



A Walk in the Park

HISTORIC WALKING TOUR

SECOND IN A SERIES

Established by the
Webster Groves Historical Society and the
City of Webster Groves, Missouri

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Pioneer Bank and Trust Co.

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Before You Begin Your Walk

Inspired by Edward Joy's Old Orchard Park of 1889 to the east and Lilburn McNair's Tuxedo Park of 1890 to the north, a group of prominent Webster Groves businessmen established the Webster Real Estate Company in 1891. The next year they purchased the Payne Tract, north of Lockwood and west of Bompert. Several of them had already built large Queen Anne houses on speculation to attract other successful businessmen and their families to Webster Groves. Now they intended to subdivide this 160-acre tract and promote it as an exclusive residential neighborhood called Webster Park.

Those visionary developers included businessmen James B. Case, Lucien R. Blackmer, J. S. Kendrick, Charles M. Skinner, Charles A. Baker, J. Philip Helfenstein, Jr., Richard Ghiselin, and M. W. Warren; attorneys H. L. Wilson, B. F. Webster and J. P. Dawson; and James F. Allen, a court stenographer.

Webster Real Estate Company hired Elias Long, a landscape architect from Buffalo, New York, to lay out the streets and parks following the natural contours of the land, cutting down the orchards and woods and planting the trees that have become an asset throughout the park. The Webster Real Estate Company laid out 210 large lots and created deed restrictions: no commercial buildings could be built within the park and each house had to be at least two stories and cost a minimum of \$3,000. Before the inception of zoning in the 1920s, deed restrictions were a way of protecting the character and property values of a neighborhood. The real estate company built a small frame Queen Anne station at Oakwood Avenue and Glen Road and gave it to the Missouri Pacific Railroad to attract commuters to the new subdivision.

In 1892, the Webster Real Estate Company published a 32-page booklet called *Webster, Queen of the Suburbs*, promoting the advantages of raising a family in the wholesome atmosphere of the country. Three Queen Anne houses were built in the Park that first year. In 1893 Justin Kendrick and Charles Skinner each built a large Shingle Style Queen Anne house on Hawthorne. They were the architectural and social focal points of the Park until the Kendrick house burned to the ground in the 1930s and the Skinner home was torn down in the 1940s.

By 1897, thwarted by a slow economy, only seven houses had been built in the Park. The Webster Real Estate Company built two homes to prime the pump, an American Foursquare at 215 Rosemont Ave. and a Queen Anne at 46 Glen Road. Development continued when Hannah Jarvis introduced the Scottish game of golf to Webster Park 1903. The rolling hills and grassy fields of the undeveloped lots were ideal for a golf course. Residents laid out a nine-hole golf course and made arrangements with the Missouri Pacific Railroad

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to use the Webster Park Station for a locker room. They named their nine holes the Algonquin Golf Club. After the first year someone built a house in the middle of the golf course, so Webster Park resident Arthur Deacon loaned the club the money to purchase Samuel Jackson's farm on Berry Road for a new golf course.

After the turn of the century, Webster Park entered its boom years: 46 houses were built between 1904 and 1910; 27 houses were built between 1910 and 1920; and 73 houses were built during the 1920s. Residents of the Park were businessmen and professionals who commuted into St. Louis. Many children who grew up in the Park returned to raise their own families there.

The architecture of Webster Park represents fine examples of a variety of styles. The oldest houses in the Park are large, elaborate Queen Anne houses. They are followed by Shingle Style, American Foursquare, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Spanish Colonial Revival houses, many designed by the prominent St. Louis architects of the turn of the century. In 1936 Charles Eames, nationally known for creating the Eames chair, designed an International Style house on Mason Avenue. Other modern, architect-designed houses filled in the few remaining empty lots in the Park in the 1950s.

The architecture of the three institutions in and around Webster Park – Holy Redeemer Catholic Church and School, Eden Theological Seminary and the Webster Groves Public Library – complement the residential architecture. At the center of the Collegiate Gothic campus of Eden Seminary, designed in 1924 by Tom Barnett, stands a replica of the Magdalen Tower at Oxford University in England.

Webster Park has been the home to many notable personalities, including Forest Donnell, governor of Missouri from 1941 to 1945 and U. S. senator from 1945 to 1951; and comedienne Phyllis Diller, who began her career in Gaslight Square in the 1960s. But the Park's greatest gift is its treasury of fine architecture, a cultural heritage for all of Webster Groves.

Sites on the Historic Webster Walk have been selected for their architectural or historical value, and they are identified in this book by the names of the people or businesses that originally occupied them. Distinguished sites have been awarded bronze medallions which are embedded in the sidewalks in front of those sites. Your guidebook notes the sites as follows:

- M** Medallion, distinguished site
- A** Architectural significance
- H** Historical significance

Key Architectural Styles in the Heart of Webster



Queen Anne



American Foursquare



Colonial Revival



Bungalow



Spanish Colonial Revival



Craftsman



Georgian



Federal



Greek Revival



Shingle Style



Victorian Vernacular



Tudor Revival



Prairie



International

Webster Park Walk

This Historic Webster Walk is a 2.7-mile tour through the tree-lined, meandering streets of Webster Park. The entire walk is paved and covers flat to gently sloping terrain.

Begin your walk in front of the Webster Groves Public Library on East Lockwood Avenue, just east of Orchard. The Webster Groves Public Library grew from a collection of books and reading room at the Congregational Church. In 1911 William Jaeger, a wool dealer who lived in Webster Park, donated the land for the Monday Club at the corner of Maple and Cedar, on the condition that it would house the Webster Groves Public Library. The Public Library moved from the Monday Club into the Webster Groves High School in the late 1920s and remained there until this building was dedicated in 1951.

M 301 East Lockwood Ave.

Webster Groves Public Library (1950, *Classical Revival*)
Architect P. John Hoener designed the Webster Groves Public Library with classical details such as the monumental pedimented portico with carvings, the broken pediment over the door, the scrollwork modillions under the eaves and the keystones over the windows. Hoener lived in Webster Park.

To your west is Orchard Avenue. As you walk down Orchard Avenue, you'll enter the charming neighborhood of Webster Park. At Rosemont Avenue, turn left.

H 248 Rosemont Ave.

William Bright Jones House (1916, *Shingle Style Craftsman*)
William Jones was an electrician and the secretary-treasurer of the Electrotype Foundry. This house was designed by the architectural firm of Eames and Young. William Eames and Thomas Young lived in south Webster Groves on Selma Avenue. They designed the Cupples Station warehouses, the Arcade Building and the Lammert Building downtown, and they served on the design review committee for the 1904 World's Fair. Thomas Young was elected mayor of Webster Groves in 1901.

A 240 Rosemont Ave.

Charles Aldrich House (1908, *Shingle Style*)
Architect Louis Mutrux designed this Shingle Style house with a gambrel roof for Charles and Minnie Aldrich. Charles Aldrich worked for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark and commuted downtown to his offices at 9th and Olive streets.

M 235 Rosemont Ave.

Charles A. Baker House (1901, *American Foursquare*)
This American Foursquare was the home of Charles and Mary Baker. Like his neighbor, Walter Scholz, he worked for the Graham Paper Company. He was also one of the directors of the Webster Real Estate Company which developed Webster Park. He had a real estate office in the Bristol Building at Lockwood and Gore. He later developed the Sherwood Forest Subdivision which includes Baker Avenue in Webster Groves.

M 229 Rosemont Ave.

Walter V. Scholz House (1899, *Shingle Style Queen Anne*)
Walter Scholz was the secretary of the Graham Paper Company; this stately home was built for him and his wife, Anna, in 1899. Its asymmetrical shape and eclectic mix of architectural elements typify the Queen Anne style. It combines bays, gables, columns, a projecting gambrel and probably originally featured a balustraded widow's walk.

M 215 Rosemont Ave.

Webster Real Estate Company House (1897, *American Foursquare*)

The Webster Real Estate Company built this American Foursquare house along with the Queen Anne house at 46 Glen Road in 1897 in an effort to jumpstart building in the Park. Charles and Genevieve Waterhouse bought this house; he was a partner in the firm of Hubbell and Waterhouse, Manufacturer's Agents. According to the 1910 census, Genevieve's parents, Symmes and Sarah Voorhees, lived with the Waterhouses.

M 210 Rosemont Ave.

Jonathan W. George House (1900, *Colonial Revival*)
This Colonial Revival house, symmetrical with classical details, was built for Jonathan and Annie George. Jonathan George was a general agent for investments, land and immigration for the Frisco Railroad. At the end of the 19th century the Frisco Railroad undertook a strong campaign to persuade families to move to the open spaces out west served by the Frisco Railroad.

A 202 Rosemont Ave.

James B. Hill House (1929, *Tudor Revival*)
This stone Tudor Revival cottage with a slate roof was built for James B. Hill, a general agent for the Western Insurance Company. This home is distinguished by many fine details, including casement windows, a steeply pitched roof and an unusual wavy clapboard treatment on the gable.

To see the second home built by the Webster Real Estate Company, turn left at Glen Road.

M 46 Glen Road

Webster Real Estate Company House (1897, *Queen Anne*)
The Webster Real Estate Company built this "spec" house on a large wooded corner lot to help fuel building in the Park. It finally sold to Willis Denoyers in 1903; he sold it to James and Dollie Milne in 1905. The home features a Palladian window on the south elevation and multiple gables. The two-story porch and port cochere were added in the 1960s.

Retrace your steps back to Rosemont Avenue and continue on Glen Road.

M 103 Glen Road

Watson Lindsay House

(1908, Colonial Revival with cross gable addition)

This house, obscured by foliage in the summer, was originally a classical Colonial Revival house. It has had a cross gable with a two-story dormer window added, and it has been sided with shingles. Watson Lindsay was the cashier for the White, Branch, McConklin, Shelton Hat Company. After the Lindsays, the Armstrong family lived here. A son, Harris Armstrong, became an architect, well-known for designing the International-style Shanley Building on Maryland Avenue in Clayton, the Ethical Society on Clayton Road and the McDonnell Aircraft Engineering Campus.

M 107 Glen Road

William Parker House (1904, Colonial Revival)

This house was built for William and Laura Parker in 1904. Parker owned Parker Livery and Undertaking on North Gore. In 1908, they moved to a newly built house at 213 E. Lockwood. David M. Flournoy, owner of the Alligator Raincoat Company, lived here in the 1920s. In 1926 he hired young Harris Armstrong, the architect who grew up next door, to remodel and enlarge the house, adding the monumental pillars across the front to make the house resemble George Washington's Mount Vernon.

At the top of the hill is Oakwood Avenue; turn to the right.

M 208 Oakwood Ave.

Charles Maginnis House

(1900, American Foursquare with classical details)

Classical details such as Ionic columns; pediments over the center of the porch and over the third floor dormer; and dentils under the eaves adorn this American Foursquare built for Charles and Fannie Maginnis in 1900. Maginnis was the auditor for the Western Union Telegraph Company.

A 228 Oakwood Ave.

Ralph A. Quarles House (1901, Queen Anne)

This home was built for Ralph A. and Elizabeth Quarles in 1901. Dr. Quarles was a physician. In 1917, P. J. Cashin, who was then the owner, had the whole house raised two feet, most likely to alleviate drainage problems. The home has an intricate shingle pattern in the double gables and a veranda-style porch.

M 215 Oakwood Ave.

Eugene Jaccard Spencer House (1901, Colonial Revival)

This imposing Colonial Revival house features extravagant classical details such as the monumental Ionic pilasters running up the corners and the Palladian window in the center dormer. The house was built for Colonel Eugene Jaccard Spencer and his wife Jane Catherine (Kate). Colonel Spencer graduated from West Point in 1876 and worked for the Army Corps of Engineers until 1891. He was in charge of General Electric's exhibit at the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago in 1893, and then he came to St. Louis with the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company. He was a member of the Algonquin Golf Club and served as president of the Engineer's Club of St. Louis.

A 236 Oakwood Ave.

Judson S. Bemis House (1904, Tudor Revival)

Architect Lawrence Ewald designed this Tudor Revival house for Judson S. and Martha Bemis in 1904. Bemis was the president of Bemis Bag Company, founded by his father Steven A. Bemis. The home features a Gothic trefoil design framing the front door, half-timbering and diamond-patterned casement windows.

A 225 Oakwood Ave.

Albert F. Fellows House (1901, Single Style Queen Anne)

This Shingle Queen Anne house with the Tudor half timbering in the gables was built for Albert F. and Blanche Fellows. He was the president of the Equitable Oil Company. In 1905 Fellows sold the house to Florence and Elliott K. Luddington. Luddington was a partner in the H. & L. Chase Bag Company. Florence was the daughter of Judson and Martha Bemis, who lived across the street at 236 Oakwood Ave.

A 231 Oakwood Ave.

Earl Dean Garrett House (1901, Colonial Revival)

Typical of the Colonial Revival style popular at the turn of the century, this house has many classical details such as Ionic columns, a pediment over the center of the front porch, a Palladian bay window, a broken pediment over the center dormer window, quoins running up the corners of the house and pairs of brackets under the eaves. This home was built for Earl Dean and Charlotte Garrett; he was a salesman for the Hargadine McKittrick Dry Goods Company. When the Garretts' daughter Ginny married, she and her husband lived in this house, too.

M 258 Oakwood Ave.

William R. North House (1924, Georgian Revival)

This Georgian Revival house was built for Dr. William R. and Lucy North. Dr. North was a general practitioner with an office on Lockwood and a large Webster Groves practice. Note the collection of classic Roman elements concentrated at the front entrance to the home, including a temple-style pediment over the door, Palladian window and sidelights.

At Orchard Avenue, turn left.

H 227 Orchard Ave.

Adam Flickinger House (1908, Queen Anne)

This 2-1/2-story Queen Anne house was built for Dr. Adam and Ida Flickenger. Dr. Flickenger was a dentist who taught at the St. Louis Dental College and the Washington University Dental School, and he had a dental parlor in his home for his dental practice. He was one of the early members of the Algonquin Golf Club.

To take a look at the first house built within the Webster Park development, cross through the median and continue on Orchard Avenue.

M 405 Orchard Ave.

George K. Andrews House (1892, Victorian Vernacular)

This cottage, built for George K. Andrews, a court stenographer, and his wife, Elizabeth, was the first house in Webster Park. The house may have been designed by architect William Eames because it is similar to Eames' own home at 414 Selma Ave.

Retrace your steps back to the central median at Orchard and Hawthorne and walk to your left up Hawthorne Avenue.

M 312 Hawthorne Ave.

Harley J. Hooker House (1909, Tudor Queen)

This imposing Queen Anne house with prominent Tudor Revival half timbering was built in 1909 for Harley J. Hooker, a partner in the Hooker Wishart Investment Company. It is distinguished by the sweeping gable ends on the two large projecting dormers, its diamond-patterned windows and a Palladian window on the west elevation.

M 336 Hawthorne Ave.

Charles Avery House (1892, Queen Anne)

Charles and Jessie Avery's Queen Anne home was among the first houses built in Webster Park. Charles Avery was the cashier of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. During the Spanish American War, Avery commanded a troop of black soldiers. The Averys had three sons, one of whom became a writer for the Saturday Evening Post.

M 406 Hawthorne Ave.

Arthur R. Deacon House (1901, Tudor Revival)

Samuel Sherer, director of the St. Louis Art Museum, designed this impressive Tudor Revival house for his friends Arthur R. and Edith Deacon. Sherer was not an architect, but wrote many articles about architecture and designed other buildings. Arthur Deacon was born in England in 1868. He was the secretary of the Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, the maker of Listerine mouthwash, and he was a director of the Lambert Deacon Printing Company.

M 410 Hawthorne Ave.

Arthur R. Deacon Carriage House (1901, Tudor Revival)

This Tudor Revival was originally the carriage house for the Arthur Deacon House at 406 Hawthorne. It was also designed by Samuel Sherer, director of the St. Louis Art Museum. When it was built, the carriage house contained a three-room groom's quarters on the west end of the building and the carriage garage, horse stalls and hay loft on the east end, with an open breezeway between. After carriages went out of fashion, this building stood vacant for over 35 years. When the Gregory J. Nooney family lived at 406 Hawthorne, they used the carriage house as a playhouse with the entire second floor dedicated to model trains. Around 1960 the Nooneys converted the carriage house into a house for their daughters. In 1967 they sold the carriage house as a separate property.

Walk through the median and continue on Hawthorne Avenue.

M 457 Hawthorne Ave.

Herman Schwartz House (1902, Tudor Queen Anne)

This house was originally built as a frame Queen Anne house for Herman and Mary Schwartz. Herman Schwartz was a grain broker and a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. Around 1924 Wilford P. Joy remodeled the house and covered it with stucco to resemble a Tudor Revival house for the Jasper Blackburn family. Jasper Blackburn had begun as a telegraph operator and become an inventor and manufacturer. He invented guy anchors for telephone poles and was the founder of the Everstick Anchor Company, which became the Jasper Blackburn Manufacturing Company and later merged to become ITT Blackburn. The Blackburns added a greenhouse and a Kilgen pipe organ to the house. The pipes were in the basement and a vent carried the sound to the living room. After Jasper Blackburn's death in 1949, Mrs. Blackburn donated \$30,000 to the City of Webster Groves to establish Blackburn Park in memory of her husband.

Retrace your steps back to Park Road and turn left.

H 238 Park Road

Albert H. Manglesdorf House (1936, Colonial Revival)

Wilford P. Joy, grandson of Webster Groves builder Edward Joy, built this Colonial Revival house for Albert H. Manglesdorf. Albert Manglesdorf owned the Manglesdorf Seed Company in St. Louis. Although the house is not symmetrical, its style can be considered Colonial Revival because of the classical treatment of the entrance.

A 216 Park Road

Ferdinand Stork House (1906, American Foursquare)

This three-bay American Foursquare house was built for Ferdinand and Margaret Stork. He was an accountant for the Meyer Brothers Drug Company. The home has a balanced geometrical layout, hipped roof and dormers on all elevations, typical of the American Foursquare style. The front porch is simple, yet classically adorned. The corner pilasters are an unusually elaborate feature.

A 215 Park Road

Harold E. Knight, Jr., House (1954, *Modern Contemporary*)
Architect Erwin Knoesel designed this contemporary house for Harold and Nancy Knight in 1954. Hal Knight owned the W. B. Knight Machine Company with his brother and father and after retiring became a commercial appraiser. Nan Knight is a metalsmith and goldsmith. Hal and Nan helped to design their house, and Nan's brother, Samuel J. Mosby built it.

M 210 Park Road

Tullius C. Tupper House (1908, *Shirtwaist Craftsman*)
Tullius Tupper was the assistant cashier of the Central National Bank of St. Louis. He became the Deputy Federal Reserve Agent for the Merchants Laclede National Bank and then the president of the Securities Investment Company. Preston J. Bradshaw designed this house, as well as the Coronado Hotel, the Forest Park Hotel, the Melbourne Hotel and the Chase Hotel in St. Louis. This eclectic house features a dominant exposed stone chimney, fish-scaled gable, diamond-patterned windows and wide eaves.

Turn right and walk up Oakwood Avenue.

M 436 Oakwood Ave.

Waldo A. Layman House (1906, *Shingle Style Queen Anne*)
The architectural firm of Klipstein and Rathmann designed this Shingle Style Queen Anne along with the Gorelock Building at Gore and Lockwood, the 1931 Post Office on Market Street, the Civil Courts Building, the Bevo Mill Restaurant and several buildings for Anheuser-Busch. Waldo Layman was the president of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company.

M 430 Oakwood Ave.

Stephen D. McCallum House (1905, *Colonial Revival*)
This Colonial Revival house showcases many classical details, such as symmetry, Ionic columns, a frieze and a Palladian window. Stephen McCallum was the superintendent of the Buxton and Skinner Printing Company. McCallum's boss, Charles Skinner, built one of the first houses in Webster Park.

M 420 Oakwood Ave.

Ernest R. Kroeger House (1899, *Colonial Revival*)
This Colonial Revival house with the gambrel roof and the classical details was built for Ernest and Laura Kroeger. He was a concert pianist and a composer of orchestral works and chamber music. Kroeger directed the Kroeger School of Music in the Central West End where he taught piano and organ composition. He served as the master of programs for the 1904 World's Fair. Later Jesse Skinner, son of Charles Skinner, lived here after growing up in one of the first houses built in Webster Park. Jesse succeeded his father as president of Buxton and Skinner Printing and Bookbinding Company.

M 417 Oakwood Ave.

William C. Rumsey House (1903, *Tudor Queen Anne*)
William Rumsey was the president of the Rumsey Sikemeire Plumbing Supply Company. His wife, Louise, was a niece of Charles Kendrick who built one of the first houses in Webster Park. In the 1920s and 1930s King Kauffman owned the house. Kauffman worked for Loew's Theaters, and on weekends he showed movies to friends and neighbors in his third-floor ballroom. From the 1940s through the 1960s Chris Muckerman and his family lived in the house. Muckerman owned the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company. His brother owned the St. Louis Browns baseball team, and there were many parties here with baseball celebrities. The property also includes a charming slate-roofed carriage house.

Walk through the median and continue on Oakwood to the distinctive brick Queen Anne house that will be on your right.

M 349 Oakwood Ave.

Henry J. Jennemann House (1898, *Queen Anne*)
This house was built for Henry and Rose Jennemann in 1898. He was a commission merchant and a florist. He developed the Jennemann dahlia, and at one time his property was covered with dahlia gardens. The Queen Anne home features a tower projection; a classic Palladian window in the gable; intricate brick work around the eaves; and copper roof detailing with finials.

Retrace your steps back up Oakwood to the median and turn right on Joy Avenue.

M 107 Joy Ave.

Stratford Lee Morton House (1911, *Shingle Style*)
The architectural firm of Roth and Study designed this Shingle Style house with a gambrel roof. Stratford Morton was a partner in Morton and Morton, general agents for Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was a founder of the Museum of Science and Natural History and an early collector of American antiques and books. He bequeathed his country home in Gray Summit, Mo., to the Shaw Arboretum.

M 55 Joy Ave.

Gerhard H. Folkers House (1900, *American Foursquare*)
This American Foursquare house was built for German immigrant Gerhard Folkers. After working on his father's farm until 1877, he opened a grocery store. He traveled the west from 1880 until 1883 when he returned to St. Louis and became a coal dealer. During the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s this was the home of attorney Forrest C. Donnell and his family. Donnell served as the Webster Groves city attorney and ran for governor of Missouri against the Prendergast Machine in 1940. Donnell won the election, but the Democratic machine tried to prevent his taking office by having the speaker of the house refuse to certify the election results. Donnell eventually took office. When his term was up he was elected to the U. S. Senate and served from 1945 to 1951.

H 37 Joy Ave.

Jennie Booth House (1890, *Queen Anne*)

This Queen Anne house was built in Joy's Subdivision, for Jennie Booth, in 1890 before Webster Park was laid out. Jennie, a daughter of J. W. Booth, grew up on Kirkham Avenue. Jennie married William C. Jaeger, a wool broker. The Jaegers never had children, but they enjoyed their nieces and nephews from next door and other neighborhood children who played at their house. They had a pond and a boat in their back yard. William Jaeger contributed the land for the Monday Club on South Maple, on the condition that the Monday Club house a public library.

M 30 Joy Ave.

Anton J. Rotty House (1946, *Carriage House*)

This was the stable and servant's quarters for Charles Martin's large Shingle Style house which stood at the front of the lot at 30 Joy Avenue. The Martin house burned in 1941. After the fire, architect Anton J. Rotty and his wife, Charlotte, purchased the old carriage house. In 1946 Rotty and architect Marcel Baucault designed the renovations that transformed the carriage house into a residence.

M 22 Joy Ave.

Leonard C. Martin House (1915, *Shingle Style*)

The architectural firm of Roth and Study designed this Shingle Style house for Leonard and Alice Martin in 1915. The house was a wedding present from Leonard Martin's father, Charles, who was a founder of the Crunden Martin Woodenware Company and lived in a fine Shingle Style house next door. Charles Martin's house burned to the ground in 1941. Leonard Martin was married to Alice Eliot, a granddaughter of William Greenleaf Eliot. Leonard Martin ran the real estate department of the Webster Groves Trust Company, served on the board of Crunden Martin Woodenware Company and ran his own investment firm.

H 17 Joy Ave.

Holy Redeemer Catholic Church Rectory (1926, *Tudor Revival*)

The firm of Ames and Ames built this rectory for Holy Redeemer Catholic Church in 1926 with a steep slate roof, exposed timber framing ends and two arched windows. Father Peter J. Dooley was the first priest to live here; and his sister took care of the rectory.

When you reach Lockwood Avenue, turn right to see the other two Holy Redeemer buildings.

M 347 East Lockwood Ave.

Holy Redeemer Catholic Church (1963, *Modern*)

Archbishop Peter Kenrick established Holy Redeemer Catholic Church in 1886 to serve the 45 Catholic families in Webster Groves. At first they met in the Village Hall in Old Orchard. In 1887 a small frame church was built on the southwest corner of Lockwood and Selma, across the street from the present church. In 1895 a beautiful limestone Gothic church was built on this location. It burned in 1948 and was repaired. In 1962 architects A. F. and Arthur Stauder designed this modern church, dedicated in 1963. It was the first church of the diocese designed to take advantage of the liturgical changes made by the Second Vatican Council.

Father Cornelius F. O'Leary was the first pastor, preaching at Holy Redeemer Catholic Church every other Sunday and in Fenton on alternate weeks. Father P. J. Kane served as pastor of Holy Redeemer from 1887 until his death in 1925. Whenever there was a fire nearby, Father Kane rang the large church bell and hurried to the fire to see if he could be of assistance. Father Peter J. Dooley served as pastor from 1925 until 1949.

H 341 East Lockwood Ave.

Holy Redeemer Catholic School (1910, *Jacobethan*)

The Jacobethan building of the Holy Redeemer Catholic School was completed in 1910. The Dominican Sisters took charge of the parish school, using four rooms for classes and the rest for living quarters. In 1959 the Kloster Company added more classrooms and an auditorium.

At Mason Avenue, turn right.

H 25 Mason Ave.

Eugene J. Burkes House (1910, *Queen Anne*)

Contractor J. R. Gay built this Queen Anne house for Eugene and Eddie Burkes and their four daughters in 1910. Eugene Burkes was the vice president and secretary of the Willard Case Lumber Company. Willard Case also lived in Webster Park at 219 Bompert. The front porch features tapered fluted columns topped with unusual bracketed supports.

M 30 Mason Ave.

Frederick Billings Chase House (1900, *Colonial Revival*)

The classical details of this 2-1/2-story house, such as the symmetry and the modillions under the eaves, make it a Colonial Revival house. It was built for Dr. Frederick Chase and his wife, Mary, in 1900. Frederick Chase and his brother, Edward were prominent St. Louis dentists. Their father, Henry Chase, was also a dentist and taught at the Dental College of St. Louis and the Western College of Dental Surgery. During the 1960s comedienne Phyllis Diller lived here with her husband, Fang.

M 40 Mason Ave.

George Marquet Phillips House (1914, *Greek Revival*)

Architect John Ludwig Wees designed this Greek Revival house with the monumental portico across the front for Dr. George Marquet Phillips and his wife, Hattie. Originally from Kentucky, Dr. Phillips was a surgeon at Barnes Hospital. John Ludwig Wees, the architect, was born in Alsace Lorraine and educated in Heidelberg, Germany. He immigrated to the United States in 1879. He was a partner of August Beinke and was best known for his commercial and industrial buildings.

M 55 Mason Ave.

John P. Gruet House (1905, *Queen Anne*)

John Gruet sold stocks on Wall Street from 1866 to 1886. He later was vice president and treasurer of the Waters Pierce Oil Company, secretly a subsidiary of J. D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company. Gruet became a director of the Hurley Manufacturing Company, making paint for railroads. He served on the Webster Groves City Council and was an early member of the Algonquin Golf Club. When the Gruets built 45 Mason Ave., they rented out their home at 55 Mason Ave. and moved next door. Around 1926, 45 Mason Ave. was covered with stucco.

A 101 Mason Ave.

Carleton M. Dean House (1936, *International Style*)

Architect Charles Eames designed this International Style house for Carleton and Christine Dean. Carleton Dean was a chemical engineer with the Monsanto Chemical Company. Charles Eames is best known for designing the Eames chair and for his artistic documentary films. He taught at the Washington University School of Architecture and at Cranbrook.

M 102 Mason Ave.

Charles J. Kendrick House (1902, *Shingle Style*)

This Shingle Style house was built for Charles and Augusta Kendrick in 1902. Charles was the son of Justin Kendrick who built one of the first houses in Webster Park, and Augusta was the daughter of Marshall W. Warren, owner of the M. W. Warren Coke Company, who lived on North Elm and served on the board of the Webster Real Estate Company. Charles and Augusta Kendrick built another house in Webster Park in 1909, and they sold this house to Charles and Anna Newcomb. Charles Newcomb was the president of Newcomb Brothers Wallpaper Company.

A 115 Mason Ave.

Norman Oscar Vegeley House (1906, *Georgian Revival*)

Architect Norman Vegeley designed this Georgian Revival house for himself and his wife, Comfort. He gave it beautiful classical details, such as Doric columns and modillions under the eaves. Vegeley was an architect with the St. Louis office of the Philadelphia firm, Cope and Stewardson, designers of the hilltop campus of Washington University.

Continue on Mason Avenue until you reach Oakwood Avenue. In front of you is the William D. Biggers house.

M 333 Oakwood Ave.

William D. Biggers House (1897, *American Foursquare*)

This house has the large scale of a Queen Anne house, the boxiness of an American Foursquare house, and the symmetry of a Colonial Revival house. It was built for William and Emma Biggers in 1897. William Biggers was the secretary of the Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Company. He became a department manager at Simmons Hardware Company and later a partner with Lucien Blackmer in W. D. Biggers & Company, jobbers of hardware, iron and steel. He and his family, including three sons, were members of the Presbyterian Church and the Algonquin Golf Club. During the 1940s his eldest son, John D. Biggers, was diplomat and advisor to President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Now turn to your left, walk down Oakwood Avenue and look at the house next door.

A 319 Oakwood Ave.

Thomas Patton Weir House (1899, *Queen Anne*)

This Queen Anne house is built on the basic symmetrical form of the American Foursquare. Its more elaborate features include a central tower with multiple arched windows. It probably originally featured a balustraded widow's walk on top. It was built in 1899 for Thomas Patton Weir. He transferred ownership of it to his son, Joseph Weir, the next year. Joseph Weir was a salesman of wholesale dry goods.

When you reach Orchard Avenue, turn left to visit the last house on the Webster Park Historic Walking Tour.

A 100 Orchard Ave.

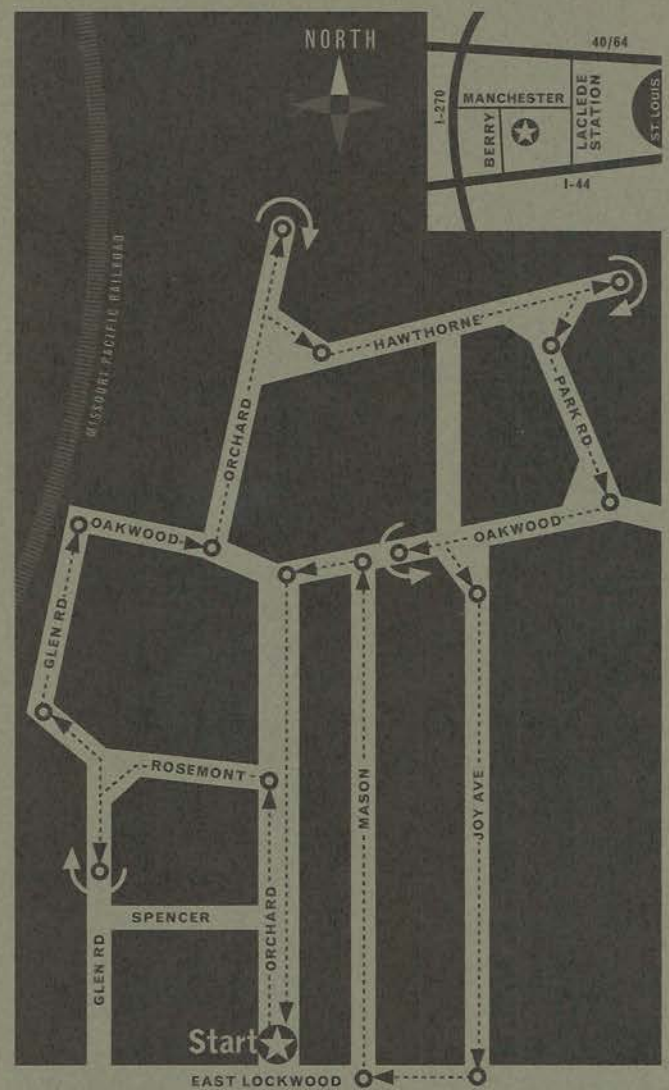
Edwin Lemoine Skinner House (1916, *Colonial Revival*)

This house was built for Skinner and his wife, Virginia. As the son of Charles Skinner, who built one of Webster Park's first homes, Edwin Lemoine Skinner had grown up in the Park. Edwin Lemoine and his three brothers all became executives of their father's company, Buxton and Skinner Printing and Bookbinding. This house was designed by architect Mary LaFon. She later became a draftsman for the Roxanna Petroleum Corporation and the Wabash Railroad. She was married to Thomas LaFon, a civil engineer.

Continue down Orchard Avenue to reach Lockwood Avenue, where your walking tour began.

Walk in the Park Site Overview

301 E. Lockwood Ave., Webster Groves Public Library, 1950
 248 Rosemont Ave., William Bright Jones House, 1916
 240 Rosemont Ave., Charles Aldrich House, 1908
 235 Rosemont Ave., Charles A. Baker House, 1901
 229 Rosemont Ave., Walter V. Scholz House, 1899
 215 Rosemont Ave., Webster Real Estate Company House, 1897
 210 Rosemont Ave., Jonathan W. George House, 1900
 202 Rosemont Ave., James B. Hill House, 1929
 46 Glen Road, Webster Real Estate Company House, 1897
 103 Glen Road, Watson Lindsay House, 1908
 107 Glen Road, William Parker House, 1904
 208 Oakwood Ave., Charles Maginnis House, 1900
 228 Oakwood Ave., Ralph A. Quarles House, 1901
 215 Oakwood Ave., Eugene Jaccard Spencer House, 1901
 236 Oakwood Ave., Judson S. Bemis House, 1904
 225 Oakwood Ave., Albert F. Fellows House, 1901
 231 Oakwood Ave., Earl Dean Garrett House, 1901
 258 Oakwood Ave., William R. North House, 1924
 227 Orchard Ave., Adam Flickinger House, 1908
 405 Orchard Ave., George K. Andrews House, 1892
 312 Hawthorne Ave., Harley J. Hooker House, 1909
 336 Hawthorne Ave., Charles Avery House, 1892
 406 Hawthorne Ave., Arthur R. Deacon House, 1901
 410 Hawthorne Ave., Arthur R. Deacon Carriage House, 1901
 457 Hawthorne Ave., Herman Schwartz House, 1902
 238 Park Road, Albert H. Manglesdorf House, 1936
 216 Park Road, Ferdinand Stork House, 1906
 215 Park Road, Harold E. Knight, Jr., House, 1954
 210 Park Road, Tullius C. Tupper House, 1908
 436 Oakwood Ave., Waldo A. Layman House, 1906
 430 Oakwood Ave., Stephen D. McCallum House, 1905
 420 Oakwood Ave., Ernest R. Kroeger House, 1899
 417 Oakwood Ave., William C. Rumsey House, 1903
 349 Oakwood Ave., Henry J. Jennemann House, 1898
 107 Joy Ave., Stratford Lee Morton House, 1911
 55 Joy Ave., Gerhard H. Folkers House, 1900
 37 Joy Ave., Jennie Booth House, 1890
 30 Joy Ave., Anton J. Rotty House, 1946
 22 Joy Ave., Leonard C. Martin House, 1915
 17 Joy Ave., Holy Redeemer Catholic Church Rectory, 1926
 347 E. Lockwood Ave., Holy Redeemer Catholic Church, 1963
 341 E. Lockwood Ave., Holy Redeemer Catholic School, 1910
 25 Mason Ave., Eugene J. Burkes House, 1910
 30 Mason Ave., Frederick Billings Chase House, 1900
 40 Mason Ave., George Marquet Phillips House, 1914
 55 Mason Ave., John P. Gruet House, 1905
 101 Mason Ave., Carleton M. Dean House, 1936
 102 Mason Ave., Charles J. Kendrick House, 1902
 115 Mason Ave., Norman Oscar Vegeley House, 1906
 333 Oakwood Ave., William D. Biggers House, 1897
 319 Oakwood Ave., Thomas Patton Weir House, 1899
 100 Orchard Ave., Edwin Lemoine Skinner House, 1916



Thank you for taking a walk through Webster Groves history.
 The Historic Webster Walk Series has been created to provide residents and visitors with a look inside the unique character of Webster Groves, Mo. The walks and guidebooks are designed so that individuals, schools, scouts and other groups can tailor the walks to their own pace and particular interests.

Additional Webster Walks are available, each one focusing on a specific neighborhood. If you would like to make a tax-deductible contribution to support this important project, please make your check payable to the Webster Groves Historical Society and mail it to 1155 S. Rock Hill Road, Webster Groves, Mo. 63119.

For further information or if you would like to become a member of the Webster Groves Historical Society, please write us at the above address, call 314.968.1776 or visit us at www.historicwebster.org