

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hampton Park

other name/site number Hampton Park Historic District

2. Location

street & town 1108-1176 Center Dr.; 1012-1259 Hampton Park Dr.; 1140-1173 Hillside Dr.; 7914-8045 Park Dr.; 8000-8062 South Dr. N/A not for publication

city or town Richmond Heights N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis code 189 zip code 63117

3. Statement of Significance

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 11/02/05  
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. Statement of Work Status and Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

Hampton Park Historic District  
Name of Property

St. Louis County, MO  
County and State

**Ownership of Property**

(check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**  
(check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
66	53	buildings
		sites
4		structures
		objects
70	53	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

none

**Historic Function**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**Current Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival  
Colonial Revival  
French Renaissance

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone  
walls brick  
roof slate  
other iron

**Narrative Description**

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Hampton Park Historic District  
Name of Property

St. Louis County, MO  
County and State

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

- 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**

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1897-1940

**Significant Dates**

see continuation sheet

**Significant Persons**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Bullder**

see continuation sheet

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Hampton Park Historic District  
Name of Property

St. Louis County, MO  
County and State

**Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 57

**UTM References**

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

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

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

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

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

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

**Form Prepared By**

name/title Esley Hamilton

organization St. Louis County Department of Parks & Recreation date June 2005

street & number 41 South Central Avenue telephone 314-615-0357

city or town Clayton state MO zip code 63105

**Required 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)

**Reference Sources**

name/title multiple

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

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### Architectural Classification (continued)

- Italian Renaissance
- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Mission
- Moderne

### Materials (continued)

- foundation: concrete
- walls: limestone, stucco, shingle, weatherboard
- roof: ceramic tile, asphalt
- other: wood, terra cotta

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO

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### Narrative Description

#### SUMMARY

Hampton Park is a subdivision located in the City of Richmond Heights, St. Louis County, at the southeast corner of Clayton Road and Hanley Road. To the east, Hampton Park is bounded by the Surrey Hills Subdivision and to the south by Laclede Station Road and the Clayton Park Addition. The district contains four historic structures (two bridges and two entrance gates), 75 houses and 44 outbuildings consisting mainly of sheds, pool houses and garages. Of the 123 total resources, 68 contribute to the historic character of the district. Though the non-contributing count, 53 resources, is relatively high, most of these buildings are small and located out of sight of the streets. The earliest house was completed in 1909, and only eleven houses have been constructed since 1949. The latest was a home built in 1985. Popular upper-middle-class styles of architecture and landscaping reflect the prominent themes of the pre-WW II era. Construction materials are primarily brick, stone and stucco, although several vernacular frame houses are scattered about the neighborhood. Few of the houses have been significantly altered externally, and the neighborhood is maintained in an excellent state of repair. Only one house, 1019 Hampton Park Drive, has been drastically altered from its original style, after a severe fire necessitated remodeling. None of the houses has been torn down. In recent years thirty houses have acquired swimming pools, but except for the few properties where pool houses have been added, as noted below, they are barely noticeable to the casual viewer. The original vitrified brick gutters and light stands are still being used. In the early 1980s, when the lighting system needed repair or replacement, the trustees voted, according to the minutes of December 7, 1981, to "keep our present lighting system, as it adds character and charm to Hampton Park".

#### PLAN

The planning and infrastructure form the most important component of Hampton Park's historical significance. Hampton Park's lots are at least an acre in size, although many are considerably larger. The curving streets combined with varying setbacks suggest the look of a randomly built rural enclave. This pastoral impression is further enhanced by the many large shade trees and extensive landscaping, and by a rivulet that flows in a stone-lined channel roughly parallel to Hampton Park Drive. There are no sidewalks, but brick-lined gutters reinforce the street curves.

#### ENTRANCES

The northwest entry to Hampton Park faces Clayton Road. It has low stone quadrant walls, with pylons topped by lanterns at the inner ends. The east one terminates in a pyramidal roofed, round arched kiosk, apparently intended as a bus shelter, while the west one has an ashlar tablet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

---

sheltered under a round arch and inscribed with the name of the subdivision. More modestly scaled quadrants mark the northeast entrance. They have obelisk-shaped inner pylons and a larger niche, shaped like an English lych gate sheltering the name panel. Both entrances were designed by Maritz & Young. [2C]

### BRIDGES

Two small stone bridges were constructed over the stream that runs north and south through the property. One is located on Park Drive just east of its intersection of Hampton Park Drive. The second is on South Dr, also just east Hampton Park Drive. Both built in 1935, these bridges consist of a stone arch with limestone or concrete railings at the street level. [2C]

### CONTRIBUTING HOUSES

Reflecting a long period of construction, Hampton Park features a wide variety of styles and building materials. The most common style is Tudor Revival, with 23 examples; followed by Colonial Revival with 17. There are eight examples of French Renaissance, and six examples of Italian Renaissance. There are five Bungalow/Craftsman, three Mission, and one Moderne.

### TUDOR REVIVAL

The Tudor Revival houses were most popular from 1880 to 1940, although variations are still popular. The homes are asymmetrical, usually clad in brick and stucco. Some have false half-timbering. Roofs are generally steeply pitched gables of any or every variety. Massive tall chimneys usually have patterned brick or stonework. Windows can be either double hung or casement. Often there are decorative windows of stained glass or diamond-shaped panes.

The twenty-three Tudor Revival houses in Hampton Park are described below.

1108 Center Drive, Clifford E. Drozda House, constructed c. 1926-27. This highly ornamented half-timbered house has two wings branching off a center entry in a projecting bay under a narrow gable. The left bay has a taller gable, which descends to the one story east wing. The west wing is two stories. The house has a slate roof. Numerous cusps, arches and diaperwork feature on the exterior. The upper sashes of many of the windows have diamond-patterned leaded glass, including a three-part window in the entry bay. [C]

1145 Center Drive, Paul E. Winter house, constructed 1928-29. This irregularly massed house has several high gables. A semi-circular arched doorway is set in a projected front gabled bay. Casement windows are grouped in twos and threes. The exterior wall treatment includes fieldstone, patterned brick, and exposed half-timbering and dark clapboard. The front sloped chimney has a corbelled cornice. A shed dormer is on the north wing. [C]

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

---

1149 Center Drive, Ballman-Funsch House, constructed c. 1929, with a one-room addition built in 1933. The gable ends have dark clapboards. The entry has squared stone vestibule with front gable. A four-part window to the left has a 12-pane sash with leaded glass. The three-part window above has six-over-one windows with white sashes. The south end of the house has a wrap-around porch with timber piers and arched brackets. [C]

1167 Center Drive, Milo L. Heideman house, constructed c. 1930. This home has an irregular slate roof, which extends down to form a shed roof over the entry. The bay to the left extends forward under the front gable. It has a first-floor bay window with a bell-cast roof. A dormer to the right of the entry has a hipped roof and clapboard sides. The gable-roofed porch wing has timber posts and a dark clapboard gable end. [C]

A frame utility shed measures 30 by 21 feet.[NC]

7520 Clayton Road, Tina Diedrich house, constructed c. 1924. With its corner turret, this house looks more German than English. The steep front gable flares toward the bottom. Corbelled overhangs underline a partial second floor and attic. The front door has a semi-circular fanlight. Windows to the sides have sixteen fixed panes each. Two second floor windows are casements, and the front attic window has four panes. All have non-fitting shutters. The garage has a hipped roof and battered granite corners. Connecting these is a one-story breezeway with a large semi-circular multi-pane window. [C]

A frame shed measures 10 by 13 feet.[NC]

7524 Clayton Road, Frank X. Doerer house, constructed c. 1930. This picturesque collage has rock-faced stone around a round-topped front door at corners and irregularly placed elsewhere. Each bay breaks forward slightly from the preceding one from left to right. The front gable corners overlap. To the left of the entry, a three-part window has a diamond-leaded upper sash under a lintel of ashlar voussoirs. Other windows are six-over-one. The front chimney has a stone base. The northeast corner of the house ties into a stone wall with piers framing the driveway. An iron gate with a wrought-iron arch closes the drive. [C]

1022 Hampton Park Drive, Nelson H. Howe house, constructed by George F. Bergfeld in 1927, designed by Nolte and Nauman. The entry has a segmental arched doorway. The first floor casement windows have segmental arched stone lintels. The second floor has six over six sash windows and dark false half-timbering trim decorating white stucco. On the right side there is a stone and brick chimney with a segmental arch window at the second floor. The porch is to the right at the rear. [C]

A freestanding brick garage measures 11 by 28 feet.[NC]



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO

---

1030 Hampton Park Drive, Dr. A. G. Enderle house, constructed in 1928, designed by Maritz & Young. This picturesque house has a long roof ridge parallel to the street, with a one-and-a-half story wing to the north and a gabled entrance bay projecting to the front. Chimneys rise at the north end of the main block and adjacent to the front end bay. The first floor is fieldstone, while the second is brick with irregular stone quoins. Windows are banked casements under dark timber lintels. The front door is pointed, set in a brick surround with alternating brick and stone quoins. The corners of this bay are buttressed. The top of the gable is dark clapboard with a large circular louvered opening that is not original to the house. The bay to the right of the entry has a stylishly narrow second floor oriel, which projects upward into an additional dormer. The north wing has a broad hip-roofed additional dormer. [C]

1053 Hampton Park Drive, William C. Uhri house, constructed c.1922. A basket-arched front door is set in ashlar surround with ornamented spandrels. The vestibule is one-story with quoins and battlemented parapet. A bay to the right breaks forward under an overhanging gable with a two-story bay window. The gable and the second floor front are half-timbered. There are both casement and double-hung windows. With the exception of those on the first floor, most are multi-pane windows. The south wing has corner buttresses and a hipped roof. The ground floor has modern glass under basket arches, while the second floor has banked casements under transoms. There are two gabled, half-timbered dormers with casement windows. Chimneys are placed asymmetrically at the ends of the main block. [C]

A frame garage measures 24 by 29 feet.[NC]

1129 Hampton Park Drive, Lyttle-Hill house, constructed c. 1925-26. The original house number was 5. Entry has round-topped door in matching arch under projecting gabled roof. To the right of the entry is an additional brick dormer with a wavy clapboard gable. To the left of the entry, a bay breaks forward under a matching gable. The windows are casements with uneven timber lintels and brick sills. The second floor reaches full height only in part. The south end of the house has a glazed porch with shaped timber posts and brackets. Above it is a hip-roofed dormer with clapboard sides. [C]

A frame shed is behind the house.[NC]

1166 Hampton Park Drive, Lonergan-Waite house, constructed 1928 by Trueblood and Graf. This house has a large multi-pane window on the gable end toward the street and a greenhouse addition with Tudor-arched roof line between the street and the front door. The round-headed door is deeply recessed off-center from a front gable which has a second floor casement window, an iron-grilled window to the left of the door, and a triangular oriel to the right. The tall chimney has a stone lower and brick above. The wing to the left of the entry has casement windows and half-timbered gabled dormers on both faces. A long, one-story wing extends east on a lower level than the main house. It ends in the attached garage, which measures 18 by 20 feet. [C]

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

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1183 Hampton Park Drive, Gardner-Culver house, constructed in 1911. This façade has extremely irregular fenestration, although most windows are six-over-one or eight-over-one. A gabled hood on brackets shelters the plain front door. To the left a stuccoed oriel takes in second floor and attic level under a front gable. A dormer over the door has a shed roof and diamond-pattered casements, while the dormer to the right of that is gabled and has paired double-hung windows. [C]

The frame garage measures 20 by 30 feet.[NC]

1215 Hampton Park Drive, Harry Stix House, constructed in 1926, designed by Trueblood and Graf. The house is oriented to the west toward Hanley Road, with a nondescript back toward Hampton Park Drive. The front has a round-headed door set back under a round arch below a projecting front gable with three six over six windows and an arched attic window. An outside chimney divides bays to the right. A one-story carport is at the south end of the house. [C]

A wall and a brick garage have been erected to screen the house on the side that faces outward to South Hanley Drive, creating an entrance court. The driveway follows the old right-of-way of Antler Drive, a short street that was on the original plat.[NC]

1247 Hampton Park Drive, Thomas J. Blong House, constructed c. 1922-23. Irregular brick quoins mark the front columns, and the brick is exposed along the base of the house and around the arched entry. The rest of the façade is stucco. Features include a first-floor bay window, a screened porch on the south, and smaller first-floor windows. A large oriel marks the center of an asymmetrical front gable. Most windows are six-over-one. Two north bays form a one-story wing. [C]

7948 Park Drive, Hale C. Ball house, constructed in 1927 by George F. Bergfeld Company, designed by Nolte & Nauman. A mostly symmetrical main block has an additional bay to the left with half-timbered second floor, then two arches marking a one-story wing. Brick is exposed irregularly around the arched front door, windows, corners, and the top of the chimney. An entry bay breaks forward under half-timbered gable, with a large four-part window above an off-center door. On the right, a second-floor oriel is over three double-hung six-over-one windows. A monumental chimney at the west end of the house has a window recessed in its center. [C]

Three additional buildings occupy the grounds: a detached frame garage; a glass, metal and frame greenhouse measuring 15 by 9 feet; and a pool house measuring 14 by 20 feet.[3 NC]

8001 Park Drive, McCormack-Taylor house, constructed c. 1935-36. Very irregular design, has a large bay to the left of the entry, with a front gable and a first floor curved bay window. The right front wing has a clapboard gable. The roof of a large bay overlaps the entry bay, which has an ashlar-framed door below a wrought-iron balcony approached by arched French doors. A broad front chimney between the left bays has a second-floor window in its center. Most

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO

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windows are casements with transom lights. The west bay is a flat-roofed glazed porch with parapet and roof terrace. [C]

To the rear are two secondary buildings: a pool house measuring 14 by 28 feet, and a frame shed, 14 by 10.[2 NC]

8039 Park Drive, Agastein-Baskowitz house, constructed in 1935 by Isaac Agastein, designed by Russell A. Conzelman. All three principal bays have front gables with flared roofs. The right one is half-timbered. The center bay has raised brick diaperwork. Rock-faced stones accent the arched entry, corners, windows, and eaves. Windows are grouped with an eight-over-one sash. The west wing is made of composition stone, with a hip-roofed glazed porch on the second floor over a shed-roofed first floor extension. The entry has a wide staircase set into a curving rock-faced retaining wall. A recent one-story masonry addition features a frame porch across the back. [C]

The frame utility shed measures 20 by 12 feet.[NC]

8042 Park Drive, Harry G. Clymer house, constructed c. 1926-27, designed by Clymer for himself. A segmental arched entry is set in a projecting stone gabled bay. Two sets of French doors with flared fieldstone lintels and gables also lead out onto the front stoop. A large fieldstone chimney projects from the front façade. Casement windows on the front façade with sash windows along the side in groups of two, three, and four. A one-story masonry wing was added in 1996. [C]

8045 Park Drive, H. Vester Mullins house, constructed in 1934 by Isaac Agatstein, designed by W. W. Sabin. A stone surrounded arched entry is set in a projecting, gabled bay with fieldstone buttressing at the first floor. Sash windows are grouped in twos and threes. A bay window is over the entry. A gable dormer is over the right wing. A front slope projecting chimney steps over the right wing, and another front slope projecting chimney steps down to the left. A veranda runs along the one-and-a half story right wing. [C]

A brick garage measures 26 by 34 feet.[NC]

8000 South Drive, William H. Boehmer house, constructed c. 1928-29. Center two-story portion has a tall front gable with curvilinear half-timbering and several patterns of brick nogging. Round-headed front door is outlined with rock-face stone. This stone also appears at the outer corners, at the base of a first floor bay window and an east porch bay. The lower wings have timbered gables and dormers in a trefoil gable pattern. [C]

8014 South Drive, Robert C. Armstrong house, constructed 1927 by Daniel Louree. A largely symmetrical front is modified by a bay window to the left of the entry, with a rooftop parapet.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO

The west wing is a hip-roofed glazed porch. Windows are nine over one, mostly grouped. The entry has a deeply recessed door behind an arch with small windows. This entry and many other elements are outlined in ashlar, with ashlar accents at the corners. A double-gabled dormer stands above the entry bay. A one-story wing is to the east. [C]

8048 South Drive, William H. Humes house, constructed c. 1928. An entry bay breaks forward under a front gable and a second floor of half-timbering. A round-headed front door has rock-face stone voussoirs. Other stone accents appear at the corners. A high hipped gable roof to the right of the entry has raised brickwork diapering, with a small leaded-glass oriel below it. The one-story wing to the right has a shed-roof and a half-timbered dormer. Bays to the left of the entry have casements. At the east end is a glazed porch with a steep bell-cast shed roof and clapboard half-gables. [C]

8062 South Drive, Burnet Outten house, constructed c. 1932. An entry bay breaks forward under a long gable with scalloped bargeboards and a half-timbered second floor. The first floor is broken-course stone, with corner buttresses. The front door is pointed. Stone also forms the ground floor of a large two-stack front chimney. Windows alternate between double-hung and casement. The stones on the first floor have half-timber lintels. The bay to the left of the entry has a front gable with raised brickwork diapering. The east wing has a half-timbered upper floor. [C]

The brick garage measures 24 by 37 feet, contrasting with the diminutive frame shed, 6 by 8 feet.[2 NC]

### COLONIAL REVIVAL

Colonial houses refer historically to homes that flourished along the Atlantic coast from c.1700-1780. The Colonial Revival, beginning tentatively at the time of the Centennial of 1876, is still going strong. The style stresses symmetry and balance. The houses are generally rectangular. If there are wings, they symmetrically flank the sides. The façade is plain, unbroken and symmetrical. Roofs are commonly hipped, gable or gambrel. Windows are double hung. Doorways are elaborate, often with entablature and sidelights.

1112 Center Drive, Paul F. Ring house, constructed c. 1928, attributed to Gale Henderson. This irregular-shaped example features a center bay with stone ionic pilasters that support entablature and segmental arch with framing sidelights set forward from recessed French doors. Pilasters support entablature and segmental arch with keystone. A recessed bay window is above the entrance at the second floor level. Windows are shuttered six-over-six, with three sash floor-length windows on the first floor. The first floor windows have plain stone lintels. Broad front cornice returns on sides. The south end has a two-story flat roofed frame porch. The diagonal

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO

wing to the north has an arcade brick first floor and a clapboard second floor, which is connected to the main house with a brick link. [C]

1148 Center Drive, Leroy A. Weidle house, 1929. This home features a large center entry with fanlight, pilasters and pediment. Above this bay is a large three-window gabled dormer with a brick front. Other windows are six-over-six with shutters fitted with shutter holdbacks. A one-story wing to the south has a garage door and 3 additional bay windows. This is the only house in Hampton Park with a garage door facing the street. [C] The grounds include a tennis court.

1152 Center Drive, Elizabeth Drew Happel house, constructed c. 1922. The main block has a dentiled cornice, nine-over-nine windows on the first floor and six-over-six windows on the second, with working shutters. The entry has fanlight and narrow sidelights in surround with columns standing out from the wall and supporting entablature and gable roof. The north wing has an arched opening in the first bay, six-over-six windows in other bays. The south wing is frame screen porch with balustrade roof balcony. [C]

There is one brick outbuilding [NC].

1157 Center Drive, Frederick E. Stillman house, constructed in 1925 by R. A. Dudeck. The center door is set under a broad fanlight and has sidelights, all sheltered by a semicircular porch with two columns and two returns. There are left and right side saddle ridge chimneys. Four French doors with half-round fanlights on the first floor, eight-over-one windows on the second floor. There are many decorative keystones. Three gabled dormers with returns and round arched windows flank the roof. It has a one-story left wing and a brick porch on the right with a rooftop balcony. [C]

7576 Clayton Road, Duck-Randazzo House, constructed c. 1928. This brick house is two and a half stories with three gabled dormers on a gable roof. The house is symmetrical with a large center bay under a flat-roofed porch with paired two-story Tuscan columns. The front door is set in pilasters and entablature, which support a wrought-iron balcony. French doors open onto the balcony. [C]

The backyard pool has a frame pool house measuring 12 by 31 feet.[NC]

1012 Hampton Park Drive, Henry C. Garneau house, constructed in 1910 by Lueke & Bopp Construction Co., designed by Edward G. Garden. The front entry has sidelights and a semi-elliptical fanlight. The portico has an entablature and fluted Doric columns. The façade features eight-over-twelve sash and bay windows on the first floor and eight-over-one sash windows on the second. The windows have functioning shutters. There are three gabled dormers. There are saddle ridge and left wing chimneys. The two-story brick wings above both sides have an

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO

---

additional one-story wing to the left. [C]

1132 Hampton Park Drive, Elmer J. Leschen house, constructed c. 1928. The main block has a center entry with patterned sidelights sheltered by a gabled roof with an elliptical ceiling supported by two slender columns. The windows are six-over-six with hinged shutters. Three pedimented dormers also have six-over-six windows. To the south, a two-story wing has a relieving arch over the first floor window and a glazed porch upstairs. Beyond that is a one-story wing with a bell-cast standing seam roof. The north wing has a two-story link with an arched first floor window leading to a two-bay, two-story wing with a front facing gable and returns. [C]

1159 Hampton Park Drive, Wentworth-Jonas house, constructed c. 1919. The center entry has an elliptical fanlight over the door and sidelights, sheltered by a surround with pilasters and a pediment-like gable roof. A large shed-roof dormer crosses the front of the house. Most of the windows are six-over-six with working shutters. A brick chimney rises on the north side of the house, while a glazed one-story porch extends the house to the south. [C]

The garage, set some distance behind the house, is a striking design similar to the house, with a gambrel roof, long shed dormer, and six-over-six windows [NC]. Three hinged, paneled and glazed doors open onto the south side.

1170 Hampton Park Drive, E. Hayden Parks house, constructed in 1929, designed by Angelo B. M. Corrubia. This house is given unusually low lines by having clapboards start directly above the first-floor windows and extending the upper windows above the roofline and additional dormers. Windows are six-over-six with shutters. The front door has double sidelights. The south wing has a shed-roof bay window and a slightly taller second floor. [C]

The frame garage measuring 23 by 20 feet is flanked by a frame shed, 23 by 8 feet [2 NC].

1178 Hampton Park Drive, John J. O'Donnell house, constructed c. 1929. The main block has a one-story wing. To the south is a glazed porch, while to the north is an arch over the driveway connecting to a garage wing with a low pyramid roof topped by a cupola. This and the main house both have brick quoined corners, broad cornices, and shuttered six-over-six windows with keystone accents. The arched entry is sheltered by a broken pediment supported by entablature and paired Ionic columns with matching antae. Three wide gabled dormers have clapboard sides. [C]

1200 Hampton Park Drive, Alfred Goldman house, constructed c. 1940. The main block has frame gables, end chimneys and quoined corners. An entry bay breaks forwards slightly under a low gable with returns. A Palladian window on the second floor has arcaded muntins. A curved

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

---

roof supported by two slender columns shelters a slightly recessed entry. The first-floor windows are six-over-nine with shaped stone lintels, and the second floor windows are six-over-six. All windows have nonfunctioning shutters. The south wing has two floors of screened porches. [C]

1145 Hillside Drive, John J. Roos house, constructed in 1938-39 by Benjamin Shapiro. The wide center bay has a shuttered door under a massive flat oriel, all sheltered by a three-bay arcaded porch with two-story posts and a balustrade on top. The first floor has two semi-circular bay windows under two six over six shuttered windows. Two six-over-six pediment dormers have clapboard sides. The main block has end chimneys. A frame bridge with a gabled additional dormer leads to a brick wing featuring a gable to the front. The garage is attached. [C]

1173 Hillside Drive, Clinton W. Lane House, constructed 1936. This two-story house has a gable roof with a straddle ridge chimney at each exterior side. The front entrance has side lights, pilasters, and a broken scroll pediment. The windows are eight-over-twelve sash on the first floor, and eight-over-eight sash on the second floor. Corners are ornamented with brick quoins. The left wing has wood clapboard and two dormers. [C]

8030 South Drive, Dr. Erle M. Conner house, constructed c. 1927. The end front bays have very low gables with returns and segmental arches over upstairs windows. The center bays are slightly recessed, with pilasters rising to a cornice above the windows. The windows are three-over-six upstairs and nine-over-nine downstairs with hinged shutters. Lower windows have shaped lintels and recessed panels between the floors. A stone foundation rises to the lower sills. The front door has a top light and pediment above a molding frame. [C]

Two small frame utility sheds are in the back yard.[2 NC]

8039 South Drive, Walter F. Sheehan house, constructed c. 1930. A basically symmetrical front is modified by a bay window to the left of the entry, with a rooftop parapet. The west wing is a hip-roofed glazed porch. Windows are nine-over-one, mostly grouped. The entry has a deeply recessed door behind an arch with small windows. Many elements are outlined in ashlar, with ashlar accents at the corners. A gabled dormer stands above the entry bay. A one-story wing is to the east. [C]

8049 South Drive, Milton Frank House, constructed c. 1939, by architect Benjamin Shapiro. The house has a gable roof and gable dormers. The front door is four-paneled with broken pediment. The windows include a mixture of bay, oriel, half round, semi-circular arched and octagonal with working shutters. [C]

**FRENCH RENAISSANCE**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

French Renaissance style popular from the turn of the century actually could emulate any or all of the French antecedents, including Beaux-Arts, Chateausque, and Second Empire. Walls are brick stone or stucco with quoins at the intersections. The roof is tall, steeply pitched, hipped. Windows may be double-hung but more typically are casements or French doors.

1133 Center Drive, Edmund L. Haas house, constructed 1929. This two-story house has a complex design featuring a triple window in ashlar parapeted frame to the right of the central entry. The front door has a carved semi-circular lunette and a ribbed surround. The paired windows above have a stone surround. The large triangular gable over this bay has raised bricks outlining three concentric triangles. To the left of the entry is a rock-faced semi-circular tower with a conical roof. The tower has a series of ascending leaded art-glass windows and a spiraling ashlar stringcourse. To the left are three bays of six-over-six windows on the second floor above casements (now with double-hung storm windows) with semi-circular lunettes. The south end has two more bays under the front gable. [C]

The property includes a frame shed 24 by 10 feet.[NC]

1115 Hampton Park Drive, Charles G. Schroeter house, constructed in 1927, designed by Saum. Two wings extend at an oblique angle from a semicircular entrance bay with a semiconical roof. An irregular brick quoining surrounds the front door and all windows, and groups of bricks are exposed at random intervals over the wall surface. The base of the house up to the first-floor window sills is also brick. Windows are one-over-one, many grouped in twos or threes. The northeast corner of the house has a porch with broad arched openings. The corners of the house are canted. [C]

The detached garage is brick, measuring 24 by 27 feet.[NC]

1145 Hampton Park Drive, Fritz Marx house, constructed c. 1937. The house is L-shaped, with an octagonal tower at an angle forming the entry band. It also has a semi-octagonal termination of the south wing. The front door is segmental-arched with a wide ashlar surround. The projecting right wing has a curving first-floor bay window. The left wing has grouped windows with decorative brick spandrels arranged in diamond patterns. Many of the casement windows have transoms. [C]

A frame shed is 10 by 14 feet. [NC]

1250 Hampton Park Drive, Arnold J. Hecker house, constructed c. 1929-30. This is one of the few houses in Hampton Park that reveals its stone foundation. Stone also forms the first floor of a circular tower entry and buttresses at the southwest and northeast corners. Leaded glass casements are grouped at several locations. To the right of the entry is a wooden balcony leading



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO

---

to a castellated brick bay. [C]

The back yard has a frame shed. [NC]

8024 Park Drive, Isaac Gradwohl house, constructed c. 1929. The two-story part of this long house has long shed-roof dormers to the front and to the west. First floor windows of this part are French doors with elliptical fanlights. The northeast corner of this block is a rock-face broken-course circular tower with a conical roof. To the left is an entry bay with a pointed door under a wrought-iron balcony with French doors. The west wing has three arched French doors, with continuous sidelights and toplights, and ends in a one-and-a-half story wing with a front facing clapboard gable. The east wing has one very large arched multi-light window. [C]

8035 Park Drive, Morris M. Burke house, constructed c. 1928. Design attributed to Bowling and Shank. This picturesque house has parabolic arches for a front door entry and a bridge to the garage. Windows are casements with small diamond-pattern leading. The entry bay breaks forward as a semi-octagonal turret. A recent semicircular canopy changes the lines of the door, while the narrow window above it breaks into the roofline. The wing to the right has a low roof with a five-part window rising into a shed roof. A tall chimney at the east end rises from a buttressed base. The main block to the west of the base includes a second floor portion supported by narrow piers. The wing to the west of the arch has a shed-roof dormer. [C]

In back is a small metal shed, measuring 5 by 7 feet. [NC]

8021 South Drive, William J. Ecker, Jr. House, constructed c. 1926-1927. The house has original three-bay block with a hipped roof and low hipped dormer. Corners of both wings have brick quoins. The angled addition was built in 1994 and compliments the original structure. [C]

### ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

Italian Renaissance emulates the palazzo style of northern Italy, popular here from 1890 to about 1930. Homes are rectangular or square. The facades are symmetrical and may be ornate, featuring elaborate belt courses, massive cornices and decorative details. But they may also be restrained, with emphasis on plain surfaces and proportions. The hipped roofs are usually low to moderate with decorative supporting brackets. [C]

1176 Center Drive, Viviano house, c. 1928, designed by Angelo B. M. Corrubia. The unusually large house was built for two brothers and their families. The center bay breaks forward under a hipped roof. It has a two-leafed door with a fanlight set in a surround of ashlar pilasters supporting a bracketed balcony. Three fanlighted French doors are set in an arcade supported by two Tuscan columns. Similar windows are at the sides of this bay. French doors along the ground floor have Renaissance ashlar surrounds. The middle upstairs bays to the sides have

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

wrought-iron balconies on stone corbels. Above these bays are gabled dormers with clapboard sides. The south one-story corner bay has Palladian-arched French doors with Tuscan columns and spandrel roundels. Some of the side windows have semi-circular arches. The large chimneys rise near the ends of the main block. [C]

1141 Hampton Park Drive, Wilber E. Crane house, constructed in 1911. The central projecting entry bay serves as a portico on the first floor. Doric columns flank a semi-circular arched entry. A central balcony is on the second floor. Large semi-circular arched windows on the first floor and sash windows with working shutters on the second floor. An arched-opened porch is on the left. Large braces are under the eaves. [C]

1220 Hampton Park Drive, Frank H. Bussman house, constructed in 1930. This two-story house has flat-roofed one-story wings on both sides. The north wing is at a level lower than the front entry. The entry bay breaks forwards with buttressed ashlar quoins. A round-arched front door is recessed in an ashlar surround. Three part first-floor windows and some side windows are similarly detailed. The main corners have brick quoins. A balconette underlines three small windows above the entry. [C]

1259 Hampton Park Drive, James L. Hamilton house, constructed c. 1929. The front entry has art glass sidelights and is sheltered by a gable on brackets. First-floor windows, now single panes under closed lunettes, were probably originally French doors. Upstairs windows are eight-over-one with shutters. The one-story wings may be additions. [C]

7914 Park Drive, John B. Carroll house, constructed in 1909 by Casey & O'Keefe, designed by J. L. Wees. The entrance and first floor windows are recessed in a segmental blind arcade. Rectangular side and fanlights surround the double door entry. Twelve-over-one sash windows on the second floor are tied together visually by a stringcourse. The house has hipped dormers on the roofline and large brackets under the eaves. There are two rear slope chimneys, and the second floor has a central balcony. [C]

A frame shed measures 11 by 14 feet. [NC]

8032 Park Drive, Blanche G. Macdonald house, constructed in 1911 by George Lemma. The center three bays break forward under an overhanging roof. The center entry is recessed behind a segmental arched opening with a broad molding. The front door is set between sidelights and under an elliptical fanlight. Center windows have non-functioning shutters. The windows are grouped in threes, with a four-over-four window flanked by two-over-twos. End bays have banks of three four-over-four windows. A terrace with wrought-iron railing extends to the right from the entry. [C]

A the large, hip-roofed garage is at the southeast corner of the property. It measures 40

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

---

by 40 and is a contributing building. [C] The frame shed is non-contributing. [NC]

### BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN

The Arts and Crafts or Craftsman Style was most popular in the first two decades of the twentieth century but continued in St. Louis into the 1930s. It featured a nonsymmetrical façade, porches under a pitched front-gable roof. These houses often had dormers and exterior chimneys of stone construction. The windows were double-hung with multiple panes in the upper sash and one in the lower. The entryways feature massive doors, usually in oak. By contrast, the Bungalow was symmetrical, with a full-width front porch, typically under a roof that was an extension of the main roof. Though typically Bungalows had only one full story, they could sometimes rise to two, particularly in city settings.

1033 Hampton Park Drive, Bransford L. Hill house, constructed by T. Gull in 1910. Sash windows are grouped in ones, twos, or threes. A center additional dormer has a projecting roof that provides a cover for the entry. A stringcourse serves as lintels for the first floor windows. The house has shed dormers and a two-story left wing. On the right side is a two-story bay window as well as a one-story wing. [C]

The property has a detached frame garage measuring 11 by 19 feet, and a utility shed. [NC]

1118 Hampton Park Drive, Alphonse Dur house, constructed c. 1924. A hipped roof supported by stepped buttresses shelters the front door in the right front bay. The front door is flanked by sidelights. The first-floor six-over-six windows have semi-circular relieving arches over them, while the upstairs front windows are in groups of three (eight-over-eight flanked by four-over-four). The side panels of the roof descend a few feet farther than the front. The south side windows include two circular ones. A one-story wing to the rear ends in a center chimney and opens onto a wooded deck. The basement is exposed where the ground drops to the rear. [C]

1146 Hampton Park Drive, Samuel C. McCluney house, constructed in 1910. The entry is a single leaf, six-panel door with sidelights and a gable cover. The windows are six-over-one sash or diamond-paned casement windows. It has shiplap siding on the first floor, shingles on the second. A small shed dormer is on the center of the gabled roof. Many of the windows are grouped in twos and threes. Two projecting gabled bays on the front. The right wing has a porch. A large front terrace runs the full length of the façade. [C]

The frame garage measures 21 by 37 feet. [NC]

1235 Hampton Park Drive, James Hagerman, Jr. house, constructed in 1911-12 by James

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

---

Hagerman, Jr. A large stone veranda runs along the front façade. The windows are six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash windows; many are set in large bays. There are two saddle ridge chimneys. The side wings are one-and-a-half story, one has a shed dormer and the other has an additional dormer over a segmental archway. There are double shed dormers on the roof of the main block. [C]

To the rear is a frame pool house, 19 by 28 feet. [NC]

1167 Hillside Drive, William Boenecke house, constructed in 1925 by William Boenecke, designed by O. J. Popp. The house has a stone veranda along the front. Stone quoins and a lintel surround the off-center door. The left side wing has a brick corbelled cornice. Clapboard shed/gable dormers are front and back. The sash windows are one-over-one and one-over-three. [C]

Behind the house is a contributing two-door garage. The original windows on three sides were three-over-one sash windows, now replaced by glass blocks. The roofs of both buildings are green Louisiana tiles. [C]

7945 Park Drive, Wright-Culver House, by Henry Wright, constructed c.1911-1912. This two-and-a-half story frame house has a gable roof and a projecting front bay. There are a variety of windows, including diamond paned casement windows at the first floor level, oriel, and six-over-one sash windows. Shiplap wood cladding covers the first floor exterior, and wood shingles cover the second story. A low one-story wing is at the rear. [C]

On the grounds are a frame garage 18 by 22 feet and a frame shed 13 by 22 feet. [2 NC]

### MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE

The Mission Style reflects the architecture of the American Southwest. The building material is usually stucco with tile roofs. The houses feature massive doors and multi-curved parapets.

1108 Hillside Drive, Edwin W. Grove, Jr. House, constructed in 1911. The house features a massive arched front veranda and a carport. The entry is a double door with sidelights set in a segmental arch. Sash windows are also segmental-arched. French doors with sidelights and circular fanlights run along the right wing. The center of the roof features a large, Mission-style dormer. Large, decorative bracketing is under the eaves. An old photograph of the house shows a long reflecting pool with a flagstone path and steps leading up to a landing marked by a sundial. [C]

The contributing multi-car garage, measuring 30 by 61 feet, is also stuccoed and has a tile roof. Other outbuildings include a glass and metal greenhouse 18 by 25 feet in dimension and a frame shed 20 by 21 feet [2 NC].

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

---

1155 Hillside Drive, Enderle-Sverdrup house, constructed in 1910 by August Beckemeir, designed by Ernst Preisler. The house style combines Spanish Colonial architecture with elements of early New England colonial style. The front door, a single six-panel leaf, is recessed in a boxed frame. There is an overhanging veranda on the second floor. The roof is a low pitched gable. A front slope chimney is on the left side. The windows are twelve-over-twelve sash windows with sidelights and functioning shutters. The carport to the left side has stone piers and balustrades. [C]

The property has three outbuildings: a contributing garage in an Italianate style with an office space built above, gabled ends and some original gingerbreading; a recently built one-car garage; and a small greenhouse measuring 8 by 13 feet [2 NC].

7953 Park Drive, Harry G. Koerber House, constructed c. 1910-1911, by architect Henry Wright. This house has a pyramidal roof with hipped dormers. Two story wings are on both sides of the house; the first floor of the left wing is a carport. Segmental arched sash windows are on the first floor. A stringcourse is below the second floor windows. [C]

### MODERNE

7915 Park Drive, Louree-Watts House, constructed c. 1929 by Bowling and Shank. Of unusual design, the house is asymmetrical and irregularly massed. A one-story west wing is connected by a pointed arch with sawtooth brick patterning and a soldier-course parapet above. The main entry has a matching pointed arch under a prow-like projecting bay, with banks of dark casement windows on either side of a carved wooden post that rises from arch to roofline. [C]

### NON-CONTRIBUTING HOUSES

All but one of these houses were built after the major period of significance of Hampton Park. Most are less than 50 years old. The one exception is a house that has been drastically modified from its original appearance.

7500 Clayton Road, William H. Bryan House, constructed c. 1946 by developer Louis J. Wenneker. This house faces the busy suburban artery of Clayton Road. It is not directly accessible to the rest of Hampton Park. It has some old-fashioned features including two-over-two windows under segmental arches. The dormers have round-arched roofs. The main entrance is recessed behind a glass and aluminum screen. To the left is a two-bay front gable, matching the front-gabled east end of the house. Chimneys rise from the main ridge and east end. This site includes a metal shed measuring 10 by 14 feet. [NC]

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

7510 Clayton Road, Julian L. Meyer house, constructed in 1985. The east wing is set back with a two-bay veranda in front, with large square brick posts. Garage doors at the gable end have their own, slightly smaller gable. The main part of the house has a front-gabled wing to the front. [NC]

7600 Clayton Road, Arno H. Downen house, constructed c. 1952-53. The main door is recessed in a projecting brick gable, off-center under a larger center gable which also embraces a three-part window. The entry has white paneling. The windows are mostly four-over-four, grouped in threes. Two frame dormers have round-arched tops. Tall chimneys rise at both ends. The garage is in the basement, with the opening from the ground-level east end. [NC]

1019 Hampton Park Drive, Brown-Smith house, constructed c. 1909-10. The present appearance of this house only faintly resembles its original three-story shape. A fire required severe remodeling. Two-story bay windows are along the left and right of the front façade. The center entry is recessed under a shallow hood. The south wing has a semi-circular end. [NC]

A frame garage measures 25 by 25 feet. [NC]

1135 Hampton Park Drive, Ralph Nagel house, constructed c. 1978. The main entrance to the house is on the north side. The street front has a hipped second-story portion with a second floor oriel. To its left is a larger first floor oriel. The large multi-pane corner window has three panels in front and two on the side. On the south side is a large semi-circular window with a radiating brick surround. [NC]

1156 Hampton Park Drive, Herbert Schrepel house, constructed c. 1952. The house faces north, at right angles to the street. The front door has a glass block surround. A one-bay, one-story wing projects to the left of the entry, screening it from the kitchen area and a two-car garage to the east. On the gable ends of the second floor, large paned windows include clerestory windows rising into the gable area. The roof has broad overhangs to the north and the south. [NC]

1165 Hampton Park Drive, Raphael Pasternak house, constructed in 1978. The main five-bay block has a brick first floor and a thinly half-timbered second floor. A gabled overhang is centered above a recessed entry. The door and sidelights are behind a wide segmental-arched opening. The windows are eight-over-twelve, also under segmental arches. The second floor windows are eight-over-eight. The north wing has a full lower floor with eight-over-eight windows. [NC]

1193 Hampton Park Drive, Dorothy Rumsey house, constructed c. 1970. A five-bay main block is to the right, with a three-bay wing to the left, including advancing end bays. The center door

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

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has sidelights and is set in a broad frame of pilasters and entablature. Four two-story columns rise to a flat roof with dentiled entablature that continues across the main block. Windows have non-functioning shutters. The downstairs windows are nine-over-nine, and upstairs are six-over-nine. The ground floor of the wing is articulated as a blind arcade of segmental arches, inset with round windows with radiating muntins. [NC]

A large brick pool house measures 23 by 40 feet. [NC]

1199 Hampton Park Drive, Edmund G. Smith house, constructed c. 1969. This house telescopes in the Maryland colonial style, from the three-bay main block to the slightly lower bay to the west, and then via a gabled breezeway to the gambrel-roofed garage. The garage has a small square cupola and twelve-over-twelve windows with non-working shutters. Flat dormers have eight-over-eight windows with shutters. The main door has sidelights and is sheltered by a one-bay porch with a hipped roof. The single bay to the left has a first-floor bay window. The house is sited at an angle to Hampton Park Drive, facing the former right-of-way of Antler Drive. [NC]

1140 Hillside Drive, August Karakas house, constructed c. 1964. The main entry has glazed double doors set back in a paneled alcove. Most of the front windows are floor-length six-over-nine with non-functioning shutters. A large glassed-in sun porch was added to the rear of the house. The low-hipped roof is shingled. [NC]

1150 Hillside Drive, Edward and Arline Boeschstein house, constructed c. 1963-64. The shingled low-hipped roof house was built of red brick. The main entrance is roughly centered, with eight-over-twelve windows. Some of these windows are almost floor-length, with long non-functioning shutters and broad wood lintels. The recessed entry has an arched door and sidelights set back within an arched paneled entry. The attached garage faces the rear of the property. [NC]

7920 Park Drive, John S. Riley house, constructed c. 1968. The main block of the house has a recessed center entry and flanking window bays with floor-length casement windows under segmental arches. Above are dormers with French doors under segmented arched roofs and opening onto wrought-iron balconettes. The south wing has a smaller casement dormer and the north wing has a recessed one-bay link. Brickwork includes corner quoins and raised moldings around the main windows. [NC]

7928 Park Drive, James and Elizabeth Hertzler house, constructed c. 1964. The main entry to the house has sidelights. A one-story portico with square posts and clapboard pediment shelters this entry and one window. Windows in the front are nearly floor-length, eight-over-twelve, with hinged shutters. Two bays at the right of the door have flat frame two-window bay windows. The lower west wing is topped by a square frame cupola. The house sits below the road, approached by a U-shaped drive. [NC]

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 20

Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO

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### Significant Dates

- 1897
- 1910
- 1920

### Architects associated with two houses (Most Prominent)

- Bowling & Shank
- Corrubia, Angelo B.M.
- Nolte & Nauman
- Shapiro, Benjamin
- Wright, Henry

### Architects associated with one house

- Clymer, Harry G.
- Conzelman, Russell A.
- Garden, Edward G.
- Henderson, Gale (attr.)
- Johnson, Theodore L.
- Maritz & Young
- Popp, O.J.
- Preisler, Ernst
- Sabin, W.W.
- Saum
- Trueblood & Graf
- Wees, J.L.

### Builders associated with two houses

- Agastein, Isaac
- Bergfeld, George F.

### Builders associated with one house

- Agatstein, Sylvan
- Beckemeier, August
- Boenecke, William
- Casey & O'Keefe
- Crane, W.E.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 21

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

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- Dudeck, R.A.
- Grove, E.W. Jr.
- Gull, T.
- Hagerman, James Jr.
- Hamilton, H.W.
- Kohlmeyer, A.H.
- Lemma, Goerge
- Louree, Daniel
- Lueke & Bopp
- Paulus, Robert

### Narrative Statement of Significance

#### SUMMARY

Hampton Park, located in Richmond Heights and St. Louis County, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development. Initially designed in 1897 by the distinguished surveyor and planner Julius Pitzman, Hampton Park is one of the oldest private subdivisions, known locally as private places, in St. Louis County and one of the first to adapt the suburban curvilinear street pattern to what had been an urban institution. Hampton Park was platted under its present name in 1910 and became part of the newly incorporated municipality of Richmond Heights, one of the so-called streetcar suburbs that ring the city limits of St. Louis, in 1913. Hampton Park is also eligible under Criterion C for architecture. The district contains significant examples of the popular architectural era between 1897-1940, including Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, French Renaissance, Italian Renaissance, Bungalow/Craftsman, Mission, and Moderne. Some of these are among the most important examples in St. Louis County. The architects who worked in Hampton Park were the same distinguished group who were building in the private streets of St. Louis, Clayton, and University City, where their work has already been recognized by the National Register. Among these are Angelo Corrubia, Maritz and Young, Trueblood and Graf, and Henry Wright. The houses here by Edward Garden, J. L. Wees, Harry Clymer are their only known works in St. Louis County. The period of significance for the property is 1897-1940, the date of the original plat designed by Pitzman, through the period of most significant development and house construction.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 22

Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO

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### THE PRIVATE PLACE TRADITION

The long tradition of private streets in St. Louis began with the 1866 Benton Place in the Lafayette Square National Register district. Intended to protect property values and residential character in an era of unregulated growth before the advent of zoning, private places vested ownership of the streets and other common grounds in the property owners rather than the city or county. Provisions cited in the deeds set up a governing body with the power to assess properties for the maintenance and improvement of these assets. The concept proved so successful that it was adopted by other residential developments that have been listed in the National Register, including West Cabanne Place, Fullerton's Westminster Place, and Portland and Westmoreland Places.

In St. Louis County, suburban developments, as opposed to towns serving local agricultural needs, began as soon as the railroads appeared in 1853. The earliest fashionable suburbs, Kirkwood, Ferguson, and Webster Groves, were some miles from St. Louis. The earliest private subdivision in the county was Webster Park in Webster Groves, laid out on a curvilinear pattern in 1892. About the turn of the century the City of St. Louis began to spill over the boundaries that had been artificially set for it in 1876. These new neighborhoods depended for public transportation on streetcars rather than railroads. The private street blossomed here with Parkview, University Heights Subdivision Number One, Brentmoor Park, and Forest Ridge (all National Register listed) being laid out within a few years of each other in University City and Clayton.

Julius Pitzman's Clifton Heights subdivision of 1886 was the first notable private place to employ a curvilinear street plan of the type developed earlier in rural cemeteries and railroad suburbs such as Frederick Law Olmsted's Riverside, Illinois. This pattern had a more picturesque appearance than the straight street, but it was also often a practical necessity dictated by uneven topography; Clifton Heights itself was built around a sinkhole. Hampton Park's 1897 plan was the second of this type in the county.

### PLANNING HAMPTON PARK

Throughout most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the land that became Hampton Park was part of a larger tract that was developed as "Gay Villa" by St. Louis businessman John H. Gay and his son Edward J. Gay. After a partition among heirs in 1892, this portion of the estate (which did not include the house) was sold in 1895 to Ashbel L. Fields, a bookkeeper, presumably acting for others. Fields sold the land a month after buying it to the Country Realty Company, which was headed by Charles Hodgman, a stockbroker with Whitaker & Hodgman. In 1897, Hodgman platted the tract as Hampton Place (Plat Book 5, page 15), using Pitzman's Company as his

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 23

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

surveyor. Julius Pitzman had come to St. Louis from Germany before the Civil War and had been associated with all the important private places in St. Louis since the first one, Benton Place, in 1866. Pitzman's Hampton Place plan had streets corresponding closely to the 1910 final plan of Hampton Park but only 30 lots, ranging in size from 2.6 to 7.7 acres. Pitzman's map showed a house and carriage house already standing on Lot 2. This was apparently the home of Lilburn G. McNair, a grandson of Alexander McNair, Missouri's first governor, and himself a prominent realtor.

The elite of St. Louis were just moving west from the Grand Avenue area to the Central West End in the 1890s, and Hanley Road was far west of that. Hodgman sold only two lots of Hampton Place, lots 26 and 27, both to Lucien D. Cabanne, an insurance agent with offices at 313 North 9<sup>th</sup>, a fifth-generation descendant of St. Louis founder Pierre Laclede. The 1898 city directory reports the Cabannes living in Hampton Place. Their house has not survived. It would have been located where 1155 and 1167 Hillside Drive are now situated. Likewise the McNair house is gone. Situated where 1053 and 1115 Hampton Park Drive are now, it burned down about 1904.

With no sales, Country Realty Company was unable to pay its mortgage, and the remaining unsold lots were purchased at auction in 1898 for \$13,023.50 by Lawrence W. Day, a resident of Ferguson. He formed the Hampton Place Realty Company with himself as president and T. J. Flanagan as secretary. Still no sales ensued, and in 1905, the company bought out the McNairs and the Cabannes and vacated the Hampton Place subdivision.

### **DEVELOPMENT**

In 1909, interest in Hampton Place suddenly revived, encouraging the company to file a new plat (Plat Book 9, page 83). It covered only 5 lots on Park and Hillside Drives and utilized essentially the original Pitzman plan. John B. Carroll bought the corner lot, now 7914 Park Drive, on May 31, 1909, Adolph G. Enderle the site of 1155 Hillside Drive on September 23, Paul Brown Junior 1019 Hampton Park Drive on December 13, and Alphonse Dur 1118 Hampton Park Drive on November 1. All these buyers eventually built houses.

On December 16, 1909, however, the Hampton Place Realty Company sold all the remaining lots for \$135,994.42 to a new entity, Clayton Road Realty, headed by Paul Brown Sr., with C. F. Lewis as secretary. Brown, for whom the Paul Brown Building at 9<sup>th</sup> & Olive was later named, was a leading figure in St. Louis real estate. The following May 1910, a new plat was recorded (Book 9, page 94) with a new name, Hampton Park. The new surveyor, E. R. Kinsey & Bros., followed Pitzman's street plan for the most part but created 63 lots within the old framework of 30. At the same time, a document was filed with the county recorder (Book 259, page 1), setting up procedures for the election of trustees by the lot owners and restricting the uses of the property. By 1910, such restrictions had become a standard feature of private places in St. Louis.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 24

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

Hampton Park had a relatively modest minimum for the price of new construction, \$5,000, but it had unusually large lots. No more than one house could be built on a lot unless the lot was more than two acres, in which case a minimum lot size of one acre prevailed.

Eighteen lots were sold in the next year and a half at prices ranging from \$2,500 to \$10,625, and many of the buyers immediately built homes for themselves. Thereafter, however, progress came to a halt. By 1917, the Clayton Road Realty Company had been taken over by James M. Rohan and Mark M. Anderson, but they were able to sell only two more lots.

Things picked up again when Edwin W. Grove Jr. took over the company, with George B. Logan as secretary. Grove had created a country estate at 1108 Hillside in 1911, with stables and formal gardens extending beyond Hampton Park to the east, where Surrey Hills Subdivision was built after World War II. With Grove, his father Edwin W. Grove Sr., and E. R. Culver acting as trustees, new restrictions were approved on May 4, 1920 (Book 504, page 314). They raised the minimum cost of construction to \$20,000. Both Grove and Logan encouraged the sale of lots by purchasing some of the larger ones from the company and subdividing them. By the beginning of the Depression, Hampton Park had largely been developed.

### **POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT**

The trustees and some of the residents tried to keep the historical style of the neighborhood intact. According to the trustee minutes of December 3, 1945, "There was much discussion and considerable opposition was manifested regarding the building of a ranch house in Hampton Park." As Hampton Park became more centrally located in the economic life of St. Louis, however, it became more attractive to homeowners, who wanted their houses to be in currently fashionable styles. Several of the largest lots were subdivided. Lot 61 was divided in 1963 by George L. Markus Junior, Lot 63 in 1967 by Sam and Cecilia Apostos, and Lots 8 through 11 were rearranged as five lots in 1968 by William J. and Kathleen Hartnett. Although new houses resulted from these subdivisions, none of the original houses was lost.

### **ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS**

The sequence of development in Hampton Park resulted in two groups of architecturally significant houses. Those built around 1909-1911 include bungalow, shingled and other styles in the orbit of the Arts and Crafts movement that are seldom seen elsewhere in St. Louis. They include the only known houses in St. Louis County by Edward Garden (1012 Hampton Park Drive) and J. L. Wees (7014 Park Drive), and three important works by Henry Wright (1146 Hampton Park Drive, 7945 Park Drive, and 7953 Park Drive). The Grove House at 1108 Hillside is one of the earliest Mission houses in the area.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 25

Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO

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The houses built in the 1920s and 1930s are also a distinguished group, many by noted architects, and carried out in the popular Period Revival styles. One standout among these is the house Harry Clymer designed for himself at 8042 Park Drive, a unique example of this architect's work in St. Louis County. The house at 1176 Center Drive is one of the few examples of a period style being selected by the architect or client specifically to fit the client's ethnic heritage. Here the Italian Renaissance house was designed by Italian immigrant Angelo B. M. Corrubia for his countrymen Gaetano and Salvatore Viviano. The two houses designed by Isadore Shank for 7915 and 8035 Park Drive also belong to a small and distinguished group, the Art Deco and Moderne designs in the St. Louis area, and among them they are probably the earliest and most original.

Some of the distinguished designs in Hampton Park cannot now be attributed to a specific architect because municipal records have been lost. Below are brief discussions, arranged in alphabetical order, of the most important architects and builders who we do know worked in Hampton Park.

George F. Bergfeld (1886-1927) was responsible for building many houses in the St. Louis area. By 1913 he was responsible for building about 35 houses in Parkview. He is remembered best for his use of excellent building materials and functional, flexible floor plans. Large entrance porches were also characteristic of his work. While he built in a variety of styles, his two houses in Hampton Park, 1022 Hampton Park Drive and 7948 Park Drive, are both in the Tudor Revival Styles. Both houses were designed by architects Nolte and Nauman.

Harry G. Clymer (1873-1958) studied architecture in the offices of Alfred J. Rosenheim, William B. Ittner, and August Beinke, who died in 1901. He formed a partnership with Francis Drischler in 1908 but dissolved it in 1916 and continued to practice on his own until moving to Michigan in the early 1930s. He had a varied practice including large houses on the private places as well as factories and commercial buildings for such clients as the Moon Buggy Co. and Polar Wave Ice and Coal Co. His house at 8042 Park Drive is one of his most remarkable designs and among the most unusual period house designs by any St. Louis architect of the era.

Angelo B. M. Corrubia (1880-1943) was a native of Italy. He graduated from Washington University and MIT and taught architecture at the University of Illinois in later years. He was also well known as a painter of landscapes. From 1915 to 1921 he was the partner of M. Franklin Cann (1891-1967). Among other buildings, they designed the Charles Duncker House at 13 Brentmoor Park and Duncker Hall at Washington University. Corrubia then entered a partnership with Gale Henderson (1890-1969) lasting until 1926, and the two designed several notable houses in fashionable neighborhoods, including 6390 and 6400 Forsyth, 6465 Wydown, and 5 Wydown Terrace. Corrubia's masterpiece is probably St. Ambrose Catholic Church, the church of the Italian community in St. Louis. Like it, many of his houses had specifically Italian

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 26

Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO

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Romanesque or Renaissance details, including his design at 1176 Center Drive. Corrubia designed 1170 Hampton Park Drive in the Colonial Revival Style.

Edward G. Garden (1871-1924) was born in Toronto and educated in Quebec. With his younger brother Hugh Garden, he worked as a draftsman in Minneapolis and Chicago, where he entered the branch office of the Boston firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. He joined the St. Louis branch office in 1894 and with two colleagues formed the independent firm of Mauran, Russell & Garden in 1900. They immediately attracted major institutional and commercial buildings, especially in the burgeoning West End. Garden left the firm in 1909 and was later replaced by William Crowell. He formed his own firm but moved to San Francisco in the fall of 1911, then to Cleveland in 1922. His house at 1012 Hampton Park Drive, built in 1910, is one of the few buildings he is known to have designed during that brief period.

Theodore L. Johnson has become known through his work, but little is known about his life. He was listed as an architect in county directories as early as 1917. He lived in University City, where he worked as building commissioner from 1919 to 1921. Commissioned by Cyrus Crane Willmore, the developer of University Hills, to design his home in 1925, Johnson became the guiding spirit in the appearance of that subdivision, emphasizing the Tudor Revival style, richly contrasting materials, and house plans that opened out to both streets on the many oddly shaped corner lots. His house at 1145 Center Drive is a good example of his work in the Tudor Revival style.

Raymond Maritz (1893-1973) and William Ridgely Young (died 1949) dominated the field of fashionable suburban house design in the 1920's, building the majority of the largest new houses on Forsyth, in Brentmoor Park and Wydown Terrace, and elsewhere in the county. In addition to their houses, they designed Westwood and Hillcrest Country Clubs and with Leo Abrahams and Gabriel Ferrand the temple for United Hebrew Congregation on Skinker Boulevard. Maritz was the son of a jeweler and descendant of French Icarians who came to Missouri to establish a utopian community before the Civil War. His first partner was Gale Henderson. Young joined the firm about 1920 and replaced Henderson the following year. The firm was dissolved in the later thirties, but Maritz continued practicing architecture with his twin sons. Maritz and Young designed several houses in Maryland Terrace in University City. In Hampton Park the firm designed 1030 Hampton Park Drive, which they illustrated in their 1929 monograph. They also designed the monumental gateways at the northeast and northwest entrances to the neighborhood.

Edward F. Nolte (1870-1944) opened his own office in 1894. His early work included five houses designed for Parkview in Partnership with Preston Bradshaw and several notable apartment buildings. There is less known about Fred R. Nauman, who joined the firm as a draftsman and became a partner about 1913. They worked together until about 1934, then continued to practice on their own. Their houses ranged from large ones on private places (e.g.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 27

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

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Number 5 Carrswold) to more modest ones for real estate companies. They had an especially close relationship with the Bullock family and their Bullock and Guarlford Real Estate companies, designing residences for the family and many smaller speculative houses. In University Hills, they designed more houses than any other architects. Their Lambskin Temple on South Kingshighway (1927) is an early example of Art Deco. In Hampton Park they designed 1022 Hampton Park Drive and 7948 Park Drive, both in the Tudor Revival Style.

Ernst Preisler (1855-1934) was born in Prague and trained in Vienna. He first worked in the U.S. as an engineer and came to St. Louis with the Frisco Railroad in 1887. He started his architectural practice in 1892 and designed a dozen large houses in Compton Heights as well as smaller houses, apartments, office buildings and a hotel. His most notable surviving work is the colonnaded Carondelet Branch Library of 1907. His design at 1155 Hillside is unique in St. Louis architecture of the period, reminiscent of pioneer houses of a century earlier.

Isadore Shank (1902-1992) was called the dean of modern architects in St. Louis. Born here, he graduated from Washington University in 1925 and began a partnership with Jesse L. Bowling in 1928. One of their first buildings was the DeBaliviere Building at the corner of DeBaliviere and Delmar, ornamented with terra cotta tiles derived from Frank Lloyd Wright. After 1931, Shank practiced on his own and with a variety of groups until he was in his eighties. Bowling transferred to New York in 1938. As noted in the 1991 exhibition, "The Architect's Mark," Shank was also one of the best artists among St. Louis architects. Bowling and Shank designed the French Eclectic house at 8035 Park Drive.

Benjamin Shapiro (1898-1991) was born in St. Louis and graduated from the University of Illinois in 1920. After graduation he was employed by Barnett, Haynes and Barnett and later by George D. Barnett. He set up his own practice in 1927 and joined in partnership with Robert Tisdale from 1947 to 1973. Shapiro designed multi-family dwellings in University Hills and the Moorlands. He also designed commercial buildings including the Meramec Office Building at 111 S. Meramec and the Seven-Up Building at 121 South Meramec, both in Clayton. As the leading Jewish architect of his time, he designed several synagogues, gates to cemeteries, the Hillel foundation at 6300 Forsyth, and the former Rabbinical College at 7400 Olive. In Hampton Park, Shapiro designed 1145 Hillside Drive and 8049 South Drive.

Wilbur T. Trueblood (1874-1937) and Hugo Graf (1888-1953) were in partnership from 1920 to 1934. Trueblood had studied architecture at Columbia University and in Paris and had worked for several other firms before forming a partnership with the much older Theodore Link from 1911 to 1920. Link was one of the city's best known architects, having designed Union Station and the Mississippi State Capitol. Trueblood and Graf had a varied practice including the Carpenter Branch Library, the Rand-Johnson wing of Barnes Hospital, University City High School (National Register), and the Webster Groves City Hall. During the Depression, Trueblood headed the first Historic American Buildings Survey in Missouri and served as chief

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 28

**Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO**

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architectural supervisor for the Federal Housing Administration for Eastern Missouri. Trueblood and Graf have two examples of the Tudor Revival Style in Hampton Park, at 1166 and 1215 Hampton Park Drive.

J. L. Wees (1861-1942) was born in Alsace-Lorraine in 1862. He was educated in Heidelberg, spent a year of architectural study in Paris, and came to St. Louis in 1879. Employed at first by August M. Beinke, he opened his own office in 1894. He began a massive rebuilding effort in Paris, Texas in 1916, and moved there three years later. His work in St. Louis includes a wide range of commercial and residential buildings, including the palatial 10 Westmoreland Place, three houses in Compton Heights, the former B'nai El Synagogue, and the Dorris Motor Company, which was the first building in St. Louis to utilize beamless slab concrete floors supported by mushroom columns. His design at 7914 Park Drive in Hampton Park is in the Italian Renaissance style.

Henry Wright (1878-1936) came to St. Louis with George Kessler to plan the landscaping of the World's Fair. He started his own practice in 1909, designing landscapes, subdivisions, and individual houses. Among his earliest achievements were Brentmoor Park and Forest Ridge. In 1923 he moved to New York, where he became internationally known as a designer of new towns and other innovative housing projects, particularly Sunnyside Gardens (Queens, 1923), Radburn (New Jersey, 1928), and Chatham Village (Pittsburgh, 1931). Other local subdivisions designed by Wright include the St. Louis Country Club (1912), Southmoor (1913), Hi-Point (1917), Wydown Forest (1922), and University Terrace (1922). Notable is Delmar Garden (1920), specifically designed to promote lighter and airier apartment buildings. Wright designed several houses in Maryland Terrace, and three in Hampton Park, 1146 Hampton Park Drive, 7945 Park Drive, and 7953 Park Drive. While Wright designed in a variety of styles, his best houses reflect the progressive styles of the era, Shingle and Craftsman.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 29

Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 30

Hampton Park Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO

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### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the subdivision Hampton Park can be seen in Plat Book 9, page 94, St. Louis County [Missouri] Recorder of Deeds, reproduced as the attached district map.

### Boundary Justification

These boundaries incorporate all of the property that has been historically associated with this with the subdivision and development of Hampton Park.

### UTM References (cont.)

5. 15/731990/4279125

### Photo Log

The following is true for all photos:

Hampton Park historic District, St. Louis County, Missouri

Photographer: Esley Hamilton

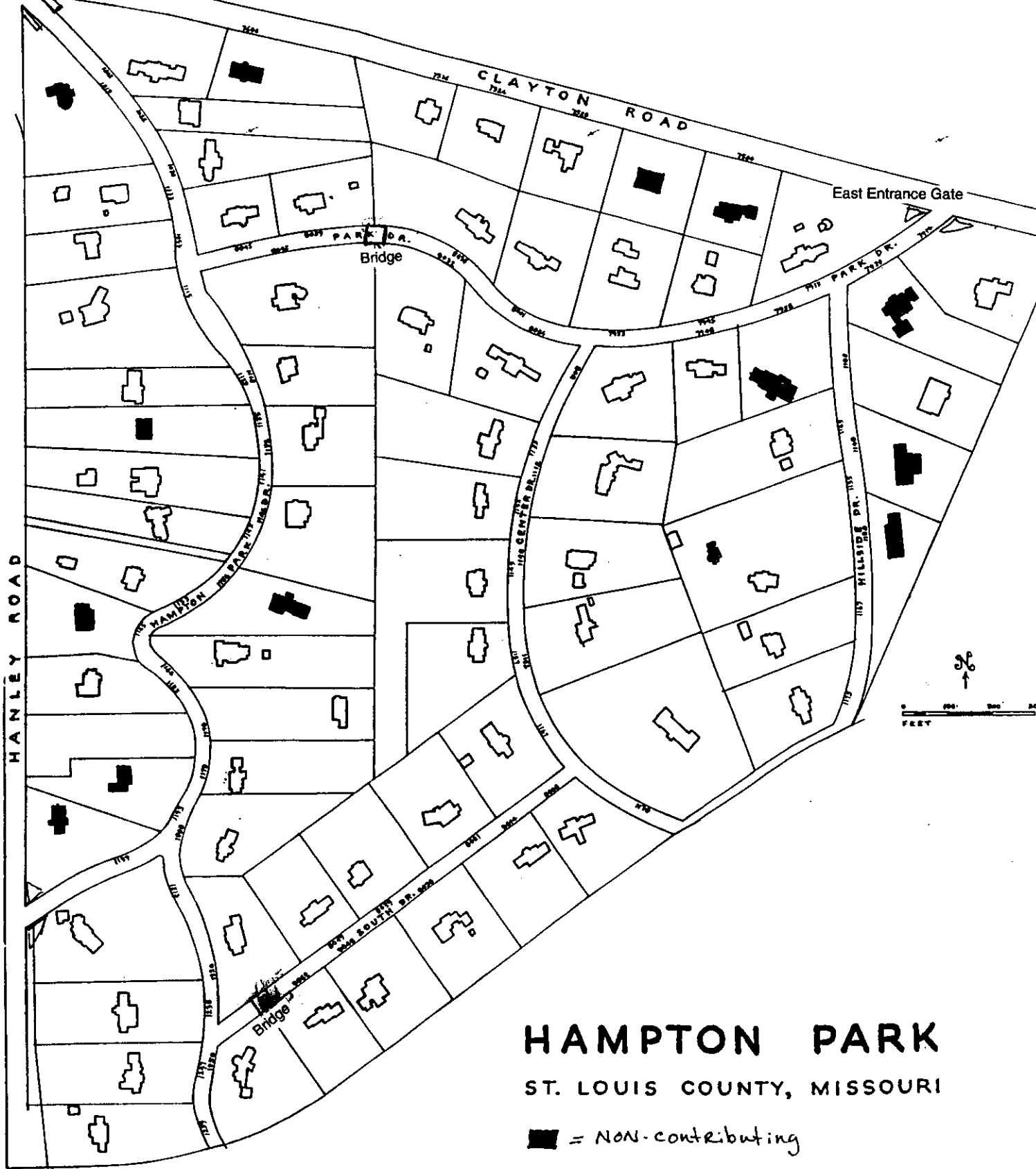
Date: 1998

Location of Negatives: St. Louis County Parks Department, Clayton, Missouri

1. East entrance from Clayton Road, from the northeast.
2. West entrance from Clayton Road, from north.
3. Park Drive at intersection of Hillside Drive, from northeast.
4. Bend in Hampton Park Drive, toward #1183, from north.
5. Bridge on South Drive, toward Center Drive, from southwest.
6. 1108 Center Drive, from north.
7. 1030 Hampton Park Drive, from west.
8. 1166 Hampton Park Drive, from southwest.
9. 8042 Park Drive, from northwest.
10. 1157 Center Drive, from southeast.
11. 7500 Clayton Road, from northeast.
12. 1012 Hampton Park Drive, from west.
13. 1133 Center Drive, from east.
14. 8035 Park Drive, from south.
15. 1141 Hampton Park Drive, from southeast.
16. 7914 Park Drive, from west.
17. 1146 Hampton Park Drive, from northwest.
18. 1235 Hampton Park Drive, from east.
19. 1108 Hillside Drive, from west.
20. 7915 Park Drive, from south.
21. 7915 Park Drive, close-up from southeast.

West Entrance Gate

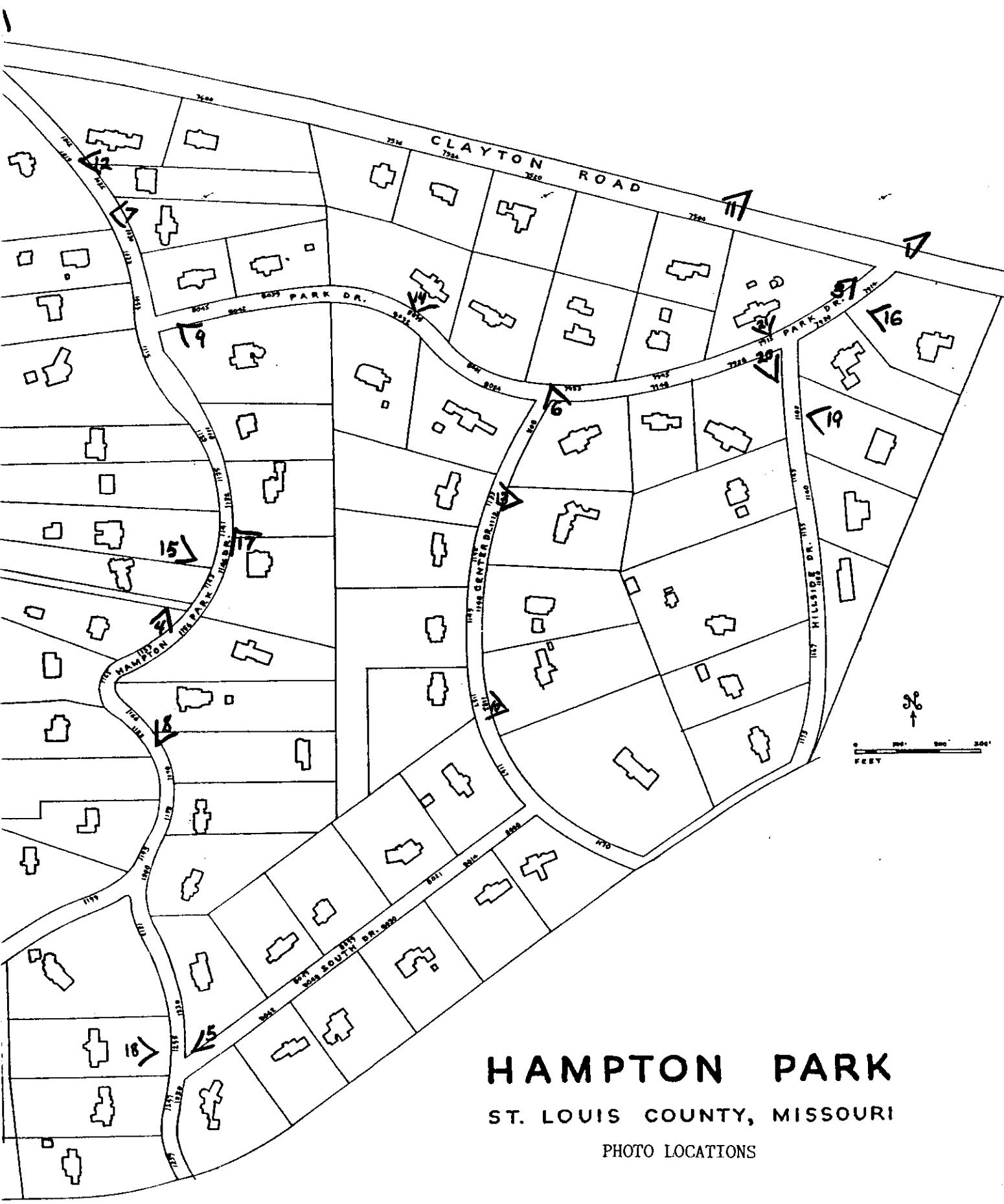
East Entrance Gate



# HAMPTON PARK

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI

■ = Non-contributing



**HAMPTON PARK**  
 ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI  
 PHOTO LOCATIONS



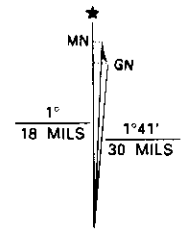
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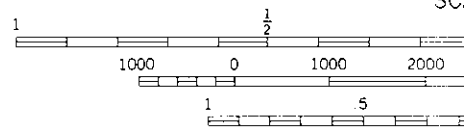
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(KIRKWOOD)  
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Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
 Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
 Topography by planetable surveys 1933  
 Revised from aerial photographs taken 1952  
 Field checked 1953-54  
 Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Missouri coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator)  
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue  
 1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)  
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks  
 The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875  
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map  
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



UTM GRID AND 1993 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



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PARK



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35











































