

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Wydown-Forsyth District

and or common

2. Location

street & number 6221-6375 Alexander, 6400-6464 Cecil, 306-400 DeMun, 6325-6510 Ellenwood,  
6222-6353 Fauquier, 6214-6500 Forsyth, 201-305 S. Skinker, not for publication  
city, town 3-11 University Lane, 210-268 Woodbourne, 6235-6501 Wydown Blvd, 1-30 Wydown  
St. Louis and Clayton vicinity of Terrace.  
state Missouri code 29 county St. Louis County 189  
City of St. Louis code 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name see attached

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. 1. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds

street & number 41 South Central Avenue

city, town Clayton state Missouri 63105

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missouri State Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

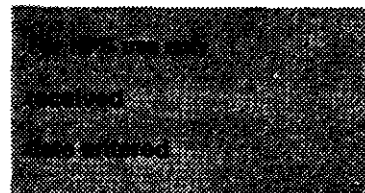
date 1985,1987  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

city, town Box 176 Jefferson City state Missouri 65102

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Continuation sheet Wydown-Forsyth District

Item number 4

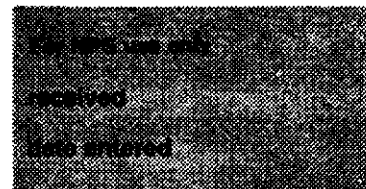
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Properties marked with an asterisk are taxed in the City of St. Louis. All others are taxed in the City of Clayton, St. Louis County. Unless otherwise noted, all mailing addresses are St. Louis, Missouri 63105.

- |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1.  | * 6221 Alexander<br>Eighth Church of Christ Scientist | 14. | 6331 Alexander<br>John P. Blake, Jr.                            |
| 2.  | * 6241 Alexander<br>William L. & Caroline S. Heckman  | 15. | 6336 Alexander<br>Richard W. & Charline Baizer                  |
| 3.  | * 6253 Alexander<br>Raymond F. & Dolores M. Mohrman   | 16. | 6337 Alexander<br>Bernard T. & Judith Garfinkel                 |
| 4.  | * 6300 Alexander<br>Samuel & Lena G. Krupnick         | 17. | 6343 Alexander<br>Charles & Marilyn Anderson                    |
| 5.  | 6301 Alexander<br>Guido L. Weiss, trustee             | 18. | 6344 Alexander<br>Truman G. & Ruth H. Drake                     |
| 6.  | 6307 Alexander<br>Marvin & Mary Duba                  | 19. | 6345 Alexander<br>Charles & Karen Friedman                      |
| 7.  | 6310 Alexander<br>George F. & Elizabeth Harrigan      | 20. | 6347 Alexander<br>Donald G. & Sara W. Leavitt                   |
| 8.  | 6315 Alexander<br>Leona R. Kroeger                    | 21. | 6349 Alexander<br>Arthur Wright Neilson, Sr.,<br>& Janet Bulger |
| 9.  | 6319 Alexander<br>Joseph V. Cusumano & Mary A. Cook   | 22. | 6352 Alexander<br>George W. & Irene K. Freiberg                 |
| 10. | 6320 Alexander<br>Harrison F. Jr. & Anna M. Lyman     | 23. | 6358 Alexander<br>Howard L. & Merrydelle G. May                 |
| 11. | 6325 Alexander<br>Nicholas V. & Annie C. Franchot     | 24. | 6363 Alexander<br>Nancy K. Wolfheim                             |
| 12. | 6326 Alexander<br>Thomas W. White & Joan Woods        | 25. | 6364 Alexander<br>Robert W. & Elsie F. Meyers                   |
| 13. | 6330 Alexander<br>Jerrold & Doris A. Blumoff          | 26. | 6375 Alexander<br>Richard W. & Ida M. Epp                       |

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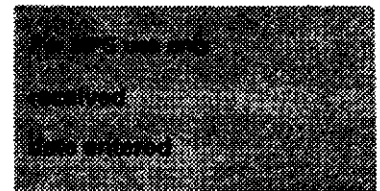
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- |     |  |     |   |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| 27. | 6400 Cecil<br>John M. & Marcia R. Cohen        | 42. | 6453 Cecil<br>Richard Fox   |
| 28. | 6416 Cecil<br>Vernon L. & Rebecca A. Young     | 43. | 6454 Cecil<br>Robert C. Walker  |
| 29. | 6420 Cecil<br>Robert W. & Elizabeth B. Streett | 44. | 6457 Cecil<br>Frederick W. Scherrer   |
| 30. | 6424 Cecil<br>Robert S. & Sarah W. Barrett     | 45. | 6463 Cecil<br>Lilian R. Fernandez, trustee  |
| 31. | 6425 Cecil<br>Jay Alan & Lorraine Fleischman   | 46. | 6464 Cecil<br>Springfield marine Bank<br>E. Old State Capitol Plaza<br>Springfield, Il. 62701 |
| 32. | 6428 Cecil<br>George A. & Virginia P. Newton   | 47. | 306 DeMun<br>Charles D. Schmitt   |
| 33. | 6432 Cecil<br>Eugene A. & Gloria H. Bauer      | 48. | 312 DeMun<br>Robert & Evelyn J. Cochran   |
| 34. | 6434 Cecil<br>Walter L. & Mary L. Wittenberg   | 49. | 320 DeMun<br>Barry R. Nelson, <u>et al</u>  |
| 35. | 6435 Cecil<br>Thomas F. & Barbara S. Eagleton  | 50. | 326 DeMun<br>Horace W. & Meredith Scott   |
| 36. | 6440 Cecil<br>David H. & Barbara I. Brown      | 51. | 330 DeMun<br>Simon & Margaret Silver  |
| 37. | 6441 Cecil<br>Vernon E. & Lillian A. Teig      | 52. | 350 DeMun<br>Robert D. & Sally E. Lazaroff  |
| 38. | 6444 Cecil<br>Edward J. & Barbara Buchholz     | 53. | 400 DeMun<br>Wilson School  |
| 39. | 6445 Cecil<br>L. Brewster II & Gayle Jackson   | 54. | 6325 Ellenwood<br>Elmer B. & Phyllis Y. Brown   |
| 40. | 6447 Cecil<br>William T. & Lois M. Leigh       | 55. | 6333 Ellenwood<br>Rosemary D. Baue  |
| 41. | 6450 Cecil<br>Eric P. Newman                   |     |   |

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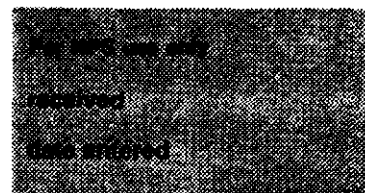
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- |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 56. | 6340 Ellenwood<br>St. Michael & St. George Church | 71. | 6465 Ellenwood<br>Dr. Gerald and Dr. Ruth Fischbach   |
| 57. | 6345 Ellenwood<br>Willard Jr. & Jane M. Bartlett  | 72. | 6470 Ellenwood<br>Paul M. Weeks, <u>et al</u>   |
| 58. | 6349 Ellenwood<br>Martha E. Jones                 | 73. | 6481 Ellenwood<br>Washington University<br>Lindell & Skinker Blvd.<br>St. Louis, Mo. 63130  |
| 59. | 6357 Ellenwood<br>David R. & Molly D. Brining     | 74. | 6500 Ellenwood<br>Francis J. & Kathleen I. Burns  |
| 60. | 6365 Ellenwood<br>Katherine Perkins Stark         | 75. | 6510 Ellenwood<br>Washington University (see #73)   |
| 61. | 6367 Ellenwood<br>Frank L. & Ann J. Key           | 76. | * 6222 Fauquier<br>John L. & Carol P. Murphey   |
| 62. | 6383 Ellenwood<br>A. Wimmer & Mary G. Carr        | 77. | * 6228 Fauquier<br>Alison M. & Frances C. Martin  |
| 63. | 6400 Ellenwood<br>I. F. & Adeline S. Boyd         | 78. | * 6229 Fauquier<br>James P. & Sarah D. Caldwell   |
| 64. | 6401 Ellenwood<br>William & Margaret Witherspoon  | 79. | * 6236 Fauquier<br>Edward L. & Carol E. Dowd  |
| 65. | 6409 Ellenwood<br>John R. & Beverly A. Wagner     | 80. | * 6244 Fauquier<br>Eighteen Investments Inc.<br>7777 Bonhomme Ave.                          |
| 66. | 6419 Ellenwood<br>Oliver M. & Mary M. Langenberg  | 81. | * 6250 Fauquier<br>Louisa & Helen B. Vlasaty<br>1655 Des Peres Road<br>St. Louis, Mo. 63131 |
| 67. | 6440 Ellenwood<br>Thomas B. & Mary H. Fox         | 82. | * 6256 Fauquier<br>Michael D. & Theresa B. Mulligan   |
| 68. | 6444 Ellenwood<br>Bernard L. & Alice G. Robinson  | 83. | 6304 Fauquier<br>Robert L. & Shirley Adams  |
| 69. | 6450 Ellenwood<br>Thomas H. Wotka, Jr.            |     |   |
| 70. | 6464 Ellenwood<br>Joseph J. & Sara Volpe          |     |   |

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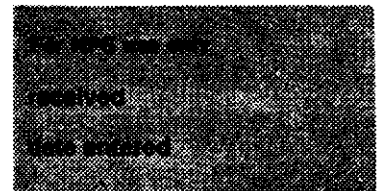
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- |     |  |      |   |
|-----|--|------|---|
| 84. | 6310 Fauquier<br>Henry & Elise R. Schweich                       | 97.  | 6352 Forsyth<br>Archbishop of St. Louis<br>4445 Lindell<br>St. Louis, Mo. 63108 |
| 85. | 6316 Fauquier<br>Benjamin F. Rassieur                            | 98.  | 6364 Forsyth<br>Washington University (see #73)                                 |
| 86. | 6322 Fauquier<br>Harold & JoAnn Spener                           | 99.  | 6372 Forsyth<br>Washington University (see #73)                                 |
| 87. | 6353 Fauquier<br>Eighteen Investments Inc.<br>7777 Bonhomme Ave. | 100. | 6390 Forsyth<br>Milton D. & Diane W. Duckworth                                  |
| 88. | * 6214 Forsyth<br>United Christ Church                           | 101. | 6400 Forsyth<br>Hazel G. & Jack E. Thomas                                       |
| 89. | * 6224 Forsyth<br>Forsyth School, Inc.                           | 102. | 6408 Forsyth<br>Washington University (see #73)                                 |
| 90. | * 6226 Forsyth<br>Sam Langsdorf, Jr. and<br>Ellen K. Langsdorf   | 103. | 6414 Forsyth<br>H. L. Jr. & Ruth G. Franc                                       |
| 91. | * 6244 Forsyth<br>Alice S. and Leigh Gardine                     | 104. | 6420 Forsyth<br>Washington University (see #73)                                 |
| 92. | 6300 Forsyth<br>B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, Inc.             | 105. | 6440 Forsyth<br>Washington University (see #73)                                 |
| 93. | 6320 Forsyth<br>Joan Rosen                                       | 106. | 6470 Forsyth<br>Washington University (see #73)                                 |
| 94. | 6330 Forsyth<br>Charles C. & Zane Adams                          | 107. | 6500 Forsyth<br>Washington University (see #73)                                 |
| 95. | 6336 Forsyth<br>Mokhtar Gado                                     | 108. | * 201 South Skinker<br>Memorial Presbyterian Church<br>of St. Louis             |
| 96. | 6344 Forsyth<br>Carl J. & Adelaide E. Anderson                   | 109. | * 205 South Skinker<br>Vedanta Society of St. Louis                             |

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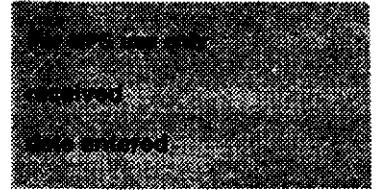
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|---|---|
| 110. * 211 South Skinker<br>Saint Germain Foundation          | 125. * 246 Woodbourne<br>Edward J. & Deborah H. Hanlon                      |
| 111. * 225 South Skinker<br>United Hebrew Congregation Corp.  | 126. * 247 Woodbourne<br>Clarence D. & Maxine E. Coffman                    |
| 112. * 305 South Skinker<br>Central Church of Christ          | 127 * 252 Woodbourne<br>Allen H. & Terry J. Mittelman                       |
| 113. 3 University Lane<br>Philip D. & Sharon M. Stahl         | 128. * 257 Woodbourne<br>Jeanne W. Hencke, trustee                          |
| 114. 4 University Lane<br>Roy H. Petrie                       | 129. * 262 Woodbourne<br>Elizabeth M. Parrish                               |
| 115. 5 University Lane<br>Bruce B. & Ellen S. White, trustees | 130. * 268 Woodbourne<br>Janet E. Davis & Woodrow Sandlin, Jr.              |
| 116. 7 University Lane<br>Mark S. & Phoebe D. Weil            | 131. * 6235 Wydown Blvd.<br>Forsyth School, Inc.                            |
| 117. * 210 Woodbourne<br>Elsie B. Valier                      | 132. * 6245 Wydown Blvd.<br>Daniel F. & June M. O'Sullivan                  |
| 118. * 219 Woodbourne<br>Walter R. & Linda O. Lamkin          | 133. * 6250 Wydown Blvd.<br>Edward B. & Adrienne L. Glore                   |
| 119 * 225 Woodbourne<br>Norman D. Lawson                      | 134. * 6254 Wydown Blvd.<br>Simon L. & Doris H. Baumgarten                  |
| 120. * 226 Woodbourne<br>Paul C. & Christine A. Paris         | 135. * 6255 Wydown Blvd.<br>Roy L. & Patricia T. Jones                      |
| 121. * 232 Woodbourne<br>Robert E. & Margaret E. Concannon    | 136. 6300 Wydown Blvd.<br>Kathryn F. Winans                                 |
| 122. * 233 Woodbourne<br>George E. Jr. & Genevieve Gantner    | 137. 6309 Wydown Blvd.<br>Virginia E. Meyer, trustee<br>c/o Donald C. Meyer |
| 123. * 238 Woodbourne<br>John Charles & Dorothy L. Clardy     | 138. 6316 Wydown Blvd.<br>James M. & Kathrine Pool                          |
| 124. * 243 Woodbourne<br>John E. & Brigitte Helzer            |   |

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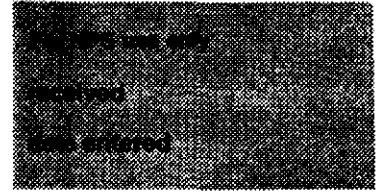
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- |      |   |      |   |
|------|---|------|---|
| 139. | 6317 Wydown Blvd.<br>Michael V. & Linda J. McKay<br>720 Olive St.<br>St. Louis, Mo. 63101             | 151. | 6369 Wydown Blvd.<br>Fred E. & Dorothy Arnold                       |
| 140. | 6320 Wydown Blvd.<br>Carl F. Jr. & Anna H. Schumacher   | 152. | 6370 Wydown Blvd.<br>David A. & Linda S. Landesman                  |
| 141. | 6332 Wydown Blvd.<br>Donald C. & Jane G. Sauer  | 153. | 6377 Wydown Blvd.<br>Thomas K. & Linda B. Langsdorf                 |
| 142. | 6336 Wydown Blvd.<br>Jerome F. & Judith Weiss Levy  | 154. | 6401 Wydown Blvd.<br>Peter J. & Elsie K. Schmitz                    |
| 143. | 6340 Wydown Blvd.<br>Junior College District of St. Louis<br>3810 Wilson Ave.<br>St. Louis, Mo. 63110 | 155. | 6411 Wydown Blvd.<br>Joseph H. & Caroline G. Fischman               |
| 144. | 6344 Wydown Blvd.<br>Barbara A. Cohlman &<br>David H. Perlmutter                                      | 156. | 6417 Wydown Blvd.<br>Kenneth O. & Lesley H. Koester                 |
| 145. | 6345 Wydown Blvd.<br>Protestant Episcopal Church of<br>St. Michael and St. George                     | 157. | 6425 Wydown Blvd.<br>William J. & Joelle Travis                     |
| 146. | 6348 Wydown Blvd.<br>H. L. & Catherine Ettman   | 158. | 6443 Wydown Blvd.<br>Paul & Sandra H. Manske                        |
| 147. | 6354 Wydown Blvd.<br>St. John's Methodist Church (A corp.)  | 159. | 6449 Wydown Blvd.<br>Oliver III & Margaret K. Abel                  |
| 148. | 6360 Wydown Blvd.<br>Dean H. & Christiane Kropp   | 160. | 6459 Wydown Blvd.<br>Thorwald R. & Elizabeth M. Peterson            |
| 149. | 6363 Wydown Blvd.<br>Henry F. Neidringhaus, III<br>700 S. Brentwood Blvd.                             | 161. | 6465 Wydown Blvd.<br>M. R. & Judith Burmaster                       |
| 150. | 6366 Wydown Blvd.<br>Virginia C. Davis  | 162. | 6475 Wydown Blvd.<br>Robert G. & Karen B. Slonim                    |
|      |   | 163. | 6485 Wydown Blvd.<br>James D. & Barbara C. Veron                    |
|      |   | 164. | 6501 Wydown Blvd.<br>First Trinitarian Congregation<br>of St. Louis |

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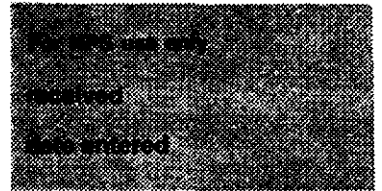
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- |      |   |      |   |
|------|---|------|---|
| 165. | 1 Wydown Terrace<br>Carolyn G. & Gerald A. Wolff                  | 180. | 17 Wydown Terrace<br>Anne D. Streett  |
| 166. | 2 Wydown Terrace<br>Bruce George & Claire M. Hundelt              | 181. | 18 Wydown Terrace<br>Fifty-Two South Central Corp.<br>7701 Forsyth, Suite 1200          |
| 167. | 3 Wydown Terrace<br>Russell F. & Dorothy R. Schwetye              | 182. | 19 Wydown Terrace<br>Boatmen's National Bank<br>100 N. Broadway<br>St. Louis, MO. 63166 |
| 168. | 4 Wydown Terrace<br>Harold I. Elbert                              | 183. | 20 Wydown Terrace<br>James Douglas Streett III  |
| 169. | 5 Wydown Terrace<br>Thomas C. & Katherine A. Farnam               | 184. | 21 Wydown Terrace<br>Sandra W. & Charles D. Gorainik                                    |
| 170. | 6 Wydown Terrace<br>Richard C. & Joann M. Hemp                    | 185. | 22 Wydown Terrace<br>Elzey M. Jr. & Rachel Lee Roberts                                  |
| 171. | 7 Wydown Terrace<br>Randolph C. & Barbara M. Wohltman             | 186. | 23 Wydown Terrace<br>Anne F. Carrier  |
| 172. | 8 Wydown Terrace<br>Charles & Carolyn S. Hansen                   | 187. | 24 Wydown Terrace<br>Anthony M. & Gabrielle M. DeMichele                                |
| 173. | 9 Wydown Terrace<br>Norman & Susan R. Gilbert                     | 188. | 25 Wydown Terrace<br>Emil R. & Marianne Unanue  |
| 174. | 10 Wydown Terrace<br>Joseph & Lynn M. Stephens                    | 189. | 26 Wydown Terrace<br>Wallace P. & Jill G. Malley  |
| 175. | 11 Wydown Terrace<br>Falls Bacon Hershey &<br>Julia Elder Hershey | 190. | 27 Wydown Terrace<br>Alfred W. & Maryann G. Budde                                       |
| 176. | 12 Wydown Terrace<br>Mary M. Stiritz                              | 191. | 30 Wydown Terrace<br>William R. Piper, <u>et al</u>                                     |
| 177. | 14 Wydown Terrace<br>Lawrence & Judith L. Deutsch                 | 192. | Wydown Park<br>Wydown Terrace Trustees<br>c/o Fred Piel<br>15 Wydown Terrace            |
| 178. | 15 Wydown Terrace<br>Frederick G. Peil                            |      |   |
| 179. | 16 Wydown Terrace<br>Richard D. & Harriet E. Baron                |      |   |



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2. St. Louis City Hall  
Market Street at Tucker Boulevard  
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

## 7. Description

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

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

The Wydown-Forsyth District is a neighborhood composed of 184 houses, six houses of worship, one school, and 64 accessory structures (sixty garages and four other buildings) located immediately south of the campus of Washington University and forming, as its builders intended, a functionally compatible and visually harmonious setting for that institution. Of these buildings, thirteen of the houses, one of the houses of worship, two garages and three other accessory structures were built after 1941, the end of the period of significance. In plan, the major feature of the district is the reverse curve of Wydown Boulevard. Wydown's well-landscaped parkway is complemented by the wide landscaped setbacks of the houses and by the sunken park of Wydown Terrace, which faces the boulevard from the south (Photo 5). The north boundary of the district is Forsyth Avenue, which, while lacking a parkway, is dramatically landscaped with double rows of tall oaks down each side, the north side being the campus and the south the lawns of the individual houses (Photos 2 and 3). Between these major thoroughfares are quieter streets. Ellenwood Avenue, paralleling Forsyth, leads west to ornamental gates, now closed, that originally marked the entrance to the estate of Robert Brookings (Photo 4); the Brookings house, now Washington University's Alumni House, is included in the district. Cecil Avenue gently curves from northeast to southwest, while University Lane, with only four houses, parallels the western edge of the district and links Ellenwood, Cecil and Wydown. Skinker Boulevard, one of St. Louis's major arteries, forms the eastern boundary of this district. Two major religious institutions and three smaller ones (two of them in houses) face Forest Park.

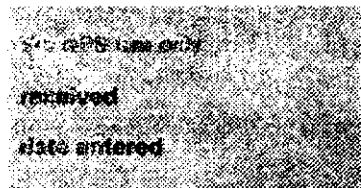
The Brookings house and the former Chancellor's residence sit on land that was once part of the so-called Tesson Tract; the rest of the Wydown-Forsyth District encompasses three subdivisions and part of a fourth. The area between Forsyth and Ellenwood is Tesson's Subdivision, the area from Ellenwood to Wydown Boulevard is Skinker Heights; and the area south of Wydown and west of De Mun is Wydown Terrace. South of Wydown Boulevard and east of De Mun is Ellenwood Subdivision.

Thomas K. Skinker, who laid out Skinker Heights and Ellenwood Subdivisions, referred to the neighborhood at the west end of Ellenwood Avenue as "the hill,"<sup>1</sup> but it is not as high as the Ellenwood Subdivision, where the houses on the northwest side of Alexander are over a story above the houses on Wydown behind them. Ground also rises from north to south in Wydown Terrace.

Visually the district is characterized by its wealth of "period houses" built within a relatively narrow span of years from 1909 to 1941, with three more relatively compatible ones added in the late 1940's. The stylistic features of these houses derive from a wide range of European sources, but plans, site orientation, and general scale unite them in the broader stylistic designation of "period house," a term defined by the Preservation Press in What Style Is It?<sup>2</sup> About a third of the houses are Georgian or Colonial Revival, some incorporating features of later Early American styles. Another third are partially half-timbered or stuccoed in Tudor Revival or other English medieval and Renaissance vernacular styles; at the time some of these houses were thought of as Norman rather than English. Ten houses reflect Spanish sources, thirteen Italian, and four French. A few houses display a mixture of stylistic elements with no strong overall character or show the influence of the Craftsman movement, as does the one school in the district. The five contributing houses of worship in the district are also prime examples of the era, demonstrating the same interest in picturesque massing and authentic detail. It should be noted that four buildings originally erected as residences have been adapted for religious use (6300 and 6352 Forsyth, 205 and 211 Skinker), while another three are now used as schools (6214 and 6224 Forsyth, 6235 Wydown). Since all retain their original appearance, however, they are described herein as houses.

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In both the Georgian and Tudor categories, the high standards of spaciousness and authenticity were established at an early date by the architect James P. Jamieson, who was the St. Louis representative of the Philadelphia architectural firm of Cope and Stewardson, and who designed most of the earliest houses in the district in these styles: 6440 and 6500 Forsyth in Tudor; 6420 Forsyth, 6510 Ellenwood, and 3 University Lane in Georgian. The house built for Robert Brookings at 6510 Ellenwood in 1911 is an exceptionally imaginative example of the style (see Photo 15). Built as a retirement home for an aging bachelor (who went on to another twenty one years of vigorous activity), it uses Georgian details such as dormers, arched windows with radiating muntins, and white trim, but combines them in an original way. The center is a gambrel-roofed one-and-a-half-story structure with the gambrel ends forming the entrance and garden fronts. The double glass doors stand under a traditional fanlight, but the whole entry is set forward in what appears to be a five-bay glazed porch and is actually three separate rooms. Above the entry is a three-part window, a variant of the Palladian motif with the central arch rising above a continuous entablature. Long wings extend east and west on oblique angles from the central block; to the west were the service rooms and to the east bedrooms and a long vaulted corridor used as an art gallery. Toward the garden, the parlor and master bedroom both have bay windows. The house became the property of Washington University in 1923 and in recent years has been the Alumni House. The major features of the interior, including the gallery and reception rooms, have been well cared for. The service wing and basement have been converted to offices. Recently an extension has been built along the west side of the garden in a postmodern style exceptionally deferential to the original house.

The Asa Wallace House (Photo 16) at 3 University Lane is unusual in being placed at right angles to the street. Like 6420 Forsyth and several other Jamieson designs, it has garden front more symmetrically composed than the entry front. This house is given a more picturesque appearance, however, by the east wing, which appends a saltbox roof to a gable end. This wing was extended by one bay in 1921, at the same time as a two-story west wing was added. The contrast of white shutters on the first floor and black on the second is original.<sup>3</sup>

Mrs. Wallace was the sister of Robert Brookings, and her daughter was the wife of J. Herndon Smith, who in 1911 built 6500 Ellenwood, which is located immediately between the two previously mentioned houses (Photo 17). The Smiths turned to Mauran, Russell & Crowell, one of the largest architectural firms in St. Louis, for their Georgian house. It is strictly symmetrical and formally imposing, with its pedimented gable over the projecting center bay and white-columned front porch contrasting with dark red brick and black shutters.

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Thomas K. Skinker's own house at 6464 Ellenwood is not stylistically identifiable, but he encouraged the use of the Georgian style by building four houses on Wydown Boulevard as a speculation. Number 6401 Wydown Boulevard was the one published at the time (Photo 18), and numbers 6417 6443 and 6459 differ from it only slightly.<sup>4</sup> Its five-bay central block has end chimneys and a steep gable roof. Matching wings are set back, two bays wide, one story high with central gable. The front door is framed by Corinthian pilasters supporting an elaborately scrolled broken pediment.

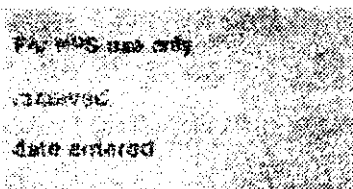
A few years after the four Wydown houses, Study and Farrar, their architects, designed 6464 Cecil for Stanley Goldman (Photo 19). The Post-Dispatch said the house was "designed in the manner of the early Georgian houses built in Bath, England, during the early part of the Eighteenth Century. It is said by the architects to be the only true example of this period of English architecture in the city."<sup>5</sup> The main feature that distinguishes this house from most of the other Georgian Revival houses in the vicinity is the parapet. It also has a brick dentilled cornice, stone lintels decorated with swags, and an Ionic porch.

William H. Burg house (Photo 20), just down the street at 6416 Cecil, was built two years before Goldman's to designs of LaBeaume & Klein. With its hipped roof, modillioned cornice and pedimented dormers, it is a thoroughgoing and beautifully detailed example of the Georgian paradigm represented by Mompesson House in Salisbury, England. Another variation on the same model is two doors away at 6424 Cecil (Photo 21), built at the same time by Walter L. Rathmann, principal in the Architectural firm of Klipstein and Rathmann. All these Georgian houses are notable for their fine materials including Flemish bond brickwork and slate roofs.

Variations on the Georgian theme utilize motifs from later Federal and Greek Revival styles, thought of more generally at the time as Early American. The Lewis Thomson House at 6377 Wydown Boulevard was noted at the time of its construction in 1926 and 1927 for its detailing (Photo 22).<sup>6</sup> The architects Hall and Proetz incorporated iron balconettes from an old St. Louis house on the very tall ground floor windows. The shaped lintels, plain frieze, conjoined chimneys and decorative roundels are all features seen in pre-Civil-War Missouri houses. Capitals and bases incorporated into the corners of the house set up a subtle classical proportional system, with the height of the foundation representing the podium and the brickwork the columns. The columns are made explicit in the P. V. Kolb House at 6301 Wydown (also number 6255, Photo 23), designed in 1929 by Dan Mullen. There a similar design strategy incorporates a monumental Ionic colonnade as a front porch. The capitals are the Renaissance type, with angled volutes. In other respects, however, the house fits comfortably within the Georgian model.

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Among the smaller Georgian houses is the James E. Crawford House, built in 1923 at 21 Wydown Terrace (Photo 24). Architects Bonsack & Pearce here carried the familiar Georgian motif of the fanlight across the whole five-bay facade above a series of French doors. The six-over-six windows above are shuttered, and the architects preserved the structural logic of shutters, so often forgotten, by installing double shutters on the paired center windows.

The Georgian Revival remained vital throughout the period of significance of this district. In 1935 Ben Shapiro designed the large house at 6414 Forsyth for Harry L. Franc (Photo 25). Its looser symmetry includes a semicircular bay window at the east end of the main elevation and a breezeway and garage (the doors at right angles to the street forming hyphen and flanker on the west side. The richly scrolled wrought iron front porch introduces an "Early American" nineteenth-century motif.

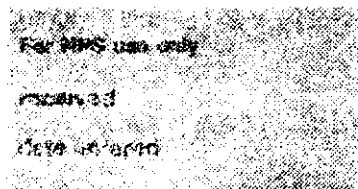
The firm of Nagel & Dunn designed houses at 306 and 312 DeMun in late 1938 and early 1939. They are in the firm's tradition-based but modernizing style described in greater detail in Section 8. Both are two-story houses on high basements, three-bay by three-bay blocks with very slightly pitched roofs. Number 306 for Thomas Sherman (Photo 45) has a low-pitched pedimented front porch, white against red brick, while the house for Arnold Maremont next door is white-painted brick.

Other houses in the district in Georgian and related styles are these:

6310 Alexander	I. E. Millstone	1937	Beverly T. Nelson
6320 Alexander	A. P. Gamble	1929	Jamieson & Spearl
6326 Alexander	Dudley French	1929	Jamieson & Spearl
6363 Alexander	Miller-Duncan	1930	Roy L. Woerheide
6420 Cecil	Thomas W. Fry	1925	Ewald & Allen
6428 Cecil	E. J. Zirnheld	1921-22	A. G. Nolan
6432 Cecil	Oscar H. Vieths	1922	Ewald & Allen
6444 Cecil	W. R. Berry	by 1917	Study & Farrar attr.
6450 Cecil	Dr. Samuel E. Newman	1922	Wedemeyer & Nelson
6457 Cecil	Duncan I. Meier	1912	George C. Mariner
6325 Ellenwood	Atherton W. Hobler	1922	Nolte & Nauman
6349 Ellenwood	Walter H. Kobusch	1925	Nolte & Nauman
6357 Ellenwood	John S. Lionberger	1922	Maritz & Young
6365 Ellenwood	Oliver J. Anderson	1922	Maritz & Young
6401 Ellenwood	John McHale Dean	1923	Albert B. Groves
6440 Ellenwood	H. A. Boeckeler	1916-17	-
6465 Ellenwood	George L. Bridge	1916	-
6236 Fauquier	Herman Spoehrer	1925	W. P. Manske
6250 Fauquier	Amzi	by 1938	-

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6256 Fauquier	Wm. B. Knight, Jr.	1924	-
6316 Fauquier	F. S. Coddig	1926	T. L. Johnson
6322 Fauquier	Oscar C. Blymeyer	1926	W. M. Blackman
6224 Forsyth	Herbert W. Waltke	1925	Albert Meyer
6320 Forsyth	Vincent Price	1925	Maritz & Young
6420 Forsyth	Clinton Whittemore	1923	James P. Jamieson
211 South Skinker	Myrtel Hanibal	1922	-
210 Woodbourne	Corine Hofmeister	1941	G. F. Hayden
219 Woodbourne	Oswald Falk	1929	Wm. P. McMahon
238 Woodbourne	Herbert Edmunds	1930	Saum Architects
6235 Wydown Blvd.	George E. Niedt	1930	Nolte & Nauman
6320 Wydown Blvd.	C. F. Sparks	1926	Beverly T. Nelson
6366 Wydown Blvd.	Bruce Seddon	1926	LaBeaume & Klein
6425 Wydown Blvd.	T. F. James	1929	Nolte & Nauman
6449 Wydown Blvd.	Sophie Levis	1926	Nolte & Nauman
1 Wydown Terrace	L. W. Martin	1922	Maritz & Young
5 Wydown Terrace	W. J. Carton	1922	Corrubia & Henderson
10 Wydown Terrace	Harry Papin	1921-22	Maritz & Young
11 Wydown Terrace	L. B. Pendleton	1921-22	L. B. Pendleton
16 Wydown Terrace	F. E. Niedringhaus	1922	E. J. Giessler
22 Wydown Terrace	Benjamin Wood	1923	Study & Farrar

The Tudor Revival, which had made its first appearance in St. Louis in the mid-1890s, was already well established by the time this district began to be developed, and it was no doubt considered especially appropriate in the context of the Collegiate Gothic Campus nearby.

The earliest house in the district was the Chancellor's House, now called Blewett Hall (Photo 26). The base of the house, rising to the top of the first floor in the main rooms, is the red Missouri granite with ashlar trim used on the campus. Above this, rising to a variety of gables and additional dormers, is half-timbering, mostly rectilinear but enlivened with ogee curves, scalloped points, and an arcaded balustrade. Diagonal brick chimneys punctuate the roof. Typical of Cope & Stewardson and Jamieson designs, the garden elevation opens out through a series of Tudoresque French doors onto a terrace.

Jamieson did the house at 6440 Forsyth for Oscar Herf (now called Whittemore House) in 1912. It is modeled on the entrance elevation of Compton Wynyates in Warwickshire, seat of the Marquess of Northampton and one of the most celebrated Tudor country houses. In 1914 he added a rectory to his church of St. Michael and St. George, continuing his mix of red Missouri granite and half-timbered gables, but applying Tudor details to an essentially French Eclectic hip-roofed mass (Photo 27). The entry porch, based on English lych-gate prototypes, is the most Victorian-looking element in the whole district.

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Guy Study of Study and Farrar used stucco extensively in his work, Tudor and otherwise. His 1919 house for Frederick S. Roth at 6400 Ellenwood (Photo 28) combines stucco with extensive rock-faced stone quoining; stones also outline windows and gables. The low entry has a beautifully molded stone arch. Half-timbering appears on the west wing, two levels of sun porches with leaded-glass casements. Study's house for G.B. Gannett at 6435 Cecil, built the same year, combines Tudor massing -- front-facing gables flanking the entry, gabled end wings on two different planes -- with a Georgian fanlighted doorway sheltered by an Ionic porch. It is entirely stuccoed, as is Study's house for Douglas Houser, built two years later at 6470 Ellenwood (Photo 29). The Houser house has essentially Georgian massing, a symmetrical main block with chimneys at the gabled ends, but it has a front-facing gable projecting the entry bay forward and a Tudor-arched front door. A one-bay wing at the southwest corner introduces large round-arched openings which carry across the garden elevation, visible from University Lane, terminating in the round-arched garage door at the end of the long, low east wing.

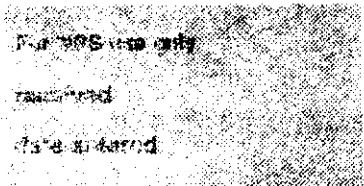
Round-arched windows are also a feature of the stuccoed David Wohl House, designed in 1925 by Corrubia and Henderson for 6400 Forsyth (Photo 30). They are tall and narrow and run across the unusually high second floor in varying rhythms of 2 and 3. The entry bay, projecting forward under a half-timbered gable, has a shallow oriel with three diamond-paned windows and an arched front door with a carved stone surround.

The longest elevation in the district belongs to the George W. Taylor House, now the Newman Center, at 6352 Forsyth, designed by Maritz & Young in 1925 (Photo 31). With its circular staintower it could be classed as Norman or French medieval as easily as Tudor. The tower is of squared rubble with periodic courses of brick and windows framed in ashlar. Ashlar also frames the front door, the arched porte-cochere, the oriel and other windows set into the red brick walls. The second floor above the entry is half-timbered, as are various gables. At the west end, beyond the porte-cochere, the roof descends to first floor level; it is covered with slates of several colors and many broken shapes, a picturesque feature of many Maritz & Young designs. In 1963 a chapel was added in the garden of this house, but it is not visible from the street (as the photo illustrates), and has little impact on the integrity of the house itself.

The Carl G. Meyer House at 6309 Wydown Boulevard (Photo 32) was designed in 1926 by Marcel Boulicault. It is built entirely in what a newspaper of the time called "English skintled brick," bricks that are slightly irregular in shape and laid in wavering courses with occasional projections.<sup>7</sup> In this house projecting headers form a diaperwork pattern in the gable of the projecting center bay and at the top of the chimney to the right of it. Many of

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the casement windows have diamond panes, and the paneled front door is set in a carved tudor-arched surround.

The G.H. Schollmeyer house at 6444 Ellenwood, designed by Edward Nolte in 1912, although half-timbered and gabled, presents a contrast with most of the other Tudor houses in the district (Photo 33). It is representative of the lingering Victorian influence in other early Tudor designs in the area with its boxy shape and more vertical proportions and with its out-of-period red tile roof. It also has the six-over-one windows typical of the period. The double entry doors are accented by a semicircular stone pediment with a carved escutcheon in the tympanum.

In 1925 Nolte and Nauman designed 6300 Forsyth for Sarah Bullock. Its most notable feature is its central bay window, a tall stone-framed one under a stuccoed gable (Photo 3, left). A wing in modern style was added on the east side of the house in 1966. Although it is lengthy, it is quite low in relation to the house and is visually entirely separate from it.

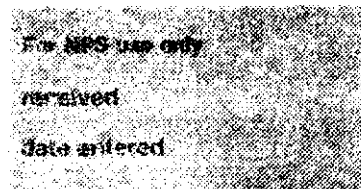
Other Tudor Revival Houses in the district are these:

6241 Alexander	Albert C. Hausman	1925	Corrubia & Henderson
6253 Alexander	Louis Stark	1924	Wm. Brasher
6301 Alexander	E. A. O'Donnell	1924	Maritz & Young
6315 Alexander	Ambrose Lortz	1929	Nolte & Nauman
6319 Alexander	C. H. Neilson	1928	Caldwell & Robertson
6325 Alexander	Perry Topping	1929	Saum Architects
6330 Alexander	Frank Low	1931	Kramp Construction
6331 Alexander	Edward A. Haid	1930	Kramp Construction
6337 Alexander	Victor Leffler	1928	Edgar Dilschneider
6343 Alexander	Robert O. Mayer	1927	Klipstein & Rathmann
6345 Alexander	Miller-Strong	1929	Roy L. Woerheide
6347 Alexander	Miller-Fesler	1929	Roy L. Woerheide
6349 Alexander	Miller-Nulsen	1930	Roy L. Woerheide
6352 Alexander	Samuel Agatstein	1931	John P. Prost
6358 Alexander	Charles G. Perry	1929	Jackson & Peck
6375 Alexander	Miller-Blossom	1930	Roy L. Woerheide
6440 Cecil	Vesper-Bay	1917	Study & Farrar
6441 Cecil	Samuel Goddard	1912	Wm. B. Ittner attr.
6453 Cecil	Charles B. Collins	1913	-
6454 Cecil	Gustav Riesmeyer, Jr.	1925	Maritz & Young
6463 Cecil	Frederick B. Eiseman	1914-22-7	LaBeaume & Klein
6419 Cecil	George F. Rubelmann	1922	Ernst C. Janssen
6222 Fauquier	Alfred Steiner	1924	Corrubia & Henderson
6304 Fauquier	W. M. Scudder	1926	Maritz & Young
6214 Forsyth	Wilson A. Taylor	1923	Nolte & Nauman



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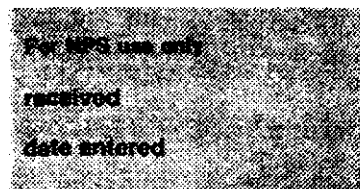
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6244 Forsyth	Edwin B. Meissner	1926	Maritz & Young
6336 Forsyth	LeRoy Busch	1923	Maritz & Young
6372 Forsyth	L. G. Blackmer	1925	Maritz & Young
6390 Forsyth	Mont M. Levy	1925	Maritz & Young
6408 Forsyth	Henry A. Friedman	1927	Maritz & Young
6440 Forsyth	Oscar Herf	1912	James P. Jamieson
5 University Lane	Morris H. Rosenthal	1925-26	Maritz & Young
6245 Wydown Blvd.	E. C. Hanpeter	1928	Nolte & Nauman
225 Woodbourne	John Harkins	1923	-
226 Woodbourne	John C. Greulich	1930	J. A. Grunich
232 Woodbourne	Edmunds-Andrews	1930	Saum Architects
233 Woodbourne	B. Einstein	1930	Gale Henderson
243 Woodbourne	James L. Schwab	1929	I. A. Baum
247 Woodbourne	August Rambrock	1927	Koester Bros.
252 Woodbourne	Alfred Laret	1929	Dan Mullen
262 Woodbourne	Fred J. Voepel	1928	Adolph Stauder
268 Woodbourne	Guarlford-Wides	1929	Nolte & Nauman
6316 Wydown Blvd.	Madeleine Rossi	1928-29	Gusla Wuest
6336 Wydown Blvd.	Guarlford Realty	1923	Nolte & Nauman
6348 Wydown Blvd.	Guarlford Realty	1925	Nolte & Nauman
6354 Wydown Blvd.	Augusta Woestman	1929	Schulte & Tarling
6369 Wydown Blvd.	Stuart M. Butler	1924	-
2 Wydown Terrace	C. D. Smiley, Jr.	1924	Nolte & Nauman
4 Wydown Terrace	Harvey H. Sims	1927-28	Dan Mullen
6 Wydown Terrace	Elizabeth B. Conant	1924-25	Maritz & Young
7 Wydown Terrace	Paul Jones, Jr.	1921-22	L. B. Pendleton
8 Wydown Terrace	Dorsey A. Jamison	1924	Nolte & Nauman
18 Wydown Terrace	Frank W. Mayfield	1921-22	Maritz & Young
19 Wydown Terrace	R. Fairfax Funsten	1922	Maritz & Young
20 Wydown Terrace	W. G. Moore	1922	Maritz & Young
25 Wydown Terrace	Paul Lungstras	1926	Maritz & Young

The Spanish Eclectic style, also called Spanish Colonial Revival, is not common in St. Louis, but there are a few notable examples, most of them designed by Maritz & Young. Ridgely Young's own house at 27 Wydown Terrace is in this style. The style, which in its simpler form is also called the Mission Revival style, is characterized by white or buff stucco walls, tile roofs, and picturesque massing employing both hipped and gable roofs, a variety of window shapes and treatments in the same house, and ornamental details in cut stone, terra cotta, and wrought iron. The William O. Schock House at 12 Wydown Terrace, a 1925 design, is dominated by its turret-like staintower and the adjacent chimney, which rises to a corbelled brick construction with its own tile roof (Photo 35). The east end of the house has

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a long wrought-iron balcony, while the west front bay has a three-part window divided by turned wooden posts and with a wooden balconette.

The 1924 house for Julia Klein nearby at 15 Wydown Terrace (Photo 36) is more modestly scaled and has symmetrical hipped roof and end chimneys, but it achieves picturesque asymmetry in its front elevation through an assemblage of six different window types. To the left of the front door are balconied French doors over an arcaded "umbrage" or recessed porch. To the right of the front door is a tall round-arched window flanked by pilaster base and capital moldings (but without the pilaster shafts themselves). Smaller windows are casements, rectangular or segmental-arched, set deep behind the roughly textured wall surface. Two different types of shutters are used: slatted and paneled. A drawing of the house was published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch at the time of its construction (March 8, 1925), describing it as "reminiscent of small villas found in southern Spain."<sup>8</sup>

Julia Klein was the mother of Jeannette Gamble, who with her husband Clark Gamble built the house at 26 Wydown Terrace in 1925 (Photo 37). Located on a corner lot (owned by Mrs. Klein) the house has an L-shaped plan with a broad semi-octagonal tower at the corner. The low round-headed front door opens into the tower and is surmounted by a taller round-headed window with glass leaded in a diamond pattern. The slat-shuttered windows are mostly double-hung but included some segmental arched casements and French doors. The roof tiles change in color from buff to dark red and are employed as well on the hood over the front door, on a lean-to roof over the garage door, and on the chimney caps.

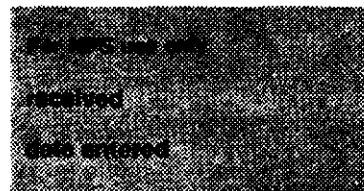
Other houses in the district in the Spanish Eclectic style are these:

6307 Alexander	Gustave Lippmann	1926	Trueblood & Graf
6434 Cecil	Gustav Biston	1924	Maritz & Young
6445 Cecil	Francis X. Muckerman	1925	Maritz & Young
6364 Forsyth	William Lewin	1925	Maritz & Young
24 Wydown Terrace	H. S. McKay	1928	Marcel Boulicault
27 Wydown Terrace	W. Ridgely Young	1923	Maritz & Young

The French Eclectic style picked up historically where the earlier Chateausque style left off and drew on French buildings from the Renaissance through the Baroque and Neoclassical styles and including vernacular buildings of the French countryside. The four examples in this district are all asymmetrical in plan; three of them are L-shaped and two of those have angle turrets. The most high-style of the group is the one built for Arthur Stockstrom in 1922 at 6475 Wydown Boulevard (Photo 39). Architect Ernst Janssen drew on the brick and stucco chateaux of the period of Henri IV (c. 1600). Windows, doors, and corners are outlined in exposed red brick in a

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quin pattern, and brick is also used for string courses and continuous sills. the left part of the front elevation is two stories tall, while the set-back east part has lower walls with French doors framing tall "additional" dormers with iron balconettes and arched pediments. The tall hipped roof is slightly bell-cast, and quoined chimneys rise far above the roofline.

Three other French Eclectic houses in the district are by Maritz & Young. Typical of them is 7 University Lane, built for Ralph Weil in 1925 (Photo 40). Its entry is a turret with a semiconical roof. The brickwork includes quoins, diaperwork, and radiating lintels. The segmental arched windows of several sizes have matching arched shutters. The projecting wing has segmental-arched "additional" dormers. End chimneys have upper stacks placed at a 45° angle to the lower parts.

The other houses in the French Eclectic style are these:

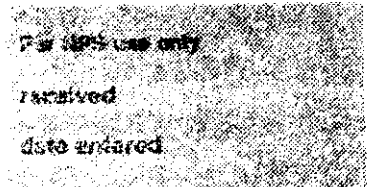
6234 Forsyth	Edwin R. Meyer	1927	Maritz & Young
9 Wydown Terrace	Mary Scullin Green	1924	Maritz & Young
30 Wydown Terrace	Tullius Tupper	1925	Hall & Proetz

Thirteen houses in the district can be classified as Italian Renaissance or more generally Mediterranean in style. They are distinct from the Spanish Eclectic houses in generally being more formal in composition, with hipped roofs and entrances accented with classical motifs. The Christian Stocke House of 1924 was designed in this style by Klipstein & Rathmann (Photo 41). Located at 6400 Cecil where the street curves, the house forms an oblique angle. The western of the two roughly equal wings has a broad pedimented projecting entrance bay, which is thus off-center but nevertheless dominates the composition. Above the door is a round-arched opening with glass double doors set in a frame with a console keystone and attenuated volutes at the sides; the double doors open onto a shallow balustraded balcony supported by corinthian columns and entablature blocks. The walls of the house are smoothly stuccoed and are set off by a white string course, by non-fitting shutters, and by the tiled roof.

A variant is the red-brick house with tiled roof, sometimes massed for picturesque effect rather than for symmetry. The best example in this district is the house at 6330 Forsyth designed in 1926 for J.F. Hellrung by Angelo Corrubia, who was a native of Italy himself (Photo 42). The house has a complex roofline, with front-facing gable and shed-roof projections from the hipped-gable main block, with a secondary hipped block to the rear. The entry bay projects from the house; the front door is slightly recessed behind a surround of wide ashlar quoins, while above it is a two-arched loggia with iron railings. To the right of the door is a second balcony on stone corbels. The chimneys at front and west end are patterned with soldier courses and rise to broadly corbelled tops.

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The Hellrung house followed from the more sedately massed house Corrubia had designed in 1922 while in partnership with Gale Henderson for Milton Mendle at 6465 Wydown Blvd. In 1928 Gale Henderson alone did a simpler but very similar house at 6364 Alexander for L. E. Balkin. Other houses in the Italian Renaissance style are these:

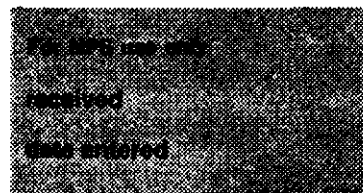
6333 Ellenwood	Mary Ames Cushman	1923	J. W. Leigh
6383 Ellenwood	Frank C. Belser	1923	Klipstein & Rathmann
6228 Fauquier	Albert Mayer	1926	-
6244 Fauquier	Bertram Amber	by 1923	-
205 Skinker	John Cahalin	1923	B. J. Lawler
6340 Wydown Blvd.	Guarlford Realty	1923	Nolte & Nauman
6360 Wydown Blvd.	Harry F. Taake	1926	S. O. Schumacher
17 Wydown Terrace	Marvin Holderness	1922	Daugherty & Gardner
23 Wydown Terrace	Peter B. Behr	1926	H. H. Sims

A small group of houses in the district cannot easily be classified in any period style although they have identifiable period details. The term "minimal traditional" has recently been coined for such houses, although at the time their architects probably thought of them as boldly modern.<sup>9</sup> Thomas K. Skinker's own house was one of these. Located at 6464 Ellenwood, it was completed in 1912 (Photo 43). The architect is not known but may have been Louis LaBeaume, who was doing other houses of mixed lineage on Portland and Westmoreland Places at that time. The front-elevation has matching three-bay ends under pedimented gables, but the center is two unequal bays, with a large three-part stair window to the right and the pedimented front door to the left. The wall surface is enlivened with alternating header courses in the brickwork, brick framing of the stair window, radiating brick lintels with ashlar keystones, and acanthus-leaf scrolled brackets under the pediment returns.

Other than mixing styles the innovative architect at this period could turn to Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie style or to the Craftsman style emanating from California. While bungalows were not considered sufficiently dignified for most of St. Louis, the Craftsman movement nevertheless influenced many houses of the era. In this district the largest example is the house for David O'Neil at 6481 Ellenwood, built about 1911 and substantially enlarged a few years later by the architect and city planner Henry Wright (Photo 44). As completed the house rises from a low brick terrace and has a brick base to first floor sills or lintels, a stucco second floor, and a low pitched broadly overhanging roof with exposed rafters. Windows do not turn corners as in Frank Lloyd Wright's houses, but they are banked in groups of three to six. At the corner entry and supporting the roof of a first-floor bay window are squat cylindrical columns.

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Other Minimal Traditional and Craftsman-influenced houses in the district are these:

6425 Cecil	Bernard Willis	1919-20	Study & Farrar
6435 Cecil	G. B. Gannett	1919	Study & Farrar
6447 Cecil	Henry T. Ferriss	1913	Lawrence Ewald
6345 Ellenwood	John W. Adderton	1923	R. A. Conzelman
6367 Ellenwood	Hugh Scott	1922	Maritz & Young
6409 Ellenwood	Alma Drey	1926	Maritz & Young
6450 Ellenwood	George K. Hoblitzelle	1914	Caldwell & Bill
6464 Ellenwood	Thomas K. Skinker	1912	-
6229 Fauquier	Albert Mayer	1929	-
6310 Fauquier	W. W. Strickler	1924	J. W. Leigh
6344 Forsyth	H. F. Raith	1924-25	N. B. Howard
6470 Forsyth	Arthur Lambert	1913	-
246 Woodbourne	Isadore Bernstein	1929	C. Koenig
257 Woodbourne	Arthur Woerheide	1928	Roy L. Woerheide
6254 Wydown Blvd.	Arthur F. Kerckhoff	1925	S. O. Schumacher
6317 Wydown Blvd.	ABC Auto Sales	1926	E. J. Sawler
6332 Wydown Blvd.	Joseph Knoch	1925-26	J. W. Leigh
6344 Wydown Blvd.	Guarlford Realty	1923	Nolte & Nauman
6363 Wydown Blvd.	Harry L. Block	1922	Maritz & Young
6411 Wydown Blvd.	Mark Silverstone	1923	-
6485 Wydown Blvd.	William F. Woerner	1921-22	Study & Farrar
14 Wydown Terrace	W. A. Johnson	1923	Maritz & Young

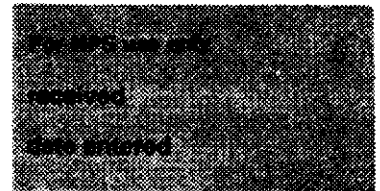
Fifty-eight of the period-style houses have detached garages, and one of the attractive features of the district is that all of them are designed to harmonize with their respective houses.

Twenty-five structures have been built within the district boundaries since 1941. Four of these are houses designed in period styles compatible with the character of the district, while the other nine are in more recent styles. Two of these newer houses have detached garages. Six historic buildings have received major additions in recent years, two of which are not visible from the street. All of these are described elsewhere in this section. One Gothic Revival Church was built in 1951. Three detached structures have been built adjacent to Blewett Hall, the former Chancellor's residence, to serve its current use as Washington University's School of Music. They join the garden house, which was built at the same time as the main house, as accessory structures.

The transition from the period-revival architecture that characterizes this district to modern architecture not tied to period details occurred abruptly. Corine Hofmeister built 210 Woodbourne in 1941 in a simplified Colonial

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Revival style, but the next year Julius Tarling's house for Francis Saeger at 6250 Wydown Boulevard was in the early modern style that began to be seen in St. Louis in those years.<sup>10</sup> Although it has a hipped roof and several brick stringcourses, its casement windows and straight lines strikingly distinguish it from the period houses around it (Photo 46).

Some of the houses built after the war were remarkably sensitive to the context of the district. Number 6370 Wydown Boulevard was built in 1947 for H.F. Schwenker by Wood & Meyer. It is a Colonial Revival cottage with a porch reminiscent local French colonial examples. Number 6300 Wydown Boulevard was built in 1948 (Photo 48). Designed for Julia Stiedemann by Saum Architects, it is a miniature Tudor design, described at the time as "old-English style."<sup>11</sup> In 1949 a brick neo-Georgian cottage was built at 6400 Wydown Blvd. (also called 3 Wydown Terrace) designed by Alfred Johnson for Russell Schwetye.

The modern movement reappeared after World War II with the unusual house at 3600 Alexander, built for Herman Shanks in 1947 (Photo 47). It is rectangular, but semicircular porches give it the appearance of a circular building. The architect-developer team of Roy and Arthur Woerheide, who built several houses on Alexander before the war, reappeared in 1947 at 6353 Fauquier, the first of a series of ranch houses they built on the few remaining vacant lots in this area. Other Woerheide houses are 6336 Alexander, 6344 Alexander, and 326 DeMun, all dating from 1954, and 350 DeMun, a 1962 split-level. Other ranch houses are 320 DeMun, designed in 1950 by Robert Elkington for Stanley Soffer, and 330 DeMun, designed in 1948 by Raymond Grueninger for Elise Tandy.

In 1986 a neo-Tudor house was built on what had been the garden of 3 University Lane. It was designed by John Newman for Roy Petrie. Its design, an L-shaped plan combining brickwork and half-timbering, reflects the reviving interest in period architecture.

In 1963 the firm of Kemp & Campbell tucked a chapel behind the imposing length of the Taylor house at 6352 Forsyth, and three years later the B'nai Br'ith Hillel Foundation down the street at 6300 Forsyth added a contemporary one-story wing east of and parallel to the main house to the designs of Benjamin Shapiro. Washington University reacquired the former Chancellor's house at 6500 Forsyth in 1947 to be used as a music school, and three smaller detached buildings have been added behind and to the side of the main house. The larger ones are two-story brick, both by architects Smith and Entzeroth. In 1959 the Gaylord Music Library was built to the east of the house and in 1973 the Paul Tietjen's Studio to the west. A wing, in effect a separate building, was added in 1984 to the Brookings House at its west end and at right angles extending into the garden. Because of the garden wall, it is visible from only a few points in the district. It was designed in a compatible Post-Modern style by Henderson-Ganz.

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Five contributing structures in the district are houses of worship: the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Michael and St. George at Wydown and Ellenwood (Photo 9), the First Congregational Church of St. Louis at Wydown and University Lane (Photo 10), the Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, at Wydown and Alexander (Photo 11), the Memorial Presbyterian Church at Alexander and Skinker (Photo 12), and the temple of the United Hebrew Congregation on Skinker (Photo 13). The first part of the Church of St. Michael and St. George was built in 1913 as St. Michael and All Angels to designs of James P. Jamieson.<sup>12</sup> He used the same coursed rubble red Missouri granite he employed at Washington University and the Early English Gothic style favored by so many Episcopal churches. The church has a cruciform plan with a wide square tower at the crossing and several picturesque projections to the sides. The tower, parts of the main church, and the lower wings are battlemented. In 1928, at about the time this parish merged with the Church of St. George, the church was substantially enlarged in matching style to the designs of Klipstein & Rathmann. The chancel was lengthened, the nave was extended by three bays, and a new and much larger tower of four stages was constructed at the west end. It serves as a narthex on the ground floor and has a vestry room on the second floor and living quarters above. Between the tower and Wydown, the two-story parish house was turned at right angles to its original position, and a new wing was added with auditorium, classrooms, and gymnasium. The picturesque massing of the complex, the detailing, which includes notable glass and many limestone carvings of humans, animals, and imaginary beings, and the quality of the interiors, which include the plastered and beamed sanctuary, the muraled baptistry, and the paneled parish hall, combine to make the church one of the finest examples of twentieth-century Gothic in the region. In 1987 a new education wing is being added that will effectively close off the entrance courtyard from Wydown. It has been designed by Brent Mandry to be compatible in scale and materials with the older buildings.

The First Congregational Church (whose legal name is First Trinitarian Congregational Church of St. Louis) was also built in two parts, in 1915 and 1928, to designs of LaBeaume & Klein. As completed it is a U-shaped complex, largely red brick with ashlar trim. The lower wing paralleling Wydown has a parlor and chapel, while the connecting wing has offices and classrooms. Part of this wing is half-timbered, and it has a series of picturesquely disposed gables to the rear. A flat-topped tower stands at the inner angle of the court and serves as one of the entries to the large sanctuary, which faces University Lane. The dramatically scaled perpendicular window above the somewhat smaller front door demonstrates the architects' knowledge of the most progressive Gothic Revival thinking of the era, that of Bertram Goodhue and Ralph Adams Cram.

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The first part of the Memorial Presbyterian Church includes the 85-foot tower and the former chapel to the south of it or left as seen from Skinker Boulevard. It was built in 1925 to designs of Albert B. Groves, which feature crenellated gable ends and an oriel with crenellated parapet and richly carved base. The tower has a Gothic-arched entry of carved stone ornament enframing oak doors with leaded glass. The main auditorium of the church extends seven bays north from the tower. It was added in 1931 to designs of Aegerter and Bailey and features a large perpendicular window above a broad segmental-arched portal. The deep buttresses and crocketed finials create a picturesque elevation along Skinker Boulevard. The Matthews Chapel and Educational Building was constructed in 1959-1960 on the west portion of the property overlooking Alexander Drive where it is not visible from either of the church's primary elevations. It was designed by P. John Hoener & Associates in contemporary style.

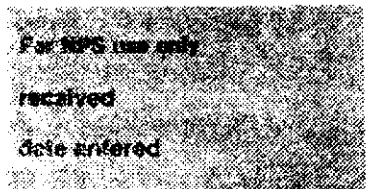
Across Alexander Drive from the Memorial Presbyterian Church is the Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, also designed by Aegerter and Bailey and constructed in 1928. Its Gothic is derived from Italian sources, using brick ranging in color from buff to brown, trimmed with cream terra cotta and roofed with red tile. Beyond the entry bay is a double-apsed vestibule or narthex area, while the auditorium itself is a Greek cross in exterior plan. The principle entrance is sheltered by a shed-roofed loggia of three arches, and the buttressed side walls are ornamented with other arch motifs, including a corbel table on the narthex and interlaced blind arcading on the auditorium.

The United Hebrew Temple was started in 1924 and dedicated January 21, 1927. Its architects were the firm of Maritz & Young, but the Consultant Architect Gabriel Ferrand was probably responsible for the design concept. At the time of its construction the temple was reported to be one of the three largest in the nation. Its detailing and central dome reflected the interest then current in Byzantine design as an appropriate expression of Jewish tradition.<sup>13</sup> The buff yellow brick walls, banded with stretcher courses in a darker tone, built up from the broad low ground floor level through first floor wings to the cubical center mass and the octagonal base of the semispherical dome. The front elevation centers on a large arch, within which are three smaller arches on tall columns with Byzantine capitals. The interior of the dome forms a dramatic and richly embellished octagonal "tent" ceiling, ornamented by a central Star of David and radiating sunburst and by foliated cornucopias in plaster. In 1956 a large Sunday School building was constructed south of the main temple. Designed by Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, it is a good example of their International Modern style, with a window wall facing Skinker and blank end walls of yellow brick.



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Another church was constructed in this district after its period of significance. The Central Church of Christ was built in 1951 at 305 South Skinker to designs of Gale E. Henderson. It is a red brick structure in a simple but respectful Gothic Revival style (Photo 49), and it provides an appropriate visual terminus for the southeast corner of the district.

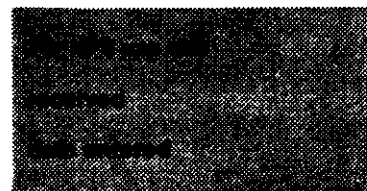
The one school in this district (Photo 14) is an unusual example of the work of William B. Ittner, a St. Louis architect who had a national reputation as a designer of schools. The Community School was built in two phases, the south half in 1916 and the north in 1919.<sup>14</sup> As completed, the two wings enclose a large center space, which has a cupola-like skylight and exposed bolted wooden roofbeams. The exterior is stuccoed and has a multigabled roofline with bracketed eaves in the Craftsman style. The three double doors in front have semicircular fanlights which are echoed by the arched lights of the cupola. Given its several changes in ownership, the school is remarkably little altered.

NOTES

1. Skinker papers, Archives of the Missouri Historical Society.
2. John Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, Jr. and Nancy B. Schwartz, What Style Is It? (Washington, D.C., The Preservation Press, 1983), p. 84. Mary Mix Foley, in The American House (New York: Harper & Row, 1980), p. 213, calls them "The Traditional Styles."
3. The appearance of the house before its enlargement is recorded in The Brickbuilder, March 1914, plate 42.
4. The American Architect, Vol. CXI, No. 2165 (June 20, 1917).
5. St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 4, 1922.
6. St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "New Type of House is Built for L. W. Thomson," June 5, 1927; John Albury Bryan, Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture (St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Publishing Co., 1928), p. 259.
7. St. Louis Globe-Democrat "Meyer Building English Skintled Brick House," August 7, 1927, Real Estate Section.
8. St. Louis Post-Dispatch, March 8, 1925.

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9. Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide To American Houses (New York: Knopf, 1984), p. 478. There the term is applied only to smaller houses built since 1935.
10. The advent of modernism in the St. Louis area has recently been studied by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, both in an inventory for the Missouri Department of Conservation and in an exhibition, "Art Deco and the International Style in Missouri."
11. St. Louis Star-Times, "Last Residence Lot in Historic Tract Sold," August 6, 1948.
12. The original appearance of the church was shown in The Western Architect, June 1915, p. 71.
13. The temple's plans were published in American Architect, November 5, 1928, pp. 591-594. See also John Albury Bryan, Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture (St. Louis: 1928), pp. 262-263; Rachel Wischnitzer, Synagogue Architecture in the United States (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1955), p. 110.
14. A photograph of the first phase of the building was reproduced by Mary B. Reinhard, The Story of Community School 1914-1979 (St. Louis: 1979), p.16.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
<b>Specific dates</b>	1909-1941	<b>Builder Architect</b>	various	

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Wydown-Forsyth District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of the residential architecture of the early twentieth century and is particularly rich in the period revivals that characterized the mainstream architecture of the era: Georgian, Tudor, Spanish, Italian and French Eclectic. Included are representative and essentially unaltered works by the most important architectural firms working in St. Louis at the time. The district also encompasses four churches, a synagogue, and a school that are notable examples of the architecture of the period. The period of significance of the district begins with the construction of the first house in 1909 (the Chancellor's House, 6500 Forsyth) and ends in 1941 just before the first house in a modern non-period style broke the stylistic continuity that had prevailed over three decades. By that time the district was essentially complete. This nomination is based on an inventory conducted in 1985 under a grant from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. That inventory noted the great number of architect-designed houses and the high quality of design, as well as the exceptional completeness of the district within its period of significance, with few later intrusions and virtually no disfiguring alterations. The district lies on the line between city and county, immediately west of Forest Park and south of Washington University, a central position in the metropolitan area which makes recognition and preservation of the district's resources of exceptional importance.

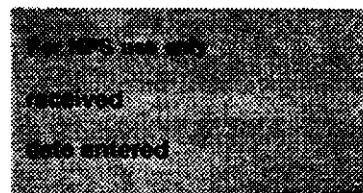
## EARLY HISTORY: DESIGN DETERMINANTS

The present arrangement of streets and open spaces in the Wydown-Forsyth District is the result of a sequence of incremental design decisions made over a period of decades. The land included in this nomination was for most of the nineteenth century two farms. North of a line represented by Ellenwood Avenue and its westward extension was the property of Robert Forsyth (1808-1872) and south the estate of Thomas Skinker (1805-1887). The eastern portions of these properties were acquired in 1875 by the City of St. Louis for Forest Park after an acrimonious dispute including two appeals to the state supreme court.<sup>1</sup> Skinker Road was formed along the west boundary of the park. In 1876 St. Louis City was separated from St. Louis County, and the dividing line cut through Skinker and Forsyth properties about 600 feet west of Skinker Road.<sup>2</sup> "Ellenwood," Thomas Skinker's house, was bisected by this line, giving him, it was later said, the distinction of sleeping in both the city and the county every night.<sup>3</sup>

After Robert Forsyth's death, his estate was divided into long narrow thirds. The bulk of the northern two of these was ultimately acquired by Washington University as a site for their Hilltop Campus (now listed in the National Register of Historic Places). The southern third, which was divided from the campus by Forsyth Boulevard, was inherited by Robert Forsyth's daughter Laura, Mrs. Edward M. Tesson, and she built a house there in the 1880s.<sup>4</sup> In the 1890s Thomas Skinker's son, Thomas Keith Skinker (1845-1942) became an officer of the Clayton and Forsyth Park Railway Company, which hoped to capitalize on the popularity of the park, the general trend westward of the city's most fashionable residential areas, and the growth of a new county seat at Clayton. He arranged for the tracks

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to enter the county on a line between his property and Laura Tesson's, then curve to meet the south property lines of the Brent and Carr tracts to the west (later to become Brentmoor and Carrswold, both listed in the National Register).<sup>5</sup> The railroad right-of-way, running along property lines, impacted property owners only minimally. Only Skinker's tract was substantially affected, and the curving line that was thus established through it became a dominant feature of the subsequent landscape. In 1895, two years after the railroad came through, the adjacent property owners agreed to construct a parallel road, Wydown Boulevard. "Wydown" was the maiden name of Mrs. Skinker's mother.<sup>6</sup> Although the road was publicly accessible, it remained privately owned, under the direction at first of trustee Frederick Zeibig, a well-known realtor.<sup>7</sup>

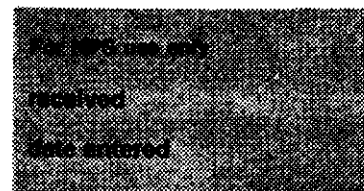
Ellenwood house burned down on December 14, 1900, and the Skinkers, anticipating the World's Fair, chose not to rebuild. Both the Skinker and Tesson properties, along with the new university campus, were leased by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company through June 30, 1905. The fair's officials wanted to change the name of Skinker Boulevard to Rochambeau, arguing that it seemed destined to become as famous throughout the world as Unter der Linden, the Via Appia, and the Bois de Boulogne. The public successfully protested such a change with letters and poems expressing the sentiment, "Shall the City Council tinker with the classic name of Skinker?"

The focus of the Fair, the Festival Hall with the Cascades, was in Forest Park, but the exhibits of this largest of all fairs stretched west to what is now Big Bend Boulevard. The intramural railway was adapted to the tracks on Wydown but looped around the west end of the campus instead of continuing to Clayton. Skinker Road became University Way, while Forsyth Boulevard became Olympian Way, in honor of the 1904 Olympics held during the Fair. At the Southwest corner of the Skinker property a large V-shaped lake was dug, its south arm roughly along the line of present DeMun Avenue, its northwest arm along the south side of Wydown. The sunken park of Wydown Terrace is a remnant of the lake. Arrowhead Lake, as it was called, formed a dramatic entry to the large Philippine exhibition. Five settlements of Filipino natives were included in the exhibition, among them the Igorrotes, who were notorious among St. Louisans of the time for eating dogs. The Samal Moros had houses built on piers over the lake itself.<sup>8</sup> A second lake was built closer to Skinker Road for the U.S. Life Saving Exhibit. This lake was fed by a spring which later proved an obstacle to the builders of the Eight Church of Christ Scientist.<sup>9</sup>

After the fair, the Tesson tract was acquired by the Union Trust Company at the behest of the University to prevent undesirable development, while Skinker reclaimed his land and proceeded to investigate the possibilities of

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developing it as a fashionable residential area. A letter of his from 1907 describes a trip to the east in which he "examined and studied Brookline [Massachusetts], Bronxville and Larchmont near New York, and Roland Park [in Baltimore]. In many places the natural lay of the land resembled Ellenwood enough to be very suggestive."<sup>10</sup> All these developments had winding streets adapted to the topography in contrast to the orthogonal street patterns prevalent in the older cities. Upper-class St. Louis had already employed mildly curving streets in Compton Heights (1888) and Parkview (1905); both these subdivisions were organized in the St. Louis tradition of the private place, in which the streets and other common areas are held for the property owners by a board of trustees.

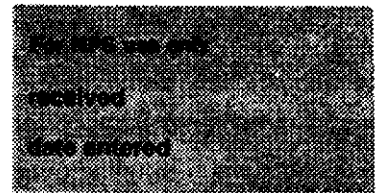
Initially Skinker subdivided only the part of his property north of Wydown, which he called Skinker Heights. To make the plan he turned to Julius Pitzman, who had earlier laid out Compton Heights and Parkview as well as every other private place in St. Louis since Benton Place in 1867. Pitzman (1837-1923) was a native of Germany who had come to St. Louis in 1854 and five years later had started Pitzman's Co., Surveyors and Engineers. In addition to his work in laying out subdivisions, he had designed Forest Park.<sup>11</sup>

Skinker Heights was formally platted in 1911 by the Skinker Realty Company with trustees Thomas K. Skinker, his son Charles Rives Skinker, and Robert S. Brookings.<sup>12</sup> The restrictions set at minimum of \$7,000 for houses on all streets except University Lane, which was \$5,000. No frame or wooden housing was allowed, but houses with some wooden portions could be built with approval of the trustees. The only uses permitted were private residences, churches or libraries, except at the northwest corner of Wydown and University Lane, where one apartment building was proposed. An indication of the desirability of Skinker Heights is the fact that all the houses built there far exceeded the minimum values. The apartment site was preempted by the First Congregational Church.

By the time restrictions of Skinker Heights had been recorded, lots had already been acquired by T. K. Skinker for his own house at 6464 Ellenwood, by the Episcopal Church of St. Michael and All Angels (later called St. Michael and St. George), and by Robert Brookings, who acquired the lots along the west side of University Lane to buffer his estate to the west.<sup>13</sup> In 1909 Brookings had acquired parts of both Tesson and Brent tracts west of Skinker's property and had resold them to the university as the site for a new chancellor's residence which became the first house in this district.<sup>14</sup> The following year Brookings reacquired 11.35 acres (not 40, as is commonly stated) where he built a new house for himself. Although it was located immediately behind the Chancellor's residence which faces Forsyth, it was intended to be approached from Ellenwood Avenue to the east. Thus Ellenwood, which on paper looks like a dead-end street, was in effect a private drive

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ending in brick piers and wrought-iron gates. On his Skinker Heights property to the south Brookings built houses for his sister, Mrs. A. A. Wallace (3 University Place) and niece, Mrs. J. Herndon Smith (6500 Ellenwood).

The Tesson Subdivision was officially platted on December 15, 1911. Several of the first buyers seem to have envisioned country estates of more than one lot, and even today three properties extend the width of the block (6420 and 6440 Forsyth and 6481 Ellenwood). Most of the other lots, though sold, remained unbuilt until the following decade.

On the Skinker Heights lots, houses soon appeared on Ellenwood and Cecil, but the Wydown lots remained vacant, probably because of concerns over the noise and dirt of the trolley line they faced. In 1914, the trustees increased the minimum setback line from 50 to 75 feet and two years later built four houses on speculation, all in a refined Georgian Revival style.<sup>15</sup>

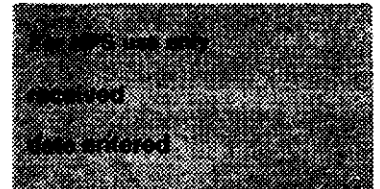
Skinker lost his elder son, Alexander, in World War I and did not continue his subdivision of the family estate until 1921 when he sold the southwest portion of the property to Paul Jones, Jr. and Helen Watts Jones. Their Paul Jones Realty Company hired landscape architect John Noyes to design Wydown Terrace, which was platted May 4, 1921.<sup>16</sup> Wydown Terrace sold out almost immediately and was completely built up in the next few years.

The salient feature of the Wydown Terrace Subdivision is the sunken park, which is held in common by the property owners through their trustees. Individual lots are correspondingly smaller. Although the depression in the topography was a remnant of Lake Arrowhead, the conception of saving it apparently belonged to the landscape architect John Noyes. Born in Boston in 1887, he had received a degree in landscape architecture from the University of Massachusetts in 1909.<sup>17</sup> He came to St. Louis to work for George Kessler, was appointed landscape architect of the Missouri Botanical Garden in 1914, and started a private practice about 1920. Over a long career he designed many other suburban residential areas, notably the grounds of Westwood Country Club, housing projects in St. Louis, Wichita, and suburban Illinois, and athletic fields for most of St. Louis County's larger private schools. He retired in 1954 and died in 1960. Designed early in his career, Wydown Terrace remains one of Noyes' finest achievements.

To the southeast, the last portion of the Skinker property was platted at the end of 1922 as Ellenwood Subdivision, a confusing name since the street Ellenwood is located elsewhere. The curving streets of the plan, designed by Pitzman's Company, take into account the hilly topography and the lot at the southwest corner that had been sold some years earlier to the Community School. Fauquier Drive was named for the county in Virginia where old Thomas

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Skinker had been born, while Alexander Drive was a memorial to Thomas K. Skinker's deceased son. Ellenwood Subdivision sold very slowly; the last lot (Block 3, lot 23, 6300 Wydown Blvd.) was purchased in 1948, 26 years after the plat was filed. After Thomas K. Skinker's death in 1924, sale of lots required the approval of all four surviving children, which was sometimes difficult to obtain. Lots in Ellenwood Subdivision were somewhat smaller than in Skinker Heights, and houses were correspondingly more modest. The subdivision took on an impressive appearance with the construction of three monumental religious buildings along Skinker Boulevard.

#### ARCHITECTURE

As described in Section 7, the Wydown-Forsyth District is rich in houses of the period styles that dominated American residential architecture before the advent of modernism, particularly Georgian Revival, Tudor Revival, and Spanish, Italian and French Eclectic.<sup>18</sup> Fifty-six architects contributed one or more designs to the district. Among them were most of the notable architects working in St. Louis at the time. Following are brief biographies of the most important of them, arranged in alphabetical order.<sup>19</sup>

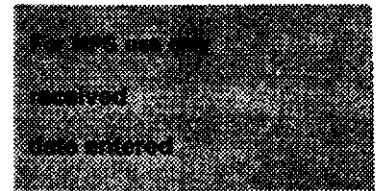
Bonsack and Pearce Formed in 1921, the partnership of Frederick C. Bonsack (d. 1953) and Harvey J. Pearce grew in the 1930s to rival William B. Ittner in the design of schools in the region. Bonsack was the son of another architect and builder of the same name (d.1917) and the grandson of Frederick G. Niedringhaus, congressman and founder of Granite City.<sup>20</sup> One of the firm's occasional large houses was 21 Wydown Terrace, built in 1923 for James E. Crawford (see Photo 24). It is a tightly designed example of Georgian Revival.

Marcel Boulicault (1896-1961) had begun private practice in 1924 after study at Washington University and association with Study & Farrar. He specialized in fine residences and developed quite a reputation in the field until the depression, when he switched to larger projects, doing a large volume of work for the State of Missouri, including offices, hospitals, schools and institutions.<sup>21</sup> In this district, he designed two houses. The larger, at 6309 Wydown Boulevard, was built in 1926 for Carl G. Meyer. It is a lushly detailed Tudor Revival design particularly notable for its textured brickwork (Photo 32). The other, at 24 Wydown Terrace, was built two years later in a restrained Spanish Eclectic style for Dr. Harvey S. McKay.

Cope & Stewardson; James P. Jamieson The firm of Cope and Stewardson is credited with three houses in this district, 6510 Ellenwood (the Brookings House, Photo 15), 6500 Forsyth (the Chancellor's House, Photo 26), and the Asa Wallace House at 3 University Lane (Photo 16). This Philadelphia firm had entered the St. Louis scene as a result of winning the competition for the

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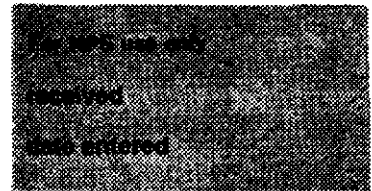
design of Washington University. By 1902 both partners were dead, however, and the St. Louis office was being run by James P. Jamieson (1867-1941). A native of Scotland, Jamieson had come to Philadelphia in 1884. In 1893-94 he traveled extensively in Europe as the first recipient of the University of Pennsylvania Traveling Scholarship in Architecture. In St. Louis his practice in large residences was extended through his contact with the powerful board of Washington University, of which Robert Brookings was President. In 1912 he dissolved the St. Louis office of Cope & Stewardson and began to practice under his own name.<sup>22</sup> Jamieson was equally proficient in Georgian and Tudor styles, and in the case of 6240 and 6440 Forsyth (the Haarstick-Whittemore Houses, already listed in the National Register), he designed one of each for the same family. He brought to St. Louis the European tradition of formally composed garden facades, and usually the south elevation of his houses is the more important, regardless of orientation to the street. In 1913 he received the commission for the new Episcopal Church of St. Michael and St. George which he executed in the same Missouri red granite that had been used for the University and in a slightly earlier English Gothic (Photo 9). The following year he added the rectory at 6340 Ellenwood. In 1918 he entered into partnership with George Spearl. In their years together they designed for Washington University, the University of Missouri at Columbia, Stevens College and many other private residences, but their residential work rarely reached the peak represented in this district and in Brentmoor Park and Portland and Westmoreland Places, already listed in the National Register.

Corrubia and Henderson Angelo B. M. Corrubia (1881-1943), a native of Italy, came to St. Louis at the age of 18 and began to practice architecture here after graduating from Washington University and MIT. With Frank M. Cann he designed Duncker Hall at Washington University and C. H. Duncker's own house at 15 Brentmoor Park. Gale Henderson (1890-1969), born in St James, Missouri, had also studied at Washington University. He at first formed a partnership with Raymond Maritz but left it after 1920 to practice with Corrubia. The two worked together through the mid-1920s, then went their separate ways. Henderson in later years specialized in large residences in a very free Georgian style, including four in Westmoreland Place and six on the grounds of the St. Louis Country Club. Corrubia was associated in the design of Clinton-Peabody Terrace, one of St. Louis's first public housing projects. He was also a painter of landscapes.<sup>23</sup> While they were together Corrubia and Henderson produced notably Garavelli's Restaurant, a terra cotta-enriched Italian Renaissance design, long a landmark at DeBaliviere and DeGiverville. One of their three designs in this district was also Italian in inspiration, the 1922 house for Milton Mendle at 6465 Wydown Boulevard. Corrubia alone designed the Italian Renaissance house at 6330 Forsyth for J. F. Hellrung in 1926. It elaborates on the themes announced in the earlier Italian house, dark red brick and orange-red tile roof accented by stone trim, especially



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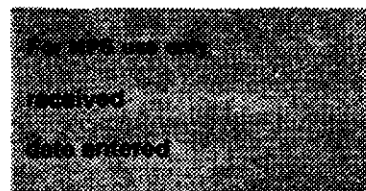
around the round-arched entry (Photo 42). Gale Henderson's 1928 house for L. E. Balkin at 6364 Alexander returned to the Mendle formula in an even more simplified form. Corrubia and Henderson also worked in other styles, including the Georgian of 5 Wydown Terrace, for W. H. Carton in 1922, a restrained brick Tudor at 6222 Fauquier for Alfred Steiner in 1924, the tall and imposing stucco Tudor at 6400 Forsyth for David P. Wohl, Jr., in 1925 (Photo 30), and an eccentric rock-faced stone and timber Tudor the same year at 6241 Alexander for Albert C. Hausman. A quarter century later Henderson contributed one more building to the district, the Central Christian Church at 305 South Skinker. It is a modest brick Gothic building with stone trim, an appropriate compliment to the period-revival character of the district.

Ewald & Allen Lawrence Ewald and Samuel H. Allen formed their partnership in 1919 after Allen's graduation from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.<sup>24</sup> Ewald had been practicing architecture in St. Louis since the turn of the century and had designed such county landmarks as the Monday Club in Webster Groves and the Wrightian Gocke-Vance House in Overland. Ewald's design in 1913 of 6447 Cecil for H. T. Ferriss is in a style we now call, for lack of a better term, minimal traditional, although Ewald probably thought of it as daringly breaking with convention. Allen was a member of a socially prominent family: his paternal grandfather Gerard B. Allen had founded the Fulton Iron Works and his mother's family had established the drygoods business Crow, McCreery & Co. In 1922 Ewald & Allen designed 6432 Cecil for Oscar H. Vieths; Mrs. Vieths, the Veiled Prophet Queen of 1896, was Allen's first cousin. Three years later they did 6420 Cecil for Thomas W. Fry. Both houses are good examples of the Georgian Revival style.

Gabriel Ferrand (1876-1934) was a native of Toulouse, France, who came to the U.S. in 1906 and was made head of Washington University's School of Architecture in 1916. In that capacity, and through his architectural firm Ferrand and Fitch, he played an influential role in the architectural life of St. Louis. He was a consultant to the Plaza Commission which built the Civil Courts Building and Kiel Auditorium and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government in 1931. As a consultant to Maritz and Young in the design of the temple for United Hebrew Congregation, Ferrand was probably responsible for its very up-to-date design. Just a year earlier, Alfred S. Alschuler had designed the Isaiah Temple in Chicago, which heralded the domed plan and Byzantine style. Alschuler credited a 1908 synogogue in Essen, Germany, and recent excavations in Palestine as sources of his design. Synagogue builders had since the mid-nineteenth century been experimenting with styles that would distinguish temples from churches and express the Jewish heritage, and the Byzantine style was increasingly seen in the 1920's as an appropriate solution. The United Hebrew Temple (Photo 13) is the finest example of this movement in the St. Louis area <sup>25</sup>.

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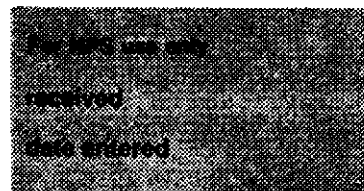
Albert B. Groves (1868-1925) was born in Providence, Rhode Island, graduated from Cornell, and came to St. Louis after two years further study in France and Italy. In 1894 he became a partner in the established St. Louis firm of Grable & Weber, which he continued on his own after 1905. Groves was the architect of several notable institutions, including the Tuscan Masonic Temple and St. Mary's Hospital, and large houses including five in Portland and Westmoreland Places.<sup>25</sup> His one house in this district came nearly twenty years later than they, 6401 Ellenwood, built in 1923 for John McHale Dean. It is a broadly proportioned Georgian Revival design. Churches by Groves include Union Avenue Christian and Westminster Presbyterian, the latter in a late Gothic style similar to the Memorial Presbyterian Church at 201 South Skinker (Photo 12). Started in May, 1925 Memorial Presbyterian must have been one of his last designs, as he died in November. The tall tower and south wing are by Groves, and the long sanctuary, although built in 1931 to designs of Aegerter and Bailey, probably reflects Groves' original conception.

Hall & Proetz Ralph Cole Hall (1897-1977) and Victor H. Proetz (1897-1966) were partners for about a decade beginning in 1924. The house they designed for Tullius Tupper in 1925 at 30 Wydown Terrace was one of their first. More significant was their house the following year for Lewis W. Thompson at 6377 Wydown Boulevard (Photo 22). Superficially in the Georgian-Revival mode, it reproduces details the architects observed on early 19th-century St. Louis houses and even incorporates ironwork taken from one of them. Yet in this house and other work by Hall & Proetz the flattening and streamlining of details point toward a synthesis of traditional and modern, such as was later pursued by their friends Nagel and Dunn (which see). After 1935, both Hall and Proetz went on to international reputations; Hall as Chief of Design for the U.S. State Department, Proetz as a designer of interiors and decorative arts. Proetz's furniture for the Thomas Sherman House at 306 DeMun is represented in the St. Louis Art Museum, and other designs are in the National Portrait Gallery in Washington. He also had many contacts in England, where his penthouse for Lord Louis Mountbatten (later Lord Mountbatten of Burma) was celebrated. His book The Astonishment of Words was published in 1971.<sup>27</sup>

William B. Ittner (1864-1936) was the son of Anthony Ittner, who established a successful brickmaking company in St. Louis in 1859. Beginning with a general architectural practice after his graduation from Cornell, William B. Ittner became a specialist in school designs. He was responsible for all the new schools in St. Louis between 1898 and 1914 -- fifty in all. Thereafter he did hundreds of other schools in 25 states. His most characteristic buildings combined Tudor and Jacobean motifs from English architecture and had corridors on outside walls. His design for the Community School (Photo 14) is atypical both in style and plan, avoiding period details and grouping classrooms around a central atrium.<sup>28</sup>

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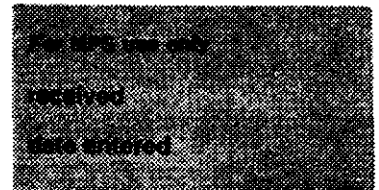
Ernst Janssen (c. 1855-1946) was born in Missouri but trained in architecture at Karlsruhe, Germany, and his work was primarily among the German-Americans of St. Louis's South Side. He designed many breweries, and at least 14 houses in the Compton Heights Subdivision, including the enormous chateausque house at 3400 Russell Boulevard for Charles Stockstrom of the American Stove Company (later Magic Chef). That connection brought Janssen to this district in 1922 when he designed the French Renaissance house at 6475 Wydown Boulevard for Stockstrom's nephew Arthur (Photo 39). His house at 6419 Ellenwood the same year was his third for Anna and George Rubelmann, the others being 6309 McPherson in 1909 and 5 Forest Ridge in 1913.

Klipstein and Rathmann Ernest Klipstein (1866-1931) joined Walter Lincoln Rathmann (1880-1954) in 1908. They were the primary architects for Anheuser-Busch brewery, designing for them the Bevo Mill restaurant, the giant Bevo Plant, and the Bauernhof at Grant's Farm.<sup>29</sup> As this list suggests, their work was often richly pictorial, and they lived up to this reputation in their 1928 enlargement of the church of St. Michael and St. George by giving it a more irregular and decorative outline (Photo 9). Walter Rathmann was a member of the parish and lived a few doors away at 6424 Cecil, a Georgian house he had built in 1921 (Photo 21). Two other houses both employ Renaissance forms. For Frank C. Belser, they built 6383 Ellenwood in 1923, a red-tiled stucco house with a Palladian-arched entry; the next year they built the Christian Stocke house at 6400 Cecil, a stuccoed, pedimented building built on an oblique angle to fit the curve of the street (Photo 41). In 1927 they designed a Tudor Revival house for R. O. Meyer at 6343 Alexander.

LaBeaume & Klein: Mariner & LaBeaume Louis LaBeaume (1873-1961) was a descendant of an eighteenth-century French settler of St. Louis. His firms -- Mariner & LaBeaume to 1912, and then LaBeaume & Klein -- designed most of Lindenwood College in St. Charles, twelve houses in Westmoreland and Portland Places, and many hospitals. LaBeaume was member of the Plaza Commission, for which he designed Kiel Auditorium, and he served on the board of the City Art Museum for twenty-five years, being chiefly responsible for the period rooms which until recently were the most notable feature of that institution.<sup>30</sup> LaBeaume was a personal friend of T. K. Skinker and may have designed his house at 6464 Ellenwood, the building permit for which has not been located. LaBeaume & Klein did three additional houses in this district over the next decade: Fred Eisemann's Tudor house at 6463 Cecil in 1919, William H. Burg's Georgian house at 6416 Cecil the same year (Photo 20), and Bruce Seddon's Georgian house at 6366 Wydown in 1926. The Seddon house was published at the time as an example of the greatly simplified or "stripped" styles that were then gaining favor. Guy Mariner did one house in this district after parting from LaBeaume: the 1912 Duncan Meier house at 6457 Cecil, a Georgian house with a particularly striking white oriel over the entry.

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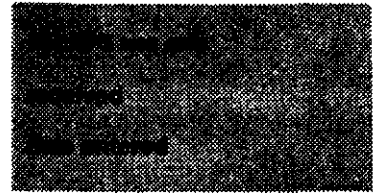
J. W. Leigh (1874-1949) was a self-trained architect and builder who was active in the development of Parkview and most of the later subdivisions just west of the St. Louis city limits. One of the first three trustees of Carrswold, he built the first two houses there in 1924. The previous year he had built the Italian Renaissance house at 6333 Ellenwood for Mary Ames Cushman, whose brother had been associated with him in the development of Ames Place. In 1924 and 1925 Leigh designed two simpler houses more characteristic of his style at 6310 Fauquier and 6332 Wydown. Leigh went to Florida in 1927 to work for Glenn L. Curtis, where he laid out the City of Opa Locka. After 1930, however, he left architecture for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.<sup>31</sup>

Maritz & Young In the 1920s Raymond E. Maritz (1894-1973) and W. Ridgely Young (d. 1949) were the dominant architects in many of the fashionable suburbs. In Carrswold, for example, they did fifteen of twenty-three houses, and in Brentmoor ten of twenty-six. In this district they did thirty-four houses, twice as many as any other firm. Their interest here was partly personal, as Ridgely Young's own house was 27 Wydown Terrace. It is in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, in which the firm was particularly proficient, as seen also at 6434 and 6445 Cecil, 6364 Forsyth, and 12, 15, 24 and 26 Wydown Terrace (Photos 35, 36 and 37). But they also worked successfully in all the other period styles known for picturesque massing and rich detailing. Their house for George W. Taylor of 6352 Forsyth (Photo 31) is arguably the most picturesque Tudor Revival design in the region. They are also represented in this district in the French Eclectic style of semi-octagonal turrets, arched windows and hipped roofs; their houses for Edwin Meyer at 6234 Forsyth and for Ralph Weil at 7 University Lane (Photo 40) are examples of this style. Maritz & Young were the architects of the temple for United Hebrew Congregation on Skinker Boulevard, but much of the design concept seems to have come from Gabriel Ferrand, who was consulting architect for the project.<sup>32</sup>

Dan Mullen, Jr. (1808-1954) worked frequently with developers, notably with Meyer & Comfort, who laid out Clermont, Picardy Lane, York Village, and other fashionable suburbs. The firm's Tudor Revival headquarters in Clayton, The Seven Gables Building, was designed by Mullen and recently listed in the National Register.<sup>33</sup> Two of Mullen's three houses in this district were done for another developer, H. H. Sims. Sims (d. 1962) sometimes listed himself as architect, as in the case of 23 Wydown Terrace, but 6301 Wydown (1929) and 4 Wydown Terrace (1927-28) were more important locations requiring more imposing designs. One of the grandest houses in the district and one of Mullen's best designs, 6301 Wydown is basically a gabled Georgian Revival structure but enhanced by a two-story Ionic Colonnade (see Photo 23). The house at 4 Wydown Terrace is a Tudor Revival design intermingling fieldstones

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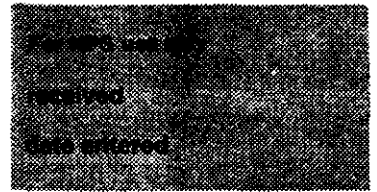
in its first-floor brickwork with stuccoed second story and clapboard gables. The third house, at 252 Woodbourne, is another Tudor example, with some French influence in the form of a cylindrical turret with conical roof.

Nagel & Dunn Frederick Dunn was born in 1905 and came to St. Louis in 1936 to form a partnership with Charles Nagel, son of a leading St. Louis attorney. Their best-known work of the period was St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 4712 Clifton, recognized as the pioneer church of contemporary design in this region. Most of the firm's work, however, was contemporary in a rather more traditional vein, utilizing attenuated and geometrical forms derived from the Georgian, Regency and French Neoclassical styles. Harry Richmond, an architectural associate, recalled of Dunn, "He had a complete understanding of Georgian architecture, only he managed to make it better than it was. There is a reserve, an elegance and rightness about it."<sup>34</sup> This ability to use classical forms to create a modern design statement was denigrated by more orthodox modernists, but the postmodern movement of recent years has brought greater appreciation. The adjacent houses at 306 and 312 DeMun are prime examples of this style. The latter was started in November of 1938 for Arnold H. Maremont, a real estate agent, the former two months later for Post-Dispatch music critic Thomas B. Sherman (Photo 45). They are distinct designs but intended to be compatible; the Maremont house has circular windows flanking the front door, for example, while the Sherman house has similar windows flanking the side chimneys. The low angle of the pediment above Maremont's front door is repeated in Sherman's front porch. Thomas and Chloe Sherman were close personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. Dunn and spent many Saturdays together, Dunn's daughter recalled, so this design was one of special importance to him. Dunn was also a friend of Victor Proetz, whom he had known at Yale, and the two collaborated on furniture for the Sherman house. Integration of the arts with architecture was always a goal for Dunn; at St. Marks, for instance, he designed the lamps, communion rail and choir loft and coordinated the glass and sculpture. The Sherman house was an unusual opportunity to achieve the same goal on a relatively modest domestic scale. Some of this furniture was acquired by the St. Louis Art Museum from Mrs. Sherman. After World War II, Nagel became director of the Art Museum and later of the National Portrait Gallery. Dunn continued to work in his modernizing but tradition-based style, producing notably the headquarters building for the National Council of State Garden Clubs at Shaw's Garden. He moved to New York in 1963 and died in 1984.

Nolte & Nauman After Maritz & Young the firm of Nolte and Nauman designed more houses in this district than any other. Nolte (1870-1944) was the son of a German-born contractor.<sup>35</sup> He opened his own office in 1896, and one of his early designs is 6444 Ellenwood, built in the Tudor style for G. H. Schollmeyer in 1912 (Photo 33). Nolte was joined by Fred Nauman in 1913.

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They did much of their work for the Bullock family, both large residence for numbers of the family and smaller houses built speculatively for one of their real estate firms. This included the Richard B. Bullock house at 16 Kingsbury Place, the house for his widow Sarah at 6300 Forsyth in this district, for his son George at 5 Carrswold, and for his daughter Violet, Mrs. Walter H. Kobusch, at 6349 Ellenwood, also in this district. Guarlford Realty, a family firm, built four houses in a row, 6336, 6340, 6344 and 6348 Wydown, in 1923. Malvern Investment Company, another family firm, built the larger 6235 Wydown in 1930. In 1924 Nolte & Nauman designed 2 Wydown Terrace for C. D. Smiley, Jr., and 8 Wydown Terrace for Dorsey Jamison; Mrs. Jamison was Mr. Smiley's daughter. The firm's best-known building was probably the Lambskin Temple on South Kingshighway, an Art Deco confection, but more conservative period styles were more typical of the firm's style, particularly a free Tudor Revival.

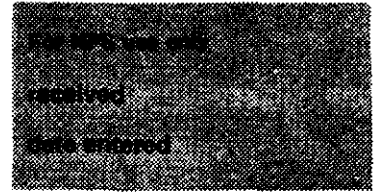
Louis Baylor Pendleton (1874-1963) was a native of Georgia and a graduate of Georgia Institute of Technology. Prominent in professional activities, he was Senior Architect of the City of St. Louis, advisor architect for the Missouri State Capitol, chairman of the Municipal Art Commission and president for two terms of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.<sup>36</sup> Among his houses were several in Parkview and Kingsbury Place, where Pendleton lived for a time. Pendleton's two houses on Wydown Terrace, both built in 1921, were among the earliest there: the Tudor cottage at number 7 for Paul Jones, Jr., and his wife Helen Watts Jones, who had laid out the subdivision earlier that year; and Number 11, a Georgian house that Pendleton built for himself but lived in less than a year.

Saum Architects consisted of the brothers Frank J. Saum (1885-c.1964) and Thomas P. Saum (1888-c.1954). Thomas, who had studied at Washington University, opened his own office in 1911. The partnership was formed in 1915 and lasted through 1947. While they were best known for their work in South St. Louis, they designed three houses in this district, all in connection with Herbert M. Edmunds, a building contractor. Two were Tudor-style, 6325 Alexander (Photo 34), built in 1929, and 232 Woodbourne, built the next year. Edmunds himself occupied the Georgian house at 238 Woodbourne, built at the same time as its next-door neighbor.<sup>37</sup>

Benjamin Shapiro was born in 1898 and graduated from the University of Illinois in 1920. He had his own office from 1927 to 1946, then worked in partnership with Robert Tisdale until 1973. His career bridges the heyday of the Period House and the International Style. An example of the former is the house for Harry L. Franc, built in 1935 at 6414 Forsyth (Photo 25). Its Colonial Revival detailing includes a garage placed as a dependency. Thirty years later Shapiro designed the modern addition to the Sarah Bullock house at

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6300 Forsyth for the Jewish college organization, the B'Nai Brith Hillel Foundation, Inc. Among his other important designs are the City Hall of Ferguson and Chased Shel Emeth Synagogue in University City.<sup>38</sup>

Study & Farrar Guy Study (1880-1959) was a classmate and friend of Alexander Skinker and was hired by many of the early builders in Skinker Heights. He was nearly the only St. Louis architect to demonstrate an interest in the English Craftsman movement, and echoes of Voysey, Lethaby, et al are common in his work. Some of these houses have been categorized as minimal traditional in the present study, 6425 and 6435 Cecil and 6485 Wydown. Related to these are his richly massed Cotswold designs such as 6400 (Photo 28) and 6470 Ellenwood (Photo 29). Study was also accomplished in the Georgian style, as the four houses he did for the Skinker Realty Company on Wydown Boulevard attest, numbers 6401 (Photo 18), 6417, 6443 and 6459. Study worked with John Roth on various buildings in University City until 1912, then practiced alone until 1915, when he formed a partnership with Benedict Farrar. Among Study & Farrar's larger projects were the Firmin Desloge Hospital, Mary Institute, and St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Ladue. They also were active in restoration work, including the Bolduc House in Ste. Genevieve and the Church of the Holy Family in Cahokia (both National Historic Landmarks).<sup>39</sup>

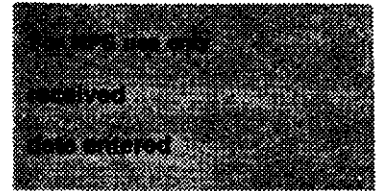
Trueblood & Graf were the architects for the Spanish Eclectic house at 6307 Alexander, built for physician Gustave Lippmann in 1926 (Photo 38). Charles Eames (1907-1978), who later became internationally famous for his furniture and graphic designs, recalled that he worked on this house during his time as an employee of Trueblood & Graf, 1925-27. During part of that time he was still a student at Washington University. Wilbur T. Trueblood (1874-1937) had been the partner of Theodore Link until Link's death in 1923, when he joined Hugo Graf (1888-1953). Though their practice never matched Link's, Trueblood & Graf designed several notable houses, including one at 11 Carrswold, the University City High School, and Webster Groves City Hall.<sup>40</sup>

#### SOCIETY

The Wydown-Forsyth District holds a unique position in the social fabric of St. Louis. As the city developed in the nineteenth century, its most fashionable residential areas generally moved to the west. By the turn of the century they were arrayed along the north edge of Forest Park in a series of private places. The developers of Parkview and University Heights Number One (both north of this district) perceived the western movement coming their way, but although both became upper-middle-class neighborhoods, they did not attract the density of top leadership that came to the Wydown-Forsyth District and the private places off Wydown just beyond. Wydown-Forsyth was also distinct from other upper-class St. Louis neighborhoods in that it drew its

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population not only from the private places of the West End but also from the upper-class German and Jewish enclaves of South St. Louis.<sup>41</sup> The personal achievements of these residents were many and varied. Some of them are listed below. They serve to underscore the significance of the district as a whole as a neighborhood built by and continuing to attract the leaders of St. Louis society.

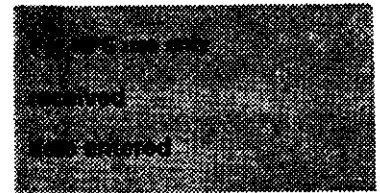
One indication of the economic status of the district is the number of first owners who owned their own companies or were associated with family-owned companies:

Louis Stark	6253 Alexander	Stark Distillery Co.
Edmund A. O'Donnell	6301 Alexander	E. R. O'Donnell Mercantile
I. E. Millstone	6310 Alexander	Millstone Const. Co.
Allan P. Gamble	6320 Alexander	Gamble Const. Co.
Dudley French	6326 Alexander	Graham Paper Co.
Henry R. Strong	6345 Alexander	Medical Brief
Samuel Agatstein	6352 Alexander	Stein Furniture Co.
Charles G. Perry	6358 Alexander	Francis Perry-Ruth Realty
Christian Stocke	6400 Cecil	Anderson, Stocke, Buerrmann Realty
Thomas W. Fry	6420 Cecil	Fry-Fulton Lumber Co.
Bernard Willis	6425 Cecil	Hunkins-Willis Lime & Cement
E. J. Zirnheld	6428 Cecil	Zirnheld Flour Company
Oscar H. Vieths	6432 Cecil	Vieths Paper Mills
Gustav Biston	6434 Cecil	Biston Coffee Company
G. Bernard Gannett	6435 Cecil	Geo. D. Bernard Stationery
F. W. A. Vesper	6440 Cecil	Vesper Buick
Samuel Goddard	6441 Cecil	Goddard Grocer Company
F. X. Muckerman	6445 Cecil	Polar Wave Ice & Coal
Stanley Goldman	6464 Cecil	Goldman Brothers Furniture
Albert Mayer	6229 Fauquier	Mayer Building & Realty
Bertram Amber	6244 Fauquier	Amber & Zimmerman, contractors
Oscar Blymeyer	6322 Fauquier	Eagle Supply Co. (oil burners)
Robert L. Latzer	6345 Ellenwood	Pet Milk
George F. Rubelmann	6419 Ellenwood	Rubelmann Hardware
H. A. Boeckeler	6440 Ellenwood	Boeckeler Lumber
George L. Bridge	6465 Ellenwood	Bridge & Beach (stoves)
David O'Neil	6481 Ellenwood	O'Neil Lumber Company
Herbert W. Waltke	6224 Forsyth	Waltke Inv. Co.
Edwin R. Meyer	6226 Forsyth	Meyer-Schmid Grocery Co.
J. F. Hellrung	6330 Forsyth	Hellrung & Grimm House Furniture
William Lewin	6364 Forsyth	Lewin Metals
Lucian G. Blackmer	6372 Forsyth	Blackmer & Post Pipe Co.
David P. Wohl	6400 Forsyth	Wohl Shoe
Henry A. Friedman	6408 Forsyth	N. Friedman & Sons (garments)



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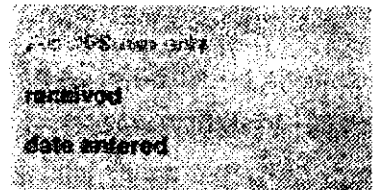
Arthur Lambert	6470 Forsyth	Lambert Pharmacal
Morris H. Rosenthal	5 University Ln.	Ackerman & Rosenthal (milliners)
Ralph Weil	7 University Ln.	Weil Clothing Company
John R. Harkins	225 Woodbourne	Harkins-Eggert-Carroll Agency
John C. Greulich	226 Woodbourne	John C. Greulich Realty
John K. Switzer	238 Woodbourne	Switzers Yellow Jacket Co.
Bernard Wides	268 Woodbourne	Monark Petroleum
George E. Niedt	6235 Wydown	Niedt Realty
Carl G. Meyer	6309 Wydown	Meyer-Blanke (dairy supplies)
Edward H. Quicksilver	6317 Wydown	Schienberg-Quicksilver
T. S. Gerhart	6340 Wydown	Weisels-Gerhart Realty
Robert Kobusch	6360 Wydown	Kobusch & Cornwall (furniture)
Stuart M. Butler	6369 Wydown	Ball-Butler Insurance
Lewis W. Thomson	6377 Wydown	Lewis W. Thomson & Co.
Mark Silverstone	6401 Wydown	Silverstone Music Co.
C.D.P. Hamilton, Jr.	6443 Wydown	Tobin-Hamilton Leather
Milton Mendle	6465 Wydown	American Fixture, Inc.
Arthur Stockstrom	6475 Wydown	American Stove Co.
Charles D. Smiley, Jr.	2 Wydown Terrace	Western Textile Products
Kenneth L. Green, Jr.	4 Wydown Terrace	Green Foundry Co.
Samuel Dozier Conant	6 Wydown Terrace	Sligo Iron Co.
Paul Jones, Jr.	7 Wydown Terrace	Paul Jones Realty Co.
William O. Schock	12 Wydown Terrace	W. O. Schock Co. (oil)
Julia Klein	15 Wydown Terrace	Nulsen, Klein & Krausse
R. Fairfax Funsten	19 Wydown Terrace	Funsten Dried Fruit
Paul Lungstras	25 Wydown Terrace	Lungstras Cleaners

The women of the district were for the most part distinguished by birth and marriage as well as by accomplishments of their own. Four of the seven founders of the Community School in 1914 lived on Cecil: Florence Goddard (6441), Edith Ferriss (6447), Julia Meyer (6457), and Justine Eiseman (6463). Several of the same group went on to found the John Burroughs School in 1922. Also active in that latter effort were Barbara O'Neil of 6481 Ellenwood and Erma A. Stix of 6470 Forsyth. Mrs. Eiseman also was a founder of the Children's Aid Society and served as chairman of the County Department of Public Health and Welfare. Edna Rice Meissner organized the St. Louis Section of the National Council of Jewish Women. Like many of her neighbors, Mrs. Meissner was an active volunteer of hospitals, baby clinics, health centers, and other social service agencies.

The Veiled Prophet Ball, an event held annually since 1878, has long been considered an index of social standing. While most of the Veiled Prophet Queens have hailed from even more socially exclusive purlieus, a few have been associated with this district. Mary Louise McCreery, Veiled Prophet Queen in

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1896, married Oscar Vieths and built 6432 Cecil. Ann Ferriss, V.P. Queen in 1931, was the daughter of Henry Ferriss of 6447 Cecil. Helen Dozier Conant's father Samuel had built 6 Wydown Terrace; she was V.P. Queen in 1948. Sally Baker Shepley, V.P. Queen in 1952, was the daughter of Ethan Allen Hitchcock Shepley, chancellor of Washington University, who lived in the chancellor's residence discussed below. The 1954 V.P. Queen Barbara Anne Whittemore was a member of the family who had lived at both 6420 and 6440 Forsyth.

Several area residents were notable in the arts. Three architects built their own homes here: Walter Rathmann (6424 Cecil), L. B. Pendleton (11 Wydown Terrace), and Ridgely Young (27 Wydown Terrace). Henry Theodore Ferriss, who built 6447 Cecil, was the brother of the nationally-known architectural draftsman Hugh Ferriss. Thomas B. Sherman of 306 DeMun was music critic of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for forty years. Vincent Price of 6320 Forsyth was the father of the well-known actor Vincent Price.

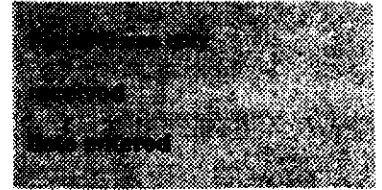
Five houses in the district have been associated with college chancellors. Washington University built 6500 Forsyth in 1909 for David Franklin Houston (1866-1940), who went to Washington, D.C., in 1913 as Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of Agriculture; he later served as Secretary of the Treasury. In 1923 Robert Brookings' house at 6510 Ellenwood became home of Chancellor Herbert Spencer Hadley (1872-1927), who had been Governor of Missouri from 1909 to 1913. The Brookings house continued to house chancellors until 1958, when the former Whittemore residence at 6420 Forsyth became the home of Chancellor Ethan Allen Hitchcock Shepley. In 1975, 6340 Wydown Boulevard became the official residence of the chancellor of the St. Louis Junior College District, and currently Leigh Gerdine, chancellor of Webster University, lives at 6244 Forsyth. In addition to Hadley, two other governors of Missouri have lived in this district. Lloyd C. Stark (1886-1972), who had been governor from 1937 to 1941, settled about 1960 at 6365 Ellenwood, which had been the home of his wife's parents. Mrs. Stark, the former Katherine Perkins, still lives there. U.S. Senator Thomas S. Eagleton lived at 268 Woodbourne Drive prior to his election in 1968 and moved to 6435 Cecil on his retirement in 1987.

### ASSOCIATIONS

Three of the properties in the district are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. David R. Francis was mayor of St. Louis, Governor of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior, and U.S. Ambassador to Russia; as president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Corporation, he supervised the creation of the great Worlds Fair of 1904. He spent his last years at 6464 Ellenwood. He made a significant contribution in the area of politics and government. Robert S. Brookings, a dynamic leader of St. Louis

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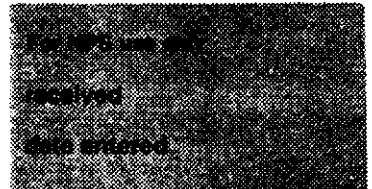
for many years, virtually refounded Washington University and its medical school and later founded the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. He built 6510 Ellenwood. His most significant contributions were in the area of education. David Wohl, a shoe manufacturer who built 6400 Forsyth, established the St. Louis Award in 1932 and gave St. Louis institutions more than eight million dollars in his lifetime. He is significant in the social and humanitarian area.

David R. Francis, who was governor from 1889 to 1893, moved to 6464 Ellenwood in 1924 and lived there until his death in 1927. Through his participation in Democratic politics and his reputation for personal integrity, Francis became one of the leading figures of his era in St. Louis.<sup>42</sup> He was born in Richmond, Kentucky, in 1866 and came to St. Louis in 1866 to attend Washington University. Graduating in 1870, he became a commission merchant specializing in grain and in 1877 established his own firm, whose success gave him the freedom in later years to engage in public affairs. In 1898 he founded a separate investment firm, Francis, Bro. & Co. He married Jane Perry in 1876, and they had six sons. In 1884 he was elected to the prestigious position of president of the Merchants Exchange and the following year became mayor of St. Louis. Four years later he left that post for the governorship. As governor he improved and reorganized the University of Missouri at Columbia, and for many years thereafter served as president of the university's board of curators. The main quadrangle of the university, called the red or brick quadrangle, is named for him, and a fountain was erected there in his honor. Francis went to Washington, D.C., as Secretary of the Interior in the last year of Grover Cleveland's administration, 1896-1897. Elected President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company in 1899 he supervised the massive effort that produced the World's Fair of 1904, and as a result of the success of that venture Francis was "decorated by rulers of principal countries of Europe and Asia," as he reported in The Book of St. Louisans (1912). In 1904 he received an honorary degree from St. Louis University and another the following year from Washington University, which also honored him by naming for him its gymnasium and athletic field, sites of the 1904 Olympics. In 1916 he became Woodrow Wilson's ambassador to Russia, and in that capacity witnessed the Bolshevik Revolution. Forced to leave Russia in November, 1918 (as satirized by Serge Eisenstein in "Ten Days That Shook the World"), he attended the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919.<sup>43</sup>

While the house at 6464 Ellenwood (Photo 43) was occupied by Francis after the great events of his career, it is the only house associated with him other than the Governor's Mansion in Jefferson City that is still standing. After graduation from college, Francis lived successively at 2910, 3309 and 3335 Morgan (now Delmar) in the Piety Hill neighborhood. With increasing success, he moved to prestigious Vandeventer Place in 1881. He also had a country

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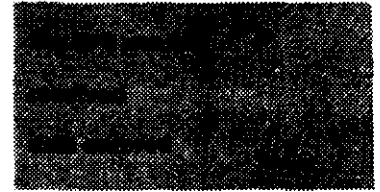
place in Pine Lawn. After his governorship he built a new house at Maryland and Newstead in the West End, an imposing neoclassical design by Eames & Young set in grounds landscaped by Frederick Law Olmsted that covered half a city block.<sup>44</sup> That house was for two decades a center of St. Louis social life, but after Francis left for Russia in 1916 it remained unoccupied until its demolition in 1935. Returning to St. Louis after the Peace Conference, Francis lived in a series of West End apartments until acquiring the Ellenwood house.<sup>45</sup> It had been built by Thomas K. Skinker in 1912, the first house in the subdivision, and it became available after Skinker's death.<sup>46</sup> It was inherited by Francis's fifth son Thomas (1884-1964), who lived there until his own death.

Robert S. Brookings was with Thomas K. Skinker the most influential person in the development of the Wydown-Forsyth District as a neighborhood of high-quality houses. He was also an important figure in the progress of St. Louis at the turn of the century and achieved national prominence after World War I as founder of the Brookings Institution.<sup>47</sup> Born in 1850 in Cecil County Maryland (hence Cecil Avenue), he began to work in St. Louis at age 17 for Cupples and Marston, distributors of woodenware and willowware. His ability soon drew the attention of Samuel Cupples, and he was made a partner in the reorganized Samuel Cupples & Company in 1871. By the late 1880s the company controlled more than half the total woodenware business in the country. The firm's greatest achievement was the construction in 1895 of the Cupples Station, a warehouse-railroad complex in downtown St. Louis, now listed in the National Register, that greatly improved the distribution of goods and served as a model for other cities. By 1895 Brookings was able to retire with a fortune of over five million dollars. Thereafter, he devoted himself to public affairs. He assumed the presidency of the Board of Directors of Washington University in 1895 when the institution was at a low point in enrollment. He organized and financed the university's move to the new Hilltop Campus at Skinker and Forsyth Boulevards. The first five buildings were ready by 1903, but rather than occupy them, Brookings negotiated their lease to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Corporation for the great fair of 1904, in the process generating enough revenue to build three more buildings. (All are now listed in the National Register.)

To provide a suitable setting for the new campus (in contrast to the old one at 18th street and Washington Avenue, which was being engulfed by commercial buildings), Brookings built his own estate at the end of Ellenwood Drive, cooperated with T. K. Skinker in Skinker Heights, promoted the purchase and protection of the rest of the Tesson Tract, and encouraged his niece's husband J. Herndon Smith to develop the exclusive Brentmoor Park Subdivision just to the west.

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His Ellenwood house (Photo 15) was the third one Brookings built in St. Louis. His first on Locust no longer stands. The second remains at 5125 Lindell Boulevard in the West End historic district. More than that porticoed Georgian residence, however, the Ellenwood house reflects Brookings' interests and personality. When it was built in 1911, Brookings thought it would be his last, and according to his biographer Hermann Hagedorn, he devoted a great deal of personal attention to it. It is designed (by the same architects with whom Brookings had worked on the University campus) for entertainment, with large reception rooms and terraces on the ground floor but modest private areas upstairs and in the wings. The east corridor was specifically intended for the display of Brookings' picture collection. During the years that Brookings lived here he matched his achievement of the Hilltop Campus by constructing an entirely new Medical School for Washington University at Kingshighway and Barnes Hospital Plaza and commensurately improving the school's academic standing.

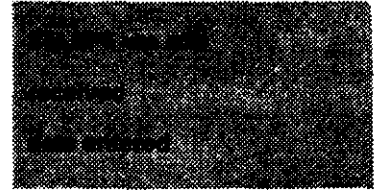
In 1917 Brookings became Commissioner of Raw Materials for the nation's war effort, and he soon became chairman of the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board. His experiences during World War I tended to direct his interests toward the larger public arena. He became the first board chairman of the Institute for Government Research and in 1922 moved to Washington, D.C., where he lived at 2700 Upton Street, N.W. The following year he gave his Ellenwood house, complete with its furnishings and art collection, to the University. The house is now called Alumni House.

After his move Brookings founded an Institute of Economics, and a Graduate School of Economics and Government. In 1927 his three Washington organizations were merged as the Brookings Institution. He died in 1932. During his life, Brookings received honorary degrees from Yale, Harvard, and the University of Missouri as well as from Washington University. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the government of the United States, the Legion of Honor by France, and the Commander of the Crown by Italy.

David P. Wohl was hailed by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch at the time of his death in 1960 as a "rare man."<sup>48</sup> Born in St. Louis in 1886 the son of immigrants from Carlsbad (Karlovy Vary), Czechoslovakia, he founded the Wohl Shoe Company in 1916 with an investment of \$5,000. He retired in 1951 when the firm merged with Brown Shoe Company; at that time its 228 retail outlets were valued at \$3.3 million. He and his wife, the former Carlyn Hartman, built the Tudor Revival House at 6400 Forsyth in 1925 (Photo 30) and lived there for the rest of his life. (Mrs. Wohl sold the house to the present owners in 1962.) In 1932 they established the St. Louis Award, a prize of \$1,000 given annually to St. Louis residents who contribute outstanding service for the city's development or perform services that bring honor to the community. The source of the award was not revealed until Wohl's death. This

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anonymity was probably essential to the Wohls' tranquility, as so many of the neighbors were candidates for the award; Mansfield Bay of 6440 Cecil won it in 1931, George Vierheller of 6332 Wydown Boulevard in 1949, and William Charles of 6383 Ellenwood (diagonally adjacent to the Wohls' backyard) in 1951.

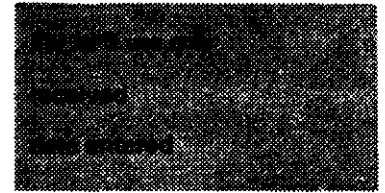
Wohl established the Wohl Foundation in 1940 and through it gave away more than \$8,500,000 during his lifetime. Among his later benefactions were four buildings for neighboring Washington University: the David P. Wohl, Jr., Memorial Hospital and the David P. Wohl, Jr., Memorial Clinic, both part of the Washington University medical center and named for their son who was killed in World War II; the David P. Wohl Center, which is the focus of the dormitory area; and the Carlyn H. Wohl Research Center, a unit of the School of Dentistry. The Wohls also gave Washington University a million dollars for non-building purposes. Elsewhere in St. Louis the Wohls built two clinics and a recreation center. David Wohl made bequests to St. Louis institutions in excess of a million and a half dollars, and after his death his widow continued the work of the Wohl Foundation. The mental health institute of St. Louis University's Medical Center is named for David Wohl, and the main building of the Jewish Community Centers Association is named for Carlyn Wohl. Overall, David Wohl's humanitarian achievements were of exceptional significance to St. Louis. Although the bulk of his contributions occurred less than fifty years ago, his establishment of the St. Louis Award itself entitles him to the recognition accorded by this nomination.

#### COMMUNITY SCHOOL

The Wydown-Forsyth district is unusual in encompassing a school that is not just contemporary with the houses and churches but was founded by the same people who were building the adjacent neighborhood and reflects their values. The Community School is a private institution founded in 1914 by seven women living in the area between Washington and Wydown west of Skinker. They wanted a progressive private school for their children based on the principles of Maria Montessori, Frederick Froebel, John Dewey and William James, and they found none of those nearby suitable. Starting in 1914 at Grace Methodist Church (Skinker at Waterman) with kindergarten, they added first grade and moved to 6242-44 Delmar the next year. In 1916 they acquired this site from Thomas K. Skinker and his wife and built the first part of the building. Photos in the office of William B. Ittner show that this was an Ittner design. It is in contrast to Ittner's typical Jacobethan work for the St. Louis School Board and expresses in its Craftsman detailing and atrium plan the progressive ideals of the school. The 1919 enlargement completed the atrium at a cost of about \$18,000.

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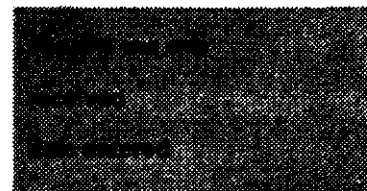
In 1923 the John Borroughs School was founded on Price Road by many of the same parents as the Community, and it served grades 7 and up. In 1931 the Community School built a "country" branch on 16 acres in Ladue, and in 1948 the "city" school was sold. After a period of ownership by the Board of Jewish Education, the building was purchased in 1960 by Mrs. Kenneth Breckner of the Wilson School. This institution had been founded in 1913 by Miss Mabel A. Wilson as a kindergarten and primary school. It moved here after occupying various sites in the West End and has continued to use the building much as originally intended.<sup>49</sup>

NOTES

1. William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis (New York, etc: The Southern History Company, 1899), p. 808; "William B. Napton Diary," archives of the Missouri Historical Society, entry for March 12, 1872: "Skinker is enraged against the Park, says he will go to the courts and try conclusions there."
2. Hyde and Conard, pp. 1812-1813.
3. James Cox, Old and New St. Louis (St. Louis: Central Biographical Publishing Co., 1894), pp. 302-303.
4. Forsyth Papers, archives of the Missouri Historical Society, April 25, 1882; Robert Forsyth's will, dated Oct. 21, 1873, is referenced in St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 3, part 2, page 62.
5. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 71, page 290.
6. Joseph A. Mudd, "The Cabell Descendants in Missouri," Missouri Historical Review, Vol. IX, no. 2 (January 1915), p. 82.
7. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 91, p. 386.
8. The Greatest of Expositions (St. Louis: Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., 1904) pp. 225-239.
9. Skinker Papers, archives of the Missouri Historical Society, Paul W. Grether to Bertha and Isabella Skinker, August 29, 1928: "The writer notices in the Church foundation an apparent spring, as the water was just oozing up quite rapidly."

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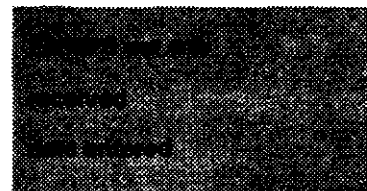
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10. Skinker Papers, Oct. 2, 1907.
11. Hyde and Conard, pp. 1739-1742.
12. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Plat Book 10, p. 42; Restrictions Book 287, p. 5, and Book 289, p. 216.
13. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, 229, p. 543; Book 232, p. 471.
14. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 259, p. 85.
15. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 350, p. 473; St. Louis Daily Record, November 1, 1916.
16. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 509, p. 207; Plat Book 16, p. 14.
17. Biographical data on Noyes was thoughtfully supplied by Stuart M. Mertz. See also St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "John Noyes Funeral Held in Connecticut," Aug. 10, 1960.
18. John Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, and Nancy B. Schwartz, "What Style Is It? Part Four," Historic Preservation, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Jan-March 1977), pp. 18-22, later reprinted; the first scholarly discussion of this style was Jonathan Lane, "The Period House in the Nineteen-Twenties," Society of Architectural Historians, Journal (Vol. XX) 1961, pp. 185-191.
19. For most of these architects, this nomination is indebted to Carolyn Hewes Toft and Jane Molloy Porter, Compton Heights (St. Louis: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, 1984), pp. 39-54.
20. Landmarks Letter, Vol. 20, No. 5 (Sept. 1985).
21. Missouri Historical Society. Bulletin. Vol. XVIII, No. 3 (April 1961), p. 313.
22. Mary Bartley, "Washington University Gothic buildings among prolific architect's designs," West End Word, May 16, 1981; "James P. Jamieson" unpublished typescript, St. Louis Public Library; St. Louis Post-Dispatch "James P. Jamieson Funeral Monday," Nov. 29, 1941.
23. Missouri Historical Society, Necrology Scrapbook XXII, p. 92; St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "Gale E. Henderson Dies; Retired Architect," Feb. 17, 1969.



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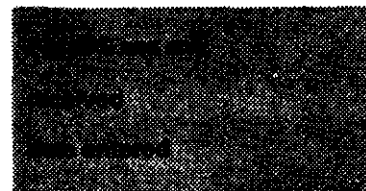
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24. St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "Samuel H. Allen Dies," Aug. 16, 1963; John Albury Bryan, Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture (St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Publishing Co., 1928), p. 182; Historic Buildings in St. Louis County (St. Louis County: 1985), pp. 37, 53.
25. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Gabriel Ferrand, Professor of Design at Washington, Dies." and Editorial, "Prof. Ferrant's Useful Life," Sept. 26, 1934; Arthur Feldman et al, Faith and Form (Chicago Spertus College Press, 1976); Rachel Wischnitzer, Synagogue Architecture in the United States (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1955).
26. Missouri Historical Society Necrology Scrapbook XIII, p. 60.
27. St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "New Type of House is Built for L. W. Thomson," June 5, 1927; "V. H. Proetz Dies," Aug. 22, 1966; St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Ralph Cole Hall, architect, dies," February 15, 1977.
28. Landmarks Letter, Vol. 20 No. 1 (Jan. 1985) p. 4
29. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Ernest Klipstein, Architect, Dies," Nov. 9, 1931; Walter P. Tracy, ed., Men Who Make St. Louis the City of Opportunity (St. Louis: Walter P. Tracy. 1927), p. 151.
30. Missouri Historical Society. Bulletin, Vol. XVIII, No. 2 (Jan. 1962), pp. 198-199; St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "Louis LaBeaume Dies, Architect," Nov. 10, 1961; "The Spirit of Louis LaBeaume," Nov. 13, 1961.
31. Letter from Nancy Leigh Hager to Mrs. R. O. Little, Feb. 21, 1980.
32. John Albury Bryan (p. 262) credits the United Hebrew Temple to "Maritz & Young and Leo Abrahams, St. Louis, Architects." Leo F. Abrahams (born 1895) was the "Son" of Sol Abrahams and Son Construction Company. He later changed the spelling of his name to Abrams; McCune Gill, The St. Louis Story (St. Louis: 1952) p. 1079. Gerry Fitzgerald, editor, Maritz and Young, Inc. St. Louis: A monograph of their work; (St. Louis: Blackwell-Wielandy, 1929-30); St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "R. E. Maritz, Sr., funeral today," June 11, 1973.
33. Barbara Kniestedt, Seven Gables (Clayton, Missouri) National Register Nomination (1985).
34. Patricia Degener, "Buildings of Elegant Rightness," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Feb. 13, 1983; McCue, p. 106; interview with Dunn's daughter Quinta Scott.

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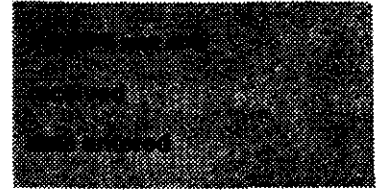
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35. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Edward F. Nolte Dies; Architect Fifty Years," April 8, 1944; The Book of St. Louisans (St. Louis: St. Louis Republic, 1912), p. 448.
36. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Louis Pendleton is Dead at 89," May 30-31, 1964.
37. Toft & Porter, Compton Heights, p. 52
38. Information from Benjamin Shapiro, 1985.
39. St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "H. Guy Study Found Dead In His Home," April 7, 1959; Partial List of Work Designed and Erected During the Last Ten Years by Guy Study, Benedict Farrar and Marcel Boulicault under the firm name of Study & Farrar, Architects (Columbus, Ohio: Denny A. Clark, 1923); 6401 (originally 6317) Wydown was published in the American Architect, Vol. CXI, No. 2165 (June 20, 1917).
40. Bryan, pp. 51, 123; St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "Wilbur T. Trueblood Dies," May 24, 1937; Design Quarterly, Vol. 98-99, p. 58; St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Charles Eames rites here," Aug. 23, 1978.
41. The lives of the owners of the houses in this district are outlined in the inventory undertaken in 1985 by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation for the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.
42. David R. Francis's life has been the subject of numerous publications. He himself wrote two books, The Universal Exposition of 1904 (St. Louis, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, 1913), 2 vols; and Russia from the American Embassy (New York: Scribners, 1921). Other general biographies include Hyde & Conard, pp. 823-826; Walter Barlow Stevens, Eleven Roads to Success; Charted by St. Louisans Who Have Traveled Them (St. Louis, 1914); Centennial History of Missouri (St. Louis: S. J. Clarke, 1921), Vol. III, pp. 33-37; Harry Bartow Hawes, "David Rowland Francis", Missouri Historical Society Collections, Vol. 5, No. 1 (October 1927), pp. 3-14; Dictionary of American Biography (New York: Scribners, 1944), Vol. III, pp. 577-578; Nancy Weatherly Sharp, "Vignettes of Famous Missourians," Missouri Historical Review, Vo. 54, No. 4 (July 1960), pp. 372-374. The Francis scrapbooks are in the Missouri Historical Society.
43. Sources on this aspect of Francis's career include Walter Barlow Stevens, David R. Francis, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary (St. Louis: 1919); George Frost Kennan, Soviet-American Relations 1917-1920 (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1956); Mid-America, An Historical Review, "American Businessman in Russia," Vol. 40, New Series Vol. 29 No. 4

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Continuation sheet Wydown-Forsyth District Item number 8 Page 24

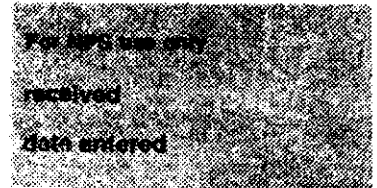
(October 1958), pp. 195-217; Jamie H. Cockfield, ed., Dollars and Diplomacy: Ambassador David Rowland Francis and the Fall of Tsarism 1916-17 (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1981).

44. The house is illustrated in John Albury Bryan, p. 103; Missouri Historical Society, "Historic Houses of Missouri" scrapbook, Vol. IV, pp. 11 and 19. The country house is mentioned by Elizabeth Kennerly Russell, "The Narrow-Gauge and Its Patrons," Missouri Historical Society, Bulletin, Vol. VI, No. 3 (April 1950), p. 277. The landscape was Job Number 0145, The Master List of Design Projects of the Olmsted Firm 1857-1950 (Washington, D.C.: National Association for Olmsted Parks).
45. The St. Regis Apartments, 4954 Lindell and the Chase Apartments, 4931 Lindell, both still standing.
46. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "First Residence is Completed in Aristocratic New Skinker Subdivision," June 2, 1912, p. 16a.
47. The main source of Robert Brookings life is Hermann Hagedorn, Brookings: A Biography (New York: MacMillan, 1936). See also The New Encyclopaedia Britannica (Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 15th edition 1974), Macropaedia, Volume II, p. 550; Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. XI, Supplement I, pp. 122-123; Names That Live (St. Louis: Washington University, no date), pp. 4-5; Hyde & Conard, pp. 244-246.
48. Names That Live, pp. 34-36; St. Louis Post-Dispatch "David P. Wohl Dies," March 3, 1960; "David P. Wohl" (editorial), March 4, 1960; March 8, 1960.
49. Mary B. Reinhard, A Dream in the Process of Fulfillment (St. Louis: Community School, 1979); St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "DeMun Avenue Property Bought for Kindergarten," May 6, 1960; Missouri Historical Society Schools Scrapbook IV, p.169; records of William B. Ittner, Inc.

2092G  
1987-88

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Continuation sheet Wydown-Forsyth District

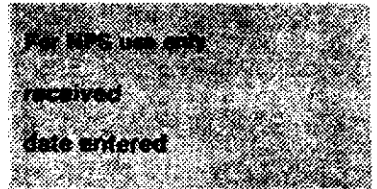
Item number 9

Page 1

3. Centennial History of Missouri. St. Louis: S. J. Clarke, 1921, Vol. III, pp. 33-37.
4. Fitzgerald, Gerry, ed. Maritz and Young, Inc. St. Louis: A monograph of their work. St. Louis: Blackwell-Wielandy, 1929-30.
5. Hagedorn, Hermann. Brookings: A Biography. New York: MacMillan, 1936.
6. Hyde, William, and Conard, Howard L. Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis. New York, etc.: the Southern History Company, 1899.
7. Names That Live. St. Louis: Washington University, no date.
8. Partial List of Work Designed and Erected During the Last Ten Years by Guy Study, Benedict Farrar and Marcel Boulicault under the firm name of Study & Farrar, Architects. Columbus, Ohio: Denny A. Clark, 1923.
9. Priver, Jane. The United Hebrew Congregation. St. Louis: 1963.
10. Reinhard, Mary B. The Story of Community School, 1914-1979. St. Louis: Community School, 1979.
11. Wischnitzer, Rachel. Synagogue Architecture in the United States. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1955, p. 110.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
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Continuation sheet Wydown-Forsyth District

Item number 10

Page 1

Subdivision, extending west 450 feet to a fence, thence south and southeast with the fence to a point opposite the south line of Ellenwood Avenue, thence east along the prolongation of said south line to a point opposite the southwest corner of Tesson's Subdivision, thence north along the west line of said subdivision and its prolongation 530.23 feet to the beginning. The district is bounded on the west by the open grounds of Wydown Junior High School (formerly Hosmer Hall) and of the "South Forty" dormitory area of Washington University. The lots at the east end of Tesson's Subdivision omitted from the district are the site of two recent church buildings. The Skinker Heights, Wydown Terrace, and Ellenwood Subdivisions correspond to Thomas K. Skinker's original estate.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

1. The Book of St. Louisans. St. Louis: St. Louis Republic. 1912.
2. Bryan, John Albury, Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture. St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Publishing Company, 1928.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 122 acres +

Quadrangle name "Clayton, Mo."

Quadrangle scale 1: 24,000

### UTM References

A 

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

B 

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

C 

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

D 

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

E 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

F 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

G 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

H 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The Wydown-Forsyth District includes lots 2 through 51 of Tesson's Subdivision; all of Skinker Heights, Wydown Terrace and Ellenwood Subdivisions, and a small portion of the former Tesson Tract in U.S. Survey 378, beginning at the northwest corner of Tesson's

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state Missouri code 29 county St. Louis County code 189

state Missouri code 29 county City of St. Louis code 510

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Esley Hamilton, Administrative Assistant

organization St. Louis County Dept. of Parks & Recreation date March 1988

street & number 41 South Central Avenue telephone (314) 889-3357

city or town Clayton state Missouri 63105

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Frederick A. Brunner, Ph.D., P.E., Director, Department of Natural Resources and  
title State Historic Preservation Officer date April 6, 1988

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

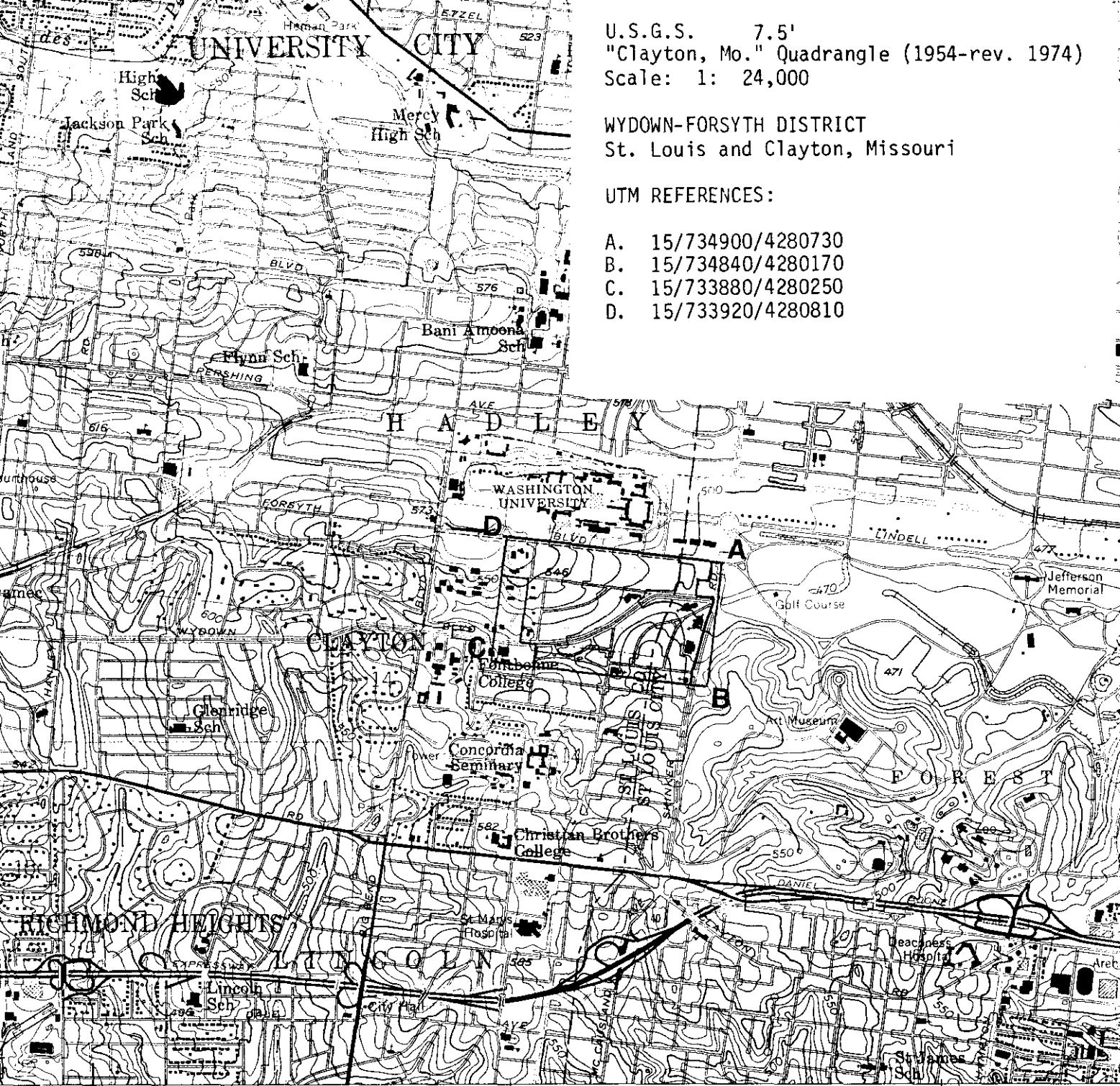
Beth Boland date 5/23/88

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

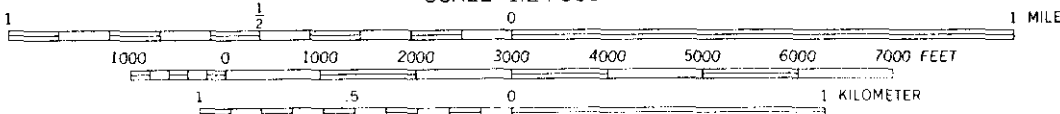


U.S.G.S. 7.5'  
 "Clayton, Mo." Quadrangle (1954-rev. 1974)  
 Scale: 1: 24,000

WYDOWN-FORSYTH DISTRICT  
 St. Louis and Clayton, Missouri

- UTM REFERENCES:
- A. 15/734900/4280730
  - B. 15/734840/4280170
  - C. 15/733880/4280250
  - D. 15/733920/4280810

(WEBSTER GROVES)  
 7961 III SF  
 SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
 AND BY THE DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION  
 MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401  
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compi  
 Survey from aerial photographs t  
 This information not field checke  
 Purple tint indicates extension o

## Photo Log:

Name of Property: Wydown-Forsyth District

City or Vicinity: St. Louis and Clayton

County: St. Louis County State: MO

Photographer: Esley Hamilton

Date

Photographed: As noted

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

1 of 49. Skinker Blvd. from SE, showing United Hebrew Temple, #225 S (left), houses at 211 and 205. Memorial Presbyterian Church, #201 (right). Photo taken Dec. 1987

2 of 49. 6300 Forsyth Blvd. (left), 6320 (center), and 6330 (right), from NW. Photo taken July 1985.

3 of 49. 6408 Forsyth Blvd. (right), and 6400 (right), from NW, showing typical curving driveway. Photo taken July 1985.

4 of 49. West end of Ellenwood Ave. from E, showing gates to 6481 (right) and 6510 (left), with roof of 6510 in distance. Photo taken July 1985.

5 of 49. Sunken park of Wydown Terrace from E, with 26 in distance. Photo taken July 1985.

6 of 49. Wydown Terrace Dr. from NE, showing 8 and 9 (left), 18 in distance, park on right. Photo taken July 1985.

7 of 49. Alexander Dr. from SW, showing 6319 (left), 6315, 6307, and 6301. Photo taken Dec. 1987.

8 of 49. Woodbourne Dr. from SE, showing 233 (left), 225 (center) and 219 (right). Photo taken Dec. 1987.

9 of 49. St. Michael and St. George Episcopal Church, 6345 Wydown Blvd. Photo taken July 1985.

10 of 49. First Congregational Church from E, 6501 Wydown Blvd. and 11 University Lane. Photo taken July 1985.

11 of 49. Eighth Church of Christ Scientist from E. Photo taken Sept. 1987.

12 of 49. Memorial Presbyterian Church from N, 201 S Skinker. Photo taken Sept. 1987.

13 of 49. United Hebrew Temple from E, 225 S Skinker. Photo taken Dec. 1987.

14 of 49. Community School (Wilson School) from SW, 400 DeMun. Photo taken July 1985.

15 of 49. Robert Brookings House from SE, 6510 Ellenwood. Photo taken July 1985.

16 of 49. Asa Wallace House from SE, 3 University Lane. Photo taken July 1985.

17 of 49. J. Herndon Smith House from NE, 6500 Ellenwood. Photo taken July 1985.

18 of 49. Skinker-Worcester House from SE, 6401 Wydown Blvd. Photo taken July 1985.

19 of 49. Stanley Goldman House from NW, 6464 Cecil. Photo taken July 1985.

20 of 49. William H. Burg House from NW, 6416 Cecil. Photo taken July 1985.

21 of 49. Walter Rathman House from N, 6424 Cecil. Photo taken July 1985.

22 of 49. Lewis Thomson House from S, 6377 Wydown Blvd. Photo taken July 1985.

23 of 49. P.V. Kolb House from SW, 6255 Wydown Blvd. Photo taken July 1985.

24 of 49. James E. Crawford House from NW, 21 Wydown Terrace. Photo taken July 1985.

25 of 49. Harry L. Franc House from N, 6414 Forsyth. Photo taken July 1985.

26 of 49. Former Chancellor's Residence from N, 6500 Forsyth. Photo taken July 1985.

27 of 49. St. Michael and St. George Rectory from NE, 6340 Ellenwood. Photo taken July 1985.

28 of 49. Frederick S. Roth House from NW, 6400 Ellenwood. Photo taken July 1985.

29 of 49. Douglas Houser House from NW, 6470 Ellenwood. Photo taken July 1985.

30 of 49. David P. Wohl House from NE, 6400 Forsyth. Photo taken July 1985.

31 of 49. George W. Taylor House from N, 6352 Forsyth. Photo taken July 1985.

32 of 49. Carl G. Meyer House from SW, 6309 Wydown Blvd. Photo taken July 1985.

33 of 49. G. H. Schollmeyer House from N, 6444 Ellenwood. Photo taken July 1985.

34 of 49. Topping Johns House from E, 6325 Alexander. Photo taken July 1985.

35 of 49. William O. Schock House from NE, 12 Wydwon Terrace. Photo taken July 1985.



- 36 of 49. Julia Klein House from N, 15 Wydown Terrace. Photo taken July 1985.
- 37 of 49. Clark Gamble House from SE, 26 Wydown Terrace. Photo taken July 1985.
- 38 of 49. Gustave Lippmann House from SE, 6307 Alexander Dr. Photo taken July 1985.
- 39 of 49. Arthur Stockstrom House from S, 6475 Wydown Blvd. Photo taken July 1985.
- 40 of 49. Ralph Weil House from E, 7 University Lane. Photo taken July 1985.
- 41 of 49. Christian Stocke House from N, 6400 Cecil. Photo taken July 1985.
- 42 of 49. J.F. Hellrung House from NE, 6330 Forsyth. Photo taken July 1985.
- 43 of 49. Skinker-Francis House, 6464 Ellenwood. Photo taken July 1985.
- 44 of 49. O'Neil-Vesper House from SW, 6481 Ellenwood. Photo taken July 1985.
- 45 of 49. Thomas Sherman House from E, 306 DeMun. Photo taken July 1985.
- 46 of 49. Francis Saeger House from NE, 6250 Wydown Blvd. Photo taken Sept. 1987.
- 47 of 49. Herman Shanks House from E, 6300 Alexander Dr. Photo taken Sept. 1987.
- 48 of 49. Julia Steidemann House from N, 6300 Wydown Blvd. Photo taken July 1985.
- 49 of 49. Central Church of Christ from SE, 305 S Skinker. Photo taken Sept. 1987.



























MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



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THE HOUSE OF PRAYER FOR ALL PEOPLE  
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NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036  
TEL. 212-876-1111



































































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IN FRONT  
OF THIS HOME  
ANY TIME



















Central  
Church of Christ  
305