

**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.

historic name Webster Park Residential Historic District

other name/site number Webster Park

street & town roughly bounded by Newport, Bompert, E. Lockwood, No. Maple & Glen Rd N/A not for publication

city or town Webster Groves N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis code 189 zip code 63119

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 Nov. 12, 2008
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
252	103	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
253	103	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling

Religion

Education/ library

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling

Religion

Government/public library

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revival/Colonial Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century Revival/Tudor Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements/Craftsman

Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements/Prairie School

Late Victorian/Shingle Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Clapboard

 Brick

roof Asphalt

other Stone

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Description

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.)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1890-1936

Significant Dates

1891

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Multiple

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Webster Park Residential Historic District
Name of Property

St. Louis County, MO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 138 acres

UTM References

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

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

2 1/5 7/3/1/4/6/8 4/2/7/5/5/7/4
Zone Easting Northing

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

4 1/5 7/3/0/9/9/7 4/2/7/4/8/0/8
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title See continuation sheet

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

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

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

Property Owner

name/title multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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Webster Park Residential Historic District
St Louis County, Missouri

Architectural Classification (cont'd)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Italian Renaissance
MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch Style
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT/Wrightian
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT/International Style

Materials (cont'd)

foundation: Stone
foundation: Brick
walls: Shingle
walls: Stucco
walls: Vinyl
walls: Aluminum
walls: Stone
roof: Slate
roof: Tile
roof: Asbestos
roof: Shingle
roof: Metal

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Webster Park Residential Historic District
St Louis County, Missouri

Summary:

The Webster Park Residential Historic District in Webster Groves, St. Louis County, Missouri is a residential neighborhood of approximately 138 acres and is roughly bounded by North Bompert Avenue (west side only), Newport Road (south side only), Glen Road (both sides of the road) and East Lockwood (north side only). The residential subdivision was platted in 1891 with curvilinear streets, grassy and planted park areas and the large grassy expanses that border Glen Road and was designed to attract middle-to upper-class families from the city of St. Louis. The majority (85 percent) of the district's houses were constructed between c. 1890 and c. 1936 (the period of significance) and as such they represent a variety of architectural styles and designs. While late Victorian, particularly Queen Anne and Shingle styles are represented, most houses are classified as Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals and American Movements such as Colonial Revivals, Tudor Revivals, Bungalow/Craftsman and Prairie School. The Webster Park Historic District has 355 resources, of which 253 contribute to the historic character of the district. The district contains 213 single-family residences (177 contributing), a church (1963, noncontributing), rectory (1926, contributing) and parochial school (1910, contributing), the public library (1950; noncontributing), and 71 outbuildings. It should be noted that 61% (63 out of 102) of the non-contributing resources are small outbuildings, which have had minimal impact upon historic streetscapes. The addition of newer housing, post c. 1936, while not in direct keeping with the vast majority of housing stock, has complimented the overall neighborhood because of the quality of workmanship and design of these newer houses. The subdivision layout, including yards, streets and pocket parks are counted as one contributing site.

Elaboration:

The population of Webster Park has remained stable throughout its history. This is due in no small part to the fact that Webster Park is one of the oldest established and continuously residential neighborhood in St. Louis County. Webster Park has never been zoned for anything other than single-family residences in its 116 year history which has helped it to preserve its unique residential character. Impacts to the architectural character of the district are from large additions to houses, changes in siding and loss of original roofing material, notably slate. However, overall the houses in the district retain their significant architectural features, and the Webster Park Historical District reflects its significance as a collection of early 20th century high style, residential buildings.

The Webster Park Historic District sits east of the Old Webster Historic District (NR listed 8/04/2004), the commercial center of town, and Marshall Place Historic District (NR listed 6/17/1982). To the east of the district is the Webster College-Eden Theological Seminary Collegiate District (NR listed 12/28/1982) and Old Orchard, another business/residential district of Webster Groves. North and south of the district are subdivisions platted in more of a grid-like pattern with some architecture similar in style such as Tuxedo Park and the Central Webster Historic District (NR listed 6/11/1986). The park-like setting of Webster Park was planned to include landscaped green spaces that contain both mature trees and a variety of flowering

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shrubs, bushes and perennials. Great care has been taken to maintain these island areas with updated plantings and meticulous care of manicured grasses and mulched bed. Although the district is encircled by other, newer residential areas, the distinct layout of Webster Park with its curving streets and parklands sets it aside from the other residential areas nearby.

The oldest house in the Webster Park Historic District dates to c. 1890; the newest one is ten years old as of the date of this application. When the district was platted in 1892, only four homes had been construction and no new houses were built for four years following the financial Panic of 1893. In 1897 three homes were built, including the house at 46 Glen constructed by the district's founders to create interest in the district. Five more homes were constructed in 1898 and 1899. The first decade of the 20th century witnessed the construction of 60 homes; 29 homes were built from 1910-1919 and 74 were built during the 1920s. Only ten homes were built during the first six years of the Depression decade of the 1930s. Since 1936, new construction has been minimal representing about 15% (or 33 properties) of the total properties. Four houses were built during the 1940s, 20 were built during the post World War II era of the booming 1950s, four during the 1960s and five during the last 30 years of the 20th century.

The increased socioeconomic diversity of the Webster Park Historic District is reflected by the houses built in the district during the period of significance. They range from very large, architect-designed houses to small bungalows built by local builders. The influence of those local developers is evidenced by the large number of Builder Style houses in the district. Builder style houses include those with Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Bungalow/Craftsman detailing, as well as Foursquare styles. The prevailing architectural style Colonial Revival. There are 100 examples of the style in the district of which 80 are contributing resources. Colonial Revival is followed by Tudor Revivals with 31 examples and 27 Bungalow/Craftsman of which all are contributing resources. There are fourteen Prairie School buildings, thirteen Shingle Style, six Queen Anne and six Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, all of which are counted as contributing resources. There are five Italian Renaissance styles of which four are contributing, five Modern Movements (Ranch Style) which are non-contributing resources, and four Classical Revivals of which two are contributing. There is one example of the International Style which is a contributing resource. The remaining styles in the district of which there is one or two examples of and are not contributing resources are Late Gothic Revival, Modern Movement (California Style), Modern Movement (Wrightian) and Moderne. Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styling was used for a wide variety of houses in the Webster Park Historic District. The Colonial Revival style, which is the most common, was used for district houses from 1897 to 1998. The Tudor Revival style was also popular; district examples were built between 1901 and 1936. The earliest examples of the Colonial and Tudor Revival styles that were built from 1897 till around 1919 are also some of the largest and most refined. Craftsman/Bungalow houses in the district range in date from 1902 to 1926.

Foundation materials are predominately concrete (137 properties used this material from beginning in 1905 through 1998), followed by stone (70 properties used this for their foundations beginning in 1890 through 1936) with ten properties using brick from 1909 until 1936. Walls are predominately clapboard or clapboard combined with shingle or stucco

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(currently there are 59, but roughly 20 of the houses have had original wood siding replaced with vinyl or aluminum), brick and brick combinations (65 properties) and stucco and stucco combinations (30 properties). Currently, roofing materials are predominantly asphalt (174 out of 217 properties) as homeowners have replaced the original slate roofing material with this less expensive option. There are still nineteen properties with slate roofs, fourteen with tile roofs and the remaining ten roofs are metal, shingle or asbestos. Rooflines are generally either gabled or hipped, while gables may be either front-facing or at the sides.

The founders of Webster Park in 1892 imposed deed restrictions that required that there be one house per lot with: 1) minimum setbacks from lot lines, 2) consisting of at least two stories, and 3) costing a minimum of \$3,500. The deed restrictions also prohibited the owners of the Webster Park lots from operating such enterprises as livery stables, blacksmith shops, cattle yards, slaughter houses or any other establishments that may be deemed a nuisance.¹ With inflation, the minimum cost requirement of \$3,500 was easily satisfied, thus houses built in the late 1910s and 1920s tend to be smaller in scale than their earlier counterparts although the materials used remain generally consistent.

During the last half of the 20th century, the side yards (the result of original Webster Park homeowners buying two lots side by side and building on only one lot) of many of the historic homes have been sold and developed. Although the original covenants established for Webster Park did not dictate deed restrictions that required houses to be built of a certain style or of a specific material, the evolution of Webster Park has been such that newer construction has complimented the existing inventory. Further, the City of Webster Groves maintains a strict oversight for new construction. An Architectural Review Board must approve all new construction and as a result the recent additions to houses in Webster Park have all been compatible with previous design. Impact on the neighborhood has been minimal and, in many cases, has enhanced the special residential aspect of this historic district. The neighborhood today looks very much as it did in the middle of the 20th century; more than 82 percent of the houses in the district are contributing resources.

Individual Property Descriptions:

Descriptions of the physical characteristics of the buildings are based upon field work done in 2006, 2007 and early 2008 along with data collected during a survey of Webster Park conducted in the late 1980s by the St. Louis County Parks Department. Building descriptions are listed alphabetically by street and numerically by street number. Headings include address, name of the original property owner/occupant (if known), architectural style, c. date of construction, architect/builder if known and a notation of contributing or non-contributing status

129 Bompert, W. Raymond Stobie House; Colonial Revival; c.1922; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

¹ Swift, Wilda H. and Cynthia S. Easterling. Webster Park: 1892 – 1992. Webster Groves; Scholin Brothers Printing Company, 1993.

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This is a simple rectangular, two-story, brick house with a low-pitched, asphalt shingled gable roof and concrete foundation. The front has four bays on the second story and three bays on the first. The first story windows are eight-over-eight and the second story windows are six-over-one. The front door is in the center bay with a red-tile gable over it supported by slender columns. In 2004 a three-story brick addition was added to the house on the south side, and included a two-car garage. This house was built for W. Raymond Stobie, a general sales agent for Willis Coal and Mining Company.

135 Bompert, Residence for the German Evangelistic Missouri College; Prairie School; 1924; F.W. Mittendorf (builder); Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This 2 1/2-story brick home with stone foundation has an asphalt clad hipped roof with dormers, and a full width front porch with brick piers. There are two bays on the first and second floors. The front door is in the northern bay. The windows in the south bay and both second story bays are eight-over-one with sidelights of eight-over-one. In the dormer is a pair of three-over-three windows. This home was originally built for the German Evangelistic Missouri College, now known as Eden Seminary. It has been a private residence unaffiliated with the Seminary since at least 1990.

203 Bompert, A.E. Welch House; Italian Renaissance; 1920; A.E. Welch (builder); Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage, Noncontributing

This two-story brick house is almost square with a brick foundation. It has an asphalt low hip roof with broad eaves and pairs of large carved brackets that suggest an Italianate influence. There is a shed dormer on the front and back. On the front the second story windows are in pairs of nine-over-one and on the first floor there is a triple nine-over-one window in the south bay. The front door is in the north bay with a small gable supported by brackets over it. On the south there is a one-story porch with a shed roof and brick foundations and piers. This house was built by A.E. Welch for himself. Charles Albert Lee, State Superintendent of the Public Schools during the 1920's and 1930's, purchased this home in 1937 and lived in it until 1983. Mr. Lee ran for governor in 1956 and was a professor at Washington University.

211 Bompert, Lee Winston House; Colonial Revival; 1925; Payne Brothers (builders); contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a small, one-story, brick cottage with a steep cross gable asphalt roof with a concrete foundation. The front has three bays, triple single-pane windows on the south side of a brick projection. The projection contains the front door with fanlight transom under a cross gable roof. On the north side is a double-hung window with single panes and shutters. There is a dormer on either side of the projection on the back. A frame addition with a lower gable roof is on the end of the back projection. This house was built for Lee Winston, who was the

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president of the Monotype and Typesetting Foundry Company.

219 Bompert, Julia and Water Krausnick House; Shingle Style; 1892; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage and shed; contributing and noncontributing, respectively.

This is a two-story house with stained shingle shake siding, stone foundation and asphalt roof. The north part of the house is a long rectangle with a low gable roof. The south part of the house is two stories, a large octagonal tower at the front with a hip roof and a rectangle to the back with a gable roof. The tower has three bays facing the front with single pane windows in each bay. The north rectangle is five bays on the front with the double front door in the center bay. A shed roof portico with a small gable in the center projects in front of the front doors supported by massive stone pillars. Above this center bay the main roofline is broken by a small gable. The windows of the north section are two-over-two. Behind the octagonal tower the south side of the house is three bays. The screened porch was recently enclosed adding an additional room to the first floor living space. There is a fifteen-light door in the center with a three-light transom. On either side of the door are ten pane casement windows with four-light transoms. There is a basic two-car shingled garage with a front facing gable roof behind the house. This house was built for Julia and Walter Krausnick. Mr. Krausnick was president of the Electric Light Company. The Krausnicks were the first family to have a telephone in Webster Groves. In 1902 Willard Case, the owner of the Willard Case Lumber Company, a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in hardwood lumber, bought the house.

229 Bompert, William F. Hamann House; Prairie School (foursquare); 1909; William F. Hamann (builder); Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This is a pleasingly regular, 2 1/2-story dark colored shingle house with a hip roof and boxed eaves and entablature. It has a hip dormer on each side. The front door is in the north bay surrounded by plain pilasters and a plain entablature and a cornice. The two bays on the second floor and south first floor bay have shuttered eight-over-eight windows. The half-story dormer has an eight-light window. There is a one-story sunroom addition with a shed roof on the south side with triple one-over-one windows. There is a basic two-car wood garage with a front facing gable roof behind the house. This house was built by William F. Hamann for himself. Reverend Hamann was the pastor of the Christian Church at 704 Tuxedo Boulevard.

235 Bompert, Reverend Albert Petrasch Residence; Italian Renaissance; 1916; Wessbecher & Hildebrand (builder); Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a brick house with a three-story, octagonal tower on the southeast corner. The foundation is concrete. The third story windows in the tower are small rectangles set in arched recesses in the bricks. There is a one-over-one window on the first and second floor

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below these third floor windows. The hip roof is of green tile with small hip dormers on the north and south sides. The front door is in the center bay not considering the tower and a one-story open porch with a tiled shed roof supported by brick piers projects from the front of the house. The north two bays of the second floor are slender one-over-one windows with a small square one-over-one window in the south bay. There is a small slender one-over-one window to the north of the front door. A one-over-one window is in the south bay. A one story, shed roof addition was constructed in 2000 on the rear of the house. This addition is of wood frame material. A natural wood deck was also added to the rear of this house.

301 Bompert, Alexander J. and Julia Brockmeyer Walsh House; Colonial Revival; 1910;
Architect/Builder: Mackey/Fred Howell; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This large house has a hip roof, concrete foundation and vinyl siding. It has a one-story open porch with a hip roof across the front, wrapping around the south side and screened in on the south side. The porch makes the house look wide and fat. There are two hip dormers on the front. Of the three bays on the main section of the front of the house the southern bay has single windows on both floors and the northern bay has triple windows on both floors. The center bay is the front door with side lights on the first floor and an oriel window on the second floor under the broad eaves of the roof. There are two dormers above the second story each with two single pane windows. Two stories of sunrooms project from the back half of the south side under a cross hip roof. This house was built for Alexander J. and Julia Brockmeyer Walsh. Mr. Walsh was a representative of the Belleville Stove and Range Company.

4 Glen, Ward Goodloe House; Colonial Revival; 1909; Theodore Bopp (architect/builder);
Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This two-story, white frame house with an asphalt gable roof is clapboard on the first floor and shingles on the second floor and has a concrete foundation. There is one gable dormer on the front and back. Of the two bays on the main section of the front of the house the western bay has a triple window on the first floor and the eastern bay is the front door with a carved wooden fan above it and a small gable portico projecting in front supported by two single story ionic columns. Two stories of sunrooms project on the west side with hip roofs. The second story sunroom is smaller than the one of the first floor. This house was built for Ward Goodloe who was an independent commission food broker with Ward H. Goodloe Manufacturers Agents.

35 Glen, Frank M. McClelland House; Shingle Style; 1905; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

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This is a large 2 1/2-story, shingle style house with an asphalt gable roof, stone foundation and shingled exterior walls. Two large dormers project on the front supported by fat brackets. They contain small, recessed windows. A front porch is recessed under the south two thirds of the second floor on the front. It is supported by square wood posts, and the double front door is in the south bay. The second bay from the north, which seems to project on the first floor, has curved corners and has a large triple window. The north bay is recessed. The center bay on the second floor, between the two projecting dormers is a triple window with an oriel-like ledge under the sill supported by a bracket. All windows in this house are six-over-one throughout. There is an open porch on the south side under two bays on the second floor. This house was built for Frank M. McClelland who was a commercial merchant of hay and grain. He commuted into St. Louis. The McClellands had two daughters, one of whom married Harris Armstrong who grew up at 103 Glen (son of the home's second owner) and became a well-known St. Louis architect.

45 Glen, Elvin J. Aubuchon House; Tudor Revival; 1932; Elvin J. Aubuchon (builder);
Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 1 1/2 story brick Tudor Revival house with concrete foundation and asphalt roof has windows and doors that are articulated with rough-cut stone. The large segmental arched windows are leaded casements. The first bay on the south is 2 1/2 stories in a cross gable facing the front. The next bay is the arched front door in a one-story projection with a gable roof. There is a French door on the north side of the house. A tall, wide chimney rises in the center of the front and the next two bays have small wrought iron balconies in front of them and one gable dormer above them. The garage is a three-car brick garage with a low front facing gable roof. This house was built by Elvin J. Aubuchon for himself with an unknown contractor.

46 Glen, Webster Real Estate Company Sales Office/Residence; Late Victorian; 1897;
Contributing
Outbuildings: Board and batten garage; Noncontributing

This large, white, 2 1/2-story frame Late Victorian house with a stone foundation and clapboard siding has a gable, asphalt roof with two gable dormers on the front and back. It has two stories of open porches under a shed roof across the front supported by pairs of Tuscan columns (believed to have been added in the 1960's). The first story porch roof extends to the north making a porte-cochere with a balustrade around the top. The front door and its sidelights are in the north bay and there is a large oriel window on the second floor above it. There is a two-story bay window on the south. All windows are full paned and center divided. In 1995 a fire destroyed the third story of this house but the design was maintained during an extensive renovation that took eight months to complete. This house was built for the Webster Real Estate Company to be used as their sales office to fuel development in the Park. In 1903, Willis Denoyers bought and then sold it in 1905 to James and Dollie Milne. Mr. Milne was an executive for the Manassa Lumber Company and later

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the Milne Lumber Company. The Milnes built the house at 237 Rosemont in 1923.

50 Glen, Fred K. Rascher House; Tudor Revival; 1919; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 1 ½-story stucco cottage with concrete foundation has a front facing asphalt, gable roof and its eaves flair out on both sides. The corners of the house are battered buttresses. On the front of the first floor there is a window in four sections in the center bay and a door recessed into an arch articulated with bricks on each end under the flared eaves. The second story has two windows with shutters. Above them in the gable is a small arched vent. There is a shed dormer containing two windows on each side. The windows in this house are six-over-six throughout except on the first floor, south side, with a full undivided window from top to bottom. There is a single car stucco garage with a front facing gable roof.

52 Glen, Edward M. Lewis House; Craftsman; 1909; Edward M. Lewis (builder); Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This craftsman cottage is sided with irregular shingles and has a concrete foundation. It has a gable, asphalt roof with the front eaves supported by braced wood brackets. There are two gable dormers on the north and south sides. The front door is in the center bay with a small gable above it supported by brackets and a steep stoop ascending to the door. The first floor also contains a bay of triple windows on the north and a bay with four windows on the south. There is one bay of triple windows on the second floor under the gable. All windows in this house are nine-over-one. There is an oriel window with a shed roof on the south side. This house was built for Edward M. Lewis, owner of Lewis Real Estate and Investment Company.

55 Glen, Edward Prinz House; Modern Movement (Wrightian); 1950; Robert Elkington/Johanna Construction Company (architect/builder); Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This long, low one-story modern ranch with low pitched asphalt/tar roof suggests a Frank Lloyd Wright style. It has a concrete foundation with cedar wood siding. The house has a monumental brick chimney on the south side. A broad bay of ceiling to floor glass paneled windows spans the front. In 1996 an addition mimicking the original design was added to the north side of the house. This house was built for Edward Prinz, who was a representative for Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

63 Glen, Robert Ellerbeck House; Modern Movement (Ranch Style); 1951; Robert L. Ellerbeck (builder); Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

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This modern one-story brick ranch house has a low asphalt hip roof and concrete foundation. It has one broad bay projecting under a cross gable in the center of the front containing a large picture window. It has a high gable dormer in the back of the house to project a second floor living area. All windows are full paned glass in keeping with its contemporary design. This house was built by Robert Ellerbeck, a supervisor at Missouri Rolling Mills.

103 Glen, Laura and Watson Lindsay House, Colonial Revival, 1908; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This is a large, 2 1/2-story natural shingle frame house with a side gable roof and concrete foundation. The main block is symmetrical with three bays, a two story sun porch (early or original) is attached to the side. The entrance is in the center bay. The casement window above the front door is shorter than the other sash windows. There is a hip dormer in the center of the front. All windows one-over-one sash. An extensive addition was added to the north side of the house in the Queen Anne style in 1989. This addition contains an impressive two-story bay with dominant gable on the third story. The windows in this new addition are multi-paned throughout. The garage is a one car clapboard front facing gable roof. This house was built in 1908 for Laura and Watson Lindsay. Mr. Lindsay was a cashier for the White, Branch, McConkin, Shelton Hat Company. The Lindsays later sold this residence to the Armstrongs. Harris Armstrong, a son, became a well-known St. Louis architect who designed the Ethical Society, the Shanley Building and the McDonnell Aircraft Engineering Campus. He married Louise McClelland, who grew up at 35 Glen.

107 Glen, Parker-Duncan-Flourney House; Classical Revival; 1904, alt. 1926; Harris Armstrong (architect for 1926 addition); Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This two-story colonial revival house is clad in white painted, cedar shake shingles and stone foundation. Its main center section is three bay with a monumental two-story open porch with a flat balustrade roof supported by six square columns. This porch is reminiscent of the porch across the Potomac side of Mount Vernon. The front door is in the center bay with sidelights and has a small glass vestibule with a flat balustrade roof and French doors with sidelights opening onto the little porch roof. There are two-story sun porches with slightly shorter gable roofs on each end of the second floor of the house; the south end has a stone chimney running up the outside wall to the peak of the gable. The roof is slate shingle. Attached to the north end of the house is a one-story screened porch with a flat balustrade roof. Several additions have been made to the west (back) side of the house that has enhanced the living space without detracting from the original design of the house. All windows are multi-paned throughout. This house, without the front pillars, was built for Laura Parker who was the wife of William Parker. Mr. Parker owned Parker Livery and Undertaking on North Gore. This house was sold to George H. Duncan, a salesman, in 1908 when the Parkers built 213 E. Lockwood. The house was owned from 1926-1938 by David M. Flourney, president of the Alligator Raincoat Company. He had Harris Armstrong

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redesign/enlarge it and add the pillars around 1926.

114 Glen, Frank F. Raurm House; Prairie School (Foursquare); 1911; Lawrence Ewald/W.N. Rombough (architect/builder); Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage and Shed; Contributing

This is an almost square, frame clapboard house with a hip roof and concrete foundation. The front door with sidelights is in the west bay. It has a square, partial width, front porch with a hip roof supported by wood posts. There is a one-story family room addition on the east (front) side with a hip roof. The addition has two wide bays across the front. First floor windows are eight over one on the first floor and six-over-one on the second. The addition windows are six over one. A gazebo and deck were also added to the back of the house facing east and joined to the main structure. The garage is two-car, stucco and has a front facing gable roof with barn doors. The shed is similar in design. This house was built for Frank F. Raurm, who was a cashier at Provident Life and Trust Company.

115 Glen, Theodore S. and Ola K. Blair House; Craftsman; 1909; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This two-story clapboard sided, frame house is like a chalet because the eaves of the gable roof are so deep. The foundation is concrete. It has one-story open porch with a hip, asphalt roof across the front. The main part of the house under the main gable is three bays. On the first floor all three bays are French doors. All windows on the second floor are six-over-six. The front door is on the north facing side of this projection. An addition was added to the north side of this house in 1984. All windows in the new addition are multi-paned. This house was built for Theodore S. and Ola K. Blair. Mr. Blair was a department manager at Rice Stix Dry Goods Company.

118 Glen, Residence; Colonial Revival; 1998; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This newly built home replaced an original 2 1/2-story stucco home built in 1926 by Sandler Weihaan Realty and Construction Company for Jerome L. Ashcroft who was the advertising manager for the Ludlow Saylor Wire Rope Company. The current home has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt gable roof.

122 Glen, John D. Fitzwilliams House; Colonial Revival; 1952; Builder: John J. Fitzwilliams; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a newer two-story wood frame rectangle with a low-pitched, asphalt gable roof and concrete foundation. There are three bays on the front. The front door is surrounded by shutters as are the front windows. The first story windows are wider than the second story windows. All windows are eight-over-twelve panes on the first floor, and eight-over-eight on

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the second. This house was built by John D. Fitzwilliams, a sales representative for Sligo Steel Company, for himself.

208 Glen, Harry F. Schmitt House; Bungalow/Craftsman; 1922; Payne Brothers (builder);
Contributing
Outbuildings: Shed; Noncontributing

This is a 1 ½-story, painted brick house (with some vinyl) with a rectangular footprint and a low pitched asphalt hip roof and unusual dormers. The foundation is concrete. On the 1/2 story front there is a side dormer with a low hipped gable roof. It has triple six-over-one replacement windows in it. On the north side there is a broad shed dormer with the chimney going through it. The front has five bays. The right outside bay has triple six-over-one replacement windows while the left outside bay has a triple picture window with two casements and one fixed window. The center bay is a small brick vestibule that projects under a gable containing the front door and small windows on either side. On each side of the center bay are eight-over-one replacement windows. This house was built for Harry F. Schmitt, who was a cashier at the Columbia Quarry Company.

212 Glen, Arthur O. Beimdick House, Tudor Revival; 1927; Tuxedo Realty Company (builder);
Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This is a 1 ½-story, U shaped brick house has an asphalt cross gable roof with brick foundation. It has half timbering and stucco in the eaves. The front has a bay with diamond pane leaded casement windows projecting on each end under a cross gable with wrapped roof and half timbers in the eaves. The two center bays are French doors opening onto the tiny brick courtyard created by the projections. The garage is one-car stucco with a front facing gable. There is a one-story shed roof addition across the back.

218 Glen, Henry H. Bergmann House; Bungalow/Craftsman; Date 1924; Wendel Shassere (builder); Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a 1 ½-story, L shaped, brick house and brick foundation with a hipped gable slate roof. It has a wide shed dormer on the front with three six-over-one windows. It has three bays on the front. Triple windows fill the end bays and the front door and sidelights are in the center bay. There is an open porch across the center. It has a shed roof supported by brick piers. The porch has a half timber gable over the center bay. There is a cross gable projection on the northern half of the back. There is a conservatory on the south half of the back.

222 Glen, George Bohl Residence; Tudor Revival; 1929; Builder: Parnell Quick; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

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This is a 2 1/2-story, shingled house with a square concrete foundation and an asphalt cross gable roof. The front of the house has a front facing gable with a battered brick chimney running. There are two bays on the second story and the western eaves extend and flair bell cast over a third bay on the first floor which contains the arched front door. The south side has a cross gable in the center and double windows on the first floor. The north side has a cross gable in the center with a door in the second bay from the back. All windows are six-over-one.

234 Glen, Samuel C. Baker House; Colonial Revival; 1905; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This 2 1/2-story, white frame clapboard house with a stone foundation has three bays on the front with the front door in the center bay and small double windows on the second floor above it, all twelve-over-one. There is a one-story, open front porch with an asphalt hip roof supported by square wood posts across the north and center bays of the front. This house was built for Samuel C. Baker who was a foreman with the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks are across the street from this house.

310 Glen, John E. Truitt House, Bungalow/Craftsman; 1914; Builder: J.H. Podmore;
Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This 1 1/2-story masonry bungalow has an asphalt broad gable roof and concrete foundation. The first story is brick and everything above the first floor is stucco. There is a wide gable dormer on the front and back with two paired one-over-one replacement windows in each. The eaves on the front extend over an open porch and are supported by paired or tripled square brick piers. Windows on the first floor have stone sills and are one-over-one replacements. There is a garage under the south side of the house with a wrought iron railing surmounting its projection. Stepped back from the house on the north is a brick porte-cochere with a second story sunroom with paired one-over-one windows. This house was built for John E. Truitt. In the 1940's, Dr. Edward A. Doisey, a noted St. Louis University biochemist, lived in this house. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in medicine for his discovery of the chemical nature of vitamin K.

400 Glen, Edward F. Card Residence; Spanish Eclectic; 1912; Architect/Builder: Moore/Lucien S. Callen (architect/builder); Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This is a two-story, stucco rectangle with a red tile hip roof with broad eaves and concrete foundation. It has a wide belt course below the first story and below the second story. The windows are all paired three-over-one. The front is four bays and the front door is in the second bay from the north. It has a one-story, half timber, open vestibule with a red tile gable roof projecting in front of the door. Above the door is a small single window. The south bay was originally two stories of open porches with segmental arched openings on the

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first story, but it is now enclosed with paired one-over-one windows all along the south side. The garage is a front facing gable, two car clapboard structure. This house was built for Edward F. Card, a teacher at Webster Groves Junior High School.

406 Glen, William F. Menges House; Colonial Revival; 1909; Architect/Builder: E.A. Dufour/George & E.N Callen; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This is a 1 ½-story, painted shingle clad house on a rectangular brick foundation and an asphalt gambrel roof. The front has three bays: the centered front door with sidelights and transom flanked by two bay windows of one-over-one. Across the front the eaves of the roof extend to form an open porch supported by columns. There are dentils and modillions under the eaves of the porch. There are three dormers on the front roof. The outside ones are hip dormers with replacement six-over-six windows. The center one was a broad gable dormer with dentils with a shed roof oriel projection built out onto the original front sleeping porch roof with three multiple pane windows. The garage is one car and has a front facing gable and is sided with shingles. This house was built for William F. Menges, a manufacturer's agent that represented cigar companies.

412 Glen, George Lang House; Bungalow; 1923; Builder: Julius Winkler; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a 1 ½-story house with a rectangular concrete foundation and an asphalt gable roof. Its clapboard siding is painted dark green. It has a shed roof dormer with three windows on the front and back. On the south side there is an enclosed porch with a hip roof on the first story and below it is a one-car garage. The rest of the front has three bays with six-over-one windows. The main entrance is in the center of the north side. There is a gable roof over the door supported by wooden brackets. There are also three, small, square, stained glass casement windows and a brick chimney on that side. This house was built for George Lang, a chemist.

420 Glen, Residence; Modern Movement (Ranch Style); 1954; Builder: Holland-Chamberlain Construction Company; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a one-story modern ranch covered with aluminum siding, an asphalt cross gable roof and concrete foundation. The north end of the front has a cross gable containing a small round vent. Under the cross gable is a large picture window and the front door. A carport with a gable roof is attached to the north end of the house.

428 Glen, Harry J. Cooney House; Colonial Revival; 1953; Architect/Builder: Henry F. Krueger/George R. Jackson, Contractor; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

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This is a 1 ½-story wood frame house with a steep asphalt gable roof with two dormers on the front. All windows are six-over-six and the foundation is concrete. This home was built for Harry J. Cooney who was a lawyer with the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

200 Hawthorne, H.A. Dunlop House; Colonial Revival; 1921; Builder: Thomas J. Ward
Construction Company; Contributing;
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This two-story frame clapboard cottage with concrete foundation has a front-facing asphalt gable roof. Its eaves on the west side have been extended at a more gradual pitch over a one-story addition continuing the Colonial Cottage appearance. There are large shed dormers on the east side. The front door is in the center bay with wooden pilasters and hood molding surrounding it. A wooden fan is carved under the hood molding above the door. A matching two-car garage with a front-facing gable roof and vinyl siding sits at the back of the lot. This house was built for H.A. Dunlop and family, son-in-law of the home's builder, at the same time the builder built his own home at 210 Hawthorne.

203 Hawthorne, William Koenig House; Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival; 1928; Architect: C.F. Schmitz; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This two-story stucco house was originally square with a hip roof. It has a one story half-timber addition on the west side with a hip roof and arched French doors with two by four panes and a large two-story brick addition at the rear, also with a hip roof. The arched front door is in the original center bay which projects slightly with a small cross gable. There are one-story leaded bay windows on either side of the front door. The second story windows (six-over-one) and door are both articulated with brick. The foundation is stone and the roof is asphalt. There is a two-car stucco garage with a hip roof and a cupola in the northeast corner of the lot. This house was built in 1928 for William Koenig. Other members of the Koenig family lived at 211 and 219 Hawthorne.

210 Hawthorne, John J. Ward House; Colonial Revival; 1921; Builder: Thomas J. Ward
Construction Company; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This two-story yellow clapboard frame house has a dormer and asphalt hip roof and concrete foundation (square footprint) was originally built by John J. Ward for his wife and himself and at the same time he built 200 Hawthorne for his married daughter and her family. The two houses were connected with a shared driveway and walkway until the homes were sold to other individuals. At this time an easement was granted to 200 Hawthorne for a driveway and the walkway was removed. The house has five bays of six-over-six windows on the second story and three on the first. The front door is in the center bay with a six-light transom above and wood pilasters and a cornice surrounding it. There are French doors on either side of the front door. All first story windows are six-over-six. A

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small one-story addition with a flat roof has been added on the west side and there is an outside sundeck with surrounding wrought iron on top.

211 Hawthorne, Ernest L. Koenig Residence; Bungalow/Craftsman; 1923; Builder: Charles W. Schuler; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

The predominant feature of this 1 ½-story stucco cottage with stone foundation is its broad, irregular red tiled roof with many gables. A large rustic stone chimney runs up the center of the front of the house with two chimney pots on top. There are small gable dormers on either side of the chimney. The two eastern bays project under the extended eaves and cross gable. The arched front door with its circular window is in the second bay from the east with a red tiled hood mold over it supported by wooden brackets. The first and third bays from the east have six-over-six windows with the last bay to the west having two four-by-four windows. The two-car frame vinyl sided garage with a hip roof is in back in the northeast corner of the lot. This house was built for Ernest L. Koenig, a dentist.

216 Hawthorne, Ida S. and James S. Watson Residence; Shingle Style; 1901; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This large, two-story irregular house with stone foundation has a cross gambrel asphalt roof and is sided with shingles. In the center of the front there is a two-story hexagonal tower with a flared roof topped with a spire. There are three four-over-four windows spiral up the tower between the first and second stories. The eastern bay is recessed under the second story and contains the front door. There is a six-over-one window above the front door. An open porch with hip roof and supported by Tuscan columns is in front of this bay. It wraps across the eastern side of the house. A gable, sleeping porch has been added above the porch on the east. There is a pair of six-over-one windows in the front of this porch. The western two bays are under the cross gambrel. In these two bays, the second story has a pair of six-over-one windows and the first story a pair of six-over-one windows. This house was built for Ida S. and James S. Watson. Mr. Watson was the president of the Third National Bank of St. Louis. Their daughter Esther married Jessie Skinner, president of the Buxton Skinner Printing and Bookbinding Company, and they later lived at 420 Oakwood.

219 Hawthorne, Charles W. Koenig House; Eclectic; 1908; Architect/Builder: E.J. Hess/G.W. Larkey; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This is a large two-story rectangular clapboard frame house with a stone foundation and side gable roof. It has a molded stringcourse through the second story and the wall treatment is wood shingles above it. The center bay projects slightly on the second floor under a cross gable. On the first floor the front door is in the center bay. It has leaded sidelights and a stained glass transom surrounding it. A rectangular portico projects over the front door. It has a flat roof and turned balustrade above it. The portico is supported by

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square posts with segmental arched brackets between them. French doors open onto the roof of the portico with a long stained glass transom above them. There are oriel windows with shed roofs on either side of the front door. A one-story sunroom with a shed roof has been added on the east. There is a one-car stucco garage with a front facing gable roof. This house was built for Charles W. Koenig, a partner in the Koenig and Koenig law firm.

221 Hawthorne, Ernest M. Rosevar House; Colonial Revival; 1922; Builder: Suburban Construction Company; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing; Screened Gazebo; Noncontributing

This is a two-story painted brick house with an asphalt cross hip roof with broad eaves and concrete foundation. The windows are in pairs on the second floor and in threes on the first floor. These windows have tall vertical panes over a single pane. The arched front door is in the west bay with a green tiled gabled portico supported by Ionic columns in front of it. There are two stories of sunrooms projecting on the east side. Each floor has three sets of six-over-six windows. There is a two-car brick garage with a hip roof in the northwest corner of the lot. This house was built for Ernest M. Rosevar, a member of the first Webster Groves Plan Commission and president of the First National Realty Company. In the 1960's this was the home of Albert Michenfelder, a well-known zoning lawyer.

232 Hawthorne, Walter LaDriere House; Tudor Revival; 1936; Hugo Graf/Ames and Ames (architect/builder); Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This unusual two-story house has wood shingles on the first floor with shiplap siding between wood timbers on the second floor. It has a slightly flared hip asphalt roof and the foundation is brick. All of the windows are large single pane casements set in heavy wood frames. The second story windows are in low-hipped wall dormers. The front door is recessed into the western bay of the main part of the house. This bay projects under a cross gable and has brick between the timbers. The bricks on the second story are laid in unusual patterns. They are painted to match the shingles and shiplap siding. A basement level brick garage projects on the west side with a large one-story room above it. The room has a hipped roof and hooded wall dormer single pane casement windows. On the east side of the house there is a single bay window with copper bell cast roofing. This house was built for Walter LaDriere, who worked for Gardner Advertising.

235 Hawthorne, John A. Senkosky Residence; Colonial Revival; 1924; Builder: Victor Architectural & Building Company; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a large two-story brick house with brick foundation. The main part of the house is rectangular with a slate hip roof. There are five bays on the front and the center bay projects under a small cross gable. It contains the arched front door with a hood mold over it. There is a Palladian window above the door. A single matching six-light window is to the

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west and east of the door. Two small matching six-light transom windows are on either sides of the door. The west and two eastern bays have French doors with arches in the brickwork above them. There is a brick stringcourse between the first and second stories. Projecting on the west side are two-story screened porches with brick piers and a flat roof. This house was built for John A. Senkosky, secretary of the N.O. Nelson Plumbing Supply Company. His father built this house and two other houses near this one.

312 Hawthorne, Harley J. Hooker House; Tudor Revival; 1909; Contributing
Outbuildings: Carriage House; Contributing

This 2 1/2-story Tudor Revival house with stone foundation and Queen Anne projections and flared steep gable asbestos roof is a dramatic looking house. The main gable ends face east and west with 3 large bays on each end. The west side has a porte-cochere projecting from the center bay with a curved hood roof. There is a large Palladian window above it. The east side has casement windows and a door in the center bay with a hood mold roof opening onto a patio. A rear addition was added to the southwest corner architecturally influenced by the western opening of the house. The first story of this house is brick and everything above it is half timbers. The front is three bays. The front door and sidelights are in the center bay with a shed dormer with three six-light casement windows above it. The end bays are French doors with sidelights on the first floor. The most striking feature of the house is the oriel dormers with their flared cross gable roofs above. There is a screened porch with a shed roof across the first story of the front. Its roofline is broken in the center by a steep gable with a half timbered pediment. There is a two-story brick and half timber carriage house with a gable slate roof and irregular dormers that sits in the southeast corner of the lot. This house was built for Harley J. Hooker, a partner in the Hooker Wishart Investment Company. In the 1920s and 1930s the house was owned by Paul Moll who was the president of the Adolph Moll Grocery Company which had been founded by Paul's father, Adolph, a German immigrant.

324 Hawthorne, John T. Hurley House; Bungalow; 1908; Architect/Builder: James S. Lee/Robert L. Mackey; Contributing;
Outbuildings: none

This house is a 1 1/2-story gray, stucco and shingle rectangle with a gable asphalt roof and concrete foundation. There are three gable dormers sided with shingles, containing double windows on the front and back. The eaves are broad and are supported by metal brackets. There are two large windows on the front made of three pairs of tall ten-light casements. There used to be an entrance in the center of the front of the house. The main entrance is now through a screened porch which runs across the east side of the house. The screened porch has exposed rafters and above it is a sunroom with a low hip roof. This sunroom has three six-pane casement windows. This house was built for John T. Hurley. Mr. Hurley was vice president of the Cain Hurley Lumber Company. One of their sons married a Muckerman daughter, also living in Webster Park.

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325 Hawthorne, Clyde S. Fisher Residence; Italian Renaissance; 1922; Builder: Richard Mederacke; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a two-story, brick rectangle with a low hip red tile roof. It has a stone foundation. The windows are arranged in pairs. The front door is in the center bay with small sidelights and a pediment portico with a red tile roof supported by Ionic columns. There are two stories of sunrooms with shed roofs on each end repeating the symmetry. On the east side an additional screened porch adjoins the sunroom. This house was built for Clyde S. Fisher, president of the Clyde Fischer Real Estate Company. Mr. Fischer also built 308 Orchard as an investment.

336 Hawthorne, Charles Avery Residence; Queen Anne; 1892; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This large 2 1/2-story white clapboard frame house with a stone foundation has a flared hip roof over its center section and many gables and dormers over its irregular projections. The asphalt roof peaks are topped with finials. The front has two hip dormers. The western one is small and the eastern one is larger with an oriel window its eaves extending almost to the edge of the main roof. The western bay of the front consists of a one-story oriel window under the broad eaves of the roof. The center of the front is blank on the first floor and has an arched window on the second story. The two eastern bays on the second story project over the front porch. This open porch has a hip roof which is supported by slender columns rising from the porch railing posts. The porch wraps around the first bay of the east side of the house and is screened in on that side. The front door is in the eastern bay of the front with a high casement window next to it. On the east side of the house the center bay projects like a bay window under a flared cross gable roof. The bay to the back has been extended past the center bay. It is a two-story addition to the rear, that although extended maintains the original finial rooftop. This house was built in 1892 for Charles Avery, a cashier of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He also commanded a troop of black soldiers during the Spanish American War.

339 Hawthorne, John C. Naylor Residence; Modern Movement (Ranch Style); 1950; Builder: Talbott Quivereaux; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a long low modern brink ranch with various levels of low pitched gables and concrete foundation. The windows are vertical panels arranged in groups of 2, 3, 4, or 5. The first two bays on the west end of the front are stepped back under an asphalt hip roof lower than the main gable. The next bay projects under a wide cross gable and is a picture window of five panels. Above this bay is a single octagonal window. The next bay is the front door protected by the eaves and the last two bays are matching three paneled windows. A low shed dormer containing three pairs of windows is in the center of the main roof and attaches to the projecting cross gable. This house was built for John C. Naylor. Naylor worked for

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Gardner Advertising Company and was the brother of Mrs. Edward Spiegel who lived at 321 Park. The lot was the site of Justin Kendrick's home, one of the original developers of Webster Park.

403 Hawthorne, Mrs. Charles Hoyle Residence; Modern Movement (Ranch Style); 1950;
Builder: Monroe D. Allen; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a large wide 1 ½-story red brick house and concrete foundation with a very broad, low pitched cross hip roof covered in asphalt. The roof appears to be the biggest part of the house with its deep, boxed eaves shading much of the house and forming shelters over the front door and over a patio on the east side. There are two hood dormers on the front and the back and one on the east side. The bricks are laid in such a way as to make a pattern of narrow, horizontal stripes around the entire house and around the broad chimney rising from the western front roof. The three western bays are stepped back; the first two are glass block windows for a garage entered from the back and the third is a picture window with horizontal panes. The next three bays project forward in the main section of the house. There is a large picture window, the front door and a large window in the front. This house was built for Mrs. Charles Hoyle. This house sits on the site of the old Charles Skinner home.

406 Hawthorne, Arthur R. Deacon House; Tudor Revival; 1901; Architect: Samuel Sherer;
Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a large 2 1/2-story squared stone house (with stone foundation) with a steep cross gable roof of red slate slightly flared at the eaves. The half-story in the gables is half-timbered and overhand slightly. The main part of the front of the house is four bays. The eastern bay projects under a main cross gable. It has an oriel window with diamond panes on the second story. The half-story has two twelve-pane windows with six-pane transom windows above each in this pediment. The first floor has three single pane windows with leaded transom windows above each. The first bay from the west has three single pane windows on the first and second floor, with leaded glass transom windows above each. The second bay from the west projects under a smaller gable and contains the segmental arched front door. A gable portico, with half-timber in the pediment, is supported by wood posts. The second floor has two single pane windows with leaded glass transom windows above each. The half-story has two eight-pane windows with four-pane transom windows above each. The third bay from the west has four single pane windows on the first floor and three leaded glass windows on the second floor with leaded glass transom windows above each. The lot to the east used to be the carriage house for this property. This house was built for Arthur R. Deacon, secretary of the Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, makers of Listerine, and directory of Lambert, Deacon, Hull Printing Company and the St. Louis Surfacer Paint Company. He was also vice president of a company in Canada. Deacon was born in England in 1858 and his home reflected an English influence. It was designed

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by one of Deacon's friends, Samuel Sherer. Sherer was an early director of the St. Louis Art Museum. He was not educated as an architect but wrote many articles about architecture and designed many buildings. Arthur Deacon was the founder and first president of the Algonquin Golf Club.

410 Hawthorne; Residence; Tudor Revival; 1902; Architect: Samuel Sherer; Contributing;
Outbuildings: none

This 1 ½-story Tudor Revival was originally built as the carriage house for 406 Hawthorne and its materials show that. It is squared stone on the first floor and has a steep gable red tile roof. The cross gable at the east end is taller than the main gable. Its second story is half timbered and over hangs the first story. There is one bay under this gable and on the first floor it is a huge, leaded, segmental arched picture window with stone buttresses on either side. The central section of the house was originally an open breezeway. It is now enclosed with large picture windows on the front and back. The front door is centered in this section. In the front this section is recessed slightly making an open patio with a low wall, and the overhanging eaves of the roof are supported by large wooden brackets. There is a small gable dormer with double windows above this section. The west section of the carriage house contains two bays and was the original living quarters. The first bay is a rectangular window with 32 panes. There is a large half timbered, gable dormer above this section of the house with an 18 pane window. The second bay has a small four-over-four window on the first floor. After carriages went out of fashion this building was vacant for at least 35 years. When the Gregory J. Nooney family lived in the big house, they used this for a playhouse with trains on the second floor. Around 1960 the Nooney's converted it to a house for their daughters. In 1967 the Leland Shanles family bought the house and further remodeled it, especially the second floor.

424 Hawthorne, Greg Nooney, Jr. House; Colonial Revival; 1956; Architect/Builder: John A. Grunik/E.J. Sommer; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This modern 1 ½-story clapboard frame L-shaped ranch with concrete foundation and with a cross gable asphalt roof has a Cape Cod influence. The eastern two bays on the front, project under a cross gable, with one window in the gable on the second floor. An addition with one bay projects off of the east side. The western two bays are wider because of a wide, multi-lined, picture bay window on the west. The front door flanked by two coach lights is in the second bay from the west. The eaves of the roof extend over these two bays making an open front porch, supported by slender turned posts meeting a scalloped barge board. There are two gable dormers above the front porch. This house was built in 1956 for Greg Nooney, Jr. His family had lived for years in the large Arthur Deacon house at 406 Hawthorne. Mr. Nooney and his father were commercial real estate developers.

433 Hawthorne, Harold N. Felton House; Colonial Revival; 1954; Architect/Builder: John A. Grunik/E.J. Sommer; Noncontributing;

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Outbuildings: none

This is a long, low modern brick ranch with a low pitched gable asphalt roof and concrete foundation. It has a low cross gable projection, two bays wide on the east end of the front and there is a lower gable projection on the east for the garage. There are two gable dormers in the front and back. Three center bays on the front are recessed under the eaves of the roof making an open front porch supported by slender wood posts meeting a scalloped barge board. The front door and sidelights are in the western of these three bays. The three eastern bays have arched lintels with an attached garage to the east. There is a patio on the west and a brick retaining wall. A sloping flat roof supported by turned columns covers the patio. This house was built for Harold N. Felton, who was president of Wagner Electric Company.

434 Hawthorne, Residence; Colonial Revival; 1991; Architect/Builder: Carl Day/Berkeley Partnership; Noncontributing;
Outbuildings: none

This 2 1/2-story vinyl sided home with concrete foundation and asphalt roof has five bays. The first three bays are symmetrical with the front door in the middle bay and two separate windows on each side on the first story. The second story has similar windows in the first and third bays as the first story with a single smaller window above the front door. The roof has dormer windows centered in each bay. The fourth bay is stepped back from the front elevation of the house and has similar windows on both stories. The fifth bay garage with rear entry is one story with two windows.

448 Hawthorne, Phillip Keller House; Tudor Revival; 1935; Builder: Phillip Keller; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This is a 2 1/2-story, L-shaped multi-colored brick house with a cross gable asphalt roof and concrete foundation. The front has three bays. The east bay is a two-story projection with a steep cross gable. It projects one bay making the L-shape. There is a pair of six-over-six windows on the second floor and a 32 light window on the first. The center bay is the front door that is encased by a patterned brick arch. A pair of leaded casement windows sits above the door. The west bay is two stories under a cross gable with a large 32 light window on the first floor and a double six-over-six window on the second floor. A brick line follows the top of the large window. The west side bay is under the other gable of the cross gable. The west side has two bays and a sunroom extension with five casement windows. The east side has four bays. The main gable is hipped on the east side. There is a door in the first bay from the back. There is a brick, two-car garage with a hip roof. This house was built by Phillip Keller, treasurer of the Crunden Martin Manufacturing Company, for himself.

451 Hawthorne, Frank Hiller House; Late Victorian; 1910; Builder: E.E. Horspool; Contributing
Outbuildings: Carriage House; Contributing

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The main part of this house is a large 2 1/2-story rectangle with a gable asphalt roof with broad eaves and concrete foundation. There are two gable dormers with deep eaves on the west side and there is a small shed dormer between them. The first story is sided with clapboard, the second story is sided with shingles and the third story is half-timbered. The main part of the front has a rectangle oriel with four six-over-one windows and a shed roof in the center of the first floor. The second story is three bays with five-over-one double hung windows with shutters. The half-story has a double six-over-one window. There are three bays on the west side. The center bay contains the front door. In the front of the center bay is a large two-story projection with a gable roof. There is a shuttered eight-over-one double hung window on the second floor. The first story was open supported by wood posts. A driveway on the west leads to a two-story carriage house with a front facing gable roof. The siding of the carriage house is like that on the house, clapboard on the first floor, shingles on the second and half timbers in the roof. There is a one-story recessed extension on the east side. There is an eight-over-one double hung window with shutters centered on this extension. This house was built for Frank Hiller who was treasurer of the Columbia Supply Company.

457 Hawthorne, Herman Schwartz Residence; Queen Anne; 1902; Contributing
Outbuildings: Carriage House and gazebo; Contributing and noncontributing, respectively.

This is a large 2 1/2-story house with irregular projections and stone foundation. The center of its slate roof is a flat hip and it has a steep gable projection on each side. The second story and gables are half-timbered. The first story is stucco which has been molded to look like stone. The second story overhangs the first slightly with a heavy cornice between. The front is four bays. The west bay is a two-story octagonal tower. The first floor has two large windows with twelve light transoms above each. The second story has a single window with a twelve light transom. The next bay is the front door and sidelights. There is a gable roof above the door with a half-timber pediment. The next bay is a large, cross gable projection with triple six-over-one windows. The eastern bay is the side of a large cross gable projection to the east. On the front side it has double windows on the second floor and double doors on the first floor. There is a concrete terrace in front of the house with a wrought iron railing. The west side of the house has the octagonal tower in the front. The next bay is a door with a wood porte-cochere with a flat roof projecting to the west. There is a two-story half-timber carriage house with a slate hip roof. It has four bays with double windows in each bay. This house was built for Herman Schwartz, a grain broker. The Jasper Blackburn family lived here for many years. Mr. Blackburn was an inventor and manufacturer who had begun as a telegraph operator. He invented guy anchors for telephone poles and sold his company to ITT. His widow donated \$30,000 to Webster Groves to establish Blackburn Park at Jackson and Edgar Roads in memory of her husband in 1949.

458 Hawthorne; Richard E. Bell House; Classical Revival; 1964; Builder: F.W. Baumgartner of L.J. Moresi Realty and Construction; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: None

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This 1 ½-story brick square with a look similar to Monticello and a concrete foundation, has a flat hip asphalt roof with a balustrade around the top and a tall narrow chimney running up on the east side. It has two gable dormers on the front and back and one on each side. It has tall windows, nine-over-nine, with shutters and classical details such as arches in the brickwork above the windows and a frieze and dentils under the eaves. The front door is in the center bay with sidelights and a fanlight and has a wooden keystone at the top of the wooden arch above the door. A portico with a pediment projects in front of the front door supported by pilasters and pairs of slender Doric columns. There is a bay window in the center bay on the east side and a screened porch projecting from the eastern half of the back. This house was built for Richard E. Bell, president of R.E. Bell Railroad Supplies.

461 Hawthorne, Lawrence P and Susan J. Nordmann House; Late Gothic Revival; 1986;
Architect/Builder: Lawrence P. Nordmann/Martin Babor; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

A unique blend of a traditional exterior with an ultra contemporary interior of two and three story high spaces, this 2500 square feet dwelling is an airtight energy efficient conventionally constructed structure. Incorporating passive solar concepts, the front entrance is south facing and contains numerous large casement windows. There is a matching two-car garage on the property. The foundation is concrete, the siding is vinyl and the roof is asphalt. This house, built for Lawrence P and Susan J. Nordmann is the first dwelling constructed on the property purchased from Edna Balsiger, 457 Hawthorne.

468 Hawthorne, John A. Semmelmeier Residence; Colonial Revival; 1936; Builder: Charles Kist; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a 2 1/2-story frame clapboard rectangular house with a gable asphalt roof and a large brick chimney running up above the peak of each gable. A two-story sunroom addition with a low hip roof projects from the west end. There is a pair of six-over-six double hung windows on the first floor. The second floor has a centered window with sidelights and a transom window across the top. The main part of the house has five bays on the second story with the two end bays arranged in pairs and the center window is slightly smaller than the others. The first story has three bays with the front door recessed in the center with a fancy transom and a wooden keystone in the center of the frame above the door. The windows on either side of the door are triple windows in a projecting frame, almost like an oriel with a little bell cast roof. The foundation is concrete. This house was built John A. Semmelmeier, who was president of the Semmelmeier Belting Company.

471 Hawthorne, Martha and Harry J. McCormick Residence; Colonial Revival; 1908;
Architect/Builder: Norman Oscar Vegeley/Theodore Bopp; Contributing;
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

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This white frame clapboard house is a copy of Longfellow's home and has a concrete foundation and asphalt roof. The center bay on the front is articulated with double pilasters and has a cross gable pediment above it with a fanlight in the pediment. The front door is in the center bay surrounded by ornate Palladian sidelights and a fanlight. The second story window over the front door is wider than the others, 15-over-15. The windows are double hung, 12-over-12, with working shutters. There are French doors on the first story of both sides and on the east they open onto an open porch with a hip roof supported by Tuscan columns. Large brick chimneys run between the bays on both sides. There is a window in the second story of the chimney on the east. The corners of the house are articulated with beveled pilasters arranged in three stages and topped with fancy cornices. There are modillions under the eaves. There is a stucco garage with a front facing gable roof behind the house. This house was built for Martha and Harry J. McCormick. Harry was a real estate dealer, and Martha was the daughter of Samuel Plant, an early resident of Webster Groves and partner in the Plant Brothers Seed Company.

476 Hawthorne, Otto E. Jaeger Residence; Prairie School; 1912; Architect/Builder: Frank Colony/C.W. Jaeger; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

The predominant feature of this large, plain, stucco rectangular house is its red tile hip roof and broad eaves with exposed rafters. The foundation is concrete. It has hip dormers with triple casement windows on each side. An open porch with low stucco walls run across the front of the house and across the east side. The eastern portion is screened in. It has a red tile hip roof and a square sun porch with a low hip roof has been built above it on the east. The front has two bays on the second story and three bays on the first. The front door is in the center bay with small sidelights. There are large double casement windows on each side of the front door. French doors open onto the porch on the east. There is a two-car cement block garage with a front facing gable roof in the southwest corner of the lot. This house was built for Otto E. Jaeger, secretary of the American Stove Company. The Jaegers later lived at 490 Hawthorne. Bernard Manglesdorf, the owner of the Manglesdorf Seed Company lived here and grew up at 238 Park.

477 Hawthorne, J.A. Weaver, Jr. House; Tudor Revival; 1928; Builder: Parnell Quick;
Contributing;
Outbuildings: None

This house has a front facing gable roof with the eaves on the west extending down over a screened porch with a saltbox effect. The door to the screened porch is arched. A large battered chimney runs up between the two main bays on the front. On the first floor there is a pair of casement windows on each side of the chimney. On the second floor there is a pair of six-over-six double hung windows on each side of the chimney. There is a large shed dormer over the porch on the west. The entrance of the house is through the porch on the west. The house has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and asphalt roof. A two-story addition projects from the east and north sides.

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485 Hawthorne, George Neff House; Tudor Revival; 1925; Builder: Charles J. Dion; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This 1 ½-story brick cottage has a concrete foundation and front facing asphalt gable roof. There are triple six-over-six double hung windows on the first floor. A pair of four-over-four windows is on the second floor. The western eave of this gable extends down over the arched front door in the center bay and flares over a small, enclosed screened porch. A one-story addition, three bays across the front and two bays on the side, with a hip roof has been added to the west. There are three six-over-six double hung windows on this addition. This house was built in 1925 for George Neff, manager of Webster Auto Repair Company.

490 Hawthorne; Otto E. Jaeger Residence; Tudor Revival; 1928; Builder: Permanent
Construction Company; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This is a two-story, irregular house with a slate hip roof. It sits on a corner lot facing north. The first story is brick and the second story has half timbers and the foundation is concrete. The front has two gable wall dormers with double windows. The west bay of the front is a two-story brick projection with a steep gable roof. It contains the arched front door. The center bay is a large three bay leaded window. The east bay is a large window in a one-story projection on the north half of the east side under an extension of the eaves like a cat slide roof. There is a gable dormer in the catslide roof. The south half of the east side has a screened porch with a flat roof and two bays above it. On the west side of the house there is a small vestibule projection with a flat roof and a door in the center bay. There is a stucco half timber one-story addition behind this vestibule with a slate hip roof. A pair of double hung windows is in the center. This house was built for Otto E. Jaeger who also had built 476 Hawthorne next door in 1912.

491 Hawthorne; Adeline and George Pollard Residence; Foursquare/Craftsman; 1924; Builder:
W.L. Stephens; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This two-story brick house is square with a red tile hip roof and concrete foundation. On the east side, a one-story, one room stucco addition with ten-light casement windows has been converted into an attached garage with a red tile hip roof. The front has two bays. Both bays have triple six-over-one windows on the second story. On the first floor, there are ten-light French doors with ten-light sidelights under a red tile gable supported by brackets. The front door and sidelights are under a red tile gable supported by brackets on the east. The concrete porch area across the front of the house has a brick and wrought iron railing and no roof. This house was built for Adeline and George Pollard, business manager of the St. Louis Times newspaper.

17 Joy; Holy Redeemer Rectory; Tudor Revival; 1926; Builder: Ames and Ames; Contributing

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Outbuildings: none

The Holy Redeemer rectory is a large two-story Tudor Revival with an irregular rectangle foot-print and an irregular slate gable roof. It is mostly brick but has several bays on the second story or above that are half timbered. The building has a one-story corridor on the south connecting it to Our Holy Redeemer Catholic Church. On the front, the southernmost bay has a hipped gable. Its second story is half timber overhanging slightly with faux beams showing. The first story of this southern bay is a segmental arched picture window. The next bay is a single window on the second story and a narrow arched window on the first floor. There are four more bays that project under a front-facing cross gable. The southern side of the gable extends farther than the northern side, creating a cat slide appearance. At its southern end a one-story vestibule containing the segmental arched front door projects its own gable roof. A narrow arched window is above and to the north of the vestibule, and three bays of single windows are on the second story. Below these single windows is one long fenestration containing four double-hung windows with transoms. Above the single windows in the gable the 1/2 story is half timber with a narrow casement window in the center. The next two bays, stepped back, are single windows and then double windows on the north. The second story is half timber and overhangs slightly with its beam ends exposed. The windows on brick walls have stone sills. The foundation is concrete. There is a gable dormer with casement windows on either side of the large cross gable on the front.

22 Joy, Leonard C. Martin Residence; Colonial Revival; 1915; Architect/Builder: Roth and Study/H. Musterman; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This two-story shingled house has a flared gambrel asphalt roof and concrete foundation. It has four bays on the first floor of the main part of the house with deep, flared eaves sheltering the front. The front door, topped by a fanlight, is in the second bay from the north. It projects, making a small vestibule, as deep as the eaves. A broken pediment breaks the edge of the eaves above the door. There are broad shed dormers on the front and back with deep eaves, each containing two paired eight-over-twelve windows. On the house's south side, a brick chimney runs up the outside wall. Behind the chimney is a two-story projection of sunrooms under a gable roof. The sunroom has a broad shed dormer on its front and back containing four multi-pane casement windows. A two-car shingled garage with a gabled roof is at the back of the property. This house was built in 1915 for Leonard C. Martin as a wedding present from his father, Charles Landon Martin, who lived next door at 30 Joy until fire destroyed that house in 1941. Charles Martin was a founder of the Crunden Martin Woodenware Company. Leonard Martin headed the real estate department of the Webster Groves Trust Company and ran his own investment firm. Leonard Martin's wife was Alice Eliot, great-granddaughter of Washington University founder William Greenleaf Eliot and a cousin of T.S. Eliot. The famed poet visited 22 Joy in the 1920s, arriving undercover via "the farm" next door (now Eden Seminary) to avoid the St. Louis press.

26 Joy, David and Verena Horn House; Colonial Revival; 1952; Architect and Builder: Anton J.

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Rotty; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a 1 ½-story brick ranch with a gable shingle roof and concrete foundation. There is a wide shed dormer containing two windows on both the front and the back, which is frame. The front has three bays, with triple windows in the north bay and the front door in the center bay. A one-story addition with a gable roof projects from the back half of the home's south side. David and Verena Horn were the first owners. He was a lawyer and a former Missouri state senator.

30 Joy; Charles Martin Carriage House/Anton J. Rotty Residence; Colonial Revival; 1946;
Architect/Builder: Marcel Baulcault/W.H. Mills & Oak Hill Realty Company; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This home was originally the carriage house of Charles Martin's large Shingle Style house, which stood at the front of the lot. After the fire at the main house in 1941, architect Anton J. Rotty purchased the carriage house and along with Marcel Baulcault renovated it into Rotty's residence in 1946. The main section is a large, 1½-story, shingle rectangle with a gambrel asphalt roof and a concrete foundation. The top slope of the gambrel is very short compared with the large bottom slope. There are four bays on the front of this part of the house. The front has triple windows in the front bay with a shed dormer and triple windows above it. A narrow window is in the next bay and the bay in the center has a wall dormer with a gable roof. The broad south bay contains the front door with shutters. An open porch with a shed roof projects in front of the wide south bay. Across the south end of the house is an open porch with a shed roof. Attached to the north end of the front of the house is a very long projection to the west. Directly off the main part of the house there is a 1 ½-story section with a gable roof and a cupola. Stepped back to the north and projecting west there is a one-story board-and-batten section with a broad gable roof. Farther west is a one-story shingle section with a broad gable roof, over a two-car garage.

37 Joy, Jennie Booth Jaeger House; Queen Anne; 1890; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

The main part of this irregular house is two stories with a hip asphalt roof with a stone foundation and sided with aluminum. On the front, the southern bay is a large, two story bay window under a cross gable roof with an exaggerated pediment. The center bay contains the front door and sidelights and fanlight. Above the door is an oriel supported by wood braces with a double window and a gable roof. The eaves of the main hip roof have been extended on the north side to the first floor, over a north bay on the front. On this catslide roof, over the front bay on the north side there is a shed dormer. On the south side the front bay contains a one-story sunroom addition with a shed roof. This house was built in 1890 for Jennie Booth before Webster Park was laid out. Jennie married William C. Jaeger, a wool dealer, shortly after this house was built. In 1900, Jennie sold part of her property to her brother Eugene Booth who built 47 Joy next door.

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47 Joy, Eugene and Sadie Booth Residence; Colonial Revival; 1902; Builder: Edward Joy;
Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This 2 ½-story house shows characteristics of the transition from Queen Anne to Colonial Revival. It shares the boxiness and classical full width porch of Queen Anne with the restrained detailing more typical of Colonial Revival architecture. It has a hipped roof stone foundation and vinyl siding. Hip dormers are on the south and front side of the roof. A one-story open porch with a hip roof supported by slender columns runs across the front of the house and wraps around the front bay on the south. A one-story addition with a hip roof projects on the back of the house's south side. This house was built for Eugene and Sadie Booth. Mr. Booth was a wool dealer and the brother of Jennie Booth Jaeger who lived next door at 37 Joy.

50 Joy Catherine Valle and John James Residence; Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival; 1912;
Architect/Builder: P.J. Bradshaw/Charleville Building Company; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 2 ½-story stucco rectangle has a slate gable roof and stone foundation. The house has a hooded dormer on the front and there are three bays on the main part of the front with double windows on the north and triple windows on the south. The front door is in the center bay with an oriel above it, supported by brackets making a portico. There are small windows on both sides of the door. A two-story sunroom addition with a low gable roof is on the south of the house. A two car garage has a low gable roof, sliding doors and an additional bay with a glass block window.

55 Joy, Gerhard H. Folkers House; Colonial Revival; 1900; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This 2 ½-story frame rectangular plan house has a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles, a stone foundation and clapboard siding. There is a hip dormer on the south of the front side. The windows are double hung, six-over-six, with shutters. The front has three bays and the front door is in the north bay with shutters around it and a modest cornice above it. The house was built in 1900 for Gerhard H. Folkers, a German immigrant. In 1905, William and Frances Foley bought the house. Foley was the manager of the bond department of the Mercantile Trust Co. He had taught at Kenyon College, had been the private secretary to James Roosevelt of New York and had imported merchandise from Portugal. He had two daughters and belonged to the Algonquin Golf Club. From the 1920s through the 1940s, Forrest C. Donnell lived here. He was a lawyer and an active Republican. Donnell was the city attorney of Webster Groves from 1927 to 1929 and in 1940 was elected governor of Missouri. After his term as governor, Donnell served in the U.S. Senate from 1945 to 1951.

57 Joy, George L. Neuhooff Residence; Colonial Revival; 1921; Contributing

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Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 2 ½-story, frame clapboard house has a cross-gable asbestos roof and concrete foundation. Across the front are five bays with functional shutters. The front door is in the center bay surrounded by sidelights, a fanlight, pilasters and a segmental arched cornice. The main gable ends are two bays. A one-story screened porch on the north of the house has a flat roof with balustrades. There is a two-car garage with clapboard siding and a front-facing gable roof. This house was built in 1921 for George L. Neuhoff, secretary-treasurer of Heffern-Neuhoff Jewelry Company.

60 Joy, Myron Westover Residence; Foursquare; 1901; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This 2 ½-story rectangle, covered with painted shingles and having a hip roof of asphalt, has a hipped dormer with three casement windows on the front and back and double casement window dormers on the north and south. The front has two bays. The front door with sidelights is in the north bay. A one-story open porch with a hip roof supported by square posts runs across the front of the house and wraps around the south side. The foundation is stone. This residence was built in 1901 for Myron Westover, a lawyer.

106 Joy, Steven G. Zahm House; Bungalow/Craftsman; 1911; Architect/Builder: R.C. Prosser/F.H. Harris; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a 1 ½-story, vinyl clad (originally shingle) residence has a rectangular footprint with a broad gable asphalt shingle roof. It has a broad gable dormer with two windows set into the front roof. A small ledge is in front of the dormer. The front has three bays, with the front door in the center bay. Across the front, the roof's eaves extend at a shed angle over a porch with shingle covered piers. The foundation is concrete. This house was built in 1911 for Steven G. Zahm, chief clerk for the M.K. and T. (Katy) Railroad.

107 Joy, Stratford Lee Morton Residence; Colonial Revival; 1911; Architect/Builder: Roth and Study/H. Musterman; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This two-story, shingled house has a side gambrel asphalt shingle roof whose flared eaves are continued around the circumference of the house, forming a shelter for the first floor. The windows on the front of the house are arranged in pairs. There is a wide dormer across the main part of the front containing three bays of paired windows. The front door is in the center bay. A two-story projection on the north side of the house has a lower gambrel roof than the main roof. A white stucco chimney runs up the center of the south end of the house, with one bay on either side. The foundation is concrete. There is a two-car shingle garage with front-facing gable roofs over the car openings. The house was built for Stratford Lee Morton, who was a partner in Morton and Morton, general agents for Connecticut

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Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was a founder of the Museum of Science and Natural History in Clayton. In the 1930s and 1940s, Kenny Baker grew up in this house. He signed a baseball contract with the St. Louis Browns, but never played in the major leagues. Baker later owned the J.D. Street Oil Company.

110 Joy, John M. Piper House; Colonial Revival; 1920; Architect and Builder: Payne Brothers; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a 1 ½-story, painted-brick rectangle with a broad gable roof in asphalt and a brick foundation. Three gable dormers are on the front and back of the house. The five bays on the front have functional shutters, and a front door with sidelights and a fanlight are in the center bay. There is a garage beneath the front of the north side of the house, and a one-story screened porch with a gable roof projects off the back north corner. This house was built for John M. Piper, traffic manager for the National Oats Company.

205 Joy, Frank E. Henderson Residence; Colonial Revival; 1923; Builder: John Craig; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a two-story brick house with a cross-hip asphalt roof and broad eaves and a concrete foundation. The main part of the house is square with three bays on each side. The front door and sidelights are in the center bay with a small pediment gable above the door supported by brackets. The bays on either side of the front porch are French doors with shutters. On the south side, two stories of sunrooms with a cross hip roof are stepped back slightly and project to the south. There is a hood on the south roof. A two-story addition with three bays has been added to the north side of the house. The first bay is set back and the other two extend out from the front of the house. On the second floor, the first bay has a single six-over-one window and the other two bays have larger six-over-one windows. A round window is between these two windows. On the first floor, the first bay is a round window and the second two bays contain a two-car garage. This house was built for Frank E. Henderson, of the Charles Crane Insurance Agency.

221 Joy, Jessie T. McCourtney Residence; Tudor Revival; 1908, alt. 1940; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

Originally a frame residence, the house underwent an extensive renovation in 1940 that gives it a country Tudor Revival appearance. The house's main part of the house is a 2 ½-story rectangle with a gable roof, and there is an addition on the back. The house has been faced with decorative brickwork on the first story and stucco on the second story, plus stained clapboards on the dormers. There is a rough-hewn timbering around doors and windows, and a belt course is between stories. The front has three bays on the first story: two bay windows with bell cast copper roofs, the front door in the center bay with small windows on both sides, and a gable portico projecting in front. This portico is enclosed with

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brick and timbers and half-timbering. The second story is four bays. The windows are double hung, fifteen-over-fifteen, with rough board shutters. There is a large, cross-gable dormer on the north end of the front. It contains three windows and is supported by brackets. The foundation is stone and the roof is asphalt. This house was built for Jessie T. McCourtney, director of the William Barr Dry Goods Company. Through a merger, the company became Famous-Barr (now part of Macy's).

213 E. Lockwood, William J. and Laura Parker Residence; Colonial Revival; 1908; Contributing Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a clapboard and stucco 1 1/2-story home on a concrete foundation. The large gambrel asphalt roof extends over the first floor to form a partial porch supported by three pairs of Tuscan columns. On this porch is the single front door with a small window to the east. The west bay has a three-window bay. The windows are six-over-one. There is a recessed gambrel dormer above the center porch bay with three windows. The two side windows are six-over-one, and the center window is eight-over-one. There is a sunburst design above these windows. The second-story west bay contains a pair of six-over-one windows under a gable roof. The outside end chimney is on the west side of the home and a second three-window bay projects out toward the long driveway. The east side of this home has a two-story stucco addition stepped back from the front line of the house. This section has a hip roof with deep eaves. The windows are pairs of casements, two pairs on each side. The first floor windows are eight-light and second floor windows are six-light. William J. and Laura Parker were the first owners. They managed and owned Parker Livery and Undertaking.

221 E. Lockwood, Rudolph and Frieda Widman House; Foursquare; 1904; Noncontributing Outbuildings: none

This is a tall 2 1/2-story home facing south on to Lockwood Ave. It is clapboard with hipped roofs. There are hip style dormers on each side of the asphalt roof with pairs of windows, six over one in each. There are corner pilasters and simple cornice entablature at edges of the building and roof lines. Six Tuscan columns support the full open porch, which is covered by a shell roof. The front door is off centered from the line formed by the two window bays on the second floor and the south dipped window in the roof. However, it is centered between two of the porch columns and is surrounded by a glass transom and sidelight windows. There is a one-story addition to the east of the home. There are two one-over-one window bays and an inside end chimney located here. There is a pedestrian door on the first floor, under but off-centered from the west window. The first and second story windows are shuttered. The foundation is stone. The house was built for a longtime Webster Groves resident, Rudolph Widman, a dentist, and his wife Frieda.

227 E. Lockwood, Fred J. Wickenden Residence; Colonial Revival; 1906; Contributing Outbuildings: None

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This large 2 ½-story mostly brick home with a stone foundation has a second front story faced in stucco. The deep gable shaped roof is slate with three dormers. The east and west bays are single windows in hipped dormers while the center is a two-window gable corner. There are inside end chimneys at the east and west sides of the home. Stepped back from the front line of the house on the west is a full two-story enclosed fire escape with a lower gable roof - a required addition in the early 70s during its use by the St. Louis Artist Guild. There are three bays on the brick first floor. On east and west ends there are single windows one over one in style with stone lintels and wood shutters. The front door is in the center bay. The second floor overhangs the first with a three window bay projecting further out and over the central bay. East and west pairs of single pane windows on the second floor are small triangular shaped panes over one in style. There is a one-story rear addition with a flat roof above the addition that is used as a roof garden. This house was built in 1906 for Fred J. Wickenden who was president of the Wickendon Wallpaper Company. In the 1960s a husband and wife, both psychiatrists, used this as their residence and offices. In 1973 the St. Louis Artist Guild received a special use permit to operate a private club and in 1974 began having exhibits.

301 E. Lockwood, Webster Groves Public Library; Classical Revival; 1950; Builder: George L. Cousins; Architect: P. John Hoener; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a handsome classically designed one-story brick building with a concrete foundation on a level corner lot. It faces south toward Lockwood Ave. with Orchard Ave. on the west side. It has a wrap around drive with a parking lot in the back. The 11,000 square lot has housed the Webster Groves Public Library since its 1950 construction. The building is U-shaped with the long axis east to west under an asphalt stepped gable roof. The steps are decorated with stone and the tallest step has a finial. There are wood cornices with dentil styled molding and a copula with a weathervane at the center. Keystone windows are large, twelve over sixteen panels surrounded by smooth stone. The Lockwood Ave. entrance is through a monumental pediment portico. Four shaped lime stone pillars and two pilasters support the gable roof. There are scrollwork modillions under the eaves. Double paneled doors are surrounded by wood moldings, a transom window is topped by an arched broken pediment. The west wing has five bays. The northern most is a double door opening with pilasters and broken pediment decoration the others are window bays. The second east wing is more modern with one over one aluminum sash windows that face inward toward the rear vestibule and has a flat gravel roof. The foundation is concrete and stone. At this time, the library (a part of the St. Louis County Library consortium) has approximately 60,000 volumes.

341 E. Lockwood, Holy Redeemer School; Tudor Revival; 1910, alt. 2005; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This is a two-story brick schoolhouse (Holy Redeemer School) with a gable, asphalt roof with no eaves and a stone foundation in the original section of the school. The front has

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three bays with the ornate double door with 1/2 moon transom window above the door and 16 square windows on the second floor in the middle bay. The two outer bays have five narrow windows on both stories. In 2005 the 1959 gymnasium addition in the back of the school was removed and rebuilt.

347 E. Lockwood; Holy Redeemer Church; Moderne; 1963; Architect/Builder: A.F. and Arthur Stauder/Lawlor Construction Company; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: None

After a fire destroyed the Holy Redeemer church originally built in 1895 to 1897, a modern structure was constructed in its place made with concrete as a foundation and walls and large of stained glass windows in the walls. The church is one story consisting of three bays in which the middle bay is two-stories in height in a rectangular shape of stained glass and tile and the doors on the first story. The left bay is a round stained glass enclosure and the right bay is of concrete. The two outer bays both have flat rooflines.

5 Mason; Edwin E. Pairo Residence; Prairie School (Foursquare); 1923; Architect/Builder: Edwin E. Pairo/Fred Hout; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This is a 2 1/2-story, frame clapboard house has a square footprint and an asphalt-clad hip roof. It has a dormer on two sides. It has broad eaves and there is a one story open porch with a hip roof supported by large square posts across the front. The front has two six-over-one bays on the second floor and three six-over-one bays on the first floor. The front door is in the center bay surrounded by pilasters and a broken pediment. The foundation is concrete. There is a two-car garage with a front facing gable with clapboard siding. Edwin E. Pairo built the house for himself. He owned Edwin E. Pairo Barber Supply Company.

11 Mason, Dr. Elbert B. Owen House; Tudor Revival; 1923; Builder: Wilford P. Joy; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a two-story stucco rectangle with a corner cut out of the north back with a concrete foundation. It has a gable roof in asphalt with half timbering in the gables and a white brick chimney running up the center of the south end. The windows are in pairs, double hung, six-over-one. The front has four bays with the south center bay projecting slightly under a half timbered cross gable. The front door is recessed onto that bay and there is a small vertical three pane window above it. The north bay on the first floor is an arched, multi-paned, picture window and on the north side that room has two arched, multi-paned, picture windows. There is a bay of triple six-over-one windows above the arched windows on the north side. This house was built for Dr. Elbert B. Owen, a dentist, by Wilfred Joy, who was the second generation of a family who built many homes in Webster Groves.

21 Mason; Mrs. Amelia Englesmann House; Gablefront; 1922; Builder: John H. Berg; Contributing

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Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

The main part of this house is a 2 ½-story, frame rectangle with a front facing gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding and concrete foundation. It has three bays with four vertical panes over one on the front with the front door in the north bay with a gable roof over it supported by large wood braces creating a one-story porch which was added in 1992 and modified in 2007. There is a double (three vertical panes over one) window in the gable. On the south side a two-story sun porch addition with a shed roof is stepped back one bay and projects south. There are two (four vertical pane over one) windows on the first story of this addition, as well as another door into the home. The second story has one four-over-one window. The eaves around the house are deep and the windows are double hung with four vertical panes over one. A tall chimney pierces the roof on the south side. A one car garage with a front facing gable roof and vinyl siding is on the north side of the lot. This house was built for Mrs. Amelia Engelsmann, the widow of Herman E. Engelsmann, a proprietor of the Missouri Tanning Company.

25 Mason, Eugene J. Burkes House; Colonial Revival; 1904; Builder: J.R. Gay; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This home is a 2 ½-story frame (vinyl siding) house has a square footprint with an asphalt hip roof and concrete foundation. The house is a transitional Colonial Revival with massing and porch typical of Queen Anne, but with little to no ornamentation. The front has one south bay of eight-over-eight windows on the first floor. The front door with sidelights and transom is in the north bay. On the second floor, the south bay has an oriel with a six-over-one window in the center and two four-over-one windows on each side. A cross gable dormer is over the second story windows. The dormer has a square six-over-one window. There is a one-story open porch with a hip roof supported by tapered posts across the front and wrapping around the south side. It is screened in on the south side. The south side of the house has first and second floor bay windows. All windows are either three or four vertical panes over one, with a diamond paned pattern above the vertical panes. This style of window is consistent throughout the north and west (rear) of the house as well. There is a two-car wood garage with a hip roof. This house was built for Eugene J. Burkes, vice president and secretary of the Willard Case Lumber Company and later in real estate. Willard Case also lived in Webster Park at 219 Bompert.

30 Mason, Dr. Frederick Billings Chase House; Colonial Revival; 1900; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

The main part of the house is 2 ½-story, frame, with an almost square footprint. It has an asphalt shingle hip roof and stone foundation. It has a hip dormer on the front and back and a gable dormer on each side. The eaves of the dormer are slightly flared and are decorated with modillions. On the front there are four shuttered one-over-one bays on the second story and three one-over-one windows on the first floor. The two end bays to the north are one-story one-over-one bay windows. A shed roof runs across the front of the house over

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the two bay windows making a shelter over the front door, which is in the center bay. The front door is surrounded by sidelights and a transom. A one-story addition with a flat balustrade roof and a one-over-one window projects on the south side. There is a two car front facing garage in back. This house was built for Dr. Frederick Billings Chase, a prominent St. Louis dentist. During the 1960's Phyllis Diller, the comedienne, lived at 30 Mason.

35 Mason, Anna C. Gutes House; Colonial Revival; 1909; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This is a 2 1/2-story, frame (vinyl) house with a rectangular footprint. It has an asphalt hip roof and concrete foundation. It has a hip dormer on the north and front sides. The front has two twelve-over-twelve bays. The front door is in the north bay with pilasters on either side and a wooden fan above it. A small rectangular window is on the far north. The sides have three bays of nine-over-nine windows, as well as several randomly placed nine-over-nine windows.

40 Mason, Dr. George Marquet Phillips House; Classical Revival/NeoClassical; 1914;
Architect/Builder: John Ludwig Wees/W.N. Rombaugh; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This is a large, two-story, frame (hardy plank siding) house with an asphalt gable roof and concrete foundation. Its monumental portico across the front gives it a Greek Revival appearance. The front facing gable extends to form a huge pediment with a small round window in it over two stories of open porches. The pediment is supported by four Corinthian Columns and two pilasters rising out of large, square, wooden, paneled piers. The front door and sidelights are in the northernmost of three bays of nine-over-one windows on the front. The sides have five bays of nine-over-one windows and on the south the center bay is a two-story oriel. There is a front facing gable garage with clapboard siding with a pair of one-over-one windows in the front gable roof line. This house was built for Dr. George Marquet Phillips, who was a surgeon at Barnes Hospital.

45 Mason, Catherine W. and John P. Gruet Residence; Tudor Revival; 1905; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This house is a 2 1/2-story stucco home with an asphalt cross hip roof. The foundation is concrete. The stucco was added around 1946. It has cross gables in the center bay of the south side that may have originally been bay windows. Two stories of sunrooms with a hip roof have been added on the south front. The first story of sunrooms is larger than the second and has a little hip roof ledge around it. Windows on the first story and the sunrooms are large picture windows in three vertical panels. These similar three vertical panel windows are also on the front of the house (first story). On the second story, there is a pair of six-over-one windows and a bay of four-over-one windows. The front door is in a one-story vestibule with a flat roof and aluminum siding that has been added on the north side in

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the front bay. There is a hip dormer on the front and back and north. The house was built for Catherine W. and John P. Gruet. Mr. Gruet was the vice president and secretary of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, secretly a subsidiary of J.D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company, for 15 years and then a director of the Hurley Manufacturing and Supply Company, a paint manufacturer for railroads. He was an alderman for the City of Webster Groves, a Congregationalist and a member of the Algonquin Golf Club. The Gruets built 55 Mason, next door, the same year. This house was rented out as rental property when they moved to this home.

48 Mason, Edward J. Moors House; Colonial Revival; 1929; Builder: Ames and Ames;
Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a 2 1/2-story, stucco rectangle with an asphalt gable roof and concrete foundation. The roof has broad eaves with modillions underneath. A one-story room with paired six-over-one windows and a flat balustrade roof projects on the north side. The main part of the front of the house has three bays of eight-over-one windows with the front door and leaded sidelights in the center bay. A gable portico with a broken pediment projects in front of the front door supported by pairs of very slender columns. A chimney runs up the center of the south end.

54 Mason, Harry A. Wachter House; Colonial Revival: 1923; Builder: Harry A. Wachter;
Contributing
Outbuildings: none

The main part of the brick house is a 2 1/2-story rectangle with an asphalt gable roof and stone foundation. The main part has three bays on the front, double windows (three vertical panes over one) on the second story and triple (three vertical panes over one) windows on the first story. The center bay is the arched, glass front door with side lights surrounded by a stone pilaster-arch-keystone frame. Above the front door is oriel supported by three brackets. On the south side of the house two stories of vinyl-sided sunrooms with two pairs of (three vertical panes over one) windows and with a hip roof project south. On the north side a one-story garage with a gable roof projects for two bays. Windows are again three vertical panes over one. The garage is entered from the rear of the home. Harry A. Wachter built this house for himself. He was in real estate.

55 Mason, Catherine W. and John P. Gruet House (rental?); Queen Anne; 1905;
Noncontributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

The main part of the 2 1/2-story frame house with vinyl siding is a square with an asphalt hip roof and stone foundation. It has a two-story one-over-one bay window with a pediment cross gable roof in the south bay of the front and in the center bay of the south. There are hip dormers on the front, back and north side. The front door surrounded by shutters is in

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the north bay. There is a one-story open porch with a hip roof supported by slender columns across the front and wrapping around the front bay of the south side. A two-story addition completed in 2007, with a hip roof projects two bays from the back of the south side. All windows on the first and second stories are one-over-one. The dormer windows are six-over-one. The house was built in 1905 for Catherine W. and John P. Gruet, probably as investment property as the Gruets also built and lived at 45 Mason, next door. By 1910, William D. Stover, an agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad, lived here.

101 Mason, Carleton M. Dean; International Style; 1936; Architect/Builder: Charles Eames/A.B. Spradling; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

The main part of the modern, International style, brick house is square with a copper low hipped roof and has a concrete foundation. A one-story room with a flat balustrade roof projects from the front half of the south side and a porch with casement windows and a hip roof projects from the back of the south side. There is a garage underneath the screened porch. The windows are casements and on the second floor they are on the corners of each side. The front has two bays in the corners of the second floor and the first floor has a bay on the south projection, a large four horizontal paned window in the center and the front door recessed slightly into the north bay. The front door is carved with concentric diagonal squares. There is much detail in the brick work of the house. There is a string course with dentils between the first and second floor, there are quoins in the corners on the first floor, all of the windows have special lintels and sills of brick and the front has several layers of texture made of brick. This house was built for Carleton M. Dean, a chemical engineer with Monsanto Chemical Company.

102 Mason, Charles J. Kendrick House; Shingle Style; 1902; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a 2 1/2-story, shingle-clad house has a rectangular footprint. Its roof is hipped clad with broad eaves and several irregular projections. It has a stone foundation. There is a hip dormer on the front and back and north. The front has three bays. The north bay is a large two-story nine-over-one bay window with a hip roof. The center bay is the front door and the transom and there are casement windows above it. The south bay is a one-story curved one-over-one bay window with a triple nine-over-one window above it. There is a one-story shingle porch with a shed roof across the two southern bays on the front. It has arched openings with small columns at their corners and a cross gable pediment over the center bay. There is a two-story one-over-one bay window in the center of the first story on the south side. Above this is a bay of three nine-over-one windows. Charles Kendrick was a son of Justin Kendrick who had one of the earliest houses in Webster Park on Hawthorne. Charles married Augusta Warren, the daughter of Marshall Warren who lived on Elm and was the president of the M.W. Warren Coke Co. In 1909, the Kendrick's built a house at 441 Park. That house was later demolished in 1992 and a 2 1/2-story built in its place. The house at 102 Mason was sold to Charles Newcomb, vice president of Newcomb Brothers

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Wallpaper Company.

105 Mason, August H. Meyer Residence; Bungalow/Craftsman; 1909; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

The house is a 1 ½-story with a rectangular footprint and a gently sloping gable roof with broad eaves. The first story is brick and the second story in the gables is half timbers. The foundation is concrete and the roof is asphalt shingle. The centered entrance is a one-story, clapboard sided vestibule projecting under a flat roof with the door on the front (east) side. The main part of the front is three bays. The first bay is a one-story brick bay window with a shed roof. The windows have three vertical panes over one with a diamond pattern above the vertical panes. The second bay is a very small rectangular leaded center window. The third bay is a triple window with the same vertical pane and diamond pattern. There is a triple window in the gable on the second floor, almost Palladian, except it is flat and louvered in the center. The house was built for August H. Meyer, originally from Germany. Mr. Meyer owned the A.H. Meyer Company, importers of beers and a brewery supply company.

106 Mason, Frank H. Williams House; Colonial Revival; 1922; Builder: B.E. Edmunds;
Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

The main part of this house is a two-story, stucco rectangle with an asphalt gable roof with a concrete foundation. It has three bays on each side. The front has the front door in the center bay with a pediment portico projecting in front of it supported by Tuscan columns at the two front corners. There is a single window with three vertical panes over one above the front door and other windows on the front are double with the same three vertical panes over one. A one-story sunroom with a gable roof projects on the south side. The sunroom has a bay of casement windows divided with five horizontal panes. There is a one-story, board and batten addition with a flat roof that comes off the back of the south and wraps across the back. Original owner Frank H. Williams was treasurer of the St. Louis Coffin Company.

115 Mason, Norman Vegeley House; Colonial Revival; 1906; Architect: Norman O. Vegeley;
Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This wide, 2 1/2-story, frame (vinyl sided) house has a rectangular footprint and an asphalt hip roof with two gable dormers on the front and back. Dormers have 9 pane windows. The house has beautiful classical proportions and details. There are modillions under the eaves and the windows are large, 8-over-12, with functional shutters. The front is three, symmetrical bays with the front door in the center surrounded by sidelights. A large, open portico projects in front of the center bay with a flat balustrade roof supported by slender columns and two half columns. There is a clapboard (vinyl) sided frame two car garage with

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gable roof in the rear. The garage has a four bay (each with six panes) dormer with shed roof on the second floor. There is a brick chimney projecting from the center of the garage. Norman Vegeley, an architect with the firm of Cope and Stewardson, designed the house as his own residence. Cope and Stewardson designed the Hilltop Campus of Washington University.

121 Mason, Robert F. Williams; Shingle Style; 1909; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

The frame house is shingle-clad and has a rectangular footprint and a concrete foundation. The roof is a steeply pitched gable its eaves extend down over an open porch across the front and are supported by four wood posts. There is a large, double gable dormer set down into the eaves on the front. The first floor of the front has an eight-over-eight picture window with a two-over-two window to each side; the front door has a small, square six pane window on each side. The door is to the north of center. A 1 ½-story, family room addition with a steep gable roof projects on the south side of the house with an oriel two pane picture window on its front. There is a two-car front facing gable garage with clapboard siding. Original resident Robert F. Williams was a paying teller at the National Bank of Commerce.

408 Newport, James Podmore House; Colonial Revival; 1923; Builder: James H. Podmore;
Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This clapboard house has a three bay façade and a gabled roof. The front door is in the middle bay with windows on either side of the door. The second story has three shutter windows in each bay. On the right side of the house is a set back two-story projection with windows. All windows are full glass divided horizontally with upper and lower panes. The foundation is concrete and the roof is asphalt shingled.

412 Newport, George Franzier House; Tudor Revival; 1936; Builder: Franzier Construction;
Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This 1 ½-story brick Tudor Revival cottage has a steep asphalt gable roof with two cross-gable projections. All windows have multi-paned. The foundation is concrete.

414 Newport, Mary J. and Duane C. Colmery House; Prairie School; 1935; Builder: Alan Thurmond; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This 2 1/2-story brick house with brick foundation and features an asphalt hip roof with dormers. The windows are six-over-one. It was built for Mary J. and Duane C. Colmery, a teacher at Roosevelt High School.

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207 Oakwood, Austin E. Cotton House; Colonial Revival; 1922; Architect: Ferdinand H. Peipers; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This is a wide, two-story, house with an irregular rectangle footprint and a low pitched asphalt hip roof with broad eaves. The house has aluminum siding and a squared stone foundation. Most of the windows are arranged in pairs and are double-hung, six-over-one. The western bay is stepped back slightly, leaving three bays on the main part of the house. The front door with small casement windows on either side is recessed into the house and has a wide oriel above it. A squared portico with hip roof corners projects from under the oriel and is supported by large square posts. The first story windows are triple windows with the sides narrower than the center. There is a two-car wood garage with hip roof. This house was built for Austin E. Cotton who was president of the Standard Artificial Limb Company.

208 Oakwood, Charles and Fannie Maginnis House; Colonial Revival; 1900; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This two-story, white frame clapboard house is a large square with a flared asphalt hip roof with broad eaves and a stone foundation. The house displays three bays and the front door with sidelights and transom are in the center bay. Above the door is a large oriel under the eaves of the main roof and above the oriel is a large dormer with a pediment, flared gable roof and a triple window with diamond panes. The triple window has small Ionic columns between the individual windows. Across the first story of the front is an open porch with a shed roof supported by Ionic columns. Its roof line is broken in the center by a pediment gable with a decorative swag in it and dentils under it. On the east side there is a two-story bay window in the center bay with a hip dormer over it. The windows are double hung, one-over-one. The west side has a large garage with a flat balustrade roof which projects on the basement level in the front bay. Original owner Charles Maginnis was an auditor for Western Union Telegraph Company.

210 Oakwood, William A. Gore House; Colonial Revival; 1922; Architect & Builder: William A. Gore; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

The two-story frame (aluminum sided) house has a rectangular concrete foundation and an asphalt hip roof. The façade is three bays with two bays on the sides. The house was originally built in stucco, but has had aluminum siding applied a few decades ago. The front door is recessed slightly into some paneling in the center bay with a hood mold shelter above it. The center bay on the second floor is blank. There are two stories of sunrooms stepped back with a smaller hip roof projecting on the east side of the house. The windows are double hung, one-over-one. William A. Gore was superintendent of the Webster Groves School District from 1924-29. The Webster Groves High School was built in 1924 under his

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leadership. The house faces north on a wooded lot sloping down to the back.

215 Oakwood, Col. Eugene Jaccard and Jane Catherine Spencer; Colonial Revival; 1901;
Contributing

Outbuildings: Utility Shed and Carport; Contributing and noncontributing, respectively.

This is a large 2 1/2-story, white frame house with squared stone foundation and wood clapboard siding and asphalt roof. The house has a rectangular footprint with four irregular bays on the front. The west bay with triple window and second story oriel takes up as much room as the two last bays. There is a gable dormer with broken pediment and arched window above the west bay and one above the two east bays. The house has a larger gable dormer with broken pediment and Palladian windows between them over the center bay. The center bay projects with a triple window on the second floor and the double front door with sidelights and transom are protected by a gable portico with a broken pediment supported by columns. All of the corners of the house have Ionic pilasters with broad frieze and dentils under the eaves. There is a one story open porch with a shed roof supported by Tuscan columns across the west side of the house. The majority of the windows are six-over-one. There was a similar but wider porch on the east side which has been enclosed with large glass panels inside the porch railings to make a sunroom. Original resident Col. Eugene Jaccard was a West Point grad, an Army Corp of Engineers employee until 1891. He was in charge of General Electric's exhibits at the 1893 Chicago Columbia Exposition.

218 Oakwood, W.N. Burns House; Eclectic; 1926; Builder: A.L. Jones; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This large 2 1/2-story brick and stucco house has a rectangular and a red tile gable roof. The façade displays an eclectic mix of craftsman and Tudor Revival features, with brackets and roof more reflective of Craftsman and the wall finishes and detailing more common to Tudor Revival. The main part of the front has two triple windows on the first story and two double windows on the second story. A one story, brick vestibule with a red gable roof projects from the center bay and has leaded glass front door and sidelights on the front. The center window on the second story is casement. The majority of first floor windows are six-over-one, while second floor windows are four-over-one. There is a gable dormer with casement windows in the center of the roof. Two stories of sunrooms project on the east end with a lower flat roof. The foundation is concrete.

225 Oakwood, Albert M. Fellows House; Queen Ann (half timber); 1901; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a large, 2 1/2-story shingle and half timber house with a steep cross asphalt gable roof and a stone foundation. The second story overhangs the first and at the gable end the overhang is exaggerated like an oriel. The main part of the front consists of three large bays. The closest bay is a large cross gable projection with half timber in the eaves on the third floor and triple windows on the first and second stories. The first story window projects

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slightly like an oriel. There are French doors on the west side of the main projection. The other two bays on the front are double windows on the second story with a gable dormer above them. On the first story the arched front door is in the center bay and the west bay is French doors. A one story porch with a shed roof supported by wooden posts and brackets fills in the angle of the front in front of the two western bays. On the east side of the front bay, there is a one story sunroom with a hip roof. The back four bays on the east are in the large cross gable projection. A wood belt course runs between the first floor and the overhanging second floor. Where the overhang on the gable end is exaggerated, support is provided by brackets at the corners. The first floor windows are four-over-one with several multi-French paned. Second floor windows are nine-over-one. The house was built for Albert M. Fellows, president of the Equitable Oil Company, and then sold to Elliot Ludington in 1905, a partner in the H & L Chase Bag Company. He married Florence Bemis, whose parents lived across the street at 236 Oakwood.

228 Oakwood, Ralph A. Quarles House; Queen Anne; 1901, alt. 1917; Architect/Builder: Lawrence Ewald/Fred Howell; Contributing
Outbuildings: Carriage House; Noncontributing

This is a large white frame clapboard home on stone foundation with its main roof a steep hip covered in asphalt. The irregular roofline and wrapping porch is typical of Queen Ann style homes, though the restrained ornamentation indicates the growing popularity of more restrained Colonial Revival style homes.. The front has three bays and over the west two bays there is a large cross pediment with windows that overhangs the second story. The west bay on the second story has a triple window while the center bay projects two stories with a pediment gable above it. The front door and sidelights are in the center bay projection. The other two bays on the first floor are French doors. All windows are double hung, one-over-one. There is a one-story open porch with a hip roof supported by slender columns across the front. A gable dormer is located in the center of the east roof. This house was built for Ralph A. Quarles, a physician. In 1917, owner PJ Cashin had the entire house raised four feet, due to persistent spring flooding to elevation.

231 Oakwood, Charlotte and Earl D. Garrett House; Colonial Revival; 1901; Architect: A. Blair Ridington; Contributing
Outbuildings: Carriage House; Contributing

This is a large 2 1/2-story, essentially square, white frame clapboard house with a flared asphalt hip roof with a stone foundation. The house's broad eaves are supported by a pair of brackets at the corners and there is a deep frieze under the eaves and dentils. There are wooden quoins up the corners of the house. The house has three bays on the front with the center bay consisting of a front door and sidelights. Above the door is a large oriel with a flat roof and a Palladian window. There is a one story open front porch with a hip roof supported by columns. The roof line of the porch is broken in the center by a gable pediment with a small wreath in the center. There are three dormers in the center of the front with the middle one hooded with a broken arch and finial on top. The two end dormers are gabled.

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The home has a gable dormer on both the east and west roofs. The west dormer has a triangular oriel like the prow of a boat on the first floor. The driveway on the west leads to a 1 ½-story carriage house with a cross gable roof. The windows are double hung, one-over-one. The house was originally built for Charlotte and Earl D. Garrett, who was a salesman for the Hargadine McKittrick Dry Goods Company. Their daughter, Ginny and her husband, William Crowdus, also lived here. Mr. Crowdus, a lawyer, was the president of the Jefferson National Expansion Association in the 1950's and was involved in the building of the Arch.

236 Oakwood, Martha S. and Judson S. Bemis Residence; Tudor Revival; 1904; Architect: Lawrence Ewald; Contributing
Outbuildings: Carriage House; Contributing

This is a large stucco house with a rectangular concrete foundation and a steeply pitched asphalt gable roof. The second and third stories are half timber and overhang the first story. On the front there is a large 1 ½-story oriel with a steep gable roof projecting in the center or slightly east of center. It has two bays on the second floor and is supported by brackets at the corners. There is a small gable dormer just west of the bays. On the second story, there is one bay east of the oriel and three bays west of oriel. On the first story, the two eastern bays have small, high casement windows. The front door is in the next bay with a carved doorframe and a steep gable roof over it with scalloped bargeboards. The western bay is a one story rectangular bay window with double windows and a shed roof. On the west side of the house is a two-story addition with a low hip roof. On the home's east side is a one-story addition with a front-facing gable roof. All windows are leaded with diamond panes. A driveway on the east slopes down to a huge, 1 ½-story half timber and stucco carriage house. It has three dormer windows projecting from the roof. Original owner Judson S. Bemis was head of the Bemis Bag Company, originally founded by his father, Stephen A. Bemis. The Bemis' daughter, Florence, married Elliot K. Luddington and together purchased 225 Oakwood in 1905.

244 Oakwood, Chester Roemer House; Modern Movement (California Style); 1961;
Architect/Builder: Chester A. Roemer/J.A. Bilhorne; Non-contributing
Outbuilding: none

This house was designed to save the large existing trees which make it difficult to see. It is one-story and the peak of the low front-facing gable is over the western bay and the rest of the roof is like a shed. The foundation is concrete and the walls are brick and the roof is metal. Windows are in floor to ceiling vertical panels and the front door is set into the second bay from the west. There is a large two-car carport across the eastern half of the front of the house. The house was designed by Chester Roemer, an architect with Helmuth, Obata and Kassabaum for his own use.

258 Oakwood; Dr. William R. North House; Colonial Revival; 1924; Builder: E.W. Arbogast Realty and Construction Co.; Contributing

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Outbuildings: Garage/Pool House and Tool Shed; Contributing/Noncontributing

The house is a wide 2 1/2-story frame clapboard rectangle with an asbestos shingle hip roof and a concrete foundation. It has two small pediment gable dormers on the front with the front door in the center bay. The door is surrounded by sidelights and a fanlight and has a small broken pediment over it. The window in the center bay of the second story has double hung sidelights. There are functional shutters and a one-story vestibule with a flat balustrade roof projects at the front of the west side. All windows are six-over-one. The house faces south on a wider, corner lot. The driveway on the west leads to a clapboard garage with rear entry and two small windows facing the street. Original occupant Dr. William R. North was a general practitioner on Lockwood Avenue.

309 Oakwood, John Porter Henry House; Colonial Revival; 1921; Builder: Henry Seibel & Sons; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

The large 2 1/2-story Colonial Revival, shingle-sided house has an asphalt hip roof and a large chimney on the east end. The home was built with a concrete foundation. The main part of the house has five bays across the front with functional shutters and the front door is in the center bay surrounded by sidelights, slender pilasters and surmounted by a cornice with dentils. A two-story sunroom addition with a lower gable roof is stepped back and projects on the east end. A free standing wide shingle front-facing gable garage with barn doors is behind the house. The windows are six-over-nine on the first floor and six-over-six on the second floor. The first owner, John Porter Henry, was a partner in the Judson, Green and Henry law firm and Christian Scientist follower. He married Bart Adams' daughter, Imogene, who lived down the block at 338 Oakwood. Prior to building this house, the Henrys built 330 Oakwood in 1912.

315 Oakwood, John S. Tritle House; Colonial Revival; Builder: Ames and Ames; Contributing;
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This house is 2 1/2-story stucco house with rectangular footprint and an asphalt gable roof and concrete foundation. It has three bays on the front. The front door and sidelights are in a one story, stucco, vestibule projection with a gable roof in the west half of the facade. The other two bays on the first floor are French doors. There is a masonry belt course between the first and second floors. Two stories of sunrooms with a low hip roof project on the east side and a one-story room with a hip roof has been added on the west. The majority of the windows are six-over-one on both stories. A two-car wood frame garage with a hip roof is behind the house. Owner John S. Tritle was a district manager of Westinghouse Electric Company.

319 Oakwood, Thomas Patton Weir House; Queen Anne; 1899; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

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This large 2 1/2-story, white frame clapboard rectangle has a flat asphalt hip roof and broad flared eaves and functional shutters. There is a hip dormer in the center of the east and west sides. The most striking feature of the house is an oriel with arched windows in the center of the front that rises to become an octagonal tower (with conical roof) that pierces the main roof of the house. The third story tower also has arched windows. The front door with sidelights and transom is in the center bay under the oriel tower. The eastern of the three first floor bays is a bay window. There is a one story open porch with a hip roof across the front supported by Ionic columns. A pediment gable with dentils under it breaks the porch roof line over the front door. Two stories of sunrooms with a hip roof have been added across the east side. The house sits on a stone foundation. A driveway on the west leads to a clapboard two car garage with a front facing gable roof. Thomas Patton Weir had the house built and transferred ownership to his son Joseph, a wholesale dry goods salesman, in 1900.

330 Oakwood, John Porter Henry House; Shingle Style; 1912; Architect/Builder: Lawrence Ewald/H. Musterman; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a 2 1/2-story, shingle rectangle with a concrete foundation and an asphalt gable roof that is hipped on the east end. The second story overhangs the first with a flare. A large white chimney runs up the center of the front and pierces the roof. The front has four bays on the second story and three bays on the first. The front door is in the west bay with a shed roof over it supported by inverted shingle triangles. On the second story the west bay projects over the front door like an oriel and contains 3 small casements over a window box. The home has had two two-story additions, one on the east end and one to the west. The windows on the first floor are in a variety of styles, while the windows on the second floor are six-over-one. John Porter Henry, a partner in the Judson, Green, and Henry law firm and Christian Scientist follower, and his wife Imogene who grew up at 338 Oakwood, commissioned the house. Architect Lawrence Ewald later designed and built a house at 309 Oakwood in 1921 for the Henrys.

333 Oakwood, William D. Biggers House: Colonial Revival; 1897; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage, Noncontributing

This large 2 1/2-story frame clapboard house has a square footprint and a stone foundation. The hipped roof has hipped dormers with double windows on the front and back and two tall chimneys on the east side. A one story open porch with a low hip roof runs across the front and around the east side supported by Tuscan columns on square wood piers. It has a roof line broken by a pediment articulated with dentils in the center bay. The front door with sidelights and transom is in the center bay. The windows are double hung, one-over-one. The house faces south on a wide, deep lot. It has a huge open front lawn. William D. Biggers, the first occupant, was a salesman for Simmons Hardware Co. Biggers later partnered with Lucien Blackmer in W.D. Biggers & Co. as jobbers for hardware, iron and steel. His son, John D. Biggers, was diplomat and advisor to President Franklin D.

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Roosevelt during the 1940s.

337 Oakwood, Kenneth Hanson House; Colonial Revival; 1950; Architect/Builder: Volkman and Norton/Kenneth O. Hanson; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: Garage and shed; Noncontributing

This is a modern 1 ½-story Colonial Revival House with a rectangular footprint and a gable roof on a concrete foundation. The windows are full-paned glass throughout. The first story is brick and the second story gable ends are clapboard. The eaves of the roof extend to form a shed roof over the full width open porch. The porch roof is supported by pairs of slender square posts. The front has a door in the center bay and two gable dormers. Kenneth Hanson for himself was vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the Hanson Harris Company.

338 Oakwood, Bart and Mabel Adams House; Tudor Revival; 1909; Contributing
Outbuildings: Carriage house; Noncontributing

The 2 1/2-story, half timbered and stucco house has a rectangular footprint, concrete foundation, and gable roof with broad eaves. The third story of the gable ends overhangs the second story slightly and instead of having stucco between timbers, rocks were used in the plaster. On the front there are three bays with triple windows on the second floor and four panels to the windows on the first. The front door is in the center bay and the bay above it is an oriel supported by long wood braces and containing a double window. On the east end a one-story screened porch with a low pitched hip roof. The first floor windows are multi-paned while the second floor windows are six-over-one. Bart Adams owned the Bart S. Adams Tire Company. The Adam's daughter married John Henry Porter and they built the houses at 330 Oakwood and later at 309 Oakwood.

343 Oakwood, Chaillie and Benjamin Howard Payne; Colonial Revival; 1902; Architect: Lawrence Ewald; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 1 ½-story frame (vinyl-clad) house with a broad, steep gable roof sits on a stone foundation. The roof extends to for the roof of the full width front porch. The porch roof is supported by six columns arranged symmetrically. The centered double front door has sidelights and transom. There are three pediment gable dormers on the front with small casement windows between them. First floor windows are multi-paned while second floor windows are six-over-one. There is a two-story, two-car frame garage with a dormer and a gable roof on the northwest corner of the lot. Original occupant Benjamin Howard Payne was an Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

349 Oakwood, Henry J. Jennemann House; Queen Anne; 1898; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage and Shed; Noncontributing

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This unusual 1 ½-story brick home, the first brick dwelling in Webster Park, has an irregular slate roof, a flared hip in the middle and a large cross gable on each side. The squared stone foundation is high. Each peak on the roof has a copper finial. The front has three bays with the west bay a large cross gable with decorative brick dentils. It has a large arched window on the first story with a fancy brick lentil and scrolled keystone and a Palladian window with a decorative brick frame on the second story. The centered front door with sidelights and transom is sheltered beneath a portico with hipped roof supported by small columns. The home has swags around the friezes and the east bay has a bay window with a flared hexagonal conical roof. The east side has a hip dormer in the front bay and a large cross gable in the back bay. The windows throughout are double hung, one-over-one. Henry J. Jennemann, the original occupant, owned Henry J. Jennemann Commission Merchants and was a florist. A dahlia strain was developed by and named for Mr. Jennemann.

360 Oakwood, Residence, Colonial Revival; 1945; Architect & Builder: Rime A. Dusard;
Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a 1 ½-story modern brick house with a concrete foundation and an asphalt gable roof. The front has five bays with the western bay being positioned under a low cross gable and projecting slightly. There are two gable dormers on the front. On the first floor, the last bay is a bay window with a copper roof. The front door is recessed into the second bay from the last. It is surrounded by paneling and pilasters and a broken scroll pediment. The windows throughout are multi-paned. The roof line is broken above the door pediment by a small gable.

361 Oakwood, Residence; Colonial Revival; 1956; Builder: Dixie Home Builders;
Noncontributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a two-story house with a masonry foundation and gable roof. The home is brick on the first story and clapboard on the second story. There are three bays across the front with the front door and shutters on either side located in the center one. The gable portico projects in front of the front door supported by wrought iron posts. The windows throughout are multi-paned.

404 Oakwood, Mrs. Joseph H. Branch House; Bungalow/Craftsman; 1910; Architect/Builder: H.A. Wagner/ Wallace N. Rombough; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 1 ½-story, shingle rectangle with a broad asphalt gable roof was built on a stone foundation. The second story at each gable end is half timbered and has a double window. The sides have three bays and on the east there is an oriel in the center bay and on the west there is a one-story bay window in the north (front) bay. The front has a wide shed

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dormer with two large windows. The angle of the front eaves changes to form a shed roof over an enclosed porch across the entire front of the house. Inside the porch, there are three bays with the front door and sidelights in the center and a large bay window on the east. The windows throughout are multi-paned. A driveway from Joy Avenue leads to a clapboard sided, frame two-car garage with front gable roof..

410 Oakwood, Kenneth R. Berry House, Colonial Revival; 1977; Architect/Builder: George Cika/Kenneth R. Berry; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This home was built on the side yard of 420 Oakwood. This two-story brick house has an asphalt shingle gable roof and sits on a concrete foundation. The eaves on the front extend to create a monumental two story open front porch, but the eaves are supported by three wood posts whose proportions are less than monumental. The front is three bays with the front door and its sidelights recessed in the center bay with a broken pediment above it. A one-story, two-car brick garage with a gable roof is attached to the home on the east side and projects slightly in front of the front line of the house. The windows are multi-paned throughout. This house was built by Kenneth R. Berry, a builder and developer of the Berry Real Estate Company.

417 Oakwood, Louise and William C. Rumsey House; Tudor Revival; 1902; Contributing;
Outbuildings: Carriage House; Contributing

This large, 2 1/2-story house has a steeply pitched cross gable roof of slate and a stone foundation. The first and second stories were clapboard and now are covered by aluminum siding. The half-story in the gables and second story oriel projections are half timbered. Across the front and around the two front bays of the east side is an open porch with a hip roof and sides made of large coarse rubble. In the southwest corner of the house, there is an octagonal two-story stone tower with crenulated battlements on top. There is a stone buttress on that corner on the first story. The front has three bays with the western two under a large, steep cross gable and the center bay is an oriel projection from the large gable under a smaller gable. There is a gable dormer in the east bay. The home's front door and sidelights are in the center bay. The front porch has been enclosed with large glass panels on the east side. The south center bay contains a large door with sidelights and a large porte-cochere projecting to the west. The porte-cochere has a second story above it with a gable roof. There is a 1 1/2-story four-car carriage house with a slate hip roof that also has a hip dormer on the front and back with gable dormers on the sides and a slate roof cupola on the top. The windows are double hung, one-over-one. William C. Rumsey was president of Rumsey and Sikemeire Plumbing Supply Company. Louise was a niece of Charles Kendrick who had built one of Webster Park's original homes at 403 Hawthorne.

420 Oakwood, Ernest R. Kroeger, Colonial Revival; 1898; Contributing;
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

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This large 2 1/2-story frame clapboard house has cross gambrel asphalt roof creating an L shape built on a stone foundation. The front has three gable dormers with broken pediments. The center one is wider with triple windows. The front has five bays and an open porch with a railing but no roof across the front. The front door and sidelights are in the center bay and above are French doors and sidelights. A square portico with a flat roof projects in front of the front door, supported by pairs of Tuscan columns and an Ionic pilaster on either side of the door. There are dentils under the eaves of the portico, though the balustrade around its roof has been removed. A two-story addition with hip roof projects on the west side. The house has a two-story projection under a cross gambrel roof on the east half of the back. The windows are double hung, one-over-one. Original owner Ernest R. Kroeger taught piano and organ composition, composed orchestral works and chamber music, was a concert pianist directed the Kroeger School of Music. He was the Master of Programs for the 1904 World's Fair. The house was later owned by Jesse Skinner, President of Buxton Skinner Printing Company, whose father built one of the first homes in Webster Park at 339 Hawthorne, where Jesse grew up.

424 Oakwood, Henry C. Miller House; Colonial Revival; 1949; Builder: Talbott-Quevreaux; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: Garage, Noncontributing.

This is a modern, two-story brick house sits on a concrete foundation and has an asphalt shingle gable roof with chimneys running up the center of each end. It has double-hung, eight-over-eight windows. The slightly recessed entrance sits in the center bay, and has a broken pediment hood and pilasters. The one story frame garage with a hip roof surmounted by a cupola is attached on the east by an open breezeway. Henry C. Miller was vice president of operations at Emerson Electric Company.

425 Oakwood, Frank J. Frick House; Colonial Revival; 1912; Architect/Builder: George H. Kennerly/Henry A. Huger; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This is a large 2 1/2-story, brick house with stone foundation and a slate roof. There is a wide dormer with a low pitched hip roof containing seven small casement windows. There is a brick course below and above both stories of windows with three bays on the front, double windows on the second story and triple windows on the first. The windows in the center bay of the second story are separated so as to be the same width as the front door and sidelights. The front door sidelights and transom are all recessed in the center bay and surmounted by a pediment. There are two stories of sunrooms with a low hip roof projecting on the east side. There is a two-story addition with a low hip roof across the back and slightly projecting on the west. The windows are double hung, one-over-one. A driveway on the west leads to a 1 1/2-story two-car garage with a dormer and gabled slate roof. Original owner Frank J. Frick was treasurer of the Frank J. Frick Real Estate Company.

430 Oakwood, Stephen D. McCallum House; Colonial Revival; 1905; Contributing;

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Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a large 2 1/2-story frame clapboard house with an asphalt hip roof and cut stone foundation. It has a deep frieze articulated with carving under the broad eaves. There is a hip dormer on each side. The front dormer has a broken pediment and Palladian window. The shed roof of the full width porch is supported by short Ionic columns rising from broad brick piers. Ionic pilasters mark the corners of the house. There are three bays on the front with an entrance and sidelights in the center. On either side of the front door are large, one-story bay windows with curved glass. There is broad oriel window on the second story under the eaves with a swag carved onto the frieze above it. The majority of windows are double hung, one-over-one. Stephen D. McCallum was the superintendent for Buxton & Skinner Printing Co.

435 Oakwood, Herman F. Hoch House; Tudor Revival; 1913; Architect/Builder: Wallace/Ames and Ames; Contributing

Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a 2 1/2-story, stucco house with a steeply pitched gable shingle roof with deep returns on the gable eaves. It is half-timbered in the gable with a triple window in the third story. The second story has two bays and the first story has a wide rectangular bay window in the center with a parapet roof. There is a small, double window to the west of the bay window. A 1 1/2 story addition has been added to the east and south sides. The east side has stone on the first floor and stucco and half timber on the second. Triple windows are displayed on the first and second floors and gable dormers have been included. Windows on the first floor are multi-paned over-one. The second floor windows are six-over-one. The front door is on the east side of the house. Owner Herman F. Hoch was principal of Cleveland High School in St. Louis.

436 Oakwood, Waldo and Laura Layman House; Shingle Style; 1906; Architect: Klipstein and Rathmann; Contributing;

Outbuildings: Carriage House; Contributing

This large 2 1/2-story, shingle style house has irregular projection and gables and is sits on a stone foundation. The first story is stucco except for a curved, two-story wood shingle clad bay window running up the west center bay. The third story in the gable on the front overhangs the second story and the bay window with a flare and is supported by massive wood brackets. The front door is recessed behind a stucco arch in the west bay and the western eaves of the main gable flair out over the door and porte-cochere with massive stucco piers on the west side of the house. A driveway on the west leads to a large two-story, shingle carriage house with a cross gable roof. The windows are six-over-one throughout. Original owner Waldo Layman was president of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company. The architectural firm of Klipstein and Rathmann also designed the Gorlock Building in Webster Groves, the 1931 Post Office on Market in St. Louis, the Bevo Mill Restaurant and several projects for Anheuser Busch.

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441 Oakwood, William and Bernice Smith Residence; Colonial Revival; 1957; Builder: Dixie Home Builders Inc; Noncontributing

This is a traditional colonial revival brick house with an asphalt gable roof and concrete foundation. The paired entrance doors are recessed in the center bay and surrounded by pilasters, an entablature and small cornice. There is a one-story jalousie sun porch with a gable roof on the east side with a garage under it. The windows are multi-paned throughout. This house was built for William B. Smith, a salesman for A.S. Aloe Company.

451 Oakwood Edgar F. Stevens House; Colonial Revival; 1954; Architect/Builder: John A. Grunik/H.C. Ames Construction Co.; Noncontributing;
Outbuildings: none

This 1 ½-story, frame ranch house with some Colonial Revival details has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, an asphalt gable roof. The two end bays have slightly lower gable roofs than the center part of the house. At the center of the house, the eaves flare and extend slightly to create an open front porch across the center four bays. The porch roof has scalloped bargeboard supported by slender posts. The two end bays have tiny windows, the center east bay has a large, many-paned picture window and the center west bay is the front door. There are two gable dormers on the front. Condor Films treasurer, Edgar F. Stevens was the first occupant of the house.

460 Oakwood, Reverend Allen G. Wehrli House; Colonial Revival; 1960; Builder: Henry F. Brand; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a brick veneer 1 ½-story ranch with an asphalt, cross gable roof with two dormers on the front and a concrete foundation. All windows are undivided lights.

473 Oakwood, Albert Rock Verdier House; Foursquare; 1906; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This 2 1/2-story, clapboard-sided house suggests the Queen Anne style because of its massing, hipped roof and hipped dormers. It is built on a stone foundation. There is a large dormer with double windows on the front and back and two dormers with single windows on the east side. There is an open front porch with a hip roof supported by slender Tuscan columns across the front which wrap around the west side where it is screened. The front door is in the east bay of the front. The windows are double-hung, fifteen-over-one. Albert Rock Verdier, the original owner, was treasurer of Continental Commercial Company and member of the Webster Groves School Board.

480 Oakwood, Kent and Hannah Jarvis; Colonial Revival; 1899; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

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This large 2 1/2-story, clapboard-sided house sits a stone foundation. Its massing, hipped roof and large chimneys suggests a Queen Anne stylistic influence. It has shed dormers on each side of the roof with the ones in the front and back wide enough for three windows. There is a one-story wrap-around porch with a hip roof supported by slender Tuscan columns. The front door is in the center bay surrounded by sidelights and transom. Kent Jarvis was the resident agent for the McCormick, Kilgen, Rule Real Estate Company, the company that acted as sales agent for Webster Park. The Jarvises also built 490 Oakwood, next door, in 1903.

490 Oakwood, Hanna Jarvis House; Craftsman; 1903; Contributing;
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This two-story house has a broad gable roof with wide eaves supported by braces on a gable end and exposed rafters on the sides. The lower story of the house is clapboard and the upper story is half timbered. The front of the house faces Oakwood under the broad gable and has irregular bays. The paired front doors are slightly east of center and are shelter by a gabled, half timbered, portico supported by columns. There are two small, square windows to the east and a small arched window directly to the west of the door and further west is a long window and three short ones. The four bays on the second story are partly clad in clapboard and partly half timbered. The second bay from the west is a two-story oriel with its bottom clapboard and top stucco. The east side of the house has three gable dormers with the center one being wider with two windows. The eaves extend down over a screened porch across the first story. The west side of the house has a large, broad, gable dormer containing three windows. There is a one story screened mud room with a flat roof on the north two bays of the back. On the south, back of the house is a two-story, two bay projection with a shed roof. The first floor is a sunroom and the second is a screened porch. The foundation is stone. This house was built for Hanna Jarvis. Hanna and Kent built and lived next door at 480 Oakwood until the sale of the property in 1901. .

20 Orchard, Herman Von Rump Jr. House; Prairie School; 1915; Architect/Builder: B.F. Payne/Payne Brothers; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This two-story clapboard-sided house has a hip roof with broad eaves and sits to the north of the Webster Groves Public Library. It has a two-story sunroom addition with a shed roof on the south, and smaller but similar additions on the north and back of the house. The end windows on the second story meet at the front corners. Other windows have shutters. A broken pediment surrounds the front door, which is off-center. A hip dormer is centered on the street side. The foundation is concrete. Herman Von Rump Jr. was president-treasurer of Turner Grain Company.

28 Orchard, Ella and Lloyd Megginson House; Colonial Revival; 1922; Builder: J.M. Winkler; Contributing;

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Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

The 2 ½-story clapboard-clad house with has black shutters on the front and a hip roof and concrete foundation. Hip dormers with triple windows are on the front and north sides of the house. A two-story sunroom projection on the south side has a hip roof, plus a door opening to the front of the house. The centered entrance has sidelights and leaded transom and is sheltered beneath a hooded portico supported by dentils, triglyphs and carved brackets. There is a frame three-car garage with a front-facing gable roof. Lloyd Megginson was with Megginson and Chipley Insurance Company.

36 Orchard, Beatrice and Louis Phelan House; Colonial Revival; 1953; Builder: Sheahan and Cook Construction; Noncontributing;
Outbuildings: none

This two-story brick house has a gable roof and concrete foundation. Two picture windows on the first floor flank the front door, which has sidelights and a wooden pediment around it. There are one-story projections on the south and north of the house, each with a gable roof. Original owner Louis Phelan was president of General Grocery Co.

44 Orchard, Walter C. Hecker House; Colonial Revival; 1913; Architect/Builder: Edward F. Nolte/Henry A. Huger; Contributing;
Outbuildings: Carriage house; Contributing

This 2 ½-story brick home has a slate and asphalt shingle gable roof and three gable dormers on the front and back. The first floor has triple windows on both sides of the front door. That door is surrounded by leaded sidelights and a fanlight. Pilasters and a broken pediment complete the treatment. Dentils decorate the pediment and all of the eaves. A one-story sunroom on the south has a flat roof with a balustrade. A two-story stucco addition is on the back and an oriel with four leaded windows is on the north. The foundation is stone. A driveway on the north of the house leads to a 1 ½-story brick carriage house with a slate roof and shed dormer with triple windows. Walter C. Hecker, the homes first occupant, was secretary of Curtis Manufacturing Company. Edward F. Nolte, architects, designed many residences near the Tower Grove area in south St. Louis.

54 Orchard, Lucille and Sidney Yeckel House; Colonial Revival; 1922; Builder: Fred Hof; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This two-story frame house has clapboard and a concrete foundation. The gambrel roof has large shed dormers on the front and back sides, each with three six-over-one windows. The front window pairs have decorative flower boxes facing the street. The centered entrance has sidelights and a fanlight. The front eaves curve over the front door, forming a hood. A two story sunroom is located on the south elevation. A balustrade tops its low pitched hip roof. This house was built for Lucille and Sidney Yeckel of the Louis Yeckel Insurance

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100 Orchard, Edward Lemoine Skinner House; Colonial Revival; 1916; Architect/Builder: Mary LaFon/Henry Seibel (George and Sons); Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 2 ½-story house of white clapboard sits on a concrete foundation and has a gable roof with three gable dormers front and back. Each dormer has an arched window. All nine six-over-six windows on the front have functional shutters. The centered front door is surrounded by sidelights and a fanlight, and is protected by a hip roof supported by Doric columns. A one-story screened porch with a flat roof and a balustrade is on the south of the house. On the north side is a one-story oriel with a picture window that has four rows of seven panes. A driveway north of the house leads to a two-car wood and shingle garage with a front-facing gable. Edward Lemoine Skinner, one of four sons of Webster Park settler Charles M. Skinner, lived in the house. All four Skinner brothers grew up in Webster Park at 403 Hawthorne, and became executives in their father's Buxton Skinner Printing and Bookbinding Co.

110 Orchard, Mrs. L.F. Chambers House; Bungalow/Craftsman; 1915; Architect/Builder: Wallace N. Rombaugh; Contributing;
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 1 ½-story stucco bungalow has a broad eaves gable roof, which is supported by wide stucco posts. The house sits on a concrete foundation. The roof has a wide hip dormer in the center of the front, with triple casement windows. There are two front bays, with the front door in the north bay, surrounded by shutters. A large triple window is in the south bay. A two-story sunroom projection with a hip roof is on the south side of the house. A frame two-car garage with a front gable roof is on the north of the lot.

115 Orchard, Bernadina and William C. Burton House; Colonial Revival; 1923; Builder: Mary Alice Duck (Mrs. Lonzo A. Duck); Contributing
Outbuildings: Carriage house/gazebo; Contributing/Noncontributing, respectively

This 2 ½-story clapboard house is a long rectangle with a gable roof that sits on a concrete foundation. Slightly lower two-story gable projections are at the north and south ends. Two gable dormers are on the front and the back, each containing double six-over-one windows. A total of twenty windows, with the majority being six-over-six, face the front. The front door, in a central bay, has sidelights and a fanlight. A broken-pediment portico shelters the entrance and is supported by pairs of square posts and square pilasters. A driveway to the north of the house leads to a two story two car framed carriage house. Mary Alice Duck, who lived across the street at 120 Orchard, built this home for Bernadina and William C. Burton, president of W.C. Burton Electric Company.

120 Orchard, Mary Alice and Lonzo A. Duck House; Colonial Revival; 1922; Contributing

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Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 2 ½-story dwelling with white aluminum siding and a green asphalt roof has seven bays. It sits on a concrete foundation. The four windows on the first floor of the home's original front are tall, with arched lintels, and they have rectangular shutters. The panes are five high by three wide. The centered entrance has sidelights and a fanlight. Tuscan columns and pilasters support a hood portico that shelters the door. A two-story addition on the south side of the house has a gable roof, and a one-story projection on the north has a hip roof. A frame two-car garage with a front-facing gable roof sits at the southeast corner of the property. Original owner Lonzo A. Duck owned the Physicians Medical Publishing Company.

125 Orchard, Alfred K. Prince House; Bungalow/Craftsman; 1908; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage and gazebo; Contributing and noncontributing, respectively

This is a 2 ½-story, L-shaped Craftsman style house has the main door at the north instead of the east. The addition of two decks and a screened-in gazebo have transformed the look of the original house. Windows are eight-over-one. At the southeast corner, a one-story sunroom with a flat roof is topped with a deck and balustrade. A second deck is more toward the middle of the house, where a steep, cross-gabled asphalt roof appears. The house is clapboard and stucco and sits on a concrete foundation. A driveway leads to a two-car garage with a gambrel roof. This house was built for Alfred K. Prince, a manufacturer's agent.

213 Orchard, Hettie and William F. Cox House; Tudor Revival; 1935; Builder: Ray E. White;
Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This rectangular two-story brick home with a stone foundation has a gable roof of slate that extends over an open porte-cochere and a three-car, 1 ½-story carriage house. On the main house, the arched front door is recessed into the north bay, which projects slightly toward the street. The first floor of this projection is faced with limestone and has tall, narrow windows on both sides of the door. A half-timber oriel with a cross-gable roof projects above the front door. This section has three casement windows. Dark-stained posts and brackets on the carriage house balance the front door treatment. A one-story brick addition with a shingle roof is on the south of the house. William F. Cox was president of Orange Smile Syrup Company.

218 Orchard Nellie and Curtis A. Betts House; Colonial Revival; 1922; Builder: Wilford P. Joy;
Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This two-story stucco house has a hipped roof with broad eaves and exposed outlookers. The front door is in the center bay, surrounded by sidelights and a carved wood fan above

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the door. A broken-pediment gable projects slightly above the front door, supported by pairs of Tuscan columns and pilasters. Six-over-one windows on the first floor open as French doors. A one-story enclosed porch with a hip roof is on the north of the house. On the south is a small family room that opens at an angle to a two-car garage. Both of these one-story additions are board-and-batten treatments, and a cupola is atop the garage. The house sits on a concrete foundation. Curtis A. Betts, a St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter, commissioned the house.

220 Orchard, Henrietta and Charles W. Musick House; Colonial Revival; 1930; Builder: Joy Homes, Inc.; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This 2 ½-story white stucco home has 3 bays, with a cross gable over the middle bay. The centered front door has leaded sidelights. Above the door is a hood molding carved like a scallop shell and supported by carved brackets. The second-story window in the center bay is topped with a fancy broken pediment. All four front windows have functional shutters around windows of four panes by four panes. On both the north and south sides of the house are two-story sunroom extensions recessed back one bay from the front. Other stylish treatments are dentils under the eaves, paneled pilasters on the sunroom corners and small gable dormers on both sides of the cross gable on the front. The foundation is concrete and the roof is asphalt. Original owner Charles W. Musick was a manager for Graham Paper Company.

227 Orchard, Ida and Adam Flickinger House; Bungalow/Craftsman; 1908; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 2 ½-story, vinyl sided, house has a hip asphalt roof with gable dormers on each side and a concrete foundation. A one-story open porch across the front has a hip-roof that extends over a one-story sunroom attached to the south of the house, and also covers an open porte-cochere on the north side. Segmental arches on square wooden posts support the extended porch roof. An enclosed wooden deck is on the back of house. A two-car garage with a front gable roof has siding that matches the house. Original owner Adam Flickinger was a dentist who also taught at St. Louis Dental College and at Washington University Dental School.

308 Orchard, Lydia and Fred C. Breitt Residence; Colonial Revival; 1922; Builder: Richard Mederacke; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This two-story, red brick house has a red tile hip roof and sits on a stone foundation. The fenestration is six-over-one windows with limestone sills on both the first and second stories. The centered entrance has a red-tile roof, pedimented portico supported by two Ionic columns. There is a two-story sunroom on the north side, recessed slightly from the front of the house but still under the main tile roof. A one-story sunroom on the south has a red tile

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shed roof. The windows on this addition have single horizontal panes topping five rows of double panes. This house was built for Clyde S. Fisher, a real estate investor, who sold it to Lydia and Fred C. Breitt, the first owners to live in the residence. Breitt was a partner in Martin and Breitt Real Estate and Leasing Co. Fisher lived at 325 Hawthorne, around the corner to the south.

316 Orchard, Joseph O'Halloran House; Colonial Revival; 1923; Builder: A.L. Jones;
Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

The front of this 2 ½-story frame house shows the symmetry of Colonial Revival. It has three dormers on the front--the center one gabled, the end ones hooded. The central front door has leaded sidelights and a fanlight. Ionic columns and pilasters support a broken pedimented portico. All nine windows, six-over-six, on the front have functional shutters. A two-story sunroom with a hip roof is on the south of the house, lower than the main gable. On the north is a one-story enclosed porch with a flat roof. The house sits on a concrete foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. The home's first owner was Joseph O'Halloran, a casualty manager with William H. Markham Insurance Company. George W. Julow commissioned the construction of the house.

322 Orchard, Ivina and Albert F. Linde House; Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival; 1925; Builder: Fred G. Zehm; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This two-story home of rough white stucco with a red tile roof and concrete foundation has windows with dark brown frames, brick sills and lintels. Fenestration is a mix of sash, casement, arched, rectangular, leaded, arched French doors and round windows. A cross-gable projection in the home's third bay from the north features a semicircular balcony with a wrought-iron railing in front of French doors. One bay to the south is a round tower with a conical roof and a large arched, leaded, casement window. The next bay contains the house's arched front door. A one-story shelter with a parapet roof and wide, arched openings projects on two sides in front of the door. Next, there is a tall chimney that has a narrow arched window at the second-story level. There's also a one-story bay window with a hip roof on the home's south side. A one-story, flat-roof addition on the north side accommodates a two-car garage.

323 Orchard, Sue and F. Lee Major House; Colonial Revival; 1924; Builder: O.P. Steele
Carpentry; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This 1 ½-story frame (vinyl siding) cottage and the house next door at 331 Orchard are virtual twins. They were built in 1924 for the Searcy Investment Company. The center of this cottage has a steep gable asphalt roof that flares at the ends and has a large shed dormer

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with three windows on both front and back. The front door, in the north bay, has a hood portico supported by wrought-iron posts. A two-story addition with a hip roof is at the south end of the house. An attached two-story garage with a low gable roof and a cupola is on the north. The house sits on a concrete foundation. The first owners of record were Sue and F. Lee Major. Mr. Major was a vice president of Boatmen's Bank.

331 Orchard, Peggy and Herbert Yates House; Colonial Revival; 1924; Builder: O.P. Steele
Carpentry; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

An asphalt gambrel roof covers the three bays of this house. Large shed dormers on each side of the roof contain three windows. The front door is in the north bay and has a pedimented portico. Wrought-iron posts support the portico. A two-story addition with a hip roof is on the house's south side, with a one-car garage beneath it. A one-story addition with a low pitched shed roof is on the north side at the back of the house. The siding is clapboard and the foundation is concrete. First owner Herbert Yates was vice president of Reismeyer-Yates Motor Company, a Ford dealership at Lockwood and North Maple that was in business until 1964.

336 Orchard, Otilie and Fred Lubbecke House; Colonial Revival; 1923; Builder: August Winkel & Sons; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

A gambrel roof with red tile and asphalt across the ridge is a key feature of this large two-story brick house with stone foundation. The house has three broad bays with casement windows in rows of four, each with five vertical rows of panes. The front door is in the center bay, surrounded by sidelights and a transom and covered by a hood molding. The north end of the house has a two-story addition under a gable roof that meets the top gable of the gambrel. On the south side of the house, a one-story addition has a hip roof. Original owner Fred Lubbecke was a stockbroker for Reinholdt and Company.

405 Orchard, George K. Andrews House; Shingle Style; 1891; Contributing
Outbuildings: Cabana house; Noncontributing

This 1 1/2-story cottage with shiplap-and-shingle siding is said to be the first house built after Webster Park was subdivided. It was completed in 1892 and occupied one year later. The cottage resembles a home that noted architect William Eames built for himself at 414 Selma in Webster Groves. This house has steep, front-facing, asphalt gable roofs and large hipped dormers. The house has an open veranda across the front under a hip roof supported by slender wood posts. The two end bays on the front of the house are recessed one bay back under the roofline. The foundation is stone. The home was in the family of court stenographer George K. Andrews, the original owner, until 1989. A cabana house and a garden shed behind the home are styled after the original house.

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421 Orchard, Nolan DeWoskin House; Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival; 1924; Builder: Charles E. Hopewell; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

The L-shaped, 1 ½-story stucco house features red tile on a gable roof and sits on a concrete foundation. It has a one-story sunroom projection across the south half of the front, also covered with red tile. The front windows are in a four casement grouping, and there are two hip dormers. The front door, in the north bay, has a fanlight and its hood molding is supported by Tuscan columns and carved brackets. A one-car stucco garage with red tile is in the northwest corner of the lot. This house was built for Nolan DeWoskin, vice president of Permway Electric Manufacturing Company.

427 Orchard, Ray and William E. Backer House; Bungalow/Craftsman; 1923; Builder: William J. Happel; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This two-story brick house has a hip roof and broad eaves and sits on a concrete foundation. The front door has sidelights and a hood molding supported by large brackets. The main house has four-over-one windows except for a three-over-one paned window above the front door. A one-story addition with a flat roof and balustrades has three-over-one windows and is on the northwest side of the house, facing Newport Avenue. Owner William Backer was treasurer of Cupples Manufacturing Company.

114 Park, Eden Seminary faculty housing; Colonial Revival; 1924; Builder: F.W. Mittendorf; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This is a south facing 1 ½-story brick house with front facing gambrel roof built for Eden Seminary in 1924. It has a stone foundation and long concrete walkway from the street leading to the front door. The front door is in the western bay beneath a one-story porch. The porch has a low pitched hip roofed and supported by brick piers. The eastern one third of the porch is an original enclosed sunroom. The second floor has two sets of double hung six-over-one pane windows. Each window is in sets of three. The gambrel roof is pierced on the west by a shed dormer and on the east by a brick end chimney. In the northwest corner of the lot there is a two-car brick garage with a gambrel roof.

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134 Park, William C. and Louise K. Rumsey House; Colonial Revival; 1926; Builder: Suburban Construction; Contributing
Outbuildings: Pool House; Noncontributing

This large, brick 2-story Georgian Revival house with gable roof has five symmetrical bays on the front of the house. It faces south on a large, flat, heavily wooded and landscaped lot. The six-over-six windows have functional shutters and those on the first floor have a stone keystone in the brick lintels. The front door with sidelights is in the center bay surrounded by pilasters and a broken arched pediment. Over the front door, there are four-over-four paired windows. A sixth bay with six-over-six triple windows on both floors is stepped back and projects to the east under a lower gable roof. There is a swimming pool, tennis court and pool house. To the west there is a half circle driveway leading to the three-car attached garage. The roof is slate and the foundation is brick. There is a two story stepped back portion on the east side of the house with an attached glass greenhouse. There are 3 chimneys: one at the rear interior; a second end chimney on the west side and a third end chimney on a rear modern enclosed siding surfaced addition to the house. Original owner William Rumsey, president of Rumsey and Sikemeire Co. plumbing supply, married Louise Kendrick whose uncle, Charles, had built one of the earlier homes on Hawthorne. The Rumseys also built 417 Oakwood in 1903.

204 Park, Lena and Albert Versen House; Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival; 1926; Builder: A.L. Jones; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This two-story stucco house with an asphalt hip roof and broad eaves has three symmetrical bays and sits on a small rise on a triangular lot. The front arched door is recessed into an arched center bay with six-over-six windows above. The first and third bays have triple windows with four-over-four on the outside window and six-over-six in the middle. Bays one and two on the second floor have paired six-over-six windows. All windows and doorways on this house are articulated with red brick. A brick chimney is visible from the street at the rear of the hip roof. There are two stories of sunrooms on the south side of the house. Windows are six-over-six with French doors and eight light casements in the sunroom. The two hip roofs are shingled. The foundation is concrete. There is a two car stucco garage with a hip roof. Lena and Albert Versen, president of the Columbia Cable Company, were the first owners.

210 Park, Tullius C. and Marguerite Tupper House; Shingle Style; 1908; Builder/Architect: Fred C. Sanguinet/Preston J. Bradshaw; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This tall 2 1/2 story house with a steeply pitched gable roof has irregular fenestration. The house is clapboard on the first floor and shingle above it. The front has a large stone chimney running up the outside wall slightly off center and piercing the broad eaves. The house has different sized casement windows throughout. Under the eaves on the third floor

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there are triangular and rectangular casements used on either side of the chimney. The entrance is through a one story screened porch with a shed roof on the south side. On the north side the windows are irregularly placed and there is a large glass block rectangle in the second bay of the second floor. The roof is shingled with shed dormers on the north and south sides. The foundation material is stone. There is a two car clapboard garage with a front facing gable roof. First owner Tullius Tupper came from Texarkana, TX and was an executive with the Mechanics National Bank and later the Central National Bank of St. Louis, vice president of the Merchants Laclede National Bank and finally president of the Securities Investment Company. The architect, Bradshaw, designed several hotels in St. Louis, including the Coronado, Forest Park, Melbourne and the Chase.

215 Park, Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Knight, Jr. House; Modern Movement (Ranch Style); 1954; Builder/Architect: Samuel J. Mosby/Irving Knazel; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This modern brick house faces east on a deep, open lot that slopes down to the back. It is built as four rectangles put together at different levels each having its own separate low-pitched gable roof with broad eaves. The lowest and northernmost, basement-level rectangle is a two-car garage. Broad concrete stairs lead up from the driveway to a higher rectangle and the southwest corner of the house. The front door is on the north end of this section. Windows are squares under the eaves on the front and small glass squares in pairs on the north side. The second level of these windows pierces the eaves into the next rectangle. The third rectangle is the tallest and has an east west orientation. (All others run north and south.) It has a huge, fat, brick chimney across the south half of its front, piercing the eaves. The foundation is concrete and the roof is asphalt. Original occupant Harold E. Knight, Jr. worked for Knight Machinery Company that was founded by his grandfather, W.B. Knight.

216 Park, Marguerite and Ferdinand Stork House; Colonial Revival; 1906; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 2 1/2-story building is a clapboard-clad house with Colonial Revival symmetry and proportions. It has a stone foundation and asphalt roof. The hip roof has hip dormers in the center of each side. The windows are one-over-one sidelights. On the west side the windows both on the first and second story are shuttered and three-over-one. The entrance is through a glass and wood door located in the center one bay porch. Directly above the entry door are triple windows with center being two-over-one and the two outside one-over-one. There are also Doric order pilasters on the corners of the house and a frieze running under the eaves. There is a two-car clapboard garage with a front gable roof. Owner Ferdinand Stork was an accountant for Meyer Brothers Drug Company.

227 Park, Margaret and Harry J. Petty House; Colonial Revival; 1953; Builder: Russell C. Hudler; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

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This is a 2-story, rectangular shaped home. The foundation is concrete with the first floor red brick and the second story clad in aluminum siding. The second story projects over the first at the front of the building. There is a 2-story addition; also aluminum sided, with a lower gable roof on the south side of the house. The windows are eight-over-eight panes with on the front bays. It has an asphalt gable roof with shingled materials. The front door is in the center bay and is surrounded by wood pilasters. A smaller covered north side entrance is also on the first floor. Margaret and Harry J. Petty had this house built and raised 7 children here. Mr. Petty worked for Falstaff Brewery.

228 Park, Gertrude and Henry W. Bidleman Residence; Colonial Revival; 1908; Builder: Wm. Hambley; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a 2 1/2-story, vinyl sided (originally shingle sided) house with a gable roof. It has a wide shed dormer with four windows on both the front and back. The front is three bays with the front door and sidelights in the center. The outside bays on the second story have one-over-one windows. The first floor has triple leaded casement windows with transoms on the north and double leaded casements on the south. A one story open porch with a shed roof runs across the two southern bays of the front with a pediment over the front door bay. The pediment and porch roof are supported by square wood posts. There is a two-story bay window on the front half of the south side. There is an inside end chimney on the north side. The foundation is stone. The house was built for Henry W. Bidleman, a wholesale stationery salesman with Blackwell Wielandy Book & Stationery Company.

235 Park, Roy F. Graham House; Colonial Revival; 1949; Builder: John C. Gross;
Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This modern, 2-story house has a gable roof and is faced with rock on the first story of the front and the rest is faced with shingles. The second story overhangs the first on the front with pendants at both corners. The three bay façade has a centered entrance surrounded by pilasters and an entablature. Windows on the lower level are eight-over-twelve and eight-over-eight on the second story. A one-story room, one bay wide and two bays deep with a gable roof are on the north side. The foundation is concrete. This house was built for Roy F. Graham who had extensive commercial holdings in Webster Groves. In 1991 the property was subdivided by new owners creating a new lot numbered 434 Hawthorne.

238 Park, Albert H. Manglesdorf House; Colonial Revival; 1936; Builder: Wilford P. Joy;
Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 2-story clapboard-clad house has a stone foundation with a gable roof that is pierced by two interior chimneys. The house faces northwest on a wooded corner lot. There are four

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bays across the front with a very wide, one story bay window containing five six-over-six windows with a low shed roof across the two eastern bays. The center west bay contains the front door with a Palladian window above it. The front door is surrounded by two sets of sidelights and has a circular portico with a flat roof projecting in front of it. The portico is of a federal style and is supported by slender Ionic columns and pilasters and has a frieze, dentils and cornice. The garage is two car clapboard frame with a front facing gable roof. This house was built for Albert H. Manglesdorf, president/owner of Manglesdorf Seed Company.

300 Park, for Martha A. and J. Hadley Evans House; Modern Movement(Wrightian); 1954;
Builder/Architect: Widmer Engineering Co./Diedrich F. Rexman; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: none

This modern brick house with concrete foundation is a series of intersecting squares. The squares are of different heights and each has a very low pitched hip roof with a gravel surface and very broad eaves. There is a massive chimney rising from the heart of the house that pierces the eaves of the tallest square. The horizontal planes of the roof and the high, vertical, casement windows arranged in horizontal strips suggest Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie style. The windows are varied in style, some full walls of plate glass while others particularly at the street level are rows of casements tucked under the roof eaves. This house was built for Martha A and J. Hadley Evans. Mr. Evans was a CPA with the firm Ernst & Ernst and later controller with Stix, Baer & Fuller.

307 Park, James J. Bridell House; Tudor Revival; 1929; Builder: James J. Bridell; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

The front of this 2-story, brick Tudor Revival house with a slate gable roof and concrete foundation is symmetrical. The two end bays have paired twelve-over-twelve leaded windows on the second story with stone sills and large windows on the first story with four leaded vertical panels and stone sills. The entrance is through an arched doorway in the center bay, which is flanked by stone moldings. The center bay is two stories tall, projecting out under a cross gable shingled roof. The second story of this bay is stucco and half-timber with a central leaded glass oriel window. There is a two-story bay with twelve-over-twelve windows on each floor stepped back from the front of the house. This house was built by the builder for himself and wife, Lora, and was later owned by Richard Kramer, president of the Kramer Heating and Ventilating Co.

314 Park, Residence; Colonial Revival; 1923; Builder: Hopewell & Means; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This is a small, 1 ½-story cottage with vinyl siding and concrete foundation. Its gambrel roof suggests a Dutch Colonial style. The front of the house contains four bays with the front door in the second bay from the north. First floor bays, except for the second, have eight-over-one windows. A small pedimented portico supported by slender columns shelters the

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entrance. There is a shed dormer containing three eight-over-one windows on the front and back. Two stories of sunrooms project on the south side with triple eight-over-one windows. The first story sunroom has a partial hip roof because the second story room is smaller.

315 Park, Miss Fay Stockton and Jack C. Gould House; Tudor Revival; 1928; Builder: Parnell Quick; Contributing
Outbuilding: None

This 1 ½-story, brick, Tudor Revival house has many gables to its slate roof. The southern three bays on the front are under a large cross gable whose second story are half timbers with a pair of six-over-one windows in its center. The first story is brick with a triple and pair of leaded casement windows and then a brick chimney, articulated with stone, runs up the outside wall. There is a one story brick vestibule projecting in the center of the front with a gable roof and dark timber eaves. It contains the arched front door articulated with rough cut stone. The next bay is paired six-over-one windows with a shed dormer above, also containing paired six-over-one windows. The last bay is a stepped back, one story projection under a lower gable roof. The foundation is concrete. This house was built for a school teacher, Miss Fay Stockton and her half brother, Jack C. Gould. He was the editor of the photogravure of the St. Louis Post Dispatch newspaper.

320 Park, Eugene Reinhardt House; Colonial Revival; 1923; Builder: Hopewell & Means; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This 1 ½-story frame house with vinyl siding has a gambrel roof. There is a shed dormer with three eight-over-one windows on the front and back. The front door is in the center bay protected by an open partial porch. There is a round, porthole window next to the front door. There are two stories of sunrooms stepped back from the front line of the house with a gambrel shingled roof. Windows are eight-over-one pane with the exception of the second story added to the north side of the house in 2005. The second story addition hangs over the first and has decorative brackets and has two six-over-nine windows on the first floor, and paired six-over-one windows on the second floor. There is a north facing box bay window in this space. The foundation is both rubble stone and concrete with an inside end chimney. This house was built for the Eugene Reinhardt family. Mr. Reinhardt was president of the Permway Electric Company.

321 Park, Frank and Myra Skinner Meade House; Colonial Revival; 1908; Builder/Architect: E.E. Horspool/Klipstein and Rathmann; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a symmetrical 2 1/2-story house is clad in shingle siding. There are 3 bays on each of the first and second floors with six-over-one pane style windows in pairs with shutters. The front door is in the center bay and is surrounded by pilasters and a broken pediment. The window above it is a single smaller six-over-one window. There is a shed dormer with

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four three-over-one triple casement windows and windows on the front and back. On the south side is a one-story sunroom with a flat balustraded roof. Additionally, there is a box bow window bay on the west side of the first floor and a breezeway porch connecting the house to the two-car shingle-clad garage with a gable roof that sits in the northwest corner of the lot. The major roofs are gable and asphalt and the foundation is rubble stone. This house was built for Frank and Myra Skinner Meade. Mr. Meade was an executive with the Aetna Insurance Company; Myra was the daughter of Charles M. Skinner, who had built one of the earlier homes on Hawthorne. Klipstein and Rathmann also designed the 1931 Post Office on Market Street, the Civil Courts Building, the Gorlock Building and the Bevo Mill Restaurant.

400 Park, Harold C. and Mary Ellison House; Prairie School; 1923; Builder: C.G. Harrington; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This two-story house has a hip roof with broad eaves and a square footprint. There are two bays on each floor. The front single door is in the western bay. It has a leaded glass oval window in it and is flanked on each side by small eight panel windows that are half the size of the door. The second bay is a bank of four casement windows eighteen panes each under a shallow shed roof. The west bay above the front door is a set of French doors opening on to a very short balcony. There is a center chimney in this part of the house. There is a large one-story addition on the east side stepped back from the front. There are two bays of three casement windows each on each of the three sides. The hip roof is shingled. On the west side of the house there is a much smaller single story addition with the south front face devoid of doors or windows. This house is aluminum sided. An assistant professor from Washington University, Harold C. Ellison and his wife, Mary, were the first owners.

404 Park, Skinner-Herman House; Colonial Revival; 1923; Builder: E.J. Burgard; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This 2-story, frame clapboard clad house has an asphalt gable roof, a concrete foundation and no chimney. There are three bays on the front, the windows are all six-over-six and all are shuttered except for the bay window in the center bay. The front door is in the west bay surrounded by pilasters and a broken pediment. The side has two bays. This house was built for Charles M. Skinner, who owned the entire hill across the street from this lot. He had the house built facing the hill rather than Newport Avenue so that Park Road would not become an alley. He sold the house the next year to Florence and Walter Herman.

405 Park; Jesse and Esther Watson Skinner House; Tudor Revival; 1910; Builder/Architect: Theodore Bopp/Klipstein and Rathmann; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This large house is 2 ½-story with the first floor stucco and the upper stories common

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pattern wood shingle. A cornice separates the stucco and shingles. A full open front porch wraps around to the east side of the house. The railings and spindles of the porch are a simple straight pattern with seven full Tuscan pillars supporting the gable roof. There is an outside end chimney on the east side. Stepped back from the porch is a full 2 ½-story addition, steep gable roof with a second outside end chimney. There are three bays on the first story. The end bay has triple windows, six-over-one lights and the center bay is the wood paneled arch door. There are three small windows in the top third of the door and it is further embellished with pilasters and hood mold and small leaded glass sidelights. Above the door are three small casement windows under an extension of the roof which is a shed shape here. Two bays on the second floor on each side of the small trio are large, deep, shingled oriels. There are paired windows, six-over-one lights and a small casement above the pairs in each bay. The third gabled roof bay is above the paired bays and is centered above the front door bay with a pair of windows. The foundation is stone and the roof is asphalt. The house was built for Jesse and Esther Watson Skinner. Jesse became the president of the printing company Buxton and Skinner, a firm founded by his father and Park neighbor, Charles Skinner. The Skinners later moved to 420 Oakwood.

414 Park, Roscoe K. Cross House; Tudor Revival; 1922; Builder/Architect: Edmund J. Burgard/R.K. Cross; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This is a half-timber and stucco two-story house with a concrete foundation and asphalt roof. On the front the eastern bay contains the front door under a gable supported by wood brackets, with paired six-over-six windows above it. The wide western part of the front projects very slightly under a broad, front facing gable. The second story is half-timbers and contains three windows; the center one is smaller and the two outer ones are six-over-six. The first story contains two triple six-over-six windows. Original owner Roscoe K. Cross was a general agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad.

423 Park, George Roseborough Residence; Colonial Revival; 1924; Builder: D.W. Thompson; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This expansive two-story stucco house has a hipped gambrel roof and concrete foundation. A two-story addition on the east side is slightly stepped back and is under the same roofline as the main block. There are four bays on each floor. The entrance is through a wood paneled front door in the slightly off-center bay. There are six small windows in the top of the door. The full open porch is under a shed roof and supported by four pairs of half-height Tuscan pillars that rest on square flagstone piers. The wood railings and spindles are simple square design. There is a rounded, eyebrow shaped hood cut into the roof that further defines a small casement window. The two bays on each side of the door are triple windows with six-over-six on the outside window and eight-over-eight on the center window. The fourth bay is a mixture of pane fixed and casement windows. There is a small doorway with a vestibule formed by the second story overhang with a supporting small Tuscan pillar on a

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stone pier at the west driveway. It is half nine light glass and wood door with full side light windows on the east left side. Above the front door there are three small casement windows. The remaining window bays are pairs of six-over-six pane windows. At the west side of the driveway there is a two-story addition with a gambrel roof running perpendicular to the main section of the house. Underneath all eaves there is a wide wooden frieze. There are two pairs of windows on the second floor and two wider spaced single windows on the first. The west addition has a shed dormer with two pairs of six-over-one window bays at each end and a center smaller three casement window bay. The addition is connected to the main house by a second story narrow port cochere that has multiple casement windows and a shed dormer that is clapboard sided. Original owner George Roseborough worked in his father's firm, the Measuregraph Company, eventually becoming president.

424 Park, William H. and Hazel Ogden House; Colonial Revival; 1921; Builder: Robert Homfort; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This small, two-story, frame clapboard cottage has a concrete foundation and an asphalt shingle gambrel roof which gives it a Dutch Colonial appearance. It is very symmetrical with four front bays. Three of the bays are under a short gambrel roof. The west bay is a pair of six-over-one pane windows with shutters. The front door is in the center bay with double six-over-one windows on either side. A one-story sunroom with a hip roof projects on the east and a one-car garage with a hip roof projects on the west.

432 Park, Elizabeth and Ransom E. Wilcox House; Colonial Revival; 1922; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This is a two-story clapboard house with a rectangular footprint, asphalt-shingle gable roof and concrete foundation. The front has three window bays on the second story with six-over-six panes with shutters and five bays on the first with the front door in the center. All bays on the first floor, except for the third, have six-over-six panes with shutters. The single wood door is under a simple pediment supported by pilasters. There are two stories of sunrooms projecting on the east stepped back slightly under a slightly lower gable roof. A one story, two-car garage with gable roof is attached on the west. There are simple wood pilasters at each corner of the house. A small iron railing and four wide steps further define the entry. There is not much known about the original occupants, Elizabeth and Ransom E. Wilcox. However, it is thought that the house was built by the Kendrick family as an investment.

438 Park, Albert H. Manglesdorf House; Colonial Revival; 1925; Builder: Charles E. Hopewell; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This two-story, stucco, house has a gable roof and a rectangular footprint. The main part of the house has four bays of eight-over-eight pane windows on the front and two bays on the

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side. The front suggests the Federal Revival style because of the arched indentations above the first story windows. A one story, rectangular, vestibule with a bell cast copper roof projects from the center bay and contains the single wood front door surrounded by pilasters and an entablature with dentils. Two stories project on the east end of the house stepped back from the front line and under a slightly smaller pitched gable roof. The roof is asphalt and the foundation is concrete. There is a brick inside end chimney. First occupant Albert H. Manglesdorf, owned Manglesdorf Seed Company. He later built a home at 238 Park Road, and his son bought a home at 476 Hawthorne.

441 Park, Residence: Italian Renaissance; 1993; Builder: Fred Bunch; Architect: Saunders and Associates; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a large, 2 ½-story house with a broad gable roof. It is stucco with concrete foundation and asphalt hip roof. There are four hip roof corners with pairs of windows in each on the top floor. The second and first floors have seven bays each, three double casement window bays on each side of a central bay. The second bay on the second story is a fixed multi-square windowed feature. The pattern is of twelve squares angled three across and four down with the same size window in outside pairs at the second and third window alignment. It is a part of the full height pilaster and arched center bay entry. The first floor center bay is a double door entry which has a transom and full sidelights formed around the door with the same size and style square one light windows. The inward facing vestibule at the second story has oval fixed glass windows on each side wall which look down on the small stone baluster open porch. The columns are stone, fluted and end with ionic entablature. There is a handsome cornice at the roof lines. The windows on the second story have keystones and pressed stucco moldings. The first floor windows have an arched indented feature above the frames with the same moldings. There is a two story west wing with two, two window bays and an open arched port cochere at its lower level. Stupp Brothers Bridge and Iron Company vice president, Phillip Stupp and his wife Judith tore down the original 1910 1 1/2 story stucco dwelling that was designed by Lawrence Ewald and built by Fred Howell for Charles J. and Augusta Warren Kendrick. Charles was the son of Justin who lived in one of the Park's first homes on Hawthorne. Augusta was the daughter of Marshall Warren, another Webster Groves resident, who owned the M.W. Warren Coke Company. The Kendricks had first built the house at 102 Mason before building at 441 Park.

444 Park, Loretta and Carleton Fox House; Tudor Revival; 1926; Builder: Parnell Quick; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This irregular shaped 2 1/2-story, stucco and half-timber building has multiple styled rooflines covered in asphalt. It sits on a concrete foundation. The major axis is north-south under a gable roof. This roof projects from the west cross hip roofed portion of the house, which has a projecting multi-windowed shed dormer. The extension of the north south roof projects out from the front line of the house on the first floor forms and arched recess where

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the front door is located. On the east side there is a stucco half wall with curved pediment. On the eastern most bay and on the fourth, the western most first floor bays are windows with arched indentation moldings. Most of the six-over-six pane windows are in pairs. The first and third bays on the first floor have triple sets of windows. The rear addition has French doors. The rear of the house has an end chimney at the point of the north south addition and the existing west wing. First owner Carleton Fox had a private consulting engineer business.

202 Rosemont, J.B. Hill House; Tudor Revival; 1929; Builder: C.W. Schuler & Co.; Contributing Outbuildings: none

This house is a 1 ½-story, L-shaped, squared rubble stone house with a cross gable slate roof and irregular projections. The windows are leaded multi-pane casement and on the first floor they have massive wooden lintels. Gable eaves are sided with stained wavy clapboard butt siding. The front of the house forms the long side of the L. Its eastern bay is the cross gable of the bottom of the L with triple windows. The next bay is a small stone vestibule, projecting slightly, containing a tiny window and the front door and having a hipped gable slate roof. The western side of the gable extends down into the roof of the little vestibule. The next bay contains a double, multi-paned, leaded casement window on the first floor and three hip dormers above it. The last bay has a lower gable roof. The eastern side of the house is the bottom of the L. The northern (front) bay is a cross gable over another multi-pane, leaded window and a door. There is another leaded window, and finally the garage with a hip to its roof on the north side. The doors on this side are arched. Early owner J.B. Hill was a general agent for the Western Insurance Company.

210 Rosemont, Jonathan W. and Annie George House; Colonial Revival; 1900; Contributing Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This large 2 1/2-story, square, frame clapboard house has a flared, gambrel, asphalt shingle roof and a stone foundation. It has three pedimented gable dormers on the front and back. The center dormer on the front projects as a bay window. There are three bays on the front with the front door and sidelights in the center bay. There is an oriel window above it. A square portico with a low shed roof projects in front of the front door supported by slender ionic columns arranged in threes rising from square paneled piers at each corner. The sides have three bays and each as a Palladian window in the gambrel on the third story. The east side has a two-story bay window in the front bay and a one story screened porch projects from the back bay. The west side of the house has a large port cochere across the first floor with a screened sleeping porch with a hip roof above it. All windows in this house are divided, full pane windows. A driveway on the west leads to a two-car frame (vinyl sided) garage with a front facing gable roof. The first owner, Jonathan W. George, was a general agent for investments, land and immigration for the Frisco Railroad. It was owned by Herman B. Kooser for many years. Mrs. Kooser founded the Webster Groves chapter of the Red Cross.

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211 Rosemont, William O. Morse House; Prairie School (Foursquare); 1909; Architect/Builder: H.W. Beardsley/Wallace N. Rombough; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

The 2 1/2 story frame house with clapboard siding has a rectangular footprint and an asphalt shingle hipped roof. It has a shed dormer on the front. The front is two bays with the entrance in the west bay sheltered by a hipped roof portico supported by large wooden braces. The window opening on the first floor contains 3 double-hung windows. There are three bays on each side with the rearmost bay stepped back slightly on each side. There is a one story, one room addition projecting on the front half of the east side with a hip roof. On the west side a narrow one story addition with a hip roof jogs out at the rearmost bay and then wraps around the back. The windows have eight or nine panes on the top and one on the bottom. There are pilasters at the corners of the house with plaster decorations in the frieze at the top of each. The foundation is concrete. A driveway on the west leads to what appears to be an original frame single car garage with front facing gable roof that has been widened by adding a double car frame garage to the east of it. William O. Morse, the first occupant, was chief clerk for the American Linseed Company. A large addition was added to this house in 1990, with eight and twelve paned windows both up and down.

213 Rosemont, Residence, Colonial Revival; 1958; Builder: Dixie Home Builders Inc; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is a new, two-story house with an asphalt gable roof. It is brick on the first story and clapboard on the second story. The front has three bays. The front door is in the center bay surrounded by pilasters and an entablature. All windows are multi-paned. The western bay has an oriel with a copper roof. The foundation is concrete. The house was built in 1958 for the Scherrer Development Company.

215 Rosemont, Webster Real Estate Company model house; Colonial Revival; 1897; Contributing
Outbuildings: Carriage house; Contributing

This 2 1/2-story, frame, clapboard-clad house has a rectangular footprint and a truncated hip asphalt roof. The foundation is stone. It has two gable dormers on the front with arched windows and a hip dormer on each side. The front has four bays on the second floor and 2 1/2 on the first story. The eastern half of the front contains the front door and transom and an oval window with four keystones in its wood frame. All windows are full paned with half divisions throughout the three floors. A portico with a hip roof projects in front of the eastern half of the house. It has dentils under its eaves and is supported by tapered columns. The sides have four bays and the second bay from the back on each side is a full, two-story bay window with a hip roof. Two stories of screened porches with a hip roof have been added to the front half of the west side. A porte-cochere with a hip roof projects from the back half of the screened porch. There is a two-story, two car, clapboard carriage house with a gable

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roof with three dormers. This house was built for the Webster Real Estate Company to jumpstart building in Webster Park. It was later sold to Genevieve and Charles Waterhouse, who was a partner in Hubbell and Waterhouse, manufacturers' agents.

223 Rosemont, Lizzie E. and Lebbeus P. Crigler House; Craftsman; 1906; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 2 1/2-story, rectangular footprint bungalow with concrete foundation has a broad asphalt gable roof with broad eaves and exposed rafters. Most of the house is clapboard but the third story in the gable is shingle. There is a wide segmental arched window in the gable with four panels. On the front, the second story has two oriel windows with a low hip roof running across between them, covering both. There are carved brackets at each end of that little roof and at the corners of the main roof. The first story has four bays. The front door is in the west bay. Windows are eight-over-one. A one story screened porch with a low hip roof runs across the front and wraps around the first two bays of the east side. The porch is supported by four large, battered, stucco piers across the front. There is a two car vinyl sided garage with a front facing gable roof. Original owner Lebbeus P. Crigler was a partner in the Crigler and Kelley law firm.

226 Rosemont, Martha and Earl J.H. Bennett House; Colonial Revival; 1926; Builder: Seibel Brothers Contracting; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This two-story clapboard house has three bays with an asphalt gable roof and concrete foundation. The center bay contains the front door on the first story and a single window above it. The front door has sidelights and a fanlight above. The bays to either side of center contain two single windows each on each story. The windows are six-over-one throughout. Earl J.H. Bennett, first occupant, was a general insurance agent.

229 Rosemont, Walter V. Scholz House; Colonial Revival; 1899; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

The original part of this 2 1/2-story, clapboard-clad frame house was square with a flat, flared, mansard asphalt roof and a cross gambrel projection on the east bay of the front. There is a pedimented gable dormer on each side with 15 lights. There are three bays on the original front of the house with a front door in the center bay and an oriel window west of it. The 2 1/2-story cross gambrel projection in the east bay is sided with shingles and has a horizontal window in the third story with 21 lights and a decorative frame. A two-story addition with a low gable roof projects two bays to the east. There is a one story open porch across the front with a hip roof supported by slender columns. It wraps around the west side to form a porte-cochere. The foundation is stone. There is a two car clapboard garage with a front facing gable roof. Walter V. Scholz, was an officer of Graham Paper Company.

230 Rosemont, George W. Julow House; Colonial Revival; 1928; Builder: Frank Baumstark;

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Contributing;
Outbuildings: none

This is a 2 1/2-story brick T shaped house with a cross gambrel roof and concrete foundation. The roof and the dormers are sided with red slate. The front has three bays on the first story, two segmental arched French doors and a front door in the western bay with sidelights and a fanlight. There is an open brick deck across the front. On the second story there are two pedimented gable dormers with double windows. On the third story there is a wide shed dormer with six small casement windows. There are three bays of segmental arched windows in the gambrel ends on each side. In the third story in the peak of the gambrel there is a segmental arched casement window. A brick chimney runs up the side of the house at the front on the west side. A cross gambrel section projects for two bays on the back. There is a garage under the back projection on the west side. Original owner George W. Julow was vice-president of the Hamilton Building & Loan Company. Julow also had the house built at 316 Orchard in 1923, probably as an investment.

235 Rosemont, Charles Baker House; Colonial Revival; 1901; Contributing
Outbuildings: Board and Batten barn; Contributing

This 2 1/2-story, frame clapboard house is square with an asphalt shingle hipped roof. It has a hip dormer on each side except the front which has a large flared gable dormer containing a Palladian window. There are broad eaves supported by widely spaced brackets on a deep frieze. There is a stringcourse above the first story. The front is three bays. The front door is in the center bay surrounded by shutters and a porch pediment. The window in the center bay of the second story is smaller than the others with a panel under it. Most of the other windows are double. The center bay on the west side projects slightly under the eaves and contains a door with an awning on the first floor. In 2006, a one-story addition was built on the east side of the house consisting of a flat roof. The foundation is stone. There is a large 1 1/2 story wood carriage house with one dormer in the center bay and two car opening on each outer bay. The original owner, Charles Baker, came from Dayton, Ohio, in 1878 and became a salesman for the Graham Paper Company. He was also one of the directors of the Webster Real Estate Company, and in 1898 he began selling real estate, especially for Webster Park. He also developed the Sherwood Forest Subdivision also in Webster Groves and one of the streets bears his name. Baker had built a home at 417 Oakwood which was destroyed by fire in 1894.

237 Rosemont, James Milne House; Italian Renaissance; 1923; Builder: Fred Howell;
Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a large, two-story, stucco house with a low hip roof which was originally red tile but is now asphalt shingle. The foundation is concrete. It has broad eaves and a stringcourse above the first story and all of the windows are casements with multiple panes. A tall stucco chimney runs up both sides with a small red tile roof on top of each. On the front there are

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five bays on the second story with three irregular bays on the first story. The eastern bay is a broad one-story, bay window with a shed roof. It is centered under the three eastern bays on the second story. The western bay is triple windows top and bottom. In the second bay from the west, the front door is recessed under an arch. The roofline above this bay has a small cross gable. The dark gutters running down from either side of the little gable articulate this bay. First owner James Milne was an executive of the Manassa Lumber Company. Milnes lived at 46 Glen Road in Webster Park before they built this house.

240 Rosemont, Charles Aldrich House; Shingle Style; 1908; Architect/Builder: Louis E. Mutrux/L.E. Mutrux and C. Holberg; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This is a large, 2 1/2-story, rectangular footprint house with a front facing gambrel roof. The first story is sided with clapboards and the second and third stories are sided with shingles. The foundation is stone. The house is painted and has a wide chimney running up the east center of the front. The front has three irregular bays. On the first story the east bay is cut out for a square screened porch that has a hip roof over the part that projects. After the chimney, the center bay is a rectangular one-story oriel with a hip roof. The west bay contains the front door with small casement windows on either side. It has a shed roof portico above it supported on the corners by iron posts attached to a wrought iron railing. On the second story the western bay is a double window. There is an arched window in the third story. On each side of the house the eaves of the gambrel overhand the first story and there is an oriel under this overhand in the center of each side. On the second story, two bays are deeply recessed into the gambrel on each side however on the west the back bay has been covered by a 1 1/2 story garage addition projecting to the west with a catslide, shed roof and a shed dormer. On the third floor there are two shed dormers on the east and one wide shed dormer on the west containing three windows. All windows in this house are multi-paned and of various styles.

248 Rosemont, William Bright Jones House, Shingle Style; 1916; Architect/Builder: Eames and Young/W.N. Rombaugh; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This is an irregular shaped 2 1/2-story frame house covered with painted shingles. The foundation is concrete and the roof is asphalt shingle cross gable roof. The bays on the front are irregular. The second and third story of the center section overhangs the first story under the main gable, almost like an oriel. This section contains three bays on the second story and four small square openings on the third story arranged in a triangle. Under the center of the overhang there is a rectangular oriel with three windows and a shed roof. The east front corner is filled in with a one-story vestibule with a gable roof. The pediment of the gable has a slightly recessed arch over the front door. Above this vestibule are two small square windows. The west front is filled in with a catslide extension of the eaves of the front gable making a broad blank bay. On the east side the main gable projection contains two stories of sunrooms. Behind it are two gable wall dormers. A one story screened porch with

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a shed roof projects on the back. The windows in this house are full paned throughout. Original owner William Bright Jones was an electrician and secretary-treasurer of the Electrotype Foundry. Eames and Young, the architects, also designed the Cupples Station Complex, the Arcade Building, Lammert Building and the University Plaza. Thomas Young was elected major of Webster Groves in 1901.

204 Spencer, Charles A. Cloud House; Colonial Revival; 1923; Builder: Ames & Ames
Contractors: Contributing;
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 2 1/2-story house is frame (vinyl sided) with a rectangular footprint, asphalt gable roof, and concrete foundation. A hip dormer with two small casement windows is on both the front (facing north) and back sides. On the front, the downstairs has three bays, and the second story has five bays. The first story bays, one and three, have eight-over-one windows and second story bays, one, two, four and five, have six-over-one windows. In the middle bay upstairs, a small leaded casement window overlooks the front door and its arched portico with a metal roof. The portico is supported by square, paneled posts to form a canopy at the front door. The east and west sides of the house have two bays each. The east side features a one-story bay window on the north half. A two-story addition with a low hip roof projects from the west side of the house, with paired six-over-six windows on the first floor and a six-over-one window on the second story to the north. On the second story facing the west, there is an oval window in the north bay and a paired six-over-six window in the south bay. On the ground floor of that addition is a garage served by a driveway from Glen Road. A stand-alone two car clapboard garage with a front facing gable on the southwest corner of the lot also is served by Glen Road. In the early years of Webster Park, travelers watered their horses at a clear spring, fed from the east, which formed in the back yard at 204 Spencer. Charles A. Cloud was president-treasurer of the St. Louis Axle Co.

211 Spencer, Sylvester T. Mercer, Esquire House; Craftsman (Foursquare); 1910; Builder: J.H. Hartmeister; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 2 1/2-story shingle house has broad eaves of the asphalt hip roof with exposed rafters, and there are half-timber gable dormers at the front (south) and back of the house. The foundation is concrete. The front door is west of center on the south. To the left of the door is a three-over-one window and to the right is a paired three-over-one window in bay three and a three-over-one window in bay four. Projecting above the door is a portico with a hip roof supported by pairs of square posts. On the second story, two outer windows extend as rectangular oriels, each supported by a large wooden bracket. Between them are two long, narrow three-over-one windows that share a diamond in the shingle pattern between them. A tall, half-timber oriel with a gable roof is on the west side of the house, supported by wood brackets. The oriel features stained glass. A two-story bay window is on the home's east side. A driveway on the west leads to a three-bay wood garage with a hip roof.

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214 Spencer, Oscar Conrad House; Craftsman; 1908; Contributing
Outbuildings: None

This large 1 ½-story shingle clad house has a rectangular footprint and a steeply pitched asphalt gable roof and stone foundation. On the front, the eaves project to make a one-story open porch over five of the six bays. A garage topped by a flat deck is beneath the westernmost bay. The two bays on either side of the door have six-over-one windows and the sixth bay has paired six-over-one windows on both stories. The two stories above the garage each have paired six-over-one windows. The front door, its sidelights and cornice are in the center of five bays on the first floor. In the four bays above the porch, there are two gable dormers with a wide shed dormer between them. All dormer windows appear to be single pane replacements. There are two windows in the shed dormer. The second story overhangs the first on each side, and a rubble chimney runs up the center of the east side and emerges through the roof. A one-story screened porch with a flat roof projects from the ground floor on the east. Above the porch, windows are on either side of the chimney. Oscar Conrad, original owner, owned a large grocery and a wholesale liquor business in Clayton. Mr. Conrad is said to have kept a large store of liquor locked in a secure fortress beneath the front porch.

217 Spencer, Lucius C.S. Jessie R. Flagg House; Shingle Style; 1909; Architect/Builder:
Lawrence Ewald/Fred C. Sanguinet; Contributing
Outbuildings: none

This house, combining stucco on the first floor and wood shingles on the second story, is two-story with rectangular footprint. The roof is an asphalt shingle gable, and the foundation is concrete. The eastern bay on the front, facing south, is stepped back slightly. It is a two-story addition with a low hip roof that projects to the east. The addition has one-over-one paired windows on the second story and five casement windows on the first. On the west, there are two bays, with the front door recessed beneath a pointed arch. Above the door is a large stucco oriel with triple one-over-one replacement windows. To the right are triple one-over-one windows on the ground floor and second story. Lucius C.S. Jessie R. Flagg was the vice-president of Coulter Mercer Lumber Company. In the 1920s, the owner was James Grant whose daughter, Martha, married Lewis Howe, owner of the company that made Tums and Nature's Remedy.

222 Spencer, Helen and John W. Cook House; Shingle Style; 1909; Architect/Builder: M.F.
Wright/E.E. Horspool; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This 2 1/2-story clapboard house has an asphalt gable roof and a brick chimney running up the outside wall just west of the house's center. The footprint is rectangular and the foundation is concrete. The front door, in the west bay, is covered by a small shed roof supported by brackets. Three windows, two large seven-over-seven diamond pane and one small six pane fixed, flank the chimney on the second and third floors. The front's east bay

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has larger windows, triple four-over-one on the ground and one six-over-one on the second story. A one-story sunroom projects across the east side of the house with triple sixteen pane casement windows. The garage is two-car with stucco walls and a front facing gable. Original owner John W. Cook was an insurance broker for the F.D. Hirshberg and Company and the St. Louis Underwriters Company.

225 Spencer, Frederick L. Davis House; Colonial Revival; 1911; Architect/Builder: Louis C. Spiering/Lockett Richards Construction Company; Contributing
Outbuildings: Original garage; Contributing

There are three gable dormers on the front of this house which has clapboard on the first story and shingles on the second. The foundation is concrete and roof is asphalt. The front has three bays, and the front door is in the center of a screen porch with a shed roof that runs the length of the house. On the second level, above the front door, is a horizontal window frame with three small leaded casement windows. Right and left bays on the second story have six-over-one windows with shutters. Large triple windows appear in the other two bays with the two outside windows being six-over-one and the center being nine-over-one. The original garage is a one car clapboard structure with a front facing gable roof. The original occupant, Frederick L. Davis, was the manager of the International Wire Stitched Package Company. Architect Louis Spiering studied at *L'Ecole des Beaux Arts* in Paris and became a professor of design at Washington University. He designed the 1907 Artists Guild Building on Union Boulevard and 1912 Sheldon Memorial Building on Washington Avenue in Midtown St. Louis.

226 Spencer, Zella and Frank G. Meyer House; Prairie School (Foursquare); 1909;
Architect/Builder: Robert L. Mackey; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This craftsman house features clapboard on the first floor and shingles on the second, leading up to an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The foundation is concrete. There are broad hip dormers on the front, facing north, and on the east side. A front door with sidelights and a flat portico roof projecting toward the street is in the center of three bays. Wrought iron posts support the portico. An oriel with four frames and diamond panes is under the eaves, above the front door. Right and left bays on both stories have five-over-one windows. A one-story screened porch with a flat roof projects on the east side of the house. The first owner, Frank G. Meyer, was assistant manager of a telegraph company.

233 Spencer, Elizabeth C. and Earle P. Chittenden House; Colonial Revival; 1922; Builder: W.A. Bopp; Noncontributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This 2 1/2-story frame house has a rectangular footprint and clapboard siding. The gable roof has two small pedimented dormers. The foundation is concrete. The house has five bays in the front. The centered front door is has sidelights and a fan light transom set into a

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classical door frame that has pilasters and engaged columns supporting a broken pediment. All nine windows on the front are functional and six-over-six. An addition, stepped back from the front, has been added to the east under a gable that is lower than the main houses' roof. The addition, which replaced two stories of sunrooms, has triple one-over-one windows on the second floor. A one-story bay window projects on the west side of the house. Original owner Earle P. Chittenden was a sales agent.

236 Spencer, John and Martha Hunt House; Colonial Revival; 1922; Builder: John H. Berg; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This two-story clapboard house has a rectangular footprint and a hipped roof with broad eaves. The front porch has a turned balustrade and lattice work skirting. The front has five bays on the second floor and three bays on the first floor. The centered front door has sidelights and a broken pedimented portico supported by columns incorporated into the porch roof. Bay windows with one-over-one sashes are found on both sides of the porch. On the second floor, a small square three-over-one window is directly above the front door. Two larger pairs of three-over-one windows are in the west and east bays. A one-story screened porch with a hip roof projects on the east side of the house. The foundation is concrete.

237 Spencer, Louis G. and Marie Koehler House; Tudor Revival; 1912; Architect/Builder: Ernst Preisler/L.M. Christian; Contributing
Outbuildings: Garage; Noncontributing

This 2 1/2-story, rectangular plan, house combines decorative brick and stucco and has a stone foundation. It has a steep asphalt gable roof with broad eaves and exposed rafters. Originally, the roof was slate. The lower two stories have four bays and are clad in brick. The gables of the original house and the front porch are stucco with half-timbering. The decorative brickwork includes a stringcourse of vertical bricks above the second story and below the first. Another pattern is evenly spaced horizontal stripes of dark header bricks. The ends of the beams on the third floor project on the front and back, making a pattern with the half-timbering. All four bays on the second story have four-over-one windows, while two windows to the right of the front door on the first floor are one-over-one. A two-story, flat-roof addition of sun rooms, with four windows on each exposed side, extends from the east side of the main house. The architect Ernst Preisler was born in Prague and trained in architecture and engineering in Vienna. He designed many buildings in the South St. Louis area, notably in Compton Heights neighborhood.

246 Spencer, Florence and Leo (Lee) Grace Residence; Tudor Revival; 1925; Builder: Edmund Brockmeyer; Contributing;
Outbuildings: none

The 2 1/2-story blond brick house has a rectangular footprint and a steeply pitched, multi-

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gable roof made of slate shingle. The foundation is concrete. Each end of the house has two bays and the front, facing north, has six bays. The third bay from the east projects under a flared cross gable. The front door is recessed beneath an arched opening. A second-story window, eight-over-twelve, above the door is much larger than any others on the house. All other first and second story windows on the main house are six-over-six. There are two gable dormers with casement windows over the western three bays. A 1 ½-story addition with a gable roof projects on the back half of the home's west side. Leo (Lee) Grace, original owner, was president of Grace Sign & Manufacturing Company.

247 Spencer, Katherine and Walter J. Haddaway House; Colonial Revival; 1923; Builder: A.L. Jones; Contributing;
Outbuildings: Garage; Contributing

This frame house has a rectangular footprint and is clad in clapboard siding. It has an asphalt shingle gable roof and a five bay façade. The centered entrance has leaded sidelights and a fanlight transom. A broken pedimented portico supported by pilasters and columns shelters the entrance. All bays in the front, except for three on the first floor, have six-over-one windows. Two stories of sun rooms with a low hip roof and three casement windows to the south are on the house's east side, and a small oriel has been added to the west side. The foundation is brick. There is a one car clapboard garage with a front facing gable roof with carport with a driveway from Orchard. Original owner Walter J. Haddaway was a salesman for Pioneer Coal and Coke Co.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Webster Park Historic District in Webster Groves, St. Louis County is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Architecture. The plat for the residential district, roughly bounded by Newport, Bompert, East Lockwood, and North Maple Avenues and Glen Road, was designed by Elias Long in 1891 and promoted by the Webster Real Estate Company. The company's promotional brochure, *Webster: Queen of the Suburbs. Webster Groves. Webster Park*, advertised the subdivision but its title would also come to identify all of Webster Groves, an affluent suburb of St. Louis. The subdivision was influenced by the picturesque movement in landscape design, and its curvilinear streets and irregular blocks follow the natural contours of the land. Residents in the new subdivision were largely affluent business owners or officers who were attracted to the semi-rural setting and easy access to commuter trains. Deeds restrictions that required houses of substantial size and cost assured quality design, but provided homeowners with the freedom to choose their own architects and builders. This resulted in an eclectic mix of high style houses. The earliest houses in the district date from the 1890's and are Queen Anne style. Revival styles from the early 20th century dominate the district, and good examples of Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Prairie School and Shingle Style can be found throughout. There are a total of 354 buildings in the district, 252 of which contribute to the historic character and significance of the property. Though buildings in the district date from c. 1890 to 1998, the period of significance for the district is c. 1890 to c. 1936. These dates correspond with the platting of the district through the end of the period of major development.

Elaboration

Background

Late nineteenth century America saw a period of suburbanization as the middle and upper-middle classes moved from the congested and polluted cities to what was deemed a healthier setting free from crime, smog and disease. St. Louis suburb, Webster Groves, became an early refuge from the negative effects of industrialization and overpopulation caused by immigration to St. Louis. The community owes its origins to the Webster College for Boys established by Dr. Artemus Bullard in 1852 and the Missouri Pacific Railroad line that created a "Webster" stop on its newly completed 37 mile tract in 1853.² Early residents included ministers and teachers working at Webster College and, very early, businessmen from St. Louis attracted to the area by the convenient commuter train.

By the late 1850s, several prominent businessmen from St. Louis had constructed suburban homes in Webster Groves. This spurred additional growth in the 1860s, a decade that saw the creation of four subdivisions and the development of a growing community of homes, churches

² Ann Morris and James Denny, "The Rock House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, September 1982, Section 8, p. 1.; Marilynne Bradley. *City of Century Homes: A Centennial History of Webster Groves, Missouri*. Webster Groves, Missouri; 1995, p. 24.

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and schools.³ John Marshal, who with his brother owned 800 acres in and around the new settlement, is credited with platting the original Webster Groves subdivision.⁴ Part of this subdivision, a residential district called Marshall Place, is listed in the National Register. Marshal Place along with the National Register-listed Central Webster and Old Webster historic districts represent the town's early development as a railroad commuter suburb. Early development consisted largely of small subdivisions with a limited number of large lots that were later subdivided into smaller lots to allow for infill construction and the building of more modest houses. These subdivisions were laid out in modified grid patterns with streets perpendicular to the railroad.

The creation of the Webster Park subdivision in 1891 was a departure from this early development pattern, thought it grew out of previously platted subdivisions. In 1839, Thomas Jefferson Payne purchased 193 acres from John B. Sarpy. Sarpy had inherited the land from his father, who in turn had received it as part of a 6000 acre land grant from the Spanish colonial government in 1802. After the Webster railroad stop became a nucleus of a new community, Payne subdivided the land creating the Glen Park Subdivision in 1860. The subdivision was bounded by Bompert, East Lockwood, Newport and North Maple Avenues, and originally consisted of nine large lots (See figure 1).⁵ In 1865 Payne sold Lot 7 of Glen Park to Darwin and Emma Mason, and in 1867 the Masons bought Lots 4 and 5 and built a large home, later known as the Reber home, on Lot 5. The Masons laid out a large orchard of apple, peach, plum and cherry trees on Lot 4 to the west. Later, Samuel H. White bought Lots 4 and 5 when the orchard and home were auctioned in 1875. In 1884, Mary Elizabeth Reese, the sister of William Tecumseh Sherman, bought the 40 acres of Lot 4 and Lot 5 and sold them to her daughter, Margaret Reber, in 1887. The property faced Lockwood with Bompert on the east side. The Reber home was a large, frame, Italianate building with two towers. Since Reber was a widow, she sold Lot 4, the 20 acres that was the orchard, to Edward Joy soon after she purchased the property. Joy created the Edward Joy Subdivision in 1889 and subdivided Lot 4 into 30 lots, and Margaret Reber kept Lot 5 until her house burned around 1900 and Eden Seminary bought the 20 acres in 1925.⁶

The Payne family retained ownership of the other lots in Glen Park until 1891 when the Webster Real Estate Company bought all of Lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 of the Glen Park Subdivision for \$65,364.61 from the probate court of Robert Payne's estate.⁷ The Webster Real Estate Company appears to have also purchased the unsold lots in Joy's subdivision of Lot 4 of Glen Park as these ten lots, which face Mason Avenue, are shown on the map of Webster Park in the

³ Becky Snider, Phd. "Old Webster Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, August 2004, Section 8, p. 18.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Wilda H. Swift and Cynthia S. Easterling. *Webster Park: 1892-1992*. Webster Groves, MO: Scholin Brothers Printing Company, 1993.

⁶ Ann Morris. *Webster Park: A Community Profile*. St. Louis County Department of Parks and Cultural Services, 1982

⁷ Robert Payne, the grandson of Thomas Jefferson Payne, died in 1889 without a will or having married. Ibid, p. 4.

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original brochure in 1892. Further, they must have bought Lot 7 to complete the 160 acre subdivision. It is at this time that the development of the district began to differ from that seen in earlier subdivisions in Webster Groves.

Webster Park Subdivision Design

Webster Groves had historically been the home of several savvy property owners who subdivided farms or unused acreage into small subdivisions. It wasn't until the late 1880s or early 1890s that land development companies began to look at Webster Groves as a site for large planned subdivisions. The Tuxedo Park Subdivision platted c. 1890 and promoted by the Tuxedo Park Land and Improvement Company may have been the first to actively promote the Webster Grove area. The company worked with the railroad to construct a commuter stop in the subdivision and organized train excursions to promote sales. The Tuxedo Park Subdivision was based on a modified grid and incorporated several earlier roads that jogged to intersect the S-curve of the rail line.⁸

Platted the year following the creation of Tuxedo Park, the nominated Webster Park subdivision departed from the grid pattern. Except for a small portion of the subdivision that incorporates the Joy's Subdivision, Webster Park is divided into irregularly shaped blocks by curvilinear streets. The curved streets and oblong intersections allow for small landscaped green spaces. The subdivision original included a small park at the north edge of the property (see Figure 2), but this area was later divided into additional building lots. The subdivision also included a section located northwest of the Missouri Pacific Railroad shown as Blocks A, B, and C (Lot 1 of original Glen Park, see Figure 1) of the Webster Park map. These lots were sold to James P. Dawson, who filed an amended plat in the early 1900s thus removing it from the Webster Park platting and the nominated district.

Webster Park's curvilinear subdivision plan was part of a larger trend in suburban development that derived from the theories of Andrew Jackson Downing, and landscape designs by Frederick Law Olmstead. Though on a much smaller scale, the Webster Park's green spaces, short parkways and curving lot are shared by earlier, and well known, subdivisions such as the 1869 plan for Riverside by Olmstead, Vaux and Company.⁹ Webster Park's plan was also likely influenced by St. Louis's private place developments, first introduced to the city in 1851 (Lucas Place).¹⁰ Private places attracted the wealthy and upwardly mobile residents of the City, and developers offered these homeowners landscaped subdivisions with public improvements such as roads and lighting, and the security of a certain design aesthetic and quality construction through deed restrictions.¹¹

⁸ Bradley, p. 218-219.

⁹ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland. *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, September 2002, p.38-40.

¹⁰ Karen Baxter et al. "Pasadena Hills Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, December 2004, Section 8, p. 87.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Section 8, p. 86.

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Though curving streets and park-like settings were typical of St. Louis private place development, these features came relatively late to subdivision development in St. Louis County. Based on historic plat maps of Webster Groves,¹² Webster Park was the first subdivision in the community to fully embrace the curvilinear streets and pocket parks characteristic of picturesque subdivisions. Webster Park also predated several of the county's well known curvilinear subdivisions and private places such as Parkview (1904, NR listed 1986), Brentmoor Park (1910-1913, NR listed 9/23/1982), Corrswald (1922, NR listed 9/09/1982), and Pasadena Hills (1928, NR listed 12/04/2004), among others.¹³

The Webster Real Estate Company was established in 1891 by a group of prominent Webster Groves businessmen with the sole purpose "to buy, sell, lease, subdivide and improve real estate, to erect buildings and to borrow and loan money on real estate."¹⁴ The company's board of directors were important community leaders in Webster Groves, including: James B. Case, president of Lincoln Trust Co.; Lucian R. Blackmer, president of Blackmer and Post Pipe Co.; Henry L. Wilson, attorney; B.F. Webster, attorney; Justin S. Kendrick, manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Co.; James P. Dawson, attorney; James F. Allen, Allen and Mooney, stenographers; Charles A. Baker, Graham Paper Co.; Charles M. Skinner, president of Buxton and Skinner Stationery Co.; J. Philip Helfenstein, treasurer of Plant Seed Co.; Richard Ghiselin, capitalist; and Marshall W. Warren, president of M.W. Warren Coke Company.¹⁵ It is unknown if Webster Park was the sole development of the company, but it is known that the company filed the plat for the news subdivision with the St. Louis Recorder of Deeds on February 15, 1892.¹⁶

The Webster Real Estate Company hired Elias A. Long, a landscape architect from Buffalo, New York, to lay out the Webster Park subdivision. The streets and parks were to follow the natural contours of the hills. Little is know about Mr. Long, though he was the author of *Ornamental Gardening for Americans: A Treatise on Beautiful Homes, Rural Districts, Towns and Cemeteries* and *The Home Florist: A Treatise on the Cultivation, Management and Adaptability of Flowering and Ornamental Plants Designed for the Use of Amateur Florists*. Long's *Ornamental Gardening for Americans*, first published in 1884, included several illustrations of private gardens that featured curvilinear pathways.¹⁷ It may have been such publications that brought Long to the attention of the Webster Real Estate Company. Long's plan for Webster Park included curvilinear streets and amorphous blocks with irregular lots. Mr.

¹² Bradley, various pages.

¹³ Esley Hamilton, Historian for the St. Louis County Parks Department, confirmed that Long's master plan for Webster Park, with its curvilinear streets fitted to the topography of the area and its common open areas, was unusual in St. Louis Count at the time of its inception. Swift, n.p.

¹⁴ Abstract for lot in Webster Park as quoted in Morris, p. 4.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Swift

¹⁷ Elias Long. *Ornamental Gardening for Americans: A Treatise on Beautiful Homes, Rural Districts, Towns and Cemeteries*. New York: Orange Judd Company, 1893, published online at: <http://www.archive.org/details/ornamentalgarden00longiala>.

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Long left some of the original trees and planted as many as 3000 young elms, maples, poplars, spruces, lindens and willows, a few of which remain to this day.¹⁸

Webster Park was originally envisioned as an exclusive, desirable, residential neighborhood as was typical of the nearby St. Louis's private place developments. The original plat included large lots of 100 to 150 feet by 250 feet and deed restrictions that provided minimum guidelines for house designs. These restrictions required that only one house be built on each lot, that all dwellings be at least 2 stories, and that each cost at least \$3,500.00.¹⁹ In 1892, the Webster Real Estate Company published a thirty-two page booklet titled *Webster, Queen of the Suburbs* to advertise the advantages of Webster Park (See Figure 3).²⁰ The brochure described the subdivision as follows:

The land is gently undulating naturally affording the two indispensable requisites for pleasant and healthful homes, namely: commanding building sites and excellent drainage. The low land has been utilized for drives, which sweep around through the entire tract in graceful and ample curves, forming at numerous points of junction artistically shaped little parks.²¹

The brochure also claimed several other advantages for the subdivision including accessibility to the Missouri Pacific Railroad, nearly four miles of streets, and substantial sidewalks.²²

Architecture

Because the Webster Park Subdivision incorporated the 1889 Edward Joy subdivision, there were a few homes in the district at the time the new subdivision was platted.²³ L.W. Stebbins constructed a 2 1/2 story Shingle style home on Joy Avenue on four lots in 1890. The house was later sold to Crunden Martin Woodenware Company president, Charles L. Martin, whose family lived in the house until it burned down in 1940. The carriage house was spared from the fire and was converted into a private residence (30 Joy Ave). The Jennie Booth Yaeger house at 37 Joy Avenue (extant) was also built in 1890.²⁴ Despite the construction of these early homes, the 1890s did not see extensive development in the subdivision, due in part to the financial depression after the Panic of 1893. Twelve extant buildings in the district date from 1890-1899, 8 of which display Late Victorian--namely Queen Ann and Shingle style--design characteristics.

The adoption of Queen Anne and other Late Victorian architectural styles during the earliest

¹⁸ Bradley, Marilynne. *City of Century Homes: A Centennial History of Webster Groves, Missouri*. Webster Groves, Missouri; 1995.

¹⁹ Morris, p. 5.

²⁰ Morris

²¹ *Webster: Queen City of the Suburbs* as quoted by Morris, p. 1.

²² Swift, n.p.

²³ Morris, p. 5-6.

²⁴ Swift

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period of development on the subdivision is reflective of popular culture and architecture of the period, especially in more affluent developments. Though examples of Queen Anne and Shingle style residences can be found in urban neighborhoods, the styles are more suited for large rural or suburban lots. Webster Park's curving streets, rolling topography, and landscaped lots would have been perfect settings for large Victorian homes. The residences classified as Queen Anne date primarily to the 1890s, though 5 or 6 were built in the first decade of the 20th Century. They represent several of the primary subtypes of the style including the Free Classic subtype, best represented by 336 Hawthorne, and the relatively rare half-timbered subtype seen in 457 Hawthorne.

The district has roughly 13 Shingle Style residences that, like their Queen Anne cousins, are well suited to the semi-rural character of the district and its advertised purpose to be an escape from the dirt, noise and disease of the city. The Shingle style is closely associated with resort community development in the eastern United States in the 1880s to early 1900s, but can be found throughout the country. The style shares characteristics with Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Romanesque architecture, but can come in several forms. Its defining characteristic is its wood shingle siding that covers most of the wall surfaces.²⁵ In Webster Park, the forms of the Shingle Style houses vary greatly and in massing and layout resemble Queen Ann and Colonial Revival residences in the district. A good example of the district's shingle style homes can be seen in 216 Hawthorn, a gambrel roof subtype of the style.

The houses that were built at the turn of the century, and later, began to depart from the Late Victorian style houses that were typical of the 1890 development of the district. Eclectic house styles, notably Colonial and Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor grew in popularity, and dominated the streetscapes of the fast developing residential district in the first two decades of the 20th Century. Though some Shingle Style homes continued to be built into the 1910s, joined by Craftsman influenced bungalows and foursquares, Colonial and Tudor Revival residences characterize the neighborhood. More than 100 of the houses constructed in the district are classified as Colonial Revival buildings, including several Dutch Colonial Homes and a few Spanish Mission/Colonial Revival hybrids. The dates of construction on these houses date from 1897 (46 Glen) to 1998 (118 Glen). At first glance, these two homes share few common details. The home at 46 Glen shows the influence of Late Victorian styles in that it is asymmetrical and has a full width porch attached to a side port cochere. The home at 118 Glen is very simple in its lines, with more symmetry and lacking in architectural detail.

Colonial Revival homes in the district are representative of several subtypes within the broader category. Examples of Georgian influenced houses can be seen at 44 Orchard, 115 Mason, 258 Oakwood and 471 Hawthorn. Foursquare homes with Colonial Revival details can be seen at 47 Joy, 55 Joy, 473 Oakwood and 216 Park. Dutch Colonial was also popular in the district with examples at 22 Joy, 107 Joy, and 54 Orchard. The earliest of the Colonial Revival homes were high style with elaborate classical detailing or transitional in style, retaining Queen Ann massing and complex rooflines, but with much simpler detailing. Constructed in 1901, 215

²⁵ Virginia and Lee McCallester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1995, p. 290.

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Oakwood is a high style Colonial Revival home with dentiled cornice, two story Ionic pilasters framing the entrance bay and corners, and Palladian style windows in its central dormer. By contrast, 208 and 231 Oakwood, built in 1900 and 1901 respectively, have classical detailing in their porches, cornice lines and windows, but have the massing and roofline more typical of Queen Anne or Late Victorian houses. Later examples of the Colonial Revival style tend to be slightly smaller than the earliest examples of the style in the district and to have less ornamentation. A good example of later examples of the style is the Dutch Colonial Revival house at 107 Joy. This home retains its multi-light windows and side gambrel roof, typical of Colonial Revival architecture, but its decorative elements are limited to its shingle siding and simple pilasters flanking the entrance.

The next most prominent architectural file seen in Webster Park is Tudor Revival with about 14% of all homes representing the style. These homes were built in Webster Park beginning in 1901 and continued to be built through 1936. Stylistically, there are fewer variants on the style than seen on Colonial Revival houses in the district. However, those Tudor Revival homes built later in the district's development tend to be smaller and more modestly detailed. Two of the more spectacular Tudor Revivals in size and detail are 406 Hawthorn and its carriage house (now 410 Hawthorn), constructed in 1901, and 417 Oakwood (constructed 1902). The home at 406 Hawthorn is a large stone house with half-timbered gables and leaded glass oriel windows. Its carriage house, now a separate residence, shares its stone walls and gable detail, though is only 1 1/2 stories compared to the 2 1/2 story main residence. The homes at 307 Park (constructed in 1929) and 315 Park (1928), while very good examples of the Tudor Revival Style, are constructed on a smaller scale of brick and stucco.

Houses influenced by the Craftsman style or characteristic of the bungalow property type were constructed in the district from 1902 to 1926 and constitute roughly 12% of the district's building stock. These homes tended to be larger during the earlier period of development, probably because larger buildings were required to meet the minimum \$3000 cost for homes in the district. As building costs escalated, smaller homes were built in the district. Other, less common, house types were built in the district, all representing styles popular during the period of significance. Less common styles include examples of Italian Renaissance, Spanish Colonial, and even one International Style house.

The movement of wealthy and middle class citizens to the suburbs created a demand that architects, builders and investors create the ideal setting for aspiring suburbanites. During the course of Webster Park's significant period of development, there were about there 35 known architects and about 90 known contractors/builders involved in building the subdivision. Many of the architects involved were well-established, and most of the contractors/builders were known throughout the St. Louis area. Some architects, builders/contractors designed homes for themselves. The most important architects, mentioned below, helped define Webster Park's architectural fabric.

Ewald Lawrence was responsible for six homes in Webster Park built during a ten-year period beginning in 1903. The homes are a Prairie School house at 114 Glen built in 1911, a Tudor

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Revival at 236 Oakwood built in 1904, a Shingle Style at 330 Oakwood built in 1913, a Colonial Revival at 343 Oakwood built in 1903, and a Shingle Style house at 217 Spencer constructed in 1909. Lawrence also designed the original home at 441 Park, built in 1910, that was demolished in 1992 and replaced with one with Italian Renaissance detailing.

Ernest Klipstein (1866-1931) and Walter Rathmann (1880-1954) were both natives of St. Louis. Klipstein graduated from M.I.T. in 1894 and later studied in Munich and Paris. Rathmann went to the University of Pennsylvania. Their partnership began around 1908. They are best known for working with the Anheuser Busch family on the Bauernhof at Grants Farm, and the Bevo Mill in south St. Louis. They also designed the Civil Courts Building in St. Louis and the Gorlock Building in the Old Webster Historic District.²⁶ They designed three houses in Webster Park, a Colonial Revival at 321 Park, a Tudor Revival at 405 Park and a Shingle Style at 436 Oakwood built in 1909, 1911 and 1906, respectively.

The firm of Roth and Study was responsible for two houses in Webster Park, 22 Joy and 107 Joy, built in 1915 and 1911, respectively. Both homes are well-proportioned examples of the Colonial Revival style with Dutch influences that were popular around the country during the first half of the twentieth century. Although missing from these two homes, the conductor heads at the tops of downspouts on Roth and Study buildings have the initials "R-S" for Roth & Study. John Roth, who worked with E. G. Lewis, followed Lewis to California in 1915. Guy Study continued designing churches and residences for the affluent in the St. Louis area, sometimes in partnership with other architects.²⁷

Preston J. Bradshaw (1880-1949) was responsible for two houses in Webster Park, a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival at 50 Joy and a Bungalow/Craftsman at 210 Park built in 1912 and 1908, respectively. He moved to St. Louis around 1907, at the age of 23, after graduating from Columbia University. He worked for a brief period as a draftsman in the well-known architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White. Bradshaw is best known in the St. Louis area for his hotel design during the 1920s in the Central West End area, such as the Chase Hotel, the Coronado Hotel, the Forest Park Hotel and the Melbourne Hotel.²⁸

Norman Vegeley was responsible for two Colonial Revival homes at 471 Hawthorne built in 1908 and 115 Mason built in 1906. Both homes have classical details found in typical Georgian styles. Vegeley, an architect for the Philadelphia firm of Cope and Stewardson, designed 115 Mason for himself. He also designed the hilltop campus of Washington University near Forest Park in St. Louis County.²⁹

Payne Brothers were responsible for the design and construction of two homes in Webster Park, a Prairie School influenced hose at 20 Orchard in 1915 and a Colonial Revival at 110 Joy in 1920.

²⁶ Swift

²⁷ Bass

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Swift

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Samuel Sherer, although not officially an architect, was responsible for the two Tudor Revivals built at 406 Hawthorne (the main house) and 410 Hawthorne (the carriage house that is now used as a separate home) in 1901. Sherer was an early director of the St. Louis Art Museum and a friend of Arthur R. Deacon, the homes original owner. He wrote many articles about architecture and designed many buildings.³⁰

Edward F. Nolte and Fred Nauman were responsible for one house in Webster Park, a Colonial Revival with Georgian influences at 44 Orchard built in 1913. Nolte was originally from St. Louis and studied at Washington University. He was connected with the architectural firm of L. Cass Miller for five years before going into his own practice in 1894. Nauman, who started working with Nolte in 1913, designed many residences in the University City and Clayton areas between 1910 and 1930. Together, Nolte and Nauman also designed 3107 Russell (1928) and 3205 Longfellow (1932) in Compton Heights, which is also listed in the National Register.³¹

The builder/contractors that were significant during the major period of development of Webster Park were the firm of Ames & Ames responsible for constructing seven homes; Theodore Bopp who built three homes; the firm of Hopewell & Means along with Charles Hopewell building four homes; E.E. Horspool (three homes), Fred Howell (four homes), A.L. Jones (four homes), Edward Joy who purchased Lot 4 from Margaret Reber in 1887 (47 Joy Avenue) and Wilfred P. Joy (four homes) Payne Brothers (four homes), H. Musterman (three homes), Parnell Quick (four homes) and W.N. Rombough (six homes).

Webster Park: Continued Growth and Development

In 1892 the first homes built in the Webster Park Subdivision were those of George Andrews at 405 Orchard, Charles Avery at 336 Hawthorne, and Walter Krausnick at 219 Bompert. As an inducement for commuters to the developing neighborhood, the Missouri Pacific Railroad built a 1 1/2 story, frame station on the northwest corner of Oakwood and Glen Road in 1892. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* reported that for a payment of \$5.00, the Webster Real Estate Company transferred one acre for the depot grounds to the Missouri Pacific Railroad.³² The depot had a flared hip roof and broad eaves. It was to be the "most costly and beautiful structure of its kind on the Missouri Pacific line" as reported by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* on June 5, 1892.³³

In 1893, Webster Real Estate Company subdivided the public park in Block E for residential lots in an effort to increase sales. Justin Kendrick and Charles Skinner, close friends and neighbors on Swon Avenue just north of Webster Park, bought all of block E and each built a big house facing Hawthorne. Skinner's big frame Queen Anne style house at the top of Joy Avenue (what is now 403 Hawthorne) and Kendrick's large Shingle Style house to the west (what is now 339 Hawthorne) were architectural and social focal points in the Park until the 1930's and 1940's

³⁰Ibid.

³¹Bass

³²Swift.

³³Ibid.

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when the Kendrick home burned to the ground and the Skinner home was torn down.³⁴

The first years of Webster Park were slow as a result of heavy rains and flooding in the spring of 1892 followed by the financial Panic of 1893 and the resulting five-year depression. Banks and businesses folded, home mortgages were foreclosed upon and unemployment rose. Despite challenges, the district saw some development during the late 1890s. In 1895 Holy Redeemer built a large, stone, Gothic Revival church on Lockwood at Joy Avenue in Edward Joy's Subdivision designed by Barnett, Hayes and Barnett (also designers of the 1915 Webster College buildings and the Eden Theological Seminary in 1925). Though not originally part of the Webster Park Subdivision, Joy's subdivision was included in an amended plat to Webster Park in c. 1909. Holy Redeemer continued to invest in the neighborhood after building its first church on Lockwood and Selma in 1887. This original building was followed by the 1895 church, a school (1910), and rectory. When the Gothic style Holy Redeemer Church burned, it was replaced in 1962 by a modern building designed by A.F. and Arthur Stauder.³⁵

To spur slumping real estate sales in Webster Park, possibly the result of financial conservatism following the Panic of 1893, the Webster Real Estate Company published a new advertising booklet in 1897. The company also constructed a model home at 46 Glen Road which they rented and later sold to a Mr. Milnes.³⁶ The new booklet promoted the accessibility of Webster Park to St. Louis via two railroads (the Frisco and Missouri Pacific) and two electric streetcar lines (Houseman Air Line and Suburban Rail Road).³⁷ The speculative house built by Webster Real Estate was joined in 1897 by the homes of Charles Waterhouse at 215 Rosemont and William Biggers at 333 Oakwood.³⁸

The following year saw the construction of several more homes including houses for the Kroegers and Jennemanns built at 420 and 349 Oakwood, respectively. Two additional homes were built in 1899 by the Wiers (319 Oakwood) and Jarvises (480 Oakwood). The early 1900s saw a spurt of growth with six house constructed in 1900, and six more in 1901. One of the six in 1901 included Arthur Deacon's large, stone, Tudor Revival house at 406 Hawthorne that had stone walls 18 inches thick.³⁹ Deacon was a partner in the Lambert Pharmaceutical Company and the president of the Lambert, Deacon, Hull Printing Company. A friend of Deacon's, Samuel Sherer, later the director of the St. Louis Art Museum, designed Deacon's home and carriage house although he was not an architect.⁴⁰

.In 1899, the game of golf came to Webster Park. Residents realized that the rolling hills and grassy field of the Park were ideal for a golf course, and the directors of the Webster Real Estate Company thought a golf course would help sell property, and it did through publicity

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Morris, 27..

³⁶ Ibid., 8.

³⁷ Swift.

³⁸ Morris, 8.

³⁹ Swift

⁴⁰ Morris, 9.

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raving about the beauty of the course. They made arrangements with the Missouri Pacific Railroad to use the east room of the Webster Park Station as a locker room and they laid out nine holes with the help of George Andrews, one of the first residents of Webster Park. After the first year or so of operation, golfers and homeowners were unable to coexist in the same area as the number of homes doubled from 1899 to 1903. As a result, the Algonquin Golf Club had to find a new location and moved to the corner of Berry and Jackson Roads in 1904.⁴¹

Also, early in the 1900s, Orchard Avenue was straightened and opened directly onto Lockwood Avenue. Maiden Lane was renamed Rosemont Avenue, and Spring Road was changed to Spencer Road. Then in 1921, the Skinners platted the small park that bordered Newport defining additional building lots.⁴² The homes in this section of Webster Park all face south toward Block E avoiding an alley effect thus maintaining the landscape and design of the neighborhood. All in all, these changes happened early in Webster Park's history and thus have had little impact on the district at that time till the present.

The early 1900s saw an a significant increase in home building in Webster Park, often as a result of family members moving to the neighborhood. In 1902, six new houses were built. Eugene Booth built a house next to his aunt, Jenny Jaeger, at 47 Joy. A great grandson of Thomas Jefferson Payne built a house at 343 Oakwood. And Kent Jarvis built a second house at 490 Oakwood, selling his first. Jarvis was the son-in-law of James Case, the president of the Webster Real Estate Company, and Jarvis was the resident agent for the Webster Real Estate Company. Also in 1902 William Rumsey built a large, 2 1/2 story, frame and half timber house with a stone tower in one corner, at 417 Oakwood behind Arthur Deacon. Rumsey was the president of Rumsey and Sikemeier Plumbing Supply Company and he had married Louise Kendrick, Justin's niece.⁴³

The 1900s also saw an expansion of services to the developing subdivision. During 1903 and 1904, the city of Webster Groves installed a municipal water system. Fifteen Webster Park homeowners signed up to be connected. The first connections were made from a line that lay along Oakwood Avenue, entering from Bompat. By the end of 1905, 31 of the 39 homes in Webster Park had running water.²³

Only 30 of the 210 lots in Webster Park were sold by 1903. However, the growth and "modernism" that was happening at the turn of the 20th century was about to change the streetscapes, and Webster Park entered a boom period beginning in 1904 with 46 new houses being built from 1904 to 1910. Twenty-seven houses were built from 1910 to 1920. And 73 houses were constructed in the 1920s. Residents of Webster Park were successful businessmen and professionals, and residents continued to attract family members to the growing neighborhood. Many children who grew up in Webster Park raised their own families there. Kendrick children built three houses in Webster Park, the Skinners built four; and Martin built a house for his son. The Adam's daughter married Porter Henry and built two houses in

⁴¹ Morris, 9-10.

⁴² Swift

⁴³ Morris, 9.

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the Park, and the Bemis's daughter lived across the street from her parents. The Koenigs built two houses for children, and in the 1950's the Nooneys built two houses for their children. The Andrews's, Garretts's and Martin's daughters each took over childhood homes. Additionally, many young people married neighbors from the Park. Jesse Skinner married Ester Watson; a Hurley married a Muckerman; Charles Baker's sister-in-law married a Bettis; Charles Waterhouse's daughter married a Lindsay; and Harris Armstrong married Louise McClelland. Brothers and business associates moved to the Park. The children all knew each other, roamed the still undeveloped lands in and around Webster Park together, climbed the fruit trees and the Reber's virgin pines (from which one could see St. Louis), rode ponies and horses, played tennis and walked to school together.⁴⁴

The families living in Webster Park, notably in its formative years of the 1890s and 1910s, were very affluent. Lots were equipped with large houses, and separate carriage house with living quarters for servants on the second floor. Live-in house keepers or cooks and gardeners were typically found in the larger homes. Positions with Webster Park families were attractive to those who had grown up on nearby farms or for immigrants, as living with a semi-rural family was a transition into a more urban lifestyle.⁴⁵ As transportation transitioned from horse and carriage to automobiles, the residents of Webster Park looked at new alternatives for maintaining their streets and housing their vehicles. In the early 1920s the residents of Webster Park turned their private streets over to the city for maintenance and repair.⁴⁶ During this period, carriage houses were converted for use as garages or new garages were constructed. These new buildings were smaller than earlier carriage houses, but were often constructed to reflect the architectural characteristics of the main house.

In 1915 Webster Park suffered its only scandal with Charles Baker's son, Herbert, a fire insurance salesman, arrested for arson. He had "promoted" the burning of some heavily insured commercial property in the city.⁴⁷ But mainly life in Webster Park was idyllic. When King Kauffman bought the Rumsey house at 417 Oakwood in the 1920s he turned the third story ballroom into a movie theater. He was a director of the Lowe's Amusement Company and he showed silent movies to the kids of Webster Park every Sunday evening. When Chris Muckerman lived in the Rumsey-Kauffman house, he had garden parties for the whole St. Louis Browns baseball team because his brother, Richard, owned the team.⁴⁸

In 1924 Eden Theological Seminary purchased Lot 5 of the original Glen Park Subdivision, the old Reber place at the corner of Lockwood and Bompert Avenues, and hired Tom Barnett, of Barnett, Haynes and Barnett, to design the beautiful Gothic campus. Although Eden is considered a part of Webster Park today, it is excluded from the Webster Park Historic District as it is included in the Webster College-Eden Theological Seminary Collegiate District (National Register listed in 1982). The seminary was founded in 1850 in Marthasville, Missouri, to train

⁴⁴ Ibid., 10-11.

⁴⁵ Ibid., 12.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

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ministers for German Evangelical and Reformed Churches on the frontier. In 1885 it moved to Wellston, Missouri near the Eden railroad station, from which it took its name. In 1924 Eden Seminary sold its old building to the Normandy School District for a high school and moved to more rural surroundings in Webster. Eden Seminary has had outstanding theologians as graduates and as faculty including Reinholdt and Richard Niebuhr; and it was Samuel Press, the president of Eden Seminary, who first suggested the merger of the Evangelical and reformed churches with the Congregational Churches in 1936. The merger forming the United Church of Christ finally occurred in 1957. Several members of the Eden faculty have built homes or lived in Webster Park.⁴⁹

Residents of Webster Park weathered the Depression well, as most were private business owners. The period did see a significant slow down in the number of buildings constructed, with only 8 houses construction between 1930 and 1940, and only five houses constructed during and just after WWII. The impacts of the Depression and war in the district is also illustrated by the Skinner family's efforts to sell their home in the late 1930s. The family had no offers on the house, and it sat vacant for several years, being vandalized repeatedly. Instead of letting the house continue to deteriorate, the family tore down the residence in 1943.⁵⁰

In the late 1930s and early 1940s several residents of Webster Park gained local or national prominence. The Flourney's daughter went to Hollywood where she dated Howard Hughes, starred in two movies and married a movie star named Robert Graves.³¹ Forrest Donnell, Webster Groves's city attorney who had lived at 55 Joy from the 1920s through the 1940s, was elected governor of Missouri in 1940. The Democratic machine tried to prevent him from being inaugurated by having the Speaker of the Missouri House refuse to declare him the winner as the Missouri Constitution required. Donnell took the case to the Supreme Court and the state treasurer announced he would freeze state funds until the state had a governor. Donnell was finally inaugurated six weeks late. He went on to become a U.S. Senator in 1944 till 1951.³² In 1941, John Biggers, who had grown up at 333 Oakwood, replaced Avril Harriman as President Roosevelt's trouble shooter in England. Jasper Blackburn, the inventor who lived at 457 Hawthorne, sold his company to create ITT-Blackburn and his wife donated the land for Blackburn Park in Webster.³³ In the late 1940's William Crowds, of 231 Oakwood Avenue, was president of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Association and was instrumental in the choice of Eero Saarinen's design of the Arch as the national monument to westward expansion.⁵¹

In 1948 Holy Redeemer built a brick dormitory on the corner of Joy and Lockwood (4 Joy Avenue; part of Edward Joy Subdivision, Lot 4, when purchased from Margaret Reber in the late 1880s) for the Dominican Sisters who taught at the school. This building was sold to Eden Seminary in the late 1980s and is part of the Webster College-Eden Theological Collegiate District. And in 1951, a portion of the original Lot 3 of Glen Park, the corner of Orchard and Lockwood, was purchased for the Webster Groves Public Library (301 East Lockwood, lot 21 of

⁴⁹Ibid., 12-13

⁵⁰Ibid., 13.

⁵¹Ibid., 14.

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Block N today). Residents in the Park did not want a public building within their boundaries as they dreaded the thought of increased traffic through their neighborhood. So they created the Webster Park Improvement Association to oppose the site of the library. The library prevailed and the Webster Park Improvement Association continues to this day as the Webster Park Association. Its present purposes are to maintain and beautify the parks in Webster Park, to publish a directory of residents and to bring problems such as traffic hazards to the attention of the city council. Each block elects a trustee to represent it at Association meetings.

During the 1950s eighteen new houses were built in the Park, most of them Modern and the remaining Colonial Revival. But the most extraordinary occurrence of the 1950s and 1960s was Phyllis Diller's rise to fame from her traditional Webster Park home at 30 Mason Avenue. Everything has seemed quiet since then including the St. Louis Artist Guild's move to the large brick and stucco craftsman style house at 227 East Lockwood in 1974. The Artists' Guild used the building for meetings and exhibits until 1999.

Webster Park Today

Now the huge old trees planted by Elias Long are a heritage and an asset everywhere in Webster Park. In fact the red oak on the northeast corner of 436 Oakwood is over 200 years old, thus giving the street its name, Oakwood.³⁷ One hundred years and five generations after the first homes were built, the Park contains so many houses that the residents don't all know each other anymore. Life is more complicated and there isn't an aunt or grandfather living around the corner. The names have changed, generations have come and gone, but the same types of professional come to reside in Webster Park. Their reasons for selecting this district remain the same: its close proximity to schools, churches, shopping, and recreation; its medium-to-large, well-proportioned, comfortable houses, for sale at a good value; and its atmosphere -- park-like, peaceful, and quiet within its boundaries -- which creates an urban oasis. Through the Webster Park Association many social activities are organized to bring neighbors together by celebrating holidays and social events and offering book clubs and garden clubs. The tree-lined streets of the district host an intact collection of historic residential architecture which clearly conveys a sense of its time and place.

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Webster Park Residential Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

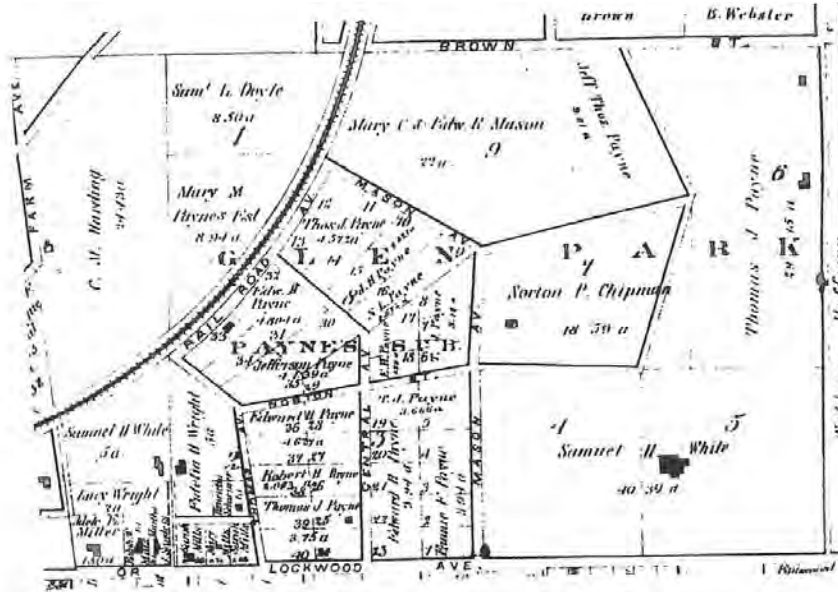


Figure 1: Map of Glen Park from Julius Pitzman's *Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri, 1879*.

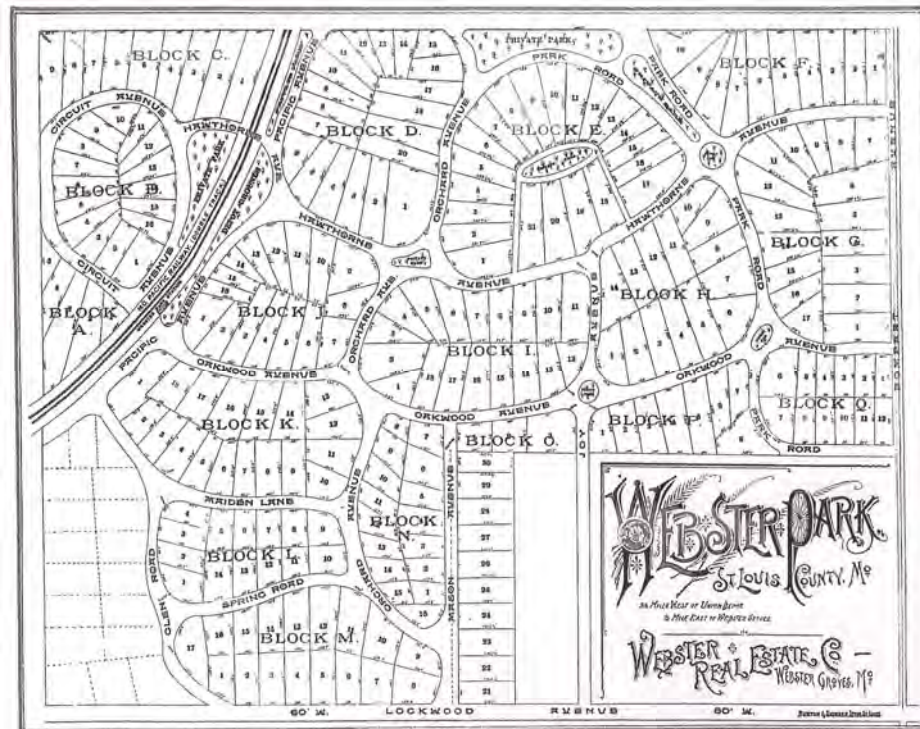


Figure 2: Map of Webster Park from *Webster: Queen of the Suburbs, 1892*.

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Figure 3: Cover of *Webster: Queen of the Suburbs*, 1892

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St. Louis County, Missouri

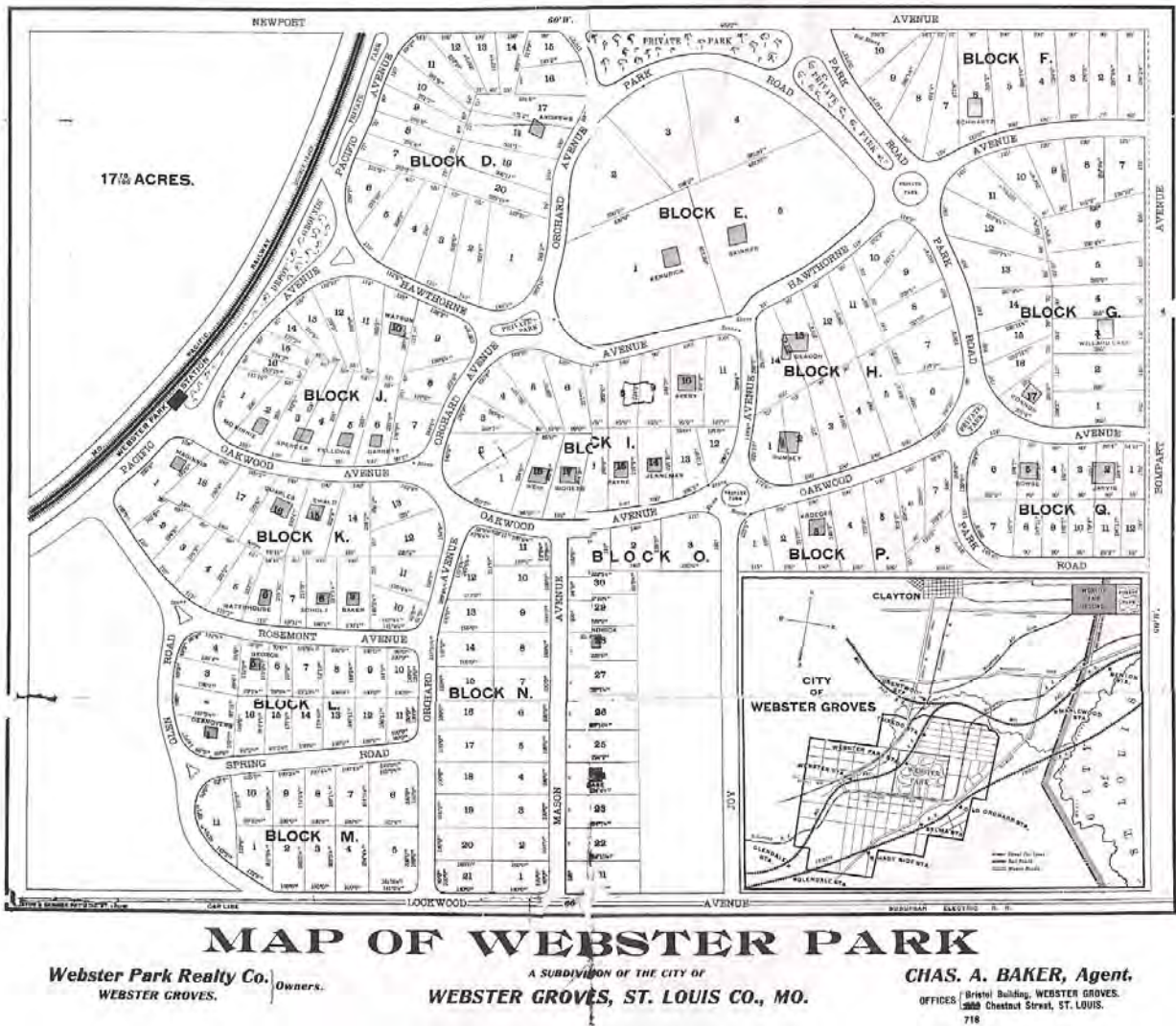


Figure 4: Webster Park Map, c. 1904.

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Webster Park Residential Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

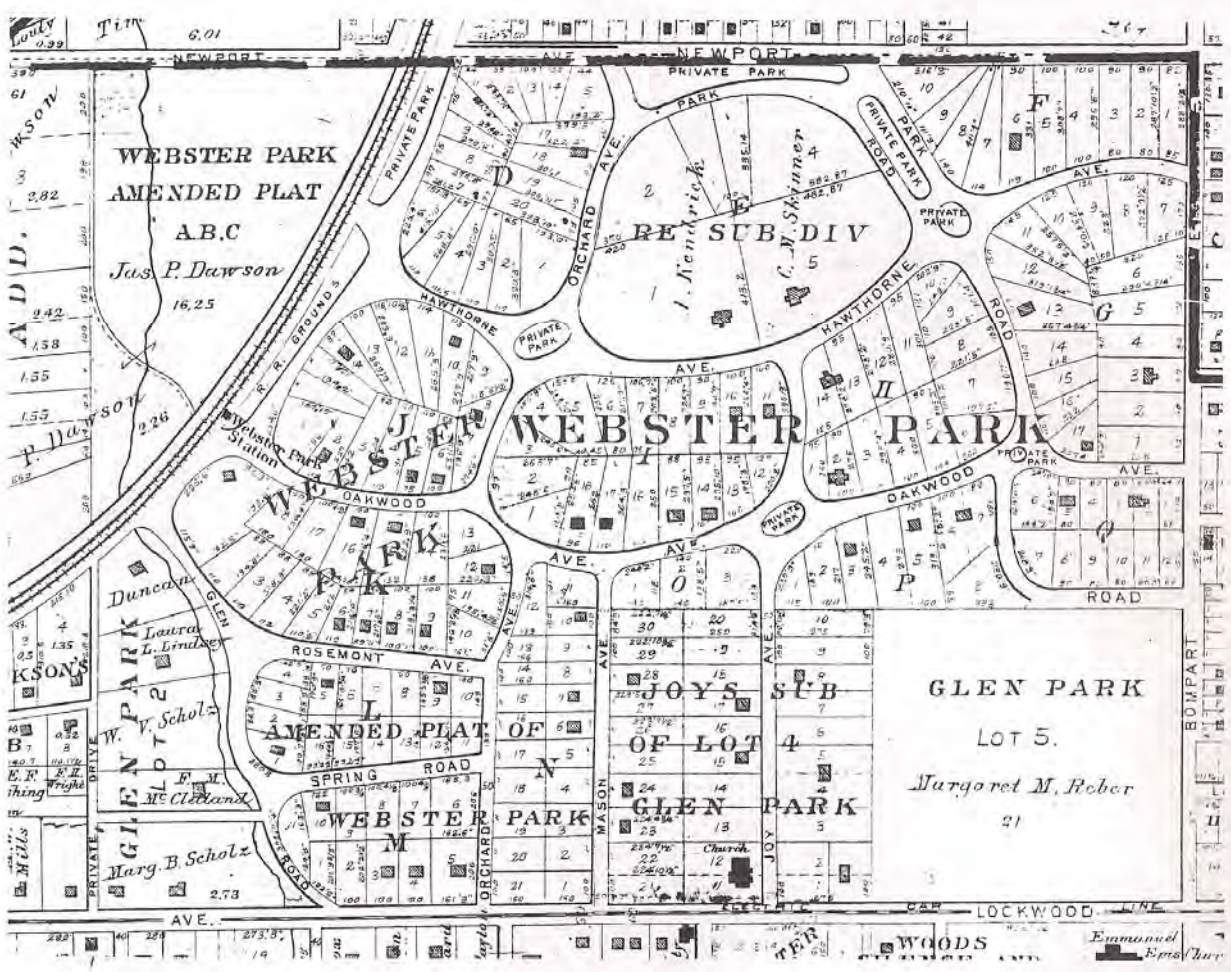


Figure 5: Map of Webster Park, *Plat Book of St. Louis Co., Missouri*. Des Moines, IA, 1909. Fifty-five houses are noted in the subdivision.

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Webster Park Residential Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

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Webster Park Residential Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Geographic Data (cont'd)

5. 15/730366/4274876

6. 15/730393/4275217

Boundary Description:

The Boundary of the Webster Park Residential Historic District is shown as the bold line on the accompanying scaled map entitled, "Webster Park Residential Historic District."

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Webster Park Residential Historic District includes the Webster Park and Joy's Subdivision of Webster Groves, St. Louis County. During the early development period of the district, there were minor changes to the original plat of the Webster Park subdivision, notably the portion northwest of the Missouri Pacific Railroad that was purchased by one individual and replatted, removing it from the Webster Park subdivision and the nominated district. The boundaries described herein are those that represent Webster Park as it evolved from its inception in 1891 throughout the early 20th century as minor changes occurred and have been recognized as such to the present day excluding the land owned by Eden Theological Seminary as that portion is included in the Webster College – Eden Theological Seminary Collegiate District.

Nomination Prepared by:

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Photo Log:

The following is true for all photographs:

Webster Park Historic District
Webster Groves, St. Louis County, Missouri
Photographer: Shauna Grasso
Date of photo: March 2007
Location of negatives/originals: President of Webster Park Association

1. Spencer Road, looking west.
2. Glen Road, looking west.

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Webster Park Residential Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

3. Glen Road, looking south.
4. Oakwood Avenue, looking west.
5. Rosemont Avenue, looking west.
6. Glen Road, looking north.
7. Hawthorne Avenue, looking southeast.
8. Mason Avenue, looking north.
9. Mason Avenue, looking northwest.
10. Joy Avenue, looking north.
11. Oakwood Avenue, looking east.
12. Oakwood Avenue, looking west.
13. Joy Avenue, looking south.
14. Hawthorne Avenue, looking northeast.
15. Hawthorne Avenue, looking northeast.
16. Park Road, looking northwest.
17. Park Road, looking south.
18. Hawthorne Avenue, looking southwest.
19. Park Road, looking south.
20. 107 Glen, east façade, looking west.
21. 218 Glen, northwest façade, looking southeast.
22. 310 Glen, southwest façade, looking northeast.
23. 203 Hawthorne, southwest façade, looking northeast.
24. 211 Hawthorne, southwest façade, looking northeast.
25. 216 Hawthorne, north façade, looking south.
26. 235 Hawthorne, south façade, looking north.
27. 336 Hawthorne, north façade, looking south.
28. 406 Hawthorne, north façade, looking south.
29. 457 Hawthorne, south façade, looking north.
30. 17 Joy, east façade, looking west.
31. 22 Joy, west façade, looking east.
32. 30 Joy, west façade, looking east.
33. 37 Joy, east façade, looking west.
34. 55 Joy, east façade, looking west.
35. 107 Joy, east façade, looking west.
36. 301 East Lockwood, south façade, looking north.
37. 25 Mason, east façade, looking west.
38. 30 Mason, west façade, looking east.
39. 40 Mason, west façade, looking east.
40. 55 Mason, east façade, looking west.
41. 101 Mason, east façade, looking west.
42. 102 Mason, west façade, looking east.
43. 115 Mason, east façade, looking west.
44. 208 Oakwood, north façade, looking south.
45. 215 Oakwood, south façade, looking north.

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St. Louis County, Missouri

46. 258 Oakwood, north façade, looking south.
47. 319 Oakwood, south façade, looking north.
48. 333 Oakwood, south façade, looking north.
49. 349 Oakwood, south façade, looking north.
50. 417 Oakwood, south façade, looking north.
51. 420 Oakwood, north façade, looking south.
52. 430 Oakwood, north façade, looking south.
53. 436 Oakwood, north façade, looking south.
54. 120 Orchard, west façade, looking east.
55. 227 Orchard, east façade, looking west.
56. 322 Orchard, west façade, looking east.
57. 336 Orchard, northwest façade, looking southeast.
58. 405 Orchard, southwest façade, looking northeast.
59. 210 Park, west façade, looking east.
60. 238 Park, northwest façade, looking southeast.
61. 216 Park, west façade, looking east.
62. 414 Park, south façade, looking north.
63. 444 Park, south façade, looking north.
64. 202 Rosemont, north façade, looking south.
65. 211 Rosemont, southwest façade, looking northeast.
66. 215 Rosemont, south façade, looking north.
67. 223 Rosemont, south façade, looking north.
68. 229 Rosemont, south façade, looking north.
69. 235 Rosemont, south façade, looking north.



- Notes:**
- District Boundary Line
 - Contributing Building
 - Non-contributing Building

Webster College-Eden Theological Seminary Collegiate District
NR listed (12/28/1982)

Webster Park Residential Historic District

Scale 1:3,600 1 inch equals 300 feet













































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PARK ROAD















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