timber and brickwork between the first and second floor windows. The center bay has a bay window oriel on the second floor above the arched stone doorway. The right bay has a vent in the projecting cross gable, and a two-story bay window with four 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and four 4/4 sashed windows on the first floor. There is a stone base around the building.

56 Claverach Drive 1929 Emma Hammond Ray E. White
This red brick two-story Tudor Revival has an asphalt shingle side gable roof. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and a triple window in the arched opening surrounded by decorative stonework for what was originally a screened porch. The center left and center right bays have 6/6 sashed windows on both floors. There is a large brick and stone chimney with two chimney pots and a serpentine anchor tie between the center left and center right bays. The right bay has a large cross-gable with a vent in the gable, a set of three transomed leaded glass sashed windows on the second floor, and a recessed front entry surrounded by decorative stonework on the first floor, with a narrow window to the right. An attached brick and stone archway with slate roof spans the driveway.

60 Claverach Drive 1928 John A. and Mary Raible Frank H. Leibinger Edward R. Hammer
This yellow brick two-story Jacobean Revival has a low hipped red barrel tile roof with large overhangs and ornate parapets. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have a set of three 8/1 sashed windows with stone sills on the second floor and three separate pairs of arched French doors on the first floor. The projecting center bay has a multipaned arched transomed door flanked by smaller multipaned arched windows opening to a small balcony with decorative iron work on the second floor. There is a pair of arched transomed entry doors with a decorative iron and glass roof above the doorway and decorative ironwork on the sides of the doorway. There are narrow windows with decorative ironwork on each side of the entry. There is decorative terra cotta between the first and second floor windows on the left and right bays. There are at least two additions (the first in 1934 built by William F. Gladius and the second in 1963 built by Ferd [Ferdinand?] Bopp), connecting the original house to what may have originally been a detached garage, but these are all positioned behind the house, utilizing similar yellow brick and not visible from the façade.

Clayton Road

7211 Clayton Road 1931 J. Albert Riley Kuhn & Kuhn Kuhn & Kuhn
This multicolored red brick Tudor Revival two-story house has a green shingle side gable roof. The house has a two bay asymmetrical façade with a one story garage wing on the left side. The multicolored red brick garage has a green shingle side gable roof with triangular cross gable vent dormer and a two-car metal garage door. The left bay has a prominent cross gable with a pair of 1/1 sashed replacement windows on the second floor above the entry door. The entry is surrounded by concentric corbelled brick arches. There is a narrow leaded glass window with timber lintel to the left of the entry. Between the two bays there is a tall chimney with a curved profile and irregular decorative rusticated stone blocks. The right bay has a cross gable dormer with pair of 1/1 sashed replacement windows on the second floor and a triple 1/1 sashed replacement window on the first floor.

7215 Clayton Road 1934 Harry Schneider E. O. Kimmich E. O. Kimmich
This red brick Tudor Revival two-story house has an asphalt shingle side gable roof with two prominent cross-gables, each with small arch-top louvered openings with decorative stone keystones and springers in the gable ends. The house has a three bay asymmetrical

façade. The left bay has a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and a group of three 4/4 sashed windows framed by a segmented arch. The center bay has a 1/1 sashed window on the second floor above the arched entry, which is framed by decorative rusticated stone quoins. The right bay has a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and a bay window with a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the first floor.

There is a contributing red brick garage with asphalt shingle, front gable roof behind the house. The gable end has clapboards above the two-car garage door.

7221 Clayton Road 1946 Ely E. Yawitz Emil Rottersmann F. H. Peipers
This two-story red brick house has the form of a Georgian Revival house but more modern stylistic details. It has an asphalt shingle low hipped roof. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade with a centered concrete stoop. The left and right bays each have a pair of multipaned casement windows on the second floor and large multipaned picture windows on the first floor. The center bay has a single multipaned window on the second floor above the entry. There is a cantilevered overhang above the wood entry door. There are string courses at the bottom of the second floor windows and at the top of the first floor windows.

7225 Clayton Road 1965 Unknown Unknown
This two-story red brick Colonial Revival house utilizes more modern proportions and has an asphalt shingle low hipped roof. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left and center bays each have a pair of 6/6 wood sashed windows on both floors. The right bay has a diamond paned window on the second floor above the entry door that may be a replacement window.

7229 Clayton Road 1960 Sara Peters Theodore Peters Unknown
This two-story red brick Georgian Revival house has an asphalt shingle side gable roof. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. All windows are 6/6 sashed windows with louvered shutters on the façade windows. The center bay contains the transomed wood paneled entry door and sidelights surrounded by fluted pilasters and simple entablature with a shallow concrete stoop with iron railings.

Behind the house there is a two-story red brick garage with clapboards on the front gable. It has a triple arched transomed window on the second floor and a two-car metal garage door on the first floor. This may be an older garage, but the second floor addition looks fairly new and as such the garage is non-contributing to the historic district.

Crestwood Drive [Although maps distinguish between Crestwood Drive and Crestwood Circle, they are numbered sequentially and the official address is now Crestwood Drive for all of the properties.]

3 Crestwood Drive 1925 J. Berkowitz Sachse Const. Co. Ernest G.Sachse
This two-story brown brick Tudor Revival house has an asphalt shingle low hipped roof. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. There is a two story hipped roof wing on the left with two pairs of multipaned casement windows on each floor. The left and right bays each have a set of three 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and two pairs of French doors on the first floor. The center bay has a narrow slightly protruding cross-gable with a smaller 1/1 sashed window on the second floor and a recessed arched entry on the first floor. There is a two story wing on the right side of the house with two pairs of single light casement windows on the second floor and two sets of four single light windows on the first floor. All window and door openings have smooth stone surrounds.

4 Crestwood Drive 1923 Peter G. and Mary E. Barrett Peter G. Barrett D. R. Harrisson
This two-story red brick Georgian Revival with asphalt shingled side gabled roof has a small chimney on the left gable end. There is a brick string course above and below all windows, including the wing on the right. All windows have stone sills. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have two 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a set of three 6/1 sashed windows on the first floor. The center bay has a hipped dormer with a set of three multipaned windows on the attic level, a set of three single light windows on the second floor, and an arched stone recessed entry on the first floor. The multipaned glass arched entry door has sidelights and an arched transom with a concrete stoop with brick sidewalls on the steps. There is a two story wing on the right side with a flat roof, a pair of 6/1 windows on the second floor, and a set of three pairs of transomed casements on the first floor.

5 Crestwood Drive 1925 Emma Woodward Mrs. Walter Woodward Jesse W. Leigh
This two-and-a-half story textured stucco Tudor Revival house has a slate side gable roof and scattered rusticated stone details at corners and around openings. . There is a slightly recessed side gabled two story wing on the left side. It has two pairs of timber framed single light windows on the second floor and a set of four arched transomed multipaned windows on the first floor. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a flush cross-gable with half timbering and a pair of diamond paned casement windows in the gable, two 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor, and a set of four multipaned windows on the first floor. The center bay has a slate shed roofed dormer with a pair of multipaned windows on the attic level and two multipaned windows on the second floor. The first floor of the center bay has a single multipaned window on the left side. There is a slightly projecting slate shed roofed entry with a multipaned window to the left of the entry and the entry door with stone surround on the right. The right bay has a slightly projecting cross gable with two 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and a set of three multipaned windows on the first floor. On the rear, not visible from the street are several small additions that connect what appears to have originally been a detached, end gabled, stucco garage to the house.

6 Crestwood Drive 1924 Harry E. and Elizabeth Sanders Henry Dilschneider Hiram M. Phipps
This two-story painted brick Tudor Revival house has a slate side gable roof, a chimney on the each gable end, and a large first floor slate shed roof that runs the length of the eave-front façade. There are two slate hipped dormers centered on the roof, each with a 6/6 sashed window. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and a set of three 4/4 sashed windows on the first floor. The center bay has a set of three smaller multipaned windows on the second floor above a small projecting cross gable entry. The entry door has a Tudor arch, fan light, and sidelights. There is a one story flat roofed wing on the right side with a low open brick wall topped by low railing that was added above recently. The original Tudor arched porch opening contains a transomed, multipaned glass door and 4/4 sashed sidelights.

7 Crestwood Drive 1928 Henry J. and Emma Scherer F. H. Hoefelmann Gerard Becker
This two and a half story dark red brick Colonial Revival house has a slate side gable roof. Although the symmetry of the design and side gabled roof are common to Colonial Revival houses, the muntin pattern in the windows and the wide, enclosed eaves are indicative of Prairie School design influences. All windows and French doors have decorative stone lintels. All windows have stone sills. There is a recessed two story wing on the left with a set of three Prairie style sashed windows on each floor. The house has a five bay symmetrical façade. Each bay except the center bay has a Prairie style sashed window on the second floor and a pair of full light doors with Prairie style muntin patterns on the first floor. The center bay has a very large cross gable dormer with cornice returns with slate sides and red brick façade on the attic story. There are three round arched Prairie style sashed windows in the dormer. There is a smaller Prairie style sashed window on the second floor and a recessed entry below a stone arch pediment.

8 Crestwood Drive 1928 Horace R. and Hettie C. Colling Higbee Bros. Const. Maritz & Young

This two and a half story multicolored red brick Tudor Revival house has a slate side gabled roof. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a large flush cross-gable with narrow multipaned gable end window with heavy timber lintel, a set of four multipaned windows with heavy timber lintel on the second floor, and a set of four full height multipaned windows with heavy timber lintel on the first floor. The center bay has a pair of French doors opening to a small balcony with metal railing on the second floor above the Tudor arched entry door on the first floor. The entry door is surrounded by three rows of brick in the same Tudor arch and has a narrow window to the left. The right bay has a large slightly projecting cross-gable with narrow multipaned gable end window with heavy timber lintel, semi-hexagonal bay windows on both floors with a copper roof (previously a slate roof), timber framing, and stucco between the two sets of windows. There is a recessed one-story side gabled wing on the right side of the house with a one story shed roofed secondary wing in front of it. The secondary wing has clapboards above a pair of multipaned full height windows. All clapboards and timbering have been painted recently.

9 Crestwood Drive 1929 Henry and Clementine Peterson Henry Dilschneider Unknown
This two-story, recently painted, (originally dark brown) brick house has an replacement asphalt shingle low hipped roof, regular brick quoins, and a chimneys on both ends. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade most commonly associated with Georgian Revival designs, but the wide enclosed eaves are indicative of Prairie School influences. The left and right bays each have a set of three 6/1 sashed windows on each floor. The center bay has a smaller 1/1 sashed window on the second floor and a prominent red tile gabled portico with protruding beams and corbels supporting the portico above the entry. The multipaned entry door has sidelights.

The house originally had a red clay Spanish tile roof which is still evident on the front entry roof. Despite the painted brick and loss of the original tile roof the house retains enough of its original form to still be contributing to the historic character of the district.

10 Crestwood Drive 1923 Joseph T. and Beulah Hickey J. M. Higbee Corrubia & Henderson
This red brick two-story Georgian Revival house has a slate medium hip roof, two tall narrow chimneys on the left end and one narrow chimney on the right end. All windows, including the wing have stone sills and wood louvered shutters, and there is a stone string course between the two floors across the entire façade. There is a flat roofed one story box bay window on the left side of the house, with one multipaned side window facing the street. The house has a five bay symmetrical façade. All bays except for the center bay have 8/8 windows on both floors; first floor windows are arched with stone keystones. The center bay has a pair of French doors opening to a small balcony with metal railing on the second floor; the first floor contains double entry doors with arched fanlight above and stone surround with pilasters beneath stone corbels. There is a slightly recessed wing on the right side of the house with an 8/8 sashed window on the second floor and an arched transomed pair of French doors with stone keystone flanked by tall multipaned windows. This parcel includes part of Lot 12, the rest of which belongs to 14 Crestwood Drive.

11 Crestwood Drive 1927 Bernard T. Kearns Unknown Unknown
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival house has a slate medium-pitch side gable roof. The house has a five bay asymmetrical façade. All second floor windows are leaded glass sashed windows. All bays but the right bay have a pair of 9/9 sashed windows on the second floor. The left bay has two pairs of arched casement windows on the first floor. The center left and center bays each have a pair of leaded glass sashed windows on the first floor. There is a tall chimney between the center left and center bays. The center right bay has a tall Tudor parapet above the second floor windows and a slightly recessed square entry door with stone surround on the first floor. In the right bay, the roof extends in saltbox fashion to a one-story projecting hipped cross wing. There are two inset shed roofed dormers on the second floor, each with a pair of leaded glass sashed windows; there is an open brick porch with two round arched openings in front of a pair of French doors on the first floor.

14 Crestwood Drive 1927 Charles H. Lorenz E. A. Brunson Const. Trueblood & Graf
This two-story stucco Tudor Revival home has a slate hipped roof. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a large projecting cross gable with a narrow window in the gable and a set of three multipaned casement windows on both floors, with a timber lintel above the first floor windows. The center left bay has a small wall dormer with clapboards in the gable end above pair of small multipaned casement windows on the second floor and an arched entry door beneath a two sided slate gable overhang on the first floor. There is a small, narrow multipaned window to the left of the entry. The center right bay has a slightly larger wall dormer, also with clapboards in the gable end, above a set of three casement windows on the second floor. There is a set of four transomed multipaned windows on the first floor. The hipped roof extends down to the first floor on the right bay, with a small multipaned window on the second floor and a set of three arched transomed multipaned windows above irregular stonework on the first floor. All windows have brick sills. This includes part of Lot 12.

15 Crestwood Drive 1924 Edward and Coleen Rowan Corrubia & Henderson Corrubia & Henderson
This two-story multicolored red brick Georgian Revival house has a slate side gable roof with chimneys at each end. There are three evenly spaced slate hipped roof dormers on the attic level. Each dormer has a multipaned window. The house has a five bay symmetrical façade. Each bay, except for the center bay, has a 6/6 sashed window with shutters on each floor. The center bay has a Georgian portico entry supported by two small columns on the first floor. The entry door has full height leaded glass sidelights and a round arched leaded glass fanlight. A copper hipped roofed open one-story porch is on the right side of the house.

There is a contributing, flat roofed, detached two-car, brick garage behind the house.

16 Crestwood Drive 1922 William H. and Grace Owen Unknown Unknown
This two-story painted brick Georgian Revival house with asphalt tile side gable roof has regular quoins on the corners, a chimney on the right gable end, and a large shed dormer at the center of the attic level containing a set of three 6/1 sashed windows. The house has a five bay symmetrical façade. Each bay, except for the center bay, has an 8/1 sashed window on each floor. The center bay has an 8/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a Georgian pedimented over the entry with pilasters below the pediment. The entry door has multipaned sidelights and an arched multipaned fanlight. There is a slightly recessed two bay side wing to the right with two 8/1

sashed windows on each floor and regular quoins on the corner. There is a second chimney at the right of the wing. All first floor windows have painted brick keystones. The windows have wood louvered shutters which appear historic.

17 Crestwood Drive 1924 Henry and Tillie Kuhn Henry Kuhn Henry Kuhn
This two-story dark red brick Craftsman house has a green flat clay tile hipped roof with wide eaves with exposed rafter tails. The house has a five bay symmetrical façade with a chimney on the left end. All bays except for the center bay have 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of arched transomed French doors with stone keystones on the first floor. All second floor windows have stone sills. The center bay has a hipped dormer with wide eaves and a pair of 1/1 sashed windows on the attic level, a pair of multipaned sashed windows on the second floor, and a green flat clay tile hipped roof portico resting on wood corbels above the recessed entry. The multipaned glass entry door has full height sidelights. There is a green flat clay tile hipped roof porte-cochere with stone base and tapered brick pillars on the right side of the house. Permit records indicate what appears to be an early addition in 1927 built by E. G. Rhoades and designed by Gale E. Henderson.

18 Crestwood Drive 1930 Rae Agatstein Unknown Unknown
This two story multicolored brick Tudor Revival has a slate side gable roof. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a large gabled half-timbered dormer with two 6/6 sashed windows on the attic level, a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor, and a stone arched recessed entry on the first floor. There is a set of five narrow decorative blind arches between the first and second floor. The center left bay has a 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and an arched transomed leaded glass casement window on the first floor. There is a prominent chimney between the center left and center right bays. The center right bay has a slate hipped roof tower with copper finial above a two story bay window. There are more narrow decorative blind arches between the first and second floor on all three planes of the canted bay and diamond paned, 1/1 sashed windows on the first floor and 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor of that bay. The right bay has a 6/6 sashed windows flanked by 4/4 sashed windows on the second floor and two pairs of arched transomed leaded glass windows on the first floor.

19 Crestwood Drive 1927 James J. and Hazel O'Brien Kuhn & Kuhn Const. Unknown
This two-story Tudor Revival has a rustic stone foundation with dark red brick walls on the first floor, irregular stone quoins, and a red barrel tile salt box gable roof. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The one story left bay, below the end of the salt box roof, has stucco with no windows on the second floor and two pairs of arched multipaned casement windows on the first floor. The center left bay has stucco on the gable and second floor, with an arched multipaned window in the gable, a hexagonal bay window with three 8/1 sashed windows on the second floor, and a set of three diamond paned sashed windows in an arched opening on the first floor. The projecting center right bay consists of a narrow cross-gable with brick on both floors, a narrow leaded glass oriel won the second floor, and a slightly recessed arched stone entry with the historic round arched wood plank entry door. The entry stoop has rusticated stone wing walls and steps. The right bay has a larger cross gable with stucco and half-timbering on the gable and second floor. There is a pair of small multipaned windows in the gable, a pair of 8/1 sashed windows on the second floor, and a set of three diamond paned sashed windows on the first floor. The right side of the house has an arched shed roofed brick porte-cochere, also with rustic stone foundation.

20 Crestwood Drive 1926 Carl. E. and Hilda Brueggeman J. L. Muren & Son J. L. Bowling Inc.
This two story red brick Tudor Revival house has an asphalt shingle hipped roof with a large saltbox-style cross-gable on the left side. The house has a five bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a multipaned window on the second floor and an asphalt shingle shed roof at the first floor above an arched screened porch opening. The center left bay has a small narrow attic vent centered in the gable, a pair of single light casement windows on the second floor and a narrow diamond paned window under the slate shed roof on the first floor. There is a massive chimney with decorative brickwork between the center left and center bays. The center bay has a single light window on the second floor and an entry door with diamond paned window to its right. There is an asphalt shingle hipped overhang above the entry. The center right bay has a set of three single light windows on the second floor and a transomed single light window on the first floor. The right bay has a pair of single light casement windows on the second floor and a set of four multipaned windows on the first floor.

21 Crestwood Drive 1928 Carl E. and Hilda Bruggeman Edwin C. Lick Saum Architects
This two-story red clinker brick Tudor Revival house has a red clay flat tile high side gabled roof and a chimney at the left end. Battered buttresses flare from the corners of the gable ends. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay consists of a

large projecting cross-gable with clapboards at the top of the gable and a two story leaded glass window with eight large panels and a decorative metal railing below. The center bay consists of a square tower with a stone-topped crenellated parapet, a 6/1 sashed window on the second floor, and a stone accented arched recessed entry. The right bay has two leaded glass multipaned sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of leaded glass sashed windows on the first floor.

22 Crestwood Drive 2001 Non-Contributing.
The original 1925 house built for Susan and Eugene Lavat by the Sachse Construction Company (and designed by Charles R. Green) was torn down in the 2000, and replaced in 2001. The new, two-story stucco hip roof house has rough stone accent details and wide eaves, a two-story gabled bay window on the left side with timber accents, and a one-story enclosed sun porch on the right side of the arched recessed entry. On the first story of the entrance gable there is a stone buttress to the left of the entry.

23 Crestwood Drive 1924 Adam and Louise Reitz Henry Dilschneider Hiram Phipps
This two-story stone and clapboard Dutch Colonial Revival house has a high gambrel slate roof broken on the front façade by a prominent second story painted clapboard shed dormer. There are chimneys on each end of the house. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have two 6/1 sashed windows with shutters on the second floor and a set of three 4/4 sashed windows in arched openings on the first floor. The center bay has a very small multipaned round window on the second floor and a projecting one story cross-gable with Tudor arched entry door on the first floor. There are irregular red stone quoins on corners of all stone walls, including the chimneys and garage, and on the sides of the first floor windows and entry door.

There is a contributing stone side gable garage behind the house. The gable end has painted clapboards above a two-car metal garage door. On the side, the garage has paired, 8-light wood casement windows flanking the centered wood paneled man door each with irregular red stone quoins on the baskethandle arched opening.

24 Crestwood Drive 1927 Eugene A. and Genevieve Erker J. E. Jennings Unknown
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival house has a high side gabled slate roof and prominent chimneys at both gable ends with multiple chimney pots. There is a side gabled slate roofed porte-cochere supported by heavy timbers on the left end. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have a hipped slate roofed semi-hexagonal bay with half-timber and brick surrounding a multipaned bay window on the second floor and a transomed multipaned bay window on the first floor. The center left bay has two narrow multipaned windows with shutters on the second floor above an arched recessed entry with decorative brickwork. The center right bay has no opening on the second floor and a multipaned window under a blind arch on the first floor. All wood timbers have been painted.

25 Crestwood Drive 1926 Alex F. and Mathilda Kessler Sachse Const. J. L. Bowling
This one-and-a half story stucco Spanish Colonial Revival house has a red barrel tile side gable roof. There is a battered buttress at the left end of the house and an open one-story porch with an arched opening on the right end. The house has a five bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay contains two circular windows on the second floor and two pairs of casements with timber lintels on the first floor. The center left bay contains a prominent two-story cross-gable with a pair of multipaned casement windows below a timber lintel on the second floor and a pair of French doors and a metal railing on the first floor. There is a small red barrel shed roof above the French doors. The one story center bay is at the intersection of the cross gable and the side gable and has an arched entry, wood plank door with iron details and a small light set at a 45 degree angle beneath a quarter circle red barrel tile roof. The center right and right bays are both one story with a pair of arched French doors in each bay.

26 Crestwood Drive 1930 Warren P. Elmer Ogden Williamson Edward B. Kelley
This two-story red clinker brick Tudor Revival has a side gable slate roof with decorative bargeboards and flared eaves on the front facing cross gables. It has one chimney at the left end and one in the middle of the front façade. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a slightly projecting cross-gable with stucco, painted half-timbering, and a set of three 8/1 sashed windows on the second floor above a segmented arched stone recessed entry flanked by small leaded glass windows on the first floor. The center left bay has a pair of diamond paned windows on the second floor and a pair of transomed diamond paned windows on the first floor. There is a prominent chimney with decorative brick work between the center left and center right bays. The center right bay has a set of three 8/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of transomed diamond paned windows on the

first floor. The right bay has a slightly projecting cross-gable with decorative brick in the gable, two 8/1 sashed windows on the second floor, and a set of four transomed diamond paned windows on the first floor.

27 Crestwood Drive 1928 Frank R. Tate Henry Dilschneider Unknown
This two-story painted brick Georgian Revival house has a slate hipped roof with chimneys on each end. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has two 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a box bay window with a copper shed roof on the first floor. There is a slate hipped roof dormer with a Palladian window at the attic level between the left and center bays. The center bay has a 6/1 sashed window on the second floor above the curved copper roofed portico entry supported by a series of square posts. The entry door has sidelights and a transom. The right bay consists of a projecting cross-gable, two 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor, and a set of four windows with Prairie muntin pattern on the first floor. Most façade windows have shutters which may be original.

28 Crestwood Drive 1927 H. Remmern Brockmeyer-B. Inc. Brockmeyer-B. Inc.
This two-story red brick Georgian Revival house has a slate side gable roof with a chimney on the left gable end. There are brick quoins on the main block of the house and a brick string course below the second floor windows. There is a two story wing on the left with a pair of multipaned windows on the second floor and a set of three multipaned windows in an arched opening on the first floor. The house has a five bay symmetrical façade. All bays except the center bay have a 6/6 sashed window on each floor. The center bay has two smaller 6/6 windows on the second floor; the first floor has wide brick arch over a recessed entry. Façade windows have shutters which appear original. The entry door is flanked by leaded glass sidelights and a leaded glass fanlight.

There is a contributing, brick, side gabled 1.5 car garage that is positioned close behind the house.

29 Crestwood Drive 1929 Gustav A. Buder Jr. O. D. Williamson O. D. Williamson
This two-story multicolored red brick Tudor Revival house has a slate side gable roof. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay consists of a wide slightly projecting cross-gable with stucco and half-timbering and a set of three multipaned sashed windows on the second floor; there is a stone Tudor arched recessed entry flanked by narrow leaded glass windows on the first floor. The center and right bays each have a 1/1 sashed window with shutters on the second floor and a pair of transomed leaded glass casement windows on the first floor. There is a prominent brick chimney with two decorative flues between the center and right bays. There is a two story wing on the right side of the house with half-timbering surrounding a pair of 15/15 sashed windows on the second floor; there is a set of four 16 light casement windows on the first floor.

30 Crestwood Drive 1924 John and Anna Glenn John Glenn J. C. Bowling
This two-story stucco Spanish Colonial Revival house has a medium gabled roof with an embedded round tower containing a small multipaned window above an arched French door leading to a balcony above the entry. On the left side of the house, there is a two-story cross-gable toward the back and a one-story cross-gable in front. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a round multipaned window on the two-story cross-gable and a pair of transomed French doors on the one-story cross gable with a patio surrounded by a shaped, stucco, half-wall railing. The one story center left gable has an arched recessed entry. The one story center right and right bays each have a pair of transomed French doors with a low decorative railing. There is a prominent stucco chimney with a small round window in the chimney between the center right and right bays. In the gable ends, there are a variety of decorative treatments, round, half round windows, or 4 small diamond shaped terra cotta details set in a diamond pattern.

31 Crestwood Drive 1930 Joseph O'Neill Unknown Unknown
This two-story red multicolored brick Tudor Revival house with medium side gabled asphalt shingle roof. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a set of three 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and two pairs of French doors with arched transoms on the first floor. The center left bay has a prominent projecting cross-gable with a pair of multipaned windows in the gable, a set of three 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor, and a single light window flanked by multipaned windows on the first floor. The center right bay has a 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and an arched transomed multipaned casement window on the first floor. The right bay has a slightly projecting cross gable with a pair of multipaned windows in the gable, a set of three 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor, and a stone Tudor arched recessed entry.

32 Crestwood Drive 1929 Alfred J. and Gussie Levy Higbee Bros. Const. Maritz & Young
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival house has a high hip, slate tile roof. There is a narrow recessed wing on the left side of the house with a box bay multipaned transomed window facing the street. The house has a five bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has no window on the second floor and an arched transomed French door on the first floor. The center left bay has a set of three 4/4 sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of transomed multipaned windows on the first floor. The center bay consists of a prominent tall chimney with a slate hipped roof projecting at the first floor on the left side and a pair of arched multipaned casement windows in the chimney on the second floor and a transomed multipaned window in the chimney on the first floor. The center right bay has a transomed multipaned stairway window with a small multipaned window below. The right bay has a pair of multipaned windows on the second floor and a deep recessed entry under a large brick arch. There is a slightly recessed hipped roof half-timbered oriel on the right side of the house.

33 Crestwood Drive 1929 Edmund V. and Alice H. Cowdry Clifford B. Godwin R. A. Conzelman
This two-story red brick Georgian Revival has a slate side gable roof and a chimney at the right gable end. The house has a five bay symmetrical façade. All bays except the center bay have 6/6 sashed windows on both floors. The center bay has a 6/6 window on the second floor and entry door flanked by pilasters and topped by a broken triangular pediment on the first floor. There are several small additions on the rear that connect the garage to the main house.

34 Crestwood Drive 1927 Benjamin May J. H. Williamson J. H. Williamson
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival house has a side gabled asphalt shingle roof. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a narrow, slightly projecting, cross-gable with a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a rectangular recessed entry on the first floor. The center bay has a 6/1 sashed window on each floor, with the first floor window larger than the one on the second floor. There is a large stone accented chimney between the center bay and the right bay. The right bay has a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a 6/1 sashed window on the first floor. There is a recessed two story hipped roof wing on the right side of the house with a set of three 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and two sets of French doors on the first floor. All first floor openings, including the one on the wing, are rectangular with decorative blind arches and stone keystones above.

35 Crestwood Drive 1925 Oliver B. and Lola J. Barrows Oliver B. Barrows T. L. Johnson
This two story red brick Georgian Revival house has a slate side gable roof with a chimney on the left gable end. The house has a five bay symmetrical façade with shutters on the façade windows. All bays except the center bay have 6/1 sashed windows on both floors. The center bay has a 6/1 window on the second floor above the entry door which is flanked by pilasters and topped by a triangular pediment on the first floor. In front of the entry is a small tile stoop with iron railings. All first floor windows have stone keystones. There is a narrow brick string course between the two floors.

36 Crestwood Drive 1926 Frank B. J. and Stella Darr Frank B. J. Darr Frank B. J. Darr
This two-story painted brick Craftsman Revival house has wide eaves and a low hipped asphalt shingle roof. There is a tall chimney with three decorative flues on the left side of the house. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. There are three evenly spaced 8/1 sashed windows on the second floor spanning the left bay and center bay. The left and center bays each have a pair of multipaned sashed windows on the first floor. The right bay has a single French door flanked by small 1/1 sashed windows and opening to a balcony with brick parapet topped with stone above an enclosed portico with a stone accented entry. All second floor windows have stone sills. First floor windows have decorative stone surrounds. There is a recessed bay window on the right side of the house with a pair of French doors opening to a large deck above a basement garage with a two-car metal garage door.

37 Crestwood Drive 1927 E. Hymers Gale E. Henderson Gale E. Henderson
This two-story dark red brick Tudor Revival house has a high hipped slate roof and a chimney at the both gable ends. There is a two story wing on the left side with a multipaned window on the second floor and two arched multipaned windows on the first floor. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a battered buttress on the side, two diamond paned/single light sashed windows on the second floor, and a hexagonal bay window with asphalt shingle roof on the first floor. The center bay has a diamond paned/single light sashed window on each floor. The right bay contains a large projecting cross-gable with an arched vent in the gable, a set of three diamond paned/single light windows in an arched opening on the second floor, and a recessed brick arched entry on the first floor. There is a narrow two story shed roofed wing on the right side with no windows facing the street. There also is a 1929

permit for house for Ida M. Finkelnburg designed by E. C. Janssen with Louis Daab as the contractor. It is not clear if it is for an addition or a different building.

38 Crestwood Drive 1926 Charles J. Rabenau William Ferris & Co. J. L. Bowling
This one-and-a-half story Spanish Colonial Revival has a red barrel tile hipped roof. There is a recessed one story flat roofed wing with tile edging on the left side of the house with a small multipaned window. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each are flat roofed one story bays with tile edging and a set of three multipaned windows slightly recessed under an arch. The center bay has a set of four multipaned windows on the second floor; there is an arched recessed entry flanked by short Tuscan columns on the first floor. There is a recessed one story flat roofed wing with tile edging on the right side of the house with a set of three multipaned windows. Set back from the façade is a second story wood and glass sunroom.

39 Crestwood Drive 1928 William J. Abbott L. C. Hosack Lester Abbott
This two-story red brick house is somewhat Georgian Revival in form with its low side gable asphalt shingle roof has a prominent chimney at the right gable end and its somewhat symmetrical, three bay façade, but it utilizes Modern details with the curved recessed entry, the use of soldier bricks between the floors, and the thin windows aligned vertically left of the entry. The half-timbered bay and casement windows are most commonly found on Tudor Revival designs. The left bay has two pairs of casement windows on the second floor and three small multipaned windows on the first floor. The center left bay has a set of narrow recessed stairway windows three columns across and four rows high with stained glass. The center right bay has a set of narrow recessed windows three columns across and two rows high also with stained glass on the second floor and an entry with narrow soldier stacked bricks curving to form a quarter circle deeply recessed arched entry on the first floor. There is also a wide band of narrow soldier stacked bricks between the first and second floor windows in the center right and right bays. The right bay has a set of three multipaned windows with decorative brick and half-timbering on the second floor and a set of four multipaned windows on the first floor. There is a one-story asphalt shingled side gabled wing on the right side of the house with a pair of French doors.

There is a contributing front gable garage with stucco gable end above a two-car metal garage door behind the house.

40 Crestwood Drive 1928 Leo and Georgiana Loeb William L. White William L. White
This two story red brick Tudor Revival house with a red flat tile side gabled roof has a recessed two story flat roofed wing on the left side, a large projecting cross-gable on the left side, and a chimney at the right gable end. The house has a five bay asymmetrical façade. The wing has a set of three 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the first floor. The cross gable covers the left, center left, and center bays and has a small area of clapboards at the top of the gable and a multipaned window with blind stucco arch in the gable. The left bay and center left bays each have one 6/1 sashed window on each floor. The center bay has two small multipaned windows on the second floor and a gabled portico entry with vertical half-timbering above a recessed entry with a round arched wood plank door flanked by small side leaded glass windows and engaged brick columns. The center right and right bays each have a 6/1 sashed window on the second floor and a pair of arched French doors with metal railing on the first floor.

41 Crestwood Drive 1925 Eliza Heymers Unknown Unknown
This two-story red brick Georgian Revival house has a slate hipped roof, chimneys at each gable end and shutters on the façade windows creating a three bay symmetrical façade. There is a recessed two story wing on the left side with a 1/1 sashed window on the second floor and a pair of single light windows on the first floor. There is an additional one story shed roofed wing to the left of the two story wing. It has a pair of single light windows on the first floor. The left and right bays each have 1/1 sashed windows with stone sills on both floors. The first floor windows have stone lintels with stone keystones. The center bay has a 6/1 sashed window on the second floor and a projecting Greek Revival pediment and entablature supported by two Doric columns surrounding the entry door. All windows except for the 6/1 sashed window on the second floor of the center bay appear to be replacement windows.

42 Crestwood Drive 1926 Robert H. and Helen McRoberts Higbee Bros. Const. Maritz & Young
This two story white-washed brick Tudor Revival house is located in the tight curve of Crestwood so that it has facades facing south and east. It has a high pitch slate L-shaped gable slate roof with a two story hexagonal entry bay nestled in the inner corner of the L (although the main entry appears to be in the courtyard at the rear of the house), creating a three bay asymmetrical façade. The hexagonal entry bay has a single light window (which may be a replacement) flanked by paired multipaned casement windows on the

second floor and a multipaned door in the center face on the first floor. Each gable end of the L, consists of clapboards in the gable end and a multipaned casement window in the gable, a pair of multipaned casement windows with shutters on the second floor and a semi-hexagonal bay window on the first floor. The right bay has a pair of shuttered multipaned casement windows on the second floor and shuttered multipaned door (or fixed window) on the first floor. Recessed on the rear is a cross-gabled wing with a recessed entry on the first floor in the left bay and an arched garage door in the right bay with paired casement windows in the shed wall dormer above the door.

43 Crestwood Drive 1982 Calvin and Joyce East Non-Contributing
This house was built on what had previously been an empty lot, or side yard to 42 Crestwood. The two story asymmetrical brick house with hipped asphalt shingle roof has half-timber details on a prominent two story bay window. There is an attached one-story brick wing with a screened porch on the right side of the wing. The left side of the house has two individual metal garage doors facing the street with half-timbering above.

44 Crestwood Drive 1926 Edward C. Muckerman B. J. Charleville Nolte & Nauman
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival house has a slate medium pitch side gable roof and a chimney on the right gable end. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a pair of multipaned casement windows on the second floor and three narrow single light windows on the first floor above an arched multipaned basement window with brick keystone. A large centered cross-gable with stucco gable and a small window with decorative brick surround in the gable cover the center left and center right bays. The center left bay has a small square stone medallion on the second floor and a pair of transomed single light windows on the first floor. The center right bay has a smaller slightly projecting nested garrisoned cross-gable with stucco and half-timbering on the attic portion and second floor. There are three 4/4 sashed windows on the second floor above the arched entry on the first floor. There is a round stucco medallion to the left of the entry door with a gargoyle in the center of the medallion. The right bay has two arched pairs of arched casement windows on the second floor and a set of three 4/4 sashed windows on the first floor. There is a two story recessed asphalt shingle side gabled wing with clapboards on the upper level and a set of three single light windows on the second floor and a set of three 4/4 sashed windows on the first floor. This wing appears to have originally either been a one-story wing or the second floor was more of an open sunporch and has since been enclosed, but this alteration does not drastically affect the historic integrity of the façade.

45 Crestwood Drive 1934 Donald G. and Emma Rhoades Howard Godwin Unknown
This two story dark red brick Tudor Revival house has a slate hipped roof, brick and stone on the first floor, and stucco and half-timbering above the first floor. There is a semi-hexagonal leaded glass bay window resting on the stone foundation extending from the left side of the house. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. There is a large cross gable covering the center and right bays with a pair of 1/1 sashed windows in the gable end. The left and right bays each have a set of three leaded glass sashed windows on the second floor and a set of three leaded glass sashed windows with a blind arch on the first floor. The center bay has a smaller projecting cross-gable nested in the larger cross-gable with a pair of leaded glass sashed windows on the second floor and an irregular stone recessed entry with a large stone lintel.

46 Crestwood Drive 1941 Louis R. Puzel Unknown Unknown
This red brick two-story Georgian Revival house has an asphalt shingle medium side gable roof with a chimney at both gable ends. There is a recessed two story side gabled wing on the left side of the house with a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and an 8/12 sashed window framed by a blind arch on the first floor. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have an 8/8 sashed window with shutters on the second floor and an 8/12 sashed window with shutters on the first floor. The center bay has a bay window oriel on the second floor and an entry door with leaded glass sidelights and a fanlight on the first floor. Brick quoins define all corners, including the wing.

47 Crestwood Drive 1925 John W. and Olga Reilly Henry Wagner Henry Wagner
This two-story dark red brick Colonial Revival house has an asphalt shingle hipped roof and a chimney on the left side. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and two pairs of French doors with stone keystones above them on the first floor. The center bay has a pair of leaded glass sashed windows on the second floor and an entry door with fanlight and eyebrow portico above and leaded glass sidelights and brick pilasters on the sides. All windows have stone sills.

48 Crestwood Drive 1941 Alvin R. Graham Unknown Unknown
This two-story red brick Georgian Revival house has an asphalt shingle side gable roof and a chimney at each gable end. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have barrel vault dormer in the attic with a 4/1 sashed window, an 8/1 sashed window with shutters on the second floor and a semi-hexagonal bay window with asphalt shingle roof on the first floor. The center bay has an 8/1 sashed window with shutters on the second floor and an entry door with an asphalt shingled pediment and blind arch above the entry door. The entry portico is supported by two pairs of small square columns. There is a recessed two story side gabled wing on the right side of the house with a pair of 1/1 sashed windows on the second floor and an arched screened porch opening on the first floor.

49 Crestwood Drive 1928 Fred J. and Emma Sonnemann Fred Hoefelmann Raymond Schumacker
This two and a half story dark red brick Tudor Revival house has a slate side gable roof with large cross-gables at each end; there is half-timbering and a multipaned window in each gable end. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left and center left bays each have a 12/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of arched transomed leaded glass French doors. The center right bay has a cross gable dormer with multipaned window at the attic level and a pair of leaded glass windows on the second floor. The right cross-gable extends down in saltbox fashion above the entry in the center right bay, forming part of a small, slightly projecting cross-gable above the recessed arched entry. The right bay has a two 12/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a set of three leaded glass windows on the first floor. All second floor windows have stone sills, lintels and keystones. All first floor openings have decorative stone surrounds and stone keystones. A side gabled porte-cochere appears to have been removed from the right side of the house.

50 Crestwood Drive 1930 William R. Frazer O. D. Williamson Bartlint & Dering
This two-story multicolored red brick Tudor Revival house has an irregular multicolored slate side gable roof with a slightly protruding cross-gable at each end. There is a one and a half story side gable roofed wing and a porte-cochere attached to the left side of the house. The wing has four bay asymmetrical façade. The one story left bay of the wing has a narrow leaded glass window. The center left bay of the wing contains a cross gable with stucco and half timbering. There is a set of three multipaned windows on each floor. The one story center right bay of the wing has a narrow leaded glass window. The one story right bay of the wing contains the arched porte-cochere. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay contains a slightly projecting cross-gable with clapboards in the gable end, half-timbering and a set of three leaded glass windows on the second floor, and a stone Tudor arched recessed entry on the first floor. The center left bay has a small leaded glass window on the second floor and a pair of transomed leaded glass windows on the first floor. There is a prominent brick chimney between the center left and center right bays. The center right bay has a set of three leaded glass windows on the second floor and a pair of transomed leaded glass windows on the first floor. The right bay contains a slightly projecting cross-gable with clapboards in the gable end, half-timbering and a set of three leaded glass windows on the second floor, and a pair of leaded glass windows on the first floor. There is a recessed greenhouse on the right end.

51 Crestwood Drive 1925 William M. and Jean Leschen Henry Dilschneider Hiram Phipps
This two-story painted brick Tudor Revival house has an asphalt shingle hipped roof and a tall chimney on each end. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left and center left bays each have a 6/1 sashed window with shutters on the second floor and a pair of French doors under a bracketed roof overhang on the first floor. The center right bay has a hipped dormer with a pair of multipaned windows at the attic level, a pair of leaded glass windows on the second floor, and a recessed arched entry under a hipped roof portico on the first floor. The right bay contains a large protruding cross-gable with small narrow window in the gable, two 6/1 sashed windows with shutters on the second floor, and a set of four multipaned casement windows with shutters on the first floor.

53 Crestwood Drive 1926 Dell F. and Ida Rice Dell F. Rice T. L. Johnson
This two-story stucco Tudor Revival house has a slate hipped roof, a large saltbox gable on the left, and a large cross-gable on the right. The second story and attic levels have painted half-timbering. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a small 1/1 sashed window on the second floor and a pair of multipaned windows slightly recessed behind an arch on the first floor. The center left bay has an arched vent in the gable end of the slightly projecting cross-gable, a set of three 4/4 sashed windows on the second floor, and two pairs of multipaned casement windows on the first floor. The center right bay has a pair of multipaned windows on the second floor and an arched entry door with multipaned sidelights on the first floor. Decorative stone surrounds the door and

sidelights. The right bay has a set of three 4/4 sashed windows on each floor. All first floor windows have irregular painted brick trim surrounding them.

55 Crestwood Drive 1923 Ferdinand A. and Elizabeth Biston J. M. Higbee Maritz & Young
This two-story brick and stucco Mission Revival house has a red barrel tile side gable roof and a chimney on the right gable end. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The second floor of the left and center bays is stucco. The left bay protrudes slightly with a slight extension of the roof and heavy corbels below. There is a set of three multipaned windows on the second floor and a pair of arched French doors on the first floor. The center bay contains a wide cross-gable with mission style parapet and three round clay tile vents in the gable, a pair of arched transomed multipaned casement windows on the second floor with decorative starburst brick above, and a multipaned glass entry door with decorative stone surround. The right bay has a one and a half story cross-gable with multipaned quatrefoil window in the gable and two pairs of arched transomed French doors on the first floor. There is also a permit issued in 1926 for a house for John D. and Gertrude Rippey for a house to be built by Clifford B. Godwin with the designs by Roy O. Chaffee, and it is possible this is for an addition, but it is also possible that the 1923 permit was not used for construction and that the design is actually Chaffee's, not Maritz & Young. Further research into the Maritz & Young commissions might clarify this. It is also interesting to note that the Bistons are located at 57 Crestwood Drive, next door, by 1930, which is a Maritz & Young design.

56 Crestwood Drive 1924 Tracy W. and Ellen Van Schoriack Frank H. Leibinger Hoener, Baum, & Froese
This two-story stucco Spanish Colonial Revival house has a red barrel tile side gable roof, a chimney in the left gable end, and a one story wing on the left side. The wing has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a flat roof with Mission style parapet with a decorative tile vent in the parapet and a one-car garage door on the first floor. The center bay of the wing has a clay tile edge on the flat roof and an arched secondary entry door. The right bay of the wing has a red barrel tile side gable roof and a se of three 1/1 sashed windows. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. To the left of the left bay, there is a semi-circular notched battered buttress with a small circular window recessed in a quatrefoil opening. The left bay contains a projecting cross-gable with three round clay tile vents in the gable, a pair of multipaned casement windows on the second floor, and a set of three multipaned windows under a stone lintel on the first floor. The roof of the center bay extends forward and is flush with the cross gable in the left bay. The center bay contains a pair of arched transomed leaded glass stairway windows with metal railing and a small narrow leaded glass window below them and the side-facing entry. The second floor of the right bay has a small leaded glass sashed window on the left and two multipaned casement windows on the right. The first floor of the right bay has a shallow, broad semi-hexagonal bay window with seven arched transomed windows and barrel tile roof.

57 Crestwood Drive 1923 Leah Rubenstein J. M. Higbee Maritz & Young
This two-story textured stucco Tudor Revival house has a slate high hipped roof. Irregular stonework and stone arches frame the façade windows. Although the address is on Crestwood, the façade faces Hillvale. On the left side of the house, there is a one story wing with a set of three single light windows in the original porch opening. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have a set of three multipaned casement windows on each floor. The first floor windows have arched openings. The center bay contains a slightly projecting hipped roof, a set of three multipaned casement windows on the second floor, and a stone arch framing the recessed entry. The roof continues to the first story in saltbox fashion on the right side, from which a large, slightly inset, shed dormer projects on the second floor. There is a pair of arched transomed French doors on the first floor.

59 Crestwood Drive 1950 Jean Lundeker H. T. Wood Alfred Johnson
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival house has a slate medium side gable roof with a chimney at the left gabled end. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a diamond paned sashed window with wood plank shutters on the second floor and a picture window flanked by diamond paned sashed windows on the first floor. The center bay has a diamond paned sashed window with wood plank shutters on the second floor and an entry door with arched pediment and smooth stone surround. The slightly lower right bay has two diamond paned sashed windows with wood plank shutters on the second floor and a two-car wood garage door on the first floor. Lintels above first floor window on left bay and garage door on right bay appear to be stone. A two story addition on the right side of the house is under construction in 2014 but does not affect the integrity of the historic house.

60 Crestwood Drive 1925 Thomas P. Saum Saum Architects Saum Architects
This two-story stucco Spanish Colonial Revival house has a multicolored red barrel tile low side gable roof. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a pair of French doors on the second floor and three narrow arched diamond paned sashed

windows on the first floor. The center left bay has three arched diamond paned windows on the second floor. The first floor has a red barrel tile shed portico over a recessed arched entry door. The entry is flanked by a diamond paned sashed window on the left and a smaller leaded glass window on the right. Irregular stonework surrounds the entry. The center right bay consists of a cross-gable with a pair of diamond paned sashed windows on the second floor and a set of three diamond paned sashed windows under a red barrel tile shed roof on the first floor. The right bay consists of a cross-gable with a pair of arched French doors with a metal railing and flanking diamond paned sashed windows on the second floor. There are two pairs of French doors with metal railings on the first floor. There is a one story cross-gabled wing on the right with a set of three multipaned windows. All windows, including the wing, have brick sills.

61 Crestwood Drive 1930 Francis Schmieder Henry Dilschneider Nolte & Nauman
This two-story red brick and stucco Tudor Revival has a high slate side gable roof with a large chimney on the left gable end. There is a large diamond-brick-patterned cross-gable at the right side of the house with is a small vent at the top of the cross gable above a small 6/6 sashed window in the gable. The cross-gables and second floor are primarily stucco; the first floor is all brick. There is a recessed slightly lower slate side gabled two story wing on the left side of the house with half-timbering and a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of French doors on the first floor. The house has a two bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has three 6/6 sashed windows with decorative brick surrounds evenly spaced across the second floor and a set of four transomed multipaned windows on the first floor. The right bay consists of a nested cross-gabled half-timbered oriel with a set of three 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and a brick Gothic arched entry on the first floor.

63 Crestwood Drive 1927 Conrad Hailparn P. G. Sturnfels Edward Lantz
This one and a half story red brick Tudor Revival house has a slate, side gable roof with a clipped gable on the left side and a large, slightly protruding, saltbox cross-gable with upper story of half-timbering and stucco on the right side. The main gable has a large half-timbered shed dormer and small half-timbered tower nested at the gable junction. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a set of four diamond paned windows on the second floor and a set of three diamond paned windows on the first floor. The center bay contains the tower with a diamond paned window on the second floor and a stone arched entry on the first floor. There are irregular stone quoins above the stone foundation around the entry. The right bay contains a slightly protruding cross bay with a set of three diamond paned windows on the second floor and a set of three diamond paned windows in a box bay under a slate shed roof on the first floor.

65 Crestwood Drive 1934 Thomas L. Remley Kirby Reppell Kirby Reppell
This two-story tan brick Tudor Revival house has a slate side gable roof with chimneys and chimney pots at each gable end. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have an 8/8 sashed window in a cross gabled wall dormer on the second floor and a set of three 9/9 sashed windows surrounded by rough stone on the first floor. The center bay consists of a large protruding cross-gable that meets the ground with battered buttresses. There is a set of four diamond-paned windows surrounded by rough stone on the second floor of the center bay and a slightly recessed shell-shaped stone arched entry with surrounding stonework on the first floor.

66 Crestwood Drive 1926 Chester and Virginia Cook Saum Architects Saum Architects
This two-story stucco Spanish Colonial Revival house has a red barrel tile low side gable roof, a one and a half story shed roofed wing on the left end with an adjoining one-story side gabled wing. The side gabled wing has three arched openings; the left and right openings have single light windows, the center opening has a transomed French door. To the right of the arched openings, there is a leaded glass sashed window. The shed roofed wing has a prominent stucco chimney with a gabled stack and arched flue opening in the center, a small arched window to the right on the second floor, and a diamond paned sashed window on each side of the chimney. The main portion of the house has a two bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a set of three diamond paned sashed windows on the second floor and an arched entry with stone surround on the first floor. The entry door is flanked by a multipaned window on each side. The right bay has a narrow French door with decorative metal railing flanked by a 9/9 sashed window on each side on the second floor; there is a set of diamond paned sashed windows on the first floor. There is a recessed two story side gabled wing on the right side of the house, with a narrow blind arch on the second floor and a pair of diamond paned sashed windows on the first floor. All windows have brick sills.

67 Crestwood Drive 1928 James S. Dowling Jr. Henry Dilschneider Hiram M. Phipps
This two-story red brick Colonial Revival house has a medium slate hipped roof with a chimney on each end and irregular stone quoins. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a 6/1 sashed window with shutters on the second floor and a pair of 8/1 sashed windows in an arched opening on the first floor. The center bay has a smaller leaded glass sashed window with shutters on the second floor and a bracketed arched portico over the entry on the first floor. Sidelights and a multipaned elliptical fanlight surround the entry door. The right bay has a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and two 6/1 widely spaced sashed windows with shutters in arched openings on the first floor.

69 Crestwood Drive 1928 Charles L. & Cordeila Puckett Edgar Dilschneider William P. McMahon
This two-story red brick Colonial Revival house has a slate hipped side gable roof and a chimney on the left gable end. The gable ends project corbeled brick brackets beneath the eaves. Rowlock brick bands run between the stories. The house has three progressively stepped bays creating the asymmetrical façade with the middle and right bay having cross gabled roofs. The left bay has a pair of 6/1 sashed windows with shutters on the second floor and two pairs of arched transomed French doors on the first floor. The center bay consists of a narrow slightly protruding cross-gable with a pair of leaded glass windows surrounded by smooth stone on the second floor and a stone segmental arched entry on the first floor. The right bay has a wide projecting cross-gable with a vent in the gable, a pair of 6/1 sashed windows with shutters on the second floor, and a set of three French doors with a metal railing on the first floor.

71 Crestwood Drive 1958 Vernon and Virginia Hochstetter Sheehan Const. Co. Walter F. Sheehan
This two and a half story red brick Colonial Revival house has an asphalt shingle side gable roof with a chimney at the right gabled end. There are four Tuscan two story tall columns supporting a decorative entablature with dentil molding that projects to create a porch across the width of the house. There is a one story side gabled wing on the left side with four single light windows. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have a cross-gabled dormer at the attic level with a 6/6 sashed window in the dormer, an 8/8 sashed window with shutters on the second floor, and an 8/12 sashed window with shutters on the first floor. The center bay has a cross-gabled dormer at the attic level with a 6/6 sashed window in the dormer, a 6/6 sashed window with shutters on the second floor, and a rectangular entry door on the first floor.

72 Crestwood Drive 1964 Purcelli & Sons Purcelli & Sons Unknown
This two-story, variegated red brick Colonial Revival house has an asphalt shingle medium side gabled roof. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have a cross-gabled wall dormer with an 8/8 sashed window with shutters on the second floor and a full height bow window on the first floor. The center bay has a cross-gabled wall dormer with an 8/8 sashed window with shutters on the second floor and a double door rectangular entry on the first floor. There are four Ionic style columns supporting a one story shed roof creating a porch across the width of the house.

73 Crestwood Drive 1956 Vera Busch Hess Const. Co. H. J. Meyer (draftsman)
This two-story red brick early Modern house still utilizes the basic composition of the popular Georgian Revival designs, but with only stylized references to Colonial Revival details such as shutters on the façade, an oversized entry surround, and the seven-course brick cladding. It has an asphalt shingle low side gabled roof and a chimney on the left gable end. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a horizontally divided 2/2 sashed window on the second floor and a multipaned picture window under a flat overhang on the first floor. The first floor window wraps around the corner. The center bay has two narrow horizontally divided 2/2 sashed windows on the second floor and a flat decorated pediment with engaged columns framing the entry on the first floor. The entry door has single-light full-height sidelights. The right bay has a horizontally divided 2/2 sashed window on the second floor and a square single light picture window on the first floor.

Harcourt Drive

1 Harcourt Drive 1934 Thurman Young Charles J. Grady & Co. Jamieson & Spearl
This two-story whitewashed brick house with hip roof has a large protruding cross hip at the left. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. All windows are replacement wood casements that closely match the originals. The first floor has double casement windows below blind arches in all bays except the center left bay, which contains a cantilevered eyebrow portico sheltering

the entry. The left bay and center left bay have double casement windows on the second floor. The center right bay has a triple casement window on the second floor. The right bay has a quadruple casement window on the second floor. A one-story flat roof wing with stone balusters adjoins the right end and has tall quadruple casement windows. Two small hip dormers sit atop the roof, each containing a double casement window.

3 Harcourt Drive 1937 C. A. Schwabe S. B. Goldman Goldman & Schank
This two-story red brick Georgian Revival house with hip roof has a one-story gabled wing at the left end. The house has a five bay, asymmetrical façade. The first two bays on the left have 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor, and 9/9 sashed windows on the first floor. The center left bay has a 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and a round multipaned window on the first floor. The center bay has a tall and narrow multipaned window above the entry. The rectangular entry is slightly recessed and flanked by large shutters. The right bay has two 12/12 sashed windows on the second floor and a prominent bow window with copper roof on the first floor. The garage wing at the left side of the house has an exit door flanked by two round multipaned windows. All sashed windows and entry door have shutters.

5 Harcourt Drive 1940 Dean R. Cohen H. A. Schulenburg H. A. Schulenburg
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival house with gabled roof has a large cross-gable at the right and an adjacent smaller cross-gable to its left. This smaller gable contains the stone arched recessed entry. A large chimney rises from the façade and another chimney rises from the right gable end. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. The left two bays have 6/6 sashed windows on both floors with the chimney between the two bays. The center right bay has a leaded glass canted bay oriel on the second floor above the entry. The right bay has a triple 4/4 sashed window on the second floor and a larger triple 4/1 sashed window on the first floor. The one story, side gabled wing on the right side has a triple 4/4 sashed window.

7 Harcourt Drive 1927 Collier J. Berry Parnell Quick Charles L. Thurston
This one and a half story red brick Tudor Revival house with high pitched slate gable roof has a large cross-gable, which contains, at its right, the entry through the wide brick baskethandle arched porch. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. The one story left bay appears to have metal replacement windows in the original arched screened porch opening. The center left bay has a small vent with metal railing in the gable, triple 6/1 sashed window on the second floor, and a triple 6/1 sashed window beneath a slate shed overhang on the first floor. The center right bay contains the entry door with a small leaded glass window to the left of the door. The right bay has a double 6/1 sashed window in the dormer on the second floor and a quadruple 6/1 sashed window on the first floor.

There is a contributing, detached flat roofed, brick garage at the back of the lot.

9 Harcourt Drive 1925 Elmer J. Keitel Jas. H. Bright Co. W. P. Manske
This two-story Tudor Revival with slate hipped roof has a red brick first story and stucco and half-timbered second story. At the front, a one-story protruding hipped wing with high pitched cross-gable has a prominent chimney with irregular stone details and a stone arched recessed entry. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. There is a timber shed roofed loggia on the left side in front of a two story wing. The façade of the wing has two 8/8 sashed windows (that are part of a canted bay window) on the second floor and two leaded glass windows (that are part of a second canted bay window) on the first floor. The left bay has an 8/8 sashed window on the second floor and a paired leaded glass casements on the first floor. The one story center left bay has a double leaded glass window on the first floor. The center right bay has a small canted bay oriel with leaded glass in the gable end above the entry. The right bay has a triple 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and a triple 6/6 window with arched transom and keystone flanked by 6/6 sashed windows with arched transoms on the first floor.

Hillvale Drive

3 Hillvale Drive 1923 Edwin H. and Cora Wagner Henry Dilschneider Henry Dilschneider
This two-story red brick Italian Renaissance Revival house with low asphalt shingle hipped roof and large hipped central dormer has a three bay symmetrical façade on its primary mass, a two-story wing on the left, and a one story garage wing on the right. All windows on the first and second floor are 6/1 sashed units with stone sills. The left wing has a double unit on both floors. The left and right bays have triple units on both floors. The center bay has a triple unit on the third floor in the dormer and a double unit on the second floor.

The first floor has the entry, with leaded glass sidelight, an elliptical fanlight and an eyebrow-arch supported by brackets over the entry. The right garage wing has a metal double garage door.

4 Hillvale Drive 1924 F. A. Banister H. H. Fisher Nolte & Nauman
This two-story monochrome stucco and painted brick Tudor Revival house with high hipped multicolored slate roof has a large protruding cross-gable at the right with a second story clapboard garrison over a first story bay window. A small one-story flat roofed glass sunroom adjoins the right end. The house has a two bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay contains the stone arched entry, above which is a small shed roofed wall dormer with half timbering. At the left end, the front wall extends beyond the envelope with the roof line continuing down in saltbox fashion to contain a rectangular passageway to the side of the house. The right bay has a small window on the third floor, a 4/4 sashed triple unit on the second floor and a segmented bay window comprised of five transomed multipaned units. The right wing has a three pairs of transomed casements.

5 Hillvale Drive 1930 Samuel Westlake R. A. & G. B. Bullock Nolte & Nauman
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival with side gabled slate roof has a large cross gable on the right half of the house. The gable has a clapboard attic story with a pair of 6/6 sashed windows immediately below. The house has a three bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay contains a large brick chimney with stone base is in the center of the left bay, with a 6/6 sashed windows on each side of the chimney on the second floor and a pair of transomed casements to the left of the chimney on the first floor. The center bay has a small nested entry gable, containing the segmented arched recessed entry on the first floor and small oriel with leaded glass window on the second floor. The right bay has a double 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and two 6/6 sashed windows framed with irregular stone quoins on the first floor. A small half-story stone buttress protrudes from the right side of the house.

There is a contributing, red brick, detached garage at the back of the property. It has a gabled slate roof.

7 Hillvale Drive 1924 Jessie T. and Helen D. Friday J. A. Prahl J. A. Prahl
This two-story multicolored red brick Italian Renaissance Revival house with low hip roof has a three bay, symmetrical elevation on the primary mass, and a two-story wing at the left. The corners of the primary mass are defined by regular stone quoins. All windows are 6/1 sashed windows. First floor windows have flat brick arches with decorative stone keystones and stringers. The left wing has a triple unit on the second floor and a screened porch on the first floor. The left and right bays have triple units on both floors. The center bay has a smaller double unit on the second floor above the entry. The recessed entry is marked with an architrave and entablature with an eyebrow arch, all supported by pilasters flanking the entry.

There is a contributing red brick, hipped roof, two-car garage behind the house. The folding garage doors have glass in the upper third.

9 Hillvale Drive 1931 Joe Stein Joe Stein John P. Prost
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival house with medium side gable slate roof has a saltbox style cross-gable toward the left with a prominent chimney, topped by three chimney pots, rising high from it. The smaller cross-gable toward the right has a stone segmented archway containing the recessed entry. The house has a three bay, asymmetrical façade. There is a two story wing on the left with 6/6 sashed triple unit on the second floor and two pairs of arched transomed French doors on the first floor. The left bay has a smaller 6/6 window in the gable**,** a 6/6 sashed triple unit on the second floor and a quadruple transomed leaded glass window on the first floor. The center bay has a small pair of arched transomed leaded glass casements on the second floor and a quadruple transomed leaded glass window on the first floor. The right bay has a small sashed window in the gable and a double 6/6 sashed unit on the second floor above the entry. The right end has a two-story side gable wing with a large picture window flanked by smaller 1/1 windows on the second floor and two baskethandle arches with keystones on the first floor. It appears that the second floor enclosure was done later to what was either a one story or two story side porch wing originally.

11 Hillvale Drive 1923 John J. and Kath Dowling Sauerbrunn Const. Unknown
This two-story multicolored red brick Craftsman house with medium side gabled roof has a hipped dormer toward each end above the symmetrical façade. Large wood brackets and exposed rafter tails support the eaves. The house has a five bay, symmetrical façade. There are two hipped one story wings on the left side of the house, the adjacent one slightly recessed, and one to its left recessed even farther. The left most wing has a small 6/1 sashed window. The adjacent wing has three pairs of casement windows. The left two bays and the right two bays each have a Craftsman 6/1 sashed windows with stone sills on both floors. The center bay has a smaller 1/1

sashed window with heavy stone sill on the second floor above the entry. The entry door has sidelights and transom. A hipped and bracketed portico atop brick pilasters shelters the entry.

12 Hillvale Drive 1925 Albert and Alma Beisbarth Saum Architects Saum Architects
This two-story stucco Italian Renaissance Revival house has a low-hip red flat tile roof with a centered cross-gable, to the left of which is a round stone arched entry flanked by stone accented side lights. A decorative parapet sits above the entrance. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. All windows are leaded glass. The left bay has a triple sashed unit on both floors. The center left bay has two sashed units above the entry. The center right bay has a triple sashed unit on the second floor and a quadruple sashed unit on the first floor. The right bay has a triple unit on the second floor and a triple transomed unit on the first floor. A large chimney rises from each end.

14 Hillvale Drive 1926 Herbert N. and Elsa Arnstein J. H. Williamson J. H. Williamson
This two-story painted brick Italian Renaissance Revival house with medium-incline red barrel tile side gable roof has a cross-gable at the left. The house has a three bay, asymmetrical façade. All second floor windows are 6/1 sashed units. The left bay has a double unit on the second floor with a round arch deeply recessed entry, flanked by small leaded glass windows. The center bay has a single unit on the second floor and a pair of transomed French doors on the first floor. There is a prominent chimney with three flues between the center bay and the right bay. The right bay has a double unit on the second floor and a pair of transomed French doors on the first floor. There is a recessed two story wing on the right with triple unit on the second floor and transomed quadruple leaded glass unit on the first floor. On the rear there is a one-story two-car garage wing.

15 Hillvale Drive 1929 George L. Keppenberger Rae Agatstein J. H. Williamson
This two-story red brick and stone Tudor Revival house with medium side gable roof has two prominent cross-gables that rise above both ends of a deep, rustic stone arcade spanning about three-fourths of the first story of the front façade. Battered buttresses jut diagonally from the outer edges of the cross-gables. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a triple 4/4 sashed window unit on the second floor and one of the arched stone openings on the first floor. The center left bay has a triple 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and two arched stone openings on the first floor. The center right bay has a double window in the cross gable, a triple window on the second floor, and the entry on the first floor. The right bay has a triple 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and a quadruple transomed window on the first floor. Diamond pattern brickwork marks the attic portion of the left cross-gable.

16 Hillvale Drive 1928 I. Agatstein J. H. Williamson J. H. Williamson
This two-story red brick house with Craftsman details has a medium-incline hipped roof that was originally red clay tile but it has recently been replaced with asphalt shingles. There is a cross-gable on the left of the main mass. A tall chimney rises from the front at the right side of the cross-gable, which contains the deeply recessed brick arched entry. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade with a one-story side gabled wing on the left side with a small chimney on the gable end and a full height multipaned window. All second floor windows are 6/1 sashed windows; all primary first floor windows are arched transomed leaded glass casements. The left bay has a double unit on the second floor; the first floor has the entry with small leaded glass windows on either side of the entry. The remaining bays each have a single window on each floor. There is a hipped roof, two-car garage that is now attached to the house by a rear addition but it appears to have been originally a detached garage. The carport visible on survey photos was not original and has been removed.

17 Hillvale Drive 1928 George A. Hughes J. E. Williams Const. William R. Reese
This two-story red brick Georgian Revival house with twin chimneys flanking its medium-incline slate side gable roof has a three bay, symmetrical façade. All windows are 6/6 sashed units with shutters. There is a one-story wing on the left end. The wing has a double window. The left and right bays each have single windows on the second floor and double windows on the first floor. The center bay has a smaller single window on the second floor above the pedimented entry door that has an elliptical fanlight and full-length sidelights.

There is a newer (non-contributing) large, two-car garage with carport under the end gabled roof. It is positioned behind the house.

18 Hillvale Drive 1951 A. P. & M. T. Gamble Gamble Const. Co. Otto Schwalb
This one-story red brick Colonial Revival house with medium-incline side gable roof has replacement, recycled rubber roof shingles that simulates the original slate roofing and a chimney at the right gable end. The house has a three bay, symmetrical façade with one large 8/8 sashed window with decorative shutters on the left and right bays and the center bay entry is flanked with sidelights and a wood surround with simple pilaster strips and an entablature.

19 Hillvale Drive 1925 Harry G. and Theresa Zelle Sachse Const. Co. J. L. Bowling
This two-story stucco Spanish Colonial Revival house with medium side gable red barrel tile roof has two cross-gables. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. All windows are replacement windows. The left bay has a triple window on the second floor and two single pane arched windows on the first floor. The center left bay has the larger two-story cross-gable with a pair of French doors opening onto a recessed arched balcony with iron balustrade on the second floor and a triple window on the first floor. The one story center right bay contains the arched entry door. The one story right bay has a transomed triple window. A chimney rises from the right gable end.

20 Hillvale Drive 1935 Walter P. Blum Royal Bldg. & R. Co. Unknown
This two-story red, clinker brick (laid deliberately in a wavy pattern)Tudor Revival house with high hip multicolored broken slate roof with flared eaves has a large cross hip and hexagonal tower rising at the junction of the hips. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a pair of French doors with metal railing set in a gabled wall dormer on the second floor. The dormer brickwork is patterned in the inverse of the gable. There is a large canted replacement bay window atop a flared base of brick and irregularly placed stones on the first floor. The center left bay has long leaded glass stair window above a low round window on the first floor. The center right bay has a small double replacement window on the second floor above a massive stone wall that supports a corbelled wooden bracket and lintel that carries a shed roof over the recessed entry. The right bay has a triple replacement window in a gabled wall dormer on the second floor and a quadruple transomed replacement window on the first floor. Irregular stone quoins mark the corners.

There is a non-contributing brick and wood garage behind the house. The large gabled roof garage appears to have a second story and was built in the 1990's in materials similar to the house.

21 Hillvale Drive 1929 Max E. Ramsey W. L. Oakes W. L. Oakes
This two-story stucco Spanish Colonial Revival house features irregular massing, a flat roof with parapet walls, and a red barrel tile shed vestibule enclosing the round arched recessed entry with its round arched, wood plank door with a porthole window. A sloped chimney topped by a barrel tile gable rises from the left end. The house has a three bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a pair of multipaned French door flanked by multipaned full length windows. The one story center bay has the round arched entry door and projecting entry vestibule. The right bay has a pair of multipaned French doors above four 4/4 sashed windows. Spanning across the left and center bays of the façade is a patio with stucco knee walls that form an important detail of the house design.

22 Hillvale Drive 1930 Samuel Morgan Kramp Const. Co. Unknown
This two-story red brick Elizabethan Revival house with medium pitch slate side gable roof has a small cross-gable toward the left end, a large centered cross-gable, and a small gable dormer toward the right end. The attic portion of the large cross-gable has half-timbering and its corners meet the ground with battered buttresses, as do the other corners of the house. Irregular stonework accents the windows; irregular stone quoins rise from the foundation; a Gothic arch with keystone springs from stone quoins that frame the recessed Gothic arched, wood plank door at the first floor of the large cross-gable. The house has a three bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a pair of leaded glass sashed windows connected by a segmental arch lintel on the second floor and three pairs of transomed leaded glass casement windows connected by a flat, rusticated stone lintel on the first floor. The center bay has a small pair of casements on the third floor, a small pair of transomed casements on the second floor and a larger transomed leaded glass stair window. The first floor contains the entry and three narrow leaded glass windows. The right bay as a pair of casements in the third floor dormer, a pair of leaded glass sashed windows on the second floor and a leaded glass sashed window, flanked by narrower leaded glass windows on the first floor.

23 Hillvale Drive 1930 John M. Baggott E. Schooley R. Schoening
This two-story red brick Georgian Revival house has a side gable asphalt roof, a symmetrical five bay elevation, and massive twin chimneys on the gable ends of the house. There is a one-story screened porch with flat roof on the left side of the house. All five bays have single 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor. The four side bays all have single 6/6 sashed windows with decorative stone keystones on the first floor. The pediment portico above the entry in the center bay is supported by freestanding columns; there are leaded sidelights flanking the entry door.

25 Hillvale Drive 1927 William H. and Anna M. Packard G. Bergfeld & Co. Nolte & Nauman
This two-story multicolored red brick Tudor Revival house has a medium pitch side gable multicolored slate roof and a saltbox-shaped cross-gable at the right. A gabled portico with half-timbered gable end resting on timber posts shelters the entry at the lower left of the saltbox. A prominent chimney rises from the front. The house has a three bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay has 6/1 sashed windows on both floors. The chimney is between the left bay and the center bay. The center bay has a small round window on the second floor; the first floor contains the entry door with small rectangular window to the left of the door. The right bay has decorative brickwork in the cross-gable, a pair of 6/1 sashed windows with a decorative timber lintel and brick segmental arch on the second floor and a triple 6/1 sashed window on the first floor. First floor windows have decorative timber lintels.

27 Hillvale Drive 1931 Aaron Levy Gale E. Henderson Gale E. Henderson
This two and a half story multicolored red brick Georgian Revival house has a medium pitch side gable slate roof, symmetrical five bay elevation with a chimney on the left gable end, three inset gabled dormers on the third floor, and an eyebrow archway containing the deeply recessed entry door and sidelights on the first floor of the center bay. All windows, including dormers, are single 6/6 sashed units with stone sills and decorative stone lintels.

29 Hillvale Drive 1929 Annie M. McDermott J. H. Williamson J. H. Williamson
This two-story multicolored red brick Tudor Revival house with medium pitch hip slate roof has a cross-gable at the right end with stucco and half-timbering on the attic level. The first story of this gable has a stone Tudor arch which contains the recessed entry. A row of soldier bricks divides the first and second stories. A crenellated parapet tops a two-story semi-hexagonal bay window near the center of the façade. A large chimney rises from the left side of the house. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a triple 6/6 sashed window on the second floor with a two sets of arched transomed French doors on the first floor. Each set of French doors has a low metal railing in front of it and stone keystones above. The center left bay has a pair of 6/6 sashed windows in the center, flanked by 4/4 sashed windows on the sides of the canted bay on both the first and second floors. The center right bay has a smaller 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and a pair of arched transomed French doors on the first floor. The right bay has a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor above the entry.

A non-contributing two-car, hip with end gable, brick garage was constructed behind the house in 2014.

31 Hillvale Drive 1929 Harry E. Darr Rae Agatstein J. H. Williamson
This two-story red brick Jacobean Revival house with low pitch hip asphalt roof has a central Flemish gable with an attic window above a semi-hexagonal two-story bay window. The cross-gable at the left with stucco and half-timber attic level contains the stone Tudor arched recessed entry. A brick soldier course divides the first and second story. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. There is a one story wing with flat roof on the left side of the house; two large porch arches have been filled in with metal windows. The left bay has a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor above the entry. The center left bay has a 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and a set of arched transomed French doors on the first floor. The center right bay has a pair of 6/6 sashed windows in the center, flanked by 4/4 sashed windows on the sides of the canted bay on both the first and second floors. The right bay has triple 6/6 sashed window on the second floor with two pairs of arched transomed French doors on the first floor. Each set of French doors has a low railing in front of it and stone keystone above.

33 Hillvale Drive 1928 Leo Epstein Koester Bros. Koester Bros.
This red brick two-story Tudor Revival house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof and a large cross-gable with a prominent chimney. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay and center left bay each have 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and leaded glass diamond paned sashed windows on the first floor. The large chimney between the left and center left bays has irregular stone quoins and a small detailed blind arch at the second story filled in with herringbone brickwork and framed by irregular stone

quoins. The main gable containing the left and center left bays and the smaller gabled dormer to its right have painted clapboard attic stories. The center right bay has a leaded glass sashed window on the second floor above the recessed entry which is topped by a brick archway and surrounded by irregular stone. The right bay has a double 6/1 sashed window in a wall dormer with shed roof on the second floor and a quadruple transomed leaded glass window with a timber lintel on the first floor.

There is a non-contributing red brick detached two-car garage with asphalt shingle gable roof and a wood two-car garage door with clapboard siding above at the rear of the property. This was probably built sometime after 2000.

35 Hillvale Drive 1929 Samuel P. McChesney Williams H. Gale Edward B. Kelley
This red brick two-story Tudor Revival house has a medium mixed asphalt shingle roof. The house has a three bay, somewhat symmetrical façade, except for the differentiation at the roofline. The left bay has a front cross gable containing a small arch-top leaded glass diamond pane gable window. The left and right bays each have triple windows with alternating rusticated stone quoins and rough stone lintels and sills on both floors. The second floor windows are 4/4 sashed windows and the first floor windows are leaded glass with diamond panes. The center bay has a 1/1 sashed window above the shallow Tudor arch entry which is flanked by decorative rusticated quoins and a low pointed lintel. There are decorative vertical stone striped details above the entry.

37 Hillvale Drive 1930 Jack Y. Kiburz Jack Y. Kiburz William P. McMahon
This red brick two-story Elizabethan Revival house has a multicolored slate side gable roof with half-timbering, a small leaded glass gable window in the upper floor of the main cross-gable, and irregular decorative stone quoins at the base. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay has triple replacement windows on both floors. The center left bay has narrow single replacement window on each floor. The one story center right bay has the round stone arch entry with a round arch, wood plank door. The one story right bay has a transomed triple replacement window. A concrete stoop with metal railing sits in front of the two right bays.

39 Hillvale Drive 1927 O. C. Wilder J. E. Sullivan Const. Gill & Jackson
This red brick two-story Tudor Revival house has a side gable asphalt shingle roof and half-timbering in the upper portion of the entry cross gable, which is battered in the lower portion; the two parts of the cross gable are separated by decorative brick and stone pieces which mimic metopes and triglyphs. All ground floor windows are topped with a brick segmented arch with decorative stone keystones and springers, while all windows are decorated with irregular stone quoins. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a pair of multipaned casement windows on the second floor and a pair of casement windows on the first floor. The center left bay has a transomed triple multipaned window on the second floor above the entry. There is a small leaded glass window to the right of the entry door on the first floor. A concrete stoop with brick and stone knee walls leads to the rectangular wood plank entry door with its diamond paned rectangular light. The center right bay has a 6/1 sashed window on the second floor and a transomed triple multipaned window on the first floor. There is a large chimney between the center right and right bays. The right bay has a pair of multipaned casement windows on the second floor; shrubbery conceals the first floor windows on this bay. There is a one story shed roofed screened porch on the right side of the house.

There is a detached contributing red brick garage with gabled roof and half timbering above the two-car metal garage door.

40 Hillvale Drive 1928 Daniel Boone Unknown Unknown
This two-story red brick L-shaped Jacobean Revival house with medium pitch simulated slate side gable roof has diamond shaped brick decoration with checkered pattern beneath the prominent chimneys rising from each gable end. The house has no eaves and a three-bay facade. Large stone quoins mark the corners and the brick is of a handmade appearance. At the junction of the wings is a semi-hexagonal rusticated stone tower topped by a bell shaped roof, containing the entry at the first floor framed by heavy stone beams, curved corbels, and a heavy stone lintel. The other facets of the tower contain circular windows on the first story and rectangular windows on the second. To the left, in the long leg of the L, is a large shed bay with four diamond-paned windows, above which are two arched multipaned casement windows that break the roofline. The third bay has a diamond pane casement window on the first floor surrounded by stonework. The gable end of the short leg has a one-story shed portico resting on wood pillars sheltering a side entrance.

41 Hillvale Drive 1930 Arthur P. Trautman Unknown Unknown
This two-story multicolored red brick Tudor Revival house with medium side gable roof has a cross-gable at the left end; the attic story of the cross gable has vertical half-timbering with diagonally bonded thin red bricks. The two second-story windows toward the right break the eaves with small gable dormers with curved half-timbering with the same brick bond. A massive chimney rises from the left gable end. A protruding one-story brick portico toward the center contains a stone Tudor arch framing the recessed entry beneath a crenellated brick parapet. The unusual thin bricks are used in details throughout the façade. Three blank stone shields are embedded in the brick above the entry. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade and a one story wing with a hipped roof on the left side. The wing has 4/4 sashed windows. The left bay has a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and triple 4/4 sashed windows on the first floor. The center left bay has a single 6/6 sashed window on the second floor above the entry. The center right bay has no window on the second floor and a single 6/6 sashed window on the first floor. The right bay has single 6/6 sashed windows on both floors.

42 Hillvale Drive 1933 Herman Cronoheim Sol Abrahams & Son Leo F. Abrams
Three different building permits had been issued for this lot—in 1923, 1929, and 1933. The present house appears to be the last of these. This two-story multicolored red brick Tudor Revival house with low pitch slate side gable roof has a cross-gable at the right end with a stone segmented arch framing the recessed entry and a second story of stucco and half-timber, and clapboard attic story. The house has a two bay, asymmetrical façade. There is a one story wing on the left side of the house; the arched porch opening has been filled in with a wood framed window. The left bay has three symmetrically placed 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and a large canted transomed leaded glass five unit bay window with slate roof on the first floor. The right bay has a small multipaned window in the gable and a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor above the entry. Recently storm windows were added.

43 Hillvale Drive 1928 Alonzo A. Alexander Higbee Bros Const. Maritz & Young
This two-story multicolored red brick Tudor Revival house has a medium pitch hipped multicolored slate roof that breaks at a two-story high notch into the right corner. The roof continues down to the first story to cover the entry adjacent to the two-story cross-gable projecting from the left end. The house has a three bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a cross gable with wood clapboards at the attic story, a set of three multipaned windows on the second floor, and a quadruple transomed multipaned window on the first floor. The one story center bay has two rectangular windows flanking the Tudor arch doorway and half-timbering above the brick base. The right bay has side facing dormers on the second floor and a pair of casement windows with a heavy timber lintel on the first floor.

44 Hillvale Drive 1997 Non-Contributing.
The 1928 house for Myron and Lillian Goldberg was torn down in the 1997 and a new house built on the lot. This two story symmetrical red brick house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with a projecting hipped center bay. There is a band of decorative brick work between the first and second floors.

45 Hillvale Drive 1934 Walter R. Dennis Unknown Unknown
This two-story multicolored red brick Tudor Revival house with medium pitch slate side gable multicolored slate roof has a cross-gable at the left end and a half-timber and stucco garrisoned cross-gable in the center with heavy wooden corbels above the stone segmented arch entry. The house has a three bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a narrow window in the gable, quadruple transomed multipaned window with a large stone lintel on the second floor, and a large curved six unit leaded glass bay window with a slate roof and a curved brick base on the first floor. The center bay has a double multipaned window on the second floor above the entry. There is a narrow leaded glass window to the right of the entry door. The right bay has a pair of French doors opening to a small a balcony with metal railing on the second floor and a quadruple transomed multipaned window with a heavy stone lintel on the first floor. There are brick and heavy stone corbels supporting the ends of the eaves.

46 Hillvale Drive 1926 Lee Cady Pomeroy Const. Co. Oliver Popp
This one and a half story dark red brick Bungalow house has a medium pitch front gable asphalt shingle roof with a split arch vent under the peak of the eaves. All windows are 1/1 sashed replacement windows with a limestone band running along the windowsill level on the first floor. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay has no window on the second floor and a pair of windows on the first floor. The center left bay has a double window on the second floor above an off-center craftsman style bracketed portico sheltering the entry. The entry door is flanked by full length sidelights. The center right and right bays both have no windows

on the second floor and single windows on the first floor. A limestone chimney rises between the two bays and breaks through the eave.

There is a contributing red brick garage behind the house with hipped asphalt shingle roof and two individual metal garage doors.

47 Hillvale Drive 2001 Non-Contributing.
This was originally part of a double lot owned by the homeowners of 56 Crestwood, not a tear-down. The house was built in 2001 and is not contributing to the historic district. This two story asymmetrical red brick house has a side gable slate roof with a tall projecting cross gable on the left side with an arched vent in the gable and a large bay window on the first floor. The entry door has a stone surround. All windows are dark metal multipaned windows.

48 Hillvale Drive 1934 Edward G. Marsh Jr. Nolan Stinson Nolan Stinson
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival house with medium pitch tile side gable red flat tile roof has a narrow high pitch cross-gable on the left end with half-timbering and checkered brick bond; a large buttress flares out in a slight curve from the left end. To the right are a crenellated parapet and a massive chimney projecting beyond the main mass near the center of the façade and defining the right end of the parapet. The house has a four bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a double 3/1 sashed window on the second floor and a semi-hexagonal bay window on the first floor with a single transomed leaded glass window in each plane. The center left bay has a two small, narrow, arched transom, stained glass windows on the second floor above the arched stone entry. The center right bay has two 3/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a transomed double window on the first floor. The right bay has a 3/1 sashed window on the second floor and a pair of leaded glass French doors on the first floor. Stone accents the chimney and the windows.

50 Hillvale Drive 1927 Bronson S. and Elsie Barrows Bronson S. Barrows T. L. Johnson
This one and a half story red brick house with side gable slate roof has a high cross-gable on the left. The house has a three bay, asymmetrical façade. All windows are replacement windows. The left bay has a vent in the cross gable, an 8-light window on the second floor, and two double windows on the first floor. The center bay and right bays each have a double window in the hipped dormer and a double window on the first floor. There is a prominent chimney with fanciful flues between the center and right bays. The entry door does not face the street.

52 Hillvale Drive 1929 Frank S. Hawley George C. Smith William P. McMahon
This two-story painted brick house with low hip multicolored slate roof has a medium-pitch cross-gable at the right end. A chimney rises to the left of the cross gable. The attic has a narrow Gothic arched vent. To the left of the chimney, toward the center of the façade an enclosed front gabled portico with flared eaves projects out and contains the arched entry. The house has a three bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay has two 8/1 sashed windows with shutters on the second floor and a pair of French doors flanked by full length windows with shutters on the first floor. The center bay has a triple leaded glass window on the second floor above the entry. The right bay has a double 6/1 sashed window with shutters on the second floor and a quadruple leaded glass window on the first floor.

Ridgemoor Drive

2 Ridgemoor Drive 1922 Mrs. I. C. (Lena) Muckerman Henry Dilschneider Barnett & Haynes
This two and a half-story dark brick Craftsman house has a slate side gable roof. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a wide jerkin head cross-gable with a small arched window in the gable, an 8/8 sashed window flanked by 4/4 sashed windows in an arched opening on the second floor, and a pair of French doors flanked by full height multipaned sidelights on the first floor. The center bay has a pair of French doors opening to a large balcony with a metal railing on the second floor; the roof of the projecting cross-gable on the right bay slopes down towards the center in saltbox fashion to contain a brick arched entry portico with decorative stone panels above in the center bay. The right bay contains a large projecting jerkin-head cross-gable with a small arched window in the gable, two 8/8 sashed windows in arched openings on the second floor, and a pair of French doors with full height sidelights on the first floor. Two decorative bands of bricks run beneath the second story windows. There is a recessed one story brick side-entry garage wing with slate hipped roof on the right side of the house.

4 Ridgemoor Drive 1923 John A. and Louise Bauer B. J. Charleville B. J. Charleville
This two-story dark red brick Craftsman house with green barrel tile hipped roof has deep eaves. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have two 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the first floor. The center bay has a gabled dormer with a pair of arched 6/1 sashed windows at the attic level, a pair of leaded glass sashed windows on the second floor, and an entry door with sidelights on the first floor. There is a recessed two story hipped roof wing at the right side of the house with a 6/1 sashed window flanked by 4/1 sashed windows on the second floor and an arched transomed set of six leaded glass windows on the first floor. There is a one story brick porch spanning nearly the entire width of the main body of the three bay facade. The porch has a green barrel tile hipped roof, four square brick pillars, and three wide, low arches. Limestone caps the low brick wall/railings of the porch. All windows have stone sills.

There is a contributing garage with green barrel tile hipped roof and three metal one-car garage doors behind the house.

6 Ridgemoor Drive 1923 Fred H. Rengers August Gruenschlag Study & Farrar
This two and a half story red brick and stucco Tudor Revival house has an asphalt shingle side gable roof with a large cross-gable and chimney on each end of the house. The cross-gables have stucco half-timbering at the attic level; the second floor on all but the right bay also have stucco half-timbering. There is a shed roofed dormer between the two cross-gables with two multipaned windows. The roof of the left cross-gable extends down in saltbox fashion to cover a one story wing on the left side. The wing has half-timbering in the gable, board and batten siding on the first floor, and a set of three multipaned windows on the first floor. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a multipaned window in the gable, a pair of multipaned windows on the slightly garrisoned second floor, and a set of three multipaned windows on the first floor. The center left bay has no windows on the second floor and a set of three multipaned windows on the first floor. These three windows were originally leaded glass but they have been replaced since the survey photo was taken. The center right bay has a set of three multipaned windows on the slightly garrisoned second floor and an arched entry door on the first floor. A pair of leaded glass multipaned windows to the left of the front door has been covered by brick. There is a heavy timber lintel supported by wood corbels spanning the center left and center right bays. The right bay has a multipaned window in the gable, a set of three multipaned windows on the second floor, and a set of three multipaned windows under a blind arch on the first floor. There is a recessed one and a half story wing on the right side of the house with an asphalt shingle side gable roof, a shed roof dormer with a set of six multipaned windows in the dormer, and two one-car metal garage doors on the first floor.

8 Ridgemoor Drive 1923 James F. and Anna E. Halley Balthasar A. & B. Unknown
This two-story dark red brick Italian Renaissance Revival house with green barrel tile hipped roof has deep eaves supported by pairs of brackets at the corners. There are chimneys on each side. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on both floors. The first floor windows have large stone sills and decorative round blind arches filled with square terra cotta tiles. The center bay has a small multipaned sashed window on the second floor and a deeply recessed entry with sidelights, wood pilasters, and decorative pediment with finials on the first floor.

9 Ridgemoor Drive 1927 Richard J. Klohr Richard J. Klohr J. L. Bowling
This red brick two-story Tudor Revival house with irregular slate side gable roof has half-timbering and stucco on the second story of the main mass of the T-shaped house. Although the address is on Ridgemoor, the primary façade faces Harcourt. There is a large recessed one story side gable wing on the left side of the house with a cross gable containing a full height multipaned replacement window in a large arched opening. To the left of the main wing is a secondary recessed one story wing with a set of three multipaned sashed windows. There is a round two story rough stone entry tower at the juncture of the wing and the main body of the house. It has a conical irregular slate roof, a pair of French doors with metal railing on the second floor, and a deep Gothic arched entry on the first floor. Small Gothic arched diamond paned windows flank the entry door. There is a large projecting cross gable to the right of the tower forming a T-shaped projecting leg from the main façade. The interior face of the leg has a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of leaded glass sashed windows with timber lintel on the first floor. The front façade of the leg has a pair of multipaned windows with a wood balustrade on the second floor and a large bow window with five transomed single light replacement windows and timber lintel on the first floor. To the right of the large projecting cross gable leg, there is a small cross-gable above a pair of 4/4 sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of 4/4 sashed windows with timber lintel on the first floor. To the right of the main body of the house, there is a one story side gable wing with two 4/4 sashed windows with timber lintels.

10 Ridgemoor Drive 1928 William F. and Corneila Fedder Chris Spoeneman L. J. Grahn
This two-story tan brick Italian Renaissance Revival house has a red barrel tile hipped roof, brick quoins, and a chimney on the right side. There is a recessed one story side gable wing on the left side of the house with a set of four leaded glass windows. Behind the one story wing, there is a two story wing added in 2011, with two 12/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a chimney on the left end of the wing. There is a hexagonal stair tower to the left of the main body of the house with narrow arched leaded glass windows. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a smaller leaded glass sashed window with a metal decorative metal railing below on the second floor and a tall decorative stone arch, pediment, and surround framing the entry on the first floor. The other three bays each have a 12/1 sashed window with a stone sill on the second floor and a pair of arched transomed full-height windows with decorative iron balustrades on the first floor. There is a recessed one story hipped roof wing on the right side with an arched transomed pair of French doors flanked by narrow leaded glass windows.

11 Ridgemoor Drive 1925 Edward O. and Florance Beyers Ruehle & Behle Oliver Popp
This two-story painted brick Georgian Revival house has an asphalt shingle side gable roof and a chimney on the left gable end. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a 6/1 sashed window flanked by 4/1 sashed windows on the first floor. The center bay has a 1/1 sashed window flanked by single light windows on the second floor and an arched recessed entry with stone surround. All openings are surrounded by stone and have stone keystones.

There is a painted brick contributing garage with gable roof, an entry door, and two one-car metal garage doors behind the house.

12 Ridgemoor Drive 1928 Charles F. and Bernardine Fehlig William Diemert & Son Henry P. Hess
This two-story dark brick Italian Renaissance Revival house has a slate hipped roof with shallow eaves supported by pairs of brackets at the corners. There is a chimney on the right side. The left side has a small box bay window with no windows facing the street on the first floor. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have a pair of 9/1 sashed windows with shutters on the second floor and a set of four 9/1 sashed windows on the first floor. The center bay has a low, broad hipped dormer with shallow eaves supported by wood brackets and a four panel multipaned ribbon window in the dormer at the attic level, a pair of smaller 6/1 sashed windows with shutters on the second floor and a leaded glass entry door framed by leaded glass sidelights, arched leaded glass transom, and a stone arched surround. Between the first and second floors, there is a stone quatrefoil medallion. There is a one-story hipped roof wing with bracketed eaves and a pair of arched transomed French doors on the right side of the house.

14 Ridgemoor Drive 1923 F. T. Wendel Edmunds Bldg. Co. Charles Deetering
This two-story red brick Georgian Revival house has a side gable slate roof with a chimney on the left gable end. The house has a five bay symmetrical façade. Each bay except the center bay has a 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and a pair of French doors with arched transom, stone springers, and keystone on the first floor. The center bay has an 8/8 sashed window on the second floor and an entry with wood pediment and pilasters on the first floor. The entry door has blind sidelights and blind transom. On the right gable end, there is a large one story side gable wing. The wing contains a slightly protruding cross gable, a large Palladian window with stone springers and keystone, and a prominent brick chimney on the right gable end of the wing. All windows have stone sills.

15 Ridgemoor Drive 1931 Andrew Baur I. Agatstein I. Agatstein
This two-story multicolor red brick Tudor Revival house has a side gable asphalt shingle roof. On the left side of the house, there is a two story wing with a slightly lower side gable asphalt shingle roof. The wing has a set of three 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and two pairs of arched transomed multipaned windows on the first floor. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay contains a cross gable with a 6/6 sashed window in the gable and a set of three 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor. The left and center bays each have a slightly projecting set of four transomed diamond paned windows beneath a narrow asphalt shingle hipped roof on the first floor. There is a prominent chimney between the left bay and center bay. The center bay has a 6/6 sashed window on the second floor. The right bay contains a cross-gable with a 6/6 sashed window in the gable, a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and a stone Tudor arched recessed entry flanked by narrow leaded glass windows on the first floor.

16 Ridgemoor Drive 1924 F. A. Banister H. H. Fisher Nolte & Nauman
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival house has an asphalt shingle side gable roof and a chimney on the right gable end. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has no windows on the second floor and a set of four multipaned windows on the

first floor. There is a small cross-gable between the left bay and center left bay with a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor. The center left bay has a set of three multipaned windows on the first floor. The center right bay has a slightly protruding cross-gable with stucco half-timbering and a pair of diamond paned windows on the slightly garrisoned second floor. The first floor has a brick round arched entry. The right bay has an 8/8 sashed window with shutters on the second floor and a semi-hexagonal bay window on the first floor.

Behind the house, there is a contributing red brick side entry garage with slate front gable roof.

17 Ridgemoor Drive 1928 Mrs. Florence Balcom Parnell Quick Charles L. Thurston
This two-story dark red brick Craftsman house has a steep multicolored slate side gable roof and a cross-gable on the left side. There is a recessed two story wing on the left side of the house with a slightly lower slate side gable roof, a pair of 6/1 sashed windows with shutters on the second floor and a pair of arched transomed French doors with stone keystone on the first floor. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a small multipaned arched window with metal railing in the gable, a 6/1 sashed window on the second floor, and a pair of arched transomed French doors with stone keystone on the first floor. There is a prominent chimney with three chimney pots between the left bay and the center left bay. The gable roof extends to the first floor across the center left and center right bays, resting on heavy tapered brick pillars to create a large Craftsman style porch. There is a large second story inset shed dormer with three 6/1 sashed windows and balcony and metal railing also spanning the three bays. The center left bay has a pair of arched transomed French doors with stone keystone on the first floor. The center right bay has a rectangular entry door on the first floor. The right bay has a pair of leaded glass windows on the first floor.

There is a dark red brick contributing garage with asphalt shingle side gable roof, entry door, and two wood one-car garage doors behind the house.

18 Ridgemoor Drive 1928 John F. Mary A. Gallagher Vickery Bricklaying F. G. Avis
This two-story dark red brick Italian Renaissance Revival house with Craftsman influence has a red barrel tile hipped roof. There is a chimney on each side. The house has a five bay symmetrical façade. All bays except for the center bay have 6/1 sashed windows with stone sills and keystones on each floor. The center bay has a pair of 4/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a recessed stone Tudor arched entry on the first floor. The entry door has an arched leaded glass transom and sidelights. There is a recessed two-story wing on the right side with red barrel tile hipped roof, six multipaned windows on the second floor, and three 6/1 sashed windows on the first floor.

There is a contributing red brick garage with red barrel tile hipped roof and one metal two-car garage door and one metal one-car garage door behind the house.

19 Ridgemoor Drive 1932 Harry F. Regel Harold R. Pueser Harold R. Pueser
This two-story red brick Colonial Revival house has a multicolored slate side gable roof and a chimney on the left end. There is a one story flat roofed wing on the left side with two pairs of transomed leaded glass casement windows. The transoms have stained glass. The house has a two bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has two diamond paned sashed windows with shutters and a smaller multipaned sashed window with shutters on the second floor and a large semi-hexagonal bay window with stained glass transoms and four pairs of leaded glass casement windows above a rough stone base. The right bay has a pair of diamond paned sashed windows with shutters on the second floor and a recessed entry with rough stone quoins and a decorative wood lintel flanked by small arched leaded glass windows on the first floor.

20 Ridgemoor Drive 1936 Eugene S. Weil County Homes, Inc. S. B. Goldman
This two-story red brick Georgian Revival house has a slate side gable roof, brick quoins at the corners, chimneys on each end, and a projecting three-story cross-gable on the left side. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a 6/6 sashed window in the gable, two 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor, and a large bow window with metal roof and six multipaned windows on the first floor. The center bay has two 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and a recessed Georgian entry with wood pilasters and swan neck pediment. The right bay has two 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and an 8/12 sashed window on the first floor. All façade windows have shutters.

21 Ridgemoor Drive 1924 George H. Hanna M. Schelp Unknown Unknown
This two-story red brick Georgian Revival house has an asphalt shingle side gable roof, brick quoins, and a chimney on the left side of the house. The house has a five bay asymmetrical façade. All bays except for the center bay have 8/1 sashed windows with stone sills on each floor. The center bay has a smaller 8/1 sashed window with stone sill on the second floor and an entry with wood pilasters and Ionic columns supporting an asphalt shingle roofed pedimented portico on the first floor. A brick stoop with waterfall steps with brick knee walls leads up to the entry.

22 Ridgemoor Drive 1928 John E. and Mary A. Riley J. H. Williamson J. H. Williamson
This two-story painted brick Tudor Revival house has an asphalt shingle side gable roof. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay contains a slightly projecting cross gable with a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a stone segmented arched recessed entry on the first floor. The center bay has a gabled clapboard dormer with a 6/1 sashed window at the attic level, three widely spaced 6/1 sashed windows with stone sills on the second floor, and a large semi-hexagonal bay window with slate roof and five transomed multipaned windows on the first floor. The right bay has a set of three 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of French doors with full height sidelights on the first floor. All windows have stone sills, and there is a string course at the second floor sill level.

There is a painted brick contributing garage with asphalt shingle front gable roof, stucco and half-timbering in the gable, and a two-car wood garage door behind the house.

23 Ridgemoor Drive 1924 Abraham and Sadie Block G. Bergfeld & Co. Nolte & Nauman
This two-story dark red brick and stucco Tudor Revival house with has an L-shaped plan with a multicolored slate hipped roof that extends down to first story level on the longer left leg and a slate side gable roof on the shorter right leg. The left leg has two bays with brick halfway up the first floor and stucco above. The left bay of the left leg has no windows on the second floor and a pair of arched transomed 6/6 sashed windows on the first floor. The right bay of the left leg has two pairs of leaded glass casement windows with brick sills on the second floor and three pairs of leaded glass windows with brick surround on the first floor. There is a semi-hexagonal tower at the junction of the two legs. The tower has a pair of leaded glass windows with stucco and half-timbering on the garrisoned second floor; the brick first floor contains an entry surrounded by stone and flanked by narrow leaded glass windows. The interior face of the right leg has stucco half-timbering and a pair of leaded glass windows on the second floor; the brick first floor has a 6/6 sashed window. The front façade of the cross-gable right leg has stucco half-timbering in the gable and second floor and brick on the first floor; there is a narrow vent with brick sill in the gable, a set of three multipaned windows on the second floor, and a set of three 6/6 sashed windows on the first floor.

24 Ridgemoor Drive 1927 Charles F. and Dorothy Breuer Unknown Unknown
This one and a half story stucco house has a slate hipped roof. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. There is a large cross-gable containing the left and center bays. The left bay has a pair of 1/1 sashed windows with shutters and a metal railing below on the second floor and a set of five multipaned windows on the first floor. The one story center bay has a small protruding nested cross-gable with an arched entry. There are painted stone quoins around the doorway. The right bay has a slate hipped roof dormer with a 1/1 sashed window with shutters in the second floor dormer and a set of four multipaned windows with shutters on the first floor. There is a recessed one story wing with slate hipped roof and a pair of multipaned windows with shutters.

There is a contributing stucco garage with a front gable roof, a pair of 6/6 sashed windows in the gable, and two metal one-car garage doors behind the house.

26 Ridgemoor Drive 1930 John W. and Agnes K. Mattingly Unknown Unknown
This two-story dark red brick Craftsman house has a low pitch green barrel tile hipped roof with wide eaves. There is a chimney on the right side. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. There is a one story brick hipped roof porch on the left side of the house with an arched screened opening. The left and right bays each have a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and an arched 6/1 sashed window flanked by half arched 4/1 sashed windows on the first floor. The center bay has a hipped dormer with a metal vent flanked by narrow multipaned windows at the attic level, a small 1/1 sashed window on the second floor and a brick arched recessed entry on the first floor. The entry door has sidelight and a transom. All openings on the first floor, including the porch, have stone keystones and springers.

There is a contributing red brick garage with asphalt shingle hipped roof and a two-car garage door behind the house.

27 Ridgemoor Drive 1927 Thomas G. Donnell Samoto Realty A. Blair Ridington
This two-story dark red brick Tudor Revival house has a multicolored red flat tile side gable roof. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a large projecting cross-gable with stucco half timbering in the gable end and below the second story window, a semi-hexagonal bay window oriel with six multipaned windows on the second floor, and a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the first floor. The center bay has half-timbering and a pair of diamond paned windows on the second floor and an entry door with a narrow carved wood pediment supported by timber corbels on the first floor. There is a narrow diamond paned window to the left of the entry door. The right bay contains a large pyramidal chimney with two chimney pots. The roof on the right bay extends in front of the chimney down to the first floor. There are two diamond paned windows on the first floor. There is a one story hipped roof wing on the right side with a pair of 6/6 sashed windows.

28 Ridgemoor Drive 1929 Bernard A. Purcell J. H. Williamson J. H. Williamson
This two and a half story red brick Tudor Revival has a slate side gable roof and a chimney on the right gable end. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. There is a one story wood shed roofed screened porch on the left side. The left bay has a large half-timber gable dormer with a pair of multipaned windows in the gable, a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor, and a set of four multipaned windows on the first floor. The center bay has a slightly projecting cross-gable with stucco half-timbering and a pair of multipaned windows on the second floor and a large brick arch with prominent large stone voussoirs placed at regular intervals containing the recessed entry on the first floor. The right bay has a two and a half story projecting cross-gable broken at the attic by the eaves of the main gable. There is an arched multipaned window in the gable, two 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor, and a large semi-hexagonal bay window with five transomed multipaned windows on the first floor. All half-timbering is painted. On the rear is a large two story addition that includes a three-car garage.

29 Ridgemoor Drive 1924 L. Stocker C. G. Harrington J. L. Bowling
This one and a half story stucco Tudor Revival has a slate side gable roof and a chimney on the left gable end. There is a one story shed roofed open porch on the left side. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a half-timbered gabled dormer with a pair of multipaned windows at the attic level and a set of three multipaned windows with shutters on the first floor. The one story center bay has a small arched vent in the attic and a rectangular entry door with half-timbering on the first floor. The right bay has a cross-gable with half-timbering and a pair of multipaned windows on the second floor and a pair of multipaned windows with shutters on the first floor. There is a one story shed roofed wing on the right side of the house with a multipaned window.

There is a contributing stucco cross-gabled garage with half-timbering in the gable end and a two-car wood garage door behind the house.

30 Ridgemoor Drive 1927 Misses P. &E. Bauer (Theresa) G. C. Smith Edward J. Lawler
This two-story red brick Craftsman house has a green barrel tile hipped roof with deep eaves. There is a chimney on the right side and a large one-story porch across the entire front; four square brick pillars support the stucco entablature and green barrel tiled hipped roof of the porch and a cross-gable pediment at the center. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have two windows with cloth awnings on the second floor and a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the first floor. The center bay has a pair of arched multipaned windows with stone springers on the second floor and a rectangular entry with sidelights on the first floor. All windows have stone sills.

31 Ridgemoor Drive Non-Contributing Lot
Historically this was also addressed as 819 Claytonia and in 1930 Nicholas J.Seibel served as the builder for his own house, designed by Edward J. Gieseler, but this house has been torn down. Since it historically had a house on the lot, it is counted as a non-contributing lot.

32 Ridgemoor Drive 1924 Max G. and Amelia Roth Emil H. Stuckhoff Ed Lantz
This two-story dark red brick Mission style house has a red barrel tiled hipped roof with deep eaves. There is a chimney on the right side. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have a set of three 1/1 sashed windows with shutters on both floors. The center window in each set is larger than the two windows on the sides. The center bay has a 1/1 window with

shutters on the second floor with a projecting arched entry topped by a Mission style parapet with stone coping and a decorative stone shield plaque above the door on the first floor. There is a one-story flat roofed wing with stone coping and a set of three single light windows with shutters on the right end. Behind this wing, is a two-story hipped roofed, red brick addition. All windows have stone sills and there is stone surrounding the entry door.

There is a non-contributing brick garage with asphalt shingle hipped roof and a metal two-car garage door behind the house. It is non-contributing because of the carport that was added recently to the right side of the garage, changing its original proportions and volume from its historic appearance.

33 Ridgemoor Drive 1933 Charles J. Killgen Jr. J. W. Stedelin J. W. Stedelin
This two-story multicolored red brick Georgian Revival house has an asphalt shingle hipped roof and large chimneys on each end. There is a two story wing on the left side with clapboard siding and a 6/1 sashed window on the second floor; there is a shed roofed greenhouse on the left side of the wing and a set of three single light windows in the original arched porch opening on the first floor of the wing. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have a pair of 6/1 sashed windows with shutters on both floors. The center bay has a set of three narrow arched stained glass sashed windows with shutters on the second floor and an arched pedimented portico supported by Tuscan columns in front of the entry door. There are sidelights flanking the entry door.

34 Ridgemoor Drive 1928 Louis E. B. Peters J. H. Williamson J. H. Williamson
This two-story dark red brick Tudor Revival house has a slate side gable roof. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a slightly projecting cross-gable with half-timbering in the gable and second floor, a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor, and a recessed stone Tudor arched entry with stone quoins and small leaded glass windows on each side of the entry door on the first floor. The center bay has a clapboard cross-gable dormer with a 1/1 sashed window on the attic level, three widely spaced 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor, and a semi-hexagonal bay window with slate roof on the first floor. The right bay has a set of three 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and two pairs of transomed multipaned windows on the first floor. There is a continuous brick string course at the second floor sill level.

There is a red brick cross-gable contributing garage with half-timbering in the gable and a metal two-car garage door behind the house.

35 Ridgemoor Drive 1933 Harry H. Soffer Ben Goldberg Russell A. Conzelman
This two-story multicolored red brick Tudor Revival has a slate hipped roof and chimney on the left side. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay contains a large projecting cross-gable, a narrow vent with stone sill in the gable, a shallow box bay oriel with three multipaned windows on the second floor, and a pair of French doors flanked by full height sidelights and surrounded by stone quoins and lintel on the first floor. The center bay has a slightly projecting cross-gable with decorative stonework in the gable, a pair of diamond-paned windows with decorative stonework and sill on the second floor, and a wide recessed stone arched entry with two stone trimmed sidelights on the first floor. The right bay has a small flush cross gable with a pair of 6/6 sashed windows with stone springers, keystone, and sill on the second floor and a large semi-hexagonal bay window with four multipaned windows on the first floor.

There is a contributing hipped slate roof, brick garage behind the house.

36 Ridgemoor Drive 1926 Joseph Murphy J. H. Williamson J. H. Williamson
This two-story painted brick Italian Renaissance Revival house has a red barrel tile hipped roof. The house has a three bay, asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a slightly projecting cross-gable with a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a round arched deeply recessed entry, flanked by small leaded glass windows on the first floor. The center bay has an 8/1 sashed window on the second floor and a pair of transomed French doors on the first floor. There is a prominent chimney between the center bay and the right bay that breaks through the eaves. The right bay has a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of transomed French doors on the first floor. There is a recessed two story hipped roof wing on the right with a set of three 6/1 sashed windows on both floors. All windows have stone sills.

There is a contributing detached garage with similar details as the house, including the red tile side gabled roof.

37 Ridgemoor Drive 1929 Charles H. Daves Miss. Valley Const. Adolph Stauder
This two-story multicolored red brick Tudor Revival house has a red flat tile side gable roof and a chimney on the left gable end. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has large cross-gable with stucco half-timbering in the gable, a set of four multipaned windows on the second floor, and a set of four diamond paned windows on the first floor. The roof of the cross-gable descends in saltbox fashion toward the middle to contain the arched entry in the center bay. There is a narrow diamond paned window to the right of the entry door and a pair of multipaned windows on the second floor of the center bay. The right bay has a set of four multipaned windows on the second floor and a set of four diamond paned windows on the first floor.

38 Ridgemoor Drive 1926 Louis and Nellie Ford J. H. Williamson J. H. Williamson
This two-story painted brick Colonial Revival house has a red barrel tile side gable roof with a chimney on the right gable end. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a recessed arched entry with a slightly projecting one-story cross-gable with red barrel tiles and irregular stone quoins. The other bays each have a 6/1 sashed window on the second floor and a pair of transomed French doors on the first floor. The windows and French doors on the façade have shutters.

39 Ridgemoor Drive 1928 Frank Robertson Herman Mayer Co. Herman Mayer Co.
This one and a half story dark red brick Tudor Revival house has an asphalt shingle front gable roof with scalloped clapboards at the top of the gable and a battered buttress with large stones and large curved corbel on the left side. The house has a two bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has pair of diamond paned casement windows with a timber lintel on the second floor and a set of three diamond paned windows with timber lintel on the first floor. The one story right bay has a projecting nested stone cross-gable containing the recessed arched entry on the first floor. The roof gables end in flared peaks in pagoda fashion. On the right side, there is a one and a half story wing with a pair of diamond paned windows on the second floor and three Gothic arched openings on the first floor. The two openings on the left side of the wing are arched transomed diamond paned windows; the one on the right is narrower blind arch.

40 Ridgemoor Drive 1924 Ernest Trova W. P. Joy W. P. Joy
This two-story stucco Colonial Revival house has an asphalt shingle front gable roof with painted clapboards in the gable. The house has a four bay almost symmetrical façade. There is a recessed shed roofed two story wing with an 8/8 sashed window with shutters on the second floor and a shed roofed brick arched port-cochere extending farther to the left. The one story left bay has a small nested cross gable with a brick arched recessed entry. The center left and center right bays each have a 8/8 sashed window with shutters on the second floor and an 8/8 sashed window with timber lintel on the first floor. There is a prominent tapered stucco chimney serpentine anchor tie between the two bays. The one story right bay has a French door with decorative brick arch surrounding it.

There is a non-contributing two-car, front gabled garage behind the house. It appears to have been built recently.

41 Ridgemoor Drive 1929 Chas Frees Frees & Leigh J. L. Leigh
This one and a half story whitewashed brick Georgian Revival house has a slate side gable roof. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have a clapboard gable dormer with a 6/6 sashed window at the attic level and a 6/6 sashed window with shutters on the first floor. The center bay has a clapboard gable dormer with a 6/6 sashed window at the attic level and a flat roofed semi-circular portico with dentil molding supported by Tuscan columns and half round pilasters at the transomed entry on the first floor. There is a two story side wing on the right side of the house with slate side gable roof, no windows on the second floor, and a pair of 4/1 sashed windows with shutters on the first floor.

42 Ridgemoor Drive 2012 Non-Contributing
The 1924 F. H. Maloney house designed by J. R. Bowling and built by B.T. Nelson was torn down about 2008. The new house, completed in 2011, is a one and a half story asymmetrical red brick house with a hipped gable asphalt tile roof. There is a prominent brick chimney with decorative brick work and chimney pot on the left side of the facade. There is a projecting one story cross bay and a two story hipped cross gable to the right of that. All windows are dark metal multipaned windows.

43 Ridgemoor Drive 1929 William Bradford Frees & Leigh J. L. Leigh
This two-story red brick Georgian Revival house has a slate side gable roof and a chimney on the right gable end. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have a slate roofed cross-gable wall dormer with clapboards in the gable, a 6/6 sashed window in the wall dormer on the second floor, and a 6/6 sashed window with shutters on the first floor. The center bay has a slate roofed cross-gable wall dormer with clapboards in the gable, a 6/6 sashed window in the wall dormer on the second floor, and a rectangular entrance framed by a decorative entablature with leaded glass sidelights and two sets of fluted pilasters framing the entry door and the sidelights. All windows have stone sills. There is a 1962 addition permitted but it is not visible from the façade.

44 Ridgemoor Drive 1923 Mrs. Samuel B. (Helen) Lambert B. J. Charleville B. J. Charleville
This one and a half story painted clapboard and stucco Dutch Colonial Revival house has a slate gambrel roof with a wide shed dormer across the front and a chimney on the right side. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have a 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and a 6/6 sashed window flanked by 2/2 sashed windows on the first floor. The center bay has a smaller 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and a pedimented portico supported by large brackets at the entry on the first floor. The entry door has sidelights. There is a one-story shed roofed stucco wing with a 6/6 sashed window. All the façade windows have shutters.

There is a contributing painted brick hipped roof garage with a metal two-car garage door behind the house.

45 Ridgemoor Drive 1932 Amos and Otto Yost Ben Goldberg Russell A. Conzelman
This two-story multicolored red brick Tudor Revival house has a slate hipped roof and a chimney on the left side. The corners of the main body of the house and the projecting center cross-gable terminate in battered buttresses with irregular stone quoins. There is a one story shed roof clapboard wing on the left side with a pair of small diamond paned windows. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of diamond paned windows on the first floor. The center bay consists of a projecting half-timbered cross-gable with brick half-timbering in the gable and second floor and a pair of narrow diamond paned sashed windows on the garrisoned second floor. The half-timbering is inlaid with brick in checkerboard, herringbone, and running bond patterns. There is a Tudor-arched entry with a narrow diamond paned window to its left on the first floor. The entry door and window are framed in irregular stone. The right bay consists of a large cross-gable with an arched vent and brick diapering in the gable, a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a diamond paned sashed window flanked by narrower diamond paned sashed windows on the first floor.

47 Ridgemoor Drive 1934 William J. Berryman F. W. Ahlemeier Jr. F. G. Avis
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival house has a flat red tile, side gable roof with a slender chimney on each gable end. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a large flush cross-gable with a small 6/6 sashed window in the gable, a set of three transomed leaded glass full height windows with a metal railing on the second floor, and a set of three 6/6 sashed windows on the first floor. The center bay has a set of three round arched leaded glass windows within a rectangular opening on the second floor and a recessed wide stone Tudor-arched entry with transom and sidelights on the first floor. The right bay has a smaller flush cross-gable with a narrow vent in the gable, a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the second floor, and a semi-hexagonal bay window with stone base on the first floor. Both sets of windows on the second floor have small brick corbels beneath.

49 Ridgemoor Drive 1929 Clifford W. Gaertner Nolan Stinson George Willmering

This two-story dark red brick Tudor Revival house has a slate side gable roof. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a small cross-gable with a pair of arched leaded glass windows surrounded by irregular stone on the second floor and two pairs of transomed leaded glass windows on the first floor. The center bay has a pair of small transomed leaded glass windows off center on the second floor and a one-story stone cross-gable with battered buttresses containing the recessed arched entry and a small narrow leaded glass window to the right of the entry. There is a large brick chimney with irregular stucco set into the brick. The right bay has a pair of leaded glass sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of transomed leaded glass windows on the first floor. Both sides of the house have brick buttresses. Stonework accents windows and the base of the home.

51 Ridgemoor Drive 1928 Ernest and Blanche Brenthinger J. B. Nash J. B. Nash
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival has a red barrel tile hipped roof. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on both the first and second floors. The center left bay has a tall projecting cross-gable with painted clapboard siding in the gable and a set of three 4/4 sashed windows on both the first and second floors. There is a large chimney between the center left and center right bays. The right side of the gable roof descends down to contain the simple recessed entry with timber lintel on the first floor of the center right bay. The right bay has a pair of 4/4 sashed windows on both the first and second floors. The hipped roof extends down on the right side to create a one story porte-cochere with painted clapboard siding supported by wood columns.

53 Ridgemoor Drive 1939 L. J. Wenneker Unknown Unknown
This two-story red brick Georgian Revival house has a slate side gable roof, brick dentil molding on the fascia, brick quoins at the corners, and a chimney at each gable end. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The second floor windows all retain the shutters although the left and right bays each have a 1/1 sashed replacement window on the second floor. It has a 6/6 sashed window with stone lintel and keystone on the first floor. The center bay has a 1/1 sashed replacement window on the second floor and a pedimented portico with round arch supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters at the entry on the first floor. The façade windows have shutters.

55 Ridgemoor Drive 1935 Raymond Frederick Best & Co. W. Hubbard
This two and a half story Georgian Revival house has a slate side gable roof and a chimney at each gable end. The house has a five bay symmetrical façade. All bays except the center bay have 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and 6/9 sashed windows on the first floor. The center bay has a 6/6 window on the second floor and a semi-circular portico supported by two full Tuscan columns and two engaged columns. The entry door has leaded glass fanlight and side lights. There are three evenly spaced pedimented gable dormers at the attic level, each with a 6/6 sashed window. On the right gable end, there is a narrow recessed wing with side gable roof and a narrow 6/6 sashed window on both the first and second floors. There was a 1974 permit which appears to be for remodeling but could be for the wing.

57 Ridgemoor Drive 1937 Charles Goldman S. B. Goldman S. B. Goldman
This two-story whitewashed brick Georgian Revival house has a slate side gable roof and a large chimney on the left gable end. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has two 6/6 sashed windows with shutters on the second floor and an 8/12 sashed windows with shutters on the first floor. The center bay has a slightly projecting cross-gable with painted clapboards in the gable, a 6/6 sashed window flanked by 4/4 sashed windows with shutters on the second floor, a brick string course at the second floor sill level, and a blind arched entry with decorative carving and pilasters on the first floor. The right bay has an 8/8 sashed windows on the second floor; the first floor has a pair of 6/6 sashed windows with shutters and a small narrow arched leaded glass window to its left.

59 Ridgemoor Drive 1934 Nathan N. Yalem Phil Magidson Cay Weinel
This two-story multicolored red brick Tudor Revival house has an irregular slate side gable roof with three cross-gables in descending height from left to right and a chimney on the left gable end. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a large cross-gable with clapboard and a narrow vent in the gable, a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor, and a set of four transomed leaded glass windows with a timber lintel on the first floor. The center bay has a projecting cross-gable. The gable and garrisoned second floor have brick half-timbering inlaid with herringbone and running bond patterned brickwork. There are three leaded glass sashed windows on the second floor and a stone framed arched entry with narrow leaded glass windows on each side of the entry door. The right bay has a smaller gable with brick diapering in the gable, a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor, and a semi-hexagonal bay window with slate roof and arched transomed leaded glass windows.

61 Ridgemoor Drive 1925 William and Hazel Moore Chas. N. Lund Edward J. Lawler
This two-story dark red brick Tudor Revival house has a slate hipped roof with green barrel tile roof ridges, slight eaves, and a chimney on the left end. The house has a three bay symmetrical façade. The left and right bays each have two pairs of transomed leaded glass casement windows on the second floor and a pair of transomed leaded glass casement windows flanked by transomed leaded glass windows on the first floor. The center bay has a pair of transomed leaded glass casement windows on the second floor

and a round arched transomed entry with a bracketed round arched portico on the first floor. On the right side of the house, there is a shed roofed box bay with no windows facing the street

63 Ridgemoor Drive 1935 William Cohen H. Thomas Marcel Boulicault
This two-story multicolored red brick Georgian Revival house has a multicolored slate Dutch gable roof and a chimney on the left side. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has two 6/1 sashed windows with shutters on the second floor and a semi-hexagonal bay window on the first floor. The center gable has a wide slightly projecting cross-gable with painted clapboard above the first floor, an 8/8 sashed window flanked by 4/4 sashed windows with shutters on the garrisoned second floor, and a gabled portico supported by pilasters and columns in front of the arched entry door on the first floor. The right bay has an 8/8 sashed window with shutters on the second floor; on the first floor, there is a small narrow multipaned window on the left and a multipaned replacement window on the right side of the bay. In 1974, N. N. Shapiro built an addition to the rear of the house.

65 Ridgemoor Drive 1927 Oscar C. Hasse Home R. & B. Co. Russell A. Conzelman
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival has a red fluted clay tile side gable roof and a prominent slightly projecting cross-gable at the left. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has stucco and painted half-timbering on the gable and second floor, a 6/1 sashed window with shutters on the second floor, and a pair of 6/1 sashed windows on the first floor. The center left bay has a small diamond paned sashed window on the second floor; the right side of the cross gable extends down in saltbox fashion to the first floor with a slightly projecting nested half-timbered cross gable portico cantilevered above the entry. The center right bay has a 6/1 sashed window on the second floor and a small diamond paned window on the first floor. There is a large chimney between the center right and right bays, passing through the eaves. The right bay has a 6/1 sashed window on the second floor and no window on the first floor. There is a one story side gable wing on the right side with an 8/1 sashed window. The eave of the wing's roof extends back to the entry.

67 Ridgemoor Drive 1938 Joseph Ondr H. Thomas H. Thomas
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival has a multicolored slate Dutch gable roof. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. There is a one story shed roofed clapboard wing on the left side with a pair of 4/4 sashed windows. The left bay has a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of diamond paned windows on the first floor. The center bay contains a wide slightly projecting cross-gable with brick diapering in the gable, a 6/6 sashed window with timber lintel on the second floor, and a rectangular entry door with irregular stone quoins and a cantilevered metal overhang. The right bay has a pair of 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and a bay window with four diamond paned sashed windows on the first floor. On the right side of the house, there is a recessed two story wing with slate Dutch gable roof, stucco and half-timbering and a 6/6 sashed window on the second floor; the first floor extends farther to the right with a hipped roof, no windows, and a blind arch. Irregular stone quoins mark the corners of the house and the projecting center bay.

There is a red brick contributing garage with slate gable on hip roof and a two-car metal garage door behind the house.

Wydown Blvd

7100 Wydown Blvd 1925 Lawrence O. and Ruth Stocker C. E. Hamilton J. L. Bowling
This two-story stucco Spanish Colonial Revival house with low pitch multicolored red barrel tile hipped roof has a large cross-gable projecting forward at the right end. Rounded corners characterize the aperture edges. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a semi-circular two-story tower with three replacement glass block windows on the second floor and three arched glass block windows on the first floor. The left side of the center left bay has a pair of casement windows with a brick sill. The right side of the center left bay has three narrow glass block windows with brick sills. There is a single light arched window on the first floor. The second floor of the center right bay has a pair of 8/8 sashed windows with compound arches above, spiral columns on each side of both windows, and brick sills. The first floor of the center right bay has the entry door flanked by narrow leaded glass windows with brick sills. The right bay is comprised of the cross gable with a vent in the gable, a set of four multipaned windows with a large deep-set round arched transom on the second floor, and a pair of French doors flanked by full height sidelights with a metal balustrade on the first floor. The first floor French doors and sidelights are flanked by narrow windows with brick sills. A recessed flat roofed

portico with an arched opening projects from the right side, as does a flat roofed two-car garage wing further to the rear on the right side of the house. Both the portico and the garage have red clay tile at the edge of the roof.

7112 Wydown Blvd 1924 Tibbs P. and Gertrude Forgey J. W. Leigh J. W. Leigh
This two-story red brick Georgian Revival house with high pitch slate hip roof with wider eaves has a prominent flush cross-gable. The hip to its right is lower than that to its left. A large chimney rises from the left end. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has two 6/6 sashed windows on the second floor and a set of three 6/6 sashed windows on the first floor. The center left bay has a small triangular attic vent dormer and decorative semi-circular metal trim above a pair of casement windows on the second floor. A Chinese Chippendale balcony supported by square posts below the second story window shelters the entrance. There are small leaded glass windows on each side of the entry door. The center right bay has a small window in the cross gable and a semi-hexagonal painted wood oriel atop brackets on the second floor. There are two pairs of French doors on the first floor. The right bay has a pair of French doors on the left side of the second floor leading to a large balcony enclosed by brick pillars and Chinese Chippendale balustrades. There is a small round multipaned window on the right. There is a set of three multipaned casement windows on the first floor, set at the lower (garage) level. All of the first and second floor windows have shutters.

7120 Wydown Blvd 1925 Jean and Justina Jantzen C. G. Harrington C. G. Harrington
This two-story painted brick Colonial Revival house with low hipped roof has a chimney at the right end. All windows have stone sills. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has two pairs of multipaned casement windows on the second floor above the double door entry with wood pilaster strips supporting an entablature. The second floor has three 9/1 windows with shutters evenly spaced over the center bay and the right bay. The center bay and the right bay each have a set of three 9/1 windows on the first floor. There is a flat roofed one story, two-car garage wing at the right end with a secondary entry door and two individual garage doors. As of 2014, this house is slated for demolition, although it is still standing.

7130 Wydown Blvd 1952 Constance McLaughlin Don W. Sandau George Maguolo
This two-story painted brick Arte Moderne house has low hip roofs. The second story is deeply set back. All windows, except for the octagonal windows are single light windows. There is a large chimney at the left end. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The one story left bay has a high four panel ribbon window. The center left bay has a small semicircular attic vent copper dormer, a four panel ribbon window on the second floor, and a deeply recessed rectangular entry with double doors flanked by narrow windows on the first floor. The recessed entry is flanked on the main façade by two small multipaned octagonal windows. The center right bay has a six panel ribbon window on the second floor; there is a pair of windows on the left and a secondary entry on the right side of the first floor. The right bay contains a cross hipped two-story wing with a set of three windows on the second floor above an oversize single metal garage door.

7144 Wydown Blvd. 1928 Emmett North J. H. Williamson J. H. Williamson
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival house has a medium pitch red barrel tile side gable roof with slight eaves and exposed rafter tails. All windows are replacement windows. The house has a three bay asymmetrical façade There is a two story wing on the left with a flat roof. The second floor of the wing has a set of three 1/1 sashed windows. The first floor of the wing has a pair of replacement French doors (originally full height windows) with full height sidelights beneath a blind arch. The left bay has a pair of 1/1 sashed windows on the second floor and a pair of French doors beneath a blind arch on the first floor. There is a large chimney decorated with stone scrolls breaks through the eaves between the left bay and the center bay. The center bay has a 1/1 sashed window on the second floor and a pair of French doors beneath a blind arch on the first floor. The right bay contains has a projecting cross-gable with a pair of 1/1 sashed windows on the second floor; the first floor of the right bay contains the recessed entry beneath a blind arch.

7146 Wydown Blvd. 1927 Dave Agastein J. B. Paris Unknown
This two-story L-shaped red brick French Eclectic house with high pitch side gable slate roof has an octagonal tower on the interior corner of the L. The roof has red clay barrel tiles on all the ridges, including the tower. The shorter leg, to the left of the tower, has a lower roof than the other leg, a prominent chimney on the gable end of the leg, and a high-pitched one-story shed wing with stucco and painted half-timbering in front of the leg. This wing has a secondary one-story shed wing to its left, also with stucco and painted half-timbering. The secondary wing has a multipaned window and secondary entry door. The primary wing has two multipaned windows. The interior face of the shorter leg has one bay with a multipaned window on the second floor and a pair of multipaned casement windows on the first floor. The second floor of the tower has a pair of French doors opening to a small balcony in the center

plane of the tower, with a multipaned window on each of the two side planes. The first floor of the tower has no window on the left plane and a single arched 6/6 sashed window on the center and right planes. The interior face of the longer leg, to the right of the tower, has a two bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a 6/6 sashed window surrounded by a deep-set stone frame supported by stone corbels on the second floor above a heavy stone round arch surrounding the deeply recessed entry. The right bay has a 6/6 sashed window on the second floor and a very narrow vertical stone band with a stone lintel on the first floor. There is a one-story wing with a tall high pitch side gable roof at the right end of the longer leg. It contains a shallow box bay window with five diamond-paned glass windows with transoms. A large chimney rises from its gable end.

7200 Wydown Blvd. 1928 Julian Cohn Higbee Bros. Const. Maritz & Young
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival house has a medium pitch slate hipped roof. All windows are timber-framed. The house has a five bay asymmetrical façade. All second floor windows have shutters. The left bay has a set of three multipaned casement windows on the second floor and an arched pair of French doors with full height sidelights on the first floor. The center left bay has a set of three casement windows on the second floor and a transomed multipaned set of three windows on the first floor. A massive chimney rises between the center left and center bays. The center bay has a pair of casement windows on the second floor and a transomed multipaned set of three windows on the first floor. The center right bay has a large flush cross-gable with clapboards in the attic portion of the gable and a tall multipaned double-transomed stairwell window. The right bay has a set of three multipaned casement windows on the second floor above a porch with two brick Tudor arches in front of the recessed entry. There is a one story garage wing on the right side with a slate hip roof, a heavy timber lintel, and a two-car metal garage door.

7246 Wydown Blvd 1927 H. Rubelman F. F. Meckfessel Const. J. L. Bowling
This two-story red brick Tudor Revival house with a high pitch slate hipped roof has three cross-gables descending in height and prominence from left to right. A one and a half story slate hipped roof wing projects from the left end. There is a long slate hipped roof dormer with stucco and half-timbering between two pairs of leaded glass casement windows on the second floor and a pair of casement windows on the first floor of the wing. The house has a five bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a shed roof with decorative brick and half-timbering on the second floor and a timbered screened porch on the first floor. The center left bay has a wide, tall projecting cross-gable with a heavily half-timbered upper portion inset with brick, a narrow leaded glass attic window, a set of three leaded glass windows on the second floor, and a large five light semi-hexagonal transomed leaded glass bay window on the first floor. The center bay has a smaller cross-gable with stucco half timbering in the gable end and a set of three leaded glass windows on the second floor. The entry on the first floor of the center bay has a heavy timber lintel and irregular stone courses surrounding the recessed entry. The center right bay has no windows, just stucco and half timbering, on the second floor and a pair of leaded glass casement windows on the first floor. There is a massive stone chimney between the center right and right bays. The right bay contains a narrow cross-gable, half-timbering, and a pair of leaded glass casement windows on the second floor, and a pair of leaded glass casement windows on the first floor. A one-story slate roofed side gable wing with a set of three leaded glass windows projects from the right end.

7300 Wydown Blvd. 1925 Walter J. and Jessie Holbrook Banister Nolte & Nauman
This two-story red brick and stucco Tudor Revival house has a medium pitch slate hipped roof, with brick on the first floor and stucco and half-timbering on the second floor. There is a timbered hipped roof recessed screened porch on the left side of the house. The house has a four bay asymmetrical façade. The left bay has a large cross-gable with a small vent in the gable and a set of three casement windows on both the first and second floors. The center left bay has a smaller slightly projecting cross-gable with a slightly garrisoned second story. There is a set of three casement windows on the second floor above a wide segmental arch framing the deeply recessed entry on the first floor. Between the center left and center right bays there is a prominent chimney with a narrow leaded glass window with brick sill and stucco on the second floor. The center right bay has a hipped slate dormer with a pair of casement windows on the attic level, a pair of casement windows on the second floor, and two narrow leaded glass windows on the first floor. The right bay has a set of three windows on the second floor and a semi-hexagonal bay window on the first floor. The center face of the bay window is covered in stucco, the sides of the bay window each contain a pair of casement windows. There is a one story shed roofed open porch supported by heavy timbers on the right side of the house.

Architects

Abbott, Lester
Abrams, Leo F.
Agatstein, I.
Albert Realty Co.
Avis, F. G.
Bachman, Wesley
Barnett & Haynes
Bartlint & Dering
Becker, Gerard
Boulicault, Marcel
Bowling, J. L.
Brockmeyer-B. Inc.
Charleville, B. J.
Conzelman, Russell A.
Corrubia & Henderson
Corrubia, P. E.
Darr, Frank B. J.
Darr, Harry
Deetering, Charles
Dilschneider, Henry
Elkington, Robert
Fishman, Martin
Gill & Jackson
Goldman, S. B.
Goldman & Schank
Grahn, L. J.
Hammer, Edward R.
Harrington, C. G.
Harrisson, D. R.
Henderson, Gale E.
Herman Mayer Co.
Hess, Henry P.
Hoener, Baum, & Froese
Hubbard, W.
Jamieson & Spearl
Jennings, J. E.
J. L. Bowling Inc.
Johnson, Alfred
Johnson, T. L.
Joy, W. P.
Kelley, Edward B.
Kimmich, E. O.
Klingensmith & Groen
Koester Bros.
Kuhn, Henry
Kuhn & Kuhn
Kuhn & Kuhn Const.
Lantz, Edward
Lawler, Edward J.
Leigh, J. L.
Leigh, Jesse W.
Lenore Realty & Bldg
Maguolo, George
Manske, W. P.
Maritz & Young
McMahon, William P.
Meyer, H. J. (draftsman)
Nash, J. B.
Nauman, Fred
Nolte & Nauman
Oakes, W. L.
Peipers, F. H.
Phipps, Hiram M.
Popp, Oliver
Prahl, J. A.
Prost, John P.
Pueser, Harold R.
Reese, William R.
Reppell, Kirby
Ridington, A. Blair
Sachse, Ernest G.
Saum Architects
Schulenburg, H. A.
Schumacker, Raymond
Schoening R.
Schwalb, Otto
Shapiro, Benjamin
Sheehan, Walter F.
Stauder, Adolph
Stedelin, J. W.
Stinson, Nolan
Study & Farrar
Thomas, H.
Thurston, Charles L.
Trueblood & Graf
Wakefield, M. E.
Wagner, Henry
Waller, W. E.
Wedemeyer & Nelson
Weinel Cay
White, J. H.
White, William L.
Williamson, J. H.
Williamson, O. D.
Willmering, George B.
Wunderlich, John

Builders/Contractors

Agatstein, Rae
Agatstein, I.
Ahlemeier, F. W., Jr.
Albert Realty Co.
Bachman, Wesley M.
Balthasar A. & B.
Banister
Barrows, Bronson S.
Barrows, Oliver B.
Barrett, Peter G.
Best & Co.
Brockmeyer-B. Inc.
Brockmeyer, E.
Charles J. Grady & Co.
Charleville, B .J.
Cohen, William
Corrubia & Henderson
County Homes, Inc.
Darr, Frank B. J.
Darr, Harry
Dilschneider¸ Edgar
Dilschneider, Henry
E. A. Brunson Const.
Edmunds Bldg. Co.
Elkington, Robert
F. F. Meckfessel Const.
Fisher, H. H.
Frees & Leigh
Gale, Williams H.
Gamble Const. Co.
G. Bergfeld & Co.
Gladius, William F.
Glenn, John
Godwin, Clifford B.
Godwin, Howard
Goldberg, Ben
Goldman, S. B.
Gruenschlag, August
Hamilton, C. E.
Harrington, C. G.
Henderson, Gale E.
Herman Mayer Co.

Hess Const. Co.
Hess, David
Higbee Bros.Const.
Higbee, J. M.
Hoefelmann, F. H.
Hoefelmann, Fred
Home R. & B. Co.
Hosack, L. C.
Jas. H. Bright Co.
Jennings, J. E.
J. E. Sullivan Const.
J. E. Williams Const.
J. L. Muren & Son
Joy, W. P.
Kiburz, Jack Y.
Kimmich, E. O.
Klohr, Richard J.
Koester Bros.
Kramp Const. Co.
Kuhn, Henry
Kuhn & Kuhn
Kuhn & Kuhn Const.
Leibinger ¸ Frank H.
Leigh, Jesse W.
Lenore Realty & Bldg
Lick, Edwin C.
Lund, Chas. N.
Magidson, Phil
Mayer & Rossi
Meyer, E. F.
Miss. Valley Const.
Nash, J. B.
Oakes, W. L.
Paris, J. B.
Peters, Theodore
Pfeffer, Dr. F. J.
Pomeroy Const. Co.
Prahl, J. A.
Pueser, Harold R.
Purcelli & Sons
Quick, Parnell
R. A. & G. B. Bullock
Reppell, Kirby
Rice, Dell F.
Rottersmann, Emil
Royal Bldg. & R. Co.
Ruehle & Behle
Sachse Const. Co.
Samoto Realty
Sandau, Don W.
Sauerbrunn Const.
Saum Architects
Schooley, E.
Schulenburg, H. A.
Sheehan Const. Co.
Sherman, Charles W.
Smith, G. C.
Smith, George C.
Sol Abrahams & Son
Spoeneman, Chris
Sprengnether, A.
Stedelin, J. W.
Stein, Joe
Stinson Co.
Stinson Co., Inc.
Stinson, Glenn
Stinson, Nolan
Stuckhoff, Emil H.
Sturnfels, P. G.
Thomas, H.
Turner, J. C.
Vickery Bricklaying
Vollmer, Harry C.
Wakefield, M. E.
Waller, W. E.
Wagner, Henry
White, J. H.
White, Ray E.
White, William L.
William Diemert & Son
William Ferris & Co.
Williamson, J. H.
Williamson, O. D.
Williamson, Ogden
Wood, H. T.
Woodward, Emma

Attributions

This historic district nomination is the culmination of nearly 7 years of effort by a group of Claverach Park neighborhood volunteers (principally Jim Sherby, Michelle Harris, Helene Mathis, Laura Lee, and Irene Fowle) that started with the assistance of Esley Hamilton, St. Louis County Historian and students from his Spring 2008 Historic Preservation Class, School of Architecture and Urban Design, Washington University (Emily Garrett, Ash Jackson, and Katie Meredith). In the spring of 2008, the students in the Historic Preservation Class utilized St. Louis County tax records, plat maps of the subdivision, and historic fire insurance maps to create the historic district base map which includes the names of architects as well as the building outlines. Esley Hamilton provided building permit file data to the neighborhood volunteers to utilize in dating the buildings (which he had compiled before St. Louis County destroyed the original files). Esley Hamilton also provided the biographical sketches for the architects who designed houses in the neighborhood. Volunteers photographed every home and garage in 2008. Streetscape photographs were taken by Michelle Harris in 2009 and retaken in March 2014 when she also took photographs of newly constructed houses or houses with major additions as part of her visual inspection of buildings for changes since 2008. Jim Sherby and other volunteers under his direction created charts to identify by address the basic information on each property (first owner's name, architect's name, contractor's name, dates as well as dates and names associated with any additions) and wrote individual building descriptions utilizing these permit files and city directory research as well as other primary research information that he gathered. In the process of researching the history of the neighborhood, Jim Sherby gathered primary source documents (deeds, photographs, maps) from prior owners and developers of the neighborhood, which resulted in the preparation of a published book, *From New Madrid to Claverach; How an Earthquake Spawned a St. Louis Suburb*, published in 2009, detailing the

developmental history of the property that includes what is now the subdivision of Claverach Park. In 2014, Michelle Harris, neighborhood resident and Clayton City Alderwoman, contacted Karen Bode Baxter, Preservation Specialist to supervise volunteers and complete the National Register nomination. Irene Fowle compiled biographical information on property owners (see Table 1), Laura Lee and Michelle Harris visually inspected buildings and utilized on-line satellite photo/mapping to update the district map and identify changes to buildings, and Helene Mathis revised and expanded all the individual building descriptions. At the same time, Ruth Keenoy (Landmarks Association of St. Louis) completed additional research and composed the narrative statement of significance while Karen Bode Baxter prepared other components of the nomination. Her assistant, Sheila Findall and Tim Maloney assisted with the assembly of the nomination documents.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

Claverach Park (preferred) Historic District is an early twentieth-century subdivision in Clayton, St. Louis County, Missouri. The district is bounded by Clayton Road (south), property lines for parcels flanking the west side of Crestwood Drive (west), Wydown Boulevard (north) and Ridgemoor Drive/Southmoor Subdivision (east). The neighborhood, platted in 1922 as "Moorlands Park," was surveyed and laid out as a private place subdivision by Julius Pitzman.[1] In 1930, the neighborhood was again platted and renamed "Claverach Park," at which time twelve additional lots were created in the subdivision's central oval green space.[2] Claverach Park meets National Register Criterion A: Community Planning and Development and Criterion C: Architecture. The district, which encompasses 209 dwellings (9 non-contributing) and 43 detached garages (7 non-contributing), is one of Pitzman's final private place developments. In addition, there is 1 non-contributing site, a vacant lot where the house has been demolished (31 Ridgemoor Drive). The district reflects the era of rapid development in St. Louis County that was prompted by the popularity of the World's Fair in 1904 as well as the transition from streetcar to automobile suburbs in St. Louis County. The district retains an intact collection of architect-designed dwellings reflecting popular period revival styles with Tudor, Jacobean, Dutch Colonial, Georgian, French and Spanish influences. The period of significance spans from 1922, when the original plat for Moorlands Park was submitted through 1965, when the district's final contributing dwelling was constructed. Claverach Park Historic District is locally significant, illustrating important patterns of early twentieth-century subdivision planning and development taking place in and around the City of Clayton, which serves as the county seat of St. Louis County.

Claverach Farm, the Boland Estate and Moorlands Park

Claverach Park is located in Clayton, the county seat of St. Louis County. When the subdivision was platted as Moorlands Park in 1922, Clayton was in the midst of rapid growth that more than doubled the city's population within five years. In 1920, Clayton had an estimated 3,000 citizens and by 1925, the population had grown to an estimated 7,000.[3] Clayton was designated the county seat in 1875 but its transition "from a small country town into a popular residential community" did not begin to take shape until 1895.[4] Two important events occurred in 1895 – the St. Louis Country Club moved from Florissant to the former McCausland Farm tract on Hanley Road near Clayton, and the Forest Park and Clayton Electric Railway was completed along Wydown Boulevard to the new country club and downtown Clayton.[5] The improvements were sufficient to attract interest in Forest Park as the potential site for the City's upcoming centennial celebration of 1904.[6] The result was a substantial boom in

[1] "Moorlands Park," Subdivision Plat Map filed with the City of Clayton, St. Louis County, 30 March 1922 (Book 16, Page 36).
[2] "Claverach Park," Subdivision Plat Map filed with the City of Clayton, St. Louis County, 23 May 1930 (Book 26, Page 52). Of note, aldermanic approval for re-platting the subdivision as Claverach Park occurred in November 1929 and the plat was filed in May, 1930.
[3] City of Clayton, "History," Available at: http://www.claytonmo.gov/resident/history.htm (Access date: 27 September 2014).
[4] Robert E. Hannon, *St. Louis: Its Neighborhoods and Neighbors, Landmarks and Milestones* (St. Louis: Regional Commerce and Growth Association, 1986), 134-135.
[5] Ibid, 135; "New Site Secured, the Country Club will Occupy the McCausland Place," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (24 October 1984), 6.
[6] "The World's Fair: The Committee on Site and Buildings Makes a Report," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (22 December 1889), 3.

population as streetcars, Clayton's importance as the county seat, and the World's Fair of 1904 drew greater interests in developing the area west of St. Louis City's limits.

Clayton incorporated in 1913, less than a decade prior to Claverach Park's original subdivision. By that time, the city had a number of residential subdivisions "south and east of the old town business district" including Brentmoor (platted in 1910 and 1913), Forest Ridge (platted in 1911) and Southmoor (platted in 1913).[7] These three subdivisions (Figure 1) are situated immediately north and east of Claverach Park, and all were planned by landscape architect, Henry Wright, as private place developments.[8] Private place subdivisions were unique in that each was developed privately by individuals who wished to live in, or sell to buyers of their choice "to secure the best conditions under which to build their own homes."[9] The concept of private place development in St. Louis was not new in 1910. Julius Pitzman, who designed Claverach Park, is considered the first to develop the concept of protecting a property by selling it with deed restrictions.[10] The transition of private places from St. Louis City to County illustrates the final boon to private places, which ended shortly after Claverach Park was developed.[11]

Although the subdivision name of "Claverach Park" did not exist until 1930, the nomenclature dates to the neighborhood's ownership during the mid-nineteenth century. "Claverach" originated with former landowner Benjamin Franklin Thomas (1817 – 1886), who in the mid-1850s "retired from law and started farming full-time."[12] Thomas dubbed his farmstead in St. Louis County "Claverach," a Welsh word "meaning 'cloverfield' . . . because red and white clover grew thickly on the farm."[13] Shortly before his death, Thomas divided the farmstead among his children, a portion of which was purchased by his daughter, Catharine and her husband, John Lewis Boland. The Bolands continued to acquire adjacent acreage. By the early 1890s, the Bolands owned approximately "230 acres . . . bounded on the south at Clayton Road, on the north at the new streetcar right-of-way" [i.e., Wydown Boulevard], at the west by Hanley Road and the area just west of Big Bend Boulevard (formerly Pennsylvania Avenue).[14] Capitalizing on the popularity of the surrounding subdivisions, plans were underway by 1918 to develop the Boland tract residentially as well.

> Forest Ridge and Brentmoor, two part additions divided into plots of one, two, three and four acres, and the restriction of which interdict the erection of only very vostly [sic] houses . . . were placed on the market several years ago by Albert T. Terry . . . they constitute virtually component parts of the layout of the additions west of Forest Park [including] . . . the most commanding of these . . . the Boland tract at the northwest corner of Clayton road and Pennsylvania avenue, two blocks west of Forest Park, and of Skinker road. This tract, which is known as the Claverich [sic] Farm, has an extensive frontage on Clayton road, and extends north to the tracks of the Clayton car line.[15]

In 1918, Catharine Boland established Claverach Park Realty and Investment Company, headed by her son, John L. Boland, Jr. The action was completed in anticipation of deeding the family's farmstead for development. This was followed in 1921 by the tract purchased by Moorlands Land Company, which became Claverach Park. Most of the former farmstead's agricultural buildings were removed at that time and a new road was planned that would lead to and circle the Boland dwelling at the center of the purchased parcel, currently Crestwood Drive.[16] Moorlands Land

[7] Hannon, 137.
[8] "Henry Wright Park History," City of Clayton, St. Louis County website. Available at http://www.claytonmo.gov/Government/Departments/Parks_and_Recreation/Parks/Henry_Wright_Park.htm (Access date: 19 March 2015).
[9] David E. Tarn, "Co-operative Group Planning: A Suburban Development," *The Architectural Record* (November 1913: Volume 34, No. 5), 469.
[10] "Private Place," Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Private_place (Access date 29 June 2015).
[11] Charles C. Savage, *Architecture of the Private Streets of St. Louis* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1987), 11.
[12] James W. Sherby, *From New Madrid to Claverach: How an Earthquake Spawned a St. Louis Suburb* (St. Louis: Virginia Publishing Company, 2009), 63.
[13] Ibid.
[14] Ibid, 83.
[15] Berry Moore, "Car Line Planned for Skinker Road Forest Park Tract," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (17 March 1918), A1B.
[16] Sherby, 98.

Company was largely driven by four individuals – Frederick L. Cornwall, Sidney Bixby, William K. Bixby and Sam Hamburg, Jr. who "announced elaborate plans for the conversion of the [Boland] tract for residence purposes."[17] From its inception, the subdivision was planned with paved roads of a "superior order," and with the latest water, gas and sewer amenities.[18] The subdivision was platted without encroaching on a central circular three-acre parcel, which held the Boland House, occupied in 1921 by Catharine Boland.[19] Immediately following the land company's announcement, investors secured sales for ten lots flanking Wydown Boulevard with dwellings to be constructed per the district's "proposed building restrictions."[20] (Figure 2).

The collective that purchased the Boland farm tract for $625,000 in 1921, Moorlands Land Company, was associated with Holbrook-Blackwelder Real Estate Company.[21] The association had three trustees: Sidney Tuttle Bixby (1882-1927), Walter James Holbrook (1861 - 1930), and Frederick J. Cornwell Jr. (1859-1934).[22] Bixby was the son of St. Louis' well-known banker, industrialist and railroad magnate, William K. Bixby (1857 – 1931).[23] Sidney Bixby was also a banker and in 1904-1912 served as Vice-President at Holbrook-Blackwelder.[24] Walter Holbrook, the real-estate firm's President joined George Blackwelder as a business partner during the 1880s. Holbrook and Blackwelder moved their office from Wichita to St. Louis in 1892.[25] The third trustee of Moorlands Land Company was Frederick James Cornwell, Jr., also a real estate developer. Cornwell worked for his father's business, F.J. Cornwell Real Estate and Investment Company, Inc.[26] Of the three trustees, only Holbrook resided in Claverach Park, but only briefly. He constructed a dwelling in the 1920s with his second wife, Jessie Purcell "at the southwest corner of Wydown Boulevard and Crestwood Drive."[27] Also involved in the early plans for the subdivision was real estate developer Sam Hamburg, Jr. (c. 1886 – 1951).[28] Like Cornwell, Hamburg initially worked for his father and in 1915, became partner of Hamburg & Koplar.[29]

Moorlands Land Company hired well-established engineer and surveyor, Julius Pitzman, to lay out the subdivision in 1921, and Pitzman filed the plat for Moorlands Park in 1922. His plans for the neighborhood "followed the contour of the land, using the north to south crested hill and parallel valley extending through" the former farm while also "allowing north-to-south streets to connect Wydown Boulevard to Clayton Road."[30] Shortly after the plat was filed, however – in 1923 – Catharine Boland died, as did Julius Pitzman. As a result, two significant changes were made to Moorlands/Claverach Park. The central oval tract that held the Boland Family homestead was cleared and subdivided as 12 lots. A modified plat with the additional 12 lots was filed in 1930, illustrating the neighborhood's new name, "Claverach Park."[31]

St. Louis' Private Places, Julius Pitzman and Claverach Park

[17] Berry Moore, "Business Building as Part Payment for Boland Tract," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (1 May 1921), A1B.
[18] Ibid.
[19] Ibid.
[20] Ibid.
[21] "Syndicate Buys 205 Acres for $625,000," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (30 April 1921), 3.
[22] Sherby, 101; of note, Moorlands Land Company is also frequently termed as Moorlands "Trust" Company in records and newspapers.
[23] Albert Nelson Marquis (ed.), *The Book of St. Louisans* (Chicago: A.N. Marquis & Company, 1912), 57-58. Carol Ferring Shepley, *Movers and Shakers, Scalawags and Suffragettes: Tales from Bellefontaine Cemetery* (St. Louis: Missouri History Museum, 2008), 24.
[24] "Sidney Tuttle Bixby: Memoirs of Deceased Members of the Society," *Missouri Historical Society Collections* (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society), Volume 5: 1927-1928, 228-229; Missouri State Board of Health, "Certificate of Death: Sidney Tuttle Bixby," 1927.
[25] Missouri State Board of Health, "Certificate of Death: Walter James Holbrook," 1930; Marquis, 59, 295.
[26] Missouri State Board of Health, "Certificate of Death: Frederick James Cornwell," 1934; Sherby, 101.
[27] Sherby, 101.
[28] Missouri State Board of Health, "Certificate of Death: Sam Hamburg," 1951; Berry Moore, "Ground Bought in Boland Tract for Six Homes," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (30 October 1921), A1B.
[29] "Corporation is Formed to Build Bungalow Group," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (7 November 1915), A8.
[30] Sherby, 98.
[31] Ibid, 98-100; Claverach Park, Plat, St. Louis County, Book 26, Page 52 (23 May 1930).

Private place subdivisions, which have been part of St. Louis' planned landscape since the nineteenth century, may be briefly defined as follows . . .

> [A street or neighborhood] owned and maintained by the property owners within the street, rather than the city . . . generally closed to through traffic, providing a measure of privacy for the residences. Often the entrances to those one-or two-block enclaves are marked by ornamental gateways. Deed restrictions define building setback lines, minimum building costs, and street association membership, among other things.[32]

Like most cities, commerce and industry rapidly overwhelmed the residential sectors near downtown St. Louis in the nineteenth century. Citizens with the means to do so, attempted to design private residential enclaves that would prohibit such encroachments from taking over their neighborhoods. The earliest private neighborhood in St. Louis was Lucas Place (not extant), developed in 1851 by architect, George I. Barnett (1815 – 1898). Like the examples that would follow, Lucas Place was privately owned by wealthy citizenry and centered on a garden setting, Missouri Park (currently the site of St. Louis' central library, constructed in 1912). The park provided a "buffer against the rest of the city . . . an effective solution only until the park and the adjacent streets were engulfed by the city's pervasive" commerce and industry.[33] Despite repeated efforts to establish private places further away from downtown, many were encroached upon. Even so, many more remain intact and largely preserved as was the original intention.

One of the largest proponents of the private place in St. Louis was Julius Pitzman (1837 – 1923), who worked as the City's chief engineer and surveyor before starting his own company in the late nineteenth century. Pitzman's first private development was Benton Place in Lafayette Square in St. Louis city, platted in 1868 (NRL, 1972). Pitzman utilized Barnett's plan for Lucas Place with some notable changes including a "median park" - the city's "first . . . an ornamental ellipse" that ran through the center of Benton Place – more thoroughly developed as a defined, oblong "park" in the center of Claverach Park.[34] Additional examples of Pitzman's private subdivisions include Vandeventer Place (1870) [non-extant], Clifton Heights (1885), Forest Park Addition (1888), Compton Heights (1889-90) and Windermere Place (1895).[35] In1892, Pitzman incorporated his own firm, the Pitzman Company of Surveyors and Engineers, which employed "35 assistants." [36] Pitzman oversaw the completion of countless projects in St. Louis City and County, including (but not limited to) the survey and subdivision of neighborhoods, oversight of infrastructure projects (roads, streetcars, and sewers) and planning of public and private parks, many of which were components of Pitzman's private place neighborhoods.[37] His designs remain as distinctive enclaves in the metropolitan area, and most remain intact, although some have had more alterations than Claverach Park.

Julius Pitzman immigrated to the United States from Germany as a teenager.[38] He moved to St. Louis in the 1850s (from Wisconsin) after visiting his wife's brother, Charles E. Salomon, the county's deputy surveyor. Pitzman was hired to assist his brother-in-law as an office supervisor in charge of "draughting [sic] and calculations."[39] During the Civil War, he worked as a topographical civil engineer. Afterward, he returned to St. Louis and utilizing his own financial resources, surveyed and published a map of the farms and roads in St. Louis County. This effort led to his election as county surveyor. One of Pitzman's largest commissions was as chief engineer for the "new" Forest Park, where the City planned to celebrate its centennial celebration. His efforts were assisted by Max G. Kern, landscape gardener and Theodore C. Link, the project's architect/chief draftsman.[40]

[32] Savage, 3.
[33] Ibid, 7-8.
[34] Savage, 9; Moorlands Park, Plat, St. Louis County, Book 16, Page 36 (30 March 1922).
[35] Savage, 22, 36, 42, 82.
[36] (Consolidated Illustrating Company), *St. Louis Up to Date* (St. Louis: Self-published, c. 1895), 104.
[37] Ibid.
[38] "Julius Pitzman, Worker for City Improvement and Pioneer, is Dead," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (31 August 1923), clipping, Landmarks Architects Files.
[39] William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, "Pitzman, Julius," *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis* (New York: The Southern History Company, 1899), Volume III, 1739.
[40] Ibid, 1741.

Claims that Pitzman's private place concept was rarely imitated outside of St. Louis are misleading. A number of cities developed private places, including New York, Rochester, San Francisco and New Orleans. In 1902, William Wright Baldwin, President of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Burlington Railroad; and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Companies engaged Julius Pitzman to plan a private subdivision in Houston. The neighborhood was dubbed Westmoreland Place and was designed as a "deliberate copy" of St. Louis' Forest Park subdivision with gates, deed restrictions and limited access. Similar examples followed in Houston, including Flora Place and Courtlandt Place, also modeled on Pitzman's St. Louis prototypes. Private places did become "a national phenomenon" albeit the concept was conceived in St. Louis.[41]

Clayton established ordinances early on that limited commerce and industry to locations in or near the city's center, while promoting "private streets and subdivisions . . . self-sufficient [neighborhoods] set off from the bustle of urban life."[42] Claverach Park was designed in the same vein as Parkview Place which was platted by Pitzman in 1905 (NR listed 3/14/86), with curving streetscapes and landscaping that accentuated the natural setting. In addition to streets that followed the landscape's contours, Pitzman incorporated open park-like spaces and tree-lined paths into the overall plan. "Building restrictions" such as requiring exteriors to be clad in brick, stone or stucco, and setting a minimum for construction costs ensured that only "homes of the highest order" would be constructed in the subdivision to encourage a buyer to "build your home where it will always be beautiful."[43] [See Figure 6] Pitzman designed other private subdivisions in St. Louis County, including Hampton Park (NR listed, 12/21/05), just south of Claverach Park in the City of Richmond Heights. The original development platted in 1897 was not immediately successful, attracting little interest until streetcars and the World's Fair of 1904 garnered new attention to the area west of St. Louis City. As a result, Hampton Park was re-platted in 1909 (and again in 1910) using "essentially the original [1897] Pitzman plan."[44] The second time around, lots were reduced to nearly half the original size intended, which helped to boost the pace of development.[45]

Most of Pitzman's private place subdivisions in St. Louis City were designed on a grid plan, though there were exceptions, such as Clifton Heights and to a lesser degree, Compton Heights. In contrast, Pitzman's county commissions typically adapted a curvilinear approach. Claverach Park, in particular, demonstrates a circular street pattern that focuses on and around the central oval that formerly featured Catharine Boland's dwelling. As previously noted, Pitzman's first demonstration of such a plan was Clifton Heights, platted in 1885, which was unlike Pitzman's earlier subdivisions. Assertions are that Pitzman departed from his earlier standard plan to accommodate topographical differences (included a valley with a small lake that became a park within the neighborhood) or that he incorporated the design based on the site's former use as a Methodist campground.[46] Similar assumptions can be made about Claverach Park. Prior to the neighborhood's subdivision, it had been a large farmstead and when subdivided, a portion of the property (an oval of land surrounded by Crestwood Circle) that remained for the use by Mrs. Boland, but upon her death was replatted for more houses. It is also possible that the developers who hired Pitzman wished to perpetuate elements similar to the neighborhoods designed by Henry Wright, which bordered Claverach Park at the north and east. Whatever the case may be, Claverach Park was immediately successful. One reason is likely the fact that the neighborhood was planned (unlike Hampton Park) as an automobile suburb. The fact that residents could drive to their homes "through Forest Park" was just one more attractive commodity.[47] Scenic drives were popular in the early 1900s and spurred the development of suburban garden-type communities such as Claverach Park. "The collaboration of planners, landscape architects, architects,

[41] Paula Lupkin, "Rethinking Region along the Railroads: Architecture and Cultural Economy in the Industrial Southwest, *Buildings & Landscape: Journal of the Vernacular Architectural Forum* (Volume 16, No, 2; Fall 2009) , 32-33, 46.
[42] Timothy J. Fox, "Clayton," *Where We Live*, (Winter, 2001-02), 44.
[43] Berry Moore, "Moorlands, New Subdivision, Open and Going Strong," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (28, May 1922), 3B.
[44] Esley Hamilton, "Hampton Park Historic District," *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form* (2005), 8:23.
[45] Ibid.
[46] Savage, 36.
[47] "Build Your Home Where it Will Always be Beautiful," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (28 May 1922), A5B

and local political leaders" worked to create "parkways and boulevards that linked new residential suburbs with the center city, as demonstrated in the development of Clayton and its early twentieth-century private places.[48]

Of note is that Claverach Park's developers offered financing, which made the neighborhood more affordable to the upper middle class (Figure 3).[49] During the 1920s, real estate developers increasingly began to offer installment plan financing so that middle class citizens could afford to buy homes. Prior to this type of financing, only the well-to-do could pay cash for housing, particularly in private places such as Claverach Park.[50] Based on the slow sales of lots in Hampton Park, there was great incentive to use such an option to encourage Claverach Park's development. Typically a realty company sold buyers a lot and financed the deal. Buyers in turn selected their own architects (often recommended by the realtor) and selected their own house plans. In the case of Claverach Park, house plans would have been required to fit the building restrictions of the neighborhood. To qualify, the buyer simply put down a "reasonable cash payment" and continued to make "monthly installments" until the loan terminated.[51] This type of financing was also a means by which many could also purchase automobiles in the early 1920s and many of Claverach Park's original residents did opt for house plans with garages.

Claverach Park is an exceptional example of the transition from streetcar to automobile suburbs in St. Louis County. While streetcars remained a primary means of transportation for many in the early 1920s, the automobile was becoming the preferred way to travel for "upper-middle to upper-income households."[52] Although the subdivision is bounded at the north by Wydown Boulevard, which carried streetcars, the neighborhood was also intended from its inception to attract residents who owned automobiles. This is evident in the fact that as early as 1921, plans were underway to construct (in Claverach Park) ten "eight-room buildings with two baths and garage facilities, each to cost $25,000."[53] One of the earliest dwellings constructed was at 2 Ridgmoor Drive, erected in 1922 for Mrs. Lena Muckerman. The associated lot was immediately south of Wydown Boulevard and plans announced by the architectural firm of Barnett and Haynes included a "Res(idence) & Garage" for the site.[54] This contrasted Hampton Park (which relied on streetcars) but was consistent with the subdivisions laid out by Henry Wright, as noted in an article from 1913 that described Brentmoor.

> An interesting and successful house has been built from the designs of Messrs. Lipstein [sic] and Rathmann, for Mr. Leslie Dana, which includes a garage built in direct connection with the house, thus eliminating any outbuildings which otherwise must have been placed in the foreground . . . On Lot 2 . . . the garage [has] been placed as to lengthen the front presented to the road . . . [and on] Lot[s] No. 3 [and 4] . . . the two properties have a joint garage, together with driveways.[55]

Many of Claverach Park's houses have attached garages and of the neighborhood's 43 detached garages, 36 contribute to the district's period of significance, demonstrating once again that Claverach Park was designed to attract buyers who owned automobiles.

Like Brentmoor, Claverach Park was laid out as a private place, which meant that lot/home owners had to comply with deed restrictions. During the 1920s, such restrictions were yet to be successfully challenged as discriminatory. As a result, "deed restrictions became the hallmark of a range of planned residential communities, [many] fashioned as country club or garden suburbs."[56] In the case of Claverach Park, restrictions were identified foremost through design elements, including as lot sizes, building setbacks, streetscape details and minimum size requirements for

[48] David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2002), 22.
[49] "Build Your Home Where it Will Always be Beautiful," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (28 May 1922), A5B.
[50] Ames and McClelland, 29.
[51] "Agent to Finance Building of Homes," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (24 July 1919), 17.
[52] Ames and McClelland, 20.
[53] Berry Moore, "Transactions in Business Realty Feature of Week," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (26 June 1921), A1B.
[54] Edwin J. Brunner, ed. "Missouri, St. Louis," *The American Contractor* (21 October 1922), 59. *St. Louis County Directory*, 1926.
[55] Tarn, 470.
[56] Ames and McClelland, 32.

dwellings – all of which were single-family. Specifications (i.e., building restrictions) combined with affordability (i.e., financing) of the lots/homes in Claverach Park attracted middle- and upper-middle class residents. Claverach Park's early homeowners were physicians, attorneys, investors, business owners and manufacturers. A promotional brochure published by the neighborhood's development agency in about 1930, Shaw & Francis, showcased the district as the "choicest" area of development.[57]

Claverach Park is a noteworthy example of Pitzman's later private places and an excellent example of St. Louis' County's garden/country club subdivisions that emerged at the turn of the twentieth century. Designed with traditional building restrictions that were common in St. Louis' earlier private places, the subdivision incorporated modern incentives such as automobile garages and financing to attract middle and upper-middle class buyers. While there is no evidence to surmise that Claverach Park's deed restrictions were aimed to control racial and/or religious make-up of the neighborhood's residents, building restrictions did ensure that Claverach Park's developers achieved their "original intent" and "protected real estate values" for homeowners.[58] These ideas about design and conformity are further illustrated by the period styles reflected throughout the neighborhood, even in homes constructed after World War II.

Architecture in St. Louis County's Private Neighborhoods and the Significance of Claverach Park

Claverach Park Historic District features popular styles perpetuated by architects and builders in the early twentieth century. In the 1920s when Claverach Park was developed and its earliest dwellings constructed, American residential architecture was dominated by revival styles and the Arts and Crafts movement. Locally, the departure of Victorian-era architectural styles was spurred by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition / World's Fair of 1904. The event not only opened St. Louis County to residential and commercial development, but ushered in the latest ideas and preferences in American architecture. Former dominant styles such as "Italianate, Second Empire and Romanesque Revival" were replaced in favor of "Beaux-Arts, Arts and Crafts, Tudor" and Revival movements.[59] The district's most active period of building took place prior to 1930 – in part because of the Great Depression, which plunged the building industry into near oblivion. By the end of 1930, however, more than 75% of the neighborhood's lots already had homes constructed on them. World War II led to further delays in construction as building materials were shifted to wartime purposes, but in these years (1930-1946), construction continued and the neighborhood was filled to capacity by 1965. Of note is that styles popular during the neighborhood's early years of development (1920s-30s) are perpetuated through the incorporation of Colonial and Tudor Revival influences in the neighborhood's post World War II era dwellings. Table 1 notes the pace of construction in Claverach Park throughout the period of significance.

Most of the district's housing reflects period styles that became popular in the United States during the late nineteenth century and continued through the Great Depression (1880 – 1940). Initially, this era gave rise to construction of large masonry houses designed by trained architects. Only wealthier clients could afford such homes until the 1920s, when the technique of adding brick and stone veneers to frame structures was introduced. As a result, styles once restricted to wealthy clients became favored by the middle class, resulting in a resurgence of "European and Colonial American housing styles." [60] The movement became tagged as "eclectic" and continued to dominate American residential architecture until after World War II.[61] Architectural styles in the district that illustrate the eclectic movement in American architectural history include Colonial/Dutch Colonial, Georgian and Tudor Revival. Of these, Tudor Revival is the most dominant style in Claverach Park. The district also holds fine (though fewer) examples of French and Spanish eclectic styles. Modernistic styles are also evident, incorporating stylistic details that mimic earlier housing in the district.

[57] Charles A. Shaw and E.W. Francis, *Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc.* (St. Louis: Self-published, c. 1930), 21, 24.
[58] Ames and McClelland, 32.
[59] Heritage and Urban Design Division (Cultural Resources Office), St. Louis, "A Preservation Plan for St. Louis," Unpublished, 1995), 229-230.
[60] Ibid.
[61] Ibid.

Table 1. Construction Activity, Claverach Park, 1922-1965

Year	Number of Dwellings Constructed
1922	2
1923	13
1924	16
1925	20
1926	13
1927	19
1928	29
1929	22
1930	16
1931	6
1932	4
1933	4
1934	8
1935	7
1936	5
1937	2
1938	1
1939	1
1940	1
1941-1950	4
1951-1965	10

As discussed, the collection of architecture in Claverach Park is primarily composed of classical revival styles that became fashionable in American residential design prior to World War II. The **Colonial Revival** style led this movement, gaining popularity when Chicago's 1893 Columbian Exposition showcased the nation's earliest "American" preferences for architectural design. The revival movement was further promoted through architectural journals and women's magazines published in the early 1900s, such as the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, *Better Homes and Gardens* and *Ladies Home Journal*. Within the genre of Colonial Revival architecture is the subtype commonly referred to as **Dutch Colonial**, illustrated by the dwellings at 50 Claverach, 63 Broadview and 44 Ridgemoor Drives (Figure 20). Dutch Colonial housing, identified by its gambrel roof, was designed in imitation of eighteenth-century buildings constructed by Dutch settlers in New York and New Jersey.[62] Another subtype of the Colonial Revival style is **Georgian Revival**, distinguished by quoins, hipped roofs and Palladium style windows. Claverach Park has examples of this subtype as well, including 10, 15 and 16 Crestwood Drive (Figure 21).

French Eclectic is another style of housing in Claverach Park, illustrated in the example of 34 Ridgemoor Drive (Figure 22). The style is typically associated with steeply pitched hipped roofs that sometimes flare, oversized chimneys and brick or stone exteriors.[63] French Eclectic is not a common housing style in Missouri, but in St. Louis City and County, it is more evident due to the area's French settlement associations. Nationally, the movement gained a presence after World War I, when many individuals who served in France returned to the United States with a new appreciation of regional styles abroad. Like many preferred architectural designs in housing, French-

[62] McAlester and McAlester, 114-115.
[63] Ibid, 387.

inspired eclecticism made its way into twentieth century housing through the regeneration of images in magazines, newspapers and architectural journals.[64]

Spanish Eclectic/Revival and **Tudor Revival** represent broader design influences in Claverach Park than the French Eclectic style. In the tradition of Mission/Spanish Colonial architecture, the Spanish Eclectic movement found a large following in western and southwestern states. The style became most fashionable after 1915 when the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego promoted Spanish influences in residential architecture.[65] Though this style is less common in eastern states, it is relatively popular in the urban Midwest. Examples that incorporate elements of Mission, Spanish, Moorish and Renaissance detailing are frequently referred to as "Spanish Eclectic" rather than Spanish Revival.[66] In Claverach Park, the Mission style is replicated through stucco exteriors and red tile low-pitched gabled roofs, such as the dwellings at 54 Broadview Drive and 56 Crestwood Drive (Figure 23). Examples that incorporate a combination of Mission/Mediterranean influences include 21 Hillvale Drive and 7100 Wydown Boulevard (Figure 23).

No architectural style is represented more prevalently in Claverach Park than **Tudor Revival**. The introduction of stone and brick veneer methods of construction made the style tremendously popular throughout the 1920s-30s. Steeply pitched gables, chimney pots and half timbering (often with stucco-filled gable fields) are typical features of the style as are casement multi-paned windows, massive chimneys on primary and side elevations and rounded entries and doors.[67] Some examples include 63 Crestwood and 9 Harcourt Drives (Figure 24). The dwelling at 11 Crestwood Drive reflects **Jacobean** influences through its primary facade scalloped parapet (Figure 24). Jacobean styles (as in this example) are less likely to incorporate stonework and half-timbering, features most consistent with the Tudor Revival movement.[68]

Claverach Park also holds examples of **Prairie** style/influenced dwellings. Prairie is "one of the few indigenous American styles," often attributed to the work/origination of the movement by Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright. [69] As expected, because the movement's origin is related to well-known architects who lived and worked in Chicago, the Prairie style is common in the Midwest. Typical features of the style include low-pitched dormers (Palladian, gable and through-cornice types), wide porches that span or wrap most of the primary elevation, and oversized and/or flared porch piers.[70] Examples of Prairie style houses in Claverach Park have clay tiled, low-pitched roofs, gabled and Palladian dormers, and massive brick piers supporting low pitched porches, as seen at 4 and 30 Ridgemoor Drive (Figure 25). Similar in brick/tile composition but reflecting **Neoclassical** detailing are dwellings at 8 and 12 Ridgemoor Drive (Figure 25). These houses are void of primary elevation porches – both have low stoops and recessed entrances centered on facades. The dwellings are almost square in plan with classically designed entry surrounds, six- and nine-over-one windows, boxed eaves and scrolled brackets supporting eaves.

Though not as common, Claverach Park does hold Modern style dwellings constructed during the period of significance. These houses were additions to the district after World War II and reflect broader contemporary movements such as **Ranch** and **Neo-eclectic** styles. Even so, these housing forms, though modern, incorporated traditional period styles that the neighborhood's earlier homes established as dominant, such as Colonial and Tudor Revival. For example, the dwelling at 7130 Wydown Boulevard resembles a split-level Ranch style dwelling in terms of its floor plan but its exterior is heavily characterized as Colonial Revival through its hipped, flared roofline, louvered eyebrow dormer, and octagonal windows flanking the recessed entry bay on the facade (Figure 26). Another example is 71 Crestwood Drive, a Neo-eclectic dwelling that bears Colonial Revival details in its two-story portico, double-hung windows with shutters, fluted entry surround and pedimented dormers (Figure 26). Neocolonial dwellings were popular from the 1940s through the 1970s. The style "freely" adapted "English Colonial

[64] Ibid, 388.
[65] Ibid, 418.
[66] Ibid, Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1994), 196.
[67] McAlester and McAlester, 355.
[68] Gowans, 187.
[69] McAlester and McAlester, 440.
[70] Ibid.

precedents that grew from the preceding, and generally more historically precise, Colonial Revival style."[71] It is clear that these later additions to Claverach Park Historic District were designed to complement the neighborhood's pre World War II architecture.

By the 1950s, deed restrictions were no longer enforceable (i.e., post the 1948 Supreme Court decision, *Shelley v. Kraemer*).[72] Claverach Park's builders and architects however continued to perpetuate the conformity standards set by the neighborhood's earlier components. The efforts of architects in designing homes in Claverach Park after 1948 are clearly in unison with early restrictive design impacts, as demonstrated in the example of 59 Crestwood Drive constructed in 1950 (Figure 26). This two-story home reflects classic Tudor Revival embellishments such as a multi-light primary door with an ashlar surround, a slate roof, multi-sash windows and a large exterior end brick chimney. More modern influences are demonstrated through stripped down embellishments that demarcate the dwelling from its earlier counterparts. Although post World War II housing in Claverach Park reflects a small portion of the overall neighborhood, it is an important component of the district's larger fabric. Such dwellings demonstrate that even when deed restrictions and private places were no longer prevalent in St. Louis, the ideals introduced by their originators continued to dictate how dwellings were being constructed in the neighborhood.

Claverach Park is a district that meets Criterion C for its architectural significance. The district retains integrity of location, design, workmanship, materials and setting. The contributing dwellings and outbuildings in the district provide substantial information about their designers' contributions in creating the suburban neighborhood. As outlined in the following biographical section, many architects designed houses in Claverach Park and most were (or became) well known. The district reflects an intact and significant collection of these individuals' work in relation to twentieth-century residential design.

Biographical Information, Claverach Park's Architects and Builders

The following section provides biographical information for the architects and builders who designed houses in Claverach Park. Dates of construction (in parentheses, following each address) are based on building records available at St. Louis County's Assessor's Office. Associated properties for each architect/firm follow the name of the individual or company that is credited with the building's design and/or construction.

Avis, Francis Gilmore (1898 – 1969)
18 Ridgemoor Drive (1928), 36 Broadview Drive (1929), 47 Ridgemoor Drive (1934), 51 Claverach Drive (1935).
F.G. (Frank) Avis was a local architect who designed a number of residential properties, primarily in Clayton, University City and the Central West End neighborhoods of St. Louis County and City. Avis was educated in public schools in Maplewood and attended Ranken Technological College before working as a draftsman at Study & Farrar.[73] Avis opened an architectural office in Maplewood in 1926 and designed his own house at 1254 Laclede Station Road, which is in the Bennett Avenue Historic District in Richmond Heights (NRL, 2008).[74]

Barnett & Haynes
2 Ridgemoor Drive (1922)
The dwelling at 2 Ridgmoor Drive was designed by the architectural firm of Barnett & Haynes (aka Barnett, Haynes and Barnett). The Barnett architectural firm originated in 1893 with George I. Barnett, whose sons, George D. (1863 – 1922) and Thomas P. (1870 – 1929), and son-in-law, John I. Haynes (1860 – 1942) became partners. The firm's accomplishments were international in scope. One of their most significant local commissions was the New

[71] McAlester and McAlester, 487.
[72] Ames and McClelland, 32-33.
[73] Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Architect Files / F.G. Avis.
[74] Ruth Keenoy and Joellen McDonald, "Bennett Avenue Historic District," *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (NRL, 2008), 8:23.

Cathedral in St. Louis (1907-1913), which received numerous honors and took more than 70 years to complete. The firm also designed a prolific number of houses in and around St. Louis. Thomas P. Barnett found the firm's residential commissions to be among its "most fascinating . . . whether . . . magnificent mansions of the wealthy, or the more modest abode of the less opulent."[75]

Boulicault, Marcel J. (1896 – 1961)
60 Broadview Drive (1935), 63 Ridgmoor Drive (1935)
Marcel Boulicault was born in St. Louis and attended local public schools. He completed a fine arts degree from Washington University and attended the school's adjunct Beaux Arts Institute of Design. In 1915, he received the Spiering Prize from the Beaux Arts Society of America, which launched his career at Study & Farrar. In 1924, Boulicault started his own architectural firm.[76] His commissions most often included schools and public buildings, including the Thomas Jefferson State Office Building near Missouri's state capitol.[77]

Bowling, Jesse L. (born c. 1894)
30 Crestwood Drive (1924), 29 Ridgemoor Drive (1924), 42 Ridgemoor Drive (1924), 54 Broadview Drive (1925), 50 Claverach Drive (1925), 19 Hillvale Drive (1925), 7100 Wydown Boulevard (1925), 20 Crestwood Drive (1926), 25 Crestwood Drive (1926), 38 Crestwood Drive (1926), 7246 Wydown Boulevard (1927), 9 Ridgemoor Drive (1927), 55 Broadview Drive (1928)
In addition to many dwellings in Claverach Park, Jesse L. Bowling designed residential properties in Moorlands Addition and Hampton Park. Bowling is listed in St. Louis' city directories both as an engineer and architect. Often his work was associated with business partner, Isadore Shank, who became much better known as a local architect. Bowling moved to New York in the 1930s – initially to White Plains and later to Manhattan.[78]

Charleville, Sr., Benjamin J. (1874 – 1949)
4 Ridgmoor Drive (1923), 44 Ridgmoor Drive (1923)
Benjamin Charleville was a well known St. Louis contractor and owner of the B.J. Charleville Building and Investment Company, established in 1905. Charleville completed a number of residential projects in the early 1900s. He worked with architects Preston J. Bradshaw and Albert B. Groves in designing several auto-related properties on Locust Avenue in St. Louis City.[79]

Conzelman, Russell A. (1892 – 1952)
9 Crestwood Drive (1923), 65 Ridgemoor Drive (1927), 38 Broadview Drive (1931), 45 Ridgemoor Drive (1932), 35 Ridgemoor Drive (1933)
Russell Axtell Conzelman was a native St. Louisan trained in civil engineering. Although research fails to indicate that he received significant architectural training, he did work as a draftsman and designed a number of properties in the area – residential, commercial and industrial. Conzelman's residential commissions are among his better known projects and include houses in Compton Heights, Richmond Heights (where Conzelman lived) and Moorlands Addition (Clayton). One of Conzelman's final commissions was the American Furnace Company's streamlined deco headquarters/warehouse building on Hampton Avenue in St. Louis City.[80]

Corrubia & Henderson

[75] Architect Files, Landmarks Association of St. Louis: Barnett, Haynes and Barnett; Thomas P. Barnett, "Building of Homes," *The St. Louis Builder* (December 1901), Volume 8, Page 10.
[76] Keenoy and McDonald, 8:33.
[77] "Marcel J. Boulicault, Architect Dies at 64," *St. Louis Globe Democrat* (4 February 1961), clipping, AIA Files, St. Louis Public Library.
[78] *Gould's St. Louis City Directory*, 1930; United States Census records (ancestry.com); "New Type of Factory and Apartment Construction," *New York Times* (5 August 1928), 2 RE; AIA St. Louis, Architect Files, Jesse L. Bowling.
[79] "Benjamin J. Charleville, Sr. Dies; Retired Contractor, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (3 May 1949), 3C; Ruth Keenoy and Karen Bode Baxter, "Locust Street Automotive District," *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (2005).
[80] St. Louis City and County directories, 1908-1952; Missouri Secretary of State Death Certificate Database; Obituaries, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (23 February 1952).

10 Crestwood Drive (1923), 15 Crestwood Drive (1924), 17 Crestwood Drive (1927), 37 Crestwood Drive (1927), 27 Hillvale Drive (1931)
Corrubia & Henderson consisted of partners Angelo M.B. Corrubia (1881 – 1943) and Gale E. Henderson (1890 – 1969). Corrubia was born in Italy and graduated from Washington University (1911) and M.I.T. (1913) where he received his master's degree. Afterward, Corrubia taught at the University of Illinois. Corrubia had a partnership with Frank M. Cann prior to Henderson (Cann & Corrubia). Henderson was educated at the Manual Training School/Washington University and began his professional career in 1910. Prior to Corrubia, Henderson partnered with Raymond Maritz (Maritz & Henderson). Corrubia and Henderson were partnered less than a decade (1920 – c. 1926) but during that time, designed a number of buildings, including St. Ambrose Catholic Church in south St. Louis City.[81]

Elkington, Robert (c. 1915 – 1994)
48 Claverach Drive (1925)
Robert Elkington received his architectural degree from Washington University in 1937. He trained as a draftsman in the offices of Nagel & Dunn and Murphy & Wischmeyer prior to working as an associate of S.J. Kessler & Sons (New York). During his years at Kessler & Sons, Elkington designed the Dorchester Apartments on Skinker Boulevard (in Clayton). In 1947, Elkington opened his own office in St. Louis. Better known examples of his work include Schneithorst's Hofamberg Inn and Restaurant in Ladue and Brith Sholom Kneseth Israel Synagogue in Richmond Heights.[82]

Hess, Henry P. (1884 – 1957)
12 Ridgemoor Drive (1928)
Henry Hess is best known as a designer of Roman Catholic "institutional" buildings – schools, hospitals and seminaries. Some of his most important commissions in this respect are buildings at Saint Louis University, Kenrick Seminary and St. Joseph's Hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas.[83] Hess was from St. Louis and worked as a draftsman for several significant architectural companies before launching an independent practice in 1916. Most influential in Hess' early work was William B. Ittner, for whom Hess worked as a draftsman. Ittner's Jacobethan Revival preferences are frequently seen in Hess' own school designs, as illustrated in Immaculate Conception School (Compton Heights), Rosati Kain High School (Central West End) and (former) Christian Brothers College High School (Clayton).[84]

Hoener, Baum & Froese
56 Crestwood Drive (1924)
Hoener, Baum & Froese consisted of partners P. John Hoener (1888 – 1975), Albert H. Baum, Jr. (1888 – 1963) and Edward R. Froese (1888 – 1958). Hoener and Baum were native St. Louisans and Froese was born in Poland. Froese attended Washington University's Fine Arts program and the Beaux Arts Institute of New York prior to working at Louis LaBeaume's office in St. Louis. Hoener and Baum also attended Washington University – Hoener studied architecture and worked as a draftsman for Barnett, Haynes and Barnett in 1904-1912. Baum trained as a civil engineer at Washington University and worked as a draftsman for William Ittner before opening a partnership with Hoener in 1921. Froese was the firm's design specialist until 1941, when he opened an office with Albert C. Maack. Among the architectural team's local commissions are St. Andrews Lutheran Church at 6746 Etzel Avenue (1932) and Neighborhoods Gardens Apartments in Lafayette Square (later used by Eden Publishing Company) at 1712-24 Choteau Avenue (1935).[85]

Jamieson & Spearl

[81] Landmarks, Architect Files, Angelo M.B. Corrubia; Gale E. Henderson.
[82] Ibid, Robert Elkington.
[83] "Funeral Friday for Henry P. Hess," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (23 October 1957), Landmarks Architects' Files.
[84] Janice R. Cameron, "Immaculate Conception School," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form* (1985), Section 8: 1.
[85] Landmarks Architects Files: Hoener, Baum & Froese.

1 Harcourt Drive (1934)
The firm of Jamieson & Spearl consisted of James P. Jamieson (1867 – 1941) and George Spearl (1882 – 1948). Jamieson was born in Scotland, educated in Great Britain and came to the United States in 1884 where he secured a job as a draftsman for Cope & Stewardson of Philadelphia. In 1900, Jamieson moved to St. Louis. Initially he worked for Cope & Stewardson designing buildings at Washington University. Jamieson left the Philadelphia firm in 1912 and opened an independent practice. In 1919, Jamieson hired Spearl as his business partner. George Spearl was from Brooklyn. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and studied abroad before moving to St. Louis. Jamieson & Spearl are best known for their work in designing university buildings, including those associated with the University of Missouri (Columbia and Cape Girardeau), University of Arkansas (Fayetteville), Pomona College (Clairmont, California) and Berea (Kentucky). Jamieson & Spearl also designed residences in Brentmoor and West Brentmoor.[86]

Johnson, Alfred J. (unknown)
59 Crestwood Drive (1950)
Alfred Johnson practiced architecture in Pattonville (currently the City of Bridgeton), St. Louis County. His recorded commissions (to date) are all NeoGeorgian style residences, including the dwellings at 6400 Wydown Boulevard (1949), 11 Westmoreland Place (1960) and 4 Portland Place (1960).[87]

Johnson, Theodore L. (unknown)
35 Crestwood Drive (1925), 53 Crestwood Drive (1926), 50 Hillvale Drive (1927)
T.L. Johnson designed many houses in University City, where he resided and worked as building commissioner from 1919 to 1921. He was listed as an architect in St. Louis County directories as early as 1917, often cited as both contractor and architect of his projects. Commissioned by developer Cyrus Crane Willmore, Johnson was the guiding spirit of housing design for Willmore's University Hills subdivision. Johnson was especially talented in the Tudor Revival style, using richly contrasting materials for his residential commissions, as demonstrated in his commissions for both University Hills and Claverach Park.[88]

Kelley, Edward B. (1900 - 1960)
35 Hillvale Drive (1929), 26 Crestwood Drive (1930)
Edward B. Kelley completed a number of residential, religious and educational commissions in St. Louis County, particularly in the cities of St. Ann and Ladue. He received his architectural training at Washington University. During World War II, Kelley worked for Mauran, Russell & Crowell, during which time he designed small arms plants. Kelley also worked as a draftsman for Theodore L. Johnson before opening an independent office in University City in 1926. He was employed as the Building Commissioner for Richmond Heights when he died in 1960.[89]

Lawler, Edward John (1890 – 1955)
61 Ridgemoor Drive (1925), 30 Ridgemoor Drive (1927)
Edward J. Lawler, who lived and worked in Richmond Heights, designed a number of houses in University City, including 7201 Maryland Ave. (1916), 6640 Waterman Boulevard (1916), 7016 Westmoreland Place (1916), 6645 Waterman Boulevard (1920), 6374 Waterman Boulevard (1923) and 6916 Pershing Ave. (1925).[90]

Leigh, Jesse W. (1874 – 1949)

[86] Jan Greenburg, "Jamieson and Spearl Architects," Unpublished biography (1971), 2-4. Available at Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. Architects Collection.
[87] Esley Hamilton, St. Louis County Parks Historian.
[88] Ibid.
[89] Ibid, "Edward B. Kelley Funeral Friday," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (17 September 1960), 3C.
[90] Hamilton collection; Division of Health of Missouri Standard Death Certificate: Edward John Lawler. Available online at: http://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1955/1955_00017255.PDF (Access date: 21 October 2014).

7112 Wydown Boulevard (1924), 5 Crestwood Drive (1925), 34 Broadview Drive (1929), 41 Ridgemoor Drive (1929), 43 Ridgemoor Drive (1929)
Jesse W. Leigh, born in Edinburg, Illinois, was a self-trained architect and builder who ended his formal education in the eighth grade. He was active in the development of many early-to-mid-twentieth century subdivisions in St. Louis County. One of the first three trustees of Carrswold in Clayton, he built the first two houses there in 1924. The previous year he designed an Italian Renaissance style dwelling at 6333 Ellenwood for Mary Ames Cushman, whose brother was instrumental in the development of Ames Place in University City. Leigh moved to Florida in 1927 to work for Glenn L. Curtis, where he laid out the City of Opa Locka. In 1930 he gave up architectural work for a job with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.[91]

Maguolo, George John (1893 – 1975)
7130 Wydown Boulevard (1952)
George Maguolo was a native St. Louisan who attended Washington University's Fine Arts and Architectural Schools, receiving his degree (in architecture) in 1917. He studied abroad in France and Italy before returning to work as a draftsman for Mauran, Russell & Crowell, Thomas P. Barnett and Ferrand & Fitch. Eventually he opened a private practice with G.E. Quick, who previously worked with P.M. O'Meara and J.B. Hills. Maguolo designed numerous churches, hospitals, and educational buildings (primarily for Roman Catholic clients, as had Quick while working for O'Meara). He was licensed as an architect and engineer in 26 states.[92]

Manske, Walter P. (1895 – 1983)
9 Harcourt Drive (1925)
Walter P. Manske received his architectural training in Scranton, Pennsylvania (1913-1917) and Washington University (1917-1919). He worked as a draftsman for Theodore Link (1913-1921) before opening his own office. Manske partnered with Edward Dieckmann (beginning in 1921) and Leonard Kostecki (beginning in 1977). Manske's credits include a number of homes in Country Club Hills (Belleville, Illinois) and schools for the Riverview Gardens district (north St. Louis County).[93] Notable examples of his work include the Good Samaritan Home for the Aged at 5200 South Broadway, the mausoleum at Valhalla cemetery in Pagedale and the Ritz Hotel in Paducah, Kentucky.[94]

Maritz & Young
55 Crestwood Drive, 2 Crestwood Drive (1926), 8 Crestwood Drive (1928), 43 Hillvale Drive (1928), 7200 Wydown Boulevard (1928), 32 Crestwood Drive (1929)
Raymond E. Maritz (1894 – 1973) and W. Ridgely Young (1893 - 1948) became architectural partners in the 1920s. Maritz received his degree from Washington University and continued his education at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He formed a partnership with Gale Henderson in 1910 (who left in 1920 to work with Angelo M.B. Corrubia). Young, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, joined Maritz just before Henderson left the firm. Prior to his years with Maritz, he was employed by his brother-in-law, Oscar Reichardt and worked as a draftsman for Mauran, Russell & Crowell (beginning in 1913).[95] Maritz and Young designed many houses in the county's upscale suburban neighborhoods. In Carrswold in Clayton, for example, they did 15 of the development's 23 houses and in Brentmoor, 10 of the neighborhood's 26 dwellings. In the Wydown-Forsyth District they designed 34 houses, twice as many as any other firm.[96] Maritz and Young designed six houses in Claverach Park.

McMahon, William P. (1875 – 1954)
69 Crestwood Drive (1928), 37 Hillvale Drive (1929), 52 Hillvale Drive (1929)

[91] Hamilton collection.
[92] "George Maquolo [sic]," *Pencil Points* (May 1924, 724); McCune Gill, *The St. Louis Story* (Hopkinsville, KY: Historical Record Association, 1952), 556.
[93] AIA Architects Files.
[94] Hamilton collection.
[95] Landmarks Architects Files.
[96] Hamilton collection.

William McMahon attended Ranken Technical School and worked as a draftsman for Ernst Preisler. McMahon established his own office in 1907. He designed residences (single family and multi-family), schools and churches. In 1917, he designed Poro College for Annie Malone, an "important educational and social institution" in The Ville, the City's largest black neighborhood. When McMahon had to close his office due to lack of work during the Great Depression, he relocated to Clayton. His work after the war included many churches and schools for the St. Louis archdiocese.[97] In later years, his three sons became associated with his practice: Robert McMahon (1906-1986), Bernard McMahon (b.1911) and Louis A. McMahon (b.1917).[98]

Nolte & Nauman
4 Hillvale Drive (1924), 16 Ridgemoor Drive (1924), 23 Ridgemoor Drive (1924), 7300 Wydown Boulevard (1925), 44 Crestwood Drive (1926), 25 Hillvale Drive (1927), 61 Crestwood Drive (1930), 5 Hillvale Drive (1930), 59 Broadview Drive (1935)
Nolte & Nauman consisted of partners Edward F. Nolte (1871 – 1944) and Fred R. Nauman (b. 1890 or 1891). Nolte received architectural training at Washington University and opened an office in 1894 after working for Cass L. Miller. Fred Nauman joined Nolte's office as a draftsman and became partner in 1913. In 1934, Nauman left and briefly worked with Adolph L. Strubig before opening his own office in 1935. Nolte and Nauman have an expansive list of commissions. One of their best known buildings is the Lambskin Temple on Kingshighway, an Art Deco Masonic lodge constructed in 1927. The partners designed numerous examples of housing. Nolte is credited with designing dwellings in the Goodfellow-Julian Concrete Block District, believed to be St. Louis' earliest examples of concrete block housing.[99] In Claverach Park, Nauman was the sole designer of 59 Broadview Drive.[100]

Peipers, Ferdinand H. (1891 – 1967)
7221 Clayton Road (1946)
F.H. Peipers is credited with designing 7291 Westmoreland Drive in 1936, one of the most picturesque Tudor houses in University City. He also designed the Ranch style dwelling at 8015 Bennett Avenue (Richmond Heights, Bennett Avenue Historic District). Peipers worked by that time for McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Company. After his retirement in 1957, he designed contemporary houses in Grantwood Village.[101]

Phipps, Hiram Mankin (1890 - 1983)
6 Crestwood Drive (1924), 23 Crestwood Drive (1924), 51 Crestwood Drive (1925), 27 Crestwood Drive (1928), 67 Crestwood Drive (1928)
Hiram M. Phipps was a native of Nashville, Tennessee. He worked in St. Louis as a draftsman for Preston J. Bradshaw, Broderick & Bascom Realty Company, and Boyer, Baum & Company. In 1923, Mankin established his own office, working out of his residence on Castleman. He returned to work for Peterson Planing Mill (as a draftsman) during the Great Depression and remained with the company through the 1950s. Other examples of his work include dwellings at 6304 Westminster Place and 3003 Hawthorne.[102] Like the houses in Claverach Park, these examples reflect influences of Tudor and Colonial Revival styles.

Popp, Oliver J. (1871 – 1964)
11 Ridgemoor Drive (1925), 46 Hillvale Drive (1926)
Oliver Popp was a native St. Louisan who designed a large number of buildings in and around St. Louis, many of which were apartments. Based on projects that have been attributed to Popp, all are residential.[103] Local historian David J. Simmons reports during the years 1921 and 1930, Popp worked on 292 commissions, which included 527 apartment buildings (several commissions were for more than one building). This was a considerably large practice

[97] Landmarks Architects Files.
[98] Hamilton collection.
[99] Ruth Keenoy, "William A. Lange Subdivision," *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (2011), 8:33-34.
[100] Hamilton collection.
[101] Keenoy and McDonald, 8:32; Hamilton collection.
[102] Landmarks Association Architects Files.
[103] Ibid.

for St. Louis even during the city's boom years. In St. Louis County, Popp designed a row of nine four-family flats at 6601-6649 University Drive in Ames Place (University City) constructed in 1920 – 1922. Additional examples of Popp's work in St. Louis County are 6308, 6316 and 6335 Westminster in Parkview; 7321 Westmoreland Drive in Maryland Terrace and 1167 Hillside Drive in Hampton Park.[104]

Ridington, A. Blair (1865 – 1936)
27 Ridgemoor Drive (1927)
Arthur Blair Ridington was born in England. His family moved to St. Louis when he was very young. He attended Saint Louis University where he studied art, which led to later interests in architecture and archaeology. Ridington worked for Edward Nolte before opening an independent office on Olive Street in St. Louis City. With Nolte, Blair designed housing in the Goodfellow-Julian Concrete Block District (noted previously, see Nolte & Nauman). Projects attributed to Ridington are primarily residential, though he also designed commercial buildings. Ridington is best known for his apartment buildings, flats and dwellings in the Central West End, Fox Park and Westminster Place. Another example, 7507 Parkdale Avenue, is an apartment complex in Moorlands Addition.[105]

Saum Architects
60 Crestwood Drive (1925), 12 Hillvale Drive (1925), 66 Crestwood Drive (1926), 21 Crestwood Drive (1928)
Saum Architects consisted of brothers Frank J. Saum (1885 – 1964) and Thomas P. Saum (1888 – 1954). Frank (and possibly Thomas) studied architecture at Washington University. They designed houses, apartments and commercial buildings in St. Louis City and County. Their partnership began in 1915 and remained located in downtown St. Louis through 1947. One of their better known commissions is the Art Deco-inspired Saum Apartments at 1919 South Grand Avenue. The Saum brothers also designed dwellings in Portland Place, Flora Place, Compton Heights and University Heights (St. Louis County).[106]

Shapiro, Benjamin P. (1898 – 1991)
44 Broadview Drive (1936)
Ben Shapiro designed houses, apartments, civic and religious buildings as the principal partner of Shapiro and Tisdale. Shapiro was a St. Louis native who received his architectural degree from the University of Illinois. He worked as a draftsman for Barnett, Haynes and Barnett and in 1927 opened his own firm. In 1945, he was joined by Robert Tisdale. Initially the architects had an office in the Wainwright Building. They did a large number of commissions in St. Louis County, including the Meramec and Slavin office buildings in Clayton and Yahlem Branch Community Center on Olive Street. Shapiro designed the Art Deco gates for Mt. Sinai Cemetery on Gravois Road, constructed four years prior to his commission in Claverach Park. He also designed the Deco influenced apartments at 7530 Buckingham Drive (Moorlands Addition), constructed in 1936.[107] His career bridges the heyday of the Period House and the International Style. Among his important designs are the (former) Ferguson City Hall and Chased Shel Emeth Synagogue in University City.[108]

Stauder, Adolph F. (1879 – 1967)
37 Ridgemoor Drive (1929)
Adolph Stauder was a native St. Louisan and the son of self-trained builder/architect Joseph H. Stauder. His brother, Joseph, Jr., was likewise an architect and the three men worked together. Many of their commissions were for the St. Louis Archdiocese. After Joseph Sr. retired in 1912, the brothers worked together until Adolph "retired temporarily from independent practice to spend a year with architectural firms in Detroit and, from 1916 to 1921, to serve with several St. Louis architects."[109]Adolph's son, Arthur, joined his father as an architect in 1930. The Stauders designed

[104] Hamilton collection.
[105] Landmarks Association, Architects Files.
[106] Ibid.
[107] Ibid.
[108] Hamilton collection.
[109] Gill, 994.

Our Lady of Sorrows, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Gabriel's and St. Raphael's Churches in south St. Louis, as well as buildings for Nerinx Hall, Webster College and St. Elizabeth's Academy in St. Louis County/City.

Study & Farrar
6 Ridgemoor Drive (1923)
Study & Farrar was the partnership of Herbert Guy Study (1880 – 1959) and Benedict Farrar (1885 – 1978). Guy Study was from Richmond, Indiana. He attended Washington University and worked as a draftsman at Mariner & LaBeaume. He studied abroad in Paris, Italy and England before returning to St. Louis in 1912. Benedict Farrar also spent part of his architectural training years at Washington University. He served during World War II as chief architect for the War Department and was assistant chief architect of the Pentagon. Study and Farrar designed a large number of houses, hospitals, churches and public buildings. Their commissions include buildings at St. Mary's Institute, the Chain of Rocks waterworks and Our Lady of Lourdes in University City.[110] They also were active in restoration work, including the Bolduc House in Ste. Genevieve and the Church of the Holy Family in Cahokia (both National Historic Landmarks).[111]

Thurston, Charles L. (1887 – 1962)
7 Harcourt Drive (1927), 17 Ridgemoor Drive (1928)
Charles L. Thurston's architectural practice was based in Webster Groves, where he resided. He designed several apartment buildings in North Parkview in University City and Holy Trinity Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church (1928) at Geyer and McNair in St. Louis City.[112]

Trueblood & Graf
14 Crestwood Drive (1927)
Trueblood & Graf consisted of partners Wilbur T. Trueblood (1874 – 1937) and Hugo K. Graf (1888 – 1953). The partnership began in 1923 and continued through 1934. Trueblood attended the Manual Training School in St. Louis, Columbia University in New York and L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He worked as a draftsman for McKim, Meade & White and Theodore Link before working independently as an architect. Commissions include buildings at Central Methodist University in Fayette, state office buildings in Jefferson City and (with John Stephens) buildings at the Missouri Training School for Boys in Boonville. Graf received his architectural degree from Washington University. He worked as a draftsman for Ernest Klipstein; Spiering & Hellmuth; Mauran, Russell & Crowell and William B. Ittner. Graf's commissions include churches, factories and public buildings. Trueblood & Graf also designed banks in Illinois and Missouri.[113]

Wagner, Henry A. (1874 – 1964)
47 Crestwood Drive (1925)
Henry Wagner worked as the primary architect for E.L. Wagner Construction Company (owned by his family), organized in about 1893. The company constructed 50 apartment buildings in University City's Delmar Garden subdivision in the years 1921 – 1923. Wagner is credited with designing a four-story mixed use commercial/apartment building (Delmar Garden Building) at 6608 Kingsland Avenue, which originally held an A&P grocery.[114]

[110] Landmarks Association, Architects' Files.
[111] Hamilton collection.
[112] Ibid.
[113] Landmarks Association, Architects Files.
[114] Ibid, Hamilton collection.

Wedemeyer & Nelson
48 Claverach Drive (1925)
William Wedemeyer (1869 – 1962) and Albert L. Nelson (1875 – 1956) worked as a team in the 1920s and 1930s, designing banks, theaters, commercial buildings and (as demonstrated in Claverach Park) residential properties. One of the team's best known properties is the 1926 Casa Loma Ballroom (aka Cinderella Dance Palace), a corner commercial building at the intersection of Cherokee and Iowa Streets in St. Louis City. Other commissions include Bremen Bank (Broadway), Kingsland Theater (Gravois Avenue) and the Dickmann Building at 3115 S. Grand Boulevard (NRL 1999).[115]

Weinel, Cay George (1908 – 1998)
59 Ridgemoor Drive (1934), 55 Claverach Drive (1936)
Cay Weinel attended Washington University and worked as a draftsman for GFA Bruggeman Company, beginning in 1926. He was promoted to architect by 1935. Weinel's early designs focused on Art Deco and Tudor Revival (as illustrated in his examples for Claverach Park). Later, he became well known for designing Ranch style houses. He also designed Colonial Revival houses in University City at 7321-7323 and 7385 Pershing Avenue, 7278 Westmoreland Drive and 7365 Maryland Avenue. Based on existing documentation, it appears Weinel only designed residential properties.[116]

Williamson, John H. (unknown)
14 Hillvale Drive (1926), 36 Ridgemoor Drive (1926), 38 Ridgemoor Drive (1926), 34 Crestwood Drive (1927), 47 Claverach Drive (1928), 16 Hillvale Drive (1928), 22 Ridgemoor Drive (1928), 34 Ridgemoor Drive (1928), 7144 Wydown Boulevard (1928), 15 Hillvale Drive (1929), 29 Hillvale Drive (1929), 31 Hillvale Drive (1929), 28 Ridgemoor Drive (1929)
Very little is known about John H. Williamson. In the examples of his work that are available through building records, he is often listed as both architect and contractor. In addition to at least five houses in Ames Place, he designed six single-family dwellings in University Hills.[117] Williamson is also credited with designing more than 50 houses in the Skinker-DeBaliviere neighborhood and eight houses on Enright Avenue.[118]

Conclusion

Claverach Park Historic District is locally significant for the neighborhood's associations with community planning and development (Criterion A) and architecture (Criterion C). The district's period of significance, 1922 – 1965, extends from the date of the neighborhood's original plat (submitted under the nomenclature of Moorlands Park in 1922) through the year that the district's final contributing dwelling was completed in 1965. The district retains integrity that illustrates its role in early subdivision planning that took place in eastern St. Louis County during and after the time that St. Louis hosted the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (World's Fair) of 1904.

In relation to Criterion A, Claverach Park was platted and surveyed by engineer Julius Pitzman. Pitzman is the foremost person with whom private place subdivisions are associated. Private place neighborhoods originated in St. Louis, but are not solely associated with the City or County. Pitzman incorporated the restrictive plan more than anyone else and Claverach Park appears to be his final example of such a plan that incorporated only single-family dwellings. Claverach Park is an uncommon example of Pitzman's earlier subdivisions because it accommodated automobiles. As a result, roads were designed to be wide and gently curved, designed for automobiles, not streetcars.

[115] Landmarks Association, Architects Files.
[116] Hamilton collection.
[117] Hamilton collection.
[118] Landmarks Association, Architects Files.

Because Claverach Park developed rapidly, its architectural styles are dominated by early twentieth-century preferences of upper middle class housing in the United States. Revival and Prairie-influences are common, particularly the Tudor Revival style, which dominates the character of housing in Claverach Park. The district was planned during the time when private subdivisions attracted "an increasing professional and rising middle class" of citizens.[119] These individuals could afford to hire architects and builders to design and construct their homes. The styles represented in Claverach Park are an important statement about how neighborhoods were designed prior to World War II, when automobiles were becoming increasingly affordable to the middle class, and when homeowners could well afford to live in suburbs spurred by the mobility that streetcars and automobiles provided. Pitzman's plan was visionary, as demonstrated through the neighborhood's contributing dwellings constructed after World War II. When dwellings constructed in Claverach Park were no longer subject to the subdivision's deed restrictions, architects and builders continued to incorporate examples that reflected the original plan for the neighborhood. Claverach Park is a superb example of the garden style, private place neighborhood that rapidly developed in St. Louis County from the turn of the twentieth century through the 1920s.

[119] Ames and McClelland, 32. `

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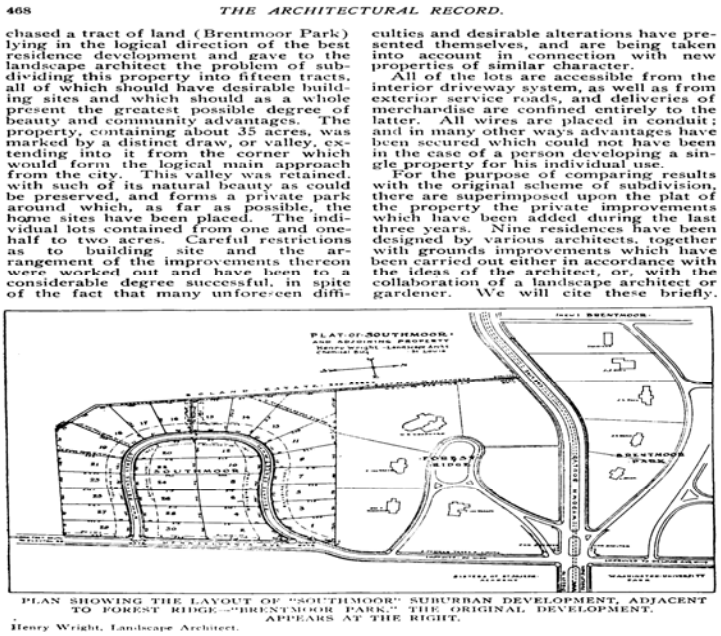
Verbal Boundary Description

As shown on the attached historic district map, the boundaries of Claverach Park Historic District extend from the Clayton Road on the south to Wydown Blvd. on the north and from the rear property lines of the lots on the west side of Crestwood Drive east to the rear property lines of the lots on the east side of Ridgemoor Drive, extending along the east side of Ridgemoor Street at the south end of the last house lot (44 Ridgemoor Drive) in a straight line south to connect to Clayton Road.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries incorporate the entire area that was platted as Claverach Park, including the buildings, public green spaces, walkways, streets, granite curbs and all of the stone gateway walls and tower that define the historic neighborhood. These are all depicted on the attached historic district map as updated in November 2014.

Image via Google Maps, accessed July 2015. 38.642767, -90.325855



468 THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.

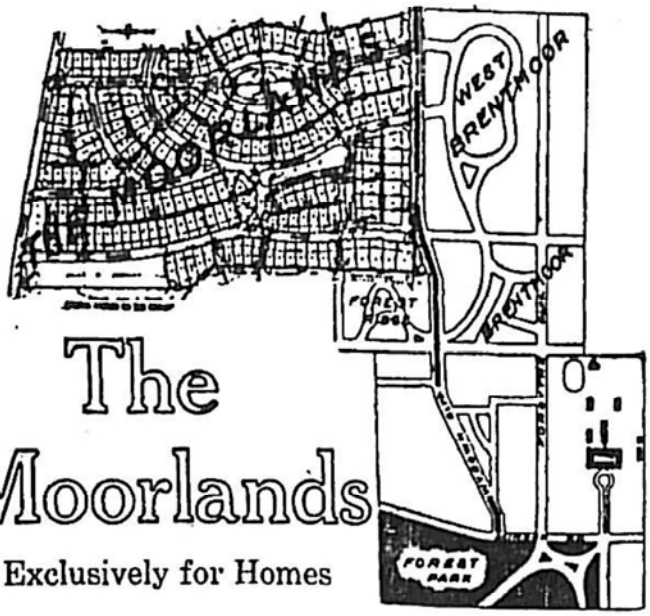
chased a tract of land (Brentmoor Park) lying in the logical direction of the best residence development and gave to the landscape architect the problem of subdividing this property into fifteen tracts, all of which should have desirable building sites and which should as a whole present the greatest possible degree of beauty and community advantages. The property, containing about 35 acres, was marked by a distinct draw, or valley, extending into it from the corner which would form the logical main approach from the city. This valley was retained, with such of its natural beauty as could be preserved, and forms a private park around which, as far as possible, the home sites have been placed. The individual lots contained from one and one-half to two acres. Careful restrictions as to building site and the arrangement of the improvements thereon were worked out and have been to a considerable degree successful, in spite of the fact that many unforeseen difficulties and desirable alterations have presented themselves, and are being taken into account in connection with new properties of similar character.

All of the lots are accessible from the interior driveway system, as well as from exterior service roads, and deliveries of merchandise are confined entirely to the latter. All wires are placed in conduit; and in many other ways advantages have been secured which could not have been in the case of a person developing a single property for his individual use.

For the purpose of comparing results with the original scheme of subdivision, there are superimposed upon the plat of the property the private improvements which have been added during the last three years. Nine residences have been designed by various architects, together with grounds improvements which have been carried out either in accordance with the ideas of the architect, or, with the collaboration of a landscape architect or gardener. We will cite these briefly.

PLAN SHOWING THE LAYOUT OF "SOUTHMOOR" SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT, ADJACENT TO FOREST RIDGE—"BRENTMOOR PARK," THE ORIGINAL DEVELOPMENT. APPEARS AT THE RIGHT.
Henry Wright, Landscape Architect.

Figure 1. Henry Wright's plan of the subdivisions northeast of Claverach Park, note "Boland's Estate," which is the site of Claverach Park. (David E. Tarn, "Co-operative Group Planning: A Suburban Development," *The Architectural Record*, November 1913: Volume 34, No. 5, 468).



The Moorlands

Exclusively for Homes

THE MOORLANDS is the last piece of thoroughly restricted high-class residential property left in the West End. Prices are 40% to 60% cheaper than surrounding properties. Large lots well-wooded.

Improvements being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. Come out and see for yourself. No promises—real action.

Before you invest investigate THE MOORLANDS. You will be surprised at what we have to offer for the prices.

100% VALUES FOR 60% PRICE

BUY NOW BEFORE PRICES ADVANCE.

SHAW & FRANCES, Special Agents

Main 5056. Wydown 345. Cabany 3150.

HOLBROOK-BLACKWELDER
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

812 CHESTNUT ST.
Main 5055.

Figure 2. Advertisement for The Moorlands, 1922. ("The Moorlands." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch,* 6 August 1922, A3B).

Display Ad 67 -- No Title
St. Louis Post - Dispatch (1879-1922); May 28, 1922;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: St. Louis Post-Dispatch (1874-1922)
pg. A5B

We Regret the Necessity

Buy Your Maryland Terrace Lot Now—Build When Convenient

For Sale—This Ideal Home

The Davis Realty Development Co., 816 Olive, 2d Floor

BUILD YOUR HOME WHERE IT WILL ALWAYS BE BEAUTIFUL

THE MOORLANDS

Drive Home Through Forest Park and Wydown

We Will Finance Your House for You

FOREST PARK

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Where The Moorlands Are—

What Is to Be There—

How To Get There—

A Way To Build There—

Oh! Isn't This Just Glorious!

REAL VALUE for YOUR DOLLAR
100% Land—100% House

10 MODERN HOMES 4-5-6 Rooms

71 Beautiful Lots 40 to 50 Ft. In the Death

A SMALL CASH PAYMENT Will Buy a Lot in WEST JAMESTON SUBDIVISION

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Some All Two-Story Fine Schools and Churches

Mercantile Trust Co., Agent
9th, Locust to St. Charles St.

COME OUT TODAY AND BUY YOUR LOT

Clear Title Guaranteed

HARRY REINSCHER HARRY F. TACKE

You Can If You Will—

Agents on the Property Sunday and Every Afternoon
C. FRANK REED, Special Agent

Underselling All of Them
CHEAPEST LOTS IN CITY
Gravois-Neosho Heights Subdivision
LOTS—$12 $14 $16 $18

TO THE PUBLIC
BIRCHER PLACE
KINGSHIGHWAY NORTHWEST
LOTS $12-$14-$16-$18

Figure 3. Advertisement for The Moorlands, 28 May 1922 (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch,* A5B).

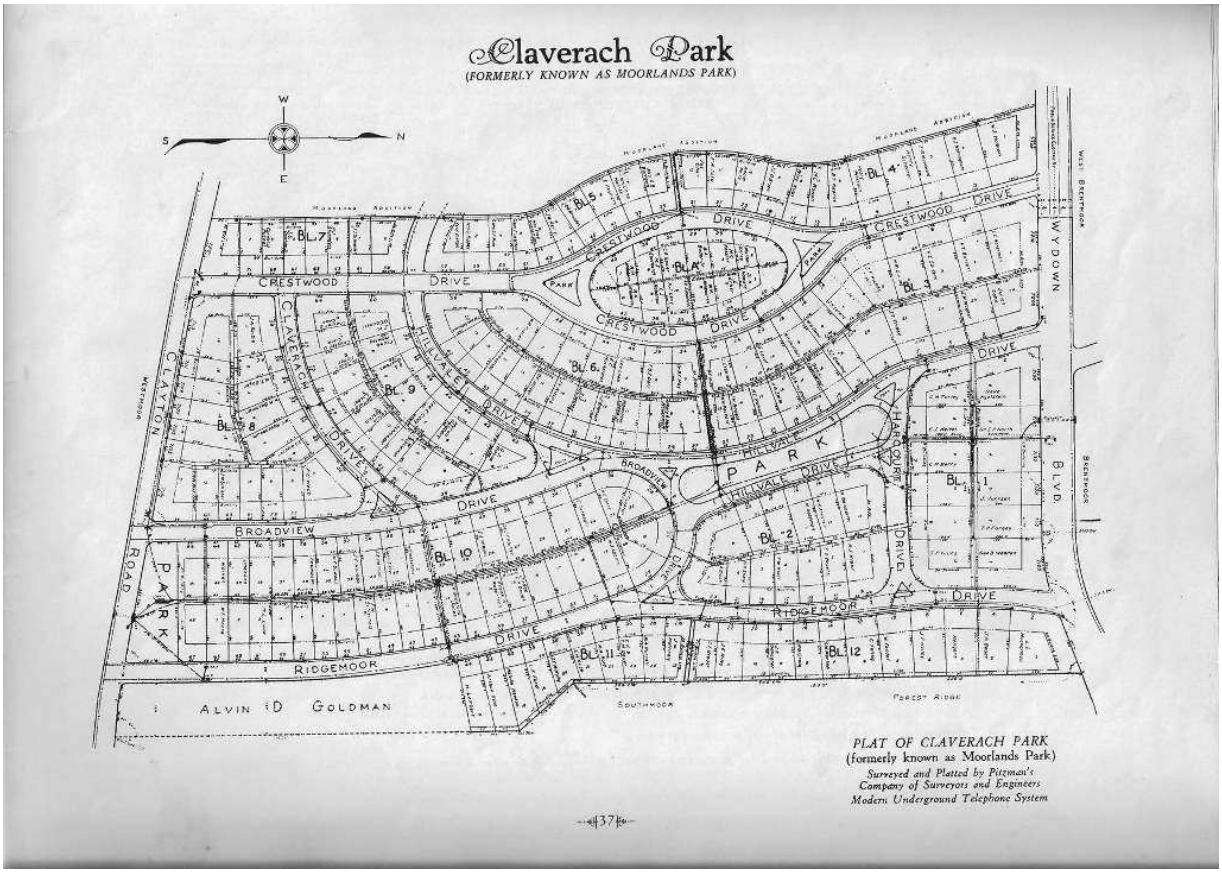
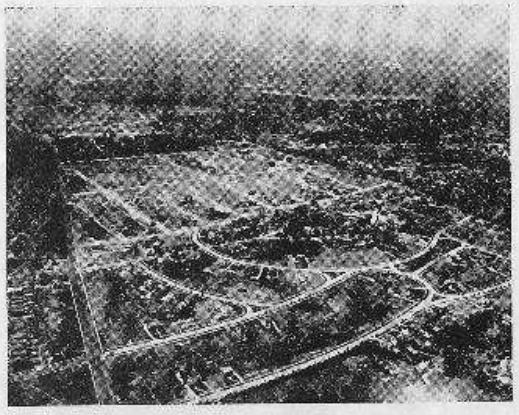


Figure 4. District map from *Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc*. Page 37.

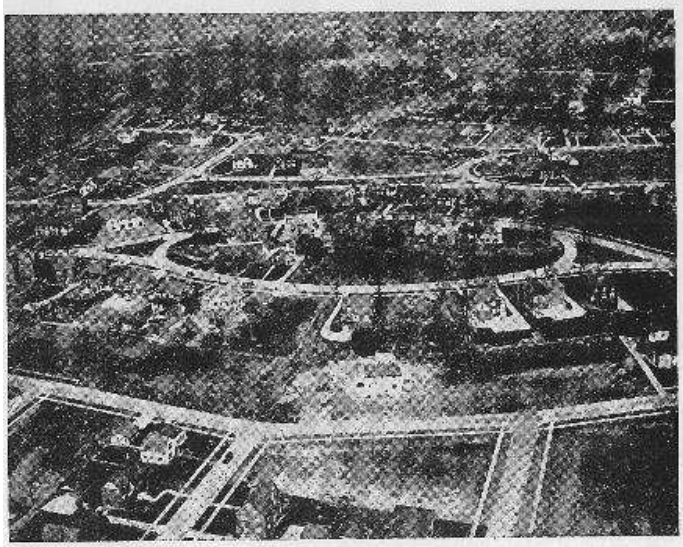
TRANSFORMED in the fleeting years of the past decade from barren farm lands into the lively urban residential community known as "The Moorlands," representing an investment already approximating twelve million dollars, the two hundred acre development extending from Clayton Road to Wydown Boulevard, a short distance west of Forest Park, substantiates the foresight which brought fame to the late Walter J. Holbrook.

Generally recognized by the local real estate fraternity as its leader during his forty years' activity in major developments of downtown and residential Saint Louis, the late Mr. Holbrook and his associates acquired the "Claverach Farm," the site of the Boland homestead and long in that family's proud possession.

As the initial step in the development of the tract, CLAVERACH PARK (originally platted as Moorlands Park), the choicest and easternmost half of the old farm, was divided into spacious residential sites and equipped with appropriate improvements including a series of winding drives laid out in accordance with plans devised by Pitzman's Company of Surveyors and Engineers. CLAVERACH PARK, now the residence place of many prominent families, presents an unusual and beautiful display of residential architecture.



Aeroplane View of Moorlands Addition
Claverach Park in Foreground

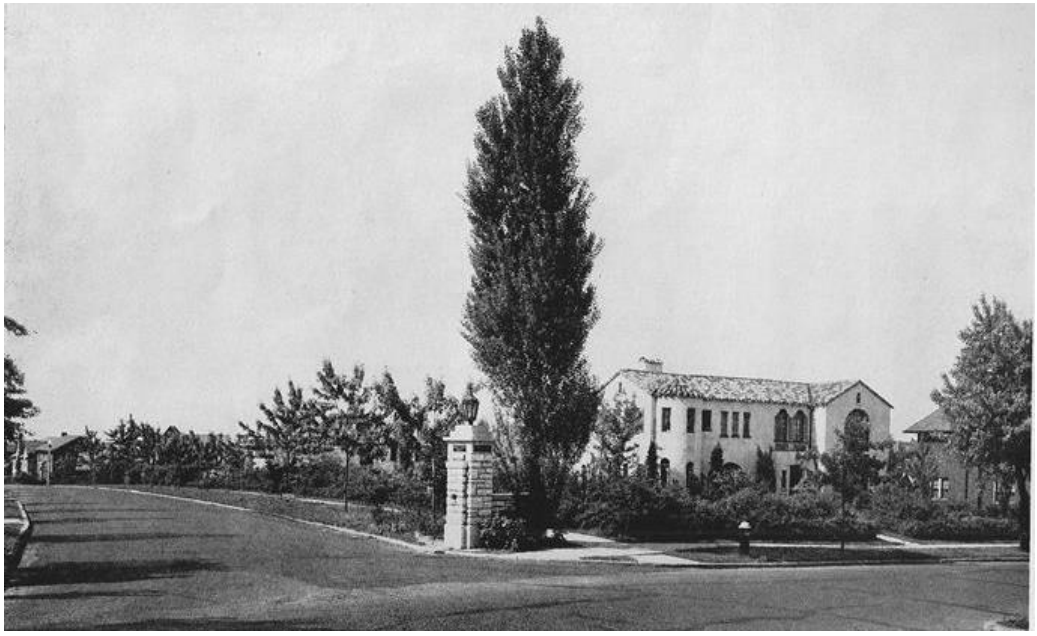


Aeroplane View of Claverach Park
(Formerly Moorlands Park)
Washington University in the Background

THE DEMAND for choice homesites having so far exceeded the developers' fondest anticipations, almost immediately MOORLANDS ADDITION, the next adjoining quarter of the tract, was made available and marketed and it is rapidly being improved with distinctive, moderately priced homes.

Figure 5. Aerial photos from *Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc.* Page 21.

Historic photo from *Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc.* Page 22.



Current photo of same view taken by Michelle Harris.

Figure 6. Looking southwest from the corner of Wydown Blvd. and Ridgemoor Dr.

Historic photo from *Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc.* Page 23.

Current photo of same view taken by Michelle Harris.

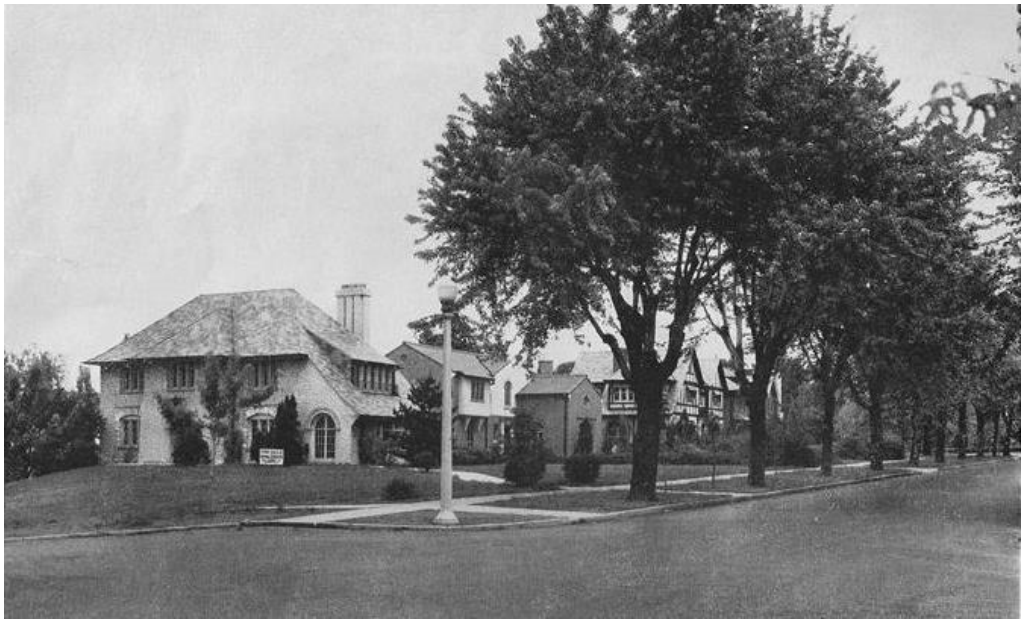
Figure 7. Looking southwest from the corner of Harcourt Dr. and Hillvale Dr.

Historic photo from *Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc.* Page 25.

Current photo of same view taken by Michelle Harris.

Figure 8. Looking southeast from the north end of Crestwood Circle.

Historic photo from *Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc.* Page 26.



Current photo of same view taken by Michelle Harris.

Figure 9. Looking northwest from the corner of Hillvale Dr. and Crestwood Dr.

Historic photo from *Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc.* Page 28.

Current photo of same view taken by Michelle Harris.

Figure 10. Looking south from the north end of Crestwood Dr.

Historic photo from *Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc.* Page 29.

Current photo of same view taken by Michelle Harris.

Figure 11. Looking southwest from the corner of Wydown Blvd. and Ridgemoor Dr.

Historic photo from *Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc.* Page 30.

Current photo of same view taken by Michelle Harris.

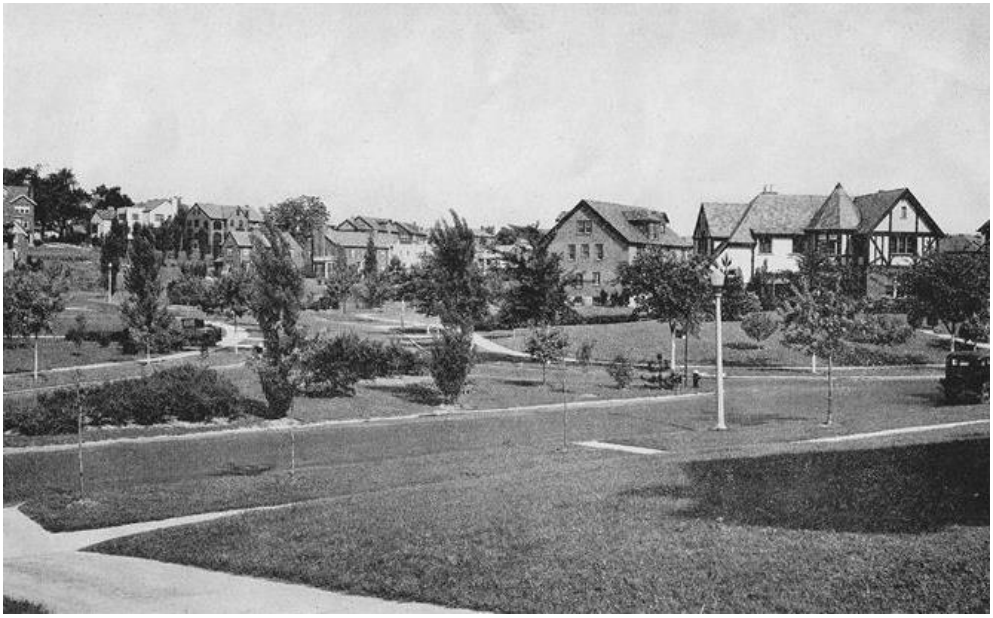
Figure 12. Looking southeast from the corner of Claverach Dr. and Crestwood Dr.

Historic photo from *Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc.* Page 31.

Current photo of same view taken by Michelle Harris.

Figure 13. Looking northeast from the south end of Broadview Dr.

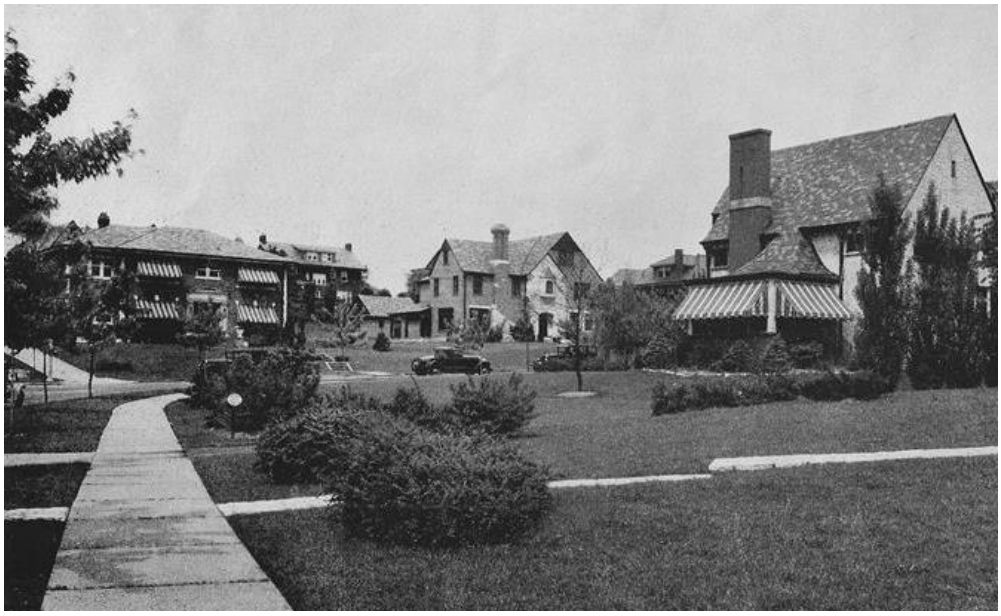
Historic photo from *Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc.* Page 32.



Current photo of same view taken by Michelle Harris.

Figure 14. Looking northwest from the corner of Hillvale Dr. and Ridgemoor Dr.

Historic photo from *Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc.* Page 34.



Current photo of same view taken by Michelle Harris.

Figure 15. Looking northwest from the corner of Harcourt Dr. and Hillvale Dr.

Historic photo from *Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc.* Page 35.

Current photo of same view taken by Michelle Harris.

Figure 16. Looking southwest from the corner of Claverach Dr. and Broadview Dr.

Historic photo from *Illustrated Brochure of Shaw & Francis, Inc.* Page 36.

Current photo of same view taken by Michelle Harris.

Figure 17. Looking northeast from the corner of Hillvale Dr. and Broadview Dr.

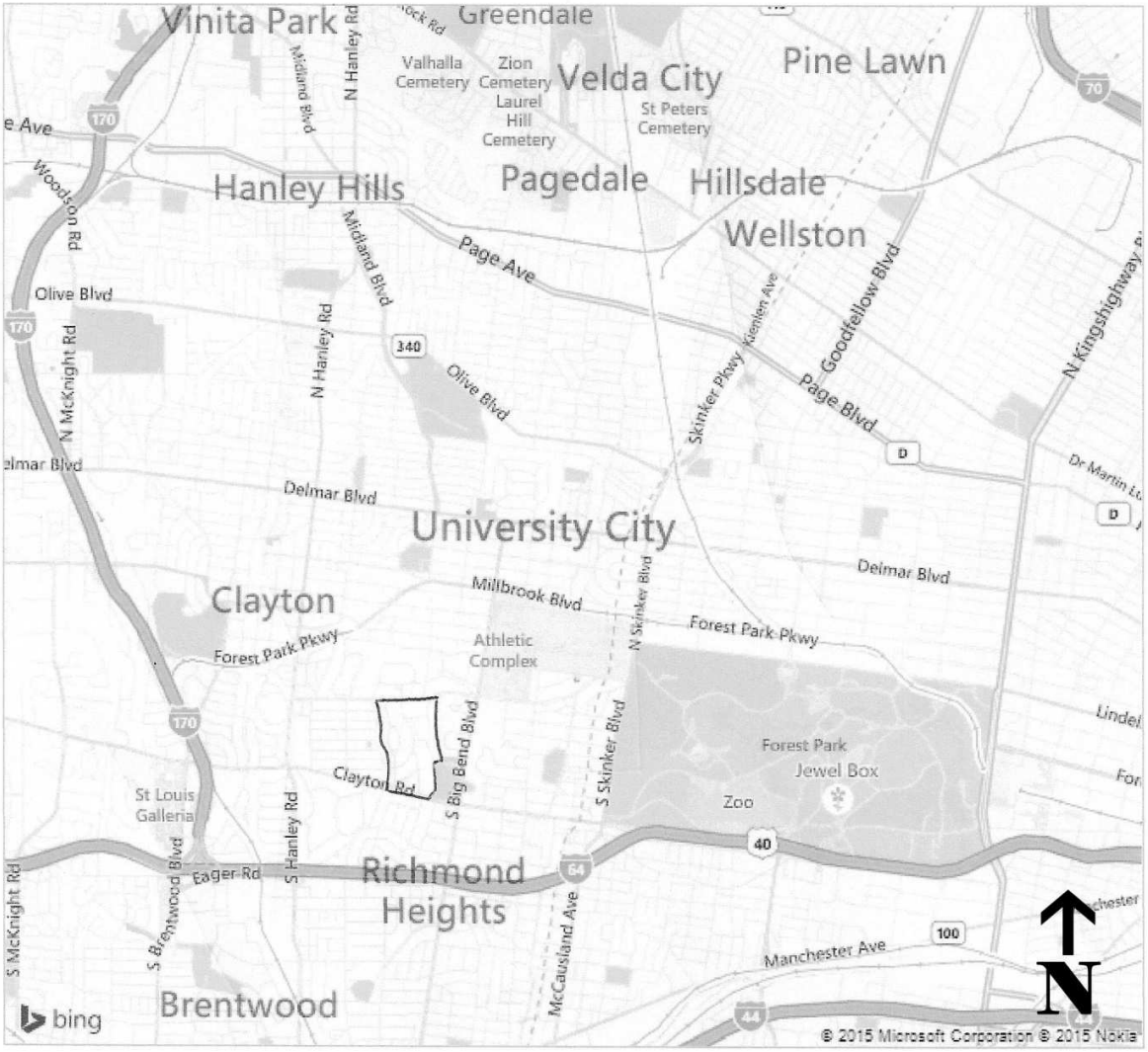


Figure 18. Map of metropolitan area showing district

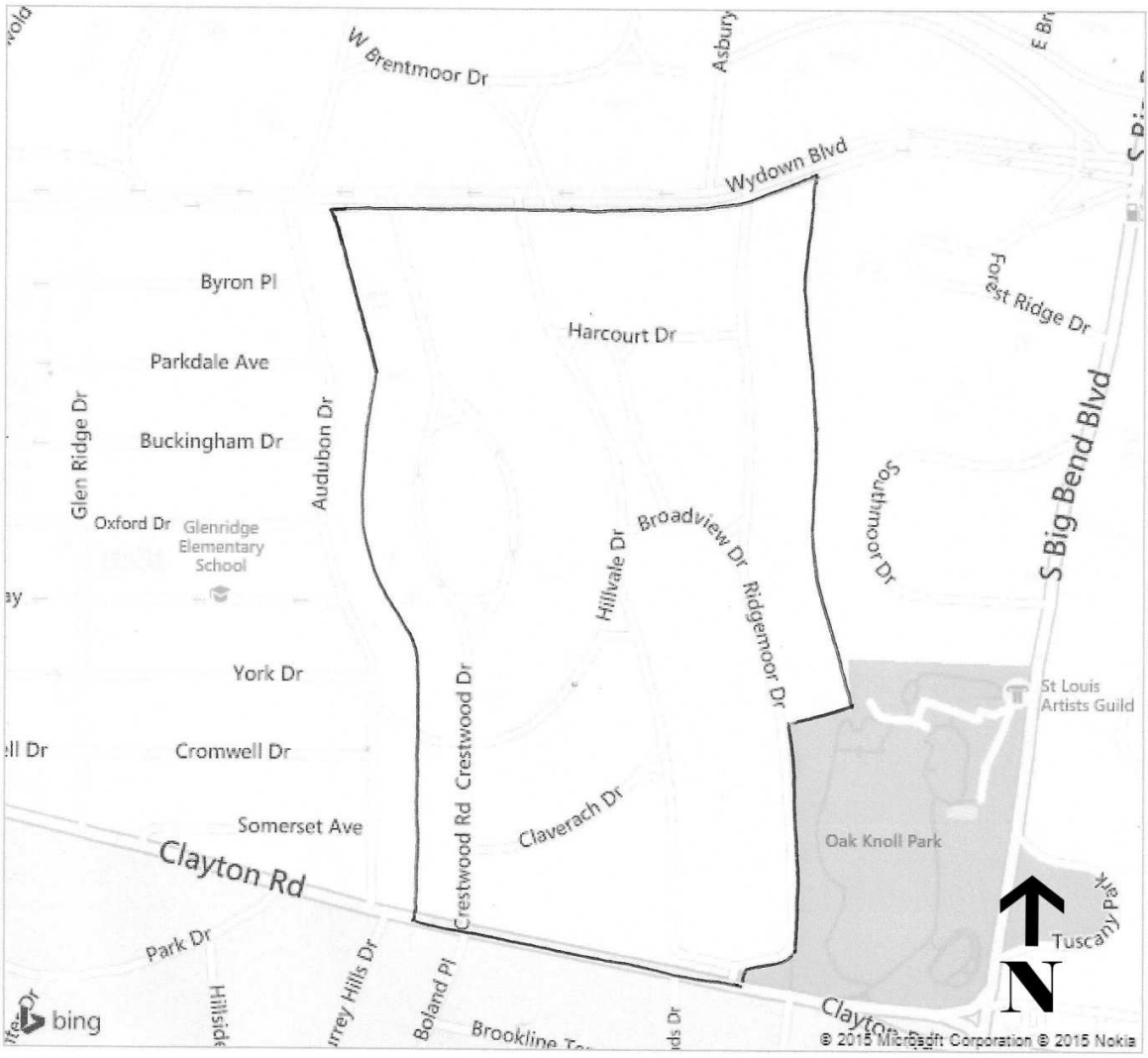


Figure 19. Map showing district in neighborhood street context

50 Claverach

63 Broadview

44 Ridgemoor

Figure 20. Representatives of Dutch Colonial Houses

10 Crestwood

5 Crestwood

16 Crestwood

Figure 21. Representatives of Georgian Revival Houses

34 Ridgemoor

Figure 22. Representative of a French Eclectic House

54 Broadview

56 Crestwood

21 Hillvale

7100 Wydown

Figure 23. Representatives of Spanish Eclectic/Revival Houses

63 Crestwood

9 Harcourt

11 Crestwood

Figure 24. Representatives of Tudor Revival and Jacobean Houses

4 Ridgemoor

30 Ridgemoor

8 Ridgemoor

12 Ridgemoor

Figure 25. Representatives of Prairie and Neoclassical Houses

7130 Wydown

71 Crestwood

59 Crestwood

Figure 26. Representatives of Post World War II Houses

Hillvale looking west to Crestwood cut-through

Crestwood looking east to Hillvale midway cut-through

Crestwood looking east to Hillvale cut-through

Figure 27. Photos of cut through between Crestwood and Hillvale

Table 2: Occupation of Original Owners

Address	Resident	Resident's Occupation
34 Broadway	Oliver Zeinert	Physician/surgeon
36 Broadway	William Wahlert	Feather Merchant
38 Broadway	Francis Pfeffer	Physician
54 Broadway	William Dowdall	Founder of Wm. F. Dowdall Co (a foundry)
55 Broadway	Frank Webb	Retired President of Webb-Boone Const. Co.
55 Claverach	Frank Webb	Retired President of Webb-Boone Const. Co.
58-60 Claverach	Roscoe Tallman	Plumbing Supplier
11Crestwood	Bernard Kearns	President of Leader Laundry
18 Crestwood	Walter Saunders	Corporate Attorney
26 Crestwood	Warren Elmer	Research Doctor-Leukemia Specialist
29 Crestwood	Gustav Buder	Attorney and Realtor
36 Crestwood	Frank Darr	Wagner Electric; Operated and Insurance Agency
40 Crestwood	Leo Loeb	Physician
42 Crestwood	Robert McRoberts	Founder and Partner of Bryan, Cave, McPheeters and McRoberts
51 Crestwood	William Leschen	Rope Manufacturer
53 Crestwood	Dell Rice	Physician
55 Crestwood	John Rippey	Patent Attorney
69 Crestwood	Charles and Cordelia Puckett	Physicians
9 Harcourt	Elmer Keitel	President and CEO of Columbia Oil Co.
3 Hillvale	Edwin Wagner	Accountant
4 Hillvale	Clarence Turley	Father of a prominent realtor
5 Hillvale	Samuel Westlake	ENT Physician
11 Hillvale	John Dowling	Realtor
12 Hillvale	Albert Beisbarth	Physician
14 Hillvale	Herbert Arnstein	Attorney
27 Hillvale	Aaron Levy	Physician
33 Hillvale	Leo Epstien	Realtor
46 Hillvale	Lee Cady	Physician and Hospital Administrator at Washington University Medical School
52 Hillvale	Frank Hawley	Special Representative for Dupont Explosives Company
6 Ridgemoor	Paul Peltason	President and Treasurer of WTVI Television Station
8 Ridgemoor	James Halley	Life Insurance Salesman
12 Ridgemoor	Charles Fehlig	President of Fehlig Brothers Box and Lumber Company
15 Ridgemoor	Andrew Baur	President and Treasurer of Baur Flour Mills
18 Ridgemoor	John Gallagher	Physician

21 Ridgemoor	George Schelp	Sectary of Jos. Moon Buggy Company
34 Ridgemoor	Louis Peters	Dry Goods Merchant, Proprietor of Peters Dry Goods Clothing
39 Ridgemoor	Frank Robertson	President and Vice-President of Robertson Aircraft, Hire Charles Lindbergh as a mail pilot
40 Ridgemoor	Ernest Trova	Tool and Die Maker
44 Ridgemoor	Samuel Lambert	Manager at the Aircraft Engine Company
59 Ridgemoor	Nathan Yahlem	Vice-President of AETNA Fiance Company
7100 Wydown	Lawrence Stocker	Building Contractor
7246 Wydown	Lester Ackerman	Milliner and Merchant

WYDOWN BLVD
HARCOURT DRIVE
CRESTWOOD DRIVE
CRESTWOOD CIRCLE
HILLVALE DRIVE
RIDGE MOOR DRIVE
W MOORLANDS DRIVE
CLAVERACH DRIVE
BROADVIEW DRIVE
CLAYTON ROAD
7300
7246
7200
7146
7144
7130
7120
7112
7100
BOWLING, J.L. 1825
LEIGH 1924
HARRINGTON, C.G. 1925
MAGLOLO, GEORGE 1952
WILLIAMSON, J.H. 1928
UNKNOWN 1927
BARNETT & HAYNES 1922
CHARLEVILLE, B.J. 1923
STUDY & FARRAR 1923
UNKNOWN 1923
GRAHN, T.J. 1928
HESS, HENRY 1928
DEETERING, CHARLES 1923
NOLTE & NAUMAN 1924
AVIS, F.G. 1928
GOLDMAN, S.B. 1936
WILLIAMSON, J.H. 1926
UNKNOWN 1927
LAWLER, EDWARD 1927
LANTZ, ED. 1924
WILLIAMSON, J.H. 1926
UNKNOWN 1930
WILLIAMSON, J.H. 1928
UNKNOWN 1924
PUESER, HAROLD 1932
THURSTON, CHARLES 1928
AGATSTEIN, I. 1931
POPP, OTTER 1925
SAUM ARCHITECTS 1925
BOWLING, J.L. 1927
W. E. WALLER 1930
RIDINGTON, BLAIR 1927
UNKNOWN 2007
DARR, HARRY 1926
BOWLING, J.L. 1924
WAKEFIELD, M.E. 1928
LEIGH, J.L. 1929
AVIS, F.G. 1928
SHERMAN, J.N. 1925
CONZELMAN, RUSSELL A. 1931
UNKNOWN 2014
UNKNOWN 1932
SHAPIRO, WILLMERING, BENJ. GEO. 1936
WILLMERING, GEO. 1929
UNKNOWN 2014
LENNORE REALTY & BLDG. 1933
BOWLING, J.L. 1925
UNKNOWN 1930
HUBBARD, W. 1935
GOLDMAN, S.B. 1937
WEINEL, CAY 1934
LAWLER, EDWARD 1925
BOULICAULT, MARCEL 1935
CONZELMAN, RUSSEL A. 1927
H. THOMAS 1938
UNKNOWN 1936
FISHMAN, MARTIN 1953
KLINGENSMITH & GROEN 1936
CORRUBIA, P.E. 1928
WILLMERING, GEO. 1930
WILLIAMSON, J.H. 1928
WILLMERING, GEO. 1929
AVIS, F.G. 1928
WEINEL, CAY 1936
SAUM ARCHITECTS 1925
NAUMAN, FRED 1935
WILLMERING, GEO. 1932
WHITE, J.H. 1924
UNKNOWN 2013
WUNDERLICH, JOHN 1930
BOULICAULT, MARCEL 1935
CONZELMAN, RUSSEL A. 1927
H. THOMAS 1938
UNKNOWN 1936
UNKNOWN 1965
UNKNOWN 1960
PEIPERS, F. H. 1948
KIMMICH, E. O. 1934
KUHN & KUHN 1931
7229
7225
7221
7215
7211
NOLTE & NAUMAN 1924
MANSKE, W.P. 1925
THURSTON, CHARLES 1927
SCHULENBURG H.A. 1940
GOLDMAN & SHANK 1937
JAMIESON & SPEARL 1934
BOWLING, J.L. 1825
UNKNOWN 1825
EARNEST & SACHSE 1825
LEIGH, M. JESSE 1825
BECKER, GERARD 1928
UNKNOWN, 1929
UNKNOWN 1927
CORRUBIA & HENDERSON 1924
KUHN, HENRY 1924
UNKNOWN, 1927
PHIPPS, HIRAM 1924
PHIPPS, HIRAM 1928
UNKNOWN, 1930
JOHNSON, T.L. 1925
HENDERSON, GALE E. 1927
UNKNOWN 1925
UNKNOWN 1934
WAGNER, HENRY 1928
SCHUMACKER, RAYMOND 1928
PHIPPS, HIRAM 1925
JOHNSON, T.L. 1925
MARITZ & YOUNG 1928
MARITZ & YOUNG 1922
MARITZ & YOUNG 1928
HARRISON, D.R. 1923
PHIPPS, HIRAM M. 1928A
MARITZ & YOUNG 1928
CORRUBIA & HENDERSON 1923
TRUEBLOOD & GRAF 1927
BOWLING, J.L. 1927
MARITZ & YOUNG 1928
DISCHINGER, HENRY 1923
NOLTE & NAUMAN 1930
PRAHL, J.A. 1924
PROST, JOHN F. 1931
UNKNOWN, 1928
WILLIAMSON, J.H. 1928
REESE, WILLIAM 1928
BOWLING, J.L. 1925
OAKES, M.L. 1928
BOSCHERMAN, R. 1930
NOLTE & NAUMAN 1927
KELLEY, EDWARD B. 1930
BOWLING, J.C. 1924
UNKNOWN 2001
UNKNOWN, 1930
UNKNOWN 1922
SAUM 1928
BOWLING, J.L. 1928
BOWLING, J.L. 1926
UNKNOWN, 1927
WILLIAMSON, J.H. 1927
DARR, FRANK B. J. 1926
WHITE, WM. L. 1928
BOWLING, J.L. 1928
MARITZ & YOUNG 1928
WILLIAMSON, CONZELMAN, ABBOTT, LESTER O. D. 1928
UNKNOWN, 1927
UNKNOWN, 1927
UNKNOWN 1982
NOLTE & NAUMAN 1924
UNKNOWN, 1941
UNKNOWN, 1941
UNKNOWN 1939
BARLINT & DERING 1930
HOSNER, BAUM, & FROESE 1924
UNKNOWN 2001
UNKNOWN 1934
MARITZ & YOUNG 1928
MARITZ & YOUNG 1928
MARITZ & YOUNG 1922
UNKNOWN 1928
ASHMAE, LEO 1935
UNKNOWN 1997
UNKNOWN 1921
POPP, OTTER 1928
STINSON, NOLAN 1934
JOHNSON, T.L. 1927
MCMAHON, WM. P. 1928
SAUM ARCHITECTS 1925
WEINEL, CAY 1936
WILLMERING, GEO. 1930
WILLIAMSON J. H. 1928
WILLMERING, GEO. 1929
AVIS, F. G. 1935
CORRUBIA, P. E. 1928
KLINGENSMITH & GROEN 1936
KOESTER BROS. 1928
KELLEY, EDWARD 1928
MCMAHON WM. P. 1930
GILL & JACKSON 1927
UNKNOWN 1930
UNKNOWN 1928
WEDEMEYER & NELSON 1925
BOWLING, J.L. 1925
BACHMAN, WESLEY 1925
UNKNOWN, 1928
HAMMER, EDWARD R. 1928
SHEEHAN, WALTER F. 1958
MEYER, H.J. 1956
UNKNOWN 1961
UNKNOWN 1964
UNKNOWN 1927
UNKNOWN 1928
UNKNOWN 1927
UNKNOWN 1928
UNKNOWN 1927
UNKNOWN 1928

BROADVIEW
CLAYTON
RIDGEMOOR
CLAYBRACH

DR
SPEED LIMIT 20

57

Wydown Blvd.
Clarendon Park

Ridgemoor Dr.
Claverack Park

Wydown Blvd.

Hillvale Dr.
Brookview Dr.

47

Crestwood Dr
Wyndown Blvd
Claverack
Park

Crestwood Dr.

Hillvale Dr.
Crestwood Dr.
STOP

STOP
SPEED LIMIT
20
NO RIGHT
TURN
ON RED
END
ST. LOUIS
COUNTY
MAINTENANCE

Crestwood Dr.
STOP