

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Pasadena Hills Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Bounded by the city limits of Pasadena Hills [n/a] not for publication

city or town Pasadena Hills [n/a] vicinity

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

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (see continuation sheet for additional comments).

Mark A. Miles

10-15-04

Signature of certifying official/Title

Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
478	17	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
479	17	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

EDUCATION/school

LANDSCAPE/park

LANDSCAPE/street furniture/object

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

EDUCATION/school

GOVERNMENT/city hall

GOVERNMENT/fire station

LANDSCAPE/park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Limestone

walls BRICK

STONE/Limestone

roof STONE/Slate

other WOOD

METAL/Iron

Narrative Description

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

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1928-1957

Significant Dates

1928

1929

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Barnett, T. P., and Company, Architects

Buchmueller, Roland H., Town Planner

MacDonald, William, Construction Company, Builder

Tarling, Julius E., Architect

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Pasadena Hills Historic District
Name of Property

St. Louis County, MO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 126.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	[][]	[][][][][][][][][][][]	[][][][][][][][][][][][]	2	[][]	[][][][][][][][][][][]	[][][][][][][][][][][]
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	[][]	[][][][][][][][][][][]	[][][][][][][][][][][][]	4	[][]	[][][][][][][][][][][]	[][][][][][][][][][][]

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karen Bode Baxter, Architectural Historian; Matthew Cerny, Mandy Ford, Tim Maloney, Research Associates

organization Karen Bode Baxter, Preservation Specialist date September 10, 2004

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

city or town Saint Louis state Missouri zip code 63109-3108

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the complete form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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6. Function or Use

Current Functions (continued)

Landscape:street furniture/object
Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification (continued)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Italian Renaissance
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT
OTHER/Minimal Traditional
OTHER/Neoelectic
OTHER/2 and 4-Family Apartments

Materials (continued)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD/Weatherboard
walls: WOOD/Shingle
walls: STUCCO
walls: METAL/Aluminum
walls: ASBESTOS
walls: SYNTHETICS/Vinyl
roof: TERRA COTTA
roof: CONCRETE
roof: ASPHALT
other: METAL/Copper
other: STONE/Limestone
other: BRICK
other: CERAMIC TILE
other: GLASS
other: CONCRETE
other: METAL/CAST IRON

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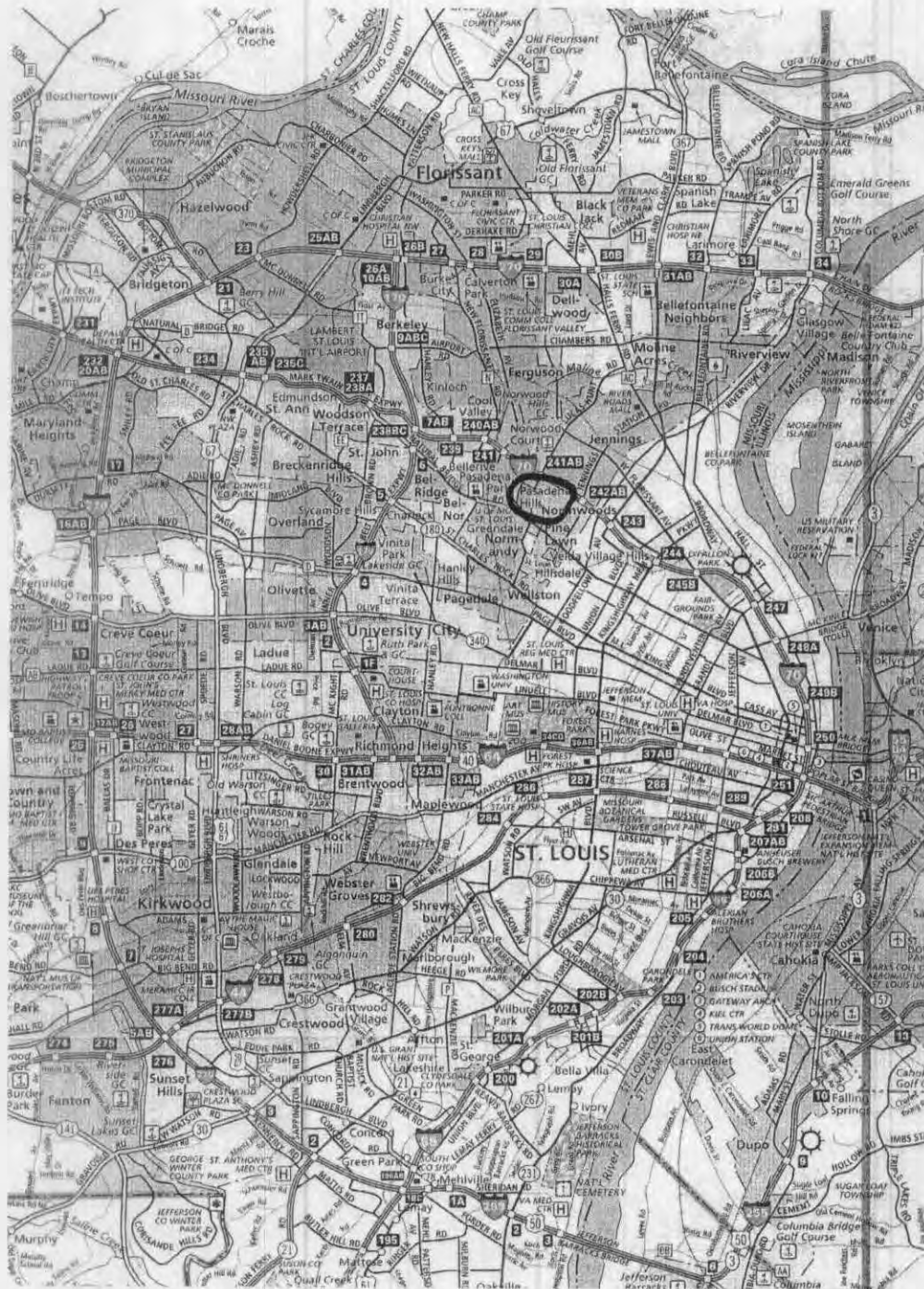
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Pasadena Hills Historic District
St. Louis County, MO

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Street Map of Metropolitan St. Louis, MO

Locating District



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Municipalities in Saint Louis Metropolitan Area, circa 1960
From the *Census of 1960*; reprinted in Teaford, *Post-Suburbia*, p. 68

Locating Pasadena Hills
among St. Louis County suburbs

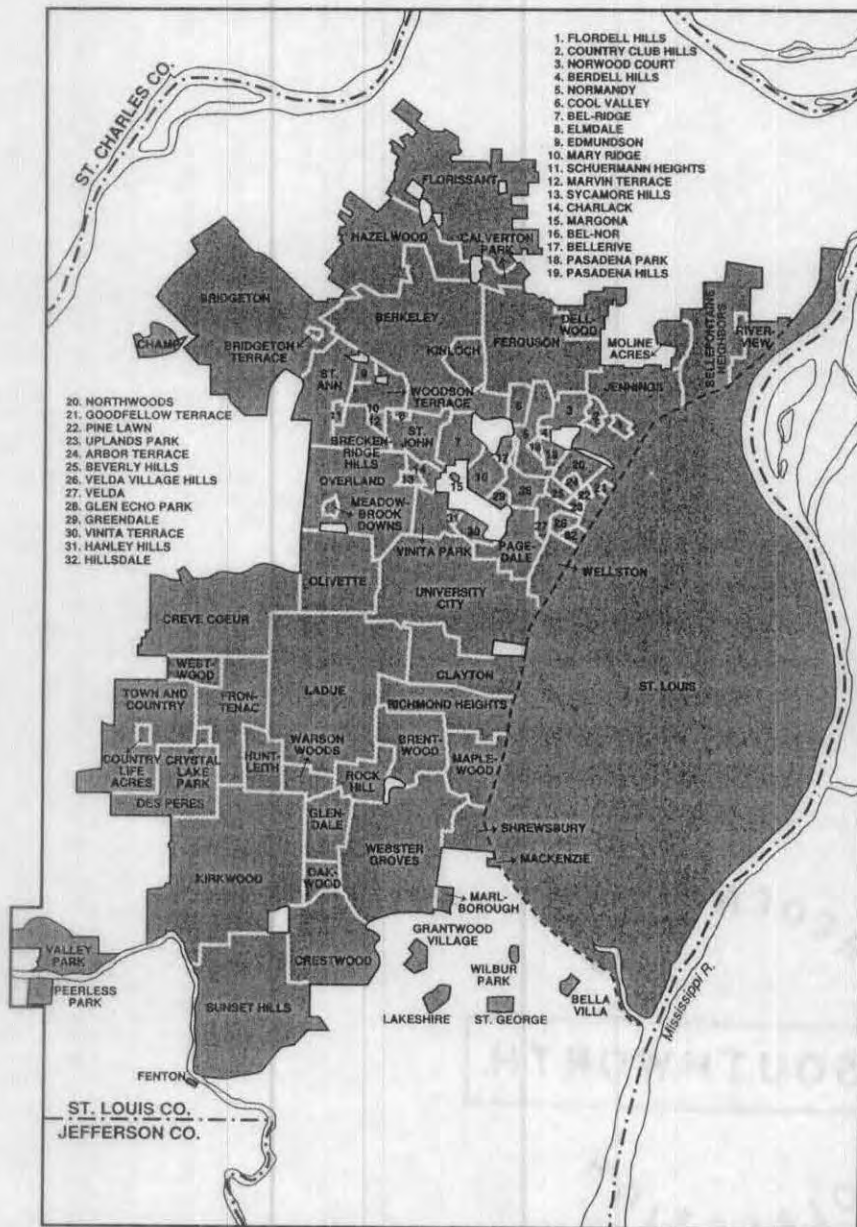


FIGURE 3. Municipalities in western Saint Louis metropolitan area, 1960. Source: Based on Bureau of the Census, *Census of 1960* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961). Note: Shading indicates incorporated areas.

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**Pasadena Hills Historic District
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Narrative Description

SUMMARY

The Pasadena Hills Historic District encompasses the city limits of this automobile suburb in north St. Louis County, Missouri. The entire community was initially platted as a single residential development in 1928-29 on the northwest corner of Natural Bridge and Lucas and Hunt Roads. The district includes 376 residential properties (338 single family residences and 38 multifamily apartment buildings). The buildings were architect-designed in the styles popular during the mid-20th century, especially the romantic revivals: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival variants (most often Georgian Revival), French Eclectic and Spanish Eclectic styles, as well as the increasingly popular modern influences such as what is now known as Minimal Traditional. Only four non-residential buildings were ever built in the district, and two of these are focal points: the imposing Gothic Revival entry tower designed by T. P. Barnett and Company (which marks the entry along Natural Bridge Road) and the Thomas Jefferson School designed by William B. Ittner (which graciously separates the far side of Pasadena Hills from the neighboring suburb of Pasadena Park). Although the suburb is adjacent to the Ferguson streetcar line, automobile ownership was assumed and consequently apartments as well as houses have garages, often designed to accommodate two cars. Most are incorporated within the main building, but 115 properties have detached garages. The intact, original landscaping layout and meandering roadway system forms a single site, adding to the ambience of this middle-to-upper class residential district. The matured landscaping designed by Roland H. Buchmueller, town planner and landscape architect, still distinguishes this community from its surroundings, including the green spaces along boulevards and at intersections and the three wooded ravine parks (Roland, Winchester, and Bristol) that create exceptional vistas in the east half of Pasadena Hills. Its picturesque landscape also includes a number of public amenities, all created by the community's developers in addition to the green spaces and entry tower. These include 147 original cast iron streetlights in a design unique to Pasadena Hills; a fountain that marks the intersection of two major arteries (Roland Boulevard and Country Club Drive); and 12 unique brick and stone pillar/fences that serve the six gated entries along Lucas and Hunt Road. The grading, roadways and other amenities were completed during initial development of the district and most of its buildings were constructed between 1928 and 1957. Most of the remaining 11 newer buildings, including two completed in the mid-1990s, follow many of the original design principles and blend readily with the older houses. Except for their age, four of the houses completed between 1961 and 1967 mirror earlier examples of designs in the neighborhood. Unlike other St. Louis area private places, the district retains all of its original resources. Because of the quality of the original construction materials and designs, the vast majority of the 495 buildings are contributing (with only 17 noncontributing properties consisting of two apartment buildings, the fire station, 11 houses and three detached garages). All of the original public amenities and original landscape features are also contributing to the Pasadena Hills Historic District.

The design of Pasadena Hills is the culmination of a St. Louis tradition of private places that developed over more than six decades as a response to the need to protect the investments of homeowners with limited access streets, restrictive covenants, and common areas held by trustees. The carefully thought-out landscape design and public amenities developed by Buchmueller enabled lot arrangements to take full advantage of the undulating series of ravines and hillsides while providing a variety of lot sizes for both middle and upper income budgets. Still enforced, the original design covenants mandated common set-backs, varying lot sizes of at least 4,000 square feet, restricted building types and locations (with an emphasis on owner-occupied single family residences), masonry construction, and building sizes from at least 1.5 to no more than 2.5 stories.

FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT

Pasadena Hills, a planned residential suburb, is located in north St. Louis County amidst a large number of smaller, separately incorporated suburbs. Pasadena Hills is approximately one mile northwest of St. Louis (see map, p. 3). Lambert Airport, the major commercial airport serving the metropolitan area, is less than four miles northwest of Pasadena Hills (via Natural Bridge Road). The development of Lambert Airport coincided with the development of Pasadena Hills; a flight path is directly above the suburb. Pasadena Hills borders several other early to mid-20th century St. Louis County suburbs (primarily Northwoods to the east, Pasadena Park and Normandy to the west and Glen Echo Park to the south). Lucas and Hunt Road and Natural Bridge Road, which intersect southeast of Pasadena Hills, are major arteries in the north part of the county. The entrance to the community, Roland Boulevard, is just east of the intersection of Natural Bridge Road and Florissant Road (see map, p.2), which together quickly developed into a small retail commercial district designed to serve the adjacent residential neighborhoods, including Pasadena Hills. The suburb's south boundary actually extended north from the streetcar line that connected both to the suburbs farther west (Ferguson and Florissant) and to the city of St. Louis. This streetcar line (which remained in use until 1948) paralleled the north side of Natural Bridge Road. Later, it became the south side of Pasadena Boulevard in Pasadena Hills (Photos 59-61). The service station on Natural Bridge Road

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Narrative Description (continued)

Road (the only commercial building in Pasadena Hills) is only one story tall, and the adjacent tower is approximately 65 feet tall, creating a stark contrast between the tower at the entry and the surrounding landscape of this residential community (Photo 45). Designed to take advantage of the crest of the ridge at this major intersection, just two blocks north of the community, the elevation plummets nearly 50 feet into what was an undeveloped valley but is now a major interchange for Interstate 70.

At the time Pasadena Hills was being developed, this part of north St. Louis County still retained its borderland character, with the genteel countryside separating the densely populated city of St. Louis from the rural agricultural lands to its north and west. The new suburb of Pasadena Hills was centered between 3 golf courses and country clubs: the Norwood Hills (formerly Northwoods) Country Club located about a half mile further north along Lucas and Hunt Road had been established four years before Pasadena Hills, the much older Glen Echo Country Club, about a quarter mile southwest, accessed both from Natural Bridge and Lucas and Hunt, and the Normandy Golf Club, situated at that time less than a mile to the west on Natural Bridge Road (now the site of the University of Missouri-St. Louis' campus). Large cemeteries already characterized this section of north St. Louis County when Pasadena Hills was platted in 1928, including Memorial Park cater-cornered to the east across I-70, St. Peter's, Zion, and Valhalla to the southwest beyond Glen Echo Park. The large private orphanage, St. Vincent's, with its dormitories, school, and grounds adjacent to the newly platted community on the southwest continues to define the irregular triangular boundaries of Pasadena Hills.

Its undulating street pattern with its scattered green spaces, its series of 3 wooded ravine parks, its continuity in architectural designs (distinctive from surrounding areas both in style and caliber), its unique streetlight design and its entrance gates visually unite the community and distinguish it from surrounding areas. Along Natural Bridge Road and marking the entrance to the community is the Gothic Revival gateway tower (designed by T. P. Barnett and Company, Architects), the tallest gateway found in the metropolitan area (Photos 46-48), which is even visible from downtown Clayton. The 6 pairs of original brick and stone fence walls flanking the streets of each ravine park at Lucas and Hunt Road (Photos 5, 79, and 103) further define this as one of St. Louis' private places, a gated community with limited physical access and distinctive visual barriers separating it from surrounding residential areas and from major arterial streets with their commercial establishments. Natural Bridge and Lucas and Hunt Roads visually separate this residential suburb even further. While the entire city limits, as a governmental unit, rarely form the boundaries of an historic district, in this case, the city limits still visually form a single entity and the community is not subdivided into separate neighborhoods. Carter Realty Company (see plaque, Photo 91) acquired the property separately from any surrounding land, and, although it was platted in three sections (see maps, pp. 117-119), the plats were all designed by Roland H. Buchmueller and filed in 1928 and 1929, making it evident that the original suburban development had been planned as a single unit (see map, p. 6). As such, the historic district incorporates the entire city limits of Pasadena Hills, the original boundaries of the subdivision.

The layout of the community had been carefully designed by Roland H. Buchmueller, who identified himself as town planner and later as town planning engineer. His design took into consideration the natural ravines in the area, creating a series of parks and roadways that followed the natural contours and made the most of the vistas created where he placed house lots (at a minimum of 4000 square feet each according to the original covenants). His plans included the gated entries, all of the 38 medians and 147 custom designed, cast iron streetlights with their silhouette of a sundial (Photos 1, 16, 40, 65, 70, and 87) that provide a delicate light at night onto the meandering roadways and parks. The use of winding streets and sidewalks leading up to the homes was another feature of this stylistic tradition, which hoped to emulate the countryside, rather than the nearby crowded city. The distinctively colored concrete mix used for the roadbeds, curbs, sidewalks, and driveways in the community, appears less strident than the common concrete mix and asphalt on adjacent roadbeds and blends more readily into the natural environment. Before Carter Realty Company began its residential development, much of the eastern half of the neighborhood was apparently already wooded, especially in the ravines, as evidenced by illustrations in promotional brochures, early aerial photographs (see aerial photograph, p. 10), and the age of existing trees. Some of these trees obviously survive today, including some clearly visible in an historic photo on Roland Boulevard (see photo in upper right, p. 116). Most trees, both deciduous and evergreen, were planted by the original developers according to Buchmueller's plans, appearing as small saplings in early photos (see photos, pp. 115-116), but today towering in the medians, parks, and front yards throughout the community (compare to Photo 90).

His plan took great advantage of the natural topography. Pasadena Hills sits on the ridge of a hilltop that slopes gently downhill from the ridge along its southern border at Natural Bridge Road. From this ridge, the 65 foot tall gated tower entry and Roland Boulevard provide access into the core of the suburb, with the first of a series of medians (Photos 45, 68, and 85) planted with trees and shrubs by

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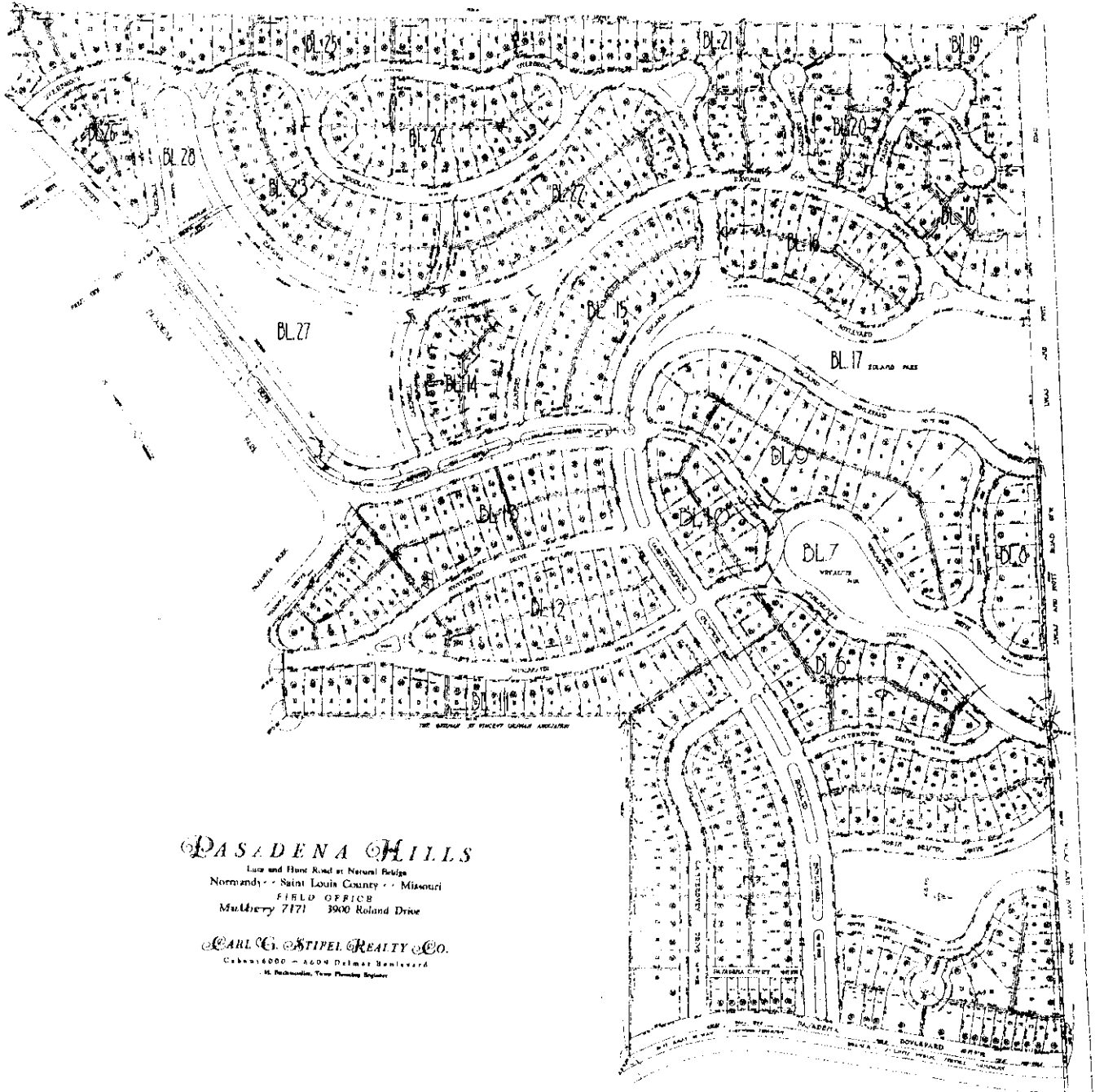
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Pasadena Hills Historic District
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Courtesy of the City of Pasadena Hills

Historic Lot Map of Pasadena Hills



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Narrative Description (continued)

the original developers and maintained today by the local community with additional shrubbery and flowerbeds. The intersection of Country Club Drive with Roland Boulevard is distinguished by another of the original landscape amenities, a fountain in the circular median (Photos 22, 92, and 93), and Country Club Drive has its own series of green medians (Photo 25) leading to the northwestern corner of the community. A shallow valley along Country Club Drive was set aside by the Carter Realty Company in the original covenants and platted for a public grade school, which still serves as the Thomas Jefferson School in its original building designed by William B. Ittner (Photo 20). The school grounds continue to visually separate the far side of Pasadena Hills from the neighboring suburb of Pasadena Park, as does St. Vincent's to the south. The three wooded ravines drop nearly 50 feet east of Roland Boulevard., creating the community's three parks (Bristol Park, Photos 3, 4, and 6) (Winchester Park, Photo 101) (Roland Park, Photos 79, 80, 81, and 82) with residential streets on the flanking hillsides and streets looking into the ravine parks and connecting Roland Boulevard to Lucas-Hunt Road. Other streets curve through the community intersecting with small medians that provided additional green spaces (Photos 33, 41, 44, 53, 108, and 115). Along the northeast side of the community the streets form cul-de-sacs, because of the steep drop in the hillside beyond.

Although originally adjacent to a streetcar line sandwiched between Pasadena Boulevard and Natural Bridge Road, Pasadena Hills was designed as an automobile suburb, positioned next to Natural Bridge Road. This road was a major commercial artery that connected to the city of St. Louis as part of Harland Bartholomew's street widening program, which made streets more serviceable to the emerging automobile. Every single home in Pasadena Hills, as well as most of the apartment buildings, would be designed with a garage, many of them attached, with access discretely located in the basement or on the rear or side of the residence (Photo 26). Even the 115 detached garages were positioned to be minimally visible from the street, usually at the rear of the property, often located behind the house, not in a direct line from the street up the driveway (Photos 11, 14, 19, 32, 66, 67, 70, 77, 82, and 83). The one exception for the Arthur Wells and Mary K. Buck House at 7247 North Roland Boulevard, T. P. Barnett designed the elaborate house and garage on the steep point overlooking the lake at Roland Park with the garage prominently located at the street, which references the gate houses of large estates (Photo 82). Driveways were usually restricted to a single car width, and at least one house retains an original ribbon driveway (two concrete runners), but other driveways appear to be the original, one car wide, poured concrete paths utilizing the same unique concrete mix as was used for streets and public sidewalks. In addition, the driveways were frequently cut deeper into the ground (Photos 3, 31, 34, 69, 95, and 98) to minimize their visual impact on the streetscape (so that looking down many of the streets it is difficult to even see the driveways) and even those positioned on the façade are usually basement level garages with driveways cut deeply into the front lawn with retaining walls (Photos 17, 40, and 65).

The Carter Realty Company's initial investment included: providing the landscaped layout, grading and paving the roads and public sidewalks, planting the 38 medians and 3 ravine parks (and creating Roland Lake), ordering the design and constructing the distinctive entry tower and 12 masonry fences at the entries, building the fountain, installing the utilities (electric, gas, sewer, and water lines) and acquiring the unique 147 streetlights. In addition to filing Buchmueller's plats for Pasadena Hills, Carter Realty Company also filed a set of restrictive covenants that created design standards to ensure that this would remain a community of single family residences intended as the homes for business owners and professionals, an upper middle class market. Besides naming the streets, these covenants spelled out the trustees' responsibilities for constructing and maintaining streets, sidewalks, public utilities and landscape features (especially noting the parks, fountain, and shrubbery to be completed). They restricted the type of business buildings to be allowed (small service oriented business buildings) and their location (but only one was ever built, the service station west of the tower). These covenants also carefully spelled out restrictions and features for residential designs that were to characterize this community from its beginning and continue to form the visual character and quality of life in the community today. Multifamily dwellings were restricted to the 3900 block of Canterbury Drive, Pasadena Boulevard, and the adjacent lots on Lucas and Hunt Road and could only be designed for 2-4 units, depending on the frontage. All other residences had to be single family residences and owner occupied. Lot size would vary but had to be a minimum of 4000 square feet with only a one house per lot maximum. Both the original grade and various setbacks delineated on Buchmueller's plat maps had to be maintained. Side yards separating houses had to be a minimum of 5 feet from the property line and at least a 20 foot deep back yard was required. The covenants also set detailed design review standards for the house designs. They mandated houses of 1.5 to 2.5 stories tall and allowed no bungalow designs. They also specified size and placement of porches, bays, other decorative projections (such as chimneys), side wings and additions and they required pitched roofs and masonry wall materials on the house and garage (unless located 30 feet from the house), as well as set limits on fence size, location and placement (and other building accessories).

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Narrative Description (continued)

As a result of this careful planning, today the Pasadena Hills Historic District retains all of its original resources, with all but 17 (11 houses, 3 garage, 2 apartment building, and the fire station addition) still retaining sufficient historic integrity to be contributing to the historic district. The district's 496 different resources represent a variety of property types, including 495 buildings and 1 site, which incorporates the entire landscape design of the community, and which in turn contains numerous sites, structures, and objects. These resources include:

- ◆ 380 primary buildings::
 - ◆ 338 single family residences
 - ◆ 38 apartment buildings
 - ◆ Gateway Tower (Garrison House) (Photos 45, 46, 47, 48)
 - ◆ Thomas Jefferson Public School (Photo 20)
 - ◆ 1 commercial building (originally a service station) (Photo 45)
 - ◆ 1 addition to the Normandy Fire District Fire Station (original building outside the district's boundaries)
- ◆ 115 detached garages for both apartments and private residences (Photos 11, 14, 19, 32, 66, 67, 70, 77, 82, and 83)
- ◆ 1 site being the landscape design of the community and all of its original features, including:
 - ◆ the roadbeds and pathways (structures)
 - ◆ 41 green spaces (sites):
 - ◆ 3 parks (Bristol Park, Photos 3, 4, and 6) (Winchester Park, Photo 101) (Roland Park, Photos 79, 80, 81, and 82) in the wooded ravines (only Roland Park has any improvements, most notably the bridge and small lake at the base of the ravine)
 - ◆ 38 medians of various sizes separating and directing traffic in the streets while providing focal points for public plantings (Photos 25, 33, 41, 44, 53, 68, 70, 71, 85, 87, 108, and 115)
 - ◆ 160 objects that were part of the original design and add to the unique ambiance of the community:
 - ◆ the fountain (located in one of the medians, which is counted with the medians as well) (Photos 22 and 93)
 - ◆ the 147 original, individually numbered, incandescent, direct current, uniquely designed, cast iron (single and double lantern) streetlight standards (Photos 1, 16, 40, 65, 70, 87, and 91)
 - ◆ the 12 brick and stone fence walls that flank the 6 Lucas and Hunt entries to the neighborhood (the iron gates were added in 1982) (Photos 5, 79, and 103)

Except for original lots that were originally purchased as side yards for adjacent residences, all of the lots have been developed, although the lot to the east of the tower on Natural Bridge Road is only a portion of a large parking lot for the adjacent commercial property (outside the district's boundaries). It could be argued that the most prominent building in the community, the gateway tower (known originally as the Garrison House), is a structure, not a building, according to the National Register's definitions, but this particular tower actually has rooms originally intended for habitation (and used for storage by the city) and as such it is counted as a building. The roadbeds, sidewalks, green spaces, fountain, lights, and fence walls are not counted as separate resources, but as part of the site identified for the original layout of the community (as prescribed in the National Register Bulletin: *Historic Residential Suburbs*), but the layout, design, and actual materials of the public amenities retain their historic integrity, and they do contribute to the historic character and significance of the community.

Although not widely recognized because of its proximity to severely deteriorated and crime-ridden neighborhoods of north St. Louis, Pasadena Hills retains its distinction as one of the most prestigious residential locations in north St. Louis County. None of the surrounding suburbs have the scale and quality of housing, or the planned landscaping features that are found in Pasadena Hills. This distinction is due to Roland H. Buchmueller's superb landscape design, the landscape amenities provided by the Carter Realty Company, and its 380 buildings (as well as the 115 garages), most of which are known to be architect-designed and which together share an exceptionally high degree of historic integrity and represent some of the best mid-twentieth century residential designs in the region.

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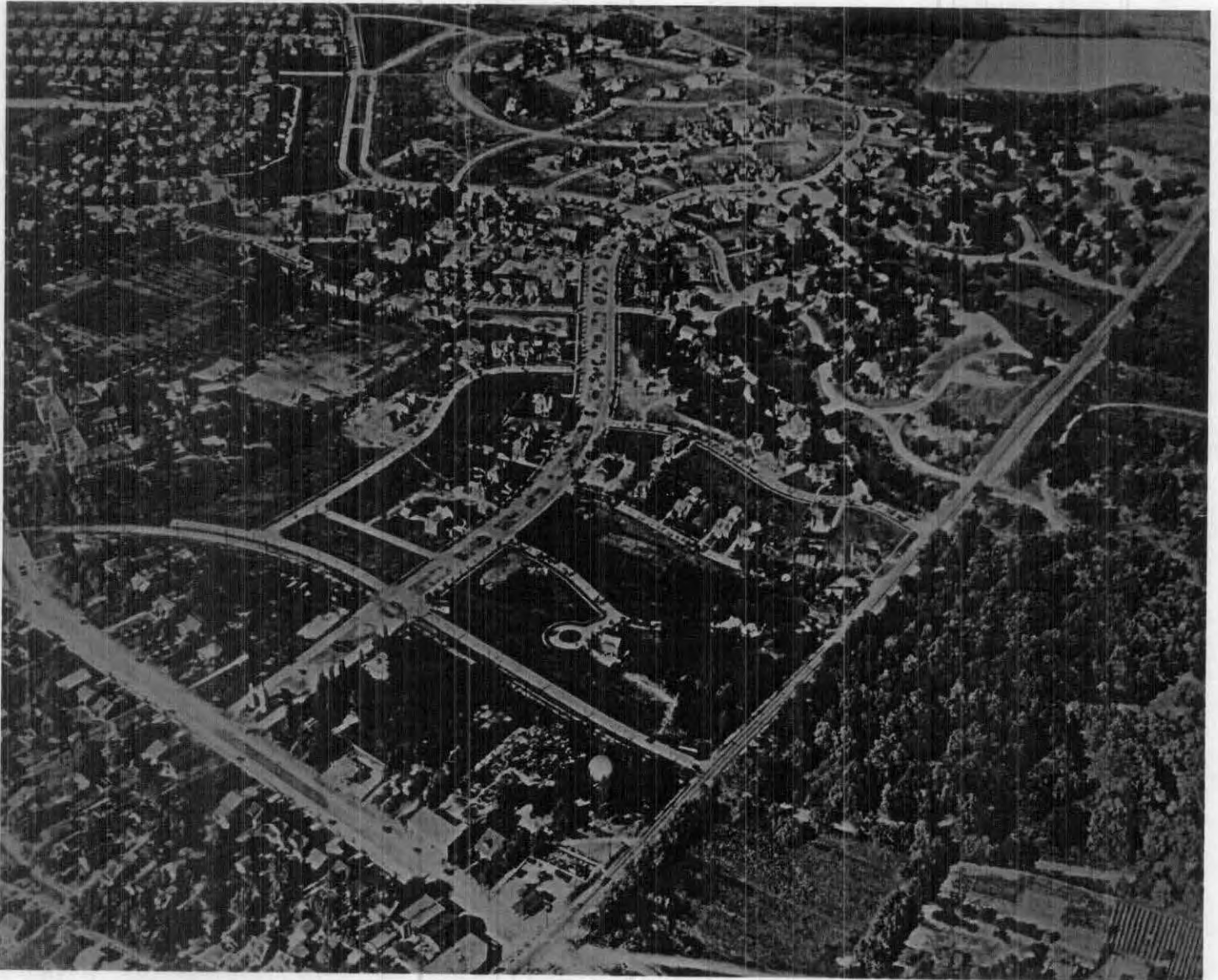
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Pasadena Hills Historic District
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Courtesy of the City of Pasadena Hills

Aerial Photograph, Circa 1934



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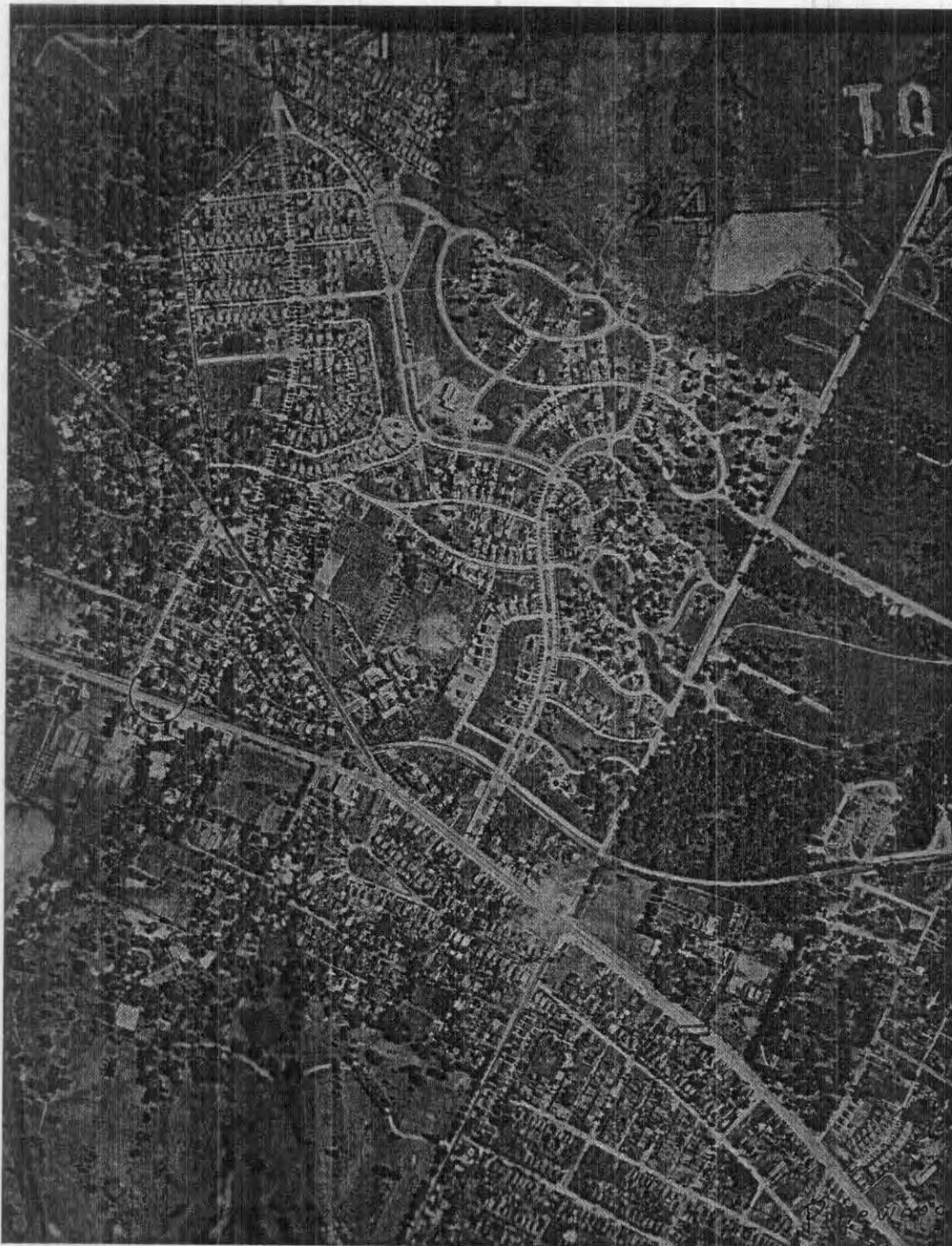
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Pasadena Hills Historic District
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Courtesy of the City of Pasadena Hills

Aerial Photograph, Circa 1938



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Courtesy of the City of Pasadena Hills

Aerial Photograph, Circa 1970



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Narrative Description (continued)

CHARACTERISTICS OF BUILDINGS

With the exception of 4 buildings (the tower, school, fire station addition, and service station), all of the buildings in Pasadena Hills are residential in character. Although the original plans for the community had actually allowed for the creation of a commercial business district along Roland Boulevard and Pasadena Boulevard, no such buildings were ever erected on these streets. These main arteries into the community were developed as apartment buildings (Photos 59 and 60) with private residences further north along Roland. Only one of these houses has changed its original use from a single family house since it now serves as the Pasadena Hills City Hall (3915 Roland Boulevard, Photo 69), but maintains its residential appearance and floorplan. There are three basic types of residential buildings: single-family houses, apartment buildings, and detached garages. Many of the apartment buildings, which generally range from 2 to 4 units, are designed to closely approximate the features of a single family residence (Photos 10, 15, and 19), barely discernible on the façade as a multifamily dwelling, rather than the characteristic mirror image facade designs usually seen on apartments, creating an unusual subtype.

While some apartment buildings have detached garages, most of the detached garages are associated with private residences. Most often, for both private residences and apartment buildings, the garages are attached, usually incorporated into the building either as a wing or into the basement of the building, and only a few houses have facade, ground level, garage doors (Photos 23, 27, 36, 56, 85, and 90). Rather than having to convert old carriage houses (as common with older upscale housing) or simply building cheap frame "sheds" (as they were called on building permits in other parts of the metropolitan area), the garages in Pasadena Hills were designed as buildings to house automobiles, actual garages, and built of masonry construction with concrete floors. Usually, the garages could accommodate at least two cars. The design of detached garages coordinated the decorative detailing with the main house (brick color, roofing materials, window styles) and attached garages often blended so well that they look like a side wing (with matching window styles or even rooftop decks as in Photos 49, 64, and 71). This practice continued throughout much of the historical development of the community. Deviations from this pattern, with garage entries on the façade, occurred most often in homes built after World War II, by which time the automobile had become a staple in American society.

All of the buildings in Pasadena Hills share certain design characteristics, as well as a residential scale. The community was designed for both the middle and upper class markets in the St. Louis area, resulting in a wide variety of house sizes. This shared sense of scale and proportion is maintained by the design covenants established with the community's creation that specified the size of private residences (1.5 to 2.5 stories tall), not only in terms of the number of floors, but also by specifying the number (2 at a minimum) and size (10 x 12 feet minimum) of separate bedrooms on the second floor. Restrictions in the covenants have also limited open porches to no more than 8 feet out from the building line, while bays, dormers, and other decorative details (such as chimneys, brackets, pilasters, and ornamental iron) could only be 5 feet deep. Only rarely did the original design covenants allow homes to have wings prominently located on the façade, principally spelled out for a series of steeply sloped lots on South Winchester Drive where a series of houses have a projecting bay that positions the basement level garage closer to the street than the front entry (Photos 105, 106, and 107). Most notably, all buildings had to have pitched (gabled or hipped) roofs and masonry wall finishes.

The district is distinguished by a mixture of mid-twentieth century stylistic designs, or influences, dominated by the Romantic Revivals popular prior to World War II, especially the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Both the Tudor Revival and French Eclectic styles gained popularity after World War I, in part because of the returning soldiers who had been exposed to these architectural traditions during their stays in Europe. House designs range from more modest cottages to larger, elaborate examples of each of these styles, providing a wide variety to the designs, no two of which are identical, in contrast to later automotive suburbs where the repetition of house designs was an overriding feature. The following chart lists the number of 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 Pasadena Hills.

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BUILDING STYLISTIC INFLUENCES

ROMANTIC REVIVALS:

157	Tudor Revival	(1928-1948)
1	Gothic Revival	(1928)
12	French Eclectic	(1930-1939)
148	Colonial Revival:	
48	Colonial Revival (2 Story)	(1930-1968)
79	Georgian Revival	(1929-1967)
21	Cape Cod	(1930-1955)
3	Creole French	(1935, 1965-1967)
1	Italian Renaissance	(1931-1932)
3	Spanish Eclectic	(1929-1936)

OTHER PRE-WORLD WAR II STYLES:

1	Prairie	(1940)
2	Craftsman	(1931-1932)
3	Art Deco/Streamline Modern	(1935-1956)

MODERN MOVEMENT

28	Minimal Traditional	(1936-1957)
1	Ranch	(1951)
10	Modern	(1950-1955)

NEO-ECLECTIC

1	Neo-Tudor	(1995)
6	Neo-Colonial	(1938, 1951-1967)
1	Neo-Georgian	(1996)

MIXED

1	Addition to Fire Station	(1986)
1	House with Second Story Added	(1966)

All but 11 buildings were completed between 1928 and 1957, with only 3 built after 1967 (and the other 8 were built between 1961 and 1967) with a continuity of development, scattered throughout the entire timeframe and throughout the entire community, not concentrated by date into just one area or into one of the original three subdivision plats. In examining when each of the 380 buildings was finished, it became clear that the onset of the Great Depression in 1929 hampered construction initially, with only 9 buildings finished before the economy collapsed. However, development was continuous from 1928 through 1957, with construction peaking in 1934-1937. This growth continued in the late 1930s and into the 1940s wartime economy, probably because of the growth of the airport and industry in this part of the county. In fact, there were actually homes finished during the early years of World War II, a rarity given the shortage of building materials except for wartime industries. 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 the remaining empty lots, with nearly 30 percent of the buildings finished in the building boom immediately after the war.

PERIODS OF CONSTRUCTION

#	%	Years Built
9	2.4	By 1929
50	13.2	1930-1933
108	28.4	1934-1937
46	12.1	1938-1939
18	4.7	Others in 1930s
37	9.7	1940-1944
101	26.6	1945-1957
11	2.9	1961-1996
380	100.0	TOTAL

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Narrative Description (continued)

Most, if not all buildings appear to have been designed by architects, even though architects have not been identified for each building. None of the houses has been identified as stock plans like those provided by Sears, *Better Homes and Garden*, or other publications. In examining building permits, it was also apparent that some of the builders and contractors had their own architects on staff, who were sometimes identified but other times their names were left off the permit application. There is some evidence that architects or builders with multiple commissions in Pasadena Hills, especially Julius E. Tarling, may have started with one of their existing plans that was customized for each owner. The exterior detailing and floorplans varied considerably, unlike later automobile suburbs where designs were simplified and repetitive. Tarling, who is known for his prolific residential practice in the early and mid-twentieth century around St. Louis, was responsible for the design of at least 62 houses and apartments, more than 16 percent of all the buildings, while other architects are usually associated with just one or two buildings. Some of St. Louis' most significant early twentieth century architects have been responsible for some of Pasadena Hills' most significant designs. William B. Ittner, the nationally recognized school architect, designed Thomas Jefferson School (Photo 20). Tom Barnett and his T. P. Barnett and Company, Architects designed the fountain, the tower, as well as the three most distinguished and largest homes in Pasadena Hills: 4238 Roland (Photo 92), 4300 Roland (Photo 94), and 7247 N. Roland (Photo 83). Responsible for the construction of a number of the early houses and possibly for the roadways as well, the William MacDonald Construction Company was one of St. Louis' leading construction companies, remembered for several major commercial and industrial designs in north St. Louis as well as the Arch in downtown St. Louis. Listed in Section 8 are all the names of architects and general contractors or builders who have been identified with buildings in Pasadena Hills.

Both because they are architect designed buildings and because of the detailed design covenants for Pasadena Hills, each building has a unique design and layout, one that is well proportioned and rich with architectural detail. While buildings varied in style and in sizes ranging from small cottages to stately mansions, their designs all reflected the influence of the subdivision's layout and deed restrictions. Wall materials are predominantly masonry, usually red, brown or multicolored brick or limestone, but some were also stucco or a mixture of any of these materials, with an emphasis on the textural quality provided by varying bond patterns, using patterned bricks or mixing masonry materials. Wood was used for a wide range of decorative details (everything from shaped lintels to cornices, corbels, pilasters, pediments, and the multitude of entry door designs) as well as for weatherboards (often formed into wavy butt siding details) or false-half timbering. The roof materials were predominantly masonry as well (slate, clay tile, or cement tiles), but later buildings did often opt for the new product, asphalt composition shingles. Rooflines were generally one of the distinctive visual elements, either because of the decorative finish at the fascia, or because of the silhouette of at least one chimney (often with an elaborate composition and chimney pots), or because of the complex roof shapes with cross gables, dormers, and intersecting wings and levels. Houses in Pasadena Hills are noted for the variety of window patterns (especially the variety in muntin patterns and number of panes), for the use of a variety of window types on one house (combinations of doublehung sashes, casement, fixed, transomed, bays) and for the distinctive designs in leaded, stained, and beveled glass. Entry porches were generally more appropriately identified as elevated masonry stoops, usually without a roof, but many houses also had a side porch which created a covered patio or was enclosed as a sunroom. Many have decorative metal details in false balconies, elaborate collector boxes on the downspouts of copper gutters, unusual porch light brackets, large tie rods for chimneys, and decorative entry hardware. The placement of garages was carefully considered to best take advantage of the particular site while trying to minimize the visual impact of the garage entry, unusual for an automotive suburb where most garages become a prominent, projecting feature on the facade. While specific details vary depending on the stylistic influence, in general, most houses opted for more rather than fewer details to provide a unique design to each house.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND INTEGRITY ISSUES

This district retains an exceptionally high degree of historic integrity, and even the distinction of having never had a tear-down like all other historic districts in the St. Louis metropolitan area. Some houses have lost minor visual integrity or lack significant architectural merit, but the vast majority contributes to the overall historic environment in the district by increasing the visual impact of the district. Many of the buildings in Pasadena Hills do retain a great deal of their architectural integrity. The feature most often changed was the side porch wing, which has usually been enclosed in some fashion. Some buildings have modern thermal windows that changed the pattern from the originals. In some cases, the slate roof has been replaced with a simple composition shingle roof, losing the distinctive texture that was part of the original design. Most buildings even retain their original decorative details, such as porch lights, decorative ironwork, and stained glass, except for metal porch railings, which have been usually been lost. In general, most buildings retain the vast majority of their distinctive features.

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If only minor changes had been made to the front façade and its character defining features, the view most evident to the public and the identifying feature of most houses' architectural design, the building was considered contributing to the historic district. The definition of "minor changes" to the exterior facade varied from building to building because the assessment was made in the context of the features that made the building distinctive. In the Pasadena Hills Historic District, to varying degrees, alterations had been made to many of the buildings, including: vinyl siding on dormers or gable ends that replaced wood clapboards (and covering the adjacent window trim), new windows without the multipaned designs of the originals, porch enclosures or new additions. In general, one or two minor modifications, such as replacing windows with similarly proportioned windows, replacing siding in dormers, removing porch stoop elements (such as an iron railing), or even a small addition that does not change the overall massing of the house did not impede the eligibility of a building as long as the distinctive and dominant features of the building were still intact. However, when numerous minor changes or a major alteration or addition changed the scale, proportion, and major distinctive details, especially on the façade, the building was evaluated as noncontributing because of the impact on the architectural integrity of the historic design.

Usually buildings that are less than 50 years old are also noncontributing in historic districts, but in accordance with the guidelines in the National Register Bulletin: *Historic Residential Suburbs*, 21 residences that were finished after 1954 were deemed to meet the requirements as contributing to the Pasadena Hills Historic District, because their designs continued in the same stylistic traditions, materials, and massing that characterized the historical development of Pasadena Hills. These 21 residences were finished within just a few years of the 50 year guideline, having been finished by 1957 and only 11 residences were completed after 1957, all but 4 of which were easily identified as newer designs, but these 4 could easily be mistaken for much earlier Georgian Revival and Creole French designs and were built between 1961 and 1967, the last spurt of development in the community. Only 3 buildings were finished after 1967, one in 1968 which has two story columns and is not a design historically found in the community, as well as 2 mid-1990s designs which are compatible with the historic designs but reflect obvious late twentieth century massing. As a result, the period of significance of the historic district includes these 21 houses finished between 1955 and 1957 as contributing buildings and extends from the community's founding in 1928 through 1957.

This historic district includes only 17 noncontributing buildings (the fire station addition, 2 apartment buildings, 11 houses with 2 that have detached garages that are counted separately, and 1 other garage was added to a contributing residence substantially after 1967) in the total of 380 primary buildings, about 3.7 percent of the primary buildings within the district's boundaries, which does not even consider the many other contributing resources, mostly detached garages and landscape features. In addition, the continued maintenance of the all of the original landscape features, the tower, the fountain, roadways, and the original streetlights only enhances the high degree of historic integrity of the district. The few noncontributing properties are also scattered throughout the community, not concentrated in one area that might impact the integrity of the district's boundaries. Of the 14 primary buildings considered noncontributing to the historic character of the district, 11 were too new and all but 4 of their designs departed from the main stylistic influences that characterize the community. Only 3 were identified as noncontributing to the historic district because alterations to the exterior significantly changed the visual character or massing of the original design. These noncontributing addresses are listed below, all of which are private residences, except where noted:

NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

4222 Breton Drive	7249-7259 Pasadena Boulevard (apartment building)
7236 Canterbury Drive (post-1967 detached garage only)	7302 Pasadena Boulevard (fire station addition)
7247 Canterbury Drive	7427 Ravinia Drive
4401 Cardwell Drive	7415 Ravinia Drive (and its detached garage)
4310 Cranford Drive	4307 Roland Boulevard
3921-3927 Lucas and Hunt Road (4 townhouse/apartments)	4311 Roland Boulevard
4504 Nadine Court	7261 N. Roland Boulevard (and its detached garage)
7351 Overbrook Drive	

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However, future alterations to historic residences, whether through unsympathetic additions or renovation techniques, should be carefully considered since it could impact the viability of the district, and thus impact not just that one property's value, but the value of all of the properties in Pasadena Hills. Although few buildings in Pasadena Hills are truly endangered (in imminent threat of collapsing or being demolished), some have serious maintenance issues and local citizens raised concerns that planned repairs might not be sympathetic to the historic building's original design or quality of construction. This could result in these endangered buildings, or other contributing buildings with future major renovation projects, impacting the historic integrity of the district. Community leaders hope to utilize the historic district designation and the information about the character defining features to develop historic design review guidelines to supplement the covenants created (and still enforced) when the suburb was established. These covenants had envisioned issues raised with new construction and not the need to preserve existing buildings and their distinctive architectural features.

The homes and public infrastructure are still well maintained, despite the increasing urban blight in surrounding neighborhoods, the major threat to the historic district. Pasadena Hills has not had a single "tear down," a common malady in both the blighted working class communities and the area's historic upper class neighborhoods. Adjacent suburbs of small bungalows deteriorated, as they became less attractive to the late twentieth century families demanding more spacious homes. Even other near-in suburbs that had been replete with large, gracious mansions declined, as they became less popular and too expensive to maintain. Because of the foresight of its founders, Pasadena Hills' design as a mixture of both larger middle and upper class housing, helped it to survive intact. It continues to form a visually cohesive unit, both because of its original layout and design, and because it retains a very high degree of physical integrity. This defines the boundaries of this community and distinguishes it from surrounding areas.

Homes in Pasadena Hills are primarily owner-occupied, with few absentee landlords, which translates into a strong sense of community, as well as better maintenance and care for the buildings and the public spaces. Unlike most other areas in the metropolitan area, Pasadena Hills remains attractive to those who grew up in the community, who frequently return to raise their own families in this suburb. It is positioned near major transportation connections: Interstate 70 is just blocks away, the airport is less than a 15 minute drive, and the MetroLink transit system, which connects commuters with downtown offices, has a station less than a mile away. In addition, a number of major employers are located nearby, including the University of Missouri-St. Louis, which is one of the region's major employers.

More so than most other neighborhoods in St. Louis County, Pasadena Hills is positioned to benefit from historic preservation activities, which will serve to enhance the image of the community. Its one major drawback, positioned near some of the most blighted and crime ridden areas in metropolitan St. Louis, Pasadena Hills is often erroneously assumed to be in the same condition, which has affected its regional image with businesses, government agencies, and the general public. Most people utilizing Natural Bridge Road, which forms its southern boundary, are only peripherally aware that the tall Gothic gateway tower marks the entrance to what has been identified as one of the best landscaped and planned suburban developments in St. Louis County, as well as the last of the historically gated communities that characterized the St. Louis area's residential development since the mid-nineteenth century. Nearby business activity generally seems unaware of the market offered by the residents of Pasadena Hills and governmental agencies do not differentiate the needs of Pasadena Hills from its neighbors, with both businesses and governments focusing more on the needs of members of the severely distressed communities nearby. Even those well versed in the architectural history of the region are often completely unaware of this community and its rich architectural history, which includes designs by several well known St. Louis architects, including Tom Barnett. Already, the emerging recognition brought by the historic designation process and the increasing awareness of the historic architecture and character of Pasadena Hills has begun to focus attention on this community, distinguishing it from its more blighted neighbors. Community leaders hope that designation as a National Register historic district will encourage the preservation of the historic resources in Pasadena Hills as well as bring the regional recognition that the community deserves.

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INDIVIDUAL SITE DESCRIPTIONS

These descriptions are based upon the historic inventory forms previously prepared for these buildings, completed as part of an Historic Preservation Fund grant in 2002 and 2003, as well as additional research completed as part of the current Historic Preservation Fund grant which is funding this nomination. In addition, visual inspection of the buildings, photographic documentation of the facades, examination of historic images, original blueprints, fire insurance maps, aerial photographs, building permits (both those published in the *St. Louis Daily Record* and those found in city hall files), and county assessor's records help date the buildings and identify alterations. Each entry is not footnoted since the citations would be unduly repetitious, but internal references are made to unusual sources, such as historic photographs, blueprints, or building permits, so that they can be easily located for reference. In addition, the sources specific to one property are specifically referenced in the bibliography of each historic inventory form housed in the State Historic Preservation Office's Cultural Resources Inventory in Jefferson City and in Pasadena Hills City Hall.

Based upon this information, the individual site descriptions list each of the resources in the Pasadena Hills Historic District in terms (when known) of:

- street number
- historic name
- date of construction
- architect and/or contractor(s)
- status as a contributing or non-contributing resource within the scope of this nomination

Since many properties contained a secondary resource (garage), the primary building is listed first, followed by the secondary building (which is also identified as to its date of construction and status in the district) in the header for that address. This is followed by the narrative description of the resources on that property, including alterations and integrity issues. All resource names are the historic names, except where noted. When an historic name was unavailable, a descriptive name has been chosen.

Only the buildings are listed in the Individual Site Descriptions since the other resources (the landscape elements of parks, medians, streetlights, fountain and roadway system) have already been described in the narrative above. The building resources are listed by property, in progression, one side of the street at a time (odd numbers followed by even) in alphabetical order by street name. The street numbers are marked on the district map to serve as the identifying number for each property. Photo numbers are keyed to the district map as well as identified in the header for each individual site description where the buildings are clearly visible in the photograph.

BRETON DRIVE (odd numbers)

4201 Simon, Frank F. and Hazel K., House; 1935; Modern Construction Company, contractor. Contributing.

This two story, slate roof Tudor Revival designed house utilizes the restrained stylistic elements often associated with the largest of homes in this style, especially those built prior to World War II. It has a more symmetrical façade than many later Tudor Revival designs but still relates to the basic elements of this style: steeply pitched roof forms, multiple roof shapes, contrasting and multiple masonry materials, multiple window patterns, leaded glass windows, complex decoration of chimneys, and arched entry doors with minimal porch treatment. The house has a large hopped roof wing on the west side of the house that connects to a slightly smaller hipped roof wing to the east with the large two story, gabled entry bay between these two side wings. The foundation is noncoursed, ashlar stone. It is also significant that the street presence of a large home is achieved in part by the incorporation of the garage prominently located as the east wing of the house and disguised with windows on the façade and the entry along the east side of the house.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

BRETON DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

4235 Pettker, Fred W. and Amanda, House; c. 1939. Contributing.

This two story, side gabled brick house is one of the larger Georgian Revival style houses in Pasadena Hills, retaining its original facade massing and most of its original features. However, the use of white paint on the brick and the enclosure of the two story porch wing impacts the integrity of the structure as well as its visual appearance. This building is still contributing because of the elaborate detailing at the doorway and bay windows and it retains its original massing. This house has a two story porch on the west end (originally open on both levels but now enclosed) and a connector to the end gabled, one story, two car garage on the easterly end of the house. A small addition behind the original garage, added in 1988, is barely visible from the street.

BRETON DRIVE (even numbers)

4214 Mogler, Albert C. and Stella, House; 1940-1941. (Photo 2) Contributing.

This two story, side gabled, Georgian Revival, brick house utilizes several lighter shades of reddish brick and is a nice example of one of the larger Georgian Revival designs in the neighborhood. This house possesses many of the distinctive features of this variant of Colonial Revival style, including the shallower pitched side gabled roof, the symmetry of the façade, the one story side wings, the minimal entry stoop, the brick quoining on the entry bay, the multi-paned windows, and the bay window. A two car attached garage wing is accessed by garage doors opening to the northeast.

4222 Niemeyer, Russe T., House; c. 1965-1967. (Photo 2) Noncontributing.

This two story, side gabled Creole French house has a one-story side gabled, single car garage attached on the northeast elevation. Even with its 1989 addition, its styling is consistent with earlier examples of this style in Pasadena Hills and it is only considered noncontributing because it is considerably less than 50 years old. It blends with the massing and materials of most of the homes of the community and uses a simple side gabled roof form that had been popular in the neighborhood.

4230 Lueking, Lester L., Jr. and Ellen, House; 1940; 1955 addition; Frank B. Ahearn, architect. (Photo 2) Contributing.

This two story, side gabled, slate roof, is a nice example of Georgian Revival, a variant of Colonial Revival, especially popular in Pasadena Hills. It utilizes a more elaborate design than many Georgian Revival designs, with its broken pediment entry, the gables through the wall accenting the facade, the bowed bay windows, and the cornice returns. This house has a one-story wing that in this case is a two-car garage. This is an indication of the changing aesthetic tastes that no longer relegated garage entries to the backs and sides of houses. In addition, there is a one-story, brick addition completed in 1957 (based upon the assessor's records).

4236 LaRue, William C. and Mary C., House; 1936; H. R. Pueser, contractor. Contributing.

This two story, hipped roof, Tudor Revival house has a gabled wing projecting from the facade of the house and a two story garage wing projecting toward the backyard, both at the east end of the house, which forms a T-shaped plan. It is a nice example of the half-timbered variety of the Tudor Revival style, utilizing many of the defining features of the style, including multiple wall materials (brick, stone, wood siding, and half-timbering), steeply pitched roof, multiple roof shapes, wing walls, heavy paneled wood door, small entry stoops and entries, and multipaned windows. Despite fire damage, the exterior retains most of its defining historic features.

BRISTOL COURT

3914 Haenel, Rudolph H. and Katherine, House; c. 1933. (Photos 6 and 7) Contributing.

This 1.5 story red and yellow brick, end gabled house is a nice example of the Tudor Revival design, one that utilizes intersecting gables of different heights as well as both hipped and shed dormers. The multipaned, casement windows, the steeped end wall chimney, and the stone quoining entry with a shallow stoop are all characteristic features of this style. This house also has a one story gabled wing on the north side. There is a two car, basement level garage. The back of the house has a tripartite stained glass window and a set of French doors on the second floor above the back door, although its balcony has been removed. A newer pressure treated porch has been added on the back to replace the original rear porch.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

NORTH BRISTOL DRIVE (odd numbers)

- 7201 Nelson, Denny, House;** 1936; Modern Construction Company, contractor. **Contributing.**
This two story Tudor Revival style house is especially noteworthy for its two intersecting gables on the façade and the unusual stone surround around the entry as well as the leaded glass windows and the timbered side porch by the garage. As is common in this community, the garage was camouflaged with a side entry.
- 7205 Guhman, Walter J. and Maude, House;** 1938; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
Garage; c. 1938; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
This 1.5 story Tudor Revival cottage with a side gabled roof and front gabled bay with a smaller, overlapping gabled entry is a nice example of Julius E. Tarling's work, an architect who designed a number of homes in Pasadena Hills. This form was quickly evolving into what became a popular post-World War II style that became known as Minimal Traditional style. However, this house retains the more elaborate wall treatment features associated with the Tudor Revival style: a dentil like lintel, rock faced ashlar limestone foundation that extends up the corner, an arched entry opening, multicolored brick, clapboard siding details, and multipaned windows. There is a two car, detached, brick garage with a gabled slate roof that faces east toward the driveway that runs adjacent to the east side of the house.
- 7211 Habel, Frances L., House;** 1936; Manske and Rotty, architect and builder. **Contributing.**
This two story, side gabled house is an uncommon variant of the Georgian Revival style with a rear wing staggered from the main house as an attached, rear entry garage. This design elongates the first floor level by placing a continuous sill course on the second floor windows. The house retains many of the characteristic Georgian Revival features, including multipaned windows and shutters, a symmetrical three bay facade with a classical entry (in this case made of brick) and even dentil molding details.
- 7217 Altheide, Lorene M., House;** 1938; Sam Ladd, architect; Kaplan McGowen Construction Company, builder. **Contributing.**
This two story, side gabled roof Colonial Revival style house has a modest design which is an indication of the restricted income of a single, female teacher in the late 1930s. The house has a more modest two bay example with a two story side wing. It has the characteristic end wall chimney and a bay window as well as a modest entry with a shallow stoop. This example borrows from the Tudor Revival style with its multicolored brick and rock faced stone surrounding the segmental arched entry.
- 7223 Carson, Dr. Chester L. and Marie, House;** 1935. (Photo 3) **Contributing.**
Garage; c. 1935. **Contributing.**
This two story, side gabled house is a nice example of the Tudor Revival style. It utilizes many of the characteristic features; steeply pitched roof, multicolored brick walls mixed with rock faced stone detailing, multipaned windows, rock faced surrounding a wood plank door. Some unusual features include the projecting brick dentils above the second floor windows, the elongated octagonal window and the corner entry into the front porch stoop. The detached garage is deeply recessed in the lot to make it less visible from the street, but it too has characteristic Tudor Revival features, including multicolored brick and wavy butt siding. There is a two car, detached brick end gabled garage with wavy butt siding in the gable end that is located at the northwest corner of the property. It is accessed by a driveway along the west side of the house that extends to the garage in the back corner of the property. The garage door appears to be a replacement.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

NORTH BRISTOL DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7229 **Moberly, Alfred F. and Myra M., House;** 1929; Normandy Realty and Construction Company, builder. (Photo 3) **Contributing.**

Garage; 1929. **Contributing.**

This is a nice example of a more modest, 1.5 story, Tudor Revival design, but it still utilizes many of the distinctive features of this style, including rock faced stone detailing, multipaned windows, a round arched door opening with a simple stoop, a gabled entry vestibule, contrasting brick colors, steeply pitched roofs and multiple roof shapes. The driveway runs along the west side of the property to access the back corner of the lot where there is a two car, brick, end gabled garage with lap siding in the gable end that has a rectangular, 2 light window.

7235 **McDonald, George and Aline, House;** 1929; Normandy Realty and Construction Company, builder. **Contributing.**

Garage; 1929. **Contributing.**

Despite an addition and replacement windows, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival cottage is one of the earliest houses in the neighborhood and retains its basic form as a smaller Tudor Revival cottage on a large double lot. These features include the ashlar stone foundation, multicolored brick walls, the shed roof and vestibule, the stone surround and wood plank door, as well as the leaded glass casement windows.

7245 **O'Donnell, Nellie, House;** 1933; L. H. Sander, architect and builder. **Contributing.**

Garage; 1933; L. H. Sander, architect and builder. **Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, side gabled house is a very nice example of a smaller Tudor Revival house, with a characteristic façade chimney, multiple roof forms, contrasting masonry materials, round arched entry, and multipaned windows. Even the one car, detached garage is characteristic of this early stage of the neighborhood's development, located at the rear of the property.

SOUTH BRISTOL DRIVE (even numbers)

7210 **Nichols, Samuel D. and Anna B., House;** 1935; Hark and Koeln, contractor. (Photos 5 and 6) **Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, sprawling stucco house is one of the most distinctive homes in Pasadena Hills and one of the rare examples of Spanish Eclectic style in the community and in the metropolitan area. As such,, it may be individually eligible to the National Register. It has many of the distinctive features of this style such as the Spanish tile roof with no eave overhang, the Mission parapet on the dormer, the iron balconies and decorative grates over the windows, the multipaned, French style doors, the prominent round arched stained glass windows, and the round arched entry. As is characteristic of this neighborhood, the garage is discretely located, opening on the side elevation but appearing to be a one story wing to the house.

7228 **Merkel, Anna F., House;** 1938. (Photo 6) **Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Cape Cod house, has the characteristic gabled dormers, symmetrical facade, shuttered and multipaned windows and a small pedimented porch. Despite alterations which affect its overall historic integrity, especially the enclosure of the porch with a garage below, the use of replacement siding that obscures original trim, and misaligned storm windows, the house retains its basic characteristics and is identifiably Cape Cod in style and as such is still a contributing building in the historic district.

7276 **Rahn, Louis F. and Barbara R., House;** 1938. (Photo 8) **Contributing.**

This two story, brick, modern interpretation of the Colonial Revival style, utilizes stylized interpretations of a pedimented entablature around the entry and large broad stone lintels and even French doors and an iron balcony on the second floor. There is a basement level garage, which is accessed from the southeast side of the house, but it is barely visible from the front and reveals an ashlar stone foundation.

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SOUTH BRISTOL DRIVE (continued, even numbers)

7280 Lucchesi, Lionel and Theresa, House; 1947. (Photo 8) Contributing.
Garage; 1947. Contributing.

This two story, brick, Georgian Revival style house has many of the defining features of this style: a side gabled roof, three bay division of the facade, multipaned windows with shutters, a bay window, and pedimented entry. On the back there is a single story, framed porch at the western end that has been enclosed in recent years. There is a two-car, end gabled, concrete block detached garage that is veneered with matching brick and has weatherboard siding on the gabled ends. It is accessed from a driveway along the east side of the lot.

7284 Goodwin, Joseph T. and Helen M.; House; 1947. (Photo 8) Contributing.
Garage; 1947. Contributing.

This two story, multicolored brick, side gabled, Colonial Revival house is divided into three bays with each bay having its own cross gable to highlight the roofline. The central entry projects slightly and has a compound round arched, brick recessed entry door, a distinguishing feature. As is common on Colonial Revival designs, the windows in the bays flanking the entry bay have shutters. Like many other later Pasadena Hills homes, there is a side entry door with a small hipped roof that has concrete steps leading down to the adjacent driveway. The original slate roof has been replaced, and it is unclear if the aluminum windows are original or not, given the age of the house. The two car, end gabled, detached brick garage is located at the south corner of the back yard.

7288 Stapleton, Nellie, House; 1938. (Photo 8) Contributing.
Garage; 1938. Contributing.

This two story, brick Georgian Revival style house utilizes the characteristic features of a three bay facade, flanking end wall chimneys on the side gabled house, multipaned windows, a sidelighted entry with a shallow entry stoop, and a bay window. The ashlar stone foundation is visible at the base of the house. Behind the house is a detached, two car, brick, end gabled garage with a composition shingle roof.

CANTERBURY DRIVE (odd numbers)

3901-3903 Canterbury Apartments; 1941-1942. Contributing.

This two story, brick, twelve family apartment building utilizes Tudor Revival features to define the H-shaped building. It has a hipped roof with both cross gables and corner hipped wall dormers. It has both multipaned windows and leaded glass windows, but the most distinctive features are the two interior corner entries with the elaborate stone detailing that gives the appearance of a piece of a castle, with stone quoining and balustrade around stained wood plank doors that have stained glass light, all of which are capped by pyramidal wall dormers and leaded glass windows. Otherwise, the building's exterior is simply designed, with a symmetry that is uncharacteristic of Tudor Revival houses.

3913 Apartment Building; c. 1949-1952. (Photo 9) Contributing.
Garage, c. 1949-1952. Contributing.

This two story, brick, four family apartment building is a good example of the use of a popular residential Colonial Revival style, elongated to accommodate a larger multifamily residence. The design utilizes the form of Colonial Revival identified by its center gable over the entry bay with a symmetrical facade balanced on either side. It also utilizes a number of distinctive Colonial Revival features: boxed cornices, brick quoining, shuttered windows, flanking end wall chimneys, and broken pediment over a sidelighted entry. Unlike most Colonial Revival houses, this building originally had multipaned windows, now replaced by simple sashed windows, which does impact the visual integrity but maintains enough historic integrity to be contributing. Behind the apartment building there is a four bay, matching brick, hipped roofed garage.

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CANTERBURY DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

3921-3923 Apartment Building; 1938. (Photo 9) Contributing.

Garage; 1938. Contributing.

This two story, single family residence was converted into a two family residence after 1955. It is an unusual example of the Colonial Revival style, especially of the variant known as Georgian Revival, and closely mirrors other Georgian Revival homes in Pasadena Hills. It has the characteristic side gable, two story form, with an end wall chimney on the side, as well as vertically aligned bays on the facade. However, what was normally executed in Pasadena Hills as a three bay division in this case is slightly longer and the fourth bay has no openings. To accommodate two residences, the house is deeper, with an intersecting cross gable across the back that is not visible on the facade. The building also has other distinctive colonial features, large brick quoining, played brick lintels, keystones, multipaned windows, and the fanlight above the entry door. There is a two car, matching brick, end gabled garage that faces the house at the west corner of the back yard. It has wood siding in the gable end.

3925 Apartment Building; c. 1955-1956; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 9) Contributing.

Garage, c. 1955-1956; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This two story, hipped roof, two family apartment is a good example of the post-war designs by architect Julius E. Tarling characterized by the use of more modern materials and detailing, especially the picture window flanked by sashed windows, and the flat canopy supported by wrought iron posts at the entry. Even the front door has a more modern design with three vertically aligned rectangular windows. Across the back of the lot is a four car, detached, matching brick, hipped roof garage.

3929-3931 Griesedieck Apartments; 1938. (Photo 9) Contributing.

Garage; 1938. Contributing.

This two story, brick, two family, building is an early example of Neo-Colonial design based upon earlier Colonial Revival styles popular in the neighborhood. It utilizes an unusual arcade patterning and asymmetry to the façade. Instead of the three bay division of the facade, an additional bay is incorporated on the façade, with a two story tall round arched window with balcony. The first floor windows have a round arched brick course that surrounds the smaller rectangular windows. The pilasters and pediment on the entry, the small entry stoop with iron railings, the dentil course under the boxed cornice, the multipaned windows, and the side gable facade with an end wall chimney on the side are characteristic of Colonial Revival features. Behind the building, at the south corner of the property is a two car, end gabled, two bay, matching brick garage that has had a concrete block extension on its back side with a flat roof that has a separate entry, apparently a storage room. The garage doors are wood paneled doors with paired lights in each top panel.

3935 Kroeger Apartments; 1952. (Photo 9) Contributing.

This Modern style, two story, brick, two family apartment building is one of the most unusual designs in Pasadena Hills. The large, Ionic colonnaded entry porch, has been modified, since the columns appear to be metal replacements. It is unclear what the original column pattern was, but it is doubtful that they were classical revival in styling since most features were post-war Modern: striping created by a series of projecting brick stringcourses, the picture windows flanked by sashed windows, the horizontal lights in both the windows and in the large sidelight on the front entry that mirrors the panels of the door. In addition, the design features a rounded sun porch on the second floor above the attached garage on the back of the building, a very unusual feature for any residence, much less a two family apartment.

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CANTERBURY DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

3939 Blomberg Apartments; c. 1938. (Photos 9 and 10) Contributing.

Garage; c.1938. (Photo 11) Contributing.

This two story, brick, two family apartment building is one of the two French Eclectic style buildings in Pasadena Hills and only towered example of that style. The most noteworthy stylistic details featured on this apartment include: the steeply pitched hipped, slate roof and the round tower vestibule nestled into the interior corner. It also features leaded glass windows, saw tooth lintels, dressed limestone surrounding the entry that contrasts the rock faced ashlar limestone rounded walls of the entry porch, a weathervane on the conical tower, a distinctive hardwood paneled door with a stained glass oval light, a massive but simple brick chimney, and a unique pendent brass light fixture suspended from a long chain and wood block. A detached three car garage at the back of the lot, though in poor condition, provided more than the standard 1 car per family parking for this commuter suburb.

3945 Apartment Building; 1936; Cay Weinel, architect. (Photo 12) Contributing.

Garage; 1936; Cay Weinel, architect. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival, two family apartment building disguises its use as a multifamily dwelling as a large single family home based upon its exterior detailing. The design utilizes many of the features of Tudor Revival designs. The most distinctive features are the end wall chimney on the facade, the round arched leaded glass window above the entry with its iron faux balcony and the unusual wood paneled door with a diamond shaped light. The garage is to the rear of the property that is matching brick, hipped roof, and provides storage for three cars. There also is an ornate brick and stone barbecue pit next to the garage with a stone wall behind it that appears to be original to the design of the house.

3951-3953 Apartment Building; c. 1936-1937. (Photo 12) Contributing.

Garage; c. 1936-1937. Contributing.

This two story, brick, two family residence is an unusual example of the popular Colonial Revival style because it does lack symmetry on the facade. In fact, the facade has tiered setbacks and progressively smaller cross gables, features most often found on Tudor Revival residences of this era. This building has an abundance of features often associated with Colonial Revival designs, especially the broken pediment and entablatures on the entries, wood paneled doors, the multipaned windows with raised meeting rails, the fanlight transoms, porthole windows, and an elaborate brick entablature under the boxed cornices. Behind the apartment building is a matching brick, hipped slate roof, three car, detached garage.

3957-3959 Apartment Building; 1936. (Photo 12) Contributing.

Garage; 1936. Contributing.

This two story, brick, two family apartment building utilizes the popular Tudor Revival style that helped characterize the early development of Pasadena Hills, having many of its distinctive features: a complex roof form, varied wall materials (multicolored brick, wavy butt siding, and smooth limestone), multipaned windows, and elaborately detailed heavy wood doors. Besides the iron balcony and French style doors on the facade, this building has swag motifs applied to and carved on the base of door and window lintels. The matching brick and slate hipped roof detached garage is located at the rear of the property.

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CANTERBURY DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

3965 Apartment Building; 1951-1952; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photos 12, 13 and 15) Contributing.

Garage; 1951-1952; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This two story, brick, four family apartment building of Colonial Revival design is a variant known as center gable. The basic features of this variant style are characterized by the side gabled roof, boxed cornices, symmetrical facade as well as the gabled bay on the facade. Tarling's design utilized the distinctive Colonial Revival features, including: multipaned sashed windows, splayed stone lintels, brick quoins, flanking end wall chimneys, a porthole window, brick pilasters on the entry bay, broken pediment treatment to the gable ends, and a large multipaned, round arched vestibule window. The matching red brick, composition shingle, end gabled garage that has glass block windows on the side and aluminum siding above the garage door, as well as a tall concrete retaining wall that runs into the side of the detached garage located at the rear of the property behind the apartments.

3969 Apartment Building; 1930. (Photo 15) Contributing.

Garage; 1930. (Photo 14) Contributing.

This two story, four family apartment building is a large Tudor Revival building that provided no clue to its multifamily function on its facade design utilizing forms and detailing such as: multicolored brick, a cross gable, half timbered stucco accenting a gable end, a one story gabled vestibule, wing walls on the vestibule, multipaned windows, both sashed and casement windows, leaded glass windows and a wood plank door. The roof is clay tile rather than the usual slate and it has a more complex use of rock faced stone scattered on the brick walls and a rock faced brick as well. Many of its sashed windows have been replaced but most of the historic features are still intact, including the multipaned, steel French doors and the diamond paned, stained glass windows on the vestibule. Behind the building is a detached concrete and brick flat roofed four car open garage.

3975 Bromwich, Elroy and Jane, House; 1930. (Photo 15) Contributing.

Garage; 1930. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, L-shaped, Tudor Revival brick house has been painted white and it has its original French interlocking cement tile roof. Most windows are wood sashed but there is a small, round arched, diamond pattern, leaded glass window to the east of the entry door. The garage is brick, also painted white, retaining its original panel doors.

3981 Thurman, Roland R. and Amye O., House; 1931; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 15) Contributing.

Garage; 1931. Contributing.

This is a 1.5 story, brick, Tudor Revival house of modest size with a distinctive gabled vestibule that overlaps the tapered chimney. It also utilizes the characteristic multipaned windows, irregularly placed rock faced stone details, wing walls, stained glass windows, and round arched doorway. The ashlar stone foundation extends itself into the corners of the facades. A two car, end gabled, matching brick garage is located at the side rear of the building.

3987 Graffigna, Victor J. and Julia I., House; 1929. (Photo 15) Contributing.

Garage; 1929. Contributing.

This large, two story house is an elaborate example of the Tudor Revival style. It utilizes many of the distinctive decorative details of this style: patterned brick, half timbered stucco, rusticated stone scattered on the facade, wavy butt siding, stained glass, round arched openings, overlapping gabled bays, a variety of roof forms, elaborate chimneys, and notched rafter tails. A two-story addition in the rear is identified by an interruption in the rock-faced ashlar stone foundation. Centering along the north end of the lot is a hipped roof, two car, brick garage with an overhead door.

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CANTERBURY DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

- 7219 **Dunham, William R. and Emily, House;** 1936; Victor Apel, contractor. (Photos 103 and 104) **Contributing.**
This two story, French Eclectic style house has many distinctive features, but the round tower vestibule is the most noteworthy. The unusual vertical, stepped, Art Nouveau style stained glass windows and the diamond pattern on the front door identify this as one of the most unusual designs in the neighborhood. Unfortunately, the enclosure of the arcaded front porch changes the massing of the design. The driveway is accessed from South Winchester and leads to an attached garage, which is located at basement level.
- 7229 **McConnell, William J. and Lillian F., House;** 1936; Fred C. Schiller Construction, architect and builder. (Photo 16) **Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival cottage utilizes numerous distinctive Tudor Revival features, including a multiplicity of wall finishes, a variety of roof forms, as well as leaded glass and multipaned windows. The basement level garage below a bay window retains its original door.
- 7235 **Mernagh, Edward G. and Irene, House;** 1935; Manske and Rotty, architect. (Photo 16) **Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, brick, clipped side gable house is a nice example of a Tudor Revival cottage. It uses a variety of wall treatments and the overlapping gable on the facade next to a distinctive end wall chimney. The foundation is rock faced ashlar limestone. The garage also has a shed roof extension over it.
- 7241 **Spoeneman, Dr. Carl A. and Hazel, House;** 1936; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photos 16 and 17) **Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival house is unusual since it includes a built-in two car garage that faces the street. This house utilizes interesting masonry details, including the soldier course and dentils above the garage doors, the corbelling above the entry, the ashlar limestone around the door and first floor window as well as the stone wing wall. In addition, the use of multiple gables and roof shapes as well as the stepped façade are also common to this style. The house has an unusual iron railing on the porch, one of the few remaining historic iron railings on the porch stoops in this community.
- 7247 **Rice, Lee and Doris, House;** 1994-1995. (Photo 16) **Noncontributing.**
This two story, Neo-Tudor house utilizes many of the features that are common to the older Tudor Revival homes in the neighborhood, but in a distinctly modern design. While it has the characteristic multipaned windows, varied roof forms, and multiple wall treatments, as well as a basket handle entry arch, the roof form is less steeply pitched, use contrasting materials in gable ends, and have eave overhangs. In addition, there is a prominently placed two-car garage wing facing the street.
- 7253 **Quante, Philip E. and Heloise G., House;** 1940. (Photo 16) **Contributing.**
This two story house is an interesting variation of the Tudor Revival style, with its distinctive stone outlined, round arched entry, the rock faced ashlar stone details at the corners and as wing walls on either side of the entry vestibule, and the diamond patterned leaded glass windows. Even the one story sun porch wing and the winding, tiered sidewalk are characteristic of this style. There is a basement garage in the rear of the house and the foundation is made of rock faced, ashlar limestone.

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CANTERBURY DRIVE (even numbers)

- 3900 Wheeler Apartment Building;** c. 1951; Alfred J. Johnson, architect. (Photo 61) **Contributing.**
This two story, brick, four family Colonial Revival apartment building was part of a cluster of apartments permitted near the entrance of the community and is located at the intersection of two streets used for apartments, the 3900 block of Canterbury Drive and Pasadena Boulevard. In this building's design, Colonial Revival stylistic details were utilized to highlight the exterior, expanding the popular side gable form with a cross gable at each end to accommodate four units instead of just a single family residence and highlighting the cross gable bays at each end with brick quoining, using a broken pedimented entry, and creating boxed cornices behind the gutters. On the back, there is a one story two bay garage at the northeast end of the building that creates a rooftop patio, but this is actually a basement level structure only and the patio is at ground level. There is a two story, wood framed open stairwell with a roof that is centered on the rear elevation. The definite alteration to the exterior, which even retains its original garage doors, is the replacement of the front entry door, probably for security purposes, with a wood slab door, rather than what would have been a sidelighted, wood paneled door or wood framed glass door.
- 3910 O'Rourke Apartments;** 1950. **Contributing.**
This two story, brick, four (five room) unit Colonial Revival apartment building is primarily functional and the exterior facade is simply designed. Unlike earlier apartment buildings, this is a good example of post-war trend of minimizing decorative detailing and spreading the facade as wide as possible along with the use of post-war materials and modern design features. These features include the wrought iron porch posts, the flat canopy over the entry, the horizontal lights in the sashed windows and picture windows. Though simple in design, the side gabled form, the symmetry of the facade, and the shuttered windows are associated with Georgian Revival, a variant of Colonial Revival. Though popular in the 1950s, the wrought iron posts of the canopy over the front entry may be original but are not shown in the 1967 fire insurance map.
- 3920 Lewton Apartments;** c. 1950-1952. **Contributing.**
This two story, brick two family apartment building is a simple design that utilizes features found in many post-World War II homes as part of a trend generally termed Modern. These include: the use of glass block windows to add drama to the facade, horizontal lights in the sashed windows, picture windows, and a flat canopy with decorative wrought iron support posts on the entry stoop.
- 3926-3928 Apartment Building;** c. 1951-1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
This two story, brick, two family is a good example of Julius E. Tarling's work in what could be termed a Neo-Colonial style. It utilizes the near symmetry of design, multipaned sashed windows, shutters, and flanking chimneys often associated with Colonial Revival style houses, but it less strictly follows the precedents of Georgian and Adamesque designs. In fact, it utilizes several distinctly post-war elements, horizontal lights in the windows, glass block as a design element, and wrought iron porch as well as 3 panel door. The design seems to retain all of its original exterior features, but aluminum storms detract from the distinctive window treatments and door design. On the back, there is a two car, basement level garage.
- 3930-3932 Toon Apartments;** 1950; Meyer Loomstein, architect. **Contributing.**
Garage; c. 1950-1952; Meyer Loomstein, architect. **Contributing.**
The design of this two story, L-shaped, brick, two family apartments follows those associated with the Modern styles that began to dominate residential design after World War II, especially Minimal Traditional designs, noted for its simplicity of design with a broad cross gable bay projecting on the facade, lower roof pitch, minimal entry details, few embellishments on the masonry, and even the use of picture windows. This particular building retains its distinctive, horizontally lighted sashed windows, vented glass block windows, wood siding in the gable ends, and even the original metal porch railings. There is a two car, end gabled, matching brick (over concrete block), detached garage on the east corner of the back yard.

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3934-3936 Stiegemeier Apartments; c. 1951-1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This two story, brick, two family apartment building is a nice Modern residential style. It utilizes a minimum of decorative detailing and focuses attention on the repetition of the window patterns, which have horizontal panes, both in the sashed windows and the picture windows. Even the use of paired, round pipe columns provides a simple, functional design element to frame the entry porch. The one unusual feature on this design is the lack of a picture window unit on the second floor, indicating a different treatment for the upper level apartment, which was extremely uncharacteristic of most apartments in this community. On the back of the building there are two bay garage doors at the basement level, which is at grade due to the slope of the land.

3938 Apartment Building; c. 1938. (Photo 18) Contributing.

This two story, brick, four family apartment building is one of just two examples of French Eclectic style used on a multifamily residence in Pasadena Hills and only one using the symmetrical form of that style. This building has the characteristic steeply pitched hipped roof and simple facade associated with the style and it has the multipaned window and the dressed stone detailing also identified with the French Eclectic style. Deceptive, appearing as a single family residence on the facade, it has an intersecting gable that extends the building deep into the lot to accommodate the four family units as well as basement level, two, 2-car garages.

3944 Apartment Building; 1938. (Photo 18) Contributing.

This two story, four family apartment building is a design that was strongly influenced by the Modernistic movement of the mid-twentieth century, especially what is now known as Art Moderne or Streamlined Modern. Although the basic form is similar to the French Eclectic style, the detailing is distinctly modern, with corner windows, horizontal banking or striping on the upper level, limestone dentils which are large enough to appear to be a series of square blocks, striping in the contrasting stone and brick on the entry vestibule, the original horizontal cylindrical porch light, and even the projecting square blocks on either side of the upper vestibule. The large stained glass window above the entry seems to have been influenced by another Modernistic movement, Art Deco. There are glass block porthole windows on the side elevations and basement level garages under the back porches.

3950 Schurmann Apartments; c. 1937; Edward D. Delaney, architect. (Photos 18 and 19) Contributing.

Garage; c. 1937; Edward D. Delaney, architect. Contributing.

This two story, two family, Tudor Revival building could easily be mistaken for a single family residence from the exterior except for the extra entry door on the oversized front entry stoop. It utilizes many of the characteristically Tudor Revival features, including: a varied roofline, window pattern shapes, and wall finishes. The most distinguishing features are the large, round arched multipaned window above a flat bay window on the facade as well as the round arched brick detailing around a set of paired French doors that open onto an iron faux balcony. The two doors are treated differently, both highly elaborate hardwood doors but one with large strap hinges on the plank door and the other with a diamond pattern panel design. Special care was taken to individualize each unit. Behind the house there is a side gabled, matching brick, wood paneled overhead door two car detached garage.

3954 Jannuzzo Apartments; 1938; Edward D. Delaney, builder. (Photo 18) Contributing.

Garage; 1938; Edward D. Delaney, builder. Contributing.

This two story, brick, two family apartment is a variation of Colonial Revival. This apartment building features multipaned windows (some with high meeting rails), gable end returns, shutters, a fanlight transom, and a broken pediment entry. The asymmetrical design is also unusual for Colonial Revival designs of this era, but found elsewhere in the community. The detached tan concrete tile hipped roof, matching brick three car garage that has a single and a double garage door, both original wood doors, is located at the back of the lot.

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CANTERBURY DRIVE (even numbers continued)

3960 Nelson Apartments; c. 1953-1955. Contributing.

This two story, brick, two family apartment is one of the later ones built in the community, utilizing the Modern style house forms. In this case it has the wider enclosed eaves and hipped roof seen on many ranch houses, as well as the large picture windows, a very broad simple chimney, and a simple flat roof supported by decorative wrought iron corner posts on the entry porch. The garage wing appears to retain the original wood paneled door but the wood siding has been replaced with vinyl siding and it appears that the windows on the facade have been changed as well. The house retains its other distinctive features: the very broad and simple brick chimney, the stacked bricks flanking each window, the rough brickwork panels by the entry and between window bays, the wrought iron corner posts on the porch, the horizontal brick quoins on either side of the entry, as well as the original front door with its three panel design.

7216 Schroeder, Florine, House; c. 1928-1932. (Photo 103) Contributing.

This 1.5 story, brick, Tudor Revival house has slate roofing and copper gutters on the distinctive clipped end gable roof that curves down like a wing wall as the shed roof continuation over the brick arcaded side porch for the main entry. The stone foundation merges with the brick facades and is covered with a stucco finish where the basement level garage has been converted with a wood entry door.

7220 Demetras, Mike and Sophie, House; 1946; J. W. Gastaldi, builder. Contributing.

Garage, 1946; J. W. Gastaldi, builder. Contributing.

This two story, side gabled house is a nice example of the Colonial Revival subtype, Georgian Revival. It has the distinctive broken pediment gable above the arched pedimented doorway with sidelights on the doors, more ornate Colonial Revival features that are less commonly found on other examples in the community. It also has the characteristic multipaned windows, three vertical divisions on the facade, and symmetry in the design. The substantial end gable, slate roof, two car, garage is detached and brick.

7236 McDonald, George W. and Carolyn, House; c. 1950-1953. Contributing.

Garage; post-1967. Noncontributing.

This two story house is an interesting example of the Tudor Revival style, with minimal detailing, although it utilizes the steeply pitched roof with multiple gable and roof forms. It also has a round arched door and stained glass casement windows that help identify it as Tudor Revival, but the brick walls are basically unadorned and the windows have an unusual horizontal muntin pattern. There is a two car, concrete block, gabled roof, detached garage on the southeast corner of the lot accessed by a driveway from the street along the east side of the house.

7240 Gulley, Lyle F. and Mary R., House; c. 1948; architect; contractor. Contributing.

A nice example of Georgian Revival, this two story house has the characteristic side gable, three bay division, multipaned windows, and a pedimented entry. The ashlar stone foundation forms a raised water table that is visible on both side elevations. There is a one story, plus basement, addition on the back, west end that has a poured concrete basement. This addition was added after 1967.

7242 Hoagland, Richard S. and Olinda A., House; 1948. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, cross gabled house utilizes some of the uncommon features of Tudor Revival. The side entry porch on the facade that has a front facing round arched opening. It does utilize the characteristic stained glass window, wood plank door, and multiple gable form popular to this style as well as the multicolored brick and contrasting rock faced stone detailing. There is an attached, basement level garage on the rear.

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CANTURBURY DRIVE (even numbers continued)

- 7248 Peet, Charles Donald and Queen M., House; 1931; Joseph E. Einig, contractor and builder. Contributing.**
Garage. 1931, Joseph E. Einig, contractor and builder. **Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival house is an unusual example of the style, with its end gabled orientation with flanking shed dormers on each side as well as flanking wing walls which widen and ground the base of the facade. It also has a distinctive clay tile roof with exposed rafters that retain the notched rafter tails and the bargeboard extension on the vestibule. A detached two car, end gabled, brick with a tile roof garage is discretely located at the back of the property.

CARDWELL DRIVE (odd numbers)

- 4315 Thomas Jefferson Public School; 1937, 1944; William B. Ittner, architect. (Photo 20) Contributing.**

This two-story Tudor Revival influenced school has a finished basement, a concrete foundation and a cross gable slate roof, and of "fireproof construction," which characteristic of Ittner designed schools. This design utilizes Tudor Revival detailing characterized by the slate roof, stained glass windows, bay window, and multicolored brick. The brick patterning and contrasting limestone around the entries have been retained, although the classroom windows have been replaced. Its configuration is characteristic of Ittner designs with projecting wings at both ends of the building. The building was modified in 1944, with designs from Ittner, to include the north wing, which created a U shape, with entries located on the interior of the U.

- 4401 Carter, Jerome and Marie L., House; 1967. Noncontributing.**

This two story, brick house is an interesting adaptation of Colonial Revival detailing on a very simple design: the pedimented entry, multipaned windows, shutters, and bay window are all characteristics of the style. This house has a concrete foundation and a composition shingle roof. Although it blends well with the neighborhood, it is not old enough to be considered contributing to the proposed historic district and its massing is atypical of older houses found in the neighborhood.

CARDWELL DRIVE (even numbers)

- 4306 Bindner, Charles M. and Ethel M., House; 1937; Julius E. Tarling, architect; H. Simon and Company, contractor. Contributing.**

Garage; 1937. Contributing.

This two story, side gabled, Georgian Revival style house has the characteristic three bay division on the facade with a broken pediment entry as well as the characteristic two story sunroom extension on the side. The foundation is stone and the roof is cement tile. A detached, two car, end gabled, brick garage is located near the southeast corner of the lot.

- 4318 Costello, John H. and Maybelle L., House; 1938. Contributing.**

This two story, side gabled, Georgian Revival house utilizes the basic side gabled, three bay wide configuration and other decorative features such as quoining at the corners and dentil courses. However, the rectangular reveal around the entry is unusual. The foundation is rock face limestone foundation and the original slate roof is now composition shingle. A brick, two-car garage is connected by a two story extension to the main house.

- 4330 McDermott, Roy J. and M. Alice, House; 1938. Contributing.**

This two story, white brick house is an unusual variant on the Colonial Revival style. It has shuttered windows, a bay window, brick quoining, but otherwise is more modern in design, including the cross gabled roof form that has a rectangular recessed entry porch and a more prominently placed two car garage on the west elevation. A small storage shed in the backyard appears to be original to the design. The roof was originally slate and has been replaced with composition shingles. The foundation is limestone.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE (odd numbers)

- 7255 **Steidemann, Edward C. and Julia M., House; 1936. Contributing.**
This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a masonry tile, side gabled roof and a concrete foundation. A large front yard and serpentine entry lead up to a three bay façade with a colonnaded, half round portico. It also has multipaned windows and an attached one story sunroom wing.
- 7263 **Steinlage, Arnold F. and Flora, House; 1930; Charles A. Schulte, architect. Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a sloping gable slate roof, and a rusticated limestone foundation. Its steeply pitched, varied roof treatments and stepped façade line are distinctive of the style along with multicolored brick, brick patterning in the gable ends, and stone details.
- 7277 **Eultgen, Anthony J. and Anna, House; 1933. (Photos 21 and 22) Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival/Italian Renaissance Revival style house has an ashlar limestone foundation. This design utilizes many of the details of the style, such as stone details, wing walls, brick pattern details as well as shaped bargeboards. However, the house most closely approximates the Italian Renaissance Revival with its ceramic tile hipped roof and wide eaves supported by paired brackets at the corner.
- 7285 **Goeckeler, William and Adele A., House; 1941. (Photo 22) Contributing.**
This two-story brick Georgian Revival style house has a side gabled composition shingle roof and a concrete foundation. This house has brick quoining and stone surrounding the entry, as well as bay windows and multipaned sashes. Attaching a shorter wing on one end was a common motif for this style.
- 7311 **Bowe, Matilda W., House; 1941. Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a cross-gabled slate roof and a brick and concrete foundation. Its distinctive features include the contrasting use of multicolored brick with solid color brick lintels and sills as well as rock faced ashlar limestone on either side of the entry and brick diamond patterning in the vestibule gable end as well as limestone wing walls. It also has a distinctive multicolored slate roof, multipaned sashed windows, diamond patterned leaded glass casement windows, and a wood plank door in an arched opening. The garage is positioned in the basement.
- 7327 **Kansteiner, Edwin H. and Leona C., House; 1940. (Photo 23) Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Cape Cod style house has a slate and composition shingle roof and concrete foundation. Its many distinctive features of the style include side gabled roof, the central entry and symmetry of the façade, the multipaned windows, the bay window, and the side-lighted door. Even the shallow entry stoop with its iron railing and the screened porch wing are characteristic of the style. It also has an attached two-car garage.
- 7351 **Gore, Thomas T. and Loretta H., House; 1949. (Photo 23) Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Cape Cod style house has a multicolored slate roof and a three bay façade with a one-story garage forming a fourth bay. It utilizes the characteristic side gabled roof with dormers and a central entry flanked by windows. The quoining and dentil treatment features are more often found in more elaborate versions of the Cape Cod style. This house also has a front facing garage.

COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE (even numbers)

- 726 **House; c. 1940. Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, side gabled, Cape Cod style house has a slate and composition shingle, hipped roof and a concrete foundation. A nice example of the style, it has the characteristic 3 bay façade on the side gabled façade along with three dormers and a central entry, in this case with a pedimented roof on the small concrete slab stoop. Other characteristic features include multi-paned windows, sidelights on the entry door, an end wall chimney, and a one story side wing. Raised meeting rails on the windows are a distinctive feature of this style house.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE (even numbers continued)

800 House; c. 1935. (Photo 26) Contributing.

This 1.5 story, side gable, Tudor Revival/ Minimal Traditional style house has a clay tile roof and a concrete foundation. This house utilizes the basic forms, side gabled with a front gabled wing, commonly found on Minimal Traditional houses that became popular in the late 1930's and after World War II. However, this house still retains more elaborate Tudor Revival features that include multicolored brick, multiple gables and dormer shapes, multipaned windows, wood plank door, stained glass windows, and even the porch posts.

810 House. c. 1930. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Cape Cod style house has a slate roof and stone foundation. This example has the side gabled roof with dormers, end wall chimneys, a central doorway, multipaned windows, a bay window, and an entry stoop. Besides the three bay form, this example has a breezeway connecting to a garage wing and a one story sunroom on the sides.

824 House. c. 1937. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a composition shingle T-shaped roof, a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, and a two bay façade. Along with a steeply pitched roof, this house has a stepped brick chimney, round arched doorway, and bay window.

7266 Schumacher, Minnie L., House; 1935; Moresi and Nauman, contractor. Contributing.

Garage; 1935; Moresi and Nauman contractor. Contributing.

This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a slate roof and a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation. The design utilizes a building form that is much more traditional than most houses in the neighborhood, although it employs the stylistic elements of the popular Colonial Revival style: bracketed eaves, multipaned windows, pilaster and entablature on the entry, and arcaded porch. There is a two car, hipped, slate roof, brick garage at the northwest corner of the property.

7272 Kunz, Louis C. and Elizabeth, House; 1938; Moresi-Nauman-O'Neill Co., builder. Contributing.

Garage, 1938. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a slate roof and rock faced ashlar limestone foundation. It utilizes a more elaborate basket handle arch, recessed entry and a canted bay window on the façade as well as the characteristic side gabled, three bay form with an end wall chimney and multipaned windows. The use of a detached garage, set deeply in the lot and partially hidden behind the house, is characteristic of many of the homes in the neighborhood, where the automobile was important but the preference was to screen the garage from the street elevation. This garage consists of brick, is side gabled, and holds two cars. The overhead door is wood with glass lights in the upper row. The garage roof matches the slate tiles of the house, but aluminum siding has been added under the gutter over what was probably a plain board frieze above the door.

7278 Lueking, Lewis L. and Adele M., House; 1935. Contributing.

This large, two story Tudor Revival style house has a gray slate roof with red accent and ashlar limestone foundation. This brick façade, three bay form is deceptive since the north third of the first floor is the garage and the house is much wider than deep, providing a great street presence.

7308 Toedebusch, Ewald H. and Laura, House; 1948. Contributing.

This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a gabled slate roof and concrete foundation. This house is a modest example of the style with only two bays to the façade, but it contains many of the distinctive elements of the style such as multipaned windows, shutters, raised meeting rails to elongate the first floor windows, an arched pediment entry with fluted pilasters, and a six panel wood door with a shallow entry stoop. The garage is located on the façade.

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COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE (even numbers continued)

7314 Lewton, G. Bruce and Minet, House; 1935; F. Schiller, developer (attributed). (Photo 24) Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a hip on gable slate roof. It has a number of distinguishing features such as multicolored brick with decorative brick pattern that contrasts with the rock faced limestone accents used on wing walls, to accent windows, and to surround a round arched doorway. Other distinctive features include the two chimneys, the variety of windows, and the slate roofing on the complex roof with its cross gables, shed roof extensions, and gabled dormers. Like other early homes in this community, the attached garage is located at the rear of the house, where it has a rooftop porch. There is a one story, brick addition on the rear of the house and an enclosure of the rooftop rear porch.

7320 Whisler, Roy H. and Jennayon M., House; 1942. (Photo 24) Contributing.

Garage: 1942, Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a gable composition shingle roof and concrete foundation. Like early example of the Tudor Revival style in Pasadena Hills, this house has the characteristic undulations to the façade, with a one story, gabled vestibule as well as a canted bay window. It also has the characteristic contrasting rock faced limestone quoining around the arched wood plank door, the wood plank shutters, and multipaned windows. However, in many ways this later Tudor Revival is less elaborate than the earlier examples in the neighborhood. The sun porch wing on the side of the house is not shown on the 1967 fire insurance map, but it utilizes the same windows and brick detailing as the main house and appears to be part of the original design. There is a two car, end gabled, brick, detached garage at the southwest, rear corner of the property.

7326 Reed, Lawrence J. and Madeline, House; 1932; Edwin C. Lich, builder. (Photo 25) Contributing.

Garage: 1932; Edwin C. Lich, builder. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a gable composition shingle roof and a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation. Despite its modest size, this design is elaborately detailed with multicolored brick contrasted by the generous use of rock faced limestone around windows and the round arched entry, with stone scattered irregularly up the sides of windows and at the side of the façade end wall chimney, and by forming both the side walls of the full width of the front porch as well as the entry swing walls of different shapes on each corner of the façade. The roofline is steeply pitched and asymmetrical with an intersecting cross gable over one bay and a shorter gable over the vestibule. A variety of window patterns, including diamond patterned leaded glass. There is a matching brick, two car, end gabled garage in the back of the lot and a double deck on the back of the house

7332 Schmermund, John W. and Lydia, House; c. 1935-1938; Bode and Walker, contractor. (Photo 25) Contributing.

Garage: c. 1935-1938; Bode and Walker, contractor. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a composition shingle roof that was originally slate and a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation. This house includes several distinctive features of the style such as a complex roofline, created by cross gabled bay, a gable on the hip dormer, and a vestibule. The masonry includes multicolored brick, basketweave patterning in the gabled end, and projecting dentil like lintels and soldier courses. The masonry makes use of both dressed limestone quoining around the entry and rock faced ashlar limestone that emerges up from the foundation to form wing walls and scattered around the façade windows. Other details include a round arched door, leaded art glass windows, and the multipaned casement windows, and a faux metal balcony. It has a one car matching brick, slate roof, end gabled, detached garage at the rear of the lot.

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COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE (even numbers continued)

7336 **Venstaff, Harry H. and Lee H., House; 1932. (Photo 25) Contributing.**

Garage; 1932. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival influenced house has a composition shingle roof that was originally slate and a rusticated ashlar limestone foundation. It features a steeply pitched roofline, using the stone detailing at the corners and on the windows, and with multipaned windows and the small front entry with a gabled and bracketed roof. The two car, detached, end gabled, brick garage has wood siding in the gable end and a wide, paneled, overhead, roll-up garage door with the upper row being glass. The garage is situated at the southwest corner of the property and slightly behind the house.

7340 **Kast, Raymond W. and Evelyn A., House; c. 1953-1955; Joe Buerger, Jr., architect. (Photo 25) Contributing.**

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a composition shingle gabled roof and a concrete foundation. It utilizes features often associated with Art Deco or "Streamlined Modern" designs such as quoining treatment, horizontal lights in the windows, the round glass block window, the three panel door, and the Chicago style window. It also has the uncommon attached garage that faces the street.

7344 **Carlson, Arthur C. and Esther C., House; 1938; Cay Weinel, architect. Contributing.**

Garage; 1938; Cay Weinel, architect. Contributing.

This two story, French Eclectic style house has a Spanish clay tile hipped roof and a coursed rusticated limestone foundation. This three bay, austere facade house has many distinctive features of the style including a steeply pitched roof, gable wall dormers, multipaned windows and a minimal entry. The detached, two car, end gabled, brick garage at the back, southeast corner of the property. The garage has a wide, overhead, roll-up, paneled door that has a row of rectangular lights in the top row. The gable end has replacement siding and the roof appears to be a replacement, retaining the original clay tile ridge crest.

7348 **Horn, William E. and Lillian H., House; 1937; Fred C. Schiller, architect Contributing.**

Garage; 1937, Fred C. Schiller, architect. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a slate side gable roof and a rectangular floor plan. It has the characteristic steeply pitched roof and use of gabled bays as well as contrasting wall treatments, multicolored brick with stone quoining, half timbering, and wavy butt siding as accents that help break up what is basically a rectangular plan house. There is a brick, two car, end gabled, detached garage that has lap siding in the gable end. The garage is located on the southeast corner of the property, slightly behind the house and connected to the street by a concrete driveway that extends along the east side of the house to the street.

7354 **Mellis, William F. and Estelle M., House; 1935. Contributing.**

Garage; c. 1935. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a multicolored slate roof and an unusual use of ashlar stone. It also has an irregular roofline with numerous roof shapes and steeply pitched gables. The dark brown lap siding and half-timbering in the gable ends and the diamond paned and sashed windows are also characteristic of the style. The shed roof vestibule entry, with its minimal exterior stoop and the screened porch room on the front are also characteristic of this style. At the southwest corner of the property is a stucco two car, half timbered garage with an end gabled roof and composition shingles.

7356 **Vaccarezza, Victor A. and Rose T., House; 1948. Contributing.**

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a composition shingle roof and ashlar limestone foundation. This house is unusual in that the main house is only two bays wide. The arched pediment entry, false shutters, and sashed windows, as well as the multipaned picture window unit are all common features of this style. The porthole, glass block window in the garage bay is unusual. It also has a front facing garage bay.

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CRANFORD DRIVE (odd numbers)

4307 Grass, Russell A. and Pauline, House; 1948. Contributing.

This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a gray slate gabled roof and concrete foundation. This three bay, irregular shaped design utilizes a more simplified form and detailing, but does include a large imposing swan's neck pedimented entry, cornice returns and multipaned windows with shutters. The use of picture windows and a garage door on the main façade are indicative of the changing design aesthetic after World War II.

4313 Leaver, John McK. and Dell, House; 1936; Schuermann Building & Realty Company, contractor. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a gray slate cross gable roof and concrete foundation. This three bay, irregular shaped design has the characteristic multicolored brick, stone detailing, and wavy butt siding as well as the prominent façade chimney and arched entry. It combines these features with more than the normal multitude of asymmetrical and complex roof forms, as well as a swayback gable extension over the side porch and the rooftop battlement above the attached garage.

4319 Gruenwald, Gustav H. and Ruth, House; 1930; H. Frederick Schumacher, developer (attributed).(Photo 27) Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a gray slate cross gable roof and concrete foundation. This three bay façade form utilizes many of the characteristics of the style such as multiple roof forms and heights, a complex use of wall materials, multipaned windows, and a massive end wall chimney on the façade. An attached garage faces the street.

CRANFORD DRIVE (even numbers)

4310 Bieser, H. Roland and Marian, House; 1953; 1966 addition; Kenneth E Wischmeyer, architect. Noncontributing.

This 1.5 story, mixed style house has a composition shingle, mansard roof and a concrete foundation. This three bay, irregular shaped design, was probably a Ranch style originally, but the rooftop addition has modified the design to the point that the style is no longer identifiable.

4314 Rossel, Leander E. and Nellie R., House; 1930; Harper & Koeln, Investment Builders, contractor. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a composition shingle clipped gable roof and concrete foundation. This three bay, irregular shaped design utilizes many features of the style: half-timbered stucco detailing, wood beam lintels, multipaned windows, a variety of roof forms, brick walls with stone details, a gabled vestibule and round arched door. It also has a basement level, façade garage.

4320 McGuire, Arthur B. and Anna E., House; 1936; Julius E. Tarling, architect; H. Simon and Company, contractor. (Photo 28) Contributing.

Garage; 1936; H. Simon and Company, contractor. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a slate gable roof and ashlar limestone foundation. This design utilizes the characteristic three bay vertical divisions on the side gabled façade, multipaned windows, colonnaded porch, sidelights on the entry, a bay window and flanking end wall chimneys. There is a detached, two car, matching brick, end gabled garage with asphalt shingles and wood lap siding in the gable end.

4326 Hilbert, Thekla, House; 1935. Contributing.

Garage; 1935. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a concrete shingles gabled roof and ashlar limestone foundation. This example utilizes contrasting sections of wall materials such as half timbered brick, brick and rock faced ashlar limestone. It also has other distinctive features of the style including multipaned windows, casement windows, steeply pitched roof, cross gables, broad, façade end chimneys, and low entry stoops. On the west side of the lot is a driveway extending back to the detached, two car, end gabled, brick garage situated at the back of the lot.

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CRANFORD DRIVE (even numbers continued)

4332 **Foley, Thomas J. and Cyrilla, House; 1935; Hall Realty Company, contractor. Contributing.**

Garage; 1935; Hall Realty Company, contractor. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a cement tile, gable on hip roof and ashlar limestone foundation. This is a good example of the style with an unusually broad, one story vestibule and a Gothic arch vaulted entry. It utilizes many of the features that distinguish the style: the use of multicolored brick with stone details, a front end wall chimney that is oversized and with separated shafts, a vestibule entry, multipaned windows, casement windows, and a French door. At the back corner of the lot is a two car, detached, brick, end gabled garage.

4338 **Droste, Herbert H. and Irma B., House; 1934. Contributing.**

Garage; 1934. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a slate roof and ashlar limestone foundation. This house utilizes many of the distinctive features associated with this variant of the style: a side gabled roof, three vertical bays on the façade, multipaned windows with shutters, and end wall chimneys on each side. It also has a distinctive broken pediment entry. There is a concrete driveway along the west side of the property to access the two car, end gabled, detached garage at the back of the lot.

HUNTINGTON DRIVE (odd numbers)

7307 **Obermann, Richard C. and Amanda W., House; 1953; Kenneth E. Wischmeyer, architect. Contributing.**

Garage; 1953, Kenneth E. Wischmeyer, architect. (Photo 29) Contributing.

This 1.5 story, side gabled, Cape Cod style, brick home is especially interesting since it utilizes materials that became popular after the war: aluminum sashed windows and wrought iron posts, which are probably original to the house. It has a concrete foundation and composition shingles on the roof. A detached, two car, brick, gabled roof garage is located to the side of the house.

7315 **Green, Herbert L. and Ruth J., House; 1931. (Photo 30) Contributing.**

Garage; 1931. Contributing.

This two story, steeply gabled house with a rock faced, ashlar limestone foundation is a nice example of Tudor Revival. It has a characteristic steeply pitched roof of composition shingles with multiple gables, a broad, decorative chimney, stone detailing, multicolored brick, wavy butt siding, and steel casement windows, as well as a round arched door and gabled vestibule. The concrete driveway along the east side of the house extends back to the detached, two bay, end gabled brick garage.

7319 **Maier, William C. and Vera, House; 1932; Weslemeyer and Nelson, architect; Reed-Nelson, builder. (Photo 30) Contributing.**

Garage; 1932; Weslemeyer and Nelson, architect; Reed-Nelson, builder. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival house has an unusual stucco with scatter brick detail as well as the characteristic steeply pitched, multiple gables and brick walls with stone detailing which blends into the stone foundation. It also has the common feature of a round arched doorway. A one car, end gabled garage retains its original slate roof, like the house, and is positioned at the back of the lot, camouflaged with trees. There is also a shed roofed addition with a poured concrete foundation and brick walls added on the west half of the back elevation. There is a one car, end gabled, garage that retains its original gray slate roof and wavy butt siding in the gable end. The garage door is 2 x 4 wood panels.

7323 **Steinkamp, Edward G. and Amelia, House; 1935; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photos 30, 31 and 78) Contributing.**

Garage; 1935; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, side gabled Tudor Revival house has French interlocking concrete shingles and uses stone detailing around the base of the vestibule and chimney to form wing walls. It also has wider eaves, decorative gable ends, and massive, elaborately detailed chimney façade. It retains its original one car, detached garage with matching brick and roofing that is well positioned behind the house and not visible from the street. It sits on a ashlar limestone foundation.

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HUNTINGTON DRIVE (odd numbers continued))

- 7327 **Uhter, Harry F. and Blanche, House;** 1935; Julius E. Tarling, architect; H. R. Prueser, builder. (Photo 78) **Contributing.**
Garage: 1935. Julius E. Tarling, architect; H. R. Prueser, builder. **Contributing.**
This two story, gray slate roof, side gabled, Tudor Revival house has textured brick walls with terra cotta colored mortar and a rock faced, ashlar limestone foundation. There is a detached, one car brick garage with a slate, end gabled roof.
- 7331 **Buchhold, Albert H. and Adele, House;** 1937. (Photo 78) **Contributing.**
Garage; 1937. **Contributing.**
This two story, Colonial Revival style house is defined by its lower pitched, flat tile roof, the dentil course under the cornice, the quoining on the entry, and the multipaned windows, but the front end wall chimney and ashlar stone wing walls are influenced by the Tudor Revival style. It retains its original brick, end gabled, one car garage at the back of the property. The foundation of rock faced ashlar limestone forms swayback wing walls on each end of the façade.
- 7335 **Pollinow, Fred F. and Manila, House;** 1937. **Contributing.**
This two story house is a great example of the Georgian Revival style. Besides the characteristic side gabled, slate roof, the multipaned windows, and shutters, this example has an uncommon two bay configuration with a large bay window on the façade as well as a colonnaded porch with a rooftop iron railing and flared entry stairs with side walls. The basement level garage is built under the back porch wing. The foundation is smooth brick covered by concrete.
- 7339 **Torrey, George F. and Martha L., House;** 1937; J. S. Mills, architect and builder (attributed). **Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival house with a concrete brick foundation and slate roof is noted for its half-timbered stucco detailing which is enhanced by the heavy mullions separating windows where several windows are clustered together on the façade. It also uses the characteristic multicolored brick and slate roof, the multiplicity of roof forms to accentuate the façade, as well as multipaned windows, especially leaded glass casement windows. It is also unusual since it actually has a front porch, not just a stoop at the entry, and wider eaves with curved bargeboards. On the back of the house is a two story wing, near the east end, with the first floor made of brick and larger, to accommodate a two car garage, and the second floor accommodating an enclosed sun porch.
- 7343 **Watson, Mary A., House;** 1929. (Photo 32) **Contributing.**
Garage; 1929. (Photo 32) **Contributing.**
This two story, Georgian Revival house with a concrete foundation and slate roof, utilizes the side gabled roof with three bay divisions on the symmetrical façade with a pedimented entry in the center as well as a one story sunroom on the side. The detailing on this example is particularly nice, with the dentil molding on the boxed cornice, the shuttered multipaned windows, and the broken pediment and pilasters on the entry. A detached, two-car, end gabled, brick garage is located in the back of the lot.
- 7349 **Meiners, Joseph G. and Jane D., House;** 1935. **Contributing.**
Garage: 1935. **Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival house with a concrete under brick foundation and concrete tile roof, utilizes a variation of the style that focuses upon varying the roof lines of each bay of what is a simple façade and using decorative details in contrasting rock faced stone around doors and windows, as well as in wing walls. The house is unusual for its distinctive window pattern with the muntin positions around the perimeter of the sashes and for the brick detailing that forms projecting vertical and horizontal bands. The two car, detached, end gabled, brick garage sits to the east side of the rear house. The brickwork on the garage matches that of the house, and it has two bay, double wooden doors.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

HUNTINGTON DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7403 Breher, Englebert W. and Sadie E., House; 1938. (Photo 33) Contributing.

This two-story, Georgian Revival house with a concrete foundation and slate roof, utilizes many of the distinguishing features of the style. The features include: a side gabled roof, multipaned, shuttered windows, a symmetrical façade, quoining on the building corners, and end wall chimney at the gable ridge and a colonnaded porch. It includes a one car garage under the rear sun porch.

7405 Wanek, Otto N. and Ann, House; 1935. (Photo 33) Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival house with a stone foundation and concrete tile roof, is an unusual variation of the style with a richly textured tile roof, but its walls are simply adorned and the façade is only two bays wide. It does have the characteristic multipaned and diamond leaded windows as well as a front end wall chimney and contrasting gabled bay as well as rock faced stone around a wood plank door. It also has a two car attached garage.

7409 Schaefer, Leonard A. and Ora E., House; 1938; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 33) Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Cape Cod house with a concrete foundation and slate roof has more of a horizontal profile than others in Pasadena Hills, with the distinctive three bay façade and gabled dormers, as well as a fanlight entry and end wall chimneys. It has a gabled one story side wing that serves as the garage.

7413 Wemhoener, J. Howard and Leathel F., House; c. 1940-1941. (Photo 33) Contributing.

This 1.5 Minimal Traditional style house with a concrete foundation and slate roof utilizes some of the basic forms of the Tudor Revival style, especially the complex roof forms: contrasting a large gabled dormer with a smaller dormer and shed roof recessed into the façade of what is basically a side gabled house. This example utilizes some Colonial Revival detailing, especially the multipaned windows, shutters, and the pilasters and entablature surrounding the entry. Another indication that this house is a more modern style is the integration of the garage that is integrated into the house.

7417 Duerbeck, Leonard H. and Cordula, House; 1947. (Photo 96) Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival house with a rock faced limestone foundation and slate roof, has a large intersecting gabled bay on the front that has an overlapping gabled vestibule as well as a front end wall chimney, but it has a more horizontal form than earlier examples of this style. It also has a screened porch wing that is unaltered. It has a one car, basement garage at the rear of the house.

HUNTINGTON DRIVE (even numbers)

7312 Goodwin, Emmett and Mary, House; 1936; M. J. Lawler, contractor. (Photo 34) Contributing.

Garage: 1936; M. J. Lawler, contractor. (Photo 35) Contributing.

This stately two story, Tudor Revival house has three bays and side gables. Rock faced stone detailing includes the wing walls and portions of the foundation, of which the remainder is concrete. It also has the multipaned, leaded glass, and casement windows. It also has a gable through the cornice and a heavily textured roof from flat red clay tile. Even the door is unusual, a diamond pattern to the wood panels and light. There is a two car, detached, end gabled garage with the original wood paneled door facing the street on the west side of the house.

7316 Linders, William Z. and Ida, House; 1930; Oliver J. Popp, architect; Carl E. Lund, contractor (attributed). (Photo 34) Contributing.

Garage: 1930; Oliver J. Popp, architect; Carl E. Lund, contractor (attributed). (Photo 35) Contributing.

This side gabled, two story brick house is an interesting variation of Tudor Revival styling, with its wide hipped dormer and two story gabled vestibule. It has other distinctive details, including the brackets and shaped bargeboards, half-timbering in the gable end, and stone quoining around the windows and entry. The basket handle door has unusual hardware and flanking light fixtures and this end wall chimney cuts through the stone slate roof. A detached two car, end gabled, brick garage faces east. An ashlar limestone foundation forms a raised water table.

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HUNTINGTON DRIVE (even numbers continued)

- 7320 Ehrhardt, Alfred F. and Agnes L., House; 1940. (Photo 34) Contributing.**
Garage: 1940. Contributing.
This is a two story, side gabled adaptation of the Georgian Revival style. This example has unusual cross gabled bays on the façade as well as extensive brick detailing (dentils, corbelling, quoining, and compound arch, and a vertical slot in the gable ends). The house retains its original two story, brick, open porch on the back, its original double concrete runner driveway. The original two car detached garage retains its original garage door and siding in the gable end. The garage has a gray shingle roof and rock faced ashlar limestone.
- 7324 Saemann, Hans J. and Mildred B., House; 1936. (Photo 34) Contributing.**
Garage: 1936. Contributing.
This Georgian Revival, two story house has the characteristic side gabled roof with flanking end wall chimneys and three bay division on the façade and multipaned windows. It is unusual for its elaborately detailed round arched entry and the projecting brick courses that form horizontal banding at the second floor lintel and sill heights. It also retains its original detached two car brick, end gabled garage, discreetly located at the rear of the property while retaining its original wood doors. The foundation is stone and the roof is slate.
- 7328 Brewer, Frank H. and Laura, House; 1937; Julius E. Tarling, architect; Chris Spoeneman, builder. (Photo 34) Contributing.**
Garage: 1937; Julius E. Tarling, architect; Chris Spoeneman, builder. Contributing.
This two story house is an interesting example of Tudor Revival styling utilizing a side gabled, three bay façade. The details include: patterned brick, contrasting rock-faced ashlar limestone also included as the foundation, multiple gables of varying heights, casement windows, leaded glass decorative details, and a Tudor arch and stone surround on the entry as well as a heavy, stained, wood paneled door. A two-car, detached, brick, end gabled garage retains its slate roof that mirrors the house roof and wood paneled doors, deeply recessed in the back yard.
- 7332 Cassens, William C. and Margaret, House; 1935; J. S. Mills, architect. (Photos 34 and 36) Contributing.**
This 1.5 story house is one of the smaller Tudor Revival houses in Pasadena Hills, with unique flaring of the gable ends meeting up to flared brick corners that highlight the gable ends on the façade. It also utilizes the characteristic multipaned windows, stone wing walls, multicolored brick, and slate roof that are commonly found on this style, but has a distinctive Tudor arched triple window and a rectangular compound arched doorway as well as an attached one car garage. The house also has a concrete foundation.
- 7336 Fay, Leo J. and Lucy M., House; 1936-1937; Einig, architect. (Photo 37) Contributing.**
This highly unusual, two story house with a combination of Colonial Revival styling and form with its three bay façade and multipaned windows. It actually utilizes Art Deco stylistic details on the façade, including the use of rhythmic series of header course projecting brick as a lintel and as vertical details on the chimney and gable end; the horizontal lights in the sashed windows; and the skyscraper-like stepped detailing of the brick on either side of the center window and on the stone surrounding the entry. Also there is the stepped Art Deco styling around the wood paneled entry door. The foundation is concrete and the roof is concrete tile.
- 7340 Schlottman, Fred W. and Ellen M., House; 1937, John S. Mills, architect, contractor, builder. Contributing.**
Garage: 1937, John S. Mills, architect, contractor, builder. Contributing.
This two story, Georgian Revival, house has a concrete foundation and slate roof. This example has only a two bay façade with a large bay window and a colonnaded entry porch. It also has a distinctive side entry porch that abuts an L-shaped driveway that leads back to the detached, two-car end gabled, brick garage that is positioned behind the house and entered from the side.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

HUNTINGTON DRIVE (even numbers continued)

7418 Wagner, Fred P. and Mary C, House; 1938. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival house with a stone foundation and composition shingle roof that was originally slate is a nice example of the style. It utilizes the characteristic side gabled roof, flanking end wall chimneys, multipaned windows, shutters, and a pedimented entry, but it also has a modern twist with the brick detailing: soldier brick courses and projecting rowlock brick stringcourses band the building and the brick quoining only extends up the second floor. There is a two car garage that is connected by a brick breezeway to the main house.

7424 Hoagland, Richard S. and Olinda A., House; 1939. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival house with a stone front and concrete back foundation is an unusual example of the style. It has a stepped façade with overlapping gables, a hipped roof wing and a gabled dormer to add variety to the façade. But its most distinguishing feature is the basement level garage on the façade that is accessed by a deep driveway flanked by stone retaining walls. The roof is slate.

7430 Egan, Joseph D. and Jane R., House; 1929; John Bock, builder. Contributing.

Garage: 1929; John Bock, builder. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival house has a concrete under brick foundation and clay tile roof. The combination of both the brick and stucco walls, especially with the scattered brick used to highlight the smooth stucco, is very unusual, as is the interior tapered brick chimney tucked behind the side of the front gable. The French doors, multipaned casement windows and wood plank door are all characteristic of this style. There is a detached two car, end gabled, brick garage located on the south east corner of the back yard.

7436 Krieg, Frank A. and Bernice, House; 1938; George Winkler and R. X. Grueninger, architect. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional house with a concrete foundation and new composition shingle, formerly slate, is a style that evolved out of Tudor Revival. It is characterized by its simpler form and detailing, although it retains the feature of using multiple roof forms to provide visual interest: a gabled, projecting wing, a gabled dormer opposite on the façade. but it has little wall ornamentation. As will become more popular later, this house has a façade garage door entry, although it is located in the basement level and accessed by a driveway cut into the hill and flanked by stone retaining walls.

LUCAS HUNT ROAD

3911 Apartment Building; c.1940. Contributing.

This two story, four family apartment building is a good example of the center gable variation of the Colonial Revival style, noted for its side gabled roof form highlighted by a center cross gable over the entry, the multipaned windows, shutters, the swans neck pediment and the leaded glass sidelights flanking the wood paneled door. The raised meeting rails on the first floor windows and the landing window above the entry are distinctly Colonial Revival features and the metal railing on the low entry stoop is characteristic of most residential designs in Pasadena Hills. Garages for this apartment building were located in the basement and accessed from the rear. This building has a stone foundation and composition shingle roof.

3921-3923-3925-3927 Apartment Building; 1967. Noncontributing.

This two story, four unit Neo-Colonial apartment building has a concrete foundation and composition shingles on the roof. The facades of each of the two story apartments/town homes is distinct, but each utilizes some of the elements associated with Colonial Revival designs, but more loosely interpreted in what is now being called the Neo-Colonial style. Specifically, there are multipaned sashed windows, paneled doors, entablature, shutters, French doors, and even multipaned picture windows.

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MARLBORO COURT (odd numbers)

4511 Kalbfell, Howard T. and Marie L., House; 1936. (Photo 40) Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival house utilizes some interesting variations on the distinctive features of this style, especially the steeply pitched slate roof that sheds down over the front porch as well as asymmetrically placed gabled dormers and a large two story gabled bay. The bay windows, end wall chimney, multicolored brick, multipaned washed windows, as well as the timbered porch framing also help characterize this house. The foundation is concrete and roof is slate.

**4515 Gore, Thomas T. and Loretta, House; 1935; Moresi and Nauman, builder. (Photo 40) Contributing.
Garage; pre-1967. Contributing.**

This two-story, Tudor Revival house with a stone concrete foundation and flat clay tile roof, utilizes an interesting repetition of the gabled bay form placed asymmetrically and even overlapping on the wide façade to create geometric patterning in both two story gabled bays, overhanging bays and the one story vestibule. The use of half-timbering with basket weave brick patterning adds additional interest to the brick wall. Other details include multipaned windows, the textured multicolored brick, the flat clay tile roof, leaded glass windows, and wood plank door are all characteristic of this style. The original two car garage is attached, in the basement level and has a façade entry, but there is also a detached two car, gabled roof, brick garage that was added sometime prior to 1967 at the back of the property.

4527 Bergmann, Roy H. and Minnie, House; 1937; 1952 remodeling; R. D. Nummert, architect. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival house has a stone foundation and composition shingle roof. This is an interesting example of Georgian Revival design, more complex than most others in the community because of its three gables through the cornice on the façade, its large bay window, and its broad, broken pediment entry as well as its side wings.

4535 Jones, Richard F. and Kathleen G., House; 1955. (Photo 38) Contributing.

This two story, side gabled, brick, Georgian Revival house has an asbestos tile roof. The façade is divided into three bays with a central entry flanked by 5 single light wood casement windows connected by a limestone sill, a pattern repeated on the second floor. The hipped, copper roof on the entry and its brick quoining create a slightly projecting vestibule that has wrought iron cresting and single light sidelights on either side of the slab wood door. There is a low concrete entry stoop from the entry and an end wall chimney on the south elevation. The hipped roof, one story, screened porch on the north side may be original but it was omitted from the 1967 fire insurance map (a common oversight). On the back is a large shed roofed addition that includes the two car garage, that does to date after 1967, but this addition is not visible from the street and the house is similar to those built earlier in the community's development.

MARLBORO COURT (even numbers)

4510 Landwehr, John J. and Ida L., House; 1932; Julius E. Tarling, architect; 1959 renovation; Klingensmith and Grover, architect. (Photos 38 and 62) Contributing.

Garage; 1932; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This two story, L-shaped Tudor Revival house has the distinctive steeply pitched hipped roof highlighted by gabled dormers and bays and a shed roof over the entry porch, all of which are slate. The walls utilize the rich texturing of contrasting materials (multicolored brick with areas of herringbone and basketweave brick patterning, rock faced ashlar limestone for the foundation, with darker stone highlights, both brick and stucco half-timbered wall sections), multipaned casement windows, massive chimneys, and timbering on the porch. The two car, hipped roof garage utilizes matching brick construction but has a replacement overhead garage door.

4522 Rapp, Roy F. and Cora, House; 1935. (Photo 38) Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival house has a stone foundation and a cement tile roof. Besides having the characteristic side gabled roof with flanking end wall chimneys, the central entry, and shuttered, multipaned windows, this example has a breezeway that connects to the two car garage on the rear of the house, a design that references the colonial era homes of New England that had a series of additions connected to the original house as needs changed.

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MARLBORO COURT (even numbers continued)

4528 **Alzarz, H., House; 1955; H. Alzarz, architect. (Photos 38 and 39) Contributing.**

This two story, multicolored brick, Georgian Revival house has a composition shingle roof (which was probably the original material as well). The house is actually concrete block with a cement coating to mimic dressed stone over the visible portion of the foundation below the brick veneer walls. The façade is divided into three bays with horizontally lighted, original, aluminum sashed windows with false shutters in the outer bays and a central entry defined by the quoined limestone surround. Above the six panel door is a faux window with shutters. There is also a side entry with a concrete stoop and iron railings that exits to the driveway, an accommodation for the convenience of the automobile, and there is a one car garage in the basement on the rear of the house. Although it is slightly less than fifty years old, it is similar to other Georgian Revival designs in the neighborhood.

NADINE COURT (odd numbers)

4501 **Zeiser, Albert and Alice, House; c.1938-1941; George Wilmering, architect. (Photos 42 and 62) Contributing.**

This main side gabled, two story Georgian Revival house also has two side gabled wings. It utilizes many characteristic features: shuttered, multipaned window, a large bay window, dentil (scallop) like treatment, and classical pilasters and an entablature on the entry. An attached garage is disguised from the street elevation with windows on the façade and an entry from the back. The foundation is cement and the original slate roof has been replaced with composition shingle.

4515 **House; c. 1955. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Cape Cod style house has a cement foundation and a composition shingle roof. It is a good example of the style featuring a side gable with dormers. The use of the horizontal lights in the windows, the picture window in the living room, the three panel door, the ornate wrought iron porch supports, ashlar stone detailing, and the attached garage are all features popular during the 1950's. The house has a two car façade garage.

4519 **White, Robert R. and Eleanor V., House; 1935. Contributing.**

Garage, 1935, Contributing.

This 2.5 story, Tudor Revival style house utilizes many of the distinctive features of the style: the asymmetry to the façade; multiple steeped roof lines; half timber detailing; multicolored masonry roof and walls; multipaned casement windows; leaded glass windows; wood plank door; and Tudor arched entry with a small entry stoop. Behind the house there is a brick, detached, two car garage that faces the driveway on the east end of the house.

4531 **Beckham, Wallace E. and Margaret, House; 1953. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Cape Cod style home has a concrete foundation and though originally slate, the roof is now composition shingle. Besides having the characteristic gabled dormers symmetrical three bay façade, multipaned windows, and even shutters that are characteristic of this style, it also uses a full width porch, wrought iron porch posts, and façade entry attached garage that was more popular on the post-war housing styles. To the west, there is a side gabled wing that has a triple window with shutters between the main house and the two car garage.

4535 **Essman, Carl H. and Marie, House; 1936. Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival house with a stone foundation and slate roof, has a number of interesting features, including the three light casement windows, the leaded glass oriel window, the compound arch entry, and the decorative brick detailing on the façade. On the east end of the façade is a shorter two story, side gabled, brick wing with a two car garage at the ground floor.

4539 **John J. and Evelyn M. Dunne House; 1938. Contributing.**

This two story, French Eclectic house has a concrete basement and a composition shingled roof. This style is simpler in design, utilizing a shallower hipped roof, multipaned windows, French doors, and a minimum of detail on the entry. The arched wall dormer effect is often found on this style, creating a scalloped edge to the roofline. The attached, two car garage is located discretely with an entry at the back of the house.

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NADINE COURT (odd numbers continued)

4543 Haemerle, Al. J. and Anna J., House; 1936. (Photo 43) Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival house with a slate roof is a good example of the style and is characterized by its side gabled, three bay façade, multipaned and shuttered windows and even the shorter side wings and the use of the classical columns on the porches. On the back of the house is an attached, two car garage that has a frame room on top of it.

4547 Schott, Walter M. and Lillie B., House; 1938. (Photo 43) Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Cape Cod style house with a tile roof is a nice example of the style which has the characteristic side gabled roof with a series of dormers and end wall chimneys on either end as well as multipaned windows and a bay window. However, it has an unusual corner porch that is recessed under the main roof and that is supported by timbered posts, rather than columns. There is an attached two car garage on the back, west end of the house that is accessed by the driveway along the west end of the lot and has doors that face the backyard. Above the garage is an enclosed sunroom.

NADINE COURT (even numbers)

4500 Kamakas, Nicholas and Alexandra, House; 1956; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photos 41 and 62) Contributing.

This two story house is a nice example of the Georgian Revival form, a side gable with central entry, but with modern stylistic details (horizontally lighted sashed windows, narrow ashlar stone veneer on the entry bay, and a picture window). On the back, at the south end, is a one story brick extension that has a two car garage in the basement level. The foundation is cement and the roof is composition shingle.

4504 Blackwell, Royvette V. and Jan M., House; 1996. (Photo 41) Noncontributing.

This two story, Neo-Georgian house is an adaptation of Georgian Revival styling. While it has the typical side gable plan with a three bay symmetrical façade and shuttered, multipaned windows, the gabled entry porch and projecting two car garage wing identify this as a late twentieth century design. The foundation is cement and roof is composition shingle.

4508 Pueser, Harold R. and Alma, House; 1951. (Photo 41) Contributing.

Garage; 1951. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Ranch style house has a concrete foundation. Although the original roof was originally slate, it is now composition shingle. The stepped façade as well as the meandering driveway and detached, end gabled, brick two car garage located at the back corner of the property, blends well, using matching materials of the other house forms.

4514 Dunham, William R. and Emily A., House; c. 1938. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a slate roof and the form is that of two symmetrical bays. The two car, garage wing may not be original to the design.

4522 Myers, Robert E. and Mabel I., House; 1936, Moresi and Nauman, developer. (Photo 44) Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival house with a stone foundation and slate roof. It utilizes many characteristic features, including the steeply pitched slate roof, the chimney on the façade, the use of rock faced stone accents that seem to emerge from the ground, and variety of roof forms. This house is especially unusual since it retains its original screened in porch. On the west end there is a 1.5 story garage wing that has a two car garage on the first floor.

4548 Bromwich, Elry W. and Mary, House; 1937. (Photo 44) Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house with a stone foundation and concrete tile roof, is one of the largest and most elaborate homes in Pasadena Hills. It has a distinctive design due to its deeply recessed entry, the unusual brick pattern and half timbered walls above the entry, its gorgeous variety of multipaned windows (especially the distinctive two story arched window). There is a flat roof, attached two car garage with screened porch.

4576 Wedler, Arthur G. and Charlotte, House; c. 1954-1956; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional house with a concrete foundation and a composition shingle roof, is one of the most distinctive homes in the neighborhood. The house is divided up into three major vertical divisions with the two bay garage on the north end which has its end gabled roof intersecting with a side gabled, one story roof that merges into the 1.5 story roof of the other two bays.

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NADINE COURT (even numbers continued)

4582 **Held, Melvin F. and Edna, House; c. 1935. (Photo 43) Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival house has a stone foundation and slate roof. The house has an interesting variety to its steeply pitched roofs and the decorative brick accents as well as a variety of window details. It utilizes many of the stylistic details that identify this style, multicolored slate and brick, steeply pitched roofs, a variety of roof forms, the multipaned, casement windows, leaded glass windows, and massive chimneys. The driveway enters the property near the northern edge of the lot to access the side elevation, attached garage.

4586 **Dunford, Ernest and Jane B., House; c. 1933-1939. (Photo 43) Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival house with a stone foundation and slate roof, has an unusual masonry pattern as well as a great variety in its roofline. The projecting garage wing is unusual in this neighborhood since the entry is usually the projecting element on the façade if anything, but this provides contrast and seclusion for the entry porch and helps give the appearance of a country manor house. The single car width driveway that extends back to the rear entry of the attached two car garage is a common feature in the neighborhood.

NATURAL BRIDGE ROAD

7263 **Old Gas Station; 1939. (Photo 45) Contributing.**

This one story Tudor Revival small service garage has the characteristic side gable form with intersecting, steeply pitched gables, a tapered end wall chimney on the façade, an arched entry, slate roofing and brick walls. The foundation is concrete and roof is slate.

Entry Tower – Garrison House, c. 1929; T. P. Barnett Company, Architect. (Photos 45, 46, 47, 48, and 68) Contributing.

This 65 foot tall, dressed ashlar limestone entry tower is situated in the median of Roland Boulevard just north of the intersection with Natural Bridge Road. It visually forms a tall open arch with two shafts connected with a flat roof that has a stone battlement on both the north and south elevations and two octagonal towers, one on each end, with the west tower being much shorter. Next to the tower on the east end is a small shed roofed room that is half the height of the tower. Vertical niches in each tower are positioned on the south side near the green and gray slate pointed tower roofs and there is another similar niche near the top of the east leg of the arch. A buttress-like extension slopes out to the west side of the tower, nearly the full height of the leg of the arch and a much smaller buttress is located on the east leg. There is another step down for the two story, gabled vestibule entry and garrison house space on the west end with an overhanging, half timbered, gabled bay above the arched doorway. This has paired wood casement windows on both the first and second floor level. There are large stone brackets supporting the bay. The arched doorway matches the doorway in the south side of the east leg of the arch with a bull-nosed stone surround on the arched opening with a half round arched, wood plank door with a rectangular light near the top. At the base of the doors are louvered vents and a stone threshold. Hanging from the middle of the arch is an oversized lantern-chandelier.

OVERBROOK DRIVE (odd numbers)

4401 **Dick, Manfred O. and Elsie, House; 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, three bay, Minimal Traditional house has a cross gable roof, gabled dormer and one story side wing. It has a concrete foundation and a composition shingle roof that was originally slate.

4421 **Dick, Milburn, House; 1952; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 55) Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Cape Cod style house has a side gable design and three vertical bay divisions on the facade. While it has the characteristic gabled dormers at each end, and even the gable end chimney, it has a modern twist to its styling, utilizing horizontally lighted sashed windows and a large gabled bay on the front that incorporates the entry. The picture window and corner window unit are also stylistically modern. The house has a breezeway connecting the garage wing. The foundation is concrete and the roof is composition shingle but was originally slate.

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OVERBROOK DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

4505 Weigger, Anna House; 1930; Harper and Koeln, Investment Builders, contractor. (Photo 63) Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a variety of roof forms, half timber detailing, a massive tapered front end wall chimney and steel casement windows. The house was remodeled in 1968, probably when the back sunroom addition and built-in swimming pool were added. The roof is composition shingle but was originally slate. The garage was apparently a two car deep attached garage originally with another section added to the back that may not be original to the house.

4509 Mueller, Ferdinand H. and Mildred House; 1950; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house with its concrete foundation and composition shingle roof, is a modest example of the style, with its characteristic side gabled rectangular plan, gabled end chimney, stone quoined entry and shuttered windows. The design is nicely balanced by the brick, one car garage wing and the side porch.

4511 Vogt, William C. and M. Pauline, House; 1954. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style house has a concrete foundation and a composition shingle roof. While it had the varied roofline common to Tudor Revival homes, with a stepped side gable and gabled wings and dormers, the lower pitched roof and more horizontal appearance of the facade was becoming increasingly popular on post-war houses. It has a garage door on the facade.

4515 Keller, Rudolph C. and Maude, House; 1954. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. It has a side gabled roof and red and gray brick walls. The facade is divided into three bays with the south bay being a one story side gabled two car garage wing. It has sashed windows and a broad, end wall, brick chimney with a corbelled cap.

7301 Spielman, Herbert E. and Elsa G, House; c. 1952-1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Cape Cod house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. It is a long, linear house and still has the gabled dormers on the facade and shuttered windows, but the bay divisions are less symmetrical and the window muntin pattern is horizontal instead of multipaned. The west end consists of the attached double garage.

7313 Hull, Earl L. and Venita, House; c. 1952-1953; Charles E. [___son], contractor. (Photo 50) Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. This home utilizes many of the distinctive features of the style: a side gabled form, three bays on the facade, symmetry to the design classical revival entry, minimal entry stoop, shuttered and multipaned windows, and gable end chimney. It has a basement level, one car garage.

7315 Young, Irene N., House; 1949. (Photo 50) Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. It has the characteristic side gable, three bay divisions, gabled end chimney, multipaned windows and even a flanking garage wing, but the most distinctive feature is the swan's neck pediment and fluted columns on the entry. It has an attached, one car garage on the facade.

7321 Froelich, Dr. Edwin G. and M. Gertrude, House; 1933; Julius E. Tarling, architect and Chris Spoeneman, builder. (Photos 49 and 50) Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival house has a stone foundation and slate roof. It has a colonnaded front entry, sidelights and fanlight around the entry door, multipaned and shuttered windows, dentil course under the second floor windows and the keystone lintels on the first floor, as well as flanking end wall chimneys and tiered side wing. The garage wing attached on the northwest elevation to the main house is actually tiered as a one story garage with a gabled, open porch on the second floor level that has an open rooftop deck over half of the garage.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

OVERBROOK DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

- 7329 **Haumueller, Oscar T. and Virginia, House;** 1933; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 50) **Contributing.**
Garage; 1933, Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival house has a stone foundation and a slate roof. This house is one of the nicer examples of the style, especially with the distinctive treatment of each vertical bay on the facade, the variety of roofline forms, the massive chimney on the facade, the texturing provided by the brick detailing, the weatherboard gable end, the half timbering, and the use of both dressed and rock faced stone details. Its additional visual interest is provided by the diamond pattern leaded glass windows, the carved stone around the doorway, the bay on the back and the ironwork on the front of the chimney as well as the elaborate front door. There is a two car, brick, end gabled, detached garage with a slate roof.
- 7341 **Halliday, William W. and Betty M., House;** 1949. (Photo 51) **Contributing.**
Garage; 1949. **Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Cape Cod style house has a concrete foundation and a composition shingle roof that originally was slate. It is characterized by its side gable, dormers and a symmetrical facade, as well as the shuttered windows and classical detailing on the entry. This example has a brick dentil course under the fascia boards. It has an end gabled, brick, two car detached garage.
- 7347 **Johnson, Wesley J. and Dorothy M., House;** 1953; Donald V. Haynes, architect. **Contributing.**
Garage. 1953; Donald V. Haynes, architect. **Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Cape Cod house has a side gable with dormers and three bay facade. This particular example of the style has a gabled porch with a concrete slab near the grade, rather than a simple entry door. It also has large, flanking bay windows, The Doric columns on the porch, the multipaned windows, the symmetry of the facade, as well as the scalloped frieze trim are all characteristic of this style. It has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. A detached, end gabled, two car, brick garage is in back of the house.
- 7351 **Withers, John S. and Cara B., House;** 1966; L. E Spotswood, architect; Dixie Home Builders, Inc., contractor. (Photo 52) **Noncontributing.**
This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. It has the characteristic side gable, two story, three bay divisions of that style as well as the multipaned and shuttered windows, the classical revival motifs on the entry porch, as well as sidelighted entry door. Even the use of a basement level, two car garage is typical of the older Georgian Revival homes in the neighborhood and it is considered noncontributing only because it is considerably less than 50 years old.
- 7355 **Guenther, Emma M., House;** 1936; Modern Construction Company, contractor. **Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival house has a concrete foundation and slate roof. This home's masonry is predominantly multicolored brick, with a variety of brick details, but it has dressed limestone sides on the recess entry and it has a facade entry to the attached, two car deep garage.
- 7359 **Jackson, William D. and Helen, House;** c. 1952; George Winkler, architect. **Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. It has the side gable roof with a gabled dormer and the roofed entry porch that might be found on a Tudor Revival house but in a longer horizontal orientation. It also has the shuttered, multipaned windows and a gabled dormer. The house is more horizontal and includes horizontal lights in aluminum windows, the wrought iron porch posts, the large concrete slab at grade for the porch, and a broad facade chimney. It has a basement level garage at the rear of the house.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

OVERBROOK DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7367 Wood, Bennett R. and Kathy H., House; 1941. Contributing.

This two story, Colonial Revival house has a concrete foundation, composition shingle roof and a one car garage in the east bay of the facade. It has the characteristic side gable on the two story house and a three bay division of the facade, but the roofline on the facade is tiered and the facade is not the typical symmetrical facade found on Georgian Revival style houses. It is however, Colonial Revival, with its pedimented entry and keystone, round arched window, but even the pedimented entry is stylized, with flattened features.

7371 Lenz, Francis A. and Evelyn H., House; c. 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a concrete composition shingle roof that originally was slate. Its characteristic side gable, end wall chimney, symmetrical three bay facade, shuttered windows, and simple entry are a good example of later Georgian Revival style. On the back east side of the property, there is an attached, basement level one car garage.

7375 Grass, R. A. and Gane, House; 1942. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof that originally was slate. It is a good example of the style with the side gable, three bay divisions, multipaned windows and shutters, the pedimented entry, as well as a small side porch. The one car garage is a basement level on the back of the house.

7379 Motis, Gilbert M. and Opal E., House; 1942; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival house has a stone foundation and a composition shingle roof. It has multipaned windows and a pedimented entry, with a two bay facade and a more modern twist with the picture window combination on the first floor. The two car, attached garage appears original but its massing seems a little large for such a modest house.

7391 Glauser, Louis and Lillie Mae, House; 1936; Cay Weinel, architect; Modern Construction Company, contractor. (Photo 53) Contributing.

Garage, 1936; Cay Weinel, architect; Modern Construction Company, contractor. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a stone foundation and a slate roof. The facade is divided into two vertical bays with the east bay being a slightly projecting gabled, two story vestibule wing. This bay has a small round arched, louvered attic vent with a header course arch and sill. The driveway on the west side accesses both the detached, one car end gabled, brick garage and basement level garage.

7401 Lester, Donald E. and Ruth A., House; 1942. (Photo 53) Contributing.

This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a concrete foundation, composition shingle roof and a 1.5 car, end gabled garage wing has brick walls. Its detailing retains some of the distinctive features of the style: multipaned windows, pediment and columns on the entry porch, a side gabled layout, and decorative brick dentil course. However the asymmetry of the main facade and the use of a large gabled wall dormer in conjunction with smaller gabled wall dormers is not commonly found on earlier examples of this style. Furthermore, the use of a large gabled wall dormer in conjunction with smaller gabled wall dormers is a variation on the Colonial Style.

7417 Palmer, John A. and Ely E., House; 1940. (Photo 53) Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a stone foundation and composition shingle roof. This particular house is a good example of the beginning of the transformation from Tudor Revival to Minimal Traditional style with a lower pitched roof, less variation in wall treatments and a more symmetrical roofline. The distinctive details that still identify as Tudor Revival are the multipaned windows, the corbelled brick, a varying planes on the facade (a projecting bay, a second floor overhang on a gabled wall dormer), and even variety in the rooflines (which include hipped bay, gabled dormer and shed roof on the entry). To the east of the entry bay is a single car garage.

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OVERBROOK DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7423 Patterson, Newman C. and Eula M., House; 1940. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Cape Cod style house has a stone foundation, slate roof and an attached, one car garage on the east end. It retains the side gabled roof, end wall chimney, multipaned windows, shutters, classical revival pedimented entry door, and gabled dormers common to Cape Cod Houses, but it is not divided vertically into symmetrical bays; the windows and doors on the first floor do not align with the dormers and the facades length is emphasized by the attached garage which is incorporated under the same side gabled roof.

7433 Goodman, Joe and Ann, House; 1942; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival house has a stone foundation, composition shingle roof and a basement level garage. This house is a side gabled, two story form with the three vertically aligned divisions on the facade, its multipaned and shuttered windows, and the classical revival styling on the entry. Even the side gabled, one story sunroom wing is characteristic of this style. There is a lower one-story wing in the rear but it is not visible from the facade.

7435 Connelly, Martin E. and Alice O., House; c. 1940. Contributing.

This two story, Colonial Revival house has a concrete foundation, composition shingle roof, and a back entry garage of the basement level. This homes asymmetrical division of the facade, especially the contrasting small and large gable that intersects through the cornice, multipaned windows, its broken pediment over the entry, the fanlight transom on a window, and even a bay window, is distinctly Colonial Revival.

7441 Huebner, Anthony B. and Amanda R. House; c. 1940; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a stone foundation and slate roof. A more simplified version of the style, it has the steeply pitched slate roof, but with fewer intersecting gables. The simplified version is evident in the straightforward major gabled bay on the facade, the one story side gabled screened porch, and the one story, even gabled vestibule. This vestibule as well as the masonry details and multipaned windows are reflective of this style as well. There is no garage to this house.

7447 Rosell, Louis V. and Bess P., House; 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 54) Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a textured concrete foundation and a composition shingle roof. The basement level garage has been converted to living space. Its facade is not divided into three equal vertical divisions (the first and second floor openings do not visually align) and the house has horizontal lighted windows and a horizontal paneled door. Even the picture window treatment of the bay window was more loosely based upon the Colonial Revival precedents than earlier examples in this neighborhood.

7455 House; 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 54) Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. The house retains the shuttered windows, end wall chimney, and classical revival entry details, as well as the side porch wing that help characterize this style. It uses more modern slab doors and more modern window patterns than those associated with the colonial precedents (horizontal lights in the windows and picture windows rather than multipaned and bay windows). Attached to the east elevation wall is a small, side gabled, frame construction sun porch. On the back, is a basement level entry, one car garage.

7459 Cox, John C., Jr. and Virginia, House; c. 1938. (Photo 54) Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a stone foundation and a slate roof. Noted for its multipaned windows, steep and various roof details, massive end wall chimneys, masonry details (the dentil brick courses, the brick quoining on the entry door), the timber framing on the side porch, and the wood plank entry door, this house is a nice example of the style. This house has a side porch, which in this case retains its original transparency (screening) rather than having been enclosed. There is a one car, basement level garage.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

OVERBROOK DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7467 Williams, Elson Jr. and Flora June, House; c. 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 54) Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival house has a gray composition shingle roof, an etched concrete foundation and an attached, two car, side gabled garage. The adaptation of the Georgian Revival style to more modern residential designs, retaining the side gabled, three bay division on the facade, but using more horizontal band of windows with horizontal lights and a roofed entry porch with iron posts.

7471 Butters, Howard E. and Marion, House; 1937. (Photo 54) Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival house has a red slate roof that is side gabled and extends from the first floor up to a third level attic area. It has a plethora of roofline forms and setbacks on the facade as well as a variety of wall materials (brick, half-timbered brick, rock faced stone, and wavy butt siding). The house also has the characteristic multipaned windows, small arched door, and massive facade chimney.

OVERBROOK DRIVE (even numbers)

4420 Lueking, Lester L. and Claudia, House; 1931. (Photo 55) Contributing.

This two story, three bay, Tudor Revival house has a distinctive, slate hipped roof with cross gable. The roof is intersected by the front end wall chimney, the shed and gabled dormers and projecting gabled vestibule. The vestibule has a round arched entry. The house features a decorative lion's head niche in the chimney, as well as the use of rock faced stone detailing and numerous leaded glass, diamond pattern windows, as well as the arcade side porch wing. On the south elevation the land slopes downhill to provide access to the two car, basement level garage with a foundation stone and slate roof.

4504 Spanos, Theodore and Stella, House; c. 1936; Bode and Walker, builder. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house is unusual with its tiered gables across the front and the circular porch stoop. The stained wood plank door and the original porch light as well as the multipaned, steel framed windows help identify its style. The roof is now composition shingle but originally was slate and the foundation is stone. The attached garage is camouflaged by incorporating it into the design with a back entry.

4510 Sudhoff, Roy W. and Erna, House; 1934. Contributing.

Garage; 1934. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival house has a rock faced, ashlar stone foundation and composition shingle roof that originally was slate. It has two gables through the cornice on the facade with the one over the south bay being larger. The majority of windows are wood sashed and the center bay has a paired, leaded glass casement window off-center above the vestibule. At the back, northeast corner of the lot, there is a two car detached end gabled, brick garage.

4520 House. c. 1956; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional home has a concrete foundation and a composition shingle roof. Its modest design utilizes a lower roof pitch, minimum wall treatment and simpler forms. This one is unusual since its end gable forms the facade, but does have the tiered roofline, shuttered windows, and plain wall treatments. The house has a side gabled, single car, garage wing.

4526 Seabaugh, Otto G. and Dorothy, House; 1952; Dan J. Mullen, architect. (Photo 56) Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. It has the combination of roof forms (gabled dormer and wing on a side gable as well as a lower side gabled wing) but they are less steeply pitched and the house is more horizontal. The side gabled, two car garage is more prominently positioned on the house facade.

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OVERBROOK DRIVE (even numbers continued)

7346 Wuestling, Mrs. E., House; 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a concrete (textured) foundation and composition shingle roof. This house has two asymmetrical bays, one with a shallow pitched gable at the entry, while the other is wider, with horizontal fenestration pattern. On the northwest elevation is a one story, side gabled, two car garage.

7354 Ballman, John P. and Bertha, House; 1938; Modern Construction Company, contractor. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and slate roof. This house has the characteristic steeply pitched roof with intersecting decorative roof lines, including a gabled two story bay and a hopped dormer on the façade, but it has an unusual window pattern with an elongated octagonal stained glass window above the entry as well as a large bay window. The corbelled brick overhang between the two floors of the gabled bay on the other side of the door is also an unusual detail and the dressed stone quoining gives the entry a more modernistic flare. On the back is a gabled, two story, brick wing with a two-car garage on the first floor and a porch on the second floor.

7356 Guebert, Kenneth E. and Ruth, House; 1952; Julius E Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. Its side gabled facade, dormer, multipaned windows and colonnaded porch are characteristic of the style. Less brick was used, supplemented by siding in the gable ends and it still retains the original wood siding as well as the original, horizontally lighted, and sashed windows. An attached two-car garage is located at the back of the house.

7374 Eckhardt, Paul P. and Dorothy, House; 1941. (Photo 57) Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof that originally was slate. Its defining features are a side gabled roofline with flanking chimneys, a three bay division of the facade, multipaned and shuttered windows, and a simple entry with a minimal entry stoop, as well as secondary side wings for porches and garage. This example has a broad, arched, entry opening with a fanlight not in glass but in wood. It also has the garage wing more deeply recessed and a two story screened porch wing rather than a one story wing.

7378 Ford, Theo. G. and Laura, House; 1940. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a concrete foundation and slate roof. This house is an unusual example of the style, which has many of that style's characteristic features, variety of roof forms, multipaned windows, contrasting masonry, and even decorative wood beam lintels. There is much less stone detailing and it has a two story side wing that is large enough to give the appearance of being an extension of the house and has a facade garage entry and a second floor sun porch above it.

7380 Spoeneman, Marlin C. and Marie, House; 1949; Frank L. Thompson, architect. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. Its shuttered, multipaned windows, gabled dormers at each end and entablature and sidelights on the entry, as well as the flanking end wall chimney. However, it also has a longer and more horizontal appearance as well as a prominent gabled wing on the facade with an asymmetrically positioned entry door. A two car, brick garage wing is on the back of the west elevation.

7400 Wade, G. Clifford and Flora J., House; 1936; Modern Construction Company, contractor. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a stone foundation, slate roof and a basement level two car garage on the northwest elevation. This house has a side gable, three bay divisions of the facade, multipaned and shuttered windows, and classical revival entry with minimal porch treatments as well as side wings. It also has distinctive brick detailing under the cornice and has window lintels and it has three gabled wall dormers. The classical revival entry is much more elaborate than most in the neighborhood and has paired pilasters and an arched, broken pediment with deeply profiled trim to give more dimension to the entry. The basement level garage is on the north end and cannot be seen from the facade view.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

OVERBROOK DRIVE (even numbers continued)

7450 Harrison, John E. and Edith E., House; c. 1943. Contributing.

This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a stone foundation and French interlocking red clay tile roof, and a facade entry. The multipaned and shuttered windows, the brick dentil moldings, stone quoining around the door and the bay window are all details often found on this style. The slightly projecting gabled, two story entry bay, its side gable form, and the vertical alignment of facade openings, as well as a screened porch on the side and a two car, side gabled, attached garage are also characteristic of the style.

7464 Eickmann, Olin J. and Norma, House; 1940; 1953 alteration; J. W. Toombes, architect. Contributing.

This two story, side gabled, Georgian Revival house has a composition shingle roof, a rock faced, ashlar limestone foundation and a basement level one car garage on the back. The house is a good example of the style with its characteristic side gabled design and its three bay divisions on the facade as well as the multipaned, shuttered windows and the pedimented entry. Even with the side gabled, one story sunroom wing, and the large elevated deck on the back, the house retains its historic integrity.

PARKDALE DRIVE (odd numbers)

4501 Dvorak, John J. and Dollie, House; c. 1949. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Cape Cod style house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. As is characteristic of this style, there are gabled dormers and a central, pedimented entry, multipaned windows, and a sun porch wing on the side. Although some of the windows have been replaced, most of the multipaned windows on the facade are still intact. The brick has been painted white, but the basic house retains its original forms and features. Under the sun porch is an original, 2 car, basement level garage.

4515 Cummins, Bury L., House; c. 1949. (Photo 58) Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a concrete foundation and a composition shingle roof. This house utilizes a number of the distinctive decorative details associated with the style. It has multicolored brick, rock faced limestone accents, a round arched entry, a wood plank door, overlapping and asymmetrical gables, wing walls, and multipaned window. In the basement level of the north elevation, there is a one car garage.

4523 Clark, Joseph W. and Hazel, House; c. 1946-1949. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Cape Cod style house has a concrete foundation and a composition shingle roof. The basic shape of the house, side gabled with dormers and side wings (including a breezeway attachment to a garage) is basically a Cape Cod variation of the colonial revival style, but the carved, timber, gabled, one story vestibule and a wood plank door are features normally only seen on Tudor Revival houses. Although the windows have been replaced with vinyl sashed windows, the muntin pattern seems to closely match the original windows, and the sun porch wing on the south elevation has been enclosed with vinyl siding as well. The facade has a two car garage.

PASADENA BOULEVARD (odd numbers)

7201-7203 Hartnett Apartments; c. 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 59) Contributing.

This two story, Modernistic two family apartment building has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. A basement level, two car garage is at the rear of the building. It utilizes a series of horizontal and rectangular forms, such as banks of windows, the continuous sill course, the banding on the chimney, the low profile of the hipped roof, the flat canopy on the front entry, the horizontal lights in the windows and the stacked rectangular panels on the entry door. The use of a picture window and the decorative wrought iron porch posts are also post-war modern features that were popular on a variety of styles.

7207-7209 Apartment Building; 1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 59) Contributing.

This two story, Minimal Traditional two family apartment building has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof with a series of horizontal and rectangular forms, such as banks of windows, the continuous sill course, the banking on the chimney, the low profile of the hipped roof, the horizontal lights in the windows and the stacked rectangular panels on the entry door, with decorative post-war wrought iron porch posts. A two car garage is in the basement level.

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PASADENA BOULEVARD (odd numbers continued)

- 7215 **Apartment Building;** 1940. (Photo 59) **Contributing.**
This two story, four unit, Colonial Revival apartment building has a concrete foundation and the original slate roof is now composition shingle. This building utilizes its side gables and symmetrical facade with a center gable. It also utilizes the flanking end wall chimneys with decorative brick dentil courses near the cap as well as the characteristic multipaned sashed windows and pilaster strips on the center facade window. The treatment of the entry bay is stylized, influenced by Modernistic trends, especially the recess brick courses that normally would look like brick quoining, but are wider, creating a banding on the second floor around the window. Also the entry is not drawn from Colonial Revival motifs, but has a highly unusual rectangular pattern and the glass block porthole windows on each side utilize a repetition that is distinctly modern in both material and pattern, although porthole windows are frequently used as a single high light. The two 2-car garages are relegated to the rear of the building.
- 7219 **Apartment Building;** 1940; Robert V. Graham, architect and builder. (Photos 59 and 60) **Contributing.**
This two story, two family, Tudor Revival apartment building has a concrete foundation veneered with rock faced ashlar limestone and has composition shingle roof which originally slate. The building is detailed with a boldly contrasting, multicolored brick that is further detailed with half timbering of a variety of brick patterns. It also has the characteristic wood plank door and contrasting use of stone at the base of the entry vestibule as well as multipaned windows. On the back of the building are two 2-car garages.
- 7223-7225 **Stevenson Apartments;** 1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect (attributed). (Photo 60) **Contributing.**
This two story, two family, Modern movement apartment building has a concrete foundation and a composition shingle roof. This Modern design utilizes the preferred simplicity of wall treatment and decorative elements such as horizontal lights in the windows, glass block as a major feature, and a simple entry porch with wrought iron supports. There is one 1-car and a 2-car garage both at basement level.
- 7229-7231 **Apartment Building;** c. 1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 60) **Contributing.**
This two story, two family Modernistic apartment building has a poured concrete foundation, composition shingle roof, and two 1 car garages in the rear basement. It utilizes a series of circular panels. The use of a picture window and the decorative wrought iron porch posts are also post-war modern features.
- 7249-7259 **Apartment Building;** 1961. (Photo 68) **Noncontributing.**
This twelve unit, two story, corner, Modern Movement apartment building (also addressed as 3900 Roland Boulevard) has a concrete foundation and asbestos tile roof. This designed utilized features such as the lower pitched hipped roof, horizontal lights in the sashed windows, the picture windows, and the flat roofs on the porch and the decorative wrought iron support posts. There are broad chimneys near the ridge. Although considered noncontributing because it was completed around 1961, its design is in keeping with other apartment buildings in the neighborhood and should be re-evaluated when it is 50 years old. On the back of the building there are 8 one car garages and two 2 car garages.
- 7307 **Apartment Building;** c. 1955-1956. (Photos 61 and 68) **Contributing.**
This two story, four family, Georgian Revival style house has a concrete foundation and the composition shingle roof was originally slate. This style is characterized by the three bay facade on a side gabled form, but in accommodating a four family unit, this building intersects this side gable with a wide gable that triples the depth of the building beyond what is normally found on a single family residence. The design utilizes other characteristic Georgian Revival features (boxed cornices, flanking end wall chimneys, multipaned sashed windows, and a pedimented entry with pilasters on either side of the door). On the back, there are two basement level garages.
- 7311 **Apartment Building;** c. 1955-1956. (Photo 61) **Contributing.**
This two story, four family Moderne apartment building has a concrete foundation and the roof that was originally slate is now composition shingle. The design utilizes detailing that is influenced by the Moderne movement, the round glass block window, the horizontal lights in the sashed windows, the tiered lights on the simple entry door, and the stepped stone on the entry surround. On the back, there are two, 1-car basement level garages.

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PASADENA BOULEVARD (odd numbers continued)

7315 **Apartment Building; c. 1955-1956. (Photo 61) Contributing.**

This two story, four family, Georgian Revival apartment building has a concrete foundation and the originally slate roof is now composition shingle roof. This building intersects this side gable with a wide gable that triples the depth of the building beyond what is normally found on a single family residence. The design utilizes other characteristic features such as boxed cornices, flanking end wall chimneys, multipaned sashed windows, and a pedimented entry with pilasters on either side of the door). On the back, there are two, 1 car basement level garages.

PASADENA BOULEVARD (even numbers)

7302 **Normandy Fire Station; 1948-1949; Wischmeyer and Lorenz, architect; 1986, addition. (Photo 68) Noncontributing.**

The original fire station was built in 1948 with a cornerstone from 1949, and it consisted of a two-story, two bay structure. A 1986 addition expanded to provide two additional truck bays and offices. The original façade is still visible, although it is less than half the current floorplan. When the addition was completed, the station, which had been outside the boundaries of the Village of Pasadena Hills, was expanded into the Village. Although the use of red brick blends well with the predominant building material of Pasadena Hills, the large addition is a noncontributing historic element in the historic district.

RAVINIA DRIVE (odd numbers)

7215 **Lueking, Herman A. and Addie B., House; c. 1938. (Photos 81 and 82) Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a stone foundation, slate roof, and an attached two car garage. This house utilizes the characteristic features that define this style, such as a steeply pitched slate roof, the various rooflines, the projecting wings, on the facade, the mixture of masonry materials (stone, multicolored brick, half timbered walls), multipaned windows, and a massive chimney. It has an unusual brick patterning created by laying the brick in uneven rows and by varying the surface depth of the brick as well.

7223 **Eschmann, Frederick H. and Edna, House; 1936; Moresi-Nauman, Associated, contractor. (Photo 82) Contributing.**

This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, the original slate roof is now composition shingle, and a two car garage wing. This house utilizes many classical details, such as the brick quoining, clustered columns on the side porch, the pediment with modillions, and the entablature on the entry. This house is unusual because of the facade garage entry.

7239 **Guenther, Ella C., House; c. 1939-1941. (Photo 41) Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a limestone foundation, the original slate roof is now composition shingle, and it has a two car garage wing on the facade. This house utilizes many classical details, such as the brick quoining, clustered columns on the side porch, the pediment with modillions, and the entablature on the entry.

7261 **Ritter, Dennis F. and Carrie, House; c. 1942. (Photo 62) Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a slate roof, rock faced stone foundation, and a basement level two car garage on the facade with a porch above it. The most distinctive features are the diamond pattern brickwork, the dressed limestone quoining and stepped lintel around the door and the original two story side porch wing.

7289 **Hausstette, Elmer H. and Lucille, House; 1937; H. Pueser, contractor (attributed). Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, a slate roof, and a two car, attached, side gabled brick garage wing. The multicolored brick and slate as well as dressed limestone on the entry provide visual variety as do the various rooflines and facade setbacks.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

RAVINIA DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7301 O'Bar, Oliver, House; 1940. (Photo 63) Contributing.

This two story, Prairie style house has a concrete foundation, the original slate roof is now composition shingle, and a one car garage is included on the west side. Features of this style home include emphasizing the horizontal lines and the transparency between the interior and exterior, seemingly merging the two spaces. This house has a low pitched hopped roof with extremely wide eaves and even shallow hipped and shed roof porches that extend the horizontal appearance far beyond the actual body of the house. This horizontality is also emphasized by brick banding, terraces and clustered, broad expanses of windows. The use of a second floor terrace and corner windows helps make the interior and exterior merge.

7309 Twiellenmeier, Claude V. and Irene, House; c. 1936-1937. (Photo 63) Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a limestone foundation, slate roof, and a ground level, two car garage below a second floor sun porch. This house combines gabled and hipped roofs as well as both hipped and gabled wall dormers to create the visual variety on the roofline that defines the style. It also utilizes the characteristic variation of wall materials, the patterned brick, the contrasting ashlar stone and half timbered stuccoed wall surfaces, as well as typical masonry details such as the wing wall of stone, and massive decorative chimneys.

7319 Rutkowski, Walter L. and Evelyn J., House; 1931; A. F. & Arthur Stauder, architect. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar stone foundation, the original slate roof is now composition shingle, and an attached, two car garage is in the basement level. This house utilizes a number of intersecting gable lines and contrasting stone details with multicolored brick walls, several round arched openings as well as a variety of leaded and stained glass window forms to highlight the design. Especially unusual on this house are the small iron balcony on the decorative window over the entry and the decorative chimney pots.

7325 Schumacher, Cyril W. and Katherine, House; 1935. (Photo 64) Contributing.

Garage; 1935. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, a Spanish cement tile roof with cornice boards, and a detached, two car, side gabled, brick garage in the middle of the north end of the property. The style of this house is noted for its side gable, three bay divisions and symmetrical facade. This house has exceptional detailing including not only the typical multipaned windows, but also flanking wall chimneys with corbeled caps and paired chimney pots, modillions under the cornice, a fascia board, brick quoining at the corners of the facade and at the corners of the entry bay, and a Palladian window above the classical revival entry.

7331 Young, John D. and Viola M., House; 1931. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival house, has a concrete foundation, a slate roof, and includes a one-car garage entry on the facade. This elaborate design, with a cross gable as well as other gabled wall dormers and a gabled vestibule contributes to the house's uniqueness. The most distinctive features of this house are the swayback gable extension over the garage, the Gothic arch vestibule opening, the wavy butt sizing that details the gable ends and second floor, and especially the wedding cake tiered chimney on the facade.

7337 Mellies, Dr. Walter J. and Gladys M., House; 1932; Chris Spoeneman, builder. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock face limestone foundation, a slate roof, and an attached two car garage on the west side of the back of the house. This home has a complex roofline of staggered and crossed gables of different pitches and levels. The facade has a wide variety of details including many that define this style as unique: the scattered stone highlights on the brick walls, the contrasting wood siding, the casement windows, wood beam lintels, the round arched doorway in a one story gabled vestibule, the enclosed sunroom, and, the most distinctive feature, the massive facade chimney with its paired shafts and tiered construction.

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RAVINIA DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7341 **Laufer, George B. and Frances, House; 1934. Contributing.**

Garage; 1934. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, a red slate roof, and a detached two car, end gabled, brick garage is located at the northeast corner of the property. It has overlapping gabled bays on the facade, its massive facade chimney with its decorative chimney pots, the basket handle arched doorway, and the contrasting materials (multicolored brick, half timbered stucco, narrow stained wood clapboard, slate roofing, rock faced limestone). Additional visual variety is provided by multipaned sashed windows and diamond pattern leaded casements.

7351 **Moseley, M. Paul and Margaret H., House; 1953; Jason L. Willingham & Associates, architect. Contributing.**

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a poured concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. This house has the characteristic side gabled form, the three bay division of the facade the classical references on the entry, the shuttered multipaned windows, and even the end gabled chimney, but it also has the garage on a side wing.

7359 **Hofman, William S. and Grace A., House; 1931. Contributing.**

Garage; 1931. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house, has a rock faced, coursed limestone foundation, composition tile roof, and detached, two car, brick ended gabled garage on the northeast corner of the lot. This is a highly unusual example of the style, in part because it has a less steeply pitched roofline and segmental arched windows on the secondary elevations and because its form is more boxy, but it does have the steeply pitched, asymmetrical gabled vestibule, round arched entry accented by stones, and a massive, decorative end wall chimney on the facade that has elaborate use of limestone details that seem to merge out of the foundation and from the cap. It even has two decorative spiral chimney pots. It has other characteristic features including a wing wall and a variety of window patterns: diamond leaded glass, multipaned sashes, stained glass, and round arched. The most unusual feature is the stonework railing on what was originally a screened or open first floor side porch. There is a one and a half car, end gabled, shingle roof detached garage.

7373 **Wood, James H. and Helen, House; c. 1954. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Cape Cod style house has a poured concrete foundation, composition shingle roof, and a rear entry, one story, two car garaged attached to the house by a breezeway. The house is an excellent example of the style with the characteristic three bay facade with dormers at either end. It has a shed roof over the bay window and entry and the long, horizontal facade is also influenced by the popular post-war style, the Ranch house as is the massive interior chimney.

7415 **McCulloch, James S., House; 1967; George Quick, architect. Noncontributing.**

Garage; 1967. Noncontributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a poured concrete foundation, composition shingle roof that was originally slate, and a detached two car brick garage in the east end of the back yard. It has typical Georgian Revival features: side gabled, two story styling with a symmetrical, three bay division of the facade. It utilizes many stylistic details associated with the style: multipaned and shuttered windows, and a broken pedimented entry, however, the wide eaves overhang, the double door entry and the clapboard clad end wall chimney are late twentieth century stylistic features.

7419 **Britt, John G. and Helen, House; 1934; Julius E. Tarling, architect; 1952 addition. Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rough cut limestone foundation, composition shingle roof, and a basement level two car garage on the facade which was added in 1952. The facade chimney, the contrasting gabled and shed roofed dormers and bays, the steeply pitched roof, multipaned windows, the projecting one story vestibule and round arched doorway are all characteristic features of this style.

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RAVINIA DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7421 Gasen, Harry, House; c. 1943. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a concrete foundation, composition shingle roof that was originally slate, and a recess one car garage/porch wing on the facade of the house. This example does not utilize the more symmetrical bay divisions that followed the original Georgian precedents, but it does reference that division with the three upper story windows. Like many Colonial Revival designs, it has multipaned windows with shutter and flanking end wall chimneys, as well as a large bay window.

7427 Hogan, David R. and Amelia N., House; c. 1940. Noncontributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a poured concrete foundation, a composition shingle roof that was originally slate, and a two story side porch wing with a basement level one car garage. It utilizes the side gabled, two story form that characterizes this style with typical features, such as shuttered, multipaned windows, a large bay window, as well as a pedimented entry, but the gabled two story bay for the entry and the semi-circular, tiered brick steps are later variations on the more simple historic facade design. Unfortunately, the enclosure of the two story porch wing with a basement garage has been altered drastically with vinyl siding and small windows, as well as enlarging the driveway, which drastically changes the balance of the historic facade.

7433 Windway, Herman and Anna, House; c. 1939; Edward D. Delaney, architect. (Photo 65) Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar stone foundation, composition shingle roof, and a basement level garage on the facade. This house has a hipped roof with large cross gables on each elevation, a tall hipped vestibule with a small gabled wall dormer on the facade above the entrances. Other features such as the complex roofline, the facade chimney with its decorative shaft, the use of rock faced ashlar limestone as details scattered on the facade, of multipaned sashed windows, the round arched doorway, and the multicolored brick, are typical of the style.

7437 Kline, Mary Jane, House; 1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 65) Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional house has a poured concrete foundation, cement tile roof, and a two car, basement level garage entry on the facade. This design has gabled dormers, and shuttered windows as well as the side gable from that was common to Cape Cod style houses, but it also has a large cross gabled bay on the front and a recessed entry, which help characterize it as Minimal Traditional style. It also has a large picture window flanked by sashed windows.

7443 Dorsey, Francis P. and Gladys, House; c. 1952-1953; George Winkler, architect. (Photo 65) Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style house has a poured concrete foundation, composition shingle roof, and a basement level garage incorporated into the design of the facade. The complex roofline and the asymmetrical facade draw from the Tudor Revival style, but the roofline is shallower and the house is more horizontal in form. The multipaned windows with shutters and the porthole window draw from the Colonial Revival style.

7447 Baseler, Lewis L. and Louise H., House; 1948. (Photo 65) Contributing.

This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a poured concrete foundation, composition shingle roof that was originally slate, and a side entry basement two car garage. The house is listed as Colonial Revival, but it integrates several styles quite well. With its two story side gabled form and three bay division on the facade it is reminiscent of Georgian Revival. On the contrary, the pediment above the recessed entry doorway is more Tudor Revival or Craftsman with the heavy timbered trusses on the gable. Also, the facade lacks the symmetry associated with examples of Georgian Revival style and utilizes the large picture window flanked by sashed windows that became popular after WWII. There is an original one story sun porch in the back of the house.

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RAVINIA DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7463 **Greif, Otis K. and Iola, House; 1936; Modern Construction Company, contractor. Contributing.**

Garage; 1936; Modern Construction Company, contractor. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a slate roof, a rock faced ashlar limestone roof, and a detached two car garage at the northeast corner of the lot. The house retains its historic street side appearance, one that is highly unusual in the neighborhood. It has the characteristic steeply pitched slate roof and asymmetrical cross gables, as well as half timbered two story bay window, and multipaned windows, as well as round arched openings with contrasting stone outlining the opening. It even has the massive chimneys that often characterize the style. However, the facade is more symmetrical than usual with large expanses of windows.

7471 **Costrino, Joseph, House; 1954. Contributing.**

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a poured concrete foundation and a composition shingle roof. The style is noted for its side gable, three bay facade, multipaned and shuttered windows, and Classical Revival detailing on the entry. It had a one car, attached garage under the side wing porch. Unfortunately, the porch wing has been drastically altered, with window, wall and roof treatments not in keeping with the style of the house.

7477 **Droste, Louis W. and Estelle, House; c. 1938. Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a concrete foundation, slate roof, and an attached two car garage side wing. This is a nice example of the style, with a massive, decorative brick chimney on the facade and steeply pitched roof with multiple cross gables. It also has the characteristic multipaned windows, bay windows, copper gutters with decorative collector boxes, stones used as accents and wing walls, and decorative brick patterning.

7483 **Grote, Theodore and Marjorie, House; c. 1954; R. J. Grote, architect. Contributing.**

Garage; c. 1954-1955; R. J. Grote, architect. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style home has a cement foundation, composition shingle roof, and a detached two car garage at the southeast corner of the lot. This is a very nice example of the style, with its lower, horizontal form. Facing the street, it displays a large picture window flanked by four casements windows with horizontal lights in the windows. The north wing of the façade also contains a picture window, but this one cleverly shutters with a role up awning. Near the rear of the first floor, there is another rolled up awning. The front porch contains elaborate wrought iron porch posts. There is a one car, asphalt driveway on the south side of the property that extends back to the detached, two car, end gable garage at the southeast corner of the lot. This brick garage has lap siding in the end gable.

RAVINIA DRIVE (even numbers)

7250 **Bindner, Charles M. and Ida, House; c. 1955-1957. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional house has a limestone foundation and a composition shingle roof. The intersecting gable and dormer that create an asymmetrical facade are common to the Tudor Revival designs, but this house has a more modern shallower pitched rooflines and a more horizontal facade. Also, the division of the facade with a center entry and flanking bay window is something found in Cape Cod houses. Other modernistic influences are evident in the porthole window and the original aluminum sashed windows with horizontal lights (rather than wooden, multipaned windows).

7262 **Dobbin, Alex and Vera, House; 1937. Contributing.**

Garage; 1937. Contributing.

This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a limestone foundation, composition shingle roof, and a detached two car garage to the rear of the house that has multipanel overhead door that has paired lights in the upper panels. This house uses the characteristic multipaned windows and classical details (pedimented entry and Palladian arched window, but it is more loosely interpreted than earlier examples.

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RAVINIA DRIVE (even numbers continued)

- 7264 Kempfer, Edwin Y. and Olinda A., House;** 1931; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 40) **Contributing.**
This two story, Italian Renaissance influenced house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, clay tile roof, and two car garage in the basement. This style is noted for its massive, tile, hipped roof with wide eaves, second floor windows that are shorter than the first, classical design details (such as quoining) as well as arched window openings especially above entrances, as seen in this design. Its limestone foundation extends up at the corners it has casement windows with leaded glass transoms, and a massive end wall chimney, all more commonly found in Tudor Revival designs. The vertical lights in the upper sashes are a Craftsman influence.
- 7276 Vitale, Nicholas S. and Marie, House;** 1935; Moresi and Nauman, contractor. (Photo 40) **Contributing.**
This two story, French Eclectic style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, the original slate roof is now composition shingle, and it has a garage in the rear of the house in a shorter gable wing. It utilizes a variety of masonry materials and patterns, steeply pitched and varied rooflines, massive end wall chimneys, multipaned windows and the distinctive interior corner tower with a conical roof.
- 7312 Sprich, Charles E. and Hazel M., House;** 1936; Moresi-Nauman, Associated, contractor. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1936; Moresi-Nauman, Associated, contractor. **Contributing.**
This two story, French Eclectic style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, a slate roof, and a Porte cochere. The façade is divided by four visual bays. The east bay has a grand conical tower, which sets off the asymmetrical appearance of the facade. There is a detached, slate, hipped roof, two car garage at the southeast corner of the lot.
- 7316 Kenny, Patrick S. and Stella M., House;** 1954. (Photo 66) **Contributing.**
Garage; 1954. (Photo 66) **Contributing.**
This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a concrete block foundation, a composition shingle roof, and a detached, two car, end gabled, brick garage on the southeast corner of the lot. This house has a triple window to the east of the entry along such features associated with the style: multipaned and shuttered windows, classical revival entry details, and even a minimal entry stoop. In this case, the slightly projecting gabled entry bay creates a more prominent entry than found on most other examples in Pasadena Hills.
- 7322 Prior, Orlando H. and Katherine J., House;** c. 1937. **Contributing.**
Garage; c. 1937. **Contributing.**
This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, the original slate roof, and a detached two car, end gabled, brick garage on the southwest corner of the property. This house is characterized by the side gabled, two story form, usually, as in this case, with a symmetrical facade divided into three bays. The use of flanking end wall chimneys, multipaned windows, shutters, keystone lintels, and the elaborate classical revival motif, the brick quoining on the corners, making it one of the more elaborate examples of the style in the neighborhood.
- 7328 Cunningham, Miles and Viola, House;** c. 1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 67) **Contributing.**
Garage; c. 1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 67) **Contributing.**
This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a concrete foundation, the original slate roof is now composition shingle, and a detached two car garage is located on the southeast corner of the property. This house is characterized by its two story, side gabled form, usually with a symmetrical three bay facade. The house has horizontal lights in the windows, rather than the characteristic multipaned windows, and it has a picture window.

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RAVINIA DRIVE (even numbers continued)

7332 **Krebs, Joseph F. and Pauline E., House;** 1939; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**

Garage: 1939; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**

This two story, Colonial Revival-Tudor Revival mix style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, its original slate roof, and detached, two car, end gabled brick garage on the back of the lot. The house has a side gabled facade, and even has the flanking end wall chimneys, the multipaned sashed windows and the canted bay window often found on this variation of Colonial Revival. However, the front entry has rock faced limestone around a round arched doorway and as wing walls on each side of the entry bay as well as on the wing wall on the corner and brick patterning in the gable end on the facade, features associated with Tudor Revival designs.

7366 **Rixman, Raymond L. and Jessie M., House;** 1940; J. V. Gastaldi, architect. **Contributing.**

This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a rock faced limestone foundation, composition shingle roof, and an attached one car garage wing on the facade with an enclosed sun porch on the second floor. This design utilizes the detailing common to that style, but in a less formalized and balanced design. Character defining features include the contrasting brick quoining, the multipaned windows, the octagonal window, and the stylized brick on the entry that references pilasters and a pediment, as well as the bay window. The house also has tiered, semicircular steps and curved iron railings fanning out from the entry.

7372 **Smith, Charles F. and Esther E., House;** 1940. **Contributing.**

Garage: 1940. **Contributing.**

This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a rock faced limestone foundation, slate roof, and a detached 1.5 car, brick, end gabled garage on the southwest corner of the property. This house utilizes more modern features, such as the compound, rectangular entry recess and the half round, tiered entry stoop. It does however retain a popular form, side gabled, two story house with three bay facade division that is treated symmetrically. It also has multipaned windows and even quoining on the corners.

ROLAND BOULEVARD (odd numbers)

3825 **Apartment Building;** c. 1937-1943. (Photo 45) **Contributing.**

This two story, four family Colonial Revival influences apartment building has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, composition shingle roof, and two car basement level garages on the rear of the building. Its most notable features are a broken pediment and pilaster on the entry, but it is modest in design with few embellishments. This modest design has also been modified, probably eliminating the other major distinctive feature, the original window patterns, although the openings and sashed windows were used as replacements.

3909 **Pasadena Apartments;** c. 1950; Dan J. Mullen, architect. (Photos 61 and 68) **Contributing.**

This two story, four family Colonial Revival apartment building has a concrete foundation, composition shingle roof, and a three car garage wing on the rear, north end of the building. The exterior of this building utilizes Colonial Revival detailing, most notably a side gable with cross gables, shuttered window, brick quoining on the end bays, and a pedimented and sidelighted entry. Also, as is characteristic of this community, the garages are located on the side and rear elevations, where they do not impact the streetscape.

3915 **Kibler, Victor and Augusta O., House;** c. 1948. (Photo 69) **Contributing.**

This two story, Colonial Revival house has a concrete foundation and an asbestos tile roof. This is a nice example of the centered cross gable on the middle of three bays on the facade. It has the characteristic side gable with a centered cross gable on the middle of three bays on the facade. It also has flanking end wall chimneys and a bay window. The house also has a breezeway to the attached garage on the rear of the house. Although the house is now used as City Hall it retains its most of its integrity, even on the interior, except for the replacement windows and ramp inside the breezeway.

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ROLAND BOULEVARD (odd numbers continued)

3919 Hoerr, Philip L. and Margaret L., House; c. 1935-1937. (Photo 69) Contributing.

Garage; c. 1935-1937. Contributing.

This two story Tudor Revival house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, composition shingles, and a two car, end gabled, matching brick, garage behind the house. The house is distinctive in its style because of the unusual detailing: the vertical brick projections up the shaft of the front chimney; the three gables across the façade; and the unique patterning on the solid oak entry door that included stained glass ovals and circular lights asymmetrically placed on the door. There is a concrete stoop with steps that still retain the original iron railing.

3923 Wahlert, Ernest H. and Myrtle R., House; c. 1935-1937; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 69) Contributing.

This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a concrete foundation and clay tile roof. This style is noted for its center gable and three bay facade, but this example has more elaborate detailing than many other Colonial Revival houses in the neighborhood, features like the brick quoining on the corners and the deep brick corbel courses under the gutters that create a boxed cornice appearance, the heavy corbelling on the end wall chimneys, the decorative collector boxes on the downspouts, the red clay tile roof, and the sidelighted entry. Even the use of a lighter buff colored brick is uncommon in this community. It also has multipaned windows and shutters, even on the enclosed breezeway connection to the gabled garage.

3927 Milligan, Thomas F. and Madonna H., House; c. 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 69) Contributing.

This two story, Neo-Colonial style house has a concrete foundation, an asbestos tile roof, an attached, two car garage. This form is known for its center gable, and this house still retains that basic form (side gabled, three bays on the facade and centered gabled bay), but its details are distinctly modern, especially the horizontal lights in the windows and the picture windows flanked by narrow sashed windows.

3937 Kessler, Joseph J. and Margaret, House; 1936, Cay Weinel, architect; Modern Construction, developer. (Photo 69) Contributing.

Garage; 1936, Cay Weinel, architect; Modern Construction, developer. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a concrete foundation, slate roof, and detached two car garage at the back of the lot. This is a formalized example of the style, but it has many of the decorative details that distinguish this style: steeply pitched roof with symmetrically aligned cross gables and a bowed gable, the use of a variety of wall materials, contrasting masonry around the recessed entry opening, a heavy stained wood door with stained glass light, as well as multipaned and leaded glass windows.

3941 Hunt, Karl D. and Myrtle, House; c. 1935. (Photos 69 and 71) Contributing.

This two story, Art Deco influenced house has a concrete foundation, slate roof, and a garage in the south side of the ground floor of the house. Although Art Deco, this house blends well with the other styles in the neighborhood, even having the three bay facade and multicolored brick found on many of the homes in the community. It is the detailing that is most strongly influenced by the Art Deco movement. These influences include the zigzag detailing of the smooth limestone surrounding the recessed entry, the muntin pattern in the windows, the brick decorative details, and the distinctive detailing on the front door.

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ROLAND BOULEVARD (odd numbers continued)

3953 Kroehnke, Walter and Martha, House; 1931; Russell Conzelman, architect; Ben Goldberg, contractor. (Photos 70 and 71) **Contributing.**

Garage; 1931; Russell Conzelman, architect; Ben Goldberg, contractor. **Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone, clay tile roof, and a detached two car, matching brick garage in the back of the lot. Utilizing the multicolored brick walls, a steeply pitched roof with intersecting gables and multiple roofline treatments. It has other characteristic features of this style including decorative brickwork and the use of rusticated stone as quoining and staggered foundation treatments as well as wing walls and a stepped end wall chimney. Even the stoop with the deeply recessed entry with a dressed "stone" surround is common to this style. It also has a pair of round arched French doors in the south bay, façade composition.

3959 Linders, William and Irene, House; 1931; Russell Conzelman, architect; Ben Goldberg, contractor. (Photos 70 and 71) **Contributing.**

Garage; 1931; H. J. Tranel, builder. **Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and slate roof. This house is especially noteworthy because of the overlapping gabled facade, the decorative patterned brick wall highlights, and the variety of wall materials. The house has a distinctive Tudor arched entry door and a front entry porch, which may not be original, but is designed in keeping with the style, materials, and craftsmanship of the original building. In addition this house design utilizes a variety of window treatments to add even more visual variety. One of the unusual features of the house is what looks like a detached, two car garage, which actually is double depth to hold four cars.

3969 Wittich, George F. R. and Dorothy H., House; Cay Weinel and Julius E. Tarling, architects; Chris Spoeneman, builder, 1934. (Photos 70 and 71) **Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a stone foundation, slate roof, and a rear entry two car attached garage on the north end of the house. The main house façade is divided into three vertical bays with the south bay being a two story, gabled, projecting wing, with the middle bay having a smaller cross gable. On each of end of the house are side wings, the one of the south being an open porch and the one of the north being a two car garage which has a second floor hipped roof porch over half of the flat garage roof. The arcaded side porch and rooftop deck are used to camouflage the garage. The design utilizes decorative details including the steeply pitched, slate roof, the intersecting and varied rooflines, a variety of window forms and configurations, an arched vestibule opening, and a massive end wall chimney.

3983 Kloepfer, William E. and Emma F., House; 1942; Cay Weinel, architect. (Photo 72) **Contributing.**

This two story, Georgian Revival house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. This house has a breezeway connecting to the attached garage that faces the side street. It still has multipaned windows, but the entry is framed by a dressed limestone surround rather than an entablature and pilasters.

4015 Gruender, Elizabeth M., House; 1937. Julius E. Tarling, architect; Edward Delaney, builder. **Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced, ashlar foundation and concrete tile roof. This house has only a single intersecting gabled bay with the central entry and use of contrasting masonry materials utilized only to differentiate the first floor entry vestibule. The distinctive detailing on this design is in the Florentine concrete tile roof, the repetition of the segmental arched openings on the first floor. The knee braces supporting the gable ends of the central bay, the faux iron balcony above the recessed entry, the tall corbelled chimneys at each end of the main house, the tiered garage wing with rooftop deck, and the extensive use of leaded and stained glass windows. The house has a garage wing with a side entry, to minimize its visual impact on the facade and streetscape.

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ROLAND BOULEVARD (odd numbers continued)

4201 Huck, August W. and Lee M., House; 1937. (Photo 73) Contributing.

Garage; 1937. (Photo 73) Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced, ashlar limestone foundation and a clay tile roof. Basically a rectangular plan, it has a number of the distinctive features associated with this style: cross gables of different sizes to provide visual interest to the roofline; a variety of leaded glass windows, a round arched entry recessed in a one story, gabled vestibule; the contrasting use of rock faced ashlar limestone detailing on multicolored brick walls, and a massive, curved and bowed, brick wing wall. A detached end gabled garage is in the back yard that has matching brick and clay tile.

4215 Kalbfell, Arthur F. and Addie S., House; 1936; Moresi-Nauman-O'Neill, Inc., contractor. (Photo 73) Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and a slate roof. It has a number of distinctive details, including the use of both shed and gabled wall dormers, a projecting two story vestibule with a second floor overhang, a faux balcony with arched French doors, a variety of multipaned windows, and highly unusual, randomly laid, brick in the half-timbered overhang. There is two car attached garage with a facade entry.

4223 Reineke, Harry J. and Ella L. House; 1929; Johnson and Maack, architects; Higbee Brothers Construction Co., builder. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a concrete foundation and slate roof. The two car garage is at basement level. This design is much more modestly detailed but also reflective of a transitional style, which will increase in popularity later in the decade. It features rock faced ashlar stone detailing, multipaned steel casement windows, stained wood siding, wood plank shutters, a decorative wood panel door with stained glass lights, rough hewn timber framing the entry, and the irregular pattern of the slate roof.

4225 Hopson, John J. and Jerlanne L., House; 1952. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style house has a concrete foundation and asbestos tile roof. This house is a good example of the trends to elongate the facade and lower roof lines, the roof pitch and 1.5 story form as well as the detailing. The facade has been stretched with a one story garage wing that continues the main roofline with a broad cross gable and by having a shallow porch under the roof extension that extends two-thirds the width of the facade. Another feature that is common to this style is the broad interior chimney of this house. The garage is attached and accessed from the rear.

4301 Selvaggi, Vincent G. and Alice, House; 1930. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a concrete foundation, slate roof, and a 1.5 story attached two bay garage to the west of the main house. This house utilizes a number of the distinctive features (multicolored brick, slate roof, varied roofline, a massive facade chimney, multipaned sashed windows, a one story vestibule, irregular stone outlining the arched vestibule, and a distinctive wood panel door with strap hinges), but it does not have the exuberant details of some Tudor Revival houses.

4307 McCloud, Scott and Deborah, House; c. 1967. (Photo 74) Noncontributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a concrete foundation, composition shingle roof, and detached two car garage in the back of the lot. This house has a side gabled three bay facade, with the usual symmetry to this style and a pedimented entry and multipaned windows. This house lacks the flanking end wall chimneys of earlier designs, but it has all of the other characteristic features. It does have an uncharacteristically wide eave overhang. Since it was built less than 50 years ago and is dissimilar to historic house styles in the district, it is considered noncontributing.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

ROLAND BOULEVARD (odd numbers continued)

4311 Newman, Andrew E. and Peggy A., House; 1967. (Photo 75) Noncontributing

This two story, side gabled, multicolored brick has a black composition shingle roof with wider eaves and a nearly full width shed roofed, second floor overhanging porch across the façade that is supported by wrought iron posts. The house has many of the same features as other Creole French houses of this community, with three side gabled roof and overhanging porch. However, since this house is not nearly fifty years old, it cannot be considered contributing, although the forms fit well into the neighborhood.

4315 Guariglia, Charles C. and Adelaide, House; 1932, Nolan Stinson, builder. Contributing.

Garage; 1932, Nolan Stinson, builder. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, a composition shingle roof that was originally slate, and a detached two bay garage in the back of the lot. It has many of the characteristic Tudor Revival details: a varied roofline, contrasting use of wall material (brick, rock faced stone, and slate), stained glass windows, a round arched door, a variety of window shapes and a decorative wing wall. This home is highly unusual, however, because of a massive decorative chimney on the facade that incorporates the round arched entry at its base.

4319 Fienup, Emil J. and Etta M., House; 1938. (Photo 76) Contributing.

Garage; 1938. Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a rock faced, ashlar limestone foundation, a composition shingle roof that was originally slate, and a detached two car garage in the northeast corner of the property. The style has been modified by positioning the entry in the end bay and with the use of brick detailing: quoining around the entry, a splayed lintel over the door, and soldier course lintels and sills that form continuous bands on the facade. The unusual wood paneled door and the decorative iron work below the first floor facade windows distinguish the house for the typical design. The house still retains the form, the multipaned and shuttered windows, and the modest entry design that characterize the style.

4323 Marder, John L. and Catherine C., House; c. 1931-1933; Oliver J. Popp, architect; Carl E. Lund, contractor (attributed). (Photo 76) Contributing.

Garage; c. 1931-1933; Oliver J. Popp, architect; Carl E. Lund, contractor (attributed). (Photo 77) Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced, ashlar limestone foundation, slate roof, and a two car detached garage in back of the house. An unusual variation of the style, it is L-shaped with an interior corner porch stoop that forms a front patio because of its size. It utilizes Tudor Revival details, such as: the combination of both shed and gabled dormers, a decorative chimney on the facade, the contrasting half-timbered, clapboard, and rock faced limestone details on the brick walls, a wood planked door, and a variety of multipaned and leaded glass windows. The use of dressed limestone around the doorway is less common than the other details and the serpentine boards that cross vertical half timbering.

4327 Cooper, Robert W. and Nancy L., House; 1931; Harper and Koeln, Investment Builders, contractor. Contributing.

Garage; c. 1931; Harper and Koeln, Investment Builders, contractor. (Photo 78) Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, slate roof, and a detached two car garage in the back of the property. This house has the distinctive features of the style: multicolored brick, wavy butt siding, a one story shed roofed vestibule and a large decorative chimney facing perpendicular to the vestibule on the facade and arched doorway. The use of multipaned, steel casement windows and the round arched, wood plank door are details found on many houses in this neighborhood.

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ROLAND BOULEVARD (odd numbers continued)

4331 Crapp, Leverette H. and Blanche, House; 1933. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival influences style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation. The original slate roof is now composition shingle, and it has an attached garage at the rear of the house. Though not classified by any particular style, this house seems to be mostly influenced by Tudor Revival, resulting in the basket-handle arched windows on the corner opposite the front entry. It also has a massive, brick end wall chimney with a decorative cap. The front entry porch appears to be an addition.

NORTH ROLAND BOULEVARD (odd numbers)

7205 Harris, St. Clair M. and Pauline E., House; 1939. (Photo 81) Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, slate roof. This unusual example of the style, with a compound hipped roof that has a gable at the peak to extend over the back portion of the house. This hipped roof is two tiered and is intersected by a cross gabled bay on the front with an unusual stone arched entry opening that is wider at the base and stepped around the top. The house also has a distinctive, semicircular stone half wall on the large entry stoop.

7247 Buck, Arthur Wells and Mary K., House; 1932; T. P. Barnett Company, architect; C. A. Welsh Construction, builder. (Photos 79, 80, 82, and 83) Contributing.

Garage; 1932; T. P. Barnett Company, architect. Contributing.

This large two story, Tudor Revival style house has a side-gabled slate roof with a two-story, gabled bay facing Roland. The foundation is concrete. A detached two car garage at the street has a slate roof and two wood doors. The impressive stonework encloses a stone terrace and a one story sun-room. The stonework also rises high up into the massive and elaborate chimney. The façade is divided into four bays. The west bay consists of a one-story, crenellated sunroom and the next bay has hipped wall dormer vertically aligned with the triple casement window on the first floor level. A two-story gabled comprises the next bay to the east with a second floor overhang as well as the front entry. It has extraordinary details such as the heraldic symbols in the stained glass windows and the combination rusticated and half-timbering, all of which make this an elaborate example of the style in the community

7255 Houston, Lester L. and Sharon K., House; 1957; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photos 82 and 84) Contributing.

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a concrete foundation, gray composition shingle roof, and a basement level facade garage. This house has the characteristic side gable, two story form with the symmetry to the façade, which is divided into three vertical bays and flanking chimneys with a two story side wing, which most examples in the community used. It also has multipaned shuttered windows and the classical forms around the entry that help characterize the use of this style in the neighborhood.

7261 Railey, Michael and Mary, House; 1962. (Photo 84) Noncontributing.

Garage; 1962. Noncontributing.

This two story, Neo-colonial style house has a concrete foundation, the original slate roof is now composition shingles, and it has a three car, two bay detached garage at the rear of the property. This house features a pedimented entry with four, two story, square columns, a bay window, and multipaned and shuttered windows. It does not have the symmetry to the design of the earlier Colonial Revival style houses in the neighborhood.

7269 Sewing, Joseph H. and Ethel M., House; 1936-1937. (Photo 84) Contributing.

Garage; 1936-1937. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a limestone foundation, concrete tile roof, and a detached two car garage at the east corner of the property. This house has many distinguishing features of the style, including a steeply pitched roof with several intersecting gables for facade elements as well as side wings. It also utilizes a mixture of wall treatments: textured brick pattern, stone details, and half-timber stucco features. And, the house features a variety of multipaned window shapes and types. It has a characteristic arched entry vestibule and distinctive wood paneled door, as well as the winding, flagstone walk.

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NORTH ROLAND BOULEVARD (odd numbers continued)

7277 O'Connell, Leo A. and Rosalie C., House; 1929-1930. (Photo 55) Contributing.

Garage; 1929-1930. Contributing.

This steeply pitched side gabled, two story, Georgian Revival style house has a stone foundation, gray slate roof, and a detached two car garage in the back yard. This house has the characteristic side gabled form, but has five bays instead of the common three. It also has massive, brick chimneys at each end with triple chimney pots and it has an original, two story, wing on the south that has a fanlighted, French door opening. The most distinctive features are the pedimented entry with elaborate leaded glass sidelights and transoms, the modillions on the boxed cornice along the roof, the brick quoining at the corners, the splayed and keystoned lintels, and the shuttered windows.

ROLAND BOULEVARD (even numbers)

3830 Beverly Apartments; c. 1935-1941; 1957 porch addition; C. C. Koelm, architect. (Photo 68) Contributing.

This two story, multicolored (red, brown, cream) matted brick, Tudor Revival style four family apartment building has a steeply pitched hipped roof and a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation. The facade is divided into seven bays, three on each side of a central bay, which has a 1.5 story, gabled vestibule. While its basic design is a simple rectangular plan, its long facade, with its distinctive Tudor Revival detailing, encapsulates the features that distinguish many of the Tudor Revival residences in the community: half-timbering highlighting the upper level of the vestibule, a paired leaded glass casement window, an arched entry with a wood plank door that has a leaded glass light, stone outlining the entry, a facade chimney nestled next to the vestibule. Basement level garages are located on the side elevations.

3900 Apartment Building (see 7249-7259 Pasadena Boulevard)

3954 Wagner, Eddie C. and Susie, House; 1936-1937; Julius E. Tarling, architect; Harold C. Simon and Company, builder. (Photo 85) Contributing.

This two story, side gabled, multicolored (red, tan, and charcoal) brick house has a cross gable centered on the three bay facade and flanking end wall chimneys, slate roof, and a rock faced limestone foundation. This house is a center gable version of the Colonial Revival style, with standard features that include: a side gable with center front gable, flanking end wall chimneys, shuttered, multipaned windows, and classical revival features on the entry, but it also has two side wings, options usually found only on the larger versions of this style, most notably the two story, masonry sun porch wing and large bay window. In addition, it has another one story side wing to accommodate a garage.

3964 Wehmeyer, John A. and Bertha D., House; 1938; V. Sappenfield, architect. (Photos 85 and 86) Contributing.

This two story, hipped roof (with original red, Spanish clay tiles), Colonial Revival with Prairie influences house has a symmetrical, three bay facade with one story wings on each side; the south bay is an open porch, the north wing is a hipped roof, two-car garage. The classical revival entry porch entry is located in the center bay and has narrow pilasters and an entablature framing the sidelighted doorway. The windows are the original 10x10 or 10x15, wood sashed windows. Prairie style references include the wider, enclosed eaves, hipped roof, and the projecting, continuous, brick sill course on the second floor.

3976 Strecker, Fred W., Jr. and Jewel V., House; c. 1947. (Photos 85 and 87) Contributing.

This two story, side gabled, multihued red brick Colonial Revival house has composition shingles (originally slate), original copper gutters and downspouts that combine with the broad wood fascia boards to form gable end returns and an entablature-like detail for the house. The facade is divided into three bays, although the south bay is actually a two story, side gabled wing that is slightly smaller and the main house that creates an additional vertical bay for the two-bay main house. The classical revival entry porch entry is located in the center bay and has narrow pilasters and an entablature framing the sidelighted doorway. The attached, one-car garage is located on the south end of the house (rear elevation).

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ROLAND BOULEVARD (even numbers continued)

3982 Nordman, John A. and Mary V., House; 1936-1937; Modern Construction Company, contractor. (Photos 85, 87, and 88) **Contributing.**

This two story, multicolored (red, cream, charcoal), Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and a composition shingle roof that replaces the original slate roofing. The facade is divided into three vertical bays, with the slightly projecting center bay being a two story, parapeted gable, entry vestibule that has a diamond pattern in the projecting brick courses on the upper level facade and a dressed stone cap. The house retains its original wood sash windows of varying light patterns, including a canted bay window on the first floor of the north bay. Decorative features include limestone orbs capping the ends of the gabled vestibule, patterned leaded glass windows and transoms, and a stained oak, wood front door. The breezeway on the rear connects to the end gabled, brick, two car garage that retains its original wavy butt siding in the gable end and the original wood paneled garage door.

3988 Steinbrugge, Edgar D. and Lillian, House; 1940; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photos 87 and 88) **Contributing.**
Garage; 1940; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and slate roof. Although it has the characteristic features associated with this design, the roof is less steeply pitched than most other designs. There is only a small cross gable on the facade, the vestibule bay is basically flush with the facade wall, and the house plan is basically rectangular, not asymmetrical. The detached garage is located in the back of the lot, where it is barely visible from the street elevation.

4000 Druenkamp, Walter A. and Rose M., House; 1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photos 87 and 88) **Contributing.**

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a concrete foundation and an asbestos tile roof. The house retains many traditional features of this style, such as the distinctive three bay divisions on the facade, the side gabled roof, and the pedimented and sidelighted central entry with a simple stoop. On the other hand, the window pattern is more reflective of more modern residential designs after World War Two. Also, the entry door has a square pane with center circle pattern that is distinctly modern as is the ridged glass in the sidelights. The one story masonry wing on the back connects the main house to the attached, two car, brick garage, which has a replacement overhead door.

4004 Gieselmann, Herman H. and Olga L., House; c. 1954; W. P. Manske, architect. **Contributing.**

Garage; c. 1954; W. P. Manske, architect. **Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style house has a concrete foundation and clay tile roof. The design of this house has less steeply pitched roofs, simpler masonry treatments and rooflines, and less elaborately detailed exteriors, often associated with the Ranch style after World War Two. This house still utilizes two cross gabled features on the facade, of different sizes and even an end wall chimney on the facade, but the proportions and detailing are distinctly more modern. The entry, with its stacked square sidelights and unusual paneled door, is recessed under the roofline, at grade, between these two gabled sections. The window pattern utilizes horizontal lights, and the brick walls are devoid of decorative patterns and contrasting materials. There is a detached, two car, end gabled, brick garage.

4014 Brockhoff, George C. and Estelle M., House; c. 1954. **Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Cape Cod style house has a concrete foundation and slate roof. It has the side gabled silhouette associated with this style, including the gabled dormers and the center entry, where the form is elongated. The house has shuttered multipaned windows, but these windows have horizontal lights, rather than the characteristic vertical lights found on most Colonial Revival homes. In addition, it has a picture window flanked by narrow sashed window, instead of the bay window of earlier Cape Cods. As with many of the earlier homes, the garage is actually located in the basement with rear entry access.

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- 4200 Fishkop, Ben and Lillian, House; 1933-1934. (Photo 89) Contributing.**
This two story, French Eclectic style house has a concrete foundation and the original slate roof is now composition shingle. The house is influenced by the French country homes. The main is a side gable with a massive end wall brick with corbelled brick caps. The central vertical unit of this house is the round tower. This house utilizes contrasting stone detailing and the wavy butt siding that was made to look hand hewn. There is a two car, 1.5 story attached garage wing on the southeast corner of the house that retains its original wood garage door facing the driveway from Winchester.
- 4212 Kohl, Amelia House; 1929; Johnson and Maack, architects; Higbee Brothers Construction Co., builder. (Photo 90) Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a concrete foundation and slate roof. It has a distinctive, very steeply pitched, hipped roof with a variety of intersecting roof forms to provide visual interest as well as a massive, end wall chimney and steeply pitched, hipped roof side porch with a dormer. The design utilizes other distinctive details, including wavy butt siding, a multicolored slate roof, steel casement windows, and timber framing on the side porch and entry roof braces. It has an attached, two car, facade entry garage.
- 4224 Wilschetz, Reuben E. and Idell, House; 1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 90) Contributing.**
Garage; 1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.
This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a concrete foundation and an asbestos tile roof. It is characterized by the side gable, three facade bays, and the central cross gabled bay. It has shuttered multipaned wood sashed windows and an end wall chimney on the gable end as well as the central entry. It featured horizontal lights in the sashed windows, ashlar stone on the first floor entry bay, and a modern pattern of rectangles with circles on the wood entry door. The one story rear wing attaches to the end gabled, brick, two car garage that has a wooden overhead door facing south.
- 4228 Mohr, Renner E. and Henrietta, House; 1929. (Photo 90) Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and slate roof. It has the characteristic steeply pitched roof, the cross gable with the steep shed roof extension down across the arched entry vestibule. The striking horizontal banding created by the second floor stone sill line that extends as the parapet cap on the bay window on the side is accentuated by the contrasting foundation and entry stoop as well as the wavy butt siding in the gable end to form horizontal blocks of materials. The side gabled, one story garage wing is recessed back but has a facade entry.
- 4238 Bernstoff, Paul H. and Doris L., House; 1929; Thomas Barnett, architect. (Photos 22 and 92) Contributing.**
This two story, Spanish Eclectic style stucco house has a concrete foundation and an irregularly laid American Spanish tile roof. It has an asymmetrical plan. The roof is a combination of a hipped roof with clipped corners and an intersecting gabled roof on the east end of the facade, which serves as the entry bay and is next to the one story, flat roof. The projecting gabled wing that forms the entry bay has a small porthole vent in the attic and an elaborate second floor balcony treatment above the relieving arched, recessed entry. From the hipped roof section, suspended wood beams support a porch that extends out around the corner onto the west elevation and spans the façade to a squared oriel window. The garage wing, which faces toward the northeast, not the façade, has two round arched garage door openings with steel overhead garage doors.

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ROLAND BOULEVARD (even numbers continued)

4300 Carter, Henry and Frieda, House; 1928; T. P. Barnett, architect, William Mac Donald Construction Company, contractor. (Photos 22, 93 and 94) Contributing.

Garage; 1928; T. P. Barnett, architect, William Mac Donald Construction Company, contractor. Contributing.

This 2.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a stone foundation, with a multicolored slate roof and overhanging eaves enclosed with copper gutters and downspouts. The detached "carriage house" style two bay garage has two swayback hipped roofed dormers with wood casement windows on the façade which faces Roland Boulevard. There is an elaborate iron gate joining the stone walls between the house and carriage house that has decorative hanging lamp incorporated into the iron work arch over the gate. The primary façade faces Country Club Drive and is side gabled with a hipped roof 2.5 story wing along the Roland (north) elevation. These two wings are offset at corner, exposing the gable end wall on the west end of the Roland elevation. At the north end of the side gabled façade wall, there is a two story octagonal tower with pointed, octagonal slate roof that continues the main façade wall treatments of stone and half timbered stucco. Facing the street at the stair landing of the tower, there is a large, paired, 2 light, diamond patterned leaded stained glass casement windows with a 2 light, leaded glass transom highlighted by heraldic shields. The tower gives the house has a distinctly castle-like appeal. The middle section between the tower and the south end is deeply recessed, forming a covered entry porch at grade with flagstone floor and a wood beamed ceiling. The section of the façade on the north side of the tower, which is part of the hipped roofed wing of the house has a triple, 10 light wood casement window unit on the second floor and two paired, wood casement windows on the first floor. This house is only example of Tudor Revival design in the neighborhood that utilizes dressed limestone with the upper floor walls all clad in stucco half timbering rather than brick.

SOUTH ROLAND BOULEVARD (even numbers)

7216 Schieller, Albert M. and Jean M., House; 1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This two story, Neo-colonial style house has a concrete foundation, gray composition shingle roof, and basement level garage. It utilizes shuttered, multipaned windows, but these are made of aluminum and have horizontal panes and the facade is still divided into three bays, but one end is actually recessed. The entry opens onto the side, not the facade of the house, with a unique circular pattern on the door. It also has a picture window.

7220 Borbein, Alfred H. and Dellnorah L., House; 1936-1937; Julius E. Tarling, architect; H. Simon & Company, contractor. Contributing.

This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a stone foundation, gray slate roof, and a basement level rear entry garage. It has many of the features of the style: the side gabled form, multipaned window, shutters, a large bay window, a classical motif (pilasters and entablature) on the entry, as well as two side wings, one for a sun porch and the other for the basement level garage. It was built as fireproof construction like several others in the neighborhood.

7228 Melville, Claude T. and Della M. House; 1932. (Photo 95) Contributing.

This two story, French Eclectic style house has a limestone foundation and a gray slate roof. It has the characteristic steeply pitched roofs, quoined arched openings, plain brick walls, and distinctive entry tower. It also utilizes the characteristic multipaned windows and leaded glass casement windows as well as the wood plank doorway that are features of the style. The marble floor in the entry vestibule and battlement tower are distinctive of the style.

7236 Guenther, Ella C., House; 1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 95) Contributing.

This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a concrete foundation, composition shingle roof, and a facade garage entry. It utilizes the form known as center gabled and many other features: a one story porch wing on the side, a large bay window and a second floor sun porch. It also uses the characteristic end wall chimneys, dressed stone quoining, and an entablature on the entry. However, the detailing on the porch's iron railing, horizontal lights in the windows and the circular panel in the front door are all modernistic details.

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SOUTH ROLAND BOULEVARD (even numbers continued)

7242 Surkamp, Henry S. and Jeannette, House; 1937; Bernard T. Hensgen, architect. (Photo 95) Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a limestone foundation, gray slate roof, and a basement level two car garage under the sun porch wing. This unusual example of the design, with clinker brick walls and an unusual combination of a two story clipped gable bay next to a shallow hipped, two story vestibule. It utilizes a variety of decorative details associated with the style including diamond patterning in the brick, the contrasting use of rock faced limestone around the entry, the multipaned windows, the use of casement and wood sashed windows, leaded glass windows, and a wood plank door. This variety in the roofline, masonry, and window patterns are distinctive to the style.

7252 Jones, Fred C. and Agnes Z., House; 1936; Alonzo P. Hunicke, builder. Contributing.

This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, gray slate roof, and a garage wing attached to the back of the house. This design interprets the style with modern stylistic details, especially on the entry bay where the upper portion of the facade wall has contrasting horizontal banding of brick and even a broad stone course separating the first floor and second floor. Otherwise, it still reflects the characteristics of the hipped roof form of the style, with the characteristic multipaned windows and even a large bay window on the facade.

7256 Klein, Harry A. and Rita, House; 1936; L. Hunicke, contractor. Contributing.

This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a limestone foundation, gray slate roof, and an attached garage at the rear of the house. The house has intersecting hipped roofs instead of side gabled roof forms. It also has many features of the style: multipaned windows, leaded and stained glass windows, a bay window, a paneled wood door with a simple stoop, and a one story side wing, in this case with a roof top deck.

7270 Duncan, Horace and Rose, House; 1936; Nolan Stinson, architect and builder. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, gray slate roof, and an attached, basement level garage. It has the characteristic steeply pitched roof with intersecting, asymmetrical gabled bays, as well as the contrasting use of brick, wood siding, and stone. It also has a wide variety of window forms, from sashed to transomed casement and even a large bay window, with some beveled, leaded glass. The front entry has an unusual relieving arched stone opening with a deeply recessed Tudor arched door that is quite distinctive.

7280 Dohrmann, Charles, House; 1933, H. Kissel and Sons, builder. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, gray slate roof, and a rear entry, basement level garage. It has a complex roof of intersecting hipped and gabled roofs and a variety of decorative details, including stonework on the brick walls, the bracketed gable ends, a scalloped verge board, a fanlight window, a round arched doorway, and a variety of window types and shapes. The most distinctive feature of this house is provided by the steeply sloping lot.

WARWICK DRIVE (even numbers)

7400 Jacob, Karl A. and Evelyn, House; c. 1939-1940. Contributing.

Garage; c. 1939-1940. Contributing.

This two story house is an interesting example of the Colonial Revival style, with the characteristic side gabled, three bay facade, but it has gabled wall dormers in each bay, a heavily textured concrete tile roof and rock faced, ashlar limestone foundation. It has a one story wing as well as a screened in porch on the back that are also original to the house. The house has the characteristic multipaned sashed windows, boxed cornices, and sidelighted entry. It has a detached two car, end gabled matching brick garage.

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WARWICK DRIVE (even numbers continued)

7408 Nord, Claude A. and Hazel, House; c. 1939-1940. (Photo 96) **Contributing.**

Garage: c. 1939-1940. **Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival house utilizes the varied roofline created by a series of overlapping and variously sized gables to create interest on the façade. It also has a variety of window patterns to provide additional visual variety to the design. It has multicolored brick, with some interesting patterning and contrasting use of stone details. Behind the house is a detached one car garage, which has a rock faced, ashlar limestone foundation and a concrete tile roof.

7412 Weisler, Theresa, House; c. 1939-1940. (Photo 96) **Contributing.**

Garage: c. 1939-1940. **Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival house is nicely designed, with the characteristic steeply pitched roof with intersecting gables, a massive front end wall chimney, an arched vestibule, contrasting use of rock faced stone including the ashlar limestone foundation and multicolored brick, and a wood plank door. This house has a concrete tile roof rather than slate. On the back of the house is a newer, two story addition that replaced what had been a one story porch (the addition is not easily visible from the façade). There is a detached, matching brick, two car garage at the back of the property.

7416 Langenberg, Harold J. and Ruth, House; 1952; Crawford Nielson, architect. (Photos 96 and 97) **Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style house utilizes other post-war modern residential details: an attached garage incorporated into the main roofline with a facade door, a picture window, horizontal lights in some windows, and extensive use of glass block window designs. This house has a poured concrete foundation and the original slate roof is now composition shingle. A one car garage is located in the west bay and there is a screened porch on the east bay.

7422 Magee, Lawrence A. and Lillian E., House; 1935. (Photo 96) **Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival house has the characteristic tiered roofline created by cross gables and wall dormers, the front end chimney, the wood plank door, multipaned windows, and the arched entry. However, the roofing is ribbed concrete rather than the commonly used slate and the walls have only minimal detailing. The house has a rough stone foundation and a two car garage on the west end of the back elevation.

NORTH WINCHESTER DRIVE (odd numbers)

7201 Cummer, William M. and Helen, House; 1942. **Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Cape Cod style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, a composition shingle roof that was originally slate, and a basement garage on the facade. It has the characteristic features of this style: a three bay division of the facade, a side gabled form with an end wall chimney located at the gable ridge, multipaned sashed windows, shutters, a wood paneled door, entablature treatments above the entry and first floor windows, and segmental dormers.

7207 Bouie, Alonzo, House; 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style house has a concrete foundation, composition shingle roof, and a facade entry two car basement level garage. This style is noted for its gabled dormers, shuttered windows, and end wall chimneys on the gable end. Most of the house retains its original horizontal light aluminum framed windows. It also has a large picture window, a broader and flat chimney, and a distinctly modern three panel door with a sidelight consisting of one large pane of opaque glass.

7223 Brining, Richard L. and Edith S., House; c. 1935; Roland P. Buckmueller, architect. (Photo 98) **Contributing.**

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a slate roof. The center gable of this style does not contain an entry, which is located south of this projecting bay. The garage is located prominently in a projecting bay at the front of the house, although it still opens to the side, not the facade. This is a larger example of this style in the neighborhood and incorporates many of the stylistic details, including the multipaned sashed windows, pedimented entry, bay window with its flared metal roof, and shutters. From the Georgian Revival variation, it gets its side gabled roof design, the gable end chimney, the pedimented entry, and the division of the main house facade into three vertical divisions or bays, as well as the use of one storyside gabled wing for the sun porch.

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NORTH WINCHESTER DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

- 7227 Schorr, William J. and Elsie M., House; 1936; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photos 98 and 99) Contributing.**
This 1.5 story Tudor Revival style house has a limestone foundation and slate roof. This design retains a high degree of historic integrity and utilizes a 1.5 story form of this style to create a complex facade with an overlapping gabled bay and vestibule, bay window, and gabled dormer, as well as the one story, side gabled, side wing and flanking end wall chimneys. Its distinctive features include: a steeply pitched slate roof, a segmental arched opening to the vestibule, stone details to contrast the multicolored brick walls, multipaned sashed windows, leaded glass casement windows, and a stained oak wood plank door with a stained glass light. Even the rear elevation is complex with a large shed roofed dormer and a gabled sun porch. The south elevation includes the original wood paneled two car garage doors.
- 7231 Kilker, Clarence H. and Mildred, House; 1938; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 99) Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and slate roof. This design includes a cross gabled and a hipped bay on what is essentially a gabled roof on one end and a hipped roof on the other end with a variety of decorative features on the façade. Its distinctive features include the stone outlining the round arched recess entry, the round arched, paneled oak door with stained glass light, the elaborate and large chimney, and a variety of windows, some with shutters, some with massive smooth stone lintels, and one segmental arched form as well as a huge bay window.
- 7243 Lund, Carl E. and Ingeborg, House; 1931; Oliver J. Popp, architect; Carl E. Lund, contractor (attributed). (Photos 98 and 100) Contributing.**
Garage; 1931; Oliver J. Popp, architect; Carl E. Lund, contractor (attributed). Contributing.
This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and a slate roof. The design utilizes a number of Tudor Revival features: complex multicolored slate roofline, brick walls highlighted by rock faced stone accents around windows and corners contrasted by the foundation and half timbered stucco highlighting gable ends on the facade, a dressed stone surround on the segmental arched entry, and a variety of sashed and casement windows, as well as a stepped facade. The design is highly unusual because it not only has a two car, attached garage wing, but also a detached two car garage.
- 7281 McNamara, Harley V. and Pauline, House; 1936; Hall Realty Company, contractor. Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and a composition shingle roof that was originally slate. This hipped roofed house has a facade that is divided into four primary bays, of unequal size. This design is defined by the various types of gables, windows and finish materials. There is a hipped roof, one story, sun porch wing on the south elevation and another one story, two car, hipped garage wing on the north elevation that has a small cross gable on the facade.

WINCHESTER DRIVE (odd numbers)

- 7309 Peters, Charles W. and Gladys L., House; 1934-1935; Fred F. Schiller, contractor. Contributing.**
Garage, 1934-1935; Fred F. Schiller, contractor. Contributing.
This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and a clay or concrete tile roof. This unusual design combines the characteristic features of this style to create a unique composition on the facade. There is a cross gable on the east end of the facade that appears to be an overhanging bay because of the dentil course below the window, a one story gabled vestibule with an unusual round arched bottle glass window next to the wood plank door, and there is a bowed stone lintel over the first floor window on the west end, and a small casement window offset above the vestibule. The design utilizes patterned brick and rock faced ashlar limestone as detailing around the front door and as wing walls, wavy butt wood siding in the vestibule gable, as well as multipaned sashed windows and leaded glass casement windows. There is a matching detached garage to the rear of the property.

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WINCHESTER DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7315 **Ernst, Frank M. and Mary A., House; 1930; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

This two story, Craftsman style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and slate roof. This Craftsman influence is evidence in the house form, which is basically an L-shaped house with a large shed roof, interior corner porch and a side gabled, one story wing. Craftsman detailing is also found in the wider eave overhangs, exposed rafters, the beam brackets, the tall stone corner posts supporting the roof of the porch that support short wood posts and curvilinear braces. An attached garage is located on the west end of the house.

7321 **Krewinghaus, William F. and Grace, House; 1930; Fred J. Kleinoffer, contractor. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and a slate roof. It has the characteristic complex roofline, the decorative chimney prominently located on the facade, the asymmetry of the facade, the use of rock faced stone for decorative details, the variety of window treatments, the use of wing walls to break up the vertical lines, and a round arched entry. It has an original attached garage wing on the rear.

7327 **Ehrhardt, Willis G. and Luella A., House; 1931. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and slate roof. It has many distinctive details: a massive stepped end wall chimney with rock faced stone highlights, the decorative brick patterning, the multipaned sashed windows, stained glass windows, repeated round arch details (including the doorway), the slate roof, and a wood plank door with decorative strap hinges. This house is unusual for its gabled front porch, where most examples of this style in the neighborhood had enclosed vestibules with simple stoops. The original attached two car garage acts like a detached garage but actually abuts the back of the house and so is considered attached.

7333 **Linders, Walter F. and Dora B., House; 1931; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 102) Contributing.**

Garage; 1931; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This two story, Craftsman style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and a composition shingle roof that was originally slate. This home is a good example of the use of Craftsman features on more vernacular designs, especially the overhanging beadboard eaves, the decorative L-shaped brackets, the notched rafter tails on the bargeboards, the stained glass windows, and the three vertical lights in the upper sashes of most windows. The only concessions to the popular Tudor Revival style that permeate the development of the neighborhood are the scroll brackets on the porch and the foundation stone extension up the corners of the foundation. Behind the house is the original two car, detached garage.

7339 **Silberstein, Harry and Doris, House; 1930-1931. (Photo 102) Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house, has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and a composition shingle roof that was originally slate. This style of house is nicely composed with the unusual hip on gable roof, with the tiered gables created by the half timbered, cross gable near center and the one story gabled vestibule projecting on the east end of the facade. These gables are balanced by the facade end wall chimney with its decorative stone detailing and chimney pots. The design utilizes other characteristic features, including basketweave brick patterns, rock faced stone details, wing walls on the vestibule and facade corner, and a variety of window patterns, including wood casements and stained glass windows. The most unusual feature is the stained glass light in the entry door, which has a chevron and other Art Deco references. This house has a rear entry basement level garage.

7355 **Ryffel, Eugene H. and Bernice A., Second House; c. 1948-1952. (Photo 102) Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional house has a foundation that is not visible and a composition shingle roof that was originally slate. This house has a stepped side gable form with a large cross gabled bay on the facade as well as a gabled dormer (to balance the design) above the covered porch that is incorporated under the main roof. The design utilizes features that were especially popular in the post-war era: a large band of windows to provide the picture window in the living room, glass block as a design feature, and aluminum framed windows with horizontal muntin patterns. While it shared a complex roofline, the walls and windows are a much simpler design, without the elaborate brick or stone detailing seen on earlier houses. This house has a rear entry attached garage wing.

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WINCHESTER DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7357 **Keeney, Ralph N. and Mildred, House; c. 1937. (Photo 102) Contributing.**

Garage; c. 1937. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a concrete foundation and slate roof, as well as multicolored (brown, red, and yellow) textured brick. This house contains a number of distinguishing features, especially the massive cross gable on the façade that has a swayback roof that slopes down over the one story sun porch wing and the rock faced limestone used to surround the arched sun porch opening and segmental arched entry. Also distinctive are the vertical shaft and cap of the façade chimney, the pillars at the base the entry step side walls and wing walls on both end of the house. In addition, the design utilizes a stained, oak wood plank door and a variety of windows, both leaded and stained glass as well as multipaned sashed windows, both of which are also distinctive Tudor Revival details. The garage is detached and located at the rear of the property.

7363 **Ryffel, Eugene H. and Bernice A., First House; 1938; Excel Construction Company, builder. Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, Spanish style concrete tile roof and an attached, facade entry one car garage. The design utilizes simplified Tudor Revival stylistic details, most notably varied roofline, rock faced limestone, brick details, as well as the multipaned sashed windows and wood plank door.

7365 **Brewer, Frank H., House; 1946. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and slate roof. It utilizes the characteristic form, a side gable with overlapping and asymmetrical cross gables on the facade. It also has the characteristic variety in the window pattern and material: multipaned wood sash, casement windows and stained glass windows. The door is also a stained oak wood paneled door with stained glass lights. The entry has a simpler compound brick entry rather than a contrasting stone. The garage is attached with access from the facade, but located in the basement level.

7373 **Steffan, Rudolph and Myrtle J., House; 1936. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and the original slate roof is now composition shingle. This house uses several characteristic features of the style: an asymmetrical facade created by a variety of intersecting gables to the steeply pitched side gabled roof, the use of multicolored brick with rock faced ashlar stone used as accents, a massive and elaborate facade end wall chimney that merges into the facade, a variety of window treatments, a one story vestibule, wing walls and an arched wood plank door. Alterations detract from the integrity of the original design, especially the faux shutters, the shed awning and the enclosures of the open porch.

SOUTH WINCHESTER DRIVE (even numbers)

7200 **Ernst, Herman H. and Ella E., House; 1937. (Photo 103) Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, slate roof, and a rear basement entry garage. This design is unusual because it has a hipped roof and because of the symmetry of the facade, but it still has a number of distinctive Tudor Revival features: a steeply pitched slate roof; intersecting steeply pitched gable over the entry bay; a projecting vestibule bay; a round arched entry surrounded by rock faced stone quoining; a wood plank door; wing walls on the vestibule and corners of the façade; contrasting stone foundation and details; and a variety of windows patterns.

7230 **Oetgen, Fred C. and Elmira, House; 1936. (Photo 104) Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and clay tile roof. The design utilizes a number of distinctly Tudor Revival features, including a massive hipped vestibule bay contrasting with the half-timbered detailing, a massive tapered chimney on the vestibule bay, contrasting rock faced limestone details as wing walls, around the recess entry and its sidelight window and as window sills. The design also has intersecting cross gables over each bay of the facade with a stained oak door, multipaned sashed windows, leaded glass windows, and steel casement window provide additional visual variety to the facade. The garage was positioned to minimize its impact and placed on the basement level of a side elevation.

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SOUTH WINCHESTER DRIVE (even numbers continued)

- 7240 Rea, Ernest C. and Nellie, House; 1936; Hall Realty Company, contractor. (Photo 104) Contributing.**
This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation, composition shingle roof, and a basement level two car garage. The cross gable on the facade of a side gabled building is divided into three bays. The design utilizes distinctive Colonial Revival features: boxed cornices and fascia that form an entablature treatment at the eaves, a broken pediment created by the cornice returns, a Palladian style window above the entry, a swan's neck pediment and pilasters surrounding the sidelighted entry, a large bay window, mutipaned sashes, shutters and flanking end wall chimneys. Also, there is a side wing, unusual because half of it has a first floor brick sunroom with a rooftop deck.
- 7248 Niemeier, Russe T. and Marie T., House; 1935. (Photo 105 and 106) Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style house has a brick foundation, slate roof and a basement level two car garage on the south elevation. This house has a long side gabled roof, gabled dormers, prominent cross gabled wing on the facade and a small entry porch. It also has shuttered, multipaned sashes with raised meeting rails. The sidelighted entry is more elaborate and it retains a screened in porch wing.
- 7260 Reinhardt, Edward H. and Maude, House; 1935. (Photo 105) Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Spanish Eclectic style house has a spanish red clay tile roof. This house utilizes a number of the distinctive features associated with the style: the asymmetry of the cross gabled plan, the stucco finish on the masonry walls, the elaborated chimney top with a tile roof, the round arched window openings and door, the variety of windows, the turned spindle-like pilasters between paired windows, the window grills, and faux balconies. The garage is located in the basement with the entry located on the side elevation.
- 7266 Matthiessen, Louise D., House; 1938. (Photo 106) Contributing.**
This 1.5 story Tudor Revival style house has a glazed clay tile foundation and a basement level, one car garage. This modest style house utilizes characteristic Tudor Revival details: contrasting wall surfaces, a variety of windows, a distinctive stained oak paneled door, and a complex roofline with distinctive slate roofing.
- 7270 Oetting, Julius H. and Margaret K., House; 1931. (Photo 106) Contributing.**
This 1.5 story Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation. The original slate roof is now composition shingles, and there is a basement level one car garage on the facade. The garage is part of a central projecting wing on the facade with prominent design feature above, in this case a large 16 sash window with 4 lights each as well as distinctive diamond patterning in the brick gable end. The entry door is actually located up the hillside in the deeply recessed north bay. The design utilizes a wide variety of characterisitic features: a complex roofline, a multifaceted facade line, a variety of masonry treatments, wood beam lintels, and a wood plank door.
- 7274 Buchmueller, Roland H. and Helen, House; 1930; Roland H. Buchmueller, architect (attributed). (Photos 106 and 107) Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival cottage has a clay tile and brick foundation, a flat clay tile roof, and a basement level garage on the facade. The house features the variety of masonry treatments, the complex roofline, a large end wall chimney on the side of the projecting center wing, a flat bay window with wood modillions, mutlipaned steel casement windows, a leaded glass window, and a wood plank entry door. There is a large projecting cross gabled wing on the facade which appears to be taller due to the exposed basement level garage door on the facade. The gable end is highlighted with its half timbering with a variety of brick patterns around a distinctive, leaded glass, casement window. In this house, architectural design actually incorporates the garage.

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SOUTH WINCHESTER DRIVE (even numbers continued)

- 7280 **Gaebler, Otto W. and Amelia B., House; 1936; Manske and Rotty architect. (Photos 106 and 108) Contributing.**
This two-story, Tudor Revival cottage essentially has a rectangular plan but the exterior form is irregular due to the varied slate roofline with copper gutters. The facade is divided into three bays: a deeply recessed, two story south bay, the middle bay being stepped forward with the brick half wall in front of the side entry steps to the entry door, and the north bay being the broadest and projecting closet to the street. There is a basement garage along the facade. Additional features include multipaned steel casement windows, dressed stone quoining around the door, dark stained wavy butt siding on the facade bay window and the gable end details, and the rusticated ashlar limestone foundation with randomly placed stones laced into the brick walls, especially at the corners to the ground the brick walls with the earth.
- 7284 **Fischer, George L. and Madeline C., House; 1935; Hall Realty Company, contractor. (Photo 108) Contributing.**
This two story, side gabled, French Creole, red brick house has been painted to give it the appearance of a weathered paint. Although this appears to be a later alteration, it is consistent with the style of the house. The facade is divided into five bays with a symmetrical design of 6x9 and 6x6 wood sashed windows with shutters on the first and second floors respectively. The composition (originally slate) roof has a broad, enclosed cave (with beadboard ceiling) which forms the roof of the full width, second floor, overhanging porch that has lace like wrought iron posts and railings and a series of tiered wood modillions underneath the overhang as well as scroll shaped metal braces at each end. There is a side gabled, one-story, two car garage wing on the north elevation.

WINCHESTER DRIVE (even numbers)

- 7308 **Kolman, Roland H. and Theodora, House; 1938; Saum, architect. Contributing.**
Garage; 1938, Saum, architect. Contributing.
This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and asbestos tile or slate roof. Its design is characterized by the features found in this house, especially its side gabled, three bay facade, as well as a boxed cornice, side wall chimney, multipaned windows, shutters, bay windows, and one story wings on the side. This design uses a much more detailed entry with classical motifs and a dentil detail at the cornice. The house has a detached garage at the rear of the property.
- 7314 **Prevallet, Henry C. and Clara, House; 1939. Contributing.**
Garage; 1939. Contributing.
This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and a cement tile roof. The home is an interesting design, with a steeply pitched gable on hipped roof. The design of this house is interesting also for the small, cross gable which further defines the roofline and the one story vestibule with the round arched stone entry as well as the massive, end wall chimney on the facade that gives the roofline and the one story vestibule with the round arched stone entry. It also utilizes characteristic details, such as multipaned, casement and stained glass windows, and wood plank door. There is also a matching detached garage behind the house.
- 7320 **Gilmore, Arthur R. and Willie E., House; 1939. Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced, ashlar limestone foundation and slate roof. Its design is focused on the massive, elaborate end wall chimney on the facade that is balanced by the two story, cross gable of the entry bay and the contrasting stone arched entry and the large stone wing wall on the other end of the facade. The design utilizes other distinctive Tudor Revival characteristics: multipaned sashed windows, a wood plank door, and scattered rock faced stones as highlights on the facade. The garage is located behind the house.

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WINCHESTER DRIVE (even numbers continued)

7326 Nieman, Ernst H. and Nellie M., House; 1938. Contributing.

Garage: 1938. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, French Eclectic style house has a stuccoed concrete foundation and a slate roof. An unusual house in the community, this one is mostly uncut rubble limestone with only a few bricks used on the upper chimney shaft. Its style is noted for its round tower vestibule. This example has a broad, shallow conical roof on the tower and basket handle arches, leaded and stained glass windows on the first floor. There are facade windows on both sides as well as a Palladian style window on the upper level. Behind the house is the original, two car, detached, garage made of matching materials.

7330 Miller, William J. and Tessie C., House; 1937; J. S. Mills, contractor. Contributing.

Garage: 1937; J. S. Mills, contractor. Contributing.

This two story, Colonial Revival house has a poured concrete foundation and slate roof. This exemplary house has distinguishing features of the style to higher degree than other simpler examples of this style in the the community. Besides the characteristic side gable, gable end chimney, and multipaned windows, this design utilizes a broad fascia board with dentil molding, an elaborate broken pediment entry with pilasters and half round fanlight, as well as two references to the classical Palladian style window. The two story open porch on the rear has been enclosed. Behind the house is the original, two car, detached garage.

7336 Schewe, Earl C. and Alma M., House; 1937; Fred Hubble, developer. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and a slate roof. The styling of this house is more symmetrical than usually found from this style. However, the house also has a number of this style's characteristic features: a slate roof, decorative brick patterns, multipaned sashed windows, wood plank shutters, leaded glass casement windows, and an oak paneled door with a stained glass light. The entry of this house has a distinctive angled recess with brick quoins, a flat limestone sill and elaborate ironwork over the top of the lintel. This is one of the first homes with an attached garage.

7342 Braun, Alfred R. and Marie J., House; 1936; Fred Hubble, developer. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and a slate roof. This design utilizes a number of the features that distinguish the style: the complex gable roof lines, the round arched entry, the use of rock faced stone that extends up the corners and as wing walls, the wood plank door, the multipaned windows and leaded glass windows. This particular design also utilizes two less common features: the metal faux balcony above the entry and the scalloped verge board. This house has an attached garage wing on back.

7348 Goldstein, Walter H. and Loretta L., House; 1933. (Photo 109) Contributing.

Garage: 1933. Contributing.

This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a poured concrete foundation and a concrete tile roof. This house has a small one story side gabled wing on the facade, but the facade's design is made distinctive with the use of the details that identify the Tudor Revival style: a complex roofline created by intersecting wings and the one story gabled vestibule, a massive tapered chimney on the facade that is highlighted by scattered limestones, multipaned windows, stained glass windows, round arched openings, stone outlining the entry, an asymmetry to the vestibule design, and a stained oak wood plank door with stained glass light. The metal faux balconies or window boxes below the windows on the facade are features found on just a few Tudor Revival designs in this community. A matching two car, detached garage is located at the southeast corner of the lot.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

WINCHESTER DRIVE (even numbers continued)

- 7354 **Borgelt, Raymond W. and Marion K., House;** 1936, James Gastaldi, architect and builder. (Photo 109) **Contributing.**
This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a foundation that is not visible and a slate roof. This house features a stone entablature and quoins around the door, multipaned sashed windows, and brick quoining on the corners of the facade as well as one the of the gable parapeted entry bays. This house utilizes the popular side gabled form of this style, but the distinctive quoining and parapeted gable on the facade are Colonial Revival features not usually found in other examples of the style in the community. There is a facade entry attached garage with a second floor sun porch above it.
- 7360 **Buk, Melvin A. and Katherine, House;** 1936. (Photo 109) **Contributing.**
This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a brick foundation and gray slate roof. The styling can be seen in the side gable form, the broken pediment cross gable over the entry bay, the brick quoins at each end of the main house facade, the multipaned windows, and the stylized brick pilasters, entablature and elliptical pediment around the entry. The house has an attached, one story garage wing on the east side, with a second floor added as a sunroom at some time later.
- 7366 **Frickey, Edward H. and Lydia A., House;** 1935-1936; W. J. Wells, contractor. (Photo 109) **Contributing.**
Garage; 1935-1936; W. J. Wells, contractor. **Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and a composition shingle roof. This house features a complex roofline, rock faced ashlar limestone on the first floor of the entry bay, wing walls, a distinctive stained oak round arched door, and a variety of window patterns. The tapered end wall chimney nearer the facade has a series of projecting bricks dotting up the shaft, and the circular light and panels on the entry door both seem to be influenced by another style of this era, Art Moderne. Unlike most homes of this period, this house has an attached garage wing with a facade garage entry. Even more unusual is the existence of a second original garage, a detached one car structure located in the rear..
- 7370 **Usselman, Harry C. and Mary L., House;** c. 1952-1953; Joseph F. Bueger, architect. (Photo 109) **Contributing.**
This two story Georgian Revival style house has a poured concrete foundation and a composition shingle roof. This style is characterized by the side gable form and a symmetrical, three bay facade. This style house utilizes a number of characteristic Colonial Revival features: multipaned sashed windows, shutters, a pedimented entry, six panel door, and an end wall chimney. This house has a one story side wing, in this case a garage, rather than the common screened porch or sunroom.
- 7378 **Kaechele, Oliver C. and Viola, House;** 1935; Tripp Contracting Company, contractor. (Photo 109) **Contributing.**
This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a foundation that is not visible and the original slate roof is now composition shingle. This is one of the more modest examples of this style with its characteristic features: a side gable form and an end wall chimney on the side elevation, a three bay division of the facade with the repetition of the multipaned sashed windows in each bay, the use of raised meeting rails on the first floor windows, the shutters on the upper level windows, the pilasters and pediment around the entry and the metal railings on the entry stoop. Even the flat roofed, one car, attached garage wing on the east side is characteristic.
- 7380 **Lieweke, Anthony J. and Elizabeth J., House;** 1941. (Photo 109) **Contributing.**
Garage; 1941. **Contributing.**
This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a concrete foundation and slate roof. This style is characterized by the three bay facade, the side gable form with a chimney on the side, multipaned windows, shutters, raised meeting rails on first floor windows, quoining around the entry, and a simple entry stoop. The design is unusual because of its small cross gables over the outer bay windows. The property retains the matching brick and slate roofed, detached garage.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

WINCHESTER DRIVE (even numbers continued)

7400 **Powers, John T. and Verna, House; 1937. Contributing.**

This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and a composition shingle roof that was originally slate. This house utilizes the characteristic round arched entry, rock faced ashlar limestone details that emerge from the foundation at the corners, wing walls on the entry vestibule, the complex roofline, an overhanging bay on the second floor, the multipaned windows and the wood plank round arched door. It also utilizes forms such as a side entry door directly accessing the driveway and a breezeway connection to what would otherwise be a detached garage. The breezeway has been enclosed and has grown a visually jarring second story, which is behind the house and not visible from the street.

7406 **McConnell, Joseph M. and Mary, House; 1930; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

Garage: 1930; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This two story, Tudor Revival and Craftsman Influenced house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and a composition shingle roof that was originally slate. This house utilizes the characteristic multicolored brick with rock faced ashlar limestone at the base including the porch posts and rising up the corners of the facade. Other features are the round arched entry and wood plank door as well as leaded and stained glass windows. However, the cross gable form with the shed roof extension on the front porch and the shed roofed dormer are more commonly of Craftsman design, as are the open porch with its brick corner piers and 3x1, sashed wood windows. The house retains its original, brick detached garage.

7412 **Heslep, L. B. and Wilma, House; 1948 Contributing.**

This 1.5 story Minimal Traditional house has a concrete foundation and an asbestos tile roof. This style utilized the complex roofline found on Tudor Revival houses, but less steeply pitched gables, and few ornamentations on the wall surfaces, except for the multipaned windows and wood paneled doors. This house has a large picture window. This example is nicely balanced and the basement level, facade entry garage is carefully composed to retain this balance.

WOODLAND WAY (odd numbers)

7345 **Clark, Richard L. and Blanche G., House; 1938. Contributing.**

This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a concrete foundation and the original slate roof is now composition shingle. The style is loosely interpreted to fit more modern tastes by having an attached side wing that incorporates a two car garage. Otherwise, the side gabled, two story form with its vertically aligned fenestration pattern, the use of multipaned and shuttered windows, the bay window, and the flanking end wall chimneys are all characteristic of the Georgian Revival style. The two bay divisions and gabled porch roof on the main house as well as a large garage wing are a less common plan adaptation.

7349 **Terry, Paul J. and Marie, House; 1947. (Photo 110) Contributing.**

This two story, Georgian Revival house has a limestone foundation and slate roof. A nice example of the style, this house utilizes a breezeway connection to the attached garage on the back of the house. The main house is characterized with features of this style: multipaned windows, a bay window, and a swan's neck pediment on a side lighted entry as well as flanking chimneys on the side gabled house with its three bay division of the facade.

7357 **Loehr, Harry F. and Charlotte S., House; 1937. Contributing.**

This 1.5 story, Colonial Revival style house has a concrete foundation and the original slate roof is now composition shingle. This unusual example of the style has the two story, side gabled form and has both a gabled dormer and a large gabled wall dormer and a swayback porch roof, creating an asymmetrical design not characteristic of the style. It still utilizes other common features popular in that style, including multipaned windows, shutters, a canted bay window, side wings for the attached garage, brick dentil courses, shallow entry stoops, and end wall chimneys.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

WOODLAND WAY (odd numbers continued)

- 7363 **Whitlock, Benjamin E. and Amelia, House; 1933-1934. (Photo 111) Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Cape Cod style house has a concrete foundation and a gray slate roof. A good example of the style, it has the characteristic symmetry to the facade, side gable with dormers, classical revival motifs on the central entry and a small entry stoop. It has a garage discretely located in the rear as an attached wing.
- 7367 **Fleer, Fred H. and Martha, House; 1935; W. J. Hubbard, architect; H. R. Pueser, developer. Contributing.**
This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a concrete foundation and the original slate roof is now composition shingle. This style is noted for the side gabled, two story form, often with the three vertical divisions of the facade as is the case on this house and having multipaned sashed windows, shutters, and classical references to the entry design. This house has a one story side wing that is an attached one car garage with a facade entry.
- 7373 **Skinner, Merrill G. and Hazel N., House; 1939. Contributing.**
Garage; 1939. Contributing.
This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a limestone foundation and the original slate roof is now composition shingle. This house retains most of its original features including the clapboard siding in the gable ends and the original wood windows. The house has many of the character defining features of the style: side gable, two story form with three vertical bays and even a one story side wing, as well as the multipaned windows, gable end chimney, bay window, and elaborate pedimented entry. A detached two car garage is located at the rear of the house.
- 7401 **Sties, Russell F. and Estelle D., House; 1934. (Photo 112) Contributing.**
Garage; 1934. Contributing.
This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a limestone foundation and a gray slate roof. This house has an extremely complex set of intersecting and tiered gables and utilizes brick highlighted with stone and wood siding to provide visual texture to the walls. In addition, the deeply recessed, round arched entry and the paired flues on the massive front wall chimney are indicative of the design. There is a detached, two car garage to the rear of the house.
- 7411 **McGinnis, Michael J., House; c. 1953-1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 113) Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style house has a concrete foundation and a composition shingle roof. This house is nicely composed with a large cross gable and gabled dormer on the facade, balanced on either side of the deeply recessed entry. The garage is in back of the house and is attached by a breezeway.
- 7419 **Bruewer, Frank H. and Laura, House; 1950; James S. Van Deusen, architect. Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style house has a concrete foundation and the original slate roof is now composition shingle. This house is especially noteworthy for the horizontal lights in the windows, a treatment that became popular in WWII. The house has a side gabled roof that is intersected by a massive cross gable that spans more than half of the facade. The windows are wood sashed. There is an attached, facade entry, one car garage.
- 7423 **Dreibholz, Otto W. and Ophelia M., House; 1937. (Photo 114) Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, French Eclectic style house has a limestone foundation and slate roof. The style of this house shares many features with the Tudor Revival style: steeply pitched roofs, mixture of brick and stone detailing, asymmetry of form, multitude of window patterns, and minimal entries. However, the French Eclectic style is associated with the round entry towers nestled in interior corners. A two car attached garage is connected to the house by a breezeway of the back of the house.
- 7429 **House; 1957; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. The house has an unusual faceted facade with a two bay garage incorporated into the facade anticipates later designs for this style. It has a varied roofline and shuttered windows. The long, rambling horizontal form and even the horizontal panes of glass in the windows are post war influences.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

WOODLAND WAY (even numbers)

- 7320 **Cochran, Robert E. and Margaret Lenore, House;** 1941-1942; F. H. Peipers, architect. (Photo 115) **Contributing.**
This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and composition shingle roof. The use of the round arched openings for French doors on to a front patio as well as on the balcony opening in the gabled entry bay add distinction to what is often a very simple style. The large side wing with the matching detailing in the brick, lintels, shutters, and multipaned windows discretely disguises the two car, attached garage. The second floor porch is another distinctive element.
- 7328 **Knabe, Allan C. and Bette L., House;** c. 1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photo 115) **Contributing.**
Garage: c. 1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
This two story, Georgian Revival house has a textured concrete foundation and a composition shingle roof. This is a nice example of the style noted for its three vertical divisions on the facade, a central bay with classical detailing, as well as multipaned and shuttered windows. The two car, detached garage is also characteristic of this neighborhood.
- 7336 **Schalk, Oscar G. and Jennie M., House;** 1935; Julius E. Tarling, architect; J. Charles Mueller & Son, contractor. (Photo 115) **Contributing.**
Garage: 1935; Julius E. Tarling, architect; J. Charles Mueller & Son, contractor. **Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival house has a limestone foundation and gray slate roof. As an unusual example of the style, it has fewer masonry decorative details and a large front porch. It still retains the basic features: multicolored brick, steeply pitched roof, cross gabled bay, use of rock faced ashlar limestone details, leaded and multipaned windows and heavy timber treatments of the porch posts.
- 7342 **Heinz, George G. and Margaret, House;** 1952; Julius E. Tarling, architect. (Photos 115 and 117) **Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style house has a concrete foundation and a composition shingle roof that was originally slate. A good example of the style, the distinctive basket weave banding in the gable end of the cross gabled bay on the facade is balanced by the mullioned picture window and dormer. Like other Minimal Traditional designs, this house is more horizontal in form than earlier house styles and has a broad brick chimney similar to those found on Ranch houses. but it utilizes a dormer, multipaned windows, shutters and dentil courses. The garage is attached with an entry on the facade.
- 7348 **Mayer, Conrad H. and Mathilda, House;** 1935. (Photos 115, 116 and 117) **Contributing.**
Garage: 1935. **Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a limestone foundation and a multi-gray slate roof. This excellent example of the style has the characteristic steeply pitched roof with intersecting and asymmetrical gables; patterned brickwork and ashlar stone detailing; basket handle arched doorway and wood plank door; an iron balcony; multipaned and leaded glass windows; wing walls; and massive, decorative chimneys. Even the discrete, two car detached garage is characteristic of this community.
- 7356 **Russo, James and Anna, House;** 1936. (Photos 115 and 117) **Contributing.**
Garage: 1936. **Contributing.**
This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a limestone foundation and a gray slate roof. This house has many typical features of this style: side gabled roof, multipaned windows, shutters, and a two story, sun porch side wing. It also has some less commonly used features, especially the brick quoining on the entry and corners of the entry bay and the large canted bay window. This house has a detached, two car garage.

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

WOODLAND WAY (even numbers continued)

- 7366 Rubinelli, Peter R. and Bernice L., House; 1942; J. V. Gastaldi, architect. (Photo 117) Contributing.**
Garage; 1942; J. V. Gastaldi, architect. Contributing.
This two story, Colonial Revival style house has a limestone foundation and gray slate roof. It has many features of the style with its gable, symmetrical facade and two story sun porch side wing, but the large cross gables on the facade are not typical. Even though the windows have been replaced with different pattern windows, they still retain the multipaned appearance that is typical of this style and the house has a number of distinctive features, including brick quoining on both the main facade corner and on the sun porch wing, dentil treatment of the lintels, and a pedimented entry. In rear of the house is a detached, two car garage.
- 7400 Spoeneman, Chris and Anna, House; 1932; Chris Spoeneman, builder (attributed). (Photo 118) Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Tudor Revival style house has a limestone foundation and gray slate roof. It has many distinctive features of the style, especially the varied rooflines and side wing specialty rooms. It also has an elaborate, massive, front end wall chimney and battered stone walls on the entry vestibule. The scalloped verge board and the series of round arched stone lintels of this vestibule serve to further highlight the entry. The diamond sashed windows, scattered stone detailing, and the screened in porches add to the charm of the house. There is a two car basement level garage.
- 7416 Menges, John F. and Ruth V., House; 1940. (Photo 118) Contributing.**
This two story, Georgian Revival style house has a concrete under brick foundation and gray slate roof. This house has the distinctive vertically aligned divisions of the facade, a pedimented entry, a bay window, multipaned windows, shutters, dentil course under the eaves, flanking end wall chimneys, and even a two story sun porch wing that incorporates an attached garage, which is located to the rear of the house.
- 7422 Roper, Marilyn and Clara, House; 1938; Ed Lawler, architect; J. P. Flumange, builder. (Photo 118) Contributing.**
This two story, Tudor Revival style house has a concrete under brick foundation and gray slate roof. This design utilizes an unusual multicolored brick, contrasting wood clapboards and stone surrounding the entry, as well as the steeply pitched slate roof with varying, intersecting gables and an asymmetry to the design of the facade. The stone around the entry is dressed limestone, rather than the common rock faced ashlar limestone and the windows have horizontal muntins, rather than the characteristic multipaned and leaded glass windows. An attached garage opens to the back yard.
- 7428 Stuhlman, Conrad F. and Gladys, House; 1938; F. Ray Leimkuehler, architect. (Photo 118) Contributing.**
This 2 story, Georgian Revival house has a concrete foundation and the original slate roof, now composition shingle. This house was identified as a fireproof structure along with the garage. It is a nice example of the style, but has some distinctive characteristics beyond the side gable, two story, 3 bay appearance and the multipaned windows. The elaborate wood carved lintels and the mahogany staircase are especially unique features. The two story brick piers framing the entry bay with decorative brickwork above it, are features that seem to borrow from the Tudor Revival and modernistic influences, but unfortunately, the second owners took the glass door and sidelights out of the house. There is a side entry, basement level garage.
- 7432 Shade, Eugene R. and Floss, House; c. 1950-1954. (Photo 118) Contributing.**
This 1.5 story, Minimal Traditional style house has a concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. It utilizes horizontally lighted windows and decorative iron corner supports on the entry porch as well as a broad brick end wall chimney. Its simple, functional design is nicely proportioned and incorporates a breezeway to an attached two car garage located at the rear of the house.
- 7448 Kesselhelm, John P. and Sophie, House; 1939. Contributing.**
This two story, French Eclectic style house has a limestone foundation and the original slate roof is now composition shingle. This house has the characteristic steeply pitched, massive, hipped roof, the rather plain facade, with a modest entry, as well as multipaned windows and leaded glass windows, all characteristic of the style. Even the splayed brick lintel is more influenced by the Renaissance elements found on French country houses. There is an attached one car garage on the facade.

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Architects

Most of this information was found on the blueprints in the files of the City of Pasadena Hills or on the blueprints still in possession of the property owners or in the published building permits the St. Louis Daily Record. Unfortunately, the print quality and handwriting on these blueprints has probably resulted in some spelling errors on this list. Variations in names were left as deciphered, in case they actually represent more than one firm or name (as is the case of Roland H. and Roland P. Buchmueller. Architects who were also identified as builders are identified with an asterisk ().*

Ahearn, Frank B.	Johnson, Alfred J.	Schulte, Charles A.
Albert, Arch	Johnson and Maack, Architects	Selvazzi, Vincent*
Alzarz, H.	Julius E Tarling and Cay Weinel	Spotswood, L. E.
Avis	Kelly, Harry H.	Stauder, A.F. & Arthur
Barnett, T. P., and Company, Architects	Klingensmith and Grover	Stinson, Nolan*
Barnett, Thomas	Knoesel, Edwin	Talling, T. H.
Bloom, Martin, Associated, Inc.	Koelm, C. C.	Tarling, Julius E.*
Buchmueller, Roland P.	Ladd, Sam	Thompson, Frank L.
Buchmueller, Roland H.*	Lawler, Ed	Toombes, J. W.
Bueger, Joseph F.	Leach and Schmidt	Van Deusen, James S.
Buerger, Joe Jr.	Leinkneher, F. R.	Wehmeyer
Calvin Bros. Construction Company*	Leimkuehler, F. Ray	Weinel, Cay
Cristina, Charles, Construction Company*	Loomstein, Meyer	Weslemeyer and Nelson
Conzelman, Russell. A.	Lund, Carl E.	Williamson, O. D.*
Delaney, Edward*	McMahon, Wm.	Willingham, J.
Delaney, Edward D.	Manske and Rotty*	Willingham, Jason L., & Associates
Dieker, R.J.	Manske, W. P.	Willmering, George
Dorsee, Francis P.	Mill, John S.*	Wilnering, Geo.
Einig	Mills, J. S.*	Winkler, George
George Winkler and R. X. Gruening	Morgan, W. P.*	Wisnewski, James T.
Gaham, Robert W.*	Moss, Pete*	Wischmeyer and Lorenz, Architects
Gastaldi, J.V.*	Mullen, Dan J.	Wischmeyer, Kenneth E.
Gastaldi, James*	Mueller, Ferdinand H.*	
Gilman, A.L.	Mueller, J. Charles, & Sons*	
Gostaldi, J.*	Nielson, Crawford	
Graham, Robert W.*	Nummert, R. D.	
Grote, R.J.	Popp, Oliver J.	
Gruening, Raymond X.	Peipers, F. H.	
Harper and Koeln*	Quick, George	
Hayden, Richard	Reynolds, D. H.	
Haynes, Donald V.	Sander, L. H.*	
Hensgen, Bernard T.	Sappenfield, V.	
Hubbard, W. J.	Saum Architects	
Ittner, William B.	Schrimpf, Charles E.*	

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Contractors/ Builders

The original building permits on file in city hall usually identified contractors and builders. Unfortunately, it was sometimes difficult, because of the format of the permit, to be sure whether the name listed was the contractor, the property owner, or both. In completing extensive research in the published building permits for St. Louis County found in the St. Louis Daily Record, it was determined that in a number of cases, the first owner was a small developer who was also the contractor and, in some cases, the first occupant of the house. These names were cross-checked with city directory research to eliminate, as much as possible, the property owners who were not builders. Builders who were also the architects on projects are listed above in the list of architects.

Apel, Victor R.	Modern Construction Company
B & C So.	Moresi and Nauman
Bock, John, Builder	Moresi-Nauman-O'Neill, Inc.
Bode and Walker, Builders	Normandy Realty & Construction Company
Brookman, J.C.	Pueser, H. R.
Curley, John A.	Reed-Nelson Construction Company
Dixie Home Builders, Inc.	Rudder, H.
Durham Daly Mosley Company	Ruf, H.J.
Einig, Jos A.	Schaefer, L.A., Construction Company
Evans, Roger	Schiller, Fred C., Construction
Excel Construction Company	Schiller, Fred F.
Flumange, J.P.	Schuermann Building and Realty Company
Gastaldi, J. B., Construction Company	Simon, H., and Company
Gastaldi, J. W., Company	Simon, Harold C., and Company
Gilman, A.U.	Simon, Harold S.
Goldberg, Ben	Spoeneman, Chris
Hall, Ed	Steinlage, A. P.
Hall Realty Company	Stinson, Nolan
Harper & Koeln, Investment Builders	Surkamp, H. R.
Higbee Brothers Construction Company	Tripp Contracting Company
Hunicke, L.	Tranel, H. J.
Johnson, John	Wagner, Bernard C., Contractor
Kaplan McGowen Construction Company	Wells, W. J.
Kellerman Construction Company	Welsh, C. A., Construction Company
Kidd, E. J.	Winkel, Aug, and Sons
Kleinhoffer, Fred J.	Worley Construction Builders
Kissel, H., and Sons	
Lawler, M. J.	
Lawlor, M. J.	
Lich, Edwin C.	
Lund, C.E., <i>et. al.</i>	
MacDonald, William, Construction Company	

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Courtesy of the City of Pasadena Hills

Historic Photo of Entry Tower, pre-1950



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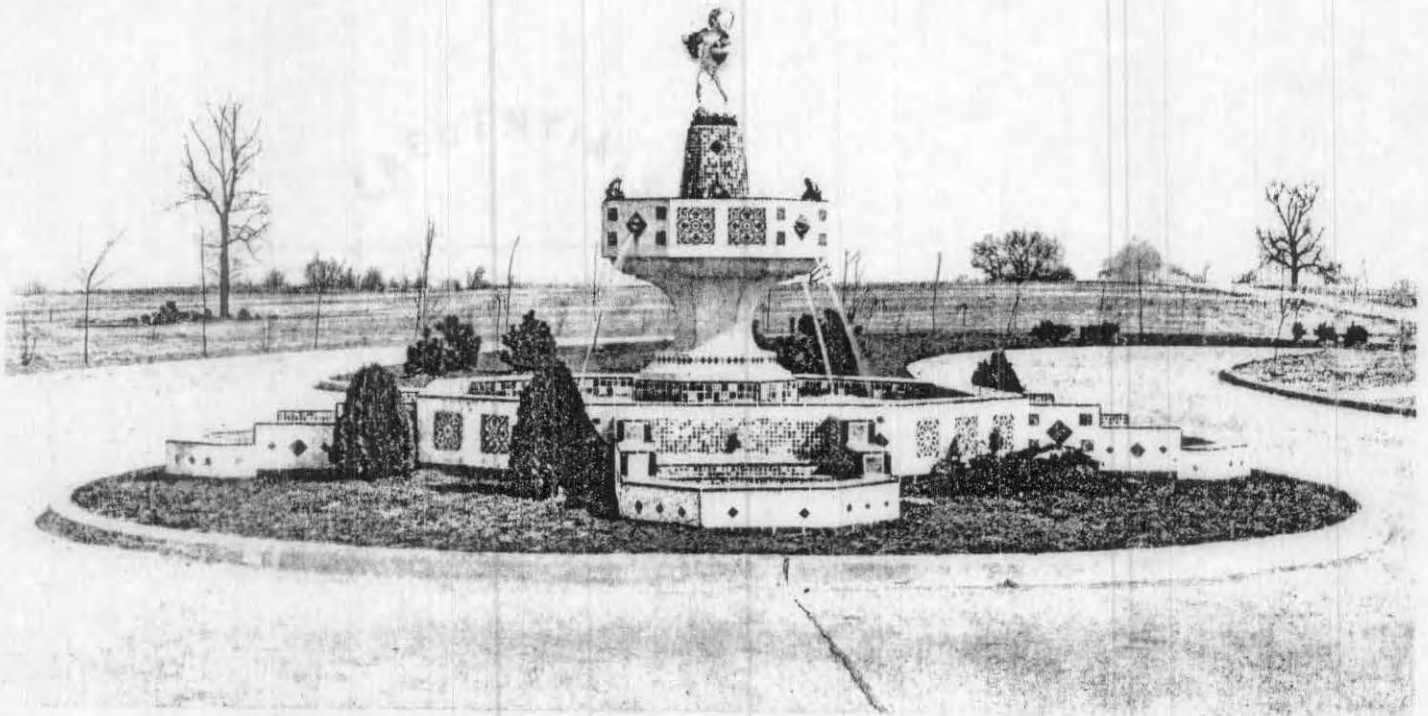
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From the original *Pasadena Hills* brochure, 1929, p. 3

Fountain at Roland and Country Club



THE FOUNTAIN

One of Pasadena Hills beauty spots gracefully lending its charm to this character community.
Designed by T. P. Barnett Company, Architects

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Narrative Statement of Significance

SUMMARY

Established in 1928, the small suburban community of Pasadena Hills in northern St. Louis County, Missouri, represents an important transition in the residential development patterns in metropolitan St. Louis. This suburb of 380 primary properties, the vast majority of which are private residences, is significant under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and under Criterion C for Architecture and Landscape Architecture. Under Criterion A, Pasadena Hills is significant as the last of the private places or gated communities developed in the St. Louis metropolitan area, a mechanism used as a means of ensuring the continued viability of residential neighborhoods and protecting them from encroaching urban blight and commercial developments. Besides serving as the culmination of this response to the pressures of urban growth in St. Louis, Pasadena Hills was one of the early automobile suburbs in the metropolitan area. Although the suburb's development straddled two of the biggest impediments to housing construction, the Great Depression and World War II, construction in Pasadena Hills, although slowed, was virtually uninterrupted throughout this period. The community provides physical evidence of the continued and unusual growth patterns of this part of the metropolitan area in the early 20th century. Unlike earlier subdivisions that were not specifically built to accommodate the growing popularity of the automobile and later suburbs which lacked the quality of landscaping amenities and building design covenants, Pasadena Hills characterizes the best of both the tradition of private places and of the emerging automobile suburbs. The district is equally significant under Criterion C for its landscape design and architectural significance. With its beautiful landscape features in both the green spaces and layout of housing lots that were designed by Roland H. Buchmueller, Pasadena Hills remains one of the most significant residential developments in St. Louis County. The impact of the automobile on the housing design and on the layout of the streets and driveways represents an important aspect in the architectural history of the region. The community contains one of the best collections of mid-20th century residential designs in St. Louis County. Its period of significance extends from its conception in 1928 through 1957, as suggested by National Register guidelines for suburbs, to recognize the contribution of less-than-50-year-old residences which are consistent with Pasadena Hills' character. No houses were constructed between 1957 and 1961, so 1957 was a logical cutoff date. Of the 10 noncontributing buildings erected after 1961, four were built between 1961 and 1967 utilizing designs that were very homogeneous with the overall architectural legacy of the community.

DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE PLACES IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS

Founded as a village trading post by Laclède and Company of New Orleans in 1764, St. Louis remained a frontier town even after the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase by the United States in 1803. It was not until 1812 that brick buildings began to appear, but by the 1850s St. Louis was a town of brick and stone and growing rapidly with all the problems associated with rapid urban growth: poverty, crime, filth, pollution, and disease. Complaints quickly mounted concerning the rapidity of commercial and industrial encroachment into areas which had previously been residential. At the same time, the prosperity that resulted from this commercial growth led wealthier residents to build massive, ornate private residences, clustered together to form elite enclaves, while many of the city's wealthy families maintained elaborate homes in the countryside in addition to their town homes to escape the summer heat and disease associated with the river town, the same issue affecting urban areas around the nation.¹

Beginning with James H. Lucas' brainchild, Lucas Place, wealthier St. Louisians began trying various means of protecting the exclusivity of their residential neighborhoods in what became a series of private place developments that stretched throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, extending from the core of the city into the suburbs as the metropolitan area grew. This was part of a national trend beginning in the late 19th century—migration of upwardly mobile, upper and upper middle class families from the congested inner city to a place of peace and tranquility that was still within close proximity to the amenities of the urban area. In each of these developments, the goal had been to develop and maintain a certain design aesthetic and to find a means in the era before zoning laws that would protect the residential development from encroachment by less wealthy residents and cold water flats as well as from commercial and industrial developments. Developers would provide public improvements and landscaping, often with written commitments to maintain these improvements, in exchange for deed restrictions or covenants that outlined the type of housing allowed. With each new development, various tactics were used to ensure the chosen design aesthetic for a minimum size, detached, single family residence that would be owner-occupied, not rented, and for a visual character that would include well-maintained streets and pathways, a consistency of size and style of housing, and landscaping to evoke the sense of a semi-rural environment, including lawns and trees to separate the house from the street.²

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Each new private place learned from previous efforts and tried new tactics, but for many of these private places, the effort proved futile and some of St. Louis' wealthier families had to relocate to a new home three times during their lifetime. They continued to aspire to a home that would be protected from the rapid urban growth of St. Louis, in all of its negative connotations, and to find a way to protect their investment while assuring that neighboring properties would be built with the same vision. The private place developments became a driving force in the residential development in the city of St. Louis with new developments being quickly added and replacing the earlier developments in popularity. While other neighborhoods and residential developments would utilize some of the same tactics, especially establishing common setbacks, mandating for size of homes, and ultimately identifying locations restricted for commercial properties, the concept of private places which restricted access to the development, either through gated entries or limited street access points, applied only to the most restrictive developments, usually those being developed for an upper middle class or upper class market.³ In the city of St. Louis, these included such private places as:

- The first such development, Lucas Place, had been laid out in 1851 along what is now Locust Street between Thirteenth and Jefferson Streets. Lucas Place introduced the concept of deed restrictions, requiring residential ownership and uniform set backs to house facades to create a lawn between the house and public walkway and tree lined street, as well as ensuring street maintenance and limiting public access, although it did not have gates like later developments. Unfortunately, its deed restrictions only lasted thirty years and the proximity to the expanding central business district in St. Louis meant that it was quickly overrun by commercial developments and the once luxurious homes became boarding houses before falling to the wrecking ball. By the early twentieth century this stretch of Locust had been completely redeveloped as commercial buildings, and today, the only survivor is the 1851 Robert G. Campbell House (NR listed, 4/21/77), now a museum.⁴
- In 1866, Julius Pitzman designed and laid out the next effort for Montgomery Blair to be a private, gated street for wealthy buyers known as Benton Place. Blair had been a liberal mayor in St. Louis, whose gained notoriety in defending Dred Scott. This cul-de-sac had lots facing an oval green space and entry gate on the north side of Lafayette Square, a larger development of private residences focused around a large park. Benton Place became a prototype for Pitzman, who designed 40 private streets and subdivisions in the St. Louis area during his career. Today both Benton Place and Lafayette Square (NR listed 6/28/72) are protected by local design review ordinances, but only after years of neglect and decay that began in the late 1920s when many of its splendid dwellings became rooming houses for transient workers. Today, Benton Place stands as the oldest remaining private street in the United States.⁵
- Julius Pitzman's design for Vandeventer Place became the pinnacle of prestige in 1870, but it still retained the grid pattern for its street layout. It included a central parkway and established a required setback just as Lucas Place had, but in this case, a minimum expenditure was required for the construction of residences and deed restrictions stipulated that kitchens had to be in the basements, front steps had to be scrubbed weekly, and there had to be three sets of curtains in all windows. Establishing a minimum cost and setting design requirements became popular on subsequent private places designed to make sure that houses would all be of the same scale and caliber. In 1894, the subdivision had gates installed at Grand, but the charter expired in 1949 allowing the encroachment of commercial development of this area and today the entire subdivision has been razed without a trace.⁶
- While most early private places marketed to the wealthier families in St. Louis, in 1870 Henry Shaw laid out Shaw Avenue Place (NR listed 4/12/82) (now within the Shaw Neighborhood Local Historic District) as a small subdivision for ten picturesque houses that would be used as rental income for his botanical garden (now the Missouri Botanical Garden), establishing deed restrictions with common setbacks and the requirement for two story residences. It also created a central oval green space and fountain as a focal point for the residential development. Noted for its consistent design, it was one of the early developments to place an emphasis on the picturesque quality and bucolic appearance of the development.⁷

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- To the north, West Cabanne Place (NR listed 11/21/80) was laid out in 1888 as an unpretentious street that attracted clients for Shingle style residences. Deep setbacks required fifty foot lawns in front of the house with large and spacious lot layouts measuring at least 100 by 217 feet. The deed restrictions also included a minimum of \$4,000 for what were to be single family residences, which opened up this development to upper middle class families. This private street developed as a semi-rural retreat on the very edge of the city limits. Although now listed on the National Register of Historic Places, like other private places in St. Louis, the city's rapid development soon surrounded it, diminishing the pastoral setting, and the changing demographics positioned this neighborhood in an increasingly impoverished and crime ridden section of the city.⁸
- In 1854, a public auction of real estate announced a "suburb . . . will be adorned with beautiful cottages, ornamental grounds, gardens and fine avenues" with a view of "the fine rolling prairie to the west."⁹ Compton Hill was south and west of the downtown and land sold quickly, with an additional subdivision opened in 1858. Despite the publicity, only three streets served the area initially and the Compton Hill Improvement Company was not incorporated until 1888, which worked with one of its residents, Julius Pitzman, to develop an ambitious development plan for the larger Compton Hill neighborhood that blended a grid street pattern with the crescents that had been popularized in London and with the romantic landscape parks being popularized elsewhere in the nation, limiting access to three east/west streets between Jefferson and Grand. Lots had been laid out in 1889 and the Grand Avenue bridge was opened to provide access to the main part of town. Deed restrictions were established requiring only one, single family house per lot, establishing a uniform setback, and requiring a minimum expenditure of \$5000-\$8000. This development would compete in the late nineteenth century with some of the most exclusive new private places in the Central West End (Tyler Place, Portland, and Westmoreland Place).¹⁰ Unlike earlier private places, Compton Hill succeeded in retaining its physical integrity, without significant encroachment by commercial enterprises, but as the twentieth century progressed, it too faced the problems of demolition due to neglect and conversion to apartments as the wealthy residents moved to newer, more popular housing subdivisions and homes deteriorated. Now protected as a local certified historic district, the area has undergone revitalization in the last decade as new homeowners have taken on the daunting tasks of restoring these distinctive residences.
- In the late 1880s and 1890s, several private place streets developed as oases for the exclusive residences of St. Louis' business and political elite in the city's Central West End (a certified local historic district). They established restrictive covenants with mandated setbacks and minimum costs as well as provided tree lined linear boulevards that assured the development for the city's upper class. These collectively reflect the age of opulence in the city and are resplendent with mansions built for the city's elite designed on larger lots in a pastoral location at the edge of the city. Opened in 1888 and designed by Julius Pitzman, Portland Place and Westmoreland Place (together also NR listed, 2/12/74) were designed as linear, private streets with elaborate entry gates between Kingshighway and Union. These quickly became the location for the most opulent mansions found in the city, attracting residents from Vandeventer Place, which was already being overrun by urban development.¹¹
- Also in the Central West End, but several blocks east of Kingshighway, General Joseph Scott Fullerton developed Westminster Place as a two block long private street. Deed restrictions imposed upon this linear private place required construction costs of at least \$10,000 with a 25 foot setback, but the neighborhood that developed in 1892 through 1909 still reflected the compact linear character of earlier developments. Unfortunately, it was located too close to the lively Gaslight Square in the early twentieth century and was also down zoned, allowing the area to experience hard times in the mid-twentieth century as many homes were converted to rooming houses.¹²

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- Lewis Place (NR listed 9/15/80) in the city's West End opened up in 1894. It had been envisioned as a development for ambitious houses in revival styles, but instead became a series of bungalows positioned behind the massive entrance arch by Barnett, Haynes, and Barnett. Its development had been slower than expected and never attained its expectations.¹³
- In 1895, Windermere Place was established as a one block long, private street in Visitation Park (now a certified local historic district). Deed restrictions again imposed a common setback, in this case of 40 feet, and a minimum expenditure of \$5000. With its view next to the park and the larger front yards, the area developed in a pastoral setting. By the 1950s, it would be recognized as an exemplary model of racial integration, but the shifting demographics of St. Louis' West End, and the increasing poverty and crime in the area led to the deterioration of this private street.¹⁴
- Flora Place was opened in 1897 as a private street in what is now the Shaw Neighborhood Historic District (a certified local historic district) across from Compton Hill. It had been developed in the 1890s as a six block long private street, with deed restrictions requiring common setbacks, having a boulevard median of green space, and a large gated entry on South Grand. It developed as an enclave of upper middle class homes within the larger Shaw neighborhood which contained a mixture of private and multifamily residences for the rising middle class market. Although Flora Place suffered in the latter twentieth century due to the deterioration of surrounding neighborhoods, it has experienced a rebirth in recent years and has been able to maintain its character as a private place, in part due to the limited access and its proximity to the Missouri Botanical Garden.¹⁵
- Also in the Central West End Historic District, just west of Union and following on the success of Portland Place and Westmoreland Place, Washington Terrace and Kingsbury Place developed slightly later, at the turn of the century, to appeal to the wealthy desiring to escape the city's industrial pollution. Although the minimum allowable cost was actually higher than Portland Place, the actual residential development is not as palatial. Again, restrictive covenants had been utilized to establish not only minimum setbacks but also minimum cost. The developers commissioned elaborate entry gates. Kingsbury Place had an grandiose Beaux Arts entrance designed by Barnett, Haynes and Barnett. Washington Terrace commissioned Ellis and Mann, who created a bountiful terra cotta design including heraldic lions reminiscent of the portal to Lubeck, Germany.¹⁶
- At the turn of the twentieth century, after being refused admittance to Portland and Westmoreland Places because he was Jewish, cotton manufacturer, Jacob Goldman, decided to create his own private place in the Central West End, named for his daughter Hortense. Following on the success of Hortense Place east of Kingshighway, and located in the next block directly east, within three years, he developed the more modest Lenox Place as well. Many of its residents of these companion developments were children of Westmoreland and Portland Place residents.¹⁷

Many of the city's residential developments were envisioned as places where families could escape the congestion and clamor of the city. Some subdivisions tried to accomplish this without the creation of private places, such as the last two developments in south St. Louis in the late 1920s, Holly Hills and St. Louis Hills. Like other similar subdivision developments at that time, these two had their own restrictive covenants that established the materials, size, and placement of homes, but both were linear developments of the city's grid street pattern which focused upon large parks.¹⁸ With the passage of time, developers learned from previous residential developments and deed restrictions became increasing complex as newer developments opened. This followed the pattern being established in most metropolitan areas nationwide and the restrictive covenants and layouts were influenced by the work of Frederick Law Olmsted, Catherine Beecher, Andrew Jackson Downing and others who were trying to create an ideal living environment.¹⁹ Unlike other residential subdivisions, the development of restricted access in private places, whether with gates or as cul-de-sacs, provided an added advantage, minimizing through traffic, keeping out unwanted activities, and better maintaining the pastoral image that these developments had tried to create.

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More so than other residential developments, private places included agreements with a board of trustees to oversee the maintenance of streets, public utilities, streetlights and other public amenities as well as the common grounds. At the same time, they often more carefully envisioned and then restricted deeds to ensure that the lots were developed primarily as single family residences, with multifamily dwellings relegated to prescribed locations. If businesses were permitted by the deed restrictions, the type of allowed businesses was specified and the location restricted. Design restrictions in these private places also grew increasingly complex, trying to ensure uniformity to the scale and quality of housing by not only identifying the setbacks and lot sizes, but in some cases the minimum cost. Unfortunately, with inflation, minimum costs set for developments at the initial opening could mean that later houses were much smaller or less elaborate than the earlier residences, which created a visual discontinuity in some of these private places. In addition, most of these private places had been designed for one class of housing, usually upper class single family residences and they were too expensive to maintain as single family residences when the wealthy residents moved out to the next newer, prestigious neighborhood, making them more susceptible to conversion into rooming houses. As urban growth and its accompanying problems continued to plague the city, deed restrictions often expired, allowing commercial uses and conversion of large homes to rooming houses.²⁰

ST LOUIS SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

In 1876, the City of St. Louis separated from St. Louis County (the city government functions as its own county government), permanently setting the boundaries for the City of St. Louis. This helped encourage the creation of suburban communities adjacent to its borders since these areas could not be annexed to the city of St. Louis.²¹ The development of the suburbs surrounding St. Louis would begin spreading out from the core of the city of St. Louis in the late nineteenth century, with the easternmost area adjacent to the western boundary of the city built up by the close of the 1920s.²² While earlier private places in the city of St. Louis had generally attracted only a wealthier clientele who could move further away from the city's core along the improved streets since they did not require a proximity to public transportation, the network of railroads and streetcars that developed in the late nineteenth century encouraged the middle class to locate further from work. As was becoming commonplace around the nation, more and more families now looked beyond the city limits and into St. Louis County as the haven from city life.²³ New residential developments in St. Louis County offered (and promoted) residential environments where homeowners could escape the congestion, pollution, and clamor of city life. Initially this resulted in the development of new suburban communities in the late nineteenth century; such towns as Webster Groves, Kirkwood, and Ferguson began as railroad and streetcar suburbs in St. Louis County that attracted middleclass residents, but not usually the exclusive private place developers. The proximity of some of the near-in suburbs to the city of St. Louis also began to attract a number of upper class residents, with Clayton especially becoming a city of private street developments for the exclusive upper class homes.²⁴ Some of the developers of these later private places in the county designed their new developments not just for an upper class market, having learned the pitfalls of such exclusivity and the limitations of that market segment. Among the more notable examples of private places in the county are three subdivisions in University City, near Washington University, on the western edge of the city of St. Louis and adjacent to streetcar lines that would connect residents to the core of the city of St. Louis:

- Julius Pitzman's last subdivision design, Parkview (NR listed 3/14/86) began in 1904, straddling the city and county boundary and using the adjacent streetcar line as a selling point since it was designed to attract middle to upper class families. The large, 70 acre development incorporated the best of St. Louis' private place traditions, drawing upon national models as well, by designing a layout of curvilinear streets with changing vistas and a green environment planted with street trees and wooded parks that had limited access, primarily from Skinker Boulevard on its east end. In this development the larger homes were placed at the center and costs were stipulated in the deed restrictions, with a minimum of \$4000-\$7000 and, like earlier private place developments, the houses were architecturally designed in the styles popular at the time.²⁵

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- A year later, in 1905, E. G. Lewis developed another private place just beyond the city limits, University Heights One (NR listed 9/23/80). He tried to attribute the design to Frederick Law Olmsted, who had gained fame for his design of Riverside, Illinois, but this seems to have been fallacious although the subdivision was designed in the Picturesque mode used by Olmstead as well as Andrew Jackson Downing (in Llewelyn Park near Orange, New Jersey) with picturesque landscapes created by winding streets, asymmetrical plans, and naturally grouped plantings. This new private place was comparable in size to Parkview and incorporated a city park and gently curving streets that adjusted the street grid pattern to the slope of the land and limited access from the thoroughfare on Delmar Boulevard. The declaration of trust identified setbacks and appealed to middle class buyers, but had to revise the minimum cost several times because of inflation, resulting in a disparity in the quality and size of housing that was completed in the 1920s.²⁶
- With the continued growth of University City, in 1922, Cyrus Crane Willmore began the development of University Park and launched his development of University Hills the next year. University Hills was his first large development with 184 residences, a school, and church on its 96 acres. Later, Willmore would develop other subdivisions (Webster Hills in Webster Groves, Kingshighway Hills in North County, the nickname for the northern part of St. Louis County), Wellston Hills in Wellston, and St. Louis Hills in southwest St. Louis), all taking advantage of the availability of larger tracks of land. While the later developments would utilize his successful restrictive covenants and use of green spaces and mixed development of single and multifamily dwellings, as well as setting aside land for schools and churches, it was only University Hills that was a private place, visually defined by gates at major entrances, with a layout designed by the Pitzman Company (actually the sons since Julius Pitzman had died that year). It too had winding streets that adapted to the topography, a more expensive but increasingly popular option in the development of subdivisions. The trust agreement defined the kinds of buildings to be allowed, set a price range, and even specified that bungalows had to be at least one and one half stories tall and cost a minimum of \$8000 and apartments were limited to two stories and four families. By establishing a range of price levels for houses (\$8000 to \$12,000), while restricting locations for multifamily dwellings and commercial enterprises, Willmore went further than Lewis or other earlier private places in trying to ensure the success of the development.²⁷

Although the population growth in St. Louis slowed during the Great Depression of the 1930s, it still outpaced the nation as a whole and the number of municipalities surrounding the city of St. Louis doubled in the 1920s and 1930s. As a result, numerous new subdivisions opened in the 1920s: Willmore was actively developing a series of subdivisions in the county as well as for St. Louis Hills at the southwestern edge of the city, Holly Hills was under construction around Carondelet Park in the south city, and a number of subdivisions grew up in the northeastern part of the county, including Pasadena Hills. Of these, only Pasadena Hills was a private place development.²⁸

The northeastern section, where Pasadena Hills is located, was especially attractive for residential developments because of its proximity to the country clubs of Glen Echo, Bellerive, and Norwood Hills and because of the development of Lambert Field. Opened in 1920, Lambert Airport was acquired by the city of St. Louis in 1928 and became a major, regional airport, attracting a variety of related industries (and employers) nearby, such as McDonnell Aircraft Company, which became one of the nation's leading aerospace industries. By the 1950s, the population rate increased by 70 percent and open land was at a premium in the eastern part of St. Louis County.²⁹

These new suburban developments faced another challenge. Subdivisions in the county, not already within an incorporated city, had been planned and promoted to buyers based upon shared ideals for home ownership within a small homogenous community, but the subdivisions now faced the problem of annexation by neighboring communities. Under Missouri's constitution, annexation could occur, without the residents' approval, if they were not within an existing, incorporated municipality. This would mean that the residents of a successful new subdivision would lose control of their destiny. To avoid this fate, most new subdivision developments

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in St. Louis County would incorporate as tiny municipalities or developed as subdivisions with restrictive covenants within the boundaries of incorporated suburbs, like Clayton. As the growth continued in St. Louis County, the number of municipalities grew from 41 in 1940, to 84 in 1950 and 98 in 1960, most in the northern half of the county since it was most likely to be threatened by annexation (see map, p. 3). Like Pasadena Hills, most were small, single subdivision developments that utilized incorporation as another means of protecting the investment in the original development.³⁰ While suburban development blossomed in the mid-twentieth century in the St. Louis metropolitan area, the development of private places disappeared since most new subdivisions simply used their separate incorporation as a city to provide the protection previously afforded only to the private places in the city of St. Louis. Now residents of each subdivision frequently had a separate city government that would be responsible for maintaining public amenities and overseeing the building construction and types of housing and business allowed. If not a separate government, at least they were part of a smaller community, one that would be more directly responsive to their demands. Positioned in a location where annexation was a real possibility, and adjacent to major thoroughfares as well as older neighborhoods and less exclusive developments, Pasadena Hills opted for both incorporation as a village government and the private place concept.

DEVELOPMENT OF PASADENA HILLS

Initial Development and Layout

Located in north St. Louis County on what had previously been wooded ravines and farmland, Pasadena Hills opened in 1928, strategically positioned at the northwest corner of Natural Bridge Road and Lucas and Hunt Road, two major arteries in the north part of the county. The community is near the northwestern corner of the city of St. Louis and borders a number of other early St. Louis County suburbs (primarily Northwoods, Pasadena Park and Normandy), all built in the early twentieth century, but none with the scale and quality of housing, or the planned landscaping features that are found in Pasadena Hills. At the time of its development, it actually extended north from the Hodiament streetcar line to Ferguson and Florissant (where the south side of Pasadena Boulevard is today) that paralleled the north side of Natural Bridge Road. The immense, Gothic Revival gateway tower constructed by its promoters, the Carter Realty Company, was actually located south of the tracks along the north side of Natural Bridge Road, marking Roland Boulevard as the main entrance of the community with the tallest gateway found in the metropolitan area, which is even visible from downtown Clayton today.³¹

Natural Bridge Road was a major commercial artery that connected to the city of St. Louis as part of Harlan Bartholomew's street widening program, which made streets more serviceable to the emerging automobile,³² although still adjacent to a streetcar line that connected both to the suburbs further west (Ferguson and Florissant) and to the city of St. Louis.³³ Pasadena Hills was designed as an automobile suburb. This was obvious from the focus of the earliest advertisements for the new community, which stressed the location and environment in terms of the automobile. For example, country clubs were identified as "within five minutes drive."³⁴ Directions were given in relationship to the automotive arterial street, Natural Bridge Road, not the streetcar line, frequently locating the community from the perspective of this automobile traffic, as "Beyond the Big Gateway."³⁵ Other advertisements promoted the automobile friendly streets as "winding concrete drives and parkways"³⁶ and frequently referenced the "pretty homes and driveways."³⁷ Almost every single home, as well as most of the apartment buildings in Pasadena Hills, would be designed with a garage, many of them attached, with access discretely located in the basement or on the rear of the house. The significance of the district as an automobile suburb is heightened by the fact that most homes were designed with a two car garage, not just a single car garage. This pointed not only to the affluence of the community, but also to the dependence on the automobile even by the 1930s.

In planning and promoting their new residential development, Carter Realty Company focused on creating an image of their development as conveniently located to get to work, but removed from the hassles of city living and ensconced in a park-like environment. They especially liked to make distinctions that contrasted the crime, pollution, crowded conditions, and unhealthy environment of the city of St. Louis with the healthy, fresh air, and open land of Pasadena Hills, but as a community that was conveniently located "Out—but not too far out—beyond the city's boundary,"³⁸ where homes would be built "Among trees where the cool breezes blow, with parks and broad boulevards. A place where you can live in the great out doors [sic]. Which means HEALTH AND WEALTH."³⁹

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From *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, July 7, 1929

Opening of Third Section Today Of

PASADENA HILLS

A "Dream Community," a few miles from the City Hall, but a million miles from care!

Where you can have a home nestled among the trees with beautiful parks at your door, wide driveways with parkway centers leading to your home, and surrounded by that touch of environment that makes homelife worth-while. And—on top of this, close to your playground.

PASADENA HILLS

Is within 5 minutes drive of three prominent Country Clubs, North Hills, Belleive and Glen Echo. Just think of rising early in the morning, stepping out into the cool and enivigorating atmosphere of the Hills and within five minutes be on your playground! When through — a shower and breakfast, and leave with a clear mind, ready for the problems of the day.

After the day in the Heated City

Out to your home in the Hills! Where cool breezes blow. Dinner and later on drive to your favorite Club and within 5 minutes take a dip in the cool waters of their bathing pools. Then—back home for a refreshing night's sleep. This insures a longer and happier life.

PASADENA HILLS has these surroundings and opportunities. As an investment where could you find anything safer? Anything more sure of your profit than having your money in homesites of this nature? For—it is these kind of homesites that become valuable.

COME OUT TODAY—Drive in over Roland Boulevard; view the landscaping and type of homes now under construction. Last Day of present prices on remaining lots in sections One and Two.

CARTER REALTY CO., Inc.

7301 Natural Bridge Road

Evergreen 1124

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The promotions for the development noted:

Pasadena Hills lies midway between the industrial district at Kingshighway and Natural Bridge and the new Lambert air fields. It, originally, was a rolling piece of ground, above the tallest buildings in the City, with many trees and with a topography that could be developed into an ideal homesite and a place where nature could be conserved.⁴⁰

Locating the new community in the quasi-rural area, removed from the crowded commercial and industrial activity of the city of St. Louis, the Carter Realty Company could focus on these park-like amenities:

A man, in selecting a location for his home, looks not at the lot, but at the environments and the advantages surrounding this location. Price does not enter into it. Pasadena Hills has a combination of everything that any high grade subdivision contains. The best of improvements and a high location, fresh air and sunlight. A wonderful school site with play grounds and park, easily accessible from any portion of the subdivision. No dangerous streets to cross and where the dangers to the children are at a minimum. Recreation parks, at your door with tennis courts, and wading pool for the children.⁴¹

Advertisements not only focused on Pasadena Hills as "The Garden Spot of St. Louis County,"⁴² but also on its proximity to additional recreational facilities with the three country clubs (the well established Glen Echo Country Club, the four year old golf course of North Hills that was later renamed Norwood Hills, and the large Bellerive Country Club where the University of Missouri, St. Louis is now located) all located within a mile of Pasadena Hills, or as stated in their promotional brochure:

This is one of the finest suburban communities adjoining St. Louis. On the rolling hills of Normandy, commanding a view of the surrounding country. Within a stone's throw of North Hills Golf Club and adjacent to Glen Echo and Bellerive Country Clubs.

The altitude of this community is from six to thirty feet higher than the tallest building in St. Louis, freeing residents from the smoke and other disagreeable things known to the lower levels.⁴³

This image that was reinforced by the banner on the promotional brochure that identified Pasadena Hills as the location "Where Your Home is Your Playground"⁴⁴ and by advertisements that created the image of country living, such as the one reproduced on the previous page.⁴⁵

The plats had been drawn up by Roland H. Buchmueller, a civil engineer and town planner, who had been "assisted by a corps of architects and landscape artists to develop this ground."⁴⁶ All three sections were filed quickly on March 9, 1928, July 14, 1928, and July 19, 1929 (see plat illustrations on pp. 115-117), obviously intended from the design of each section and the consistency of the trustees' agreements and restrictions to be stylistically integrated into a single residential development,⁴⁷ unlike other subdivision developments of that era, like St. Louis Hills, that had subsequent sections appended geographically that differed stylistically. Little is known of Roland H. Buchmueller, who was identified variously as a civil engineer, architect, and landscape architect, who later worked for St. Louis City as an engineer,⁴⁸ not to be confused R. Paul Buchmueller, an architect, who at one time shared his residence with Roland H. Buchmueller, both as adults, but the relationship between the two men was unclear.⁴⁹ Roland H. Buchmueller was obviously a skilled civil engineer and a great landscape designer, as seen in his design of Pasadena Hills (see map p. 6), which took into consideration the natural ravines in the area, creating a series of parks and roadways that followed the natural contours and made the most of the vistas created where he placed house lots. His plans included the gated entries, all of the 38 medians and the 147 custom designed, cast iron streetlights (see map p. 7) with their silhouette of a sundial and shade trees that provide a delicate light at night on the meandering roadways and parks while reinforcing the image of a park-like environment.⁵⁰ His design helped visually separate the community from the surrounding urban environment and created the garden community setting for this new private place development by:

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- positioning a tall gateway tower at the main entry within the median of Roland Boulevard and using this one block long section of the boulevard to connect the access at Natural Bridge Road, across the streetcar tracks, and into the residential development
- locating the three parks along its eastern border where there were stone gateways to the streets along Natural Bridge Road
- positioning cul-de-sacs and house lots to back up to the northern boundary of the community atop of where the land dropped steeply downhill toward Norwood Hills Country Club (and today toward Interstate 70)
- creating a large irregularly shaped plot of land for an oversized school yard in a park-like setting that would visually form the western border the community and laying out the adjacent streets to minimize intersections with the neighboring community of Pasadena Park on the west
- developing a wide variety of lot sizes, positioned to face into the community and, as much as possible, with views across the ravine parks or tree-lined medians
- laying out a series of curving streets through the rolling hillsides that merge and loop to form a series of winding drives within this park-like setting
- identifying an additional focal point in a small round median where a fountain would be built at the intersection of the tree-lined medians for the town's two main arteries, Roland Boulevard and Country Club Drive
- restricting commercial and multifamily development to the entrance of the community along Roland Boulevard and parallel to the streetcar line along Pasadena Boulevard⁵¹

Buchmueller's landscape plan was enhanced by the Carter Realty Company's selection of T. P. Barnett and Company to design the gateway tower and the fountain which would be quickly erected to serve as focal points for the development.⁵² These two public features, along with the concrete paved streets, medians, utility services, electric streetlights, park improvements, and plantings would be quickly completed to demonstrate the developer's commitment to the success of the new development. By June, 1929, the tower was finished, improvements were underway in Recreation Park (the grass tennis court and playground in Bristol Court), many of the streets were paved, and landscaping was underway.⁵³ On July 7, 1929, they opened the last of the three sections.⁵⁴ By September, the advertisements proudly pointed to these completed amenities.⁵⁵ Just five weeks before the stock market crash that signaled the beginning of the Great Depression, Carter Realty Company took out a two page advertisement in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (this has been reduced and reprinted on the following page). It featured drawings of several homes that identified their contractors and architects, including a model home, that were under construction. This advertisement also promoted the improvements to the community, including the parks, tree lined streets, a drawing of the tower "At the Big Gateway," the landscaping being completed by A. Walbart and Sons Nursery Company and Stark Brothers Nursery Company, and the salt-glazed vitrified sewer pipes installed for the sanitary and storm sewer system by Evens and Howard Fire-Brick Company.⁵⁶

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Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)
From *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, September 22, 1929, pp. B12-13

PASADENA HILLS
Carter Realty Company
Owners and Developers

COME OUT TODAY
See how beautiful Pasadena Hills is from the Garden Spot of St. Louis County. "All the Big Gardens"

COME OUT TODAY
See how beautiful Pasadena Hills is from the Garden Spot of St. Louis County. "All the Big Gardens"

The Garden Spot of St. Louis County

Pasadena Hills
The Garden Spot of St. Louis County
Program of Pasadena Hills is one of the greatest "Garden Spots" of the city. "All the Big Gardens" are yours. "All the Big Gardens" are yours.

Spanish Style Home for Pasadena Hills

Pasadena Hills Home

Make Your Investment in Beautiful Pasadena Hills

Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens
Walters & Sons Nursery Co.

Evens & Howard's Salt-Glazed Vitrified Sewer Pipe

Beyond the Big Gateway

4300 Roland Boulevard

4228 Roland Boulevard

4238 Roland Boulevard

7277 North Roland Boulevard

4228 Roland Boulevard

4212 Roland Boulevard

4223 Roland Boulevard

7430 Huntington Drive

Entry Tower/Garrison House (on Natural Bridge Rd.)

Illustrations identified clockwise from tower: Entry Tower/Garrison House (on Natural Bridge Rd.), 7277 North Roland Boulevard; 4228 Roland Boulevard; 4212 Roland Boulevard, 4223 Roland Boulevard; 7430 Huntington Drive; 4238 Roland Boulevard; and in the middle: 4300 Roland Boulevard.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Early promotions stressed that 10 percent of the property had been reserved for public parks and green spaces and by 1935, Carl G. Stifel Realty Company utilized the land improvements (sidewalks, concrete streets, sewer system, and installed utilities) as well as the extensive landscaping to entice homebuyers: "Recreational parks, tennis courts, sunken gardens, a spring lake, 250 virgin oak trees, attractively planted parkways of blooming roses, weeping-willows, Chinese elms, grass plots, and a beautiful water fountain are yours."⁵⁷

Pasadena Hills drew upon the successes of earlier private places in the St. Louis area, as well as the Picturesque and City Beautiful landscape design traditions in creating their new garden suburb, with its gently curving streets, tree lined boulevards and landscaped front lawns. Obviously inspired by the English Garden City movement,⁵⁸ Pasadena Hills created a garden city of its own, even drawing upon English names for streets and encouraging the use of historic European architecture as inspiration for the attractive homes planned for the garden community, styles such as Tudor Revival, Georgian Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival and French Eclectic would dominate the new house designs of Pasadena Hills. Yet, it had a distinctly American treatment with large open spaces and an accommodation for the automobile, a characteristic of garden suburbs developing around the nation at this time. Like another garden suburb developing on the opposite side of the state at the same time, Nichols Hills in Kansas City, Pasadena Hills' developers sought increasing control over the design of their suburb, enhancing its park-like setting and reinforcing its separation from the surrounding urban environment with its curvilinear streets and its extensive plantings, which included three ravine parks and numerous tree lined medians, as well as its distinctive portals, the stone gateways along Lucas and Hunt Road that were inspired by the English countryside and a large, Gothic Revival inspired entry tower at the main entry on Natural Bridge Road. This emphasis can be seen in the *Globe-Democrat* advertisement published in the real estate section on June 9, 1929:⁵⁹

9, 1929.

Phone GARfield 1212

all

PASADENA HILLS

The Garden Spot of St. Louis County

Improvements in this Wonder Spot are rapidly being completed. Roland Boul., which leads out from Natural Bridge Road past the towering gateway, will be open Sunday. Landscaping of parkways will be nearly completed. Homes are springing up in different directions.

PASADENA HILLS

Set back from winding avenues, proud homes will rise up; homes for men and women who enjoy and want the best for their home life. Proud homes indeed; homes which inspire pride; where nature has been properly developed as a setting, and the skies for a crown.

These homes will stand apart, superior in the assurance that, nowhere in St. Louis County will there be a setting more graced with the qualities that only nature can give.

We invite you to come out and inspect Pasadena Hills today. You will be surprised at the low price that you can get ground in this highly-restricted subdivision.

As an investment we feel that there is nothing better.

CARTER REALTY CO., Inc.

7301 Natural Bridge Road

EVERgreen 1124

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Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

and then on June 16, 1929, the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* readers saw this advertisement about life in Pasadena Hills:⁶⁰

LIFE IS DIFFERENT HERE
—IN—
PASADENA HILLS

What is better than a home in a sunkist garden where everything is restful and artistic?

PASADENA HILLS

Where nature in all its glory is being rapidly developed; homes springing up and will soon be a community of contented home-owners.
Best locations are being taken. Come out today and view our entrance gate in all its splendor.
You will be surprised at our prices and terms for homesites such as these.

CARTER REALTY CO., Inc.
7301 Natural Bridge Road Evergreen 1124

as well as the advertisement the following week in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.⁶¹

SUBURBAN PROP. FOR SALE SUBURBAN PROP. FOR SALE SUBURBAN PROP. FOR SALE

COME FOR SUNLIGHT AND HEALTH
TO
PASADENA HILLS

A place where nature in all its glory is being conserved and developed; a place where restrictions guarantee the proper environment.

A home in PASADENA HILLS is priceless for it insures a prolonged and contented life.

Live among warm-hearted people and refuse to grow old.

Come out today and select your homesite and view our gateway in all its splendor. You will be surprised at our prices and terms for homesites such as these.

CARTER REALTY CO., Inc.
7301 Natural Bridge Road Evergreen 1124

Clyde

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The use of Romantic Revival styles in the initial building designs sets the pattern for the community's development and evoked a nostalgia for the past by helping create a pleasing, pastoral environment, one of the obvious promotional strategies for the developers of Pasadena Hills. The fact that most streets are named for English communities (except for Roland Boulevard which was named after the town planner, Roland H. Buchmueller and Country Club Drive, which reinforces the connection to the nearby country clubs) further heightened the connection with the English countryside, as does the entry tower, a Gothic Revival design that evokes the image of a remnant of a European castle. The use of winding streets and curving sidewalks leading up to the homes was another feature of this stylistic tradition, which hoped to emulate the countryside, rather than the nearby crowded city.

Protecting the Development

To protect their investment and ensure control over the design of this new private place, Carter Realty Company incorporated Pasadena Hills as a village on March 6, 1928, three days before it filed the first of three plats (see pp. 115-117) along with the "Trust Agreement and Indenture of Restrictions" that created the City of Pasadena Hills. Along with the filing of the plats, these restrictive covenants created a board of trustees and attached deed restrictions to each property that were designed to ensure that home buyers would be investing in a viable community, one that would maintain its property value and original quality of life.⁶² Unlike earlier private place developments, the restrictive covenants had no term limit, allowing promoters to assure the public that all those investing in homes in Pasadena Hills would be protected against "rows of like houses and commercial encroachments."⁶³ The community's founders did not want to have the problems of earlier neighborhoods in the city of St. Louis, where cold-water flats and rental residential buildings were commonly mixed in with private residences. Also, commercial or even industrial development and urban blight quickly encroached on even the best neighborhoods. Rather than setting the minimum cost for any home, as earlier subdivisions had tried, the covenants in Pasadena Hills used design standards that specified materials, number of stories, and minimum lot sizes, as well as other design restrictions to ensure that this would be primarily a community of single family residences intended as the homes for business owners and professionals. Besides naming the streets, these covenants carefully spelled out restrictions and features that were to characterize this community from its beginning and continue to form the visual aesthetic and quality of life in the community.

- ◆ The covenant established trustees who would be responsible for constructing and maintaining streets, sidewalks, public utilities and landscape features, especially noting the parks, fountain, and shrubbery to be completed.
- ◆ During the period of construction, contractors were required to maintain streets and their accessibility and the trustees were held responsible for removal of weeds and rubbish from empty lots.
- ◆ Lot size would vary but had to be a minimum of 4000 square feet with only one house maximum per lot.
- ◆ Business buildings could only be built (but none were, except one service station along Natural Bridge Road) on the three blocks at the entrance to the community (along Pasadena Boulevard, the 3900 blocks of Canterbury Boulevard and Roland Boulevard) on lots designated for apartments and with the same design restrictions. Their size was limited to 1.5 to 2.5 stories and they had to have a rear yard at least 20 feet deep.
- ◆ Business uses in commercial buildings were carefully defined by a list of allowed business types, mostly service oriented (such as barber shops, service stations, small bakeries, dancing academies, dressmakers, dry cleaners, locksmiths, offices, decorating shops, post office, printers, restaurants, shoe repair shops, etc.).
- ◆ Residences could not be used for business purposes, except for medical offices.
- ◆ Multifamily dwellings were restricted to the 3900 block of Canterbury Drive, Pasadena Boulevard, and the adjacent lots on Lucas and Hunt Road and could only be designed for 2-4 units depending on the frontage.
- ◆ All other residences had to be single family residences and owner occupied. Renting of houses or taking in boarders was expressly prohibited.
- ◆ Temporary housing was also prohibited.
- ◆ Building permits included the approval of the original exterior design as well as any alterations.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

- ◆ Design standards required homes to be at least 1.5 stories (with a staircase and at least two separate bedrooms at a minimum of 10 x 12 feet in dimension on the second floor) and no more than 2.5 stories tall—no bungalows were allowed.
- ◆ Setbacks from the property line and the grade lines were carefully delineated (with an exception allowed for specified lots on South Winchester Drive and South Roland Drive due to the steep slope of those lots) to maintain a consistency in the streetscape and at least 10 feet between buildings.
- ◆ The size and placement of porches, bays, other decorative projections (such as chimneys), side wings and additions were carefully defined to maintain a visual continuity in the streetscape.
- ◆ Walls had to be built of masonry materials for fire resistance, and garages could only be frame if they were at the rear of the lot and at least 30 feet from the house (none were built as frame buildings)
- ◆ Fence limits and styles were defined and other building accessories, such as signs and radio aerials were prohibited.
- ◆ To maintain the residential character, heavy hauling, speeding, bicycling on sidewalks, and unleashed dogs were prohibited. Dogs and cats were the only livestock permitted. Dumping of coal or other items was not permitted on the streets and trash collection required a permit.
- ◆ In a provision that would be struck down nationally in 1948 by the Supreme Court, residences could not be occupied by “Negroes or Malays, except in the capacity of bona fide servants or employees.”⁶⁴ Today the community retains its white-collar status, but its racial composition is quite varied.

These restrictive covenants became a major selling feature for the community, but unlike other subdivisions of this era, the segregation issue was not widely promoted or even indirectly referenced. Rather, the emphasis was on the benefits of the complete set of restrictions that would contrast Pasadena Hills with the problems of the city of St. Louis: “Pasadena Hills is under trusteeship with proper restrictions where every man is protected in his location and the type of home he wishes to build. The closest in high grade subdivision in St. Louis County. With these restrictions the proper environments are assured.”⁶⁵

The officers of the Carter Realty Company, which were identified as the owners and developers of this new suburban community, included Henry Carter (president), Hillsman Taylor (vice president), William MacDonald (secretary) and W. C. Philbrook (manager of subdivisions), closely mirrored the original trustees: Henry Carter, Brannon Hope and W. C. Philbrook.⁶⁶ To increase confidence in their new subdivision, Henry Carter, William MacDonald, and the town planner, Roland H. Buchmueller all built homes in the new community, as did some of the contractors who developed the housing in the community, most notably Carl Lund, a long term resident of Pasadena Hills.⁶⁷ Land was set aside in the initial platting of the community for a public school, which was quickly sold to the Normandy School District and the school would be completed as P.W.A. Project No. MO1275D in 1937, during the Great Depression and designed by one of the nation’s leading architects on school design, William B. Ittner.⁶⁸

Housing Construction

Construction began in earnest in 1929, with plans announced for a model home, the elaborate stone house at 4300 Roland Boulevard⁶⁹ that became the home of Henry Carter, the developer of Pasadena Hills. Early articles and advertisements promoted brisk lot sales, with the first subdivision quickly sold out and the second subdivision half sold by 1929. Even the third and final subdivision was opened in July 1929. The two page advertisement shown above utilized drawings of several of the homes under construction to show the breadth of sizes as well as variety of styles being used on houses in Pasadena Hills⁷⁰ and the 1929 promotional brochure utilized photographs of several of the early homes that were nearing completion (carefully photographed from several angles to use as multiple illustrations), including the homes at 4212, 4223, 4300 Roland Boulevard.⁷¹ The home at 4223 Roland Boulevard would be promoted extensively as a model home, that they had decorated and furnished by Trorlicht-Duncker as an example “of the tone and quality of Pasadena Hills homes.”⁷² On June 29, 1929, the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* published the architect’s renderings of both 4212 and 4223 Roland Boulevard.⁷³

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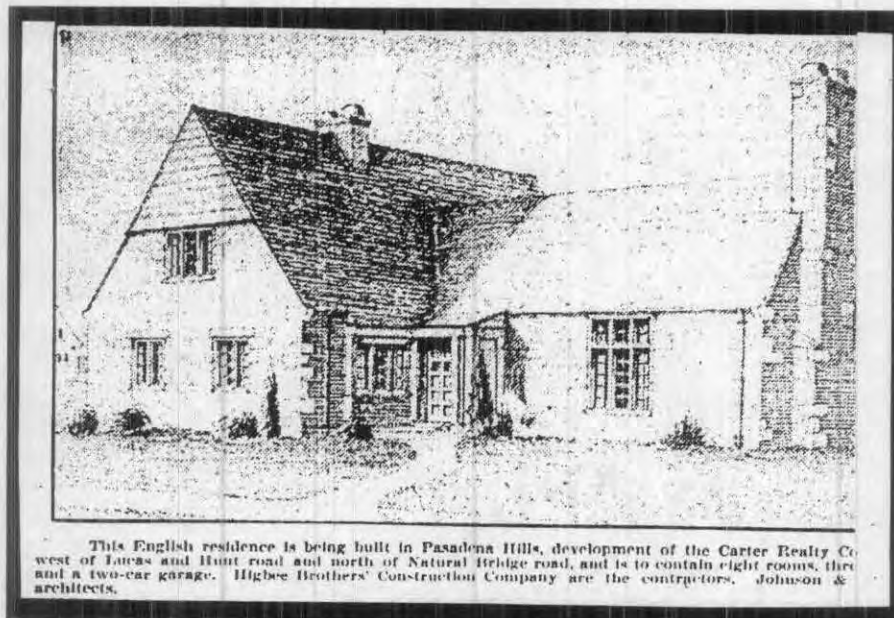
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Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Rendering of 4212 Roland Boulevard from the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, June 29, 1929



Rendering of 4223 Roland Boulevard from the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, June 29, 1929



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Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

By 1929, the promotional brochure could create a mental image, as a driving tour through the community, which they called "A Trip Through Pasadena Hills" which is quoted here since only poor quality reproductions of the original brochure remain:

We drive out Natural Bridge Road to just west of Lucas and Hunt and into the grounds over Roland Boulevard, a one hundred foot street, at a massive entrance gate towering 65 feet into the air, built of Bedford cut stone, construction by McDonald [sic] Construction Co.

Roland Boulevard has a beautiful parkway center, landscaped throughout its length, with parkways on either side. As we drive north we first pass Recreation Park [now called Bristol Park] upon the right with its tennis court and playground, which is being properly landscaped and equipped.

As we climb the hill the broad expanse of the subdivision opens up before us with homes dotted here and there, grounds all graded, harrowed and planted. To our right we have Winchester Park which we are developing with shrubs, evergreens, trees and walks, with homes facing it. Just here we find two of the Carter Realty Co.'s homes, one on the right and one on the left. Homes of the higher type, one of which has been decorated and furnished by Trorlicht-Duncker and is open for your inspection.

On the right we have another home which was built by a lot purchaser and who now occupies it. Just beyond this is the new Spanish home being constructed by Carter Realty Co.

In the center of the boulevard is a beautiful fountain, built of imported tile, designed by T. P. Barnett Co.

To the right again we have another park which makes three in all and these three parks cover 10% of the acreage. In this park we will have a lagoon with a wading pool for children. At the head will be a Dutch windmill pumping water which will trickle over a rock bed into the lagoon. All of these parks will be surrounded by homes.

We wind around Roland Boulevard and up to the crest of the hill where we overlook North Hills Country Club and away to the north, the highest point in the property.

Just down below this, to the left, is the school site, purchased by the Normandy Consolidated school district for a grade school, playground and park. This site comprises nearly seven acres, making it one of the largest public school sites in St. Louis County.⁷⁴

Early indications were that the development would quickly become a success. However, just as the developers had completed much of their initial investment, setting the environment and completing many of the improvements to the community, the onset of the Great Depression threatened the survival of their development. Only 9 homes had been finished before the depression began, although early advertisements tried to claim up to 15 homes underway in 1929.⁷⁵

Fortunately, the Carter Realty Company had always planned this development for those of more modest means. From its inception, Carter Realty Company had obviously envisioned a new private place, one with the exclusive connotations and amenities of the earlier private places in St. Louis, but one that could be marketed to the middle class market. As stated in their promotional brochure for the new suburb,

The owners of Pasadena Hills believed that it was possible to take a piece of ground and develop it, where a certain portion of the ground could be left in parks, broad boulevards and with a school site of proper proportions, without materially increasing the price. A place where a man of moderate means could build a home and have all of the advantages accorded to higher priced subdivisions. With this thought in mind they employed the best of engineers, architects and landscape artists. A great deal of time, thought, and expense has been expended in Pasadena Hills and they are now placing before the public just such a homesite.⁷⁶

While all homes were to be "well built, modern in every way,"⁷⁷ the development would mix larger, upper class homes with the more modest designs. As they explained to potential buyers,

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Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)
From sales brochure back cover for Carl G. Stifel Realty Company, dated 1935

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST!

VISIT PASADENA HILLS TODAY!

YOU WILL RECOGNIZE THE SIXTY-THOUSAND DOLLAR
MAJESTIC ARCH TOWER AND BEAUTIFUL ENTRYWAY

The most beautiful home-land in Saint Louis County. Just twenty minutes from Memorial Plaza, the heart of downtown Saint Louis. This is by far the outstanding restricted Northwest home area. A \$2,000,000.00 development located at an elevation twenty feet higher than the Railway Exchange Bldg., which assures the freshness of pure country air, eliminating the undesirable smoke, soot and gases.

The general lay-out of Pasadena Hills has definitely established 33% of the 113 acres, for the particular use of residents. Recreational parks, tennis courts, sunken gardens, a spring lake, 250 virgin oak trees, attractively planted parkways of blooming roses, weeping-willows, chinese elms, grass plots, and a beautiful water fountain are yours. The parkways are all studded with individual and artistically designed lighting equipment.

Your home is protected in this forever restricted area against rows of like houses and commercial encroachments.

All desirable land improvements have been made for your convenience; sidewalks, concrete streets, storm and foul sewers, and all of the utilities.

All of these opportunities are offered to you on the Natural Bridge and the Lucas-Hunt new major highways in the center of the most popularly located Country Club section of St. Louis, surrounded within a short distance by Glen Echo, Bellerive, Norwood and Normandie Country Clubs. Your transportation problem is solved by the most modern bus service on a major highway.

*The Federal Housing Administration of the United States Government has chosen Pasadena Hills as the place to allocate one of the new Model Homes. The dedication of this historic venture will take place Saturday, May 25th, 1935.

The large Stifel Organization with three office branches properly located for their client's convenience offers you every *Real Estate Service*. With the forty-three years experience of this organization we can conscientiously offer to St. Louisans, Pasadena Hills as the ideal home-land of Saint Louis County—Come visit this beauty-land today! It is your opportunity to build a home and to invest!

CARL G. STIFEL, President.

WEST SIDE OFFICE
8609 DELMAR
CASABY 8000

NORTH SIDE OFFICE
3900 N. BROADWAY
CENTRAL 4770

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE
3128 GRAVOIS
PROSPECT 1510

FIELD OFFICE AT PASADENA HILLS . . . EVERGREEN 3070

EXCLUSIVE LOAN CORRESPONDENT FOR THE
UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE CO
CINCINNATI, OHIO



Carl G. Stifel Realty Co

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Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Another article, headlined "4 Houses Planned in Pasadena Hills" would be published in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* on June 23, 1935,⁸⁵ signaling that the recovery was underway and that Pasadena Hills had survived the worst of the depression. Quite unusually, not only for metropolitan St. Louis but elsewhere in the nation, Pasadena Hills' development quickly recovered in the mid-1930s, despite the continued economic hardships. More than 40 percent of the residences were finished during the worst years of the depression, before the economy began to build up for World War II (most easily seen by comparing the aerial photos from 1934 and 1938 on pp. 10-11). This appears to be in part due to the market niche designed for this community, which appealed to small business owners and professionals, as well as the growth of the north St. Louis economy in the 1930s. Between 1934 and 1937, 108 homes were built, nearly a 30 percent of the total, and construction boomed in the following years.⁸⁶ Not without hardship however, as the heirs of Carl Lund pointed out in an interview recently, noting that initial homebuyers defaulted on some loans and left that builder, and probably others, to find new buyers for the partially completed residences, in some cases scrounging to finish the homes before a buyer could be found.⁸⁷ This growth continued in the late 1930s and into the 1940s wartime economy, probably because of the growth of industry in this part of the county, including what quickly became one of the nation's leading aerospace industries, McDonnell-Douglas, now Boeing. In fact, there were actually homes finished during the early years of World War II, a rarity given the shortage of building materials except for wartime industries. By the onset of World War II, when building slowed because of the difficulties getting building materials, nearly two-thirds of the homes in Pasadena Hills had been completed. Apparently construction continued, greatly curtailed, with 15 residences getting building permits or finishing construction during World War II. Although shortages of building materials persisted in the years immediately following the war, construction quickly resumed, with 5 new buildings underway in 1946, 5 more in 1947, and 10 more by 1949. Between 1945 and 1957, more than 100 more homes would be completed in Pasadena Hills. The next building finished, the large apartment complex at the corner of Roland and Pasadena Boulevard, would not be finished until 1961 and 8 more houses would be finished in the 1960s. Since 1968, only two other houses have been built, both in the mid-1990s.⁸⁸

Like other private place developments in St. Louis, the development of Pasadena Hills depended upon the sale of lots to home buyers, but it also had a number of small developers and builders who apparently built homes "on spec" marketing completed (or partially completed) residences to new homeowners. Excel Construction Company, J. Gostaldi, Harper and Koeln, Carl Lund, Modern Construction Company, Harold S. Simon, Chris Spoeneman, and Nolan Stinson had multiple building permits on which they were listed as the owner and builder, but no builder seems to have been responsible for more than a dozen houses and rarely did their projects get clustered together in one area of the community. More often, however, building permits were issued to the first homeowners and the architects' plans were designed for specific clients, as evidenced by the extensive blueprint collection still at the Pasadena City Hall that has homes that are frequently identified by the name of the homeowner. With more than 50 builders identified,⁸⁹ Pasadena Hills' development truly depended upon the original design concept and restrictive covenants developed by Carter Realty Company, but its success also depended upon those merchant builders who invested in lots and completed homes throughout the community. By surviving the worst years of the depression, the development of Pasadena Hills had managed to rebound and thrive, fulfilling the original vision for the community since the early completion of the public amenities and its restrictive covenants had already established the parameters for its subsequent development in the years to follow.

For some of the earliest designs, especially the entry tower, fountain, and 3 key estates as well as the first model home, Carter Realty Company commissioned a noted St. Louis architectural firm, T. P. Barnett and Company. A graduate of St. Louis University, Thomas (more commonly known as Tom) P. Barnett was both architect and artist whose career spanned through the first three decades of the twentieth century, having come from a family of architects, including his father, George I. Barnett of the firm, Barnett, Haynes and Barnett. His early designs included the Jefferson and Marquette hotels, Temple Israel, and the gateway for Kingsbury Place (another private place) in St. Louis, and the Illinois Athletic Club in Chicago. His designs included numerous buildings, churches and memorials in St. Louis, including 17 Hortense Place, the City Club Building (NR listed 6/6/02), the Arcade Building (NR listed 3/23/03), as well as Eden Seminary in the St. Louis suburb of Webster Groves and the University Masonic Lodge in University City. His death in September 1929 would leave his firm, Tom P. Barnett Company to complete his commissions in Pasadena Hills.⁹⁰

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Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Although Tom Barnett's designs are the keystone of the community, Pasadena Hills was not the work of any one architect' nearly 100 architects have been identified as responsible for the designs of homes in Pasadena Hills. The district is distinguished by a mixture of mid-twentieth century stylistic designs, or influences, dominated by the Romantic Revivals popular prior to World War II, especially the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Both the Tudor Revival and French Eclectic styles gained popularity after World War I, in part because of the returning soldiers who had been exposed to these architectural traditions during their stays in Europe. House designs range from more modest cottages to larger, elaborate examples of each of these styles, providing a wide variety of designs, no two of which are identical. Some of the other earliest house designs had been completed by the firm headed by Walter P. Manske, who began his career in 1921 and designed many homes in St. Louis and St. Louis County, including many in Country Club Hills in Belleville.⁹¹ By far, the largest number of Pasadena Hills homes were designed by Julius E. Tarling, who is associated with the design of many mid-twentieth century homes in the St. Louis metropolitan area, especially in the south part of the city of St. Louis. Tarling graduated from Washington University in 1913 and operated an architectural office in Webster Groves where he remained active as an architect until his death at the age of 85 in 1975. He is known for his designs of many of the buildings of the Eden Theological Seminary in Webster Groves, the Evangelical Children's Home at 8240 St. Charles Rock Road in St. Louis County, as well as many homes, churches, and industrial buildings throughout the St. Louis area. Although it cannot be verified, since building permits and plans are not available for every house, Tarling's obituary claimed he designed most of the homes in the Pasadena Hills area, but at least 62 residences in Pasadena Hills are definitely Tarling designs.⁹² Most of the remaining architects were responsible for just one or two designs. The fact that so many homes are known to be unique designs by architects, some of which are significant in the metropolitan area's architectural history, is an important aspect of the architectural significance of the district.⁹³

All of the properties have been built since the development was first platted in 1928, but the vast majority were built prior to 1957, the reason that the period of significance is extended beyond the normal 50 year period and as recommended in the guideline for documenting and listing historic suburbs on the National Register of Historic Places.⁹⁴ As a planned community, the area still retains all of its original resources, including 376 residential buildings (338 single family residences and 38 multifamily apartment buildings). The houses were designed in the styles popular during the mid-twentieth century, especially the romantic revivals: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival variants (most often Georgian Revival), French Eclectic and Spanish Eclectic styles, as well the increasingly popular modern stylistic influences, especially what is now known as Minimal Traditional. The area is still one of the most prestigious residential locations in north St. Louis County and as such the buildings retain a high degree of architectural integrity and represent some of the best residential design in the region. In addition, there is the Thomas Jefferson School building designed by William Ittner, an addition to a Normandy fire station (which straddles the city limits), one small commercial building (a former Tudor Revival style service station) along Natural Bridge Road and the entry gate tower designed by T. P. Barnett and Company. Most of the original landscaping layout designed for the community by Roland H. Buchmueller, the town planner and landscape architect remain today, including the complete street layout, 38 tree-lined medians, 3 parks (Roland, Winchester, and Bristol), and most of the original trees, although the scattered elm trees were lost to the Dutch Elm Disease and some of the other greenery has succumbed to age and storms. These landscape's amenities include the 147 historic streetlights that are unique to the community that were selected as part of Buchmueller's design and the fountain designed by T. P. Barnett and Company, which has had repairs due to young vandals toppling the statue and modified due to persistent leaks in the lower basins. The lake in Roland Park is still a major attraction today although its embankments have been reworked to improve drainage and the tennis courts and playground in Recreation Park (now Bristol Park) appear to never have been more than leveled turf that quickly reverted to open meadow (This tennis court is visible in the 1934 aerial, but not in the 1938 aerial, see pp. 10-11). The local garden clubs take great pride in maintaining flower beds and greenery, adding to the original plantings each year to maintain the original park-like character as older shrubs and trees have died. The cast iron streetlights (with incandescent, direct current lighting) has wiring that is reaching the end of its serviceable life and was recently the subject of a successful bond issue to make repairs since the community is determined to save their original light standards while updating the wiring and lighting.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Full Page Advertisement from *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, February 9 1930, p. 45

... **If the HOME Quest**
Favors Nature's Finest Location

—and a Home of the distinctively finer type—

If that home place of delightful associations is to have a setting in which natural beauty combine with the art of skilled engineers—

In the Garden Spot of St. Louis County, with restrictions favoring the growth of property values—

Out—but not too far out—beyond the city's boundary, where Nature planted health in the rolling hills, and with three golf courses less than a mile away—

If it is to be that—the quest will lead to Pasadena Hills, that charmingly improved 191 acres of parks, pretty homes and drive ways in the lovely hills of Normandy, north of Natural Bridge Road—7200 West.

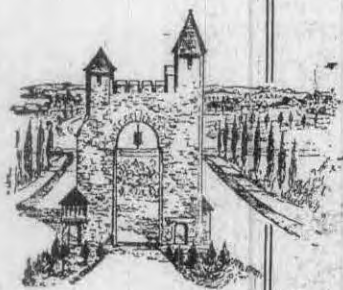
If Interested Inspect This Completely Furnished Model Residence

It is one of a number of fine homes completed and in the course of erection on PASADENA HILLS' winding drives and beautiful parkways.

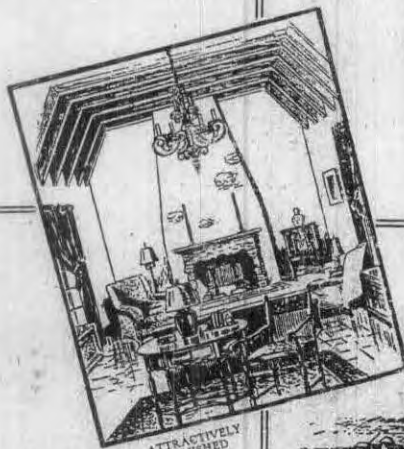
It has been attractively and appropriately decorated and furnished by TRORLICHT-DUNCKER, so as to realize fully the possibilities of each charming room.

If you are thinking in terms of a really fine residence . . . at a price not too high . . . we cordially invite you to view this perfect example of such a home in the delightful setting. Come today or very soon.

CARTER REALTY COMPANY



AT THE BIG GATEWAY



ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED



IN THE LOVELY HILLS OF NORMANDY

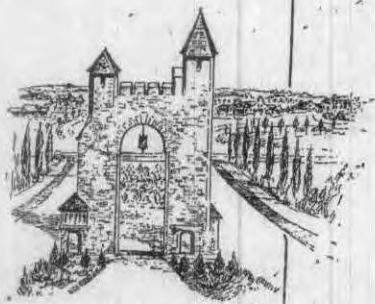
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Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)
Full Page Advertisement from *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, January 5, 1930, p. 84



A Fine Home... in a setting of pure delight

WHERE the beauty of the natural surroundings is enhanced by the art of skilled landscape engineers . . .

Where the restrictions assure that your joy in your home will never be marred, nor the value of your property diminished, by cheap unsightly construction on the part of any neighbor.

A home close to the city . . . yet in the midst of healthful country surroundings, with three splendid golf courses less than a mile away.

A home in PASADENA HILLS . . . the marvelously improved tract of 191 acres situated on the lovely hills of Normandy, just north of Natural Bridge Road at 7200 west.

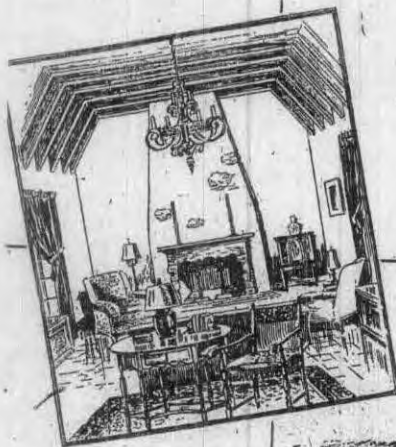
If you are really interested in such a home . . .

You will want to inspect the completely furnished model residence which is sketched below. It is being opened to view for the first time beginning today.

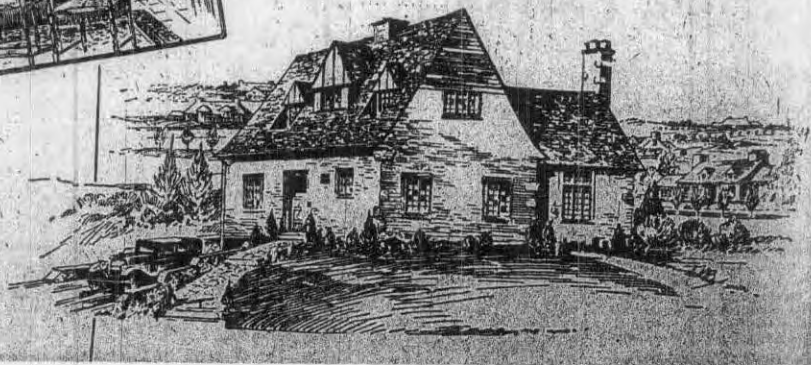
This is one of the numerous fine homes recently completed or now in course of erection on the winding concrete drives and parkways of PASADENA HILLS.

It has been wonderfully decorated and furnished by TRORLICHT-DUNCKER, realizing all the possibilities of each charming room.

If you are thinking in terms of a really fine residence . . . at a price not too high . . . we cordially invite you to view this perfect example of such a home. Come today or very soon.



CARTER REALTY COMPANY



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PASADENA HILLS IN THE DESIGN TRADITION OF ST. LOUIS PRIVATE PLACES⁹⁵

Layout and Landscape Design

These early private places in St. Louis utilized design aesthetics developed nationwide, especially the Picturesque suburban developments and efforts in the City Beautiful movement, all intended to create an ideal living environment. This American ideal had been evolving throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Initially, this trend focused on detached housing, preferably with a site that appeared semi-rural or park-like, usually by the placement of a lawn that separated the house from a tree lined public walkway and street, as was the case with Lucas Place. Subsequent private place developments in St. Louis would often augment these green spaces, such as the central parkway of Vandeventer Place or with cul-de-sac designs of Benton Place and Shaw Place that faced oval green spaces. Linear developments continued to be popular since they followed the grid street pattern of the city of St. Louis, often incorporating wide medians as parkways, such as the late nineteenth and early twentieth century developments of Portland Place, Westmoreland Place, Flora Place, Washington Terrace, Kingsbury Place and Hortense Place. As developments moved away from the more densely populated core of the city of St. Louis, where land was not as precious, lot size was able to increase and street patterns and public green spaces could become more bucolic. This was especially the case with the 1888 development of West Cabanne Place, but it also applied to many of the other late nineteenth century, St. Louis' private places as well.

Besides small cul-de-sac developments, Compton Hill was the first deviation from the grid pattern and linear street patterns in St. Louis. The ambitious development plan by Julius Pitzman, St. Louis' city engineer, was strongly influenced by the Romantic landscape movement and the Picturesque suburb designs as promoted by Alexander Jackson Downing, especially the influential suburban design in 1857 by his partner, Llewellyn Haskell for Llewellyn Park, New Jersey and the 1869 design by Frederick Law Olmstead of Riverside, Illinois that tried to create naturalistic, park-like settings for their residential developments.⁹⁶ While Pitzman would ultimately design 40 subdivisions in the St. Louis metropolitan area, most were not as elaborate and did not utilize the curvilinear design that characterized his plan for Compton Hill, in part because of the premium on land within the city limits. It would only be with the development of suburbs that such designs would flourish in the St. Louis metropolitan area, where larger subdivisions could be laid out on larger tracts of land.

Strongly influenced by the City Beautiful movement of the late nineteenth century, which focused upon creating cohesive garden suburbs, the last of the St. Louis area private place developments fused American landscape traditions with the English Garden City influences, forming suburbs with opened landscaped lawns, curving and tree lined streets, and attractive homes designed on historic European precedents. In the St. Louis metropolitan area, these garden suburbs included several of the later private place developments in the St. Louis area: Pitzman's design for Parkview in 1904, with its curvilinear streets, wooded parks and street trees; E. G. Lewis' 1905 University Heights Number One with its curving street design, and Cyrus Crane Willmore's University Hills development designed by Pitzman's sons in 1922 that again utilized the winding streets to create a more pastoral setting. The development of the St. Louis area's last private place, Pasadena Hills, would continue in the tradition, with its wooded ravine parks, planted boulevards and winding streets that form a series of loops and cul-de-sacs throughout the suburb. While some of these private places imposed the curvilinear layout upon a fairly level terrain, as was the case in Compton Hill and Parkview, others would actually utilize the rolling hills in the development in adapting the street layout to the topography, which was certainly the case in University Heights One, University Hills and Pasadena Hills.

More than any of the other private places in St. Louis, these garden suburbs, especially Pasadena Hills, succeeded in achieving the ideal residential neighborhood, a tranquil, park-like setting that had been the goal of each of these private places. To varying degrees, all of these private places utilized landscaping and public amenities to enhance the garden-like or semi-rural appearance of their development, landscaping elements that became increasingly complex, culminating in the park-like setting created in the last of these private places, Pasadena Hills. Tree-lined streets became a staple of all of these developments, beginning with the first St. Louis private place, Lucas Place. In some of the private place developments, trees and shrubs of a few select species were planted to provide a consistency throughout the development, especially in Parkview, but Pasadena Hills utilized the existing mature shade trees where possible, especially in the ravine parks and as specimen trees for house lots (such as the large trees evident in the photos from its promotional literature) while planting small Austrian Pines to grace the medians and right of ways as well as a wide variety of native

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oaks (red, white, shingle bark, and swamp oaks) in the house lots and parks. The designers of these private places used every opportunity to create green spaces, planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers, whether in the park-like boulevard medians of the linear developments such as those Westmoreland Place and Portland Place or with small green spaces in cul-de-sacs like Benton Place or small islands where streets intersected as found in Parkview or by designing actual parks within the development, as in the case of University Hills. Roland H. Buchmueller would utilize each of these green space concepts in designing Pasadena Hills, with medians planted with trees along Roland Boulevard and Country Club Drive, cul-de-sacs laid out along the northern perimeter of the community, landscaped islands at street intersections, 3 large wooded ravine parks, and trees planted in the house lots throughout the neighborhood, as well as a large green valley in the plot of land reserved for a school. As a result, in addition to the parks and school yard, there are 38 public green spaces spread throughout Pasadena Hills.

Not only did the layout of public amenities and the streets affect the landscape design for these private places, the actual platting of house lots and the location of buildings and other amenities on these lots aided in creating the park-like appearance. All of the developments placed a premium on front lawns, as a visual expansion of the green spaces along the streets, often requiring certain setbacks to ensure a consistent green vista in the streetscape. Most avoided or limited curb cuts to help maintain the expanse of greenery, often uninterrupted by drives. Roland H. Buchmueller applied this well established principle to the new development of Pasadena Hills, carefully prescribing the allowable setbacks that he varied based upon the terrain to take advantage of the undulating topography and to create vistas across the front lawns and down the streets. On some of the steeply pitched lots on the south side of Winchester's ravine park and the south side of Roland's ravine park, the deed restrictions specifically allowed modification of the minimal setback requirements for a bay or wing of the house to extend out beyond the entry façade, which led to the creation of prominently placed bays above the basement level garages with entries recessed up the hillside on the side of the house. Even more important than these specific requirements, Pasadena Hills's design covenants required that the exterior design of the house and its relationship to the grade line would have to be submitted for the approval of the trustees along with their plans and specifications. The early trustees vigilantly maintained the park-like streetscape by limiting the width of curb cuts for driveways and encouraging early designers to excavate below the ground level for driveways, minimizing their appearance in the streetscape. While most of the earlier private places had utilized a standard lot size, usually laid out in a linear pattern, the later private place developments, especially the garden suburbs, utilized a variety of irregularly shaped lots to take advantage of the terrain and to create a more naturalistic environment. This culminated with Buchmueller's plat for Pasadena Hills, where lot sizes varied widely, with larger lots created for house sites that would become focal points, such as the T. P. Barnett and Company designs at the corner of Country Club Drive and Roland Boulevard (4300 Roland Boulevard and 4238 Roland Boulevard) and for the Buck House at 7247 N. Roland Boulevard overlooking Roland Park. Even the street frontage varied widely throughout Pasadena Hills and while certain blocks seemed to have some consistency, in the actual development homeowners often bought adjacent lots to use as side yards, creating even more open vistas and green spaces. Because of the increasing popularity of fenced yards, Pasadena Hills' design covenants limited the location of fences behind the front line of the building and would not allow board fences, which helped keep a more open vista unencumbered by walls of fences.

One of the primary features of these St. Louis private places was the limited access, a separation from the urban frenzy beyond their boundaries, which was often further enhanced by visually distinguishing the boundaries of the subdivision with other design amenities, such as entrance gates, stone walls, and house placement.

- Access was limited most effectively by the simple layout of the streets. In some of the earlier, smaller private places, access was easily limited by the creation of cul-de-sacs which had only one intersection with a neighboring street (such as for Lucas Place, Benton Place, and Shaw Place). Most often, limited access was simply achieved by eliminating cross street connections, which became the popular approach on many of the linear private place developments (including West Cabanne Place, Portland Place, Westmoreland Place, Windermere Place, Westminster Place, Flora Place, Washington Terrace, Kingsbury Place, Hortense Place and Lenox Place). Only in the Picturesque subdivisions and subsequent garden suburbs did the designs utilize the curvilinear streets to avoid intersections with the surrounding arterial streets, such was the case with Compton Hill, and the later private place developments in St. Louis County of Parkview, University Heights One and University Hill.

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- In addition to physically limiting access by the street patterns, the houses were often laid out to face into the subdivision, not out along these perimeter streets, reinforcing the appearance of separation from the surrounding urban environment.
- In addition, most of the St. Louis private places had gated entries, which ranged from simpler pillar designs, such as those on either side of the entry to Benton Place, to the renowned and unique architectural designs that have become the identifying symbol of their subdivision's development, like those designed by Barnett, Haynes and Barnett (the massive entrance arch for Lewis Place and the Beaux Arts entrance at Kingsbury Place), the large Classical Revival design of the gated entry to Flora Place, and the Ellis and Mann terra cotta design with its heraldic lions for Washington Terrace. The later designs for suburban developments often used simpler gateways since the neighborhoods were both larger in size, which therefore required more access points, and designed to appeal to less affluent buyers, as was the case with Parkview, which has smooth-faced stone piers crowned by urns that also serve as street signs.
- Some of these private places also used stone walls as fences along major thoroughfares to further separate the residential areas from the busy streets and urban environment beyond their boundaries, as was the case with the coursed, limestone wall along Skinker Boulevard in Parkview and along many of the Central West End private places along Kingshighway and Union.

Pasadena Hills combined these concepts to help limit access in addition to using the physical barrier created by the streetcar line paralleling Natural Bridge Road. It has the tallest (65 feet high) gated entry of any of the area's residential developments, a Gothic Revival entry tower designed by T. P. Barnett and Company that is located in a median on Roland Boulevard next to Natural Bridge Road. This one block section of Roland Boulevard originally connected Natural Bridge Road, over the streetcar line at Pasadena Boulevard, with the actual residential development of Pasadena Hills and it established the area's residential character by flanking both sides of the street with apartment buildings similar to those along Pasadena Boulevard. The monolithic entry tower not only readily identifies the main entry into Pasadena Hills, it also marks the only access to Natural Bridge Road. A series of 6 gated entries along the other major arterial road, Lucas-Hunt Road, visually defines the eastern boundary of the suburb and creates the sense of seclusion and privacy. Even the 3 ravine parks near Lucas-Hunt Road created a natural barrier to much of the residential development. On the west side of the community, Buchmueller's design for Pasadena Hills restricted access by limiting connections to streets where it meets other mid-twentieth century residential developments and by creating a visual barrier with the open valley of land in the school's oversized yard. The design also avoided all access points along the north side due to the steep topography and he laid out the house lots to face into the neighborhood and away from the surrounding arterial streets. Although not original to Buchmueller and the Carter Realty Company's development of Pasadena Hills, since the same concept was being utilized in both other private places and early twentieth century subdivisions developed by Willmore (such as St. Louis Hills), the limitations on the construction and placement of multi-family dwellings in the original trustee's agreements helped provide a physical barrier to the residential development by creating a wall of small, uniquely designed, apartment buildings along Pasadena Boulevard, clearly visible to the south by those riding the streetcar on the line across the street and visible to those entering the community via the entry tower at Natural Bridge Road. This same concept of using apartment buildings as a physical barrier was extended along Canterbury Drive to the west of Roland Boulevard where the suburb bounds St. Vincent's Orphanage.

Covenant Restrictions

Along with the filing of the plats of the layout of streets and lots, private places in St. Louis developed covenants which created a board of trustees and attached deed restrictions for each property that were designed to ensure that home buyers would be investing in a viable community, one that would maintain its property value and original quality of life. Later private places and subdivision developments in the St. Louis metropolitan area evaluated what worked for earlier developments and created increasingly complex covenants to avoid the pitfalls of earlier failures. Their founders did not want to have the problems of earlier neighborhoods in the city of St. Louis, where cold-water flats and rental residential buildings were commonly mixed in with private residences. Also, commercial or industrial development and urban blight quickly encroached on even the best neighborhoods, totally overrunning and

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destroying some of the early private place developments, like Lucas Place and Vandeventer Place. By the late nineteenth century restrictive covenants not only defined setbacks but also prescribed minimum building costs in the hopes of attaining a consistency in the scale and quality of house designs in St. Louis' private places. While most of the late nineteenth century private places in St. Louis set the minimum cost for any home, inflation had often negated the effectiveness of this requirement as the neighborhood matured. Some of the earlier private places also tried to create a continuity of styles and even mandated a minimum number of stories, which proved more effective in ensuring a consistency throughout the residential development. Pasadena Hills avoided setting a minimum cost for house construction by carefully detailing requirements for the number of floors (between 1.5 and 2.5 stories tall), as well as setting the minimum dimensions and number of bedrooms on the second floor.

Like other developments, Pasadena Hills restricted the style of buildings, in this case not allowing any bungalows or ranch houses, but its most important restriction was the requirement of having the design approved by the trustees. Limiting commercial development and multifamily dwellings in what was intended as an upper or upper middle class neighborhood was one of the primary reasons for the development of private places in St. Louis and most of the private places either limited buildings to single family residences or specified limited locations for commercial buildings. Pasadena Hills had been envisioned primarily as a neighborhood of single family residences, limiting commercial development to Roland and Pasadena Boulevard (although none developed) and restricting home based commercial enterprises to service businesses for the residents (such as doctor's offices). Its deed covenants carefully restricted what kinds of businesses could be operated from the home, to make sure the area remained primarily residences for professionals and business owners.

While early private places had been designed for the upper class, later developments more frequently targeted the upper middle class and often even incorporated housing for the middle class, who now had expectations of moving into a more rural or garden-like environment, away from the commotion of city life. Unlike many of the earlier private places, Pasadena Hills envisioned its development as a mixture of middle to upper class housing, an unusual combination that seems to have helped maintain the viability of the development when many of the earlier private places floundered as the first generation of upper class residents moved out. These same deed restrictions not only envisioned a specific class of residents, they also restricted their developments by race and in some cases by religion. For example, Portland Place's exclusion of Jews actually led to the creation of Hortense Place. Almost universally, the private places in St. Louis, including Pasadena Hills, did not allow African-Americans to live and own property in the neighborhood, unless they were live-in servants, but this provision in the deed covenants was struck down in 1948 by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional, while Pasadena Hills was still under development.

Impact of Technological Advancements

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, technological innovations rapidly changed the quality of life of many Americans, especially those of the middle to upper classes, as the first who could afford to acquire the benefits of these innovations. Developments in transportation, public utilities, construction materials, and household appliances would all affect the design of subdivisions, their placement, and the design of houses. In St. Louis, private place developments were often the first to take advantage of these technological innovations.

Innovations rapidly changed modes of transportation in St. Louis, which affected both the placement of residential developments that could move further away from the city's core. Streetcar lines that radiated out from the center of St. Louis encouraged the development of residential areas in the suburbs. Then the development of the automobile would allow residential areas to extend even further away from the city's core and away from the streetcar lines. The earliest private places in St. Louis had been dependent upon the carriage trade, a privilege available only to the upper class and the reason that many early private places either had carriage houses (like the residences of the exclusive private places in the Central West End) or no outbuildings since carriages were easily available for hire or lodging nearby (such as Benton Place). Developments in transportation, especially the network of railroad and streetcar lines radiating out from St. Louis in the late nineteenth century, made it possible to market new developments to those dependent upon public transportation, obviously the case for the developments in University Heights, which was at the end of a streetcar loop, and for Parkview, which utilized the streetcar access in its promotion of its residential lots. Although Pasadena Hills was adjacent to another streetcar line, one that connected the suburbs further west (Ferguson and Florissant) to the city of St. Louis, the accessibility to the streetcar did not play a role in Carter Realty Company's promotion for this new community. The easy access along Natural Bridge

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Road by automobile was much more of a draw for this new suburb, where homes were built with private garages. Of all of the private places in St. Louis, Pasadena Hills is the only one developed for the automobile, although it was also adjacent to a streetcar line.

While many homeowners in the earlier private places would later convert their carriage houses to store automobiles and homeowners in other early twentieth subdivisions throughout the metropolitan area would add garages at the back of their properties, none of the other private places had been developed solely with the automobile in mind. The design covenants in Pasadena Hills even specified that these garages, if detached (more than two-thirds were actually attached garages) had to be substantially built, constructed of masonry, not the mere frame sheds that could be seen throughout the metropolitan area. Unlike later automobile suburbs in the metropolitan area, and across the nation, Pasadena Hills still tried to minimize the visual impact of the automobile, relegating the garages to the rear of the property or the lower level and excavating driveways to minimize their visibility in the streetscape. The design of detached garages coordinated the decorative detailing with the main house (brick color, roofing materials, window styles) and attached garages often blended so well that they look like a side wing (with matching window styles or even rooftop decks). It was only in the community's later development, with the acceptance of the automobile as a major factor in their lives that some new homes in Pasadena Hills had garages incorporated into their facades. This also occurred elsewhere in the metropolitan area, as later automobile suburbs increasingly moved the garage to a place of prominence on the façade of the house.⁹⁷

Other technological innovations led to the changes in the utilities used in residences, but also affected the initial development of planned residential developments, by requiring developers to lay water lines and sewer mains, as well as to run gas and electric lines to the residential lots. Sewer lines and water service was being offered as early as the mid-nineteenth century in St. Louis, but in reality, it was not until the late nineteenth century that residential developments incorporated these improvements into the initial layout of the subdivision. Gas service, which was initially designed to provide lighting in the homes and for streetlights would also become available to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries' developments, although most homes were heated with coal well into the early twentieth century in the St. Louis area. Some of these services would have to be added to existing developments as they became available in the late nineteenth century, but those private places and suburbs developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries had the advantage of laying the water, sewer, and gas lines under the streets and alleys as the subdivisions were being laid out. Electrical and telephone services also arrived in St. Louis in the late nineteenth century, but their trunk lines had to be strung overhead. Retrofitting existing subdivisions could be tricky, disrupting the pastoral quality of the neighborhood with the addition of utility poles, which most often were positioned in alleys behind the houses. Later private place developments in St. Louis County were able to incorporate these utilities into the initial planning, one of the reasons for hiring a civil engineer, Roland H. Buchmueller, to prepare the plats for the subdivision for Pasadena Hills. They offered the completed installation of these public service lines as part of the benefits provided by the developers to potential lot purchasers. As a later residential development, Pasadena Hills was not only able to incorporate these utilities into the plan and initial grading of the community, before the streets were paved, but they also strung utility poles where they were visually unobtrusive. While earlier private places had gas streetlights, Pasadena Hills was one of the first to install electric streetlights as one of its initial public amenities.

These technological innovations also affected many aspects of the house designs. Heating was initially provided by burning coal, in fireplaces in the earliest developments and later in boilers for steam radiators or hot air ducts. Forced air heat and the ability to provide cooling in the form of air conditioning did not develop until the early twentieth century, and Pasadena Hills was one of the first generation of housing developments able to offer that to new homeowners—even some of the most exclusive older homes had to depend upon massive masonry walls, high ceilings, and water evaporation from breezes through wet draperies between rooms, to provide more temperate living conditions in the hot and muggy St. Louis summers. Conversely, by the time Pasadena Hills was developed, fireplaces had become a luxury, often installed as nonfunctional mantels or gas operated fireplaces, and the massive chimneys were often simply decorative elements, only functional as flues for central heating systems and hot water heaters. Electric lighting had become the standard by the 1920s when construction began on Pasadena Hills homes, where even porch lights and garage lights were electrified. While plumbing technology had advanced rapidly in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, a convenience quickly adapted by more wealthy homeowners, by the late 1920s when Pasadena Hills was opened, it was just becoming popular to offer upper middle class homes with the convenience of at least a bath and a half.

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Through the 1930s, construction methods and materials remained basically the same for most St. Louis housing, because of the easy availability of brick which resulted in masonry construction, often with plaster interior walls, but the development and reduced cost of frame construction and drywall brought a change in construction methods that began to result in the development of subdivisions of frame housing. Although Pasadena Hills required masonry exterior walls, later homes were often built with brick and stone over concrete blocks walls and some used sheetrock on the interior. Another technological development, the asphalt composition shingle also became a cost effective option in the 1930s, and while most of the pre-war housing in nicer subdivisions, such as Pasadena Hills, still required slate or tile roofing, like elsewhere, later homes in Pasadena Hills were built with composition shingle roofs. While earlier generations had handmade, decorative plaster moldings, by the 1920s, many of these decorative details were easily available in mass production models and upper middle class housing frequently specified various pre-cast plaster details for the interior finishes of the main living areas, a common practice in Pasadena Hills. Concrete formulation improved rapidly in the early twentieth century, making it a cost-effective option for foundation and basement walls in homes built after the mid-twentieth century in this area, but many earlier basement and foundation walls in Pasadena Hills were still made from limestone. The use of concrete at least as a paving material was adopted by the 1920s, much sooner than its popular mid-twentieth century use as a building material, and the sidewalks, curbs, driveways and streets of this last private place were paved with a uniquely tinted concrete when the new development opened and the construction of the homes began. This proved to be a much improved material over the cobblestone or brick streets constructed in earlier private places since most of Pasadena Hills retains its original concrete paving. Concrete block would be used for the interior of the masonry walls on much of the housing in Pasadena Hills, especially the later houses, which would then be veneered with brick. Innovations in glass made it possible for a number of homes to take advantage of the light filtering qualities of glass block, that came on the market in the 1930s, especially in bathrooms and basements where it provided light without the problems associated with wood framed, clear glass windows, and at least one home in Pasadena Hills, the Prairie School influenced design at 7301 Ravinia Drive utilized glass block to create corner windows. Other innovations in glass allowed later homes in the community to have larger plate glass windows, a feature employed for "picture windows" in many of the post-war designs. Vitrolite or Carrara opaque structural glass slabs in a wide variety of colors clad the walls as high wainscoting in many of the kitchens and bathrooms in Pasadena Hills' homes, providing an easy surface for cleaning while adding color and style to those rooms, which commonly would have been laid with ceramic tiles in St. Louis homes.⁹⁸

CONCLUSION

Pasadena Hills represents one of the best collections of mid-twentieth century residential designs in St. Louis County. As one of the region's best designed suburbs, with its beautiful landscape features in both the green spaces and layout of housing lots that were designed by Roland H. Buchmueller for the community, Pasadena Hills is still one of the most significant residential developments in St. Louis County. As the last of the gated communities developed in the St. Louis metropolitan area as a means of ensuring the continued viability of residential neighborhoods and protecting them from encroaching urban blight and commercial developments, Pasadena Hills is especially significant in understanding the legacy of this response to urban growth. As one of the early automobile suburbs in the metropolitan area, the impact of the automobile on the housing design and on the layout of the streets and driveways represents an important aspect in the architectural history of the region. The fact that the suburb's development had to straddle two of the biggest impediments to housing construction, the Great Depression and World War II, resulted in an unusual combination of housing styles that ranged from the romantic revival styles of its earlier development to the more modern stylistic influences popular after the war. It also provides physical evidence of the continued growth of this part of the metropolitan area, since new homes continued to be built throughout this time period, despite these impediments.

In many ways, Pasadena Hills was able to utilize the design aesthetics, comprehensive planning and benefits of private place developments, while benefiting from the technological innovations of the early twentieth century that would later dominate the entire suburban residential market, innovations that had previously only been available to the upper class residential developments in the St. Louis area. While the single family residence with a private yard remained the paragon of middle class housing, the suburban dream of escapism, with fresh air, neighborliness, and easy transportation links, would encourage the actual reduction of these standards, especially after World War II, in the efforts to fulfill the demand for housing. This demand resulted in repetitious house designs with fewer or no public green spaces, a far cry from the architect designed, well landscaped private places exemplified by the development of Pasadena Hills.

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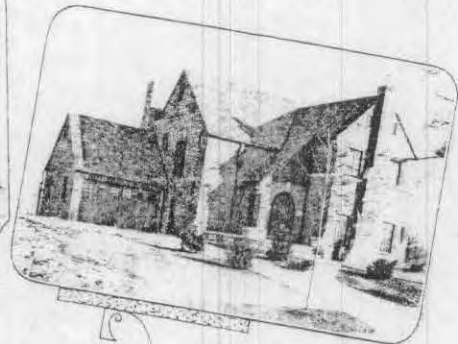
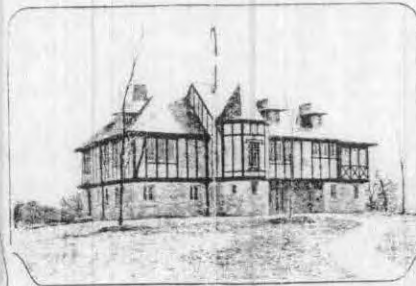
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Original Pasadena Hills 1929 brochure, pp. 7-8

• *A Few Interesting Home Places . . . Architectural Works of Art* •



THE owners of Pasadena Hills believed that it was possible to take a piece of ground and develop it, where a certain portion of the ground could be left in parks, broad boulevards and with a school site of proper proportions, without materially increasing the price. A place where a man of moderate means could build a home and have all of the advantages accorded to higher priced subdivisions. With this thought in mind they employed the best of engineers, architects and landscape artists. A great deal of time, thought, and expense has been expended in Pasadena Hills and they are now placing before the public just such a homesite.



A GROUP of such homes as these have been built by the Carter Realty Co. Well built, modern in every way, and the kind of homes that bring congenial folks together. While many homes of lesser cost will be built in Pasadena Hills, yet it is this type of home that keeps the standard up and assures increased valuation on all homes as the subdivision develops. We invite the man of moderate means to investigate Pasadena Hills. You will find a place that you will be proud to live in and where living will be a pleasure.

MODEL HOME
This particular home has been furnished throughout
by the Carter Realty Co. now open

PASADENA HILLS . . . *Where Your Home Is Your Playground*

Photographs identified from upper left corner as: 4212 Roland Boulevard, 4300 Roland Boulevard, 4228 Roland Boulevard, and 4223 Roland Boulevard.

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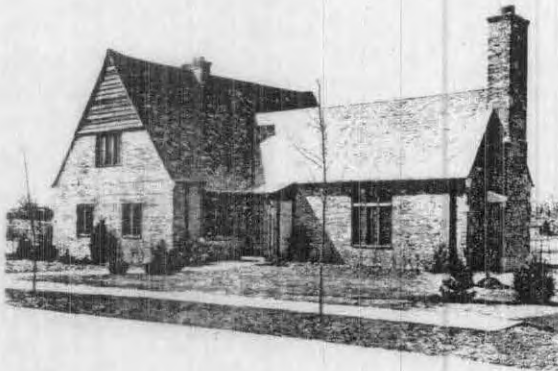
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Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)
Original Pasadena Hills 1929 brochure, pp. 11-12

• P A S A D E N A H I L L S •



THE home pictured above is the first of a number of fine homes to be built by the Carter Realty Company and completely furnished by Trorlicht-Duncker as examples of the tone and quality of Pasadena Hills homes.

This home is now open. You are invited to visit here at your convenience.



WHERE YOUR HOME IS YOUR PLAYGROUND

• P A S A D E N A H I L L S •



AMAN, in selecting a location for his home, looks not at the lot, but at the environments and the advantages surrounding this location. Price does not enter into it. Pasadena Hills has a combination of everything that any high grade subdivision contains. The best of improvements and a high location, fresh air and sunlight. A wonderful school site with play grounds and park, easily accessible from any portion of the subdivision. No dangerous streets to cross and where the dangers to the children are

at a minimum. Recreation parks at your door with tennis courts, and wading pool for the children.

Pasadena Hills is under trusteeship with proper restrictions where every man is protected in his location and the type of home he wishes to build. The closest in high grade subdivision in St. Louis County. With these restrictions the proper environments are assured.

As stated before all these advantages are given to the public with practically no increase in the cost of the land. Seventy per cent of the lots sold, to the present time, have been sold for homes, making very little investment property which is bound to become valuable.

Truly a sure, safe, sound, investment. Our terms will interest you.

WHERE YOUR HOME IS YOUR PLAYGROUND

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Courtesy of St. Louis County, Recorder of Deeds

Plat of Section 1



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Courtesy of St. Louis County, Recorder of Deeds

Plat of Section 2



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Courtesy of St. Louis County, Recorder of Deeds

Plat of Section 3



The undersigned, Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis County, Missouri, do hereby certify that the above plat of Section Three of Pasadena Hills, St. Louis County, Missouri, was duly recorded in the Recorder of Deeds office on this 11th day of July, 1928, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original as filed in the Recorder of Deeds office.

W. H. BROWN, Recorder of Deeds

Notary Public for St. Louis County, Missouri

Notary Public for St. Louis County, Missouri

The undersigned, Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis County, Missouri, do hereby certify that the above plat of Section Three of Pasadena Hills, St. Louis County, Missouri, was duly recorded in the Recorder of Deeds office on this 11th day of July, 1928, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original as filed in the Recorder of Deeds office.

W. H. BROWN, Recorder of Deeds

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⁴ Primm, *Lion of the Valley*, pp. 182-83; Toft and Porter, *Compton Heights*, p. 8.

⁵ V-J Bass, "Parkview Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, St. Louis County, 1985, sec. 7, p. 2; Richard Deposki and Albert Montesi, *Images of America: Lafayette Square, St. Louis* (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Press, 1999), pp. 9, 37-38, 52-53; Fox, *Where We Live*, p. 66-67; Toft and Josse, *Landmarks*, pp. 182, 190-91; Toft and Porter, *Compton Heights*, p. 9; Vickery, *Anthrophysical Form*, pp. 10-11, 36.

⁶ Fox, *Where We Live*, p. 97; Toft and Josse, *Landmarks*, p. 111; Toft and Porter, *Compton Heights*, p. 9; Vickery, *Anthrophysical Form*, pp. 12-16.

⁷ Fox, *Where We Live*, p. 106; Toft and Josse, *Landmarks*, p. 236; Toft and Porter, *Compton Heights*, p. 9; Vickery, *Anthrophysical Form*, pp. 11-13.

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²⁰ Bass, "Parkview Historic District;" Fox, "St. Louis Hills," pp. 49-54; Fox, *Where We Live*, pp. 108, 136-37, 161; Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier*, pp. 59-61; Stilgoe, *Borderland*, pp. 223-24; and Toft and Josse, *Landmarks*, pp. 110, 115, 135, 142, 233-34; Vickery, *Anthrophysical Form*, pp. 8-40.

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²³ Ames and McClelland, *Suburbs*, Part 1: 2-6; Bass, "Parkview Historic District;" Fox, *Where We Live*, p. 161; Esley Hamilton, *University Hills: A Brief History of Its Planning and Development* (University City, Mo.: The Historical Society of University City, 1990); Haynes, *Building Suburbia*, pp. 71-96; Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier*, pp. 20, 136-37; Constance H. Lennahan, "University Heights Subdivision Number One," National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, St. Louis County, 1977; Teaford, *Post-Suburbia*, pp. 5, 9.

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²⁸ Teaford, *Post-Suburbia*, pp. 54, 68.

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⁶² "Restrictions."

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⁶⁵ Carter Realty Company, Inc., "Pasadena Hills" [Advertising Pamphlet], p. 10.

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⁶⁷ Karen Bode Baxter, Missouri Historic Inventory Forms: "Roland H. and Helen Buchmueller House" at 7274 S. Winchester Drive, "Henry and Frieda Carter House" at 4300 Roland Boulevard, and "Carl E. and Ingeborg Lund House" at 7243 N. Winchester Drive, all in Pasadena Hills, Missouri, September 2002, Prepared for the Pasadena Hills Historic Preservation Commission.

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⁶⁹ "Plans of Pasadena Hills."

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⁷² Ibid., p. 8.

⁷³ [Sketch of 4212 Roland] ("...Norman type residence"), *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 6 June 1929, Real Estate Section, p. 1, *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* morgue file, Mercantile Library, St. Louis; [Sketch of 4223 Roland] ("...English residence"), *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 6 June 1929, Real Estate Section, p. 1, *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* morgue file, Mercantile Library, St. Louis;

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⁷⁸ Ibid.

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⁸⁰ Carter Realty Company, Inc., "A Fine Home."

⁸¹ Ibid.; Carter Realty Company, "If the Home Quest."

⁸² Carter Realty Company, "Beyond the Big Gateway."

⁸³ Carter Realty Company, Inc., "Pasadena Hills 'The Garden Spot of St. Louis County'" ("On the Hills of Normandy").

⁸⁴ Stifel Realty Company, "Tower Entrance, Pasadena Hills."

⁸⁵ "4 Houses Planned in Pasadena Hills, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 23 June 1935, Real Estate Section.

⁸⁶ Baxter, "Final Report."

⁸⁷ Pat Marstall, Interview by Karen Bode Baxter, Pasadena Hills, January 2004.

⁸⁸ Baxter, "Final Report."

⁸⁹ Ibid.; City of Normandy, Normandy Fire Protection District; *Building Permits*; City of Pasadena Hills, St. Louis County, Missouri. *Blueprint Inventory*; Village of Pasadena Hills, Missouri, Building Commissioner's Office, *Building Permits*; Village of Pasadena Hills, Missouri, Trustees of Pasadena Hills, *Building Permits*.

⁹⁰ Baxter, "Final Report," pp. xi, 1, 16; and "Tom Barnett's Ashes Will be Buried in Native City, St. Louis," 25 September 1929, clipping in *Necrologies*, Vol. XV, p. 19, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.

⁹¹ Baxter, "Final Report;" "Funeral Services Held for Walter P. Manske, Architect," *St. Louis Constitution News*, 13 April 1983; "Walter Manske, Retired Architect," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 11 March 1983; "Walter P. Manske Dies; Was Senior Architectural Partner", *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 11 March 1983, p. 14A, all as cited in the "Architects," Vertical File, Fine Arts Department, St. Louis Public Library.

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⁹²Baxter, "Final Report; "Julius E. Tarling Dies At 85; Was Architect," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 17 May 1975 and "Julius Tarling Rites Today; Was Architect," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 19 May 1975, both as cited in Architects, Vertical File, Fine Arts Department, St. Louis Public Library; *St. Louis Daily Record*.

⁹³Baxter, "Final Report;" *St. Louis Daily Record*.

⁹⁴Ames and McClelland, *Suburbs*.

⁹⁵This evaluation is based upon the previous discussion of the historical development of the St. Louis private places and the development of Pasadena Hills as well as the following studies about suburban growth nationwide: Ames and McClelland, *Suburbs*; Haynes, *Building Suburbia*; Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier*; and Stilgoe, *Borderland*. Only additional sources, not previously cited, or specific topic references, are footnoted in this section.

⁹⁶Ames and McClelland, *Suburbs*, Part 2:16; Haynes, *Building Suburbia*, pp. 45-70; Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier*, pp. 73-86; Stilgoe, *Borderland*, pp. 225-238 and 256-260; Vickery, *Anthrophysical Form*, pp. 19-20.

⁹⁷Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier*, pp. 56-61, 69-72, 252-253; Teaford, *Post-Suburbia*, pp. 9-10.

⁹⁸The best discussion of these innovations in building materials is the study by Thomas C. Jester, ed., *Twentieth Century Building Materials: History and Conservation* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1995). See also: Ames and McClelland, *Suburbs*, Part 1: 6-10; Shirley Maxwell and James C. Massey, "From Dark Times to Dream Houses," *Old House Journal* (September/October 1999): 58-63; and Stilgoe, *Borderland*, pp. 6-7, 146-49, 216, 226-27.

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APPENDIX

Notes on Individual Buildings

The following section provides historical information as well as comments on the significance of each building in the district. Resources that are identified as sites or objects are not included in this section since the historical information about these landscape amenities is included in Section 8: Narrative Statement of Significance and since all of these resources are contributing to the district. The notes on history and significance below were based upon the assessment of at least five types of information gathered about each property and compiled as part of a HPF grant in 2002-2003 onto Missouri historic inventory forms. These inventory forms are now housed in the State Historic Preservation Office's Cultural Resources Inventory as well in Pasadena Hills City Hall. First, historic maps and aerial photographs helped provide basic time spans for the dates of construction and the basic features of the buildings.¹ The extensive collection of city directories that were published for St. Louis County usually included separate sections for Pasadena Hills, listed by address, beginning in 1928 and was published regularly after that date. The directories made it possible to more precisely determine construction dates, names of occupants and their occupations by address. For each address within the district, the information from these directories was recorded by volunteers during the 2002-2003 HPF grant project that completed an intensive survey of Pasadena Hills. Complete information was compiled onto notebook paper, which has been incorporated into the archived survey files at the Pasadena Hills City Hall.² In addition, the current county assessor's file on each property was copied and used to evaluate materials, identify additions and alterations that might not be visible from the street, and in some cases aid in identifying the date of construction (especially of more recently built properties when such notations are more accurate).³ The other source of information was the actual Historic Inventory Forms completed as part of the survey during 2002 and 2003, based upon these sources. Also as part of the 2002-2003 work, field notes were collected to verify the current condition of the architectural details on the buildings as well as alterations and replacement materials gathered about each of the district's properties. Building permits (both those published in the *St. Louis Daily Record* and those found in city hall files) help date the buildings and alterations, as well as identify the original developer, owner, architect and contractors.⁴ It should be noted that some of this information was gathered after the HPF 2002-2003 survey project was completed (and the Missouri historic inventory forms were finished), with that additional historical information provided below, including correcting any estimated dates of construction. Each entry is not footnoted since the citations would be unduly repetitious, except for sources that are unique to that property. In addition, other sources specific to one property are specifically referenced in the bibliography of each Missouri historic inventory form. Based on the collation and assessment of this information, as well as other specific building research (such as historic photographs, blueprints, or building permits), each building is listed below in the same order as the Individual Site Descriptions in Section 7.

BRETON DRIVE (odd numbers)

- 4201 Simon, Frank F. and Hazel K., House; 1935; Modern Construction Company, contractor. Contributing.**
Modern Construction Company took out the building permit for this house on September 5, 1935 with construction completed in 1938. This was the home of Frank F. and Hazel K. Simon. Frank Simon worked with Wagner Electric, initially as their comptroller when this home was built but by 1943 he was promoted to vice president. Mr. Simon also served the Village of Pasadena Hills as Mayor in 1941.⁵
- 4235 Pettker, Fred W. and Amanda, House; c. 1939. Contributing.**
This was the home of Fred W. and Amanda Pettker, who owned Pettker Grocery in St. Louis.

BRETON DRIVE (even numbers)

- 4214 Mogler, Albert C. and Stella, House; 1940-1941. Contributing.**
This home, built from 1940 to 1941, was initially the home of Albert C. and Stella Mogler. Mr. Mogler was a dentist with offices in St. Louis.⁶
- 4222 Niemeyer, Russe T., House; c. 1965-1967. Noncontributing.**
This was the first home of Russe T. Niemeyer. This is one of three French Creole stylistic variations in Pasadena Hills. Even though it is less than fifty years old, it still reflects the stylistic standards.⁷

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BRETON DRIVE (even numbers continued)

4230 Lueking, Lester L., Jr. and Ellen, House; 1940; Frank B. Ahearn, architect for 1955 addition. Contributing.

This house was built in 1940 as the home of the assistant operating manager of Lueking Transfer Company, Lester L. Lueking Jr. and his wife Ellen. Other members of their family also lived in the community. Lester Lueking Jr. would be promoted to assistant manager in 1943 and became vice president in 1949. The couple continued to live in the house at least through 1955 when city directory research ended. Frank B. Ahearn designed an addition completed in 1957 by the next owners, the Weymouths, who continue to live there today.⁸

4236 LaRue, William C. and Mary C., House; 1936; H. R. Pueser, contractor. Contributing.

The building permit for this house was taken out by Mr. H. R. Pueser of 6809 Natural Bridge Road on February 25, 1936 and construction was completed approximately 1938. This house was initially the home of William C. LaRue, a manager at Benjamin Moore and Company in St. Louis and his wife Mary C. LaRue. In 1946, Alex Dobbin, an employee of Independent Sales, and his wife Vernica had moved in. Sometime between 1949 and 1953, Alex Dobbin joined the U.S. Air Force and when he returned in 1955, he still owned the house per the city directory but there was no note of him having a wife. The house is currently owned by Brenda and Arthur Randall but is vacant due to a fire in the house.⁹

BRISTOL COURT

3914 Haenel, Rudolph H. and Katherine, House; c. 1933. Contributing.

This house first appears in the city directories in 1934 as the home of Rudolph H. Haenel, owner of a wholesale meat business, and his wife Katherine. They continued to live in the house until 1943. In 1946, William G. Fleischauer moved into the house, but by the next directory, Walter J. and Ethel Simonds lived in the house. In the 1949 directory, Mr. Simonds was listed as a grocer but was not noted in later directories, leading to the assumption that he had retired. The Simonds lived in the house at least through 1955 when the city directory researched ended.

NORTH BRISTOL DRIVE (odd numbers)

7201 Nelson, Denny, House; 1936; Modern Construction Company, contractor. Contributing.

Modern Construction Company took out a building permit on March 7, 1936. It was first occupied by Denny Nelson, an insurance agent, in 1938. By 1941, he married Corrine, but by 1943, they had moved out and Neal L. and Doris Stetsen moved into the house. They only lived there a short time and in 1946, Orvie E. Linsin, president at O. E. Linsin, Inc. and his wife, Margaret Linsin moved into the house. In 1949, Herman B. Rose, general manager of Shearer Chevrolet, and his wife Rose M. moved into the house. They continued to live in the house after the city directory research ended in 1955.¹⁰

7205 Guhman, Walter J. and Maude, House; 1938; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.
Garage; 1938; Julius Tarling, architect. Contributing.

Built in 1938-1939 and designed by Julius E. Tarling, this was originally the home of Walter J. Guhrman, a clerk at Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and his wife, Maude. He was promoted to accountant, then division auditor and then auditor by 1946. Records show they lived in the house after 1955 with no occupation listed in 1949 through 1955, implying retirement.¹¹

7211 Habel, Frances L., House; 1936; Manske and Rotty, architect and builder. Contributing.

A building permit was taken out on this property on February 27, 1936 with Manske and Rotty listed as builder and architect. This Gregorian style home was owned by Frances L. Habel, the widow of William Habel. This is one of a number of homes that were originally homes of widows, an interesting aspect of Pasadena Hills history.¹²

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NORTH BRISTOL DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7217 Altheide, Lorene M., House; 1938; Sam Ladd, architect; Kaplan McGowen Construction Company, builder. Contributing.

A building permit from April 7, 1938 lists Sam Ladd as architect and Kaplan McGowen Construction Co as builder. This house was built in 1938 as the home of a St. Louis public school teacher, Lorene Altheide, and she continued to live in the house after 1955 when city directory research ended. This is another interesting example of the female heads of households, which occurred frequently in the neighborhood.¹³

7223 Carson, Dr. Chester L. and Marie, House; 1935. Contributing. Garage; 1935. Contributing.

Built in 1935, this was the home of Dr. Chester L. Carson, a dentist, and his wife Marie. They continued to occupy the house at least through 1955 when city directory research ended.

7229 Moberly, Alfred F. and Myra M., House; 1929; Normandy Realty and Construction Company, builder. Contributing. Garage; 1929. Contributing.

One of the early houses in the neighborhood, Normandy Realty and Construction Co was listed as the original permit holder for this property. At the same time, they also took out a permit for another house on the lot to the west, but it was never built. In 1932, Alfred F. Moberly was listed in the city directory as owner of the home. An insurance broker with many companies including W. H. Markham and Company, Moberly and his wife, Myra M. Moberly, lived in the home through 1941 but by 1943, Walter W. and Mabel M. Sutterfield had moved into the house. Mr. Sutterfield worked with Southwestern Bell Telephone Company as an accountant. They would continue to reside in the house at least through 1955 when city directory research ended.¹⁴

7235 McDonald, George and Aline, House; 1929; Normandy Realty and Construction Company, builder. Contributing. Garage; 1929. Contributing.

Built in 1929, this is one of the earliest houses built in the neighborhood. It was the home of the realtor, George and Aline McDonald who continued to live in the house through 1955 when city research directory ended. William T. McDonald, a physician, also resided with the family, listed through 1934, and in 1949, a second George McDonald, an attorney, lived in the house.¹⁵

7245 O'Donnell, Nellie, House; 1933; L. H. Sander, architect and builder. Contributing. Garage; 1933; L. H. Sander, architect and builder. Contributing.

A permit was issued on October 16 1933 identifying L.H. Sander of Webster Groves, MO as builder and architect of this house. Margaret "Nellie" O'Donnell, a clerk, was owner, making this home one of the many in Pasadena Hills built for a female head of household. The house was vacant by 1941. From 1943 until 1955 when city directory research ended, Daniel and Loretta Costello were the owners. Mr. Costello was later listed as vice president of Huttig Sash and Door Company of St. Louis.¹⁶

SOUTH BRISTOL DRIVE (even numbers)

7210 Nichols, Samuel D. and Anna B., House; 1935; Harper and Koeln Investment Builders, contractor. Contributing.

The building permit for this house was taken out by Mr. Samuel D. Nichols, 1724 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, on September 11, 1935 based upon plans submitted by Harper and Koeln, Inv. Buildings. Samuel, a shoe manufacturer, and his wife Anna B., lived in this house through 1938. Although he died within a few years, she continued to live in the house at least through 1949. By 1953, Dr. Barney W. and Lillian Finkel were living in the house. Dr. Finkel had his offices at 6508 W. Florissant Avenue, just down the road from Pasadena Hills.¹⁷

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SOUTH BRISTOL DRIVE (even numbers continued)

7228 Merkel, Anna F., House; 1938. Contributing.

A building permit issued on September 29, 1938 that listed J.R. Tarling as architect and Excel Construction Co as builder of this home. Anna F. Merkel owned the home, another female head of household in Pasadena Hills. She remained in the home at least through 1955 when research ended.¹⁸

7276 Rahn, Louis F. and Barbara R., House; 1938. Contributing.

Built in 1938 as the home of Louis F. and Barbara R. Rahn, they continued to live in the home after his retirement between 1943 and 1946. As a widow, Barbara Rahn lived in the house at least through 1955 when city research ended. Louis Rahn had been a meat cutter for Wendell F. Rahn.

7280 Lucchesi, Lionel and Theresa, House; 1947. Contributing.

Garage; 1947. Contributing.

This house was built for Lionel and Theresa Lucchesi in 1947. He was a salesman for Ambrose Distributors at the time, but he died prior to 1953. When the city research ended in 1955, his widow still resided in the house. In 1953, the city directory listed Gloria N. Lucchesi, an office secretary for Hood Rubber in St. Louis at this address along with Theresa Lucchesi.

7284 Goodwin, Joseph T. and Helen M.; House; 1947. Contributing.

Garage; 1947. Contributing.

Although the assessor's records date the house as built in 1947, it does not appear in the city directories until 1953 as the home of Joseph T and Helen M Goodwin. It is likely they were the first homeowners, but with the shortages after World War II, many homeowners could not find the appliances and heaters to move into their finished homes until the late 1940s, possibly the case with the Goodwins. Joseph Goodwin was the president of Goodwin Printing Company in St. Louis.

7288 Stapleton, Nellie, House; 1938. Contributing.

Garage, 1938. Contributing.

Built in 1938 as the home of Mrs. Nellie Stapleton, the widow of Thomas Stapleton, she continued to live in the house through 1941, by which time Mrs. Catherine Lynch also lived with her. By 1943, Claude Leyerle, a jeweler, had moved into the house, and after 1946 he is listed with a wife, Margaret, through 1953. In 1955 when city directory ended, Alex B. and Anne Kovach, an employee of Kovach Freight Line in East St. Louis, lived at this address.

CANTERBURY DRIVE (odd numbers)

3901-3903 Canterbury Apartments; 1941-1942. Contributing.

The Canterbury Apartments were built in 1941-1942, based upon the assessor's estimate and city directory research. This twelve unit apartment building is the largest apartment complex in Pasadena Hills.

3913 Apartment Building; c. 1949-1952. Contributing.

Garage, c. 1949-1952. Contributing.

Although the assessor estimated the year built as 1939, it is highly unlikely given the fact that it is not listed in the city directories until 1953. It is more likely that this apartment building was built between 1949 and 1952.

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CANTERBURY (odd numbers continued)

3921-3923 Apartment Building; 1938. Contributing.

Garage; 1938. Contributing.

This was originally a two family apartment building finished in 1939. The city directory research first identified Catherine and Sidney Moulton, who was in the liquor business, as residing there in 1938 and 1939. For years it served as the home for a variety of professionals and white collar workers, including an office clerk, a lawyer, a chiropractor, a salesman, a vice president for an automobile company, an executive with Rice Stix Dry Goods, a president of Marshano Typewriter, and a branch manager for National Food Stores. At some point after 1955, this two family was converted to a single family dwelling.

3925 Apartment Building; c. 1955-1956; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

Garage, c. 1955-1956; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This two family apartment is first listed in the 1957 city directory and the plans on file in city hall were prepared in 1955. It is most likely that the building was finished in 1955-56. The architect for this building was Julius E. Tarling, one of the most prevalent architects in Pasadena Hills.¹⁹

3929-3931 Griesedieck Apartments; 1938. Contributing.

Garage; 1938. Contributing.

Built in 1938 according to both the assessor and city directory research, the first occupants of this two family apartment building, included the owners, Louis A. and Florence Griesedieck. He was a refrigeration engineer who worked for various employers, often local breweries. The couple remained in their apartment through 1955 when city research ended and rented out the other unit to a series of couples, whose husbands worked in white collar positions, including a supervisor of Public Operating Corporation, and accountant for ISCO, a division manager for Bayuk Cigars Inc., and a supervisor for the U.S. Defense Corporation in St. Louis.

3935 Kroeger Apartments; 1952. Contributing.

This two family apartment building was finished in 1952 and was listed in the 1953 directory as the residence of William Kroeger and S. M. Harris. The 1955 directory listed both units under William L. Kroeger, in the real estate business and his wife, Edna M. Kroeger.

3939 Blomberg Apartments; 1937. Contributing.

Garage; 1937. Contributing.

A permit was issued for this property on August 3 1936 that identified an architect named Avis and Modern Construction as owned by Modern Construction, but it appears that this building was never constructed because a second building permit was taken out the next year for an apartment at the same address. The second permit listed John S. Mill as owner, builder, and architect. This building was initially occupied by two related couples, Edgar E. and Evelyn E. Blomberg and Fred E. and Hazel E. Blomberg. Edgar was identified as the owner and as a telephone worker. Fred was an assistant cashier for Boatman's National Bank in downtown St. Louis. The former couple lived there through 1943 and the latter through 1949.²⁰

3945 Apartment Building; 1936; Cay Wienel, architect. Contributing.

Garage; 1936; Cay Wienel, architect. Contributing.

On August 3 1936 a building permit listed Cay Wienel as architect and Modern Construction as owner and builder. Built in 1936, this Tudor Revival two family apartment building was home of a series of white collar workers, professionals, and widows. Although not the original occupants, throughout the 1940's, both units were occupied by what appears to be an extended family, Dr. Victor J and Fay E. Meinhardt, a physician, and Mrs. Effie S. Meinhardt, a widow. One of the legacies of the multifamily residences in the St. Louis area had been the use of multifamily dwellings for extended families, of which this is an example.²¹

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CANTERBURY DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

3951-3953 Apartment Building; c. 1936-1937. Contributing.

Garage; c. 1936-1937. Contributing.

This two family apartment building was completed around 1936-1937 and first appears in the 1938 city directory as vacant, but by 1939 it was fully occupied, becoming the residence in its early history of married couples whose husbands included a district sales manager for Dupont, a director of a funeral home, and the chief draftsman for Union Electric, among others.

3957-3959 Apartment Building; 1936. Contributing.

Garage; 1936. Contributing.

Built in 1936, based upon both the assessor and city directory research, this building was still listed as vacant in 1938, which indicates the building was just being completed when that directory was canvassed. Its tenants prior to 1955 included a chiropractor, a liquor store owner, insurance broker, and a vice president of Mercantile-Commerce Bank.

3965 Apartment Building; 1951-1952; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

Garage; 1951-1952; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

Built in 1951-1952, this four family apartment building is one of several apartment buildings designed by Julius E. Tarling in Pasadena Hills. He was the most popular architect in Pasadena Hills and his designs span the whole period of the community's development.²²

3969 Apartment Building; 1930. Contributing.

Garage; 1930. Contributing.

The assessor's estimated year built is 1930 and its first occupants are listed in the next city directory in 1932.

3975 Bromwich, Elroy and Jane, House; 1930. Contributing.

Garage; 1930. Contributing.

This house was built in 1930. City directories did not record any of the houses in Pasadena Hills until 1932, by which time Elroy and Jane Bromwich lived in the house. He was in the auto supply business. By 1934, Robert A. and Melba Anderson lived in the house. In 1938, George R. Goode, who was in the moving business, and his wife, Adina had moved in. They remained in the house at least through 1949 by which time he was president of Be Mac Transport. Lester W. Spilker moved into the house in 1953. In 1955, he was identified as a lawyer with a wife, Pat A. Spilker. Research ended in 1955.

3981 Thurman, Roland R. and Amye O., House; 1931; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

Garage; 1931. Contributing.

Pasadena Realty sold the land for this property on February 9, 1931 to Roland R. Thurman and his wife, the same day that he applied for his building permit. On February 21 1931, the permit was issued and listed Julius Tarling as architect and RE Thurman, a clerk for "RyMys," as owner. By 1932, he and his wife Amy, had moved into the house. By 1936, Eugene J. Walter, a banker and his wife, Vertha S. had moved in. Eugene Walter was later identified as Mississippi Valley Trust Company in 1949 and by 1955, as Mercantile Trust Company in St. Louis. The Walters still lived there in 1955 when research ended.²³

3987 Graffigna, Victor J. and Julia I., House; 1929. Contributing.

Garage, 1929. Contributing.

Although Carter Realty sold this property in late 1929 to Vito G. DeRoun and his wife, the courthouse records show that the next transaction was a mortgage for \$3936 by Victor Graffigna and his wife on February 2, 1930. The 1932 city directory shows Victor J., a traffic manager for St. Louis and his wife, Julia I. as the occupants through 1946. By 1949, Michael J. and Rosemary Breheny had moved into the house and he operated a furniture company. They remained in the house through 1955 when research ended.

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CANTERBURY DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7219 Dunham, William R. and Emily, House; 1936; Victor R. Apel, contractor. **Contributing.**

The building permit was issued on April 9, 1936 from plans submitted by Mr. Victor R. Apel of 5425 Neosho Avenue who appears to be the contractor or builder since he is never listed as an occupant in the city directories. The *St. Louis Daily Record* listed a permit on March 21, 1936 to Pete Moss, owner, builder and architect. This could be an error or the project was quickly revised and resubmitted by a different contractor, but the original permit by Apel is still on file in City Hall. The house was listed in the 1938 directory as the home of insurance broker, William R. and Emily Dunham. From 1939 through 1941 John A. and Emma Schaefer lived in the house. In 1943 through 1949, Harry W. and E. Virginia Ostermeier moved in. He was a shoe manufacturer, later was identified as the president of Sports Specialty Shoe Makers Inc. From 1953 through the end of research, optometrist, Robert Iverson and his wife Jane lived in the house.²⁴

7229 McConnell, William J. and Lillian F., House; 1936; Fred C. Schiller Construction, architect and builder. **Contributing.**

A permit was issued for this house on July 14 1936 with Fred C. Schiller Construction as owner, builder, and architect. This house was built in 1936 for an executive for the St. Louis Union Trust Company, William J. McConnell and his wife Lillian. They continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.²⁵

7235 Mernagh, Edward G. and Irene, House; 1935; Manske and Rotty, architect. **Contributing.**

The building permit for this house was issued on February 6, 1935 to Edward G. Mernagh of St. Louis, from plans by Manske and Rotty, a local architectural firm. Edward G. and Irene Mernagh moved in during 1936. He was a clerk for the Village of Pasadena Hills in the 1938 directory then became a salesman for Mernagh Printing Company, eventually becoming secretary-treasurer and then president. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.

7241 Spoeneman, Dr. Carl A. and Hazel, House; 1936; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**

One of a number of homes designed by Julius E. Tarling, blueprints were dated 1936. The building permit was dated for December 17, 1936 but the house was first listed in the 1938 city directory. Dr. C. Spoeneman, a dentist, took out the permit and he and his wife, Hazel were the first occupants. By 1946, Jerome A. and Mary G. Wilkerson had moved in. Originally employed by Dole Refrigeration Company, Mr. Wilkerson was later listed as the president of Florissant Valley Foods Company Inc. and later a production engineer with Dole. From 1946 through 1953, Helen M. Schmelz, a nurse, also lived in the house. The Wilkersons lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.

7247 Rice, Lee and Doris, House; 1994-1995. **Noncontributing.**

Built in 1994-1995 on one of the few empty lots left in Pasadena Hills for Lee F. and Doris V. Rice.

7253 Quante, Philip E. and Heloise G., House; 1940. **Contributing.**

This house was built in 1940 and was listed as vacant in the 1941 city directory. By 1943, a chiropractor, Philip E. and Heloise G. Quante moved in. They lived there at least through 1955 when research ended.

CANTERBURY DRIVE (even numbers)

3900 Wheeler Apartment Building; c. 1951; Alfred J. Johnson, architect. **Contributing.**

A permit was issued for a 2 story brick dwelling on this property in 1938, with B. Geiger listed as proposed builder and architect. These plans were not followed through, perhaps due to the Great Depression. Plans for the existing four family apartment building were designed by Alfred J. Johnson in 1951 and the building was probably completed that year, but the next city directory was not published until 1953. The first owners of the apartments were Robert G. Wheeler, a roadman (agent) for United Shoe Machinery Company in St. Louis, and his wife, Frieda A., who resided in one of the units. This apartment building provided much larger and more spacious apartments than most of the old four family flats in the city, two bedrooms, a dining room, kitchen, and living room, as well as basement level garage for each apartment. Inclusion of a garage is indicative of the importance of the automobile to the commuter suburb but also part of the pattern of neighborhood development, where the automobile was supposed to have a minimal visual impact on the streetscape.²⁶

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CANTURBURY DRIVE (even numbers continued)

3910 O'Rourke Apartments; 1950. Contributing.

According to the assessor's records this four family apartment building was completed in 1950, but the next city directory was not published until 1953, providing no way to verify the date of construction except to the 1950-1952 era. It was originally owned by John and Loretta E. O'Rourke. He was president of Aalco Roofing Company in St. Louis. Though the 1953 directory notes that they moved from the building, in 1955 they were still addressed at that building.

3920 Lewton Apartments; c. 1950-1952. Contributing.

This apartment building was probably built between 1950 and 1952. The first occupants were Joseph Costrino and S. H. Leibov, but they are not listed in the next directory in 1953 and are not identified as owners. By 1955, Minet Lewton, widow of Bruce Lewton, lived in and owned the building along with V. C. and Mary C. Shaffer. He was the regional agent for Scott Paper Company.²⁷

3926-3928 Apartment Building; c. 1951-1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

In 1953, one apartment is listed in the city directory as under construction, but the other apartment was already occupied by a single man, Buzzy Wares. In other cases in Pasadena Hills, contractors lived in the residences while they neared completion, which may be the case here. By 1955, there are two couples living in this two family apartment building, Alexander G. Bruce, a sales manager for Purex in St. Louis, and his wife, Sally G. and Howard R. Painter, the executive vice president of Midwest Rubber Company of East St. Louis, and his wife, Donna E.²⁸

3930-3932 Toon Apartments; 1950; Meyer Loomstein, architect. Contributing.

Garage. 1950; Meyer Loomstein, architect. Contributing.

The assessor estimated the year built at 1950, which could be correct, but cannot be verified precisely because this address is not listed in the 1949 directory, but is listed in the next directory in 1953, making it evident that it was built at least between 1950 and 1952. Dr. Thomas J. Toon, a physician in St. Louis, and his wife Dorothy B. lived in and owned this building. The other unit was originally listed as rented to Mrs. B. C. Corrigan, but by 1955 it was vacant and research ended that year. This is the only known design by Loomstein in Pasadena Hills.

3934-3936 Stiegemeier Apartments; c. 1951-1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This building is one of the few examples of multifamily residential design by Julius E. Tarling in Pasadena Hills. It is also one of the examples of his later designs that spanned the complete development of the community.²⁹

3938 Apartment Building; c. 1938. Contributing.

Although the assessor estimated the year built on this four family apartment as 1930, it does not appear in the city directory until 1939 and it is more likely that it was built around 1938.

3944 Apartment Building; 1938. Contributing.

On November 26 1938, a permit was issued to Robert W. Graham as owner and builder and Leach and Schmidt as architects for this 2 story tenement. The City Directory contains plans from 1937 but they do not list an architect.³⁰

3950 Schurmann Apartments; c. 1937; Edward D. Delaney, architect. Contributing.

Garage; c. 1937, Edward D. Delaney, architect. Contributing.

This two family, Tudor Revival apartment building was originally owned by Paula F. Schurmann, who resided in one of the units from 1939 at least through 1955 when city directory research ended. After World War II, Raymond J. and Alice Tenge moved into the other unit. He was a manager with the Internal Revenue Service. Blueprints in Pasadena Hills City Hall for the fifth building from Roland, which would be 3944 Canterbury, are identified as Block 2 Lot 24, which is really 3950 Canterbury. The plans are dated 1937, which could be either property and they do not list the architect's name. There are also plans in city hall files for Block 2, Lot 23 at 3950 Canterbury (again, either the lot is misnumbered or the address is for 3954 Canterbury) designed by Edward D. Delaney in 1937. Since all three buildings appear to have been built about the same year, further research is needed to clarify which building was designed by Delaney.³¹

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

CANTERBURY DRIVE (even numbers continued)

3954 Jannuzzo Apartments; 1938. Edward Delaney, builder. Contributing.

Garage; 1938. Contributing.

A permit was issued on February 9, 1938 listing Edward Delaney as owner and builder. It was originally the residence of what was most likely an extended family with one apartment occupied by the owner, Mrs. Angeline Jannuzzo, the widow of Carmen Jannuzzo. She lived in the building through 1955 when research ended. The other apartment was initially occupied by Joseph J. and Maude Jannuzzo. He was a field examiner for the state income tax department, but the couple moved between 1941 and 1943.³²

3960 Nelson Apartments; c. 1953-1955. Contributing.

This building first appeared in the city directory, addressed as 3964 Canterbury Drive, as under construction in 1953. By 1955, the address was changed to 3960 and the new owner had moved into one of the apartments. Grace B. Nelson was the widow of George R. Nelson and an office secretary for National Sanitary Products. She developed this property for her residence and a supplemental income.³³

7216 Schroeder, Florine, House; c. 1928-1932. Contributing.

Although the assessor estimated the date of construction as 1927, Pasadena Hills was not platted until 1928. This building does not show up on the city directory until 1932. In that year, it was listed as the home of Frank A. and Caroline Berkel, he being a partner in Berkel and Easch. In 1934 through 1936, Alfred B. and Dillnora H. Borbein lived in the house. In 1939 through 1941, Florine Schroeder, a private secretary in St. Louis, was listed as head of household. Frank and Marie Schroeder are identified as the occupants in 1943 and Frank Schroeder is identified as the owner. Though it is likely that the same family occupied the property throughout this period, Marie C. Schroeder, the widow of Frank, continued to live in the house at least through 1955 when research ended.

7220 Demetras, Mike and Sophie, House; 1946; J. W. Gastaldi, builder. Contributing.

Garage, 1946; J. W. Gastaldi, builder. Contributing.

A permit was issued for this property on February 7, 1946 that listed Arthur Walsh as owner and J.W. Gastaldi Co as builder. This house was vacant when listed for the first time in the 1946 directory. But in 1949, Mike and Sophie Demetras had moved into the house. He was a grocer. By 1953, George R. Goode, president of Be Mac Trucking Company of St. Louis, and his wife Adina C. moved in.³⁴

7236 McDonald, George W. and Carolyn, House; c. 1950-1953. Contributing.

Garage; post-1967. Noncontributing.

According to the assessor's records, this house was built in 1948, but did not appear in the 1949 city directories. This house was first listed in the city directory in 1953 as the home of George W. and Carolyn McDonald. He was the assistant secretary for Farm and Home Savings, but by 1955, he was identified as a lawyer with offices at 222 N. Fourth Street in downtown St. Louis.

7240 Gulley, Lyle F. and Mary R., House; c. 1948. Contributing.

In 1953, Lyle F. and Mary R. Gulley moved into the house. He is listed as the assistant vice president of Granite City Steel in St. Louis. It is possible that a set of 1953 plans may have been for the completion of a project started in 1948 that may have been tabled due to a material shortage as a result of the war.

7242 Hoagland, Richard S. and Olinda A., House; 1948. Contributing.

This house was built in 1948 as the home of Richard S. and Olinda A. Hoagland. At the time, he was identified as a building contractor, but without the building permit files on this house, it is unclear whether he built his own home. This may have been their retirement home since the 1953 and 1955 directories do not list an occupation.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

CANTERBURY DRIVE (even numbers)

- 7248 **Peet, Charles Donald and Queen M., House;** 1931. Joseph A. Einig, contractor and builder. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1931; Joseph A. Einig, contractor and builder. **Contributing.**

The building permit was issued on September 11, 1931 to Gregory Bartram as owner, with Joseph E. Einig as contractor and builder. Though the assessor records date this house as 1927, the first occupants were not listed until the 1934 directory. They were accountant, Charles Donald Peet and his wife, Queen. He worked for Missouri Pacific Railroad in St. Louis and was promoted to private secretary, assistant chief accounting finance officer and ultimately. In 1946 he became the chief accountant. In 1949, a pilot for Monsanto, George E. and Laverne Meyers moved into the house.³⁵

CARDWELL DRIVE (odd numbers)

- 4315 **Thomas Jefferson Public School;** 1937, 1944; William B. Ittner, architect. **Contributing.**

Thomas Jefferson Public School was completed in 1937 as part of the Normandy School District, although it was within the city limits of Pasadena Hills and used as one of the assets in promoting the community, having been built on land set aside by the developers for a school. William B. Ittner was commissioned to design Jefferson School. Ittner, a St. Louis architect who was recognized nationally for his innovative designs, was probably the preeminent school architect. In 1944, he was again commissioned to complete the north wing of the school. This wing created the U-shaped, fireproof layout, characteristic of Ittner's design. The school maintains a high degree of historic integrity, with its original massing and form, and its Tudor Revival styling complements the houses that Ittner must have observed dominating the neighborhood.³⁶

- 4401 **Carter, Jerome and Marie L., House;** 1967. **Noncontributing.**

The building permit was taken out on October 4, 1967 by Jerome Carter. He and Marie Carter still live in the house. Though the house was completed in 1968, it did not appear in the directory until 1970. He was an employee of Fidelity Insurance.³⁷

CARDWELL DRIVE (even numbers)

- 4306 **Bindner, Charles M. and Ethel M., House;** 1937; Julius E. Tarling, architect; H. Simon and Company, contractor. **Contributing.**

H. Simon and Company took out the permit on February 4, 1937 and the house was listed as vacant in the 1938 city directories. A permit issued on March 3, 1937 lists J. Tarling as architect. In 1939, Charles M. and Ethel M. Bindner moved in. His business is listed as machinery in 1941 and no occupation in 1943. In 1946, he is listed as president of Dixie Machinery Manufacturing Company, but his wife is identified as Ida E. Bindner. In 1949, he is identified as the president of Hammermills Inc. Herman A. Haas, president of Haas Shoe Company in St. Louis and his wife, Lorraine A. were the new occupants of the house and continued to occupy it through 1955 when research ended.³⁸

- 4318 **Costello, John H. and Maybelle L., House;** 1938. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1938. **Contributing.**

On December 8, 1938 a permit was taken out on the property that listed George Watson as owner. By 1941, it was the home of John H. and Maybelle L. Costello. He was listed as being in the cold storage business, as a cheese manufacturer in St. Louis in 1946 and as president of J. H. Costello Company in 1949. In 1953, John M. and Helen Mohan moved into the house. He was the secretary of Majestic Building Materials and by 1955 was president of Southside Concrete Company.³⁹

- 4330 **McDermott, Roy J. and M. Alice, House;** 1938. **Contributing.**

A permit for this house was issued on November 26, 1938 and listed Robert W. Graham as owner, builder, and architect. This house was listed in the 1941 directory as being owned by Richard J. McDermott, a clerk in St. Louis, and his wife, Alice. By 1943 he is listed as an employee of Missouri Pacific Railroad in St. Louis, as a transportation superintendent and by 1946 he is vice president. The couple continued to live in the house at least through 1955 when directory research ended.⁴⁰

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE (odd numbers)

7255 Steidemann, Edward C. and Julia M., House; 1936. Contributing.

The building permit was issued to Edward C. Steidemann on July 31, 1936. Edward Steidemann, a shoe machinery shop worker, and his wife Julia, moved into the house between 1938 and 1939. They lived in the house through at least 1946 when she was listed as a widow. Between 1949 and 1953, Roy H. and Jenna Von M. Whisler moved into the house. He worked with Mississippi Valley Equipment Company in downtown St. Louis. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.⁴¹

7263 Steinlage, Arnold F. and Flora, House; 1930; Charles A. Schulte, architect. Contributing.

Built in 1930, from a design submitted by Charles A. Schulte, this house was misaddressed as 7266 in early directories. Arnold F. Steinlage, secretary-treasurer of Quality Dairy Company, and his wife Flora, purchased this property from Carter Realty on October 21, 1929 and were issued a building permit on March 25, 1930. He became president of the dairy and it was later named Steinlage Dairy. The family remained in the home through 1955 when research ended.⁴²

7277 Eultgen, Anthony J. and Anna, House; 1933. Contributing.

Built in 1933, the building permit was issued to Anthony J. Eultgen on June 9, 1933. It was listed as vacant in 1934 but in 1936, Anthony, listed as superintendent, and his wife Anna are listed as the residents. After that year, he is not listed with an occupation assuming he is retired and from 1943 through 1949, he is listed by himself. In 1953, he is listed with another wife, Jenny. By 1955, Anita Eultgen is listed instead.⁴³

7285 Goeckeler, William and Adele A., House; 1941. Contributing.

William Goeckeler, who had a cigar business and his wife Adele, moved into this house in 1941. In 1949, he was listed as a restaurant owner and they continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.

7311 Bowe, Matilda W., House; 1941. Contributing.

Built in 1941, the house was still vacant when that city directory was canvassed. Shortly after, Matilda W. Bowe moved into the house. She was the widow of Michael Bowe.

7327 Kansteiner, Edwin H. and Leona C., House; 1940. Contributing.

Built in 1940, this was the home of Edwin H. and Leona C. Kansteiner. He was a purchasing agent for SLIGO Iron Store when they moved into their home and was quickly promoted to department manager, then supervisor, and eventually owner by 1953. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.

7351 Gore, Thomas T. and Loretta H., House; 1949. Contributing.

This house was built in 1949 for Thomas T. and Loretta H. Gore. He owned Gore Reporting Company which was located in downtown St. Louis. They lived in the home through 1955 when research ended.

COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE (even numbers)

726 House; c. 1940. Contributing.

Although the assessor estimated the year built as 1940, historical research did not find any other information about the history of the house or its early occupants.

800 House; c. 1935. Contributing.

Although the assessor estimated the year built as 1935, historical research did not find any other information about the history of the house or its early occupants.

810 House; c. 1930. Contributing.

Although the assessor estimated the year built as 1930, historical research did not find any other information about the history of the house or its early occupants.

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COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE (even numbers continued)

824 **House; c. 1937. Contributing.**

The assessor estimated the year built as 1937 but historical research did not find any other information about the history of the house or its early occupants

7266 **Schumacher, Minnie L., House; 1935; Moresi and Nauman, contractor. Contributing.**

Garage; 1935; Moresi and Nauman, contractor. Contributing.

This house was built in 1935 from plans submitted by Moresi and Nauman. It was the home of Mrs. William Schumacher, a widow. In 1938, she was listed as a widow and funeral director. In 1939, George W. Tibbles is listed along with Minnie Schumacker and by 1941 they are both listed as owners along with his wife, Esther M. He was identified as a mortician and by 1955, the funeral director of Feutz Funeral Home and Minnie his wife.⁴⁴

7272 **Kunz, Louis C. and Elizabeth, House; 1938; Moresi-Nauman-O'Neill Company, builder. Contributing.**

Garage; 1938; Moresi-Naumann-O'Neill Company, builder. Contributing.

The assessor's records date the house as 1938, when the house was first listed on the market as the work of builder and developer Moresi-Nauman-O'Neill Company, but this address is first listed in 1941 as the home of Louis C. Kunz, Comptroller of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works and his wife, Elizabeth. By 1943, he was named vice-president and they remained in the house through 1953. By 1955, Jo Coffee, an employee at McDonnell, had moved into the house.⁴⁵

7278 **Lueking, Lewis L. and Adele M., House; 1935. Contributing.**

Lon Hunicke was issued a permit for this house on October 30, 1935 and it is unclear his relationship to this house. By 1938, Lewis L. Lueking, who was vice-president of a family owned hauling/transfer business, and his wife Adele M. Lueking, moved into their house and remained there at least through 1955 when research ended.⁴⁶

7308 **Toedebusch, Ewald H. and Laura, House; 1948. Contributing.**

Built in 1948, this house was owned by Ewald H. and Laura Toedebusch. He was president of Toedebusch Transfer Company in St. Louis.

7314 **Lewton, G. Bruce and Minet, House; 1935; F. Schiller, developer (attributed). Contributing.**

The building permit for this house was issued on November 13, 1935 to F. F. Schiller who was most likely the builder or developer of the house. By 1938, G. Bruce and Minet Lewton moved into the house. He was initially listed as being in the hauling business and later identified a delivery service bearing his name, Lewton Delivery. They lived in the house through 1949 and by 1953, Alvin R. and Ethel Z. Kidd had moved into the house. He was the president of Stocker-Hausmann Grocery Company.

7320 **Whisler, Roy H. and Jennayon M., House; 1942. Contributing.**

Garage; 1942. Contributing.

Built in 1942, this was the home of Roy H. and Jennayon M. Whisler. He was in the business of contracting equipment, later identified as Mississippi Valley Equipment Company. The couple continued to live in the house through 1949. By 1953, Harry C. and Agatha M. Luecke moved into the house. He was a funeral director and by the time the 1955 directory was published, she was listed as a widow.

7326 **Reed, Lawrence J. and Madeline, House; 1932; Edwin C. Lich, builder. Contributing.**

Garage; 1932; Edwin C. Lich, builder. Contributing.

A February 9, 1932 permit issued listed Edwin C. Lich building a home for Lawrence J. and Madeline Reed. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended. He was initially identified as employed at a filling station. In 1943, no occupation was listed and in 1946 he was a salesman. By 1949, he was listed as service manager for Cole Oldsmobile and then a salesman in 1953. In 1955, Lawrence became employed by St. Charles Motor Company. Descendants of original owners still live in the house and they reported that the foundation was dug out by a mule.⁴⁷

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COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE (even numbers continued)

- 7332 **Schmermund, John W. and Lydia, House;** c. 1935-1938; Bode and Walker, contractor. **Contributing.**
Garage; c. 1935-1938; Bode and Walker, contractor. **Contributing.**
On June 3, 1935, Bode and Walker was issued a building permit and the owners, John W. and Lydia Schmermund moved into the house in 1938 but were not listed as the owners. He was in the auto business. By 1941, new owners, William C. and Pauline (or Myrtle P). Vogt had moved in. He was a salesman for Schlueter Manufacturing in 1953. In 1955, William C. and Florence J. Ferguson had moved into the house. He was a salesman for Nicholson-Bilhorn Inc.⁴⁸
- 7336 **Venstaff, Harry H. and Lee H., House;** 1932. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1932. **Contributing.**
A permit issued on November 24, 1932 listed Nolan Stenson as owner and builder for this property. The house was initially the home of Harry Venstaff, who was a clerk. By 1936, he is listed with Lee H. Venstaff as his wife. Thomas D. and Mary Shields moved into the house by 1938. She was a school teacher. In 1941, Harold W. and Elizabeth Luenstroth moved into the house and lived there through 1955 when research ended. He was a cost accountant for Mallinckrodt and was promoted to controller by 1955.⁴⁹
- 7340 **Kast, Raymond W. and Evelyn A., House;** c. 1953-1955; Joe Buerger, Jr., architect. **Contributing.**
Designed in 1953 by Joe Buerger, Jr., this house was under construction until approximately 1955. Raymond W. and Evelyn A. Kast were listed as the owners in the 1955 directory. He was a pharmacist for Millberg Pharmacy.⁵⁰
- 7344 **Carlson, Arthur C. and Esther C., House;** 1938; Cay G. Weinel, architect. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1938; Cay G. Weinel, architect. **Contributing.**
A permit issued on December 9, 1938 list Florence Goewert as owner for this property. There are blueprints on file in city hall designed by Cay G. Weinel in 1938 for this house. The directory lists it as vacant in 1939, although the assessor's records date the house as 1938. By 1941, Arthur C. and Esther C. Carlson into the house. He owned Express St. Louis a company later as St. Louis-Indianapolis Freight Lines.⁵¹
- 7348 **Horn, William E. and Lillian H., House;** 1937; Fred C. Schiller, architect. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1937; Fred C. Schiller, architect. **Contributing.**
A permit issued on July 14, 1937 listed Fred C. Shiller of University City as owner, builder, and architect. It was the home of William E. and Lillian H. Horn. He was the secretary of Horn Real Estate at the time they moved out. By 1942, he was working for Pioneer Cooperage Company as its secretary. In 1943, no occupation was listed but after World War II, he was listed as the purchasing agent at Pioneer Cooperage Company. By 1953, the home was occupied by Martin L. and Evelyn Brockmeier. He was a physician and they continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.⁵²
- 7354 **Mellis, William F. and Estelle M., House;** 1935. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1935. **Contributing.**
Built in 1935, it was not listed in the directory until 1939 as the home of contractor, William F. Mellis and his wife, Estelle M. Mellis.
- 7356 **Vaccarezza, Victor A. and Rose T., House;** 1948. **Contributing.**
Built in 1948, according to the assessor's records but was not listed in the directory until 1953 as the home of Victor A. and Rose T. Vaccarezza. He was the art director for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He remained in this position and they continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.)

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CRANFORD DRIVE (odd numbers)

4307 Grass, Russell A. and Pauline, House; 1948. Contributing.

Built in 1948, this property was listed in the 1953 directory as the home of Russell A. and Pauline Grass. He was vice president of Tools and Supplies Inc. in St. Louis.

4313 Leaver, John McK. and Dell, House; 1936; Schuermann Building & Realty Company, contractor. Contributing.

Schuermann Building and Realty Company were issued a building permit on July 21, 1936. Financing was arranged by Wanstratch who helped with financing on several homes in Pasadena Hills. A early press release promoted this house as being air-conditioned and included a General Electric kitchen and a *rathskellar*. This same article, specifically noted the garage was designed to match the house. The total cost was expected to be 14,000 dollars. In 1938, John McKay and Dell Leaver moved into the home. He was in the electrical appliances business and later in the furniture business. He was listed without a wife in 1946 and remained in the house through 1949. From 1953 through at least 1955 when research ended, the house remained vacant. "4 Houses Planned in Pasadena Hills."⁵³

4319 Gruenwald, Gustav H. and Ruth, House; 1930; H. Frederick Schumacher, developer (attributed). Contributing.

H. Frederick Schumacker was issued a building permit for this house on March 17, 1930 based upon plans by Raymond Schumacher. In 1934, Gustav H. and Ruth Gruenwald moved into the house. He was a printer for Rolling Printing Company. The Gruenwalds lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.⁵⁴

CRANFORD DRIVE (even numbers)

4310 Bieser, H. Roland and Marian, House; 1953; 1966 addition; Kenneth E Wischmeyer, architect. Noncontributing

There is a 1952 set of blueprints designed by Kenneth E. Wischmeyer on file in city hall. Built in 1953, it was first listed in the directory as the home of H. Roland and Marian Bieser. He was the president of Standard Underwood Agency.

4314 Rossel, Leander E. and Nellie R., House; 1930; Harper & Koeln, Investment Builders, contractor. Contributing.

Harper & Koeln Investment Builders were issued a permit on May 28, 1930 and the house was completed in 1930. The original owners were Leander E and Nellie R Rossel. Leander Rossel was an electrical engineer for the internationally recognized Moloney Electric Company, one of St. Louis's major manufacturer's of electrical transformers such as those used for hydroelectric dams. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended, along with Allan Rossel, who was a student.⁵⁵

4320 McGuire, Arthur B. and Anna E., House; 1936; Julius E. Tarling, architect; H. Simon and Company, contractor. Contributing.

Garage; 1936; H. Simon and Company, contractor. Contributing.

H. Simon and Company were issued a building permit on February 21, 1936. Julius Tarling, as architect, submitted plans to the owner, Arthur B. McGuire. He and his wife, Anna E. McGuire moved into their house in 1938. He was a salesman in the oil business. Between 1946 and 1949, Lawrence F. and Ella J. Socker moved into the house. He was manager and then vice president of Cupples Company. As of 1955 when research ended, the house was listed as vacant.⁵⁶

4326 Hilbert, Thekla, House; 1935. Contributing.

Garage; 1935. Contributing.

Built in 1935, it was first listed an permits issued on January 31, 1935, with Edwin C. Hall as owner. By 1936 it was listed as the home of Thekla Hilbert, the widow of Carle Hilbert. She lived in the house through 1939 and by 1941, Al B. and Viola Albrecht moved into the house. He was part of a family business, Albrecht Feed and Elevator Company and eventually became the owner. Though Viola is not listed in the 1949 directory, Al continued to live in the house through 1953. By 1955, when research ended, Louis C and Grace E Gragg lived in the house. He was purchasing agent for Hussman Refrigeration Company.⁵⁷

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CRANFORD DRIVE (even numbers continued)

4332 **Foley, Thomas J. and Cyrilla, House; 1935; Hall Realty Company, contractor. Contributing.**

Garage; 1935; Hall Realty Company, contractor. Contributing.

Hall Realty Company submitted plans and they were issued a building permit on July 9, 1935. They developed this property. Thomas J. and Cyrilla Foley were listed as the owners in 1938 and he was identified as a salesman. By 1939, William C. and Emilie Timmerhoff moved into the house and lived in it through 1955 when research ended. He was a clerk at the post office and she was a clerk for Solvay Sales Corporation.⁵⁸

4338 **Droste, Herbert H. and Irma B., House; 1934. Contributing.**

Garage; 1934. Contributing.

The permit issued on October 10, 1934 listed Edwin C. Hall as owner. Based on the assessors database, Herbert H. and Irma B. Droste were the first owners in 1936. He was in the coffee business but was listed with out an occupation in 1939 and 1941. In 1943, he was working for a food manufacturer. Then by 1946 he was vice president and treasurer of G. S. Suppiger company and by 1953 he was their vice president. By 1955 he was vice president of Cass Bank and Trust company. The house was not listed in 1957 but by 1958, Walter V. and Dorothy Bollinger became the new owners. He was president of Roosevelt Savings and Loan Company.⁵⁹

HUNTINGTON DRIVE (odd numbers)

7307 **Obermann, Richard C. and Amanda W., House; 1953; Kenneth E. Wischmeyer, architect. Contributing.**

Garage; 1953; Kenneth E. Wischmeyer, architect. Contributing.

This house, designed by architect Kenneth E. Wischmeyer, was constructed in 1953. The owners, Richard C. and Amanda W. Obermann, moved to this house in 1955 from University City. There, Richard C. Obermann was a vice president of Mercantile Trust Co. and became vice president of Metropolitan St. Louis Co. when they moved to this home.⁶⁰

7315 **Green, Herbert L. and Ruth J., House; 1931. Contributing.**

Garage; 1931. Contributing.

This property was purchased by Herbert L. and Ruth J. Green on April 29, 1931 from Pasadena Realty (formerly Carter Realty) and on the same day they took out a building permit. Though the property is historically 7313, the current owner did not want 13 in the address and began using 7515 when they purchased it. Mr. Green was listed as a teacher for the Normandy School District in the 1932 directory. In 1938, he was identified as the assistant principal for Normandy Senior High School. Between 1946 and 1949, ownership changed to Richard F. and Arline B. Sunkel. He was an electrical engineer for Shell Oil in St. Louis.⁶¹

7319 **Maier, William C. and Vera, House; 1932; Weslemeyer and Nelson, architect; Reed-Nelson, builder. Contributing.**

Garage; 1932; Weslemeyer and Nelson, architect; Reed-Nelson, builder. Contributing.

Purchased by Carl E. and Ingeborg Lund on June 7, 1929 as an investment. Several other investors took an interest in this property before the house was built as well. On May 8, 1930, F. Kleihoffer owned the property and a permit was issued with Reed-Nelson to construct the house with designs by Weslemeyer and Nelson as architect but the house was not built. The building permit for the extant house was not issued until April 20, 1932 to William C. Maier; he and his wife, Vera were the first owners. The house was built by Harper and Koeln. In 1933 or 1934, the Maiers moved into the house and though widowed in 1946, Vera stayed in the house through 1953. By 1955, Robert J. and Dorothy J. Chrisman moved into the home. He was an agent for Farmers Insurance Group.⁶²

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HUNTINGTON DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7323 Steinkamp, Edward G. and Amelia, House; 1935; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

Garage; 1935; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

Designed by Julius Tarling, the building permit was issued to Edward G. Steinkamp, the new homeowner, on February 6, 1935. He was the foreman of Landis Machinery and he and his wife Amelia continued to live in the house through 1955 when directory research ended.⁶³

7327 Uhter, Harry F. and Blanche, House; 1935. Julius E. Tarling, architect; H. R. Prueser, builder. Contributing.

Garage; 1935. Julius E. Tarling, architect; H. R. Prueser, builder. Contributing.

Developer C. E. Lund received a permit to build a house on this property in 1931. This plan was never developed and a different permit was issued on March 3, 1935, with H.R. Prueser listed as owner and builder, and Julius E. Tarling listed as architect. The first residents, Harry F. Uhter, a printer and his wife, Blanche were listed in 1936 and 1938. The property was vacant in 1939. By 1943, Fred A. and Myrtle Rottman had moved into the house and remained there through 1955 when research ended. He was a cashier in 1949 and was promoted to vice president and cashier of the First National Bank of Wellston.⁶⁴

7331 Buchhold, Albert H. and Adele, House; 1937. Contributing.

Garage; 1937. Contributing.

Albert H. and Adele Buchhold moved into the house by 1938 but it was most likely built in 1937. Albert Buchhold worked for Famous-Barr in St. Louis, initially as a buyer, he was later promoted to store manager. The Buchholds lived in the house at least through 1955 when research ended.

7335 Pollinow, Fred F. and Manila, House; 1937. Contributing.

The permit for this house was issued to J. S. Mills on December 18, 1936. A second permit was issued to Mr. Mills on February 26, 1937 with no architect listed. However, since Mr. Mills was very active in the development of Pasadena Hills, and he served as builder and architect on his others properties, we can name him as attributed architect and builder for this house. It was completed in 1937 and the first occupants, Fred F. and Manila Pollinow, moved in the house in 1938. He was listed as a salesman for Automatic Phonograph Company and by 1946 he was identified as president. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.⁶⁵

7339 Torrey, George F. and Martha L., House; 1937; J. S. Mills, architect and builder (attributed). Contributing.

The building permit for this property was issued to J. S. Mills on March 22, 1937 and was most likely not finished until later in 1938 or early 1939. In 1939, the directory lists George F. and Martha L. Torrey at this address. He was the assistant trust officer with Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company at the time. By 1946, Lorne A. and Mathilda Torrey, relation unknown, moved into the house. He was an engineer for Essmueller Elevator Company. Later he was listed as the mechanic and then contractor for A. Miller Elevator Company of St. Louis. They continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.⁶⁶

7343 Watson, Mary A., House; 1929. Contributing.

Garage; 1929. Contributing.

Mary A. Watson, the widow of William E. Watson, purchased this property, constructed in 1929, on December 10, 1929 from Carter Realty. She continued to live in the house through 1943. In 1946, Calvin C. and Haley R. Wiggs had moved into the house. He worked at the Union Page Drug Company in St. Louis. They continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.⁶⁷

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

HUNTINGTON DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

**7349 Meiners, Joseph G. and Jane D., House; 1935. Contributing.
Garage; 1935. Contributing.**

Constructed in 1935, the first occupants, Joseph G. and Jane D. Meiners, are not listed in the directory until 1938. He was in the auto parts manufacturing business in St. Louis with Champs Items, Inc. and later became vice-president. They remained in the house until 1953. The next directory, in 1955 listed William F. and Margaret Kamermeyer as the occupants. He was the secretary for Sterling Aluminum Company in St. Louis.⁶⁸

7403 Breher, Englebert W. and Sadie E., House; 1938. Contributing.

A permit issued on November 2, 1938, with E. Breher listed as owner and Durham Daly Mosley Construction as builder and Richard Hayden listed as architect. Englebert W. and Sadie E. Breher were listed in the 1939 directory for this house. He was a cost accountant for Valley Furniture Company and they remained in the home through 1955 when research ended.⁶⁹

7405 Wanek, Otto N. and Ann, House; 1935. Contributing.

Though construction is dated 1935, this house was not listed in the first directory until 1936. In 1938, Otto N. Wanek was listed as this address. In 1939, he was listed along with his wife Ann. He was identified as a clerk. By 1941, a trucker, Joseph D. Hogan and his wife, Anna L., moved in. He had his own business. By 1946 he was identified as the president of Hogan Trucking Company in St. Louis.

7409 Schaefer, Leonard A. and Ora E., House; 1938; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

A September 18, 1931 permit listed a house to be built here owned by Alma Sieb and built by J. Charles Mueller, with Julius Tarling as architect. This house was never developed. Another permit was issued on September 27, 1938 with Ora E. Schaefer listed as owner, L.A. Schaefer Construction as builder, and Julius Tarling as architect. Leonard A. and Ora E. Schaefer moved into the house, as noted in the 1939 directory. Leonard Schaefer was a building contractor.⁷⁰

7413 Wemhoener, J. Howard and Leathel F., House; c. 1940-1941. Contributing.

This house was probably built between 1940 and 1941 and was first listed in the directory as the home of J. Howard and Leathel F. Wemhoener. He was an accountant for Falstaff Brewery Corporation. They lived in the house through 1949. In 1953, Russel W. and Eleanor Carley had moved into the house. He was a department manager for Ely Walker Dry Goods Company in St. Louis.

7417 Duerbeck, Leonard H. and Cordula, House; 1947. Contributing.

Constructed in 1947, this home was first occupied by Leonard H. and Cordula Duerbeck in 1949. He was a real estate agent in St. Louis and they lived in the home through 1955 when research ended.

HUNTINGTON DRIVE (even numbers)

**7312 Goodwin, Emmett and Mary, House; 1936; M. J. Lawler, contractor. Contributing.
Garage; 1936; M. J. Lawler, contractor. Contributing.**

On July 8, 1936, Mr. M. J. Lawler, the builder/ developer, took out a building permit based upon plans he submitted. A printer, Emmett Goodwin and his wife Mary moved into the house in 1938. Between 1941 and 1943, William A. Fette, a match manufacturer, and his wife, Bess J. moved into the house. By 1946, Leonard F. Dillinger, vice president of Sterling Supply Company, and his wife Bernice moved in. Between 1949 and 1953, Paul L. and Savilla Hershfield occupied the house. He was president of Mississippi Glass Company in 1953 and in 1955 he was identified as chairman of the board of Walsh Refractories Corporation.⁷¹

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

HUNTINGTON DRIVE (even numbers continued)

- 7316 **Linders, William Z. and Ida, House;** 1930; Oliver J. Popp, architect; Carl E. Lund, contractor(attributed). **Contributing.**
Garage; 1930; Oliver J. Popp, architect; Carl E. Lund, contractor(attributed). **Contributing.**
This is one of four lots purchased by Carl E. and Ingeborg Lund on June 7, 1929. This husband/ wife team was an investor in this new community and he was both a real estate developer and contractor. The plans for this home, which were used for other properties in the community, were designed by Oliver J. Popp, who collaborated on the design and construction of many properties with Lund. Construction on this house was completed in 1930 but the first occupants, William Z. and Ida Linders moved into the house in 1934. He was identified as being involved in the machinery business, but in 1938 he was listed as a director of Normandy State Bank. The house was vacant between 1941 and 1943. In 1946, Lawrence A. Noser occupied the house. Then in 1949, Paul D. and Mable Hartog moved into the house. He was a fuel agent for Shell Oil company. They remained in the house through 1955 when research ended.⁷²
- 7320 **Ehrhardt, Alfred F. and Agnes L., House;** 1940. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1940. **Contributing.**
Built in 1940, this house was owned by the foreman for the Post-Dispatch, Alfred F. Ehrhardt and his wife, Agnes, as listed in the 1941 directory. By 1943, he was listed as working with Stereo Pulitzer Publishing Company. This listing continued until 1949 when no occupation was listed most likely due to his retirement. The couple continued to live in the property through 1955 when research ended.
- 7324 **Saemann, Hans J. and Mildred B., House;** 1936. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1936. **Contributing.**
Mr. C. Spoeneman, who already lived in Pasadena Hills, took out a permit for this house on July 21, 1936, as an investment property. The occupants were Hans J. Saemann, a private secretary, as listed in 1938 and his wife, Mildred. In 1939, he was listed as being in the investment business and in 1941, a clerk for HPBA Inc. in St. Louis. By 1943, Emil O. and Gertrude M. Birkner had moved in. At that time he was a mechanical engineer, but was promoted to assistant executive vice president and ultimately vice president of Barry Wehmiller Machinery Company. They lived there through 1955 when research ended.
- 7328 **Brewer, Frank H. and Laura, House;** 1937; Julius E. Tarling, architect; Chris Spoeneman, builder. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1937; Julius E. Tarling, architect; Chris Spoeneman, builder. **Contributing.**
Frank H. Brewer was issued a permit on May 31, 1937 that listed Chris Spoeneman as builder and Julius E. Tarling as architect. Constructed in 1937, this home was first listed in 1938 as the home of Frank H. Brewer, an electrotyper in St. Louis, and his wife, Laura. Between 1943 and 1946, Clarence A. and Ruth Papendick moved into the house. He was the sales manager for Papendick Bakery Company. By 1949, he was listed as manager of the Louis Bakery in St. Louis and treasurer by 1953. In 1953, Robert P. and Ruth M. Woodward occupied the house. He was executive vice president - secretary of Columbia Federal Savings and Loan Association of St. Louis.⁷³
- 7332 **Cassens, William C. and Margaret, House;** 1935; J. S. Mills, architect. **Contributing.**
The building permit for this house was issued to James V. Gastaldi on June 5, 1935. J. S. Mills, an architect with several commissions in the neighborhood, designed the house. The home was completed in 1936 and the first owners, William c. and Margaret Cassens moved into the house in 1938. He was vice president of St. Louis Refrigerating and cold Storage Company and later became president by 1946. They lived in the house through 1949. By 1953, Donald J. and Pearl A. Thomson had moved into the house. He was a buyer for Schapleigh Hardware Company in St. Louis. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.⁷⁴

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

HUNTINGTON DRIVE (even numbers continued)

7336 Fay, Leo J. and Lucy M., House; 1936-1937; Einig, architect. Contributing.

A permit for this house was issued to Leo Fay on June 5, 1936. The house was completed in 1937. In 1938, Leo, a printer for the Post-Dispatch, and his wife, Lucy, moved into the house. John T. and Ruth Ellerman moved into the house in 1946. He was vice-president of the Carter Carburetor Corporation. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.⁷⁵

7340 Schlottman, Fred W. and Ellen M., House; 1937; John S. Mills, architect, contractor, builder. Contributing.

Garage; 1937; John S. Mills, architect, contract, builder. Contributing.

John S. Mills was listed as owner, builder, contractor, and architect on a permit dated July 31, 1937. This house was estimated to be constructed in 1937 and was listed as the home of Fred W. and Ellen M. Schlottman in 1939. He was an accountant. They lived in the house through 1946 and new owners, Robert M. and Betty Close, moved in the house in 1949. He was originally listed as a salesman for Aquart Manufacturing, but later was identified as president of the Ry. Sups. of St. Louis. In 1955, John W. and Roberta W. Miller moved in. He was an engineer for Emerson Electric Company.⁷⁶

7418 Wagner, Fred P. and Mary C., House; 1938. Contributing.

Constructed in 1938, this was the home of Fred P. and Mary C. Wagner, who moved in in 1939. He was originally a superintendent at Brauer Brothers Shoe Company in St. Louis, and later was promoted to vice president. They remained in the home through 1955 when research ended.

7424 Hoagland, Richard S. and Olinda A., House; 1939. Contributing.

Constructed in 1939, this was the home of Richard S. and Olinda A. Hoagland. He was a building contractor and possibly built this house. By 1946, Howard R. and Donna E. Painter moved into the house. He was the secretary-treasurer of Midwest Rubber Reclaiming Company. He had no occupation listed in 1953 or 1955, and new owners resided in the house. They were Fred W. and Aldamae Niederluecke and he was a reporter for Gore Reporting Company in St. Louis.

7430 Egan, Joseph D. and Jane R., House; 1929; John Bock, builder. Contributing.

Garage; 1929; John Bock, builder. Contributing.

Constructed in 1929, this is one of the oldest houses in Pasadena Hills and an illustration of this house was used in the advertisements by the developers, apparently to show the diversity of housing from large mansions to this more modest size house. Initially, Leila Fellow, a widow, is listed as owning the home. She is listed in the 1932 and 1934 directories. Due to some confusion in the directory listings, this property was actually that of Joseph D. and Jane R. Egan. He was an insurance salesman. Their name is retained as the historical listing. He was an insurance salesman. In 1946, Harry E. and Bernice M. Bierbaum moved into the house. He was a chemical engineer for Mallinck Chemical in St. Louis. They continued to reside in the house through 1955 when research ended.⁷⁷

7436 Krieg, Frank A. and Bernice, House; 1938; George Winkler and R. X. Grueninger, architect. Contributing.

Built in 1938, this home was that of a commercial artist who worked for the Post-Dispatch, Frank A. Krieg, and his wife Bernice. They continued to live in the property through 1955 when research ended.⁷⁸

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

LUCAS HUNT ROAD

3911 Apartment Building; c. 1940. Contributing.

Although the assessor estimated the year built as 1950, this four unit apartment building was first listed in the 1941 directory. Since it was not listed in the previous directory in 1939, it is likely that it was built in 1940.

3921-3923-3925-3927 Apartment Building; 1967. Noncontributing.

This four unit apartment building, has the appearance of four connected town homes, but this has consistently been rental property and the current owner, Tove Post, is likely the original owner as well as one of the first occupants. While it was shown on the 1967 fire insurance map, the same year that the assessor identified as the year built, it does not appear in the city directories for 1968, 1969, or 1970 and is first listed in the 1971 directory. Tove Post is listed as the occupant at 3925 that year and as a nurse for the Missouri-Pacific Hospital.

MARLBORO COURT (odd numbers)

4511 Kalbfell, Howard T. and Marie L., House; 1936. Contributing.

On February 25, 1936, the building permit was issued for this house listing Ruth Patts as owner and Mr. E. J. Kidd as builder. George Wilmering is listed as architect. Since the city directory first lists this address with its next directory in 1936 as the home of Howard T. and Marie Kalbfell. Howard Kalbfell was in the theatre business and by 1941 his wife was listed as a widow. In 1943, Harry L. and Marie L. Wimberly lived in the house. He was a clerk in the post office. They are listed again in the directory in 1946 but by the time the 1949 directory was prepared, Ben L. and Melba La Rico had moved into the house. He was the manager of Motor Parts Warehouse in St. Louis. They were listed at this address at least through 1955 when research ended.⁷⁹

4515 Gore, Thomas T. and Loretta, House; 1935; Moresi and Nauman, builder. Contributing.

Garage; pre-1967. Contributing.

On July 5, 1935, the building permit was issued to Moresi and Nauman, either the builder or developer. It was built for Thomas T. and Loretta Gore. He operated Gore Reporting Company in downtown St. Louis. They resided in the house at least through 1946. In 1953, Richard and Blanche Clark had moved into the house. He was identified as a physician and then in 1955 as a dentist.⁸⁰

4527 Bergmann, Roy H. and Minnie, House; 1937; (1952 remodeling); R. D. Nummert, architect. Contributing.

Constructed in 1937, this property was misreferenced in the 1938 directory as 4525 and was listed as vacant. The first occupant was an attorney for the Village of Pasadena Hills, Roy H. Bergmann and his wife, Minnie. After 1941, he remained active as an attorney but not for the Village. They remained in the property through 1955 when research ended.⁸¹

4535 Jones, Richard F. and Kathleen G., House; 1955. Contributing.

Built in 1955, this was the home of Richard F. and Kathleen G. Jones. He was president of Jones Enterprises, Inc.

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MARLBORO COURT (even numbers)

- 4510 Landwehr, John J. and Ida L., House; 1932; Julius E. Tarling; 1959 renovation; Klingensmith and Grover architect. Contributing.**
Garage; 1932; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.
The permit was issued to John H. Landwehr, the first owner of the house on August 25, 1932. He and his wife, Ida L. continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.⁸²
- 4522 Rapp, Roy F. and Cora, House; 1935. Contributing.**
The building permit for this house was issued on May 15, 1935 to Mr. L. A. Myers who was probably the developer or builder. The first owner was a grocer, Roy F. Rapp and his wife, Cora. It is estimated that they moved in 1936. By 1941, new owners had moved into the house, Fred W. and Fern A. Ballard. He was a general agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Although they were again listed in the 1943 directory, by 1946 new owners had again moved into the house. Gilmore A. and Frances G. Hammill. He was the industrial relations director for Western Cartridge Company. In 1949, Louis L. and Roslyn Papendick moved into the house. He operated Papendick Bakery in St. Louis. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.⁸³
- 4528 Alzarz, H., House; 1955; H. Alzarz, architect. Contributing.**
This house was constructed in 1955 but its architect and first owner, Henry A. Lazarz was listed in the directory with no occupation.⁸⁴

NADINE COURT (odd numbers)

- 4501 Zeiser, Albert and Alice, House; c. 1938-1941; George Wilmering, architect. Contributing.**
Built about 1938, this house was first listed in the directory as the home of Albert and Alice Zeiser. He was initially identified as the secretary-treasurer of Zeiser Brothers, Inc. This was a sign business in St. Louis and Albert Zeiser was soon promoted to president. The couple remained in the house through 1955 when researched ended.⁸⁵
- 4515 House; c. 1955. Contributing.**
There are blueprints on file at City Hall for 4525 Nadine Court, an address that does not exist, which may be the plans for this house since they were designed by James T. Wisnewski in 1953 and the assessor dates the house as 1955.⁸⁶
- 4519 White, Robert R. and Eleanor V., House; 1935. Contributing.**
Garage; 1935. Contributing.
The building permit was issued to Charles E. Schrimpf on June 3, 1935 and it is not known if he was the developer, builder or architect. Robert R White, a department manager for Graham Paper Company of St. Louis and his wife Eleanor V. were the first owners. They lived in the house through 1949 and in 1953 new owners had moved in. Anthony and Loretta Koupal moved into the house and remained there through 1955 when research ended.⁸⁷
- 4531 Beckham, Wallace E. and Margaret, House; 1953. Contributing.**
This house was built in 1953 for Wallace E. and Margaret Beckham. He worked as the comptroller for Frank Adams Electric in St. Louis.
- 4535 Essman, Carl H. and Marie, House; 1936. Contributing.**
A permit application on September 15, 1936 listed O.D. Williamson as builder and architect, with Carl H. Essman identified as owner. Carl H. and Marie Essman lived in the house through 1941. Though the permit was issued to O. B. Williamson on September 24, 1936, it is not known if he was the developer, builder or architect. In 1943, John D. and Dorothy Reinhart had moved into the house. He was a structural engineer for Ben Hur Construction Company and they lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.⁸⁸

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NADINE COURT (odd numbers continued)

4539 Dunne, John J. and Evelyn M., House; 1938. Contributing.

A permit issued on September 17, 1938 listed Richard Hayden as owner, although he was probably a developer because he had a residence on W.Pine. This house was first listed in 1939 as the home of John J. and Evelyn M. Dunne. He was a court reporter and they continued to live in the house at least through 1949. In 1953, Ellan M. and Frank Stocks had moved into the house. He was the distribution manager for Belland Zoeller Coal in St. Louis.

4543 Haemerle, Al J. and Anna J., House; 1936. Contributing.

A building permit was issued to A. J. Jaemmerle on April 27, 1936, which coincides with the first listing in the 1938 directory as the home of Al J. and Anna J. Haemerle. Another permit from May 6, 1936 (with a typographical error that misidentified the block number) listed John Johnson as builder and J.Willingham as architect. He was secretary at Mercantile Loan and Finance Company and they continued to live in the house through 1949. In 1953, the property was listed a being owned by O. Charles and Dorothy Klingsick. He was vice president of Day Brite Lighting Company in St. Louis.⁸⁹

4547 Schott, Walter M. and Lillie B., House; 1938. Contributing.

This house was built in 1938 and became the home of Walter M. and Lillie B. Schott. They lived in the house at least through 1943. By the 1946 directory, Raymond M. and Melba Schmidt had moved into the house, living there through 1955 when research ended. He was a baker with a shop nearby.

NADINE COURT (even numbers)

4500 Kamakas, Nicholas and Alexandra, House; 1956; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This house was designed by Julius Tarling in 1955. It appears to have been built in 1956 and first occupied by Dr. Nicholas Kamakas and his wife, Alexandra. He was a physician.⁹⁰

4504 Blackwell, Royvette V. and Jan M., House; 1996. Noncontributing.

This house was built in 1996 for the Jan M. and Royvette Blackwell family.

4508 Pueser, Harold R. and Alma, House; 1951. Contributing.

Garage; 1951. Contributing.

The first owners, Harlod R. and Alma Pueser occupied the house in 1955 and the house was built between 1951 and 1952. Harold Pueser was issued a building permit on May 28, 1951.

4514 Dunham, William R. and Emily A., House; c. 1938. Contributing.

Built about 1938, the first owners were William R. and Emily A. Dunham. He was vice president of Mercantile Insurance Agency and until 1941 the Marshall of the Village of Pasadena Hills. They lived in the house through 1949. In 1953, new owners, Joseph D. and Wilhelmina Harnett moved in. He was an engineer with Standard Oil of Ohio's pipeline offices in St. Louis.

4522 Myers, Robert E. and Mabel I., House; 1936; Moresi and Nauman, developer. Contributing.

Moresi-Nauman, Inc. was issued the permit for this house on March 7, 1936. It is unclear if they are the builders, architects or developers. It became the home of Robert E. and Mabel I. Myers. He was a manufacturing agent initially, but is listed as the owner of R. E. Myers and Son of St. Louis by 1943. They remained in the house through 1955 when research ended.⁹¹

4548 Bromwich, Elroy W. and Mary, House; 1937. Contributing.

This house first appeared in the 1937 directory as the home of Elroy W. and Mary Bromwich. He was president of Tools and Supplies, Inc. of St. Louis.

4576 Wedler, Arthur G. and Charlotte, House; c. 1954-1956; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

There are blueprints on file in city hall dated 1954-1956 that were designed by Julius E. Tarling for this address. The house was built for Arthur G. Wedler, a controller for Atlas Tool and Manufacturing Company and his wife, Charlotte.

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NADINE COURT (even numbers continued)

4582 Held, Melvin F. and Edna, House; c. 1935. Contributing.

The house first appears in the directory in 1938 as the home of Melvin F. and Edna Held who lived in the house through 1955 when research ended. He worked for Bell Telephone Company in St. Louis as a supervisor and later as a division auditor, and personnel manager.

4586 Dunford, Ernest and Jane B., House; c. 1933-1939. Contributing.

The estimated date of construction for this home is 1933 and it appears in the directory in 1939 as the home of Ernest and Jane B. Dunford. He was vice president of Landis Machinery of St. Louis. They continued to live in the house through 1953. When the time the 1955 directory was prepared, a lawyer, Roy W. and Hilda S. Bergman had moved into the house.

NATURAL BRIDGE ROAD

7263 Old Gas Station; 1939. Contributing.

A permit was issued on May 11, 1939 with Joseph Sacks listed as owner, although the assessor lists this service station as being built in 1945. It is one of a series of commercial enterprises along Natural Bridge Road. However, it is the only one within the city limits of Pasadena Hills and positioned prominently on the west side of Roland Boulevard facing Natural Bridge by the entrance gates to the community.⁹²

Entry Tower Garrison House; 1929; T. P. Barnett Company, architect; MacDonald Construction Company. Contributing.

This 65 foot tall, Gothic Revival, Bedford limestone entry tower was originally known as the Garrison House and has always served as the single most important identifying feature of Pasadena Hills, marking the entrance to the community at Roland Boulevard along Natural Bridge Road. It was designed by T. P. Barnett Company as one of the primary public amenities built by the MacDonald Construction Company at a cost of \$60,000 when the new suburb was being created. Tom Barnett was part of a dynasty of noted St. Louis architects whose commissions extend back into the mid-nineteenth century and he was himself noted for his many early twentieth century designs in the metropolitan area. The tower is situated at the entrance to the community along Natural Bridge Road, which is the highest point of land in the area and is the tallest entry tower of any in the metropolitan area. It is the most prominent architectural element in the streetscape of Natural Bridge Road, an artery which connects northwest St. Louis County with the city of St. Louis. Both because of its prominence in the streetscape and because it was designed by T. P. Barnett Company, it is a key building in the historic district.⁹³

OVERBROOK DRIVE (odd numbers)

4401 Dick, Manfred O. and Elsie, House; 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

Built in 1955, this was the house of Manfred O. and Elsie Dick. He was a salesman for Krey Packing Company. They lived there through the late 1970's, when Thomas J. Wuertz moved into the house.

4421 Dick, Milburn, House; 1952; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This home was designed by Julius E. Tarling and the 1952 plans are on file in city hall, interestingly enough, they are identified as both 4421 Overbrook and 1 Ravinia. It was built in 1952 for Milburn Dick, likely a relative of the Manfred and Elsie Dick family that built their home next door at 4001 Overbrook Drive in 1955.⁹⁴

4505 Weigger, Anna, House; 1930; Harper and Koeln, Investment Builders, contractor. Contributing.

This house was built in 1930 by investment builders, Harper and Koeln and became one of the earliest homes in Pasadena Hills, the residence of Anna Weigger. Listed in the 1932 directory, she lived in the house through 1936. By the 1938 directory, Claude and Gertrude M. Laws had moved into the house. He was a credit manager for Swift's and they lived there through 1953. In the 1955 directory, Peter S. and Dorothy Blake had moved into the house. He worked with the A. O. Smith Corporation.⁹⁵

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OVERBROOK DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

- 4509 **Mueller, Ferdinand H. and Mildred, House;** 1950; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
Built in 1950, the owners Ferdinand H. and Mildred Mueller were first listed in the directory in 1953. He worked in a family owned business, Charles Mueller and Sons Construction, builders who worked in Pasadena Hills.⁹⁶
- 4511 **Vogt, William C. and M. Pauline, House;** 1954. **Contributing.**
Constructed in 1954, this was the home of William C. and M. Pauline Vogt who were listed in the 1955 directory. He was a salesman for Schleuter Manufacturing Company.
- 4515 **Keller, Rudolph C. and Maude, House;** 1954. **Contributing.**
Built in 1954, the property was first listed in the 1955 directory as the home of Rudolph C. and Maude Keller. He served as office manager for the Ward Keller Company of St. Louis.
- 7301 **Spielman, Herbert E. and Elsa G., House;** c. 1952-1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
Built in 1952-1953, this was the home of Herbert E. and Elsa G. Spielman. The current owner is Warren L. Spielman, son of Hebert and Elsa, indicating the home remained in the family.⁹⁷
- 7313 **Hull, Earl L. and Venita, House;** c. 1952-1953; Charles E. [__ son], contractor. **Contributing.**
It appears that this owner was actually the first occupant in the house since it was first listed in the 1955 directory was Earl L. and Venita Hull. He was a dentist in St. Louis.⁹⁸
- 7315 **Young, Irene N., House;** 1949. **Contributing.**
Built in 1949, this house was listed in the 1953 directory as the home of Irene N. Young, a widow.
- 7321 **Froelich, Dr. Edwin G. and M. Gertrude, House;** 1933; Julius E. Tarling, architect; Chris Spoeneman, builder. **Contributing.**
On August 26, 1933, the building permit for this house was issued to Dr. Edwin G. Froelich with C.Spoeneman listed as builder. Dr. Edwin and M. Gertrude Froelich moved into their new home by 1934 and it was listed in the directory that year. They continued to live in the home through 1955 when research ended.⁹⁹
- 7329 **Haumueller, Oscar T. and Virginia, House;** 1933; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1933; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
Dr. Oscar T. Haumueller obtained the building permit for his new home on September 11, 1933. He and his wife, Virginia, moved into their new home by 1934. He was a dentist and the couple lived in the house at least through 1936. In the 1938 directory, Harry C. and Estelle Goodman moved into the house. He was an automobile loan officer for Empire Finance Company. By the release of the next directory, he had been promoted to president of the company. They continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.¹⁰⁰
- 7341 **Halliday, William W. and Betty M., House;** 1949. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1949. **Contributing.**
This house was built in 1949 but was not listed in the directory until 1953 as the home of William W. and Betty Halliday. He was an accountant for Color Printing Company of St. Louis. They continue to live in the house today.
- 7347 **Johnson, Wesley J. and Dorothy M., House;** 1953; Donald V. Haynes, architect. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1953; Donald V. Haynes, architect. **Contributing.**
Built in 1953, Wesley J. and Dorothy M. Johnson had moved into their new home in 1955. He was listed as an "auto dir" in St. Louis.¹⁰¹

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

OVERBROOK DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

- 7351 **Withers, John S. and Cara B., House;** 1966; L. E. Spotswood, architect; Dixie Home Builders, Inc., contractor. **Noncontributing.**
The permit for this house was issued on August 9, 1966. The Withers had moved into their new home by 1968 and continued to own the house until it was purchased by the Raymond Thorpe in the late 1970's who remains the owner today.¹⁰²
- 7355 **Guenther, Emma M., House;** 1936; Modern Construction Company, contractor. **Contributing.**
The building permit for this house was issued on March 7, 1936 to Modern Construction Company of 6600 Delmar. The 1938 directory lists Emma M. Guenther, a private secretary, as the owner. By 1939, Gustave L Papendick Jr. and his wife, Grace were the owners. He was president of Papendick's Bakery Company in St. Louis and in 1946 was identified as Papendick's Super Market. In 1949, he is identified as secretary-treasurer of Dinner Bell Foods. They continued to live in the property through 1955 when research ended.¹⁰³
- 7359 **Jackson, William D. and Helen, House;** c. 1952; George Winkler, architect. **Contributing.**
George Winkler, an architect who designed several Pasadena Hills homes, completed drawings for this house in 1948. Since these plans are on file in city hall, construction must have begun in 1948, but given the shortages in building materials and appliances, the house was probably not finished quickly. The assessor estimated the year built as 1952 and the address does not appear in the 1953 city directory, but was listed in 1955.¹⁰⁴
- 7367 **Wood, Bennett R. and Kathy H., House;** 1941. **Contributing.**
Built in 1941, the new owners, Bennett R. and Katherine H. Wood moved in the same year. He was listed as 1st Lieutenant USA that year as well as a physician, an indication of the impact of World War II. In 1949, John H. and Elizabeth S. Schneider lived in the house but were not listed as the owners. John Schneider was a lawyer with Monsanto Chemical. In the next directory, George B. and Ruth E. Wanstrath had moved into the house as the new owners. He was involved in the real estate business in St. Louis.¹⁰⁵
- 7371 **Lenz, Francis A. and Evelyn H., House;** c. 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
This house was first listed in the 1957 city directory, as the home of Francis A. and Evelyn H. Lenz. He was a salesman for Associated Grocers.¹⁰⁶
- 7375 **Grass, R. A. and Gane, House;** 1942. **Contributing.**
Built in 1942, the property was not occupied until 1946. R. A. Grass had moved into the house and by 1949 he is listed with his wife, Jane, but they are not identified as owners. He was a salesman for Tool and Supplies, Inc. By 1953, new owners, Welby E. and Marquerita O. Gillette had moved into the house. He was initially identified as the president of Car Blocking of St. Louis but by 1955 was listed as a salesman for Quick Action Manufacturing Company.
- 7379 **Motis, Gilbert M. and Opal E., House;** 1942; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
Built in 1942, it first appeared in the city directory in 1943 as the home of Gilbert M. and Opal E. Motis. He was an engineer. Peter P. McDivit Jr. moved into the house in 1946. He was a manufacturer's agent. The house remained in the family through 1955 (when research ended) under the name of Charlotte McDivit, widow of Peter.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

OVERBROOK DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

- 7391 **Glauer, Louis and Lillie Mae, House;** 1936; Cay Weinel, architect; Modern Construction Company, contractor. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1936; Cay Weinel, architect; Modern Construction Company, contractor. **Contributing.**
On June 4, 1936 and August 3, 1936, permits were issued for this house that listed Modern Construction as owners and builders and Cay Weinel as architect. Louis and Lillie Mae Glauer were listed in the 1938 city directory. That year he was listed as a distributor and operator, the next year as a butcher of wholesale meats, and by 1941 as a salesman. They were never identified as the owners and by 1943 a new owner had moved into the house, Carl F. Aberle, an architect with Concrete Products Manufacturing. In 1953, Mrs. Burnhilde A. Halter had moved into the house. She was the chief clerk for the telephone company in St. Louis. In 1955, the listing was for Herman and Brunhilde A. Halter and Herman Halter was identified as a plan supervisor for Edward F. Guth Company.¹⁰⁷
- 7401 **Lester, Donald E. and Ruth A., House;** 1942. **Contributing.**
Built in 1942, the first owners, Donald E. and Ruth A. Lester, moved into the house in 1946. He was in the trucking business. By 1949, Lynn B. and Martha Urban had moved into the house. He was a dentist on Natural Bridge. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.
- 7417 **Palmer, John A. and Ely E., House;** 1940. **Contributing.**
Built in 1940, this new home was occupied by John A. and Ely E. Palmer in 1943. He was listed as an engineer with EEM Co. (which is probably Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company). They lived there through the 1940's but new owners, William J. and Beryle Nekola moved into the house in 1953. He was vice-president of Barry Wehmeller in St. Louis.
- 7423 **Patterson, Newman C. and Eula M., House;** 1940. **Contributing.**
Built in 1940, Newman C. and Eula M. Patterson were first identified as the owners of the house in the 1943 directory and he was listed as a sales manager for Blanton Company in St. Louis. The couple remained in the home through 1955 when research ended.
- 7433 **Goodman, Joe and Ann, House;** c. 1942; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
This address was listed in the 1943 directory as the new home of Joe and Ann Goodman. He worked in a department store in St. Louis at the time and later at Tower Variety. They continued to live in the property through 1955 when research ended.¹⁰⁸
- 7435 **Connelly, Martin E. and Alice O., House;** 1940. **Contributing.**
Built in 1940, this house first appeared in the directory listing Martin E. and Alice O. Connelly as the owners. He was associated with Lawton-Bryne and Bruner Insurance Company. The couple lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.
- 7441 **Huebner, Anthony B. and Amanda R., House;** c. 1940; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
This house was first listed in the 1941 directory with Anthony B. and Amanda R. Huebner being the owners. He was initially identified as a chiropractor, but between 1949 and 1953 he became a clerk for the Missouri Pacific Railroad.¹⁰⁹
- 7447 **Rosell, Louis V. and Bess P., House;** 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
Built in 1955, this house was not occupied until 1958 by Dr. Louis v. and Bess P. Rosell. He was the manager for the Northwest Clinical Group.¹¹⁰
- 7455 **House;** 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
The assessor estimated the year built as 1955 and in the year's city directory the house was listed as under construction.¹¹¹

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

OVERBROOK DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7459 Cox, John C., Jr. and Virginia, House; 1938. Contributing.

The assessor estimated the year built as 1938, but it is not listed in the directory until 1941 as vacant. By 1943, it is listed as the home of John C. Cox Jr. and his wife Virginia. He was a manager for Westinghouse Electric, a major manufacturer in St. Louis. The couple continued to live there through 1955 when research ended.

7467 Williams, Elson Jr. and Flora June, House; 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

There are two sets of plans on this house in the city hall files. The first set, completed in 1952, is not identified by architect. The second set was designed by Julius E. Tarling in 1954. He was a popular architect in this neighborhood. Since the assessor estimated the year of construction as 1955, it is likely that the second set represents this house. In addition, the address is listed as under construction in the 1955 directory and is not listed in the 1953 directory.¹¹²

7471 Butters, Howard E. and Marion, House; 1937. Contributing.

Built in 1937, this house was not listed in the directory until 1938 as vacant. By 1939, Howard E. and Marion Butters moved into the house. He was listed by various titles, from district manager to engineer for Joy Manufacturing over the year and they continued to live in the house through the 1940's. In the 1953 directory, the house was listed as vacant. In the 1955 directory, Fed and Marie Leaver lived in the house and had some drastic alterations made to the house before they moved in. He was a salesman for C. O. Leaver Company of St. Louis.¹¹³

OVERBROOK DRIVE (even numbers)

4420 Lueking, Lester L. and Claudia, House; 1931. Contributing.

The building permit was issued to the homeowner, Lester L. Lueking and his wife, Claudia, on March 31, 1931, with C. Spoeneman listed as builder. They occupied the home in 1934 and he worked for Lueking Transfer Company. By 1941, he was identified as president of the company. They remained in the house through 1955 when research ended.¹¹⁴

4504 Spanos, Theodore and Stella, House; c. 1936; Bode and Walker, builder. Contributing.

Built in 1935-1936, the building permit was issued on November 21, 1935. The first owners, Theodore and Stella Spanos moved into the house in 1936 and remained in the house through 1955 when research ended. He owned a linen and towel supply business in St. Louis.¹¹⁵

4510 Sudhoff, Roy W. and Erna, House; 1934. Contributing.

Garage; 1934. Contributing.

Constructed in 1934, the first owner, a chemist, Roy Sudhoff and his wife, Erna were not listed until 1936. By 1939 the house was vacant, and by 1941, George W. and Miriam Seinkamp had moved into the house remaining there until 1955 when research ended. He was in the insurance and real estate business and by 1955 was listed as the vice president of Seinkamp-Huning Realty Co., Inc.

4520 House; c. 1956; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

According to the assessors the house was built in 1956 which suggest that it is not quite yet 50 years old. However, blueprints in city hall for this house begin in 1954 and continue through 1956. Nonetheless, the house's association with Julius Tarling, the most popular architect in Pasadena Hills substantiates its claim to be a contributing building.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

OVERBROOK DRIVE (even numbers continued)

- 4526 Seabaugh, Otto G. and Dorothy, House;** 1952; Dan J. Muellen, architect. **Contributing.**
A building permit was issued on December 27, 1951 and the house was built in 1952. It was issued to Otto G. Seabaugh. He and his wife, Dorothy, had moved into the house by 1953 when the directory was published. He was vice president of Edward Juncker Inc. at the time but by 1955 he was assistant inspector for the U. S. Defense Corporation.¹¹⁶
- 7346 Wuestling, E., House;** 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
Designed in 1954, this house was built in 1955 and occupied by Mrs. E. Wuestling in 1957 as the resident not the owner. She lived in the house through 1961 when city directory research stopped.¹¹⁷
- 7354 Ballman, John P. and Bertha, House;** 1938; Modern Construction Company, contractor. **Contributing.**
Constructed in 1938, the house was first listed as the home of John P. and Bertha Ballman. He worked in various positions for Drug Packaging Inc. of St. Louis. They continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.
- 7356 Guebert, Kenneth E. and Ruth, House;** 1952; Julius E Tarling, architect. **Contributing.**
Built in 1952, this house did not appear in the directory until 1955 and was occupied by Kenneth E. and Ruth Guebert. He was a manager for Arthur Anderson and Company in St. Louis.¹¹⁸
- 7374 Eckhardt, Paul P. and Dorothy, House;** 1941. **Contributing.**
Built in 1941, this house was not occupied until the 1943 directory, when it was listed as the home of dentist, Dr. Paul P. and Dorothy Eckhardt. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.¹¹⁹
- 7378 Ford, Theodore G. and Laura, House;** 1940. **Contributing.**
Built in 1940, the first occupants were Theo. G. and Laura Ford, who were not noted as the owners. He was a personnel director. The next directory listed Carl W. and Lucile M. Yost as the occupants. He was a mechanical engineer. In 1946, new owners occupied the house, Roland D. and Opal Y. Reiner. He was an accountant for AT&T. By 1953, Fred Doepke lived in the house and in 1955 Eugene F. and Virginia L. Hagen had moved into the house. He was the president of Hagen Manufacturing Company, Inc., of St. Louis.
- 7380 Spoeneman, Marlin C. and Marie, House;** 1949; Frank L. Thompson, architect. **Contributing.**
On August 3, 1936, a permit was issued for a house that never built. The actual house was built in 1949, and Dr. Marling C. and Marie Spoeneman moved into their new home in 1953. He was a physician with offices on Natural Bridge Road.¹²⁰
- 7400 Wade, G. Clifford and Flora J., House;** 1936; Modern Construction Company, contractor. **Contributing.**
A building permit for this house was issued on June 4, 1936. In 1939, the house was listed as the home of G. Clifford and Flora J. Wade. He was a purchasing agent for Grove Laboratories. In 1949, Leland H. and Margery C. Grenell had moved into the house. He was identified as an engineer for Western Cartridge, but by 1953, Harry S. and Roberta Curdt moved into the house. He was auditor for Farm and Credit Administration Company.¹²¹
- 7450 Harrison, John E. and Edith E., House;** c. 1943. **Contributing.**
This house was first listed in the directory until 1943 as vacant. By 1946, John E. and Edith E. Harrison had moved into the house and he was a secretary for Prestite Engineering. In 1953, Edith is listed alone.
- 7464 Eickmann, Olin J. and Norma, House;** 1940; 1953 alteration; J. W. Toombes, architect. **Contributing.**
Built in 1940, the house first appeared in the directory as vacant in 1941. But in the next directory, Olin J. and Norma Eickmann had moved into their new home. He was an engineer for Carter Carburetor and they would continue to live in this house through 1953. By 1955, George W. and Virginia B. Heuermann moved into the house and he was identified as a freight agent for the STLSW Railway. A Mrs. Marie Baird was also listed at this address.¹²²

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PARKDALE DRIVE (odd numbers)

4501 Dvorak, John J. and Dollie, House; c. 1949. Contributing.

This house first appeared in the directory in 1949, when John J. and Dollie Dvorak moved in. He was a druggist in St. Louis. In 1955, she alone is listed at this address.

4515 Cummins, Bury L., House; c. 1949. Contributing.

This house was first listed in the city directories in 1949 as the home of Bury L. Cummins. By the next directory in 1953 and again in 1955, the house was vacant.

4523 Clark, Joseph W. and Hazel, House; c. 1946-1949. Contributing.

This house first appeared in the directory in 1949. Hazel Nannie is listed at this address, but is not identified as the owner. Some of the initial occupants of houses in Pasadena Hills were associated with the construction of the home rather than being the first home owners, which may be the case here. It may be just as coincidence, but the next directory listed the owners, Joseph W. and Hazel Clark as occupants and it is possible that Hazel is the same person. He owned Clark Funeral Home in St. Louis.

PASADENA BOULEVARD (odd numbers)

7201-7203 Hartnett Apartments; c. 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

Based on the plans, this apartment building was built about 1955. It was not listed in the directory until 1957. The two apartments were initially occupied by the owner, a stockbroker, William H. and Lillian Hartnett and by Mrs. Mildred Koprivica, who worked or operated a Tasty Freeze. Her apartment was vacant in 1958 and then was occupied by William and Olinda Hehman.

7207-7209 Apartment Building; 1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

Drawings and the city directory research indicates that the apartment building was finished in 1954. By 1955, Edward W. and Ruth Harting had moved into their apartment in this building. He was a manager of Harting Company in St. Louis.¹²³

7215 Apartment Building; 1940. Contributing.

Built in 1940, this building was finished in 1941 when its first tenants were listed in the directory, none identified as the owner. By 1943, there were five names listed, with Herman A. and Addie B. Lueking listed as the owners and in one of the four units. He was active in the trucking business. By 1946, the occupants changed again, with C. A. Hecker as one of the occupants, but not the owner. By 1953, Mrs. Flora Hecker (the widow of James Hecker) is listed as both an occupant and owner.¹²⁴

7219 Apartment Building; 1940; Robert V. Graham, architect and builder. Contributing.

This building was completed in 1940 and first appeared in the 1941 city directory.¹²⁵

7223-7225 Stevenson Apartments; 1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect (attributed). Contributing.

Completed in 1953, this building was initially occupied by the owners, Clyde G. and Catherine M. Stevenson. He was the manager of Hill-Behan, a major lumberyard in St. Louis. The other unit was occupied by John and Elnora Fristsch. He was the manager of D. & J. Wilkinson Inc.¹²⁶

7229-7231 Apartment Building; c. 1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

Based on directory research this building was built in 1954. The two apartments in this building were initially occupied by an employee of Ansul Chemical Company, Arnold B. and Caroline Kibby as well as Harry J. Frederic, the president of Frederic Co., Inc.¹²⁷

7249-7259 Apartment Building; 1961. Noncontributing.

According to the assessors and the city directories this twelve-unit apartment building was finished in 1961. Also addressed as 3900 Roland Boulevard.

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PASADENA BOULEVARD (odd numbers continued)

7307 Apartment Building; c. 1955-1956. Contributing.

This building was not listed in the 1955 directory, but was first listed in the directory in 1957. This indicates that it was probably completed in the middle of the decade. The first occupants were Robert E. and Susie Parry who was a Prudential Insurance agent in 1957. The next year, James J. Magee and Earl H. Becker were listed at this address and it was only in 1959, that all four units were occupied according to the city directories, all single adults.

7311 Apartment Building; c. 1955-1956. Contributing.

This building was not listed in the 1955 directory. The first occupants of the building listed in the 1957 directory were identified as Augusta F. Reiche, Mrs. Mary A. Ernest, Gladys Meyer, and Robert E. Marr.

7315 Apartment Building; c. 1955-1956. Contributing.

This building was not listed in the 1955 directory. The first occupant of the building listed in the 1957 directory was identified as William E. Moore who was identified as a physician, publisher of the *Rural Electric Missourian*, and with Butler Baby Safety Chair. No other occupants were listed through 1961.

PASADENA BOULEVARD (even numbers)

7302 Normandy Fire Station 1948-1949; Wischmeyer and Lorenz, architect; 1986, addition. Noncontributing.

The Normandy Fire Protection District completed the original section of this fire station in 1948, according to the insurance map, but the cornerstone is dated 1949. The original design was by Wischmeyer and Lorenz Architects. When the addition was completed, the station, which was outside the boundaries of Pasadena Hills, was expanded into the city limits of Pasadena Hills, and its location across from the row of multifamily apartment buildings is in keeping with their scale.

RAVINIA DRIVE (odd numbers)

7215 Lueking, Herman A. and Addie B., House; c. 1938. Contributing.

This house first appeared in the directory in 1939. It was the home of Herman A. and Addie B. Lueking. He was the secretary- treasurer of Lueking Transfer company in St. Louis. The family continued to live there through 1955 when research ended.¹²⁸

7223 Eschmann, Frederick H. and Edna, House; 1936; Morasi-Nauman, Associated, contractor. Contributing.

The building permit for this house was issued on March 7, 1936 but was not listed in the city directory until 1938. When Frederick H. and Edna Eschmann lived in the new home, he was initially listed as the paper director for Knollman Company of St. Louis, but was promoted to secretary-treasurer by 1939 and by 1949 was listed as executive president. The 1955 listing recorded him as president of Norman Company of St. Louis and directory research ended then.¹²⁹

7239 Guenther, Ella C., House; c. 1939-1941. Contributing.

This house was not listed in the directory until 1941 as the new home of Ella C. Guenther. She was a private secretary for Mercantile Commerce Bank and Trust. She continued to live in the house through at least 1953. By 1955 Carl G. and Nellie Momberg had moved into the house. He was the district manager for F. W. Dodge Company in St. Louis.

7261 Ritter, Dennis F. and Carrie, House; c. 1942. Contributing.

This address was not listed in the directory until 1943 as the house of Dr. Dennis F. and Carrie Ritter. He was a chiropractor. They continued to live in the property through 1955 when research ended.

7289 Hausstette, Elmer H. and Lucille, House; 1937; H. R. Pueser, contractor (attributed). Contributing.

The building permit was issued to Mr. H. Pueser on April 26, 1937. He never lived in the house, so he was either the developer or contractor. By 1939, the owners, Elmer H. and Lucille Hausstette had moved in and he was an agent for Cannon Mills, Inc. through the mid 1940's.¹³⁰

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RAVINIA DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7301 O'Bar, Oliver, House; 1940. Contributing.

Built in 1940, this house was not listed in the directory until 1941 as the new home of Dr. Oliver O'Bar, a physician. He would continue to live in the house through 1953. By 1955, John G. and Kathryn Linsin had moved in the house.¹³¹

7309 Twiellenmeier, Claude V. and Irene, House; c. 1936-1937. Contributing.

This house first appears in the directory in 1938 as the home of Claude V. and Irene Twiellenmeier. He was listed as working for Crescent Planning Mill as the secretary-treasurer. They continued to live there through 1955 when research ended.

7319 Rutkowski, Walter L. and Evelyn J., House; 1931; A. F. & Arthur Stauder, architect. Contributing.

The building permit as issued to Walter L. Rutkowski on April 29, 1931. He and his wife, Evelyn J. moved into their new home by 1936. It was first listed in the 1934 directory as vacant. Walter L. Rutkowski was listed in the directory by 1936 as president but no company was listed. It was later clarified he was president and general manager of R. C. Can Company. It is likely that it took a long time to complete the house because it was during the depression.¹³²

**7325 Schumacher, Cyril W. and Katherine, House; 1935. Contributing.
Garage; 1935. Contributing.**

The building permit for this house was issued to Hall Realty Company on July 9, 1935. By 1938, new owners, Cyril W. and Katherine Schumacher moved into the house. He was a physician. The couple lived in the house through 1943. In the 1946 directory, new owners had moved into the house. Louis R. and Elanor M. Flori lived in the house just a few years. He was president and owner of the Flori Pipe Company. In the 1953 directory, Melvin E., a physician, and Selma L. Staehle had moved into the house.¹³³

7331 Young, John D. and Viola M., House; 1931. Contributing.

The owners purchased their lot from Carter Realty and obtained their building permit on November 21, 1930. Completed in 1931, John D. and Viola M. Young moved into the house and remained there through 1943. He was involved in the manufacture and sale of dies. By 1946, Joseph D. and Marguerite Merkle lived in the house and remained there through 1955 when research ended. Joseph was a salesman for Refrigeration Supplies.¹³⁴

7337 Mellies, Dr. Walter J. and Gladys M., House; 1932; Chris Spoeneman, builder. Contributing.

A May 13, 1932 permit was issued listing Chris Spoeneman as builder and Dr. Walter Mellies as owners. The owners, Dr. Mellies and his wife Gladys, were listed in the 1934 directory. The family continues to own the house today, heirs of the original owners.¹³⁵

**7341 Laufer, George B. and Frances, House; 1934. Contributing.
Garage; 1934. Contributing.**

A March 21, 1934 permit issued for this house listed George B. Laufer as owner and they were also listed as the owners in the 1936 directory. He sold undertaker's supplies, but in 1939, new owners, Iven E. and Beth Coffey had moved into the house. He was a construction engineer who worked for CC Corporation in St. Louis. In the 1946 directory, again, new owners were listed as Cone T. and Hazel Bass. He was the manager of National City Lines. Ownership changed by the next directory to John T. and Loretta E. O'Rourke and he was a pilot for Falstaff Brewing in St. Louis. By 1955, Burford N. and Roma Haddock lived in the house. He was also a pilot for Falstaff Brewing.¹³⁶

7351 Moseley, M. Paul and Margaret H., House; 1953; Jason L. Willingham & Associates, architect. Contributing.

Plans on file in city hall dated 1953 were designed by Jason L. Willingham and Associates, the only example of their work in the neighborhood. It was first listed in the 1955 directory as the home of M. Paul and Margaret H. Moseley. He was a salesman for Stifel Real Estate Company in University City.¹³⁷

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RAVINIA DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

- 7359 **Hofman, William S. and Grace A., House; 1931. Contributing.**
Garage; 1931. Contributing.

The deed for this property was transferred from Pasadena Realty to William S. and Grace A. Hofman on April 7, 1931. They took out the permit on April 29, 1931. In 1932, it was one of three houses listed on this street in the directory. He was originally listed as a sales manager, then a traveling salesman, and later as a salesman for R and R Supply Company. The couple continued to live in the property through 1955 when research ended.¹³⁸

- 7373 **Wood, James H. and Helen, House; c. 1954. Contributing.**

This house first appears in the 1955 directory as the home of James H. and Helen Wood. He was an engineer with Superior Structural Steel Company of St. Louis.

- 7415 **McCulloch, James S., House; 1967; George Quick, architect. Noncontributing.**
Garage; 1967. Noncontributing.

The building permit for this house was issued on January 4, 1967 to the owner James S. McCulloch and he was listed at this address in the 1968 city directory.¹³⁹

- 7419 **Britt, John G. and Helen, House; 1934; Julius E. Tarling, architect; 1952 addition. Contributing.**

A permit was issued for a dwelling on this property in 1931 but the house was never built. The existing house, built in 1934, with its owners, John G. and Helen Britt first listed at this address in the 1943 directory, though the address varied in other versions of the directory. John was identified as an insurance broker for Traveler's Insurance in St. Louis. The Britt's lived in the house through 1955 when research ended. The current owners still have the original plans for this house, as well as the plans for the 1952 addition.¹⁴⁰

- 7421 **Gasen, Harry, House; c. 1943. Contributing.**

Built about 1943, this house was owned by Harry Gasen who was listed in the directory that same year. He lived in the house through 1953. By 1955, Emil D. and Mary Lambrechts had moved into the house. He was a physician with offices on West Florissant.

- 7427 **Hogan, David R. and Amelia N., House; c. 1940. Noncontributing.**

This house was first listed in the 1941 directory as the home of David R. and Amelia N. Hogan. He was in the drug store business but quickly changed to department manager, and then after the war to a salesman for Edward L. Kuhs Realty Company. By 1949, the Hogans moved next door and the new owners, Homer W. and Ada Baker, moved into the house. He was a buyer for Wohl Shoes, later Brown Shoes, a major manufacturing business in St. Louis.

- 7433 **Windway, Herman and Anna, House; c. 1939; Edward D. Delaney, architect. Contributing.**

Designed and most likely built in 1939, this property was not listed in the directory until 1941 as the home of Herman and Anna Windway. He died shortly thereafter and in 1946, Anna Windway, is listed at the address. By the 1949 directory, David R. and Amelia W. Hogan had moved into the house. He was a salesman for Carl G. Stifel Realty. In the 1953 directory, new owners, Jack H. Gregor and his wife Grace had moved into the house. He was a veterinarian.¹⁴¹

- 7437 **Kline, Mary Jane, House; 1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

Constructed in 1954, it appears in the 1955 directory as under construction.¹⁴²

- 7443 **Dorsey, Francis P. and Gladys, House; c. 1952-1953; George Winkler, architect. Contributing.**

Though there was some confusion regarding the address of this property, it was listed in the 1955 directory as the home of Francis P. and Gladys Dorsey. This house was most likely built in 1952-1953 based upon the plans. He was an attorney in St. Louis. There are also plans for the fence on file, designed by the owner, Dorsey, in 1955.¹⁴³

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

RAVINIA DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7447 **Baseler, Lewis L. and Louise H., House; 1948. Contributing.**

Built in 1948, this house had renovations in 1968. It is first listed in the 1949 directory as the home of Lewis L. and Louise H. Baseler. He was the export manager for Monsanto Chemical. They continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.

7463 **Greif, Otis K. and Iola, House; 1936; Modern Construction Company, contractor. Contributing.**

Garage; 1936; Modern Construction Company, contractor. Contributing.

A building permit was issued on August 27, 1936 and it was completed and listed in the 1938 directory as the home of Otis K. and Iola Grief. He was in the insurance business. By 1941, William F. and Bertha A. Lux moved into the house and he was the secretary for Illinois Power Manufacturing Company in St. Louis. In 1946, William A. and Charlotte W. Boehmer moved in and remained in the house through 1955 when research ended. He was a chiropractor, but in the 1955 directory, he was listed as a member of the Wellston Chamber of Commerce. In 1970, the one story porch in the back was converted to a two story structure.¹⁴⁴

7471 **Costrino, Joseph, House; 1954. Contributing.**

Built in 1954, this house was first listed in the 1955 directory as the home of Joseph Costrino.

7477 **Droste, Louis W. and Estelle, House; c. 1938. Contributing.**

Estimated to be built in 1938, this house does not appear in the directory until 1939 as the home of Louis W. and Estelle Droste. He was a sheet metalworker in St. Louis. They continued to live in the house through 1943. In 1946, Louis L. and Louise Baseler occupied the house and he was a department manager of MC Company. By 1949, George W. Wilson and his wife, Gloria lived in the house. He was first listed as with Ferguson Sales, but later he was with George Wilson Trailer Company.

7483 **Grote, Theodore and Marjorie, House; c. 1954; R. J. Grote, architect. Contributing.**

Garage; c. 1954-1955; R. J. Grote, architect. Contributing.

R. J. Grote, an architect, designed this house in 1954. The house was probably finished that year. It was listed in the 1957 directory, as the home of Theodore and Marjorie Grote. He was the treasurer of Grote Meat Company in St. Louis. Though the names of the owner and architect are the same, it is not known if they are related.¹⁴⁵

RAVINIA DRIVE (even numbers)

7250 **Bindner, Charles M. and Ida, House; c. 1955-1957. Contributing.**

The plans for this house are dated 1955, but it was first listed in 1957, as the home of Charles M. and Ida Bindner. He was the president of Hammermills, Inc., in St. Louis. Though the house is not 50 years old yet, it is still contributing to the district.¹⁴⁶

7262 **Dobbin, Alex and Vera, House; 1937. Contributing.**

Garage; 1937. Contributing.

Built in 1937, this house was listed as the home of Alex and Vera Dobbin in 1938. He was a commission merchant. They lived in the house through 1943. By 1946, William F. and Mary M. Scheff had moved into the house. He was listed as president of Scheff Manufacturing (also manager of Universal Manufacturing Company). By 1955, he was simply identified as on the board of directors for the Norwood Hills Country Club.

7264 **Kempfer, Edwin Y. and Olinda A., House; 1931; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

The owner, Edwin Y. Kempfer, was issued the building permits on September 17, 1931. He and his wife, Olinda A. moved into their new home before 1934 but were not listed in the directory until 1934. This was their retirement home and by 1953, she was listed as a widow and remained in the house through 1955 when research ended. In 1936 and 1938 he was listed as a superintendent.¹⁴⁷

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RAVINIA DRIVE (even numbers continued)

- 7276 **Vitale, Nicholas S. and Marie, House; 1935; Moresi and Nauman, contractor. Contributing.**
The building permit for this house was issued to Moresi and Nauman on June 3, 1935. It was built for Nicholas S. and Marie Vitale. He was a physician and they lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.¹⁴⁸
- 7312 **Sprich, Charles E. and Hazel M., House; 1936; Moresi- Nauman, Associated, contractor. Contributing.**
Garage; 1936; Moresi-Nauman, Associated, contractor. Contributing.
On March 7, 1936, the building permit for this house was issued to Moresi-Nauman, Associated. It was first listed in the 1938 directory as the home of Charles E. and Hazel M. Sprich. He was identified as a clerk in St. Louis, later as a clerk for the SF Railway. They continued to live in the home through 1949. The 1953 directory lists Harry H. and Dorothy Kelly as the new owners. He was an industrial engineer for Granite City Steel Company.¹⁴⁹
- 7316 **Kenny, Patrick S. and Stella M., House; 1954. Contributing.**
Garage; 1954. Contributing.
Built in 1954, it is listed in the 1955 directory as the home of Patrick S. and Stella M. Kenny. He was a grocer in St. Louis.
- 7322 **Prior, Orlando H. and Katherine J., House; c. 1937 Contributing.**
Garage; c. 1937. Contributing.
Though there was confusion of the exact address based on fire insurance maps, the address was always listed in city directories as 7322. First listed in 1938 as the home of Orlando H. and Katherine J. Prior, he was a dentist with his wife as his dental assistant and they lived in the property through 1941. In 1943, Peter W. and Helen Goode had moved in. He was the secretary-treasurer of Be Mac Transport company, Inc. in St. Louis and they continued to live in the home through 1955 when research ended.
- 7328 **Cunningham, Miles and Viola, House; c. 1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**
Garage; c. 1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.
A permit was issued on this property in 1934, but the house was never built. Later, when the existing house was built there was some confusion on the exact address of this house, but it was completed in 1953 and was first listed in the 1955 directory as the home of Miles and Viola Cunningham. He was the secretary for Chromcraft division of the American Fixture and Manufacturing Company, St. Louis.¹⁵⁰
- 7332 **Krebs, Joseph F. and Pauline E., House; 1939; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**
Garage; 1939; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.
A permit issued on August 3, 1939 listed Julius E. Tarling as architect and Excel Construction as builder. This house was first listed in the directory in 1941 as the home of Joseph F. and Pauline E. Krebs who lived in the home through 1955 when research ended. He was a loan officer in St. Louis initially and later the vice president of the Bank of St. Louis.¹⁵¹
- 7366 **Rixman, Raymond L. and Jessie M., House; 1940; J. V. Gastaldi, architect. Contributing.**
Built in 1940, the first occupants, William F. and Lillian Lucas, were identified in the 1941 directory. He worked for the Lucas Sheet Metal and Furnace Company. The directory did not identify them as owners and it appears that they moved out of the house shortly after it was finished. Raymond L. and Jessie M. Rixman were the next occupants and she remains in the house today. He was president of his own business, Ray Rixman, Inc. in St. Louis, identified as "auto agency" in the 1943 directory.¹⁵²

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

RAVINIA DRIVE (even numbers continued)

7372 **Smith, Charles F. and Esther E., House; 1940. Contributing.**
Garage; 1940. Contributing.

Built in 1940, the property was first listed in the 1941 directory as the home of Charles F. and Esther E. Smith. He was a purchasing agent for Malleable Casting in St. Louis. She lived in the house after his death and remained there through 1955 when research ended.

ROLAND BOULEVARD (odd numbers)

3825 **Apartment Building; c. 1937-1943. Contributing.**

Although the assessor estimated the year built as 1937, this address is not listed in the city directories through 1941. It is first listed in the next directory, in 1943.

3909 **Pasadena Apartments; c. 1950; Dan J. Mullen, architect. Contributing.**

There are plans on file in city hall designed by Dan J. Mullen for these apartments, identified by address and name, The Pasadena Apartments, but they are not dated. The assessor estimated the year built as 1950, which is probably fairly accurate since this four family apartment building is not listed in the 1949 city directory but is listed in the next directory in 1953. At that time it was owned by Charles M. and Ida G. Bindner, who lived in the building and was president of Hammermills, The directory only identified this as a two unit apartment building, and it is unclear if that is because of an error or an alteration.¹⁵³

3915 **Kibler, Victor and Augusta O., House; c. 1948. Contributing.**

On September 29, 1931, a permit was issued for a dwelling to be built on this property, but the house was never built. The assessor estimated that the existing house was built in 1948 and first appeared in the 1949 directory. It was the new home of Victor and August O. Kibler. He was a salesman, but by 1953 the house is simply listed as the residence of Luella Kibler. Recently, the City of Pasadena Hills purchased the home to use as the city hall, the first one the city has ever used.¹⁵⁴

3919 **Hoerr, Philip L. and Margaret L., House; c. 1935-1937. Contributing.**

Garage; c. 1935-1937. Contributing.

The assessor estimated the year built as 1935, but this address does not appear in the directory until 1938, meaning the house was probably finished either early in 1936 or 1937. It became the home of Philip L. and Margaret L. Hoerr. He was the president of Southwest Engraving company. The couple lived in the house through the 1940's, but the first directory in the next decade, 1953, listed new owners, Dennis J. and Mary E. O'Leary. He worked for Henry, Franc and Company of St. Louis.

3923 **Wahlert, Ernest H. and Myrtle R., House; c. 1935-1937; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

There are plans on file in city hall designed by Julius E. Tarling for this address, but they are not dated. The assessor estimated the year built as 1935, but this address does not appear until the 1938 and most likely completed in 1936 or 1937. It was the home of Ernest H. and Myrtle R. Wahlert. He was a mechanical engineer for Granite City Steel Company and they lived in the home until at least 1949. In 1953, Gordon E. and Lois L. Graber had moved into the house and he was a salesman for the American Heating Company in St. Louis.¹⁵⁵

3927 **Milligan, Thomas F. and Madonna H., House; c. 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

There are plans on file in city hall, designed by architect, D. H. Reynolds in 1940 as well as plans submitted in 1955 by Julius E. Tarling. It seems that construction halted due to the war and that Tarling's plans for this house in 1955 were the ones used and the house was apparently completed that year since that is also the year identified by the assessor.¹⁵⁶

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ROLAND BOULEVARD (odd numbers continued)

- 3937 **Kessler, Joseph J. and Margaret, House;** 1936, Cay Weinel, architect; Modern Construction, developer. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1936, Cay Weinel, architect; Modern Construction, developer. **Contributing.**
A permit was issued for this house on August 3, 1936 that listed Cay Weinel as architect and Modern Construction as owner and builder. It appears in the 1938 directory as the home of Dr. Joseph J. and Margaret Kessler. He was a physician. They lived in the property through 1941 and in 1943 George J. and Stella M. Reiser moved into the house. He was a foreman for Woodward and Tieman Printing. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.¹⁵⁷
- 3941 **Hunt, Karl D. and Myrtle, House;** c. 1935. **Contributing.**
Although the assessor identified the year built as 1935, this address did not appear in the 1936 directory, making it more likely that it was built in 1936-1937. In 1938, Karl D. and Myrtle Hunt moved into the property. He was a manager. It was listed as vacant from 1939-1941. By 1943, John W. and Frances Sewell moved into the house. He was a utility contractor. In 1946, James R. and Irene Brady were the owners. He died within a few years. She was listed as a stenographer for Warner Jenkinson Manufacturing and continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.
- 3953 **Kroehnke, Walter and Martha, House;** 1931; Russell Counzelman, architect; Ben Goldberg, contractor. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1931; Russell Counzelman, architect; Ben Goldberg, contractor. **Contributing.**
A permit issued on March 4, 1931 listed plans for a dwelling submitted by Russell Counzelman and Ben Goldberg, the builder or developer. Walter and Martha Kroehnke were the first owners in 1934. He was an investment broker with Waltke Investment Company. In 1977, Daniel and Joann Zachails owned the house and in 1980, it was sold to its current owners, Randy and Nancy Cerny.¹⁵⁸
- 3959 **Linders, William and Irene, House;** 1931; Russell Counzelman, architect; Ben Goldberg, contractor. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1931; H. J. Tranel, builder. **Contributing.**
As the builder or developer, Ben Goldberg was issued a building permit on March 4, 1931, with Counzelman listed as architect. Another permit was issued on August 28, 1933 for the significant four car garage, with H.J. Tranel listed as builder. This is the only four car garage in Pasadena Hills. In 1934, the first occupants, William and Irene Linders moved into the house. They lived in the house a short time and in 1936, George J. and Gertrude Wansrath had moved in. He owned his own real estate agency where his wife was listed as the vice president. She lived in the house after her husband's death in the late 1940's. In 1953, Paul C. and Irene Andrews owned the home. He was manager of Trailers.¹⁵⁹
- 3969 **Wittich, George F. R. and Dorothy H., House;** Cay Weinel and Julius E. Tarling, architects; Chris Spoeneman, builder, 1934. **Contributing.**
A December 27, 1934 permit listed Mr. C. Spoeneman as the builder, and Cay Weinel and J.E. Tarling as architects. Both of these architects were major players in the development of Pasadena Hills and it is interesting that they collaborated on this house. George Wittich was listed as owner on this 1934 permit, and in 1936, George and Dorothy H. Wittich had moved in. He was feed director of Henry Schulz Feed Company. He later became president of Roever Feed Company. He and his wife lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.¹⁶⁰
- 3983 **Kloepfer, William E. and Emma F., House;** 1942; Cay G. Weinel, architect. **Contributing.**
Architect Cay G. Weinel designed this house in 1941 and the plans are in the city hall files. Built in 1942, it was listed as the new home of William E. and Emma F. Kloepfer. He was with Letterhead and Check Corporation, a lithography business, later becoming its president. Emma Kloepfer was listed in 1949, by 1953, she was no longer listed but William Kloepfer continued to live at the address through 1955 when research ended.¹⁶¹

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ROLAND BOULEVARD (odd numbers continued)

- 4015 Gruender, Elizabeth M., House; 1937.** Julius E. Tarling, architect; Edward Delaney, builder **Contributing.**
A permit for this house was issued on November 27, 1937 listed Julius Tarling as architect and Edward Delaney as builder. By 1938, this was the home of Elizabeth M. Gruender, widow of Joseph J. Gruender. She lived in the house at least a year. By 1953, Sylvester Kennebeck was the owner and a clerk for Display Products. In the next directory, 1955, Elizabeth T. Gruender is listed as the owner and a clerk at Queen's Work. Like many houses in Pasadena Hills, this house was built with a female head of household in mind. Carter Realty made this quality a significant marketing feature for its houses in Pasadena Hills, noting the city's safe, clean, healthy environment.¹⁶²
- 4201 Huck, August W. and Lee M., House; 1937. Contributing.**
Garage; 1937. Contributing.
Built in 1937, this house was first listed in 1938 as the home of August W. and Lee M. Huck. He was in "meats" but by 1943, he had retired. The couple lived in the house through 1949. By 1953, Phillip L. and Margaret L. Hoerr had moved into the house. He was president of Southwest Ingraving [*sic*] Company.¹⁶³
- 4215 Kalbfell, Arthur F. and Addie S., House; 1936; Moresi-Nauman-O'Neill, Inc., contractor. Contributing.**
On June 10, 1936, Moresi-Nauman-O'Neill, Inc., the builders or developers, were issued a building permit for 4213. This was the first confusion over this property's address, since it was listed as 4235 in the directories until 1950. Arthur F. and Addie S. Kalbfell were the first owners and owned the Pauline Theatre, a motion picture theatre. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.¹⁶⁴
- 4223 Reineke, Harry J. and Ella L. House; 1929. Contributing.**
Ella L. Reineke purchased this property from Carter Realty on April 17, 1930 and the assessor estimated the year built as 1930. According to the current owners, but not verified by documentation, Harry Reineke built the house himself, but it is more likely that the Reinekes were the first owners since this house is also identified in the earliest promotional literature as the "model home," and is clearly illustrated in its promotional literature, indicating the purchase from Carter Realty was made after construction was complete. Another advertising sketch of the house shows the architect as Johnson and Maack and the contractor as Higbee Brothers Construction Company, both active early in the development of the community. Listed in the 1932 directory, the Reinekes lived in the property through 1962. He was in the auto accessories business, later identified as the tire business in 1936. By 1938, no occupation was listed and in 1941 he served as treasurer for the City of Pasadena Hills. Between 1949 and 1953, he died but Ella continued to live in the house as a widow. In 1962, the house was sold to the Boue family. They sold the house to Jerry and Sharon Lindhorst in 1972 and because of their divorce the house sold to the current owners, Robert and Gloria O'Brien in August of 1975. The O'Briens also noted the house was featured in Better Homes and Gardens years ago and that it retains its original red velvet drapes.¹⁶⁵
- 4225 Hopson, John J. and Jerlanne L., House; 1952. Contributing.**
Built in 1952, this house was not listed in the 1953 or 1955 directories and was likely built in the early 1950's. There is a listing for 4245 in the 1953 directory as being under construction, so it may have been this address but had a typographical error. It does appear on the 1967 fire insurance map.
- 4301 Selvaggi, Vincent G. and Alice, House; 1930. Contributing.**
Vincent G. and Alice Selvaggi purchased this property from Carter Realty company on October 25, 1929 and construction began shortly thereafter. On April 24, 1930, a permit was issued that listed Selvaggi as owner and builder. It was first listed in the 1932 and he was a steam ship agent. They lived in the house through 1936 and by 1938, Val A and Esther A. Prevallet had moved in. He was vice president of Mercantile Trust Company in St. Louis. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.¹⁶⁶
- 4307 McCloud, Scott and Deborah, House; c. 1967. Noncontributing.**
A permit was issued for a house to be built on this property in 1930, but the house was never built. It does not appear that it was built before 1967 when the fire insurance map was published.¹⁶⁷

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ROLAND BOULEVARD (odd numbers continued)

- 4311 **Newman, Andrew E. and Peggy A., House; 1967. Noncontributing**
According to the assessor's records, this house was built in 1967, which is possible since it does appear on the 1967 fire insurance map.
- 4315 **Guariglia, Charles C. and Adelaide, House; 1932, Nolan Stinson, builder. Contributing.**
Garage; 1932, Nolan Stinson, builder. Contributing.
Charles C. Guariglia took out a permit for his new home on August 17, 1932, with Nolan Stinson listed as builder. Guariglia and his wife, Adelaide M. Guariglia, lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.¹⁶⁸
- 4319 **Fienup, Emil J. and Etta M., House; 1938. Contributing.**
Garage; 1938. Contributing.
Built in 1938, this house was listed as vacant in the 1939 directory. By 1941, Emil J. and Etta M. Fienup moved into the house. Through 1946, he was in the drug business but appears to have retired shortly thereafter. The couple continued to live in the home through 1955 when research ended.
- 4323 **Marder, John L. and Catherine C., House; c. 1931-1933; Oliver J. Popp, architect; Carl E. Lund, contractor (attributed). Contributing.**
Garage; c. 1931-1933; Oliver J. Popp, architect; Carl E. Lund, contractor (attributed). Contributing.
This was designed by Oliver J. Popp, who designed two other properties in the neighborhood, apparently with Carl E. Lund serving as the contractor and developer of the property. The current owners were given the original plans by Lund's son. By 1934, Dr. John L. Marder had moved in and by 1936, married Catherine C. Marder. They continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.¹⁶⁹
- 4327 **Cooper, Robert W. and Nancy L., House; 1931; Harper and Koeln, Investment Builders, contractor. Contributing.**
Garage; c. 1931; Harper and Koeln, Investment Builders, contractor. Contributing.
Harper and Koeln, Investment Builders, were issued a permit on March 17, 1931 and 8 days later purchased by Pasadena Realty. Carl C. Koeln, the contractor, lived in the house in 1932. It did not sell quickly and was listed as vacant in 1934. By 1936, Robert W. and Nancy L. Cooper bought the house. He was a sales manager and died shortly thereafter. His widow continued in the house through 1938 and by 1939, Oliver and Anne D. Bardon had purchased the home. He was the secretary for the Southwest Freight Bureau. By 1953, Leslie W. and Ann Ross moved into the house. He was the director of the School for the Blind and by 1955, after he died, his widow was listed as a nurse at St. Luke's Hospital.¹⁷⁰
- 4331 **Crapp, Leverette H. and Blanche, House; 1933. Contributing.**
Built in 1933, this was the home of Leverette H. and Blanche L. Crapp. He was a physician who died around 1938. His widow lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.¹⁷¹

NORTH ROLAND BOULEVARD (odd numbers)

- 7205 **Harris, St. Clair M. and Pauline E., House; 1939. Contributing.**
A permit was issued on January 21, 1939 that listed Excel Construction as builder and owner. This property was listed as vacant until 1943 when St. Clair and Pauline E. Harris moved in. He was a sales manager for P. H. Davis Tailoring. In 1953, Robert E. (later identified as M.) Meyer Jr. and his wife, Jean moved in. He was an employee of H. W. Pleitner Charcoal Company.¹⁷²
- 7247 **Buck, Arthur Wells and Mary K., House; 1932; T. P. Barnett Company, architect; C. A. Welsh Construction, builder. Contributing.**
Garage; 1932; T. P. Barnett Company, architect; C. A. Welsh Construction, builder. Contributing.
As is stated in the permit issued on April 7, 1932, this house was designed by T. P. Barnett, built by C.A. Welsh Construction, and occupied by Arthur Wells Buck and his family. Buck had become wealthy through his business, Buck X-O-Graph, a leading manufacturer of dental x-ray equipment. He also served on the original board of trustees for Pasadena Hills. The family occupied the house through 1997 until it was purchased by Jay Rounds in April of 2003.¹⁷³

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NORTH ROLAND BOULEVARD (odd numbers continued)

- 7255 Houston, Lester L. and Sharon K., House; 1957; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**
Designed by Julius E. Tarling, this house was completed in 1957.¹⁷⁴
- 7261 Railey, Michael and Mary, House; 1962. Noncontributing.**
Garage; 1962. Noncontributing.
On September 27, 1961, the building permit for this house was issued to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Duffin and to be built by W. P. Bundy Const. Co. This permit was voided and another was issued on April 30, 1962 to William A Ratteree.¹⁷⁵
- 7269 Sewing, Joseph H. and Ethel M., House; 1936-1937. Contributing.**
Garage; 1936-1937. Contributing.
On October 29, 1936, a permit was issued for this house and was probably finished by 1937. Joseph H. and Ethel M. Sewing were listed as the owners in 1938 and continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.¹⁷⁶
- 7277 O'Connell, Leo A. and Rosalie C., House; 1929-1930. Contributing.**
Garage; 1929-1930. Contributing.
Sketched in the large advertisement published on September 22, 1929, the house was built about 1930. Leo A. and Rosalie C. O'Connell were listed as the new owners in 1932. His occupation was not listed. By 1936, she was a widow and lived in the house through 1946. By 1949, Dr. William E. and Lowella Moore were listed as the owners. He was a physician.

ROLAND BOULEVARD (even numbers)

- 3830 Beverly Apartments; c. 1935-1941; 1957 porch addition; C. C. Koelm, architect. Contributing.**
The assessor estimated the year built as 1935, but the building does not appear in the city directories until 1941. While the exact year of its construction cannot be verified, it appears it was completed in the late 1930's. There are plans on file in city hall for the rear porch addition in 1957 that were designed by C. C. Koelm, but the original architect is not known.¹⁷⁷
- 3954 Wagner, Eddie C. and Susie, House; 1936-1937; Julius E. Tarling, architect; Harold C. Simon and Company, builder. Contributing.**
A permit issued on March 19, 1936 listed Julius Tarling as architect and Harold C. Simon and Co. as owner and builder. The house is listed in the 1938 directory as the new home of Eddie C. and Susie Wagner. His occupation was listed as clerk. They continued to live in the house at least through 1946 and by 1949 Charles D. and Queen M. (or Lucille) Peet. He was a vice president for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was later identified as their chief accountant.¹⁷⁸
- 3964 Wehmeyer, John A. and Bertha D., House; 1938; V. Sappenfield, architect. Contributing.**
The first owners of the house, John A. and Bertha D. Wehmeyer were first listed in 1939. A permit for this house was issued on October 12, 1938 that listed John A. Wehmeyer as owner. The set of plans for this house filed in city is also dated 1938, but they too only identified the owner, Wehmeyer, and not the architect. John Wehmeyer was a trust officer, later identified as a real estate loan officer for St. Louis Union Trust Company. He and his wife lived in the house through 1955 when research ended. The current owners, Herman and Eileen Nebel, have a set of original plans that identify V. Sappenfield as the architect.¹⁷⁹
- 3976 Strecker, Fred W., Jr. and Jewel V., House; c. 1947. Contributing.**
The assessor estimated the year built for this house as 1947 and it was first listed as owned by Fred W., Jr. and Jewel V. Strecker in 1949. He was president of Strecker Trans. Co.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

ROLAND BOULEVARD (even numbers continued)

- 3982 **Nordman, John A. and Mary V., House; 1936-1937; Modern Construction Company, contractor. Contributing.**
Modern Construction Company received the building permit for this house on August 24, 1936. It was listed as vacant in 1938 and in 1939, it was listed as the new home of John A. and Mary V. Nordman. He was the assistant vice president of St. LUT Co. through 1941, then became part of Nordman Brokerage company as a trust officer and eventually president. They continued to live in the property through 1955 when research ended.¹⁸⁰
- 3988 **Steinbrugge, Edgar D. and Lillian, House; 1940; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**
Garage; 1940; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.
Julius E. Tarling completed plans for this house in 1939 and it was built in 1940 as the home of Edgar D. and Lillian Steinbrugge who were listed in the 1941 directory. He was a printer for Interstate Printing and was later promoted to foreman and then pressman. The couple continued to live there through 1955 when research ended.¹⁸¹
- 4000 **Drukenkamp, Walter A. and Rose M., House; 1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**
Garage; 1954; W. P. Manske, architect. Contributing.
Julius E. Tarling created plans for this house in 1954 for Walter A. and Rose M. Drukenkamp. He had a pharmacy. The house was completed in 1954 and they were listed in the 1955 directory.¹⁸²
- 4004 **Gieselmann, Herman H. and Olga L., House; c. 1954; W. P. Manske, architect. Contributing.**
Garage; c. 1954; W. P. Manske, architect. Contributing.
W. P. Manske provided the design for this house and his plans are on file at city hall but are not dated. The house was not listed until 1955 as the home of Herman H. and Olga L. Gieselmann. He was a department manager for Laclede Gas company.¹⁸³
- 4014 **Brockhoff, George C. and Estelle M., House; c. 1954. Contributing.**
This address was first listed in the 1955 directory as the new home of George C. and Estelle M. Brockhoff. He was a sales engineer for N. O. Nelson Company.
- 4200 **Fishkop, Ben and Lillian, House; 1933-1934. Contributing.**
Ben and Lillian Fishkop were issued a building permit on June 9, 1933 and it was completed in 1934. He was a hat manufacturer. They continued to live in the house through 1941. In 1943, Louis C. and Frances Lochmoeller were the new owners. He was involved in the real estate business in 1943 and then owned a business bearing his name in 1946. In 1953, she was listed as a widow and then in 1955 he was listed with her again and it is unclear where the error occurred. She continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.¹⁸⁴
- 4212 **Kohl, Amelia House; 1929; Johnson and Maack, architects; Higbee Brothers Construction Company, contractors. Contributing.**
Designed by Johnson and Maack and built by the Higbee Brothers Construction Company, this house was probably completed in 1929, based upon both the assessor and deed research, as well as its use in early promotional campaigns. One early photograph in the promotional brochure confirms that some of the large pines were part of the original plantings. It was the home of a widow, Amelia Kohl, who had been married to Fred Kohl. She lived in the house through 1943. Joseph L. and Frances Gennari moved into the house in 1946. He was a cook at the Coronado Hotel. After his death, his wife was identified as a sales woman.¹⁸⁵
- 4224 **Wilschetz, Reuben E. and Idell, House; 1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**
Garage; 1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.
This post World War II house by Julius E. Tarling, was built in 1954. Reuben E. and Idell Wilschetz were listed as the first owners in 1955. He was the vice president of Reliable Life Insurance Company.¹⁸⁶

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ROLAND BOULEVARD (even numbers continued)

4228 Mohr, Renner E. and Henrietta, House; 1929. Contributing.

Renner E. and Henrietta Mohr purchased the property on November 12, 1929 and the deed was transferred to them on October 22, 1930. Photographed in the early promotional brochure in 1929, it was probably finished that year. That publication said it was designed for R. E. Moorebank, the similarity with R. E. Mohr may mean the early literature was in error about the owner's name. Most likely construction began in late 1929 and finished in 1930. The Mohrs lived in the house through 1938 and in 1939, Edward R. and Henrietta B. Sneed lived in the house. He was a lawyer, but through the 1940's he was identified as a "research man" for Socony Vacuum Oil. In 1953, he was identified as a lawyer again but by 1955 he was working with Dickmann Realty Company.¹⁸⁷

4238 Bernstoff, Paul H. and Doris L., House; 1929; Thomas Barnett, architect. Contributing.

Designed by Thomas Barnett in 1929, this is one of two designs of his in the neighborhood. Dr. Paul H. Bernstoff purchased the property from the Carter Realty Company and it was completed in July 1931 when the deed was filed, but the house was built much earlier, probably by mid-1929 since it was identified in early promotions as "Casa Bella." Early advertisements also say the display home was sold in 1929 to Dr. Bernstoff by Carter Realty. He lived in the house through the 1930's, apparently marrying Doris L. Bernstoff between 1934 and 1936. In 1941, the house was listed as vacant and in 1943 Joseph and Minnie Pozzi purchased the house. He was in the restaurant business. They lived in the house through the 1940's and in 1953, Roland H. and Theodora E. Kolman owned it. He was the comptroller for Famous Barr.¹⁸⁸

4300 Carter, Henry and Frieda, House; 1928; T. P. Barnett, architect, William MacDonald Construction Company, contractor. Contributing.

Garage; 1928; T. P. Barnett, architect, William Mac Donald Construction Company, contractor. Contributing.

Built in 1928, the deed for this house was not transferred from Carter Realty to Henry and Frieda Carter, the owners until 1930. Initially, this large home was identified and photographed in promotional campaigns for the new development, tagging it as "Belmont Mansion." Henry Carter's business changed names to Pasadena Realty Company from Henry Carter and Company, Inc. They lived in the house through 1938 and then it was sold to Dr. Victor J. and Floy Meinhardt in 1939. In 1941, the house was listed as vacant and in 1943, Louis L. and Eleanor Flori lived in the house. He was in the iron pipe business. By 1946, William W. and Anna M. (or Maude) MacDonald had moved into the house. He was the president of MacDonald Construction company and they continued to live there through 1955 when research ended.¹⁸⁹

SOUTH ROLAND BOULEVARD (even numbers)

7216 Schieller, Albert M. and Jean M., House; 1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

Built in 1953 and designed by Julius E. Tarling, the house was not listed until 1955 as the home of Albert M. and Jean M. Schieller. He was the assistant vice president for General Steel Casting company.¹⁹⁰

7220 Borbein, Alfred H. and Dellnorah L., House; 1936-1937; Julius E. Tarling, architect; H. Simon & Company, contractor. Contributing.

H. Simon and Company was issued the building permit for this house on September 25, 1936 based upon a design by Julius E. Tarling. It is not known if H. Simon was the builder or the developer. Finished in 1937, Alfred H. and Dellnorah L. Borbein moved in. He owned his own automobile business called Borbein Auto. They lived into the home through 1949 and in 1953, listed Dr. Lloyd L. and Ann Heid as the new owners. He was a physician in St. Louis.¹⁹¹

7228 Melville, Claude T. and Della M. House; 1932. Contributing.

A permit was issued for this house on May 2, 1932 and listed Chris Spoeneman as builder and Claude T. and Della M. Melville as owners. He was an insurance broker, obviously a very successful one considering the largess of this house. His wife was listed as a widow in the 1953 directory. By 1955, Carl H. Mueller, an engineer with Lincoln Engineering and his wife, Anne moved into the house.¹⁹²

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SOUTH ROLAND BOULEVARD (even numbers continued)

7236 Guenther, Ella C., House; 1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

This house, built in 1954, was designed by Julius E. Tarling and was first occupied by Ella C. Guenther in 1955. She was a secretary for Mercantile Trust Company.¹⁹³

7242 Surkamp, Henry S. and Jeannette, House; 1937; Bernard T. Hensgen, architect. Contributing.

Designed by Bernard T. Hensgen, the plans were completed on January 23, 1937. A March 1st 1937 permit listed Millon Duenke as builder and H.R. Surkamp as owner. He was president and treasurer of H.B. Surkamp Company through 1953. By 1955, he was president of the First National Bank of Wellston.¹⁹⁴

7252 Jones, Fred C. and Agnes Z., House; 1936; Alonzo P. Hunicke, builder. Contributing.

Built in 1936, this new home of Fred C. and Agnes Z. Jones was listed in the 1938 directory. He was identified as being in the wholesale fruit business and later as a commercial merchant, then salesman for Schaper Products. The couple lived in the home through 1949. By 1953, John S. and Therese Roberts had moved in. He was a supervisor for Woolworth's.¹⁹⁵

7256 Klein, Harry A. and Rita, House; 1936; L. Hunicke, contractor. Contributing.

L. Hunicke was issued a building permit for this house on January 18, 1936 and began construction that year. Dr. Harry A. and Rita Klein were the first owners and he was a physician. They continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.¹⁹⁶

7270 Duncan, Horace and Rose, House; 1936; Nolan Stinson, architect and builder. Contributing.

Mr. N. Stinson was issued a permit on May 13, 1936. He was the architect and the builder of the house. In 1938, Horace and Rose Duncan moved in. He was the president of Sterling Aluminum Company in St. Louis. They continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.¹⁹⁷

7280 Dohrmann, Charles, House; 1933, H. Kissel and Sons, builder. Contributing.

On June 9, 1933, Herman Dohrmann was issued the building permit for this house. A September 3, 1933 permit listed H. Kissel and Sons as builders. In 1934, the first occupant was listed as Charles Dohrmann, a relative of the developer. Hattie C. D. Peters was listed as the next owner. She lived in the house through 1946 when Willis G. and Luella A. Ehrhardt purchased the home. He owned Ehrhardt Tool and Machine Company. They continued to live in the house through the 1940's and in 1953 Laddie and Dorothy B. Hamilton moved in. He was president of Ozark Air lines.¹⁹⁸

WARWICK DRIVE (even numbers)

7400 Jacob, Karl A. and Evelyn, House; c. 1939-1940. Contributing.

Garage: c. 1939-1940. Contributing.

This house is estimated to be built in 1939 but does not appear in the city directory until 1941 as the new home of Karl A. and Evelyn Jacob. He worked for Burkart Manufacturing Company in St. Louis at the time, but by 1943 was employed as a superintendent for Welsh Company. In 1949, a student, Karl A. Jacob is listed at this address. It is not clear if it is the same person, or a son, but Evelyn is not listed. By 1955, George E. and Virginal Buckles lived in the house and he worked as a salesman for IS Company in St. Louis.¹⁹⁹

7408 Nord, Claude A. and Hazel, House; c. 1939-1940. Contributing.

Garage: c. 1939-1940. Contributing.

This house is estimated to be built in 1937 but does not appear in the city directory until 1941 as the home of August C. and Hazel Nord. After 1941, their names are listed as Claude A. and Hazel Nord. He was employed as a clerk or storekeeper for Monsanto Chemical. By 1953 he was employed by Mallinckrodt.

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WARWICK DRIVE (even numbers continued)

- 7412 **Weisler, Theresa, House; c. 1939-1940. Contributing.**
Garage; c. 1939-1940. Contributing.

Estimated to be built in 1936, this house does not appear in the city directory until 1941 as the home of a widow, Theresa Weisler. She was identified as a clerk at Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. By 1949, Helen M. Weisler is also listed as a teacher at Seigel School. In 1953, Mary J. Weisler is listed as the head of household, as a clerk at the telephone company, but Patricia and Theresa Wisler are also listed as residents. By 1955, Earl A. and Alice I. Mansfield moved into the house. He was a druggist with a business at 3722 Jennings Road.

- 7416 **Langenberg, Harold J. and Ruth, House; 1952; Crawford Nielson, architect. Contributing.**

Designed and built in 1952, the building permit was issued on March 6 of that year. It was first listed in the 1955 directory as being owned by Harold J. and Ruth Langenberg. He was a department manager for Midwest Piping company in St. Louis.²⁰⁰

- 7422 **Magee, Lawrence A. and Lillian E., House; 1935. Contributing.**

The building permit for this house was taken out on November 7, 1935 by Hall Construction Company. In the 1941, it became the home of Lawrence A. and Lillian E. Magee. At the time he was the foreman of NBM Corporation in St. Louis. By 1943 he became a superintendent with the NB Division of American Brake Shoe Company, later becoming their metallurgist. The couple remained in the home through 1955 when research ended.²⁰¹

NORTH WINCHESTER DRIVE (odd numbers)

- 7201 **Cummer, William M. and Helen, House; 1942. Contributing.**

Built in 1942, this was initially the home of William M. and Helen Cummer, but they are only listed in the 1943 directory. By 1946, Osteopathic doctor, Samuel H. Leiboy and his wife, Ursula had moved into the house. The 1953 directory published that Albert Utsch, an engineer for McDonnell Douglas and his wife Ailda had moved into the home and they remained there through 1955 when research ended.

- 7207 **Bouie, Alonzo, House; 1955; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

In 1955, Julius E. Tarling designed this house and his plans are filed in city hall and it was probably built that year.²⁰²

- 7223 **Brining, Richard L. and Edith S., House; c. 1935; Roland P. Buckmueller, architect. Contributing.**

This house was first the home of a CPA for Kessler Cartell and Company, Richard L. Brining and his wife, Edith S. They lived in the house for many years, at least through 1955 when research ended. Later, the house became the Normandy Presbyterian Church parsonage. This house was designed by the original planner of the community, Roland P. Buckmueller.²⁰³

- 7227 **Schorr, William J. and Elsie M., House; 1936; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

William Schorr was issued a permit for his new home on May 27, 1936. The house was built that year and he and his wife, Elsie moved into it in 1938. They continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended. He was a teller at Northwest Bank and Trust in St. Louis.²⁰⁴

- 7231 **Kilker, Clarence H. and Mildred, House; 1938; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

In 1938, Julius E. Tarling prepared the plans for this house. The house was built for Dr. Clarence H. Kilker and his wife, Mildred. He had offices on Grand in St. Louis by 1955, when the couple lived in the house.²⁰⁵

- 7243 **Lund, Carl E. and Ingeborg, House; 1931; Oliver J. Popp, architect; Carl E. Lund, contractor (attributed). Contributing.**

Garage; 1931; Oliver J. Popp, architect; Carl E. Lund, contractor (attributed). Contributing.

Designed by Oliver J. Popp, architect for Carl E. and Ingeborg Lund, this house was probably finished in 1931 since they were listed in the 1932 directory. Carl Lund was a contractor and real estate developer. The Lunds continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.²⁰⁶

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NORTH WINCHESTER DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7281 **McNamara, Harley V. and Pauline, House; 1936; Hall Realty Company, contractor. Contributing.**

The Hall Realty Company received the building permit for this house on May 7, 1936. Apparently they were the developers and probably the contractors for this building. The first occupants of the house were Harley V. and Pauline McNamara, listed in the 1938 directory. He was identified as a manager. They lived in the house until between 1943 and 1946 and David Koeller Jr. and his wife Amanda moved into the house. He was the president of Blackwell-Wielandy Company. By 1953, Amanda is not listed at this address and by 1955, Harold and Ruth Roediger had moved into the house. He was an employee of Ormsby-Osterman Inc.²⁰⁷

WINCHESTER DRIVE (odd numbers)

7309 **Peters, Charles W. and Gladys L., House; 1934-1935; Fred F. Schiller, contractor. Contributing.**

Garage: 1934-1935; Fred F. Schiller, contractor. Contributing.

Fred F. Schiller was issued a building permit for this house on December 11, 1934 and it is unclear his role in this project. The house was finished in 1935 and it appeared in the 1936 directory as the new home of the president of AALCO Express Company, Charles W. Peters and his wife, Gladys. They lived in the house through 1949 and by 1953 the vice-president of the same company, Alfred B. Carter and his wife, Hazel A. moved into the house.²⁰⁸

7315 **Ernst, Frank M. and Mary A., House; 1930; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

Issued a building permit on August 20, 1930, the Ernsts lived in the house for many years, apparently as their retirement home. By 1941, Mary Ernst was a widow. Between 1949 and 1953, Frank M. and Helen F. Roeder had moved into the house. He had one of the early supermarkets in St. Louis.²⁰⁹

7321 **Krewinghaus, William F. and Grace, House; 1930; Fred J. Kleinhoffer, contractor. Contributing.**

A building contractor, Fred J. Kleinhoffer, and his wife, Caroline, acquired this property from Carter Realty on April 8, 1930. Since he was a contractor, it is likely that he built their new home. It also appears they built the house as an investment. The couple was only listed in the 1932 directory at this address, then in 1934, William F. and Grace Krewinghaus moved into the house. The Krewinghaus family continued to live at this address for many years, at least through 1955 when research ended.²¹⁰

7327 **Ehrhardt, Willis G. and Luella A., House; 1931. Contributing.**

A permit was issued for this house on July 1, 1931 that listed W. Ehrhardt as owner. The house does not appear until the 1936 directory when Willis G. and Luella A. Ehrhardt were again listed at this house. He was a machinist and the family lived in the house through 1943. In 1946, Harry E. and Gertrude R. Rosenau initially moved in with the widow of Max, Addie Rosenau. His occupation was listed as expediter. Vacant in 1953, salesman, Louis M. and Lorraine C. Smith moved in the house in 1955.²¹¹

7333 **Linders, Walter F. and Dora B., House; 1931; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

Garage: 1931; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

Built in 1931, this house was built for Walter F. and Dora B. Linders. They purchased the property from Carter Realty on September 9, 1929 but their building permit was not issued until April 29, 1931. In early directories, he was listed as a manager. Later he was listed as working with Northwestern Mac. Corporation and by 1949 he was identified as a screw manufacturer. Although still listed in the directory, the 1953 listing said no return most likely meaning vacant. In 1955, the city directory listed Bernard J. and Alice Heggeman. He was a salesman for Graham Paper company. The current owners, Joseph and Charlene Schweitzer reported that Leonard Schrewe lived in the house for many years before selling the property to them in 1984.²¹²

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WINCHESTER DRIVE (odd numbers continued)

7339 Silberstein, Harry and Doris, House; 1930-1931. Contributing.

A salesman, Harry Silberstein purchased this lot from Henry Carter on September 11, 1930. Although Doris is not listed on the deed, when the house was complete, she joined him. The 1946 directory, listed the new owners, Marvin F. and Mary W. Johnson. He was a druggist, listed in 1949 as president of Sievers Drug Company.²¹³

7355 Ryffel, Eugene H. and Bernice A., Second House; c. 1948-1952. Contributing.

Built between 1948 and 1952, by Eugene H. and Bernice A. Ryffel, this is their second house in the neighborhood. Eugene served as president of the Ryffel and Ratz Plumbing Company. By 1953, they had moved into this house.

7357 Keeney, Ralph N. and Mildred, House; c. 1937. Contributing.

Garage; c. 1937. Contributing.

Built about 1937, Ralph and Mildred Keeney did not occupy the house until 1939. He was a real estate salesman. He is listed again in 1941, but his wife's name is listed as Betty. By 1943, an accountant, Kenneth and Annette Schnurr moved into the house. By 1946, Alvin G. and Otille Hartleg had become owners. He was a superintendent for Fisher Body. They continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.

7363 Ryffel, Eugene H. and Bernice A., First House; 1938; Excel Construction Company, builder. Contributing.

A permit issued on October 6, 1938 listed Excel Construction Company as owner and builder. The president of Ryffel and Ratz Plumbing Company, Eugene H. and his wife, Bernice A. Ryffel lived there from 1939 through 1949. After they moved, a broker for Alexander and Alexander in St. Louis, Louis A. and Ruth M. Bonar moved into the house.²¹⁴

7365 Bruewer, Frank H., House; 1946. Contributing.

A permit listed on March 7, 1946 listed Frank H. Brewer as owner and J.V. Gastaldi as builder. This home appeared in the 1949 directory as owned by Jesse G. Luse and listed him as a pharmacist with Niemeier Pharmacy. In 1953, he was listed as a salesman for David P. Leahy, but in 1955, he is again a pharmacist with R. T. Niemeier. Also listed that year is widow, Adele Luse, but it is unclear what her relationship to Jesse Luse was.²¹⁵

7373 Steffan, Rudolph and Myrtle J., House; 1936. Contributing.

A permit issued on July 21, 1936 listed H.J. Salmann as owner, and Julius Tarling as architect. In 1938, this became the home of Rudolph and Myrtle J. Steffan. He was vice president of Service Blueprint and Photocopy Company. The couple continued to live together there, at least through 1946, but between then and 1949, Rudolph Steffan apparently retired and he is listed without his wife. In 1955, Raymond D. and Lily L. Kraus were now listed in the house. He was an industrial relations assistant for Sohio Pipe Line.²¹⁶

SOUTH WINCHESTER DRIVE (even numbers)

7200 Ernst, Herman H. and Ella E., House; 1937. Contributing.

Built in 1937, this was the home of Herman H. and Ella E. Ernst. He was a foreman, later promoted to superintendent at Sterling Product Corporation. They continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.²¹⁷

7230 Oetgen, Fred C. and Elmira, House; 1936. Contributing.

Built in 1936, the house was not occupied until 1939 by Fred C. and Elmira E. Oetgen. Neither was listed with an occupation and they lived in the house through 1949. In the 1953 directory, A. N. Gooch, Jr., a district manager for Gulf Refining and his wife, Frances moved into the house.²¹⁸

7240 Rea, Ernest C. and Nellie, House; 1936; Hall Realty Company, contractor. Contributing.

Hall Realty Company was issued the building permit on March 27, 1936. Finished that year, the new owners, Ernest C. and Nellie Rea were listed in the 1938 directory. He was initially identified as being in the lightning rod business, but by 1939, he was simply an electrician and then a manufacturer in 1941. By 1943, Wayne D. and Cecelia M. Hershberger had moved in. he was the manager of J. C. Penney. They lived there through 1946. In 1949, Lee J. and Virginia L. Haines had moved into the house and remained in the house through 1955 when research ended.²¹⁹

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SOUTH WINCHESTER DRIVE (even numbers continued)

7248 Niemeier, Russe T. and Marie T., House; 1935. Contributing.

On September 5, 1935, Russe T. Niemeier was issued this building permit. He and his wife, Marie A., moved into their home in 1936 and were first listed in the directory in 1938. He operated a pharmacy nearby. The couple lived there through 1955 when research ended.²²⁰

7260 Reinhardt, Edward H. and Maude, House; 1935. Contributing.

Maude Reinhardt was issued a building permit on May 14, 1935. She and her husband Edward H., a mechanical engineer, moved into their new home in 1936. They are listed in the 1938 directory and lived in the house for many years. He died between the 1949 and 1953 directory and Maude was listed as a widow in the 1953 directory. William H. Anderson was listed as the new owner in 1955.²²¹

7266 Matthiessen, Louise D., House; 1938. Contributing.

Built in 1938, for a woman head of household, Louise D. Matthiessen, she lived in the house through 1955 when research ended. Her occupation is never identified nor is it known if she was widowed or had children.²²²

7270 Oetting, Julius H. and Margaret K., House; 1931. Contributing.

Julius H. Oetting was issued a building permit for this home on September 18, 1931. Completed that year, he and his wife, Margaret K. were listed as the owners in 1938. He was an insurance broker. In 1946, Henry K. and Frances K. Oetting are also listed at this address. Henry was a physician and they were short term occupants. Between 1949 and 1953, Julius died and Margaret was listed as a widow and insurance broker in the 1953 directory. By 1955, new owners had moved into the house, Albert J. and Elisa K. Vogt. He was treasurer for Schlueter Manufacturing in St. Louis.²²³

7274 Buchmueller, Roland H. and Helen, House; 1930; Roland H. Buchmueller, architect (attributed). Contributing.

A longtime resident of Pasadena Hills, Roland Buchmueller was a landscape architect who called himself the town planning engineer, was on occasion listed as an architect in city directories. He responsible for the layout of the community. Built in 1930, the Buchmueller family lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.²²⁴

7280 Gaebler, Otto W. and Amelia B., House; 1936; Manske and Rotty, architect. Contributing.

The building permit for this new home of Otto W. and Amelia B. Gaebler was issued on June 4, 1936. He was identified as a salesman in the 1938 directory and Amelia as a widow in 1939. She lived in the house through 1946. Homer A. and Irma G Hill moved into the house by 1949 and lived there through 1955 when research ended. He was the managing editor of *Rural Electric Missourian*.²²⁵

7284 Fischer, George L. and Madeline C., House; 1935; Hall Realty Company, contractor. Contributing.

Hall Realty Company was issued the building permit for this house on June 7, 1935. Listed in the 1938 directory as being owned by George L. and Madeline C. Fischer, he was a factory representative, later a manufacturer's agent, but his corporate affiliation was not listed They continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended and she was not listed past 1953.²²⁶

WINCHESTER DRIVE (even numbers)

7308 Kolman, Roland H. and Theodora, House; 1938; Saum, architect. Contributing.

Garage; 1938, Saum, architect. Contributing.

Built in 1938, the house was still listed as vacant in 1939. By 1941, it was listed as the home of Roland H. and Theodora Kolman. By 1943, he was identified as an accountant for F B Company. They lived in the house through 1946 and by 1949, Fred A. and Marguerite Jacobs were listed as the new owners. He was a physician. The couple lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.²²⁷

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WINCHESTER DRIVE (even numbers continued)

7314 **Prevallet, Henry C. and Clara, House; 1939. Contributing.**

Garage; 1939. Contributing.

Built in 1939, this new owners, Henry C. and Clara Prevallet were listed in the 1941 directory. He was a private secretary for Drug Package Company. They continued to live in the house at least through 1955, by which time he was vice-president.

7320 **Gilmore, Arthur R. and Willie E., House; 1939. Contributing.**

Built in 1939, this was initially the home of a credit manager, Arthur R. Gilmore and his wife, Willie E. They continued to live in the house at least through 1943 but in 1946, George W. and Elizabeth S. Berman were listed in the house. He was a sales engineer for Sullivan Mac. Company. By 1949, Andrew H. and Isabelle Till had moved into the house. He was a sales manager for Orchard Paper Company. They were still living in the house in 1955 when research ended.²²⁸

7326 **Nieman, Ernst H. and Nellie M., House; 1938. Contributing.**

Garage; 1938. Contributing.

Built in 1938, the first owners of this house were Ernst H. and Nellie M. Nieman. He was a factory superintendent for CC Corp. By 1943, he was superintendent at the Clearview Equipment Company. They lived in the house through 1949. By 1953, new owners had moved into the house. Margaret A. and G. H. Suelthaus were still living in the house in 1955 when research ended. He worked with Suelthause and Krueger in St. Louis.

7330 **Miller, William J. and Tessie C., House; 1937; J. S. Mills, contractor. Contributing.**

Garage; 1937; J. S. Mills, contractor. Contributing.

On September 2, 1936, J. S. Mills was issued a building permit for this house. His role in the project is not defined but he was responsible for other developments in the community. Completed in 1937, William J. and Tessie C. Miller were listed in the directory in 1938 as living in the house and they lived there through 1953. He worked with Hawthorne Coal Company as its vice president initially, but later as its president. In 1953, Tessie was not listed with him. In 1955, Richard H and Margaret M. Sievers are listed at the address. He was a salesman for E. E. Southern Iron Company.²²⁹

7336 **Schewe, Earl C. and Alma M., House; 1937; Fred Hubble, developer. Contributing.**

Fred Hubble was issued the building permit for this house on September 8, 1937. He did not live in the house and was evidently a developer, because he also had been issued the permit for 7342, next door, the previous year. The house was listed vacant in 1938, and then Earl C. and Alma M. Schewe were listed as the occupants in the 1939 directory. He was a dentist. The couple lived in the house through 1949, but when the next directory was published in 1953, Arthur S. and Lorine B. Purmort had moved in. He was a salesman for Hewitt and Robins.²³⁰

7342 **Braun, Alfred R. and Marie J., House; 1936; Fred Hubble, developer. Contributing.**

Fred Hubble was issued the building permit for this house on September 26, 1936. Again, he was not the first owner, so he was probably the builder or developer. A permit issued on October 31, 1936 listed A. L. Gilman as architect. Plant manager, Alfred R. and Marie J. Braun were first listed at this address in 1938 and lived in the house through 1943. When the next directory was published, Mack A. Gasaway, Jr. and his wife, Mildred, has moved into the house. He was a pharmacist who had his own business. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.²³¹

7348 **Goldstein, Walter H. and Loretta L., House; 1933. Contributing.**

Garage; 1933. Contributing.

Built in 1933, this house is not listed until the 1934 directory listing Jacob Goldstein, a salesman as the resident. In 1936, Walter H. and Loretta L. Goldstein are listed as the owners and occupants. They lived in the house through 1943. Walter Goldstein was a locomotive engineer. By 1946, Elizabeth Papendick was identified as the widow of Gustav C. Papendick. In 1955, Eugene J. and Virginia D. Wanek moved into the house. He was listed as a salesman.

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WINCHESTER DRIVE (even numbers continued)

- 7354 **Borgelt, Raymond W. and Marion K., House;** 1936, James Gastaldi, architect and builder. **Contributing.**
A July 2, 1936 permit listed James Gastaldi as owner, builder, and architect. Raymond W. and Marion K Borgelt were not listed as occupying the property until 1938. He was a yard superintendent of MCW, which was the abbreviation for Mallinckrodt. They continued to live in this house through 1955 when research ended.²³²
- 7360 **Buk, Melvin A. and Katherine, House;** 1936. **Contributing.**
A June 8, 1936 permit listed James Gastaldi as owner, builder, and architect for this house. He was evidently a developer, for he was listed as builder and architect for 7354 as well. Melvin and Kath. Buk were listed in the 1939 directory, listing him as a clerk. The house was listed as vacant in 1941 but in 1943, William L. and Alpha Bauer Lehman had moved into the house. He was a department manager for Shapleigh Hardware, later their lamp broker. The couple was still living there in 1955 when research ended.²³³
- 7366 **Frickey, Edward H. and Lydia A., House;** 1935-1936; W. J. Wells, contractor. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1935-1936; W. J. Wells, contractor. **Contributing.**
On November 7, 1935, Mr. W. J. Wells, the builder or developer, was issued a building permit for this house. Most likely completed in 1936, when the house was listed as the home of Edward H. and Lydia A. Frickey. He was identified as director of the Normandy State Bank in the 1938 directory. By 1941, Virgil M. and Christina A. McGuire had moved into the house. He was initially identified as a sales manager in East St. Louis, but he was promoted to manager and then vice president of M. B. Gintz, Inc. In 1949 and 1953 he was listed as the vice president of Embassy Enterprises. In 1955, he is again listed as a salesman for M. B. Gintz, Inc.²³⁴
- 7370 **Usselman, Harry C. and Mary L., House;** c. 1952-1953; Joseph F. Bueger, architect. **Contributing.**
This house designed in 1952, the only design by Joseph F. Bueger in the neighborhood, was listed as the residence of Albert Herrington in the 1953 directory. Since he had no occupation or others living with him, it is assumed that he lived in the property while under construction or until it was sold. By 1955, Harry C. and Mary L. Usselman moved into the home. He was a manufacturer's agent.²³⁵
- 7378 **Kaechele, Oliver C. and Viola, House;** 1935; Tripp Contracting Company, contractor. **Contributing.**
Oliver C. Kaechele, a clerk for International Shoe Company in St. Louis, took out the building permit on August 7, 1935. He and his wife, Viola, moved into the house in 1936. They lived in there a few years, last listed there in 1941 but more likely were only there through 1940. Based on a remodeling noted in 1940, it is assumed that the new owners, a dentist, Gustav H. and Alma L. Volmer initiated the alterations. They continued to live in the property through 1955 when research ended.²³⁶
- 7380 **Lieweke, Anthony J. and Elizabeth J., House;** 1941. **Contributing.**
Garage; 1941. **Contributing.**
Built in 1941, Anthony J. and Elizabeth J. Lieweke, the owners of this house were not listed until the 1943 directory. They remained in the house through 1955 when research ended.²³⁷
- 7400 **Powers, John T. and Verna, House;** 1937. **Contributing.**
On September 10, 1937, Mr. A. U. Gilman was issued a building permit for this house as the developer or builder. Listed as vacant in the 1938 directory, this house was first occupied by John T. and Verna Powers and listed in 1939 noting he was a comptroller. By 1941, Joseph M. and Sigrig Stockert had moved into the house. He was listed as a salesman for Shapleigh Hardware. They remained in the house through 1949 and he was listed by himself in 1953. By 1955, Carl L. and Marion W. Powell moved into the house and he was listed as a salesman for Day-Bright Light.²³⁸

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WINCHESTER DRIVE (even numbers continued)

7406 **McConnell, Joseph M. and Mary, House; 1930; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

Garage; 1930; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

On May 13, 1930, Joseph M. McConnell was issued a building permit for his new home based on plans by Julius E. Tarling and with J.F. Rupp B&C Co listed as builder from a May 5, 1930 permit. Joseph McConnell and his wife, Mary, were listed in the 1932 directory though the house was probably completed in 1930 or 1931. He was listed as a carrier. By 1934, Robert McConnell is also listed at this address but no occupation or wife is listed with him. By 1936, the house had new owners, Austin A and Mary A. King. He was an insurance agent for State Mutual Life Assurance Company in St. Louis and the couple lived in the house through 1955 when research ended.²³⁹

7412 **Heslep, L. B. and Wilma, House; 1948 Contributing.**

Built in 1948, this house was first listed in the 1953 directory as being owned by L. B. Heslep. By 1955, he is listed with his wife, Wilma D. Heslep.

WOODLAND WAY (odd numbers)

7345 **Clark, Richard L. and Blanche G., House; 1938. Contributing.**

Built in 1938, as the home of Richard L. and Blanche G. Clark, the couple lived in the house through the mid-1940's. He was a dentist. By the 1946 directory, James F. and Viola M. Casey had moved into the house. At that time, he was in the poultry business, but by 1955, she was listed as a widow.

7349 **Terry, Paul J. and Marie, House; 1947. Contributing.**

Built in 1947, this new home of Paul J. and Marie Terry first appeared in the 1949 directory. He was listed as an employee of Kroger Company by 1953, but in 1949 he was only identified as a merchandiser.

7357 **Loehr, Harry F. and Charlotte S., House; 1937. Contributing.**

A January 20, 1937 permit listed Nolan Stinson as owner, builder, and architect. This house was initially listed in the 1938 directory as the home of Charlotte S. Loehr, a secretary, but by the next year it was listed as the home of Harry F. and Charlotte S. Loehr. He was identified as a salesman and the couple lived there through 1955 when research ended.²⁴⁰

7363 **Whitlock, Benjamin E. and Amelia, House; 1933-1934. Contributing.**

A permit issued on November 30, 1933 lists B.E. Whitlock as owner of this house. Built in 1933-1934, the house was listed initially as the home of Benjamin E. and Amelia Whitlock, but by 1938, they had been joined by another couple, Oliver W. and Ruth Schaedlich. Benjamin Whitlock was identified as a salesman, and Oliver Schaedlich was a dentist. Both are listed through 1939. By 1941, Elmer H. and Sylvia M. Tigges had moved into the house. The Tigges lived there through 1953, but in 1955, Elmer Tigges is listed with Pearl L. Tigges. It is not known if this is a second wife or a mistake in the directory. He worked with Lawton-Byrne-Brunner, an insurance agency.²⁴¹

7367 **Fleer, Fred H. and Martha, House; 1935; W. J. Hubbard, architect; H. R. Pueser, developer. Contributing.**

A permit issued on March 26, 1935 listed H.R. Pueser as owner and builder and W.J. Hubbard as architect. H.R. Pueser developed several properties in Pasadena Hills, and their business was located nearby at 6809 Natural Bridge. Built in 1935, this was the original home of Fred H. and Martha Fleer. He worked with Sinclair Refrigeration. But between 1941 and 1943, John E. and Frances O. Marshall had moved in. He was in the military. By 1946, Ralph M. and Adele C. Skinner lived in the house. He was a sales engineer for Elliott Manufacturing. The 1949 directory listed "no return" and in 1953, William Heneck, who worked for Tru-Aide Building Company, lived in the house. In 1955, Raymond J. and Delphine Theisman moved into the house. He was a printer with Superior Typesetting Company.²⁴²

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WOODLAND WAY (odd numbers continued)

7373 **Skinner, Merrill G. and Hazel N., House; 1939. Contributing.**

Garage; 1939. Contributing.

This house was built in 1939 as the home of Merrill G. and Hazel N. Skinner. He was an officer with St. Louis Blow Pipe and Heater Company, first as secretary-treasurer and later as vice president. They continued to live in the house at least through 1955 when research ended.

7401 **Sties, Russell F. and Estelle D., House; 1934. Contributing.**

Garage; 1934. Contributing.

A permit issued on March 7, 1934 listed R.F. Sties as owner of this house. This was the home of Russell F. and Estelle D. Sties and, based on the 1936 directory, he was a leather salesman or broker. He retired by 1949 and died before 1953, but his widow continued to live in the house. In 1949, Alan Steis was also identified, indicating an adult relative.²⁴³

7411 **McGinnis, Michael J., House; c. 1953-1954; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

The house was designed by Julius E. Tarling in 1953 and built for its first owner Michael J. McGinnis, who is listed in the 1955 directory. The house was probably finished in 1954.²⁴⁴

7419 **Bruewer, Frank H. and Laura, House; 1950; James S. Van Deusen, architect. Contributing.**

This house was built in 1950 as the home of an electrotyper for the R & P Electrotype Company, Frank H. Bruewer and his wife, Laura. The architect was James S. Van Deusen and the contractor, Olga S. Van Deusen Inc. It appears this was an architect/builder team since they are listed at the same address.²⁴⁵

7423 **Dreibholz, Otto W. and Ophelia M., House; 1937. Contributing.**

Built in 1937, Otto W. and Ophelia M. Dreibholz were listed as the owners in the 1939 directory. He was an office manager and she was a clerk with the U.S. Treasury. They lived in the house until the eve of WWII when Stanley A. and Stella E. Meyer moved into the house. He was a merchandise manager for S. S. Kresge Company. Between 1946 and 1949, Lancelot L. and Marguerite Lucking moved into the house. He was a supervisor for AT&T. They continued to live in the house through 1955 when research ended.

7429 **House; 1957; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

Designed by Julius E. Tarling (date on plans could be a misinterpreted 5 for a 3), this house was not built until 1957.²⁴⁶

WOODLAND WAY (even numbers)

7320 **Cochran, Robert E. and Margaret Lenore, House; 1941-1942; F. H. Peipers, architect. Contributing.**

Designed in 1941 and completed in 1942, it is the only example of F. H. Peipers work in the neighborhood. This house was built for Robert E. and Margaret Lenore Cochran. He was a salesman for Orchard Paper Company and the couple remained in this house through 1955 when research ended.²⁴⁷

7328 **Knabe, Allan C. and Bette L., House; c. 1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**

Garage; c. 1953; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.

Designed by Julius E. Tarling in 1952, it was built for Allan C. and Bette L. Knabe. He was a salesman for International Business Machines and they were listed as the owners of this house in the 1955 directory.²⁴⁸

7336 **Schalk, Oscar G. and Jennie M., House; 1935; Julius E. Tarling, architect; J. Charles Mueller & Son, contractor. Contributing.**

Garage; 1935; Julius E. Tarling, architect; J. Charles Mueller & Son, contractor. Contributing.

The building permit for this house was issued to J. Charles Mueller and Son on October 25, 1934 and it was built in 1935 based on plans by Julius Tarling. By 1936, it was listed as being owned by Oscar G. and Jennie M. Schalk. They lived in the house through 1955 when research ended. He was listed as banker and comptroller through 1943 with Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company.²⁴⁹

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WOODLAND WAY (even numbers continued)

- 7342 Heinz, George G. and Margaret, House; 1952; Julius E. Tarling, architect. Contributing.**
The plans designed by Julius E. Tarling, were dated 1952 and this address is first listed in the 1953 city directory as the new home of George G. and Margaret Heinz. George Heinz was the employee manager for Mallinckrodt Chemical Company.²⁵⁰
- 7348 Mayer, Conrad H. and Mathilda, House; 1935. Contributing.**
Garage; 1935. Contributing.
Built in 1935, this house was owned by Conrad H. and Mathilda Meyer. In the 1938 directory, he was listed as a show card or sign writer for Famous-Barr Company. They would live in the house through 1955 when research ended.
- 7356 Russo, James and Anna, House; 1936. Contributing.**
Garage; 1936. Contributing.
Built in 1936, this house was identified as vacant in the 1938 directory. By 1939, James and Anna Russo had moved into the house. He had a produce business initially and by 1949, his business was known as James Russo and Brothers. By 1953, it was Humfeld-Russo Development, but by 1955 he was back in the wholesale produce business at 17 Produce Row in St. Louis.
- 7366 Rubinelli, Peter R. and Bernice L., House; 1942; J. V. Gastaldi, architect. Contributing.**
Garage; 1942; J. V. Gastaldi, architect. Contributing.
Designed by J. V. Gastaldi in 1941 and built in 1942, Peter R. Rubinelli, president of Star Coffee Company and his wife, Bernice L., were the first owners and were listed in the 1943 directory. They lived in the house at least through 1955 when research ended.²⁵¹
- 7400 Spoeneman, Chris and Anna, House; 1932; Chris Spoeneman, builder (attributed). Contributing.**
The building permit for this house was issued on March 17, 1932 to Chris Spoeneman, who at the time was a carpentry contractor and it is possible that he helped build his new home. He and his wife, Anna, would live in the house for many years, at least through 1955 when city directory research ended. Beginning in 1943, he was identified as working with W & S Bowling Recreation.²⁵²
- 7416 Menges, John F. and Ruth V., House; 1940. Contributing.**
Built in 1940, this was originally the home of John F. and Ruth V. Menges. He worked as an insurance broker for Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York initially, but later for Prudential Insurance Company of America as a division manager. The Menges family continued to live in this house for many years, at least through 1955 when research ended.
- 7422 Roper, Marilyn and Clara, House; 1938; Ed Lawler, architect; J. P. Flumange, builder. Contributing.**
A permit issued on July 21, 1938 listed J.P. Flumange as builder or developer and Ed Lawler as architect. Built as the home of long distance hauler Marilyn and Clara Roper, they would continue to live in the house as his business grew into Husmann and Roper Freight Lines, of which he became the vice president. They are listed in the city directory through 1949. But by 1953, the house is now occupied by William R. Fox. By 1955, physician, Dr. C Rush and Freeda McAdam lived in the house.²⁵³
- 7428 Stuhlman, Conrad F. and Gladys, House; 1938; F. Ray Leimkuehler, architect. Contributing.**
A permit issued on April 8, 1938 listed Mr. Conrad Stuhlman as owner of this house, with plans from F.R. Leimkuehler, architect and Roger Evans, builder. This house was designed for Mrs. Conrad F. Stuhlman. Her husband was an advertising manager for Krupnick and Associates. Unique to the design, above the door are carvings in cypress of a stool, a man and an owl, with the stool and man being a rebus for the family name. The couple lived in the house through 1955 when research ended, by which time he was sales manager for Western Printing and Lithography Company.²⁵⁴

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WOODLAND WAY (even numbers continued)

7432 **Shade, Eugene R. and Floss, House; c. 1950-1954. Contributing.**

Although the assessor estimates the year built as 1950, this house does not appear in the 1953 city directory. It is first listed in 1955, which means it was completed by 1954, and it was the home of Eugene R. and Floss Shade.

7448 **Kesselhelm, John P. and Sophie, House; 1939. Contributing.**

Built in 1939, according to the assessor, the house was not finished when that year's city directory was canvassed, but was listed in the 1941 directory as the new home of John P. and Sophie Kesselhelm. He was vice president/treasurer of St. Louis Refrigeration and Cold Storage Company. They continued to live in the house at least through 1943 when the new directory was published, but by the time of the next directory, in 1946, George A. and Ethel M. Hild had moved into the house as its new owners. He worked as district manager for John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company in St. Louis.

ENDNOTES

¹Carl G. Stifel Realty Co., *Pasadena Hills* [Lot Number Map] (St. Louis: Carl G. Stifel Realty Co., n.d.), Village of Pasadena Hills Collection; City of Pasadena Hills, Missouri, City Hall, Aerial Photographs of Pasadena Hills (1934, 1938, and 1970 ca); "Insurance Maps of St. Louis County, Missouri" (Limited, NY: Sanborn Map Co., corrected to April 1967); "Part of St. Ferdinand," *Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri, Compiled from Records and Actual Surveys* (Des Moines, IA: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909), pp. 102-103, Missouri Historical Society (hereafter cited as MHS) Library; "Part of St. Ferdinand and Central," *Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri, Compiled from Records and Actual Surveys* (Des Moines, IA: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909), pp. 78-79, MHS Library; St. Louis County (Clayton), Missouri, Department of Planning, Aerial Photograph of St. Louis County (12 August 1937); St. Louis County (Clayton), Missouri, Recorder of Deeds, *Plat Books*, Book 26, "Plat of the Resubdivision of Lots 1-2-30 & 31 in BL. 9 Section 2 of Pasadena Hills. St. Louis County, Mo.," By R. H. Buchmueller, Town Planning Engineer (4 June 1929), p. 35; St. Louis County (Clayton), Missouri, Recorder of Deeds, *Plat Books*, Book 27, "Section One of Pasadena Hills in St. Louis County, Mo." By R. H. Buchmueller, Town Planner and Civil Engineer (9 March 1928), p. 6; St. Louis County (Clayton), Missouri, Recorder of Deeds, *Plat Books*, Book 27, "Section Two of Pasadena Hills. Normandy: St. Louis County, MO." By R. H. Buchmueller, Town Planning Engineer (14 July 1928), p. 43; St. Louis County (Clayton), Missouri, Recorder of Deeds, *Plat Books*, Book 28, "Section Three of Pasadena Hills, Normandy, St. Louis County, Mo." By R. H. Buchmueller, Town Planning Engineer (10 July 1929), pp. 30-31; St. Louis County Real Estate Board, *Map of St. Louis County Mo.* (St. Louis: St. Louis County Real Estate Board, 1924), MHS Library, St. Louis; O. Schrowang, *Map of St. Louis and Suburbs* (St. Louis: [O. Schrowang], 1912), MHS Library, St. Louis; *United Railways Co. of St. Louis, City and County Tracks* (St. Louis: Schrowang Engraving Co., January 1916), MHS Library, St. Louis; Village of Pasadena Hills, Missouri. *Zoning District Map* (7 June 1954).

²*Polk's St. Louis County (Missouri) Directory* (St. Louis: R. L. Polk & Company, 1926-1964); *Polk's St. Louis County (Missouri) Directory* (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Company, 1965-1970).

³St. Louis County (Clayton), Missouri, Assessor's Office, *Assessor's Records*.

⁴"Building News," *St. Louis Daily Record* (hereafter cited as *SLDR*), 1928-1955; City of Normandy, Normandy Fire Protection District (hereafter cited as Normandy), *Building Permits*; Village of Pasadena Hills, Missouri, Building Commissioner's Office (hereafter cited as Building Commissioner's Office), *Building Permits*; Village of Pasadena Hills, Missouri, Trustees of Pasadena Hills (hereafter cited as Trustees), *Building Permits*.

⁵Trustees, *Building Permit*, 5 September 1935.

⁶Building Commissioner's Office, *Building Permits*, "Survey of Lot 3 and the S. 40' Lot 4 Blk. 8 of Pasadena Hills (Sect.2)" By Jul. L. Mueller, Civil Engineer, 8 August 1940.

⁷*Ibid.*, "Survey of N.20 of Lot 4 and S. 40 of Lot 5 in Blk. 8 of Sec.2 of Pasadena Hills" By James Engineering and Surveying Company, Inc., 24 February 1989.

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⁸City of Pasadena Hills, St. Louis County, Missouri. *Blueprint Inventory* (hereafter cited as Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*).

⁹Trustees, *Building Permit*, 25 February 1936.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, 7 March 1936.

¹¹Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*.

¹²*SLDR*, 27 February 1936, p. 5.

¹³*Ibid.*, 7 April 1938, p. 11.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, 18 April 1929, p. 5.

¹⁵*Ibid.*

¹⁶*Ibid.*, 26 October 1933.

¹⁷Trustees, *Building Permit*, 11 September 1935.

¹⁸*SLDR*, 29 September 1938, p. 9.

¹⁹Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*.

²⁰*SLDR*, 8 August 1936; *SLDR*, 8 May 1937.

²¹*Ibid.*, 3 August 1936, p. 5.

²²Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*.

²³St Louis County (Clayton), Missouri, Recorder of Deeds, *Deed Books*, Book 1083, p. 377; *SLDR*, 21 February 1931, p. 5; Trustees, *Building Permit*, 9 February 1931.

²⁴*SLDR*, 21 March 1936; Trustees, *Building Permit*, 9 April 1936.

²⁵*SLDR*, 14 July 1936, p. 5.

²⁶Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*; *SLDR*, 8 February 1938, p. 11.

²⁷Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*.

²⁸*Ibid.*

²⁹*Ibid.*

³⁰Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*; *SLDR*, 26 November 1938, p. 9.

³¹*Ibid.*

³²*SLDR*, 9 February 1938, p. 9.

³³*Ibid.*, 30 June 1936, p. 5.

³⁴*Ibid.*, 7 February 1946, p. 8.

³⁵*Ibid.*, 28 August 1931; Trustees, *Building Permit*, 11 September 1931.

³⁶*SLDR*, 19 February 1937.

³⁷Building Commissioner's Office, *Building Permit*, 4 October 1967.

³⁸*SLDR*, 3 March 1937, p. 5; Trustees, *Building Permit*, 4 February 1937.

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³⁹*SLDR*, 8 December 1938, p. 9.

⁴⁰*Ibid.*, 26 November, 1938, p. 9.

⁴¹Trustees, *Building Permit*, 31 July 1936.

⁴²St Louis County (Clayton), Missouri, Recorder of Deeds, *Deed Books*, Book 1106, p.267; *SLDR*, 24 May 1930, p. 5; Trustees, *Building Permit*, 25 March 1930.

⁴³Trustees, *Building Permit*, 9 June 1933.

⁴⁴*Ibid.*, 16 March 1935.

⁴⁵"Pasadena," [Advertisement] *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 19 June 1938, Real Estate Classifieds.

⁴⁶Trustees, *Building Permit*, 30 October 1935.

⁴⁷Marrilyn Donnelly, Letter to Pasadena Hills Historic Preservation Commission, 2002; *SLDR*, 9 February 1932, p. 5.

⁴⁸Trustees, *Building Permit*, 3 June 1935.

⁴⁹*SLDR*, 24 November 1932, p. 5.

⁵⁰Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*.

⁵¹*Ibid.*, *SLDR*, 9 December 1938.

⁵²*SLDR*, 14 July 1936, p. 5.

⁵³"4 Houses Planned in Pasadena Hills," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 23 June 1935, Real Estate Section.

⁵⁴*SLDR*, 13 November 1930, p. 5.

⁵⁵*SLDR*, 27 May 1930, p. 5.

⁵⁶*SLDR*, 21 February 1936, p. 5.

⁵⁷"Pasadena," [Advertisement] *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 19 June 1938, Real Estate Classifieds; *SLDR*, 31 January 1935, p. 5.

⁵⁸"Pasadena," [Advertisement] *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 19 June 1938, Real Estate Classifieds; [Photograph], *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, [1935], Real Estate Section, p. 2E; *SLDR*, 9 July 1935.

⁵⁹*SLDR*, 10 October 1934.

⁶⁰Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*.

⁶¹St Louis County (Clayton), Missouri, Recorder of Deeds, *Deed Books*, Book 1122, p.320; Trustees, *Building Permit*, 29 April 1931.

⁶²*SLDR*, 8 May 1930, 21 April 1932.

⁶³*Ibid.*, 16 February 1935, p. 5.

⁶⁴*Ibid.*, 18 February 1931, p. 5, 26 March 1935.

⁶⁵*Ibid.*, 26 February 1937, p. 5; Trustees, *Building Permit*, 18 December 1936.

⁶⁶Trustees, *Building Permit*, 22 March 1937.

⁶⁷St Louis County (Clayton), Missouri, Recorder of Deeds, *Deed Books*, Book 1050, p. 21.

⁶⁸Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*.

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⁶⁹*SLDR*, 2 November 1938.

⁷⁰Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*; *SLDR*, 18 September 1931, 27 September 1938, p. 9.

⁷¹Trustees, *Building Permit*, 8 July 1936.

⁷²*SLDR*, 18 February 1931.

⁷³*SLDR*, 31 May 1937.

⁷⁴Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*; Trustees, *Building Permit*, 5 June 1935.

⁷⁵Trustees, *Building Permit*, 5 June 1935.

⁷⁶*SLDR*, 31 July 1937, p. 9.

⁷⁷*Ibid.*, 28 March 1929, p. 5.

⁷⁸Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*.

⁷⁹*Ibid.*; *SLDR*, 26 March 1936, p. 5; Trustees, *Building Permit*, 25 February 1936.

⁸⁰Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*; Trustees, *Building Permit*, 5 July 1935.

⁸¹Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*.

⁸²*Ibid.*; *SLDR*, 25 August 1932, p. 5; Trustees, *Building Permit*, 25 August 1932.

⁸³Trustees, *Building Permit*, 25 May 1935.

⁸⁴Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*.

⁸⁵*Ibid.*

⁸⁶*Ibid.*

⁸⁷Trustees, *Building Permit*, 3 June 1935.

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¹¹⁶Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*; Trustees, *Building Permit*, 27 December 1951.

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¹⁶¹Pasadena Hills, *Blueprint Inventory*; *SLDR*, 12 October 1938, p. 9.

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²³⁰*SLDR*, 8 September 1937, p. 5.

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- 1) 15 735920 4287820
- 2) 15 735520 4287040
- 3) 15 735280 4287060
- 4) 15 735220 4287260
- 5) 15 735320 4287500
- 6) 15 735060 4287660
- 7) 15 735220 4287780
- 8) 15 735160 4288260

Verbal Boundary Description

City Limits of Pasadena Hills, Missouri. See district map for precise boundary line.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries incorporate all of the property that has been historically associated with this community.

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St. Louis County, MO

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Photo Log

The photo numbers are listed in alphabetical order according to street name. Each street is then ordered numerically, dividing odd numbered addresses and even numbered addresses for each street. The odd side of the street comes first, followed by even. The photo log, Section 7 and Section 8 appendices are all ordered in this way and can easily reference each other.

Photographers: Matthew A. Cerny, Sheila Findall and John O'Dell

February 2004 and September 2004

Negatives with City of Pasadena Hills, Historic Preservation Commission, Pasadena Hills, MO 63121

- Photo #1: Example of a single lantern street light
- Photo #2: Looking northeast on Breton Drive from North Winchester Drive and Breton Drive intersection
- Photo #3: From Bristol Park, looking northeast out of the ravine at North Bristol Drive, beginning at 7229 North Bristol Drive.
- Photo #4: From Roland Boulevard looking east into Bristol Park with houses on North Bristol Drive in background to left
- Photo #5: From Lucas Hunt Road looking west at North Bristol exit gateway
- Photo #6: Looking east on South Bristol Drive across intersection with Bristol Court
- Photo #7: Looking south at 3914 Bristol Court
- Photo #8: From intersection of North Bristol Drive and Roland Boulevard looking southeast across Bristol Park at North Bristol Drive
- Photo #9: From southeast corner of Pasadena Court and Canterbury Drive looking northwest down west side of Canterbury Drive beginning at 3913 Canterbury Drive.
- Photo #10: Looking north at 3939 Canterbury Drive
- Photo# 11: Looking west 3939 Canterbury Drive garage
- Photo #12: From 3965 Canterbury Drive looking southwest at the west side of Canterbury Drive
- Photo #13: Looking west at 3965 Canterbury Drive
- Photo# 14: Looking west at garage 3969 Canterbury Drive
- Photo #15: From Roland Boulevard looking west at Canterbury Drive
- Photo #16: Looking northwest from 7229 Canterbury Drive at the north side of the street
- Photo # 17: Looking east at 7241 Canterbury Drive

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Photo Log

- Photo #18: From 3938 Canterbury Drive looking northeast at east side of Canterbury Drive
- Photo #19: Looking south at 3950 Canterbury Drive
- Photo #20: From the intersection of Cardwell Drive and Ravinia Drive looking southwest at Thomas Jefferson School
- Photo #21: Looking north at 7277 Country Club Drive
- Photo #22: From northwest corner of Roland Boulevard and Country Club Drive intersection, looking east past fountain down Country Club Drive
- Photo #23: From Cranford Drive and Country Club Drive looking northwest at north side of Country Club Drive
- Photo# 24: Country Club Drive at Cranford Drive southeast at 7314 through 7320 Country Club Drive
- Photo# 25: Cranford Drive and Country Club Drive looking southwest at south side of Country Club Drive
- Photo# 26: Looking northeast at 800 Country Club Drive
- Photo# 27: Looking northwest at 4319 Cranford Drive
- Photo# 28: Looking southeast at 4320 Cranford Drive
- Photo# 29: Garage at 7307 Huntington Drive looking east from Roland Boulevard
- Photo #30: Huntington Drive looking northwest beginning at 7319 Huntington Drive
- Photo# 31: Looking northeast at 7323 Huntington Drive
- Photo# 32: Looking northeast at 7343 Huntington Drive
- Photo #33: From Winchester Drive looking north beginning at 7403 Huntington Drive
- Photo #34: From intersection of Roland Boulevard and Huntington Drive, looking west at south side of Huntington Drive
- Photo #35: Garages for 7312 and 7316 Huntington Drive looking southwest
- Photo #36: Looking southwest at 7332 Huntington Drive
- Photo #37: Looking southwest at 7336 Huntington Drive
- Photo #38: From west side of Marlboro Court near Ravinia Drive looking at east side of Marlboro Court
- Photo #39: Looking east at 4528 Marlboro Court

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Photo Log

Photo #40: From median at north end of Marlboro Court looking south at west side of Marlboro Court

Photo #41: From Ravinia Drive looking east at intersection with Nadine Court.

Photo #42: Looking west at 4501 Nadine Court

Photo #43: From Nadine Court looking northeast across north Nadine island.

Photo #44: From east median of Nadine Court looking west at 4522 and 4548 Nadine Court

Photo #45: From south side of Natural Bridge Road, looking north across Natural Bridge at tower and Roland Boulevard intersection

Photo#46: Tower looking northeast from Natural Bridge Road.

Photo #47: Tower looking south from west side of Roland Boulevard.

Photo#48: Detail of tower arch and lantern

Photo #49: Looking west at 7321 Overbrook Drive

Photo #50: From the eastern-most intersection of Overbrook Drive and Woodland Way looking east-northeast at north side of Overbrook Drive

Photo #51: Looking west at 7341 Overbrook Drive

Photo #52: Looking west at 7351 Overbrook Drive

Photo #53: From the western-most intersection of Overbrook Drive and Woodland Way looking west at north side of Overbrook Drive

Photo #54: From the intersection of Overbrook Drive and Country Club Drive looking east at north side of Overbrook Drive

Photo #55: From the easternmost intesection of Ravinia Drive and Overbrook Drive, looking south-southeast down Overbrook Drive, past North Roland Boulevard-Overbrook Drive intersection, and then across park.

Photo #56: Looking west at 4526 Overbrook Drive

Photo #57: Looking south at 7374 Overbrook Drive

Photo #58: Looking north at 4515 Parkdale Drive

Photo #59: From Pasadena Boulevard and Lucas Hunt Road looking northwest at Pasadena Boulevard

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Photo Log

- Photo #60: From intersection of Pasadena Boulevard and Lucas Hunt Road looking northwest at Pasadena Boulevard
- Photo #61: From southwest corner of Pasadena Boulevard and Canterbury Drive looking northeast at Pasadena Boulevard
- Photo #62: From the northwest corner of the intersection of Ravinia Drive and Overbrook Drive, looking east down Ravinia Drive at houses on Marlboro Court, Ravinia Drive, and Nadine Court.
- Photo #63: Looking north at 7301 Ravinia Drive
- Photo #64: Looking north at 7325 Ravinia Drive
- Photo #65: Beginning at 7433 Ravinia Drive looking north at east side of the Ravinia Drive
- Photo#66: Looking southwest at 7316 Ravinia Drive
- Photo#67: Looking southwest at 7328 Ravinia Drive
- Photo# 68: Top of tower, looking north down upon Roland Boulevard
- Photo #69: From intersection of Pasadena Court and Roland Boulevard looking northwest at City Hall and houses on Roland Boulevard
- Photo #70: From the intersection of North Bristol Drive and Roland Boulevard looking northwest at west side of street
- Photo #71: From the intersection of Canterbury Drive and Roland Boulevard looking southwest
- Photo #72: Looking west at 3983 Roland Boulevard
- Photo #73: From Roland Boulevard and Huntington Drive intersection looking southwest at Roland Boulevard
- Photo #74: Looking west at 4307 Roland Boulevard
- Photo#75: Looking west at 4311 Roland Boulevard
- Photo #76: Looking west at 4323 Roland Boulevard
- Photo# 77: Garage at 4323 Roland Boulevard looking northwest.
- Photo#78: Garage at 4327 Roland Boulevard
- Photo #79: From Lucas Hunt Road looking west North Roland Boulevard gateway

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Photo Log

- Photo #80: From Roland Park, east of pond, looking west across pond with Buck, Arthur Wells and Mark K., House behind pond.
- Photo #81: Looking north across Roland Park and pond
- Photo #82: From South Roland Boulevard, looking northeast across park at 7247 North Roland, the Buck, Arthur Wells and Mary K., House
- Photo #83: Looking northeast at the Buck, Arthur Wells and Mark K., House, 7247 North Roland Boulevard.
- Photo #84: North Roland Boulevard looking east from 7269 North Roland Boulevard
- Photo #85: From intersection of North Bristol Drive and Roland Boulevard looking north at east side of street
- Photo #86: Looking east at 3964 Roland Boulevard
- Photo# 87: Roland Boulevard and Canterbury Drive looking northeast
- Photo #88: Roland Boulevard intersection with Canterbury Drive looking southeast from 4000 Roland Boulevard
- Photo #89: Looking east at 4200 Roland Boulevard
- Photo #90: From Roland Boulevard and Huntington Drive intersection looking southeast at east side of Roland Boulevard
- Photo# 91: Carter Realty Co. Monument on Roland Boulevard at Country Club looking south with double lantern street light
- Photo#92: From northwest corner of Roland Boulevard and Country Club Drive intersection, looking east-southeast past fountain at 4238 Roland Boulevard
- Photo #93: At Roland Boulevard and Country Club Drive looking east at fountain and 4300 Roland Boulevard
- Photo #94: Looking east at the Carter, Henry, House 4300 Roland Boulevard
- Photo #95: Midblock, looking east on South Roland Boulevard
- Photo #96: From the City of Pasadena Park side of Warwick Drive looking east into the City of Pasadena Hills side of Warwick Drive near the intersection with Huntington Drive.
- Photo #97: Looking south at 7416 Warwick Drive
- Photo #98: Looking north up North Winchester Drive from the junction of Winchester ravines
- Photo #99: Looking northeast at 7231 North Winchester Drive
- Photo #100: Looking northeast at 7231 North Winchester Drive

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Photo Log

Photo #101: Looking across Winchester Park to east-northeast from island at west end of South Winchester Drive

Photo #102: From mid-block Winchester Drive looking northwest down Winchester Drive at north side of street

Photo #103: From Lucas Hunt Road looking west at South Winchester Drive gateway

Photo #104: Looking south across eastern Winchester ravine at houses on South Winchester Drive

Photo #105: Looking west-southwest on South Winchester Drive from the junction of Winchester ravines

Photo# 106: From 7280 South Winchester Drive looking southeast

Photo# 107: 7274 South Winchester Drive south-southeast at Buchmueller, Roland, House

Photo #108: From junction of North and South Winchester Drive looking east-southeast at island and South Winchester Drive

Photo #109: From intersection of Winchester Drive and Huntington Drive looking east up Winchester Drive at south side of street

Photo #110: Looking north at 7349 Woodland Way

Photo #111: Looking north at 7363 Woodland Way

Photo #112: Looking north at 7401 Woodland Way

Photo #113: Looking north at 7411 Woodland Way

Photo #114: Looking north at 7423 Woodland Way

Photo #115: From the eastern-most intersection of Overbrook Drive and Woodland Way looking southwest at south side of Woodland Way

Photo #116: Looking south at 7348 Woodland Way

Photo #117: From the north side of Woodland Way looking southeast at south side of Woodland Way

Photo #118: From intersection of Woodland Way and Cardwell Drive, looking west down the south side of Woodland Way

Pasadena Hills Historic District
Pasadena Hills
St. Louis Co, r10

UTM Reference Codes

STATE OF MISSOURI
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND WATER RESOURCES

- 1) 15/735920/4287820
- 2) 15/735520/4287040
- 3) 15/735280/4287060

- 4) 15/735220/4287260
- 5) 15/735320/4287500
- 6) 15/735060/4287660
- 7) 15/735220/4287780
- 8) 15/735160/4288260

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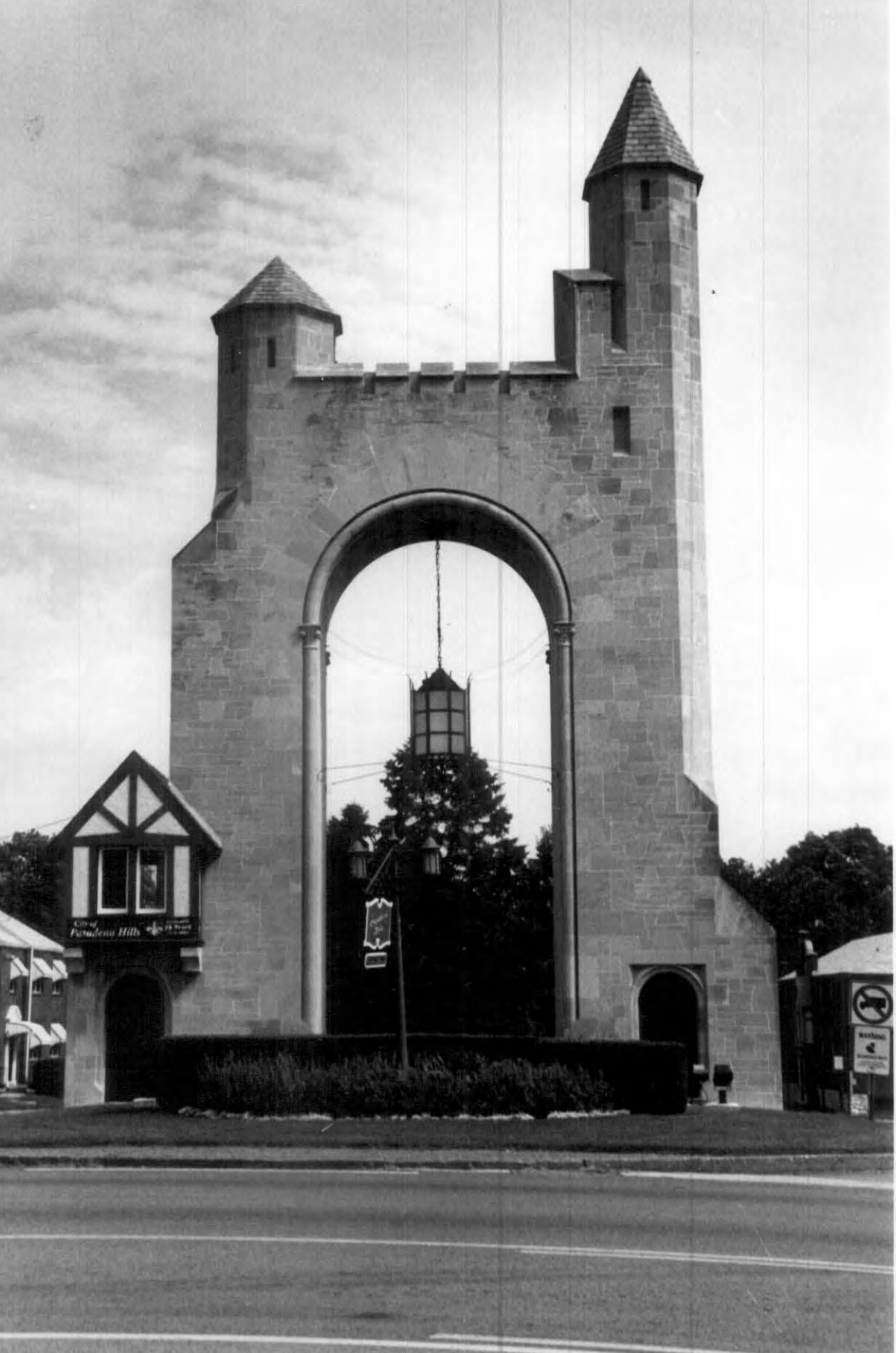












City of Pasadena Hills



NO PARKING

















WOODLAND WAY
WYOMING, DE







ODELL









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WARNING

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH















7128





PASADENA COURT

PASADENA HILLS
← City Hall

BLAKE GRANT POLICE SUB-STATION





















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A SUBURBAN COMMUNITY CREATED BY
THE CARTER REALTY CO.
OWNER: HILLTOPS TRUST, INC.
MANAGED BY: MRS. DONALD L. TAYLOR
PROPERTY MANAGER: J. E. PRINCE
101 W. GARDEN ST. PASADENA, CALIF. 92365
TELEPHONE: 795-1111
SALES OFFICE: 101 W. GARDEN ST. PASADENA, CALIF. 92365
TELEPHONE: 795-1111



























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