

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

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Old Ferguson West Historic District  
other names/site number N/A

## 2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Carson Rd., Harvey Ave., Tiffin Ave., (both sides) and Florissant Rd. N/A not for publication  
city or town Ferguson N/A vicinity  
state Missouri code MO county St. Louis County code 189 zip code 63135

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
    national     statewide X local  
*Mark A Miles* *Sept. 15, 2011*  
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles, Deputy SHPO Date  
Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Signature of commenting official Date  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:  
    entered in the National Register     determined eligible for the National Register  
    determined not eligible for the National Register     removed from the National Register  
    other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Old Ferguson West Historic District  
Name of Property

St. Louis County, MO  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
225	39	buildings
		district
2	9	site
1		structure
		object
228	48	<b>Total</b>

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

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

Historic Resources in Ferguson, Missouri

1

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure/garage
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- EDUCATION/school
- RELIGION/religious facility
- RELIGION/church school

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- EDUCATION/school
- RELIGION/religious facility
- RELIGION/church school

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE VICTORIAN
- LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
- LATE VICTORIAN/Shingle Style
- LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/  
Colonial Revival
- LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/  
Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival
- LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/  
Tudor Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: BRICK
- walls: WOOD  
WOOD/Shingle
- roof: STONE/Slate
- other: WOOD

Old Ferguson West Historic District  
Name of Property

St. Louis County, MO  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

Architecture \_\_\_\_\_  
 Community Planning and Development \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1867-1959 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1877-80 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1885 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A \_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Aude, Fred \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holtsclaw, John \_\_\_\_\_  
 Epple, John \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_

County and State \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** Approx. 70 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>733560</u>	<u>4291650</u>	3	<u>15</u>	<u>734310</u>	<u>4291245</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>15</u>	<u>734275</u>	<u>4291650</u>	4	<u>15</u>	<u>733560</u>	<u>4291250</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Karen Bode Baxter, Ruth Keenoy, Timothy P. Maloney

Organization Karen Bode Baxter, Preservation Specialist date September 7, 2011

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

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63109

e-mail kbbaxter@i1.net

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

**Property Owner:**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_

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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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### 6. Historic Function (continued)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding/barn  
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

### Current Function (continued)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding/barn  
LANDSCAPE/parking lot

### 7. Architectural Classification (continued)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/  
Bungalow/Craftsman  
MODERN MOVEMENT  
MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne/Streamlined Moderne  
OTHER/Gable Front  
OTHER/Side Gabled  
OTHER/Gabled Ell  
OTHER/Foursquare  
OTHER/Commodious Box

### Materials (continued)

Foundation: STONE  
Foundation: STONE/Limestone  
Foundation: STUCCO  
Foundation: CONCRETE  
Foundation: OTHER  
Walls: BRICK  
Walls: STONE/Sandstone  
Walls: STONE/Limestone  
Walls: METAL/Aluminum  
Walls: STUCCO  
Walls: ASPHALT  
Walls: ASBESTOS  
Walls: CONCRETE  
Walls: SYNTHETICS/Vinyl  
Roof: ASPHALT  
Roof: CERAMIC TILE  
Other: BRICK

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Other: STONE/Limestone  
Other: METAL  
Other: CONCRETE

### SUMMARY

The Old Ferguson West Historic District developed primarily a residential neighborhood located west of Florissant Road in Ferguson, St. Louis County, Missouri. Ferguson is one of the oldest railroad suburbs in St. Louis County and is located 10 miles northwest of the city of St. Louis. The district extends south and west from the corner of Carson Road and Florissant Road, where the Ferguson Railroad Depot and the Wabash Railroad Viaduct are located—two visual elements that formed the northeast entrance to the neighborhood. Florissant Road developed as a farm-to-market road in St. Louis County in the early nineteenth century connecting the community of Florissant to the city of St. Louis and today is a major commercial corridor. Its intersection with the railroad line at the viaduct and depot defined the southwestern quadrant of the original city limits of Ferguson, of which the Old Ferguson West neighborhood is the oldest remaining residential neighborhood. Since the area was platted in numerous parcels over a long period of time, and in some cases subdivided and replatted (see the chart included in Section 8, page 101 and the Map of the Subdivision Plats in Old Ferguson West, page 173), individual lots vary in size and shape throughout the district with a large parcel near the center developed as Central School (NR Listed 9/7/84). Developed over a period from 1867 through 1959, resources are predominantly single family homes on relatively spacious lots, but 7 non-residential resources are distinctive features of the district: the depot, the viaduct, the oldest school complex in Ferguson (Central School), three churches and the Masonic Hall. These resources identify this district as the community's most significant gathering place historically as well as one of its principal residential neighborhoods. Most of the buildings are functional rather than elaborate in design, since it was a middle class commuter suburb and not an enclave for the wealthy. Residences represent most of the residential styles popular during the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. Since there were no nearby clay mines or quarries, most homes are frame construction, ranging from 1 to 2.5 stories in height, although the institutional buildings are all made of brick and stone. There are 276 resources in the district, besides the National Register listed Central School, with a total of 228 contributing and 48 noncontributing resources.

### FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT

Old Ferguson West is a visually cohesive neighborhood easily distinguished from the surrounding areas by the major arteries that frame it. The district is roughly rectangular, 3 blocks wide and three streets deep, with an irregularly configured street grid. Carson Road forms the northern boundary and the houses on both sides of the stair-stepped Tiffin Avenue form the

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southern boundary. In the middle of the district there is one other major east-west street, Wesley Avenue. The district extends from the backs of the commercial properties on Florissant Road to the major residential artery, Harvey Avenue. There are two other north-south streets dividing up the neighborhood, Clark Avenue and Georgia Avenue.

The area was platted in a haphazard manner, with larger parcels subdivided over time. Not only do the lots sizes vary in size and shape, but they also do not have alleys common to most residential areas in the region—the street pattern does not follow the common grid-pattern or the planned curvilinear patterns common to other residential areas in the metropolitan area. Some houses share common setbacks where they were developed as part of one of the small replatted subdivision (Miller Place, Raymar Place and Lawrence Avenue); otherwise positioning of the houses seems to be associated with terrain and the idea of having a front lawn. The district is distinguished by its mature trees, a factor of the age, but the trees and landscaping are individual to the properties, not part of a planned streetscape. Most streets are lined with concrete sidewalks and the sidewalks leading up to the front entries are usually straight (but not always). Most properties have paved driveways leading back to garages, which are usually either detached or positioned on the side or rear of the house. The topography is rather hilly and as a result, the positioning of these driveways is defined differently for each lot, not a planned commonality in the neighborhood. These individualized features and the layout of the neighborhood seems to reinforce its original purpose as an enclave of quasi-rural homes that served as an oasis from the rigors of urban lifestyles.

The boundaries of the entire Old Ferguson West neighborhood are defined by major arterial streets: Florissant, Carson, Harvey, and Suburban, but the portion currently surveyed and included in this historic district nomination only extends south to Tiffin, another major street in the neighborhood. These boundaries provide an easily distinguishable entity, because of its visual cohesion and its overall historic integrity. In the future, additional areas of the neighborhood may be surveyed and their potential for inclusion in the historic district evaluated. At that time, those eligible areas in the remainder of the neighborhood could be nominated as Boundary Increases to the Old Ferguson West Historic District.

There is one structure in the district, the Wabash Railroad Viaduct, and there are 265 buildings, of which 180 are the primary buildings and the other 85 are outbuildings (detached garages, a few carriage houses, and small barns), totaling 266 resources (including the one property, Central School, which is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places). In addition there are 11 lots, 3 of which are parking lots. Except along Florissant Road, the district is surrounded by residential neighborhoods, including an additional area that is part of the Old Ferguson West neighborhood which extends south to Suburban Avenue where the streetcar line used to run. Utilizing the registration requirements and the property types developed in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) "Historic Resources in Ferguson, Missouri" as a guide for the assessment of individual buildings architectural character and integrity, there are 227 contributing buildings (including Central School) and structures (and 2 lots) and only 39 non-contributing buildings (and 9 lots).

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Of the 180 primary buildings only 25 buildings, less than 14 percent, do not contribute to the significance of the district, either because they have been so altered that they no longer have historic integrity or they do not fit within the period of significance for the district. Only 17 have been identified as noncontributing to the historic district because of alterations to the exterior that appear to have significantly changed the visual character or massing of the original design; the other 8 are simply too new. Of the 85 secondary buildings (garages, carriage houses, barns, and sheds), only 14 are non-contributing. In the Old Ferguson West neighborhood demolition has been minimal. Three of the non-contributing secondary buildings are on lots where the historic houses have been demolished. There are only 11 empty lots (less than 4 percent) and 2 of these are contributing because they have always been utilized as side yards for residential properties. Only 4 lots can be confirmed as previously having had a building on the property since the area west of Georgia, where three residential lots are located, is not covered by fire insurance maps. The large parking lot on Wesley was not shown as developed on the 1931 first fire insurance map and may have already been used for parking then given its location near commercial businesses and the church.

The table below shows the number of contributing and non-contributing resources, by property type. It includes the National Register listed Central School as a contributing resource:

### *NUMBER OF RESOURCES IN THE HISTORIC DISTRICT*

Total of Property Type	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Primary Buildings		
Single Family Houses	144	21
Duplexes	2	2
Apartment Buildings	3	2
Institutional Buildings	5	
Depot	1	
Structures (viaduct)	1	
Detached garages/carriage houses	71	11
Detached garages on lots where residence demolished		3
Sites (parking lots, empty lots)	(2)	(9)
TOTALS	227 (229)	39 (48)



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The Old Ferguson West Historic District Map identifies buildings and properties that contribute to the historic district. Non-contributing buildings are marked with an asterisk (\*). The Individual Building Descriptions, which follow this narrative, record these evaluations for all resources as well.

### **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT AND ITS BUILDINGS**

The district is distinguished by a mixture of late-nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century stylistic designs, or influences. In the late-nineteenth century this included Colonial Revival, Queen Anne and Folk Victorian styles. In the twentieth century the Craftsman bungalows and Romantic Revivals were popular prior to World War II, especially the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival variants (Georgian Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival, Cape Cod styles). House designs range from more modest cottages to larger, elaborate examples of each of these styles, providing a wide variety of designs, of which no two are identical. However, several examples obviously shared a common builder with nearly identical plans but slight variations on the detailing.

“Historic Resources in Ferguson, Missouri” Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) prepared by Ruth Keenoy and Karen Bode Baxter in 2008, includes an extensive discussion of the residential property subtypes, most of which are stylistic influences (Victorian Era, Period Revival, Craftsman/Prairie, and Mid-Century Modern), although one subtype (Builder Style) identifies houses by their composition because many vernacular designs lacked distinctive stylistic influences. The collection of houses in the Old Ferguson West Historic District includes representative examples of each of these subtypes, and all of the specific styles within each of the subtypes that have been identified in Ferguson with the exception of two: Neoclassical and Pyramidal. The chart below lists the number of principal buildings by their most obvious stylistic influence (although some reflect the influence of more than one stylistic tradition) and the time period of their occurrence in Old Ferguson West:

### **BUILDING STYLISTIC INFLUENCES**

#### LATE VICTORIAN

5	Late Victorian	(1898-1909)
9	Folk Victorian	(1876-1909)
4	Queen Anne	(1890-1902)
1	Shingle Style	(1904)

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### ROMANTIC REVIVALS:

20	Tudor Revival	(1926-1943)
2	Late Gothic Revival	(1926)
	Colonial Revival	
25	Colonial Revival:	(1891-1941)
7	Georgian Revival	(1920-1957))
11	Dutch Colonial Revival	(1906-1930)
9	Cape Cod	(1932-1955)

### OTHER PRE-WORLD WAR II STYLES:

1	Prairie	(1912)
35	Craftsman	(1905-1933)

### MODERN MOVEMENT

6	Modern	(1957-1972)
15	Minimal Traditional	(1930-1955)
5	Ranch	(1955-1977)

### MIXED

13	Vernacular	(1855-1934)
12	No Style Listed in 1983 Survey	(1867-1926)

The progression of building construction was scattered throughout the entire neighborhood with only one or two buildings per block. As development continued, homes were built closer together, some larger parcels were subdivided, and some larger old buildings were physically broken into two, repositioned and rebuilt as two smaller homes (such as Tiffin Hall at 112 and 124 Tiffin). Development in any one area was not concentrated by date, except in a few of the small subdivisions (Miller Place and Raymar Place being the most notable examples), where homes were all built within a year or two of each other.

Most buildings were completed between 1867 and 1959. The neighborhood did have buildings constructed prior to 1867, such as the first depot, but these were later demolished and replaced. The oldest extant buildings date from 1867, which are the Ferguson Public School (110 S. Clark)

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### Old Ferguson West Historic District St. Louis County, MO Historic Resources in Ferguson, MO

and the house at 238 Wesley. In examining when each of the 180 principal buildings was finished, it became clear that the neighborhood initially grew slowly but steadily through the 1890s, with houses spaced one or two per block along the principal streets. There was a spike in home construction after 1900 coinciding with the arrival of the streetcar in Ferguson. In the first decade of the new century, 33 of the 180 principal buildings in the neighborhood were built, nearly 18 percent of the total. Construction slowed in the 1910s, especially during the last half of that decade when no new houses were built, but rose sharply during the 1920s, when 50 buildings were finished. This pace continued, barely curbed by the onset of the Great Depression in 1929. During the 1930s, 26 more homes and the new Ferguson Methodist Church were finished. Quite unusually, not only for metropolitan St. Louis but elsewhere in the nation, Old Ferguson West's development continued apparently unabated during the depth of the Depression in the mid-1930s. Only during World War II, when building materials were rationed, did construction stop in the neighborhood, resuming immediately at the end of the war, even though building materials were still in scarce supply. This was due to industrial development in north St. Louis County near Lambert Airport, especially the growth of McDonnell Aircraft (forerunner of McDonnell-Douglas, which became one of the nation's leading aerospace companies). Ferguson's connection to several transportation outlets, as well as its proximity to new industrial development in north St. Louis County, attracted new residents. The chart below shows that construction quickly picked up at the end of World War II, even before other areas of St. Louis' metropolitan area could find adequate building materials, filling in remaining empty lots, with 11 percent finished between 1945 and 1959.

#### *PERIODS OF CONSTRUCTION*

#	Approx%	Years Built
6	3.3	1867-1879
8	4.5	1880s
14	7.8	1890s
33	18.3	1900s
5	2.8	1910s
50	27.8	1920s
27	15.0	1930s
9	5.0	1940-41
6	3.3	1945-49
14	7.8	1950s
8	4.5	1960-1977

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Buildings completed by 1959 were evaluated as potentially contributing to the historic district and within the period of significance of the development of Old Ferguson West. Only 8 were finished after 1960, slightly more than 4 percent. In addition, their designs did not continue in the same stylistic traditions, materials, and massing that characterized the historical development of Old Ferguson West. As a result, the period of significance of the historic district extends from 1867 through 1959.

### ALTERATIONS AND INTEGRITY ISSUES

Few buildings in the neighborhood are truly endangered (in imminent threat of collapse/demolition), but one was recently lost by fire and some have serious maintenance issues. While a preponderance of the buildings retain their most architecturally significant features and decorative details on the exterior, recent home renovation projects are beginning to result in a loss important historic features, especially original porch elements, windows and siding. The Ferguson Landmarks Commission is backing this nomination which will help them in their efforts to educate property owners and encourage more sympathetic renovations and repairs. This was a major reason that the Ferguson Landmarks Commission and the City of Ferguson opted to prepare this nomination before the entire Old Ferguson West neighborhood had been surveyed—to generate more enthusiasm and to provide opportunities for local residents to undertake historic rehabilitations with the added incentive of using the Missouri Historic Tax Credit Program.

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### INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are based upon the research compiled during an architectural inventory completed in 1983 by Beverly Fleming for St. Louis County Parks and Recreation Department and a subsequent and more thorough survey completed by Karen Bode Baxter and Ruth Keenoy in 2009-2010. Sheila Findall and Sara Bularzik assisted with visual inspections of each property and photographic documentation of the street elevations to help identify building features and alterations to the properties since the survey was completed. Based upon this information (gathered in 1983 and 2009-2010), individual site descriptions list each of the properties in the Old Ferguson West Historic District in terms (when known) of:

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

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

### **CARSON ROAD**

- 1 **Ferguson Railroad Depot; 1885; remodeled 1991-2000; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This one-story, rectangular plan, frame railroad depot has a hipped roof with wide eaves supported by knee braces and walls with board and batten siding. The left bay of the façade, which faces northeast and parallels the railroad tracks, contains a panel door with glass in the upper half. There is a transom window above divided into three lights. The left center bay contains a rectangular bay window which has two windows across and one window on the sides. These windows are rectangular, doublehung, six-over-six. The center bay contains one rectangular, doublehung, six-over-six window. The two right bays each contain a sliding wood freight door. On the rear elevation, the two left bays each contain a sliding wood freight door. They have transom windows divided into five panels above. The center and two right bays each contain a rectangular plain molded, doublehung, six-over-six window. There is a chimney at the center peak. The City of Ferguson renovated the depot in 1991-2000 and it now has a replacement concrete block foundation and the wooden wheelchair accessible ramp/entry deck on the rear elevation.

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There is a much circulated historic photo of the Ferguson depot taken around 1910 that seems to be the same building, but it has a gabled roof rather than the hip roof currently on the building and it is unclear whether this represents a roof modification that occurred historically or during the 1991-2000 renovations, or if there was another depot constructed in the early twentieth century (with very similar door and window patterns).

**105 Parking Lot; date unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This is a paved parking lot that serves the historic depot to the east. It has a grass median and a row of trees separating it from the lot to the west.

**107 Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church; 1927; architect, Theo Steinmeyer; builder, John Epple. Contributing.**

This one-story, Tudor Revival, variegated brick church has a gabled end roof facing Carson Rd. It features large art glass windows composed of four casement windows and flanked by stepped brick buttresses. The side gabled entrance wing at the facade end of the east elevation faces east and consists of double-leaf vertical plain doors protected by a shed-roof hood. The entrance wing is topped by bell-tower with stepped buttresses. A chimney rises from the low right roof slope near the rear. There is another cross gabled wing at the rear of the west elevation.

**111 Zion Evangelical Lutheran Parsonage; 1926; architect, unknown; builder, John Epple. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival house is built of dark red variegated brick with a side gabled roof intersected by overlapping cross gables on the facade. The left bay of the facade contains a set of double windows which are rectangular, doublehung, four-over-one windows. The entrance is located in the center bay which is a one-story, slightly projecting vestibule reached by a set of half-round concrete steps. It is protected by a gable hood which sits on two consoles. The semi-circular arched wood plank door contains a round window with divided glass. The right bay has a cross gabled roof and contains one window. All windows are rectangular, doublehung, four-over-one, wood sashed windows. The facade roof slope has a half-round dormer. A chimney rises from the high center facade roof slope offset towards the right.

**123 Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church and School; 1957; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

Finished in 1957 according to the cornerstone, this salmon-colored brick church is one of several post-war Modern churches in Ferguson. The sanctuary is a two-story rectangular building with a shallow pitched gabled roof with a square, brick belfry reminiscent of a tall chimney, off-set to the east side, with a simple cross anchored to its north face. The building is located on a sloped lot, and the upper or main level is much taller than the lower level. Both the main facade and the elevation facing the parking lot on the north

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side are divided into three simple bays, separated by buttress-like brick piers. The brick piers on either side of the central bay on the facade project forward with the roof extending over this section. The upper level of both the front and rear center bay is spanned by a window wall divided both vertically and horizontally into panels of glass. On the front, these are abstract stained glass. The outer bays on both the front and rear are brick, but on the rear, the brick pattern has rhythmic alterations of projecting brick to texture these bays as well as several tiny, deeply recessed windows. The side elevations have a series of simple slender windows divided horizontally into six glass panels and framed by simple concrete surrounds, similar to the divisions on the front and rear windows. On the lower level of the facade, the center bay has a rectangular, concrete frame around a bank of windows and full light entry doors with a brick retaining wall creating an entry courtyard out to the public sidewalk. Adjacent on the east side of the sanctuary is a flat roofed two-story classroom wing, with its own two-story glass entry on the facade with a slightly recessed bay of hopper windows between this entry and the sanctuary. On the rear, this classroom wing is unadorned except for the paired full light doors with sidelights and transoms.

- 210 Temple Tower Apartments; 1955-57; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This two-story, brick apartment building has a shallow pitched, asphalt shingle, hipped roof with tall, brick, interior chimneys positioned on each side. The facade is divided into five bays with two-over-two, horizontal-light sashed windows paired in the outer bays, flanking a plate glass window in the two inner bays which are on either side of the single window above the central entry. The simple entablature and pilaster strips of the entry are accentuated with molding in the shape of a pediment within the entablature. The two-over-two windows and the diamond light wood door are Streamline Modern features, while the other features are commonly associated with Georgian Revival houses. The slope of the hillside makes the poured concrete basement visible on the side and rear elevations. On the side elevations, the original glass block, vented (bathroom) windows are positioned in the central of the three bays. The only visible alterations are the installation of one-over-one combination storm screens and the vents on top of the chimneys.
- 215 Otto C. and Marie E. Flesch House; 1930; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This 1.5 story, side gabled, brick house has wide eaves with open rafters. It has a large, central dormer on the facade with three, 4-vertical light upper sashed wood windows, which retains the open rafters but has replacement, wider aluminum siding. The full width, shed roofed porch is supported by tapered posts at each corner that rest on the piered brick half wall railing with centered concrete steps with brick side walls. The first floor of the facade has a triple window with vertical lights in each upper sash window. With the window positioned to the west, the original entry door is near the east end of the facade. The door appears to be the original, a lighted wooden door but it is currently

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covered by a plywood panel and has a full light storm door. The porch eaves have been enclosed with aluminum. Attached on the west side is a flat roofed, pierced parapet, brick, one-story sunroom with banks of three-over-one sashed windows. Below the sunroom is a basement level garage. The garage door faces the street with concrete retaining walls on the driveway. The garage appears on the 1931 fire insurance map so even if it is not original to the building, it dates at least from that time.

**216 Temple Tower Apartments; 1953-55; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, brick apartment building has a shallow pitched, asphalt shingle, hipped roof with tall, brick, interior chimneys positioned on each side. The facade is divided into five bays with two-over-two, horizontal-light sashed windows paired in the outer bays, flanking a plate glass window in the two inner bays, and as a single window above the central entry. The entry is accentuated by a broken pediment with urn and pilaster strips. The two-over-two windows and the two-horizontal light wood door are Streamline Modern features, while the other features are commonly associated with Georgian Revival houses. The slope of the hillside makes the poured concrete basement visible on the side and rear elevations. On the side elevations, the original glass block, vented (bathroom) windows are positioned in the central of the three bays. The only visible alterations are the installation of one-over-one combination storm screens (and a storm door) and the vents on top of the chimneys.

**217-19 Duplex; 1959; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; Circa 1959, architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This simple, Mid-Century Modern, one-story, hipped roof duplex building has wide, enclosed eaves and a symmetrical facade with the original concrete stoop leading up to the central bay where there are two entry doors, both simple slab doors. To the east, the bay has paired metal windows each with a tall fixed window above the hopper window. In the west bay, the paired metal sashed windows are positioned above the hopper windows. The entry stoop has been modified with the addition of a high wood railing around the stoop and steps. Given the date of construction, the vented soffit may be original and the slab doors and hopper windows are common to mid-century construction as well.

On the rear, against the west property line, is a two car, end gabled, frame garage that faces east.

**222 Temple Tower Apartments; 1953-55; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, brick apartment building has a shallow pitched, asphalt shingle, hipped roof with tall, brick, interior chimneys positioned on each side. The facade is divided into five bays with two-over-two, horizontal-light sashed windows paired in the outer bays, flanking a plate glass window in the two inner bays, and as a single window above the



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central entry. The entry has a simple entablature and pilaster strips. The two-over-two windows and the simple wood door are Streamline Moderne features, while the other features are commonly associated with Georgian Revival houses. The slope of the hillside makes the poured concrete basement visible on the side and rear elevations. On the side elevations, the original glass block, vented (bathroom) windows are positioned in the center of the three bays. The only visible alterations are the installation of one-over-one combination storm screens (and storm door) and the vents on top of the chimneys.

**229 Lee R. and Anna E. Bickel House (First); 1904; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 2.5 story, Shingle style residence has a side gabled roof that extends down in a saltbox form with an intersecting cross gabled two-story bay on the facade. In the 1983 survey, it was noted that the left bay had a set of double windows on both the first and second stories, but the first floor windows have been replaced with a single arched top window. Windows were originally rectangular, doublehung, four-over-one but have been replaced with multipaned windows. There is gable with return in the left bay. There is an open porch with shed roof across the right bay. The porch roof is an extension of the main roof. It was supported by two groups of three square pillars at the front corners of the porch and had the original balustrade when the 1983 survey photo was taken but the porch supports and railings have been replaced with a sunburst railing pattern. The entrance is a panel door with glass in the upper half and a transom window above. The transom window contains beveled glass in a honeycomb pattern. The window to the right of the door was originally a set of triple windows which were rectangular, doublehung, six-over-one sashed windows but this has been replaced with a multipaned picture window. The second story has gable dormer with return which is recessed into the main roof. The dormer's original set of double windows (rectangular doublehung, one-over-one with a fixed-glass half-moon window above) has also been replaced with a single, multipaned sashed window. There are chimneys at the right peak and on the left front slope. The original siding was not visible in the 1983 survey photo since it had been covered with asbestos shingle siding, but that has since been removed and new vinyl siding installed, covering the original window trim. Because of these alterations, the historic integrity is either lost or obscured and as such the building is non-contributing to the historic district.

There is a one car, end gabled, detached, frame garage positioned behind the house with the entry facing east. The garage is covered with vinyl siding.

**301 House; 1904; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, Foursquare house has a cross gable over the west bay and an open porch with shed roof across right bay façade. The porch has had the non-historic wrought iron

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posts and balustrade visible in the 1983 survey photo replaced with simple square wood posts and a wooden 2x4 railing and balustrade; while this is not historic, it visually is much more compatible with the historic design of the building than the wrought iron replacements were. The entrance is on the left flanked by a sashed window on the right. There are single windows in the left bay first floor and in both the left and right bays on the second floor. All windows are rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one sashed windows. There is a gable with return in the left bay façade roof slope. Gable end has a square attic vent. There is a one-story screened-in porch at the rear (west end). Chimneys are at the center left slope and the high right slope near the front. The wider aluminum siding has been replaced since the 1983 survey with a vinyl siding more in proportion to the original wood siding.

The end gabled, detached garage at the northwest corner of the lot has been covered with wide aluminum siding, but still retains its wood paneled overhead door.

**304 Dick C. Wilson House; 1881-82; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing. Carriage House; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This house has been drastically altered and is obscured from view from the street since it is deeply recessed in the lot with trees, shrubs and undergrowth at the front of the property. The house faces east on lot at right angles to street and the facade is completely obscured by the landscaping. The front entry actually is not visible to the public since it faces east and the rear entry faces the driveway along the west side of the house. A one-story screened-in porch with hip roof runs along the east side of the house. The pattern of fenestration is not visible, but windows on this side of house are rectangular, doublehung, two-over-two while those on the north side are one-over-one. There is a chimney on the east wing at roof peak. There is a one-story addition with hip roof filling in the northwest corner of the house's cross floorplan. The addition has an entrance on the left (facing west) and an exterior chimney on the right. The siding on the house appears to have been replaced with vinyl siding since the 1983 survey, which identified the siding as aluminum. The wrap-around porch visible on the 1931 and 1950 fire insurance maps has been removed or partially removed and enclosed.

The detached, gambrel roof, frame carriage house or small barn has a hayloft door over what are now paired, overhead garage doors. The outbuilding appears to retain its original wood lap siding and a cupola with a peacock weather vane on top.

**311 Edward A. and Vera Cox House; 1924 ca; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1924. ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This side gambrel roofed, two-story house has painted brick walls on the first floor with a full length shed roofed dormer on the facade. The facade is divided into four bays (plus one additional bay for the sunroom wing on the west side). The entry is located in the

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second bay from the west with an arched top roof (and what appears to be original Colonial style pendant lantern porch lights at each end) over the sidelighted wood paneled door and entry stoop. There is a brick end wall chimney on the west elevation and a one-story sunroom on the east end, which is clad with wider wood siding. The windows are generally four-over-one sashed windows with decorative shutters, but the sunroom windows are not shuttered. The walls of the shed dormer have been clad with vinyl siding and the house has aluminum storm screens, but these alterations do not drastically change the appearance of the house.

Along the west property line, behind the house, is a one car, end gabled, frame garage.

**316 Peter R. and Ellen E. Wagner House; 1912 ca.; architect, unknown; builder, Holtsclaw. Contributing. Barn; pre-1900; architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

This .15 story, Prairie style house has a wide-eave, hipped roof with wood shingle siding. The open porch across façade is recessed under the half-story above. The porch is supported by four large square pillars. There are open rafters under prominent overhangs. The entrance is located in the center bay and the right bay has a window with divided glass. The left bay has a smaller window. There are two small windows on the half-story tucked up under the eaves. The façade roof slope has a center hip dormer with two windows. The windows are plain molded rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one sashed windows. There are hip dormers on both the east and west roof slopes. There is a chimney at the center peak and a two-story addition with shed roof at rear. This is a rare example of the use of Prairie style detailing on a bungalow in Ferguson, with the strong horizontal lines created by the shallow lines of the second floor and extremely wide eaves of the main roof and dormers as well as the simple, massive porch posts. There have been some minor modifications including the replacement of the front door with a newer door with art glass. The front door has been replaced with a newer door with art glass. The cantilevered wing on the west side is a post-1950 addition since it does not appear on the fire insurance map.

At the rear of the property is a 1.5 story, side gabled frame barn with shed roofed one-story wings on the east and south sides. It has paired doors with two hayloft windows on the main portion of the facade with additional windows on the facade and east elevation of the one-story side wing.

**319 William and Emma A. Browning House; 1890; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 2.5 story, Free Classic variant of the Queen Anne style house has simple balusters on the porch railing and the simple Doric columns supporting the wrap-around porch that curves around the southeast corner of the facade. It is supported by five free-standing columns and two engaged columns and the original balustrade. The entrance is located in

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the left bay. The door with a transom window above is flanked by a square window placed high on the left. Above, there is a single window on the second floor. The right bay has a cross gable and two sashed windows on both the first and second stories. All windows are rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one, wood sashed windows. There is a small attic vent at the peak of the roof. The east side has a two-story, bay window near the rear. There is a hip dormer within a two-story hipped bay on west side and a shed roofed enclosed porch on the rear. The only visible changes on the facade are that the wooden front steps have had railings added and the chimney has been shortened since the 1983 survey photo was taken.

The two car, detached, end gabled frame garage is located to the north and west of the house. It retains its original sliding wood door.

**323 Carl T. and Jean Snyder House; 1953; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This side gabled, one-story, brick house has a flat roofed, enclosed breezeway connecting the main house to the end gabled, one car garage. There is an end wall, broad, brick chimney on the east elevation. Clustered on the east half of the facade are a picture window to the east and a multipaned, ten-over-ten, sashed window to the west of a simple, paneled entry door and low concrete stoop with steps leading to the west side. The roof extends slightly starting at the door and extending to the west end of the facade to cover the sidewalk and stoop. The picture window combines a plate glass window flanked by narrow, four-over-four, sashed windows. On the west end of the main house facade is a six-over-six wood sashed window. The gable ends are clad in aluminum siding, which may be original to the building. The flat roofed breezeway connecting to the garage is probably original to the design, a popular feature in the early 1950s, but it has been enclosed with patio doors and has a metal patio now positioned in front that is supported by wrought iron corner posts. The end gabled garage retains what is probably the original aluminum siding but has a replacing metal overhead door.

**324 W. F. and Frieda Meyer House; 1925; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1925 ca.; architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

This side gabled, 1.5 story, frame Craftsman bungalow has a central gabled dormer on the facade. The shed roof porch spans across the facade and is supported by four, tapered square posts with a simple wood railing that appears to be original, although the turned post railings on either side of the entry steps are not historic. The crown capped entrance is located in the center bay. The left and right bays each contain a rectangular, doublehung, five-over-one window. The center gable dormer contains a set of double windows. These windows are rectangular, doublehung, four-over-one, wood sashed windows. The west end of the low facade roof has an exterior chimney and behind the chimney is a shed roofed, rectangular, oriel window. The siding appears to be

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replacement aluminum siding and the shutters and the applied fanlight over the dormer windows are recent additions, not in keeping with the Craftsman detailing of this bungalow but these minor modifications do not significantly impact the integrity of the house.

The detached, end gabled, frame, two-car garage is located to the west behind the house at the end of the driveway along the west side of the house. It has a single two-car overhead door and wood siding.

- 327 Paul T. and Dorothy Parson House; 1953; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This simple, end gabled, one-story brick house has aluminum siding in the gable ends (which is probably original) and on the one car, end gabled garage which is connected to the main house by a side gabled, slightly recessed breezeway. The entry is centered in the main facade with a fanlight, paneled door that has an aluminum storm door. A metal awning was added over the simple concrete entry stoop, which retains its metal railings on the stairs. The windows are one-over-one sashed windows, mostly the original wood windows but some appear to be replacement vinyl windows. There is a large sashed window to the east of the entry and a picture window to the west comprised of a plate glass window flanked by narrow sashed windows. There is an end wall brick chimney between the house and breezeway. The aluminum sided breezeway has banks of casement windows that are now covered with aluminum storm screens. The garage has a replacement overhead door facing the street.
- 401 Thomas J. Tobin House; 1889; architect, unknown; builder, John Holtsclaw. Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**  
This is an excellent example of the 2.5 story, hipped roofed, spindlework variant of the Queen Anne style house. It has a wide band fishscale wood shingles between the first and second floors. There is a a full-width hipped roof porch across the façade. When the 1983 survey photo was taken, the front porch was screened in, but the screening has been removed and a railing reinstalled utilizing a pierced design. While these appear to be the original porch posts, it is unclear whether the spindlework at the top of the posts is original, but it is in keeping with the Queen Anne design. On the first floor the left bay contains a large window (altered). On the second floor above there is a set of double windows. In the right bay on the first floor there is a door with glass pane flanked by a window on the right. The second floor has a single window. All windows are plain molded rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one, wood sashed windows. There is a triangular dormer on each of the four roof slopes. The dormer ends are covered with fishscale wood shingles. They have a flower petal design in the peak of the dormer above the rectangular attic window/vent. On the east side towards the rear there is a one-story addition with hip roof. At the rear of the house there is also a one-story lean-to addition on the northeast corner and a two-story addition at the northwest corner. On the west side

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there is a bay window with hip roof. The west side of the bay has a fixed-glass oval window. There are chimneys on the left and right center slopes near the front. The addition on the east side, near the rear pre-dates the 1931 fire insurance map.

There is a detached, two-bay, side gabled, frame garage that faces Spring Ave. The garage has been clad in vinyl siding and has newer overhead doors

- 409 Arthur M. and Jessie G. Harrison House; 1889; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing. Garage; 1950s ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 2.5 story, frame, Queen Anne house was originally identical to 401 Carson, however, it has been altered. The original porch across the façade has been removed. A concrete stoop and wrought iron rail provide access to the entrance which is still located in right bay. The left bay contains a set of double windows on both the first and second stories. There is a single window on the second story in the right bay. All windows are plain molded rectangular doublehung one-over-one. There is a triangular dormer on each of the four roof's slopes. Each dormer end has a rectangular attic vent. Much of the original detail such as the fishscale wood shingles on 401 Carson are covered with vinyl siding. However, a chimney on the left center roof slope near the front retains its terra cotta smoke stacks. On the west side near the rear there is a rectangular, two-story bay with gable above where the bay window is on 401 Carson. On the east side there is a one-story, side gabled, screened porch addition. The full width porch was removed after 1951 based upon the fire insurance map, which also seems to indicate that the wing on the east side was added after that date, although there is a smaller one-story wing near the rear showing on the map, which may still be intact behind the newer wing.

Even though it is not visible from the street, since the 2009 survey, new aerial photographs have shown that this gabled roof, frame garage with a shed roofed extension appears to date from mid-twentieth century but its position indicates that is newer than the garage that appears on the 1931 and the 1950 fire insurance maps.

- 410 Bill G. and Margie Browning House; 1966-67; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This one-story, side gabled, modest Ranch house has been modified with vinyl siding above the window sills and faux stone veneer on the walls below. It appears to retain its original windows covered with storm windows one-over-one windows flanking the picture window in the west bay, directly west of the simple entry with its metal replacement door. There are two single window units in the east two bays, which are two-over-two, horizontally lighted sashed windows. On the west side of the house there is a side gabled carport supported by simple posts along the west end.

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- 413 Louis H. and Annalise Bangert House;** 1930; architect, Theo Steinmeyer; builder, Fred Aude; **Contributing.**

This two-story, brick Tudor Revival house has rusticated limestone and half-timbered stucco detailing. It has a complex, flat clay tile hipped roof with a 1.5 story end gabled wing on the facade that is split by a massive, end wall, asymmetrically stepped rock-faced ashlar limestone chimney that has scattered brick and a round-arched niche and paired chimney pots. The end wall of this wing has rock-faced ashlar limestone across the base and rising irregularly up both corners. There is also a rock-faced ashlar limestone, hipped roof, one-story wing east of this wing in front of the two-story portion of the house. And there is a hipped roof two-story wing facing west as well. The entrance is on the west side at right angle to street. Interior has a vaulted ceiling and balcony in living room and stained glass windows. Many of the windows appear to be the original multipaned casement windows but some windows have either been replaced with vinyl windows or substantial vinyl storm screens have been added. According to the fire insurance map of 1931, there is a basement level garage in this house.

- 414 Frank R. (Jr.) and Ruth Wyatt House;** 1953; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1953 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, red brick, Minimal Traditional house is a modest design and limited detailing. The design is lower, with broader eave overhangs, with the prominent side gable intersected by the broad cross gable on the east half of the facade. The simple entry has a single small light in the wood door which is located toward the center of the facade with a large picture window centered in the cross gabled bay below a single one-over-one sashed window. To the west of the cross gabled bay, there is a triple, one-over-one sashed window. There is a simple, shallow concrete entry stoop leading toward the street. On the east elevation is a broad, brick, end wall chimney. The large picture window has replacement aluminum sashes, probably changing the light pattern as well.

The driveway along the east side of the house leads to the detached, two car, aluminum sided garage behind the house. While the siding might be original given the age of the house, the paneled overhead door is a more recent replacement.

- 420 Julia M. Case House;** 1927; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** pre-1955; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

While the original Case Family Home was built in 1875-77, the house was split into two pieces in 1926-27. This half was refinished as a Georgian Revival, two-story, brick house with a symmetrical facade of six-over-six, doublehung wood sashed windows with shutters, one on each level of each of the five bays except for the central entry bay where the entrance is located. It is flanked by sidelights with a transom window above. There is

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an open porch with flat roof over the door. It is supported by two square pillars and has a concrete floor. On the west side there is a one-story porch with flat roof. It is supported by three square pillars and a wrought iron balustrade and there is an end-wall chimney at the gable ridge on the west elevation as well. The front of the house is side gabled and there is a side gabled wing that connects at the northwest corner of the facade. In the ell created by these two gables, across the rear, is a slightly shorter, two-story gabled wing, all of which appears to date from when the house was moved.

The detached garage is a two-car, end gabled, garage which appears to have aluminum siding but it has an older wood paneled overhead door with lights in the top row.

**433 Joseph C. Christen House; 1904-09; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The 2.5 story, frame, hipped roof Late Victorian residence retains its clapboard siding. It has an open porch with a hip roof across façade. The posts and rails of porch are covered with clapboard. The entrance is located in the center bay and consists of double-leaf doors with a transom window above. Doors are panel with bevel glass in upper half. There is an oriel window in the center bay on the second story. Both left and right bays have a single window on both the first and second stories. Windows are plain molded rectangular doublehung, eight-over-one. The façade roof slope has two gable dormers with returns. The dormers have six-over-one windows. On the west side there is a two-story bay window with gable overhang above. The gable end is covered with hexagonal wood shingles with a porthole window. The second-story window in the west side of the bay is topped by a fanlight window. There is a two-story bay window also on the east side near the rear with a hipped roof. Near the front of the west roof slope there is a gable dormer and an exterior chimney occurs near the rear. A second chimney is on the right low slope near the front. Solar panels have been mounted on the roof above the paired dormers facing the facade, visually compromising the historic integrity. Storm screens have also been added.

The hipped roof, frame garage at the northeast corner of the lot retains its open rafters and 4 light fixed windows and wood lap siding.

**501 Duplex; 1970 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This mid-century, Modern, one-story, orange brick shallow hip roof duplex has wide enclosed eaves and a symmetrical facade. It has two simple flat wood entry doors centered on the face and flanked by paired, aluminum framed fixed windows with operable hopper windows at the bottom. The double entry concrete stoop is centered on the facade with a simple iron railing across the front and down the stairs on each side. On each side elevation there is an additional door and three, raised, aluminum sliding windows. Windows have concrete sills. Storm doors have been added to the facade doors.



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**502 Annie C. Cherbonnier House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1955; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

An 1875-77 house was split in two and the structures moved in 1926-27 onto separate lots and refinished as new residences. This residence was drastically altered in this process and was remodeled in a simple, end gabled, two-story, frame Colonial Revival design in 1926-27. The entrance is located in the right bay of the three bay facade. It has a wood paneled door with sidelights and transom. Access to the door is provided by a wooden stoop with wrought iron railings. There is a hood with gable roof over the door. The door is flanked by sidelights with a transom window above. There is a single window on the second story and single windows in the center and left bays on both the first and second stories. All windows are rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one. The gable end has a rectangular attic vent. On the east side there is a two-story enclosed porch with shed roof. There is a chimney on the left low slope. The house has been re-sided with vinyl siding and has newer storm windows but retains the original wood sashed windows and the siding did not cover the casing around the windows.

The detached, end gabled, two-car garage at the rear of the property has aluminum siding and a newer metal overhead door.

**505 Duplex; 1971-72 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This mid-century, Modern, one-story, orange brick shallow hip roof duplex has wide enclosed eaves and a symmetrical facade. It has two simple flat wood entry doors centered on the face and flanked by paired, aluminum framed fixed windows with operable hopper windows at the bottom. The double entry concrete stoop is centered on the facade with a simple iron railing across the front and down the stairs on each side. On each side elevation there is an additional door and three, raised, aluminum sliding windows. There is a concrete stoop with metal railing to the west side entry because of the slope of the lot. Windows have concrete sills. Storm doors have been added to the facade doors.

**511 Charles A. and Velma Phillips House; 1939-41; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This one-story, multicolored brick, side gabled house has elements of a simple Tudor Revival design on what might otherwise be called a simple Minimal Traditional house. There is a small gable on the roof slope over the slightly projecting entry door which is framed by a tiered header course brick on each side and a soldier course lintel to create a slightly recessed doorway. The gable end has the original wider lap siding. The door is the original wood plank door with two small tiered lights. There is a rock-faced faux stone concrete block entry stoop with simple metal railing and concrete steps positioned in front of the entry. To the east side of the entry there are two single windows separated

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by a broad tiered brick exterior end wall chimney. To the west is a paired window unit. All the windows are six-over-one wood sashed windows with a soldier course lintel and brick sills. Below the west window there is the basement level garage door with three, four-light panels at the top of the door. Because the garage is cut into the hillside, the faux stone concrete block foundation is exposed up to the lintel of the garage door. Along the west elevation where the gable end has the old wide wood lap siding, there is another pair of sashed windows. There is also a retaining wall along the east side of the driveway and stairs leading up to the sidewalk. On the rear is a cross gabled, one story wing that is positioned at the east elevation, creating an L-shaped plan. The only visible alterations are the aluminum storm windows and the storm door.

**512 Daniel G. and Georgia E. Cleveland House; 1929; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This appears to have originally been a one-story Craftsman bungalow, but a second floor addition with a gambrel roof has been added behind what was probably the original full width gabled roofed porch. The facade is sill divided into three bays with the entry door in the center bay and the tapered, square, wood columns at the corner of the porch rest on the outer two of the four brick piers. The porch railing has been replaced with a new turned baluster railing and the windows have been replaced with vinyl windows. The gable end of the porch has been clad with vinyl siding to match the walls of the new second story.

**514 Bernard J. and Helen Arekes House; 1949-53; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This shallow pitched, side gabled, one-story, brick house has a simple design common to Minimal Traditional designs. The facade is divided into four bays with six-over-six wood sashed windows with decorative shutters in the outer two bays. The second bay from the east end is a flattened bay window with a triple window unit of six-over-six sashed windows while the other bay has an entry framed by fluted pilaster strips around the sidelighted wood paneled door and concrete entry stoop. At the back of the house is an attached garage clad in aluminum siding, as are the gable ends (the siding may be original given the date of construction).

**515 Alf L. and Mary N. Brigham House; 1939-41; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled, red brick, Cape Cod house has a faux stone, concrete block foundation with a facade entry, basement level garage in the west bay. There are gabled dormers with six-over-six windows and lap siding positioned in the two outer bays and a gable through the roof brick projecting one-story vestibule with lap siding in its gable end. The door is recessed slightly with a lintel of soldier course capped by a dentil course of brick. In front of the vestibule is a concrete stoop with a faux stone, concrete block

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foundation that merges into the foundation of the vestibule and house, which is exposed a full-story in height over the west side of the facade and west elevation because of the slope of the lot. To either side of the vestibule, there are paired windows, which like the others on the house are six-over-six sashed windows with faux shutters (possibly an original feature given the style of the house). There is an end wall brick chimney on the east elevation. It is possible that the windows are replacement vinyl windows, but the multipaned windows are in keeping with the style of the house.

**519 Eldred C. and Fleeta Brace House; 1941-43; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, end gabled, multicolored brick house is a modest Tudor Revival design with a one story entry that has a gable that shares the main house eave at the west end of the facade. Directly attached to this barely projecting vestibule is a large brick, exterior, end wall chimney positioned to the west side of the second floor sashed window centered in the gable end. In the east bay of the facade is a pair of windows with a shared lintel where the bricks have been selected so that the upper course is all the darker shade of red brick and the dentil course below alternates red and cream colored brick. The entry vestibule has a shallow rectangular recess framed with brick around the door and there is a faux stone concrete stoop with an east side entry and metal railing. The faux stone foundation is visible on the facade and east elevation but is progressively more exposed onto the west side of the facade and along the west elevation because of the slope of the hillside. On the west elevation there are is a triple window unit and a double window unit with two gabled dormers above that each have a single windows. Most of the windows in the house appear to be replacement, vinyl, six-over-one windows. On the east side, there is a large, shallow-pitch, shed dormer, which may be a later alteration but the complex roofline is in keeping with the Tudor Revival style and it is clad with lap siding as like the opposite side gable dormers. There is one sashed window near the facade and three small windows further back on the east elevation. On the west side, which faces Harvey Ave., there is a basement level garage that is nearly at grade since the basement level is above grade on this elevation. It is not clear whether the faux shutters are original or not, but they appear to be wood shutters.

### **NORTH CLARK AVENUE**

**1 Parking Lot; post-1950. Non-Contributing.**

The front portion of this lot, along Carson Road is landscaped with trees and lawn, but most of the lot is a paved asphalt parking lot.

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### SOUTH CLARK AVENUE

- 2 Louis A. and Clara Ohleyer House;** 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
This 1.5 story, side gambrel roof, brick house has wood shingles in the shed dormer on the facade. Although it faces Carson it is addressed on Clark. There are two eight-over-one wood sashed windows in the dormer and similar paired windows on either side of the central entry with its side lights and wood 6-panel door. The concrete stoop has brick half walls. The front windows have decorative basket weave pattern brick lintels and contrasting red brick sills. On the west elevation facing Clark, there is a stained glass window. The one-story, flat roofed sunroom on the east side is original to the design since it is clearly indicated on the 1931 fire insurance map. Metal storm windows and a full view storm door have been added.
- 3 Apartments;** 1965-66; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing.**  
This two-story, orange brick, shallow side gabled, apartment building has a symmetrical facade with five vertical bays, the outer two of which are 2-light sliding windows and the others are window units with single light casement windows flanking a large plate glass window. The center bay is framed by stacked brown brick strips and the wall between the second floor window and the entry is a panel of this same brown brick. Below the second floor windows of the adjacent bays, there are small brown brick frieze panels. The entry is a simple wood door with glass block side lights. Glass block also is used on the bathroom windows on the side elevations. The windows appear to be vinyl replacement windows.
- 6 Roy L. and Francis Williams House;** 1953-55; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
This 1.5 story, rubble limestone, Cape Cod style house has a pair of gabled dormers with one-over-one windows on the facade. The first floor is divided into three bays with a large picture window consisting of one-over-one sashed windows flanking the plate glass window positioned in the north bay and a simple entry door centered on the facade. There is a shallow concrete stoop in front of the original wood paneled door which incorporates a half-round fanlight. On the north side of the house is a stone end wall chimney and a secondary entry door accessible to the adjacent driveway. The house has storm windows, a full light storm door, and replacement vinyl siding on the dormers and gable ends.
- 7 Apartments;** 1965-66; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing.**  
This two-story, red brick, shallow side gabled, apartment building has a symmetrical facade with five vertical bays, the outer two of which are 2-light sliding windows and the others are window units with single light casement windows flanking a large plate glass

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window. The center bay is framed by ashlar limestone around the doorway, extending up to the second floor window. The entry is a simple wood door with a small square light and it is flanked by glass block side lights. Glass block also is used on the bathroom windows on the side elevations. The windows appear to be vinyl replacement windows.

- 12 **Jason V. and Mary M. Bellville House;** 1930; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Outbuilding;** post-1951; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing.** This one-story, red variegated brick, Minimal Traditional style house has a side gabled, asphalt roof with an intersecting gable adjacent to the small shed roof extension over the entry door. Recessed from the main facade is a shorter, side gabled wing with paired one-over-one windows over a basement level garage that retains its original swinging, paired, vertical board doors. On the south side of the house in front of the garage wing is a stepped, end wall, brick chimney with scattered stone details reminiscent of Tudor Revival designs. At the foundation are more scattered limestone details, another Tudor Revival feature. To the north of the entry bay and in the gabled bay are triple window units, and like the ones over the garage, there are turned pilaster strips at each mullion and there are flat limestone lintels. The gable bay also has a large planter box below the windows. There is a driveway and retaining wall cut deep into the front lot leading from the garage. The windows appear to be vinyl replacements and the front door appears to be a newer metal paneled door.

There is a concrete retaining wall that has been recoated that leads from the facade, basement level garage out to the street, adjacent to the driveway. Behind the house, barely visible from the street, at the southeast corner of the property there is a gabled, frame storage building that was built after 1951, since it does not appear on the fire insurance maps.

- 14 **William and Mary Nietmann House;** 1903-09; modified design 1926-1930; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** This 1.5 story, dark red brick, side gabled house has asphalt shingles and a broad shed dormer with two pairs of one-over-one sashed windows facing the facade. On the rear of the house is a one-story shed roofed wing. Between 1926 and 1930, the owners had the facade updated (it is shown on the 1931 fire map), utilizing Tudor Revival detailing, creating a small addition on the facade for a parapet, flat bay with a single one-over-one sashed window. This bay, the walls below the sill height and the adjacent porch half walls were all veneered with an ashlar pattern faux limestone. The windows and door have red brick sills and soldier course lintels. The facade is divided into three vertical bays on the first floor: the parapet flat bay, the central entry door and stoop, and a single one-over-one sashed window. There is an end wall chimney piercing the roof on the south side. The door is a replacement metal door with an oval light. Windows appear to be vinyl replacement sashes.

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- 18 Lester A. Rowden House; 1938; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional design house has an asphalt, low pitched, side gabled roof with a cross gable on the facade. The facade is divided in half by the projecting cross gable with a triple, shuttered window unit in the north bay with four-over-four wood sashed windows flanking the six-over-six sashed window. In the cross gable bay, there is a paired window unit with six-over-six sashed windows and near the center, the simple entry door opening and shallow concrete steep. The door is a wood paneled door with two lights in the upper panels. There are single sashed, multipaned windows in each gable end, except the south side has two, different sized windows in the gable end. There is a brick, end wall chimney on the north side elevation in front of a secondary entry door with concrete steps leading down to the adjacent driveway. The faux stone foundation is clearly visible on the south side. The wider siding in the gable ends appears to be replacement aluminum siding, and there are metal storm screens on the windows.
- 20 Charles R. Conrad House; 1939-41; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; post-1950; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**  
This 1.5 story, side gabled, cream colored brick house has a faux stone foundation that is clearly visible on the side elevation. The house has an asphalt roof with two gabled dormers positioned over the outer two bays of the main facade, which have multipaned sashed windows with shutters. The dormers and gable ends are clad in aluminum siding. The center bay has a simple entry door with a shallow concrete entry pad. The door appears to be a newer metal door with a rectangular art glass light and there is a non-historic aluminum awning over the door. On the north side is a brick, exterior chimney with a newer metal chimney cap. Behind the chimney is a secondary entry door with a set of concrete steps leading down to the driveway, but the old steps have been overlaid with a wooden porch and railing. According to the fire insurance map there is a garage in the basement of the house, but that cannot be confirmed since its entry was at the back of the house. The windows appear to be multipaned vinyl replacement sashed windows.
- The driveway adjacent to the north side of the house leads downhill to the rear south corner of the house where there is a detached, frame, end gabled, one car garage that has been covered with vinyl siding.
- 22 Emil H. and Minnie Winter House; 1939; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**  
This two-story, side gabled house was originally a one-story house as indicated by the change in the brick on the chimney and the use of a modern pitched side gable roof and vinyl siding on the second floor above the original first floor red brick walls. This is confirmed by the indication that it was a one-story house on the 1950 fire insurance map.

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The facade is now four bays wide with multipaned vinyl sashed windows with shutters on both levels except for the one bay where there is a simple metal door with glass light. This is covered by a gabled roof porch with simple square corner posts resting on what was probably the original entry stoop (without a covered porch) given the other buildings in the subdivision development which were all Cape Cod or Minimal Traditional designs.

- 25 Ferguson Masonic Lodge; 1926; architect, Henry C. Grimm; builder, John Epple. Contributing. Shed; 1950s ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This 1.5 story (or 1 story with raised basement), Late Gothic Revival, brick lodge hall has a stucco foundation level that creates a raised watertable. The entryway, located in the center bay is recessed in a stucco, flat roofed, enclosure that has a round arched opening flanked by round arched multipaned windows. It has a set of double-leaf steel doors with a fanlight above. A stucco porch over the entrance forms a balcony off the second story. There is a set of double-leaf art glass doors with transoms and sidelights onto this balcony. Over this doorway is a small pediment and above the art glass doorway is a set of triple windows with an arched transom above. These windows are also art glass and contain the Freemason symbol as part of their design. The left and right bays each contain a set of triple windows on the basement grade. These windows are rectangular, doublehung, six-over-six. The fenestration of façade is repeated in the front three bays of both the north and south sides. The rear bay on the south side has an irregular window pattern and gable above. There is a circular window in the gable end. On the north side at the rear, there is a wing which forms an L-shaped floorplan. There is an above-grade entrance on the east side of the wing. Access to the entrance is reached by a concrete platform and steps with iron pipe balustrade. The entrance, a set of double-leaf doors, is protected by a curved hood. There is an exterior chimney at center of the rear gable.

Driveways access the property from Carson and Clark, meeting at the parking lot north and west of building. There is a gabled, roof, frame shed at rear.

- 102 Adelaide Chase House; 1938-39; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This 1.5 story, side gabled, multicolored brick, Tudor Revival house is deceptively large since the front facade consists of only two bays, one the 1 story, cross gabled wing that has a canted bay window resting on a limestone foundation and facing the street. The other bay consists of a corner recessed entry supported by a square limestone column. The roof is slate and most of the original windows are steel, transomed, multipane casements. Other Tudor Revival features include the limestone wrapping up the corners of the brick walls from the foundation and the massive exterior chimney on the south side of this bay. Since it is positioned on a corner lot that slopes downhill toward the rear, from Wesley, the rear of the house appears to be 2.5 stories high with a one-story, side gabled, matching brick, two car garage connected at the northwest corner of the house at

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the basement level. The rear of the house has a large shed roofed wall dormer and most of the windows on the north side and rear elevation appear to be aluminum replacements with tinted glass.

- 110 Frank and Minnie Munier House (former Ferguson Public School);** 1867 school; addition, 1870; moved 1877; facade modified ca. 1920; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

At the core of this house is the one-room log schoolhouse that dates to 1867. At some point after it was moved in 1877 and quit being used as a school in 1880. It was converted to a residence and modernized with a Craftsman bungalow appearance. It now is a side gabled, 1.5 story bungalow with a full width, shed roofed front porch that continues the main roof. Porch is supported by large pillars with tapered piers covered with stucco. The roof has wide eaves with exposed rafter tails on the porch roof with stucco panels in the broad fascia under the porch eaves. The entrance is located in the center bay with a single window in both the left and right bays. Windows are rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one, wood sashed windows. The facade slope has a center shed dormer containing four windows. There is a fan-shape attic vent on the south gable end. There is a lean-to addition with shed roof at the rear. Fire insurance maps note that it contains a basement level garage. The southeast corner of the house has an enclosed porch with shed roof. There is a chimney on the right peak. It has painted aluminum siding, a later replacement material, but the facade is still distinctly Craftsman.

- 114 Empty Lot; post-1950; Non-Contributing.**

This is an empty residential lot.

- 118 House; 1880's ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This two-story, Queen Anne house has been drastically modified with vinyl siding and new vinyl one-over-one sashed windows since the 1983 survey photo was taken. It retains the original open wrap-around porch with hip roof across facade and half of the south side but it is now supported by square brick pillars resting on a concrete slab and block base. The entrance is located in the far left bay. There are casement windows with four lights each above on the second story and a single window in both of the center bays on the first and second stories. These windows were originally rectangular, doublehung, six-over-one windows. There was another set of casement windows on the second story in the right bay. The facade roof slope has center gable offset to the left. On the south side there is a set of French doors off the porch facing the street. There is a gable on the south side and one-story addition on the rear, visible from the front as it extends out on the south side of the house. Because the windows have all been replaced and the vinyl siding covers the window trim, it drastically changes the appearance of this house. It is likely that the brick porch posts are not original, although they may represent an historic alteration completed during the period of significance of the district.



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**124 Hugh E. and Harriette Weightman House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled bungalow has a large shed dormer that has wide eaves like the main house. The facade is divided into three bays with wood twelve-over-one sashed windows flanking the simple wood door. The house has been altered drastically, with asbestos siding, aluminum covering what were probably open rafters, storm windows, and a storm door. The front entry stoop with stairs on either side is a post-1950 replacement of what was a one-story partial width covered porch according to the 1950 fire map and building features (especially the asymmetrical roofline) which indicates that it used to have a roofed porch positioned under the higher eave on the facade. There is still a shed roofed, oriel window on the south side.

There is a driveway along the north side of the house that leads to a large end gabled, two-car garage also clad with asbestos siding. It has two separate metal, overhead doors.

**132 Edward and Flora Tiffin House; 1895; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Late Victorian frame house has a side gabled roof with a cross gable over the south half of the facade and a small gabled dormer on the north half. The facade is spanned by the full width hipped roof porch that is supported by simple square porch posts and what appears to be the original simple balustrade. Although it is covered with vinyl siding (that approximates the width of the original siding), the window trim is still exposed and the house retains the original wood sashed, doublehung, one-over-one sashed windows. The north bay contains the entrance flanked by a window on the left. There is a transom window over the door. The south bay contains a single window on both levels. On the south roof slope there are two gable dormers. There is a lean-to addition at the rear.

**136 House; 1895 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, frame house has an end gabled wing on the north side that is intersected by an unusual flat roofed two-story wing that has a shed roof extending toward the front where the deep, shed roofed, one-story porch is nestled in the slight ell created by the juncture of these two wings, but the first floor facade is recessed at the entry porch. The entrance, located in the right bay, has a transomed door and is flanked by a window on the right. Porch is supported by wrought iron posts and balustrade. There is a hip dormer on the facade roof slope above the right bay. The left bay contains a single window on the first and second floor. All windows are rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one wood sashed windows. On the north roof slope there are two additional hip dormers. The house has been covered with aluminum siding, but it retains the distinctive Late Victorian form and original windows. There is a one-story lean-to addition with shed roof at rear. There is a chimney at center peak.

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### FLORISSANT ROAD AT CARSON ROAD

**North Missouri Railroad Viaduct; 1936; architect/builder unknown; Contributing.**

This viaduct is created by the pony plate girder, single span bridge that has concrete abutments on either side of Florissant Road. It is positioned at an angle, with the T-shaped intersection with Carson Road on the southwest corner of the west abutment. The bridge is steel with curved flange ends on the splice plates. The bridge apparently supported a main track and a siding originally, but only the main track on the south half retains the tracks. It appears that more recently a metal railing with closely spaced metal tube balusters between a series of square metal posts has been installed on both sides of the bridge to create a protected walking path on each side of the bridge. Above the abutment on the west it is landscaped leading up to the North Missouri Railroad Depot at 1 Carson Road that is visible from Florissant Road. Under the bridge, there are steel columns separating the concrete abutments and the sidewalks on both sides of the four-lane Florissant Road.

### SOUTH FLORISSANT ROAD

**33 Ferguson Methodist Church; 1939, additions, date unknown; architect/builder: unknown. Contributing**

The Ferguson Methodist Church complex is a large Gothic Revival church complex. The oldest portion consists of the 2.5 story multicolored brick sanctuary with its end gable parapet with crockets facing Wesley with entries facing both east (toward Florissant Road) and west (toward the neighborhood and what is now a courtyard to the classroom wings of the complex). The south elevation, facing Wesley has three round arched, tall, slender stained glass windows that are clustered together with the center one taller. Below at the first floor level are three, small, three-light casement windows. Recessed between the flanking buttress-like piers on each corner, there is a smooth stone continuous lintel above the series of five four-over-four wood sashed windows in the basement. The original entry is located in the raised basement, 1.5 story gabled entry vestibule which faces toward Florissant Road at the south end of the east elevation. It too has a gable parapet with crockets facing east with a compound pointed arch portal and a deeply recessed wood doorway. On the south side, there are two small three-light casement windows that share a flat stone lintel. In front of this is a concrete landing with broad concrete stairs running down to the south, toward Wesley with brick half-wall railings on both sides of the stairs and the concrete landing. On the west side, also at the south end, is another gabled vestibule. It is taller, nearly two-stories in height, and has the same gable parapet with crockets facing west into the courtyard (all three of these parapets are capped with limestone) and it has a compound pointed arch portal with large wood paneled

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doors, but above this entry are paired windows and an attic level casement window. This vestibule is large enough to have a bay of windows (one of the first and second floors) with large stone lintels, facing Wesley, where that elevation wall has a flat parapet and a tiered buttress at the west end. Both sides of the sanctuary originally had four buttresses and four tall round arched stained glass windows, but the west side has a 2.5 story hipped roof wing addition mid-way back on that elevation.

There is a north wing that projects from the back end of the east elevation of the sanctuary east toward Florissant Road. It appears to have been a classroom wing that was either part of the original construction or added shortly after the church was finished (the layout of the building on the 1950 fire insurance map is incorrect and says it was drawn from plans). Like all the other buildings in the complex, it is a multicolored brick building with limestone details. It has a crenellated parapet capped with stone on both the east and south elevations. It is three stories in height with a series of paired six-light casements surrounded by limestone quoins, lintel and sill. The east elevation is four bays wide and the north and south elevations are four bays wide as well. There is a separate entry for this wing between this classroom and the east elevation (rear) of the sanctuary that has a pointed arch entry in a limestone surround with another set of paired casements above.

The next wing appears to have been another office or classroom wing built initially as a separate building on the west side of the courtyard. It is a two story, flat roofed, multicolored brick building that utilizes the same paired casement design with the limestone quoins, lintel and sill treatment on the windows, but these windows are eight-light casements. The east side, into the courtyard now has four bays of windows with one bay on the south elevation positioned at the eastern end with a similarly framed wood paneled door on the first floor. These two elevations repeat the crenellated parapet design as well. But the west side elevation, which is only visible from private yards in the neighborhood, is eight bays deep and the rear (north) elevation is three bays wide, each with a cluster of three aluminum framed, five-light awning windows (a clue to its more recent construction since the north wing has the same wooden casement windows on the north side). There is a parapeted entry bay that projects east, at the rear of the east elevation.

Positioned at the back of the property (at the back of the courtyard) and connecting this west wing to the sanctuary is the latest addition to the complex, with a facade that consists of simple concrete piers with brick spandrels on the two story, flat roofed building. Each bay of windows consists of three aluminum framed fixed light windows with a bottom hopper window. There are commercial storefront framed paired entry doors in both the first and second bay from the east (of five bays).

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Most of the complex appears from its construction techniques to have been built by the mid-1950s, but the rear wing was probably added in the 1960s given the stylistic treatment. Unfortunately, the church has closed and there are no building permit files to help identify the dates of construction. The complex has been an important part of the neighborhood for more than fifty years and most of its construction was completed during the period of significance of the historic district.

### GEORGIA AVENUE

- 1 David E. Crutchfield House; 1977; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**  
This simple Ranch, one-story, side gabled house with its wide eaves and cross gable over the entry porch retains the original brick at the base of the facade but what was probably originally aluminum siding elsewhere (and still evident on the side elevations) has been partially replaced with narrow vinyl siding. The four bay facade incorporates the original paneled garage door in the south bay next to the entry bay with the gabled roof supported by the simple wood posts and poured concrete porch floor with a large plate glass picture window next to the simple entry door. The other two bays have shuttered, one-over-one sashed windows. The door has a full light storm door and the plate glass window appears to be a replacement while the original wood windows have metal storm screens.
- 2 Donald W. and Helen E. Roberts House; 1949; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This simple, Minimal Traditional house has a shallower pitched side gabled roof with a cross gable over the entry bay and adjacent bay of windows. In front, spanning the simple entry door and the adjacent sashed window is a small gabled entry porch supported by square corner posts on a low concrete base. The adjacent bay has paired one-over-one sashed windows and at the far south end of the facade there is another pair of sashed windows. The house has had vinyl siding and newer vinyl windows installed in recent years, but it retains the original form and elements that distinguish as a Minimal Traditional design. There is a breezeway connection to the attached garage on the rear.
- 16 Clifford L. and Lucille Kreutz House; 1936-38; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This one-story, end gabled, red brick Tudor Revival house has a shallower pitched roof than normally associated with this style, but has details that are distinctly associated with this style. The center bay has an end wall chimney with a sloped side that includes a sashed window in the face of the chimney. There are scattered stones as decorative details on the chimney and elsewhere on the facade, the bay to the north of the chimney has a gabled roof covering the entry stoop and the round arched wood plank door. The pierced brick half wall railings of the entry stoop extend across both the entry and chimney bay, and there is a small brick and stone wing wall on the south corner of the facade. To the

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south of the chimney, the other facade bay has paired sashed windows. The windows have been replaced however with vinyl one-over-one windows, impacting the historic integrity of what was probably originally a more elaborate window pattern. Unfortunately, the chimney and entry porch have been repointed with non-matching mortar.

**17 William C. and Edna Grimm House; 1932-34; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing. Garage; 1934 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This one-story house has been modified over the years but appears to have originally been a Craftsman bungalow in design given the remaining broad cross gabled wing on the front and the three-over-one windows, both distinctive features of this style. However, the main house is a flattened hipped roof with a side-shed roofed sunroom on the south side. The facade is divided into four bays across the facade with the cross gabled front wing incorporating two of these bays, the south one with the three-over-one window and the north one with a canted gable bay with similar sashed windows on each side and a replacement, plate glass window across the facade. Above there is the typical 2-light attic window often seen in simple bungalows. The sunroom is recessed behind this front gabled wing on the south side and in the hipped portion, recessed on the north side is the simple entry door and stoop. Some windows have been replaced with vinyl one-over-one windows and the house has newer vinyl siding which makes it difficult to identify the original elements, but it appears that the original porch is missing on the front and that the house may have been built in two stages (hipped roof separate from the gabled section).

There is a narrow driveway on the south side of the property leading to the end gabled, frame, one-car garage which appears to retain its original paneled overhead door and a small attic, 3-light window above the door. The garage is contributing to the historic district.

**18 Peter Camden Case House; 1887; moved 1930-32; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, Folk Victorian residence has a gable front plan with a two bay facade. It had been covered with stucco and asphalt shingle siding in 1983 when the early survey was completed, but that has since been carefully replaced with vinyl siding, leaving the fish scale shingles in the gable end exposed. The recent renovation carefully maintained the window trim exposure and decorative details below the hipped roof, first floor, flattened front bay window and since the siding seems to more closely approximate the original siding, the house actually now appears more like it did historically. The original one-over-one windows have been replaced with new vinyl sashed windows. The simple paneled door with transom is located within the shed roofed porch in the south bay of the facade and there is a single window on the second story. The shed roofed, bay window in the north bay contains a set of triple windows with panels below and there is a set of

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paired windows on the second story. There is a two-story gabled bay on the north side of the house near the rear and a one and two-story addition on the rear. It originally had a wrap-around porch with shed roof across right bay and the front portion of the south side, but since the 1983 survey photo, the south side of the porch has been removed. Even so, since this still retains most of this porch, especially on the facade and it retains the same square posts with molded capitals and no balustrade (but it now rests on a concrete slab floor, probably because the porch was always so close to grade), the building is still maintains just enough integrity to be identified as a contributing building in the district.

**21 Gilbert W. Frazier House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1926 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, frame, Dutch Colonial Revival house has a large shed dormer on the facade with two windows in the dormer. To the south of the main house is a two-story side gabled roof wing with a second floor overhang facing south. The first floor of the facade has paired windows in the south bay and a flat roofed portico in the east bay. This portico has clusters of three square stylized columns at each outer corner supporting the entablature and roof of the portico. The entry door is the original paneled wood door with simple sidelights. The upper sashes of the original wood windows have vertical muntins and most facade windows have shutters, another Colonial Revival feature. An indication of the arrival of the automobile in importance, there is a knee braced gabled roof over a side entry door on the north side to access the adjacent driveway. The house has been re-sided with vinyl siding in recent years and there are storm windows on most windows.

Along the north edge of the property is an asphalt driveway leading to the back part of the lot where there is a two car, end gabled frame garage that has a newer metal overhead door and it too has vinyl siding.

**22 Thomas E. and Gertrude Hullet House; 1935; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This one-story, side gabled house is a good example of a Minimal Traditional design that still shows strong influences of the Tudor Revival style. It has a lower pitched roof and profile than Tudor Revival houses but it still has a more complex roofline with a lower side gabled wing to the north of the main three-bay facade. Unlike Tudor Revival designs, the main facade is symmetrical with a cross gabled entry vestibule centered on the facade and with the flanking bays having paired, six-over-six wood sashed windows with aluminum storm screens. The entry door is a wood plank door with a round arched top and there are scattered stones on the brick facade, more Tudor Revival details. Unlike Tudor Revival designs, the gable ends have simple wood siding and the chimney is nestled between the north wing and main roof at the ridge. There is a garage in the

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basement accessed from the rear of the house and the driveway on the south side of the property. Besides the aluminum storm screens, the only visible alteration is the use of awnings on the south windows and over the entry door, which obscure the details of the vestibule.

**114 Harmon R. Crock House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1922-31; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, bellcast gambrel roofed, brick house has a concrete foundation and a two bay facade. There is a large shed dormer spanning the facade with shuttered one-over-one wood windows (with storm screens) and shutters. Below, there is a recessed porch in the north corner which creates a partially open porch with a brick corner pier and brick half wall railing along the side of the concrete porch floor. The rest of the first floor facade is spanned by a cluster of four one-over-one wood windows which are flanked by shutters as well. On the south side of the house is an end wall brick chimney that pierces through the roof and behind the chimney is a hipped roof, flat bay window. The bay, soffits, and dormer have been clad in vinyl siding.

Along the south side of the property is an asphalt driveway leading to the back of the lot where there is a one-story, end gabled, brick garage with the original paired wood vertical board, crossbuck doors. The garage has some vinyl siding in the gable end.

**115 Harold E. W. Oldenburg House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This shallow pitched, side gabled roof with wide eave, brick house is basically a Craftsman bungalow, but the round arched openings of the entry and the sunroom are highly unusual. The original facade is basically three bays with the entry arch to the recessed porch and entry in the center bay and the round arch opening of the sunporch in the south bay while the north bay has a cluster of three sashed windows. Most likely the shutters on these windows are not original and they appear out of character to the house design. A small side gabled wing on the south side appears to have been original to the house, but the enclosure on the first floor appears to be a newer addition with aluminum siding with a basement level entry to the garage (the older, brick portion) which is at grade because of the downhill slope of the land and appears to be a two-story wing as a result. The upper level of this wing has rectangular window openings, but there is another round arched opening to the sunporch in front of this wing. The entry and sunporch openings have been enclosed with screens.

**118 Mary A. Gentry House; 1925; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1925—31; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This small, two bay wide, Dutch Colonial Revival house has a shed dormer with half-timbered stucco that spans the facade and has two one-over-one wood sashed windows with storm screens. The house is brick, and there is a gabled porch roof supported by

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corner brick piers on top of a low concrete floor that leads to the replacement metal door in the north bay of the facade with a canted oriel window in the other facade bay. On the south side of the house is a small one-story, sunroom wing with a shed roof and wood, 10-light casement windows. On the back of the house there is a shed roofed wing that may have originally been an open porch but is now enclosed with siding.

There is an end gabled, brick garage at the northeast corner of the property.

**216 Empty Lot; post-1950. Non-Contributing.**

This is an empty residential lot.

### **SOUTH HARVEY AVENUE**

**12 Charles C. Gimble Jr. House; 1949-53; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled, sandstone house is not only unusual for its use of a stone veneer but also for its roofline and composition. It has what for other houses of this era would be a breezeway between the house and garage, with a shorter, one-story side gabled roof, but this is actually the main entry to the house with a large sandstone exterior chimney positioned next to a simple entry door with a shallow stoop, all in this 1 story bay. To either side of the chimney is a small casement window. In the 1.5 story section to the south of the entry bay, there are two bays with two pairs of multipaned steel casement windows and the 1.5 story section to the north of the entry bay has another casement window. The gable ends (including those facing the 1 story bay) are clad with wood shingle siding and the south elevation has paired wood windows in the gable end and two paired steel casement windows on the first floor. On the north end of the house is an attached, side gabled, two car garage with wide wood lap siding and a newer overhead door. The garage wing is obviously older, but it may not be original to the design. South of the garage door in this wing there are horizontally light windows on either side of a three-horizontal light wood door, which are commonly associated with 1950s designs.

**18 Herbert F. and Shirley Hacket House; 1955; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1 story Ranch house has asbestos shingle siding on most walls, which has been painted yellow to blend with a band of wood lap siding that stretches across the facade below the window sills. The four bay facade is positioned on a hillside so that there is a shallow concrete retaining wall along the driveway to the facade entry to the basement level garage which still retains its original wood paneled overhead door. The basement level is simple concrete. The garage is located in the south bay and above there are paired, two-over-two horizontally lighted, wood sashed windows. The next bay north has narrow two-over-two sashed windows flanking the plate glass picture window and



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adjacent is the entry bay with a simple doorway and a concrete stoop that has metal railings. Next to the door is another two-over-two sashed window and there is a matching window in the north bay. These horizontally lighted windows are a distinctive 1950s feature as is the wood paneled garage door and the asbestos shingle siding. Except for the paint on the asbestos siding and storm screens and storm door, this is a rare example of an unaltered frame Ranch house in Ferguson.

### LAWRENCE AVENUE

**103 Edward and Arlene Heins House; 1928-30; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1930 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The one-story, red brick, hipped roof Craftsman bungalow has hipped dormers on both sides and a triangular dormer vent on the facade. There are modest eave overhangs and the facade is divided into two bays with a slight projection of the south bay which is an open corner porch. The porch has window height openings with a corner brick pier and the concrete stoop in front has brick knee walls with concrete caps. The porch has been enclosed with a full light storm door and jalousie windows. The other bay on the facade has paired, wood sashed windows. The upper sashes of other windows on the house, and the wood casement windows in the dormers, basement and on the north side, all retain the original vertical muntins, even though aluminum storm windows have been added. The concrete foundation extends to the floor level, making the facade appear more horizontal in appearance.

The one-car, end gabled, frame, detached garage is located near the back of the lot. The garage has been re-sided with vinyl and has a newer overhead door.

**105 Max M. and Lucy Mason House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1927 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The one-story, red-brown brick, hipped roof, Craftsman bungalow has a raised concrete foundation and a tall internal brick chimney that pierces through the roof on the north side of the house. There is a small triangular dormer on the south side. The facade is divided into two bays with a triple, one-over-one, sashed window with a window box in the north bay and a recessed, corner porch with a cross gabled roof supported by squared half columns resting on brick plinth blocks at the front corners and the porch has brick half-wall railings. The lap siding end gable has a half-round vent. The concrete steps have brick knee walls with concrete caps. There is a paired, sashed window unit facing the street in the porch with the 3/4 vertically lighted wood door facing south inside the porch, but the brick walls of the house on the interior of the porch have been painted tan like the gable end of the porch. Most of the windows have been replaced with single light vinyl sashed windows, but the paired wood casement windows (2 lights in each casement) are intact on the north side.

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The asphalt driveway on the north side of the house extends to the back of the lot where there is a one car, end gabled, wood shiplap sided, detached garage that retains its original, vertical accordion style, 3 door section garage door with each section having a three horizontal panel, half light (6 panes of glass) door. It also retains the original cornerboards, eave overhangs, and wood trim around the door opening. A rare example of a Craftsman era garage that has not been altered.

**106 John and Rosetta K. Coleman House;** 1928-30; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1930 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This 1 story, red-brown brick Craftsman bungalow has a hipped roof on the south end with a triangular dormer but it is gabled on the north side and there is a shallow hipped dormer with wide eaves on the facade. The facade is divided into three bays with paired wood sashed windows in the south bay, a triple set of sashed windows off-center, and a small hipped roof porch supported by brick corner piers in the north bay. This porch has brick half-wall railings and concrete steps. On the north side it has an end wall brick chimney that pierces through the broad eaves and roof on that end, flanked by narrow rectangular vents in the attic and small 3 vertical light windows on the first floor. All of the windows, including the paired casements in the attic and the basement windows, as well as the upper sashes of the main windows, have vertical muntins. The entry door is obscured by the half light storm door and the house has metal storm screens.

Accessed from Wesley, at the back of the lot, is a frame, end gabled, one car garage that retains its original bi-fold, wood door and small 4-light window, but it has been sided with vinyl siding.

**108 David and Margaret Bollinger House;** 1928-30; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1931-50; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The end gabled, one-story, red-brown brick Craftsman bungalow has an end wall brick chimney that extends through the north side of the roof with a tall shaft. The facade is divided into two bays behind the full width hipped roof porch, which is supported by three brick piers, one at each corner and another to define the narrower entry bay. There are half-wall brick railings and concrete steps. The porch has been enclosed with aluminum storm windows and a storm door, but the multipaned, wood door is visible. Windows, whether casement, sashed, or the larger picture window on the north side, are all multipaned with storm screens. The roofs have wider eaves and the house has a raised concrete foundation.

The concrete driveway on the north side of the house leads to the rear of the lot where there is a one-car, end gabled, frame garage that has vinyl siding and a replacement overhead metal door.

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**109 Frank L. and Mamie R. Devol House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1930 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, brick Craftsman bungalow has a shallow pitched, side gabled roof that connects directly to the shed roofed, full width porch roof. There is a gabled dormer centered on the facade and, like the main roof, this has wide eaves with open rafters. The porch roof is supported by four brick piers that extend to the ground which have brick, half wall railings and centered, concrete entry steps with brick knee walls. There is a brick end wall chimney piercing through the roof on the north side with a tall chimney shaft. The three bay wide facade has a window unit in the north bay that appears to have been altered, but the square light wood door and the other windows appear unaltered--windows are either sashed windows with vertical lights in the upper sashes or casement windows with vertical lights, but they do have metal storm screens. The only other visible alteration appears to be the use of asphalt shingles to re-side the dormer and the installation of gutters on the rafter ends of the porch. Although the concrete foundation is not visible on the facade, it does serve as a high water table on the side elevations.

The driveway along the north side of the house leads to a one car, end gabled, wood lap sided, frame garage that has a small four-light window over the original, paired, crossbuck swinging doors.

**112 Foster R. and Doris King House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1931-1950; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, brick Craftsman bungalow has a shallow pitched, side gabled roof that connects directly to the shed roofed, full width porch roof. There is a gabled dormer centered on the facade and, like the main roof, this has wide eaves with open rafters. The porch roof is supported by four brick piers that extend to the ground which have brick, half wall railings and centered, concrete entry steps with brick knee walls. There is a brick end wall chimney piercing through the roof on the north side with a tall chimney shaft. The three bay wide facade has a window unit in the north bay that appears to have been altered, but the square light wood door and the other windows appear unaltered--windows are either sashed windows with vertical lights in the upper sashes or casement windows with vertical lights, but they do have metal storm screens. The only other visible alteration appears to be the use of asphalt shingles to re-side the dormer and the installation of gutters on the rafter ends of the porch. Although the concrete foundation is not visible on the facade, it does serve as a high water table on the side elevations.

The driveway on the north side of the house leads back to the one car, end gabled, shiplap wood sided garage, that has a replacement aluminum, overhead door positioned off-center in the facade.

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- 115 Virgil R. and Mabel C. Woods House;** 1928-30; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1930 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This one-story, end gabled, red brick, Craftsman bungalow has a 3 bay facade with a hipped roof porch spanning two bays, one a sashed window and the other the multipaned full light wood door. The porch has brick corner piers and half wall railings as well as brick knee walls on either side of the concrete steps. The porch has been framed with wood screens and a screen door. Most windows are four-over-one wood sashed windows, but here are some two-over-two awning windows with 3-light wood storm windows on the side of the house. Most other windows also have storms. There is a tall brick chimney piercing through the roof on the north side of the house.

The driveway on the north side of the house leads to the one car, end gabled, frame garage at the back of the lot. The garage has the original small attic window (boarded over) above the original, paired, crossbuck, swinging doors.

- 116 William and Freda Pope House;** 1927; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1927 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This one-story, hipped roof, brown brick Craftsman bungalow has a gabled porch in front of the center bay and entry. The porch end gable has been infilled with aluminum siding but the porch retains its wider eaves and the brick corner piers and concrete steps. To either side of the porch are paired, four (vertical muntins)-over-one wood sashed windows, a window pattern utilized on other elevations as well. The house has two chimneys, one on each side, projecting through the roof and a triangular dormer vent on the south side. The house was modified, apparently in the 1950s, given the horizontally lighted door, with a side shed roofed carport with a small room addition behind it, all along the south side of the house, but the basic Craftsman house remains without major alterations.

At the northeast corner of the back yard is a frame, detached, one car, end gabled garage which appears to retain its original lap siding, but it is very difficult to see because of the overgrowth. It appears that when the carport was added to the house, the garage no longer served its function for automobiles since its access was cut off from the driveway on the south side of the house.

- 117 Brewer C. and Olga R. Lawson House;** 1927; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1927 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This one-story, end gabled, red brick Craftsman bungalow has a four bay facade created in part by the hipped roof wing that extends to the south side of the house. The main gable end facade is divided into three bays with a sashed window to the north of the multipaned, full light entry door and paired windows to the south of the door, which are

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situated outside the gabled, entry porch with its brick corner piers and half wall railings. The porch spans the north two bays and has knee walls on either side of the steps, positioned off center to align with the entry door in the middle bay. The gable end of the porch has wide wood siding. There is a tall chimney projecting through the roof on the north side. The windows are the original, vertically lighted three- or four-over-one sashed windows. The porch has been enclosed with aluminum storm windows and door, as the other windows also have aluminum storms. The south wing may be an early addition (given the matching, vertical light sashed windows) since the red brick appears to be a lighter color than the main house.

The driveway along the north side of the house leads back to a one car, end gabled, frame garage with wood lap siding, but the door has been replaced with an aluminum overhead door.

### MILLER PLACE

- 2 **Henry V. and Ruth Farr House;** 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
This Craftsman bungalow has a side gabled roof with wider eaves and a cross gabled porch centered on the original facade. The porch piers are faux stone blocks with tapered square columns, and it has a wood porch floor with a single step, but the original railing is missing. The facade is divided into 3 bays with a single, one-over-one wood sashed window in each outer bay and two, one-over-one wood sashed windows flanking the entry door under the porch roof. The gable end on the porch has vinyl replacement siding and storm windows and door have been added to the house. To the north is a one-story, flat roofed, side porch that has trellising added to the sides. It appears that the side porch is not original since it was added after the 1950 fire map was published but its design is in keeping with other houses of this era and it appears to be an early alteration. There is a basement level garage entered from the rear via the driveway on the south side of the house.
- 4 **Empty Lot;** 1931. **Contributing.**  
This is the side yard for 12 Miller Place.
- 9 **Robert and Evelyn Wallace House;** 1970; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing.**  
This brick Ranch house has a side gabled roof with four bays irregularly positioned on the facade. At the south side of the brick house is a side gabled carport, covered with aluminum siding, as is the south elevation wall and exterior chimney under the carport roof. There is a shed roofed porch that spans three of the four main bays (the paired windows to the south of the entry door as well as the single window to its north) and there

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is one other window bay at the north end of the facade. The windows and door are covered by aluminum storms, making it difficult to see the actual door and windows, but they appear to be one-over-one windows.

- 11 **Malcolm and Lavinia Miller House;** 1870 ca.; 1921 moved and remodeled; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This two-story, T-shaped, frame house has wide eaves with exposed rafters and knee braces, indicative of the Craftsman stylistic details added to the house when it was moved and remodeled in 1921. It has an open porch with shed roof nestled into the interior corner in front of the three bays of the side gabled wing. There is a pediment over the entrance to the porch which is located in the left bay of this porch. Both the pediment and the ends of the shed roof have been covered with half timbered stucco. The porch is supported by four pillars. The bottom half of these pillars are covered with clapboard as is the balustrade. There are two doors off the porch – one is in the left bay facing the street and the other faces north out of the cross gabled wing. The façade door has divided glass and a transom window above. The second door is covered by shutters. There is a single window on the second story in each of the three bays above the porch and an additional window facing north over the porch. All windows are rectangular, doublehung, two-over-two wood sashed windows. The left bay of the facade is the end gable of the T-shaped, cross gable wing. On the first story there is a set of triple windows and on the second story a set of double windows. These windows are rectangular, doublehung, three-over-one wood sashed windows. The gable end is covered with half timbered stucco. There is a two-story enclosed sleeping porch with shed roof on the south side and a one-story rear addition offset towards the north end with shed roof. There are two chimneys at the ridges, midway on both wings. In 1921 after the death of the Millers, this property was subdivided and the house moved to its present site. At that time original porches and some back rooms were removed and the Craftsman detailing and new porches were added. Since the 1983 survey photo, the wide aluminum siding on the house has been replaced with new vinyl siding, more appropriately sized to match the original clapboard and shutters have been reinstalled, but it is not clear if they were part of the Craftsman era renovations in 1921 or an attempt to make the house appear more like its Victorian era roots, like the small spindle work added to the porch, which is not in keeping with the Craftsman design and detracts from the historic integrity of the house.

The two-car, end gabled garage at the northwest corner of the property has wide aluminum siding and two separate wood paneled overhead doors with a three horizontal light window between the doors, which is all spanned by a small awning style roof in front of the gable roof.

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**12 Louis and Gertrude Lutkenhoff House;** 1931; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1931-1950; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, brick Tudor Revival house has a side gable with a cross gable wing projecting toward the front at the north end of the facade. In that bay of the facade there is a shuttered, eight-over-one wood sashed window with a slender round arched window on the second floor. Adjacent to this wing, the roof continues over the front porch, which spans the other two bays of the facade. The porch has a concrete floor and step with brick knee walls and foundation; it is supported by brick corner piers with scattered stone details, a treatment seen elsewhere on the facade. Slender wing wall treatments make these piers appear more substantial. There is another eight-over-one wood sashed window in the south bay and in the center bay is the transomed wood door, covered by a full light storm door. Above the porch is a gabled dormer, clad in asphalt shingles. It has a six-over-six wood sashed window. On the side elevations there are small, multipaned casement windows, and on the south side is a brick end wall chimney with paired chimney pots. The ashlar stone foundation is visible as a decorative detail, more so on the sides because of the slope of the land. Unfortunately, the upper portion of the chimney has been poorly repointed. Vinyl siding has been installed on the sides of the porch and there are aluminum awnings on the south side windows.

The one car, end gabled, frame garage at the southeast corner of the lot is sided with asphalt shingle siding designed to look like a stone pattern. Given the era of the house, this siding may be original, but the overhead door is probably a later replacement.

**16 Mary Buelterman House;** 1922; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled, Craftsman bungalow has a large gabled dormer on the facade containing a set of triple windows and small knee braces similar to those under the wide eaves of the main roof. Its windows are rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one. The left bay contains a porch recessed under the shed roof extension of the main roof. The porch has a concrete base and the replacement wrought iron supports shown in the 1983 survey photo have been replaced with simple round columns. There is a door offset right flanked by a window on the left. The window is rectangular, doublehung, four-over-one. The right bay is enclosed and contains a set of double windows. These windows are rectangular, doublehung, eight-over-eight. Since the 1983 survey, the aluminum siding has been replaced again with vinyl siding and some of the windows have been replaced with vinyl windows. Even so, the Craftsman details in the roof shape, dormer, and the knee braces dominate the appearance of the house. Unfortunately, the previous alterations, enclosing the south bay of the front porch, also impact the historic integrity.

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**19 William A. and Addie Long Seimer House; 1922; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This two-story, hipped roof, Four Square house has an open porch with hip roof in the left bay. The porch has a concrete block foundation and its hipped roof is supported by replacement wrought iron posts and balustrade. The entrance to the porch is from the south side. The entrance to the house has a divided glass door flanked by divided glass sidelights. There is a window in the right bay on the first story and a window in each bay on the second story. These windows were rectangular, doublehung, three-over-one wood sashed windows, but they have been replaced (since the 1983 survey photo was taken) with vinyl one-over-one windows. There is a chimney on the high left roof slope and an art glass window on the second story towards the façade on the south side of the house. The southwest corner of the house has a garage below grade. Above the garage is an enclosed porch with shed roof. This is a Four Square house that originally had Craftsman decorative details, including three-over-one windows and the entry door with its vertical lights and high cross muntins, but the windows have been replaced. Even though the new replacement siding more closely approximates the original siding than the aluminum siding it replaced, the loss of the historic windows compromises the historic integrity of the exterior severely. In addition, even on the 1950 fire insurance map the porch was full width, indicating that the current smaller porch with its wrought iron supports was probably a replacement done in the 1950s or 1960s, when that material was popular.

**20 William A. and Eleanor I. Good House; 1930; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, red brick house has a side gambrel roof with a full shed dormer on both the facade and rear elevations. The facade is divided into 3 bays aligned on both floors, with a central entry with an octagonal window of 9 lights centered above in the dormer. The transomed paneled door is flanked by pilaster strips that support a simple entablature. The outer bays on both levels have one-over-one wood sashed windows, but the first floor windows have decorative brick lintels and the original wood shutters (with the spade cutouts). On the north side the first floor fixed windows are art glass and this elevation is also symmetrical, with a central, end wall chimney between the windows (with sashed windows on the second floor). Visible on this side is what appears to be a basement level garage with a screened wood porch on the rear of the house. The south elevation has asymmetrical windows with a hipped oriel window above the exposed faux stone foundation. The dormers and oriel window have replacement aluminum siding, and the oriel window has vinyl replacement windows. The only other alterations appears to be the addition of aluminum storm windows and a full light storm door.



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- 23 Paul K. and Roberta Miller House;** 1922; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
This 1.5 story, clapboard Craftsman bungalow has a 3 bay facade with a gabled porch in the center bay flanked by four-over-one wood sashed windows. The porch gable end, as well as the main house gable ends, have stucco half timbering. The porch is supported by tapered square columns resting on painted brick plinth blocks. The concrete steps to the porch have brick knee walls. On the south side elevation there is a shed roof supported by knee braces over a side entry door. The adjacent driveway leads around the back to the basement level garage. The gable ends of the house have knee braces. The siding on the house is the original, mitered corner clapboard. The only alterations appear to be a replacement paneled front door and the aluminum storm windows and door.
- 24 E. H. Golden House;** 1925; architect, Lewis Manufacturing Co.; builder, D. W. Thompson. **Contributing.**  
This Dutch Colonial Revival, 1.5 story, frame house has a shed roofed dormer that spans most of the facade that has paired six-over-one sashed windows. The enclosed porch projects slightly in the left bay of the facade and has a flat roof that is partially recessed under the main roof. It was originally supported by two pillars. The facade of the porch now contains an entrance flanked by a set of windows on each side. The north side of the porch also contains two sets of windows. A concrete stoop runs across the front of the porch. The right bay contains a set of triple windows. The center window is rectangular, doublehung, six-over-one, flanked by rectangular, doublehung, four-over-one windows. On the rear, there is a shed roofed, one-story, enclosed wing. Since the last survey, the enclosed porch has had the casement windows replaced with one-over-one sashed windows and the front door replaced with a new metal door. The porch appears to have been enclosed after 1950 when the fire insurance map was updated, but it seems to have been enclosed in the mid-twentieth century, given the use of aluminum siding on both the entry porch and the house. Recently it has had the casement windows replaced with one-over-one sashed windows and the front door has been replaced with a new metal door. Despite these alterations, it still retains its primary Dutch Colonial Revival features, especially the multipaned windows, the gambrel roof, and the shed roofed dormer and as such it continues to contribute to the historic district.
- 25 Annette V. Perter House;** 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
This side gabled, 1.5 story, clapboard house has a large centered gable dormer with paired six-over-six sashed windows. The entry door with its full light, multipaned door has a gabled roof supported by knee braces and a shallow concrete stoop. The entry is centered on the facade with a cluster of three windows to the south and two windows to the north of the entry, all with six-over-six sashed windows. There is an end wall chimney on each

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side of the house, the one to the north is near the front and pierces through the roof, while the one on the south is near the rear elevation. Some windows on the house have storm windows and there is 3/4 light storm door. The basement level garage is accessed by the driveway on the south side of the house.

- 28 Lovkin R. and Emma DeVign House; 1925; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.** This one-story, side gabled house is a mixture of Craftsman features with Colonial Revival elements. The knee braces and wide eaves are characteristic of Craftsman houses, but other features are Colonial Revival: the symmetrical facade with the gabled porch roof with its arched ceiling, the paired Doric columns at each corner that rest on the concrete porch floor, the multipaned sidelights on the entry door, the three wood casement windows spanned by a transom (all of which are multipaned) that flank the entry. The house has wooden storm windows which obscure the original multipaned windows, but these storm windows appear to be original to the house as well. The basement level garage is accessed by the driveway on the south side of the house.

### RAYMAR PLACE

- 1 John and Dorothy C. Edmonds House; 1941; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1941 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.** This simple Cape Cod house is 1.5 stories tall with a symmetrical facade that positions eight-over-eight wood sashed windows with the original wood plank shutters in the outer two bays. Centered on the facade is a simple wood paneled entry door that is surrounded by simple wood pilasters and entablature, and in front is a shallow concrete slab entry platform. On the north side of the house there are additional multipaned wood sashed windows on the first floor separated by the end wall, brick chimney. From the side elevations it is clear that the gabled roof does not extend as low in the rear, creating a salt box shaped roof (and allowing for second floor windows on the rear). The south elevation, which faces Wesley Avenue, has paired multipaned sashed windows on the second floor above a centered, shed roof, open side porch that has simple square corner posts and a low concrete slab porch floor that appears on the 1941 fire map, indicating it is part of the original design. There is a multipaned door with this porch and on either side of the porch are more multipaned, sashed windows. The only alterations to the house appear to be the vinyl siding in the gable ends, the storm windows, the storm doors.

Behind the house, at the southwest corner of the lot is a one car, end gabled, frame garage that faces Wesley Avenue. It retains its original wood siding but has a replacement metal overhead door.

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**2 Julius F. and Mabel M. Fischer House;** 1941; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled, brick house has an asymmetrical facade created by the small, projecting, 1 story, entry vestibule which has paired sashed windows on the facade and an entry door under a small gabled roof (supported by knee braces) on its side, facing north. This vestibule is located on the south end of the facade, creating an L-shaped plan and there are paired sashed windows on the main facade of the house. Offset from these windows toward the north is a gabled dormer with a sashed window. On the north end of the house is a frame, one-story, attached, one car garage with a side gabled roof. On the south side is an end wall, brick chimney. Most of the windows are the original, six-over-six wood sashed windows, but the dormer appears to be a replacement, vinyl, four-over-four window. The entry door which is a wood door with a diamond light, commonly in use by the 1940s, and the knee braces over the entry gable seem to indicate that the vestibule is original to the house, but the fire insurance map shows it as an open porch in 1951, so it may be an early enclosure or alteration. The vestibule, garage, and dormer have replacement vinyl siding and the windows have storm windows added.

**3 Edward and Irene Luecke House;** 1939-41; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Outbuilding;** date unknown; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing.**

This modest, one-story, end gabled, brick Tudor Revival design has a massive end wall chimney on the facade that merges into a one-story high gable over the slightly projecting entry vestibule. The wood plank door with the art glass, small rectangular light is positioned in a rectangular opening created by three, tiered, progressively smaller, rectangular surrounds of brick. In front there is a simple concrete stoop. On either side of the vestibule/chimney is a single, one-over-one, vinyl window with a rowlock of alternating buff and red brick lintel and dark brick sills. There is a small wing wall on each side of the house and a small rectangular wood attic window on the facade. The house has a faux stone foundation, used as a decorative element on the facade.

There is a small wooden storage shed approximately where a one car garage was originally. It is noncontributing to the historic district.

**4 Edward and Helen House Residence;** 1941; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, brown brick, Tudor Revival house has a steeply pitched roof with an end wall chimney on the west elevation that balances the cross gabled, 1.5 story wing that projects towards the facade at the east end. The main house is divided into four bays with a half round window in the attic above a sashed window on the second floor of this projecting wing. The walls on the upper floor of this wing are a combination of vertical boards with weatherboards in the tip, original to the building but painted now so that the detail is not evident. The first floor below has an eight-over-eight wood sashed window with a storm window. Adjacent to this wing is the entry with a simple round arched

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opening and wood plank door. The other two bays on the facade both have eight-over-eight wood sashed windows. The fifth bay of the facade is a one-story, hipped roofed, frame garage at the west end of the house that appears to retain its original wood paneled overhead door.

**5 Harold and Mary Bannister House; 1941; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1941 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1 story, broad end gabled, multicolored brick house has a steeply pitched roof over the entry vestibule, which has a rectangular wood door with a small, arched, art glass light. The door is recessed in an opening that has tiered rowlock bricks that make the opening flare out on each side. It retains the original light fixture above the door and the wall of the vestibule merges into the massive end wall chimney that has a decorative brick pattern near its base that gives the appearance of a niche. The faux stone of the foundation also serves as the base of the concrete stoop which spans both the vestibule and chimney. The other two bays of the facade have single, one-over-one replacement vinyl windows with decorative brick lintels. In the attic on the facade is a small wood framed, multipaned window. There is a brick wing wall on each side of the facade. There is a full light storm door. Despite the loss of the original windows, which were most likely a multipaned pattern, the house retains its distinctive Tudor Revival design in form.

North of the house and toward the rear of the property is a detached, end gabled, frame garage that is accessed by an asphalt driveway along the side of the house. The garage retains its original wood siding but has a newer overhead door and a carport with a shed roof that was added after the 1951 fire insurance map, but the garage still retains its distinctive mid-century appearance.

**6 Charles C. and Mary V. McNaul House; 1941; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This side gabled, 1.5 story, red brick house has minimal Colonial Revival details, most notably the use of wood shutters on the facade windows. The facade is divided into four bays, three of which are in the main house facade. There is a single one-over-one wood sashed window in the north bay and a pair of one-over-one wood sashed windows in the middle bay of the house, with a gabled dormer, clad in vinyl siding, with a one-over-one wood sashed window centered between these first floor windows. The foundation of this portion of the facade has a stone veneer, ashlar pattern of thin layers, which may have been added later. The north bay is an attached, one-story, side gabled, frame garage that has been clad with vinyl siding, but appears to retain the original wood paneled overhead door. On the south end, what was apparently an open, roofed, end gabled, porch has been enclosed at some point as a vestibule, utilizing the original stoop with the faux stone base, a feature which still creates a smaller stoop toward the north where the steps lead

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down to a sidewalk against the facade. The fact that it was an open porch originally is verified by the 1951 fire insurance map. The vestibule is clad in vinyl siding and has paired wood sashed windows and the simple wood door with a small square light; both the windows and the door seem to indicate that the enclosure of the porch was early in the history of the house. There is an end wall, red brick chimney on the south side and a full width shed dormer on the rear. The wood windows have had metal storms added.

**7 Edmond J. and Eleanor E. Bier House; 1941; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, multicolored brick, side gabled house has a broad cross gable that spans two of the three bays on the facade. The middle bay has a one-story gabled roof over the barely projecting vestibule, with the round arched opening and doorway and a concrete stoop with a faux stone foundation. The entry stoop has had a new concrete cap and steps on top of the original faux stone foundation. The round arched, wood plank door has a small art glass light. The original entry light hangs above the doorway. The north bay has a segmental arched window opening for the paired six-over-one wood sashed windows, which have colored glass in one pane of each window. The window centered in this cross gable is also a segmental arched opening with a six-over-one wood sashed window. The faux stone foundation is visible on all elevations. The south bay on the facade also has a segmental arched opening with matching paired sashed windows. On the south side, which faces Wesley Avenue, there is a small art glass window in front of the brick chimney and paired windows behind the chimney as well as a window in the upper level. Attached on the rear of the house and projecting out toward the street is a shed roofed, frame, one car garage with aluminum siding. While the garage is clearly shown on the 1951 fire insurance map, the rear porch, which is enclosed with aluminum siding, behind the garage, is not visible on this map and appears to be a slightly later addition. The windows and the front door have aluminum storms, and the basement windows have been replaced with glass block windows.

### SPRING AVENUE

- 2 Donald and Doris Hutchins House; 1953; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**
- This side gabled, brick house has a four bay facade with a large, end wall chimney in the south bay adjacent to the simple wood paneled entry door with a half round fanlight in the door. The north two bays have wood shuttered, sashed windows. While the one near the door may be a replacement since it is only a one-over-one sashed window, the other window is the original two-over-two horizontally lighted wood sashed window. To the north of the main house is a shed roofed breezeway supported by wrought iron corner posts that link to the end gabled, frame, one-car garage with clapboard siding and the original wood paneled garage door with a row of glass panes. On the south elevation, facing Carson the end gable is wood clapboard with a picture window toward the west

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that consists of two narrow two-over-two wood sashed windows (horizontal lights) flanking a plate glass window. At the east end of this elevation is another sashed window. The breezeway may be a later alteration and the wood sashed windows and original door have aluminum storms.

### TIFFIN AVENUE

**21 Gabriel and Mary Ann Tiffin House;** 1909-14; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This 2.5 story, early Colonial Revival house has a hipped roof with wide, enclosed eaves with a pediment dormer with paired one-over-one, doublehung windows on the facade. On the west side is a two-story hipped bay that connects to the wrap-around open porch that spans across façade and front half of west side. Porch has a hip roof with pediment over the façade entrance to porch (right bay). A second set of steps to the porch is off the west side. The porch is supported by six Doric columns but has a replacement railing. The façade entrance has been remodeled with glass block sidelights and a modern paneled door with half round light below the original transom. There are single, plain molded, rectangular, one-over-one, doublehung windows in left bay on the first floor and in both bays on the second floor. The gable dormer on the east elevation is similar to the facade dormer. There is a shallow two-story wing with hip roof off the west side of the rear elevation. There is an entrance to gabled two-story bay off of the front porch and facing the street. It has a panel door with glass in upper half and transom window above. There are chimneys on the right low slope and center rear slope. Since the 1983 survey, the house has been covered with vinyl siding and it has new storm windows on the original wood sashed windows. Even so, the overall house form and the distinctive Colonial Revival features remain, especially the slender Doric columns on the wrap-around porch, the pedimented dormers and porch entry.

**24 House;** 1907-09; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This 2.5 story, hipped roof, frame house has a cross gabled two-story bay with a pediment gable end that faces the side street, Harrison, on the west side of the house. On the facade there is a gabled dormer with returns and paired windows. The wrap-around porch with hip roof spans across façade and front half of west side, connecting to the gabled bay. The porch has square porch posts and a replacement railing and until recently was screened in. The transomed entry is off-center to the east and flanked by a single window in each bay. All windows are plain-molded rectangular, one-over-one, doublehung sashed windows. There is a shallow two-story wing centered on the rear with a gable roof, and a one-story

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open porch with shed roof on the southeast corner of the house. There is a chimney on the right center high slope. The house has replacement asbestos shingle siding that has been painted.

There is a one-car, end gabled, clapboard garage with the original paired, swinging, vertical board doors that faces Harrison. This appears to be the same garage that appears on the 1931 fire insurance map, although that is identified as an L-shaped building and this building is rectangular.

**25 Empty Lot; pre-1931. Contributing.**

This lot is owned by the same people who own 21 Tiffin and it serves as the unpaved driveway to their house which is located at 21 Tiffin. It is out of numerical sequence and is located east of 21 Tiffin.

**31 Martha Jane Allen House; 1909-14; architect, unknown; builder, Harry Thomas. Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled, Colonial Revival house has clapboard siding and a large hipped roof wall dormer centered on the facade that has a canted, triple window unit, giving it a rounded appearance under the broad eaves. The hipped roof porch spans across the facade with the entrance to the house located in the right facade bay. The full light wood door has muntins framing the opening and it is flanked by sidelights. The left facade bay contains a plain molded, rectangular, doublehung window with forty lights over one. All other windows are plain molded, rectangular, one-over-one, doublehung sashed windows. There is a three-sided, one-story bay window on the west side in the rear bay and there is a sleeping porch across the second story rear elevation. Since the 1983 survey photo, the screened enclosure of the front porch has been removed and the porch railings replaced with new turned railings but the porch retains its original Doric columns. The house has wooden storm windows on the original wood windows and still retains the original clapboard siding.

At the northwest corner of the lot, there is a pre-1931, detached, end gabled, garage with its original wood vertical siding and multi-paned window over the wood overhead door.

**101 Mary P. and David Thomas House; 1876; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This one-story, side gabled house is divided into two parallel sections, with the west addition set toward the rear. The original portion of the house (closer to street) is four bays wide. The far right bay contains a three-sided bay window with belcast hip roof. Above bay window is a cross gable with a decorative triangular wood detail. The next bay contains the entrance (transomed door is not original) covered by an open porch with shed

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roof. It has simple square posts with no balustrade support the porch roof but it has a spindle and bead frieze under the eaves of the porch. The west center bay contains a window with small cross gable above that has a decorative triangular wood detail. The far west bay on this portion of the facade contains a window. All windows are plain molded, rectangular, two-over-two, doublehung wood sashed windows. There is an exterior chimney on the west side. An addition to the house extends from the west side near the rear bay and is also side gabled. The façade entrance to this wing is flanked by two windows. There is a porch with shed roof across the left and center bays, while the right bay has been enclosed. Porch is supported by simple thin square posts with a spindlework frieze under the eaves. There is a cross gable over the right bay with circular attic vent in the gable end. Both sections of the house appear to date from the late nineteenth century and the Folk Victorian detailing actually represents a second generation renovation of the house in the late nineteenth century. The house has old aluminum siding.

Behind the house is a frame, detached, carriage house that is side gabled with 2 bays and swinging wood doors, but it is in poor condition.

**102 Charles and Sarah Leah (Tiffin) Shirley House; 1929; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, brick, side gabled house has modest Tudor Revival detailing, with a asymmetrical cross gable over the west half of the facade that shares the roofline with the small, one-story, gabled, slightly projecting entry that is centered on the facade. The gable over the entry is half timbered stucco and the right bay forms a corner porch under the main roof with an end wall brick chimney on the east elevation. The west bay has a set of paired windows with a flared stone lintel. They are plain molded doublehung, six-over-one wood sashed windows. The corner porch and entry are supported by six brick pillars and a brick half-wall railing. Each pillar is paired by two slender turned wood posts. A door is flanked by a window on the left and is the same configuration as the other facade windows. The eaves have exposed decorative rafters. Since the 1983 survey photo, new combination storm windows have been installed on the house and the original shutters on the front window have been removed.

**103 Garage; post-1950; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This lot has two garages, one positioned deeply at the end of a long driveway that is an end gabled, two car, two wood paneled door, concrete block garage. The other is on the west side of the driveway, facing east, and closer to the street; it is a side gabled, three car garage with vinyl siding, a man door, a one car overhead door, and a two car overhead door. The concrete block garage appears to have been built in the 1950s or 1960s while the other garage appears to be much newer.



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**106 Frank and Josephine (Miller) Tiffin House; 1893; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Outbuilding; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, pyramidal roof, Folk Victorian house has cross gabled wings projecting from the facade and east elevation with an open wrap-around porch extending around the corner to these gabled wings at the northeast corner of the facade. It has a shed roof which is an extension of the hip portion of the main roof. The porch is supported by four turned posts, a replacement turned wood railing. The entrance is in the center bay with a full light door with a transom above. The door has vertical muntins crossed near the top and bottom with cross muntins. The right bay has a single window on the first floor and a set of small double windows on the second floor in a gable end. The original plain-molded, rectangular, one-over-one, doublehung windows have been replaced with vinyl windows (with muntin grids only on the interior side of the glass) and the second floor windows are paired casements. There is a chimney at the front slope peak and a one-story addition at rear. The front of the house is still clapboard but the sides have been covered with vinyl siding.

There is a frame, one-car, end gabled garage with vinyl siding at the rear, southwest corner of the property.

**112 House; pre-1893; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, end gabled, Folk Victorian house has a shorter gabled projecting bay on the east half of the facade that has angled corners on the first floor and the second story hangs over the first story. The right bay contains the transomed entrance flanked by a window on the right and both are covered by a porch with a shed roof. The porch is supported by turned posts and has a concrete slab floor. All windows were originally plain molded rectangular, one-over-one, doublehung wood sashed windows. There are two gable dormers on both the east and west side of the building. There is a chimney on the right center slope and a small centered porch with hip roof over the rear entrance. The upper portion of the chimney has been capped with concrete. There is a wood deck on the back of the house that has been added. Because the house has been re-sided with vinyl siding, covering the original wall finishes and the window trim, and has replacement vinyl windows, it does not visually retain its historic appearance (as of the early twentieth century from the period after it was moved and split from 124 Tiffin) and as such it is noncontributing to the historic district.

**117 Empty Lot; post--1983. Non-Contributing.**

This is currently an empty lot that has been incorporated as the back yard for 125 Tiffin, but since it originally had a separate, pre-1895 house on the lot, it is identified as non-contributing to the historic district.

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- 124 House; 1893 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**  
This 2.5 story, gable front house has been drastically altered in recent years with wide aluminum siding and non-historic fake shutters that covers the original window trim. It retains the open porch with flat roof and concrete slab base across façade. The porch is supported by square posts (may be original) and there is a wood balustrade across the roofline. The entrance is in the right center bay and the half light door with large diamond pattern muntins is not the original. There is a single window in each of the remaining three bays on the first floor. On the second story there are paired windows in both the left and right bays and a single window on the third floor in the gable's end. All windows are plain molded rectangular, two-over-two (horizontal light), doublehung wood sashed windows. There is a redwood shed roof porch at the southeast corner of the house.
- 125 Frank L. and Blanche Beach House; 1888 original, 1912 moved; 1927 remodeled; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This 1.5 story, red brick, Craftsman bungalow has a side gabled roof that continues over the full width front porch, which is supported by a series of 5 brick pillars resting on top of the concrete porch floor. The base of the porch is also brick and it has brick knee walls that continue the concrete cap and height of the porch floor around the brick steps in the second column bay from the east. Above the porch are paired, gabled dormers with single one-over-one windows in each dormer. Like the main house, the dormers have wider, enclosed eaves. On the main level of the facade there is a pair of French doors at the west end with two bays of one-over-one wood sashed windows separating these door from the main entry, wood door with a multipaned light near the top. To the east of the entry door is another sashed window. On the east side of the house is a small hipped roof, brick, one-story bay below a clustered, sashed window unit. Facing the street, the bay has a small art glass window, similar to one on the east wall of the house in front of the bay. On the west elevation there is a brick end wall chimney. The dormers and gable ends of the porch have been clad in vinyl siding and the second floor windows have been replaced with new vinyl windows.
- Directly behind the house is a one car, end gabled, stucco garage with a wood overhead door. It is accessed from Clark.
- 202 Samuel C. and Kate Hibbetts House; 1907; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This is a great example of a two-story, hipped roof, Four Square house with Colonial Revival details, most notably the Doric columns supporting the front porch. The façade slope of the roof contains a center hipped dormer with two casement windows, each of which have eight lights. The same dormer appears on the rear roof slope. The full width, hipped roof porch is screened-in with the original column supports inside the screening.

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The right bay of the facade contains the entrance – a panel door with glass in the upper half flanked by a panel sidelight on the right. There is a single window in the left bay on the first floor and a single window in both left and right bays on the second floor. All windows are plain molded rectangular, one-over-one, doublehung wood sashed windows. There is a two-story rear addition offset to the west with a rear entrance and shed roof. A chimney occurs on the left center low slope of the roof. Neither the house nor the garage have been altered, retaining original clapboard siding and wood windows. Even the screening on the front porch is fairly transparent, so that the original columns and entry door features are clearly visible. The only other alteration seems to be the addition of storm windows.

This detached, frame garage with its pyramidal roof and fixed 6 light windows on the rear elevation as well as its exposed rafters and clapboard siding, are characteristic of early twentieth century Craftsman garages.

**205 L. D. Headley House; 1900-09; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, side gabled house has a central cross gable that extends back to connect to another side gabled wing that completes the H-shaped roof of what is basically a rectangular house plan. It has a full width porch with a shallow hip roof and original square posts and balustrade. The entrance is in the left bay and has a replacement metal door. There is a single window in both the center and right bays on the first floor and in all three bays on the second floor. All windows are plain molded rectangular, one-over-one, doublehung wood sashed windows. On the northwest rear corner of the house a breezeway with hip roof connects the house to a two-car, two-story, hipped roof garage with an apartment upstairs. The garage/apartment building is concrete block on the ground level and frame on the second story. There is a two-story redwood deck at the rear of the main house. The wide aluminum siding on the house is starting to fall off on the west side, exposing the asphalt faux brick siding underneath, which was also a replacement siding and it appears that it is clapboard underneath that layer. Even so, it still retains the original square porch columns and balustrades on the full width porch and as such, it is still identified as a contributing building in the district. The house has storm windows and fake shutters added to some windows.

**207 Marty and Jean O. Russell House; 1946; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1950s ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled, house has a large, cross gabled, projecting wing at the east end of the facade, creating an L shaped plan. To balance this large wing, there is a gabled dormer near the west end. The facade is divided into two principal bays, created by the gabled wing and the two, shuttered, six-over-six vinyl sashed windows on the west bay below the dormer. The facade end of the gabled wing has another six-over-six sashed window (this one is the original wood window) on the east half and the west half is the

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open side to the side entry, recessed porch with its simple corner post. Besides the entry door, it appears that there is a pair of French doors in this entry porch. Although a few of the windows have been replaced with vinyl windows, they match the muntin pattern of the original windows, many of which remain, covered with aluminum storms. While the front windows have shutters, those on the sides do not. There is an end gabled, brick chimney on the west side bisecting the ridge.

There is a one car, end gabled, frame garage nestled behind the house near the east side. It has bead board siding and an early design metal overhead door.

**208 House; 1909; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled Colonial Revival house has a gable dormer with overhang and carved wood modillions under the eaves. The pedimented gable end of the dormer is covered with fishscale wood shingles although the side walls are covered with asbestos shingle siding. The upper half of the gable ends of the main roof are covered with wood fishscale shingles and the bottom portions are covered with wood shake shingles. The gable ends also have brackets under the eaves and at the bottom of the gable end separating the gable from the main wall of the house. The main body of this house is stucco over what appears to be a concrete or stone block. Materials are impossible to determine from the street. Open porch spans across the façade and is recessed under the main roof and supported by four large Doric columns that rest on the masonry half wall railing. There are wood modillions under the porch eaves. The entrance is located in the center bay and flanked by sidelights, and has transom window above. The left and right bays each have a set of triple windows. All windows are plain molded rectangular, one-over-one, doublehung wood sashed windows. The facade dormer has a set of triple sashed windows with six-over-one lights each. The building has a two-story rear addition with casement windows and a concrete block addition below grade on the southeast corner. There is a chimney on the high offset right rear slope. Although most of the windows are replacement one-over-one windows, the front dormer retains its original wood sashed windows. The aluminum awnings on the west elevation are not historic. Most windows have storm windows.

**216 Fred W. and Anna M. Beibinger House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This simple Craftsman bungalow is a one-story, end gabled, frame house with a hipped roof, full width porch that is supported by slightly tapered, square, half columns that rest on the frame half wall railings. The three-bay facade has a one-over-one wood sashed window on either side of the central entry door that aligns with the steps. Above the porch, there is a six-light wood attic window. On the east side of the house are two brick, end wall chimneys (the rear is a flue chimney), both piercing through the wide eave overhangs. Flanking the front chimney are high, small fixed windows. The house has

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been clad recently in vinyl siding (including the half height walls on the porch) but care was taken to go around the window and door trim, minimizing the impact. However, the eaves has also been clad in vinyl and they may have been open rafters originally (a distinctive Craftsman feature). Windows and door have storm windows and the front door appears to be a replacement door with stair-stepped rectangular lights near the top of the wood door (a 1950s or 1960s alteration).

- 217 **Dr. Louis V. and Bess L. Rossell House; 1945; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1950s ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled, Cape Cod house has two gabled dormers on the facade with six-over-six wood sashed windows. The first floor of this multicolored brick house is divided asymmetrically into four bays with replacement nine-over-nine vinyl sashed windows flanking the original door with its two vertical panel capped by a small rectangular light. At the east end of the facade is a smaller six-over-six vinyl sashed replacement window. The facade windows, as well as the first window on the side elevation have shutters. The windows on the side elevation are the original wood sashed windows (multipaned), and like the dormer windows, they have aluminum storm windows. Between the first floor windows on the east side is a side entry door that opens onto the adjacent driveway. The gable end of the house and the dormers are clad in aluminum siding, which is most likely a replacement material given the date of construction, but probably closely mimics the original finish. The concrete stoop in front of the door has been re-poured and enlarged.

There is a two car, end gabled, frame garage nestled behind the house near the east side. It has vinyl siding and a metal overhead door. The garage is not shown on the 1951 fire insurance map update but it appears to be an early garage, probably built in the early 1950s when building materials became more readily available.

- 218 **Phillip and Emma Lehmuth; 1925; architect, unknown; builder, Phil Lehmuth. Contributing. Garage; 1925-1931; architect, unknown; builder (attributed), Phil Lehmuth. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel roof with a full width shed roofed dormer as well as a full width shed roofed, one-story wing on the facade that incorporates the central front entry with its wood paneled door, curved hood and diamond patterned, half light sidelights. To both sides of the entry, there are paired windows and each side elevation of this one-story front wing also have paired windows. Windows are rectangular, doublehung, four-over-one vertical light wood sashed windows. Access to the entrance is gained by a shallow concrete stoop. Both the facade and the rear slopes have a shed dormer which extend almost the full width of the roof. Each dormer contains three windows which are rectangular, doublehung, four-over-one wood sashed windows.

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An exterior chimney rises on the west offset towards the façade. Since the 1983 survey, the replacement aluminum siding has been replaced with vinyl siding.

The two car, detached end gabled garage has recently been re-sided with vinyl siding. It has a metal replacement overhead door.

- 221 Joseph S. and Emma McGuigan House;** 1892; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing. Carriage House;** pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** This two-story, hipped roof, Four Square house has a pediment dormer on the facade and east elevation each with a multipaned fixed window. The façade right bay contains a concrete slab porch that is partially recess under the main facade wall but has a shed roof with turned porch supports and a turned wood railing, both of which were alterations added after the 1983 survey photo was taken (it had wrought iron posts at that time). The transomed door is flanked on the right by a window. There is a single window in the second story. The left bay has a picture window on the first floor and a set of double windows on the second floor. All windows with the exception of the picture window are rectangular one-over-one, doublehung wood sashed windows. There is a chimney on the rear slope offset right. A rectangular bay window is at the midpoint of the west side. It has French doors on the first floor, a set of double windows on the second floor, and a gable roof above. Since the 1983 survey, the asphalt shingle, faux brick siding has been replaced with vinyl siding and a small shed roof extension across the east half of the facade with turned posts and a balustrade added to the recessed porch. The house still has its original wood windows with storm windows added. Fire insurance maps indicate that at least until 1951, the house had a full width porch (probably similar to 234 Tiffin) on what was essentially a Four Square house, presumably with the recessed section within that porch. The picture window was probably added with the asphalt siding alterations since it is characteristic of 1950s residence, not 1892 houses. As such it is noncontributing to the historic district.

Northwest of the house is the old carriage house, an end gabled, frame building that retains its original sliding door. There is a small window above the door centered in the clapboard gable end.

- 224 House;** 1906-09; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** This two-story, frame, hipped roof, Four Square house utilizes some simple Colonial Revival details to distinguish this design, most notably the three Tuscan columns that support the front porch. The open porch with its hip roof is off center left across three-fourths of façade and it retains its original balustrade. The entrance is in the right bay and consists of a panel door with glass in the upper half and a transom window above. There is a single window in the left bay on the first floor and a single window in both the left and right bays on the second floor. All windows are plain molded, rectangular, one-over-

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one, doublehung wood sashed windows. There is a hipped dormer with a single window on each slope of the main roof and a chimney at center peak. There is a diamond-shaped window on the west side near the front façade. The house has been clad with vinyl siding, but it is approximately the same width as the original clapboard which was shown in the 1983 survey photo, and it does not cover the window trim. While the house still retains its original porch railings, this railing has been used as the template for railings now installed on either side of the broad stairs and a metal chimney flue has been installed on the east side of the house. Non-historic shutters have been added to the facade windows. It appears that the dormer windows have been replaced with small paired sashed windows since the 1983 survey indicates that they were single windows. These alterations do not significantly impact the historic integrity of the building.

- 228 Phil H. and Alice Sheridan House;** 1935; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** This 1.5 story, multicolored brick, steeply pitched side gabled, Tudor Revival house has overlapping cross gables on the facade, the shorter of which projects to form the roof of the porch. The porch is supported by brick corner piers and has pierced brick half-wall railings and the gable end of the porch is textured stucco. The entry door is a wood plank door with tiered small lights near the top. It appears to have a slightly rounded transom above this door, but it is obscured by the rectangular full light storm door. To the west, the three part window consists of three sashed windows, with a decorative muntin pattern. To the east, there is a wood framed stained glass window, with a similar window on the east elevation. Originally it appears that there was a one-story, cross gable spanning across the rear, but a portion of this has been removed to add a second floor, vinyl clad addition with shed roofs off toward each side elevation (on top of the original first floor brick walls). Behind the original brick section of the house, there is a one-story frame addition as well. These additions are not very noticeable since they are positioned lower than the main roof ridge and behind the brick side walls. These new additions have vinyl siding and the windows in the house have storm screens. There was a one car garage shown on the 1950 fire insurance map, but it appears to have been demolished (or is totally obscured by foliage, even in aerial photography).

- 229 George H. Bray House;** 1904 ca.; 1931-1950 addition; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** This two-story, hipped roof, frame house is one of the few remaining frame houses in the neighborhood that has not been re-sided and still retains its original porch balustrade. It is a simple, vernacular design, originally a Four Square house, that was nearly doubled in size between 1931 and 1950 when the west wing was added, utilizing the original decorative details and fenestration. The facade of this house is stepped back, with the original Four Square's two bays and the original full-width porch projecting further forward and the hipped roof, two-story wing stepped back slightly along the west side. It was carefully detailed to match the Four Square with the same size, one-over-one wood

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sashed windows, two in the upper level and a hipped roof canted bay window in the first floor. The porch retains its original square porch columns and balustrade and the original house has an eyebrow dormer vent on the facade. The transomed main entry door is flanked by a small square window on the left, both in the west bay of the original house while the east bay has a sashed window. The rear has a one-story shed roofed enclosed wing that appears to have been added after 1950 since it does not appear on the fire insurance map. It has had very few alterations to the facade since the major west wing addition was added, although wooden railings have been added to either side of the front steps and shutters have been added to the facade windows. The house also has storm windows and a storm door with a non-period door with a fanlight in the top portion of the paneled door. Since the house was modified during the period of significance for the historic district with the addition of the western half between 1931 and 1950, the house's current facade is a significant example of the houses in the historic district.

**233 Garage;** pre-1931 (garage); architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing.**

There is only a one car, detached, hipped roof frame garage but it has a replacement metal overhead door and replacement wide aluminum siding. The 1901-1906 house on this lot was destroyed by a fire in 2008 and was demolished.

**234 House;** 1891-99; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This two-story, hipped roof, frame, Folk Victorian house has a full width porch with turned porch posts that appear to create a wrap-around porch since the west bay of the first floor is recessed under the main facade. It retains the original wood porch floor and original balustrade across facade. The west bay contains the entrance flanked on the right by two small art glass windows. The door is a panel door with glass in upper half and a transom window above. There is a single window above the entrance on the second story. In the east facade bay there is a set of paired windows on both the first and second stories. All windows are plain molded rectangular, one-over-one, doublehung. Centered cross gables contain a rectangular window with eighteen lights and are covered with wood fishscale shingles. There is a sunburst design at the peak of the gable end. There are chimneys on the left center slope and the right rear slope. There are similar pedimented gables on the west elevation and above the slightly projecting, two-story, flat bay on the east elevation. Since the 1983 Survey the house has been sided with vinyl siding, but care was taken to leave the original wood trim around the doors and windows exposed, as well as the original fishscale shingles in the cross gable ends.

There is a detached, end gabled, frame garage at the southwest corner of the lot, but it is barely visible behind the tall board fence.



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- 236 Harry B. and Emma LaTourette House;** 1932-34; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1934 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This Tudor Revival house is two stories tall, with multicolored brick walls and rock-faced, ashlar limestone accents, especially at the foundation, around the round arched door and on the stepped wing walls on each corner of the three bay facade. The house is side gabled with a large cross gabled, projection that spans the eastern two bays, with the roofline curving down to the first floor in the center bay over the entry door. The end of this front facing gable has half timbered stucco on the second floor around the paired, sashed windows. Next to the round arched, wood plank entry door is a small side window and above is a shallow hipped dormer nestled on top of the curve of the cross gabled roof. To the east of the entry door is a series of four multipaned, casement windows, while the west bay has a triple window unit of sashed windows with a gabled wall dormer above with paired sashed windows. On the west elevation is a central, end wall brick chimney. Some of the windows have storm screens, and they all appear to be the original windows. The sashed windows have multipaned upper sashes. The only major alteration is the use of wider aluminum siding on the dormers and side gable end.

At the southwest corner of the backyard, there is a one car, end gabled, frame garage with a wood overhead door and aluminum siding.

- 237 Vernon Tipton House;** 1961; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing. Garage;** 1961; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing.**

This two-story shallow pitched side gabled house is a more modern Colonial Revival design. Although most of the house is brick, the second floor of the facade is clad with aluminum siding (probably the original material). There is a one-story, end gabled wing on the facade with a bay window on its facade and siding in the gable end. Across the remainder of the facade is a shallow, shed roofed porch with slightly arched openings between the porch posts; this covers the concrete porch floor, slightly elevated from the grade. The facade has shuttered multipaned sashed windows on both levels.

There is a two car, end gabled, brick garage facing east that is positioned behind the house.

- 240 Carl W. and Ada Scott House;** 1936-38; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled, painted brick Tudor Revival house has a cross gable that spans the western two bays and merges with a projecting, one-story, small gabled vestibule which has a wood paneled entry door with small rectangular lights in the top two panels. On the side elevation of the vestibule is a small, fixed, wood framed window. In the other three bays of the first floor there are multipaned, wood sashed windows with shutters. The one to the west is eight-over-eight while the others are six-over-six, as is the second floor shuttered window in the gable end and those on the side elevations. There is

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a low concrete stoop with iron railings spanning the vestibule. On the east side of the house is a brick end wall chimney and a side entry door with concrete steps, accessing the driveway. The drive leads to the rear entry on the basement of the attached garage. The windows have storm screens, the gable ends have been clad with wider aluminum siding, and the brick has been painted. There is an asphalt driveway on the east side of the house that extends into the back yard to the basement level garage under the house.

**241 A. Erroll and Helen Honey House; 1937; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1937 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled, Cape Cod house has a symmetrical facade. Around the central entry, projecting rectangles of brick form a quoin treatment for the paneled door. In front of the entry there is a shallow brick stoop with a series of very shallow brick steps. To either side of the entry there are two, shuttered, six-over-six wood sashed windows. Above, there is a full width shed roofed dormer with shuttered six-over-six wood sashed windows. Although it is shown as an open porch on the 1950 fire insurance map, on the west side is a side shed roofed, one-story sunroom, with brick corner piers and brick half walls. It has paired wood, multipaned casement windows (three sets on the facade and two pairs on the side). Since the sunroom has a faux stone foundation like the house, it is apparently original to its construction. There is a brick end wall chimney projecting above the roof of the sunroom. The house has storm windows and storm doors, the brick walls have been painted and the dormer has been sided with aluminum.

There is a frame, end gabled, one car, detached garage at the northeast corner of the property. It has a wood paneled overhead door.

**300 Allen H. and Jean Farr House; 1947; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1950s ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This simple, one-story, brick Cape Cod house has a side gabled roof with a four bay facade. The window on the west end is smaller than the two larger windows flanking the simple wood entry door with its concrete stoop and iron railings. The windows on the facade retain the original wood plank shutters and the house retains its original one-over-one wood sashed windows, but they have aluminum combination storms. There is an end wall red brick chimney on the east side and on the west side is a side doorway with its own concrete stoop that exits to the driveway. The end gables of the house have been clad with aluminum siding, but this may be original given the date of the house.

On the west side of the house is a driveway that extends to the backyard where there is an end gabled, two car, frame garage with some wood and some aluminum siding. It has what is probably the original wood overhead door. The house does not appear on the 1950 fire insurance map, but it appears garage dates from the same era as the house given the wood paneled overhead door and the original intent for the driveway to connect to a garage given the side entry to the house at the driveway.

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**304 DeWitt H. and Marily J. Doane House; 1950; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This one-story end gabled, painted brick house has three bays on the main house facade and across the front, at the west end is a side gabled wing, with a one car garage. The simple wood entry door with lights near the top has a low concrete pad and sidewalk paralleling the facade and leading to the concrete driveway. To the east side there is a two-over-two (horizontal light) sashed window and to the west is a large picture window consisting of narrow two-over-two (horizontal light) wood sashed windows flanking a large plate glass window. The simple design now has painted brick on the main house with vinyl siding on the garage and gable end. The attached garage is part of the original design, clearly visible on the 1950 fire insurance map. The windows have storm screens added and there is a storm door on the front entry.

**305 Leonard and Hazel Langeneckert House; 1936-38; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1938 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, side gabled, Georgian Revival house is divided into three bays on the facade with twelve-over-twelve wood sashed windows on the first floor in the east two bays and six-over-six wood sashed windows in the three bays of the second floor, all with faux shutters. The first floor windows are highlighted by a soldier course brick lintel with keystone and the second floor sill is formed by a continuous projecting brick sill. The boxed soffit on the facade has dentils, forming an entablature crowned by the copper gutter. The entry door is located in the west bay and has pilasters supporting an entablature and arched, broken pediment. In front of the entry is a shallow concrete stoop. The front door appears to be a paneled metal door. There is an end wall brick chimney on the east elevation. There are storm windows and a full view storm door that have been added.

There is a two car, end gabled brick garage at the northeast corner of the property that has vinyl siding in the gable end and a newer overhead door.

**307 Russell L. Taylor House; 1926-28; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This steeply pitched, side gabled, 1.5 story, Craftsman bungalow retains its original clapboard siding and exposed beams and rafters on the wide eaves. The nearly full width open front porch has a hip roof that is supported by corner square pillars. Since the 1983 survey photo was taken, the porch has been restored, with an appropriately made balustrade. The entrance is located in the center bay flanked by a window on each side. There is a center gable dormer with a set of double windows on the façade roof slope. All windows are plain molded, rectangular, four-over-one, vertical light, doublehung wood sashed windows. There is a rectangular, one-story, bay with hip roof on the west side at rear. There is a chimney at right center peak. Since the 1983 survey storm windows and a storm door have been added to the house and the side entry steps have been rebuilt in wood with wood railings of unpainted wood.

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**308 Ellis Worthington House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing. Garage; 1926 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This side gabled, wide eave house with its integrated full width porch appears to have originally been a simple Craftsman bungalow, but the front porch posts have been modified, extending them to the ground, eliminating the porch floor and veneering the area that was originally below the porch floor with brick. Under the porch roof, a small concrete stoop with iron railings has been installed. The eight-over-eight wood sashed windows appear to be original to the house, but the shutters (on the front) appear to be recent replacements. The original stucco foundation is still visible on the side next to the driveway but the entire house has been clad with vinyl siding, including the knee braces (a Craftsman feature) that support the eave overhang.

There is a pyramidal roofed, one car, detached garage near the southwest corner of the house, but it has been modified with new vinyl siding, a seamed metal roof, and the elimination of the garage door for a simple man door.

**311 Arthur G. Land House; 1909; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled, Colonial Revival house has an open porch recessed under main roof across the façade. The porch has a formal entablature frieze and Doric column supports. Although it unclear whether it had railings originally, it now has unpainted wood railings. The entrance is located in the left bay with a half-light wood paneled door. The right bay contains a plain molded rectangular, eight-over-one, doublehung wood sashed window. There is a gable dormer centered on the facade with three windows each of which are rectangular, one-over-one, wood doublehung sashed window. There is a one-story addition with a hip roof on the east and a one-story addition at the rear. The east side addition has a set of double windows which are rectangular two-over-two. There is a chimney at center peak. Although the 2009 survey identified the dormer windows are replacements, they are the original wood sashed windows, but the dormer has been covered with vinyl siding. The house appear to retain the rest of its original clapboard siding and its original windows, including the eight-over-one window on the facade with the 3/4 light wood door. The small sunroom wing on the east side and the rear one-story addition were apparently built after 1950 since they do not appear on the fire insurance map.

**312 William and Laura Parsons House; 1895 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, frame, side gabled Folk Victorian house has an open wrap-around porch across the façade and half of the east side. It has a shed roof (which is an extension of the main roof) with a pediment gable over the entrance (center bay). The gable end had a circular wood detail. The porch has a concrete slab base, and replacement fluted columns that were added since 1983 when the survey photo showed latticework supports that were

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not historic either. The transomed entrance has a half-light, wood panel door. There is a single window in each of the left and right bays. Both windows are plain molded rectangular, one-over-one, doublehung wood sashed windows. A large octagonal bay dormer is centered on the front slope of the main roof. It has an eight-sided conical roof and a large rectangular, one-over-one, doublehung window flanked by two small single pane square windows. There is a decorative ornament below the small windows and on sides of dormer where it meets the roof. There are chimneys near the peak offset left of the façade roof slope and on the rear offset right slope. A bay window on the east side is half covered by the porch. The house has been clad with vinyl siding but the siding leaves the original window trim exposed. The windows on the east side (near the rear) are modern, horizontal profile windows. The historic wood sashed windows have storm screens. The gable end on the porch has had wood shingles added recently but the rosette is original to the house. The second floor octagonal tower/dormer still retains its original wood walls and embossed decorative details. The chimneys have been coated with stucco but still retain the corbelling at the cap underneath the stucco.

**319 Adda J. and George H. Jessup House; 1906; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, hipped roof, frame Four Square house has Colonial Revival details. The full width shed roof porch has Doric columns supporting an entablature frieze panel with dentil trim under the eaves and a pediment over the porch entrance, which is offset to the left. The doorway is flanked by a window on the right, both in the left bay. There is also a single window on the far right of the first floor. The right bay of the second floor contains two windows and there is an oriel window located above the entrance pediment. There is a center dormer with a belcast hip roof and a set of double windows on the façade roof slope. There is dentil trim under the eaves of the dormer and Greek Revival (panel pilasters) detailing flanking and between the windows. All of the windows are plain molded rectangular, one-over-one, doublehung wood sashed windows. There is a chimney on the low right slope. Aluminum storm windows and doors have been added. It has replacement aluminum siding that covers the original window trim, but because the Colonial Revival detailing on the porch and dormer are still intact, the house is still contributing to the historic district.

There is a frame, one car, end gabled garage at the rear on the west side of the property. It has a wood paneled overhead door and an adjacent man door, both of which appear original to the building

**320 Ralph and Dorothy Magoon House; 1933; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled, frame house has a symmetrical facade with three-over-one wood sashed windows with storm screens on either side of a central, simple entry door. Over the door is a gabled roof, arched on the underside, with curved braces for support.

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There is a simple concrete stoop in front. On the west elevation, there are small, high wood framed windows (with wood storms) flanking the end wall brick chimney and on both sides there are paired, wood sashed windows on the second floor. From the front entry stoop, in addition to the steps leading to the meandering sidewalk to the street, there is a series of steps leading down the hillside adjacent to the facade. These are very old and appear original to the stoop, seeming to indicate that the adjacent driveway was there at the time of construction, but the basement level, one car, stucco garage with a rooftop flat roofed, screened porch, was not shown on the 1951 fire insurance map. Even so, it appears to be a contributing element to the original design of the house. The house is basically Craftsman in design, with its exposed roof rafters, three-over-one windows, braced gabled roof over the entry. The major alteration to the house is the vinyl siding and the metal storm windows and storm door.

**325 House; 1903-09; architect/ builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 2.5 story, frame, Late Victorian house has a massive gabled wall dormer than spans the second and third floor of the east half of the facade and projects out over the entry porch with a shed roof extension on either side extending down to the first floor porch. This gabled dormer forms a second floor porch. The west bay of this side gabled house has a gabled dormer above the second floor window and a flat roofed, three-sided bay window on the first floor. This three-sided bay window originally had wrought iron cresting along roofline, but it is now missing (visible in the 1983 survey photo). There is a rectangular art glass window placed high on the façade side of the bay window. The other two sides have full-size, rectangular, one-over-one, doublehung wood sashed windows. The second floor has a single window same as above. A gable dormer has a single, rectangular, two-over-two window. The first story of the porch has four square pillars and is partially covered by an extension of the main roof slope. The entrance to the porch is by side steps on the west. There is a door off this porch flanked by a window on the right. The second story of the porch has two sets of two smaller square pillars sitting upon a square pedestal. There is a single window off the second floor porch. All windows are rectangular, one-over-one, doublehung wood sashed windows. Both first and second floor porches have new railings that appear to be historically accurate vinyl replacement railings. The second story porch is covered by gable dormer and originally had an eight-over-eight square window in the gable end. There is a chimney at the peak offset right. There is a two-sided bay window on the east side near the rear. The transomed, front entry door is not visible behind the storm door. Since the 1983 survey photo was taken, the wide aluminum siding has been replaced with vinyl siding, but it is not clear if this was the original wall material since the house seems to have roofline details that are commonly associated with Shingle style residences. Even so, the prominent 2.5 story high gabled wing with the two-story porch and the other facade details on the facade retain

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enough historic integrity for the building to be considered contributing to the historic district, especially since it still retains the original stained glass, and original one-over-one wood sashed windows (only the third floor multipaned fixed window has been replaced).

**326 John H. Bolshaw Jr. House; 1932; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1932-50; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This side gabled, 1.5 story, painted brick Cape Cod house has two gabled dormers with six-over-six wood sashed windows on the facade. Below the gabled roof, there is a recessed porch, at grade, that spans 3 of the 4 first floor bays, with two eight-over-eight wood sashed windows with shutters and a half height, nine-light, wood door. The square posts supporting the roof have a decorative capital, and although they appear original, the railing may be a more recent replacement. On the west end of the facade there is another eight-over-eight wood sashed window with shutters. On the east elevation, there is a narrow, side gabled bay (actually a one-story rear wing), recessed toward the rear, behind the brick end wall chimney. In this one-story rear wing, there is a side entry door, also multipaned half light wood door, that faces the street and a short concrete stoop leading to the driveway. Besides the paint on the brick, the dormers and gable ends have been clad in aluminum siding and storm screens and doors have been installed.

There is a one car, end gabled, frame garage at the southeast corner of the property with a wood paneled overhead door. The garage is now clad in aluminum siding. This garage is shown on the 1950 fire insurance map, the first year the house is shown as well.

**327 House; 1903-09; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 2.5 story, frame, Late Victorian house has a massive gabled wall dormer than spans the second and third floor of the east half of the facade and projects out over the entry porch with a shed roof extension on either side extending down to the first floor porch. This gabled dormer forms an enclosed second floor sleeping porch and the first floor porch is an enclosed sunroom as well. The west bay of this side gabled house has a gabled dormer above the second floor window and a flat roofed, three-sided bay window on the first floor. There is a rectangular art glass window placed high on the facade side of the bay window. The other two sides have full-size, rectangular, one-over-one doublehung windows. The second floor has a single window same as above. The first story sunporch/entry has five windows; the second story four on the facade and both have windows on the sides as well. All the windows are rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one wood sashed windows. The entrance to the sunporch is by side steps on the west. Above the second story porch there was originally a casement window each with four lights, but that has been replaced with a one-over-one window. There is a chimney at the peak offset right and a two-sided bay window on the east side near the rear.

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The replacement asbestos shingle siding was replaced recently with vinyl siding and the house has had storms added to protect the original wood windows. This house is very similar to the house to the east (325) but this house has enclosed, rather than open porches, which is possibly an original feature, or at least a very old alteration since the wood sashed windows are intact. The distinctive house form, which shares many features with the Shingle style, still dominates the house's design and as such it is still contributing to the historic district.

**330 Thomas D. and Mary E. Neavill House; 1932; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This side gabled, 1.5 story, brick house has a steeply pitched gabled one-story vestibule nearly centered on the facade with a simple wood door and small fixed wood windows on each side. To the west and east end there are paired six-over-one wood sashed windows with another single, six-over-one wood sashed window just east of the vestibule. On the west elevation there is an end wall brick chimney that pierces through the roof eave and on the east side there is a side entry door. The windows and doors have storm windows. The more horizontal profile of the house is indicative of the transition to a more modern house design, one identified as Minimal Traditional, although the details on the house, such as the steeply pitched vestibule and wood plank door are strongly influenced by the Tudor Revival style and the open rafters and wider eaves are influenced by Craftsman designs. In front of the vestibule and extending to the east end of the facade is a shed roofed porch supported by simple wood posts resting on a low concrete porch floor (which appears very old), but the railings are a recent replacement. This porch appears to be a later addition, since it does not appear on the 1950 fire insurance map but its attachment to the main roof does cut into that roof, and is easily reversible if it is not original.

**335 Henry F. and Charlot C. Harrington House; 1870 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This one-story, side gabled, frame house with wide aluminum siding has not been altered since 1983 but was considerably altered by that date if the ca. 1870 construction date estimate in that survey is accurate. The center bay contains a concrete slab porch with one square pillar and entrance flanked by divided sidelights. The shed roof of the porch is an extension of the façade slope of the roof. The same roof extends over the right façade bay which is enclosed and contains a single rectangular doublehung window (5 lights over one). The left bay of the façade contains a similar window. On the far right façade roof slope there is a gable dormer with a square doublehung, one-over-one window. There is an exterior chimney on the front roof slope on the west side and a bay window on the east. There are extensive additions at the rear which are not clearly visible from the street. Changes to the facade gave the house a Minimal Traditional design with a sidelighted



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entry door, multi-paned (vertical) upper sashed windows, a shed roof over the front porch and east bay as well as a shallow, off-centered dormer, stylistic details from much later than the nineteenth century and since the alterations cannot be dated to within the period of significance of the district, it is non-contributing to the historic district.

**336 Frances B. Wagner House; 1898; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1955; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 2.5 story, frame, Late Victorian house has a massive end gable that spans most of the facade, 2.5 stories tall, with its east side shedding down to the first floor to cover the recessed corner porch. The intersecting clipped cross gable on the east elevation is also 2.5 stories tall while the octagonal bay on the west side extends two-stories, with its hipped roof projecting like a dormer out of the main roof. On the facade, there is a single window on both the first and second stories of the west bay. In the center bay there is a two-story, three-sided, canted bay window with flat roof. A decorative panel with a raised frieze with a garland wreath pattern occurs between floors. The gable end of the roof (located in the center bay) has a semi-circular arched window with three keystones over the recessed porch. There is a fixed glass porthole window in the gable end over the porch. Porch supports and balustrade have been altered, but carved wood brackets under the porch's eaves remain. The porch provides access to an entrance flanked by a window on the left. All windows are rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one wood sashed windows. On the west side there is a two-sided bay window and there is a one-story addition at the rear. The chimney is on the right front slope. Since the 1983 survey, the replacement asbestos shingle siding has been replaced with vinyl siding, which unfortunately still covers most of the window trim. The front porch corner post may be original, but the railing is a sympathetic recreation of a more appropriate porch railing since it was a simple 2x4 railing in the 1983 survey photo. Shutters have been added to the facade as well. It is unclear what the original wall covering was (given the house shape, it may have been shingles), but it does retain its original wood sashed windows and other decorative details such as the canted bay, embossed garland panels and the porthole window and as such, is still minimally contributing to the historic district.

At the southwest corner of the property is a two car, two bay, end gabled garage with replacement metal paneled overhead doors. The siding appears to be a wider wood lap siding.

**342 Albert E. and Charlotte Wolf House; 1932-34; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, steeply pitched, end gabled house has a large ashlar limestone chimney on the facade next to the one-story projecting gabled entry vestibule. The round arched wood plank door in the vestibule, the curved roof that extends down over the one-story sunroom, the front chimney, and even the large shed dormer on the east side are all Tudor

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Revival stylistic details. The entrance has a stone stoop with a gable hood over the door. There is a rectangular, doublehung, three-over-one window above the entrance in the second story and similar windows flanking the entry vestibule in the left and right bays, with a set of French doors on the far right. The east side shed roof dormer has three windows. Since the 1983 survey, the aluminum replacement siding has been replaced with vinyl siding, but since this appears to be a frame Tudor Revival design, this does not drastically affect its historic appearance, but the loss of the half-timbering in the gable end of the entry vestibule is unfortunate. The front entry pad has been covered by a wood deck platform, but this is not visually intrusive since it is basically at grade.

**345 Hardena Carrico McLean House; 1906; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, gambrel roof, Dutch Colonial Revival style house has a rectangular plan with a large hipped dormer nearly centered on the east side of the house. The first floor of the facade, under the gambrel roof, there is a three sided bay window spanning the east bay and a recessed corner porch in the west bay. The second story has a set of double windows centered in the façade. All windows were plain molded, rectangular, one-over-one, doublehung wood windows originally but these have been replaced with aluminum or vinyl multipaned windows. Unfortunate, but at least on this style, it is consistent with the stylistic details found on many Dutch Colonial Revival houses. There is a semi-circular arched attic vent in the gambrel end. On the east side the hipped dormer has two windows and there is a chimney on the right high slope. On the west side there is bay window towards the rear and a hipped dormer with overhang and single window. There is a small porch centered on the rear elevation. Since the 1983 survey, the asbestos siding has been replaced with vinyl siding but the house retains the original corner, squared column with its capital and decorative panels.

**402 Clarence B. and Vivian Rex House; 1938-39; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This Minimal Traditional design is 1.5 stories high with an L-shaped layout formed by the side gabled roof with the cross gabled bay that spans half of the facade. The gabled bay has the simple, wood paneled entry door with a simple concrete pad and the pendant light overhead, all positioned in the east half of that bay with paired, shuttered, six-over-six wood sashed windows in the other half. On the second floor, in the gable end, is another shuttered, six-over-six wood sashed window. On the interior wall of this bay there is a small glass block window. In the other bay of the facade there is a triple window unit, with four-over-four wood sashed windows flanking another six-over-six window, again with shutters. On the east elevation there is a brick, end wall chimney. The gable ends have been clad with aluminum and the house has aluminum storm windows and a storm door, but appears unaltered otherwise.

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- 405 House;** pre-1882; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Carriage House;** date unknown; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This two-story, frame, side gabled, I-House design has a full width, shed roof, front porch. The facade is divided into two bays, with the transomed doorway in the east bay. The porch was originally supported by turned posts with carved brackets, and the original balustrade when the 1983 survey photo was taken, but the porch posts appear to have been clad with aluminum to create the square porch columns and the railing has been replaced with a new spindlework balustrade, but it retains the original wood porch floor on stone piers. There is a single window in the left bay on the first story and in each bay on the second floor of the facade. All windows are simple molded rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one wood sashed windows on the facade and side elevations of the original front wing. The façade roof slope has a triangular center dormer with a square window and decorative wood trim at the dormer end. The rear ell of the house was originally only one-story with an open porch running along the east side of the house which is recessed under the roof. The fenestration off the porch consists of a window in the far left bay, a door in the left center bay, and a window each in the two right bays. Since 1983, a second floor addition has been added to this rear wing, utilizing the basic concept of I-House designs, with two windows on the second floor and it retains the original first floor porch roof and fenestration. The door is paneled with glass. There is another paneled door off the south end of the porch to the front portion of the house. Behind this rear wing, a side gabled two bay attached garage has been built. Despite these alterations, the house retains its distinctive I-House layout and facade treatments and as such, is still minimally contributing to the historic district.

The frame carriage house is still intact. It is an end gabled, one car wide building facing east at the rear of the lot behind the house.

- 406 George C. Cherbonier House;** 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This one-story, end gabled, Craftsman bungalow has wide eaves supported by a series of knee braces. The front porch is recessed into the facade, spanning the west half of the two bay facade with a square corner post supporting the roof. There is a secondary knee-braced roof that spans across the porch and shares the west side with the main roof. There are a series of wood steps leading up to the porch where there is a three-over-one wood sashed window facing the street with the entry door facing the side. On the other half of the facade there are paired three-over-one wood sashed windows with a basement window below. On the east elevation, there is an interior, brick chimney near the rear. The house has been sided with wide aluminum siding and the knee braces covered with siding as well. The basement windows have glass block and the porch has a new wood railing that is not painted yet. There are storm windows protecting the original windows and a storm door as well. This particular bungalow plan is seen in other areas of Ferguson as well, with its integrated corner porch.

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**408 Parsonage, Ferguson Methodist Episcopal Church;** 1902 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** pre-1955; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** This 2.5 story, side gabled, Late Victorian residence has a large 2.5 story, cross gabled bay on the west end of the facade with the main roof shedding down to the first floor over the corner porch that spans the east bay of the facade. Above there is a belcast hipped roof dormer that that terminates with a finial at the point. The porch has a concrete slab floor and unusual turned porch posts on clapboard knee walls that may be elements added during recent renovations, when a turned wood baluster was installed. The entrance retains its transom window above. There is a dormer on the porch roof slope contained a rectangular, doublehung, two-over-two window wood sashed window originally but now has a replacement one-over-one window. The right bay contains a single window on both the first and second stories. Both windows are rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one wood sashed windows. There is a gable overhang above the right bay and it contains a half-moon window in the gable end. There is a small overhang running around the house between the first and second stories. There is a two-story rear addition and a chimney on the high left front slope. The aluminum siding on the house in the 1983 survey photo has been removed and the house is now clapboard. All windows have storms.

There is a detached, one car, end gabled frame garage with wide aluminum siding, that retains an early, overhead wood paneled door.

**409 John and Pauline Salzman House;** 1902; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** pre-1955, architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** This 1.5 story, frame, end gabled, Folk Victorian residence has an open porch with shed roof that spans across the façade, which is supported by the original square pillars. It has a replacement wood railing. The left bay contains a large single window which is a rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one wood sashed window. The right bay contains a door with the transom window above. The second story has a pair of windows and a triangular attic vent in the gable end. On the east side there is a gable dormer with returns. There were still fishscale wood shingles covering the gable end when the 1983 survey photo was taken, but recently, when the aluminum siding was replaced with vinyl siding, the fishscale shingles were covered. On the west side there is a shed dormer with two windows. There is a three-sided bay window with a flat roof near the rear on the west and a one-story rear addition. Despite the replacement siding, the house retains its essential form that distinguishes as a Folk Victorian residence and it also retains its original wood sashed windows, so it is still contributing to the historic district.

There is a wood framed, gambrel roofed, wood sided garage at the rear behind the house. The garage is sided with vertical bead boards.

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**417 Louis W. and Roxie K. Ehlers House; 1924; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1955, architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, side gabled, brick house has a symmetrical facade on the main house with a broad shed wall dormer with three pairs of one-over-one sashed windows. On the first floor, there are paired one-over-one sashed windows on either side of the pedimented entry with its wood paneled door. The broken pediment integrates an urn, and to either side of the door are fluted pilasters. There is a concrete stoop with iron railings. To the east of the main facade is a flat-roofed, brick, sunroom with banks of three windows on the facade and two banks of three windows on the east elevation. The windows are one-over-one sashed windows, but on the facade, two of the windows are missing, boarded in from the interior. On the east elevation of the main building above the sunroom is a door onto the flat rooftop positioned in front of the end wall brick chimney. The windows appear to be wood, with aluminum storms.

There is a two bay, end gabled, detached garage with more recent (unpainted) board and batten siding and wood overhead doors. It is located at the northwest corner of the yard with a driveway leading along the west side of the house.

**420 Dr. Calvin M. and Maud A. Case House; 1905; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, frame, Folk Victorian residence has a hipped roof with a cross gable offset to the east half of the facade. It has an open wrap-around porch that extends across facade and half of east side. The porch has a hip roof, six simple square posts, and no balustrade (which could be original given the fact that the wood porch floor is just one step up from the grade). The right bay contains a panel door with glass and a transom window with a single window on the second story. The left bay contains a single window on both the first and second stories. All windows are plain molded rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one, wood sashed windows. The gable above the left bay previously had decorative wood half timbered trim but that has been replaced with fishscale shingles since the 1983 survey photo was taken, but it retains the square attic vent in the gable end. There is a chimney on the right high slope. The west side has a gable beneath which the second story overhangs the first of a projecting, flat two-story bay. Since the 1983 survey, the house has been re-sided with vinyl siding, but done well with the window casings still projecting away from the face of the wall. Replacing the half-timbered trim with fishscale shingles is in keeping with the Folk Victorian style, but without documentation that this was the original decorative treatment for this particular residence, it does affect the historic integrity. The house retains its original wood sashed windows and the historic wrap-around porch and as such is still contributing to the historic district.

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- 423 House; 1905-09; architect/ builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; post-1960; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This two-story, side gabled, frame house has a wide shed roofed wing facing the facade that is topped by a massive gabled dormer. In front of this wing is the hip roof open porch that has simple square posts and a replacement wood railing that is appropriately designed with simple wood balusters. The center bay under this porch is the entrance which is flanked by a window on both sides. Windows are rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one sashed windows. The center gable dormer has a pair of doublehung, one-over-one sashed windows. There is a chimney in the left slope near the rear of the dormer. The east side of the house has a two-story addition with shed roof near the rear of the house. On the west side, the side gable projects beyond the porch and front shed roof/gable dormer, creating another bay of windows facing the street. Since the 1983 survey, the house has been sided with vinyl siding, replacing the asbestos shingle replacement siding, probably more closely matching the historic appearance of the walls. The front door has been replaced with a metal paneled door. The house retains its original window pattern, building form and basic porch elements and as such, it is minimally contributing to the historic district.

The detached, end gabled, frame, two-car garage has newer vinyl siding but has an older coiled metal overhead door. The garage cannot be dated accurately since this area is not covered in the fire insurance maps, but the roof shape and garage door seem to indicate it was built after 1960.

- 425 John T. and Ontamenia Coats House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This end gabled, two-story frame house has been re-sided with vinyl siding. On the facade it has one-over-one wood sashed windows on both levels of the outer bays that flank a simple paneled door under the deeply projecting gabled porch. The square porch posts have also been clad with fluted vinyl and are resting on a poured concrete porch floor and wrought iron railings. On the west elevation there is a two-story cross gabled bay near the rear. Behind it there is a one-story, flat roofed garage, early addition with its wood paneled overhead door. On the east elevation there is another addition near the rear, that is a side shed roofed, one-story wing. The house has two interior, brick chimneys at the ridge. Besides the vinyl siding, which also covers the soffits, the house has aluminum storm windows.

- 426 Alexander and Ida Hamilton House; 1906; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, side gabled, frame Colonial Revival house has a pedimented dormer with paired sashed windows centered on the facade and a full width, shed roof porch across façade that is supported by four free-standing round columns and two engaged pilasters. There is no balustrade, which may be original given the fact that the wood porch floor is nearly at grade. The east bay contains a single window on both the first and second

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stories. The first story of the west bay contains the entrance flanked on the right by a small window placed high. The second story has a single window. All windows are plain molded rectangular doublehung, one-over-one wood sashed windows. The gable end was covered with wood shingles but when the house was re-sided with vinyl, this was covered as well. There is a chimney on the left front slope midway. On the east side there is a three-sided, flat roof, one-story bay window near the rear of the house and there is a one-story lean-to addition at the rear. The replacement vinyl siding covers the original clapboard visible in the 1983 survey photo so it is not a major visual alteration and it still retains its original wood sashed windows and paneled wood door. It still retains its original wooden porch floor with side entry stairs, but a wrought iron railing has been added to the steps.

- 500 Harry A. and Florence Magoon; 1902; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This two-story, clapboard Queen Anne residence has two gabled wings that connect at the southwest corner with an octagonal tower with a pointed roof nestled in the interior corner over the shed roof wrap around porch that extends to both gabled wings. The first floor under the tower is rectangular, rather than octagonal. The west facade gabled bay contains a single window on both the first and second stories, as does the east facing gabled bay. These windows are plain molded rectangular doublehung, nine-over-one wood sashed windows and both gables have a diamond-shaped attic vent. The non-historic porch posts visible in the 1983 survey photo have been replaced with turned porch posts and an historically appropriate balustrade, although it is not clear whether these were based upon historic photos or not. The porch covers the front door which retains its original oval light and molded trim above the door. Each of three sides of the tower contain a square window consisting of a large pane of glass bordered by smaller panes of irregularly divided glass. The east side gabled wing forms a canted bay window on the first floor with windows on each face and a second story rectangular overhang and the gable above. There is a chimney at center peak and a one-story addition at rear. This is one of the rare remaining homes in this neighborhood that retains its original clapboard siding and it also retains its original wood sashed windows, with aluminum storm windows and storm door. The rear porch has been enclosed or replaced with a shed roofed addition and a new deck added in the back.

- 505 Herman Hunicke House; 1905 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; date unknown; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This 1.5 story, side gabled, Colonial Revival house retains its original wood lap siding. It has a symmetrical facade with gambrel roof dormers flanking a pyramidal roofed dormer centered on the facade with a single window which provides access to the rooftop balustrade on the formal portico centered on the facade. The portico has a flat roof, prominent overhangs that create an entablature with four paneled square pillars grouped in pairs on each side of the wide centered wood steps. It also retains the original wood

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balustrade on both the first floor and along the roofline. The façade door is flanked by divided sidelights and has a transom window above. To either side of the portico are windows with paired casements that have three small lights at the top of each sash and an eight-light transom across the top. The gambrel dormers have returns and each one has a single rectangular, doublehung, four-over-one wood sashed window. A wide cornice with a prominent overhang runs around the house continuing on the two, three-sided bay windows (with flat roofs) on the west side. There is a chimney on the high rear slope offset left.

The two bay, end gabled, frame garage appears to have its original wood lap siding. Its use of two separate garage doors and the siding appear to indicate that this is an older garage.

**509 Empty Lot; date unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This is an open empty lot that has a number of large trees on the lot, but it is not possible to tell whether this had a house on the lot historically.

**514 House; 1905; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled house has two hipped dormers flanking the center triangular dormer on the facade, each with a simple wood sashed window. There is a full width porch with a mansard roof and the clustered square columns resting on a half wall railing on top of the wood porch floor. The central entrance retains its original leaded glass sidelights and transom around the full light door. Most first floor windows, including the two flanking the entry, are an operable sashed window with a large single light on the bottom of what appears to be a diamond patterned transom. All other windows are plain molded rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one wood sashed windows. A wide projecting band runs around the house at the cornice line beneath the eaves of the roof. There is a one-story lean-to addition (built in 1925) on the rear with entrance on the east side. There is an exterior brick chimney at the center of the east side. Since the 1983 survey the screening on the porch has been removed, exposing and revealing the original porch elements and facade, but the original clapboard and wood shingles have been covered by vinyl siding. Despite this alteration, the house retains enough integrity to be a contributing building in the historic district.

**515 Edwin W. Hughes House; 1909-14; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This large, two-story, hipped roof, frame house has hipped dormers on the facade and rear elevation that have wide eaves like the main house roof, while the hip dormer on the east elevation appears to be a later alteration with no eave overhang. There is a massive two-story sun porch that incorporates the west bay of the facade under the main roof as well as a slightly shorter, hipped roof over a west wing. There are slightly projecting flat overhanging bays over the central front entry, the east bay of the facade, as well as in the



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front bay of the east elevation. The windows on the facade are unusual, wood, single light casements, some with transoms and many with wooden storms now replacing the aluminum storm windows that obscured this original feature. Some of the side elevation windows appear to be one-over-one wood sashed windows. The front hipped dormer has had the paired casement, multipaned windows replaced with sashed windows. The original doorway consists of a door with a single, wide sidelight under an arched roof. The right bay contains a set of triple windows with transoms in the first story slightly projecting bay (with a hipped roof) and there is a pair of windows on the second story. The second story above the entry also has a pair of windows. There is an entrance on the east side off center towards the rear. It is covered with a small gable-roofed porch supported by two square posts. There is a chimney on the right rear slope. Since the 1983 survey, the wide aluminum siding has been removed and the house was re-sided with vinyl siding, probably more closely approximating the original wall finishes.

**520 Delmar A. Randall House; 1909 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; date unknown; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, hipped roof, stucco house appears at first glance to be a Four Square house but is a little more complex, a Commodious Box plan. It has a central hipped dormer which has wide eaves like the main roof. Across the facade is the enclosed porch with hip roof. There are engaged pillars between sets of windows and the porch entrance is on the east side. The second story has two rectangular, doublehung windows. The hip dormer has a triple window unit. On the west side there is a two-story wing near the rear. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west side near the front and a broad brick chimney on a high left slope. There is a one-story porch on the rear. Since the 1983 survey photo was taken, it has had the windows replaced with vinyl windows, multipaned upper sashes, although the original windows were one-over-one windows. The enclosed front porch, which appears to be an original feature, originally had multipaned casement windows, and the replacement vinyl windows are multipaned sashed windows instead. Despite the loss of the original window units, the house retains its original form and distinctive stucco walls and as such, is still contributing to the historic district.

Behind the house and facing the rear of the house is a side gabled, frame garage with lap siding.

### WESLEY AVENUE

**14 Fred and Augusta Behle House; 1919-22; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled, brick, Craftsman bungalow has a broad gabled dormer centered on the facade and a shed roofed, full with enclosed brick porch across the facade that is covered by extension of main roof slope. All the roofs have wide eaves supported by knee braces. There are brick wing walls flanking the concrete entry stairs. Although

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the brick on the front porch has been poorly repointed with non-matching mortar, it appears that the enclosure (as a sunroom) was done many years ago with wooden casement windows, without altering the openings and even retaining the wood shingles in the gable ends on each side elevation. The porch has concrete cap stones on the brick half wall railings with brick piers flanking the entry steps and at the corners of the porch. The entrance to the enclosed porch is located in the left bay, has a two panel door with glass divided in a diamond pattern in the upper half. It is flanked by paneled sidelights and an adjoining one-over-one casement window on each side. The right bay contains four sets of one-over-one casement windows. The façade roof slope has a center gable dormer containing a set of triple windows which are rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one wood sashed windows. This dormer is covered with wood shingles. There is an exterior chimney on the west side offset towards the façade and another chimney on the high rear slope offset left. On the east side there are stair stepped art glass windows and on the west side, flanking the chimney are paired casement windows. Side windows have segmental arched openings and vertical light upper sash windows. There is a basement level garage entered from the rear of the house.

**20 Earl R. and Blanche Greenman House; 1939; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, multicolored brick, side gabled house has a 1.5 story, cross gabled wing that extends across half of the facade. In this wing, the first floor has a prominent triple window unit framed heavily around the perimeter and consisting of a wider six-over-six sashed window flanked by narrower four-over-four sashed windows. Above, the gable end has another six-over-six sashed window. The open entry porch is recessed under the roof and spans the other half of the facade, with clustered, heavy timber wood supports at both facade corners. The floor of the porch is a concrete slab, slightly elevated off grade and the entry is a multipaned wood framed door that enters into the cross gabled wing, facing east. Behind the main side gable that spans the facade, the rear of the house has a broad intersecting gable, now with large shed roofed dormers. On the east side, the gable end above the open porch is a six-over-six sashed window. Behind the gable, there is a shed roofed dormer that appears to be a later addition. On the west elevation, there is an end wall brick chimney centered on the ridge of the gable and behind the chimney there is a broad shed roof dormer, which appears to be a later addition. The dormers and gable ends have been re-clad with vinyl siding, and the windows appear to have storm windows added to the original wood sashed windows. There is a garage in the basement accessed from the rear of the house.

**24 Charles E. and Hilda Haverstick House; 1939; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story Cape Cod brick house has a two bay facade with a small side gabled, one-story sunroom wing on the west side, positioned near the rear of that elevation. Over the

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simple entry with its paneled door is a gabled roof which is arched underneath where its barrel vault shape has a small pendant lantern-style porch light (which is probably original to the house). This porch roof is supported by two wooden, Tuscan style columns which rest on the low concrete slab in front of the door. On the other bay of the facade is a canted bay window with wood paneling below the wooden sashed windows (multipaned in both sashes). This bay window has a standing seam, copper roof. There are two gabled dormers on the facade with six-over-six wood sashed windows. On the west side, there is a brick end wall chimney (which appears to have its original chimney pots below the newer metal cap), flanked on the first floor by four-over-four wood sashed windows. On the second floor behind the chimney are two six-over-six wood sashed windows and a small half-round attic vent. The sunroom has multipaned, steel casement windows, with 12 lights on the facade opening. On the east elevation there are multipaned wood sashed windows on both the first and second floor, as well as another half-round attic vent. The gable ends of the house and sunroom all retain the original wood clapboard siding (as does the bay window), but the dormers have new vinyl siding. Some windows have wooden storm windows but others have aluminum storms and the bay window appears to have no storms or screens. There is a full light aluminum storm door on the entry door and a newer wood deck on the rear. The basement level garage is accessed via the driveway on the east side of the house and the door on the rear elevation.

- 25 Adam H. Jones House;** 1920; architect, unknown; builder, John Epple. **Contributing.** This 1.5 story, side gabled, Craftsman bungalow has a broad, hipped roof dormer centered on the facade with two sets of paired sashed windows. The full width front porch is positioned under the extension of the main roof. The porch is supported by four large square pillars and what appears to be the original wood railing (with simple balusters replacing non-historic balusters shown in the 1983 survey photo). The entrance is located in the right bay and is flanked by paneled sidelights. The left and center bays each contain a set of paired windows. The façade roof slope has a center, belcast hip dormer with wide waves containing two sets of paired windows. All windows are rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one wood sashed windows. The main roof has wide eaves and originally had exposed rafters and carved brackets, but the eaves have been enclosed and the brackets removed since the 1983 survey photo was taken. On the west side there is an exterior chimney offset towards the façade. There is a triangular window on both the east and west gable ends at the roof peak. On the east side there is an entrance at the midpoint. There is a two-story rear wing (added between 1931-1950) with a shed roof and wide eaves across the rear. The east end of this addition is on stilts and has an entrance below. Since 1983, the asbestos siding has been replaced with vinyl siding which is probably closer to the original siding material, carefully retaining the original window trim, and matching railings have been added to the front steps. While the house lost some of its distinctive Craftsman details, it still retains enough historic integrity to be a contributing building in the historic district.

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**30 Parking Lot; post-1950. Non-Contributing.**

This is now a large, L-shaped paved parking lot that exits both onto Wesley and wraps behind houses to exit along S. Florissant Road.

**103 Charles F. and Anna Allison House; 1920; architect, unknown; builder, John Epple. Contributing. Garage; 1931-1950; architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled, Craftsman bungalow has a massive gabled dormer with a triple window unit centered on the front facade and an open porch across the façade recessed under roof extension. The porch is supported by five tapered square pillars and wood balustrade. The dormer is covered with wood shingles, and the remainder of the house has clapboard siding. The main roof has carved flat brackets and exposed rafters with birdsmouth rafter tails and the dormer also has this same detailing except for the rafter tails. The entrance is located in the right bay and is flanked by paneled sidelights. The left bay contains a set of triple windows which are rectangular, doublehung, six-over-one (as are most of the windows on the house). On the west side there is an exterior chimney offset towards the façade. On the east side there is an entrance at the midpoint. There is a small porch with shed roof at the rear east corner of the house. House is similar to 123 Wesley, also built by Epple with the differences in the placement of fenestration and decorative details. Since the 1983 survey, the only change to this immaculately original Craftsman bungalow has been the very discreet installation of screening and accompanying doors on the porch with the screening installed on top of the railings and utilizing a screening material that does not substantially obscure visibility of the windows and entry on the porch.

The one car, detached, end gabled frame garage at the northwest corner of the property has the same clapboard siding as the house. It retains its original paired, swinging wood, cross braced doors.

**111 House; 1910-14; architect, unknown; builder, John E. Epple. Contributing. Garage; 1910-1931, architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, end gabled, Craftsman house retains its original clapboard siding and cornerboards. It has a full width, open porch with a hip roof. This is one of the few houses in the neighborhood to still retain its original bead board on the wide eaves. There are shed roofed, wall dormers (clad in wood shingles) on each side of the house, with the east one containing windows that indicate the location of the stairs inside. The porch retains its beadboard ceiling and is supported by four large square pillars resting on the wood porch floor with latticework between the piers underneath. It has a non-historic 2x4 wood balustrade, but the 1983 survey photo provides a very good photograph of the original balustrade pattern to guide in its reconstruction. The entrance is located in the right bay but the door is obscured by the storm door. The left bay contains a set of paired windows.

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The gable end also has rectangular attic vent. The second story of the facade has two windows. All windows were originally rectangular, doublehung, nine-over-one wood sashed windows, but these have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl windows, except for the original, paired, four-light casement windows flanking the chimney and in the west elevation of the hipped, one story bay window. On the west side an exterior red brick chimney protrudes through the dormer in front of the bay window. On the east side at the midpoint there is an entrance and at the rear there is a small porch with shed roof.

The detached, end gabled 1.5 car garage has been clad in vinyl siding and has replacement metal man door next to the replacement metal overhead door, but it retains the original overhanging eaves.

**117 Edward R. and Edna Ballman Schmidt House; 1920; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Craftsman bungalow has a side gabled roof intersected by an equally large cross gable at the west half of the facade. On the other bay of the facade there is a large shed roofed dormer with two pairs of eight-light casements. The main roof and the dormer both have wide eaves and there are knee braces on the main roof. The house retains its original redwood lap siding. The entrance, located in the left bay, is protected by a gable roof supported by knee braces and flanked by four-light casements, like the set in the gable end above. There is a matching roof over the side entry door at the front of the east elevation. The front door itself has a window in the upper third of the door that is divided into nine lights and there is a small brick entry stoop. The right bay on the facade contains four sets of paired casement windows each of which has eight lights. There is a chimney on the center high façade roof slope. The east side door is a paneled door, probably a replacement and there are three additional four-light casements behind that door and another pair of eight-light casements in the gable end. There is a broad band separating the first and second floor walls that surrounds the house. Since the 1983 survey photo was taken, a retaining wall has been built extending from the east corner of the facade, possibly to create better access to the basement level garage that is original to the building.

**123 Ollie A. and Nannie Mason House; 1911-14; architect, unknown; builder, John Epple. Contributing. Garage; 1911-1931, architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled, Craftsman bungalow has a large gabled dormer centered on the facade. Both the main roof and dormer have wide eaves with exposed rafters that retain the birdsmouth rafter tails and flat beam brackets. The open porch across façade is recessed under the extension of the main roof and is supported by four tapered square pillars resting on wood plinths. The porch retains its original wood balustrade, wood porch floor and has trellising between the concrete piers. The entrance is located in the center bay and consists of a panel door with four panes of glass in the upper half. The left

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and right bays each contained a set of triple windows originally that were rectangular, doublehung, six-over-one, wood sashed windows, but these have been replaced, like the other windows, with metal casement windows. On the façade roof slope the gable dormer originally had three sashed windows (also rectangular, doublehung, six-over-one), but now has four single-light casement windows. There is an old two-story addition on the rear. This addition has a very shallow almost flat roof with wide eaves. The exterior brick chimney on the west side that was visible during the 1983 survey has been removed. There is an entrance at the midpoint on the east side with a shed roof. This house is similar to 103 Wesley, also built by Epple. Since the 1983 survey, the asbestos and aluminum sidings have been replaced with vinyl siding, which probably more closely approximates the original wall cladding given other Epple Craftsman houses of this same plan are found in this neighborhood, but the window trim was covered. Along with the window replacement, this significantly affects the historic integrity of the Craftsman bungalow and it is only minimally contributing to the historic district because it still retains the distinctive Craftsman details (the birdsmouth rafter tails and exposed beams on the wide eaves, as well as the tapered square porch columns and porch railing).

The end gabled, faux stone, concrete block, garage at the northwest corner of the property faces S. Clark with a faux stone retaining wall under the north edge of the driveway that extends from the front corner of the garage. The garage has asbestos shingle siding in the gable end but retains the paired, sliding, vertical board garage doors.

**200 Henry W. and Ora Koch House; 1922; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled, brick Craftsman bungalow has a shed roof that extension of the main roof over the full width porch. The porch is supported by two brick corner pillars at the façade corners and has two half piers capped with concrete flanking the concrete entry steps and brick half-wall railings. The left and right bays each contain a pair of three-over-one wood sashed windows, similar to the other windows on the first floor of the house. There is a shed dormer on the façade roof slope. It contains a large casement window flanked by two narrow casement windows, each with small panes of glass across the top of each casement. The dormer and the second floor gable ends of the roof are covered with stucco and both roofs have wide eaves. The first floor windows and doorway are segmental arched openings. There is a soldier brick belt course around the house at the foundation level. There is an exterior brick chimney on the east side offset towards the façade. There is a sunporch with a gable roof off the southeast corner of the house with a garage below grade. Under the front edge of the roof there is a large wood beam, which may be original, but it appears there were some structural issues with the wide expanse of this porch roof since the half-piers that flanked the front stairs have wrought iron posts on top, but the dark paint camouflages the visibility. The house has storm windows that ignore the lines of the casement windows.

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- 201 Ferguson School-Central School; 1877-80; architect/builder, unknown. NR listed 9/7/1984.**

This 2.5 story red brick school has multiple wings, most with hip roofs, added during its historic development. Most wings have brick quoin corners and multipaned sashed windows and there is a square cupola on top of the oldest section of the school. The complex does not appear to have changed substantially since it was listed in the National Register. A more detailed description is available in that nomination.

- 206 Ruby Lee Lasche House; 1920-22; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1931-1950, architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, side gabled wood shingled house has clipped gable roof with very wide eaves. A secondary narrow hip roof that is supported by large knee braces spans the first floor windows and with a gable centered over the entry. The wide eaves and knee braces are Craftsman details, but the symmetry of the facade, the multipaned windows, the sidelighted entry, and the two-story wing on the west side are Georgian Revival features. The entrance, located in the center bay, is a panel door flanked by divided glass sidelights. Access to the entrance is provided by a low brick stoop. The left and right bays each contain a set of paired windows. These windows are rectangular, doublehung, twelve-over-one wood sashed windows as are the pairs of windows and the central window on the second floor of the facade, although the proportions are shorter than those of the first story. The east side of the house has a center exterior brick chimney. The facade of the west wing contains a set of paired windows on each floor, each are doublehung, nine-over-one wood sashed windows with the bottom portion of the window larger than the top portion.

The two bay side gabled frame garage at the southwest part of the lot has a small side gabled addition to this garage, although the shape shown on the 1950 fire insurance map is not clear and it might be original to the garage's construction. The overhead doors have been replaced with newer metal overhead doors, but the wall cladding appears to be wood shingles, like the house.

- 216 Albert A. and Ida Rothmund House; 1920-22; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1950s ca., architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story house has aluminum siding that approximates with what was probably the original clapboard siding since it retains the corner boards. The hip roof has wide eaves. It has a slightly recessed, two-story, hip roof wing on the east side. While the eaves are more commonly found on Craftsman or Prairie style houses, the basic house shape is common to the Georgian Revival style, including the two-story side wing, the multipaned windows, and the colonnaded entry with the arched roof. The entrance, located in the center bay, is flanked by divided glass sidelights and an arched-top transom window. The door itself is a wood panel door with a multipaned light in the upper half. It is protected

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by a porch which has a barrel vault roof that has entablature-like beams on each side supported by two square pillars and two pilasters. It has a low brick base and steps. The left and right bays each contain a set of triple windows. Like all other windows on the main house, they are rectangular doublehung, wood sashed windows. The center windows have twelve lights over one and the outside windows have nine lights over one. On the second story, the left and right bays each contain a paired set of windows with nine-over-one sashes while the center bay has a pair of smaller six-over-one sashed windows. On the east side the two-story sunroom wing has two sets of paired casement windows (ten lights each) on the façade side and two more pairs of window units on the east side. The hip roof has triangular attic vents at the peak of both the east and west roof slopes. There is a chimney at the roof peak offset left. The new aluminum storm windows obscure the original wooden casement windows because the frames do not match.

Although the fire insurance maps identify this house as having a basement level garage, at some point after the publication of the 1950 fire map, a detached hip roofed, frame garage was built southeast of the house. It has two six-over-six windows facing the street and the same siding as the house.

**222 Blanche Miller Lattimore House; 1906; architect, unknown; builder, Malcolm W. Miller. Contributing.**

This 2.5 story, end gabled, Colonial Revival house has a two story, cross gable projecting east at the facade. It has a full width porch with a shed roof that is supported by four free-standing Doric columns and two engaged columns. It retains the original balustrade, but the dentil trim under its eaves was either removed or covered when the house was re-clad with vinyl siding. The facade is divided into three bays with the center bay containing the half light wood panel door flanked by sidelights and transom window above. There is a single window on the second story in the center bay. The left bay contains a single window on both the first and second stories. The right bay has a two-story, three-sided bay window with a shallow hip roof. All windows are rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one wood sashed windows. There is a wide eave running across the façade between the attic and second story. There was dentil trim under this eave and the eaves of the roof but this has either been removed or covered when the vinyl siding was added. A window in the gable end was originally a rectangular, doublehung, eight-over-eight wood sashed window but it has been replaced with a one-over-one window. The gable itself is placed off-right. On the east side near the front there is a two-story bay window with hip roof under the cross gable roof. In the 1983 survey, the siding was identified as asphalt siding, but the photograph seems to indicate that it was clapboard and the vinyl siding closely approximates what was probably the original material (even if it had been asphalt siding, that would have been a later alteration since that product was not made until the late



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1920s). The house still retains most of its original details, including the windows, porch railing and columns, but in re-cladding the house, the dentil molding was either covered or removed to clad the eaves. Fake shutters have been added and the attic window has been replaced with a one-over-one window.

**232 Albert and Dorothy G. Herrington House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Shed; date unknown, architect/builder unknown. Non-Contributing.**

The 1.5 story, side gabled, brick, Colonial Revival house has a shed roofed wall dormer than spans most of the facade. The entrance, located in the center bay, is protected by a curved hood with knee braces. The left and right bays each contain three casement windows, each of which have eight lights. The dormer contains a pair of windows in the center flanked on each side by a single window. These windows are rectangular, doublehung, six-over-six wood sashed windows. All windows and entrances have flat soldier course lintels and the brickwork is stretcher bond. The front door has been replaced with a wood paneled door with a half round light near the top. It has an aluminum storm door, but it retains some of the original wooden storm windows on the casement windows. There is a wood deck added to the back and the rear shed roof porch is enclosed.

There is a small, non-historic, shallow pitched gable roof, frame (prefabricated) storage shed southwest of the house.

**234 Herrington Duplex; 1928-30; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1931-1950, architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, end gabled brick duplex has a full width, brick porch with a pediment gable roof supported by the corner brick pillars. The center concrete steps flanked by two brick square piers at the entry to the porch which have concrete capitols. The porch has brick capped with concrete half wall railings, but the piers have been used to reinforce the broad wood beam under the porch gable by installing simple pipe columns. The center bay on both the first and second stories originally had a set of triple windows, but these have been replaced with Chicago style picture windows. The other windows are still the original, doublehung, three-over-one wood sashed windows. All windows and doors have soldier course brick lintels. The left and right bays on the first story each contain a door with the one on the east being a half light (divided by vertical muntins) wood door while the west door is a multipaned French door. It is not clear if either is a replacement or this was an original distinction between the two apartment units. The gable ends of both the porch and main roof are covered with asphalt shingles (likely the originals) and have a wide wood band across the base of the gable. On the east side there is an exterior chimney offset towards the façade. Brickwork is stretcher bond.

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Although the 1983 survey identified the detached, end gabled garage at the rear of the property as a frame structure, it may actually be faux stone or simple concrete block with a wood lap siding gable end since the side walls are not visible from the street and the garage on the 1950 fire map is identified as concrete block. It has an old, wood paneled overhead door, typical of those found during that time frame.

- 238 House; 1867-78; remodeled 1931-50; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**  
This 1.5 story, end gabled house was originally a Craftsman bungalow with an open porch with shed roof across the left and center bays, but the porch was removed after the 1983 survey photo was taken. The entrance is located in the center bay and the original door that had three panes of glass in the upper third of door has also been replaced with a six panel metal door. The left and right bays each contained a pair of doublehung, three-over-one wood sashed windows, but these too have been replaced with large sliding 2-light windows. The other three-over-one windows have also been replaced with one-over-one windows, including the pair of windows in the gable end. There are three shed dormers on both the east and west roof slopes. This house was severely burnt in a fire and has been totally altered from the original in rebuilding and is now clad with wide aluminum siding. The present owner, Mr. Borak has a photograph taken before the fire.
- 302 Edward J. and Christine Mitchell House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Shed; date unknown, architect/builder unknown. Non-Contributing.**  
This one story, end gabled, shotgun house has a small gable roof supported by simple square posts over the door that is located in the east bay. The porch floor is a concrete base at grade. The door is a replacement oval light, paneled door. There is a set of paired doublehung, one-over-one windows that were originally wood but are now vinyl windows of the same pattern. There is a triangular attic vent in the gable end. Two lean-to additions have been added to rear. Little has changed visually, probably since the early 1950s when the facade had asbestos siding added on the facade, while the side walls are still asphalt brick siding (now painted) that may be the original wall finish given the era of construction. Shutters have been added onto the front window unit.
- A small, prefabricated, gabled roof, frame storage shed is positioned behind the house. It was added recently and has no historic value.
- 306 Lawrence and Leona M. Marshall House; 1953-55; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**  
This Minimal Traditional, one-story frame house has a prominent, broad gable front that incorporates the simple entry door just off-center, as well as a single window unit to the east and paired windows to the west of the entry. To the west of this broad gabled bay is a side gabled wing with a one car garage. The house has been recently re-sided with vinyl

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siding and has replacement vinyl windows and a replacement half light art glass door as well as a replacement overhead garage door. Except for the basic shape of the house, there is nothing historic visible on the facade and as such, it is non-contributing.

**334 House; 1888; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1931-1950, 1950s addition; architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

This two-story, frame Folk Victorian house has a complex roofline created by cross gables at opposing ends on the front and rear elevations of the main side gabled roof. This creates a two bay façade. The east bay is the projecting cross gabled wing that has clipped corners, creating a broad bay window on the first story with a rectangular overhang on the second story. The second floor has a set of double windows while each of the three sides of the first floor contains a single window. All windows are rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one, wood sashed windows. In the west bay there is an open porch with a shed roof that spans across that bay and above is what appears to be a small shed roofed bay with a single window with the roof continuous with the main roof, but this bay is actually a continuation of the first floor entry bay under the porch roof with its transomed entry door. It is flanked at the right end of the facade by a square window placed high. The window has a divided glass border of small panes around a large square pane. On the east side there is a one-story addition (1950-1983) with a shallow, side gable roof. At the rear there is a two-story gabled wing. Since the 1983 survey, the asbestos siding has been removed and replaced with vinyl siding, which approximates the original siding more closely, but the shutters are a non-historic addition. The vinyl, fishscale shingles in the gable end may not represent original details, but are in keeping with the house, which has the form of a Folk Victorian house with crossed gables. The front porch was out of scale with the house, not original, and was oversized both visually and based upon the fire insurance map. Since the 1983 survey, it has been replaced with a shed roofed porch that matches the historic proportions (based upon the fire insurance maps and physical details). It has a simple turned corner post. The house still retains its original wood sashed windows.

The two bay, frame garage behind the house, faces Georgia, and has separate gables over each bay. The walls are clad in wood shingles and it has older overhead, wood paneled doors. The north bay is probably the original garage, shown on both the 1931 and 1950 fire insurance maps and the south bay probably represents an addition to this garage, explaining why it has two separate gabled roofs, but since it so closely matches the other garage bay it is probably an early addition. The flat roof to the north side of the garage covers a patio and is not historic, but the garage is contributing to the district.

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- 335 David T. and Laura K. Breck House;** 1891; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** This two story, hipped roof, Colonial Revival house has a two bay facade with a pedimented dormer centered on the facade that has a pair of fifteen light casement windows. The entrance is located in the right bay. The paneled door is flanked by sidelights and has a fanlight above. There is a gabled hood supported by decorative brackets with a barrel vault ceiling that covers the door and the low stoop. The second story has a single window which is off-center towards the left. The left bay contains a set of triple windows on the first story and a set of double windows on the second story. All windows are rectangular doublehung, one-over-one, wood sashed windows on the main house. On the east side there is a two-story sun porch wing with a shallow shed roof and a gable dormer. The wing has three sets of casement windows on the south side and nine sets on the east side. Each window has eight lights. There are pediment gables over a slightly projecting two story wing on the west side near the rear and a gabled dormer on the rear roof slope facing Georgia as well as a gabled two-story rear wing. There are two interior brick chimneys. Since the 1983 survey, it appears that the aluminum replacement siding has again been replaced, this time with vinyl siding, but the house retains its original wood sashed windows as well as the multipaned casement windows. It even seems to retain the original front entry door with its fanlight transom. On the back of the house, a wooden deck has been added.
- 401 Eleanor McKinley Case House;** 1897; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1950s ca., architect/builder unknown. **Contributing.** This two-story, frame Queen Anne house has a hipped roof with cross gabled, two-story wings projecting from the right end of each elevation. A wide band of diamond pattern wood shingle extends around the house between the first and second stories. On the facade, the gabled wing has clipped corners under the pedimented gable overhang, with a set of double windows in the façade side and a single window in the remaining sides. There is a rectangular attic vent in its gable end. Connected to this gabled wing, the first story of the west and center bays have shed roof porch that wraps around as a screened porch on the west elevation. The entrance is located at the east end of this porch, with a sidelighted full light door. The porch has simple square posts and a wood balustrade railing and wooden porch steps as well as latticework under the porch floor. West of the doorway is a triple window unit. The second story contains a set of double windows in the west bay and a single window in the center bay above the door. All windows are plain molded rectangular doublehung, one-over-one, wood sashed windows. On the west side the wrap around porch becomes a screened-in porch. Since the 1983 survey, the house has had the original clapboard and diamond pattern wood shingles covered with vinyl siding, carefully matching the diamond pattern wood shingles with vinyl diamond pattern. The non-historic porch enclosure has been removed and rebuilt, with a hipped roofed wrap around porch, screened on the west side. It has simple square posts with bases and caps and a wood porch railing, as well as latticework under the wood porch floor. All of these

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details are in keeping with the historic character of this Queen Anne house. The siding was carefully placed around the window frames, and the windows are still the original wood sashed windows, some of which have storm windows. It appears that the sidelights and front door may not be original but the large rectangular light in the door is certainly period appropriate, although the elaborate cut glass and leading are not commonly found on houses of this era.

The end gabled, two bay frame garage northwest of the house has been covered with vinyl siding and has wood horizontal panel overhead doors typical of those installed in the early 1950s.

- 406 Harry L. and Florence Dozey House;** 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** date unknown; architect/builder, unknown; **Non-Contributing.** This 1.5 story, brick, Dutch Colonial Revival house has a broad shed roofed dormer on the facade. The main facade is divided into three bays, with clusters of three sashed six-over-one windows on each side of the flat roofed entry portico. It has 3 square columns clustered at each outer corner supporting the entablature below the roof and rest on a brick porch stoop and steps. There is a sidelighted entry door. Above, the shed dormer has paired six-over-one sashed windows flanking a single six-over-one sashed window. To the east, there is a one-story, flat roofed sunroom that is enclosed by a series of wood casement windows with horizontal lights. Below the windows is a small section of aluminum siding above the brick foundation walls. There is an end wall chimney between the sunroom and main house. It appears that the sashed windows may have been replaced with vinyl windows.

There is a two bay, end gabled garage at the southwest corner of the lot accessed by a driveway on the west side of the house. In front of the enclosed garage, the gabled roof extends to create a carport supported by 3 posts. The gable end has been clad with vinyl siding. The carport appears to be newer even if the garage itself is not and since it is on the front of the garage, it is considered noncontributing to the historic district.

- 414 House;** 1892-1903; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Barn;** date unknown, architect/builder unknown. **Contributing.** This two-story, frame, hipped roof, Colonial Revival house has an open wrap-around porch with hip roof across façade and half of west side. The porch is supported by nine Doric columns resting on the wood porch floor that has latticework beneath the porch floor and no balustrade (which may be historic given the low height of the porch floor). The left bay of the facade is recessed deeper than the upper facade and contains the entrance flanked by a window on the left. There is a single window in the right bay on the first floor, single windows in both left and right bays on the second floor, and a single window in the cross gable that is centered in the hipped roof. All windows are plain

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molded, rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one, wood sashed windows. There is a broad, brick, interior chimney on the right low slope. On the west side there is a one-story, three-sided bay window near the rear. On the east side there is a gable. There is a cross gable on the rear with a two-story, shed roof sleeping porch on the rear with a one-story shed roof addition/porch at the rear with an entrance on the east side. Since the 1983 survey, the only alteration on the house has been cladding the house with vinyl siding, approximating the same width as the original clapboard.

At the rear of the property is a small barn, with board and batten siding. It has a gabled roof with a shed roofed one story pen. It retains its 6-light windows both in the gable end and on the lower level. Given the slope of the land, the main barn appears to be two-stories tall.

**415 Sallie George Case House; 1911; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Carport; date unknown, architect/builder unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This two story, hipped roof, frame house has Colonial Revival detailing, most notably the pediments created by the triangular dormer on the face, the pedimented projecting two-story wing projecting on the west side, the one-story, screened side porch with a rooftop balustrade, the multipaned windows, the transom and sidelights on the wood paneled door, and the pedimented porch roof. There is a very shallow hipped roof, two-story sun porch along the east elevation that had three casement windows with ten lights on each level originally, but this wing has been modified and the windows replaced with paired sashed windows. The entrance is located in the east bay of the main house and its wood panel door is flanked by sidelights and has a transom window above. It is covered by a gable-roof porch supported by two posts with a concrete base and steps. On the second story a single window is offset left. In the west bay on both the first and second stories there are a set of double windows. All of these windows, except for the casement windows, were rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one, wood sashed windows originally but they have been replaced with windows with nine-over-one sashed windows on the first floor. The center triangular dormer has an eight light window. On the west side towards the front there is a one-story screened-in porch with flat roof and wood balustrade along roofline. The east side has an entrance located at the midpoint. The entrance has a concrete stoop and is covered with gable hood supported by small knee brackets. There are four sets of on the east side. There is a one-story addition with shed roof at rear and a chimney on the left center slope. Since the 1983 survey was completed, the house has been re-clad, replacing the aluminum siding with vinyl siding. Some or all of the windows have been replaced with vinyl windows, with multipaned upper sashes. Unfortunately, the sun porch originally had clustered casement windows, which are now sashed windows. Also, it appears that the railing on the roof of the screened porch has been replaced with a vinyl railing. Even with these alterations, the house retains its original composition, with the offset pediment dormer, the pedimented porch with its

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square corner columns, the sidelights and transom on the front entry, the small one-story screened porch wing, and even the side entry with its bracketed gabled roof--all distinctively Colonial Revival details and as such, it is still contributing to the historic district.

On the east side, at the end of the driveway is a flat roofed, frame carport which is enclosed on three sides, but not the facade.

**420 House;** 1893-1909; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing. Garage;** post 1960, architect/builder unknown. **Non-Contributing.**

This two story, end gabled, frame house has wide eave overhangs. The facade is divided into two bays and the entrance is located in the left bay and consists of concrete stoop with a gable hood above. It is flanked by a window on the left. The right bay contains a single window. There is a doublehung window with doublehung sidelights on the second story and a square attic window in the gable end. All windows are rectangular doublehung and have divided glass featuring a diamond shape in the center. There is chimney on the right low slope near the façade and on the right high slope near the rear. It is very likely that the diamond pattern windows are the one remaining Craftsman feature on this house that is not covered by vinyl siding (even the window trim has been covered, changing the proportions on the building). The front door is a replacement paneled door as well. The house appears to have had open eaves, now enclosed, and it had knee braces supporting the gable roof over the porch, now covered. The stoop now has vinyl railings as well but the stoop itself may have been original to the house. The asbestos shingle siding that was probably a 1950s era alteration was replaced recently by the vinyl siding. There is a shed roofed, non-historic, one story wing added to the east side that has paired windows on either side of a paneled door and another shed roofed one story addition on the rear. Because of the siding and roofline changes, the house is currently non-contributing to the historic district.

There is a two car, end gabled, frame garage that is now clad with vinyl siding and its eaves enclosed with vinyl. The garage appears to have been built after 1960 given its roof shape, so it is non-contributing to the historic district.

**425 Louis Maull House;** 1901; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Barn;** ca. 1901, architect/builder unknown. **Contributing.**

This 2.5 story, end gabled, Colonial Revival house has intersection cross gables on all elevations. On the facade, the pediment that rests on a ledge of the eave overhang; it is covered by fishscale shingles and has a Palladian window. The left bay has a set of paired windows on the first story and an oriel window on the second story. All windows are plain molded, rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one, wood sashed windows. The right bay contains the entrance which has Colonial Revival details including a fanlight with

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scallops flanked by projecting brackets resting on engaged columns. The paneled door is framed by sidelights. The entrance is flanked by a window on the right placed high. The window is a doublehung, rectangular, six-over-six wood sashed window. Gables on both the east and west sides are also covered with wood shingles. There is a one-story flat roofed, screened-in porch across the east side with a second story sleeping porch on the rear half. The sleeping porch has a shed roof. There is a chimney on the left slope midway near the rear. Since the 1983 survey photo was taken, the non-historic small gabled roof over the entry has been replaced with a shallow hipped roof, full width porch supported by Doric columns. This front porch is based upon both the early historic photograph showing a full width porch (before the Colonial Revival alterations made in the early twentieth century to the house) and physical evidence, but utilized columns similar to those on the screened side porch since both the front entry and porch had been altered between 1913 and 1930 to re-style the house with Colonial Revival details and it seemed likely that the front porch was modified at that same time. The screened porch on the west side had columns that do not appear on the survey photo in 1983, because screening was positioned outside of the columns and now is positioned on top of the railing. There is now a balustrade on top of this screened porch. It retains its original windows and doors, but the house has been sided with vinyl siding, carefully positioned around window trim.

The barn/carriage house at the rear of the property is a very large, two-story, side gabled with wide eaves, frame building with a small cross gable with kingpost centered on the facade over the paired, strap hinged hayloft doors. In the outer two bays of the symmetrical facade there were six-over-six wood sashed windows and on the first floor spanning the central bay are two garage doors which appear to be overhead doors designed to look like paired, strap hinged doors with two rows of lights in the upper section. The walls are clapboard.

- 429 John W. and Mary G. Barness House;** 1903-09; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** date unknown, architect/builder unknown. **Contributing.** This 2.5 story, hipped roof, Folk Victorian house has distinctive flat roofed, two-story rectangular bays projecting at an angle from each corner of the facade and a hip dormer with paired sashed windows and fishscale shingles centered on the five bay facade. The house has wide, enclosed eaves as does the dormer. The entrance is offset right and has classical detailing with pilasters supporting the pediment above. There is a window in each bay on the second story and a window in both the left and right bays on the first story. All windows are plain molded rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one, wood sashed windows. There is a chimney at center peak. On the west side there is a two-story gabled wing that has canted corner windows on the first floor creating a three-sided bay window with a rectangular overhang on the second story. The gable end has returns creating a broken pediment and is covered with fishscale wood shingles. On the east side there is a three-sided bay window with a hip roof overhang. There is a two-story addition at the



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rear. Since the 1983 survey, the clapboard siding has been covered with vinyl siding, maintaining the window frame exposure. The fishscale shingles on the hipped dormer are still wood but the fishscale shingles in the gabled bay on the side elevation appear to be vinyl.

There is a detached, end gabled, frame garage at the northwest corner of the property that has been covered with vinyl siding and has a metal overhead door.

**434 Calvin M. and Maud Case House; 1902; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; date unknown, architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

This 2.5 story, hipped roof, clapboard Colonial Revival house has projecting bays on with clipped corners that project out on both sides and over the front entry on top of the hipped roof wrap-around porch that spans across the left and center bay of the facade and half of east side. The porch is supported by five Ionic columns and retains its original balustrade. The entrance is located in the center bay. It has a transom window above and is flanked by sidelights. The sidelights have eight lights over a wood panel. Above the entrance on the second story the three-sided oriel window has a shallow hipped roof. In the right bay on the first floor there is a rectangular enclosed porch with a flat roof and a three-sided bay window on the façade side of the porch. The porch has seven pairs of casement windows, each of which have ten lights. A second story entrance flanked by a window on the right overlooks the porch roof. The façade roof slope has a gable dormer with a pair of replacement sashed windows and replacement vinyl siding that covers the original wood shingles. On the east side near the rear there is a five-sided, two-story bay with a hip roof and a gable dormer above. Beneath the eaves of the bay window there are incised bargeboards over the clipped corners. A French door provides access from the porch into the bay window space. The same bay window is repeated on the west side. All windows in the house with the exception of the above mentioned dormer windows, are plain molded rectangular doublehung, one-over-one, wood sashed windows. There is a one-story screened-in porch on the west side behind the bay. What was probably a missing rooftop balustrade on the sunroom on the facade has been rebuilt.

The detached end gabled garage that faces west toward the driveway is nestled directly behind the house. It retains its original clapboard walls and sliding door.

**502 Empty Lot; date unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This is an empty lot and since the fire insurance maps do not cover this part of Ferguson, it is difficult to tell whether it historically contained a house or not and as such it is identified as non-contributing to the historic district.

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- 503 Empty Lot; date unknown. Non-Contributing.**  
This is a narrow empty lot and since the fire insurance maps do not cover this part of Ferguson, it is difficult to tell whether it historically contained a house or not and as such it is identified as non-contributing to the historic district.
- 506 Delia Hudson Case House; 1905; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; date unknown, architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**  
This 2.5 story, end gabled, clapboard house has flat roof, two-story, sun porch wing spanning across the west elevation. The facade is divided into two vertical bays with the entrance located in the left bay. It has classical detailing including pilasters supporting a flat entablature and sidelights divided into four sections flanking the paneled door. Above the door on the second story there are a pair of window. The right bay contains a single window on the first story and another pair of windows on the second story. All windows are plain molded rectangular, doublehung, one-over-one, wood sashed windows in the main house. The façade gable is covered with wood shingles and contains an arched window with a sashed window flanked by casements that have a divided glass border. On the east side there is a five-sided oriel window on the second floor with a gable dormer near the front. Between the floor levels near the front there is a window with a semi-circular arch and radiating divided glass border and three keystones. On the west side the two-story porch is supported by classical pillars on the first floor where it is screened-in above the latticework railing (which is probably not original) with single light storm panels. On the second floor, it is enclosed by a series of casement windows, although the wood storm windows are divided like a sashed window, obscuring the appearance of the casement windows. There is a chimney on the right slope near the front.
- There is a two car, detached, end gabled, frame garage with clapboard siding and a replacement overhead metal paneled door, located at the end of the driveway on the west side of the house. It appears to be leaning badly and the overhead door does not hang evenly in its opening.
- 507 Edwin T. and Mary E. Sheridan House; 1932; architect/builder, Elmer Marx. Contributing. Garage; ca. 1932, architect/builder Elmer Marx attributed. Contributing.**  
This 1.5 story, multicolored brick, flat clay tile roof house has an L-shaped roof creating by the two cross gables, with the concrete stoop and entry door nestled onto the interior of the L and an exterior chimney built of rusticated ashlar limestone splitting the gable end facing the street in the west bay. The chimney is flanked by rectangular, doublehung, six-over-six windows (like most of the others in the house) on the first story and a small casement window on the second story. The entrance, located in the east recessed bay, is offset left and flanked on the right by a small six-light casement window placed high.

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There is another sashed window in the west wing that faces east onto the stoop. A border of ashlar limestone flanks each side of the entrance and the door is a wood plank door with two small staggered lights. On the east elevation there is a bay window offset towards the façade which sits on a ashlar limestone base and has a clay tile hip roof. On the west elevation there is a series of sashed windows on the first floor as well as raised basement window openings with a chimney near the rear. Across the rear there is a screened-in porch. The interior features a flagstone floor in the “family room” and stone fireplace and broad paneling in the basement, unusual for the early 1930s.

At the northwest corner of the rear lot, and accessed by a driveway on the west side of the house, there is a two car, end gabled frame garage. The garage has narrow clapboard and the original wood paneled, overhead door as well as open rafters on the eave overhang. Given the detailing on this garage, and the facts that it was included in the 1983 survey which also mentioned that the original owners were still living in the house at that time, it is likely this garage was built either with the house or shortly thereafter and it has remained unaltered.

- 510 Leonard S. and Dorothy Poor House; 1959; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.** This wide eave, frame house has wide aluminum siding that, given the age of the house, might actually be the original wall finish. The design is a Ranch style with the wider eaves and even a broad brick chimney on the west elevation, as well as the classic picture window facing the street. Since the gable end faces the street, the facade is very simple with a simple flat slab door with a small square light opening onto a brick topped, low entry stoop. To the west on the facade is a broad picture window, which currently has 3 panes of glass separated by wood mullions. While the window opening appears original, the fenestration does not (more likely one large plate glass window, or in some combination with sashed windows). On the east side, there are asymmetrically placed sashed windows as well as a series of 4 casement windows clustered together to form a multipaned window (each one has four horizontal lights). There is also a side entry door, again with the small square light and a taller concrete entry stoop with a metal railing (land is sloping downhill toward the rear of the property). The windows are one-over-one wood sashed windows, now covered with metal storm windows and the doors have storm doors as well. The basement level garage is entered from the back elevation.

The ground slopes downhill away from the facade and drastically sloping toward Harvey on the west side of the property which is heavily wooded, making it difficult to see any view of the house from Harvey despite the fact that the house is on a corner lot.

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- 511 Henry M. Joy House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1955; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This Dutch Colonial Revival house has a broad shed dormer across the facade of the two-bay frame house. The house has engaged flattened pilasters that extend into the simple entablature over the entry door and retains its wood paneled door with the half round fanlight in the door. In front of the door is a concrete entry stoop with wrought iron railings, which may be original. To the west of the entry bay are paired, one-over-one wood sashed windows with faux shutters. There are also shutters on the two one-over-one wood sashed windows in the dormer as well as on the west side sashed windows. On the east side of the house there is a one-story, side gabled sun porch, a common feature on various Colonial Revival variant styles, including the Dutch Colonial Revival designs. However, in this instance, it appears that what may have been an open porch has been enclosed (or had the original windows replaced) with metal windows that consist of a plate glass window flanked by single light windows with screens (probably casement windows). The house has been sided with wide aluminum siding as well. The wood sashed windows have aluminum storm windows.

There is an end gabled, concrete block, one car garage at the back of the lot facing east. The gable end has been re-clad with replacement siding and it has a replacement overhead door. On the south side, facing toward the street, is a single one-over-one wood sashed window.

- 521 Charles E. and Katie Bennet House; 1906; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, hipped roof, Colonial Revival house has a large hipped roof dormer centered on the facade that cuts into the roof for a narrow platform in front of the dormer. There is an open wrap-around porch with shed roof that extends across the facade and half of the east side that is supported by eight freestanding Doric columns and two engaged columns. Since the 1983 survey photo, the missing balustrade on the wrap-around porch has been rebuilt carefully articulated to match historic railing construction. There is a pediment over the broad wood stairs at the entrance which is in the center bay. The transomed doorway has a replacement oval light door. Both the left and right bays have single windows. Windows appear to be single light windows with four-light wood storm windows, but most of the other windows (in the bay window and on less prominent openings) are wood one-over-one wood sashed windows. The hip dormer has a set of triple doublehung, twelve-over-one wood sashed windows. On the east side there is a bay window under the porch. Both the east and west elevations have hip dormers. There is a gabled, 1.5 story projecting wing on the east elevation at the rear that connects to the wrap-around porch. There is a chimney on the left roof slope but is missing its cap. On the west side there is a garage entryway into the basement since the grade rapidly declines

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along the side and rear of this corner lot, but the garage door on the basement level has been covered with large shutter panels and the horizontal fixed window opening above has been boarded over. Since the 1983 survey, the wood shingles siding has been replaced with vinyl siding but the exposure of the replacement siding is very similar to the rows of wood shingles. Because most of the windows appear to be the original wood sashed windows and the wooden storms are still intact on most of the house and because the house is still easily identifiable as the same building from the 1983 survey photo, it still retains enough historic integrity to be contributing in the historic district. On either side of the entry and in the bay, the windows now have a framed sidelight-like feature which is boarded in and it is unclear if this represents a decrease in the dimension of the window width or a loss of some other feature such as sidelights.

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### 8. Architect/builders (continued)

Lewis Manufacturing Company

Maxx, Elmer

Steinmeyer, Theo

Thomas, Harry

Thompson, D. W.

### SUMMARY

The Old Ferguson West Historic District represents one of the best collections of late-nineteenth and early twentieth century residential designs in Ferguson, St. Louis County, Missouri. The district is locally significant under Criterion A for its role in community planning and development because of its importance in understanding the community's development patterns, especially the transition from a railroad suburb to one dependent upon the automobile for transportation. The neighborhood's development (1867-1959) coincides with the development of the community, which was established in 1855 as a train station for the North Missouri Railroad and grew steadily from a small settlement into a major suburb in the St. Louis metropolitan area. As an early railroad suburb, the neighborhood is closely identified with two of the most significant transportation resources in the city, the Ferguson Railroad Depot and the Wabash Railroad Viaduct, both prominently located at the northeastern entrance to the neighborhood. As one of the early suburbs in the metropolitan St. Louis area, the impact of the railroad, then streetcar line, and finally the automobile on the development of the neighborhood and on the housing design represents an important aspect in the architectural legacy of the neighborhood. As such, the Old Ferguson West Historic District is also significant under Criterion C for architecture. The fact that the neighborhood's development straddled these changes in transportation, resulted in a combination of housing styles that spanned the entire development of the community. The older homes were generally large Late Victorian homes popular with railroad suburbs and those residents who wanted to move away from the congested areas of the metropolitan area. The more modest designs that followed, especially the Craftsman bungalows, were more popular with the middle income residents who would often commute by streetcar line or the railroad to jobs in the city of St. Louis and with those building investment/rental properties. Since homes continued to be built throughout the period from 1867-1959, twentieth-century revival styles and the more modern stylistic influences grew in popularity as did the dependence upon the automobile—often incorporating garages into the original design of the residence or adding a detached garage to the back of older residential properties. It also provides physical evidence of the steady, continuous growth of this part of the metropolitan area, since new homes continued to be built throughout this time period even during the greatest impediments to house construction, the Great Depression and World War II. The district

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incorporates 227 contributing buildings and structures (including one NR listed Central School) and only 39 non-contributing buildings, along with 11 sites, 2 of which are historically open lots and contributing to the historic district. The district correlates primarily to the historic context “Residential Growth and Development” under the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) entitled “Historic Resources in Ferguson, Missouri” but it also references the context for “Transportation” and “Institutions—Schools and Churches” since several of Ferguson’s most significant resources in those contexts are located in this neighborhood: the depot, the viaduct, three churches, Central School (NR listed 9/7/84), and the Ferguson Masonic Lodge. As a result, it includes representatives of 3 of the 4 identified property types in the MPDF: 5 Institutional Buildings, 2 Transportation-Related Resources, and 220 Residential Buildings (which represent every one of the Residential Buildings’ subtypes), a further indication of how important the Old Ferguson West Historic District is to the historical development of the community. Because the Old Ferguson West neighborhood is even larger than the nominated area, the intent is to add additional areas as boundary increases to this historic district once they have been surveyed and evaluated for eligibility.

### **Early History and Development, Old Ferguson West: 1850 - 1879**

The City of Ferguson is located in northern St. Louis County, Missouri, northwest of the city of St. Louis. Old Ferguson West, is located in the western sector of the city’s original limits, bounded at the north by properties along Carson Road, at the west by Harvey Avenue, at the south by Tiffin Avenue, and at the east by North Florissant Road. Ferguson was established in 1855 as a railroad station for the North Missouri Railroad Company. Ferguson Station (as the settlement was originally known) was named for William B. Ferguson, who sold a parcel to the railroad company in 1855. The station’s name, “Ferguson,” was later adapted for the town, which was incorporated as a fourth class city in 1894.<sup>1</sup> Old Ferguson West began to take on its present appearance during the late nineteenth century as the population increased and landholders subdivided large tracts for development. Ferguson’s original commercial center is situated immediately east of Old Ferguson West, centering on the intersection of the railroad and Florissant Road. The neighborhood’s direct access to the railroad, Florissant Road, and commercial interests attracted early developers and residents.

In 1815, Congress passed legislation to provide relief for settlers who suffered losses during the New Madrid earthquakes of 1811-1812. Unsettled land in northern St. Louis County was associated with the New Madrid claims, including the area of Old Ferguson West. Prior to 1850, Old Ferguson West largely consisted of three New Madrid claims distributed to John Dominique; Benjamen Fooy and John Hogan (who held a single tract); and Antoine Gamelin.<sup>2</sup> By 1850, Marshall Brotherton, a land speculator, had purchased Fooy and Hogan’s 294-acre tract. In a similar manner, William B. Ferguson and Samuel Watson acquired Dominique’s 649-acre tract. Ferguson and Watson’s parcel was embroiled in a claim dispute between Dominique and three

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other men: Charles A. Lewis, John N.B. Smith, and Hiram Craig. Ferguson and Watson purchased the parcel from Lewis, Smith and Craig prior to the claim's settlement in 1852.<sup>3</sup>

By the early 1850s, the northern and western sections of Old Ferguson West had been captured by two large landholders – Thomas T. January, who settled in Ferguson in the 1850s; and David T. Shepperd, a land speculator from Pennsylvania who settled in St. Louis. January sold a portion of his farm to his brother, Derrick January who in turn sold a smaller section of land to Thomas Payne in the early 1860s. Payne's parcel comprised the northern edge of Old Ferguson West.

Shepperd's land (in Old Ferguson West) was acquired by Lewis H. Rose prior to 1860. Today this area (associated with Shepperd and January; and later Rose and Payne) includes lots that border the north side of Carson Road between Harvey (west) and Clark (east) Avenues.<sup>4</sup>

The abundant land transactions that occurred in Old Ferguson West prior to 1880 make the neighborhood's earliest years of transition difficult to track. By 1870, William Ferguson (who purchased Samuel Watson's interest) sold all of his holdings west of Florissant Road. Ferguson's parcel in Old Ferguson West was purchased by three individuals: Tillinghast DeVol (1866), William Clark (1867), and Malcolm Miller (1868).<sup>5</sup> DeVol constructed a home along the south side of Carson Road, and Clark constructed a home on Wesley Road – neither of which stands today.<sup>6</sup> In 1872, Miller constructed a house near the intersection of Carson Road, Clark Avenue, and Florissant Road. The dwelling stands today at 11 Miller Place.<sup>7</sup> Also evident by 1870, was the acquisition of Marshall Brotherton's tract by Harrison Tiffin. Tiffin's purchase included a large area "south of Tiffin Avenue as far as the Maline Creek, east of Georgia Avenue and west of North Florissant Road."<sup>8</sup>

Harrison Tiffin played an important role in the development of Old Ferguson West. He was engaged as a farmer and an agent for St. Louis' Union Stockyards when he moved his family to Ferguson during the mid-1860s.<sup>9</sup> Shortly thereafter, Tiffin established the city's first community center, Tiffin Hall. Local historians believe that the hall was later "divided into two residences which now stand at that location."<sup>10</sup> These dwellings are probably those located today at 124 and 112 Tiffin Avenue. In 1887, Harrison Tiffin donated land for Ferguson's Methodist Episcopal Church South, constructed by John Niebling. Niebling was a well-known local carpenter and builder who also constructed a house for Tiffin at 121 South Florissant Road.<sup>11</sup> Parishioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met in Tiffin Hall until the church was completed in 1888. The congregation purchased an additional lot (408 Tiffin Avenue) in 1902 for a parsonage. The original Methodist Episcopal Church South at 125 Tiffin Avenue, though extensively altered since construction, is extant and used as a dwelling. A second Methodist church was constructed in 1912 at 21 Wesley Avenue on a parcel donated by Louis Maull. The 1912 building burned in 1938, at which time it was replaced (on the same parcel) by the present church.<sup>12</sup>



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In addition to its prominence as a residential neighborhood, Old Ferguson West supported Ferguson's earliest school building, erected in 1867 at the southwest corner of Wesley Avenue and North Florissant Road. The school was moved in 1870 to 110 Clark Avenue, where it stands today. The building remained in use as a school until c. 1880, when Central School – a four-room, two-story brick building – was constructed at the northwest intersection of Wesley and Clark Avenues.<sup>13</sup> Central School was important to Ferguson not only as an educational facility, but also as a social center, replacing many of the functions formerly supported by Tiffin Hall. The school's upper floor provided space for numerous "plays, dinners, town meetings, and [other] activities."<sup>14</sup> Central School was enlarged in 1895, 1904, 1908, and 1925-27. By the 1930s, the building held 14 rooms and a gymnasium.<sup>15</sup> Central School was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. It is located in the heart of Old Ferguson West at 201 Wesley Avenue and remains in use as an elementary school.

Throughout the mid-to-late nineteenth century, Old Ferguson West supported a number of Ferguson's earliest and most prominent residents. Many of these individuals were associated with the North Missouri Railroad; others were investors in northern St. Louis County's land development activities. The train, which served to establish the small community in the mid-1850s, brought tremendous change to Ferguson after 1879 when a merger with the Wabash Railroad Company boosted the settlement's population and stimulated land subdivision and development. This period of time served to establish Old Ferguson West as one of the city's most prominent residential districts.

### **Old Ferguson West and Ferguson as an Incorporated City, 1879 – 1900**

In 1879, the North Missouri Railroad was absorbed by the Wabash Railroad Company. The merger increased Ferguson's reputation as a suburban enclave by increasing the frequency of daily commuter trains and creating a number of jobs associated with the new ownership. As a result, Ferguson began to flourish. Many new residents arrived to the city – some worked for the railroad; others established businesses or commuted daily to work in St. Louis. Old Ferguson West, as noted previously, was situated near the junction of the main train depot and North Florissant Road. This prime location adjoined the neighborhood to the city's early commercial hub. As discussed, the location not only brought early residential development; it led to the establishment of churches and schools. The earliest residential subdivision that extended into Old Ferguson West was platted by John Ashbrook in 1886. Ashbrook Place lies primarily outside of Old Ferguson West; however, it encompasses lots for the former Wabash train depot at 1 Carson Road and three dwellings at 1 S. Clark Avenue; 215 and 217 Carson Road.<sup>16</sup>

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### SUBDIVISION PLATS IN OLD FERGUSON WEST

Name of Subdivision	Year Plat Filed	Map Location*
Ashbrook Place	1886	Book 1, pp. 60-61
Ashland's Subdivision of January Farm	1868, 1886	(1868) – Plat Books 18, p. 36; 14, p. 69; 14A, p. 89; 14A, p. 10** (1886) – Book 1, p. 65
Epple Subdivision	1926, 1934	(1926) – Book 20, p. 114; (1934) – Book 31, p. 10
George S. Case Tract	1907	Book 6, p. 31
Grimms	1963	Book 107, p. 63
Harvey Spring Park Addition	1936	Book 30, p. 28
Jala Gardens	1967	Book 123, p. 14
Maul Subdivision	1910	Book 8, p. 97
Miller Place	1921	Book 12, p. 140
Orchard's Addition	1893	Book 1, p. 118
P.R. Wagner	1908	Book 9, p. 56
Phil E. Green	1891, 1899	(1891) – Book 3, p. 22; Book 4, p. 18; (1899) – Book 1, p. 17S**
Raymar Place	1939	Book 36, p. 18
Reynolds Place	1962	Book 104, p. 100
Spring Avenue Terrace	1960	Book 95, p. 52
Survey 2476	Unknown	Plat Book 1, p. A1**
Survey 2689	Unknown	Plat Book 2, p. D2**
Temple Towers	1956, 1963	Book 78, p. 34; Book 108, p. 29
Tiffin Subdivision	1907, 1911, 1948	(1907) – Book 8, p. 24; (1911) – Book 10, p. 38; (1948) – Book 44, p. 20
Truitt Place	1921	Book 12, p. 148
William A.F. Hain	1921	Book 14, p. 54
Wilson Place	1910	Book 6, p. 60
Winona	1923	Book 15, p. 47

\*unless otherwise specified, book numbers refer to Assessor's Number, St. Louis County

\*\*could not locate map at county assessor's or plat subdivision office per information provided by county.

Of note, the following subdivisions were not listed with the County's map collection – R.A. Wagner & Daugherty. The Ann B. Jennings tract, which is mentioned in some resources, is located in Book 1, p. 175.

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Ashbrook's plat was soon followed by subdivisions submitted by Phil E. Green in 1891 and 1899, and Malcolm W. Miller (Orchard's Addition) in 1893. Green's subdivisions included lots bordering the north and south sides of Tiffin Avenue. Orchard's Addition was platted immediately north of Green's subdivision, incorporating lots along the south side of Wesley Avenue.<sup>17</sup> An example of early housing constructed in this area is 336 Tiffin Avenue, constructed in 1898 by Arthur W. Billings.<sup>18</sup> Green's and Miller's subdivisions appear to have been successful – more so than some areas west of Florissant Road that were platted at about the same time. In addition to the neighborhood's direct access to the train depot, a part of this success may be attributed to the neighborhood's early residents. Men like Harrison Tiffin were not merely land speculators, these individuals settled in Ferguson and played active roles in the community, as did their children, and many of them lived in Old Ferguson West.

The only portion of Old Ferguson West that remained under single ownership by the 1880s was a 62-acre parcel owned by Dr. George Case. Case purchased the tract from the Schopp Family in 1882 – the same parcel owned by Lewis H. Rose during the 1850s-60s.<sup>19</sup> The Case Tract was subdivided over a number of years, beginning in 1887 when George Case sold a half-acre at the southeast intersection of Georgia Avenue and Carson Road to his son, Peter Camden Case. A c. 1887 dwelling constructed for Peter C. Case stands today at 18 Georgia Avenue. The house originally faced Carson Road and was “turned on the lot” in the 1930s to face Georgia Avenue.<sup>20</sup> George Case continued to subdivide land among his heirs. The most recent subdivision of the Case parcel occurred in 1907, bounded roughly by Georgia Avenue (east), Wesley Avenue and Carson Road (north), Tiffin Avenue (south), and Harvey Avenue (west). Streets within the Case Tract were originally named for George Case's daughters, Georgia, Julia (currently Harvey), Eleanor (currently Tiffin), and Delia Hudson Case (originally Hudson; currently Wesley). The subdivision's earliest housing was constructed primarily along Wesley and Tiffin Avenues.<sup>21</sup>

In 1894, Ferguson was incorporated as a fourth class city as its population had increased substantially from approximately 185 residents in 1880 to an estimated 1,200 in 1894.<sup>22</sup> Ferguson's incorporation spurred a number of city-wide improvements, including the construction of a new railroad bridge across North Florissant Road in 1895 and the erection of an electric plant, which also occurred in 1895.<sup>23</sup> Old Ferguson West remained a popular area for subdivision and development after the city's incorporation. One noteworthy subdivision in Old Ferguson West that occurred after 1894 was associated with Louis Maull. Maull purchased land from the Case Family in 1905 and in 1910, subdividing the area just north of Tiffin's Subdivision. Maull's Subdivision created 8 parcels (possibly 9 – one tract is not numbered on the plat). The lots are situated on both north and south sides of Wesley Avenue, immediately west of Florissant Road and include the lot donated for the 1912 Ferguson Methodist Church (noted earlier). Maull's Subdivision granted public access to Wesley (formerly Blanche) Avenue.<sup>24</sup>

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Another early twentieth-century subdivision in Old Ferguson West was submitted by Peter R. and Ellen Wagner in 1908. Wagner's subdivision abutted the western edge of Orchard's Addition, creating 13 lots south of Carson Road. It appears that much of Wagner's subdivision "disappeared" in later years when the area was re-platted as Epple's Subdivision (1926, 1934) and Raymar Place (1939). Today, only one parcel, 316 Carson Road, remains associated with the name "Wagner." It is unclear as to why St. Louis County records tag this single lot as the "R.A. Wagner Subdivision" rather than the P.R. Wagner Subdivision.<sup>25</sup>

In 1900, Ferguson was selected as the terminus of St. Louis County's longest streetcar route, the Kirkwood-Ferguson line, which extended a distance of approximately fifty miles. Though the streetcar's arrival in Ferguson failed to impact the city's growth as significantly as the railroad, it did strengthen Ferguson's prominence as a commuter suburb. The streetcar extended through Ferguson's commercial corridor adjacent to Florissant Road, terminating as a loop near the Wabash depot on Carson Road. The streetcar indirectly boosted subdivision planning and enhanced the residential character of Old Ferguson West.<sup>26</sup>

### **Modern Transportation, Post-War Expansion and Suburban Boom 1900 - 1960**

The arrival of Ferguson's streetcar in 1900, though momentous, failed to impact the city as significantly as city officials desired. This was due largely to the failure of the St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company to complete many of the construction and improvement projects initially proffered.<sup>27</sup> Despite the setback, streetcars made an impressive impact on Ferguson. Passengers reached an estimated three million by 1907, and approximately 20 new businesses opened in Ferguson during the 1910s.<sup>28</sup> "By 1925, the Kirkwood-Ferguson [line] was carrying 4 and a half million passengers" but the numbers faded rapidly once the automobile made its appearance.<sup>29</sup> Ferguson was slower to embrace the automobile than most other communities – this was due to the city's lack of early paved roads. Though commuter trains and streetcars remained popular in Ferguson well into the 1940s, the automobile ultimately reshaped the city.<sup>30</sup>

Old Ferguson West witnessed a number of subdivision plats during the early 1900s, including Miller Place (1921), Epple's Subdivision (1926 and 1934), Harvey Spring Park Addition (1936), and Raymar Place (1939). As mentioned previously, Miller Place holds an 1870's dwelling constructed for Malcolm W. Miller. Miller died in 1911; his five-acre parcel was subdivided in 1921 (prior to his wife Lavinia's death in 1922). Miller Place created 28 lots, each measuring roughly 50-by-150 feet. Miller Place extends south of Carson Road, terminating at the northern boundary of 25 Wesley Avenue. The dwellings that border Miller Place (with the exception of 11 Miller Place) were constructed shortly after the subdivision was platted.<sup>31</sup>

Raymar Place, platted in 1939, is another twentieth-century subdivision in Old Ferguson West. Raymar Place extends north from Wesley Avenue and terminates as a cul de sac immediately south of 4 Raymar Place. The neighborhood has seven quadrilateral shaped lots of varied sizes

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that border the central outlet. Hazel P. King submitted the plat, identifying herself in the plat documents as a “single and unmarried” woman and identifying the small subdivision as an exclusive private place, providing easements for public utilities.<sup>32</sup> The dwellings that flank Raymar Place were constructed in the early-to-mid 1940s. All of the houses are modest in size and appearance, reflecting their post-World War II era of construction.

Though single-family housing dominated the character of Old Ferguson West after 1900, the neighborhood also supported an early twentieth-century church and Masonic lodge. In 1909, the Zion Lutheran Church established its congregation and began holding services “in the cherry orchard of a Mr. Rodenberg, who lived on Harvey Avenue.”<sup>33</sup> Soon afterward, a dwelling at 123 Carson Road (formerly owned by the Reed family) was purchased and church services continued here until the dwelling burned in 1926. During the 1910s, services were conducted in German, and the church sponsored a “day school.”<sup>34</sup> In March 1927, a new church was dedicated by the congregation.<sup>35</sup> This church, now addressed as 107 Carson Road, and its associated parsonage (c. 1927, now addressed as 111 Carson Road, remain standing today. A modern church and elementary school, constructed in 1957, are located west of the original church and parsonage.

Ferguson’s Masonic lodge was organized in 1889, but the organization did not construct a building until the mid-1920s. Prior to that time, meetings were held in Bindbeutel’s Hall on Florissant Road. A building fund established in 1920 raised sufficient funds to purchase property at 25 Clark Avenue, situated immediately north of Central School. John Epple Construction Company (a local Ferguson contractor) was engaged to construct the hall that was designed by Henry C. Grimm. Construction began in Spring 1926, and the building was dedicated on October 26 of that year. In addition to its function as a Masonic lodge, the building was utilized as an early movie theater. The lodge was also used during World War II as a nursery for working women with children.<sup>36</sup> As is true for most public buildings in Old Ferguson West, the Masonic lodge served a role of social and community support.

Though most buildings in Old Ferguson West were constructed prior to 1960, the study area does include pockets of 1950s-60s era housing. This is significant because after World War II, Ferguson experienced its most rapid period of growth. Population statistics for Ferguson (noted below) reflect the national trend. After the second World War, the United States experienced its “most dramatic stage of suburbanization,” triggered by “increased automobile ownership, advances in building technology, and the Baby Boom.”<sup>37</sup> Low-cost housing and long-term mortgages encouraged many to purchase homes; and industrial expansion in and around Ferguson further cemented the community’s status as a bedroom suburb. By the 1960s, no less than four major employers served northern St. Louis County, including Universal Match Corporation (in Ferguson, 1926-1983), Emerson Electric Company (in Ferguson, 1940 – present), St. Louis Ordinance Plant (1941-1953), and what by then was McDonnell-Douglas (McDonnell organized in 1939 and today it is part of Boeing). Ferguson’s population more than

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doubled during the 1940s-50s. Census statistics estimate that the city supported a population of 5,724 in 1940; 11,573 in 1950; and 22,149 in 1960.<sup>38</sup> Old Ferguson West, solidly established by 1950, was soon subdivided to its full capacity.

One new subdivision plat was submitted for Old Ferguson West during the 1950s, and most vacant lots in existing subdivisions were quickly developed for housing. In 1956, the southwest corner of Clark Avenue and Carson Road was platted as Temple Towers (formerly Wilson Place, platted in 1910). This area holds the neighborhood's only collection of multi-family housing. It is clear that the incorporation of apartment buildings in Old Ferguson West was necessary to provide housing for the rapid influx of residents arriving after World War II. Three apartment buildings at 210, 216, and 222 Carson Road were built in the Temple Towers Subdivision during the 1950s. The subdivision was expanded south along the west side of Clark Avenue in 1963, at which time two additional apartment buildings were constructed at 3 and 7 Clark Avenue.<sup>39</sup>

Old Ferguson West also supports two 1960s subdivisions, Grimm's (1963) and Jala Gardens (1967). Formerly associated with the Case Tract, Grimm's Subdivision was platted by Edna Grimm at the southwestern intersection of Carson Road and Georgia Avenue. In 1963, the subdivision held an existing 1950s-era dwelling at 414 Carson Road (extant), probably occupied by Edna Grimm. Three additional lots were created east of 414 Carson Road. These lots feature 1960s-era housing at 410 Carson Road; 1 and 17 Georgia Avenue. Jala Gardens is situated at the northwestern intersection of Carson Road and Beacon Avenue. Two of the four lots associated with the subdivision extend into Old Ferguson West at 501 and 505 Carson Avenue.<sup>40</sup>

Old Ferguson West is one of Ferguson's most intact and best representations of the city's residential development. Today, the neighborhood holds a vast and eclectic collection of late-nineteenth, early-twentieth, and mid-twentieth century housing. The houses, churches, schools, and public buildings in the neighborhood richly illustrate Ferguson's growth and progress since its establishment as a railroad settlement in 1855. Old Ferguson West is an outstanding neighborhood, featuring a number of noteworthy architectural styles and building patterns that as a whole represent the community's history, development, and overall distinctive character.

### End Notes

<sup>1</sup>Ruth Keenoy and Karen Bode Baxter, "Historic Resources in Ferguson, Missouri," Multiple Property Documentation Form (2008), E:3, 9.

<sup>2</sup>E. Dupré, *Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis by Congressional Townships . . .* (St. Louis: Self-published, 1838; reprint 1985), 35-37.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid, 36; Beverly Ann Fleming, "Ferguson: A Community Profile" (St. Louis: St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, 1984), 4-6.

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<sup>4</sup>Fleming, 9; Julius Huttawa, *Atlas of St. Louis County* (St. Louis: Self-published, [1870]).

<sup>5</sup>Berkley Kalin, "A History of Ferguson, Missouri, 1855 – 1819" (St. Louis University Master's Thesis, 1960), 85.

<sup>6</sup>Fleming, 9.

<sup>7</sup>Fleming, 9-10; Irene Sanford Smith, *Ferguson: A City and Its People* (Ferguson, MO: [Ferguson Historical Society], 1976), 120.

<sup>8</sup>Kalin, 85.

<sup>9</sup>Smith, 134.

<sup>10</sup>Kalin, 40-41.

<sup>11</sup>Smith, 124.

<sup>12</sup>Fleming, 28-30; Kalin, 41.

<sup>13</sup>Smith, 75.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid, 37.

<sup>15</sup>Keenoy and Baxter, E:33-34.

<sup>16</sup>St. Louis County Assessor's Office, Real Estate Subdivision Plats (Clayton, MO). Ashbrook Place – Book 1, 60-61.

<sup>17</sup>St. Louis County Assessor's Office. Green's Subdivisions – Book 3, 22; Book 4, 18 and Orchard's Addition – Book 1, 118.

<sup>18</sup>Fleming, 26.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid, 27.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid, 28.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid; St. Louis County Assessor's Office. George S. Case Tract – Book 6, 31.

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<sup>22</sup>Keenoy and Baxter, E:9.

<sup>23</sup>Kalin, 121.

<sup>24</sup>St. Louis County Assessor's Office. Maull Subdivision – Book 8, 97.

<sup>25</sup>Ibid. P.R. Wagner – Book 9, 56.

<sup>26</sup>Keenoy and Baxter, E:27.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid, E:28.

<sup>28</sup>Ibid.

<sup>29</sup>Tim Fox, *Where We Live: A Guide to St. Louis Communities* (St. Louis: St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, 1984), 5.

<sup>30</sup>Keenoy and Baxter, E:29.

<sup>31</sup>Smith, 120; St. Louis County Assessor's Office. Miller Place – Book 12, 140.

<sup>32</sup>St. Louis County Assessor's Office. Raymar Place – Book 36, 18.

<sup>33</sup>Kalin, 43.

<sup>34</sup>Keenoy and Baxter, E:40-41.

<sup>35</sup>Kalin, 43-44.

<sup>36</sup>“Masonic Temple,” Unpublished history at Ferguson Historical Society (2001), pages not numbered.

<sup>37</sup>David L. Ames and Laura Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, 2002), 1:8.

<sup>38</sup>Keenoy and Baxter, E:12-13.

<sup>39</sup>St. Louis County Assessor's Office. Temple Towers – Book 78, 34 and Book 108, 29.

<sup>40</sup>Ibid;. Grimms – Book 107, 63 and Jala Gardens – Book 123, 14.



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### BUILDING HISTORIES

The following section provides historical information as well as comments on the significance of each property in the Old Ferguson West Historic District. This information is based upon nearly thirty years of historical surveys and preservation planning by the City of Ferguson. It began with the 1983 survey of Ferguson which included many houses in the neighborhood that was completed by Beverly Fleming for St. Louis County Parks & Recreation. Ruth Keenoy and Karen Bode Baxter prepared the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic Resources in Ferguson, Missouri" in 2008 which included the "Residential Growth and Development" context and followed that up with an intensive survey of the nominated area of Old Ferguson West in 2009-2010. Both the 1983 survey and the 2009-2010 survey were utilized to develop the historical assessments listed for each property below. Timothy P. Maloney helped gather historic information on specific properties both during the 2009-2010 survey and to update information for this nomination. In general, the sources for the information include deeds available through the St. Louis County Recorder's office, *St. Louis Daily Record*, St. Louis County Directories, and the Sanborn Map Company's fire insurance maps of the area (1931 and 1950). Resources are not individually footnoted below (as the citations would be repetitious). However, Section 9 provides references for the information and the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office's Architectural/Historic Inventory Forms generated for the two surveys list specific source information for each property as well. The buildings are listed below in the same order as the Individual Descriptions in Section 7.

### **CARSON ROAD**

**1 Ferguson Railroad Depot; 1885; remodeled 1991-2000; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Ferguson Railroad Depot, also known as the Wabash Railroad Station, the North Missouri Railroad Depot, and the Whistle Stop, was built in 1885 by the Wabash Railroad Company to replace at least one earlier depot constructed on the other side of the tracks about 1855 for the North Missouri Railroad (See the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic Resources of Ferguson, Missouri" for more historical information on the railroad and its importance to Ferguson). The depot was historically the center of activity and drew people into the area that would later become the City of Ferguson. The depot was an essential part of the development of Ferguson and the main reason for the existence of the community and the neighborhood. In addition to its importance in the founding of Ferguson, the depot is also architecturally significant because it was constructed in the standard station design and is the last known depot of this design in Missouri.

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In 1855, William B. Ferguson offered to deed a strip of land on his farm to the North Missouri Railroad on the condition that the railroad build a depot named "Ferguson" on his land and make it a regular stop. This first depot became the center of activity in the area and was the principal reason that the community of Ferguson was formed. William Ferguson subdivided his land and started selling lots to homeowners and businesses, forming a new community in the area, based around the North Missouri Railroad Depot. The first depot quickly became the center of the community and was used as the site for voter registration, a polling place during elections, the community meeting hall, a location for church services, and the depot held the telegraph office as well.

The original depot was replaced by the current depot in 1885. The new depot continued to be the center of community activity. The new depot replaced a small four room station that had a men's waiting area, a women's waiting area, the telegraph office, and a baggage room with a much larger station. The new, larger depot was needed as the community grew and more people moved into Ferguson to escape the crowds, crime, noise and pollution of St. Louis, while using the train to commute to St. Louis for work each day. Less than a decade after the new depot was completed in 1885, Ferguson had grown to over one thousand residents and in 1894 was incorporated as a Fourth Class city.

The depot continued to be an integral part of Ferguson after the city was incorporated and an important reason for the development of the adjacent Old Ferguson West neighborhood since it served as the commuter line for many residents heading to work elsewhere in the metropolitan area. Even though its role as a meeting house was reduced as other community oriented buildings were constructed (such as the nearby Methodist church), the depot became more important as the fastest means of transportation to St. Louis for the people who had moved to the commuter community into which Ferguson had developed. By 1904, 42 trains a day served commuters heading to and from work in St. Louis. In addition there were eight special event trains a week to St. Louis for social and theater events in the city. The depot that at various times was used by the North Missouri Railroad, the Wabash Railroad, the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and the Norfolk Southern Railroad, continued to be used as a twenty-four hour freight junction with eight tracks for switching trains as late as 1948 and continued to have passenger service until 1960.

The Norfolk Southern Railroad continued to use the building for a signal crew until 1988 and the City of Ferguson purchased the building in 1991 for \$1. The city used a transportation enhancement grant to begin restoration of the building and in 2000, the city leased half of the building to two local families to run a frozen custard shop and their business finished much of the interior work, while a partnership between the City of Ferguson, the Ferguson Historical Society, and Emerson Electric Company (which is

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based in Ferguson) created historic displays in the building to document the history of the depot and the history of the City of Ferguson, the existence of which is largely due to the construction of the depots at this site and the subsequent development of the area spurred on by the depot's existence.

**105 Parking Lot; date unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This paved parking lot appears to have been completed when the depot next door was converted into the Whistle Stop by the City of Ferguson. It replaces two residential buildings that were intact at least until 1950 when the fire insurance maps were updated.

**107 Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church; 1927; architect, Theo Steinmeyer; builder, John Epple. Contributing.**

The Zion Child Development Center was constructed in 1927. This is the second building on the site; the first building had also housed the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church. The first building had been purchased by the congregation and converted into a church in 1909 but was destroyed by a fire in 1926. A new church was constructed on the site with a new parsonage at 111 Carson, both constructed by the Epple Construction Co. The building is now used as a daycare center for the congregation and still retains its original stained glass windows.

**111 Zion Evangelical Lutheran Parsonage; 1926; architect, unknown; builder, John Epple. Contributing.**

The Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church Parsonage was constructed in 1927 after the original church building on this property, a converted house located at 107 Carson, burnt down in a fire in 1926. The parsonage was constructed in conjunction with the new church building at 107 Carson by Epple Construction Company and, according to the *St. Louis Daily Record* reports on the building permit, the parsonage was constructed for \$4,000.

**123 Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church and School; 1957; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The new Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church and School was constructed in 1956-1957. The mid-century modern design is a church with an attached school. The church and school replaced a house that had been at the location, adjacent to two other buildings still in use by the congregation: the parsonage (111 Carson) and their earlier church building (107 Carson), which was converted to a daycare center.

**210 Temple Tower Apartments; 1956-57; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The eastern building of the Temple Tower Apartments was constructed by 1957, the first year it appeared in the county directories. The Temple Towers Subdivision was platted in 1956 for the three building apartment complex. The 1957 county directory shows that the

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building's first tenants were Mrs. Earline Newman, Mrs. Frieda Kies, and Foster Hocket. The building was not fully occupied until 1958, when Charles Wolf joined the other tenants in the building. The apartment building has Streamline Moderne window treatments but there is a pedimented entry and symmetrical facade with flanking chimneys reminiscent of Georgian Revival design, demonstrating the different design influences used on a single building.

- 215 Otto C. and Marie E. Flesch House;** 1930; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** The Otto C. and Marie E. Flesch House was constructed in 1930. The Craftsman design house appears on the 1931 fire insurance maps and county assessor's records indicate the house was constructed in 1930, but the Flesch family did not occupy the house until 1932 according to county directories. Otto Flesch worked as a yard foreman and he and Marie occupied the house until 1946, when William L. Welson moved into the house. The house is in the Ashbrook Place Subdivision.
- 216 Temple Tower Apartments;** 1953-55; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** This is the central building of a three building apartment complex, the Temple Tower Apartments and it was constructed between 1953 and 1955, although the subdivision was not platted until 1956. The first residents in the building were Robert L. Stranquist and his wife Arlene M. Stranquist, Joseph A. and Elizabeth Fernandez, Harold and Mabel Johnston, and Horatio S. and Hazel Hazzard. Stranquist was an engineer at Huffman Refrigeration, Fernandez was a personnel manager at the National Gypsum Company, and Johnston and Hazzard both drove for United Transports, Inc. The building has Streamline Moderne window elements, but has a Georgian Revival influenced pedimented front entry and symmetrical facade.
- 217-19 Duplex;** 1959; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** Circa 1959, architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** This duplex was constructed in 1959 according to county assessor's records and confirmed by county directories, which indicate the building was completed between 1959 and 1961. Wallace and Norma Jaspring were the first occupants of the house and worked at Jaspring Overhead Door. It is unclear who first occupied the other half of the duplex. The building, located in the Ashbrook Place Subdivision, is a simple Mid-century Modern duplex with a hipped roof.

The two car garage at the rear of the property appears to have been built at the same time as the duplex.

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**222 Temple Tower Apartments; 1953-55; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This is the westernmost building in the Temple Tower Apartments, a three-building complex. It was constructed between 1953 and 1955, before the Temple Tower Subdivision was officially platted in 1956. The first known residents were Richard H. Walker, Mrs. Emilie Schriefer, John C. Kassenbaum, and Jack E. Moreland. The building has Streamline Moderne window elements and a Georgian Revival influenced pedimented front entry and symmetrical facade.

**229 Lee R. and Anna E. Bickel House (First); 1904; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Lee R. and Anna E. Bickel House was constructed in 1904 on land they had purchased from David and Mary S. Shultz in 1897 for \$450. Lee Bickel was an engineer with the "Dinkey," a two-car train that ran between St. Charles and St. Louis. In the 1909 directory, Lee R. Bickel is listed on Carson Road, likely at this address, but no street number is listed. By 1914, he is listed at 28 N. Florissant Road, then in 1920 and 1922 he is listed at 111 Carson. In the first directory with listings by address there is no listing for 229 Carson. In 1926, Lee R. and Elizabeth Bickel are listed at 229 Bickel. It is possible that they built this home as an investment property, or initially lived in this house before moving on to other houses in the immediate vicinity, but they ultimately did return to this house. The same year that the Bickels built this house, they had another house constructed at 301 Carson.

This house appears from its form to be a Shingle style residence, but the original wall cladding has been replaced with vinyl siding. Since the siding, porch railings, and windows are all replacement materials (and some facade windows have even been reshaped), the features that distinguish it as a Shingle style residence have been either lost or obscured and as such the building is non-contributing to the historic district.

The one-car, end frame garage positioned behind the house pre-dates 1931, when it appears on the fire insurance map.

**301 House; 1904; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This house was constructed in 1904 by Lee R. and Anna E. Bickel on land they had purchased in 1902. Lee Bickel was an engineer with the "Dinkey" a two-car train that ran between St. Charles and St. Louis. The first known listing in the city directories was for an attorney, Phil H. Sheridan and his wife Grace in 1920. By 1926, Louis H. Stephens, Jr. was living at this address. The house appears to be a Queen Anne house that was probably ornamented in the Free Classic variant (given the broken pediment of the gable end) and it retains its overall design and characteristic house form even though the house has vinyl siding and porch railings and as such, is still contributing to the historic district.

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The end gabled, detached garage appears to date from the mid-twentieth century (it appears on the 1931 fire insurance map).

**304 Dick C. Wilson House; 1881-82; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing. Carriage House; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Dick C. Wilson House, located at 304 Carson Road, was constructed on a parcel of land sold to Dick C. Wilson by Amanda L. DeVol in 1881 for \$672. The house was constructed by 1882 according to Miss Georgia Case, whose family moved to Ferguson in 1882 and the house was already extant. Although the house appears to have newer replacement vinyl siding, it retains its most characteristic feature, the cross form plan. However, the wrap-around porch shown on both the 1931 and 1950 fire insurance maps is missing and as such, the house cannot be considered contributing to the historic district.

The outbuilding pre-dates the 1931 fire insurance map at which time it is not identified as an auto garage, helping confirm that it was probably first used as a carriage house or small barn.

**311 Edward A. and Vera Cox House; 1924 ca; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1924. ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Edward A. and Vera Cox House, located at 311 Carson Road, was constructed in 1924 according to county assessor's records and county directories verify the house was constructed between 1922 and 1926. Edward Cox was an artist according to county directory information. The two story house is a Dutch Colonial Revival style house with Dutch Colonial details. The detached garage was shown on the 1931 fire insurance map and probably was built at the same time as the house.

**316 Peter R. and Ellen E. Wagner House; 1912 ca.; architect, unknown; builder, Holtsclaw. Contributing. Barn; pre-1900; architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

This house was constructed in the early 1900s on the site where a previous house had been destroyed by a fire. The Prairie style house was constructed for Peter R. and Ellen E. Wagner. Peter Wagner was a medical superintendent. The cantilevered wing on the west side is a post-1950 addition since it does not appear on the fire insurance map.

At the rear of the property the frame outbuilding may actually be an older barn given this construction detailing, but it is difficult to date except that it appears on the 1931 fire insurance map.

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- 319 William and Emma A. Browning House;** 1890; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The William and Emma A. Browning House was built in 1890 when the Brownings purchased the land from David P. Schultz for \$700 and took out a \$7,000 loan from a savings and loan company to construct the house. This is a good example of a Free Classic variant of the Queen Anne style house, noted for its Doric columns on the wrap-around porch.

The two-car detached garage pre-dates 1931, when it appears on the fire insurance map.

- 323 Carl T. and Jean Snyder House;** 1953; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The Carl T. and Jean Snyder House was constructed in 1953 according to the county assessor's records. County directories indicate it had not yet been built in 1949, but it does appear in the 1953 county directory. Carl T. Snyder was an engineer, although it is unknown who he worked for or what type of engineer he was. The house is a 1.5 story brick house with a Minimal Traditional design noted for its low profile, multipaned windows, side gable and the simple extension of a portion of the front eave to form an awning over the front stoop and sidewalk along the front of the house. Also characteristic of the early 1950s house designs is the connecting breezeway to the attached garage wing positioned prominently facing the street.

- 324 W. F. and Frieda Meyer House;** 1925; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1925 ca.; architect/builder unknown. **Contributing.**

The W. F. Meyer House was constructed in 1925, according to building permit records in the *St. Louis Daily Record*, which listed the house as a 27' x 38' house with a value of \$3,000. The owner of the house was listed as W. F. Meyer, who lived at 5307 Landsdowne when the permit was issued, but by 1926, the directory listed him and his wife, Frieda at this address. He was simply identified as a salesman. The house is a Craftsman style bungalow that has had some minor modifications but these do not significantly impact the integrity of the house.

The detached garage pre-dates 1931, when it appears on the fire insurance map and it was most likely built with the house in 1925.

- 327 Paul T. and Dorothy Parson House;** 1953; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The Paul T. and Dorothy Parson House was built in 1953 according to the county assessor's records and the county directories corroborate that it was constructed between 1949 and 1953. Paul T. Parson was a secretary at Viking Freight in St. Louis. The Parsons moved out of the house by 1957 and in 1958 Florence M. Whepley was living in the house. The 1.5 story house has a simple Minimal Traditional design created by the combination of the end gabled main house and breezeway connection to the garage, a common early 1950s design feature.

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**401 Thomas J. Tobin House; 1889; architect, unknown; builder, John Holtsclaw. Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

The Thomas J. Tobin House is on a parcel of land that Jennette M. Laflin had purchased from William P. and Kate Harvey of Louisville, who had sold the lots at 401 and 409 Carson Road for \$1,200 in 1889. At the time of the sale, the Harvey's offered a deed with restrictions requiring a house be built with a value of at least \$2,000 within one year. Laflin was the wife of Addison H Laflin who had worked at Laflin & Rand Powder Co. The Laflin's owned a large house (at 226 Louisa) as well as several acres of land in Ferguson and other investment properties, including the adjoining lot at 409 Carson Road. The Laflins sold the land to Thomas J. Tobin in 1891 for \$3,700 and he constructed the house that now stands on the lot. This is an excellent example of the hipped roofed, spindlework variant of the Queen Anne style house. The addition on the east side, near the rear pre-dates the 1931 fire insurance map.

The detached, two-bay garage dates to some time prior to 1931 when it appears on the fire insurance map.

**409 Arthur M. and Jessie G. Harrison House; 1889; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing. Garage; 1950s ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Arthur M. and Jessie G. Harrison House is on a parcel of land that was apparently an investment property purchased by Jennette M. Laflin from William P. and Kate Harvey of Louisville. The Harveys sold the lots at 401 and 409 Carson Road for \$1,200 in 1889 with a deed restriction requiring a house with a value of at least \$2,000 within one year. Laflin was the wife of Addison H Laflin who had worked at Laflin & Rand Powder Co. The Laflin's owned a large house (at 226 Louisa) as well as several acres of land in Ferguson and other investment properties, including the adjoining lot at 401 Carson Road. In 1889 the Laflin's sold the property to Arthur M. and Jessie G. Harrison for \$2,500. Because of alterations to the house it is non-contributing to the historic district.

Given the position of the garage, it appears to be a newer building than the garage that appears on the 1931 and the 1950 fire insurance maps but aerial photos indicate it typical of the mid-century design and proportions of detached garages in this neighborhood and as a result it is identified as a contributing building.

**410 Bill G. and Margie Browning House; 1966-67; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

The Ranch style house was probably built in 1966-1967 for Bill G. and Margie Browning. The county assessor's records indicate that the house was constructed in 1965 but there is no information to verify a construction date before 1966. Bill Browning was a counselor in St. Louis according to county directory information in 1966.



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- 413 Louis H. and Annalise Bangert House; 1930; architect, Theo Steinmeyer; builder, Fred Aude; Contributing.**

This is the most unusual and distinctive example of Tudor Revival design in Ferguson. It was built in 1930 for Louis H. and Annalise Bangert. Bangert was the vice-president of Bangert Brothers Construction Co.

- 414 Frank R. (Jr.) and Ruth Wyatt House; 1953; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1953 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Frank R. (Jr.) and Ruth Wyatt House was built in 1953 according to county assessor's records and county directories confirm that the house was completed between 1953 and 1955. According to county directory information, Frank Wyatt Jr. was a salesman. The one and a half story house is a Minimal Traditional style house with a simplified exterior, lower profile, and intersecting gables.

The two-car garage appears to date from the same era as the house.

- 420 Julia M. Case House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1955; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Case Family Home sits on land that was originally owned by David Sheppard, a St. Louis resident who sold 98 acres to Lewis H. Rose and William Clark in 1855 for \$9,800, although there is no clear indication that a house was located on the land. By 1857, Rose bought Clark out and in 1875 Lewis and Amanda Rose borrowed \$9,000 against the land and either constructed a new house or added to an existing house. In 1877, they sold the property, as well as another small parcel, to Jacob Schopp for \$17,000. A house does appear on an 1878 map. In 1882 George S. Case purchased the house from Jacob & Elizabeth Schopp and added onto the existing house. The house received its name as the Case Family Home for the Case family, which was an early and prominent family in Ferguson. The house was split in two and the structures moved in 1926-1927 to create separate lots and refinished as new residences. In the 1926 and 1928 directories, for the first time there is a listing for the address 420 Carson, and in both directories, Julia M. Case is listed at this address, seeming to indicate that the Case family continued to use this house after it was remodeled. Because the original design of the homes was drastically altered in this process and this house was remodeled with a new brick veneer in a Georgian Revival style, with little resemblance to the 1855 house photo, it should be more appropriately identified as a 1927 house, even though it is still locally identified as the Case Family Home.

The detached garage appears to pre-date 1955.

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**433 Joseph C. Christen House; 1904-09; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Joseph C. Christen House was built between 1904 and 1909. William Harvey, a developer in the subdivision, sold lots 11-20 to Joseph C. Christen for \$2,500 in 1904 and by 1909 the building appears on fire insurance maps.

The hipped roof, frame garage pre-dates 1931 when it first appears on the fire insurance map.

**501 Duplex; 1970 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This modest Modern duplex was built on a property that was originally a much larger lot with an old house set deep into the lot. As a consequence, city directories show almost continuous listings for the address 501 Carson. The building was not shown on the 1950 fire insurance map, and it was still open land at that time. The best evidence in the city directory is the listing in 1968 which addresses this address as vacant, probably referencing the old house. By 1970 there is a listing for both 501 and 503 Carson (which would be these two units) and that same year, the adjacent duplex (which is stylistically the same) was also first listed in city directories. In 1970, this new duplex attracted James and Linda Silvester (he was employed at H & H Fixture) as well as John P. Kent to rent the apartments. Because it was built after the period of significance it is non-contributing to the historic district.

**502 Annie C. Cherbonnier House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1955; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Lewis and Amanda Rose House, located at 502 Carson Road, sits on land that was originally owned by David Sheppard, a St. Louis resident who sold 98 acres to Lewis H Rose and William Clark in 1855 for \$9,800, although there is no indication a house was located on the land. By 1857, Rose had bought Clark out and in 1875 Lewis and Amanda Rose borrowed \$9,000 against the land and either constructed a new house or added to an existing house. In 1877, they sold the property, as well as another small parcel, to Jacob Schopp for \$17,000. A house does appear on an 1878 map. In 1882 George S. Case purchased the house from Jacob & Elizabeth Schopp and added onto the existing house.

The house was split in two and the structures moved in 1926-1927 onto separate lots and refinished as new residences. This house was listed in the 1926 directory as the home of Annie C. Cherbonnier, the first time that this address number was utilized in the city directories. However, by 1928, Mrs. Eliza K. Payton is listed as the resident in this house. Because the original design of the home was drastically altered in this process and this house was remodeled in a simple Colonial Revival design, with little resemblance to the 1855 house photo, it should be more appropriately identified as a 1927 house.

The detached, two-car garage appears to pre-date 1955.

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- 505 Duplex; 1971-72 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**  
This address first appears in the 1970 city directory but it is listed as vacant. It is not listed in the 1971 directory, but by 1972-73, the directory lists Theo H. Eberly, Jr. and his wife, Donnis D. Eberly at 505 and David F. and Agnes R. Gries at 507 Carson. Theo Eberly was employed as a mechanic for Eastern Airlines and David was identified as a salesman for General Development. It is most likely that the building was not quite finished in 1970 when the directory was canvassed since it did not appear in the 1971 directory either. Because this modest Modern duplex was built after the period of significance, it is non-contributing to the historic district.
- 511 Charles A. and Velma Phillips House; 1939-41; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This modest brick Tudor Revival house was built between 1939 and 1941 based upon the city directories. It became the home of Charles A. and Velma Phillips by 1941. Charles was listed in the directory as a supervisor, but his employer was not listed. The family continued to live in the house at least through 1949. By the time the next directory was published in 1953, it had become the home of Anna M. Adams and in 1955 it was listed as the home of a metal worker at the Lincoln Mercury plant, Norman E. Marshall and his wife, Mildred, who remained in the house at least through 1959 when research ended.
- 512 Daniel G. and Georgia E. Cleveland House; 1929; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**  
The Daniel G. and Georgia E. Cleveland House dates from 1929 according to county assessor's records and county directories (which listed the building as vacant in 1929, possibly indicating it was just nearing completion with the directory was canvassed). By 1936, Daniel G. Cleveland a telegraph operator for the Wabash Railroad lived in the house with his wife Georgia. Daniel Cleveland died by 1941, when county directories list Georgia as his widow and she lived in the house at least through 1946. A Robert Cleveland lived in the house in 1948 but, by 1953, J. V. Boulware was living in the house. The Daniel G. and Georgia E. Cleveland House was originally a one story Craftsman bungalow but a second story gambrel roof addition has drastically altered the original design and since it has lost its historic integrity it is non-contributing to the historic district.
- 514 Bernard J. and Helen Arekes House; 1949-53; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Bernard J. and Helen Arekes House was built between 1949 and 1953. Bernard J. Arekes was a foreman for the St. Louis company, Armstrong Cork, according to county directories. The 1.5 story Minimal Traditional style house has some very minor Colonial Revival details.

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**515 Alf L. and Mary N. Brigham House; 1939-41; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This Cape Cod brick home was finished between 1939 and 1941 as the home of Alf L. and Mary N. Brigham. Alf, which is the way his name was listed in the directory but likely could have been Alfred, was listed as a clerk in St. Louis. The family continued to live in the house at least through 1959 when research ended.

**519 Eldred C. and Fleeta Brace House; 1941-43; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

Built between 1941 and 1943, this modest Tudor Revival design is one of the rare houses built in this neighborhood during World War II, based upon the city directories. A chemist with Monsanto Chemical Company, Eldred C. Brace, moved into the new house with his wife Fleeta. They continued to live in the house at least through 1949, but by 1953, when the next directory was published, George A. and Charlotte Toberman had moved into the house, remaining through 1958. George Toberman was listed as a purchasing agent.

### NORTH CLARK AVENUE

**1 Parking Lot; post-1950. Non-Contributing.**

This parking lot had an old house on the property as late as 1950 when the fire insurance map was updated.

### SOUTH CLARK AVENUE

**2 Louis A. and Clara Ohleyer House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

Although the county assessor's records indicate the building was constructed in 1927, Louis A. and Clara Ohleyer were already listed at the address in the 1926 county directory. Apparently their home was built between 1922 and 1926. Louis Ohleyer was a salesman; he and Clara lived in the house at least into the 1930s. By 1955, Marvin Smiley occupied the house. The two story red brick house has Dutch Colonial Revival elements, including its gambrel roof. The Louis A. and Clara Ohleyer House is located in the Miller Place Subdivision, which had the plat filed in 1921.

**3 Apartments; 1965-66; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This apartment building, located at 3 South Clark, was built in 1965 and 1966. The first tenants in the building were Robert S and Eldean Yowell in apartment A, Mrs. Catherine Dodd in apartment B, and Mrs. June Green in apartment C. In the first year after its

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construction apartment D was vacant. Robert Yowell was a chiropractor with offices at 315 Florissant Road and June Green was a bookkeeper for Pioneer Paper. Catherine Dodd's career was not listed. The two-story red brick building is a simplified Mid-Century Modern design with large windows for each apartment. Because it was built after the period of significance for the historic district, it is identified as a non-contributing building.

**6 Roy L. and Francis Williams House; 1953-55; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Roy L. and Francis Williams House was most likely built between 1953 and 1955. Although the county assessor records list the construction date as 1950, the house is not listed in the 1953 county directory and county assessor dates for this time period are often just estimates. Roy Williams was a metal worker at McDonnell Company. The house is in the Miller Place Subdivision, platted in 1921. The one and a half story stone house is a Cape Cod design, unusual because of its use of stone walls.

**7 Apartments; 1965-66; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

The apartment building is located in the Temple Towers Subdivision and was constructed in 1965 and 1966. Although the county assessor's records indicate the building was constructed in 1955, there is no county directory listing for the building until 1966. Stylistically, it is quite dissimilar to the other apartment buildings in this subdivision that were built in the 1950s. Since the assessor's records are often just estimated dates, it is more likely that the first listing in 1966 in a county directory reflects the completion of its construction. The only tenant in the first year the building was listed in the county directories was Ralph W. Burnett, a driver for Bi-State Transit. The building has simple mid-century Modern design elements. Because it was built after the period of significance for the historic district, it is a non-contributing building in the historic district.

**12 Jason V. and Mary M. Bellville House; 1930; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Outbuilding; post-1951; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

The house is not listed in the county directories in 1931 but appears on the 1931 fire insurance map, indicating it was constructed in 1930 as shown in the county assessor's records. Jason V. and Mary M. Bellville were the first residents of the house and Mary Bellville continued to live there after she was widowed in the 1940s. The house is in the Miller Place Subdivision, which was platted in 1921. The house is a Minimal Traditional design that retains some Tudor Revival elements but has much shallower roof slopes than is typical for a Tudor Revival design.

The outbuilding was built after 1951 since it does not appear on the fire insurance map and does not contribute to the character of the historic district.

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- 14 William and Mary Nietmann House;** 1903-09; modified design 1926-1930; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The William and Mary Nietmann House was built between 1903 and 1909 in what was then an un-subdivided area of Ferguson. Although the county assessor's office lists the building's construction as 1919, there are county directories that indicate William Nietmann, who worked as a road master, was living in the house by 1909. The house was modified between 1926 and 1930 by Karl F. and Jane M. Lueder to create a Tudor Revival inspired appearance.
- 18 Lester A. Rowden House;** 1938; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
Built in 1938, the Lester A Rowden House first appears in the county directory that year listed as "vacant," probably an indication it was nearing completion at the time the directory was canvassed. Rowden lived in the house by 1941 but his career is not known. By 1955 Alfred E. and Helen E. Fayant lived in the house. Alfred Fayant was a clerk at Kroger's Grocery Store. The house is a 1.5 story, brick, Minimal Traditional design.
- 20 Charles R. Conrad House;** 1939-41; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** post-1950; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing.**  
The Charles R. Conrad House was built between 1939-1941, when it appears in county directories with Charles R. Conrad living in the house. He remained through at least the 1950s. The house is located in the Millers Place Subdivision, which was platted in 1921. It is a nice example of a Cape Cod design.  
  
The detached garage was built after 1950 since it does not appear on the fire insurance map and it does not contribute to the character of the historic district.
- 22 Emil H. and Minnie Winter House;** 1939; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing.**  
The Emil H. and Minnie Winter House was built between 1936 and 1939 according to county assessor's records and county directories. The building was originally listed as 20 S. Clark but the house was renumbered when Charles R. Conrad built a house next door and in 1941 the Winters were listed as living at 22 S. Clark. Emil Winter worked as an engraver for Mummert, Jacquart & King in St. Louis. The house is heavily modified and has had a second story added to the house. As such, it is non-contributing to the historic district.
- 25 Ferguson Masonic Lodge;** 1926; Henry C. Grimm, architect; John Epple, builder. **Contributing. Shed;** 1950s ca.; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The Evangelical Tabernacle Ferguson Lodge A. F. and A. M. #542 was chartered in 1889 but the Ferguson Masonic Lodge was not built until 1926. The lodge met on the third floor of the Tiffin Building prior to the construction of the lodge. In 1950 fire insurance

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map indicates that this was being used not only as the Masonic Lodge but also as the Christian Science Church. This building is very significant as part of the social history of Ferguson as the one major lodge hall built in the community during its period of development.

The wood framed shed behind the building appears to date from the 1950s although it is not shown on the 1950 fire insurance map update.

- 102 Adelaide Chase House; 1938-39; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Adelaide Chase House appears to have been built between 1938 and 1939 according to county directory information. This seems accurate since the house is not shown on the 1931 fire insurance map. Interestingly enough, Adelaide C. Gimble lived at 110 Clark in 1926, and in 1928, Adelaide Chase lived at 110 Clark with her husband Emery W. Chase. By the time their new home was finished at the corner, at 102 Clark, she was the widow of Emery Chase. The house is a Tudor Revival design.

- 110 Frank and Minnie Munier House (former Ferguson Public School); 1867 school; moved 1870; addition 1877; facade modified ca. 1920; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This was originally constructed as a one-room log schoolhouse in 1867 and was originally addressed on the south side of Wesley just west of North Florissant on land donated by William B. Ferguson. In 1870, an addition was made to the building and in 1877 the building was moved around the corner to its current location on Clark. The building was used as a school until 1880. What now appears as a Craftsman bungalow was apparently altered in the early twentieth century when the Craftsman style was popular, but the original log schoolhouse with the 1870 addition were retained when the building was moved in 1877. As such, the date of construction is still identified as the original 1867 date, but its current appearance, which it has retained for more than 70 years, is one of the best examples of the Craftsman style in the neighborhood.

City directory research was able to identify residents in the 1930 directory (Adelaide and Emery w. Chase, who would later build the house at 102 Clark), and as early as 1926 Adelaide C. Gimble (not yet married to Emery Chase) is listed at 110 Clark. However, in the 1923 and 1922 directories, the house numbers for this part of Clark are listed as 108 and 112 Clark and earlier directories are not cross listed by address. It is likely that the address for 108 Clark is this property with 112 being the house later listed as 114. If that is the case, then Frank and Minnie Munier lived at 110 Clark before Adelaide Gimble. Since they are not listed in the 1920 directory, it is possible that the old school was remodeled about that time.

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**114 Empty Lot; post-1950; Non-Contributing.**

The Charles C. Howard House was built between 1909 and 1917 but it was demolished at some point after 1950 when it is still shown on the fire insurance map. The lot is now vacant.

**118 House; 1880's ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

The land on which the 118 S. Clark House sits was originally part of a tract owned by Harrison Tiffin, one of Ferguson's earliest and most prominent residents. Tiffin had several houses built on Clark west of North Florissant, but it is almost impossible to date these houses more accurately than the late 1800s because Tiffin rarely sold the houses and most of the houses that were sold remained in the family. This lot was part of the real estate inventory during Tiffin's estate settlement and the property was sold to his daughter, Ella (Tiffin) Smith in 1907, although it is unlikely she ever lived in the house because she lived in Daytona Beach, Florida with her husband, Ernest Smith. She later sold the land to Frank & Minnie Munier. Because of significant alterations in recent years, the house is non-contributing to the historic district.

**124 Hugh E. and Harriette Weightman House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Hugh E. and Harriette Weightman House was built between 1922 and 1926 according to county directories. Although the county assessor's office lists the construction date as 1922, there was no county directory listing until 1926, when Hugh E. and Harriette Weightman are listed at this address. By 1930, Ferdinand and Emma Fasnacht lived in the house but John H. Bick lived in the house by 1934. John Foley moved into the house by 1943 only to be replaced by Homer R. Argent by 1949. Kathleen McEwen lived in the house in 1955 and Christopher McEwen was listed at the address by 1957. Charles T. Schnieder then lived in the house in 1958 and into the 1960s. The house is an asbestos sided bungalow of Craftsman design with wide eaves and a large central dormer, but the Craftsman detailing has been removed or covered by aluminum panning and asbestos siding and as such, it is non-contributing to the historic district.

The detached garage pre-dates the 1931 fire insurance map.

**132 Edward and Flora Tiffin House; 1895; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The land on which the Edward and Flora Tiffin House is located was originally part of a tract owned by Harrison Tiffin, one of Ferguson's earliest and most prominent residents. Tiffin had several houses built on Clark west of North Florissant, although Tiffin rarely sold the houses or lots, he did sell this lot to his son, Edward Tiffin, in 1894 for \$300. Edward and his wife, Flora Tiffin, borrowed \$1,200 to build a house on the lot in 1895.



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Edward and Flora Tiffin also owned a house at 112 Tiffin and it is unclear which house the couple lived in, but since they borrowed money to build a house on this lot in 1895, after they had acquired the old building at 112 Tiffin, it is likely that this new home was their residence. They lost both houses to foreclosure in 1898. Edward Tiffin owned a real estate and insurance company located at the corner of Adams Avenue and Florissant Road.

**136 House; 1895 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The land on which this house sits was originally part of a tract owned by Harrison Tiffin, one of Ferguson's earliest and most prominent residents. Tiffin had several houses built on Clark west of North Florissant, although Tiffin rarely sold the houses or lots, he did sell this lot to a relative named John R. Tiffin in 1895. A house was constructed on the lot soon after the sale, but it is not clear if he lived in the house. John Tiffin later sold the house to P. Camden Case in 1906. Case later sold the property to Frances J. Wagner, who then sold the house to George and Mabel Rea, who lived in the house until the 1940s.

### FLORISSANT ROAD AT CARSON ROAD

**Wabash Railroad Viaduct; 1936; architect/builder unknown; Contributing.**

The Wabash Railroad Viaduct was rebuilt in 1936 at which time Florissant Road was widened and paved. It replaced the 1895 viaduct that had also been built by the Wabash Railroad Company. This 1895 viaduct had to have replaced an earlier bridge or viaduct given the terrain since the railroad line dates back to 1855. The viaduct crosses Florissant Road at Carson Road and forms the northeastern corner entrance into the neighborhood. Florissant Road pre-dated the development of Ferguson as a farm-to-market road that connected the community of Florissant (to the north) to the city of St. Louis. Positioned directly uphill and to the west side of the viaduct is the North Missouri Railroad Depot for Ferguson.

The Wabash Railroad Viaduct, which at various times was used by the North Missouri Railroad, the Wabash Railroad, the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and the Norfolk Southern Railroad, is also a unique architectural feature that distinguishes Ferguson from other commuter suburbs in the St. Louis metropolitan area and it physically separates the neighborhood from the surrounding areas.

The viaduct is also a direct tie to the railroads that used the Ferguson Depot, a connection that directly led to the development of the City of Ferguson on what had been William Ferguson's farm. William Ferguson's donation of land to the railroad included a

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stipulation that the railroad construct a depot with regular stops on the land and name it for him. When he subsequently began to subdivide and sell his land, the City of Ferguson began to develop out of what had been a rural railroad depot, a depot reached from St. Louis and points east by the historic Northern Missouri Railroad viaduct that helps to define the eastern end of the Old Ferguson neighborhood.

### SOUTH FLORISSANT ROAD

**33 Ferguson Methodist Church;** 1939, additions, date unknown; architect/builder: unknown. **Contributing**

Area Methodists started meeting informally in Ferguson in 1886, gathering in Tiffin Hall (also in the Old Ferguson West neighborhood, see 112 and 124 Tiffin) until they raised enough money to build a church of their own across the street at the corner of Clark and Tiffin in 1888 (the building was later remodeled as the house at 125 Tiffin). By 1902, they had built a parsonage nearby and by 1912, the congregation had grown to about 150 people when construction began on the new church at the corner of Florissant Road and Wesley. For convenience the parsonage moved down the street on Florissant (137 S. Florissant, non-extant) and after the church fire, the parsonage again moved to 21 Wesley (also non-extant since it is now the western part of the church complex). The Ferguson Methodist Church (then called the Ferguson Methodist Episcopal Church) building was constructed in 1912 on land donated by Louis Maull, the inventor of Maull's Barbeque Sauce, a regional favorite today. That church building was destroyed by a fire in 1938 and was replaced by the existing Ferguson Methodist Church in 1939. After the fire a group of the parishioners took the deeds to their personal residences into the bank to put up as collateral for the loan to rebuild the church. The Ferguson Methodist Church changed its address from 15 Wesley to 33 S. Florissant Road sometime between 1949 and 1955. Reverend Joseph H. Jones was the pastor at the time of the address change and remained with the church through 1958. In 1959 Marshall Bridwell was the pastor of the church. The church sanctuary was finished first, paralleling Florissant Road, but there have been several additions that ultimately incorporated the lots with old residences at 19 and 21 Wesley. Although these additions cannot be dated, they occurred prior to 1983 (when the early historic survey was completed), and most likely during the 1950s and early 1960s. The significance of the church in the neighborhood continued until the church was closed in 2010. Its presence in the neighborhood today is a symbol of this legacy and as such the church is contributing to the historic district.

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### GEORGIA AVENUE

- 1 David E. Crutchfield House; 1977; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**  
The David E. Crutchfield House was built in 1977 according to assessor's records, which is corroborated by county directory research that shows the house was constructed between 1976 and 1979. The house is a simple one story Ranch design, but it was built after the period of significance for the historic district and as such is non-contributing.
- 2 Donald W. and Helen E. Roberts House; 1949; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Donald W. and Helen E. Roberts House appears on the 1950 fire insurance map. Although county assessor records indicate that the Minimal Traditional design was constructed in 1949, the house was not listed in the county directories until 1955, when Donald W. and Helen E. Roberts were listed as residents. This may be an indication of the difficulty in getting building materials and appliances immediately after the war since many homeowners had homes finished except for mechanical systems or appliances and thus could not move into their new homes for several years. Donald Roberts was an auditor for Travelers Insurance.
- 16 Clifford L. and Lucille Kreutz House; 1936-38; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Clifford L. and Lucille Kreutz House was built between 1936 and 1938. The house is not listed in the 1936 county directory but is listed in the 1938 county directory, although Clifford Kreutz did not have an occupation listed in the country directory. The house is 1.5 story, simplified Tudor Revival design.
- 17 William C. and Edna Grimm House; 1932-34; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing. Garage; 1934 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The William C. and Edna Grimm House was built between 1932 and 1934 according to county directory information. William Grimm was a cabinet maker and he and his wife lived in the house through the 1950s. The house is a hipped roof house with Craftsman design elements that was modified in the 1950s and no longer reflects many of its original design elements.

The detached garage appears to have been built about the same time as the house.
- 18 Peter Camden Case House; 1887; moved 1930-32; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Peter Camden Case House was built in 1887 for Peter Camden Case. Case, a member of one of the early and prominent families in Ferguson, purchased the land from his father, George S. Case, in 1887 for \$250. Peter Camden Case then took out a \$3,200

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construction loan from the St. Louis County Business and Loan Association to build a house on the lot. Peter Camden Case was named for his maternal grandfather Peter Camden, the mayor of St. Louis in 1846. Peter Case followed in his grandfather's footsteps and went on to be one of the incorporators of the City of Ferguson and was a member of the first Board of Alderman. Case also owned the trade journal *The St. Louis Grocer* and founded what is believed to be the first real estate company in St. Louis County when he formed Graf & Case Realty Co. in 1898. Case died of leukemia in 1911 and the house was sold to Frederick (sometimes spelled Friederich) Bangert. Bangert was also an early resident of Ferguson, having moved to the area in 1853. He had a wagon building company on North Florissant and a large farm. He purchased the house as a retirement home. After his death in either 1928 or 1929, the house was transferred to his son, Gustave Bangert. Gustave and his wife Pauline M. Bangert moved the house to the rear of the lot and had it turned so that it faced Georgia, sometime between 1930 and 1932 when plans began to construct two new homes on the remainder of the lot.

- 21 Gilbert W. Frazier House;** 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1926 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The Gilbert W. Frazier House was constructed between 1922 and 1926. Frazier worked as an auditor. The house is a two-story Dutch Colonial Revival design.

The detached garaged appears to have been built at the same time.

- 22 Thomas E. and Gertrude Hullet House;** 1935; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The Thomas E. and Gertrude Hullet House was built in 1935 according to the county assessor's records, which is confirmed by county directories. Thomas Hullet was a film operator at the Savoy Theater. The house is a 1.5 story Minimal Traditional design that still shows influences of the Tudor Revival style in its decorative stone details, window patterns, and entry, but has a lower-profile side gabled roof.

- 114 Harmon R. Crock House;** 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1922-31; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The Harmon R. Crock House was built between 1922 and 1926. Although county assessor's records indicate the building was constructed in 1927, there was a listing for Harmon Crock, an auditor, at that address as early as 1926. The house is a two story Dutch Colonial Revival design. The garage was probably built about the same time since it appears on the 1931 fire insurance map.

- 115 Harold E. W. Oldenburg House;** 1927; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
Built in 1927 according to the county assessor records, county directories verify that the Harold E. W. Oldenburg House was completed between 1926 and 1930. Harold E. W.

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Oldenburg worked as a printer according to county directories. The house is one story Craftsman bungalow in its basic form with its wider eaves but the arched openings are reminiscent of Tudor Revival designs, an unusual combination.

- 118 Mary A. Gentry House; 1925; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1925-31; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Mary A. Gentry House was built in 1925 according to the county assessor's records and that date is verified by county directories, which show the building was constructed between 1922 and 1926. Mary Gentry was the widow of William Gentry. The house is a Dutch Colonial Revival design.

The garage was probably built with the house, and was finished by 1931 when it appeared on the fire insurance map.

- 216 Empty Lot; post-1950. Non-Contributing.**

This is an empty residential lot that appears to have had a house on the lot previously that is shown on the 1950 fire insurance map.

### SOUTH HARVEY AVENUE

- 12 Charles C. Gimble Jr. House; 1949-53; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This house was built for Charles C. Gimble Jr. between 1949 and 1953 according to county directory information and was originally addressed as 16 S. Harvey. Gimble's job is not known. Between 1953 and 1955 John E. and Dorothy Rutledge moved into the house. John Rutledge worked as the chief inspector at McDonnell. The house is a one story, side gabled Minimal Traditional design.

- 18 Herbert F. and Shirley Hacket House; 1955; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Ranch style house was built for Herbert F. and Shirley Hacket House in 1955 according to county directories. Herbert Hacket was a design engineer at McDonnell.

### LAWRENCE AVENUE

- 103 Edward and Arlene Heins House; 1928-30; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1930 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Edward and Arlene Heins House was constructed between 1928 and 1930. Although the house is listed in county assessor's records as being constructed in 1927, the house is not listed in the 1928 county directory, indicating it was built later than that year. The

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house is located in the Eppel Subdivision, which was platted in 1926. Edward Heins worked as a bricklayer. The house is a one story Craftsman design with red brick and an enclosed front porch.

The detached garage was probably built with the house since it appears on the 1931 fire insurance map.

**105 Max M. and Lucy Mason House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1927 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Max M. and Lucy Mason House, located at 105 Lawrence, was constructed in 1927. The house is dated as 1927 in the county assessor's records, which is probably accurate since the house is not listed in the 1926 county directory, but is listed in the 1928 directory. Max Mason's profession is not known. The house is located in the Eppel Subdivision, which was platted in 1926. The house is a one story Craftsman design.

For some reason the garage does not appear on the 1931 or 1950 fire insurance maps, although it appears from its design to have been built with the house.

**106 John and Rosetta K. Coleman House; 1928-30; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1930 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The John and Rosetta K. Coleman House was constructed between 1928 and 1930. Although the house is dated in county assessor's records as 1927, the house is not listed in the 1928 county directory, indicating it was probably built later than that year. The house is located in the Eppel Subdivision, which was platted in 1926. The house is a one story Craftsman design.

The garage was probably built with the house since it appears on the 1931 fire insurance map.

**108 David and Margaret Bollinger House; 1928-30; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1931-50; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The David and Margaret Bollinger House was probably built between 1928 and 1930 even though county assessor's records date it as 1927, since the house is not listed in the 1928 county directory, but was listed in 1930. David Bollinger worked as a bookkeeper. The house is in the Eppel subdivision, which was platted in 1926. The house is one story red brick Craftsman design with an enclosed porch.

This garage was not shown on the 1931 fire insurance map but was shown on the 1950 update, indicating it was probably built after the house was completed between 1931 and 1950.

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- 109 Frank L. and Mamie R. Devol House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1930 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

County assessor's records list this house as being built in 1927, which is probably accurate since it is not listed in the 1926 county directory, but is listed in 1928 as the home of Frank L. and Mamie R. Devol. Frank Devol worked as a conductor. The house is a Craftsman design.

The garage was probably built with the house since it appears on the 1931 fire insurance map.

- 112 Foster R. and Doris King House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1931-1950; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Foster R. and Doris King House was constructed in 1927 according to county assessor records and the county directories confirm that the building was first occupied between 1926 and 1928. The house is a Craftsman design with an enclosed front porch.

The 1931 fire insurance map shows a detached garage on the opposite corner of the property but the 1950 map shows the garage at the north side of the lot, seeming to indicate that the original garage was replaced between 1931 and 1950 with the current garage.

- 115 Virgil R. and Mabel C. Woods House; 1928-30; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1930 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Virgil R. and Mabel C. Woods House was built between 1928 and 1930. Although the house is listed in county assessor's records as 1927, the house is not listed in the 1928 county directory but was listed in 1930 as the residence of Virgil R. and Mabel C. Woods, indicating it was built between 1928 and 1930. Virgil Woods worked as a telegraph operator. The house is a Craftsman design with an enclosed front porch.

The garage was probably built with the house since it appears on the 1931 fire insurance map.

- 116 William and Freda Pope House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1927 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The William and Freda Pope House was finished in 1927 according to county assessor records. The county directories confirm that the building was constructed between 1926 and 1928. William Pope was a department manager, although the county directories did not list where he worked. The house is a Craftsman design with an enclosed front porch.

The garage appears to have been built with the house and it was shown on the 1931 fire insurance map.

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- 117 Brewer C. and Olga R. Lawson House; 1927; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1927 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Brewer C. and Olga E. Lawson House was constructed in 1927 according to county assessor's records and corroborated by county directories which indicated the house was constructed between 1926 and 1928. Brewer Lawson was a civil engineer. The house is a Craftsman design with an enclosed front porch.

The garage was probably built with the house since it appears on the 1931 fire insurance map.

### MILLER PLACE

- 2 Henry V. and Ruth Farr House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Henry V. and Ruth Farr House was constructed between 1922 and 1926. Although the county assessor lists the construction date as 1914, there is no listing in the county directories that can be associated with this house prior to 1926 when it was listed as the residence of Henry V. and Ruth Farr. Henry Farr was a chemist. The house is a Craftsman design. The Henry V. and Ruth Farr House is in the Miller Place Subdivision, which was platted in 1921.
- 4 Empty Lot; 1931. Contributing.**  
This narrow strip of land is now listed as a separate lot with the county assessor, but was historically part of 12 Miller Place and has the same ownership. It serves as the side yard for that house. Since it was historically the open side yard it is today, it retains its historic integrity and is contributing to the district.
- 9 Robert and Evelyn Wallace House; 1970; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**  
The Robert and Evelyn Wallace House was built in 1970 according to county directory research and the county assessor's office. Robert Wallace worked at McDonnell Douglas, although the county directories did not list what he did there. The house is a Ranch design. It was built on a lot that had remained empty throughout the period of development of this neighborhood. Because it was built outside the period of significance for the historic district, it is identified as non-contributing.
- 11 Malcolm and Lavinia Miller House; 1870 ca.; 1921 moved and remodeled; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Malcolm W. and Vene O'K Miller House, located at 11 Miller Place, was constructed c. 1870 by Malcolm W. and Vene O'K Miller, who purchased five acres of land from William Ferguson in 1868 for \$1,500. The exact date of construction of the



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house is not known, since there are conflicting records. County tax records indicate the house was constructed in 1870 but the Millers do not appear in the 1870 census. Irene Smith's book *Ferguson- A City and Its People*, a history of Ferguson, dates the house as 1872 but Thomas's *History of St. Louis County* states that Miller lived in Ferguson for 37 years prior to his death in 1911, which would mean he moved to Ferguson in 1874. Miller had moved to the city of St. Louis from Millersburg, Kentucky in 1862 and was the principal of Webster School in North St. Louis for 45 years. Mrs. Miller continued to live in the house until her death in 1921.

This house was moved in 1921 to make way for the development of the Miller Place Subdivision, named for the original owner of the property and of this house. At the time it was moved, what originally appears in an historic photo to be a Queen Anne or Stick style Victorian era residence was updated to blend with the Craftsman houses being built in the new subdivision.

It seems the two-car garage was built prior to 1931 since it appears on that fire insurance map.

**12 Louis and Gertrude Lutkenhoff House; 1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1931-1950; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Louis and Gertrude Lutkenhoff House was constructed in 1931 and was originally addressed as 10 Miller Place. The county assessor's office indicates the building was not constructed until 1932, but it appears on the 1931 fire insurance map. County directories do not list Lutkenhoff's career. The house is a Tudor Revival design. The Louis and Gertrude Lutkenhoff House is in the Miller Place Subdivision, which was platted in 1921.

It appears the garage was built between 1931 and 1950 since it first appears on the 1950 fire insurance map, not on the 1931 map with the house. The north side yard is now separately addressed as 4 Miller Place even though there is nothing built on that part of the property and it still has the same ownership.

**16 Mary Buelterman House; 1922; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This house was built in 1922 for Mary Buelterman (the widow of Henry Buelterman). The Maple Oak Investment Company sold the lot to Mrs. Buelterman in 1922 in exchange for lot 12 of Miller Place. Mrs. Buelterman moved into the house from her former residence at 126 Spring and the house remained in the family into the 1940s. Alterations and renovations to the exterior have impacted the historic integrity of the Craftsman house and as such, the house is non-contributing to the historic district.

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- 19 William A. and Addie Long Seimer House; 1922; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**  
The William A. Seimer House was finished in 1922. Seimer had purchased the land from the Maple Oak Investment Company for \$750 earlier that year. Seimer lived in the house along with William and Addie Long, according to the 1922 city directories. Seimer had previously lived at 221 St. Louis. This is a Four Square house that originally had Craftsman decorative details, including 3 over 1 windows and a full-width porch, but the loss of these features compromises the historic integrity of the exterior and as such, it is a non-contributing building in the historic district.
- 20 William A. and Eleanor I. Good House; 1930; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The William A. and Eleanor I. Good House was constructed in 1930 according to both county assessor records and the 1930 county directory, which lists William and Eleanor Good as the occupants of the house. Although the building does not appear on the 1931 fire insurance map, it appears the house was constructed in 1930 and was simply missed in the mapping. William Good was a salesman at Sears. The house is a Dutch Colonial Revival design.
- 23 Paul K. and Roberta Miller House; 1922; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Paul K. and Roberta Miller House was built between 1922 and 1926. The county assessor's office indicates the house was constructed in 1915 but there is no sign of the building before 1926 in the county directories when it was listed as the home of Paul K. and Roberta Miller. Paul Miller was an engineer. The house is a Craftsman design.
- 24 E. H. Golden House; 1925; architect, Lewis Manufacturing Co.; builder, D. W. Thompson. Contributing.**  
The E. H. Golden House was constructed in 1925 according to a building permit published in the June 26, 1925 *St. Louis Daily Record*, which describes the dwelling as 26' x 28' and costing \$3,500. The owner was listed as E. H. Golden, who lived at 4204 McRee in the city of St. Louis and the builder was D. W. Thompson. The architect was listed as Lewis Manufacturing, indicating the house could be a pre-fabricated home.
- 25 Annette V. Perter House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Annette V. Porter House was built between 1922 and 1926. Although the county assessor records indicate that it was not constructed until 1927, county directories first list Annette Porter, a music teacher, and Sarah Miller, the widow of Thomas J. Miller, at the address in 1926. The house is a Colonial Revival design.

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- 28 Lovkin R. and Emma DeVign House; 1925; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Lovkin R. and Emma DeVign House was constructed in 1925 according to the county assessor's office. County directories confirm it was constructed between 1922 and 1926 and became the home of Lovkin R. and Emma DeVign. Lovkin DeVign was a clerk, although the county directories do not indicate where he worked. The house is a Colonial Revival design.

### RAYMAR PLACE

- 1 John and Dorothy C. Edmonds House; 1941; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1941 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The John and Dorothy C. Edmonds House was constructed in 1941 according to county assessor records. The county directories verify that the house was constructed between 1939 and 1941. The county directories do not list a career for the Edmonds. The house is a simple Cape Cod design. The Raymar Place Subdivision was platted in 1939.

Since this garage appears on the 1950 fire map, it was probably built with the house.

- 2 Julius F. and Mabel M. Fischer House; 1941; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
According to the county assessor's office, this Colonial Revival house was built in 1941. It first appears in the county directories in 1941 as the home of Julius F. and Mabel M. Fischer. Julius Fischer was an assistant chemist at the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

- 3 Edward and Irene Luecke House; 1939-41; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Outbuilding; date unknown; architect/builder, unknown. Non-contributing.**  
The Edward and Irene Luecke House appears to have been built between 1939 and 1941 according to county directories. Although the county assessor's records indicate the house was constructed in 1938, Raymar Place was not platted until 1939 and that street name does not appear in the county directory in 1939, but the entire block does appear in the 1941 directory. The Edward Luecke was a machinist. The house is a Tudor Revival design.

- 4 Edward and Helen House Residence; 1941; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The home of Edward and Helen House was constructed in 1941, the year it first appears in the county directory and the year the county assessor's records have as the year of construction. Edward House was an optician. The house is a Tudor Revival design.

- 5 Harold and Mary Bannister House; 1941; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1941 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Harold and Mary Bannister House was built in 1941 according to county assessor

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records. The county directories do not have a listing for the house in 1939, but Harold Bannister does appear in the 1941 county directory listed as a clerk, although the county directories do not list his place of employment. The house is a Tudor Revival design.

The garage appears on the 1951 fire insurance map and it was probably built at the same time as the house.

**6 Charles C. and Mary V. McNaul House; 1941; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Charles C. and Mary V. McNaul House was constructed in 1941 according to the county assessor's office and that is also the first year the house appears in the county directories. Charles McNaul was a salesman. The house is a Colonial Revival design.

**7 Edmond J. and Eleanor E. Bier House; 1941; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

Both the county assessor's records and the county directory concur that the Edmond J. and Eleanor E. Bier House was constructed in 1941. Edmond Bier was an assistant cashier at the Bank of Ferguson. The house is a Tudor Revival design.

### SPRING AVENUE

**2 Donald and Doris Hutchins House; 1953; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Donald and Doris Hutchins House was built in 1953 facing Spring Avenue on a lot at the corner of Carson. It first appeared in the county directories that year and 1953 is also the date identified by the assessor's records. Donald Hutchins was a salesman at McGraw Electric. The house is a Minimal Traditional design.

### TIFFIN AVENUE

**21 Gabriel and Mary Ann Tiffin House; 1909-14; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Gabriel Tiffin House (originally addressed as 11 Tiffin ) was constructed between 1909, when it does not appear on the fire insurance map, and 1914, when Gabriel Tiffin was listed at this address in the county directory. The land was originally owned by Harrison Tiffin and his heirs sold the land to John R. Tiffin, a trustee for Gabriel Tiffin, in 1907 for \$1,500. Gabriel Tiffin was Harrison Tiffin's youngest son of four children he had with Missouri Long during his first marriage. Gabriel Tiffin married Mary Ann Fenton and the couple had six children: Letitia, Kate, Harrison, Randolph, Madeline and Florence. Gabriel Tiffin had originally operated a meat market prior to 1895 in a building owned by Harrison Tiffin but the building was destroyed in an 1895 fire. Gabriel Tiffin then ran a grocery store in Normandy before entering the dairy business in 1918 and remaining in that field until his retirement in 1932.

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- 24 House; 1907-09; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The 24 Tiffin House (addressed at times as 12 Tiffin) was constructed between 1907 and 1909 by William H. Tiffin as an investment property, since Tiffin generally lived in a (non-extant) house on the west side of Florissant Road south of Tiffin. The house was constructed on a lot sold to William Tiffin by other Tiffin heirs in 1907 for \$1,000. The house appears on the 1909 fire insurance map and the first known occupant was George W. Flinn, who lived in the house by 1914. Tiffin later sold the property to John A. and Margaret Geisner in 1921.

William Tiffin was part of one of the earliest and most prominent families in Ferguson. William Tiffin married Myrtle Truitt and they had seven children. Tiffin started his career with the Wabash Railroad before opening a hardware store on Church Street where City Hall now stands. Tiffin was also involved in Ferguson politics, working as an alderman, a tax collector and as the mayor of Ferguson from 1923 through 1929. Tiffin was also an organizer of the Bank of Ferguson in 1906 and, with his brother Edward, constructed two commercial buildings on Church Street, one at 2-8 Church in 1895 and one located at 12-16 Church that was constructed in 1912, both of which are in the Church Street Commercial District (NR Listed).

The detached garage appears to be the same one shown on the 1931 fire insurance map, although it is missing the ell. Given its swinging door, it may have been a small carriage house or stable originally.

- 25 Empty Lot; pre-1931. Contributing.**

This lot is now the side yard and driveway for 21 Tiffin. It has been a separate parcel at least since 1931 and undeveloped at that time based upon the fire insurance map. It appears that this narrow lot has served as the driveway for the house at 21 Tiffin at least since 1931 and as such, is contributing to the character of the historic district.

- 31 Martha Jane Allen House; 1909-14; architect, unknown; builder, Harry Thomas. Contributing. Garage; pre-1931; architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

The Martha Jane Allen House was constructed between 1909, when it does not appear on the fire insurance map, and 1914, when Martha Jane Allen is listed in the county directory at this location. The lot on which the house was constructed was sold to Mary P. (Tiffin) Thomas on April 5, 1907 for \$840 after the death of her father, Harrison Tiffin. Mary Bradshaw, a great-granddaughter of Harrison Tiffin, says the house was built by Harry Thomas (Mary and David Thomas's son). This is one of the few early Colonial Revival homes in Ferguson that still retains most of its original exterior features.

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The detached garage pre-dates 1931 when it appears on the fire insurance map and it is one of the better examples of an early detached garage in the neighborhood.

**101 Mary P. and David Thomas House; 1876; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Carriage House; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The house was constructed in 1876 for Mary P. and David P. Thomas. Mary P. Thomas was the eldest daughter of Harrison Tiffin, the patriarch of one of the earliest and most prominent families in Ferguson. Tiffin, his children, and his grandchildren all owned houses in the first block of Tiffin west of Florissant Road and this house remained in the family into the latter half of the twentieth century. This house has an addition that also appears to date from the late nineteenth century. The house is one of the oldest houses in Ferguson and appears to represent some of the earliest modest house designs and is already designated a St. Louis County Landmark. The Folk Victorian detailing actually represents a modernization of the house, which was part of Ferguson's earliest development, and is one of the few remaining houses in town left from that period of the town's development.

The carriage house at the rear of the property is difficult to date, but is shown on the 1931 fire insurance map.

**102 Charles and Sarah Leah (Tiffin) Shirley House; 1929; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Charles and Sarah Leah (Tiffin) Shirley House was built in 1929 for Sarah Leah (Tiffin) Shirley and her husband Charles Shirley. Sarah Shirley was a daughter of Harrison Tiffin, patriarch of one of the earliest and most prominent families in Ferguson. The family saw three generations construct houses on the first block west of Florissant Road on Tiffin. This house is the most recently constructed of these houses and was built when the Shirleys were in their seventies. In the early 1980s, the house was owned by Mary Bradshaw, the great granddaughter of Harrison Tiffin.

**103 Garages; post-1950; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This property did not have any buildings on it on the 1931 or 1950 fire insurance map, indicating that these two garages were built after 1950.

**106 Frank and Josephine (Miller) Tiffin House; 1893; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Outbuilding; pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Frank and Josephine (Miller) Tiffin House (originally addressed as #18 Tiffin) was constructed in 1893 for Frank and Josephine (Miller) Tiffin, part of the Tiffin Family, one of the earliest and most prominent families in Ferguson, three generations of whom constructed houses on the first block west of Florissant Road on Tiffin. Harrison Tiffin,

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the family patriarch sold the house to his half sister and her husband, Charles and Sarah (Tiffin) Shirley.

The small outbuilding appears to pre-date the 1931 fire insurance map, since there was a small detached building shown on that map, not identified as a garage and it appears to be too small for a garage.

**112 House; pre-1893; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This house was originally constructed in the late 1800s as Tiffin Hall. It was built for Harrison Tiffin as a community center for the youths of Ferguson, although this is undocumented oral history. The building was later split into two houses (the other half is now located at 124 Tiffin) sometime before 1893, when Harrison Tiffin sold 112 Tiffin to his sons Edward and William H. Tiffin for \$2,000. In 1894, Edward Tiffin bought out William Tiffin. Given the major reconstruction after Tiffin Hall was split up, the building's date of construction is listed as circa 1893. Because the house has been re-sided with vinyl siding, covering the original wall finishes and the window trim, and has replacement vinyl windows, it does not visually retain its historic appearance (even from the early twentieth century after it was moved and split from 124 Tiffin) and as such, it is non-contributing to the historic district.

**117 Empty Lot; post--1983. Non-Contributing.**

This house and garage were demolished sometime after 1983 and the property is now the side yard for 124 Tiffin. The house had been owned by Harrison Tiffin who later sold it to his granddaughter Birdie L. (Thomas) Shafer in 1895 for \$1,800 and later sold the house to her brother, who moved it back on the lot.

**124 House; 1893 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

The 124 Tiffin House was originally constructed in the late 1800s as Tiffin Hall, which was constructed by Harrison Tiffin as a community center for the youths of Ferguson, although this is undocumented oral history. The building was later split into two houses (the other half is now located at 112 Tiffin) sometime before 1893. Harrison Tiffin sold 112 Tiffin to his sons Edward and William H. Tiffin for \$2,000. Given the major reconstruction after Tiffin Hall was split up, the building's date of construction is listed as circa 1893. Because the house has been re-sided with wide aluminum siding, covering the original wall finishes and the window trim, and because replacement windows have been installed (probably in the 1950s or 1960s since they are 2 over 2 horizontally lighted wood windows), it does not visually retain its early twentieth century appearance nor its appearance from the period after it was moved and split from 112 Tiffin prior to 1893 (if that oral history is correct). Even though it is an important part of the social history of the community, it has lost its historic integrity, even as a house from the early twentieth century, and as such, it is non-contributing to the historic district.

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- 125 Frank L. and Blanche Beach House;** 1888 original, 1912 moved; 1927 remodeled; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The Frank L. and Blanche Beach House was completed in 1927. Although county assessor records estimate the date of construction as 1880, Thomas' history includes a photo and says it was constructed in 1888 as the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Oral tradition says that the church was turned on its axis and moved to this location to become a residence in 1912, with the brick added in 1927, transforming the house into a Craftsman design. However, there is nothing in county directories or other sources to indicate there was a residence at this location before 1922 and it was probably included in the 1926 directory since it was obviously nearing completion of the major renovations for Frank Beach, who was the secretary and treasurer for the Lamb Beach Motor Car Company. The 1.5 story, red brick, house is a Craftsman design, with chimneys, full width porch, dormers added when it was converted into a residence.

The garage pre-dates 1931 since it appears on that year's fire insurance map.

- 202 Samuel C. and Kate Hibbetts House;** 1907; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

This Colonial Revival, Four Square house was constructed in 1907 on lots that Samuel C. Hibbetts, a traveling salesman, and his wife, Kate Hibbetts, had purchased for \$750 the previous year. The house was constructed for \$2,500 and at some point in its history it was addressed as 102 Florence. The outbuilding appears on the 1931 fire insurance map as an auto garage. Both the house and garage are especially significant because they appear to have few alterations or replacement materials.

- 205 L. D. Headley House;** 1900-09; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The L. D. Headlee House was constructed between 1900, when L. D. Headlee purchased the land for \$500, and 1909 when the building appears on the fire insurance map and the Headlee family is listed in the county directory. At some point in the early history of the property, the house was addressed as 101 Florence. The original house appears to have been an I-house, which was doubled in size prior to 1931 (according to the fire insurance maps) and had a breezeway connection and two story garage wing (accessed from Clark) added between 1931 and 1950 (when the map was next updated). From Tiffin, it still retains its basic appearance of an I-house; a house type that was commonly expanded as families grew. This house is a good example of how early twentieth century houses were modified to meet changing needs, including the addition of automobile storage.



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- 207 Marty and Jean O. Russell House; 1946; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1950s ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Marty and Jean O. Russell House was constructed in 1946 according to county assessor's records and confirmed by county directories, which show the house was constructed between 1946 and 1949. Marty Russell was a laboratory technician at the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. The house is a Minimal Traditional design. The house is in the Phil E. Green Subdivision, which was platted in 1899 and it was one of two houses in the neighborhood (with 217) built on the site of an earlier house. The garage is not shown on the 1951 fire insurance map update but it appears to be an early garage, probably built in the early 1950s when building materials became more readily available.
- 208 House; 1909; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
This was built in 1909 for Eugenia Slater, a widow who spent \$1,500 on the property. The property was most likely an investment property because Eugenia Slater lived at 233 Tiffin. At times the property has been addressed as 108 Florence.
- 216 Fred W. and Anna M. Beibinger House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Fred W. and Anna M. Beibinger House was constructed between 1922 and 1926. This Craftsman house is located in the Phil E. Green Subdivision, which was platted in 1899.
- 217 Dr. Louis V. and Bess L. Rossell House; 1945; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1950s ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Dr. Louis V. and Bess L. Rossell House was built in 1945 according to county assessor's records. Dr. Louis Rossell was a physician. The Rossell family moved into the house by 1946. The house is located in the Phil E. Green Subdivision, which was platted in 1899 and it was one of two houses in the neighborhood (with 207) built on the site of an earlier house.  
  
The garage is not shown on the 1951 fire insurance map update but it appears to be an early garage, probably built in the early 1950s when building materials became more readily available.
- 218 Phillip and Emma Lehmuth; 1925; architect, unknown; builder, Phil Lehmuth. Contributing. Garage; 1925-1931; architect, unknown; builder (attributed), Phil Lehmuth. Contributing.**  
Construction started on the Phillip and Emma Lehmuth House at 218 Tiffin in 1925 according to a building permit published in the October 7, 1925 *St. Louis Daily Record*. The permit describes a frame and stucco building 20' x 26' but the building has since been covered with aluminum siding. The permit lists Phil Lehmuth, who re-sided at 410

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Emmet, as the owner. Phillip Lehmuth, a carpenter contractor, and his wife Emma had purchased lots 40 and 41 in 1924. They are listed in the 1926 county directory as residing at this residence. On the 1931 fire insurance map this house is addressed as 220 Tiffin, which changed to 218 Tiffin by the time of the 1951 map update.

The two-car, detached garage pre-dates 1931 when it appears on the fire insurance map.

- 221 Joseph S. and Emma McGuigan House;** 1892; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing. Carriage House;** pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** The Joseph S. and Emma McGuigan House was built in 1892 for Joseph S. and Emma McGuigan. The McGuigans had purchased the lot in 1891 for \$525 and borrowed \$2,000 in 1892 from Louisa Deichmiller to build the house. The house was later owned by Thomas D. and Susie E. H. Condie. The house was addressed at 109 Florence early in its history. Given the alterations to the house, especially the picture window and replacement siding, it is non-contributing to the historic district.

The old carriage house pre-dates the 1931 fire insurance map.

- 224 House;** 1906-09; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** This house lot was part of the Phil E. Green Subdivision, which was being developed by three men, including Phil E. Green. Green died in February of 1897 and his two minor children, Phil Jr. and Florence Green, were awarded lots 23, 24, 39, 40, and 41 of Block 2 of the subdivision as part of the probate settlement. In 1906, J. H. Tyler, the trustee for the children, sold lot 39 to Gertrude O. Pendleton for \$500. In 1909 Pendleton and Julian B. Green entered into a lease describing the house as a two-story, seven room dwelling with a reception hall located at 114 Florence (the original address of the house) with a rent of \$25, indicating the house was built between 1906 and 1909; it also appears to have been built as an investment property.
- 228 Phil H. and Alice Sheridan House;** 1935; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** The Phil H. and Alice Sheridan House was constructed in 1935 according to county assessor records and county directories confirm the house was built between 1934 and 1936. Phil Sheridan Jr. was a salesman for Buxton and Skinner. The two-story red brick house is a Tudor Revival design.
- 229 George H. Bray House;** 1904 ca.; 1931-1950 addition; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.** The George H. Bray House was definitely built between 1903 and 1909. Bray purchased the land in 1903 for \$600 and tax assessor's records indicate the house was built in 1904, although there is no confirmation that the house was constructed prior to 1909, when the building appears on the fire insurance maps. Although the house started out as a simple

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Four Square design and was modified when the western half of the house was added between 1931 and 1950 (based upon the fire insurance maps), this addition occurred during the period of significance for the historic district and does not affect the status of the building as a contributing building. On the back is a shed roofed, one story addition, which does not show up on the 1950 fire insurance map update, indicating it was not constructed at that time but it is not clear how much later the addition was constructed.

- 233 Garage;** pre-1931 (garage); architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing.**  
The 1901-1906 house was still standing in 2008 but with extensive fire damage. Since then, the house has been demolished, but the detached one-car, hipped roof garage remains. The garage was built prior to 1931 since it was shown on the fire insurance map that year, but the garage is clad in non-historic, wide aluminum siding, has a non-historic metal overhead door, and no longer has the association of the principal historic residence and for these reasons it is non-contributing to the historic district.

- 234 House;** 1891-99; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The house at 234 Tiffin was constructed between 1891 and 1899. Jeanette Laflin, the wife of Addison Laflin, purchased the lot in 1891 for \$700. She sold the lot in 1899 for \$2,200 to George H. and Adda Jessup. The house appears to have been constructed between Laflin's purchase of the property and the Jessup's purchase of the property. The property was probably an investment property for both families because the Laflins lived on nine acres of land south of Tiffin (Florence Avenue at the time), and the Jessups lived at 319 Tiffin. This house was originally addressed as 118 Florence.

The garage appears to pre-date 1931 since it appears on that fire map.

- 236 Harry B. and Emma LaTourette House;** 1932-34; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1934 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The Harry B. and Emma LaTourette House was built between 1932 and 1934 according to county directories. Although the county assessor's office indicates the building was not constructed until 1939, the county directory lists Harry B. and Emma LaTourette in the house by 1934. The county directories do not list a career for LaTourette. The two-story red brick house is a Tudor Revival design with half timbering.

The garage was probably built with the house since it also first appears on the 1950 fire insurance map.

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- 237 Vernon Tipton House;** 1961; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing. Garage;** 1961; architect/builder, unknown. **Non-Contributing.**

The Vernon Tipton House was under construction in the 1960 county directories and had Vernon Tipton listed as the resident in 1961. The county directories do not list a career for Vernon Tipton. The two-story red brick house is a more modern Colonial Revival design with siding on the second floor facade. The house is located in the Phil E. Green Subdivision, which was platted in 1899. Because the house is outside the period of significance for the district it is considered non-contributing, even though it appears unaltered.

- 240 Carl W. and Ada Scott House;** 1936-38; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The Carl W. and Ada Scott House was built between 1936 and 1938 according to county directory information. According to the fire insurance maps, this house was previously addressed as 238 Tiffin. Carl Scott was an aeronautical engineer. The two-story brick house is a Tudor Revival design that has been painted white.

- 241 A. Erroll and Helen Honey House;** 1937; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1937 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The A. Erroll and Helen Honey House was built in 1937 according to the county assessor's office and county directories verify the house was constructed between 1936 and 1938. A. Erroll Honey was a foreman, but the county directories do not indicate where. The two-story brick house is a Cape Cod design, noted for its multipaned, shuttered windows, brick quoining and shed dormer on the symmetrical facade.

The garage was probably built with the house, but was definitely in place by the time of the mapping for the 1950 fire insurance map update.

- 300 Allen H. and Jean Farr House;** 1947; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1950s ca.; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The Allen H. and Jean Farr House was built in 1947 according to the county assessor's office and county directories verify the building was completed between 1946 and 1949. Allen Farr was listed in the county directories as a student. The one story side gabled house is a Cape Cod design.

The detached garage does not appear on the 1950 fire insurance map, but it appears to be an older garage, probably built in the early 1950s given the wood paneled overhead door and the original intent for the driveway to connect to a garage given the side entry to the house at the driveway.

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**304 DeWitt H. and Marily J. Doane House; 1950; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The DeWitt H. and Marily J. Doane House was constructed in 1950 according to county assessor's records and county directories verify the building was constructed between 1949 and 1951. DeWitt Doane was a representative for McGraw Electric in Elgin, Illinois. The one story house is a Minimal Traditional design with painted brick and siding.

**305 Leonard and Hazel Langeneckert House; 1936-38; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1938 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

County directories show that the Leonard and Hazel Langeneckert House was built between 1936 and 1938, even though the county assessor's records indicate it was not constructed until 1940. The county directory lists the Langeneckerts in the house by 1938, demonstrating that it was constructed by that year. Leonard Langeneckert worked as a credit manager. The two story red brick house is a Georgian Revival design.

The garage probably was built with the house since it is shown on the 1950 fire insurance map.

**307 Russell L. Taylor House; 1926-28; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Russell L. Taylor House was constructed between 1926 and 1928. Russell Taylor was a chemist and was identified as the homeowner in the 1928 city directory. There was no listing in the 1926 city directory, indicating the building was constructed between 1926 and 1928. This is a great example of a Craftsman house, one distinguished by its wide eaves supported by beams, the four vertical lights in the upper sashes of the windows, the square corner columns and even the shed roof over the side porch.

**308 Ellis Worthington House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing. Garage; 1926 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

The Ellis Worthington House was built between 1922 and 1926 according to county directory information. Ellis Worthington was an accountant. Although the house was originally a Craftsman bungalow, recent modifications, including the multipaned windows and replacement porch posts are more commonly associated with Colonial Revival designs and, because of these alterations, the house is non-contributing to the historic district.

The garage does appear on the 1931 fire insurance map, so it was probably built with the house, but recent alterations to its distinct historic features makes it non-contributing to the historic district.

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- 311 Arthur G. Land House;** 1909; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The Arthur G. Land house was constructed in 1910. Land purchased the house from the developer of the subdivision in 1909 for \$700 and started construction on the house the following June. This is a good example of a Colonial Revival cottage, one that retains its original clapboard siding and porch columns. Even the later addition, which was added after the 1950 fire insurance map was drawn, is in keeping with the sunrooms of the Colonial Revival houses of this era.
- 312 William and Laura Parsons House;** 1895 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
William and Laura Parsons purchased the land from the developers of the subdivision in 1895 for \$375 and the house was constructed shortly thereafter. The property was previously addressed as 132 Florence.
- 319 Adda J. and George H. Jessup House;** 1906; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** pre-1931; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The George H. and Adda J. Jessup House was constructed in 1906. The Jessups purchased the property from the developers of the subdivision in 1904 for \$600 and built the home in 1906. Jessup worked for the railroad and the couple lived in the house until 1921. This is a good example of a Four Square house form utilizing Colonial Revival details (the colonnaded porch, the pediment over the porch entry, the pilasters framing the dormer windows).  
  
The frame garage at the rear of the property was built at some time prior to 1931 when it appears on the fire insurance map.
- 320 Ralph and Dorothy Magoon House;** 1933; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The Ralph and Dorothy Magoon House was constructed in 1933 according to county assessor's records and county directory research confirms that the house was built between 1932 and 1934. Ralph Magoon was an accountant. The one story house has Craftsman stylistic details, especially the vertical lights in the windows, open rafters, wider eaves, and the braces under the entry pent roof, but the symmetrical facade and side gable are more characteristic of simple Cape Cod houses.
- 325 House;** 1903-09; architect/ builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The house at 325 Tiffin was constructed between 1903 and 1909. The property, along with the neighboring property at 327 Tiffin, was originally sold to Albert G. and Adaline H. Souther in 1891 for \$800. Souther was an iron merchant in Wellston who lived in Ferguson but not at this location. The Southers sold the parcel to Franklin R. Jackes in 1903 for \$1,000, presumably before the house was constructed. Jackes, the secretary of the Jackes-Evans Manufacturing Company (which made stoves), had the house

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constructed by 1909, when it appears on the fire insurance map for the area. Jackes had also purchased the lot at 327 Tiffin and it appears that both this house and the neighboring house were investment properties. This house is distinctly a Late Victorian residence, easily identifiable by its composition of complex rooflines, bellcast walls on the corners, the canted bay windows, stained glass window, and multiple porches, although historically proportioned vinyl railings have been added to the front porch. Even though the original wall finish is missing, the house still retains the elements that associate it with its time period and as such, is a contributing building in the historic district.

**326 John H. Bolshaw Jr. House; 1932; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1932-50; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The John H. Bolshaw Jr. House was built in 1932 according to the county assessor's records, but it was not finished in time for listing in the directory that year, first appearing in the next directory in 1934. The county directories did not list a career for John Bolshaw Jr. The one story house is asymmetrical version of the Cape Cod variant of the Colonial Revival style with a side gable and painted brick.

The detached one car garage appears to have been built with the house or shortly thereafter since it is shown on the 1950 fire insurance map.

**327 House; 1903-09; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This house was finished between 1903 and 1909. The property, as well as the neighboring property at 325 Tiffin, was originally sold to Albert G. and Adaline H. Souther in 1891 for \$800. Souther was an iron merchant in Wellston who lived in Ferguson, but not at this location. The Southers sold the parcel to Franklin R. Jackes in 1903 for \$1,000, presumably before the house was constructed. Jackes, the secretary of the Jackes-Evans Manufacturing Company (which made stoves), had the house constructed by 1909, when it appears on the fire insurance map for the area. Jackes had also purchased the lot at 325 Tiffin and it appears that both this house and the neighboring house 325 Tiffin were investment properties. Despite the loss of the original wall cladding, the house retains its original fenestration, complex rooflines, stained glass window, and dormers that all identify it as a late Victorian residence. Even without this wall treatment, since it retains its original form, windows, and its distinguishing composition, it is considered contributing to the historic district.

**330 Thomas D. and Mary E. Neavill House; 1932; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Thomas D. and Mary E. Neavill House was built in 1932 according to the county assessor's records and county directories confirm the house was constructed between 1930 and 1932. Thomas Neavill was a building contractor. The 1.5 story red brick house is a simple Tudor Revival design.

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**335 Henry F. and Charlot C. Harrington House; 1870 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

Henry F. and Charlot C. Harrington purchased 10.8 acres from Harrison Tiffin in 1869. In 1871 they took out a mortgage to construct the house. Harrington was later sheriff of St. Louis in 1886 when he executed Hugh Maxwell Brooks, who had murdered Arthur Preller. Harrington was also president of the St. Louis Board of Education. In 1872, the property went into foreclosure and was sold to Captain William Hubbard, Harrington's partner in a downtown St. Louis clothing firm. After his death, Hubbard's widow, Fannie V. Hubbard, sold the property to the developers of Phil E. Green's Subdivision for \$7,331 in 1890. The developer's subsequently sold the house to Hugh S. Thomson in 1891. It is unclear if the circa 1870 date is correct or if this a newer Minimal Traditional style house. This could be a second house on the property, although nothing in the research indicates a newer house was constructed on the property. If it is a newer house built within the period of significance of the district, or if it is the original 1870s house and these alterations can be dated to the period of significance of the district, this house and its evolution would be contributing to the district, but until then it has to be considered non-contributing in the historic district since it does not reflect the period of its construction.

**336 Frances B. Wagner House; 1898; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1955; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Frances B. Wagner House was constructed in 1898. Arthur W. Billings had purchased the lot from the developers of the subdivision in 1891 for \$603.20 and in February of 1898 he took out a \$2,600 loan to construct the house. He sold the house to Frances B. Wagner that March. The garage was built much later than the house, but cannot be accurately dated since this portion of Ferguson is not included in the fire insurance maps.

The garage appears to pre-date 1955 from its detailing (two bays instead of two car doorway) and materials (wood lap siding).

**342 Albert E. and Charlotte Wolf House; 1932-34; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Albert E. and Charlotte Wolf House was constructed between 1932, when it is not listed in the county directory, and 1934, when Albert E. and Charlotte Wolf were listed as the residents of the house. Wolf was listed as a superintendent in the 1934 county directory. The house has had vinyl siding installed, but since this appears to be a frame Tudor Revival design, this does not drastically affect its historic appearance.



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- 345 Hardena Carrico McLean House;** 1906; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The lot on which this house is located was sold by John B. Buss, one of the developers of Phil E. Green's Subdivision, to Hardena Carrico McLean in 1905 for \$825. The purchase price indicates that there probably was not a house on the lot. McLean borrowed \$2,414 on the property in 1906, most likely to construct this Dutch Colonial Revival style house.
- 402 Clarence B. and Vivian Rex House;** 1938-39; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The Clarence B. and Vivian Rex House was built between 1938 and 1939. Although the county assessor's records indicate the building was constructed in 1937, the house is not listed in the county directories prior to 1939, indicating it was constructed after 1937. Clarence Rex was an accountant. The 1.5 story red brick house is a Colonial Revival design. The house is located in the Winona Subdivision, which was platted in 1923.
- 405 House;** pre-1882; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Carriage House;** date unknown; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The 405 Tiffin House stands on what was a 68 acre plot of land that George S. Case purchased from Jacob Schopp in 1882. Oral tradition suggests that the house had already been constructed at the time of the sale to Case. Case sold the house to George T. and Cora L. Bridges in 1904 for \$1650. Oral tradition also indicates that at some point a glass coffin was dug out of the side yard. This is a good example of an I-house form and despite the additions to the rear of the house, the street elevation still reflects these simple farmhouse roots.
- The frame carriage house is still intact, an end gabled, one-car wide building facing east at the rear of the lot behind the house. Since this property is not mapped on the fire insurance maps it is difficult to date the building, but it appears to be a nineteenth century building.
- 406 George C. Cherbonier House;** 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The George C. Cherbonier House was built between 1922 and 1926. Although the county assessor's office indicates that the house was constructed in 1912, there is no other source to indicate a construction date earlier than 1922 and the house does not appear in the county directories until 1926. George C. Cherbonier was a salesman. The 1.5 story red brick house is a Colonial Revival design.
- 408 Parsonage, Ferguson Methodist Episcopal Church;** 1902 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** pre-1955; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The parsonage property was sold by George S. Case to the trustees of the Ferguson Methodist Episcopal Church in 1902 for \$500. It is not clear if the house was constructed at the time of the sale but it does appear on a 1909 map of Ferguson. This Late Victorian

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residence reflects the exuberance of designs of the late nineteenth century, with rooflines associated most often with Shingle style houses, but the house is currently clapboard.

There is a detached, one-car, end-gabled frame garage with wide aluminum siding that retains an early, overhead wood paneled door. From its construction, it appears to pre-date 1955 but this has not been confirmed since the fire insurance maps do not cover this section of Tiffin.

**409 John and Pauline Salzman House; 1902; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1955, architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Walter T. and Alta Mae Feagan House is on a lot that George S. Case sold to Walter T. and Alta Mae Feagan (sometimes spelled "Fagin"), along with the lot at 417 Tiffin. The lots were sold in 1902 for \$500 and in October of that year the Feagans took out a deed of trust that describes a two story, seven room frame house on the lot. The Feagans sold the property to John and Pauline Salzman in 1903 for \$1,750, indicating that the house had been completed by that time. John Salzman worked for his father, Jacob Salzman, the founder of the Salzman Coal, Feed, and Ice Company and took over the business upon Jacob's death in 1906.

There is a wood framed, gambrel roofed, wood sided garage at the rear behind the house. It appears to be old but cannot be dated since this block does not appear on a fire insurance map.

**417 Louis W. and Roxie K. Ehlers House; 1924; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; pre-1955, architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Louis W. and Roxie K. Ehlers House was built in 1924 according to county assessor's records. Louis Ehlers was a mining engineer. The two story red brick home has a Georgian Revival design.

**420 Dr. Calvin M. and Maud A. Case House; 1905; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Calvin M. and Maud A. Case House was constructed in 1905. The land had been owned by George S. Case who sold the lot to his son Calvin, and his wife Maud, in 1904 for \$373. Calvin and Maud Case built the house the following year. Calvin Case was a doctor who had his practice at Halls Ferry and Chambers Road. The Case family was one of the earliest families in the Ferguson area and George Case owned a large lot of land which he divided into lots for his children to construct houses. The original address for this property was 212 Eleanor. This is the home of one of Ferguson's most prominent, early residents, Dr. Calvin Case. Recent alterations are in keeping with the Folk Victorian style, but it does alter the appearance to some degree, although it is still a significant contributing building in the historic neighborhood.

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- 423 House; 1905-09; architect/ builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; post-1960; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This house was part of a parcel that George S. Case, the scion of one of the earliest and most prominent families in Ferguson, gave to his cousin Miss Allie Case King. King had lived with the Cases but it does not appear that she ever built on this lot. By 1902 she had married Herbert S. Condie. In 1905, she sold the lot to Robert G. and Mary H. Jordan for \$700. The Jordans constructed two homes on the lot as investment properties. They also had two houses on Wesley, at 414 and 420 Wesley, one of which they lived in.

The two-car garage has newer vinyl siding and the roof shape and garage door seem to indicate it was built after 1960.

- 425 John T. and Ontamenia Coats House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The John T. and Ontamenia Coats House was built between 1922 and 1926 according to county directory information, although assessor's records indicate it may have been constructed as early as 1904, but there is no information to support this date. John Coats was a printer according to county assessor's records. Arthur and Anna Belle Schlichting moved into the house by 1930 and remained through 1958. In 1959 Ward Kennedy occupied the house. The two story house has a vernacular, gable front design that has some Colonial Revival details, most notably the shutters on the front windows.

- 426 Alexander and Ida Hamilton House; 1906; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Alexander and Ida Hamilton House is located on a lot originally owned by George S. Case who sold the lot to Alexander and Ida Hamilton for \$600 in 1904. The Hamiltons borrowed \$2,700 from a savings and loan institution in 1906 to construct this simple Colonial Revival house.

- 500 Harry A. and Florence Magoon; 1902; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Harry A. and Florence Magoon House is located on a lot originally owned by George S. Case who sold the lot to J. M. Christine for \$700 as an investment property. Christine had the house constructed later that year and then sold the house to Harry A. and Florence E. Magoon for \$3,500 in 1907. This is a Folk Victorian house, one that appears to have originally had little ornamentation except for the decorative windows and an octagonal tower over the wrap-around porch. This is one of the rare remaining homes in this neighborhood that retains its original clapboard siding and it also retains its original wood sashed windows

- 505 Herman Hunicke House; 1905 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; date unknown; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**  
The Herman Hunicke House is located on a lot originally owned by George S. Case.

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Case sold the lot to Herman Hunicke in 1905 for \$500 and Hunicke constructed the house soon thereafter. Hunicke remained in the house until the early 1920s. This is an interesting variant of Colonial Revival, with its formal portico and gambrel dormers on a symmetrical facade.

The two bay, end-gabled, frame garage appears to be an older garage but this cannot be verified since this area is not covered by the fire insurance maps.

**509 Empty Lot; date unknown. Non-Contributing.**

Since this section of Tiffin is not covered by the fire insurance maps, it cannot be determined whether this lot was historically vacant or not.

**514 House; 1905; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This house is located on a lot originally owned by George S. Case who sold the lot to J. M. Christine for \$900 in 1905. Christine had the house constructed later that year. The property was purchased as an investment because Christine never lived in Ferguson.

**515 Edwin W. Hughes House; 1909-14; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This house is located on a lot that George S. Case sold to Herman Hunicke in 1909 for \$936. Hunicke also owned the lot to the east and had purchased both as investment properties. The 1909 fire insurance map does not depict the house, but by 1914 Edwin W. Hughes, who worked as a jobber, was listed in the county directory as residing in the house, indicating it had been completed by that year. This house appears to be an unusual vernacular design that has some detailing that is commonly associated with Colonial Revival residences.

**520 Delmar A. Randall House; 1909 ca.; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; date unknown; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Delmar A. Randall House is located on a lot that George S. Case sold to Delmar A. Randall in July 1908 for \$750. Randall borrowed \$1,500 on the property in November of that year, presumably to construct the house but the house does not appear on the 1909 fire insurance map. What appears to be a Four Square house when approaching from the east actually has a two story wing on the west side, identifying the highly textured stucco house as a Commodius Box plan. Despite the loss of the original window units, the house retains original form and distinctive stucco walls.

Behind the house and facing the rear of the house is a side gabled, frame garage with lap siding. Given the materials and roof shape this appears to be an older garage but this area does not appear on the fire insurance maps, making it difficult to date the garage.

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### WESLEY AVENUE

- 14 Fred and Augusta Behle House;** 1919-22; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The Fred and Augusta Behle House was constructed between 1920 and 1922. The Behles were listed at 19 Hereford in the 1920 county directory but by 1922 they were residing at 14 Wesley.
- 20 Earl R. and Blanche Greenman House;** 1939; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The Earl R. and Blanche Greenman House was constructed in 1939 according to county assessor's records and corroborated by county directories, which do not have a listing in 1939 but do have one for 1941. Dr. Greenman was a dentist. The two story house has a Tudor Revival design with red brick and siding on the second floor. The house is in the Maull Subdivision, which was platted in 1910.
- 24 Charles E. and Hilda Haverstick House;** 1939; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**  
The Charles E. Hilda Haverstick House was constructed in 1939 according to county assessor's records and confirmed by county directories, which indicate it was constructed between 1939 and 1941. Charles Haverstick was a clerk. The two story house has a Colonial Revival design with red brick and siding on the gable ends. The house is in the Maull Subdivision, which was platted in 1910.
- 25 Adam H. Jones House;** 1920; architect, unknown; builder, John Epple. **Contributing.**  
The Adam H. Jones House was constructed by developer John Epple in 1920 as an investment property. Epple was a builder who constructed many houses and a few churches in Ferguson. He sold the house to Adam H. Jones in 1920 for \$1,250. There is a rear addition that is shown as a 2 story open porch on the 1950 fire map (dating the addition to 1931-50, during the period of significance of the district). The non-historic asbestos shingle siding was recently replaced with vinyl siding which is closer to the original siding material and it was carefully installed, retaining the original window trim.
- 30 Parking Lot;** post-1950. **Non-Contributing.**  
This parking lot is separately addressed but actually encompasses the back lot behind the backyards of the historic houses at 14, 20 and 26 Wesley as well as what was historically an open lot west of these houses. It also includes what was historically the back yard of a lot at 114 S. Clark Avenue (where the garage had been located), but that house and garage have been demolished. Except for the small garage, the entire area is not shown as developed on the 1950 fire insurance map, most of the area was either already a parking lot at that time or undeveloped land. The parking lot abuts the commercial properties facing S. Florissant Road, connecting to a driveway between what was a large store and a

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movie theater in 1950, possibly indicating the need for a parking area. This parking lot is currently identified as non-contributing. If the parking lot construction date can be more closely identified and if occurred during the period of significance, it could then be considered contributing. The assessor's office addresses this single parking lot as four different parcels, 10, 26, 30 and 34 Wesley.

- 103 Charles F. and Anna Allison House; 1920; architect, unknown; builder, John Epple. Contributing. Garage; 1931-1950; architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

The Charles F. and Anna Allison House was constructed by the developer John Epple in 1920. Epple was a builder who constructed many houses and a few churches in Ferguson. Epple sold the house to Charles F. and Anna Allison. Charles F. Allison is listed in the 1922 county directory as an auditor. The Allisons sold the house to the Jessup family a few years later. This is an excellent example of a Craftsman bungalow designed by a noted local builder, John Epple. It may be the best intact example of his work since nothing has been altered on the house except for the addition of very discreet porch screening and accompanying doors on the porch with the screening installed on top of the railings. The screening utilizes a material that does not substantially obscure visibility of the windows and entry on the porch, the only change to this immaculately original Craftsman bungalow.

The one-car, detached, end-gabled frame garage was built between 1931 and 1950 based upon fire insurance maps.

- 111 House; 1910-14; architect, unknown; builder, John E. Epple. Contributing. Garage; 1910-1931, architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

This house is on a lot purchased by John Epple, a builder in Ferguson who constructed houses and a number of churches in Ferguson. He had purchased the lot from the developer of the subdivision, Louis Maull and constructed the house by 1914. This was probably built as an investment property and the first identified resident was a plumber, Wesley L. Leverich, who is listed in the 1926 directory, but because the earlier directories were not listed by address, it is not possible to identify earlier residents.

The detached, end-gabled 1.5 car garage was probably built with the house or shortly thereafter since it appears on the 1931 fire insurance map.

- 117 Edward R. and Edna Ballman Schmidt House; 1920; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Edward R. and Edna Schmidt House was constructed in 1920 by Edward R. and Edna (Ballman) Schmidt, who had purchased the lot on August 10, 1920 from the

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subdivision developer, Louis Maull. Edward Schmidt operated a confectionary on Church Street and was Chief of Police for the City of Ferguson. This is a nice example of a Craftsman bungalow.

**123 Ollie A. and Nannie Mason House; 1911-14; architect, unknown; builder, John Epple. Contributing. Garage; 1911-1931, architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

The Ollie A. and Nannie Mason House was constructed between 1911 and 1914 by John Epple, who built numerous homes and several churches in Ferguson. Epple sold the house to Ollie A. and Nannie Mason, the first owners of the home. Mason was listed as a lumber salesman in the 1914 county directory and was later the mayor of Ferguson. Although the house has been sided, siding approximates the original wall cladding (given other Epple Craftsman houses of this same plan found in this neighborhood). It also retains the most distinctive Craftsman features—the exposed beams on the roof overhang and the birdsmouth rafter tails, as well as the original tapered square porch columns and railing.

The garage was probably built with the house or shortly thereafter since it appears on the 1931 fire insurance map.

**200 Henry W. and Ora Koch House; 1922; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Henry W. and Ora Koch House was built in 1922 to replaced a house that had been moved from the lot. The Kochs purchased the lot (part of a much larger parcel) from Ernest P. and Ruby Lee Lasche on January 24, 1922 with the stipulation that the house currently on the lot (the Lasche's house) would remain on the Lasche's property by moving it to another part of the property by June 15, 1922. The Lasche's owned the property to the west (206 Wesley) and may have moved the house to that site. The Kochs are listed as residing at this address in the 1922 county directory. They sold the house to Josephine Burnett in 1924 for \$5,100.

**201 Ferguson School-Central School; 1877-80; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

This school is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places (NR listing, 9/7/84) and it has always been an important part of the Old Ferguson West neighborhood. See the nomination form for historical information on the school.

**206 Ruby Lee Lasche House; 1920-22; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1931-1950, architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

The 206 Wesley House was constructed between 1920 and 1922. Ernest P. and Ruby Lee Lasche, who had owned a house directly to the east at 200 Wesley, purchased lots 1, 2, and 3 of the Orchard Addition in 1920 for \$1,462.50 from the Lattimore/Miller family. At the time, the Lasches lived at 126 Carson Road, according to the 1920 county directory. By 1922, Ruby Lee Lasche (now a widow) was listed at this address in the

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county directory and may have been living in the house that had been moved from their property at 200 Wesley (under the contract arrangements for selling the lot at 200 Wesley). This two story house has Craftsman details, especially the wood shingles and the knee braces and wider eaves, but the shape of the house, with its two story symmetry is characteristic of the Georgian Revival style, as is the side wing sunporch.

The two-bay, side gabled, frame garage appears to have been built between 1931 and 1950 based upon the fire insurance maps. There was an earlier smaller garage on this site in 1931.

- 216 Albert A. and Ida Rothmund House;** 1920-22; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** 1950s ca., architect/builder unknown. **Contributing.**  
The Albert A. and Ida Rothmund House was constructed between 1920 and 1922. The house was originally addressed as 104 Wesley and does not appear in the 1920 county directory but Albert A. and Ida Rothmund are listed at the address in 1922. They sold the property to Edward Lake in 1923. This is a good example of a Georgian Revival house with a two story wing on the side for the sunporch.

Although the fire insurance maps identify this house as having a basement level garage, at some point after the publication of the 1950 fire map, a detached garage was built and it appears to date from the early 1950s since its details match the house.

- 222 Blanche Miller Lattimore House;** 1906; architect, unknown; builder, Malcolm W. Miller. **Contributing.**  
The Blanche Miller Lattimore House was constructed in 1906 by Malcolm W. Miller. Miller purchased 5.44 acres from John and Elizabeth Stone in 1891 and Miller established the Orchard Addition to Ferguson subdivision in 1893. He constructed this house in 1906 for his daughter Blanche (Miller) Lattimore who occupied the house for many years. The Miller family home is located at #11 Miller. This is a good example of a modest, early twentieth century house that utilized Colonial Revival stylistic details.

- 232 Albert and Dorothy G. Herrington House;** 1927; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Shed;** date unknown, architect/builder unknown. **Non-Contributing.**  
The Albert R. and Dorothy G. Herrington House was constructed in 1927. Albert R. and Dorothy G. Herrington purchased the lot from Louis C. and Theresa C. Reidlinger in 1927. The Herringtons then borrowed \$3,500 from the Mound City Trust Company to construct this house. The Herringtons owned the Raymond Building and Realty Company and operated the business out of their home in 1928. The Herringtons also owned 14 S. Clark and 234 S. Clark (next door). This is an interesting variation of a Colonial Revival style house.



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The prefabricated storage shed is a more recent addition to the property and is non-contributing to the historic district.

**234 Herrington Duplex; 1928-30; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1931-1950, architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

This duplex was constructed by Albert R. and Dorothy G. Herrington. They had purchased the lot from Louis C. and Theresa C. Reidlinger on March 18, 1927 for \$825. They constructed this duplex sometime between 1928 and 1930. The Herringtons also owned 232 Wesley and lived there while operating the Raymond Building and Realty Company out of their home in 1928. They also built a house at 14 S. Clark. This is one of the rare duplexes in Ferguson (one of only two in this neighborhood) and it still retains most of its Craftsman detailing.

The end gabled garage was built between 1931 and 1950 based upon the fire maps.

**238 House; 1867-78; remodeled 1931-50; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This house was constructed between 1867 and 1878 on land originally owned by William B. Ferguson. Ferguson sold 5.44 acres to Mary L. and William A. Clark in 1867 for \$432. The Clarks lost the land to John B. and Elizabeth Stone through foreclosure in 1870. It is unknown if the house had been constructed at this time and the earliest the house's existence can be firmly established is when it appears on an 1878 map. There is no record of the Stones or the Clarks ever living this house. William Clark also had a half interest in a parcel of land also owned by Louis Rose. It is believed that Clark Avenue is named for the Clark family since the street originally terminated at the northeast corner of their property. This post-Civil War house had been drastically altered when rebuilt after a fire but the exact date of the fire is not known. The fire insurance maps seem to indicate the fire occurred between 1931 and 1950 when the house changed from a two-story to a one-story house. At that same time, the shape changed from an L-shape with a rear wing, to a near rectangle. Given the date of this alteration, which is within the period of significance, the house might have been considered contributing to the historic district. However, recent alterations have further modified the house, altering some of the distinctive elements from that era, including alterations that eliminated the front porch and replaced the distinctive door and windows. As such, it is non-contributing to the historic district.

**302 Edward J. and Christine Mitchell House; 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Shed; date unknown, architect/builder unknown. Non-Contributing.**

The Edward J. and Christine Mitchell House was built between 1922 and 1926 for Edward J. and Christine Mitchell. The Mitchells originally operated a restaurant and confectionary in this simple shotgun house, which was also their home. The 1931 fire insurance map still identified the building as a store. Given the small size of this house, it

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makes this simple shotgun house especially important in providing a glimpse of how expectations for living arrangements and business have changed. Little has changed visually on this house since the early 1950s when the facade had asbestos siding added.

A prefabricated storage shed was added recently and has no historic value.

**306 Lawrence and Leona M. Marshall House; 1953-55; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing.**

The Lawrence and Leona M. Marshall House was constructed between 1953 and 1955 according to county directories. Although the assessor's office indicates the building was not constructed until 1956, the Marshall's were occupying the house by 1955. Lawrence Marshall was a draftsman at McDonnell. The house is a 1.5 story Mid-Century Modern design with siding. The house is in the Orchard Addition to Ferguson Subdivision, which was platted in 1893.

**334 House; 1888; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1931-1950, 1950s addition; architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

This house was constructed in 1888 by Peter Camden Case. The land was originally owned by George S. Case, one of the earliest and most prominent residents of Ferguson. He sold this lot to his son Peter Camden Case in 1887 for \$250. In 1888, P. C. Case borrowed \$2,700 from Charles January, another early landowner in Ferguson, to build this house. Case sold the property to Julia A. Rowe, the wife of A. L. Rowe, in 1890 for \$3,000. It does not appear that Case ever lived in the house and that it was an investment property. Rowe sold the house to Amanda Baird by 1909.

The north bay of the two-bay, frame garage was probably the original garage, shown on both the 1931 and 1950 fire insurance maps and the south bay probably represents an early addition to this garage, explaining why it has two separate gabled roofs.

**335 David T. and Laura K. Breck House; 1891; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing.**

The Laura K. and David T. Breck House was constructed as an investment property in 1891 for George S. Case, an early and prominent resident of Ferguson. Case sold the property to David T. and Laura K. Breck in 1892 for \$3,150. Breck was listed in the 1914 county directory as an insurance agent. This is an interesting example of a Colonial Revival house.

**401 Eleanor McKinley Case House; 1897; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; 1950s ca., architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

The Eleanor McKinley Case House was built in 1897 for George S. Case. Case was one of Ferguson's earliest and most prominent residents and gave each of his unmarried daughters a house so that they could have some measure of financial security. Case

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deeded this Queen Anne style house to his daughter Eleanor McKinley Case in 1906. Eleanor Street, which is now the 400-500 blocks of Tiffin, was named by Case after this daughter.

The end gabled, two bay frame garage has overhead doors typical of those installed in the early 1950s, but the fire insurance maps do not extend to this part of the neighborhood making it difficult to date this garage precisely.

- 406 Harry L. and Florence Dozey House;** 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** date unknown; architect/builder, unknown; **Non-Contributing.** The Harry L. and Florence Dozey House was constructed between 1922 and 1926. Although the county assessor's records indicate the house was not constructed until 1937, county directories indicate the building was constructed no later than 1926. The Dozeys were not listed in the main county directory, only in the street guide and no career was listed. The house is a brick two story Dutch Colonial Revival design with shed dormers.

This portion of Wesley is not included on the fire insurance maps, but the carport appears to be newer even if the garage itself is not. Since it is on the front of the garage, it is considered noncontributing to the historic district.

- 414 House;** 1892-1903; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Barn;** date unknown, architect/builder unknown. **Contributing.** This house is on a lot that was originally owned by George S. Case. Case sold this lot to Edmund M. and Sadie E. Brown in 1889. In 1892, the Browns sold the lot to Almerin and Martha A. Hotchkiss for \$750. The Hotchkisses transferred the property to their son Frank in 1894 but there is no indication on the deed indicating whether there was a house on the property at that time. In 1903, Frank Hotchkiss sold the property to Mary H. Jordan for \$3,500, indicating the house had probably been built in that interval. Hotchkiss also transferred the neighboring property at 420 Wesley to Mrs. Jordan via a quitclaim deed.

At the rear of the property is what appears to be a small barn with board and batten siding. The fire insurance maps do not cover this part of Ferguson, making it difficult to date the barn, although it appears to date from the early twentieth century.

- 415 Sallie George Case House;** 1911; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Carport;** date unknown, architect/builder unknown. **Non-Contributing.** The Sallie George Case House is located on what was originally part of the land owned by George S. Case. Case was an early prominent resident of Ferguson who had houses built for his daughters. Case had a house built at this location in 1892 but the current house appears to be from the early 1900s. Case sold the property to Sallie George Case in

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1906. In 1911, she borrowed \$2,250 to build the current house. Even with some alterations, the house retains its original distinctive Colonial Revival details.

The carport does not appear to be historic but cannot be dated precisely because this section of Ferguson is not included on the fire insurance maps.

**420 House; 1893-1909; architect/builder, unknown. Non-Contributing. Garage; post 1960, architect/builder unknown. Non-Contributing.**

This house is on a lot sold by George S. Case to Martha and Almerin Hotchkiss for \$224 in 1893. The Hotchkisses transferred the property to their son, Frank Hotchkiss, who quit claimed the property to Mary H. Jordan in 1903, although there is no indication whether or not there was a house on the property at that time. A house does appear on the 1909 fire insurance map of Ferguson. Hotchkiss also sold the neighboring property at 414 Wesley to Jordan. Jordan also owned two houses on Tiffin (one at 423 Tiffin and one at 425 Tiffin, which has been replaced by a newer house). It appears that all of the owners of this property used it as an investment property and never lived in the house. This house may have originally been a Craftsman house, but alterations have obscured many of the Craftsman features on the house. As a consequence, this house is not identified as a contributing building in the historic district.

The garage appears to have been built after 1960 given its roof shape, but this cannot be verified since this area is not included on fire insurance maps.

**425 Louis Maull House; 1901; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Barn; ca. 1901, architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

The Louis Maull House was constructed by George S. Case in 1901, using a \$2,500 loan to finance the construction. Case sold the house to Louis Maull in 1905 for \$4,000. Maull is listed in the 1914 county directory as a dealer in fish and cheese but he is best known as the creator of Maull's Barbecue Sauce, a local favorite. Maull also donated the site for the present Ferguson Methodist Church located at the corner of Wesley and North Florissant. The current owner who is a local historian utilized historic photos and physical evidence to reconstruct the front porch to the period when the Colonial Revival detailing was added to the house (1913-1930).

The large barn/carriage house at the rear of the property appears to date from the time of construction of the house although this has not been verified since the fire insurance maps do not cover this portion of Ferguson.

**429 John W. and Mary G. Barness House; 1903-09; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; date unknown, architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

The John W. and Mary G. Barness House is located on a lot that George S. Case sold to Frank Hotchkiss for \$950 in 1903. Hotchkiss, who purchased the property as an

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investment, had a house constructed and sold the house to John W. and Mary G. Barness for \$6,500 in 1909. The house had a historic wrap around porch that is now missing but a historic photo of this house in the city's files shows that it is still easily identifiable despite the fact that the porch is missing. This is primarily because of the distinctive canted two story bays on each corner and the hipped dormer on the facade--quite an unusual design. As such, the house is still contributing to the historic district because it still retains its original form, windows, and even the original fish scale shingles in the hipped dormer.

There is a detached, end gabled, frame garage that appears to date from the early twentieth century, but the fire insurance maps do not cover this section of town, making it difficult to date the garage.

**434 Calvin M. and Maud Case House; 1902; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; date unknown, architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

The Calvin M. and Maud Case House is on a lot that was owned by George S. Case, an early prominent resident of Ferguson. Case gave each of his children a lot on his land. Calvin M. Case, one of George Case's two sons, and his wife, Maud, purchased this lot in 1901 for \$1. They constructed the house in 1902. Calvin M. and Maud Case also built a house at 420 Tiffin.

The detached end gabled garage is obviously a very old frame garage although it is difficult to date its construction since the area is not covered by the fire insurance maps.

**502 Empty Lot; date unknown. Non-Contributing.**

It is difficult to date this empty lot since the fire insurance maps do not cover this area. It is possible it never has had a building on the property, but without that verification, it is identified as non-contributing to the historic district.

**503 Empty Lot; date unknown. Non-Contributing.**

It is difficult to date this empty lot since the fire insurance maps do not cover this area. It is possible it never has had a building on the property, but without that verification, it is identified as non-contributing to the historic district.

**506 Delia Hudson Case House; 1905; architect/builder, unknown. Contributing. Garage; date unknown, architect/builder unknown. Contributing.**

The Delia Hudson Case House was originally part of the land owned by George S. Case. Case was an early prominent resident of Ferguson who had houses built for his daughters. Case had a house built at the location in 1905 for his daughter, Delia Hudson Case. Delia Hudson Case is recognized as the first woman to vote in Ferguson and the 400-500 blocks of Wesley were originally named Hudson Avenue after her middle name.

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The two-car, detached garage appears to date from the mid-twentieth century, but verifying the date of construction is not possible since this section of Ferguson is not covered by the fire insurance maps.

- 507 Edwin T. and Mary E. Sheridan House;** 1932; architect/builder, Elmer Marx. **Contributing. Garage;** ca. 1932, architect/builder Elmer Marx, attributed. **Contributing.**

The Edwin T. and Mary E. Sheridan House was designed and built in 1932 by Elmer Marx. Edwin T. and Mary E. Sheridan still lived in the building as late as 1983.

Given the detailing on the garage and the fact that the original owners were still living in the house as late as 1983, it is likely this garage was built either with the house or shortly thereafter.

- 510 Leonard S. and Dorothy Poor House;** 1959; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The Leonard S. and Dorothy Poor House was constructed in 1959 on the site of a house that was originally constructed between 1922 and 1926. Both county assessor records and the county directories confirm that the house was constructed in 1959. Leonard Poor was the assistant manager with the Missouri Inspection Bureau. The house is a brick, one story, Mid-Century Modern design.

- 511 Henry M. Joy House;** 1922-26; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing. Garage;** pre-1955; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The Henry M. Joy House was constructed between 1922 and 1926. Although the county assessor's records indicate the house was not finished until 1928, the county directories list Henry Joy, an electrical engineer, as the resident of the house as early as 1926. The house is a two story Dutch Colonial with wood siding and a shed dormer on the front façade.

Since this area does not appear on the fire insurance map it is difficult to date the garage precisely, but it appears to have been built prior to 1955.

- 521 Charles E. and Katie Bennet House;** 1906; architect/builder, unknown. **Contributing.**

The Charles E. and Katie Bennet House is on a lot that was sold by George S. Case to Charles E. and Katie Bennet in 1906 for \$1,000. The Bennets constructed the house in 1906 shortly after they purchased the property. Although the front portion looked older than the 1906 construction date, this is quite typical of Colonial Revival houses found during the first decade of the twentieth century, when the form of the house looks more like a Late Victorian residence, so it is likely that the house was constructed in that year.

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St. Louis County, MO  
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### Verbal Boundary Description

The district is bounded by the Wabash Railroad Viaduct at the northeast corner of the district, the west property line of the commercial buildings fronting the west side of Florissant on the east, the southern property line of the on the south side of Tiffin Avenue on the south, Harvey Avenue on the west, and the northern property line of the residences on the north side of Carson Road on the north, as outlined on the attached district map that accompanies this nomination.

### Verbal Boundary Justification

These boundaries are based on the fact that the Wabash Railroad Viaduct has historically been the entry into the residential neighborhood from Florissant, which is an arterial street lined with commercial buildings and separates the district from the commercial areas to the east. North of Carson, the houses are on lots of different sizes and the area has a different layout, as well as newer construction than in the district. West of Harvey, the houses do not retain integrity, many of the houses are smaller and are more recently constructed, and the area is physically separated from the district by the topography of the area, which slopes down to the west. South of Tiffin is still a part of the neighborhood and is not included within the boundaries of the district only because it was not in the area of the survey.

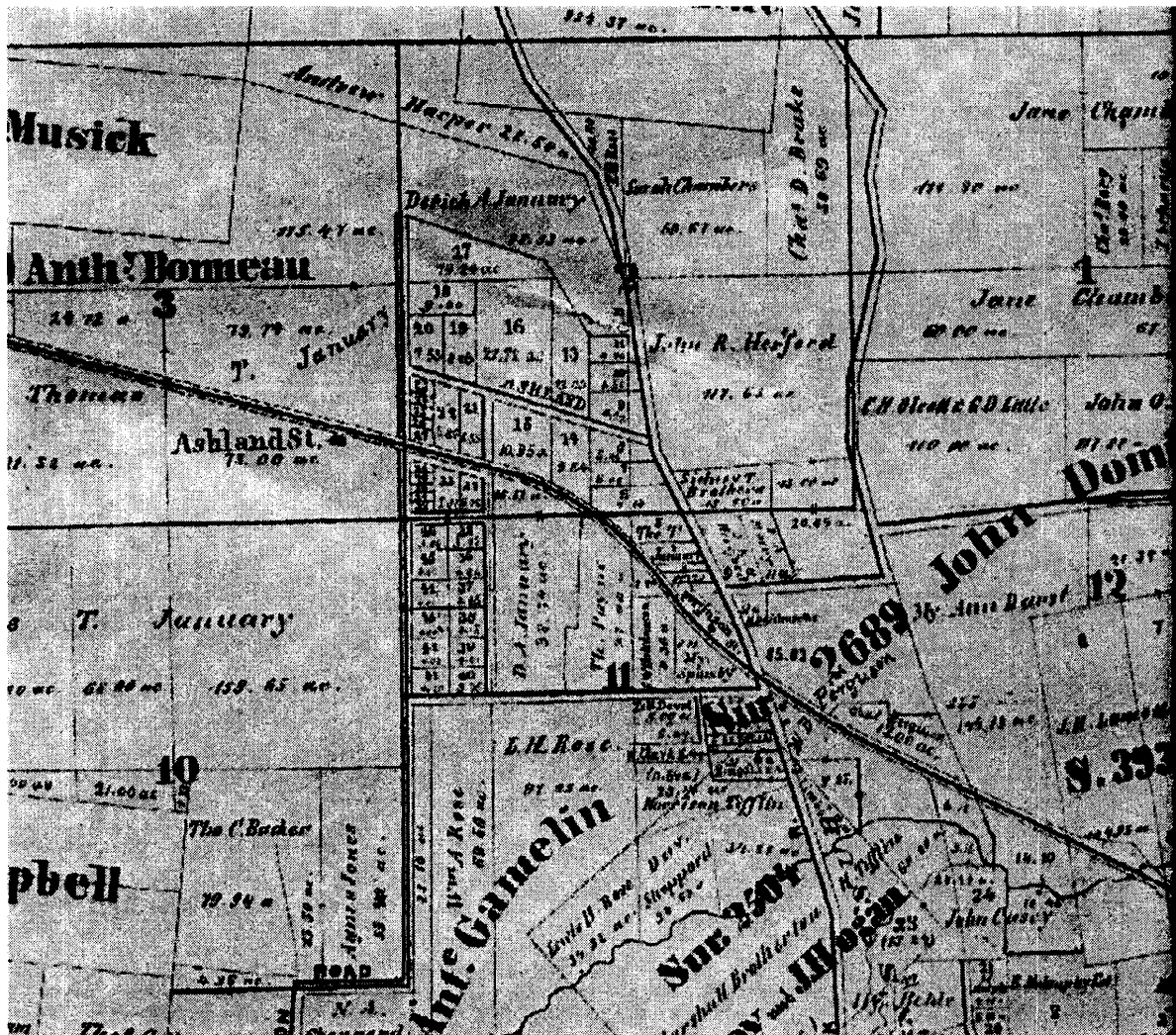
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Old Ferguson West Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO  
Historic Resources in Ferguson, MO

Survey Map of St. Louis County, c. 1870  
Old Ferguson West area is situated west of North Florissant Road (Huttawa, c. 1870)



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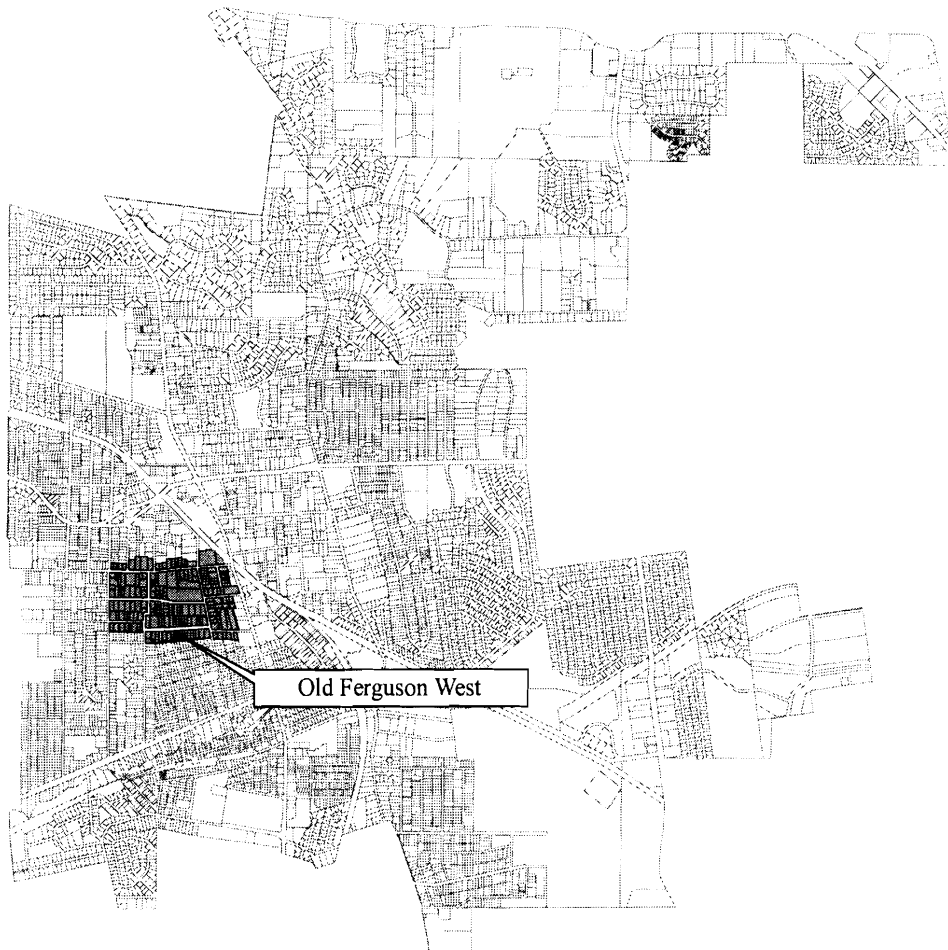
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**Old Ferguson West Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO  
Historic Resources in Ferguson, MO**

**Map of Historic District  
Prepared by City of Ferguson**

## City Of Ferguson





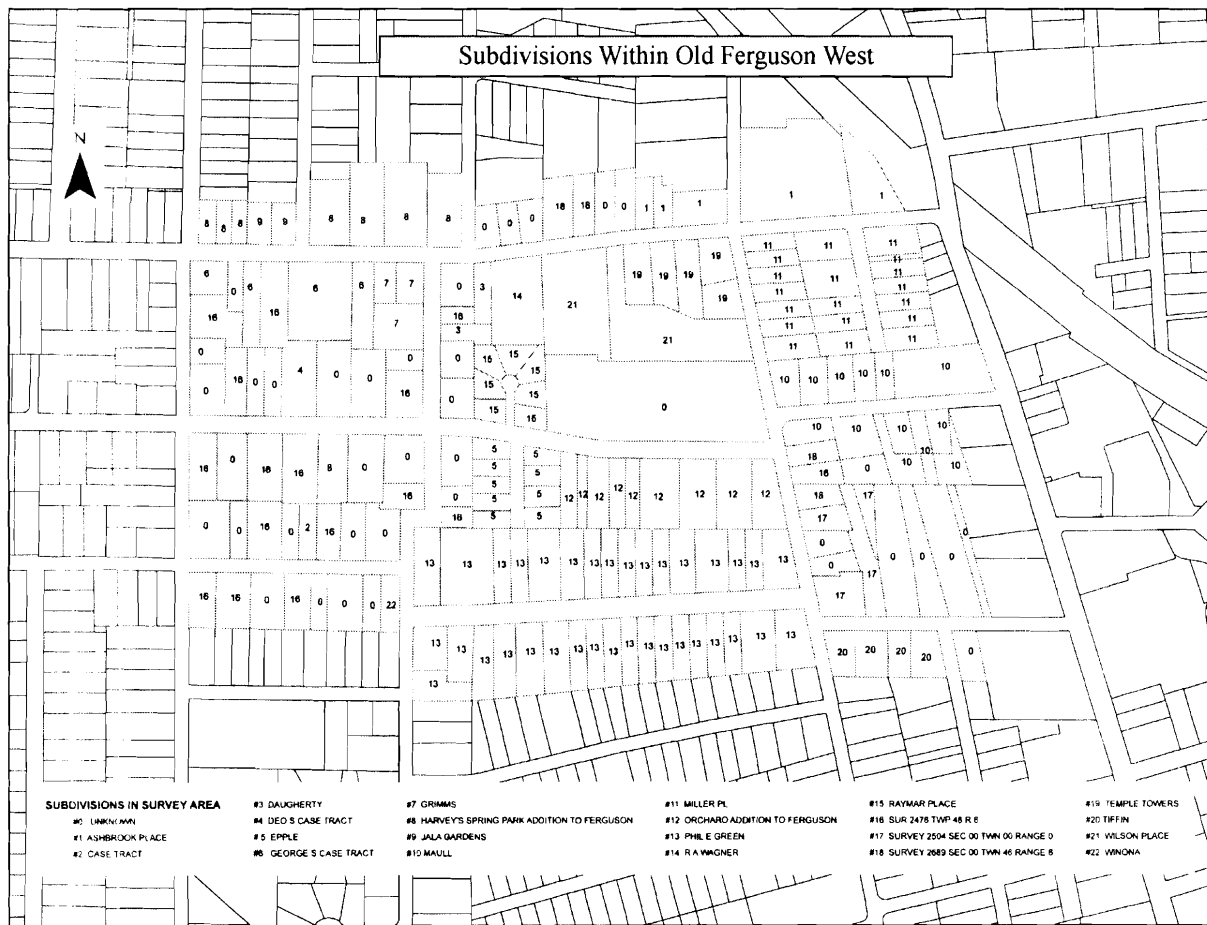
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## Map of Subdivisions within Old Ferguson West Prepared by City of Ferguson



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**Old Ferguson West Historic District  
St. Louis County, MO  
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### Photo Log

Photographer: Sheila Findall

April 2011

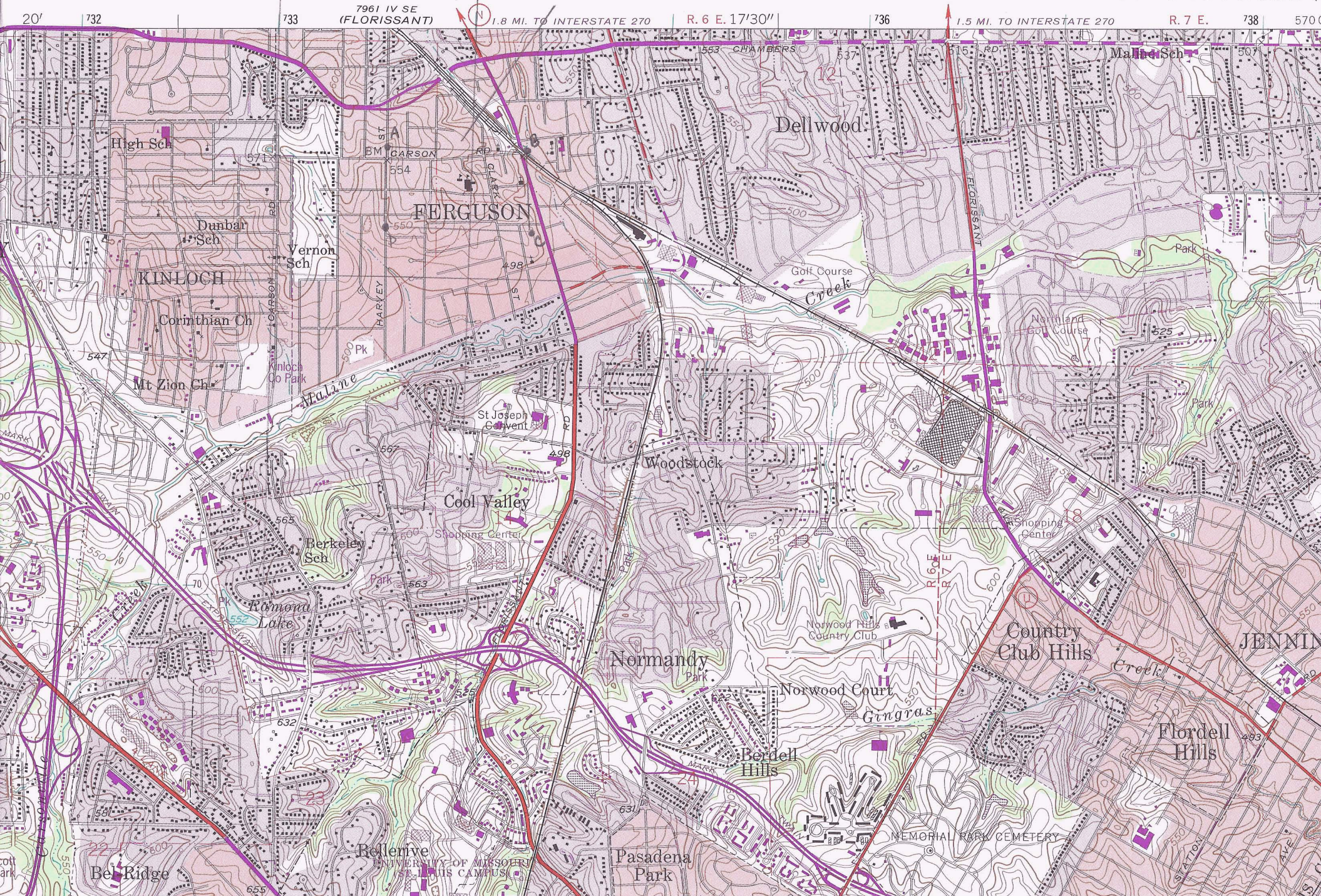
Negatives with Karen Bode Baxter, 5811 Delor Street, St. Louis, MO 63109

- Photo #1: Exterior, looking northeast at 1 Carson Rd.
- Photo #2: Exterior, looking northwest at 107 Carson Rd. to 123 Carson Rd.
- Photo #3: Exterior, looking southwest at 210 Carson Rd. to 222 Carson Rd.
- Photo #4: Exterior, looking northeast at the east half of 229 Carson Rd. to 215 Carson Rd.
- Photo #5: Exterior, looking northwest at 311 Carson Rd. beyond 319 Carson Rd.
- Photo #6: Exterior, looking northwest at 401 Carson Rd. and beyond
- Photo #7: Exterior, looking southeast at 420 Carson Rd. and beyond
- Photo #8: Exterior, looking northeast at 433 Carson Rd. and beyond
- Photo #9: Exterior, looking northeast at 519 Carson Rd. to 501 Carson Rd.
- Photo #10: Exterior, looking northeast at 14 S. Clark Ave. to 6 S. Clark Ave.
- Photo #11: Exterior, looking southwest at 25 S. Clark Ave. and the rear of 201 Wesley Ave.
- Photo #12: Exterior, looking southeast at 102 S. Clark Ave. and beyond
- Photo #13: Exterior, looking southeast at 118 S. Clark Ave. to the rear of 125 Tiffin Ave.
- Photo #14: Exterior, looking northwest at 33 S. Florissant Rd.
- Photo #15: Exterior, looking northeast at 22 Georgia Ave. to 16 Georgia Ave.
- Photo #16: Exterior, looking southwest at 103 Lawrence Ave. to 117 Lawrence Ave.
- Photo #17: Exterior, looking southeast at 2 Miller Pl. to 24 Miller Pl.
- Photo #18: Exterior, looking northeast at the north half of 28 Miller Pl. to 12 Miller Pl.
- Photo #19: Exterior, looking north at 1 Raymar Pl. to 4 Raymar Pl.
- Photo #20: Exterior, looking northeast 101 Tiffin Ave. to 21 Tiffin Ave.
- Photo #21: Exterior, looking southwest at 102 Tiffin Ave. to 124 Tiffin Ave.
- Photo #22: Exterior, looking northwest at 205 Tiffin Ave. to 229 Tiffin Ave.
- Photo #23: Exterior, looking southwest at 208 Tiffin Ave. to 234 Tiffin Ave.
- Photo #24: Exterior, looking northeast at 229 Tiffin Ave. to 205 Tiffin Ave.
- Photo #25: Exterior, looking southwest at 236 Tiffin Ave. to 312 Tiffin Ave.
- Photo #26: Exterior, looking northwest at 237 Tiffin Ave. to 319 Tiffin Ave.
- Photo #27: Exterior, looking southwest at 312 Tiffin Ave. to 330 Tiffin Ave.
- Photo #28: Exterior, looking northeast at 345 Tiffin Ave. to 319 Tiffin Ave.
- Photo #29: Exterior, looking southeast at 520 Tiffin Ave. to 500 Tiffin Ave.
- Photo #30: Exterior, looking southwest at 14 Wesley Ave. to 24 Wesley Ave.
- Photo #31: Exterior, looking northeast at 123 Wesley Ave. to 25 Wesley Ave.
- Photo #32: Exterior, looking southwest at 216 Wesley Ave. to 234 Wesley Ave.
- Photo #33: Exterior, looking northeast at 429 Wesley Ave. to 415 Wesley Ave.
- Photo #34: Exterior, looking northeast at 521 Wesley Ave. to 511 Wesley Ave. and beyond

STATE OF MISSOURI  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND WATER RESOURCES

CLAYTON QUAD  
MISSOURI  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (T)

A 15/733560/4291650  
B 15/734275/4291650  
C 15/734310/4291245  
D 15/733560/4291250



7961 IV SE  
(FLORISSANT)

1.8 MI. TO INTERSTATE 270

R. 6 E. 17'30"

1.5 MI. TO INTERSTATE 270

R. 7 E.

Bel Ridge

Rellevie  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
ST. LOUIS CAMPUS

Pasadena Park

MEMORIAL PARK CEMETERY

Flordell Hills

JENNIN

# OLD FERGUSON WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Photo Angles



**Legend**

- Previously Listed on National Register
- ▨ Contributing Building
- P Parking Lot
- ★ Non-Contributing
- ▭ Boundary for Proposed District











