

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

1. Name of Property

historic name Glen Echo Historic District

other names/site number Glen Echo Country Club; Glen Echo Park

2. Location

street & number 3401 Lucas-Hunt Road; 7202-48 Henderson Avenue; 7200-71 St. Andrews Place [N/A] not for publication

city or town Normandy and Glen Echo Park [N/A] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis code 189 zip code 63121

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 Sept 10, 2007
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

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 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
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper	Date
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	83	10
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	2	1
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0
		85	11

Name of related multiple property listing.

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

SOCIAL/clubhouse
RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

SOCIAL/clubhouse
RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/
Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival
LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Bungalow /
Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch Style

Materials

foundation CONCRETE
STONE/limestone
walls BRICK
STONE/limestone
WOOD/shingles/weatherboard
ASBESTOS/shingles
roof ASPHALT
other N/A

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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.

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

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Periods of Significance

1901-1957

Significant Dates

1901

1904

1906

1928

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Foulis, Jim & Robert (golf course)

Bradshaw, Preston J., architect (clubhouse)

Francis, Albert J. (building contractor)

Shields, Walter (building contractor)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic 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):

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 151 acres approx.

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	735385	4286840	15	734990	4286000
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	734590	4286190	15	734565	4287045

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ruth Keenoy, Karen Bode Baxter and Timothy P. Maloney, and Sara Bularzik
 organization Karen Bode Baxter, Preservation Specialist date March 29, 2007
 street & number 5811 Delor Street telephone (314) 353-0593
 city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63109

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

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

SUMMARY

The Glen Echo Historic District encompasses two separate (but physically connected) resources consisting of Glen Echo Country Club with its golf course and Glen Echo Park, the adjacent residential subdivision. Glen Echo Park, the neighborhood, was platted in 1906 shortly after the Glen Echo Country Club was established (in 1901) and served as the site for the first and only Summer Olympics golf tournament in 1904. The golf course and clubhouse are within the Normandy municipality; whereas Glen Echo Park became a separate municipality in 1937. The historic district lies in northern St. Louis County, Missouri, bounded at the east by Lucas-Hunt Road, at the north by Normandy Place (just south of Natural Bridge Road), at the east by the St. Vincent's County Park and St. Mary's Lane, and at the south by St. Peter's Cemetery. Glen Echo Country Club's 167 acre facility includes 3 contributing buildings and 2 contributing structures: the 18-hole golf course, the Tudor Revival clubhouse situated at the north end of the club grounds (which was constructed in 1927-1929 and designed by Preston J. Bradshaw), the Pro Shop (1949), Cart Shed (1956), and tennis courts (1927) were all built during the period of significance of the district (1901-1957). In addition, the country club includes 2 noncontributing buildings and 1 noncontributing structure: a maintenance shed and snack bar both built in the 1960s and, adjacent to the clubhouse, the swimming pool which has been renovated several times and is currently being totally rebuilt in the historic 1927-1928 location. The 1920s mark a period of time in which many changes occurred to the historic district, including renovation of the existing golf course, the clubhouse, and construction of most of the homes situated in Glen Echo Park. Today, this entire area retains its overall historic appearance. Although updates to the course have been made (such as turf replacement), the design and location of the holes, landscape elements, and hazards remain visually intact, appearing much as they did by the late 1920s. This is also true of the clubhouse, which despite interior alterations to upgrade the kitchen, locker rooms, and secondary dining/bar areas, appears much as it did following its completion in 1929. As noted, most homes in Glen Echo Park were constructed in the 1920s; although most of the original houses constructed in the early 1900s also remain. Very few homes within Glen Echo Park were constructed after 1940; and only two of the neighborhood's 66 houses are less than 50 years of age with only 2 others that have been substantially altered, resulting in 62 contributing and 4 noncontributing houses as well as 18 contributing and 4 noncontributing detached garages and other residential outbuildings. Glen Echo Park's curvilinear plan consists of two streets that are accessed via Lucas-Hunt Road – Henderson Avenue and St. Andrews Place. No sidewalks or curbs line the streets, which is an original characteristic of the neighborhood. Early deed restrictions stipulated that homes constructed along Henderson Avenue must face south toward the golf course. This is true even today, as all houses bordering Henderson Avenue face the golf course, despite the fact that primary access to these homes is via Henderson Avenue, which has more of the appearance of an alley as a result. The area surrounding the Glen Echo Historic

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Description (continued)

District is distinguished by its nineteenth and early twentieth-century influences. Both the cemetery (to the south) and the county park to the west (originally St. Vincent's Orphanage) retain their nineteenth-century appearances featuring open pastoral landscapes, and historic buildings and structures. North and east of the club and district are early twentieth-century subdivisions that were developed in relation to the railroad, streetcar, and automobile – all of which served to shape residential and commercial development in northern St. Louis County.

GLEN ECHO COUNTRY CLUB

The main entrance of Glen Echo Country Club is on Lucas-Hunt Road, near the north end of the property where an asphalt drive meanders through the golf course to the clubhouse close to the northwestern boundary of their property, with the houses of Glen Echo Park nearby. While some trees have been added and lost over the years, a number of the older trees are those that were on the property when the country club purchased the old farmstead and Jim and Robert Foulis laid out the grounds and selected trees for inclusion in their landscape design. Nestled to the east side of the clubhouse is the swimming pool, in the same location as it was when first constructed in 1929, and nearby to the southwest are the tennis courts, to the northwest is the pro shop and to the north is the cart shed, as well as a large parking lot on the north (rear) side of the clubhouse. The maintenance shed is hidden at the northwestern corner of the property and the snack bar is located deep within the golf course, near the southeastern edge. The rolling hills provide dramatic views down the fairways and a series of three small ponds form a chain, connected by a creek that starts near the middle of Glen Echo Park on the north end of the country club, in clear view from the nearby residences. Another small lake with a manmade waterfall is located north and east of this chain of ponds. A concrete wall protects the property along Lucas-Hunt Road with simple metal fencing separating the country club and residential area to the north, the county park to the west, and the cemetery to the south. At an angle on the southwest corner, the old Wabash Railroad, now used by MetroLink still cuts through the property. Below are further details on each of the individual buildings and structures on the country club property.

Golf Course, 1901; **Contributing.**

The Glen Echo golf course was originally designed in 1901 by brothers Jim and Robert Foulis of Scotland. The course was designed as an 18-hole professional course, and this has never changed. The primary entry retains the same appearance as that of 1901, with a curved drive flanked by limestone pillars at Lucas-Hunt Road. A stone wall borders the course south of this entry (along Lucas-Hunt Road). The golf links retain their historic names, although yardages have changed over the years and some holes were reconstructed or moved. The primary reason that these changes occurred was because of the clubhouse construction in 1927-29. The new clubhouse replaced an earlier clubhouse at a slightly different location. The first hole was moved

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 3

Narrative Description (continued)

approximately 100 yards at that time. Changes had occurred to the course even earlier than this, however, when in 1904 the course was upgraded (and apparently also designed by the Foulis brothers) to accommodate the anticipated Olympics event. The grounds were re-worked at that time, a fountain was added as a hazard, and trees were removed. The most significant changes occurred in the 1920s. During that decade, Holes 3 and 4 were combined, and a new location was created for Hole 4. The current Hole 6 was added in 1921. In 1928, Hole 18 (as it is today) was added to the course and the former Hole 18 became part of the 17th fairway. The entire course was lighted during the 1920s for evening games. Historic maps and photographs indicate that overall, the course retains its historic appearance. Lakes, fairways, and the rolling landscape retain their original plan, and most changes to the course were completed prior to 1930. The following table provides an overview of the golf course holes, their changed yardages over the years, and their historic names that remain in use today.

HOLE NO.	NAME	YARDS 1901	YARDS 1905	YARDS 1922	YARDS 1947	YARDS 1955	YARDS 2001
1	Lilac Way	245	270	282	379	394	380
2	The Valley	453	453	446	423	443	432
3	The Glen	150	150	205	383	356	357
4	Spooks	235	280	554	528	542	538
5	Long Drive	515	550	241	255	265	277
6	RoadWay	210	242	163	173	171	176
7	Boomerang	330	436	436	452	463	470
8	The Alps	345	453	477	456	479	470
9	The Fountain	125	150	183	160	153	164
10	Hard Scrabble	400	420	406	411	511	510
11	Hillside	265	271	237	234	250	244
12	Westward Ho	355	496	436	414	390	406
13	Echo	280	317	337	340	355	353
14	Dew Drop	135	149	147	132	135	136
15	The Lake	280	360	370	351	350	360
16	Punch Bowl	420	433	421	426	436	434
17	Old Hickory	365	400	437	340	341	345
18	Sweet Home	355	405	426	406	419	411

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 4

Narrative Description (continued)

Clubhouse, 1929, Contributing.

The current clubhouse replaced an earlier building that is no longer on the property. The “new” Glen Echo Clubhouse is a two-story Tudor Revival building with a wood shingled gable roof; exterior brick, stone, stucco, and half-timbered walls; and a reinforced poured concrete foundation. Although the primary elevation of the clubhouse faces southeast toward the golf course, access for visitors and club members is at the rear (northwest) elevation. Southwest of the clubhouse are tennis courts surrounded by a fabricated wall. The tennis area holds include two asphalt courts and two clay courts constructed at around the same time that the clubhouse was built.

The southwest (primary) elevation of the clubhouse holds three cross-gabled wings extending south. Each of the gable ends are half-timbered and have a louvered vent. A stone veneer band extends at all of the lower wall elevations. The central gable wing (southwest elevation) holds a one-story brick wing with an upper open deck surrounded by a roofline brick and concrete parapet. The elevation also has a rounded one-story wing with a flat roof that was added in the 1950s. The exterior walls of the 1950s wing are concrete, and windows are single fixed pane lights that extend along the curved wall. Remaining windows are fixed pane lights (within the brick/deck wing) and multi-light original design. An exterior concrete patio borders the northwest edge of the brick deck wing. Paired French doors offset the rounded wing at the west. The upper story of the southwest elevation has stucco walls and continuous windows of multi-light, casement design. Windows at all elevations retain original limestone sills and lintels. A one-story hipped brick wing is situated at the southeast end of the façade (southwest elevation). Small gabled dormers extend at the southwest roof level. The dormers and gable ends hold louvered vents.

The northwest elevation holds a one-story end gable plan wing with an exterior end brick and stone chimney. The chimney is flanked by multi-light casement windows. Primary access is reached via an entrance just west of this wing at the northeast elevation. The entrance wing is two stories in height and has a hipped roof with gabled wall dormers. Dormer windows are eight-by-eight casement design. The gable peak offsetting the entry wing to the southeast holds an original weathervane. The entry doors are recessed within the bay, which projects to create a porte-cochere. The doors face northeast and are paired multi-light design. The elevation wall (northeast) also holds an exterior end brick chimney. Near the west end of the elevation is another gabled projecting wing. Walls are brick and stucco, and windows (like those at the southwest elevation) are casement multi-light design with limestone sills and lintels.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 5

Narrative Description (continued)

The northeast elevation is partially obscured by a stucco clad concrete wall that provides privacy to the swimming area. This elevation has lower stone, center brick, and upper stucco covered walls (as noted on other elevations). Windows are multi-light casement design at the upper level. Lower level windows are four-light, fixed, double-hung, and nine-light design. Gable ends have half-timbering and, like these gable ends, the small gabled dormers hold louvered vents.

The entry hall of the clubhouse is situated at the northwest end of the building via the porte-cochere bay directly opposite the patio noted above. The exterior doors swing open into a small foyer with an overhead hanging light fixture. The foyer has a multi-light surround on both sides, leading into the main hall. The doors into the main hall are multi-light with a multi-light surround. The hall floor is tile. A large metal chandelier extends from the central hall ceiling, which is two-stories in height. At the north end of the hall, an open wooden staircase leads to the second floor. Doors from the hallway lead to the northwest wing (living room); an exterior patio (via paired French doors, southwest wall); and into two dining areas at the south and east sides of the hall.

The living room is the most prominent public space, situated within the northeast one-story wing. The ceiling rises to a sharp peak, featuring exposed wood rafters and a large chandelier hanging from the interior peak. At the northeast end of the room is a large original stone fireplace.

Flanking the fireplace are multi-light casement windows. The original hardwood floor remains intact and is uncovered. Side elevation walls (northeast and southwest) hold French doors and multi-light casement windows. The dining area noted east of the hallway retains an original stone fireplace and French doors that lead into a main hallway extending the length (east/west) of the clubhouse. Floors are now carpeted in most sections of the clubhouse, with the exception of the hall and living room wing. The rounded wing (southwest end of the hall) holds a large dining area.

Flanking the long first floor hall (extending east/west) are private offices and meeting areas that have carpeted floors, dropped ceilings, and wallpapered plaster and dry wall divisions. The locker rooms are situated at the northeast end of the first floor with access to recreational areas such as the swimming pool and golf course. These have been modernized in recent years, as has the kitchen, also situated at the northeast end of the building. A hall that leads to the exterior northeast entry (east end) extends to a bar and men's locker rooms.

The basement has concrete floors and walls, and pipes are exposed overhead. This area is used primarily for storage and maintenance purposes. A stairwell at the northeast end of the building retains concrete steps and original metal handrails.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 6

Narrative Description (continued)

The upper (second) floor is carpeted and utilized for private offices and a boardroom. Many of the rooms were constructed as guest quarters. Ceilings have been dropped; however original wall panels, radiators, and doors remain intact. Doors are wood panel with brass knobs. The north end of the upper floor is reached via the large open staircase leading from the primary hall noted previously. An upper floor landing at the second-story level has paired French doors at the southwest wall, leading to the open brick deck, (upper level) along the southwest elevation of the building. This deck overlooks the golf course.

Swimming Pool, 2007; **Non-Contributing.**

At the northeast end of the clubhouse is a swimming pool and cabana area that is currently undergoing extensive renovation. It had been rebuilt in the past and did not retain its 1927-1928 appearance.

Tennis Courts, c. 1927; **Contributing.**

Southwest of the clubhouse are tennis courts surrounded by a tall chain link fence. The tennis area holds two asphalt courts and two clay courts constructed at around the same time that the clubhouse was built.

Pro Shop, 1949; **Contributing.**

A one and a half-story pro shop is situated west of the clubhouse, constructed in 1949. This building imitates the clubhouse's Tudor Revival details with a steeply pitched asphalt-shingled roof, brick exterior walls, and a concrete foundation. The roofline crest holds a central louvered cupola. Windows are eight-light casement design. At the south elevation of the building is a one-story hipped porch supported by square columns. The primary entrance is within the porch bay. The gable above the porch is half-timbered with a ten-light casement window. The west elevation roofline has two gabled dormers with clapboard siding and six-light casement windows.

Cart Shed, 1956; **Contributing.**

Located north of the clubhouse and pro shop is a cart shed constructed in 1956. This one-story gable end plan building has an asphalt-shingled roof, brick exterior walls, and a concrete foundation. Openings at the south elevation are covered with board/panels. The east and west elevations each hold an overhead track door.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 7

Narrative Description (continued)

Maintenance Shed, 1960; **Non-Contributing.**

Situated at the northwest corner of the country club grounds and west of the clubhouse is a maintenance shed, constructed in 1960. This is a steel frame building with concrete block walls, a concrete floor, and overhead track doors. The building has a gabled, asphalt-shingled roof.

Snack Bar, 1966; **Non-Contributing.**

The snack bar is situated at the tenth green on the golf course, near the southeast corner of the country club property. Built in 1966, this small structure has an exterior brick veneer and a screened porch/patio.

GLEN ECHO PARK RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION

Glen Echo Park includes the entire subdivision platted in 1906 that today holds 66 dwellings and 22 associated outbuildings and detached garages. The separately incorporated municipality is comprised of two curvilinear streets, Henderson Avenue and St. Andrews Place that, as noted above, have no sidewalks or curbs. Henderson Avenue is the southern road in the subdivision; and St. Andrews Place is the northern route, both roughly paralleling the northern boundary of the golf course and country club property. Bordering the streets' entry from Lucas-Hunt Road is an original brick wall that begins (along the western side of Lucas-Hunt) near the country club's border (south section of the historic district) as separated brick pillars and ends at the northern edge of Glen Echo Park with a solid brick wall angled on either side of St. Andrews Place. Just south of Henderson Avenue, a side gabled, open brick trolley shelter remains intact within the brick wall. Approximately midway between each route within the district is a "pass through" paved loop that connects the two streets. This is another original feature of the district. As St. Andrews Place extends west, away from Lucas-Hunt, it curves southward and remains designated as St. Andrews Place. Once the road "straightens" and heads east, it is designated as Henderson Avenue. Essentially both of the roads, Henderson and St. Andrews, form one large oval route. Henderson Avenue appears to be no more than an alley. The road is very narrow and borders the rear lots of homes along the southern edge of St. Andrews Place as well as those on Henderson. This is because (as noted) all of the houses on Henderson face the golf course – not the road.

The homes bordering the golf course on Henderson are generally much larger, as are their lots, than those along St. Andrews Place. The earliest house in the district, constructed in 1906 for Dr. Frank Henderson, imitates the clubhouse's Tudor Revival style. This home remains at 7244 Henderson Avenue. When the subdivision failed to develop rapidly, many property owners subdivided their lots and sold them in an auction (1921); which explains in part why many of the houses were constructed after 1921. Houses on Henderson Avenue are no longer accessible via a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 8

Narrative Description (continued)

former walkway that led directly to the golf course and Wabash railroad station (that is no longer standing). As a result, today, most of the houses on Henderson utilize their original rear entrances as their primary entries, usually without modifications to the rear elevations. However, the general land form remains that illustrates where this route was originally located. The golf course holds lakes at the northeast end, which are within full view of homes that border the southwestern curved end of St. Andrews Place.

Historical information on each of the houses is attached in order by address at the end of this section.

ALTERATIONS AND INTEGRITY ISSUES

Glen Echo Country Club

The Glen Echo Golf Course has been modified since its original design laid out in 1901. Primarily, these alterations occurred in 1904 and during the 1920s and as such, these changes are all more than 50 years of age and fail to compromise the landscape's integrity. As is true for any golf course, continuous maintenance and upkeep must occur to retain the course's integrity, both physically and as a professional course. Primary components that illustrate the course's historic use and design remain intact, such as tee and hole positions, natural and manmade features. Because the original designers' intent was to imitate and retain the natural landscape as much as possible, there has been little need to physically alter the course over the years.

The clubhouse has undergone modifications since its construction, primarily those in the 1950s and in recent decades to upgrade the kitchen, lavatories, locker rooms, and bar/grill areas. Because these modernizations include primarily non-permanent interior changes such as floor and wall coverings, they do not appear intrusive. The clubhouse retains its overall original layout and design, both interior and exterior. Public areas such as the entry hall, living room, and dining room appear much the same as when they were completed in 1929, with original walls, ceilings, floors, windows, and doors. The 1950s dining room wing at the southwest elevation is nestled next to the original patio overlooking the golf course and is now more than 50 years of age. More recently, a small one-story kitchen wing was added to the clubhouse. It is situated at the rear elevation (facing the parking lot), and does not compromise the building's integrity.

The other buildings on the country club property do not appear to have been altered significantly since their construction and the two noncontributing buildings, the maintenance shed and the snack bar, are located in far corners of the property and not near the hub of activity at the club house. The tennis courts retain some of the original clay courts and while others have been resurfaced, the courts are still in their historic location. The swimming pool has gone through much renovation in the past, due to problems with leaks and general pool maintenance, resulting

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 9

Narrative Description (continued)

in reconstruction of the pool. For this reason, the resource is no longer considered a contributing element in the district, despite its historic location.

Glen Echo Park Residential Neighborhood

Within the district, the residential neighborhood only has two homes that have been constructed since 1957 – those located at 7226 Henderson Avenue (constructed 1970) and 7263 St. Andrews Place (constructed 1968). The dwelling on Henderson Avenue does not face the golf course, nor is it situated on the stretch of Henderson Avenue that borders the golf course. This house is set back from the curved western end of St. Andrews Road, just at the point that the streets meet to form a semi-circle. Neither of the homes overwhelms its landscape or challenges the surrounding homes in terms of their visual presence. Other houses that are non-contributing include those at 7201 St. Andrews Place (constructed 1911) and 7265 St. Andrews Place (constructed 1908). These houses have been significantly altered and fail to retain sufficient evidence of their historic appearance to contribute to the district. Four garages are non-contributing; none of which is fully visible from the street. These non-contributing members of the district fail to detract from the overall integrity of the district or its setting. Of the district's 80 residential buildings, only 8 are non-contributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS – GLEN ECHO PARK

The following descriptions are based upon the research compiled during an architectural inventory completed in 2001 by Elise McBride and Joseph Bartels for St. Louis County Parks and Recreation Department. This survey information was updated in January 2007 by Karen Bode Baxter and Ruth Keenoy. Visual inspections of each property and photographic documentation of the street elevations assisted in identifying alterations to the properties since 2001. Based upon this information (gathered in 2001 and 2007), individual site descriptions list each of the residential properties in the Glen Echo Historic District in terms (when known) of:

- Street number
- Historic name
- Date of construction
- Architect and/or builder/contractor
- Status as a contributing or non-contributing resource within the scope of this nomination.

This is followed by the narrative description of the buildings on each property, including alterations and integrity issues. All resource names are the historic names except when historic names were unavailable, in which case a descriptive name has been selected to identify the property. Historic information is detailed on each residence at the end of Section 8. Building resources are listed by property, in numerical order by street name. The street numbers are marked on the district map to serve as the identifying number for each property. Photo numbers are keyed to the district map, as well as identified in the header for each individual site description.

HENDERSON AVENUE

7202 Henderson; Pralle, William H. & Florence, House; 1923; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior brick walls, and a coursed rubble foundation. The east bay is a set-back extension to the main house, and may be a later addition. Lower and upper floors contain ribbon windows. West of the east wing, the porch stretches across the façade and has three brick archways surrounded by a brick knee wall. Four brick columns extend across the face of the porch. At the main (south) façade of the house, the primary entry (within the porch) is flanked by paired windows. Above the porch is a dormer centered above the entrance. The dormer has a hipped roof, plain fascias, board soffits, and exposed rafters at the angled corners. A corbelled brick chimney is recessed into the east outer wall. The house faces Glen Echo Country Club golf course.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 11

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

7206 Henderson; Mueller, Conrad, House; 1926; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.

This property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with a gabled asphalt shingled roof, exterior brick walls, and a poured concrete foundation. An open porch extends across the façade (south elevation). A shed roof extends above the porch, supported by brick columns at either end of the porch. The primary central bay has an entrance with a soldier course lintel. The entrance is flanked by paired double-hung windows. Above the porch is a frame shed dormer with four double-hung windows and molded fascias. The east elevation has two secondary entrances with gabled porticos. These entrances flank an exterior end brick chimney. Gable fields retain original knee brace brackets. The house faces Glen Echo Country Club golf course.

7208 Henderson; Kuming, Henry J., House; 1935; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

The property is a two-story Colonial Revival dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior brick walls, and a coursed rubble/cut stone foundation. A one-story wing projects from the center of the primary (south) façade. This wing was likely originally a porch. It currently has brick walls, paired four-light jalousie windows (at all exposed elevations), and paired five-light doors. At the roofline of the entry wing is a wrought-iron balustrade with brick piers. Above the lower level wing, the primary elevation has two 12-light doors. There is a simple brick surround within the projecting second-story gabled center bay. At either side of the upper and lower levels of the façade are eight-over-eight windows with faux shutters. An interior end brick chimney is situated at the west elevation. The house faces Glen Echo Country Club golf course.

7210 Henderson; Kuchins, Harry L., House; 1922; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.

The property is a two-story Tudor Revival residence with an asphalt-shingled hipped and gabled roof, exterior stucco walls, and a poured concrete foundation. The central and eastern portions of the house are situated beneath a steeply pitched gable extending from the first-story ceiling line to the peak of the main roof. The east bay has a band of four double-hung windows. The central bay has a covered porch exposed on the south and west ends which have arched openings. This porch is covered by the steeply pitched gable. There is an arched opening on the main façade with a glass door surrounded by sidelights and a transom. The west bay is recessed from façade and is two stories in height. This bay has two small double-hung windows on the first floor. At the second floor are paired double-hung windows. The house faces Glen Echo Country Club golf course. The dwelling has an attached rear garage wing (north elevation).

7214 Henderson; Sommers, Wilham T., House; 1925. Contributing; architect/builder, unknown. Garage, c. 1935; Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with a hipped and clipped gable asphalt-shingled roof, exterior stucco, brick and wood siding, and a continuous brick foundation. An enclosed porch extends across the façade (south elevation). The center and west bays have ribbon windows of three-panel design. A brick knee wall planter with a stone cap extends across

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 12

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

(7214 Henderson, continued)

the front of the primary façade and wraps around to the west elevation. Above the primary porch is a shed roof dormer with paired and single six-over-one double-hung windows. An interior brick chimney is situated near the east end of the roof. At the east elevation are two vertical panel arched windows with soldier course lintels. Above these windows is a decorative rowlock brick band. A soldier course extends across the elevation at the second floor below the gable field. The elevation also has a secondary entry with a small hipped gable porch. This small porch is supported by two decorative wrought iron columns resting on a concrete stoop. The house faces Glen Echo Country Club golf course. A detached two-car frame garage (constructed c. 1935) is located north of the house on the west side of the lot. The garage has exterior German siding and a hipped/gabled asphalt-shingled roof with projecting eaves and exposed rafters. The east elevation of the garage has an overhead track door.

7216 Henderson; Doyle, Joseph & Mary, House; c. 1955; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Tudor Revival dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior brick walls, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary entry is off-center at the south façade, as is a concrete stoop with a wrought iron balustrade. The entrance is set within a small steeply pitched gabled vestibule. Two stepped brick rowlock courses surround the entry which has a decorative wrought iron and glass storm door. An exterior brick chimney offsets the entrance to the west. The chimney is buttressed and the upper stack is corbelled. The west end of the primary elevation has a picture window consisting of three center vertical panels flanked by two-over-two lights. The upper half story (primary elevation) has paired two-over-two horizontal sash windows. Eaves are flush with molded fascias. The east elevation has a shed roof dormer in the center bay and a frame addition at the east end. A frame garage is attached to the rear (north) elevation and accessed via an enclosed breezeway, which appears to be a later addition. The house faces Glen Echo Country Club golf course.

7220 Henderson; Langley, Mathilda T., House; c. 1952; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

The property is a one-story Ranch style house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior brick walls, and a cut stone foundation. At the east end of the dwelling is a gabled sunroom with glass panels at all exposed elevations. The primary entry at the south elevation is off-center and has an entablature with engaged wood pilasters. A small stoop fronts the entry and has a wrought iron balustrade. Offsetting the entrance to the east is a picture style window with a central 12-light panel flanked by one-over-one windows. At either end of the primary (south) façade are four-over-four double-hung windows. Windows are flanked by faux shutters. A central interior chimney stack projects at the roof ridge. A basement level interior garage is situated at the west end of the house. The house faces Glen Echo Country Club golf course.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 13

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

7224 Henderson; Gronemeyer, Fred G., House; 1930; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.
The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior brick walls, and a coursed rubble foundation. The west elevation has a recessed wing with a 20-light casement window at the south elevation. The primary (south) elevation of the main wing has three arched bays, each of which holds a single 15-light door flanked by 10-light sidelights. These doors have projecting, rounded, half-height brick sills. A soldier course extends across the façade immediately above the foundation. A frame dormer with a shed roof is centered above the main façade. This dormer has two narrow 20-light casement windows. The dormer walls have clapboard siding with corner boards. A corbelled interior chimney is noted at the east end of the house. An attached single-car garage wing faces west. The house faces Glen Echo Country Club golf course.

7226 Henderson; Milstead, Martin, House; c. 1970; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.

The property is a two-story Neocolonial style house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior brick walls (lower level) and clapboard siding (upper level), and a poured concrete foundation. The primary (south) elevation has a central first-level entry flanked by full height faux louvered shutters. The east and west bays of the façade have double-hung windows with faux shutters. The upper floor has three symmetrically placed windows of similar configuration. The central window is not as wide as those at either end of the façade. The roof has a molded fascia and board soffits. A corbelled interior end chimney is located near the west end of the roof. The house faces Glen Echo Country Club golf course. Because the property is less than 50 years of age, it is a non-contributing member of the district.

7228 Henderson; Hodges, Samuel B., House; 1940; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.
The property is a two-story Colonial Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior clapboard siding, and a poured concrete foundation. There is a one-story gabled (enclosed) porch wing at the east end of the house which has a hipped roof. The bottom portion of the exterior porch wall is treated with clapboard siding and the upper portion with a series of two-light windows. A two-story shed porch extends across the full width of the primary (south) elevation. The porch has an upper level frame balustrade supported by wood columns. The porch retains a beaded ceiling. The primary (south elevation) entrance is centered and flanked by a projecting vertical brick rowlock course and full height faux shutters. The bays on either side of the entrance have double-hung 15-light windows with faux shutters. The center bay of the second floor has a French door flanked by faux shutters. A brick chimney stack is noted at the east end of the house. The dwelling faces Glen Echo Country Club golf course.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 14

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

7230 Henderson; Bauer, Andrew & Matilda, House; c. 1921; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

The property is a two-story Craftsman/Italian Renaissance style dwelling with a hipped tile roof, exterior stucco walls, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary (south) elevation has a centered recessed entry. A concrete stoop fronts the entry and is flanked by brick knee walls. The entrance retains a three-panel glass and wood door flanked by three-panel sidelights. Single columns extend the height of the entrance recess on either side of the door. Above the entrance a hipped portico with a tile roof is supported by knee brace brackets. Above the portico at the second floor is a projecting bay with a band of double-hung windows. These windows each have two-pane transoms. The angled sides of the projecting bay have single windows of similar configuration. Above this bay is a triangular dormer with a louvered vent. Flanking the upper central window bay are paired windows of six-over one double-hung design. First-story windows have metal awnings. These windows are six-over-one and ten-light design. A brick chimney stack is noted near the west end of the roof. An attached garage wing (accessible via a breezeway) faces east. The house faces Glen Echo Country Club golf course.

7240 Henderson; Pynne, Sarah B., House; 1907; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

Garage, c. 1940; **Contributing;** Outbuilding, c. 1940, **Contributing.**

The property is a two-story Craftsman Bungalow with a hipped, asphalt-shingled roof, shingled exterior, and a coursed rubble foundation. The west end of the house has a recessed wing. The south (primary) elevation of this wing has a single window with twelve-over-two lights. The upper level of the elevation has paired windows of 20-light casement design. These upper windows also have eight-light transoms. The primary entry is located centrally at the lower level of the main wing (south elevation). The entry has an eight-light door flanked by eight-light sidelights and a four-light transom above. Windows at the first-story level, primary elevation, are 12-over-two design. Upper level windows are 20-light casement design. The upper casement windows are flanked by 10-light sidelights. The second floor extends above the first-story south elevation, creating a wrap-around porch supported by large square wood columns. The west elevation features an octagonal wing/sunroom that projects west and south of the main elevations. Windows are similar to those at the first-floor, primary bay. A pyramidal roof caps the sunroom wing. Eaves are exposed. An interior brick corbelled chimney extends at the roofline near the west end of the house. A three-car garage, constructed in 1940, is located north of the house on the west side of the lot. This detached garage is frame construction with exterior cedar shingles and a pyramidal roof. The west bay facing east holds a solid, paneled, double-width overhead track door. The north bay holds a single-width overhead track door within the shed wing, which has cedar shingle siding. A small outbuilding is situated centrally at the rear (north) end of the lot. This building is also frame with exterior cedar shingles. The house faces Glen Echo Country Club golf course.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 15

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

7244 Henderson; Henderson, Frank L., House; c. 1906; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

The property is a two and a half-story Tudor Revival frame dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior shingled and half-timbered walls, and a coursed rubble foundation. The primary entrance is at the south elevation and holds a gabled one-story porch supported by two wood columns. The primary door is flanked by sidelights with diagonal, crossed mullions. The elevation west of the entry holds a window band consisting of two slider windows topped by transom windows with crossed diagonal mullions. The roof has a molded fascia that is also noted on the porch roof. A corbelled brick chimney extends at the cross-gable near the west end of the house. A gabled dormer with a single double-hung window projects through the western slope of the cross-gable. The far western bay has a small projecting first-story bay (south elevation). This bay holds window bands on its two exterior (west and south) walls. These are similar to those near the entry. Set back from the main (south) façade is a two story projection near the center of the house. The second floor of this bay holds three symmetrically placed windows with transom lights. The gable field above these windows has half-timbering and paired windows similar to those on the second story. The bay east of the primary entrance has two slider windows topped by transom windows with crossed diagonal mullions (first floor). Immediately above this window is a half-timbered gabled dormer with molded fascias and a single square window with crossed diagonal mullions. The far eastern bay projects from the façade and is covered by a cross gable. The first floor of this bay has four slider windows topped with transom lights that have crossed diagonal mullions. Immediately above this window, the half timbered wall of the gable end projects slightly and is supported by a series of small brackets. The gable end has a small slider window similar to those described previously. A brick chimney extends above the roofline at the west end of the dwelling. The majority of the asphalt shingles on the roof are laid in a diamond pattern. The house faces Glen Echo Country Club golf course.

7247 Henderson; Spreckelmeyer, Vance W., House; c. 1948; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

The property is a one-story Ranch style dwelling with a hipped, asphalt-shingled roof, exterior brick walls, and a poured concrete foundation. The north end of the primary (east) elevation holds an overhead track garage door with four lights. The primary entry is situated south of the garage bay at the façade. This entry is covered by a small entablature supported by decorative wrought iron columns. South of the entry is a picture window composed of a square single fixed light flanked by four-over-four windows. The window has a soldier course lintel. The far south bay projects from the front façade and holds a double-hung window with a metal awning. The roof of the house has a molded fascia and board soffits. A decorative brick soldier course runs across the front façade directly above the foundation line. A louvered cupola is situated at the roofline ridge centrally above the entrance. A brick interior chimney is noted near the south end of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 16

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

7248 Henderson; Zbaren, Arthur E., House; c. 1950; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing; Outbuilding, ca. 1995; **Non-Contributing**

The property is a one-story Ranch style dwelling with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, wide eaves, exterior brick walls, and a poured concrete foundation. At the east end of the primary (south) elevation is a two-over-two double-hung window. Centrally at the façade is a picture-style window consisting of a square fixed panel window flanked by two-over-two horizontal sash windows. The west end of the façade has a projecting hipped porch supported by a wrought-iron column. Within this bay is the primary entrance which is offset by a nine-light panel. West of the door is a window band consisting of three double-hung windows. An interior brick chimney is noted near the east end of the house. The dwelling faces Glen Echo Country Club golf course. At the northeast corner of the property (rear) is a small hipped frame outbuilding with exterior shingle siding. This outbuilding appears to be a recent addition.

ST. ANDREWS PLACE

7200 St. Andrews; Barnett, Jesse M. & Florence, House; 1921; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing. Garage, 1924; **Contributing.**

The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior brick and stucco walls, and a poured concrete foundation. The house has a full-width porch with a shed roof at the primary (north) elevation. The porch is supported by tapered stucco columns resting on a brick balustrade. The primary entry is centered within the porch bay and surrounded by sidelights and a transom. Windows (in sets of three) flank the door and these are double-hung, three-over-one design. Above the porch is a shed dormer with knee brace brackets. The dormer holds three windows of three-over-one design. At the east end of the house is an interior end brick chimney with a stucco niche and an oriel. The east elevation, first-story level, has three high windows below a shed awning. A detached two-car brick and frame garage is located behind the house along the south property line. The garage has two overhead track doors, a projecting brick chimney, and a gabled roof.

7201 St. Andrews; Casale, Charles A., House; 1911; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing.** Garage, c. 2000; **Non-Contributing.**

This two-story frame house was extensively remodeled in 1998, at which time all of the original features such as exterior siding, windows, and doors, etc. were replaced. Currently the house, which faces south, has an asphalt-shingled roof, exterior synthetic siding, and a brick foundation. The dwelling no longer retains its architectural integrity. A detached modern garage is noted on the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 17

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

7203 St. Andrews; Conway, William T., House; 1912; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing. Garage, c. 1930; **Contributing.**

The property is a two and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with exterior clapboard siding, a poured concrete foundation, and a hipped asphalt-shingled roof. The first-story level of the primary (south) elevation holds an enclosed porch with a hipped roof. The east end of the porch extends to create a porte-cochere at the southeast corner of the house. The porch has a permastone-faced wall below a band of continuous multi-light mullion patterned windows. The upper floor of the primary elevation has a projecting roofline supported by columns. Above this floor is a gabled dormer with paired sliding windows. The roofline flares at all elevations, featuring exposed eaves, deep overhangs, and beaded soffits. Most windows retain upper sash mullion patterns similar to those along the porch wall. The east elevation has an upper level two-story hexagonal bay window toward the rear (north) elevation. A gabled dormer is noted at the roofline, similar to that at the primary elevation. The side dormer is flanked by brick chimneys. A two-car garage, constructed in 1930, is situated north of the house. The garage is frame with a gabled, asphalt-shingled roof. The primary (south) elevation of the garage holds an overhead track door.

7204 St. Andrews; Glauert, William, House; 1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Tudor Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior brick walls, and a poured concrete foundation. At the center of the primary (north) elevation, first-story level, is a projecting entry vestibule. An arched entrance is recessed within the vestibule and surrounded by a brick soldier course. The flanking bays are two-stories in height and feature symmetrical placement of paired six-over-one windows. All windows have soldier course lintels. At the east end of the house is a one-story wing. The primary (north) elevation of this wing holds a storm door flanked two-panel windows. The entry leads to a small enclosed porch.

7208 St. Andrews; Allhoff, Francis H., House; 1929; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Tudor Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior brick walls, and a brick/stone foundation. The primary (north) façade has a projecting front gable that is intersected by a cross gable. Within this projection is the primary entry bay which features an arched stone surround. Decorative knee-brace brackets remain in the entry vestibule gable, as well as in the primary front gable. Two adjoining casement windows with fanlight transoms and a radial mullion pattern offset the main entry to the west. East of the entry are three windows of double-hung six-over-six design. These windows have a stone jack arch. At the west end of the façade is an overhead track door that leads to a basement-level garage. The first-floor level at this end of the house holds a patio surrounded by a slotted brick knee wall. The second-floor gable field of the primary elevation holds paired windows of six-over-six design. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 18

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

(7208 St. Andrews, continued)

far east bay has a shed dormer that extends to the street facing gable. The dormer holds two six-over-six windows and a single arched double-hung window offset slightly to the east.

7209 St. Andrews; Gravelin, Mazie, House; c. 1922; A.J. Francis, builder. Contributing.

The property is a small one-story Colonial Revival-influenced dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, stucco exterior, and a poured concrete foundation. At the primary (south) elevation is a small, concrete stoop with steps leading to a central entrance with a nine-light door flanked by three-light sidelights. The entrance has a gabled portico supported by two round columns. Flanking the entrance bay are single windows of eight horizontal light sliding design. Faux shutters flank the windows. At the west elevation is a garage (attached) wing, facing south, with a flat roof and an overhead track door. At the east elevation is a hipped one-story sun porch wing. A brick chimney extends at the roofline near the east end of the dwelling.

7210 St. Andrews; Hanick, Michael, House; c. 1917; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

The property is a two and a half-story Tudor Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, clapboard and half-timbered exterior, and a coursed rubble foundation. The primary entry is set within the central front gable and holds a single door offset by a square four-light window. A coal chute is below this window. A secondary entry faces north at the primary elevation and is situated within the recessed wing at the east end of the house. Above these entrances are bands of three windows. First-floor windows are nine-over-nine double-hung design. Second-floor windows are six-over-six design. The foundation is raised and basement windows are eight-light, fixed design. An interior brick chimney is visible near the roofline of the rear (south) wing.

7211 St. Andrews; Beecher, Edward, House; 1908; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior asphalt shingles, and a coursed rubble foundation. The primary (south) elevation has a full-width deeply recessed porch supported by square columns. The columns and balustrade that extends along the porch are clad with asphalt shingles. Within the porch bay is a central entry with three multi-light doors. Flanking the entrance are 20-light casement windows. Above the porch is a low shed dormer with three sliding windows. Gable fields have half-timbering. At the west end of the house is an interior/exterior end brick chimney. A hexagonal window bay extends at this elevation. Side elevation windows have metal awnings. There is an attached modern garage at the west end of the house with vinyl siding. The roof of this garage serves as a deck. Both doors of the garage have a large letter "J" on them. A concrete wall, approximately two and a half feet high, extends along the eastern edge of the drive (west side of the house).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 19

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

7212 St. Andrews; Baker, Lowell L., House; 1938; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** The property is a one and a half-story Colonial Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior brick walls, and a concrete block foundation. The primary entry is centrally located at the façade (north elevation), set within a projecting single story vestibule with gable returns. Concrete steps lead to a small stoop with wrought iron railings. The entrance is flanked by decorative panels. A decorative pediment rests above the door. Double-hung, six-over-six windows flank the entry. The windows have faux shutters. Above the porch are two gabled dormers at either end of the house. These have exterior clapboard siding and single six-over-six windows.

7213 St. Andrews; Smith, Joseph H., House; 1926; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** The property is a front-gable plan Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled roof, brick exterior, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary entrance is centered at the south façade. Above the entry is a hipped portico supported by knee brace brackets. Flanking the entry are window bays (three at either side) of one-over-one, double-hung design. Canvas awnings are above the windows. The primary gable field, upper half-story, has paired windows of similar configuration. At the west end of the house is a recessed one-story gabled wing with paired windows (south elevation). Below these windows is a basement single-car garage. A recessed asymmetrically buttressed chimney is situated in the perpendicular wall between the two west bays. A coursed rubble wall increasing in height from approximately one foot at the street to approximately four feet at the house extends along the west side of the house. A curved stone path and steps lead from the driveway to the primary entrance.

7214 St. Andrews; Doyle, Roger M., House; c. 1950; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The property is a one and a half-story Cape Cod-influenced dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary entry is situated centrally at the façade (north elevation) and is recessed with a terra-cotta tile surround. Above this entrance is a cross-gabled wall dormer with a molded fascia and board soffits. The gable field has weatherboard siding and a two-light fixed window. West of the entry is a double-hung window (first-story). To the east of the entry is a large picture-style window with a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one windows. The east elevation has an exterior end brick chimney.

7215 St. Andrews; Harris, Vincent & Martha, House; 1935; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The property is a one and a half-story Tudor Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and a coursed rubble foundation. Stone steps lead to an off-center primary entrance at the south façade that is set within a vestibule. The vestibule has a high peaked street facing gable with flared flush eaves. The peak of the roof on this shallow gable slopes up to a point at each end. The walls slope out to meet the eaves, featuring courses of rough cut stone above the brick. Below the eaves, stone buttresses support the mass of the entrance vestibule.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

(7215 St. Andrews, continued)

The entrance is recessed and surrounded by rough cut stone. A recessed brick arch is set above the stone, formed by four stepped header courses. The wood door is arched at the top with a four-light window within the arch. Directly above the door in the gable end is an eight course recess in the brickwork. Above this recess, the brick is laid in a basket weave pattern. The main façade (south elevation) has a gable with flared eaves and an exaggerated pointed peak with buttressed stone corners. Stonework at the eaves extends outward to a point that is flush with the eaves. The west bay has a projecting façade exterior chimney, supported by stone buttresses at the base. Buttressing is also noted halfway up the stack with additional stone inserts. Double-hung windows with stained glass upper lights flank the chimney. The east elevation holds a centered end brick chimney. A shallow concrete patio extends across the front elevation, west of the entrance. The dwelling has an attached side-gabled brick garage wing at the west elevation.

7216 St. Andrews; Pueser, Harold, House; 1938; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Tudor Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior brick, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary entry is offset at the north elevation, and is recessed with a half-timbered surround and a canvas domed awning above the door. Northwest of this entry is another door that faces east within the primary projecting gabled wing. This entry is offset to the east by a vertical-light window covered by an iron grate. The north elevation of this wing has three six-over-six double-hung windows. Within the front (north) gabled field is a louvered vent. The gable has a molded fascia. The west roofline aligns with a higher two-story (north facing) gable. The fascia of this larger gable is decorative with scalloped edges and half-timbering. A corbelled brick interior chimney is situated off-center and flanks a hipped dormer near the west end of the house.

7217 St. Andrews; Marcks, Eugene & Mary, House; c. 1950; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.

The property is a one-story Ranch-influenced dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, gable returns, exterior brick walls, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary entry is situated centrally at the south elevation and is offset to the west by a front gabled projecting wing. Within the façade (south elevation) of the wing is a double-hung window with faux shutters. Offsetting the entry to the east is a picture style window flanked by two-over-two double hung windows. This large window has faux shutters and a brick rowlock sill. A low shed roof projects from under the main gable roof above the primary entry, supported by a decorative wrought iron column east of the door. An exterior end brick chimney is located at the east elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 21

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

7218 St. Andrews; Dillard, Gurney R. & Beatrice, House; c. 1956; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The property is a one-story Minimal Traditional style dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior brick, and a poured concrete foundation. The entry is centered at the north elevation. The primary gable faces north and has clapboard siding in the gable field. West of the primary entry are paired windows of six-over-six design. The entrance is surrounded by a brick soldier course and is set within a gabled portico supported by square columns. Windows at the façade are flanked by faux shutters. East of the entrance is a primary elevation exterior brick chimney. The west elevation has an overhead track door that leads to a basement garage.

7219 St. Andrews; Matthews, Gertrude Singleton, House; 1909; A.J. Francis, builder. **Contributing;** Garage, c. 1935; **Contributing.**

The property is a two and a half-story gable-front plan dwelling with a central entry set within a one-story gabled porch at the primary (south) elevation. The porch is supported by two slender wood columns and partially surrounded by a frame knee wall. To the east of the entry are paired windows of 18-over-18, double-hung design. Offsetting the entry to the west is a fixed eight-light window. The upper floor (above the porch) holds two sets of paired three-over-one windows. Above these windows, within the gable field, are paired windows. The main gable roof has deep overhangs, a plain fascia with a decorative pointed pendant at the peak, and beaded soffits. A hexagonal bay is noted at the east elevation near the rear (north) end of the house. An interior chimney penetrates the roof near the eave line. Exterior siding is modern, replacing former weatherboard siding. A detached single-car frame garage is situated northeast of the dwelling at the eastern edge of the lot. The garage has exterior clapboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with flush eaves. The south elevation holds a single over-head track door with two upper panes of glass.

7220 St. Andrews; Meyer, Edward F., House; 1928; Theodore Glauert, contractor. **Contributing.**

The property is a one and a half-story Tudor Revival dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and poured concrete foundation. The primary (north) elevation holds a projecting gabled vestibule to accommodate the entrance. Concrete steps with a wrought iron rail lead up to a small porch that is surrounded by slotted brick knee wall. Flanking the entry vestibule are paired windows of six-over-one design and soldier course lintels. The windows to the east are within a projecting front-gabled wing. Above these windows are paired windows of similar, but smaller design. The cross-gabled wing extending west holds a shed dormer with paired windows. At the east end of the façade (north) elevation are three six-over-one windows. A brick soldier course runs across the front facade at the ground level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 22

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

7221 St. Andrews; Giltner, Earl J., House; 1938; Frank P.G. Smith, contractor. Contributing; Garage, 1938; Contributing.

The property is a two-story foursquare plan dwelling with a hipped asphalt-shingled roof, brick exterior, and a coursed rubble foundation. The east bay of the façade (south elevation) projects slightly in front of the remaining elevation. This section holds the primary entry which features a stone quoin surround. Stone steps lead to the entrance, which is fronted by a small stoop. The steps are contained between two short sloping walls which have small plinths at the lower edge. Both corners of the projecting bay have brick quoins. Paired windows of double-hung design with stained glass upper lights are situated directly above the entrance. The windows have a soldier row lintel with a central stone accent. The east bay holds windows (three in a row) of similar configuration to those described previously. The roof has deep overhangs with a molded frieze. A corbelled chimney is situated at the west end of the house. A detached two-car garage is located northeast of the house. This garage has exterior clapboard siding, two tilt-up garage doors, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Six-light windows are noted at the east and west elevations.

7223 St. Andrews; Iva, Earl J., House; 1938; Frank P.G. Smith, contractor. Contributing; Garage, c. 1940; Contributing.

The property is similar in plan and style to that located at 7221 St. Andrews Avenue. This foursquare dwelling has a hipped, asphalt-shingled roof; brick exterior walls; and a coursed rubble foundation. The east bay projects slightly in front of the main (south) facade and holds an entry with stone steps and a small stoop. Above the stoop is an awning. The entrance is arched and surrounded by stone quoins. The steps are contained between two short sloping walls that have small plinths at the lower edge. Both corners of the projecting bay have brick quoins. Above the entry are paired double-hung windows with upper stained-glass lights and a soldier row lintel. The west bay contains a second-floor window bay consisting of three double-hung windows with stained glass upper lights and a soldier row lintel. On the first floor are double-hung windows covered by metal awnings. The roof has deep overhangs with a decorated soffit and a plain frieze. A corbelled brick chimney is noted near the west end of the house. A detached two-car brick garage is situated northeast of the house, along the lot's eastern edge. The garage has two wood tilting doors and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

7224 St. Andrews; Glauert, Theodore, House; 1931; Theodore Glauert, contractor. Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and a poured concrete foundation. The dwelling's primary entrance is offset within a projecting street-facing (north) gabled vestibule. This vestibule is one story in height and west of the center bay. The gable has a plain fascia with slightly returned eaves. The arched entrance is recessed within the projecting vestibule. A decorative soldier course surrounds the entrance within the recess. Along the edge of the recess, a rowlock brick course emphasizes the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 23

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

(7224 St. Andrews, continued)

arch. The brick within the gable field has a basket weave pattern. Offset in the center bay, brick steps with a brick knee wall and a wrought iron rail lead to the entrance. The first story (center bay) has two double-hung six-over-one windows with a soldier course lintel. The upper gable end of the center bay holds two windows of similar design. The east bay is recessed with (lower story) windows of six-over-one design (also with a soldier course lintel). The west bay holds two windows of similar configuration. At the upper half-story (west bay) is a shed dormer with a plain fascia and two small six-over-one windows.

7225 St. Andrews; Freil, Alphonse & Adele, House; 1937; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing; Garage, 1938; Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Tudor Revival dwelling with an asphalt-shingled, steeply pitched gable roof, brick exterior, and a coursed rubble foundation. The primary entry is off-center at the façade (south elevation) and holds a gabled portico supported by square columns. The pediment above the porch has clapboard siding. Offsetting the entry bay are an exterior façade buttressed brick chimney and three windows of double-hung design. Upper window lights are stained glass, and windows have a brick soldier course accentuated by stone blocks at the corners. The roof has flush eaves with molded fascias. The brickwork is accentuated by occasional sections of stonework. Another buttressed chimney occupies the east elevation. The rear line of this chimney pierces the top of the main gable. A detached two-car brick and frame garage is situated south of the house, along the eastern edge of the lot. The garage has two overhead track doors and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with asphalt shingles.

7226 St. Andrews; McClain, Joseph A., House; c. 1922; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing; Garage, c. 1940; Contributing.

The property is a one-story Craftsman Bungalow with a low-pitched hipped asphalt-shingled roof, brick exterior, and a poured concrete foundation. The entry is off-center and recessed near the west end of the north (primary) elevation. This entrance holds paired glass and wood doors with a five-light transom. Concrete steps lead to a small porch that is surrounded by a brick knee wall. The knee wall flanks the steps. Four half columns with stone caps are aligned across the front of the porch. The porch extends beyond the line of the roof. The roof above the porch is supported by a square brick column at the outside (southwest) corner. East of the entry along the exterior wall perpendicular to the street is a double-hung six-over-one window with a three light transom. The center and east bays comprise the main (south) remaining facade. These bays each hold paired windows of six-over-one double-hung design. At the west elevation is a flat oriel with brackets. Toward the south end of the elevation is a bay window. A brick chimney penetrates the roof slightly east of the center peak. The black mortar on this building is deeply raked. A detached frame garage faces south toward Henderson Avenue. This building has a gabled roof and clapboard siding. A solid doublewide roll-up door at the south elevation provides primary entry from Henderson Avenue.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 24

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

7227 St. Andrews; Callahan, Joseph F., House; 1937; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

The property is a two-story Colonial Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and poured concrete foundation. The primary entry is centrally located at the façade (south elevation) and holds a one-story enclosed bay with a flared hipped roof clad with seamed copper. The entrance door has a millwork frame. The bays on either side of the entrance have single double-hung windows of eight-over-twelve lights (first floor level). These windows are accentuated by rowlock sills and double rowlock arched lintels with a double soldier keystone. At the second story are single windows of eight-over-one design. Each of these windows extends into a gabled dormer that is flush with the front plane of the house. The upper floor windows have continuous rowlock sills that extend to the edges of the façade. The roof has flush eaves with molded fascias. The decorative brick course immediately below the eaves is composed of a stretcher course above a rowlock course.

7231 St. Andrews; Cornwall, Raleigh B., House; 1925; Raleigh B. Cornwell, contractor.

Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and a poured concrete foundation. At the primary (south) elevation is a full-width shed enclosed porch. The porch is accessed via a central double all-weather door entrance. The porch has brick knee walls and brick oversize columns with rowlock capitals. Three single pane windows extend to a wooden beam lintel at the ceiling line, and are set between the columns on either side of the entrance. Above the porch is a gabled dormer with three windows of three-over-one design. The windows are flanked by faux shutters. The dormer has a plain primary (south) fascia with exposed rafters along the sides (east and west). The chimney is centered in the front bay on the east elevation and is flanked by two stained glass windows. The east and west gable fields have exterior wide board siding. The house has deep roof overhangs with plain fascias and beaded soffits. Wood brackets support the roof at the corners of the main structure of the house.

7232 St. Andrews; Mengotti House; 1912; E.H. Holthaus, contractor. Contributing; Garage, c. 1940; Contributing.

The property is a two and a half-story Tudor Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and a coursed rubble foundation. The primary (north) elevation holds a one-story porch that encloses the primary entrance. The porch has concrete steps with wrought iron railings, a coursed rubble knee wall on both sides, and a street facing gabled roof with a plain fascia and a half-timbered pediment. The porch roof is supported by corner brick columns with stone capitals. The deep overhang of the roof is supported by wood brackets above the columns. Above the porch roof is a single double-hung nine-over-one window with a soldier course lintel. The center and east bays of the facade hold bands of windows. The lower story has two casement windows. The second floor holds a centered double-hung nine-over-one window. All windows have soldier course lintels. The center bay has a street-facing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 25

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

(7232 St. Andrews, continued)

gabled dormer with two nine-over-one windows. The east elevation features a recessed buttressed chimney toward the front (north end) of the house and a projecting two-story screened porch toward the rear (south end) of the house. A detached single car, brick and frame garage is located south of the house along the west property line. The right bay of the garage flanks a patio covered by a shed roof supported by lattice wood framing. The garage gable field is half-timbered. Paired doors cover the primary garage bay.

7233 St. Andrews; Krebs, Joseph F., House; 1926; architect/builder unknown. Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and a rock-faced concrete block foundation. The porch extends along the full façade (south elevation) and is enclosed with a central all-weather door entrance and a single gabled dormer above. The porch has brick knee walls and brick oversize columns at the exterior corners with rowlock capitals. Five double pane fixed windows extend across the south elevation of the porch. The central gabled dormer (which penetrates the main gable) holds three double-hung four-over-four windows that are covered by a metal awning. The dormer has a plain fascia in front (south) and exposed rafters on the sides (east and west). The house has deep roof overhangs with molded fascias at the porch.

7235 St. Andrews; Wyland, Joseph, House; 1909; A.J. Francis, builder. Contributing.

The dwelling is a two-story American Foursquare style dwelling with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, exterior synthetic siding, and a brick foundation. The house is brick beneath the siding, and has recently had modifications that include a replacement primary entry (south elevation) and synthetic materials over porch piers. The dwelling does retain its overall form and plan, however, and contributes to the district. The porch extends the full width of the house, is one-story in height, and has a hipped roof supported by wood brackets (covered with synthetic materials). The porch is enclosed with replacement lights and has frame knee walls that support pyramidal wooden columns with stepped bases and capitals at the exterior corners. The upper floor of the façade (south elevation) holds one-over-one windows in the east and west bays. The roof overhang on this house is deep. The east elevation has a two-story bay window projection near the north end of the house.

7237 St. Andrews; Ferrario, Evadne, House; c. 1955; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing; Garage, 1956; Contributing.

The dwelling is a one and a half-story Cape Cod influenced house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary (south) elevation has three bays. The west bay holds a projecting gabled wing. Windows of two-over-two double-hung design, stone sills and accents, are situated on either side of the projecting wing. The main gable flares at the south to form a small porch roof supported by a brick wall. There are three square decorative penetrations east of the primary entry. Also at the façade (south elevation) is a picture

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 26

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

(7237 St. Andrews, continued)

style window with a stone sill. Situated adjacent to the house is a detached one-story frame garage with clapboard siding and a gabled asphalt-shingled roof.

7238 St. Andrews; Bradley, Charles C., House; c. 1920; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

The property is a two and a half-story Tudor Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior brick and half-timbering, and a coursed rubble foundation. The house has a street facing (north elevation) projecting gabled wing that is half-timbered at the second and third stories. This projection is supported by double brackets below the outside corners of the projection. The first floor of the center bay has three double-hung one-over-one windows with wood molding trim. The second floor of the center bay has two double-hung six-over-one windows. The gable field of the center bay holds a square slider window. The brickwork of the front (north) facade is accentuated by projecting rowlock bricks that follow a symmetrical pattern. The east bay features two-story porches covered by a low pitched hipped roof. The porches are supported by brick columns (both levels) and also have frame balustrades at each level. The west bay holds a small porch surrounded by a brick knee wall. The primary entrance is offset to the east within the far west bay (south elevation). A single-light hinged window is noted at the west end of the bay. The entry porch is covered by a shed roof supported by three wood brackets with a plain fascia in front (south) and molded fascias on the sides (east and west). The west bay of the second floor holds a centered six-over-one window. Above this window is a street facing gable with a molded fascia and half timbering in the gable field.

7239 St. Andrews; Wyland, Joseph, House; 1909; A.J. Francis, builder. Contributing.

The property is a two-story American Foursquare dwelling with a hipped asphalt-shingled roof, asbestos siding, and a brick/concrete foundation. The house has a full-width one-story hipped porch (south elevation) supported by four square wood columns with stepped capitals and bases. The columns are supported by a full width frame knee wall (sided with asbestos) with frame pilasters at the exterior corners. Frame steps to the porch are situated at the west end of the porch. The entrance is centrally located in the porch bay and flanked by two single-light sidelights. The east and west bays of the façade have double-hung windows with diamond shaped lights in the upper panes. The second floor has windows of similar configuration. The central bay on the second floor also holds two double casement windows with diamond shaped panes. Most windows in the house have diamond shaped upper panes. The east elevation holds a two-story bay window projection. The roof has deep overhangs with molded fascias and beaded soffits. Paired brackets are noted at the corners of the roof. A frame garage is attached to the rear (north elevation) of the house and appears to be a later addition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 27

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

7241 St. Andrews; Callahan, Robert J., House; 1928; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing; Garage, 1929; Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and a coursed rubble and brick foundation. The house has a three-quarters width gabled porch at the façade (south elevation) supported by tapered brick piers. A brick knee wall surrounds the porch. Concrete steps lead to the porch and the off-center primary entry. Offsetting the entrance to the east are three double-hung windows of two-over-one (either side) and four-over-one (central) design. Above the porch is a large gabled brick dormer with exposed eave rafters. The dormer façade (south elevation) holds three windows of three-over-one design. The windows have a single stone sill and brick soldier course lintel with square stone accents on the outer corners and rectangular stone accents between the windows. A decorative soldier course surrounds the house just above the foundation, extending across the front porch just above the floor line. There is a continuous rowlock lintel above the basement windows that extends across the sides of the house. The side elevation windows (east and west) have double rowlock arched lintels. The chimney penetrates the eaves on the west end of the façade. The main roof has exposed rafters at the eaves and plain fascias. A metal utility shed and a detached frame garage are located behind the house (to the north). The garage has exterior synthetic siding, a metal roll-up doublewide door, and a gabled roof with projecting eaves.

7242 St. Andrews; Berg, Christy L., House; 1925; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing; Garage, c. 1925; Contributing; Outbuilding, c. 1925, Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and poured concrete foundation. The house holds a full-width shed porch at the north (primary) elevation. The porch is supported by four round wood columns with square bases and capitals. The primary entry is offset at the east end of the façade, flanked by sidelights and surrounded by wood molding. The west bay holds three double-hung windows. The central window is four-over-one and flanking windows are three-over-one. The upper floor has a centered shed dormer above the porch with a replacement sliding window. The west elevation has an interior/exterior end brick chimney. The roof has deep overhangs with a plain fascia and board soffits. A detached garage and outbuilding are situated south of the house along the property line. Both buildings are of frame construction and have gabled asphalt-shingled roofs. The garage has a doublewide overhead track door. The remaining outbuilding has a single overhead track door and a doublewide overhead track door. Both outbuildings have exterior synthetic siding.

7243 St. Andrews; Ferrario, Peter, House; 1954; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing; Garage, 1959; Non-Contributing.

The property is a one-story Ranch-influenced house with a front gable plan. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled roof, brick exterior, and poured concrete foundation. The primary (south) elevation has an off-center gabled porch supported by square columns. The pediment above the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 28

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

(7243 St. Andrews, continued)

porch has synthetic siding, as does the primary gable field. West of the entry is a 30-light fixed window, which is slightly recessed from the main elevation. East of the porch is a 24-light fixed window. All of the façade windows have faux muntins. Southeast of the house is an altered one-story frame detached garage with exterior synthetic siding (very recently added). Garage eaves appear to have been cut off when the siding was added.

7244 St. Andrews; Buchanan, Guy F., House; 1926; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing; Garage, 1974; **Non- Contributing.**

The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled clipped gable roof, brick exterior, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary entry is situated off-center at the façade (north elevation) and set within an arched opening with a semicircular projecting roof. West of the entry are four three-over-one double-hung windows. At the west end of the house is a one-story hipped wing that is stepped back from the main elevation, extending back approximately two-thirds of the depth of the house. The wing has two three-over-one windows at the north elevation. The upper level of the house has a large shed roof dormer centered on the facade with two three-over-one windows. The dormer roof and the end gables have plain fascias. A chimney penetrates the roof at the west end of the dormer. A decorative rowlock course extends across the front facade at the level of the first floor. A modern two-car garage is located behind the house along the south property line.

7245 St. Andrews; Barrett, John, House; c. 1950; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Cape Cod style dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and a poured concrete foundation. At the east end of the house is an attached garage constructed of coursed rubble. The central bay of the lower floor (south/primary elevation) holds a single one-over-one window. West of this window is the primary entry that is offset by a corner window of one-over-one design. The west bay projects south from the main façade, whereas the east bay is recessed and one-story in height. The upper floor holds two shed dormers with single double-hung windows in the center and west bays. These dormers are frame construction and covered with siding, as are the main gable fields.

7246 St. Andrews; Moeller, Fred W. & Clara, House; 1926; J.F. Rupp, builder.

Contributing; Garage, 1926; **Contributing.**

The property is a one and a half-story Colonial Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof, brick exterior, and coursed rubble foundation. A shallow gabled roof covers the entrance situated in the center bay of the primary (north) façade. The entrance is flanked by sidelights. Both the east and west bays of the first floor have three double-hung windows of two-over-one and three-over-one design. A shed dormer extends the full width of the house at the upper floor level. Above the primary entry, at the second floor, is a centered one-over-one window (within the dormer façade). Flanking the window are paired three-over-one windows. A detached two-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 29

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

(7246 St. Andrews, continued)

car garage is located behind the house along the south property line. The garage is frame construction with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a doublewide roll up door.

7247 St. Andrews; Schneider, Maurice & Elise, House; 1926; E. F. DeGrande, contractor. Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and poured concrete foundation. At the primary (south) elevation is a full-width one-story shed porch supported by three square brick columns. A brick knee wall with a rowlock cap surrounds the porch. Within the porch bay, the east bay holds a single four-over-one window. This is offset to the west by the primary entry. Above the porch is a gabled dormer that holds paired windows of three-over-one design (south elevation).

7248 St. Andrews; Dahm, Henry, House; 1930; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Tudor Revival dwelling with a steeply pitched, asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and a coursed rubble foundation. The primary (north) elevation holds a projecting gabled entry vestibule with stucco and brick walls. The entrance is arched with decorative brickwork around the door. To the west of the entry is a narrow fixed slit window with a rowlock lintel. East of the vestibule is a similar window. The west bay holds a double-hung window with a soldier course lintel. The main gable above the bay has exposed rafters. West of the entry is a twelve-over-twelve window with a soldier course lintel. The primary gable field (north elevation) holds an upper level window of eight-over-eight design and a soldier course lintel centered between the inside edges of the first floor window and vestibule projection. A recessed exterior chimney occupies the east elevation. The rear (south) elevation has a half timbered shed dormer with an open balcony.

7249 St. Andrews; Dahm, Henry, House; 1926; E.F. DeGrande, contractor. Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story gable-front plan Bungalow with an asphalt shingled roof, brick exterior, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary entry is off-center at the façade (south elevation). The entry is covered by a gable overhang with a recessed wooden pediment supported by brackets on either side. The door is flanked by paneled millwork with a corbelled crown molding lintel. The east bay holds paired windows of six-over-six design. These windows have a basket weave brick lintel and are flanked by faux shutters. The upper half-story holds a center gabled bay with paired one-over-one windows. The porch is uncovered and elevated approximately four feet in height, supported by a concrete and brick foundation. Three short brick columns and a short brick knee wall with stone caps are connected by wrought iron fencing surround the porch. A chimney occupies the west elevation. Above the lower floor is an upper half-story gabled frame dormer facing west. Also at the west elevation is a secondary entry.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 30

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

7250 St. Andrews; Lathom, Edward, House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.
The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary (north) elevation holds a full-width enclosed porch that has been infilled with a continuous band of one-over-one windows. Millwork formed into segmental arches at the tops of these windows extends across the front facade and tops of the two windows on the sides (north/east elevations) of the house. A multi-light door leads from the porch into the house and is capped by an awning. Brick columns extend along the front facade of the porch. A gabled dormer is centered above the porch and holds three one-over-one windows covered by a metal awning. The dormer walls are covered with asphalt shingles. The house has plain fascias and board soffits. An open breezeway connects an end-gable, one-car frame garage to the house.

7251 St. Andrews; Callahan, Romeo E., House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing; Garage, 1928; Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and exterior brick walls. At the primary (south) elevation is a full-width front-gabled porch supported by tapered brick columns. A brick knee wall with a stone cap surrounds the porch. The porch gable overhang has a plain fascia and a beaded soffit. The frame porch pediment is decorated in a sunburst pattern. The entry is situated off-center within the porch, offset by three double-hung windows of two-over-one and four-over-one design. The windows share a stone sill. Above the porch is a gabled dormer that holds three south elevation windows of three-over-one design. Above the windows is a metal awning. The dormer has a narrow overhang with a plain fascia and beaded soffits. The windows on the sides (east and west elevations) of the house have double rowlock arched lintels. The rear lot holds a detached end-gable plan frame garage with exterior asphalt "brick" siding and an overhead track door.

7253 St. Andrews; Wyers, Charles, House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing; Garage, 1927; Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary (south) elevation holds a three-quarters width porch supported by tapered brick columns. The frame pediment of the porch gable is covered with clapboard siding. The gable has a plain fascia and beaded soffits. A brick knee wall with a rowlock cap surrounds the porch. The entry is off center, offset to the west by three six-over-one windows. The windows have a soldier course lintel. The upper floor has two six-over-one windows within the front gable field. The narrow overhang of the main gable has a plain fascia and beaded soffits. A detached garage is situated at the west (rear) corner of the property. This garage has a gabled roof with projecting eaves and exterior clapboard siding. A doublewide garage door has eight windows along the top and 24 delineated panels below.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 31

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

7254 St. Andrews; Smith, Frank, House; c. 1932; Christina Seidel and Frank Walker, contractors. **Contributing.**

The property is a two-story Tudor Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and a continuous (covered) foundation. The primary (northwest) elevation has a first-story primary entry that is located at the south end of the façade. Above the entry, the gable has a molded fascia and flush eaves. The brickwork surrounding the entrance is stepped in three segments and topped by a semicircular arch. North of the entry are double-hung windows. These single window bays are separated by an exterior façade brick chimney. The chimney has random stone accents in the buttress and a vertical stone line that extends for several feet at the second floor level. Near the top of the chimney stack is a decorative diamond-shaped stone. Gable fields at the side (northeast and southwest) elevations have asphalt shingle siding.

7257 St. Andrews; Schwartz, Helen, House; 1924; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The property is a one and a half-story Colonial Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick exterior, and a covered foundation. The primary (east) elevation holds a central entry with a pedimented portico supported by two wood columns. A concrete stoop fronts the entrance. North of the entry are paired six-over-one windows with faux frame shutters. A brick exterior chimney offsets the entry to the south. Two eyebrow dormers face the street (east) at the roofline. Dormers hold two-light fixed pane windows. An attached frame garage wing is situated at the north end of the house.

7258 St. Andrews; Lynch, John J., House; 1932; Christina Seidel and Frank Walker, contractors. **Contributing;** Garage, c. 1932; **Contributing.**

The property is a two-story Tudor Revival house with an asphalt-shingled cross-gable roof, brick exterior, and a stone foundation with concrete facing. The primary entry is off-center at the west elevation. Above the door is a steeply pitched pediment. The brickwork surrounding the entry is stepped with stone accents at the exterior corners and top center above the door. Offsetting the entrance to the south are paired windows. Similar windows are also visible at the second-floor level. Further south at the façade is a buttressed brick exterior chimney. The chimney has random stone accents in the buttress and a vertical stone curvilinear line that extends for several feet at the second floor level. The south bay of the façade (west elevation) holds a double-hung window (first and second floor levels) similar to the bay north of the chimney stack. Gable fields have asphalt shingle siding. A detached two-car frame garage is located behind the house at the northwest corner of the lot. The garage has synthetic siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The west elevation holds an overhead track door.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 32

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

7261 St. Andrews; Davenport, Edward L.C.B. & Juliet, House; 1908; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exterior brick, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary (east) elevation holds a full-width porch set within the roof overhang. Soffits are beaded and rafter tails are exposed at the roofline. Four openwork wood columns on tall brick bases with stone caps support the roof above the porch. A wood balustrade extends between the brick bases. Above the porch is a low-pitched gabled dormer deep overhangs, a plain fascia, beaded soffits, and exposed rafters. The dormer has two four-light windows separated by a solid panel with a wood lintel. The south end of the porch extends over a concrete block garage. The south gable end is half-timbered and holds a single one-over-one window. The far south end of the house has a one-story brick wing with a hipped roof, a tri-part oriel window, six-over-one lights, and a "walk-out" door at the lower level. Directly below the bay window are three four-light windows. The main roof has a short chimney stack at the south end. The rear (west) elevation holds a shed roof dormer.

7262 St. Andrews; Irish, Montz, House; c. 1950; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.

The property is a one-story Ranch style house with an asphalt-shingled hipped/gable roof, brick exterior, and a concrete block foundation. The primary (south) elevation has a primary entry with a small concrete block stoop. Above the stoop is a metal awning supported by wrought iron columns. The entry is surrounded by stone quoins. At the east end of the house is a lower level single-car garage. Above the garage wing is an enclosed porch. The porch has a frame knee wall with clapboard siding. Six casement windows stretch across the façade (south elevation) of the porch. At the west end of the façade is a bay window composed of a square fixed-light window flanked by casement windows. The far south end of the house holds a projecting hipped wing with six-over-six windows at the south and east elevations. A decorative brick soldier course runs across the front façade directly above the foundation line. A chimney projects above the roofline near the west end of the house.

7263 St. Andrews; Bennett, Elta & Beatrice, House; 1968; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.

The property is a two-story Neocolonial style house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick and synthetic exterior covered walls, and a poured concrete foundation. The east (primary) elevation holds the main entry which is set below a shed porch extending to the north, above an attached one-story garage wing (north end). Two round wood columns support this roof. The upper roof has a board soffit. The first floor of the house features an exterior brick veneer facade on the main house and the attached one story garage. The north bay of the lower floor holds a two-light hinged picture-style window. The south bay of the lower level holds two similar style windows. The dwelling is less than 50 years of age and is a non-contributing member of the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 33

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

7265 St. Andrews; Moss, Henry A., House; 1908; Walter Shields, builder. Non-Contributing.
The property is an altered one and a half-story Craftsman dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, wide board exterior siding, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary (east) elevation holds an enclosed porch that currently holds a modern door and a picture-style window offset by two one-over-one windows. A garage is located below the porch at the north end of the house. Above the enclosed porch are three dormers. The south and central dormers have front gables with narrow overhangs, plain fascias, corner boards, and single-light windows. The north dormer has a hipped roof with corner boards and a single-light window. All windows have replacement lights. Side (north and south) elevation windows have arched brick lintels. A brick chimney penetrates the main cross gable roof near the center of the house. Significant modifications such as the enclosed porch, replacement doors and windows, and modern siding, have compromised the architectural integrity of the dwelling. For this reason, the house is a non-contributing member of the district.

7267 St. Andrews; Fullington, Maynard & Margaret, House; 1908; Walter Shields, builder. Contributing.

The property is a one and a half-story Craftsman dwelling similar in plan to the properties at 7265 and 7271 St. Andrews Place. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gable roof, wide board exterior siding, and a poured concrete foundation. Unlike the dwelling at 7265 St. Andrews Place, the house retains its overall form, despite modifications in recent decades. The primary (east) elevation porch is enclosed, featuring six-over-six windows and an entry at the south end of the façade. At the north end of the house is a lower level garage bay. The entry retains an overhead track door that faces east. The entry (at the south end of the elevation) is flanked by two-light windows. This porch roof is hipped. Above the porch are two gabled dormers and one cross-gabled dormer (north end). The gabled dormers have single windows of six-over-six design. A brick chimney penetrates the roof near the central roofline ridge. The north dormer has deep side overhangs, plain pediments, plain soffits, and a corner board on the east elevation. The east dormer wall has three one-over-one windows. The north elevation has three casement windows.

7271 St. Andrews; Wendover, Charles M. & Jessie, House; 1908; Walter Shields, builder. Contributing.

The property, similar in plan to 7265 and 7267 St. Andrews Place, is a one and a half-story Craftsman dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, wide board siding, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary (east) elevation porch is enclosed. The porch holds an off-center entry that is flanked by windows of one-over-one design. At the north end of the façade is a tri-part bay window with three glass panels. Columns support a hipped roof covering the porch. Exterior porch walls appear to be covered with stucco or dryvit. At the north end of the house is a garage bay, lower level. Above the porch are two gabled dormers facing east, each of which holds a single window. Unlike properties at 7265 and 7267 St. Andrews, this house does not have a north end cross-gabled dormer.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

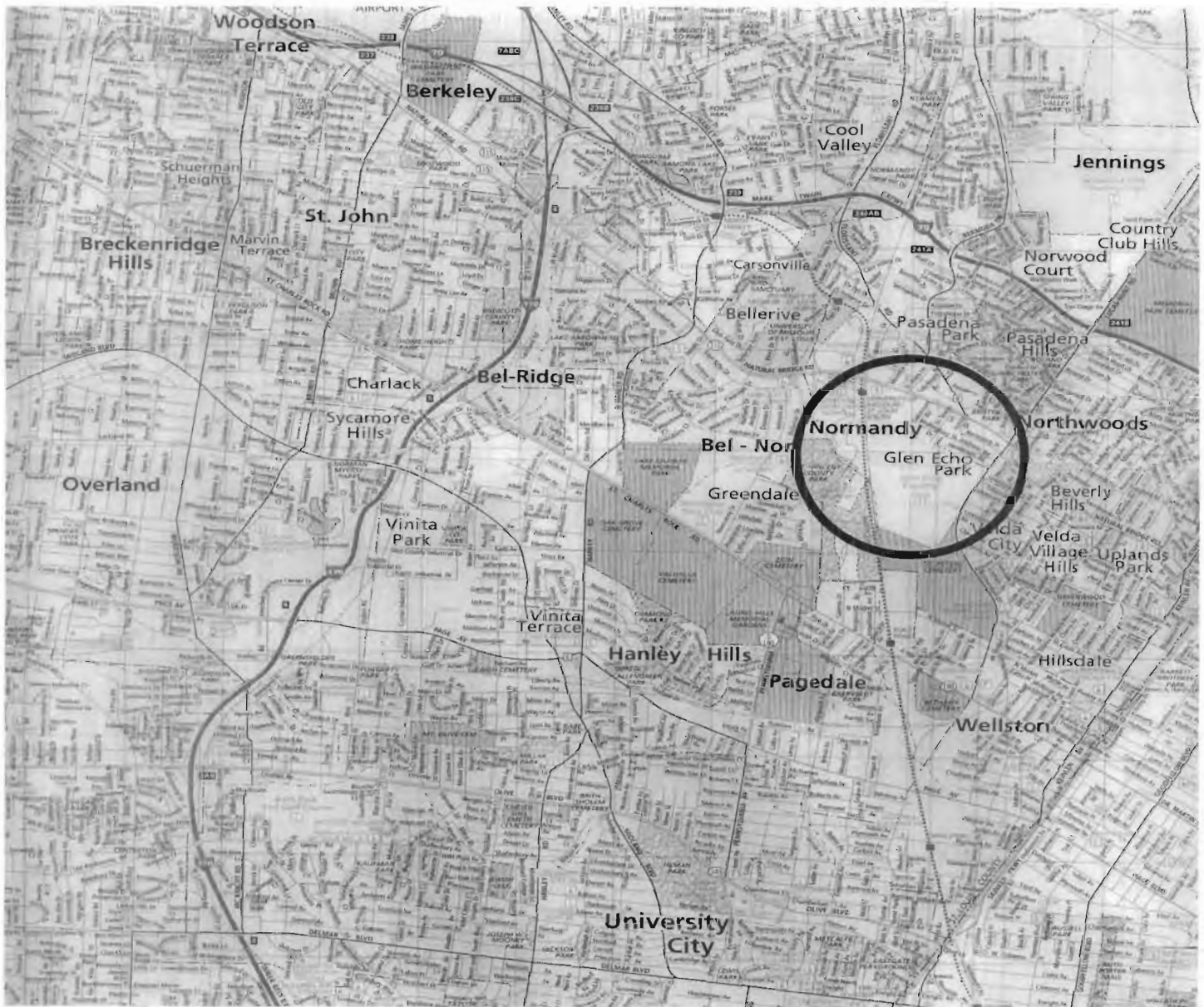
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 34

Map of St. Louis County, MO

Locating Property



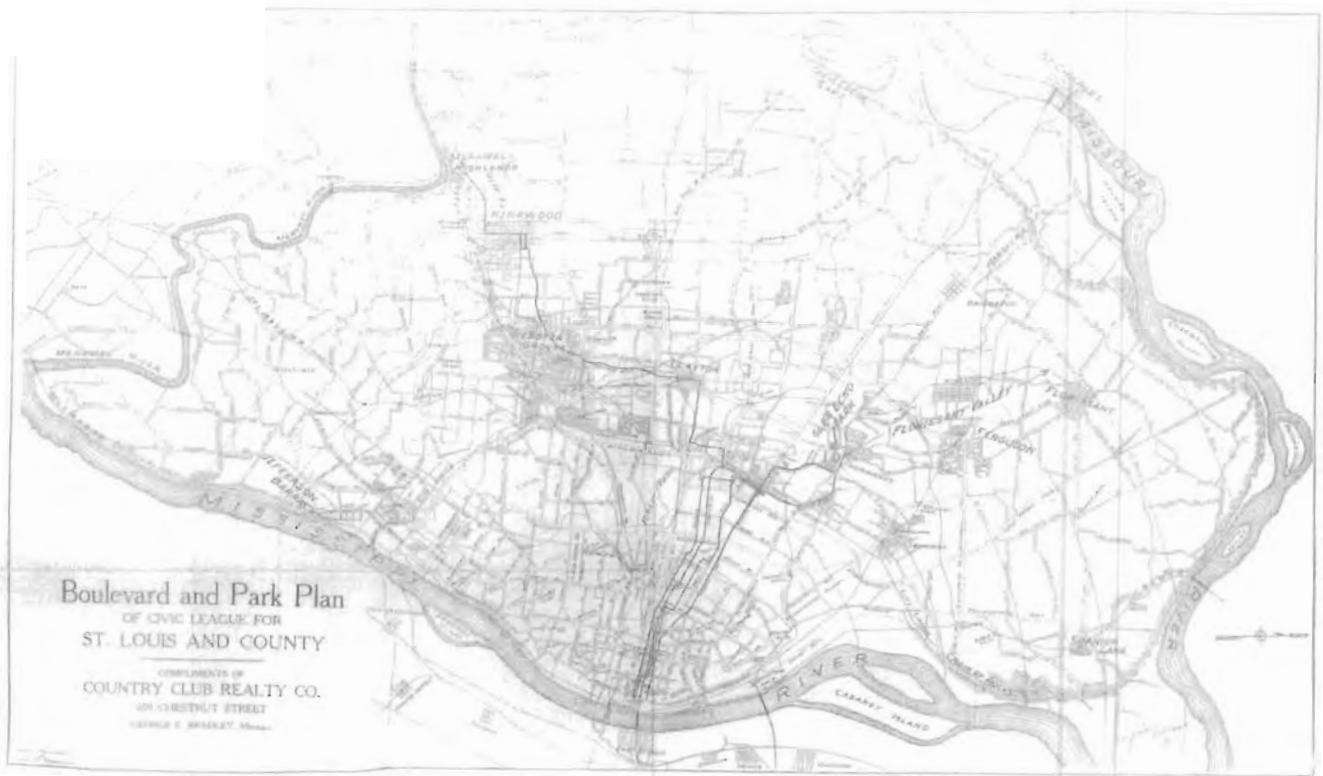
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 35

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Courtesy of Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis
"Glen Echo Park," Promotional brochure for Auction, July 1, 2, 3 [1921].



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 36

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis
Photographer: W.C. Persons

New Glen Echo Clubhouse
May 26, 1928



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 37

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Glen Echo Historic District is located in northern St. Louis County, Missouri and includes two related resources: Glen Echo Country Club (which is in the City of Normandy); and the suburb of Glen Echo Park (which is its own municipality). These two properties – the country club and the adjacent residential enclave of Glen Echo Park – were conceived as related developments and created at the same period of time (1901-1906) on a farm site previously owned by the Lucas Family. Several members of the Glen Echo Country Club were integral in the early development of Glen Echo Park, which borders the northern edge of the golf course with the first row of houses actually facing the club rather than the street. The country (golf) club and residential subdivision district are roughly bounded by Lucas-Hunt Road to the east, St. Peter's Cemetery to the south, St. Vincent County Park (formerly St. Vincent's orphanage) to the west, and an adjacent Normandy subdivision and Natural Bridge Road to the north. The country club is just over 144 acres and holds the oldest professional 18-hole golf course west of the Mississippi River, established in 1901 and designed by brothers Jim and Robert Foulis. The Foulis' brothers' influence is noteworthy since both men designed numerous courses in the Midwest, and were trained in their professions at St. Andrews – the internationally famous golf club of Scotland. In 1904, Glen Echo hosted the first and only golf Olympics tournament. This event brought prominence to the club. The success in the years that followed prompted construction of a new clubhouse in 1927. Designed by Preston J. Bradshaw, the Tudor Revival style building is an exceptional representation of the architect's work. Glen Echo Park is situated directly north of the clubhouse. The subdivision, platted in 1906, was intended to attract the affluent members of the country club and some of its early members did build homes in this suburb. The neighborhood had early access to both the railroad and the streetcar; however few homes were constructed until the automobile gained popularity during the 1920s. With its golf course and other amenities, Glen Echo Country Club is significant under Criterion A for its entertainment/recreation and social contributions in relation to the 1904 Olympics and the early development of the north portion of St. Louis County and as St. Louis' earliest professional 18-hole golf course. The course is also eligible under Criterion C for its landscape design, as related to Jim and Robert Foulis. The clubhouse, completed in 1929, is also eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of an early twentieth-century clubhouse and for its association with Preston J. Bradshaw, a well-known St. Louis architect. Glen Echo Park meets Criterion A in relation to early community planning and development, and Criterion C for its unique collection of early-to-mid twentieth century housing. All of the resources are locally significant. The boundaries of the historic district encompass the entire country club (including the golf course and clubhouse) and Glen Echo Park city limits. The period of significance for Glen Echo Country Club extends from 1901 (initial development) through 1957 (as related to the 50-year rule for non-exceptional properties) while Glen Echo Park is significant from 1906 (year that the subdivision was platted and the first home constructed) through 1957 (50-year rule).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 38

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Early History of Golf in America

The game of golf was introduced to America by those who played the sport in Scotland and England. There has been great debate about where and how the game originated. Some believe that it evolved from the Dutch game of “het kolven” or from the Flemish game of “chole,” both of which utilized clubs to strike balls. Others firmly hold to the conviction that the game originated in England from the game of “hurley” or “shinty,” which is much like hockey.¹ Regardless of exactly how golf began, it is accepted that the game is “woven into Scottish history, legislation, and literature” more than any other country.² Scotsmen began playing golf as early as the thirteenth century; although it was not until the eighteenth century that the game was played using a standard set of rules and equipment similar to those employed today.³ Scotland’s natural landscape was ideal for the sport –

the first courses were on linkslands by the sea . . . [consisting] of high windswept dunes and hollows . . . with bent grass and some fescue growing out of the sandy soil. This landscape allowed the first golfers to play the game without having to modify the land; the courses were designed purely by nature, down to the grazing sheep that kept the grass short enough to play golf.⁴

The oldest professional golf course is located in St. Andrews, Scotland, home of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club and the Old Course (St. Andrews Links). Bordering St. Andrews’ course is the North Sea “where well drained grassy soils, natural humps and hollows, banks of whins and short grasses made this a natural golfing ground.”⁵ Established in 1754, St. Andrews is the world’s foremost authority on golf. The organization established the first known set of standard rules, created the first 18-hole course, and instituted the first women’s golf club in 1867.⁶ All of America’s early courses were designed to imitate St. Andrews, beginning in 1888 when John Reid (a Scotsman) opened a golf course in Yonkers, New York, and appropriately named it “St. Andrews.” In 1891, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club opened on Long Island, New York – the first golf club in America with a clubhouse.⁷

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 39

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)



Photo of St. Andrews Club of Yonkers, 1888: Harry Holbrook, Alexander P.W. Kinnan, John Upham, and John Reid, members who called themselves the "Apple-Tree Gang." The caddies are Holbrook's sons. This is believed to be the earliest photograph of golf being played in America.⁸

The first documented reference to the game of golf in America pre-dates the St. Andrews Club in Yonkers. In 1779, a New York gazette published advertisements for golf clubs and "featheries" (leather golf balls stuffed with boiled goose feathers). By the late 1700s, the game was played along the northeastern seaboard, as well as in Georgia and South Carolina, although it did not become popular in the west until after the Civil War. Golf balls and clubs evolved for many years, even after the game's rules were standardized. Prior to featheries (widely used by the mid-1700s), golfers used small wooden balls much like those used in chole. By the 1840s, featheries had been replaced by balls made of gutta percha – a type of gum. The United States is credited with creating the core rubber golf ball used today, initially produced by Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in 1901 or 1902.⁹ Early golf clubs were wooden "baffing spoons," putters, and iron clubs known as "toe irons" used during the 1700s. These clubs were replaced by wooden play clubs, brassies, spoons, iron cleeks, mashies, niblicks, and lofting clubs, all of which were used during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Although there are numerous odd names for these clubs, the basics remained the same in that different types of clubs were used to perform different actions on the course. During the 1920s, the modern steel golf club was introduced and became an instant success.¹⁰

In St. Louis, golf was popular among the elite by the 1890s, as evidenced by industrialist/philanthropist Robert Brookings who laid out a nine-hole course at his country home, Selma Hall (also known as Kennett's Castle) located south of St. Louis in Jefferson County. Many believe that Brookings' course, established c. 1890, was the first one in the St. Louis area.¹¹ In 1892, a group of 15 men formed the city's first "formal golf club" – St. Louis Country Club – on a farm site north of present-day Bridgeton. St. Louis Country Club purchased another parcel in Clayton in 1895 that supported a nine-hole course and clubhouse (which burned and was replaced in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

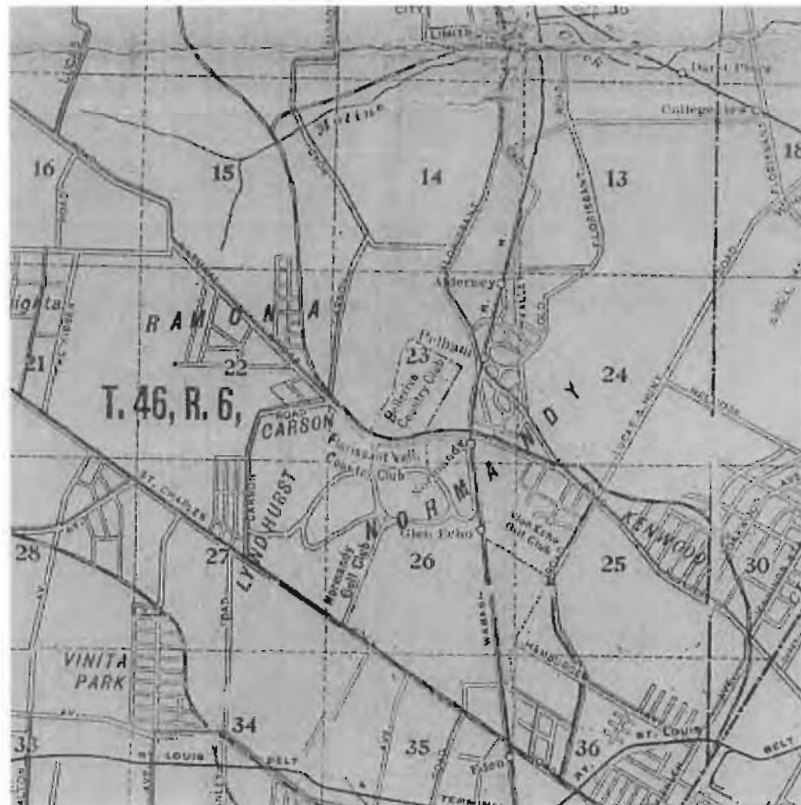
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 40

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

1897). The golf club relocated again in 1914 – by which time it had more than 250 members. The 1914 club property, a 162-acre site in Ladue, remains in use today.¹² Other early St. Louis golf courses established prior to 1900 include the Triple A (Amateur Athletic Association) Club formed in 1897, which leased recreational property that is now part of Forest Park; the Field Club, also established in 1897, located in Florissant Valley; the Jockey Club, which opened c.1897 on North Grand Avenue in Fairgrounds Park; Kinloch Country Club, established in 1898 near present-day Berkeley; and the Log Cabin Club in Ladue, created in 1899.¹³ All of these clubs supported nine-hole courses. Not until 1901 did St. Louis gain an 18-hole course – Glen Echo Country Club.



Source: Shrowang, O. "St. Louis, MO," [1914]. Note location of numerous golf clubs in vicinity, including Glen Echo, Florissant Valley, Bellerive, and Normandy. These are all located on the former Lucas farm property. Also illustrated are railroad (Wabash) and streetcar (steam and electric) lines.

St. Louis' early golf courses served as more than recreational sites – essentially they were an extension of the men's social (city) club, which by the turn-of-the-century was a favorite enjoyment of nearly every gentleman who could afford to become a member.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 41

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Evolution of the American Country Club

American country and golf clubs evolved from men's city clubs that became popular in northeastern cities during the 1830s. In 1829, Boston established the first men's social club in America – the Temple Club – followed by Philadelphia (1834 – Philadelphia Club), New York (1836 – Union Club), and San Francisco (1852 – Pacific Union). These clubs normally had sufficient space for a dining area, bar, and a “reading salon.” Others also held “libraries, gambling rooms, and bedrooms for members.”¹⁴ American men's clubs imitated those in England and were established exclusively for the upper class. There were subtle differences, however, in that “although American city clubs emulated the British model, the functional club types were often an extension of

American elites' interests and achievements.”¹⁵ Additionally, the American social setting was vastly different from that in Britain. Although men who created and joined these early clubs had a great deal of money, they rarely inherited great wealth. More often than not, they were entrepreneurs, merchants, and/or skilled craftsmen who became prosperous through the businesses that they conducted or in which they invested.¹⁶

In the beginning, city clubs utilized converted mansions or large residences as clubhouses, a trend that was perpetuated by golf and country clubs.¹⁷ Because membership numbers were limited, even in well-established clubs there were seldom sufficient funds to support the construction of a new clubhouse – although by the 1870s this would begin to change as sports became popular among the elite. Regardless, these exclusive clubs were all established in fashionable sectors of the city that “conveyed a symbolism that reflected on the club members' social status.”¹⁸ Most city clubhouses incorporated Italianate and Renaissance designs that were also popular in England. Although large elegant buildings were foremost in popularity, the size and needs of the individual clubs essentially ruled the architectural designs and engagement of professional architects.¹⁹

St. Louis had its share of men's clubs by the late nineteenth century. Most of these were situated in large elegant buildings downtown, such as the St. Louis Club, organized in 1878 by local businessmen and located in “the old Finney mansion” at 1532 Washington Avenue.²⁰ Other early clubs include the University Club, established in 1872 by “some twenty college-bred men” and originally located in a building at 911 Olive Street. This clubhouse was replaced by a larger structure in 1875 at 1125 Washington Avenue, and again in 1882 when the club constructed a new building at the northeast corner of Fifth and Olive Streets.²¹ In 1881, the Mercantile Club was established in the Sumner Building on Locust Street, between the blocks of 7th and 8th Streets, which met the needs of those who felt existing clubs were inconveniently located. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 42

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Mercantile Club spent approximately \$18,000 to remodel its first clubhouse (an existing property), which held multiple dining rooms, reading rooms, ladies' and men's parlors, and a billiard room. One of the main differences between this club and others in the city at that time was that the Mercantile offered "admission of wives to its privileges."²² Some of the city's social clubs held space for overnight lodging, such as the Century Rowing Club on South Broadway (organized in 1898) which also had a bowling alley and a gymnasium; and the St. Louis City Club (organized in 1910) that in 1922 commissioned Tom P. Barnett to construct a 15-story building for its 3,500-plus members at Locust and Eleventh Streets.²³

By the 1880s, as cities became increasingly congested and encumbered with industrial tenants, railroads and streetcars made their appearance and suburban flight began. Initially, only the upper and middle-upper classes could afford the commute "from the city to . . . the 'borderland,' where rural countryside and the city, with its modern amenities, merged."²⁴ Increasingly, the upper class sought refuge from the city at summer retreats, camps, and spas. Such places, often referred to as "country clubs" welcomed the presence of women and children, although most only allowed men as members. As with the city club, racial and class divisions remained firmly in place in the early American country club.²⁵ These outlying recreational sites provided a pastoral setting and adequate space for recreation such as horse riding, hunting, tennis, and golf. Golf became particularly attractive to country club members and continued to rise in popularity throughout the 1910s and 1920s.²⁶ This national trend was perpetuated in St. Louis, where the first 18-hole private golf course west of the Mississippi River was established – Glen Echo Country Club – in 1901.²⁷

Early History and Development of Glen Echo Country Club

Glen Echo Country Club was a private golf course and club established in 1901 by Colonel George S. McGrew, Murray Carleton, Herman Luyties, Festus Wade, Julius Koehler, Selwyn Edgar, and George A. Meyer.²⁸ The organization is St. Louis' oldest championship level 18-hole golf course, preceded in age by at least nine area 9-hole golf clubs that include St. Louis Country Club, The Field (Bellerive) Club, Florissant Valley Country Club, Kinloch Club, St. Louis Golf Club (at Fairgrounds Park), Triple A, Algonquin Golf Club, Jefferson Barracks Club, and Carondelet Park Club – the latter of which served as a women's course in Tower Grove Park.²⁹ Glen Echo was initially dubbed "Mound City Golf Club," but the name was soon changed to Glen Echo, one that members wholeheartedly agreed best reflected the bucolic setting associated with the club.³⁰

The men who started Glen Echo Country Club were well-known St. Louis businessmen – and most were not from wealthy beginnings. Murray Carleton was a wholesale and dry goods merchant. Born in 1852 to a family of modest means, Carleton worked as a newspaperman in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 43

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Cumberland, Maryland prior to relocating to St. Louis in 1873. In 1884, Carleton married Annie Laurie Hays. The couple had eight children. Carleton worked his way up through the ranks of the J.H. Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company and eventually served as president of Carleton Dry Goods Company. He was integral in consolidating the city's streetcar companies in 1899, a connection that no doubt served the interests of the country club. Carleton was president of the St. Louis Transit Company and director of United Railways Company, Boatman's Bank, Mississippi Valley Trust Company, Title Guarantee Trust Company, and American Credit Indemnity Company. In addition to his association with Glen Echo, he belonged to the St. Louis Country Club, Normandie Country Club, St. Louis Club, and the Missouri Athletic Club.³¹

Herman C.G. Luyties was president of Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Company. He was born in St. Louis in 1871, attended public schools, and graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1891. In 1899, Luyties married May Carlin, and the couple had one son. In addition to Sanitol, Luyties was associated with Luyties Homoeopathic Pharmacy Company and Walker Pharmacal Company. In 1906, Luyties was noted as having "made St. Louis the greatest manufacturing center for tooth powder in the world."³² His primary recreational enjoyments included "driving four-in-hand and automobiling."³³

Festus John Wade was a banker born in Ireland in 1859. He attended St. Louis public schools until ten years of age. At the age of 20, he attended Bryant & Stratton Business College. Wade married Kate V. Kennedy in 1883, and the couple had four children. Mr. Wade was active in real estate. In addition to his position as bank president of the Mercantile Trust Company, he was president of Commerce Realty Company, Corner Realty Company, Eleventh Street Realty Company, Hotel Realty Company, Republic Building Company, and Twenty-first Street Realty Company. Wade also served as vice-president of Emporium Realty Company, Henderson Realty Company; as secretary-treasurer of Railto Realty Company; and as director of Hotel Jefferson and Haw Real Estate Company. In addition to his membership at Glen Echo, he was a member of the St. Louis, Commercial, Mercantile, University, and Jefferson Clubs, as well as the St. Louis and Log Cabin Country Clubs.³⁴

Julius H. Koehler was born in 1872 and died in 1941 at the age of 69. Although Koehler worked as a clerk for Union Electric Company during the final ten years of his life, he was best known for his associations with the brewing industry. Koehler's father, Casper Koehler, founded the Tennessee Brewing Company in Memphis and Columbia Brewing Company of St. Louis. Julius Koehler was employed at both breweries and vice-president of the Memphis brewery. At the time of his death, Koehler was survived by a son, Robert P. Koehler.³⁵

Selwyn Clay Edgar was a zinc manufacturer born in Collinsville, Illinois in 1851. Like Wade, he attended St. Louis public schools. Edgar also attended Wilcox Academy in Stamford, Connecticut from 1864-1865 and Washington University (St. Louis) from 1866-1869. In 1872,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 44

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

he married Kate Price, and the couple had two children. Edgar's first wife died and he married Kate Whedon in 1887. A third marriage occurred in 1903 to Kathryn Shotwell. Edgar's career began as a bank clerk for National Loan Bank (later known as Continental National Bank). In 1872 he became secretary of the Glendale Zinc Company. In 1898, Edgar formed his own manufacturing firm, Edgar Zinc Company.³⁶

George Adolph Meyer was a wholesale grocer and banker born in Burlington, Iowa in 1860. He attended private German and public schools in Iowa. In 1883, Meyer married Dora Ludewig of St. Louis, and the Meyers had four children. Meyer worked his way up from an errand clerk for Biklen, Winzer Grocer Company in 1876, to a salesman for the company from 1878-1882. In 1882, Meyer began working as a salesman for Wulfing-Dieckriede & Company and later worked for Fink & Nasse until 1888. He was president of the Meyer, Schmid & Robyn Grocer Company, a position that he retained until 1894 when he served as vice-president of Germania Trust Company. Meyer was vice-president of Vane-Calvert Paint Company, Niemeyer Drug & Paint Company, and Seydel Gum Company. He was also director of Yates Grocer Company, Jefferson Bank, and Mechanics American National Bank. In 1911, Meyer was elected president of the International Bank of St. Louis. He was a member of the Union Club (in addition to Glen Echo) and served as that organization's president in 1905-1906.³⁷

George S. McGrew, who spearheaded the Glen Echo project, was born in 1851. He received a public school education and attended Washington University from 1865-1867 and the University of Virginia from 1868-1869. In 1877, McGrew married Pinkie Donaldson and the couple had one daughter, Bettie Myrtle, who married Albert Lambert. At the time that Glen Echo was established, McGrew worked as director and salesman for George D. Barnard & Company, a stationary and lithography manufacturing firm. McGrew's business career began as a hardware store clerk. In 1890, he served in the 1st Regiment National Guard of Missouri and was appointed colonel in 1901. In addition to Glen Echo, McGrew was a member of the St. Louis Club, the Mercantile Club, and the Missouri Athletic Club.³⁸

Glen Echo was heavily promoted through McGrew's son-in-law, Albert Lambert.³⁹ Lambert was an international millionaire by the time that Glen Echo was established and president of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, which owned factories in Paris and Hamburg. Lambert's companies manufactured Listerine "and other high grade pharmacal specialties for the medical and dental professions."⁴⁰ Lambert served as vice-president of the Lambert-Deacon-Hull Printing Company, the Olive Hat Manufacturing Company, and director of Mechanics National Bank. In 1906, Lambert's "favorite recreations" were listed as "automobiling [and] golf."⁴¹ He is best remembered today for his aviation activities. Lambert received flight instruction from Orville and Wilbur Wright in 1910, and owned the property that today is St. Louis' international airport, Lambert Field.⁴²

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 45

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

The site selected for development of the Glen Echo Country Club was owned by the Lucas family which acquired the property in 1817 from John Baptist Chartier. Chartier received the parcel as a relocation settlement following the 1811-1812 New Madrid earthquakes. By the time that the Lucas family gained Chartier's parcel in 1817, they owned more than 1,500 acres in "the Normandy-Berkeley-Kinloch-Pasadena Hills-Bel Nor area," including an 800-acre farm tract known as "Normandy Place" that encompassed the site of Glen Echo Country Club.⁴³ Because the Lucas heirs leased land for Kinloch and Florissant Valley golf courses (established in the 1890s), McGrew felt certain that he and his associates could obtain acreage for Glen Echo – and he was correct. In 1896, Wilson P. Hunt (son of Ann Lucas and Theodore Hunt) agreed to such a transaction, and the new association gained use of 167 acres.⁴⁴ By 1901, the golf club also secured use of the former Hunt mansion as a clubhouse, which "resembled a southern plantation; a large two-story mansion, with huge columns in front and a wide wrap-around porch . . . on a high vista where it could survey the surrounding land."⁴⁵

The original golf course at Glen Echo was designed by brothers Jim and Robert Foulis of St. Andrews, Scotland. The Foulis brothers – James, Dave, Robert, John and Simpson – came from a long line of golf enthusiasts.

Their great-grandfather had herded the grass-trimming sheep at St. Andrews . . . [and] their father, James Sr., was foreman at Tom Morris' shop for over 40 years, and was generally recognized as one of Scotland's foremost authorities on the manufacture of clubs. The brothers apprenticed in the shop, and they acquired quite a reputation from their days studying under Old Tom, especially young Robert as Tom took him under his wing.⁴⁶

Jim Foulis won the 1896 United States golf open held at Shinnecock Hills Golf Club in Long Island, New York, and worked as head professional for the Chicago Golf Club until 1905. Although the design of the original landscape at Glen Echo is attributed to Jim, it is his brother, Robert, who directed the course's construction.⁴⁷ Robert remained at Glen Echo as the site's groundskeeper and "golf professional . . . a common description for many of the early professionals as they utilized their skill both as a player and as a designer at the clubs."⁴⁸ Robert resided with his family in a building on the golf course grounds until 1907 when he left to design the Field Club (later renamed Bellerive)⁴⁹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 46

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)



"Tom Morris Golf Shop, St. Andrews – 1888. Old Tom in the middle with his ever-present pipe. Jim Foulis Sr. to his right and young Robert in the back row at far right."⁵⁰

The grounds at Glen Echo were designed as a professional course. More than 2,700 trees were removed to create an open landscape and the ground was plowed, seeded, and sodded to create the greens.⁵¹ While other courses throughout the area provided "traditional, often bland" descriptions for their links, Glen Echo's were named to create a "visual description."⁵² For example, "Lilac Way" was named for a lilac hedge near the hole and "Spooks" bordered St. Peter's Cemetery.⁵³ The original holes and yardages in 1901 are noted in the table below.⁵⁴

Hole #	Name	Yardage	Hole #	Name	Yardage
1	Lilac Way	245	10	Hard Scrabble	400
2	The Valley	405	11	Hillside	265
3	The Glen	150	12	Westward Ho	355
4	Spooks	225	13	Echo	280
5	Long Drive	515	14	Dew Drop	135

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 47

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

6	Road Way	210	15	The Lake	280
7	Boomerang	330	16	Punch Bowl	420
8	The Alps	345	17	Old Hickory	365
9	The Fountain	125	18	Sweet Home	355

In addition to their work at Glen Echo, the Foulis brothers designed numerous golf clubs – particularly in the Midwest. Jim Foulis was the course designer for the Bonnie Brook Golf Club north of Chicago (1896), Geneva (IL) Golf Club (1900), Denver (Colorado) Golf Club (1901), Meadowbrook Golf Club in Minneapolis (1926), and Delbrook Golf Course in Delavan, WI (1928). As noted, Robert Foulis was no less well-known for his course designs including Normandy Golf Course (St. Louis – 1901), Algonquin Golf Club in Glendale, MO (1904), Forest Park Golf Course (St. Louis – 1912), Sunset Country Club (St. Louis – 1916), and Ruth Golf Course in University City (1931). These are but a few of many courses designed by Jim and Robert Foulis. St. Louis held 11 golf courses in 1904, seven of which were designed by the Foulis brothers.⁵⁵



Robert, Jim, and Dave Foulis (left to right), 1903.⁵⁶

The grand opening for Glen Echo Country Club was held on Saturday, May 25, 1901, and attracted “crowds of prominent men, well-known matrons and fashionable young women of St. Louis.”⁵⁷ Visitors found the clubhouse “surprisingly attractive” and delighted in “inspecting the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 48

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

new clubhouse and grounds, and in watching the match game between Professionals Jim Foulis and Willie Smith on the golf links.”⁵⁸ Colonel

McGrew started the celebration by driving the first golf ball. Foulis lost the match to Smith, and the event was followed by an evening celebration at the clubhouse with a musical show performed by the Apollo Club.⁵⁹ The clubhouse held a large reception hall, parlor, billiard room, dining room, kitchen, locker rooms and showers (for men and women), and “washrooms where the golfer may renovate himself for his appearance in the parlor after his rounds on the links.”⁶⁰ The upper floor held “sleeping rooms for the members.”⁶¹ A circular driveway led to the clubhouse from Lucas-Hunt Road. The golf course, no less impressive than its clubhouse, had two lakes in which “many new gutta percha balls driven by embryo golfers” came to rest.⁶² Although the course opened as nine holes, due to inclement weather that had delayed completion of all 18 holes, it was considered an instant success.

The accessibility of Glen Echo to St. Louis commuters did much to aid its early popularity. The railroad and two electric streetcars served the club and its immediate vicinity, including the Wabash and Union Pacific Railroad that crossed the southwest corner of the property where a station house had been constructed. The club had its own stationmaster as well, who resided with his family in a house near the first green.⁶³ Lighted walkways were constructed from the Wabash train station to the country club.⁶⁴ In addition, an electric trolley provided service from Easton Avenue (now Martin Luther King Drive) to Lucas-Hunt Road “toward the suburbs of Normandy” by 1898.⁶⁵ A streetcar (originally steam; converted to electric in 1891) ran to Wellston, located approximately two miles southeast of Glen Echo. Wellston was a major transfer point that by the 1890s had “hourly service” to Bridgeton and “last trains at midnight, a full hour later than city horse cars.”⁶⁶ On the golf club’s opening day, many visitors came via the Wabash and Suburban and Transit streetcars which were “filled all the afternoon.”⁶⁷

Glen Echo’s early years were successful. By 1904, the club’s membership reached full capacity of 325, and many were on the waiting list to join. Perpetual memberships were sold to 20 members at a rate of \$1,000 each.⁶⁸ In 1904, when the club sponsored the golf games for the Olympics held in conjunction with the St. Louis Centennial Exposition (discussed in further detail below), the site was touted as a top-notch professional golf course. The club also sponsored the 1905 Men’s and Ladies Trans-Miss Championship, in which eleven women and thirty-three men participated, the 1906, 1910, and 1915 Men’s Missouri Amateur Championships, and the 1922 Women’s Western Amateur competition – one of the nation’s oldest female golf tournaments, established in 1901.⁶⁹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 49

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

In 1902, Glen Echo's course had been lengthened to approximately 6,200 yards (from its former 5,405 yards), the greens were "re-worked," and \$32,000 invested to improve the clubhouse with the addition of two wings and a wrap-around porch. The club had "lawn bowling" and a shooting range in place by 1903, a greenhouse, and by 1907 fully supported its dining facility with a vegetable garden and a wide variety of produce and livestock including chickens, pigeons, duck, and cattle. A full-time employee was added to the staff in 1907 just to care for the club's chicken population, which supplied about 300 chickens per week "for the tables"⁷⁰

By 1910, Glen Echo began to falter financially as extensive upgrades were needed. In 1908, the club raised its membership limit to 390 and sold perpetual memberships for a sum of \$1,400 each (excluding annual dues).

The 1908 increases failed to provide sufficient funds for all of the necessary improvements.⁷¹ In 1909, the club's president, James Brock, proposed the sale of 23.4 acres west of the Wabash railroad line. Although this small parcel was eventually sold to St. Vincent's Orphanage, members declined parting with it in 1909. The situation came to a head in 1915 when the club was unable to meet its \$85,000 bond obligation. On the brink of bankruptcy, Glen Echo restructured its organization and put up the entire property for sale to its members. This not only provided an outlet to free the club from its perpetual membership obligations, it also created a way to add new members who would pay dues annually, rather than in one lump sum. The club's name was changed at that time to "Ridgedale" but locals continued to refer to the course as Glen Echo. As a result, the name was changed once again in 1922 to the "New Glen Echo Country Club."⁷²

Glen Echo Country Club and the 1904 Olympics

The International Olympic Committee began planning its 1904 summer games at around the same time that St. Louis began to prepare for its Centennial Exposition, originally scheduled for 1903. Most individuals assumed that Chicago would host the 1904 Olympics, but this proved not to be the case. In 1903, Missouri's Governor, David Francis, began an active campaign to land the Olympics for St. Louis, which had postponed its celebration until 1904. Olympics' organizers realized that the games would not be well attended if they occurred in another city during the same time that St. Louis held its centennial event. Outside of those living in large northeastern cities, few American citizens knew much about the Olympics.⁷³

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 50

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

The possible transfer of the games to St. Louis generated immense publicity for the Olympics. Americans were not only told about the possible transfer but also received an education on Olympic history and philosophy. Newspapers large and small, in major metropolitan centers and in small towns across America, told the Olympic story. A better public relations campaign to promote interest, understanding, and enthusiasm for the Olympic games movement could not have been devised.⁷⁴

America clearly hoped to gain a successful review as an Olympic host. To insure this possibility, organizers agreed that the games should be held in St. Louis rather than in Chicago.⁷⁵ Ironically, the decision created a rift that cost St. Louis the lasting recognition it deserved for hosting the 1904 games. Even today, many feel that because the games occurred in juxtaposition with St. Louis' centennial celebration, they are unworthy of "official" recognition. Despite such arguments, the 1904 summer games were approved by the Olympics Committee. The games hosted by St. Louis mark the first time that winners received medals, as well as the first and only time that golf was played as an Olympic sport.⁷⁶

In 1901, during the opening ceremony at Glen Echo Country Club, Colonel McGrew announced that during the World's Fair in St. Louis, "the greatest game of golf that had ever been played in the world would be played at Glen Echo."⁷⁷ The Olympics golf events occurred September 12-24, 1904 and included both team and individual competitions.⁷⁸ In all, 15 sporting events were offered at the 1904 Summer Olympics: archery, boxing, cycling, diving, fencing, golf, gymnastics, lacrosse, rowing and sculling, soccer, swimming, tennis, track and field, weight lifting, and wrestling.⁷⁹ The twelve countries participating in the games were Australia, Austria, Canada, Cuba, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland (Great Britain), South Africa, Switzerland, and the United States.⁸⁰ Also of note is that for the first time, the Olympics included African-Americans. Women were allowed to compete only in archery, although for a time golf was also entertained as a potential sport for female participants.⁸¹

Glen Echo held no restraints in preparing for the 1904 games. A nine-hole putting course, the first of its kind with electrical lighting for evening competitions, was installed. This was quite an attraction by itself, as most individuals attending the competition had never heard of a putting green. Situated south of the clubhouse, the putting course measured 300 by 100 feet, with holes spaced approximately ten to fourteen feet apart "in a zigzag pattern."⁸² All of the course's 18 greens were completely re-designed, and the course was lengthened by approximately 300 yards. A new lake was constructed north of the existing lake in front of the 15th tee, and \$30,000 was spent on landscaping.⁸³

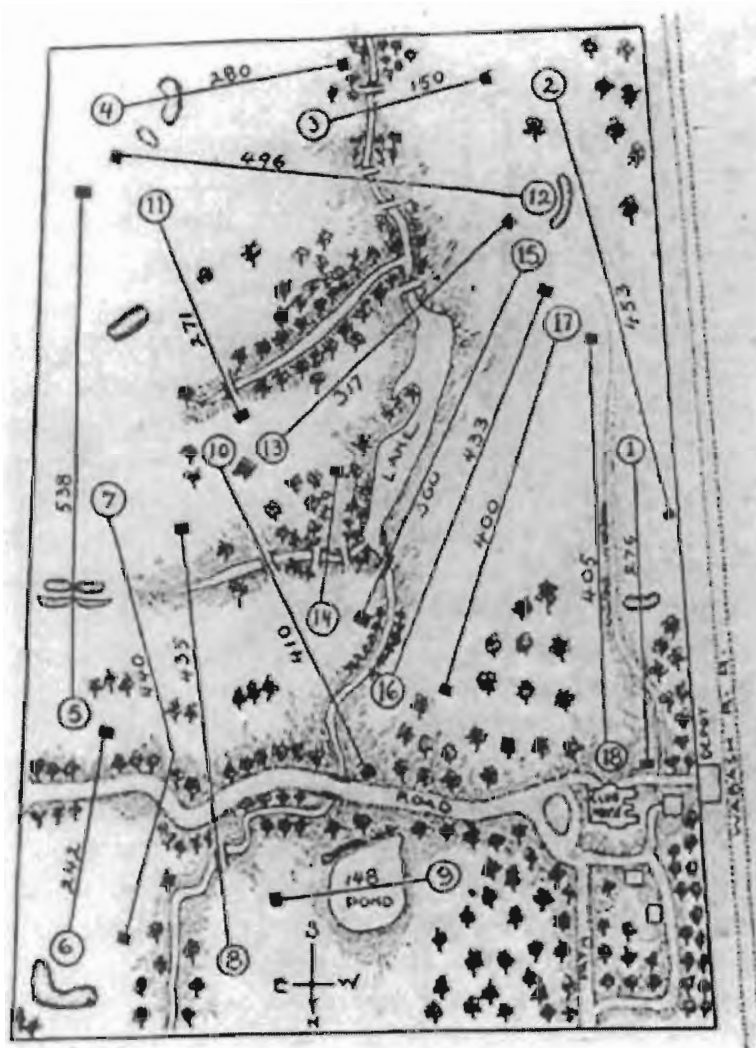
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 51

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)



c. 1904; Glen Echo Golf Course.⁸⁴

Although organizers expected more than 100 golf contestants from England, Australia, Scotland, and Canada, the actual number of participants was only 77 and most were from St. Louis and Chicago.⁸⁵ As noted, the golf competition began on September 16, 1904. Participating on one team was amateur golfer, Simpson Foulis, brother of the course's designers Jim and Robert. An American, Chandler Egan, was favored to win the individual competition but it was George Lyon, a 46-year old Canadian (more than twice Egan's age of 20 years) who took the cup. Lyon began playing golf at the age of 37 and was described as having the swing of a "man cutting

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 52

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

wheat with a scythe.”⁸⁶ Following the competition, Egan retired to his room whereas Lyon celebrated at the awards dinner by walking “the length of the dining room on his hands.”⁸⁷ In an interview with the *Toronto Star* following his win, Lyon stated that “I am not foolish enough to think that I am the best player in the world, but I am satisfied that I am not the worst.”⁸⁸ Lyon continued to play professionally after 1904 and was noted as one of the world’s best. He died in 1938 at the age of 80.⁸⁹



George Lyon - not walking on his hands! [1904].⁹⁰

Although there are many interpretations today about the significance of the 1904 Olympics in St. Louis, there can be no mistake that Glen Echo’s association with the events gained much recognition for the club. This role continues today as exemplified by the golf course. The significance of the current clubhouse, however, post-dates the 1904 Olympics, as it was constructed during the 1920s – the “Golden Age of Golf.”

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 53

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

The New Glen Echo Clubhouse, 1927 - 1929

The 1910s-20s comprised an era that is frequently described as “the Golden Age of Golf” in which most of the country’s noteworthy golf courses and clubhouses were constructed.⁹¹ The Glen Echo Clubhouse in use today is the property’s second such facility, replacing the earlier Hunt mansion used originally.⁹² The new clubhouse was designed by architect Preston J. Bradshaw and constructed for an estimated \$250,000. Work began in 1927, described at that time as follows:

The new clubhouse, modern in every detail, is being erected a little north of the old one, on the Lucas-Hunt Roads. It is a two-story brick, stone, and stucco structure of the Old English style, whose cost runs into six figures. Entrance hall and living room of the new Glen Echo Club are to be of the studio type with exposed beams and rafters. The wide French doors of the living room will open on a terrace floored with brilliantly colored Zenitherm. This terrace will be used for dancing, as well as for bridge, lounging, and afternoon tea. The spacious sunroom off the reception hall will be used as the main ballroom and this, in connection with the terrace, will provide for both indoor and outdoor dancing. The main dining room, to the left of the reception hall, is to be decorated after the manner of the old English inn. The kitchen will be equipped with the most efficient and modern fixtures. From the guest rooms, each of which has bath and spacious closets, there is access to a second floor promenade across the front of the clubhouse over the sunroom and the women’s lounge.⁹³

On the site of the former mansion/clubhouse, tennis courts were added in 1927-28, as was a swimming pool “lined with tile laid in a decorative pattern” situated at the east end of the clubhouse.⁹⁴

Specific reasons as to why Preston J. Bradshaw was selected to design the clubhouse at Glen Echo are unknown, but most likely related to his professional prominence. In the 1928 publication of *Who’s Who in Saint Louis*, the Glen Echo Clubhouse is provided as a significant example of Bradshaw’s work.⁹⁵ Bradshaw was born in 1884 in St. Louis.⁹⁶ He returned to the city in 1907 following graduation from Columbia University. Until 1916, Bradshaw worked as a draftsman for McKim, Mead, and White. He established his own office afterward and today is best known for his hotel and apartment designs – in St. Louis, Kansas City, Detroit, Louisville, and Dallas.⁹⁷ He also designed numerous residences and automobile dealerships.⁹⁸ Bradshaw’s final commission was that of the St. Louis County Courthouse in Clayton, completed in 1949 – the year that Bradshaw died.⁹⁹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 54

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

The clubhouse is often the most eye catching feature of a golf course; and the building at Glen Echo is certainly no exception. Glen Echo's Tudor Revival clubhouse is stylish for its period of construction. The primary orientation of the building is toward the golf course – a traditional feature of clubhouses built during the 1920s. Landscape planners and architects agreed that positioning the clubhouse toward residential areas was unwise as such properties were of “unknown and uncontrollable [future] character.”¹⁰⁰ Regardless of whether the new Glen Echo clubhouse was directed toward the golf course because of architectural, landscape, or ownership preferences, its design reflects the nature of the game of golf by the 1920s. Two features, in particular, illustrate this fact. To begin with, the new clubhouse provided equal space for women and men – both as members and guests. Although the former clubhouse did provide lockers and showers for women, this space was limited.¹⁰¹ Additionally, ample space was planned for recreational and social activities with a new swimming pool, tennis courts, and outdoor dance terrace that fully supported the “social evolution of the game.”¹⁰²

The interior of the clubhouse received much attention to detail – another common theme in country club planning during the 1920s. Many modern clubhouse features are evident in Bradshaw's building, including a large fireplace within the “main room” that symbolized the center of the club's social life.¹⁰³ Rising to an interior height of a story and a half, this common area (the “living room”) provided “dignity and importance” for the structure in which it was housed.¹⁰⁴ Bradshaw also designed a modern outdoor terrace, rather than the traditional clubhouse veranda, which adjoined the ballroom and dining areas.¹⁰⁵

At the time that the new clubhouse was constructed, Glen Echo also updated its golf course. This was necessary so that the organization could meet the expectations and standards of the modern club, as well as retain its enviable position as a top-rated professional course. “A regulation course . . . was understood as having 18 holes with a total length of between 5,000 to 7,000 yards (the total measurement from the tee to the putting green hole of all 18 holes).”¹⁰⁶ Glen Echo's golf course met these standards long before most. Alterations in 1921-1922 included combining the third and fourth holes, re-sequencing the fifth and sixth holes, and constructing the sixth hole (as it remains today). In 1927, the first hole, Lilac Way, was moved because of the new clubhouse – which required moving the hole approximately 100 yards west. Holes 16, 17, and 18 were significantly altered in 1927, and many holes were upgraded to their current yardages including those for numbers 10-13. With the exception of hole number 17, which was changed in 1940 through the addition of a fronting bunker, the changes to yardages and hole positions made in 1928 remain intact today.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 55

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

GLEN ECHO PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Early Development and Overview of the Neighborhood

It is not surprising that the early success of Glen Echo Country Club led some of its early members to further invest in the area's development. Continuing on the club's early popularity, particularly through the use of the name, "Glen Echo," a small residential development bordering the northern edge of the golf course was platted in 1906 – Glen Echo Park. Like the country club, the success of this neighborhood relied on the railroad, the streetcar, and the automobile.

Glen Echo Park was platted in 1906 by the "Country Club Real Estate Company." This organization was created by four of Glen Echo Country Club's early members, including brothers George E. and Charles C. Bradley, Frank L. Henderson, and James E. Brock. The subdivision appears to have been an investment opportunity for the club's members, and all four developers worked in real estate and banking. The personal business interests of these men, combined with their association with country club members involved in railroad and streetcar companies no doubt sparked an interest in developing the area north of the golf club. Glen Echo Park's example as a residential development conjoined with a pre-existing golf club became quite popular in St. Louis by the 1920s – Glen Echo Park is an early example.

In the vicinity of Glen Echo Park, similar country club and residential developments include Norwood Hills (Country Club – NR listed 2005) and Pasadena Hills (NR listed 2004). Glen Echo Park is older and much smaller than these developments consisting of two curvilinear streets situated immediately north of the golf course. Although platted and owned by its developers, Glen Echo Park did not provide pre-constructed homes sold through a single developer or real estate company. Individual lots were available for sale to those who met the conditions of the neighborhood's deed restrictions. Houses constructed in Glen Echo Park had to meet certain regulations imposed by the subdivision's developers but beyond that, individuals who wished to reside in the neighborhood were solely responsible for funding construction and/or purchase of their homes. Although it is likely that John Musick, a developer, intended to gain Glen Echo Park as one of his projects, none of his lots held houses prior to his death in 1919. Musick owned more property than any other land owner– 18 parcels. Other early land holders (besides the developers) included John Brown who purchased six parcels in 1910 near the west end of the subdivision and Club Building Company (owned by Marc Ray Hughes), which purchased three lots in the southwest corner of the neighborhood in 1908.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 56

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Glen Echo Park holds a number of architectural styles that reflect its extended period of development, from 1906 through the early 1950s. Most houses were built in the 1920s; and one house was constructed as late as 1970. Glen Echo Park is unique; its history, design, and relationship to the country club all contribute to its significance. It was developed during a period of time in which north St. Louis County experienced tremendous growth – spurred by the railroad, streetcar, automobile, and (during its early years especially) the 1904 Olympics held at Glen Echo Country Club. The neighborhood was initially intended to foster an environment for the wealthy, but eventually became an upper middle class development as lot sizes were reduced and white collar professionals moved into the neighborhood. As the years passed, the neighborhood became less associated with the golf course and like the game of golf itself, increasingly associated with the middle class. In 1937, Glen Echo Park became an independent municipality.

Consistent with its original design, the subdivision today consists of two streets (as noted above), St. Andrews Place and Henderson Avenue, which both extend west from Lucas-Hunt Road. The nomenclature for St. Andrews Place no doubt relates to Scotland's famous golf club. The remaining road, Henderson, was named for one of the developers, Frank L. Henderson, as he was the first to construct a home in the subdivision. His home, as do all others on Henderson, faced the golf course rather than Henderson, which provided automotive access and served as an alley originally. Henderson was an ophthalmologist who in 1905 became president of the Missouri State Medical Society, "the youngest man to hold that office up to that time."¹⁰⁷ Born in St. Louis in 1865, Henderson graduated from the University of Missouri (Columbia) and Washington University, the latter from which he received a medical degree in 1888. Dr. Henderson continued his studies at the New York Polyclinic, at Morefields Hospital in London, and at clinics in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. He worked as an assistant surgeon general for the Army, as a surgeon for Northern Railway, and as a medical examiner for the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company. In 1895, Henderson married Gertrude Spalding. He worked as an ophthalmologist at City Hospital and St. Mary's, and died in 1927 at the age of 62.¹⁰⁸

As mentioned previously, Glen Echo Park's developers included brothers George E. and Charles C. Bradley. These men were heavily invested in the real estate business. Their father, Charles E. Bradley, established a real estate company in 1895 with Stephen Quinette (Bradley & Quinette). George E. Bradley served as vice-president of the Country Club Real Estate Company and Charles C. was president of the American Lumber and Supply Company.¹⁰⁹ George had a home constructed in Glen Echo Park at 7325 St. Andrews Place (not in the district) that was presented to his bride, Marie Antoinette Buel, as a wedding gift in 1909.¹¹⁰ Charles C. also resided in Glen Echo Park with his wife, Ellen, in a home constructed at 7238 St. Andrews Place in 1920.¹¹¹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 57

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

James Ellison Brock served as president of Glen Echo Country Club in 1909-1910. Brock never lived in Glen Echo Park, but he owned two lots in the original subdivision (subdivided into four lots) that were sold to Andrew Bauer in 1921. (Of note, Bauer did have a home built at 7230 Henderson Avenue in 1921).¹¹² Brock was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1862. He attended Transylvania University in Lexington and married Elizabeth Duncan Trundle. Brock worked as an accountant and a teacher at the Commercial College of Kentucky University (in Lexington). In 1883, he moved to St. Louis and began working as a cashier for New Home Sewing Machine Company. In 1891, Brock gained employment as a secretary followed by that as director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. Brock was also vice-president of the Municipal Improvement Investment Company of St. Louis. In addition to Glen Echo, Brock was a member of the St. Louis, Noonday, and Bankers Clubs.¹¹³

Glen Echo was laid out as 42 lots and by 1910, ten homes had been completed. Deed restrictions directed that all houses constructed along Henderson Avenue must face the golf course rather than the street. Additionally, no lot was to be sold for less than \$2,000. Most lots "had 100-foot or 150-foot frontages." St. Andrews was the northernmost of the two roads in the subdivision, extending "west [from Lucas-Hunt] approximately 1,930 feet where it turned 90 degrees to the south and ran to the northern property line of Glen Echo Country Club. Henderson Avenue was the southern road of the subdivision and extended west from Lucas-Hunt approximately 1,300 feet" at which point it also extended south 90 degrees to the edge of the country club property. Ten lots were originally platted on Henderson Avenue, and 32 lots were platted on St. Andrews Place.¹¹⁴ Today, the subdivision imitates this original plan, with the only notable changes being that several lots were subdivided by the early 1920s and access into the country club has been eliminated.

Because the old building permit files in St. Louis County have been destroyed, limited information is available in county records about the contributing architects and builders of the homes in Glen Echo Park, even though some designs appeared unique and complex enough to have been designed by architects. Two builders are identified for properties at 7209, 7219 and 7235 St. Andrews Place (A.J. Francis) and 7265, 7267, and 7271 St. Andrews Place (Walter Shields). These homes were constructed in 1908 (Shields) and 1909 (Francis), and neither of the builders resided in Glen Echo Park. Albert J. Francis was a notable St. Louis "general contractor and dealer in real estate" who moved to St. Louis in 1901. He received training from his father, Charles Francis, whom Albert worked with in Kentucky (where he was born in 1871). Francis completed many contracts for homes in Covington, Kentucky and oversaw renovations/additions to the Soldiers Home in Danville, Illinois prior to moving to St. Louis (date unknown). In St. Louis, Francis specialized in residential construction "of the better class in the west end . . . most of the houses and flats on Parkland place, and in 1907 completed eighty houses and flats, this

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 8 Page 58

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

being about as great a number of buildings as has been erected by one man in a year."¹¹⁵ As noted, Walter Shields also constructed three homes in Glen Echo Park, and (like Francis) worked as a real estate/construction contractor. He was born in Dallas in 1876 and moved to St. Louis with his family in 1881. Shields attended public schools in St. Louis and graduated from Washington University in 1899. He married Nellie Bond and died in 1928 at the age of 52.¹¹⁶ Besides Shields and Francis, the only other known builders/contractors that have been identified are Christina Seidel and Frank Walker, who together built 7254 and 7258 St. Andrews Place.

The following table identifies the architects, builders/contractors or earliest known owners/residents for the properties in Glen Echo Park. The information was compiled during an architectural inventory completed by Elise McBride and Joseph Bartels in 2001, under the direction of Esley Hamilton (St. Louis County Parks & Recreation).

Architects (A) / Builders (B) / Owners (O) – Glen Echo Park

Name	Address	Year Constructed
Pralle, William H. (O)	7202 Henderson Avenue	1923
Mueller, Conrad (O)	7206 Henderson Avenue	1926
Kumming, Henry J. (O)	7208 Henderson Avenue	1935
Kuchins, Harry L. (O)	7210 Henderson Avenue	1922
Sommers, Wilham T. (O)	7214 Henderson Avenue	1925
Doyle, Joseph & Mary (O)	7216 Henderson Avenue	c.1955
Longley, Mathilda T. (O)	7220 Henderson Avenue	c.1952
Gronemeyer, Fred G. (O)	7224 Henderson Avenue	1930
Milstead, Martin (O)	7226 Henderson Avenue	c.1970
Hodges, Samuel B. (O)	7228 Henderson Avenue	1940
Bauer, Andrew & Matilda (O)	7230 Henderson Avenue	c.1921
Pyrnne, Sarah B. (O)	7240 Henderson Avenue	1907
Henderson, Frank L. (O)	7244 Henderson Avenue	c.1906
Spreckelmeyer, Vance W. (O)	7247 Henderson Avenue	c.1948
Zbaren, Arthur E. (O)	7248 Henderson Avenue	c.1950
Barnett, Jesse & Florence (O)	7200 St. Andrews Place	1921
Casale, Charles A. (O)	7201 St. Andrews Place	1911
Conway, William T. (O)	7203 St. Andrews Place	1912
Glauert, William (O)	7204 St. Andrews Place	1931
Allhoff, Francis H. (B)	7208 St. Andrews Place	1929
Francis, A.J. (B)	7209 St. Andrews Place	1922

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 59

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Architects (A) / Builders (B) / Owners (O) – Glen Echo Park

Name	Address	Year Constructed
Hanick, Michael (O)	7210 St. Andrews Place	c. 1917
Beecher, Edward (O)	7211 St. Andrews Place	1908
Baker, Lowell L. (O)	7212 St. Andrews Place	1938
Smith, Joseph H. (O)	7213 St. Andrews Place	1926
Doyle, Roger M. (O)	7214 St. Andrews Place	c.1950
Harris, Vincent & Martha (O)	7215 St. Andrews Place	1935
Pueser, Harold (O)	7216 St. Andrews Place	1938
Marcks, Eugene & Mary (O)	7217 St. Andrews Place	c.1950
Dillard, Gurney R. & Bernice (A/B)	7218 St. Andrews Place	c.1956
Francis, A.J. (B)	7219 St. Andrews Place	1909
Glauert, Theodore (B)	7220 St. Andrews Place	1928
Smith, Frank P.G. (B)	7221 St. Andrews Place	1938
Smith, Frank P.G. (B)	7223 St. Andrews Place	1938
Glauert, Theodore (B)	7224 St. Andrews Place	1931
Freil, Alphonse & Adele (O)	7225 St. Andrews Place	1937
McClain, Joseph A. (O)	7226 St. Andrews Place	c.1922
Callahan, Joseph F. (O)	7227 St. Andrews Place	1937
Cornwall, Raleigh B. (B)	7231 St. Andrews Place	1925
Holthaus, E.H. (B)	7232 St. Andrews Place	1912
Krebs, Joseph F. (O)	7233 St. Andrews Place	1926
Francis, A.J. (B)	7235 St. Andrews Place	1909
Farrario, Evadne (O)	7237 St. Andrews Place	c.1955
Bradley, Charles C. (O)	7238 St. Andrews Place	c.1920
Francis, A.J. (B)	7239 St. Andrews Place	1909
Callahan, Robert J. (O)	7241 St. Andrews Place	1928
Berg, Christy L. (O)	7242 St. Andrews Place	1925
Ferrario, Peter (O)	7243 St. Andrews Place	1954
Buchanan, Guy F. (O)	7244 St. Andrews Place	1926
Barrett, John (O)	7245 St. Andrews Place	c.1950
Rupp, J.F. (B)	7246 St. Andrews Place	1926
DeGrande, E.F. (B)	7247 St. Andrews Place	1926
Dahm, Henry (O)	7248 St. Andrews Place	1930
DeGrande, E.F. (B)	7249 St. Andrews Place	1926
Lathom, Edward (O)	7250 St. Andrews Place	1927

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 60

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Architects (A) / Builders (B) / Owners (O) – Glen Echo Park

Name	Address	Year Constructed
Callahan, R.E. (O)	7251 St. Andrews Place	1927
Wyers, Charles (O)	7253 St. Andrews Place	c.1927
Seidel, Christina & Walker, Frank (B)	7254 St. Andrews Place	c.1932
Schwartz, Helen (O)	7257 St. Andrews Place	1924
Seidel, Christina & Walker, Frank (B)	7258 St. Andrews Place	1932
Davenport, Edward L.C.B. (O)	7261 St. Andrews Place	1908
Irish, Montz (O)	7262 St. Andrews Place	c.1950
Bennett, Elta & Beatrice (O)	7263 St. Andrews Place	1968
Shields, Walter (B)	7265 St. Andrews Place	1908
Shields, Walter (B)	7267 St. Andrews Place	1908
Shields, Walter (B)	7271 St. Andrews Place	1908

St. Louis and its Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs

Exclusive private developments in St. Louis date to the mid-nineteenth century when James H. Lucas established Lucas Place in 1854, a wealthy private residential enclave along what is presently Locust Avenue between Thirteenth and Jefferson Streets.¹¹⁷ Lucas' development restricted commercial development, provided building setbacks of 25 feet, lot widths of 25 feet, and limited traffic to privately owned vehicles.¹¹⁸ These conditions set the pace for the private developments that followed, such as Benton Place (1866), Tyler Place (1887), and Parkview Place (1906). As the city became increasingly congested, private residential areas moved to the city's outer fringes. As early as the mid-1850s many of St. Louis' elite residents also owned country estates outside of the city, such as the Lucas Family Farm that was later developed as Glen Echo Country Club and Park.¹¹⁹ Once horse trolleys and streetcars began to access rural St. Louis County in the mid-1870s, country retreats and recreational developments became popular in St. Louis County – such as that of Meramec Highlands, an affluent summer resort near Kirkwood that opened in 1895 with a “125-room luxury hotel,” dance pavilion, and boathouse.¹²⁰ By the 1890s, suburban neighborhoods began to develop along the railroad and streetcar lines that extended north, south, and west of St. Louis City such as Maplewood, Webster Groves, Kirkwood, and University City. The city and county's early modes of transportation – especially the railroad and streetcar lines – shaped the structure of the city and beyond. By the late nineteenth century, suburbs were popular throughout the nation and St. Louis was no exception.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 61

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

By 1890, streetcar lines began to foster a tremendous expansion of suburban growth in cities of all sizes. In older cities [such as St. Louis], electric streetcars quickly replaced horse-drawn cars, making it possible to extend transportation lines outward and greatly expanding the availability of land for residential development. Growth occurred first in outlying rural villages that were now interconnected by streetcar lines, and second, along the new residential corridors created along the streetcar routes.¹²¹



Meramec Highlands, c.1900 – note the Frisco Railroad track to the right of the postcard.¹²²

By 1906, the idea of an exclusive suburban residential development was not novel. In 1876, St. Louis County and City formed separate governments. Afterward, the number of suburban developments in St. Louis County grew rapidly as these areas could no longer be annexed to the city.¹²³ At least two other residential developments near the golf course assumed the names of "Glen Echo" as Glen Echo Heights (1906) and Glen Echo Park, Number 2 and Number 3 (1913-1920). Glen Echo Heights was situated southeast and not adjacent to the golf club east of Lucas-Hunt Road. Today this area is bordered by St. Louis Avenue (north), Archie Moore (east), North Market Street (south) and Lindell (west) within the municipal boundaries of Hillsdale. The small

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 62

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

development was situated slightly north of Wellston and subdivided by Wilbur F. Boyle in 1906, only one month prior to the plat submitted for Glen Echo Park.¹²⁴ The additional Glen Echo Park subdivision was platted in two sections -- "Glen Echo Park No. 2" (1913) and "Glen Echo Park No. 3" (1920) -- and located immediately east of the golf club, bordering the eastern edge of Lucas-Hunt Road. This area is currently bordered at the north by Edison Street (formerly Jackson), at the east by Kingsland, at the south by Myron, and at the west by Lucas & Hunt Road. Although Glen Echo Park Two and Three may have at one time been associated with the country club, the developer, Paul Jones, was not involved in platting the original 1906 Glen Echo Park. Glen Echo Park Two and Three was platted under another the Clubman's Realty & Investment Company, for which Jones served as president.¹²⁵ Currently this area is located within the Velda City municipality. There appears to be no direct relationship between this neighborhood and that which currently serves as the Glen Echo Park municipality and none of these "Glen Echo" subdivision developments seem to have a direct connection to Glen Echo Country Club.

Glen Echo Park is a noteworthy example of the transition that was taking shape in St. Louis at the turn of the century. It is remarkable that the subdivision was ever developed due to its size which was quite small -- even by 1906 standards. In comparison, Parkview Place, also developed in 1906 (near Forest Park) held 250 houses -- most of which were constructed between 1906 and 1914.¹²⁶ Like Glen Echo Park, this neighborhood featured curvilinear streets and large lots, with houses set back from the street. By comparison, however, Glen Echo Park held only 42 lots, most of which remained undeveloped by 1920. Although Glen Echo Park was within access of three rail lines, including the Wabash Railroad station at Glen Echo Country Club, the trolley in Normandy (that traveled along Natural Bridge Road -- just north of the subdivision), and the streetcar in Wellston, the lots did not sell quickly. The reasons for the slow development are not clear. Adjacent areas were rapidly developing at the same time. It is possible that these surrounding neighborhoods provided more affordable options for middle-class home buyers. They may also have offered amenities that did not exist in Glen Echo Park.

The subdivision's early growth, although slow, was nonetheless initiated by the streetcar and the popularity that the adjacent golf club gained in 1904. Both measures brought people to the area and introduced them to the idea that this was a pleasant place to live, not just to spend recreational time. Streetcars provided an easy way for workers to commute. Nearby communities such as Normandy and Wellston were well within reach for schools, churches, and commercial activities. A few homes were constructed in Glen Echo Park during the early 1900s, for residents that could well afford them. Although most of Glen Echo's club members achieved self-sufficiency through their own means, they in no way reflected the average working-class citizen.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 63

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Glen Echo Park was developed specifically for these individuals but it failed to quickly attract a growing number of residents.

Most Americans in 1900 did not own their own homes. As late as 1920, census records indicate that only 46 percent of the nation's families owned houses. These numbers were even lower for those living in cities where most resided in flats, tenements, and apartments.¹²⁷ "An economic depression in 1921" further complicated the housing issue, "limiting the number of new permits and increasing the price" of constructing a home . . . with the average cost of home construction in 1921 of \$3,972 rising to \$4,927 by 1928.¹²⁸ Two factors became mandatory for outlying developments to be successful— automobile ownership and affordable housing – both of which were accessible (for most Americans) by the mid-1920s.



"Map of St. Louis and Suburbs, 1906." Area noted as "Ohelers Place" borders that developed as Glen Echo Park during the early 1900s. As noted, by 1906, the area surrounding the golf course held numerous subdivisions by 1906.¹²⁹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 8 Page 64

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Glen Echo Park as an Automobile Suburb

The most significant factor that contributed to the growth of Glen Echo Park appears to be the automobile, which became a household necessity by the mid-1920s. "The rise of private automobile ownership stimulated an intense period of suburban expansion between 1918 and the onset of the Great Depression in 1929." Statistics provided by the Federal Highway Administration indicate that in 1920, Americans owned 9.25 million cars; in 1930, they owned 27 million automobiles. These numbers appear even more impressive when compared to 1900, when nationwide automobile ownership was a mere 8,000 persons.¹³⁰ By 1920, Missouri had 346,838 registered automobiles, despite the fact that less than ten percent of the state's roads (7,640 miles) were paved by that time.¹³¹ St. Louis' roads, among the best in the nation by 1900, helped to promote the city's strong association with the automobile and promote suburban expansion in St. Louis County.

The automobile's affordability to almost every middle-class American occurred at about the same time that all of Glen Echo Park's vacant lots and unoccupied homes were put up for auction by George E. Bradley in July, 1921. By this time, several of the larger lots along St. Andrews Place had been split – with a total of 52 lots – 14 of which supported homes. Standard improvements such as sewer, water, and electric lines, and macadamized streets were also in place by 1921. Many restrictions did remain at the time of the auction, including those regarding construction of homes along Henderson Avenue (that must face the golf course). Rules regarding lot sizes and initial sales pricing were loosened. The neighborhood continued to exclude construction of any commercial, industrial, or public buildings such as schools and churches. In terms of housing styles, single family "residences and attractive, artistic Bungalows" were allowed – apartments and flats were not.¹³² As discussed previously, the neighborhood was within the vicinity of Wellston and Normandy, which by 1921 held two public schools, one private school, two churches, four drugstores, three groceries, and two banks – therefore these amenities were close to the neighborhood. For those who wished to shop and work in St. Louis, Glen Echo Park was only 45 minutes from downtown via the Wabash and 30 minutes from Grand Boulevard (a major commercial district) via streetcar, as promoted along with the following enticements.

Quit – Hot, stuffy houses, flats and apartments, smoke, dirt, irritating neighbors, landlords and janitors.

Buy – An Ideal Home elevated 660 feet above Sea Level. A mile from town – in the country.

Build – A Model House or Bungalow, with City conveniences . . .

Remember That The Nicest, Cleanest, Coolest Street Car Ride anywhere around

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 65

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

St. Louis, is over the Glen Echo or the Suburban Line to "Glen Echo Park." Try it!!! See if it is not preferable to traffic thro' hot dirty Union Station and Mill Creek Valley.¹³³

Nationally, during the years between "1922 and 1929 . . . new homes were begun at the rate of 883,000 per year, a pace more than double that of any previous seven-year period."¹³⁴ When the stock market crashed in 1929, so did the national housing market. Glen Echo Park reflects the national housing market. Although 14 homes were constructed in the neighborhood during the 1930s, only six were constructed prior to 1935. As noted by historian, Kenneth T. Jackson,

"The prolonged and mammoth economic downturn that followed the stock market crash in October 1929 brought the housing boom of the previous decade to an abrupt halt. Between 1928 and 1933, the construction of residential property fell by 95 percent, and the expenditures on home repairs fell by 90 percent."¹³⁵

As illustrated in Glen Echo Park, during the latter 1930s there was an upswing once again in home construction. This was due to continued promotion by developers of home ownership as the American dream, as well as the introduction of federal assistance that for the first time was offered to home buyers.¹³⁶ By the late 1930s and after World War II, the federal government was involved in "overseeing the financing and construction of a sizeable segment of American housing."¹³⁷ This intervention would forever change the scale of American housing, literally and figuratively. Today, Glen Echo Park retains its overall historical character. Physically, very little has changed since 1950. The neighborhood holds 66 houses, only two of which were constructed after 1957. Additionally, only two houses have lost substantial historic integrity due to modern alterations. The neighborhood has a large collection of Craftsman, Shingle, Tudor Revival, and Ranch style homes. In recent decades, the neighborhood's residents have become increasingly middle-class citizens with numerous professional backgrounds. In 2000, census records indicated that the Glen Echo Park municipality held 166 residents, 88 percent of whom were African-American and 11.5 percent of whom were Caucasian. These changes are consistent with changing demographic patterns in north St. Louis County. The physical character of Glen Echo Park, however, has changed very little in recent decades.

CONCLUSION

The Glen Echo Historic District creates an intact physical environment that has changed very little since the early twentieth century. The country club features the oldest 18-hole golf course west of the Mississippi River, designed by Scottish landscape and golf professionals, Jim and Robert Foulis in 1901. Today the country club property continues to reflect its historic appearance, featuring an early twentieth-century clubhouse designed by the noteworthy St. Louis architect, Preston J. Bradshaw. North of the country club is an early residential enclave platted

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 66

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

by members of Glen Echo Country Club in 1906. This unique neighborhood holds a large collection of eclectic dwellings within a compact residential neighborhood that even today, reflects its connection to the golf course as homes along Henderson Avenue face the club grounds.

Changes to the golf course over the years have occurred; however most of these pre-date 1930. With the exception of holes 1, 3, 4, 6, 16, 17, and 18, all of the golf course holes are in their original locations and general configurations. Although bunkers have been added, the course retains its overall appearance dating to the late 1920s. Yardage alterations over the years are primarily associated with how the holes are played rather than through physical alterations to the course. The course alterations made during the 1920s were, in addition to those necessitated by the addition of the new clubhouse, incorporated because golfers were using steel clubs and this changed the way that the game was being played by that time in terms of bunkers, hazards, yardage, and preferred ground cover.¹³⁸

Alterations to the 1928 clubhouse have also occurred over the years, primarily to keep the property upgraded to support modern uses and comply with mandatory safety and health regulations. The last time that any major changes were made to the clubhouse was in 1957 when the club funded a \$425,000 “renovation” under the direction of architect Maurice Carroll. At that time, an addition was made which housed the men’s locker room. A new entrance and vestibule were added, as were a men’s grille and a fountain bar. These additions are situated at the northeast end of the clubhouse and did not alter the primary façade or detract from the historic exterior appearance of the building. The interior of the ballroom was remodeled in 1957 with a small round wing addition that could accommodate up to 45 additional diners.¹³⁹ Again, this alteration fails to diminish the architectural significance of the building. The original exterior building materials, roofline, and overall plan have been retained. The interior also retains its historic appearance through the retention of the original floor plan, intact finishes such as hardwood floors, lighting fixtures, and exposed ceiling beams.

Regarding Glen Echo Park, by evaluating this neighborhood’s significance through the “landscape approach” provided in the National Register Bulletin: “Historic Residential Suburbs,” the development retains integrity of three definitive historic landscape characteristics that clearly illustrate its historical and architectural significance – parcel selection/geographical location, subdivision design, and arrangement.¹⁴⁰ The parcel for Glen Echo Park was selected because it was next to the golf course and country club, and because it was also within direct vicinity of no less than three train/streetcar lines that also served the major city of St. Louis. The subdivision design was based on a predetermined plat submitted by the owners under the corporate title of “Glen Echo Country Club Realty,” and characterized by the “buildable house lots” offered by these original owners. Deed restrictions such as building set back, directional

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 67

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

restrictions on homes facing the golf course, and the types of properties that could be constructed (i.e., no commercial, industrial or multi-family buildings) all served to provide strict arrangements of the subdivision's layout. These three layers: parcel selection, subdivision design, and arrangement of homes, yards, drives, etc. all served to create the suburban Glen Echo Park neighborhood that (at least initially) catered to upper and upper middle class citizens that, in short, created "a parklike setting that fulfilled the ideal of domestic life in a semi-rural environment."¹⁴¹

As a whole, the Glen Echo Historic District, is an excellent example of an early twentieth-century St. Louis recreational and residential development. The property (which includes the country club and Glen Echo Park subdivision) is eligible under Criterion A and Criterion C in relation to the its social, recreational, landscape and architectural significance.

ENDNOTES

¹ Robert Browning, *A History of Golf: The Royal and Ancient Game* (New York: E.P. Dutton & Company, Inc., 1955), 7, 14.

² "The History of Golf – The Greatest Game Ever Played," Reprint of 1895 *Scribner's Magazine* article (available on-line at: <http://www.victoriana.com/golf/greatestgameeverplayed.html>, Access date 6 December 2006), n.p..

³ Henry J. Scherck, "Clubs and Fairways: Golf Grows Up in St. Louis," *Gateway Heritage Quarterly Journal of the Missouri Historical Society* (Vol. 2, No. 3, Winter 1981-1982), 22-33.

⁴ Karen Bode Baxter, Matthew Cerny, Mandy Ford and Timothy P. Maloney. "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form - Norwood Hills Country Club." (2005), 8:25.

⁵ A.B. Mackenzie, *The Classics of Golf*. (London, England: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Company, Ltd., 1920), 1.

⁶ "The St. Andrews Ladies' Golf Club," (available on-line at: <http://www.victoriana.com/golf/ladiesgolfclub.html>, Access date: 6 December, 2006), 6,7.

⁷ "The History of Golf – The Greatest Game Ever Played," 1-3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 68

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

⁸ “Yonkers: Home of Golf in America.” (Available on-line at <http://www.yonkershistory.org/golf.html>, Access date: 6 December 2006), n.p..

⁹ Browning, 135-142; and Oracle Think Quest website. “History Section – Golf Balls.” (Available on-line at: <http://library.thinkquest.org/10556/english/high/history/hist05.htm>, Access date: 6 December 2006).

¹⁰ Historic Golf Endeavours (website). “Who Was the Mashie I Saw You with Last Night?” (Available on-line at: <http://http://www.victoriana.com/golf/greatestgameeverplayed.html>, Access date:: 6 December 2006), n.p.; and Browning, 144.

¹¹ Scherck, 23.

¹² Ibid; 23-25.

¹³ Ibid; 23-26.

¹⁴ James M. Mayo, *The American Country Club Its Origins and Development*. (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1998), 10.

¹⁵ Ibid; 13.

¹⁶ Ibid; 7.

¹⁷ Ibid; 15.

¹⁸ Ibid; 17-18.

¹⁹ Ibid; 18-19.

²⁰ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of St. Louis City and County, From the Earliest Period to the Present Day*. Volume II. (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts & Company, 1883), 1820.

²¹ Ibid; 1818.

²² Ibid; 1819.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 69

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

²³ "Rowing in St. Louis: The Proud Heritage of the St. Louis Rowing Club." (Available on-line at: http://www.slrc.net/info/full_history2.html, Access date: 27 December 2006), n.p..

²⁴ David L. Ames and Laura Flint McClelland, *National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs*. (Available on-line at: <http://www.cr.n.p.s.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/suburbs/> Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2002), 1:2.

²⁵ Mayo, 38-39.

²⁶ Ibid; 52-53.

²⁷ James Healey, *Glen Echo Country Club: A Century of Families 1901 – 2001* (St. Louis: Glen Echo Country Club, 2001), 9.

²⁸ Ibid; 13-14.

²⁹ Jeff Shelley, "St. Louis Club to celebrate Olympic Golf Matches Centennial," (Available on-line at: <http://www.cybergolf.com/news/golfnews1951.asp>, Access date: 17 August 2006), n.p.; and Healey, 9.

³⁰ Healey, 14.

³¹ John W. Leonard, *The Book of St. Louisans A Biographical Dictionary of Leading Living Men of the City of St. Louis* (St. Louis: The St. Louis Republic, 1906), 106.

³² Ibid, 369.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Leonard, 588; and Samuel T. Larkin (ed), *Who's Who in Saint Louis 1928-1929*. ([St. Louis]: Civic Union of St. Louis, 1928), 110.

³⁵ "Necrologies" – A Collection of Obituaries of St. Louisans on file at Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis. Volume 21, 74.

³⁶ Leonard, 171.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 70

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

³⁷ Leonard, 402; Larkin, 76.

³⁸ Leonard, 376.

³⁹ Healey, 13, 23.

⁴⁰ Leonard, 345.

⁴¹ Ibid; 345.

⁴² Healey, 94-95.

⁴³ Healey, 15; Scharf, 1411.

⁴⁴ Healey, 14-16 and Scherck, 24.

⁴⁵ Healey, 18.

⁴⁶ Jim Healey, "Heroes of the Game: The Foulis Brothers: Founding Fathers of Midwest Golf," (Available on-line at <http://members.aol.com/jimhealey24/heroes.pdf>, Access date: 21 November 2006), n.p..

⁴⁷ Shelley, n.p.; Healey [James, 2001], 16.

⁴⁸ Healey [James, 2001], 22.

⁴⁹ Healey [James, 2001], 22 and Carol Rehg, "Glen Echo 'Native' Surprises Club with Historical Document," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. (19 May 1972). Copy at Missouri Historical Society in Scrapbook, "St. Louis Hotels, Taverns & Restaurants," Volume 2, 116.

⁵⁰ Healey [Jim, 2006], n.p..

⁵¹ Glen Echo Country Club, *The Official Bag. The Glen Echo Country Club, Saint Louis, Missouri*. (St. Louis: Greeley Printery, 1904), n.p..

⁵² Healey [James, 2001], 18.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 8 Page 71

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

⁵³ Glen Echo Country Club, *The Official Bag. The Glen Echo Country Club, Saint Louis, Missouri*. n.p..

⁵⁴ Healey [James, 2001], 18.

⁵⁵ Healey [Jim, 2006], n.p..

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ "New Glen Echo Country Club is Opened," *St. Louis Post Dispatch* (Evening Edition), (25 May 1901), 3.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ "Glen Echo Country Club Opened," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, (26 May 1901), 14.

⁶⁰ "New Glen Echo Country Club is Opened," [1901] 3.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Rehg, 116.

⁶⁴ "New Glen Echo Country Club is Opened," [1901] 3.

⁶⁵ John Devoy, *A History of the City of St. Louis and Vicinity from the Earliest Times to the Present* (St. Louis: [Self-published], 1898), 164.

⁶⁶ Andrew D. Young, *The St. Louis Streetcar Story Interurban Special 108* (Glendale, CA: Interurban Press, 1988), 39.

⁶⁷ "Glen Echo Country Club Opened," (1901), 14.

⁶⁸ Glen Echo Country Club (1901), n.p..

⁶⁹ Healey [James, 2001], 46, 66, 182.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 72

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

⁷⁰ Ibid; 24-26, 52.

⁷¹ Glen Echo Country Club, *Officers, Committees Constitution and By-Laws* (St. Louis: Self-Published, 1906), 9-11; and Healey [James, 2001], 55.

⁷² Healey [James, 2001], 61-62.

⁷³ Shelley, n.p. and George R. Matthews, *America's First Olympics: The St. Louis Games of 1904* (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2005), 1-12.

⁷⁴ Matthews, 28.

⁷⁵ George Matthews and Sandra Marshall, *St. Louis Olympics, 1904* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2003), 7.

⁷⁶ Ibid; 7.

⁷⁷ "Glen Echo Country Club Opened," (1901), 14.

⁷⁸ Matthews; 172.

⁷⁹ Ibid, 116.

⁸⁰ Bill Mallon, "1904 Olympic Games – Analysis and Summaries." (Available on-line at: <http://www.aafla.org/6oic/OfficialReports/Mallon/1904.pdf>, Access date: 27 November 2006; article dated Summer 1998), 23-24.

⁸¹ Matthews and Marshall, 7.

⁸² Healey [James, 2001], 23.

⁸³ Ibid; 31.34

⁸⁴ Ibid; 32.

⁸⁵ Ibid; 34-35.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 73

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

⁸⁶ Ibid; 38.

⁸⁷ Ibid; 42.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ Ibid; 38.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Susan E. Smead and Marc C. Wagner, "Assessing Golf Courses as Cultural Resources," *Cultural Resources Management* (Volume 2, No. 10, 2000), 16.

⁹² Healey [James 2001], 70.

⁹³ Marguerite Ely, "The Country Clubs of St. Louis Prosper, They are Focal Points of Sports and Social Events the Year Around," *St. Louis Modes & Manners* (Volume 2, No. 1, June/July 1927), 5.

⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁵ Larkin, 18.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ "Preston J. Bradshaw," *Mound on the Mississippi, A St. Louis History*. (Available on-line at <http://stlc.in.missouri.org/history/people/detail.cfm>, Access date: 25 January 2006), n.p..

⁹⁸ "Parkview, Noted Architects and Architecture." (Available on-line at <http://stlouis.missouri.org/parkview/parchitect.htm>, Access date: 26 September 2006), 1-2.

⁹⁹ Marian M. Ohman, "St. Louis County Courthouse." (Available on-line at <http://muextension.missouri.edu/xplor/uedivis/ue6095.htm>, Access date: 18 November 2006), n.p..

¹⁰⁰ William Pitkin, Jr. and Seward H. Mott, "Planning the Country Club," *The Architectural Record*. (June 1931), 457.

¹⁰¹ Glen Echo Country Club (1904), n.p..

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 74

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

¹⁰² Smead and Wagner, 18.

¹⁰³ Mayo, 147. ¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ Mayo, 149; Ely, 5.

¹⁰⁶ Smead and Wagner, 18.

¹⁰⁷ "Necrologies," Volume 13, 135.

¹⁰⁸ "Necrologies," Volume 13, 135; E.J. Goodwin, *A History of Medicine in Missouri*. (St. Louis: W.L. Smith, 1905), 218.

¹⁰⁹ Elyse McBride and Joseph Bartels, "Glen Echo Park, Historic Inventory," (Unpublished report – St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, 2001), n.p..

¹¹⁰ Harry E. Sprague, Scrapbook of newspaper clippings, St. Louis topics. (Available at Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, MO, no date), Volume 1: 72.

¹¹¹ McBride and Bartels, n.p..

¹¹² Ibid.

¹¹³ *The Kentucky Society of St. Louis*. (St. Louis: [Self-Published], 1913), 61.

¹¹⁴ McBride and Bartels, n.p..

¹¹⁵ Walter Stevens, *History of St. Louis the Fourth City* [Volume 2]. (St. Louis: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1909), 426-427; and *The Kentucky Society of St. Louis*, 68.

¹¹⁶ "Necrologies," Volume 14, 68.

¹¹⁷ James Neal Primm, *Lion of the Valley St. Louis, Missouri* (Boulder, CO: Pruett Publishing Company, 1981), 190.

¹¹⁸ Mary Bartley, *St. Louis Lost* (St. Louis: Virginia Publishing Company, 1994; reprint 1998), 23-24.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 75

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

¹¹⁹ Primm, 190.

¹²⁰ Tim Fox, *Where We Live: A Guide to St. Louis Communities* (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Press, 1995), 178.

¹²¹ Ames and McClelland, 2:3.

¹²² Scott K. Williams, "St. Louis County Postcards, Antique Metro St. Louis Postcard Collection." (Available on-line at: http://www.stlouistimeportal.com/postcard_county.htm, Access date: 4 January 2007), n.p..

¹²³ Baxter, et. Al.; 8:31.

¹²⁴ "Glen Echo Heights," Survey 2684, Township 46, Range 6; filed by Wilbur F. Boyle, Trustee. Plat available at St. Louis County, Property Assessor, Clayton, MO (June, 1906).

¹²⁵ "Glen Echo Park," Survey 2506, Township 46 North, Range 6; filed by George E. Bradley. Available at St. Louis County, Property Assessor, Clayton, MO (July 1906).

¹²⁶ Fox, 131.

¹²⁷ Kenneth T. Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), 175.

¹²⁸ Gwendolyn Wright, *Building the Dream: A Social History of Housing in America* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1981), 195.

¹²⁹ O. Schrowang, "Map of St. Louis and Suburbs," (Copyrighted 1906, Copy on file at Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis), n.p..

¹³⁰ Ames and McClelland, 1:6.

¹³¹ Becky L. Snider and Debbie Sheals, "Survey of Transportation-Related Resources Along Route 66 in Missouri" (Phase II Survey of Route 66 in Missouri). January 2003. *National Park Service, Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program*, 2005. <<http://www.cr.n.p.s.gov/rt66/HistSig/MissouriContext.htm>> (30 March 2005).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 76

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

¹³² “Glen Echo Park,” Promotional brochure for Auction, July 1, 2, 3 [1921]. Available at Missouri Historical Society, Land Papers collection.

¹³³ Ibid.

¹³⁴ Jackson; 175.

¹³⁵ Ibid; 187.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ Wright; 217.

¹³⁸ Healey [James, 2001]; 73.

¹³⁹ Ibid; 85.

¹⁴⁰ Ames and McClelland, 1:7.

¹⁴¹ Ibid; 1:7, 10.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 77

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis
Photographer: E. Boehl

Original Glen Echo Clubhouse c. 1904



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 78

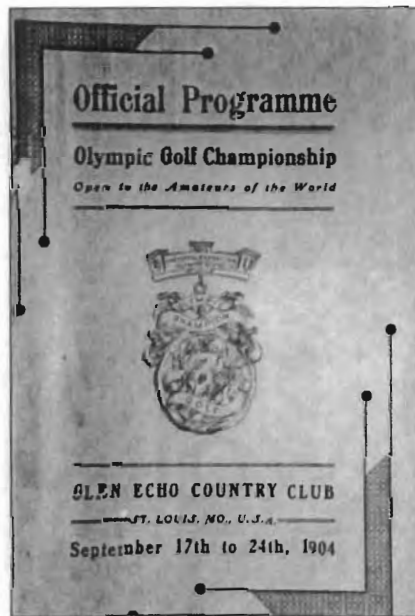
Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

From *Glen Echo Country Club; A Century of Families 1901-2001*
By: James F. Healey

Representative Olympic Golf Metal and Cup



Olympic Champion's Gold Medal
Medal awarded to George Lyon, winner of the individual matches at the 1904 Olympics. The original medal was lost and we only have a representation of the actual medal.



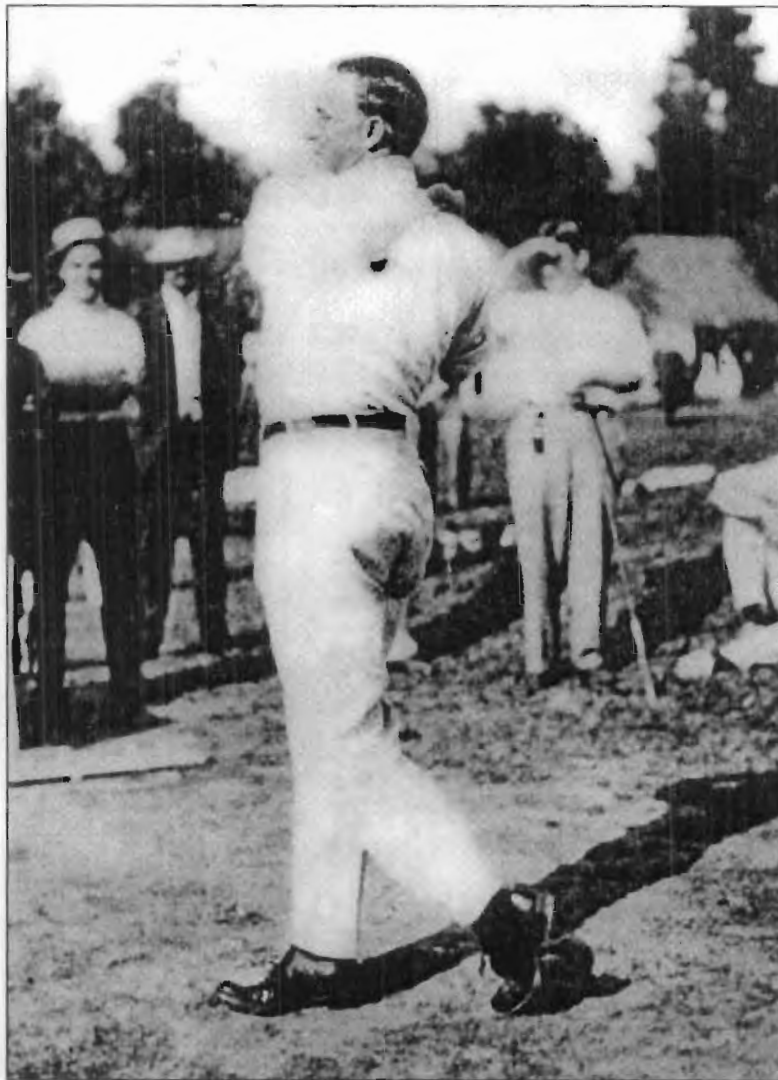
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 79

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

From *Glen Echo Country Club; A Century of Families 1901-2001*
By: James F. Healey



Albert Bond Lambert

This lefty was an accomplished player who captured many early championships, including the 1907 Missouri Amateur and the Handicap Championship at the 1900 Paris Olympic golf matches. The son-in-law of our founder, Lambert was an avid flyer and is the namesake of our International Airport.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 80

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

From *Glen Echo Park: Scenes and Neighbors*, c. 1907

TENNIS AT GLEN ECHO.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 8 Page 81

From *Glen Echo Country Club; A Century of Families 1901-2001*
By: James F. Healey



Finalists for the 1922 Women's Western Title on the 1st Tee
Marguerite Gaut (left) and Blanche Sobl flank Mrs. Hathaway Watson, President of the Women's Western Golf Association, as they prepare to begin their final match. Mrs. Gaut would defeat Mrs. Sobl 2 & 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 82

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

From *St. Louis Modes & Manners*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (June/July 1926)

Promoting St. Louis Golf Attire

Mr. J. D. Thomas, well known in New York and Philadelphia society, sports white duck trousers for some on the Poinciana golf course at Palm Beach, Florida. White duck is so preferred over flannel only because it is cool and can be very easily laundered. Flannel trousers will obviously be generally preferred because of their much smarter appearance.

Mr. Charles Mow, of New York and Philadelphia, has found that a fresh air of white has the air of an immaculate appearance in Everglades Park at Palm Beach.

The stock effect of white flannel trousers reproduced in every light shade of tones. Mr. Leonard Ryngele of New York is here shown on the Poinciana golf course. His trousers and cap are of a very light shade in a plaided pattern that is smart. His sweater, which is in fact as it might be the fibres of the stock, gives the effect of a complete costume.

Mr. David H. McCullough of Manhattan, L. I., and Mrs. and Mr. Marion Ann Wirth of New York, snapped on the Everglades links. Mr. McCullough wears tan and white open shoes and a solid color sweater with his long flannel trousers. Mr. Wirth represents the opposite, no knicker, school of thought and wears them in diamond pattern road, with his Bensville woven leather sandals.

Mrs. Marion Ann Wirth wears the costume that is classic in country club attire—a sweater of tan jersey and a black moleskin slip. With it she wears a little felt hat and the Paul effects which are continuing their popularity of last winter on the links.

Continued on following page.

LONG TROUSERS AGAIN
ON THE LINKS

LONG white trousers—the “immaculate whites” of another day—have appeared this winter on tropical links, backed by the highest authority. Knickerbockers, of course, are still uppermost and the new “shorts” have been accepted for very hot weather, but the pendulum is on the swing back and we must eventually follow its lead.

It is not surprising to find a reaction against the comfortable but highly informal golf knickerbockers. For those men who consider the correctness of their clothing have everywhere been going in for greater formality this year: the full dress suit has definitely come back into favor and the formal morning costume is seen in profusion these winter days.

The stock effect of white flannel trousers reproduced in every light shade of tones. Mr. Leonard Ryngele of New York is here shown on the Poinciana golf course. His trousers and cap are of a very light shade in a plaided pattern that is smart. His sweater, which is in fact as it might be the fibres of the stock, gives the effect of a complete costume.

Mrs. Marion Ann Wirth wears the costume that is classic in country club attire—a sweater of tan jersey and a black moleskin slip. With it she wears a little felt hat and the Paul effects which are continuing their popularity of last winter on the links.

Continued on following page.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 83

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis
Photographer: *St. Louis Star-Times*

Golf Course looking Northeast at houses on Henderson
July 21, 1925



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

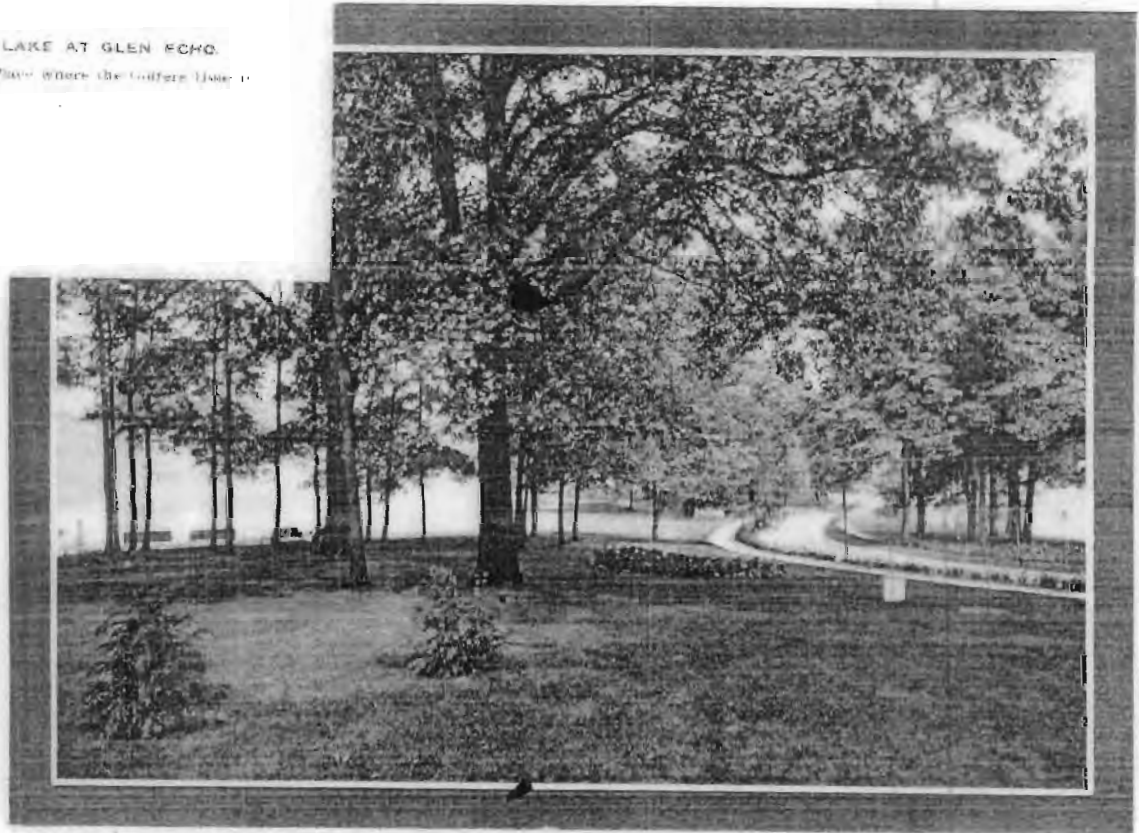
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 84

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

From *Glen Echo Park: Scenes and Neighbors*, c. 1907

DRIVE BY THE LAKE AT GLEN ECHO.
An inviting Lounging Place where the Golfers Enjoy it.



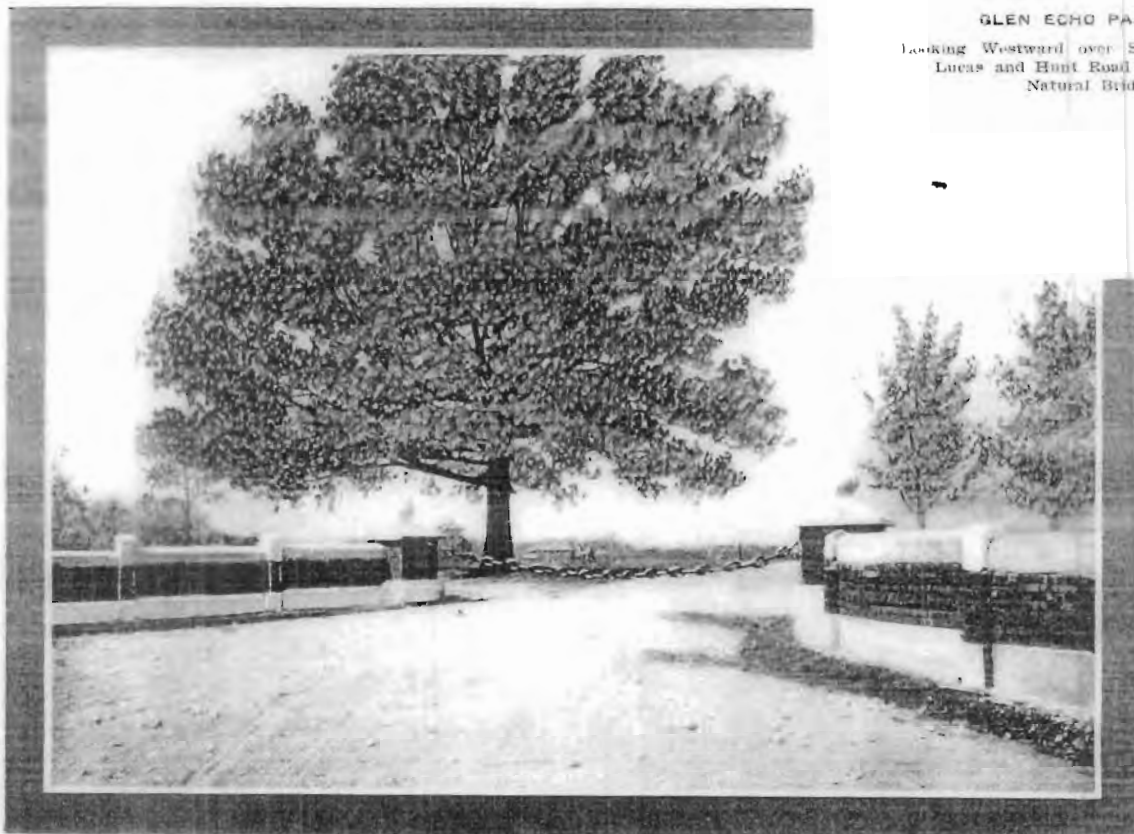
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 85

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

From *Glen Echo Park: Scenes and Neighbors*, c. 1907



GLEN ECHO PARK ENTRANCE.
Looking Westward over St. Andrews Road from
Lucas and Hunt Road (150 yards south of
Natural Bridge Road).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 86

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

From *Glen Echo Park: Scenes and Neighbors*, c. 1907

7238 St. Andrews

A MODEL HOME FOR GLEN ECHO PARK,
Designed and Erected in St. Louis County by
St. Louis, 1907.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 87

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

From *Glen Echo Park: Scenes and Neighbors*, c. 1907

7244 Henderson

GLEN ECHO PARK HOME OF
DR. FRANK L. HENDERSON.

On Henderson Road. Contains Seven Rooms, Bath,
Toilets, County Water, Electric Lights, Wide
Verandas—Comfortable and Artistic.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 88

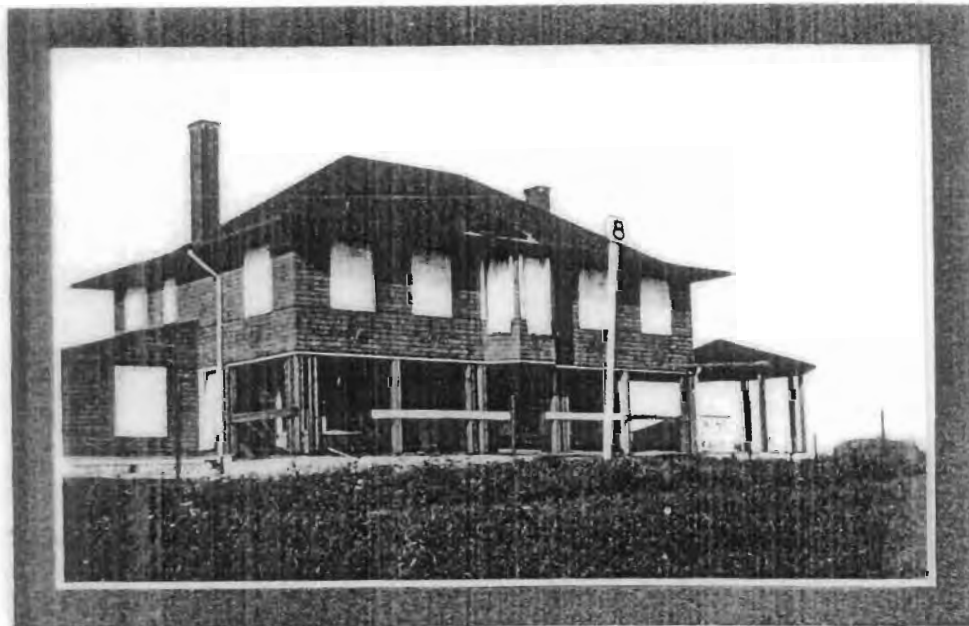
Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

From *Glen Echo Park: Scenes and Neighbors*, c. 1907

7240 Henderson (Under Construction)

NEW GLEN ECHO PARK HOME.

By Mr. C. M. Fryne. Containing Eleven Large
Rooms, Two Bath Rooms, Billiard Room,
Conservatory, Sun Parlor, Screened
Porches, Etc.



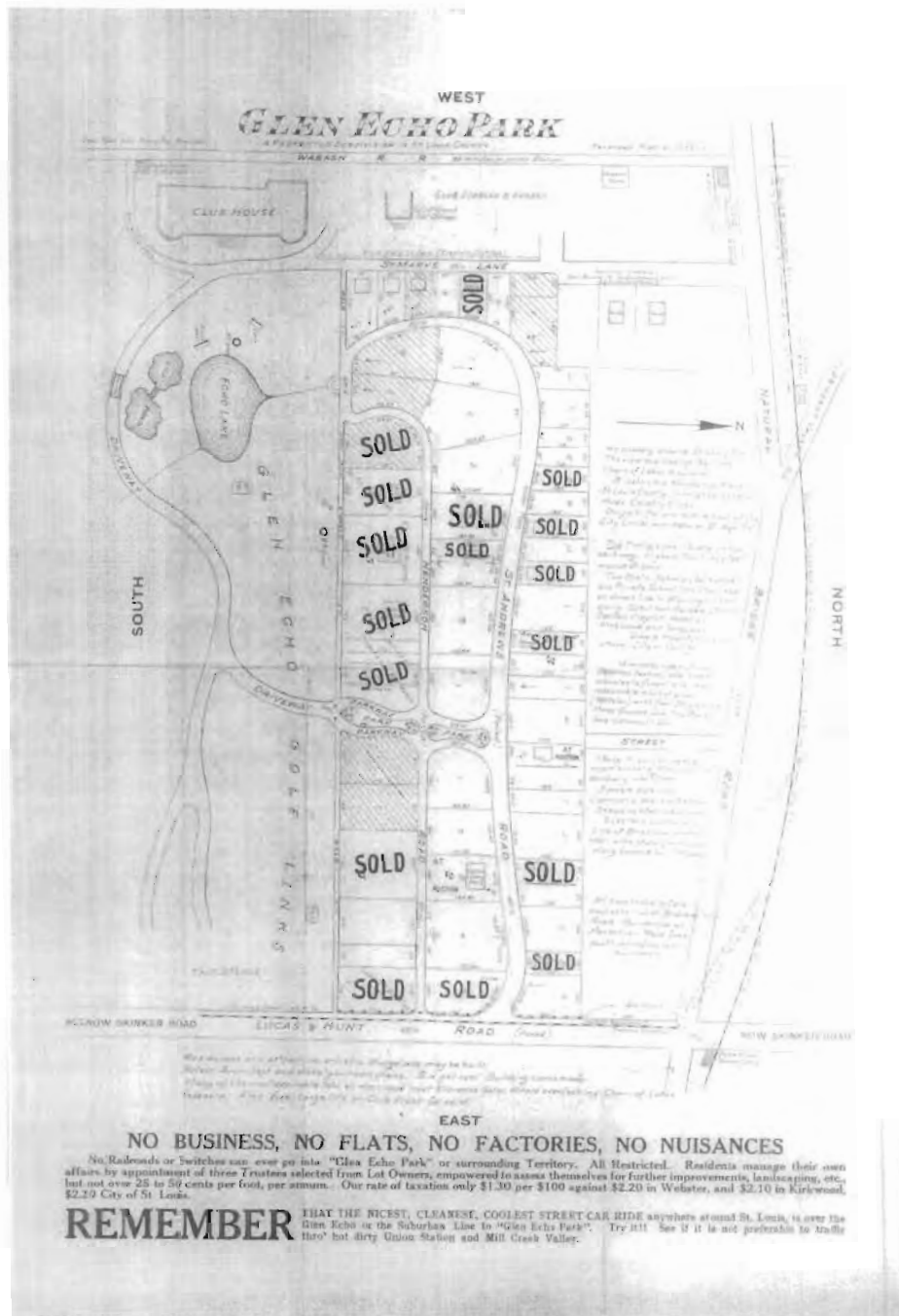
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 89

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Courtesy of Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis
"Glen Echo Park," Promotional brochure for Auction, July 1, 2, 3 [1921].



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 91

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

APPENDIX

The following section provides historical information as well as comments on the significance of each dwelling in the Glen Echo Park district. This information was gathered in 2001 during a survey of the neighborhood completed by Elise McBride and Joseph Bartels for St. Louis County Parks & Recreation. The survey was updated in 2007, when a windshield survey was conducted to verify alterations/changes to the district since 2001. The sources for the information below include deeds available through the St. Louis County Recorder's office, *St. Louis Daily Record*, St. Louis County Directories, *Missouri Historical Society Bulletins*, "Necrologies" and "Sprague Scrapbook" Volumes on file at Missouri Historical Society, *Who's Who in North St. Louis* (1925), and *Book of St. Louisans* (1906). Resources are not individually footnoted below (as the citations would be repetitious). However, Section 9 provides references for the information. The buildings are listed below in the same order as the Individual Descriptions in Section 7.

Notes on Individual Buildings

HENDERSON AVENUE

7202 Henderson; Pralle, William H. & Florence, House; 1923; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

David [or Daniel] C. Bordley originally purchased this lot in July 1906 but apparently did not build on the lot. Born in Baltimore in 1857, Bordley attended St. Louis University. In 1889 he married Blanche Lynch. After working in the tea and coffee business and the Missouri Pacific Railway, in 1883 he worked with James G. Butler, a tobacconist for American Tobacco Company. Bordley was a member of the Glen Echo Country Club. He died in 1920, followed by Blanche in 1930. William H. Pralle was president of Pralle Baking and a trustee of Glen Echo Park. He and his wife Florence purchased the lot in May 1922 and received a building permit in May 1923. The house is currently owned by Philip J. and Myriam J. Bourg.

7206 Henderson; Mueller, Conrad, House; 1926; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This lot was originally purchased by Clara Knight in July 1909. Conrad Mueller bought the eastern part of the lot in July 1926 from William H. Pralle (noted above) who divided the lot. In August 1926, the county issued Mueller a building permit. Mueller was vice-president of Krenning-Schlapp Grocer Company. The house is currently owned by Lawrence and Patricia Joan Barton.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 92

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

7208 Henderson; Kumming, Harry J., House; 1935; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

Clara Knight originally purchased this lot in July 1909. She sold it in 1924 to William Pralle. Pralle divided the lot and sold the western half to Harry J. Kumming in 1928. Kumming took out two deeds of trust, each for \$7,500, on September 12, 1935; one from Olga Kropp and the other from the Jefferson-Gravois Bank of St. Louis. It is presumed that he used the \$15,000 to build the house currently on the lot. In November 1936, Kumming sold the lot to George P. Shroeder, who took out a \$7,000 loan on the house in 1937. The current owners are Alanzo and Sharon Green.

7210 Henderson; Kuchins, Harry L., House; 1922; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.

This lot was originally purchased by H. P. Bonties in July 1906. Harry Bonties was a vice-president and department manager of Ely & Walker Dry Goods. Bonties was born in Petersburg, Illinois in 1863. In 1884, he married Nancy Deerwester. The couple had one daughter, Katherine. Prior to his employment at Ely & Walker (1895), Bonties worked for dry goods companies in Chicago and St. Joseph, Missouri. Bonties was a member of Glen Echo Country Club. He appears to have divided the property himself, and sold the eastern half to Harry Kuchins in 1922. Kuchins was secretary of Kuchins Furniture Manufacturing Company on 826 Palm. Kuchins and his wife, Ivalou, purchased the lot in May 1922 and shortly afterward received a building permit (August 1922). The property is currently owned by WPHC, LLC.

7214 Henderson; Sommers, Wilham T., House; 1925; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing; Garage, c. 1935; Contributing.

H. P. Bonties (see 7210 Henderson Avenue, above) purchased this lot in July 1906. Bonties appears to have divided the property and sold the western half to Wilham T. Sommers in August 1923. Sommers took out a \$6,500 loan in May 1925. Presumably, he used this money to build the house, which he sold to Irene Sweeney in 1929. The current owner is Victor E. Morrow.

7216 Henderson; Doyle, Joseph A. & Mary A., House; c. 1955; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

John Musick originally purchased this lot (along with several others) in October 1910. Musick was a prolific real estate developer in St. Louis County. He was born on a farmstead along Gravois Road in 1849. In 1870, he moved to St. Louis and opened a printing shop at 3rd and Olive Streets. He later worked as manager of the fancy paper department at Graham Paper Company. Musick died in 1919. Research did not identify the property's use following Musick's death. The St. Louis County Assessor's records date the current house's construction as 1953; but there is no record of anyone living at the house until 1957. This first known resident is Mary A. Doyle, who worked as a dental assistant for her husband Joseph A. Doyle. The current owners are Frank Jr. and Eloise Harris.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 93

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

7220 Henderson; Longley, Mathilda T., House; c. 1952; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

John Musick purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue, above). Little is known about the property following Musick's death in 1919. In 1952, Mathilda Mengotti Longley had the house built at 7220 Henderson Avenue. She moved to Glen Echo Park to live near her sisters, who resided at 7232 St. Andrews Place. Mrs. Longley was a widow. She married Leslie Longley in 1918, and the couple moved to Arkansas. Mr. Longley died in 1923. Mathilda moved in with her sisters at 7232 St. Andrews Place until she had the house built at 7220 Henderson Avenue. Afterward, Mathilda and her sister, Mary Louise, lived in the house on Henderson. Mathilda died in 1957 at the age of 79, followed shortly afterward by Mary Louise. The surviving Mengotti sisters, Clementine and Laura, moved into the house on Henderson with their younger cousin, Clarissa Braucourt and Clarissa's husband (name unknown). Laura died in 1962; Clementine died in 1967. The current owners are LaVaunt and Alberta Maupin.

7224 Henderson; Gronemeyer, Fred G., House; 1930; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

James E. Brock originally purchased this lot in July 1906. Brock came to St. Louis from Richmond, Kentucky in 1883 to work for the New Home Sewing Machine Company. He served briefly as president of the Glen Echo Country Club and chairman of the club's finance committee. In 1891, Brock worked as secretary-director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. Later he was vice-president of Municipal Improvement Investment, Inc. Brock died in January 1923 at 81 years of age. He was one of the neighborhood's original investors. Andrew Baur, president of Baur Flour Mills Company, owned the lot after Brock. In 1930, Baur sold the property to brothers Fred G. and Henry Gronemeyer. Fred took out a \$6,000 loan in July 1930 and presumably used the money to build the house on the property. Fred is listed as the home's resident in the 1932 county directory. Gronemeyer graduated from Washington University in 1924 and was vice-president of Monsanto. In 1952, he moved to Pensacola, Florida, to oversee construction of Monsanto's Chemstrand plant. Gronemeyer remained in Florida with his wife, Florence. He died in 1978. The current owner is Jerome P. Exum.

7226 Henderson; Milstead, Martin, House; c. 1970; architect/builder, unknown. Non-

Contributing.

James E. Brock originally purchased this lot in July 1906 (see 7224 Henderson Avenue; above). The county assessor estimates the building's construction as 1970, and the first listing of the house address in county records is also 1970 when Martin E. Milstead resided (but did not own) the property. The current owner is Elizabeth Thompson (Trustee).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 94

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

7228 Henderson; Hodges, Samuel B., House; 1940; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** James E. Brock originally purchased this lot in July 1906 (see 7224 Henderson Avenue; above). Following a succession of owners, Samuel B. Hodges, a credit manager for Industrial Bank and Trust Company received a \$6,000 loan in July 1940 from that same company, which he presumably used to build the house now on the site. The current owner is Betty J. Moore.

7230 Henderson; Baur, Andrew & Matilda, House; c. 1921; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

James E. Brock originally purchased this lot in July 1906 (see 7224 Henderson Avenue; above). Andrew and Matilda Baur purchased the lot in April 1921. Their home is listed in the St. Louis County directory of 1922. The Baur's presumably built the house soon after buying the lot although county assessor's records date construction to 1918. Mr. Baur was the President of Baur Flour Mills Company His civic activities included terms as president of the Miller's Club and treasurer of the Zoological Society. In the latter capacity, he played a key role in helping to establish the St. Louis Zoo at Forest Park. The Baur's sold the house in 1931 to Frank R. Tate. Andrew Baur died in 1951, survived by his wife and son, Andrew Jr. The current owners are Charles and Ida B. Simms.

7240 Henderson; Pynne, Sarah B., House; 1907; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing;** Garage, c. 1940, **Contributing;** Outbuilding, c. 1940, **Contributing.**

This lot was originally purchased by Sarah B. Pynne in July 1906, and the house was constructed shortly afterward. In 1914, James B. Hollis purchased the house. Hollis took out two loans in 1914 and 1918, before selling the property to Charles K. Huthsing in 1918. Huthsing remained at the property through the 1920s, possibly longer. The current owner is Marquita M. Reef.

7244 Henderson; Henderson, Frank L., House; c. 1906; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

Dr. Frank L. Henderson purchased this lot in June 1906. Henderson was one of the original developers for Glen Echo Park, and a member of the Glen Echo Country Club. In May 1907, he took out a deed of trust for \$6,400, presumably to purchase the lot and build the house. On October 30, 1907, Henderson received a building permit for a \$390 shed, which no longer appears to be on the property. Section 8 provides biographical information about Henderson. His home was the first constructed in Glen Echo Park. The current owners are Robert J. Jr. and Jayne M. Valle.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 8 Page 95

Narrative Statement of Significance

7247 Henderson; Spreckelmeyer, Vance W., House; c. 1948; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

John Musick originally purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). The lot remained undeveloped until the late 1940s. Vance W. Spreckelmeyer is likely the earliest resident; listed in the county directory by 1949. The current owner is Donald R. Morrison.

7248 Henderson; Zbaren, Arthur E., House; c. 1950; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing; Outbuilding c. 2000; Non-Contributing

Dr. Frank L. Henderson, one of Glen Echo Park's original developers, purchased this lot in June 1906. (see Section 8 for biographical information on Henderson). It appears that the lot remained undeveloped until 1950, when Arthur E. Zbaren, secretary of Horstmeyer Jewelers, bought the lot from Ethel Proety Blanton. The current owners are Robert J. Sr. and Laura Valle.

ST. ANDREWS PLACE

7200 St. Andrews; Barnett, Jesse M. & Florence, House; 1921; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing; Garage, c. 1924; Contributing.

Daniel A. Hill purchased this lot in August of 1906. The lot remained vacant until 1921, when a house was constructed for Jesse M. and Florence Barnett. The Barnetts had one son, Russell. Barnett moved to St. Louis in 1907. He was president of the Greater St. Louis Tourist Camp Company and secretary-treasurer of Mikado Industrial Loan Corporation. Barnett was also a member of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange. Prior to Jesse Barnett's death in 1937, the house was sold in 1931 to Henry Schneider for \$10,000. The current owners are Jacqueline Kelley and Anthony Deandre.

7201 St. Andrews; Casale, Charles A., House; 1911; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing; Garage, c. 2000; Non-Contributing.**

Charles A. Casale purchased this lot in July, 1910. The following year, Casale took out a Deed of Trust for \$2,200 and presumably used the money to build the house on the lot. Casale's wife, Mabel, was still living in the house in 1939. The current owner, Frank Dale, Jr., remodeled the house to its current appearance in 1998.

7203 St. Andrews; Conway, William T., House; 1912; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing; Garage, c. 1930; Contributing.

William T. Conway purchased this lot in August, 1909. In 1912, he took out a deed of trust for \$3,000, presumably to build the house on the lot. Conway worked as a real estate agent in Kirkwood; it is unknown whether Conway actually lived in the house or sold it. In 1918, the lot was subdivided by George Holferty. The eastern portion of the lot was purchased by Lewis William Gerling, owner of L.W. Gerling Realty Company. Gerling expanded the lot size by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 96

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

(7203 St. Andrews, continued)

rejoining the parcel and adding an adjacent lot (#16). These two lots, #16 and #17, comprise the current parcel. Gerling was born on September 15, 1882, attended Washington University, and became a stockbroker and real estate agent. He married Clara J. Niemoeller in 1906. Gerling was a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, and the Owls. The current owner is Stephanie Frances Gathright.

7204 St. Andrews; Glauert, William, House; 1931; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** Oscar A. Knehaus purchased this lot in July 1910. In 1927, William Glauert gained the lot from Christine J. Kamp (wife of Louis H. Kamp, president/secretary of Kamp Dry Goods). In 1931, Glauert took out an \$8,000 loan, presumably to build the house on the site. Glauert's brother Charles also lived in Glen Echo Park at 7220 and (later) 7224 St. Andrews Place. Glauert sold the house to Andrew C. Hoffer in 1934. The property is currently owned by James C. and Darice Murray.

7208 St. Andrews; Allhoff, Francis H., House; 1929; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

Moses M. Cohn purchased this lot in July 1910. Ownership changed several times prior to construction of the house on the lot, which occurred in 1929. The home's original owner was Francis H. Allhoff, president of Allhoff Brothers Inc., a feed, flour, and building materials establishment. The property is currently owned by Mary Ann Dunlop.

7209 St. Andrews; Gravelin, Mazie, House; c. 1922; A.J. Francis, builder. **Contributing.** George Holferty purchased this lot in 1910. After a short period of ownership by Benjamin Gould, Holferty bought the property back in 1918 and divided the property into three sections. In 1920, he sold the western portion to Lucille Deichman. Mazie Gravelin bought the remainder of the property in 1920, and took out a \$3,500 loan in 1922, presumably to build a house. Gravelin and her husband Charles Gravelin (manager of a typewriter company) lived in the home for several years at least. The current owner is Deirdre A. Black.

7210 St. Andrews; Hanick, Michael, House; c. 1917; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

Marie A. Buel purchased this lot in June 1907. Michael Hanick, who worked as a road contractor, and his wife, Margaret Powers Hanick, purchased the lot in 1917. The Hanicks took out a \$4,000 loan in 1926, but the house appears to have been constructed prior to 1921 as it is clearly illustrated in a brochure dated 1921. The current owner is Kym Beathea.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 97

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

7211 St. Andrews; Beecher, Edward, House; 1908; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** Edward Beecher purchased this lot in June 1908. Beecher gained a \$3,500 building permit two months later to construct the house. Beecher married Mae Bradley, daughter of real estate mogul Charles E. Bradley. Mae's brother, George E. Bradley, was one of Glen Echo Park's original developers; and her sister, Helen Schwartz, also lived in the neighborhood. The Beechers moved to Kirkwood and sold their home to Henry and Gertrude Sievers in 1916. Mr. Sievers was secretary of the E. E. Southern Iron Company Mrs. Sievers continued to live in the home through 1969, possibly later. The current owners are Leroy and Joyce A. Jackson.

7212 St. Andrews; Baker, Lowell L., House; 1938; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** John Musick originally purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). Ownership changed hands prior to the construction of the site's house in 1938, by which time the property was owned by Lowell L. Baker. Baker took out two loans in 1938, for a total of \$6,800. Baker likely had the house built at that time. The current owner is Oksana Catron.

7213 St. Andrews; Smith, Joseph H., House; 1926; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** Lillian Van Leer purchased this lot in July 1910. In 1926, Joseph H. Smith and his wife Agnes owned the property and took out a \$6,800 loan for construction of their home; in which they were living by 1928. Smith worked as an agent for Western & Southern Life Insurance. The current owner is Brenda Johnson Pruitt.

7214 St. Andrews; Doyle, Roger M., House; c. 1950; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

John Musick purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). Richard A. Bullock, the son of the former president of the R.B. Bullock Dry Goods Company, and himself a member of the Glen Echo Country Club, owned this lot after Musick, as did several other individuals. The lot was divided and this portion remained undeveloped until 1950 when Roger M. Doyle, a clerk for the St. Louis Post Office, gained the property and had a house constructed. The current owners are Burl and Maebelle Patton.

7215 St. Andrews; Harris, Vincent & Martha, House; 1935; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

John Musick purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). Several people, including Raleigh Cornwall who lived at 7231 St. Andrews, owned the lot prior to Martha Harris, who purchased the property from Arhen Realty and Development Company in 1935. Mrs. Harris and her husband, Vincent, had a house constructed on the lot shortly thereafter. The current owner is Louise Ward.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 8 Page 98

Narrative Statement of Significance

7216 St. Andrews; Pueser, Harold, House; 1938; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

John Musick purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). In 1938, Harold Pueser, a contractor, bought the lot from Raleigh B. Cornwall. Only five days after receiving the warranty deed, on October 15, 1938, Pueser took out a \$6,000 loan to construct the house on the property today. The current owner is Edward J. Hellm.

7217 St. Andrews; Marcks, Eugene L. & Mary, House; c. 1950; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

The original ownership of this lot is not clearly known; but the current home was constructed for Eugene L. and Mary Marcks who gained the property in 1950. Mr. Marcks was an insurance agent for General Insurers of St. Louis. The current owners are Percy L. and Claudette Singleton.

7218 St. Andrews; Dillard, Gurney R. & Bernice, House; c. 1956; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

John Musick purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). The property changed ownership several times prior to 1956, when the current dwelling was constructed for Gurney R. and Bernice Dillard. Mr. Dillard worked as a postal clerk. The current owners are Michael and Diane Woods.

7219 St. Andrews; Mathews, Gertrude Singleton, House; 1909; A.J. Francis, builder.

Contributing; Garage, c. 1935; **Contributing.**

This house is one of four frame dwellings apparently constructed for \$4,000 each in 1909 for Joseph Wyland of Country Club Realty. The original address for the property was 7217 St. Andrews Place, prior to its being split into two parcels. The building permit identifies A.J. Francis (see Section 8 for biographical information) as the contractor. Although George E. Bradley is identified as the architect, this is unlikely as Bradley was a real estate agent, not a professional architect. It is more likely that Bradley (an original developer of the neighborhood) sold the property to Wyland. Although Wyland did reside briefly in Glen Echo Park, he did not live at this address. In December 1910, Country Club Realty sold the lot to Gertrude Singleton Mathews, the home's first owner. Gertrude married Edmund P. Shelby in 1918. She and her husband owned the Gertrude Shelby Restaurant at 624 North Cardinal Street. In 1919, the Shelbys sold the house to Louis and Augusta Kreismann. The current owner is Gertrude C. Durphy.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 99

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

7220 St. Andrews; Meyer, Edward F., House; 1928; Theodore Glauert, contractor.

Contributing.

John Musick purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). Ownership changed several times after Musick's purchase. In 1926, Theodore Glauert bought the property from William Fineup. Two years later, Glauert took out a \$6,000 loan and built a house on the lot. Edward F. Meyer purchased the home from Glauert in the early 1930s. Glauert moved to 7224 St. Andrews Place, where he had a home constructed in 1931. The current owner is Ramona Wallace.

7221 St. Andrews; Giltner, Earl J., House; 1938; Frank P.G. Smith, contractor. Contributing; Garage, 1938; Contributing.

John Musick purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). By 1938, Frank P.G. Smith owned the property. Smith secured a loan for \$6,000 and constructed a house (in 1938). He took out a second loan for the same amount (on the same day) and constructed another house on the adjacent property at 7223 St. Andrews Place. William A. Durphy rented the house briefly, but the property was soon acquired by Earl J. Giltner, who purchased the property from Smith. The current owners are Mark and Pamela Ann Burchett.

7223 St. Andrews; Iva, Earl J., House; 1938; Frank P. G. Smith, contractor. Contributing; Garage, c. 1940; Contributing.

John Musick originally purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). As noted above, Frank P.G. Smith owned the lot in 1938 and with a \$6,000 loan constructed both the house on this property, as well as that at 7221 St. Andrews Place. The next county directory in 1941 lists Earl J. Iva, a line foreman, as the resident at that time. The current owner is Aziz Amon. An easement for a walkway on the property is identified as "7223 Unit A" St. Andrews Place.

7224 St. Andrews; Glauert, Theodore, House; 1931; Theodore Glauert, contractor. Contributing.

John Musick originally purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). This lot remained undivided until 1926, when William Fineup, the owner of the property at that time, sold the lot to Theodore Glauert. As noted above, Glauert also constructed a home at 7220 St. Andrews Place. Glauert lived in the house on this lot, 7224 St. Andrews Place. The current owner is Caroline Smith.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 100

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

7225 St. Andrews; Friel, Alphonse & Adele, House; 1937; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing; Garage, 1938; **Contributing.**

John Musick purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). The property changed ownership several times, but there was no associated house until 1937, when Alphonse L. and Adele Friel gained the property from C. Eugene Wonderly. The Friels took out two loans in October 1937, each for \$6,400. Mr. Friel worked as a real estate inspector for Mercantile Trust Company. The current owners are Archie Jr. and Eloise McIntosh.

7226 St. Andrews; McClain, Joseph A., House; c. 1922; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing; Garage, c. 1940; **Contributing.**

John Musick originally purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). The property's ownership changed several times afterward. In 1922, Joseph C. McLain of McLain Brothers Poultry Company and his brother, Joseph A., purchased the property from Henrietta Florrieck. Although the county assessor dates the house's construction as 1932, city directories indicate that the McClains lived here much earlier; therefore the home is believed to have been constructed c. 1922. The current owner is David Dewberry.

7227 St. Andrews; Callahan, Joseph F., House; 1937; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

Evert M. Paget purchased this lot in May 1908. Paget received a building permit in April 1908 that lists O. Rebennek as the architect and Charles Bradley Real Estate and Building Company as the builder of a home which pre-dates the one presently on the lot. This earlier house stood until around 1937, when the current home was constructed. In 1936, Joseph F. Callahan bought the lot from John J. Lesyna. Callahan gained a \$6,000 loan, presumably used to construct a new dwelling. Callahan was born on July 2, 1895, and served in France with the American Expeditionary Force during World War I. He returned and married Helen Crowely in 1922, before graduating from Washington University (School of Law). Afterward, Callahan worked at his father's law firm, Callahan & Callahan. He also served as an associate counsel for the St. Louis and Missouri Funeral Directors Associations. Joseph and Helen had one son, Joseph Drew Callahan. Callahan's brother, Robert Jr. (also a lawyer) lived in Glen Echo Park at 7241 St. Andrews. Another brother, Romeo E., lived at 7251 St. Andrews Place. The current owner is Karen D. Blount.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 101

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

7231 St. Andrews; Cornwall, Raleigh B., House; 1925; Raleigh B. Cornwell, contractor.

Contributing.

Emily Mueller purchased this lot in July 1910. In 1925, real estate developer Raleigh B. Cornwall (who owned the lot at that time) took out a \$4,000 loan to build a house on the site. In addition to this lot, Cornwall also owned the lots that eventually became 7212, 7214, 7215, 7216, and 7218 St. Andrews Place, as well as those at 7216 and 7247 Henderson Avenue (all of which had been previously owned by John Musick). Cornwall apparently resided at this house, which at the time was addressed as 7225 St. Andrews Place. He did not have houses built on all of the lots that he owned and does not appear to have lived in the house. The current owner is Kathy Huey.

7232 St. Andrews; Mengotti House; 1912; E.H. Holthaus, contractor. Contributing.

Mathilda T. and Laura Mengotti purchased this lot in July 1910. Laura released her rights to the property in July 1912. A building permit was issued in July 1912 to E. H. Holthaus, a builder who constructed the Mengotti House that same year. By 1918, Mathilda Mengotti had married Leslie Longley and moved to Arkansas (see 7200 Henderson Avenue). Laura, along with her sisters Corinne, Clementine, and Marie Louise remained in this house. Mathilda returned to Glen Echo following her husband's death. She and Marie Louise moved into a new house in 1952 at 7200 Henderson Avenue. Following Mathilda and Marie Louise's deaths in 1957, Laura, Clementine, and a cousin, Clarissa Braucourt, moved into the house on Henderson Avenue. The current owners are Robert D. and Michelle R. Mitchell.

7233 St. Andrews; Krebs, Joseph F., House; 1926; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.

Emily Mueller purchased this lot in July 1910. Joseph F. Krebs, the secretary-manager of the Marquette-Easton Finance Corporation, bought the lot in April 1926 and took out two loans for \$5,500 to construct the associated dwelling. The current owner is Alan Holdings, LLC of St. Charles, Missouri.

7235 St. Andrews; Wyland, Joseph, House; 1909; A.J. Francis, builder. Contributing.

Joseph Wyland purchased this lot in May 1908, probably from George E. Bradley. A building permit was issued to Wyland in March 1909 listing A. J. Francis as the builder and George E. Bradley as the architect. Bradley was a real estate mogul, not an architect; and an original developer of Glen Echo Park. Biographical information for Bradley is provided in Section 8. Bradley's sisters, Helen Schwartz and Mae Beecher, as well as his brother Charles E. Bradley, all lived in Glen Echo Park. George and his wife resided at 7238 St. Andrews Place; Helen and Oliver Schwartz lived at 7257 St. Andrews Place; and the Beechers lived at 7211 St. Andrews Place. Although Wyland does not appear in the city directories, it appears that he did live in the house. By 1919, Clara Schmucker and her husband, Joseph Charles, gained the property. The Schmuckers also owned 7243 St. Andrews (1923), but that lot remained vacant during their ownership. The current owners are Brian K. and Laura A. Schoonover.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 102

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

7237 St. Andrews; Ferrario, Evadne, House; c. 1955; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing; Garage, 1956; **Contributing.**

John Musick originally purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). Lot ownership changed hands prior to construction of the house currently on the lot. The county assessor dates the house's construction as 1955, and this coincides with the home's listing in county and city directories of 1956-57. In 1957, Evadne Ferrario, a widow (married to Peter Ferrario, who died in 1952) is listed in the country directory as residing at this address. Mrs. Ferrario worked as a secretary for B.F. Voss Realty (where her husband also worked). The Ferrarios had one son, Peter P., Jr., who lived at 7243 St. Andrews Place. The current owner is Lisa Watkins.

7238 St. Andrews; Bradley, Charles C., House; c. 1920; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing.

Charles C. Bradley Real Estate and Building Company purchased this lot in March 1908. The county assessor dates the house's construction as 1920. Charles C. Bradley, the president of the American Lumber and Supply Company, is listed as the first resident. He moved into the house following his marriage in 1920. Additional biographical information about Bradley is provided in Section 8. As noted previously, two of Charles' sisters, Helen and Mae also lived in Glen Echo Park as did their brother, George E. Charles Bradley's American Lumber and Supply Company was headquartered at 9020 Olive, adjacent to his later home at 9018 Olive. Bradley had a son, Charles C. Bradley, Jr., who lived in the house on St. Andrews Place after his father's passing. Charles Jr. eventually became president of the Bradley Real Estate Company. The current owner is Carol McClenahan.

7239 St. Andrews; Wyland, Joseph, House; 1909; A.J. Francis, builder. **Contributing.**

Joseph Wyland purchased this lot in May 1908, and a building permit was issued in 1909. It is believed that Wyland lived at this address; although the property has an odd history during the ten years that Wyland owned it. Apparently Wyland took out several loans in 1910, 1912 and 1915. At some point in 1912, he lost the land briefly to Henry W. Schunale. Wyland is listed as the seller in 1919 when the house was purchased by William Green, an architect. The house is currently owned by Sharon Nelson.

7241 St. Andrews; Callahan, Robert J., House; 1928; architect/builder, unknown.

Contributing; Garage, 1929; **Contributing.**

John Musick purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). Romeo E. and Nellie M. Callahan along with Robert J. and Bessie M. Callahan purchased the lot in May 1928. R.E. Callahan received a building permit the following month. The home's first occupant was Robert J. Callahan, an attorney born in St. Louis who was wounded in World War I after earning his law degree from Washington University. Callahan practiced law for over thirty years, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 103

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

(7241 St. Andrews, continued)

served as the national judge advocate of the Disabled American War Veteran's Association. His brother, Joseph F. Callahan, worked for the same firm and lived at 7227 St. Andrews Place. Another brother, Romeo E., lived at 7251 St. Andrews Place. Robert and Bessie had a son, Robert Callahan, Jr., who was also an attorney. Robert Jr. worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was in the Coast Guard Reserve during World War II. Robert Jr. lived in the house at 7241 St. Andrews Place until the 1950s. The property is currently owned by the Bank of New York (Trustee), Ft. Worth, Texas.

7242 St. Andrews; Berg, Christy L., House; 1925; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing; Garage, c. 1925; Contributing; Outbuilding, c. 1925; Contributing.

Allan B. Pendleton purchased this lot in August 1906. In 1921, Christy L. and Augusta Berg purchased the lot from Pendleton and had a home constructed in 1925. Mr. Berg owned the Berg Vault Company on Enright Avenue, which manufactured burial vaults. The current owner is Joan A. Lane.

7243 St. Andrews; Ferrario, Peter, House; 1954; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing; Garage, 1959; Non-Contributing.

Henry A. Jameson purchased this lot in September 1908. J.C. Schmucker bought the lot in 1923 and took out a \$900 loan in 1925. It is not known whether Schmucker constructed a dwelling at that time. In 1927, John L. Dahm bought the lot from Schmucker. A house was on the site by 1928 when Edward J. Faulhaber lived at the address. Faulhaber was president-treasurer of Commercial Envelope Corporation. During the years 1930-1949, Edward H. Smith, a theatre mechanic at the Missouri Theatre, lived in the house. This earlier dwelling was replaced by the current house, constructed in 1954. By 1955, Peter Ferrario, a carpenter, was living in the house (see 7237 St. Andrews Place). The current owner is Loretta Henderson.

7244 St. Andrews; Buchanan, Guy F., House; 1926; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing; Garage, 1974; Non-Contributing.

John E. Brown purchased this lot in July 1910. Brown also owned property where houses were built, currently identified as 7246, 7248, 7250, 7254 and 7258 St. Andrews Place; all of which were originally owned by John Brown. The parcel was gained by Guy and Lily Buchanan in 1926

from George Huber. The Hubers got a building permit shortly after their purchase. Mr. Buchanan was a department manager at the St. Louis Independent Package Company. The current owner is Treva E. Gage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 104

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

7245 St. Andrews; Barrett, John, House; c. 1950; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

John Musick purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). The property remained undeveloped until around 1950 (based on the county assessor's records). The earliest residents are believed to be John and Louise Barrett, who resided at this address in 1952. Mr. Barrett worked as electrical engineer. The current owners are Robert Jr. and Carrye M. Kiner.

7246 St. Andrews; Moeller, Fred W. & Clara, House; 1926; J.F. Rupp, builder.

Contributing; Garage, 1926; **Contributing.**

John E. Brown purchased this lot in July 1910. Brown also owned lots where homes were constructed for 7244, 7248, 7250, 7254 and 7258 St. Andrews Place. The property's ownership changed several times and by 1926 was owned by Guy Buchanan. That year, the lot was purchased from Buchanan by Fred W. and Clara Moeller. The Moellers got a building permit two months later (November 1926), which identifies the builder of the house as J.F. Rupp. Mr. Moeller was a cashier at John S. Blake & Brothers Realty Company. The current owner is Lawrence K. Pickett Jr.

7247 St. Andrews; Schneider, Maurice & Elsie, House; 1926; E.F. DeGrande, contractor.

Contributing.

George M. Holferty, a high school teacher, purchased this lot in July 1910. Property ownership changed hands, and in August 1926, E.F. DeGrande received a building permit for this property, as well as the adjacent lot (7249 St. Andrews Place). DeGrande received several loans in 1925 and 1926 for more than \$10,000. He apparently used the money to construct houses on these two lots (7247 and 7249 St. Andrews Place). DeGrande never lived in Glen Echo Park. In 1930, he sold the house at 7247 St. Andrews Place to Maurice and Elise Schneider. The current owners are Bobby L. and Christina W. Hughes.

7248 St. Andrews; Dahm, Henry, House; 1930; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

John E. Brown purchased this lot in July 1910. Brown also owned lots currently identified as 7244, 7246, 7250, 7254 and 7258 St. Andrews Place. The property changed ownership over the years. In 1929, Patrick Kelleher sold the lot to Henry Dahm, who took out a \$12,000 loan in 1930. Dahm is noted as the home's resident in the 1934 county directory. The property is currently owned by Bank of Wachovia (Trustee), Ft. Mill, SC.

7249 St. Andrews; Dahm, Henry, House; 1926; E.F. DeGrande, contractor. **Contributing.**

George M. Holferty purchased this lot in July 1910. The property's ownership changed hands, and in 1926, E.F. DeGrande received a building permit for this lot and 7247 St. Andrews Place (noted above). Apparently Harry Dahm lived in this house prior to having a home built in 1930 at 7248 St. Andrews Place (also noted above). The current owner is Janice M. Montgomery.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 105

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

7250 St. Andrews; Lathom, Edward, House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** John E. Brown originally purchased this lot in July 1910. Brown also is the first owner of the lots where 7244, 7246, 7248, 7254 and 7258 were later built. Edward Lathom bought the land from George Huber in February 1927, and almost immediately took out two loans, one from Thomas Kearney for \$4,500 in March, and another for \$1,500 from Henry Koch in June of the same year. These loans were probably used to build a house, as Lathom and his wife Augusta are listed as residents at the address in the 1928 county directory. The current owners are Jackson and Josephine Burchett.

7251 St. Andrews; Callahan, Romeo E., House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing;** Garage, 1928; **Contributing.**

John Musick purchased this lot in October, 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). Apparently the property's ownership changed over the years, and no house was constructed until Romeo E. Callahan purchased the lot from Joseph Schmucker in 1927. Callahan received a building permit for a brick dwelling, estimated at \$7,500 in July 1927. The following month, he took out a \$6,000 loan, which he presumably used to finance the construction. Romeo's brother, Robert Callahan, was a prominent St. Louis attorney who resided at 7241 St. Andrews Place (see above). Another brother, Joseph A. Callahan, lived at 7227 St. Andrews Place (see above). The current owners are Edmond P. and Norma J. Kendall.

7253 St. Andrews; Wyers, Charles, House; c. 1927; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing;** Garage, 1927; **Contributing.**

This lot is actually located in the Oehler's Place subdivision [identified as "Ohelers" Place on some maps], located northwest of Glen Echo Park; but it is, and apparently always has been, within the Glen Echo Park municipality. Charles Oehler platted Oehler's Place subdivision in 1893. He sold lots 7, 8, and 9 to John Hengen in September 1891 for \$1,100. Little is known of the property until the 1920s. In 1927, Charles Wyers, a lawyer (living and/or working at 104 North 7th Street, St. Louis) purchased lots 7, 8 and 9 in block 3 of Oehler's Place from N.F. Linzee. A month later, Wyers took out an \$8,000 deed of trust using the property in Oehler's Place as collateral. Presumably, with that money he built the house. Wyers is listed as the home's resident in the 1928 county directory. In addition to practicing law, Wyers served as vice-president of the Calumet Loan and Investment Company during the 1930s. The current owners are Davis Quintin and Andrea D. Essex.

7254 St. Andrews; Smith, Frank, House; c. 1932; Christina Seidel and Frank Walker, contractors. **Contributing.**

John E. Brown purchased this lot in July 1910. The property remained undeveloped until the 1930s, and ownership changed during those interim years. In 1931, Christina Seidel, purchased the lot and split it into two sections (north/south). She also took out loans for \$6,500 on the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 106

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

(7254 St. Andrews, continued)

property in 1932 (prior to dividing the lot). Frank Walker purchased a portion of the divided lot from Seidel in 1932. Walker also took out \$5,500 in loans and granted the electric company an easement across the property. It is believed that Seidel and Walker funded construction of the houses on the divided lot (7254 and 7258 St. Andrews Place), as the dwellings are identical in plan. In 1932, Frank Smith bought the property at 7254 St. Andrews Place from Seidel. Smith is listed as the property's resident in the 1934 county directory. The current owners are Andrew C. Jr. and Patricia A. Chandler.

7257 St. Andrews; Schwartz, Helen, House; 1924; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** Elbert J. Lee Jr. purchased this lot in 1908. By 1918, Charles E. Bradley owned the property, which was purchased by his daughter, Helen Bradley. In 1924, Helen (who had by this time married Oliver Schwartz) borrowed \$4,000 from her father and had the house on the lot constructed. Two of Helen's siblings lived in Glen Echo Park (as noted previously). Edward Beecher, who built the house at 7211 St. Andrews Place, married Helen's sister Mae. Helen's brother, Charles C. Bradley, lived at 7238 St. Andrews Place. Additional information on the Bradleys and their interests in Glen Echo Park is provided above (see 7211 and 7238 St. Andrews Place) and in Section 8. The current owner is Tricia D. Outlay.

7258 St. Andrews; Lynch, John J., House; 1932; Christina Seidel and Frank Walker, contractors. **Contributing;** Garage, c. 1932; **Contributing.** John E. Brown originally purchased this lot in July 1910. Little is known of the property until 1931, when Christina Seidel purchased the lot and divided it. She sold half of the property to Frank Walker in 1932 (see 7254 St. Andrews Place, above). In 1933, Walker defaulted on his loans. The trustees of Glen Echo Park gained the property and sold it to John J. Lynch for \$4,000. The current owners are Donnell M. and Diane M. Pines.

7261 St. Andrews; Davenport, Edward L.C.B. & Juliet, House; 1908; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

Edward L.C.B. and Estelle Juliet Davenport purchased this lot in April 1908. Shortly afterward, the Davenhowsers acquired loans for more than \$5,000 and apparently had the house built at that time. G. Walter Aschen, a salesman for Vane-Calvert Paint Company, purchased the property in 1911 and was still living in the home during the 1920s, as noted in county directories. The current owner is Carol Chickey.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 107

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

7262 St. Andrews; Irish, Montz, House; c. 1950; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.

John Musick originally purchased this lot in October 1910 (see 7216 Henderson Avenue). The property remained vacant until around 1950. Although the county assessor's office dates the home's construction as 1948, there is no listing for the house in the 1949 country directory. Mr. Irish Montz was living in the home by 1953. The current owner is Lee Edward Hill.

7263 St. Andrews; Bennett, Elta & Beatrice, House; 1968; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.

The Club Building Company purchased this lot in April 1908. Marc Ray Hughes, president of the company, was a physician who served in the Medical Corps during World War I. After the war, he became a professor of neurology and psychology. His building company purchased several lots in Glen Echo Park in 1908, and also financed home construction for 7265 and 7271 St. Andrews Place. In 1917, Charles E. Bradley (and Glen Echo Park trustees) gained this property and sold it to George Aschen. Ownership continued to change hands over the years. Based on the county assessor's date of construction for the home currently on the lot (1968), it is believed that the original owners were Elta and Beatrice Bennett (per county directories). The current owners are Hugh K. Jr. and Audrey E. Edwards.

7265 St. Andrews; Moss, Harry A., House; 1908; Walter Shields, builder. Non-Contributing.

The Club Building Company purchased this lot in April 1908 (see 7263 St. Andrews Place, above). In 1908, a building permit was issued for construction of \$2,800 brick and frame house. The house was constructed by a local building contractor, Walter Shields (see Section 8 for biographical information). The home was purchased by Charles E. Hull in 1911 (as was 7267 St. Andrews Place). It is not believed that Hull lived in the house, as he is not noted as a resident in county directories. By 1928, the house was owned by Harry A. Moss. The current owner is Douglas E. Anders.

7267 St. Andrews; Fullington, Maynard & Margaret, House; 1908; Walter Shields, builder. Contributing.

The Club Building Company purchased this lot in April 1908 (see 7263 St. Andrews Place). A building permit was issued in June 1908 to Marc Ray Hughes (president of the building company) to construct a brick and frame dwelling for \$2,800. Walter Shields is indicated as the builder (see Section 8 for biographical information). Charles E. Hull bought this property (as well as 7265 St. Andrews Place) in 1911. He probably rented the house, as he is not listed in any of the county directories as a resident. Maynard M. and Margaret Fullington owned the home by 1928. Fullington worked as a division manager for Ely Walker Dry Goods Company. The current owner is Earl Rogers, Jr.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 108

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

7271 St. Andrews; Wendover, Charles M. & Jessie, House; 1908; Walter Shields, builder. Contributing.

The Club Building Company purchased this lot in April 1908 (see 7263 St. Andrews Place). A building permit was issued in June 1908 for construction of a \$2,800 brick and frame dwelling. Walter Shields is indicated as the builder (see Section 8 for biographical information). Apparently ownership changed after the house was constructed. In 1911, Earl Sacks bought the house from Harry Shrigly in 1911. Sacks and Shrigly likely rented the house (as noted above for Charles Hull), as they are not listed as residents in the county directories. In 1928, the house was owned by Charles M. and Jessie Wendover. Mr. Wendover was vice-president and sales manager of the American Bed Company. The current owner is Sharon Reese.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 109

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Major Bibliographical References

- Ames, David L. and Laura Flint McClelland. *National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs*. Available on-line at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/suburbs/> Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2002. Access date: 24 April 2003.
- Bartley, Mary. *St. Louis Lost*. St. Louis: Virginia Publishing Co., 1994 (reprint 1998).
- Baxter, Karen Bode, Matthew Cerny, Mandy Ford and Timothy P. Maloney. "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form - Norwood Hills Country Club." 2005.
- Browning, Robert. *A History of Golf: The Royal and Ancient Game*. New York: E.P. Dutton & Company, Inc., 1955.
- Colt, H.S. and C.H. Alison. *Some Essays on Golf-Course Architecture*. London: Country Life, 1920.
- Devoy, John. *A History of the City of St. Louis and Vicinity from the Earliest Times to the Present*. St. Louis: [Self-published], 1898.
- Ely, Marguerite. "The Country Clubs of St. Louis Prosper, They are focal points of sports and social events the year around," *St. Louis Modes & Manners*. Vol. 2, No. 1, June/July 1927: 4-7.
- Fox, Tim. *Where We Live: A Guide to St. Louis Communities*. St. Louis: Missouri Historical Press, 1995.
- "Glen Echo Country Club Opened," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 26 May 1901: 14.
- Glen Echo Country Club. *Officers, Committees, Constitution and by-laws*. St. Louis: Self-Published, 1906.
- Glen Echo Country Club. *The Official Bag. The Glen Echo Country Club, Saint Louis, Missouri*. St. Louis: Greeley Printery, 1904.
- "Glen Echo Heights," Survey 2684, Township 46, Range 6; filed by Wilbur F. Boyle, Trustee (Jasmine Lindell, et al) at St. Louis County, June, 1906.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 110

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Major Bibliographical References

- “Glen Echo Park,” Survey 2506, Township 46 North, Range 6 East; filed by George E. Bradley at St. Louis County, July 1906.
- “Glen Echo Park - Second Subdivision,” Survey 1913, Township 46 North, Range 6 East; filed by Paul Jones, Clubman’s Realty & Investment Co. at St. Louis County, July 1913.
- “Glen Echo Park – Third Subdivision,” Survey 1913, Township 46 North, Range 6 East; filed by Paul Jones, Clubman’s Realty & Investment Co. at St. Louis County, July 1920.
- “Glen Echo Park,” Promotional brochure for Auction, July 1, 2, 3 [1921]. Available at Missouri Historical Society, Land Papers collection.
- Glen Echo Park: Scenes and Neighbors. St. Louis: N.P. N.D.
- “Golf Clubs, St. Louis, 1904,” in Missouri Historical Society Scrapbook, “Sports,” Volume 2: pp. 155-156.
- Goodwin, E.J. *A History of Medicine in Missouri*. St. Louis: W.L. Smith, 1905.
- Healey, James. *Glen Echo Country Club: A Century of Families 1901 – 2001*. St. Louis: Glen Echo Country Club, 2001.
- Healey, Jim. “Heroes of the Game: The Foulis Brothers: Founding Fathers of Midwest Golf,” on-line article, no date. <http://members.aol.com/jimhealey24/heroes.pdf>. Access date: 21 November 2006.
- Historic Golf Endeavours website. “Who was that mashie I saw you with last night?” available at: <http://users.stargate.net/~histgolf/history/oldclubs.html>. Access date: 6 December 2006.
- “The History of Golf – The Greatest Game Ever Played,” reprint of 1895 *Scribner’s Magazine* article available on-line at <http://www.victoriana.com/golf/greatestgameeverplayed.html>. Access date: 6 December 2006.
- Jackson, Kenneth T. *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1985.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 111

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Major Bibliographical References

The Kentucky Society of St. Louis. [St. Louis: Self-Published, 1913]. Copy of publication at Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.

Larkin, Samuel T. (ed). *Who's Who in Saint Louis 1928-1929*. [St. Louis]: Civic Union of St. Louis, 1928.

Leonard, John W. *The Book of St. Louisans A Biographical Dictionary of Leading Living Men of the City of St. Louis*. St. Louis: The St. Louis Republic, 1906.

Mackenzie, A.B. *The Classics of Golf*. London, England: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., 1920.

Mallon, Bill. "1904 Olympic Games – Analysis and Summaries." Available on-line at <http://www.aafla.org/6oic/OfficialReports/Mallon/1904.pdf>. Access date: 27 November 2006; article dated Summer 1998.

Matthews, George R. *America's First Olympics: The St. Louis Games of 1904*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2005.

Matthews, George and Sandra Marshall. *St. Louis Olympics, 1904*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2003.

Mayo, James M. *The American Country Club Its Origins and Development*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1998.

McBride, Elyse and Joseph Bartels. "Glen Echo Park, Historic Inventory 2001." Unpublished report - completed under the direction of Esley Hamilton, St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation and the St. Louis County Historic Buildings Commission.

"Necrologies" – A collection of obituaries of St. Louisans on file at Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis. Volume 13 (Frank L. Henderson), p. 135; Volume 14 (Walter Sheilds), p. 68; Volume 21 (Julius Koehler), p. 74.

"New Glen Echo Country Club is Opened," *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, (Evening Edition), 25 May 1901, Volume 53, No. 277: 1, 3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 112

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Major Bibliographical References

- Ohman, Marian M. "St. Louis County Courthouse," Available on-line at <http://muextension.missouri.edu/xplor/uedivis/ue6095.htm>. Access date: 18 November 2006.
- Oracle Think Quest website. "History Section – Golf Balls." Available at: <http://library.thinkquest.org/10556/english/high/history/hist05.htm>. Access date: 6 December 2006.
- "Parkview, Noted Architects and Architecture." Website for Parkview Neighborhood. Available on-line at <http://stlouis.missouri.org/parkview/parchitect.htm>. Access date: 26 September 2006.
- Pitkin, William Jr. and Seward H. Mott. "Planning the Country Club," *The Architectural Record*, June 1931: 457-465.
- "Preston J. Bradshaw," *Mound on the Mississippi, A St. Louis History*. Available on-line at <http://stlcin.missouri.org/history/people/detail.cfm>. Access date: 25 January 2006.
- Primm, James Neal. *Lion of the Valley St. Louis, Missouri*. Boulder, CO: Pruett Publishing Company, 1981.
- Rehg, Carol. "Glen Echo 'native' surprises club with historical document," *St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat*. 19 May 1972; copy at Missouri Historical Society, Scrapbook for "St. Louis Hotels, Taverns & Restaurants," Volume 2: 116.
- "Rowing in St. Louis: The Proud Heritage of the St. Louis Rowing Club." Available on-line at: http://www.slrc.net/info/full_history2.html. Access date: 27 December 2006.
- "The St. Andrews Ladies' Golf Club," On-line article available at: <http://www.victoriana.com/golf/ladiesgolfclub.html>. Access date: 6 December 2006.
- St. Louis City Directory*. St. Louis, MO: Polk-Gould. 1913, 1915, 1922, 1923-1929, 1952, 1956, 1957.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 113

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Major Bibliographical References

- St. Louis County Plat Map. Plate 33, "Glen Echo Park," 1909.
- St. Louis County Probate Records (Clayton, MO): #27112; #22935.
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds. Deed research completed for all properties in Glen Echo Park; individual books/pages cited on survey forms on file at St. Louis County Parks & Recreation, Clayton, MO.
- St. Louis County Directory*. St. Louis: Polk-Gould. 1909, 1917, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928-1930, 1932, 1934, 1936-1939, 1941, 1943, 1946, 1949, 1952, 1953, 1957, 1969.
- St. Louis Daily Record*. 10/30/07, 4/23/08, 6/13/08, 8/20/08, 3/25/09, 8/30/22, 5/10/23, 4/01/24, 6/04/26, 8/12/26, 8/14/26, 11/13/26, 7/23/27, 2/25/28, 6/01/28
Available on microfilm at St. Louis Public Library, main branch.
- Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Saint Louis City and County, From the Earliest Period to the Present Day . . .* (Volume II). Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts & Co., 1883.
- Scherck, Henry J. "Clubs and Fairways: Golf Grows Up in St. Louis," *Gateway Heritage Quarterly Journal of the Missouri Historical Society*, 2, No. 3 (Winter 1981-1982), 22-33.
- Schrowang, O. "Map of St. Louis and Suburbs," Copyrighted 1906 by Schrowang, 210 Olive Street, St. Louis. Copy on file at Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.
- Shelley, Jeff. "St. Louis Club to Celebrate Olympic Golf Matches Centennial." Article posted on cybergolf website, 2004.
<http://www.cybergolf.com/news/golfnews1951.asp>. Access date: 17 August 2006.
- Smead, Susan E. and Marc C. Wagner. "Assessing Golf Courses as Cultural Resources," *Cultural Resources Management* No. 10, 2000: 16-21.
- Snider, Becky L. and Debbie Sheals. "Survey of Transportation-Related Resources Along Route 66 in Missouri" (Phase II Survey of Route 66 in Missouri). January 2003. *National Park Service, Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program*, 2005.
<<http://www.cr.nps.gov/rt66/HistSig/MissouriContext.htm>> (30 March 2005).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 114

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Major Bibliographical References

- Sprague, Harry E. Scrapbook – newspaper clippings, two volumes. St. Louis topics.
Available at Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, MO. (no date).
- Stevens, Walter. *History of St. Louis the Fourth City*. [Volume 2]. St. Louis: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1909.
- Stilgoe, John R. *Metropolitan Corridor: Railroads and the American Scene*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1983.
- Toft, Carolyn Hewes and Lynn Josse. *St. Louis: Landmarks & Historic Districts*. St. Louis: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., 2002.
- Unnamed article; photocopy available at St. Louis County Library; Headquarters.
Reprinted in *Florissant Valley Historical Society Quarterly* Vol. 22, April 1980.
Originally published in *St. Louisan*, Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1976: 5.
- Williams, Scott K. Website: “St. Louis County Postcards, Antique Metro St. Louis Postcard Collection,” available at:
http://www.stlouistimeportal.com/postcard_county.htm. Access date: 4 January 2007.
- Wright, Gwendolyn. *Building the Dream: A Social History of Housing in America*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1981.
- “Yonkers: Home of Golf in America,” On-line history of St. Andrews Golf Club, Yonkers available at: <http://www.yonkershistory.org/golf.html>. Access date: 6 December 2006.
- Young, Andrew D. *The St. Louis Streetcar Story Interurban Special 108*. Glendale, CA: Interurban Press, 1988.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 115

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of this district include the entire property owned by Glen Echo Country Club and the corporate limits of the residential subdivision, Glen Echo Park as outlined on the attached district map and USGS map that accompanies this nomination.

Boundary Justification

Visually, these boundaries are quite obvious since the property is surrounded by residential properties on the north where the back of the north side lot lines of St. Andrew's Place form the boundary, Lucas-Hunt Road which forms the eastern boundary, St. Peter's Cemetery on the south, St. Vincent's County Park (formerly the orphanage property) on the west and the back of St. Ann's Catholic School.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Add'l _____ Page 116

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Photo Log

Photographer: Sheila Findall

January 2007

Negatives with photographer: Karen Bode Baxter, 5811 Delor Street, St. Louis, MO 63109

- Photo #1: Glen Echo Country Club, Clubhouse façade looking northeast
- Photo #2: Glen Echo Country Club, Clubhouse lobby, looking northwest
- Photo #3: Glen Echo Country Club, Clubhouse lounge, looking southwest
- Photo #4: Glen Echo Country Club, Pro Shop, looking northwest
- Photo #5: Glen Echo Country Club, Pro Shop, looking southeast
- Photo #6: Glen Echo Country Club, Cart Barn, looking north
- Photo #7: Glen Echo Country Club, Maintenance Shed, looking northeast
- Photo #8: Glen Echo Country Club, Snack Bar, looking northeast
- Photo #9: Glen Echo Country Club, Golf Course, looking east
- Photo #10: Glen Echo Country Club, Golf Course, looking west
- Photo #11: Glen Echo Park, Trolley Stop and Entry Gates, looking west
- Photo #12: Glen Echo Park, looking west at south side from 7208 St. Andrews Place
- Photo #13: Glen Echo Park, looking west at south side from 7210 St. Andrews Place
- Photo #14: Glen Echo Park, looking west at south side from 7220 St. Andrews Place
- Photo #15: Glen Echo Park, looking west at south side from 7238 St. Andrews Place
- Photo #16: Glen Echo Park, looking west at south side from 7242 St. Andrews Place
- Photo #17: Glen Echo Park, looking south at south side from 7246 St. Andrews Place

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

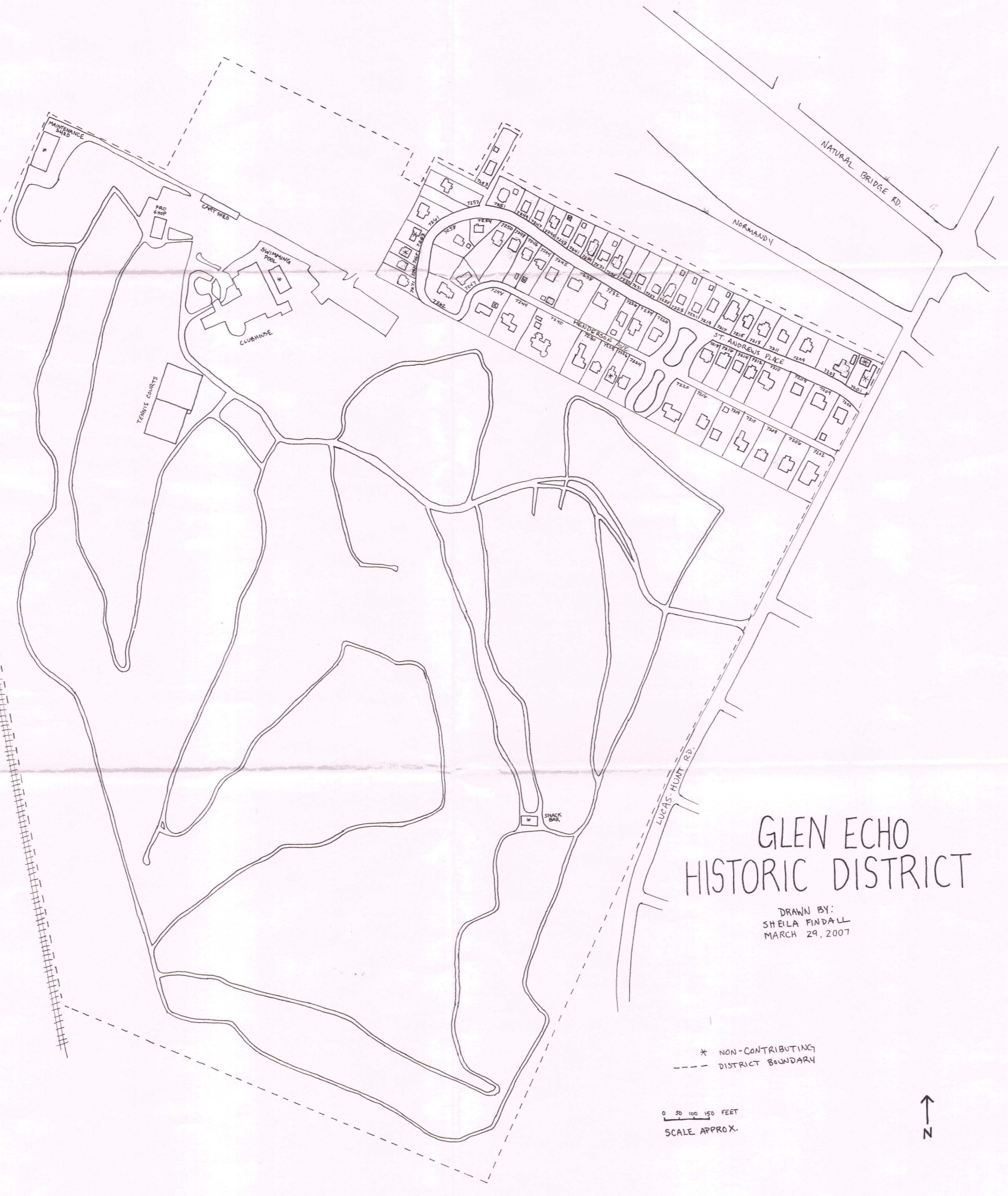
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Add'l _____ Page 117

Glen Echo Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

Photo Log (continued)

- Photo #18: Glen Echo Park, looking north at north side from 7221 St. Andrews Place
- Photo #19: Glen Echo Park, looking east at north side from 7231 St. Andrews Place
- Photo #20: Glen Echo Park, looking north at north side from 7233 St. Andrews Place
- Photo #21: Glen Echo Park, looking northeast at north side from 7253 St. Andrews Place
- Photo #22: Glen Echo Park, looking south at the south side of Henderson
- Photo #23: Glen Echo Park, 7202 Henderson, looking west
- Photo #24: Glen Echo Park, looking east along facades of Henderson from golf course at 7220 Henderson
- Photo #25: Glen Echo Park, looking north from 7224 Henderson along facades of Henderson from golf course
- Photo #26: Glen Echo Park, 7240 Henderson looking north
- Photo #27: Glen Echo Park, 7244 Henderson , looking east



GLEN ECHO HISTORIC DISTRICT

DRAWN BY:
SHEILA FINDALL
MARCH 29, 2007

0 50 100 150 FEET
SCALE APPROX.

* NON-CONTRIBUTING
DISTRICT BOUNDARY









Glen Echo
Park

LUCAS AND HUNT
ST. W. 100 FT. S. OF INTERSECTION













BUMP







EXIT

CHARACTER
→







NO
PARKING























