

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Pine Lawn Carriage House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 6292-94 Stillwell Drive

not for publication

city, town Pine Lawn

vicinity of

state Missouri 63121

code 29

county St. Louis

code 189

3. Classification

Table with 4 columns: Category, Ownership, Status, Present Use. Includes checkboxes for public/private ownership, occupied/unoccupied status, and various present uses like agriculture, commercial, educational, etc.

4. Owner of Property

name City of Pine Lawn, Roosevelt O'Kain, Mayor

street & number 6250 Forest Avenue

city, town Pine Lawn

vicinity of

state Missouri 63121

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds

street & number 41 South Central Avenue

city, town Clayton

state Missouri 63105

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missouri State Historical Survey

has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

date 1983

federal X state county local

Missouri Department of Natural Resources depository for survey records P.O. Box 176

city, town Jefferson City

state Missouri 65102

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

## Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Pine Lawn Carriage House is a one-story frame structure with a high slate-covered mansard roof. Its actual date of construction is not known, but it may have been built about 1875, when the house it served was built. A somewhat lower west wing may be contemporary or slightly later, while the shed-roofed solarium and north porch appear to be circa 1910. The main structure, located at the corner of Arden Avenue, is numbered 6292 Stillwell Drive, the wing 6294.

The most prominent part of the carriage house is the three-bay by three-bay portion at the northeast corner which has the highest roof topped by ornamental cresting and a weathervane. The center bay of the north front, which has large stable doors, breaks forward a few inches as does the hipped-gable dormer above it. A triangular vent opening stands above this dormer. The flanking bays have nearly square window openings, now boarded up, and shed-roof dormers. A cornice marks the turn of the mansard, pausing for the flanking dormers, and rising with the roofline of the central dormer, which has a large semicircular window. The center part of this dormer window is a pair of double-hung windows. The upper sash of these windows have two rectangular panes below three square ones, while the lower sash have two above three. The first-floor windows, visible from inside, follow a similar pattern of two and five, with two-light transoms, while the flanking dormers have a pattern of two and four. The east elevation of this part has a central shed-roof additional dormer. A door in the third bay, possibly altered from a window, is sheltered by a shed-roofed hood and leads to a staircase to the second floor. Extending to the south behind the main block is a large windowless section. It has a lower mansard with blank hipped-gable dormers to the south and east. Inside, this portion remains much as it must have been originally. A second staircase rises to the left of the double doors. Areas of shelving have been built to both right and left, blocking the windows. Walls and ceilings are beaded planking of the kind commonly associated with porch ceilings. The floor appears to be scored concrete. The loft or second floor area has a peaked skylight.

The front portion of the second floor has since the early 1940's had a suite of offices with tiled floors, acoustical ceilings, and knotty pine paneling. This suite extends into the mansard of the west wing but has no access to its first floor. The first floor of the west wing forms a small residence, approached by a concrete-floored porch and French doors, with a casement bay window to the left of the door. The west end of this wing is a one-room solarium addition with paired and triple 6-over-6 double-hung windows. The ground drops abruptly to the southwest, exposing the squared-rubble foundation on the south. This stone wall incorporates two (boarded) windows flanking a segmental-arched double door. The windows of the first floor and dormer on this side are a heterogeneous collection reflecting probable alterations.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates c. 1875

Builder/Architect unknown

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Pine Lawn Carriage House is the last vestige of a way of life that characterized all of northwest St. Louis County in the last part of the nineteenth century. At that time, the suburban estates of wealthy St. Louis businessmen stretched from the western part of the city through Normandy (itself the estate of the Lucas and Hunt families) to Florissant.<sup>1</sup> The West End Narrow-Gauge Railroad was organized in 1875 to serve this district, and it reached Florissant in 1878.<sup>2</sup> By facilitating access to this district, the railroad at first enhanced its fashionability but later brought about its demise by making it attractive to developers of middle-class housing. Today the Pine Lawn Carriage House is the only structure surviving to remind us of life along the Narrow-Gauge. It is representative of the high-style architecture of the era and its three successive owners, the Finneys, the Alkires and the Clarks, are representative of the class that first settled here.

It has been said that the name of the estate served by the carriage house was "Pine Lawn," the name adopted by the local station of the Narrow Gauge and later by the City of Pine Lawn, incorporated in 1947.<sup>3</sup> In train schedules through the early 1880's, however, the stop nearest here was called "Bridgeton Station" after Natural Bridge Road.<sup>4</sup> Pine Lawn Station begins to appear in directories about 1885, but Josiah Alkire, who lived here from 1879 to 1887, gave Bridgeton Station as his address. His name for the estate is not known; in one reminiscence it is called simply "the old Alkire place."<sup>5</sup> The name used by Charles Clark, the next owner, was "Clarkhurst."<sup>6</sup>

The estate had its origins in the decade beginning in 1847, when about 100 acres of U.S. Survey 1913 were assembled by the brothers John and William Finney, partners in an important St. Louis business, J. and W. Finney.<sup>7</sup> This tract was described with some exaggeration as "several hundred acres lying on the Natural Bridge Road at the Six-Mile House, where the elder brother, John, took interest and pleasure in conducting farming and raising choice stock."<sup>8</sup> The Finney family had emigrated from County Cavan, Ireland, in 1817, arriving in St. Louis the following year. The father, John, Sr., died in 1821, admonishing his sons "never to have any divided interest." The business they established was held in common but had two distinct parts; William (born 1804) operated a wholesale grocery and ship chandlery, an enterprise much needed in a river city, while John (born 1798) invested in real estate, beginning with the family homestead at the southwest corner of Washington and Broadway. In order to supply its wholesale and shipping needs, the firm established several industries, including a candle factory, a meat-packing plant, a cooperage, a brewery, and the first ice house in the city. It also invested in steamships and helped to found the Keokuk Packet Company. Through their real estate activities the brothers helped to move the center of wholesale business from Main Street up to Washington Avenue.<sup>9</sup> They also laid out Finney Avenue running west from Grand.<sup>10</sup> John Finney was in 1821 one of five founders of the first Methodist society in St. Louis, and both brothers were later active in Methodist affairs.

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William Finney married Jane Lee, daughter of another Irish immigrant, in 1825, and John soon after married her sister Mary Ann. The latter marriage was childless but the former produced 15 children, most prominent of whom was the Reverend Dr. Thomas Finney (born 1827), editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate and presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church South 1861-1868 and 1884-1892.<sup>11</sup> Two other sons, John Lee and William H., joined as wholesale grocers and commission merchants.<sup>12</sup> William Finney died in 1858, and two years later his widow and brother rearranged the title to the farm so that each held part of it independently.<sup>13</sup> John's house was in the portion of the estate lying within what later became the city limits. The house that Jane Finney built on her portion was standing by 1875, when it was depicted in Richard J. Compton's Pictorial St. Louis. The carriage house is not clearly shown, but as it is mansarded like the house, it may have been built at the same time. John died in 1868 and Mary Ann in 1879. Shortly before her death, she and Jane Finney sold 48.11 acres to Josiah Alkire including Jane's house.<sup>14</sup> Jane Finney survived until 1894, her eighty-sixth year.<sup>15</sup>

Alkire paid a total of \$16,820. Born in Williamsport, Ohio, in 1818, he had moved with his family to Illinois in 1840.<sup>16</sup> In 1852 he came to St. Louis, where he founded Alkire & Co., a wholesale grocery that eventually occupied all five floors of a large commercial building at 514-520 North Second Street. He settled near Kirkwood in the mid-1870's, commuting on the Pacific Railroad. After 1879 the Finney estate became Alkire's principle residence. "His tastes are domestic," Henry Scharf wrote of him in 1883, "and he has ample means to gratify them at his beautiful home on the West End Narrow-Gauge Railroad."

Alkire became a pioneer of the Sun Belt when he retired to Phoenix, Arizona, in 1887, selling his St. Louis County estate for \$30,000 to Charles Clark.<sup>18</sup> Clark had recently come to St. Louis from Montana, where he had been associated with his brother-in-law Charles Derickson McLure in a fabulous silver discovery.<sup>19</sup> The Granite Mountain Lode in Philipsburg, Montana, was claimed in 1879, and in 1882 the company formed to mine it purchased as well the James G. Blaine Lode, creating the Bi-Metallic Mining Co. By the time that company, known in later years as the Philipsburg Mining Company, was dissolved in 1943, it was said to have enriched St. Louisans, its principal stockholders, by eleven million dollars.<sup>20</sup> Clark was also a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. His primary residence in St. Louis was 41 Vandeventer Place next door to his mother-in-law Margaret McLure.<sup>21</sup> His office was in the Merchants-Laclede Building at 4th and Olive. Two other downtown properties were also his: 213-215 North Broadway, near Olive, and 309-311 North Seventh, near Olive, and 309-311 North Seventh, near Locust.<sup>22</sup> We learn from the inventory taken at the time of Clark's death that his house at Clarkhurst had one bedroom on the first floor and three on the second, as well as three servants rooms.<sup>23</sup>

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Mrs. Clark, the former Sue McLure, died in 1908 at the age of 69. She was described as "prominent socially and an ardent worker along charitable lines."<sup>24</sup> Her position in St. Louis society is suggested by men who served as honorary pallbearers at her funeral, including David R. Francis, Luther Conn, Daniel Catlin and John J. O'Fallon. Charles Clark died in 1912 at the age of 80, leaving two sons.<sup>25</sup>

In 1917 the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, acting as trustee for the Clark estate, leased Clarkhurst to the Florissant Valley Club in 1917 for three years and then in January of 1920 sold it for \$55,000 to two women, K.M. and M.A. Quinn and their husbands John A. and James J., reserving the right to review any plat of subdivision.<sup>26</sup> Such a plat was filed only four months later, with the name "Natural Park."<sup>27</sup> The surviving carriage house found itself on lots A and 18 of Block 5 of the new subdivision. In recent years it had been used as the offices of a paint company. Following the death of the owner, Stanley Hanks, early this year, it has been donated to the city of Pine Lawn, which hopes to use it as a community center.<sup>28</sup>

## NOTES

1. Elizabeth Kennerly Russell, "The Narrow-Gauge and Its Patrons," Missouri Historical Society Bulletin, Vol. VI, No. 3 (April 1950), pp. 273-287.
2. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Saint Louis City and County (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts & Co., 1883), p. 1877; John Devoy, A History of the City of St. Louis and Vicinity (St. Louis: John Devoy, 1898), pp. 159-160.
3. McCune Gill, Pine Lawn (St. Louis: Title Insurance Corporation of St. Louis, 1951).
4. Rolla Wells Scrapbook, archives of the Missouri Historical Scrapbook. His father, Erastus Well, was a founder of the Narrow-Gauge.
5. Russell, p. 277.
6. St. Louis County Probate Court records.
7. St. Louis City Probate Court records, William Finney; St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book M<sup>4</sup>, page 64; L<sup>5</sup>, 521; K<sup>6</sup>, 211; 183, 375; 196, 76; 222, 266.
8. William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis (New York: The Southern History Company, 1899), p. 755. This is the chief source of information on the Finney family. Other references may be found in the files of the Missouri Historical Society and Frederick L. Billon, Annals of St. Louis in its Territorial Days (St. Louis: 1888), pp 334-335.

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9. They were among the backers of the Lindell Hotel, built 1856-63 at Washington and Sixth; the construction 1871-73 of the Samuel Davis Dry Goods Building at the northwest corner of Washington and Broadway (Fifth), a site owned by the Finneys, heralded the shift of retail business as well. See Lawrence Lowic, The Architectural Heritage of St. Louis 1803-1891 (St. Louis: Washington University Gallery of Art, 1982), pp. 80, 117-118.
10. The tax list printed in the city directory of 1864 shows an assessment of \$346,990 for the Finney estate, more than anyone else except Mullanphy and Lucas heirs.
11. Hyde and Conard.
12. Some of William Finney's correspondence regarding this partnership is in the archives of the Missouri Historical Society. Another prominent relative was Elizabeth Kells, a sister of John and William whose daughter married Samuel Cupples.
13. St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book 243, page 535. Notes of Dr. William G. Swekosky, archives of the Missouri Historical Society.
14. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 8, page 71; 8, 354; 9, 190; 9, 192.
15. Hyde and Conard; Hardcastle Scrapbook (Missouri Historical Society), p. 21.
16. A biography of Alkire is found in Scharf, p. 1239.
17. St. Louis City directory, 1888.
18. County Recorder of Deeds, Book 34, page 627.
19. Hyde and Conard, pp. 394, 1402.
20. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Fabulous Mining Company That Enriched St. Louisans Nears End," February 12, 1943. In 1955 the Missouri Historical Society was given scale models of hand-mining tools of the type used in developing the Granite Mountain mine. Missouri Historical Bulletin, "Museum acquisitions," Vol. XI, No. 3 (April, 1955), p. 380.
21. Mrs. McLure was a colorful figure, a founder of the Daughters of the Confederacy; see Hyde and Conard, p. 1400.
22. St. Louis County Probate Court records.
23. Clark's will indicates that he owned a painting, "Music of the Sea," by the French academician Bougereau. He commissioned marble busts of himself and his wife, which are now in the Clark mausoleum in Blocks 317 and 318 of Bellefontaine Cemetery.

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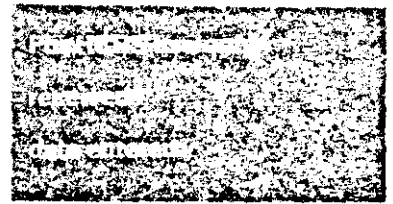


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24. Missouri Historical Society Necrology Scrapbook IIC, p. 225.
25. Louis Vaughan Clark (1864-1946) and Charles McLure Clark (1871-1942). Charles married Lenor Scullin (1876-1956), daughter of steel magnate John Scullin, and their daughter Mary Denman Clark married Marchese Giovanni Carignani of Naples and later William T. Wetmore.
26. County Recorder of Deeds, Book 457, page 483; 486, 601.
27. Plat Book 14, page 20.
28. According to county directories, Henry W. Hamilton, a real estate agent, lived here from 1926. The name of the street was changed from South to Stillwell in 1938. Stanley Hanks operated the Hanks Paint Co. there from about 1942.

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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4. Gill, McCune. Pine Lawn. St. Louis: Title Insurance Corporation of Saint Louis, 1951.
5. Hyde, William, and Conard, Howard L. Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis New York: The Southern History Company, 1899.
6. Russell, Elizabeth Kennerly, "The Narrow-Gauge and Its Patrons," Missouri Historical Society Bulletin, VI, 3 (April 1950), pp. 273-287.
7. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Fabulous Mining Company That Enriched St. Louisans Nears End," February 12, 1943.
8. Scharf, J. Thomas History of Saint Louis City and County. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts & Co., 1883.

Continuation

Item number 11

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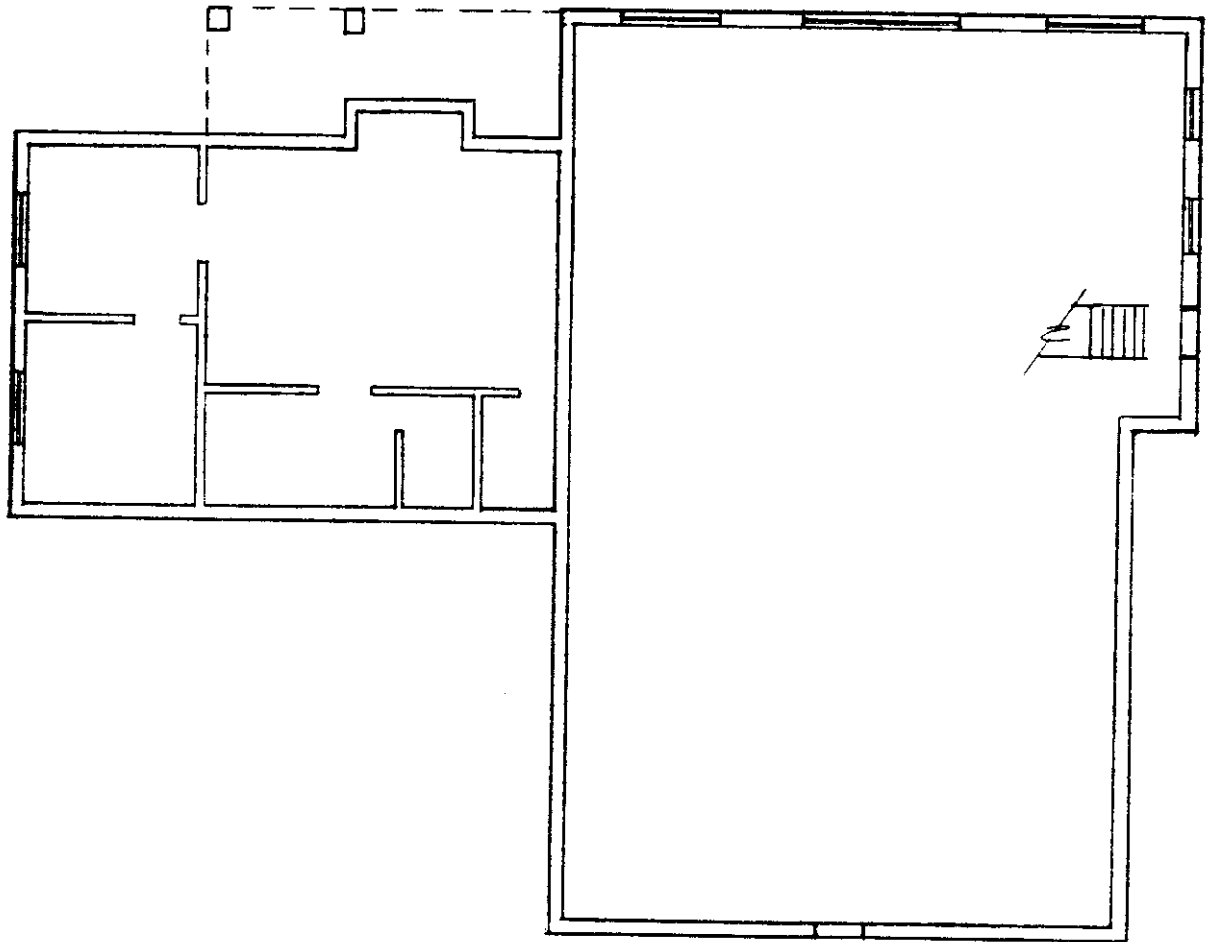
2. James M. Denny, Chief Survey & Registration  
and State Contact Person  
Department of Natural Resources  
Historic Preservation Program  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City,

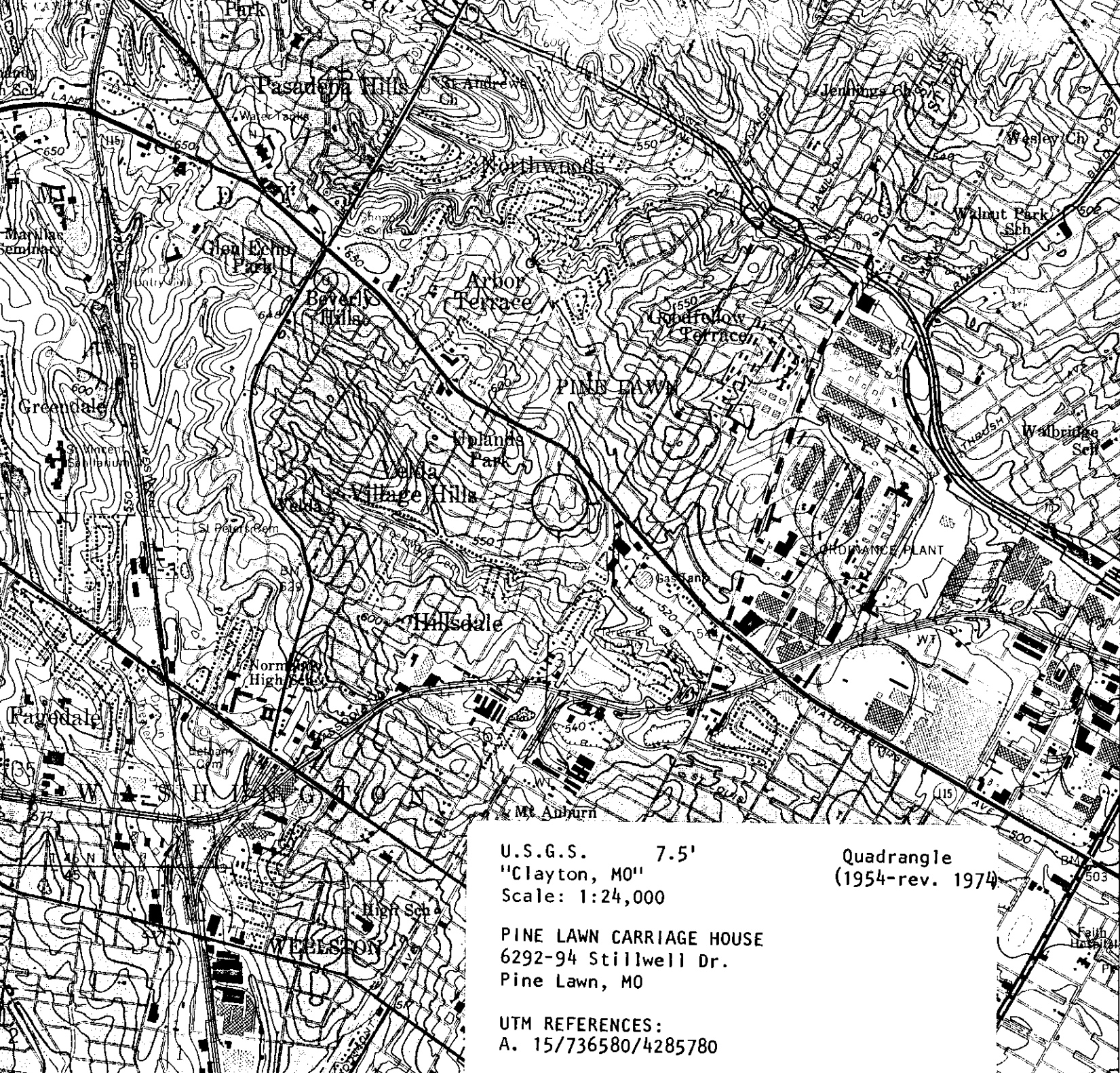
November, 1983  
— (314) 751-4096

Missouri



PINE LAWN CARRIAGE HOUSE  
STILLWELL AT ARDEN  
PINE LAWN, MISSOURI





4288  
42'30"  
4.8 MI. TO INTERSTATE 70  
ALTON ILL. 14 MI.  
4286  
7 MI. TO INTERSTATE 55  
(GRANITE CITY)  
2961 II. NW  
4285  
4284



U.S.G.S. 7.5'  
"Clayton, MO"  
Scale: 1:24,000

Quadrangle  
(1954-rev. 1974)

PINE LAWN CARRIAGE HOUSE  
6292-94 Stillwell Dr.  
Pine Lawn, MO

UTM REFERENCES:  
A. 15/736580/4285780

**Photo Log:**

Name of Property: **Pine Lawn Carriage House**

City or Vicinity: **Pine Lawn**

County: **St. Louis County** State: **MO**

Photographer: **Esley Hamilton**

Date

Photographed: **May 1983**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 6. View from NW.

2 of 6. View from N.

3 of 6. 6294 wing from NE.

4 of 6. View from SE.

5 of 6. 6294 wing from S.

6 of 6. Plate 106, Pictorial St. Louis: 1875, Richard J. Compton, ed. #1 at top is Finney Residence.







54007







