

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cragwold

other name/site number Lemp, Edwin A., Estate

2. Location

street & town 1455 Cragwold Road N/A not for publication

city or town Kirkwood N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis code 189 zip code 63122

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark A. Miles Nov. 13, 2009
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
1		sites
3	3	structures
		objects
5	5	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / Single Dwelling

Landscape / Conservation Area / Wildlife Refuge

Domestic / Single Dwelling

Recreation & Culture / Outdoor Recreation / Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements

foundation Stone

walls Stone

Wood

roof Wood: Shingle

other Stucco

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Name of Property

County and State

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, etc.

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Conservation

Period of Significance

1911-1959

Significant Dates

1911

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Clymer, Harry
Drischler, Francis

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, etc.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 103

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

- 1 1/5 7/2/3/1/8/0 4/2/7/0/4/8/0 2 1/5 7/2/3/5/2/0 4/2/7/0/4/8/0
Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
- 3 1/5 7/2/4/1/6/0 4/2/6/9/6/4/0 4 1/5 7/2/3/4/8/0 4/2/6/9/6/6/0
Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Cragwold subdivision, City of Kirkwood, MO and Sunset Hills subdivision
Tract 1 4 22 75 and Track 4 25n110053 4 22 75 Survey 0000 Sec 14 Tw n 44 Range 5

Property Tax No.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Sims Taylor

organization Fendler and Associates date March 11, 2009

street & number 5201 Pattison Ave telephone 314-664-7725

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63110

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

- 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.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title James & Deborah Matush

street & number 1455 Cragwold Road telephone 314-965-1106

city or town Kirkwood state MO zip code 63122

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Cragwold
St. Louis County, Missouri

Summary Paragraph:

Cragwold is located at 1455 Cragwold Road in Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Missouri. The property was originally the 200-acre suburban estate and primary residence of Edwin A. Lemp, of the locally famous Lemp brewing family. The nominated property consists of 103 acres; 6.5 acres now in private ownership, and 96.5 acres of the Emmenegger Nature Park owned by the City of Kirkwood. These two properties compose the bulk of the historic Lemp estate and still reflect the historic character and use of the property. Within the nomination boundary are five contributing and five non-contributing resources. The five contributing resources include: one building (Lemp's house), one site (the Emmenegger Nature Park), and three structures (a stone bridge and two lily ponds). The five non-contributing resources include: two buildings (the carriage house and the barn) and three structures (the swimming pool, tennis court, and gazebo).

Setting:

The 103 acres included within the nomination boundary are a mostly wooded area of rough terrain with a few acres of pasture land near the estate's historic house. The house sits near the northern edge of the property at the top of a series of cliffs overlooking the Meramec River. The westernmost edge of the property follows the river southward at the bottom of the cliffs and slopes to a lower elevation at the southern end of Emmenegger Park. The boundary turns east through the woods to Stoneywood Road and first follows it, then Cragwold Road to the north. The boundary then turns west to follow the current Cragwold driveway, north once more for a short distance, and finally west through the woods again and back down to the river. (See Sketch Site Plan on page 20.)

All of the contributing and non-contributing built resources are all located on the 6.5 acres of the Cragwold estate, which remains privately owned, and Emmenegger Nature Park is considered a contributing site. The overall character of the property has changed little, because the majority of the former Cragwold estate is managed by the City of Kirkwood as the Emmenegger Nature Park. The purpose of the park is to provide the community with a natural area for recreation such as nature walks, hiking, and bird watching. The only developments on the 96.5 acres of the park included in the nomination boundary are the 1.5 miles of hiking trails that are maintained as mulch or natural paths. The only structures or other development in the park are located outside the nomination boundary.

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The centerpiece of Cragwold is the large (approximately 11,000 square feet) Early Twentieth Century residence that Lemp built in 1911. This residence is the only contributing building within the nomination boundary and is located on the western side of the 6.5-acre privately owned property. The locations of the other contributing resources are as follows: the stone bridge is located in a wooded area to the north of the house on the edge of the nomination boundary, and the two lily ponds are located to the east of the house, just across the driveway from the front door. All of the non-contributing resources are also located on the 6.5-acre privately owned property. The carriage house is across the driveway on the north side of the house, the swimming pool is located to the east between the two lily ponds, the tennis court is a little farther east from the swimming pool, and the barn is located at the edge of the field to the southeast of the house. (See Sketch Site Plan on page 21.)

Description of Resources:

Lemp House:

The house at Cragwold is a large Early Twentieth Century house that displays some elements of the Bungalow/Craftsman style. Lemp commissioned local St. Louis architects Harry Clymer and Francis Drischler to design the one-story home, which sits on a cliff overlooking the Meramec River Valley. As the land slopes away from the main entry and porte-cochere on the east side, the house seems to grow from the ground as the massive stone walls of the basement level are revealed to the west. The main floor of the house is surrounded on the north, west, and south sides by a terrace of stone and concrete. A lookout tower of stone rises from the southwest corner of the terrace with a stone chimney rising above, all from the northeast corner of the tower. The house was positioned to provide views of the river below and also many miles of the surrounding Missouri countryside.¹ The lower quarter of the first-floor walls are covered with stone, and the remaining upper portions of the walls are half timber with stucco. The house is topped with a low hipped roof with exposed rafter tails and cedar shingles. The interior layout of the house has often been referred to as *Italian Villa* or *Roman Style*,² because all of the rooms surround a large central atrium. From the time it was built in 1911 until the death of its original owner (Edwin A.

¹ "Interesting St. Louisans: Edwin A. Lemp," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch Sunday Magazine*, 15 December 1929, p 5.

² Karl H. Lemp, Jr. "The Lemps," *Kirkwood Historical Review*, Vol. xiv, No. 1, March 1975, p 4.

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Cragwold
St. Louis County, Missouri

Lemp) in 1970, Cragwold consisted of 140 acres of farmland and densely wooded terrain on the outskirts of the St. Louis suburb of Kirkwood. Although the current grounds of Cragwold are much smaller than originally, and the suburb of Kirkwood has grown to include the property in the almost 100 years since Cragwold was built. The secluded feeling of the property still exists, mainly because the majority of the original property is now owned and operated by the City of Kirkwood as a nature park. The park consists of a small parking area and pavilion at the south end (far away from the house) and several hiking trails, so the property remains wooded much as it was during Lemp's lifetime. The changes to the tower and the roof are the only two changes that have been made to the exterior of the house, and few changes have been made to the interior as noted below. In all, Cragwold remains very much as it was in Lemp's time.

From the east side, the house appears to be a simple rustic, if not large, bungalow with its hipped roof and stone, half-timber and stucco walls. As one circles the house to the west side, the slope of the land reveals high, chamfered stone walls that are almost fortress-like in appearance. The stone veneer covers the original 1911 reinforced concrete structure, atop which sits the house with its terraces on three sides. The exterior of the house has seen relatively few changes, though one such change affects the corner lookout tower. Originally, a spiral staircase inside the tower opened through the floor by a trap door to the lookout platform. The platform was originally exposed to the elements, being enclosed only by the low stone walls. For more floor space, there were small wooden square bays that bumped out on three sides and were held up by the same boxy "L" brackets that are still there today. There is no documentation that states the date of the following changes to the tower: the walls of the platform were extended to a full story with half timbering and stucco that matches the original first-floor walls; a new, low hipped roof that matches the slope and style of the roof of the house was added to the top of the tower; and the trap door was removed so that the spiral stairs now open into an enclosed room with windows on all four sides.

The other change to the exterior involves the center of the roof of the house. Due to the height of the surrounding building, this part of the roof cannot be seen easily from the ground outside (see Figures 6 and 7). Originally, the center of the roof that is over the atrium inside the house was composed of glass panels. One photograph, circa 1935, shows a small corner of the glass ceiling in the atrium from the interior. Another interior photograph of the atrium, also circa 1935, does not show the glass itself, but it

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Cragwold
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shows the atrium full of light from above (see Figures 8 and 9). While the house was under the ownership of Russell Emmenegger, the glass panels were removed and the current hipped atrium roof was built. There are currently four narrow skylights in this area of the roof that allow light into the atrium.

The original interiors at Cragwold are largely intact. One enters the house through the main entry (centered on the east side) into the reception hall, which then opens into the atrium. The atrium, which is the centerpiece of the house, has been well preserved with the original pergola and colonnade in place and in excellent condition. The sunken center area of the atrium retains the original marble-edged paths that meet in the center at the original, round, raised pool/fountain. The walls of the rooms surrounding the atrium mimic the exterior walls with half-timber and stucco. Each room surrounding the atrium has windows that face the atrium as well as windows that face the terrace. Each room also has its own exit onto the terrace.

Next to the reception hall in the northeast corner of the house are the kitchen, pantry, and laundry room. Along the north side of the atrium is the dining room. This room is intact and retains not only the original beams, fireplace, and chandelier that appears in historic photographs (see Figure 11 and 12), but also the original dining room furnishings that were purchased by Lemp. In the northwest corner of the house is the master bedroom suite with a walk-in closet and full bath. The living room is located at the west end of the house and retains its original beams, built-in book cases, and fireplaces at both the north and south ends of the room; however, a spiral staircase to the

Rathskeller below was added by Russell Emmenegger in the late 1970s. Originally, the Rathskeller was accessed by a staircase near the kitchen.

The lookout tower is located in the southwest corner, the base of which opens into another bedroom suite with a private bathroom. The rest of the south side of the house is composed of two bedrooms that share a full bathroom. The bedroom in the southeast corner is currently used as an office. Between this room and the reception hall is a small room that was originally used by Lemp as a night room for many of the exotic birds that he kept in the atrium of the house. This room is also currently used as an office. Most of the rooms throughout the house are carpeted, but the original wood or tile flooring was found under the

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carpet in many of the rooms. All of the doors and windows are original to the house, as are many of the light fixtures.

The Rathskeller is located below the living room on the west end of the house and retains its original fireplaces at both the north and south ends of the room, as well as a wooden dance floor on the west end of the room that overlooks the valley through four large, arch-topped casement windows. Several storage and cellar rooms run along the north side of the house below the bedroom, dining room, and kitchen on the floor above. There are no rooms below the atrium or below the rooms on the east and west sides. There is access to the crawlspaces under the terraces where the reinforced concrete structure of the foundation can be seen. From these crawlspaces one can see that the structure is riddled with small cracks that are not easily noticed from above. The extent of damage from water leaks and calcium deposits is of great concern and should be addressed to stabilize the structure.

Description of Resources:

Other contributing and non-contributing buildings and structures

Immediately outside the front door of the house is the swimming pool (non-contributing), which is flanked by the two lily ponds (contributing). Originally, the swimming pool was a natural pond bordered with stone and was the centerpiece of the landscaping in front of the house as seen in Figure 13. Lemp raised fish in the pond and it was also used by many of the birds he kept on the property, such as the peafowl. The pond was turned into a modern swimming pool by Russell Emmenegger during the time he owned the property. The exact date of construction for the lily ponds is unknown, but they can be seen in Figure 1 circa 1935. Although the lily ponds were in-filled with earth at some point, probably when Emmenegger made his renovations to the swimming pool, the current owners recently excavated the lily ponds with the intentions of eventually restoring them. The water lily ponds are of cement construction and measure 25 × 13 feet and 23 × 11 feet. Lemp used these ponds to cultivate a new water lily that would be named after him.

At the far north end of the property, an old stone foot bridge (contributing) spans a ravine that separates the house from the servants' quarters to the north. Today, only an outline of the foundation remains of the

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servants' quarters, and it is located on a privately held property that is not included in the nomination boundary at the request of the current owner. The bridge was constructed of native stone that was probably gathered on site. The bridge has changed little since it was built and is still in good condition. The stone step pathways leading up the hill on both sides of the bridge are still in place for a few yards each direction, but they quickly deteriorate as one goes up the hill.

Also non-contributing are the tennis court, gazebo, barn, and carriage house, all of which were built by Emmenegger. The tennis court is a single, standard-size court located to the east of the house near the road. The gazebo is a large, two-story, octagon-shaped structure with a spiral stair case in the center. The barn is a single-story, wood-framed structure that Emmenegger built to house a few horses he owned. The carriage house has a gambrel roof with half timbering at each end and a brick veneered first floor. The first floor is a three-car garage with an apartment on the second floor.

The contributing site of Emmenegger Nature Park is virtually unchanged. Most of the park is wooded with a few acres of pasture land and looks much like it did during Lemp's time, as seen in the U.S. Department of Agriculture aerial photo from 1958 (see Figure 27). The only change to the wooded area is the addition of the hiking trails that are maintained in the park by the City of Kirkwood. Together, Cragwold and Emmenegger Nature Park compose 103 acres of the Edwin A. Lemp's original estate, and although the animal pens and a few small out buildings used in the running of the game farm were removed some time ago, the overall character of the property remains the same.

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Cragwold
St. Louis County, Missouri

Summary Paragraph:

Built in 1911 for Edwin A. Lemp, the youngest member of the prominent Lemp family of St. Louis Brewers, Cragwold is located at 1455 Cragwold Road, in Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Missouri. The estate is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criterion C: Architecture and Criterion A: Conservation. Originally encompassing approximately 200 acres, 103 acres of which are included in the nomination boundary, Cragwold is one of four estates built near the Meramec River between 1910 and 1920 by wealthy St. Louisans with ties to German–American and brewing families. The choice to locate their estates in such a rural area was influenced by the proximity to the developing suburban towns of Kirkwood and Sunset Hills, which provided easy access to the City of St. Louis by the expanding commuter railways established in the late 1800s. The centerpiece of the Cragwold estate is the Lemp residence, an approximately 11,000-square-foot home perched on a bluff overlooking the Meramec River. Though difficult to classify by architectural style, architects Harry Clymer and Francis Drischler embraced the ideals of the Arts and Crafts movement in the design of the house, using natural materials, references to historic building methods, and a close connection to the natural landscape. The design of the house and the character of the estate grounds reflected Lemp's love of nature and passion for exotic animals. The house was designed around a large center atrium filled with tropical plants and several species of exotic birds. By the 1920s, the estate grounds became home to more exotic birds, fish, and ungulate (hoofed mammals) from many continents, including South American and Africa. Lemp operated the estate as an exotic animal farm and was licensed as a Federal Game Farm. He bought, sold, and traded animals with many zoos around the country, including the St. Louis Zoo to which he was closely connected. Lemp continued to breed and raise exotic animals on his estate until shortly before his death in 1970. The period of significance for Cragwold is 1911-1959, the date of construction of the house through the closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continue to have importance and no more specific date can be defined.

Architecture:

The centerpiece of the Cragwold estate is the Lemp residence, which is located on a bluff overlooking the Meramec River in the rural outskirts of Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Missouri. Though difficult to classify as a specific architectural style, the design of the one-story, stone and half-timbered house falls into the category of the Early Twentieth Century American Movement and is heavily rooted in the Arts

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Cragwold
St. Louis County, Missouri

and Crafts aesthetic. The Early Twentieth Century American Movement of architecture encompassed several different styles that were closely related and influenced one another. The Prairie, Craftsman, and Bungalow styles are uniquely American architectural styles that grew from the American Arts and Crafts movement, which had its roots in a British movement of the same name. The Arts and Crafts movement in England was a reaction to the elaborate decoration of Victorian architecture and the dehumanization felt by many from the rapid onset of the industrial revolution. People were searching for a way to reinstate simplicity and directness of design back into architecture, and to raise the quality of the end product, which many thought suffered from being made by a machine instead of by a master craftsman. William Morris was one of the earliest to believe in the importance of “integrated wholeness” in design, in which an architect becomes a master craftsman of design. Morris, and later others such as Walter Gropius and Frank Lloyd Wright, would become known for designing all aspects of a house from the plan and furniture to the fixtures and fittings; even the gardens and outbuildings were thought important to the overall design.

“A central idea of Arts and Crafts architectural doctrine: indigenous materials and usages were to be translated to good use by the modern practitioner . . . linking the building to the ground and suggesting continuity with local vernacular design.”³ Followers of the Arts and Crafts ideals “believed strongly in the use of local crafts and materials, both because this was practical and because it was liable to lead to a harmony between the house and its architectural or natural setting.”⁴ These ideals and philosophy of the Arts and Crafts movement in England seemed a natural fit for those architects in the United States who were searching for a “national architectural form” of their own. The idea of a national architecture was one that had been debated in the United States for decades. “This quest for a simplicity in touch with natural values crystallized in that most cultivated and artificial of ‘natural’ settings, the suburbia which began to proliferate around the mechanized American cities from the 1880s onwards.”⁵

Frank Lloyd Wright was one of the first American architects to take hold of the ideals of the Arts and Crafts movement, eventually developing his Prairie Style. However, unlike the English who were railing

³ William J. R. Curtis. *Modern Architecture*. Third Edition. (London, Phaidon, 2001), 88.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 90.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 93.

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Cragwold
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against industrialization and mechanization, Wright “grasped the positive importance of mechanization He acknowledged that ‘the machine is here to stay’ and that this would influence not only the artist’s techniques in building but the entire fabric of the society for which he would build.”⁶ American architects embraced both the nature ideals of the Arts and Crafts movement and the industrialization of their society, and the resulting architecture would become known as the American Bungalow and Craftsman styles. The West Coast of the United States had always attracted those who were looking for something different or new. With their pioneering outlook on life, people on the West Coast were not tied down by hundreds of years of architecture already set in place by large established cities, such as those in England and on the East Coast of the United States. In California especially, there was a feeling of exploration as new cities were built from the ground up. As these new societies were being built, architects such as Gustav Stickley spread the ideals of what they called the Craftsman’s Movement. It is here that we see the introduction of the Bungalow. Whereas the houses of the English Arts and Crafts movement were mostly large estates, it is in Stickley’s magazine *The Craftsman* that we are introduced en masse to the smaller homes that are so prevalent across the United States in middle-class neighborhoods of the early twentieth century. The Bungalow and Craftsman styles were embraced by many in the United States and spread quickly across the country. Whereas these styles were a favorite of the middle class for their accessibility and affordability through pattern books and build-it-yourself kits, they also became favorite styles of the wealthy. The Greene brothers, Charles and Henry, developed their own version of these styles in California. They incorporated large overhanging eaves, balconies, and garden spaces into many of their large bungalows. The Gamble House in Pasadena, California, built in 1907-1908, is recognized as a masterpiece of the Craftsman style.

With his love of nature, it is easy to see how Lemp could use the ideals of the Arts and Crafts movement for inspiration for the design of his home at Cragwold. It is said that Lemp had the idea for the house in his mind for a long time.⁷ After finding the perfect location, he hired well-known local St. Louis architects Harry G. Clymer and Francis Drischler to design the home. Clymer and Drischler were well established and had already designed and built several Arts and Crafts inspired Bungalows in St. Louis

⁴ Ibid., 94.

⁷ Stephen P. Walker. *Lemp: The Haunting History*. (St. Louis, Lemp Preservation Society, 1988), p 92.

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Cragwold
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City when they accepted the job with Lemp. The resulting house embodies many of the main ideals of the Arts and Crafts movement with its use of natural materials, such as the local field stone⁸ applied extensively to the exterior walls. The house also incorporates many Bungalow design elements, such as the exposed rafter tails, low roof, and chamfered foundation walls. Another major design element used at Cragwold that was especially popular in the California Bungalows was the connection between the house and the garden. Every room on the north, west, and south sides of the house opens onto a wide terrace that provides views of the river valley to the west. Each of these rooms also opens onto a central interior room that in Lemp's day was a virtual rain forest. Lemp loved nature and created in this central atrium of his home a lush, tropical, miniature forest complete with exotic birds. The extensive use of natural materials, such as local stone and half-timbering, and the relatively low height of the building help tie it to the landscape, which is indicative of the Prairie and California Bungalow styles. Such execution in design can be seen only in a building of this scale.

Lemp's search for the perfect location at which to build the home of his dreams was a long one. He spent many years after graduating from college hiking and camping along the banks of the Meramec River before finally discovering the spot where he would eventually build Cragwold. This perfect location was to the southwest of the small but thriving suburb of Kirkwood. The town of Kirkwood, Missouri, was established in 1853 when Hiram Wheeler Leffingwell and Richard Smith Elliott, two real estate developers, held an auction for the sale of 240 acres of land 13 miles southwest of the City of St. Louis. The land was divided into forty blocks flanking the newly established Missouri Pacific Railroad line running from St. Louis to Kansas City. Because of this new rail line, Kirkwood was to become the first residential commuter suburb west of the Mississippi River.⁹ The first charter of incorporation was granted by the state of Missouri to Kirkwood in 1865. In 1899, Kirkwood voted to become a city of the fourth class, and in 1930 they received a third-class charter. "The idyllic appeal of Kirkwood's airy groves and glades went straight to the heart of family concerns for health, safety and good living at a time when St. Louis was severely shaken by major disasters and problems of soaring population. Outlying communities,

⁸ "Interesting St. Louisans: Edwin A. Lemp," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch Sunday Magazine*, 15 December 1929, p 5.

⁹ Robert E. Hannon. *St. Louis: Its Neighborhoods and Neighbors, Landmarks and Milestones*. (St. Louis, Buxton & Skinner Printing, 1986),

p 141.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p 142.

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such as Florissant, Bridgeton, Manchester and Fenton, were remote because of slow travel over wagon roads.”¹⁰ Kirkwood was much easier to reach with its easy forty-minute train ride that ran several times per day, allowing residents to keep business, professional, and other associations with people in St. Louis City on a daily basis. In the mid 1890s, a street car line was installed that ran from Kirkwood to Forest Park, where one could transfer to another street car and continue to downtown St. Louis. This line was soon extended to the popular resort of the Meramec Highlands to the west of Kirkwood. The resort was a popular destination for nature lovers into the 1920s.

By the early 1900s, the growth in the county of St. Louis had changed from commuter suburbs to full-time residential. With improvements and expansions to both the rail lines and the road systems, access to the suburbs was easier than before, and the business districts of Kirkwood and others developed enough to support the growing community around it. The majority of houses built in Kirkwood tended to be of a more conservative architectural style, such as Victorian, Greek Revival, and Italianate. As the town of Kirkwood grew during the early 1900s, older families subdivided their large lots among their children and new houses were built; most were traditional, but some were of the Twentieth Century Movement styles. Some of these smaller Bungalow, Craftsman, and Arts and Crafts houses that were built were pure examples of their styles, but none of them were of the scale of Cragwold or were tied to the landscape as successfully as Cragwold. Although Cragwold is not a pure example of any one style, the architects masterfully blended elements from several styles to create a unique house.

As unique as Cragwold is, it can be included with a small group of other estates that were built in the area near the Meramec River between 1910 and 1920. As mentioned previously, the St. Louis County suburbs were growing in the early 1900s as the wealthy and the upper middle class began to leave the City of St. Louis in larger numbers than before. Private subdivisions developed in Clayton, University City, Richmond Heights, and other small towns in the county. Most of these subdivisions shared the common characteristics of private entries, limited access from the surrounding roads, curving streets instead of the standard city-type blocks, lots up to two acres in size, and high-style house designs such as Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Georgian Revival. These subdivisions would be

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populated by anyone wealthy enough to afford the homes. At the same time, a small group of south St. Louisans, most of whom were from German-American families or had ties to the German brewing families of St. Louis, began building large estates along the banks of the Meramec River in the vicinity of Sunset Hills and Kirkwood. Edwin Lemp was the youngest son of the third generation of the Lemp Brewing family. At the start of the twentieth century, the Lemp Brewing Company was the largest and most successful brewery in the United States. Edwin worked for the family business for only a few years before his disillusionment with the world and society and his love of nature drove him to abandon his family's business and retire at the age of 33 to a quiet life in the country. While Edwin Lemp was building Cragwold, his older brother William Lemp, Jr., started work on his estate, Alswel (National Register listed on 1/3/1989). A Tyrolean Chalet on 200 acres also overlooking the Meramec River in Sunset Hills, Alswel is not only unique to St. Louis, but, possibly one of only a few houses in the Tyrolean Chalet style in the country. In 1910, August Busch, Sr., of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery, started to build his estate at Grant's Farm in Crestwood, just to the east of the Meramec River. The property was very secluded, and the French Renaissance Revival style house that Busch built was massive, sprawling, and resembles a castle. A few years later in 1917, the last of this group of houses was built — the Kahle-Laumeier House. In 1916 Roland Kahle purchased 47.67 acres of land in what is now the Sunset Hills area and hired Ernst C. Janssen to design his house. Janssen's architectural work centered around the German-American community of south St. Louis, and he was a well-known brewery architect. The Kahle-Laumeier House is a stone building that "reflects the popularity in those years of the bungalow, the low-lying informal house type originating in British India. As far as is known, the house is unique as a documented example of a Bungalow style country house by a major St. Louis architect."¹¹ These four estates are each one of a kind and buck the trend of the typical suburban subdivisions that were being developed in the early 1900s.

Conservation:

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a time of intense work in the American conservation movement. The roots of this conservation movement lie in the writings and work of men

¹¹ *The Past in our Presence: Historic Buildings in St. Louis County.* (St. Louis, St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, 1996), p 59.

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such as George Perkins Marsh and Henry David Thoreau, who were presenting arguments for the preservation of American wilderness as early as the late 1840s. In later decades, men such as Frederick Law Olmsted, John Burroughs, John Wesley Powell, John Muir, and Theodore Roosevelt would further the conservation movement through their works. Many of these people published important essays or books arguing in favor of one conservation idea or another. Frederick Law Olmsted not only designed New York's Central Park, but was instrumental in work done at Yosemite, Niagara Falls, and the Adirondacks. John Burroughs published several works that became immensely popular and helped to pique the public's interest in the conservation movement. In 1878, John Wesley Powell was the geologist in charge of the U.S. Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region and later served on the Public Lands Commission to review Federal public land policy. John Muir founded the Sierra Club and published several articles and essays on various conservation issues, and Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States, made conservation the cornerstone of his domestic policy. In 1903, Roosevelt established by executive order a federally protected wildlife refuge, setting aside Pelican Island on Indian River, Florida. This refuge was the first of fifty-three wildlife sanctuaries Roosevelt would create while president. He also appointed several commissions address different conservation issues and established by Presidential Proclamation many National Monuments, such as Grand Canyon National Monument in Arizona and Natural Bridges National Monument in Utah.¹² These are just a few examples of the more prominent people who were active in the American conservation movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Edwin Lemp was born in 1880 and grew up during the time that the American conservation movement was at its height. Being a well educated man, he would have been familiar with the conservation issues of the time and most likely read many of the essays written on the topic. With Lemp's well-known love of nature and animals, it would be easy to assume that he most likely shared many of the same conservation views as Olmsted, Burroughs, Powell, Muir, and Theodore Roosevelt. Lemp's well-known love of nature and animals can be traced back to his childhood, when he kept canaries and parrots. As an adult, Lemp's love of nature would lead him to discover the place where he would build his estate.

¹² <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amrvhtml/conshome.html>

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It was on one of his many camping expeditions that Edwin made a significant discovery. Around 1909, not long out of college, the intrepid Lemp pitched his tent on one of the high bluffs that overlook the Meramec River. It was a particularly picturesque spot, and he returned to the same location every weekend for three summers, exploring the scenic countryside and occasionally entertaining his friends camp-style. When he was certain he had found the most desirable spot in the area, Edwin purchased 3,000 feet of land up and down the river from that original campsite near Kirkwood, Mo., and proceeded to build a magnificent home there. He named the estate Cragwold, for the rough outcroppings of rock in the area.¹³

Edwin Lemp spent the rest of his life at Cragwold and became well known for his extensive animal collection. The collection started with 18 different species of birds including Cockatoos, Java Sparrows, an African Queen Whydah, Japanese Robins, a Russian Bullfinch, Amazon Parrots, and an attention-seeking Macaw that would screech “Whisky, Doctor” at visitors and then make a chuckling sound. By the late 1920s, the collection grew to include other exotic animals. A 1934 article in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* described the collection: “The Lemp collection is confined to birds and ungulate, the latter being defined as ‘An order of hooped mammals having carpal and tarsal bones alternating, as magnum supporting scaphoids, and upper molars quadritubercular, including *Perissodactyla* and *Artiodactyla*.’ There are no carnivores.”¹⁴ These animals included antelope, water buffalo, llamas, emus, Sacred Cattle from India, Siberian yaks, peacocks, parrots, and many others (see Figures 15 to 25). Because of Lemp’s growing collection of exotic animals, Cragwold was designated as a Federal Game Farm before 1934; the exact date that this designation was awarded could not be found.

Research suggests that Cragwold was one of the earliest game farms in Missouri and could be one of the earliest exotic animal preserves in the country. Though laws attempting to protect wildlife or limit hunting seasons were passed in Missouri as early as 1851, it would be several years before individuals and the state made a concerted effort to raise wildlife for release into the wild.¹⁵ Early efforts were

¹³ Stephen P. Walker. *Lemp: The Haunting History*. (St. Louis, Lemp Preservation Society, 1988), p 91.

¹⁴ “Animals from Many Lands on Edwin A. Lemp Estate,” *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 18 November 1934.

¹⁵ James F. Keefe. *The First Fifty Years*. Missouri Department of Conservation, Jefferson City, MO, 1986, p. 326.

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focused on stocking fish and game for sports hunters and fishers. In 1878 Missouri appointed a State Fish Commissioner who was given \$1,000 to stock fish in Missouri Streams. That year, and in several years following, thousands of fish (many non-native) were released into Missouri streams and rivers. In 1881 the Missouri state government opened its first fish hatchery in St. Joseph where carp were hatched and prepared for release. This was followed some 30 years later by a state owned game farm operated in Jefferson City that opened in 1910.¹⁶ It was not until the 1920s and 1930s, however, that Missouri as a state began to scientifically manage the state's wildlife population. Available histories of the conservation movement in Missouri, however, do not contain much information about private efforts to preserve wildlife resources. Information the state's conservation movement in general is focused on managing wildlife native to the state or to the United States. No information could be found on early exotic animal farms in the state, and Cragwold may be the only one in existence in the state prior to the mid to late 20th Century when facilities such as the Exotic Animal Paradise (1971, Strafford, MO) opened.

Even nationally, there is limited information into early game farms in the United States, and information on those dealing with exotic animals, is limited. In correspondence with the author relating to federal game permitting, Mark Madison, historian for the National Conservation Training Center, noted that all of the information that was found in relation to game farms in the United States in the early twentieth century refers to domestic animals being raised¹⁷ or animals being kept for hunting purposes. Renee Jaussaud of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Bureau of Biological Survey noted that the "The central files of the Bureau of Biological Survey contain a large amount of material dealing with permits to raise water fowl, game birds, and fur-bearing animals. The records are chiefly requests for permits." Though Jaussaud's e-mail to the author notes that the "file title list is not complete,"¹⁸ nothing could be readily found on Lemp's exotic animal farm or his federal game farm license.

Lemp's collection of exotic birds and ungulates was more than the menagerie of an American aristocrat. Edwin Lemp was close friends with George Vierheller, who was the director of the St. Louis Zoo from 1922 through 1960. Lemp served on the Zoological Board of Control from the mid-1920s until 1945.

¹⁶ Ibid., pp.326-327.

¹⁷ Mark Madison, Historian, National Conservation Training Center, email message to author on March 12, 2009.

¹⁸ Renee Jaussaud, email message to author on March 16, 2009.

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During his time on the Board of Control, Lemp worked closely with Vierheller on plans to build a new Bird House and a new Antelope House. Many of the animals that Lemp raised on his game farm either started out at the St. Louis Zoo or were eventually sold to the zoo. Minutes from several Zoological Board of Control meetings note that Lemp would often purchase animals from the St. Louis Zoo if the herd needed to be thinned. He also purchased animals from other zoos in the country and would breed and raise offspring at Cragwold for the purpose of selling them to zoos.¹⁹ Lemp kept birds and exotic animals at Cragwold until shortly before his death in 1970.

Of Lemp's many hobbies, amateur botanist can also be included, for he cultivated a new tropical day-blooming water lily in the cement lily ponds built in front of his home (extant and contributing). Named *Nymphaeaceae*, 'Edwin A. Lemp,' or Purple Star, the lilies are described as having purple flowers with pink-tipped yellow stamens and leaves that are individually supported on petiole stalks. According to the Water Gardeners International website,²⁰ the Purple Star's date of origin is 1941 (see Figure 26).

Additional Notes of Interest:

Though they do not relate to the historic significance of Cragwold, there are several facts of local interest on the larger estate grounds. In the southeast corner of Emmenegger Park are some outcroppings of Warsaw Shale that have been dated to the Middle Mississippian era of 350 million years ago. These formations contain many fossils common to this period, including several excellent examples of Archimedes Screws (see Figure 28 and 29).

There are also tales of Native American activity on the property, only one of which seems to have been documented. *The Incident at the Big Bend*, was published in the fall 2008 newsletter by the Meramec

¹⁹ Again, it is unknown how common a practice this was in the early 20th Century. The only comparable example that could be readily found was the Catskill Animal Farm in New York that opened in 1939.

²⁰ http://www.victoria-adventure.org/waterlilies/names/names_a_z.htm

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Greenway. The story tells of a battle on the Meramec River at the Big Bend, which is located just north of Cragwold. The incident at the Big Bend was apparently revenge for an act of aggression by the Cherokee against Sauk-Fox women and children. The Sauk-Fox war party located a large group of Cherokee encamped at the Big Bend. They descended from a hilltop in what is now Kirkwood, Missouri, a site locally referred to as the Meramec Highlands. It was most likely a surprise attack.²¹

More recently, Edgar Denison, author of the well-known and acclaimed field guide *Missouri Wildflowers*, conducted research, planted and cultivated wildflowers, and lead wildflower hiking tours at Emmenegger Nature Park until shortly before his death in 1993.

²¹ “The Incident at the Big Bend,” *Meramec Greenway Newsletter*, Fall 2008.

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<http://www.palaeos.com/Paleozoic/Carboniferous/Mississippian.htm>. May 2009.

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"Kirkwood to Receive Grant of \$412,500 to Acquire Cragwold," 31 December 1974.

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“Kirkwood Council Takes Steps to Accept Cragwold Estate,” 24 January 1975.

“Kirkwood Hope Revived for 100-unit High-rise,” 5 February 1975.

Lamont, Anita Buie. “He’s Wild About Wildflowers,” 17-18 March 1979.

“Kirkwood Seeks Federal Grant for Cragwold Park,” *St. Louis Journal*, 2 October 1974.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

“Birds and Fish of Tropics Dwell in Patio of Home,” 25 April 1924.

“Edwin Lemp is Named to Zoo Control Board,” 28 June 1933.

“Animals From Many Lands on Edwin A. Lemp Estate,” 18 November 1934.

“Pao Pei Plays With Keeper and Meets Happy, but Latter’s Snort of Delight Frightens Newcomer Away,”
13 September 1939.

“Edwin Lemp Dies at 90,” 2 December 1970.

“Edwin A. Lemp Estate Valued at \$2,220,000,” 1 February 1971.

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Correspondence:

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Madison, Mark, Historian, National Conservation Training Center, email message to author on March 12,
2009.

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Cragwold
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Boundary Description:

See form for legal description.

Boundary Justification:

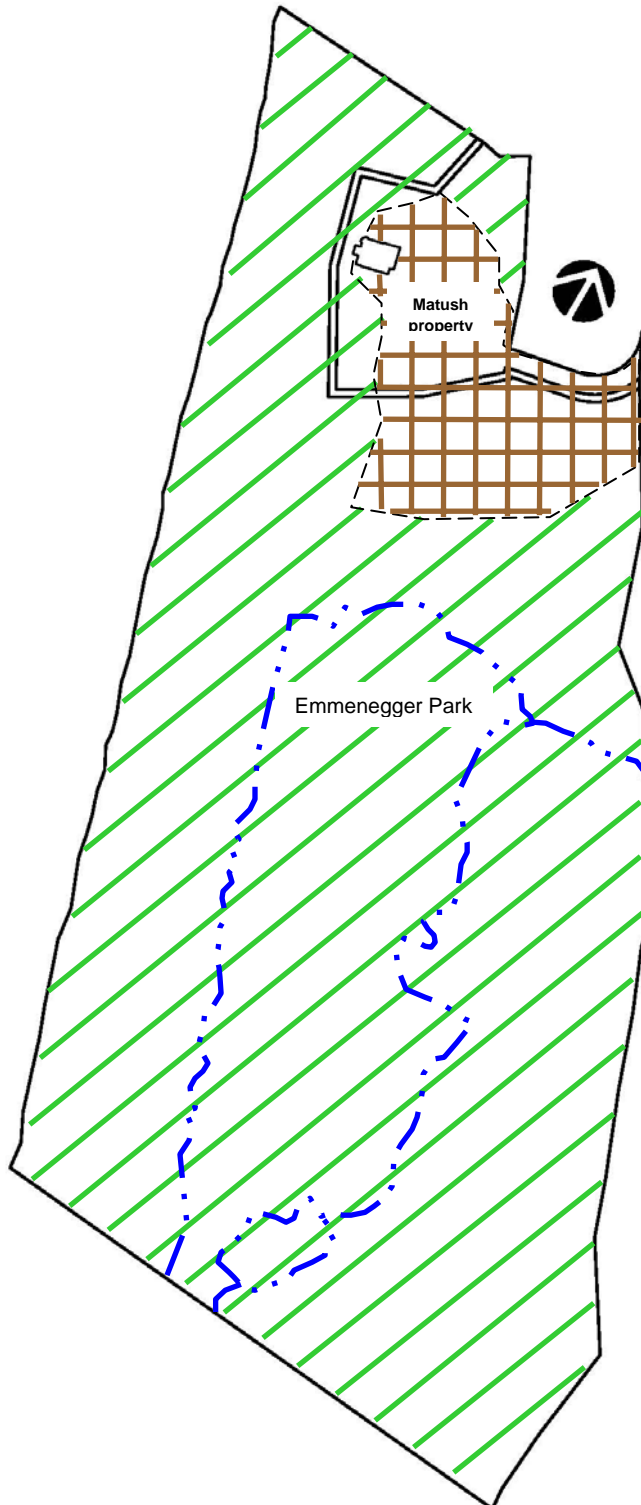
According to a St. Louis Post-Dispatch article from November 18, 1934, Edwin Lemp's estate at Cragwold was originally 200 acres. We know that in the mid 1960s the property was cut down to approximately 160 acres by the construction of Interstate 270 on the east side of the estate. After Lemp's death in 1970, Russell Emmenegger bought 140 acres of the property, and the rest was subdivided for new houses. Emmenegger kept 6.5 acres of the land on which the house and all of the contributing and non-contributing buildings listed in Section 5 and 7 are located. The City of Kirkwood acquired 110.5 acres for use as a nature park, 15.7 acres are now owned by the State of Missouri, and the remaining 7.3 acres were further subdivided. The nomination boundary includes the 6.5 acres on which the house and other buildings sit and are now owned by the Matush family, as well as 96.5 acres of the Emmenegger Nature Park owned by the City of Kirkwood, for a total of 103 acres. The City of Kirkwood requested that a 14-acre section of the nature park not be included in the nomination boundary; this is the only area of the park that contains buildings or any development other than hiking trails. The remaining 37 acres is not included in the nomination boundary at the requests of the current owners, or because development of the land has changed it so much that it would detract from the integrity of the rest of the property.

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Sketch Site Plan: Nomination boundary includes Matush property and Emmenegger Park.

Not to Scale

See Section 10 Page 2 for up close map of the Matush property.

Key

Nomination Boundary

Boundary between Matush property and Emmenegger Park

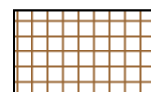
Boundary between wooded area and open fields

Hiking Trail

Wooded area



Open fields

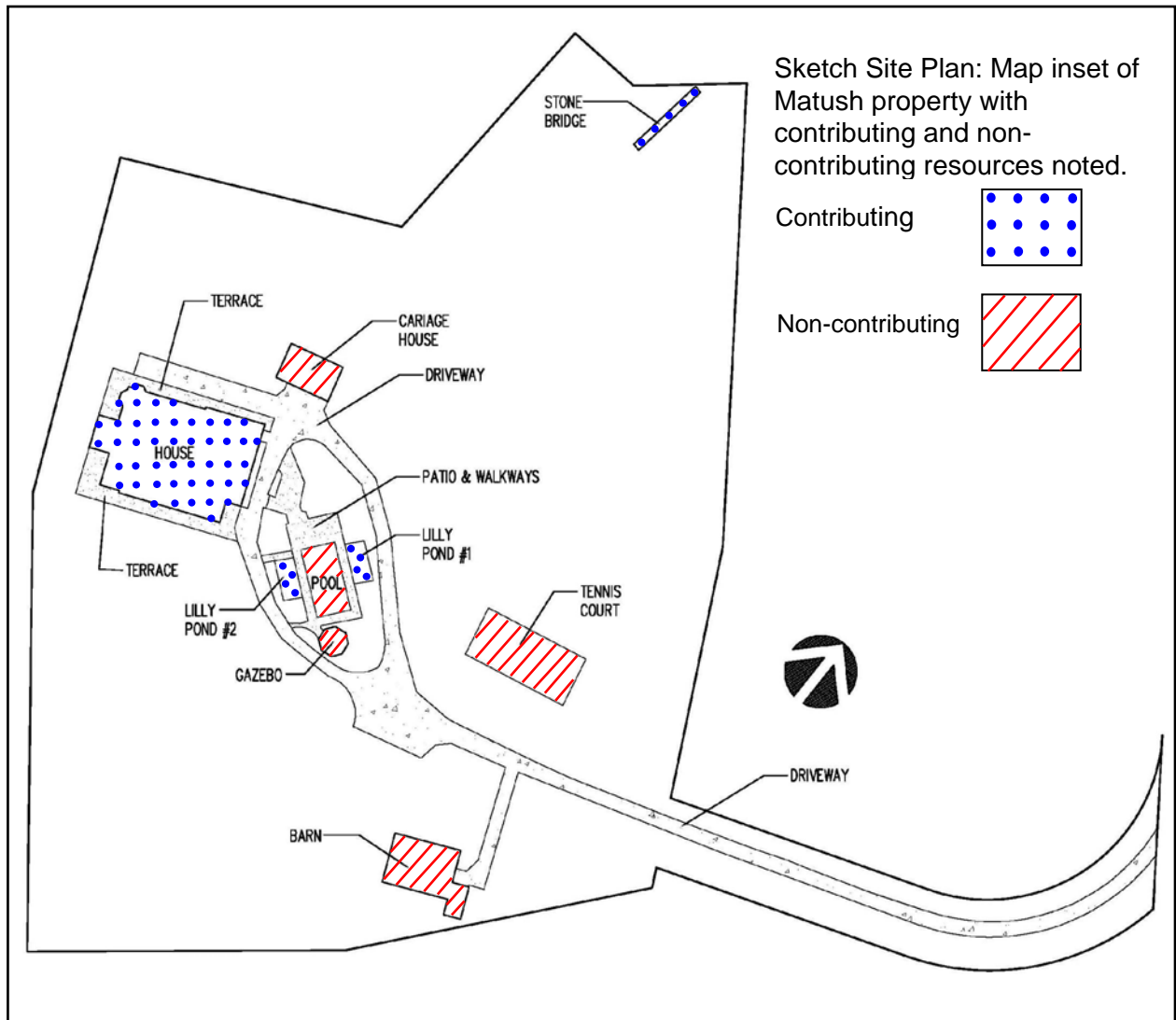


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Cragwold
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The following information applies to all photos with the exception of photo # 5 which was provided by the owner of the property.

Historic Property Name: Cragwold

St. Louis County, Missouri

Photographer: Jennifer Sims Taylor

Date Photographs taken: Photos 1 to 15 taken February 11, 2009, Photos 26 to 29 taken August 25, 2009.

Images were taken with a digital camera, CD enclosed.

1. East façade of house facing west.
2. Southeast corner of house facing northwest.
3. South façade and terrace facing west.
4. South façade and foundation wall facing northwest.
5. Aerial view, northwest façade of house and property southeast.
6. West foundation wall from southwest corner facing north.
7. North façade and foundation wall facing south.
8. South façade and terrace facing west.
9. Northeast corner of house facing southwest.
10. Atrium facing west.
11. Atrium facing east.
12. Living room facing south.
13. Living room facing northeast.
14. Dining room facing east.
15. Dining room facing west.
16. Rathskeller facing north.
17. Rathskeller facing northwest.
18. Rathskeller facing northeast.
19. Southwest corner of carriage house facing northeast.
20. South façade of carriage house facing north.
21. North and west façades of barn facing southeast.
22. Stone bridge facing southwest.
23. Stone bridge facing north.
24. Lilly pond #1 facing south. Pool and gazebo in background.
25. Lilly pond #2 facing east. Pool and gazebo in background.
26. Emmenegger Park field looking south.
27. Emmenegger Park field looking north.
28. Emmenegger Park trail head.
29. Emmenegger Park trail.

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Figure Log:

1. West side of house and pond. Photo circa 1935.
2. South side of house looking west. Photo circa 1935.
3. Northwest corner of terrace. Photo circa 1935.
4. Southwest corner of terrace. Photo circa 1935.
5. Lookout tower. Photo circa 1935.
6. South side of house looking north. Photo circa 1935.
7. Current comparison photo of roof. Photo taken February 2009.
8. Atrium with glass roof. Photo circa 1935.
9. Atrium. Photo circa 1935.
10. Atrium. Photo circa 1935.
11. Dining room. Photo circa 1935.
12. Dining room. Photo circa 1935.
13. Pond in front of house. Photo circa 1935.
14. Stone bridge. Photo circa 1935.
15. Original game farm sign found on property. Photo taken March 2009.
16. Livestock at Cragwold estate. Photo circa 1935.
17. Livestock at Cragwold estate. Photo circa 1935.
18. Livestock at Cragwold estate. Photo circa 1935.
19. Livestock at Cragwold estate. Photo circa 1935.
20. Livestock at Cragwold estate. Photo circa 1935.
21. Livestock at Cragwold estate. Photo circa 1935.
22. Livestock at Cragwold estate. Photo circa 1935.
23. Cragwold farm truck and game keeper. Photo circa 1935.
24. Livestock at Cragwold estate. Photo circa 1935.
25. Peafowl at Cragwold estate. Photo circa 1935.
26. Tropical day blooming water lily cultivated by Lemp at Cragwold. Photo from <http://bluemoonistic.com/PurpleStar.html>
27. U.S. Department of Agriculture historic aerial photo of Cragwold, circa 1958.
28. Outcropping of Warsaw Shale dated to Middle Mississippian ear, Emmenegger Nature Park. Photo taken June 2009.
29. Outcropping of Warsaw Shale dated to Middle Mississippian ear, Emmenegger Nature Park. Archimedes Screws and other small fossils. Photo taken June 2009.
30. Original set of plans for the house at Cragwold drawn by Harry Clymer and Francis Drischler. See attachment (12 sheets).

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Cragwold
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Figure 1
Circa 1935
West side of house
and pond



Figure 18
Circa 1935
South side of house
looking west

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Cragwold
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Figure 3
Circa 1935
Northeast corner of
terrace



Figure 4
Circa 1935
Southwest corner of
terrace

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Cragwold
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Figure 5: Circa 1935
Lookout tower

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Figure 6: Circa 1935
South side of house looking North.



Figure 7: Current comparison photo of roof.

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Figure 8
Circa 1935
Atrium with glass roof



Figure 9
Circa 1935
Atrium

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Cragwold
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Figure 10
Circa 1935
Atrium



Figure 11
Circa 1935
Dining Room

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Figure 12
Circa 1935
Dining Room



Figure 13
Circa 1935
Pond in front of house

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Figure 14
Circa 1935
Stone bridge

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Figure 15
Original Game Farm sign found on property

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Figure 1618
Circa 1935
Buffalo at Cragwold Estate



Figure 17
Circa 1935
Sacred Cow from India at
Cragwold Estate

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Cragwold
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Figure 18
Circa 1935
Llama at Cragwold Estate



Figure 1918
Circa 1935
Young antelope being
bottle fed at Cragwold
Estate

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Figure 20: Circa 1935
Parrots at Cragwold Estate



Figure 21: Circa 1935
Emu at Cragwold Estate.

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Figure 22
Circa 1935
At Cragwold Estate.



Figure 23
Circa 1935
Cragwold Farm truck and game keeper.

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Figure 24: Circa 1935
Mountain Goat at Cragwold Estate



Figure 25: Circa 1935
Peafowl at Cragwold Estate

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Figure 26
Nymphaeaceae "Edwin A. Lemp" or Purple Star
Tropical day blooming water lily cultivated by Lemp at Cragwold.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Cragwold
St. Louis County, Missouri

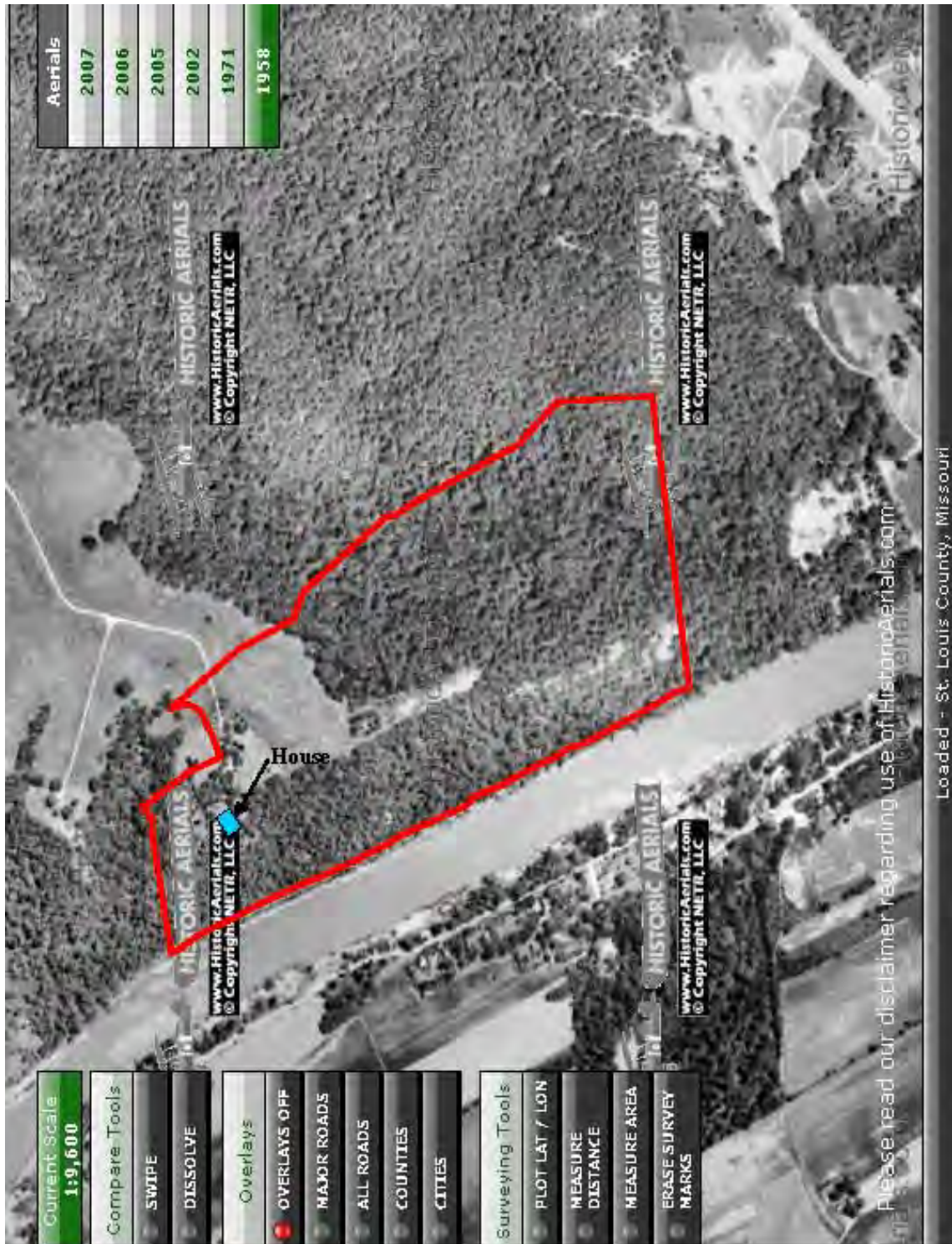


Figure 27
U.S. Department of Agriculture historic aerial photo of Cragwold, circa 1958.

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Cragwold
St. Louis County, Missouri



Figure 28
Outcropping of Warsaw Shale dated to Middle Mississippian era, Emmenegger Nature Park
Photo taken June 2009

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Cragwold
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Figure 29
Outcropping of Warsaw Shale dated to Middle Mississippian, Emmenegger Nature Park.
Archimedes S screws and other small fossils.
Photo taken June 2009.

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Cragwold
St. Louis County, Missouri

See attached set of 11 X 17 plans. These are a copy of the original set of plans for the house at Cragwold drawn by Harry Clymer and Francis Drischler.



35/

1 000 000
FEET

473

472

110 MI. TO INTERSTATE 55

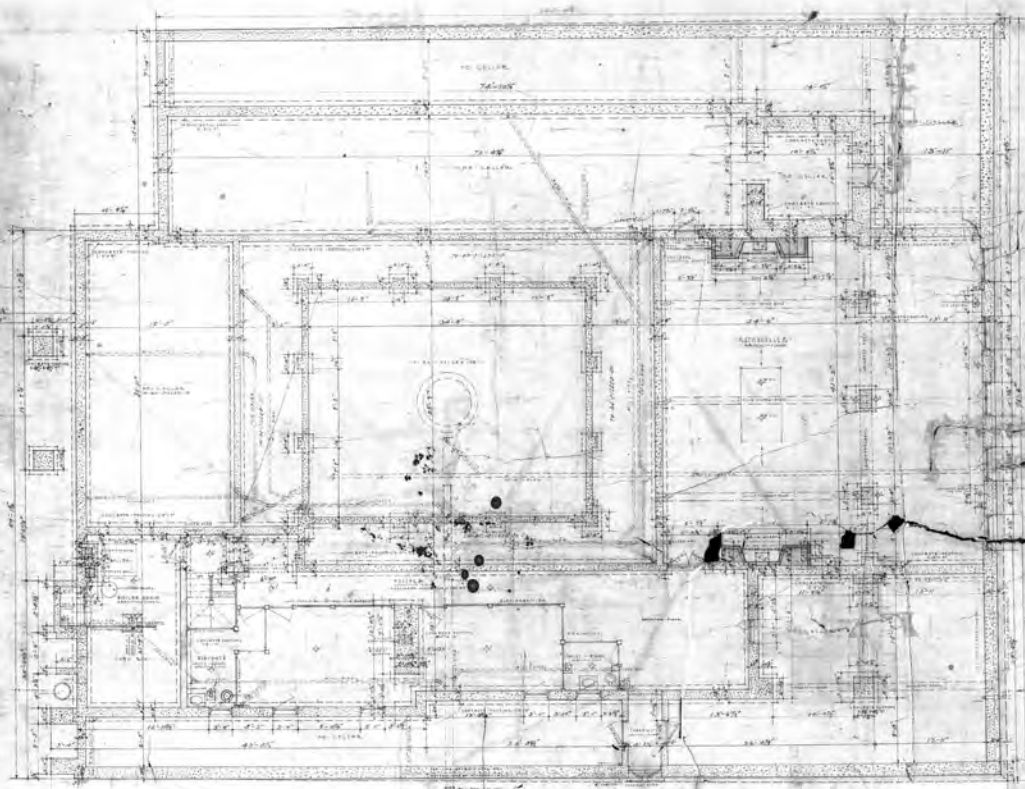
7961 III SE

ST. LOUIS (I 55) 10 MI.

Geoguide
St. Louis County, Mo
Kirkwood Quadrangle

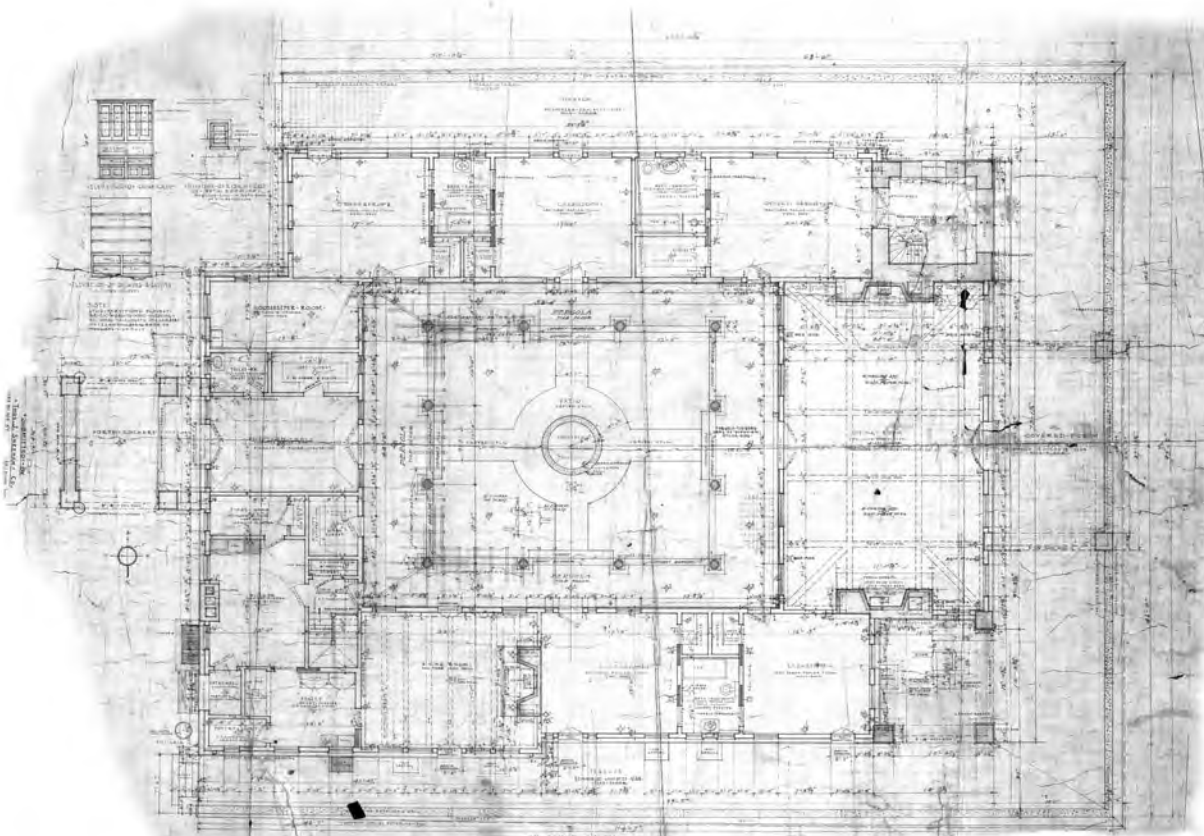
1) 15 | 722185 | 142264 80
 2) 15 | 723520 | 142104 80
 3) 15 | 724160 | 142496 4
 4) 15 | 723480 | 142646 6

3230'



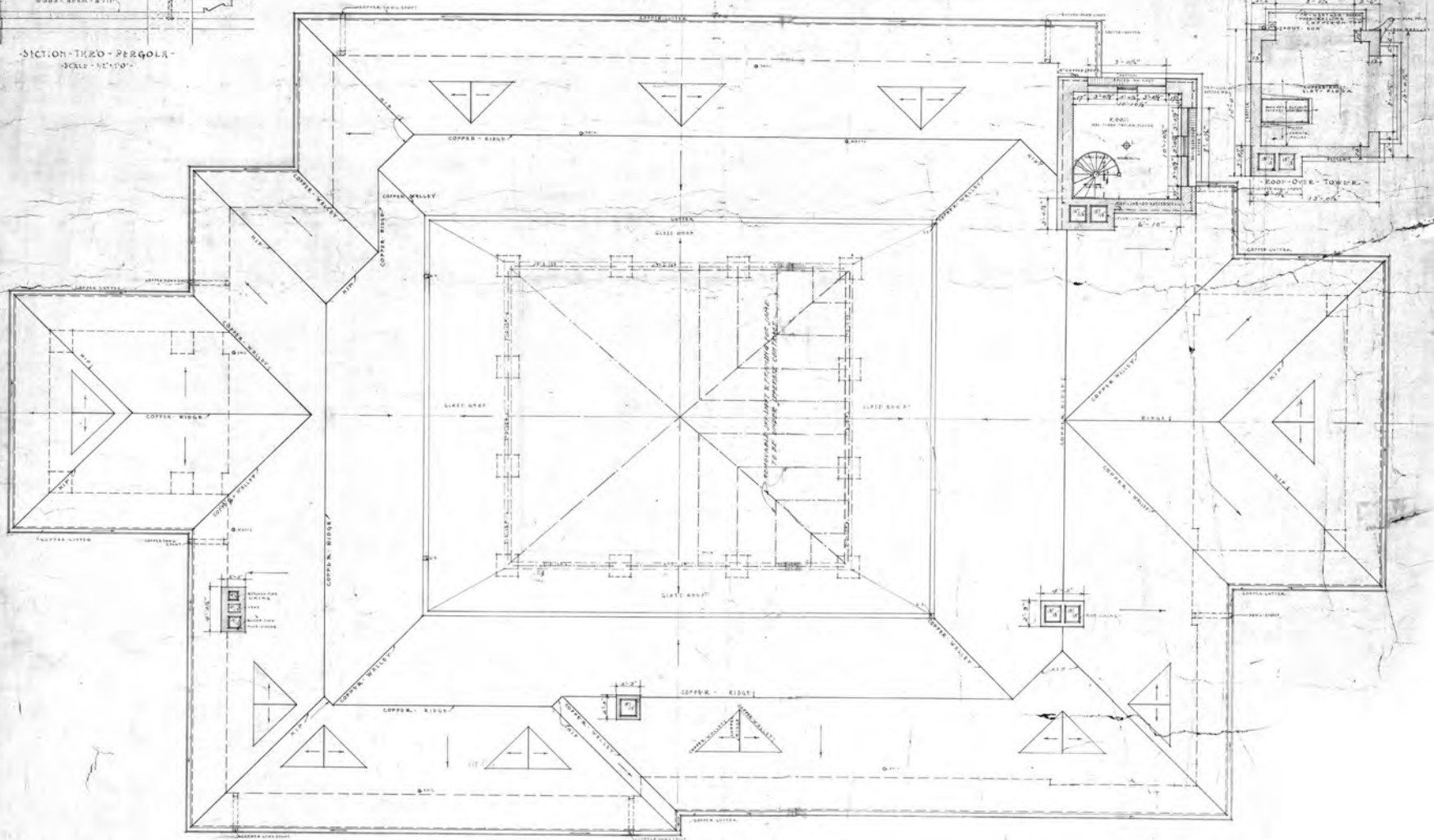
SECTION PLAN

DUNGLAY
 PA. & LIMP.
 17 1/2 ST. CORNER
 CHICAGO - ILLINOIS
 VERRILLI - BLDG.
 1911-1912
 204-205



FLOOR - PLAN

Sankow
 No. 1, 1917
 U. S. ARCHITECTS
 GEORGE B. WHEELER PARTNERS
 Washington - D. C.
 1917-1918



ROOF PLAN - SCALE 1/4"

DUNGLOW -
 FOR
 MR. E. LEMP -
 ST. LOUIS - COUNTY MO -
 CLYMER - A. DRISKLER RECHT'S -
 ST. LOUIS MO -
 WAINWRIGHT - BLDG -
 APRIL - 1873 - 1881 -
 JOB NO. 12

SPECIAL GLAZED BRICK



1-1/2" BRICK LINED WITH PACE
A-B-W-D GLAZED
2- BRICK LINED WITH PACE
B-C-D GLAZED
THREE BRICK ARE FOR DUAL JAMES

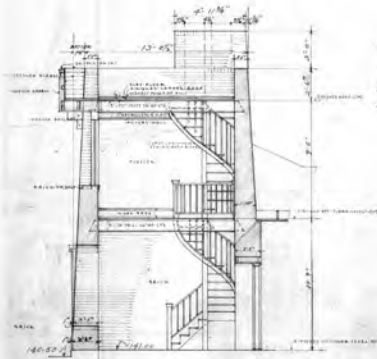


2- BRICK LINED WITH PACE
A-B-C-D GLAZED
THREE BRICK ARE FOR REVERSE JAMES
OF BRICK ON BRICK-FILL COVER AND
THREE CORNERS OF TOP OF TOWER.

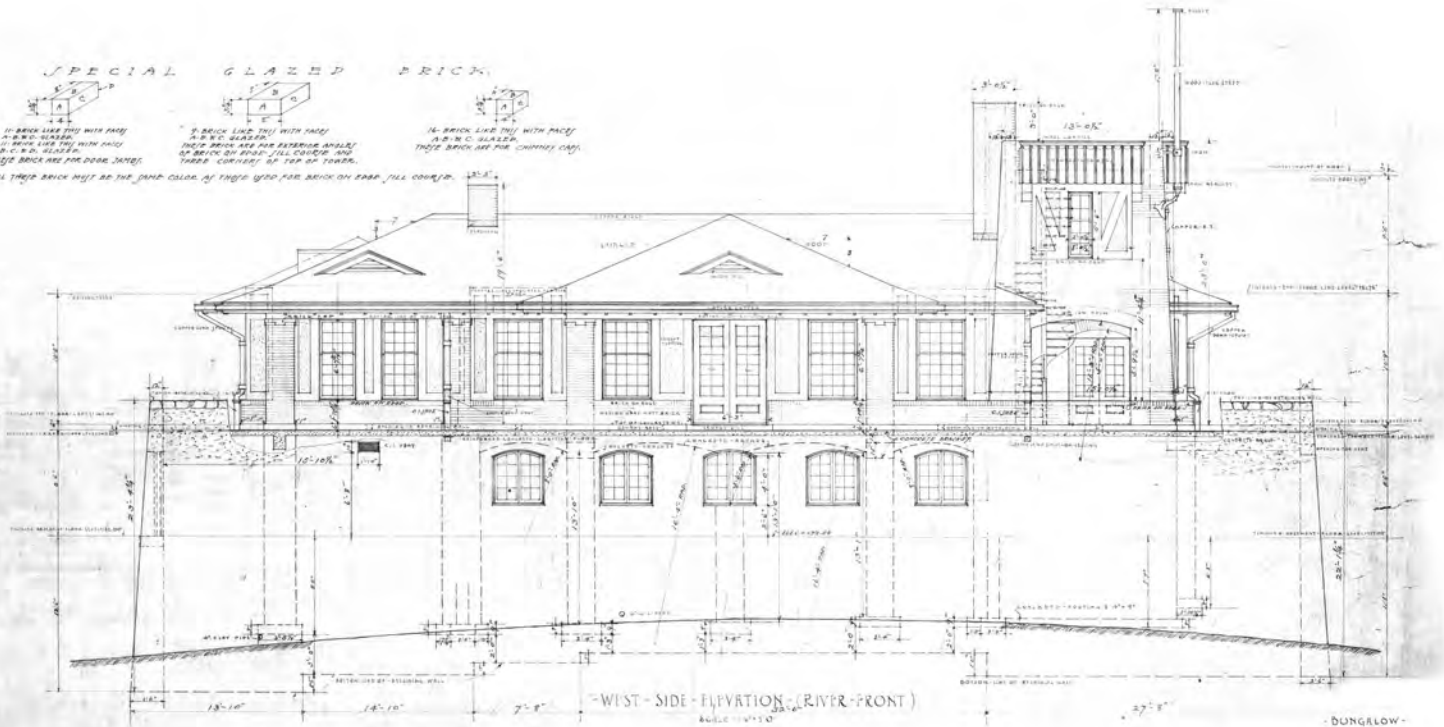


3- BRICK LINED WITH PACE
A-B-C-D GLAZED
THREE BRICK ARE FOR CHIMNEY CAP

ALL THESE BRICK MUST BE THE SAME COLOR. IF THESE USED FOR BRICK ON BRICK-FILL COVER.

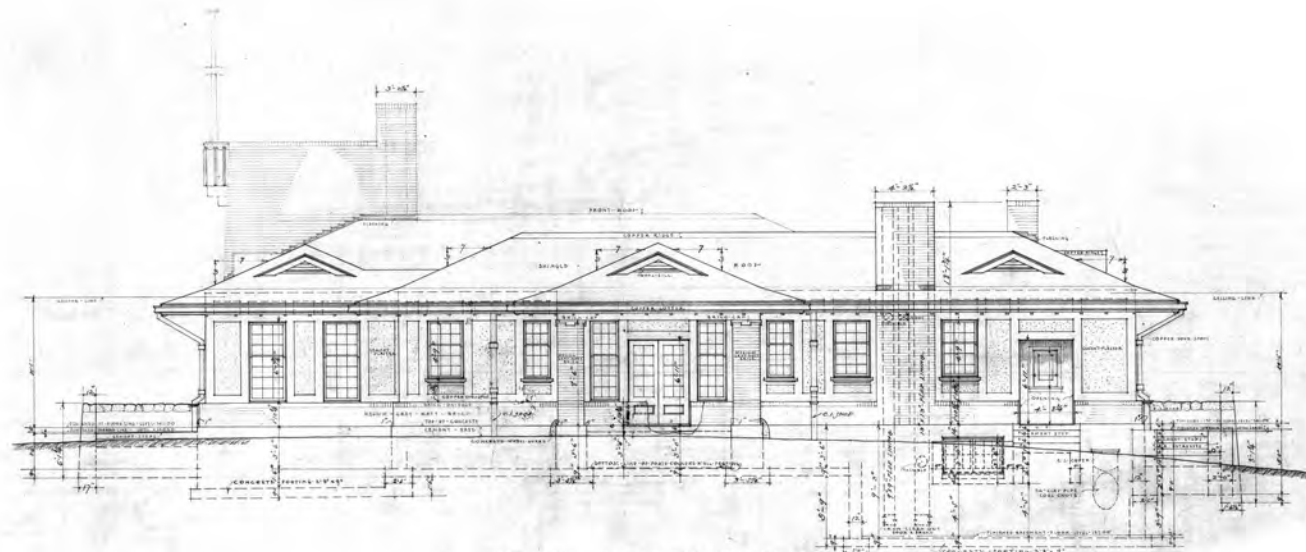


SECTION - THRU TOWER (LOOKING NORTH)



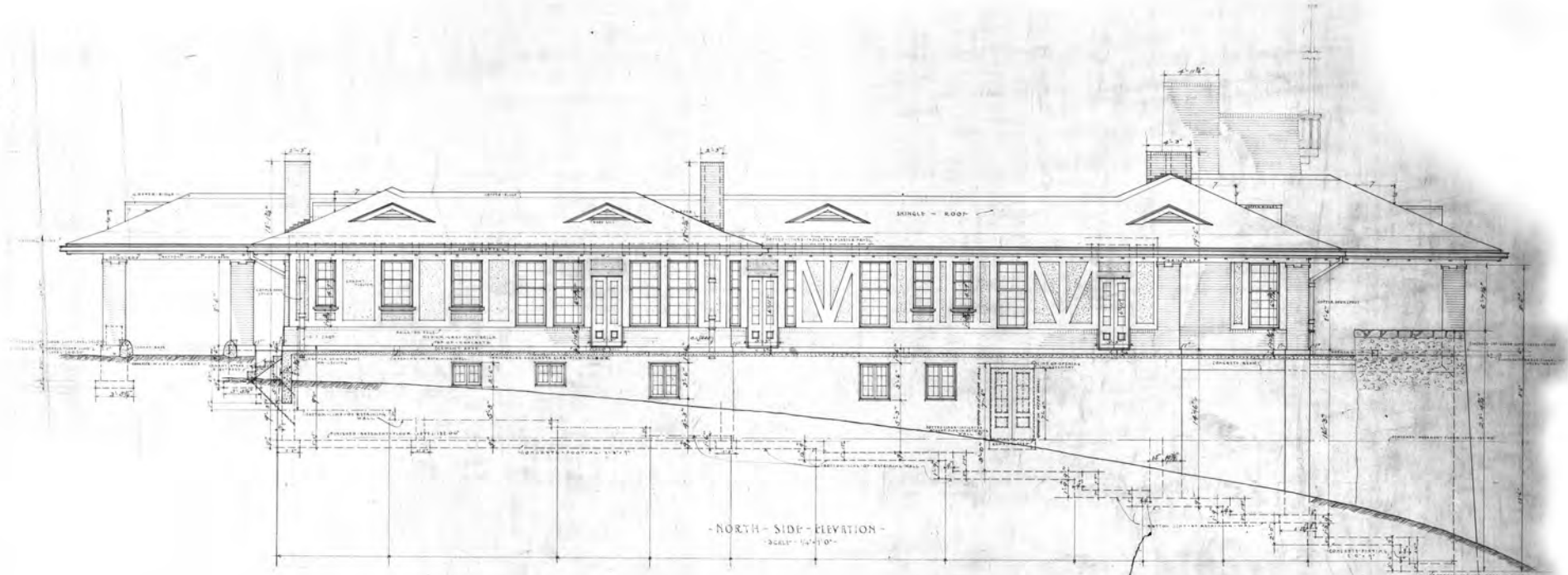
WEST SIDE ELEVATION (RIVER FRONT)

DUNGLAW -
FOR -
M. E. LEMP -
ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO.
CLYMER - A. DRISCHLER RECHTS -
ST. LOUIS, MO.
WAINWRIGHT - BLDG.
APRIL - 1910 - 1911
JOB NO. 11



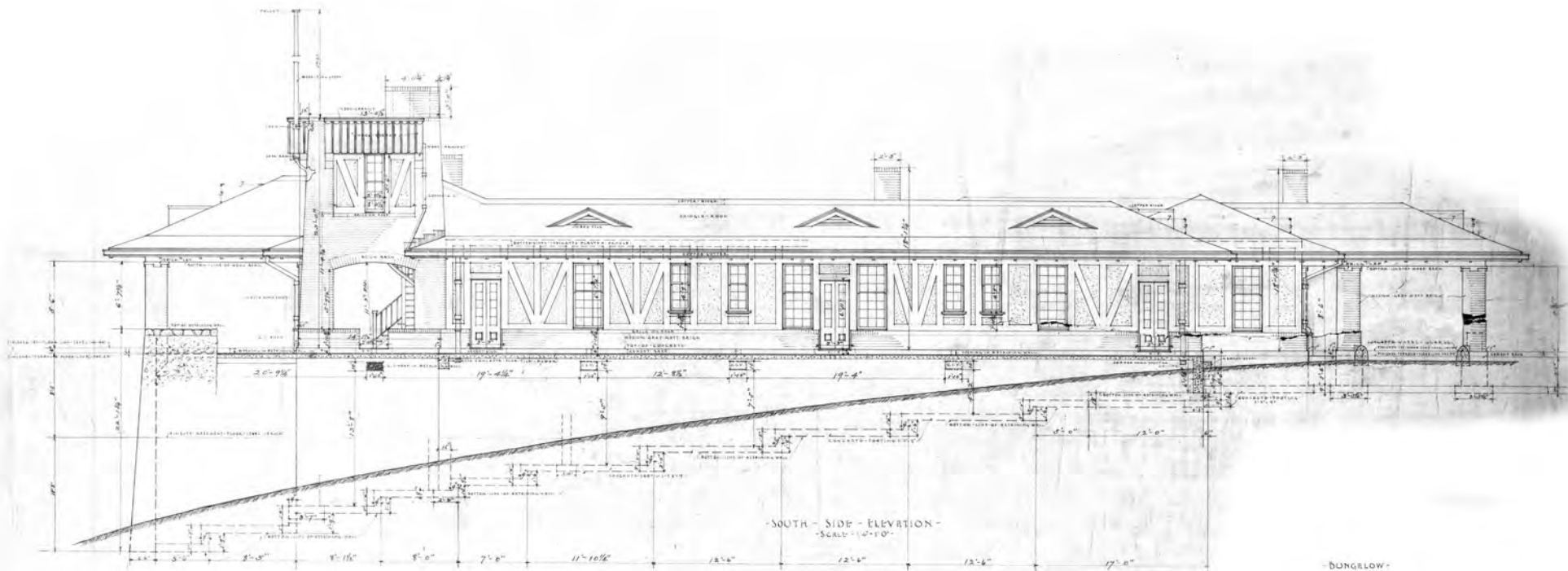
- EAST SIDE - ELEYRTION - (REAR ELEVATION)
 - SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"

- DUNGLOW -
 - FOR -
 - MR. E. LEMP -
 - ST. LOUIS - COUNTY, MO. -
 - CLYMER A. DRISKLER FRECHTS -
 - MAIN RIGHT - BLDG. - ST. LOUIS, MO. -
 - APRIL - 1898 - 1911 -
 - 308 - MO - 72 -



- NORTH SIDE ELEVATION -
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

- DUNGLOW -
- FOR -
- MR. E. LEMP -
- ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO. -
- CLYMER & DRISCHLER ARCHT'S. -
- ST. LOUIS, MO. -
- WAINWRIGHT BLDG. -
- APRIL 1898-1901 -
- JOB NO. 12 -



DUNGLOW
 FOR
 MR. E. LEMP
 ST. LOUIS COUNTY MO.
 CLYMER A. DRISCHLER ARCHT.
 ST. LOUIS MO.
 WRINKRIGHT BLDG
 APRIL 15TH 1911
 308-MO-7E



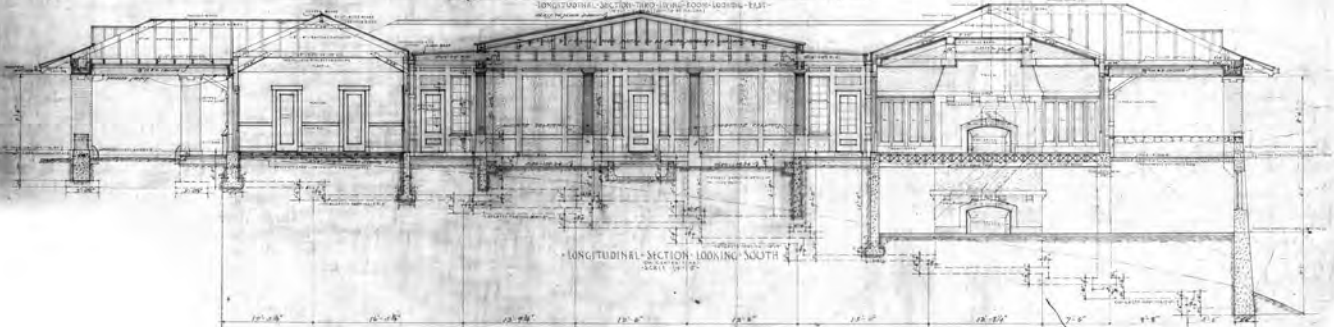
SECTION OF GABLE ORNAMENT
OF FRONT PORCH.



ELEVATION OF DOME



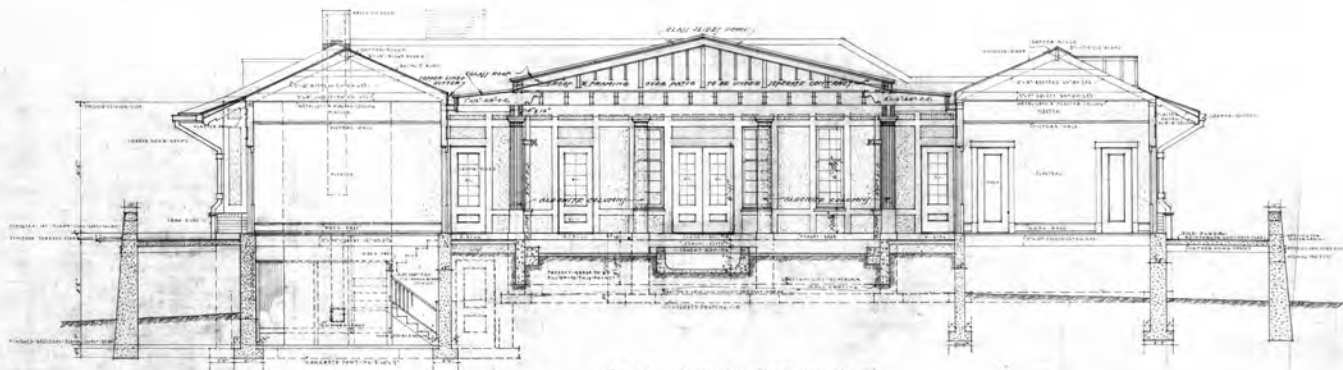
LONGITUDINAL SECTION - THIRD - LIVING ROOM - LOOKING EAST



LONGITUDINAL SECTION - LOOKING SOUTH

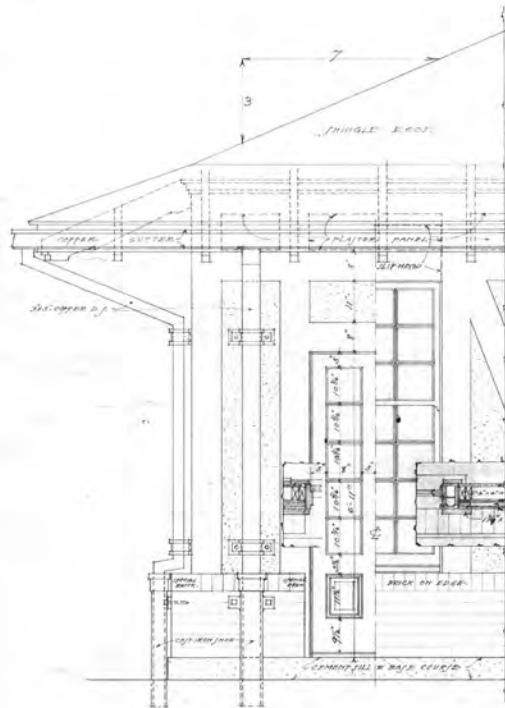
12'-0" 12'-0" 12'-0" 12'-0" 12'-0" 12'-0" 7'-0" 9'-0" 7'-0"

- BUNGLOW -
- 1904 -
- M. E. LEMP -
- ST. LOUIS - COUNTY - MO. -
- CLYDE - A. BEISLER - ARCHT. -
- 1515 - 15TH - ST. -
- ST. LOUIS - MO. -
- 1904 - 1905 -

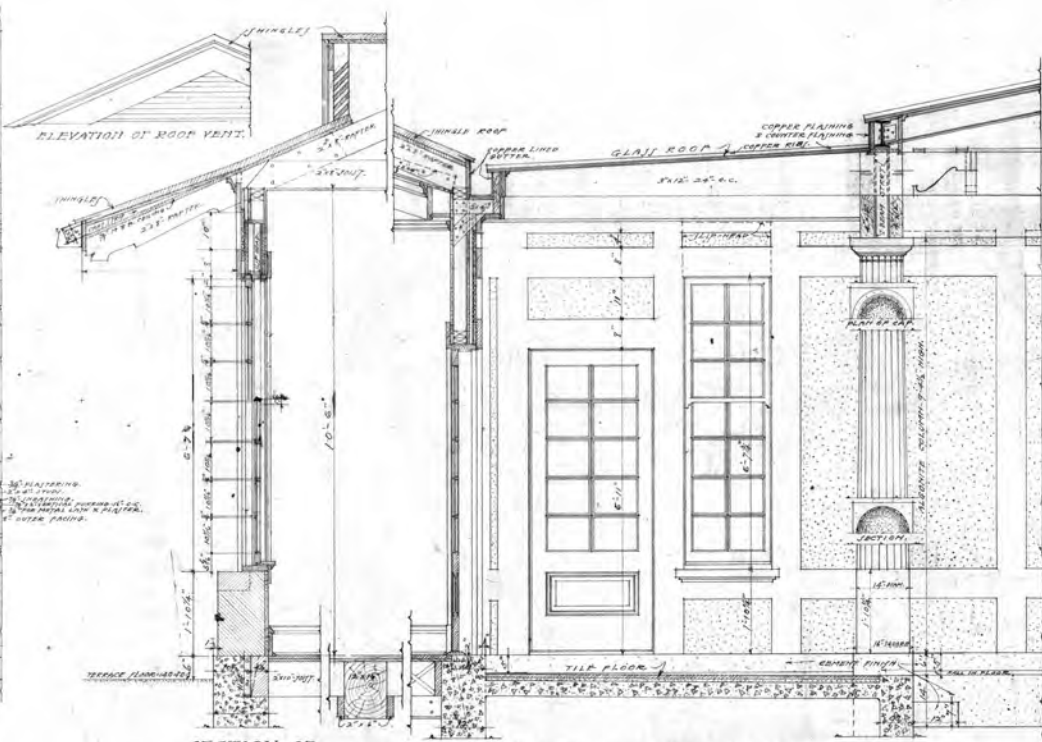


- CROSS - SECTION - (LOOKING EAST)
 - SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"

DUNGLOW
 FOR
 MR. E. LEMP
 ST. LOUIS - COUNTY MO.
 CLYMER & DRISCHLER ARCHTS.
 ST. LOUIS MO.
 MAIN WRIGHT - BLDG.
 APRIL - 15th - 1911
 JOB - 114 - 7E

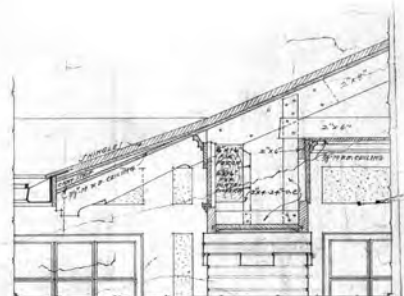


ELEVATION OF EXTERIOR WALL.



SECTION OF EXTERIOR WALL.

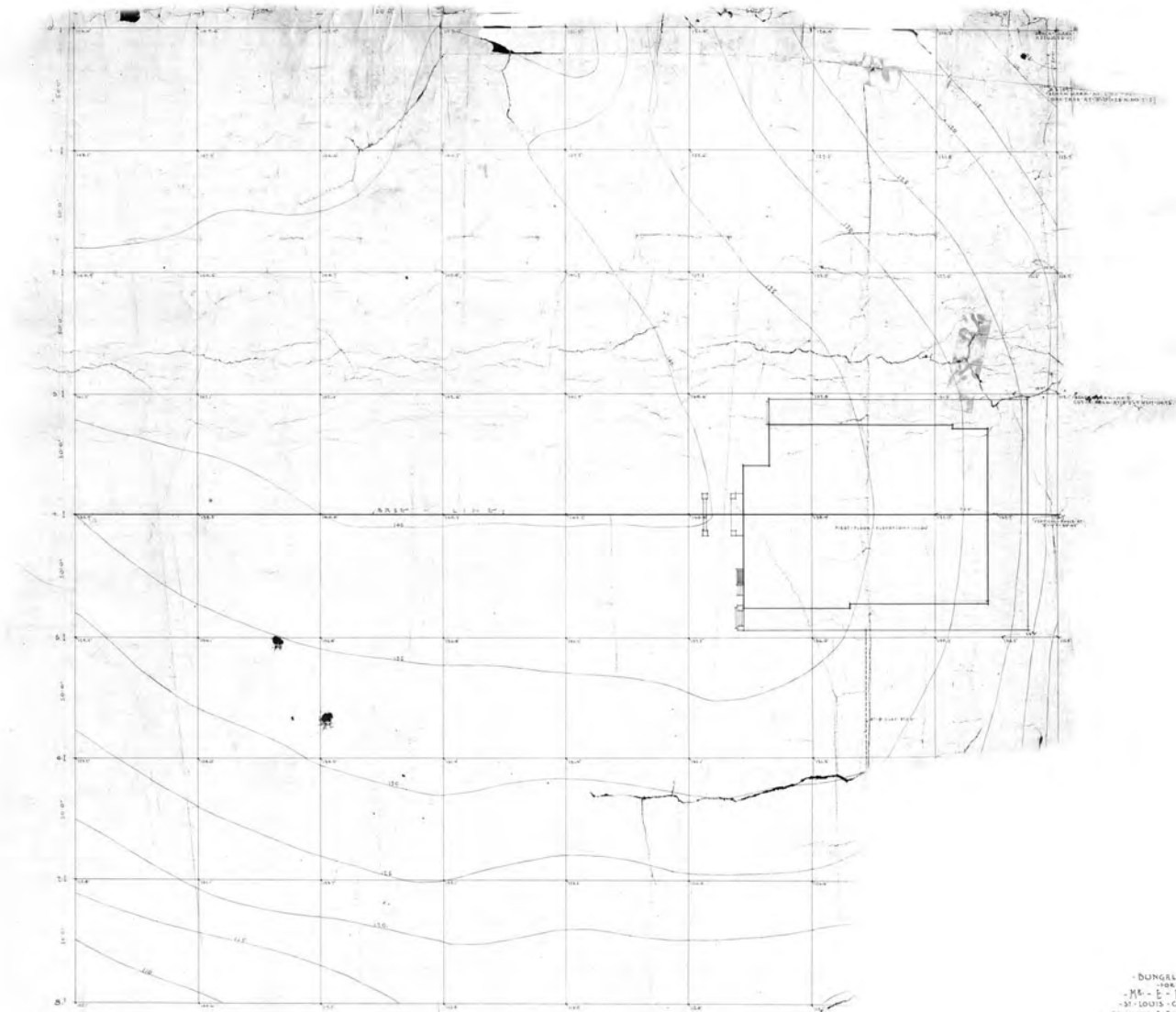
SECTION THROUGH PERGOLA.



SECTION OF FRONT PORCH & PORTE-COCHERE
LOOKING TOWARD BUILDING.

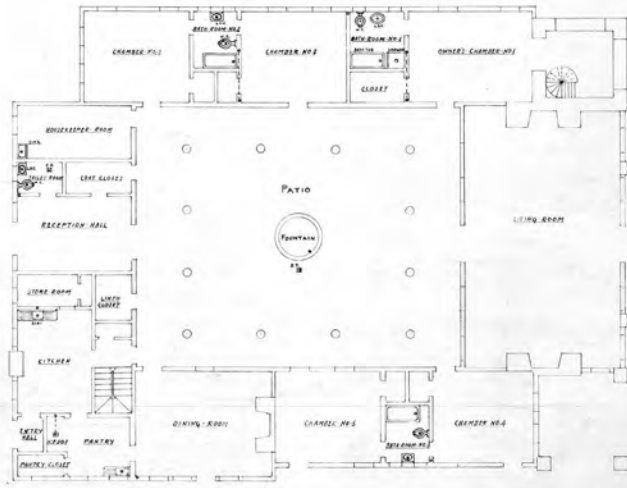
*SCALE ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS OF WALLS & CORNICE.

- DUNBLOW -
- FOR -
- M. E. LEMP -
- ST. LOUIS - COUNTY - MO. -
- CLYMER - A. DRISCHLER - ARCHTS -
- ST. LOUIS - MO. -
- WINWRIGHT - BLDG. -
- OCT. 22, 1911. -
- JOB - NO. 12 -



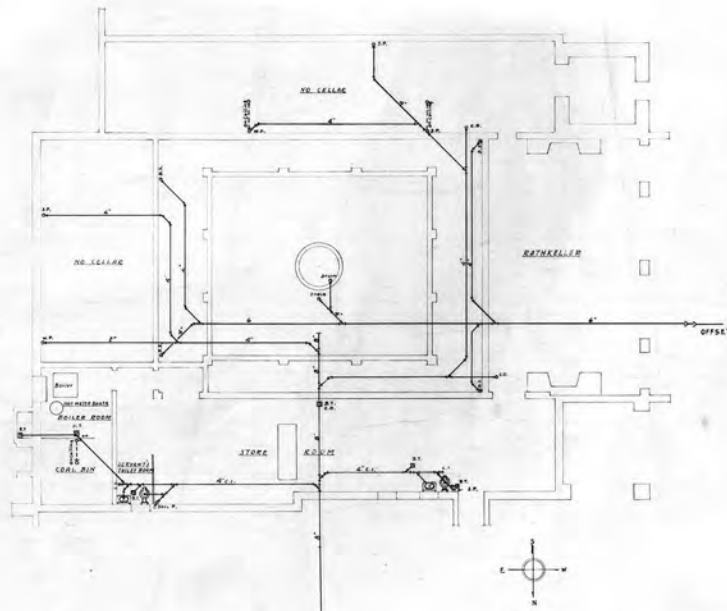
-BLOCK - PLAN-
 SCALE - 1/4" = 10'

-DUNGLAW-
 -1884-
 -M.E. S. LEMP-
 -ST. LOUIS - COUNTY, MO-
 -CLYMER A. BEISCHLER RIGHTS-
 -WARD - RIGHT - DUES ST. LOUIS - MO-
 -APRIL - 1878 - 1871-
 -304 - 188 - 1871-



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Scale 1/8" to 1'-0"

ORIGINAL PLANS - APRIL 20, 1911
REVISED - MAY 20, 1922



BASEMENT PLAN
Scale 1/8" to 1'-0"
UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE SYSTEM
STORM DRAINAGE TO MERAMEC RIVER
SOIL - NORTH PREMISES

LEGEND
S.P. = SOIL PIPE
W.P. = WASTE PIPE
V.P. = VENT PIPE
D.S. = DOWN SPOUT
D.F.D. = DOWN FLOOR DRAIN
C.O. = CLEAN OUT

PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM
BUNGALOW BUILDING
FOR
MR. EDWIN A. LEMP
KIRKWOOD - ST. LOUIS CO. MO.
SUBMITTED BY
LINDA W. SHEPARD, C.E.
2233 OLIVE ST. - ST. LOUIS MO.





















































08.25.2009



08.25.2009



EMMENEGGER NATURE PARK

Area Hours

The area is open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. from April 1 to October 31 and 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. November 1 to March 31.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The city of Richmond and the Missouri Department of Conservation want you to use and enjoy the Nature Park. In order for us to better serve you, please observe the applicable portions of the Wildlife Code of Missouri and Richmond ordinances.

The following are prohibited at Emmenegger Nature Park:

- Acting in such a manner that will injure or disturb the natural beauty or aesthetics of this Nature Park.
- Fishing, digging, cutting, collecting, removing or disturbing any plant, soil or rock material.
- Harass, feeding or trapping.
- Camping, fires or fireworks.
- Capture, removal or harassment of wildlife, including aquatic organisms in the creek.
- Disposing, non-authorized vehicles and other authorized vehicles on trails (these are permitted only in designated parking areas. Motorcycles and trailers are allowed on designated trails).
- Alcoholic beverages.

Please, no smoking on the Nature Park grounds or inside or along its trails. Please stay on the trail at all times.

Dogs must be on a leash and under control at all times. Fencing & structures must be subject to regulations only.

PLEASE DEPOSIT ALL TRASH IN RECEPTACLES PROVIDED

LEASH LAW ENFORCED

08.25.2009



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