

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SOUTH  
INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS  
PHASE ONE: OAKVILLE REVISITED  
1988

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for the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation  
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## RESEARCH METHODS

In 1977 Barbara Messmer Waddock, Susan Louise Wagner, and Laura Ann Beiter produced a history of the survey area, entitled Foundations of a Community: Oakville Before the Turn of the Century. It was published by the Lemay Bank & Trust Company as a Bicentennial project. It detailed 106 historic buildings that were still standing and 15 others that had previously been demolished in the region of St. Louis County that had been called The Point in the nineteenth century. This document formed the basis for the present inventory. All 106 sites were visited, and in the course of this survey, other buildings of potential interest were discovered. The present survey area extends somewhat farther to the west than the earlier one, and previously unrecorded buildings were identified there, particularly along Lemay Ferry Road and Hawkins Fuchs Road, by means of a windshield survey.

All the surviving buildings from the 1977 survey were included in the present one, although some, such as 5112 Milburn Road, have been altered to such an extent that they no longer have any significance from a preservation point of view. A few more buildings more recent than the cut-off date of the 1977 survey were also included, especially where their significance is obvious. Fordyce House and the White House Retreat are prominent among these.

The research method used in Foundations of a Community, though more rigorous than that seen in many local histories, was still based primarily on interviews with property owners and descendants of the original builders. This was supplemented by reference to county property atlases and church records. St. Paul's Church (originally Evangelical in denomination, now United Church of Christ) played a dominant role in the community, and most of the early families were married and buried there or at St. John's Church just outside the survey area. The authors had remarkable success in tracking down descendants of the early settlers, and the book is filled with rare photographs from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries of the buildings and their owners. The pictorial records were particularly valuable because this area is not served by any local historical society, and there is no convenient repository for such family memorabilia. Dependence on personal reminiscence invariably leads to inaccuracies, however, and one of the primary goals of the present survey has been to check names and dates against written records. This has been done primarily by tracing chains of title and by reviewing wills and probate inventories.

Other published records have been of remarkably little assistance. William L. Thomas, who published a History of St. Louis County in 1911, seems only to have gotten as far south as the intersection of Lemay Ferry and Butler Hill Roads, where he interviewed August Kassebaum and John Warmbrodt. The 1919 History of St. Louis County published by the Watchman-Advocate newspaper is similarly mute. Its emphasis was on business, and in this area only Henry Jennemann's store was discussed. Because of the distance from St. Louis, few people from the Point got any attention from the city press. One possible source of information is the county newspaper, the Watchman-Advocate, but back issues of it exist only in the form of microfilm in two county locations, both difficult to schedule.

Two previous county surveys included a handful of area buildings. The inventory conducted in 1955 by Kenneth Coombs and Robert Elgin included the Warmbrodt House and the John Fried House (called in the inventory Fox Place), both on Lemay Ferry Road, and the two stone houses associated with St. Paul's Church on Old Baumgartner (numbers 3317 and 3327). As usual with that survey, all the names and dates have had to be verified. The county's 1983 publication, Historic Buildings in St. Louis County, included the Eugene Nims House in Bee Tree Park, which the county owns, and the second edition added Robert Koch Hospital, which is the only property in the survey area currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Farms that have been owned by one family for a long period of time usually have complex building histories, including the construction and demolition of farm buildings, and sometimes even the rebuilding of the farm house. For example, the house at 616 Magoffin is on ground purchased in 1892, but it is supposed to date from a rebuilding of 1900. These events are not detectable through public records, unless building permits have been issued.

Estimates of a building's date based on stylistic considerations must also be treated with caution in rural areas, as changes in fashion are so late in reaching the country. The Bungalow and craftsman-style houses here have been estimated to date from between 1900 and 1920, but in the few cases where firmer estimates have been possible, such as 7047 Christopher Drive, 5523 Old Lemay Ferry Road, and 5901 Hawkins Fuchs Road, dates from the 1920's and even 1930 have appeared.

The following inventory forms have been arranged according to the street addresses of the properties, alphabetically and numerically. Maps for many of the properties are taken from the records of the St. Louis County Department of Revenue. They show property lines and subdivision outlines as well as building outlines. Where buildings have not been shown, and in a few other instances as well, maps have been supplemented by aerial photographs marked with street names and selected street numbers. Koch Hospital, an important feature of this district, has been omitted from this inventory as it has already been the subject of a detailed National Register nomination.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

At the turn of the century, the survey area was called the Point. An acute angle is formed by the meeting of the Meramec Rivers, and in the nineteenth century, even with ferries, this water boundary isolated the area considerably. The Meramec valley, so picturesque farther upstream, is comparatively placid here, with broad flood plains and gently rising hills. The Mississippi River, by contrast, is marked by steep hills or bluffs. In the nineteenth century they dropped almost directly into the water, but ground has gradually built up along the Missouri shore, moving the river farther away and improving the view. Two of the most beautiful spots along the river are now owned by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. Bee Tree Park, on Finestown Road south of Becker, is about 200 acres in size. The center part of it was formerly the country estate of Eugene Nims, and it retains the house and formal gardens. Cliff Cave Park has over 220 acres, including the rocky bluff face. Other properties with access to the river view include Fordyce House and White House Retreat, both Jesuit-run religious facilities. The only major scar on this landscape is the large Bussen Quarry immediately south of Koch Hospital, at the north end of this area. It has grown over the years, and the dust it produces has been a significant obstacle to the redevelopment of the now-vacant hospital site. The very south end of the Point is now owned by Union Electric Company and is not accessible to the public. On it are the Fine family cemetery and the ruins of "Point of Fair Hope," an unfinished country house of the 1920's.

Only a few short creeks flow directly into the Mississippi. Sugar Creek has its mouth just south of the White House Retreat. About 26 acres of its upper reaches are now owned by the county, and it is anticipated that further land acquisitions will permit the creation of a substantial park in that valley. Mattese Creek, which has several alternative spellings, creates a sizeable watershed through the western part of the survey area and empties into the Meramec. For a time the settlement centering on the intersection of Lemay Ferry Road and Butler Hill Road was called Mattese.

The various waterways contribute to the rolling and varied topography which is characteristic of most of the survey area. The notable exception is the small area of the old Clifton Heights subdivision east of Christopher Road, centering on Heimos Lane, which is almost a plateau overlooking the Mississippi. The generally varied topography has contributed to the winding character of some of the local roads. The most egregious is perhaps Ringer Road, which, from the Sappington Barracks area, goes south west, south again, and then north to connect with Lemay Ferry Road. Baumgartner Road, which begins as the east-west section line between Sections 11 and 14, turns south along the west section line of 14, and then abruptly turns west again, while the section line continues south as Heintz Road. The Heinrich Schmitz House at 3327 Old Baumgartner Road is in the unusual portion of being at the corner of Old Baumgartner and Old Baumgartner. The road is now called Old Baumgartner because its western stretch, following the ridge of the hills above the Meramec, was so winding that a New Baumgartner had to be built along the foot of the hills. Fortunately, the northern part of the district has

enough roads on section lines, including Patterson, Yeager, Heintz, Becker, and Telegraph, to give some order to the overall street pattern. The most confusing parts of the area are the two 1879 subdivisions laid out by the Blow family, Highland Park and Clifton Heights. Both had streets that were not located realistically in relation to the bluff line, so that many of them were never completed. They survive on plat maps, however, and the farms on Heimos Lane appear on maps to be in the midst of a network of streets.

In the early years of the century, land use on the Point was almost entirely agricultural. The only commercial corners were at Telegraph and Baumgartner, the center of historic Oakville, and at Lemay Ferry and Butler Hill, as previously mentioned. Jennemann's store was at Lemay Ferry and Hawkins Fuchs Roads. Since World War II, however, and particularly since 1970, suburbanization has overwhelmed this area. Several of the buildings in this survey are even now slated for demolition to make way for modern residential development, including 7680 Becker Road, 2880 Finestown Road, and 5118 Lemay Ferry Road. With the development has come road widening, which has almost obliterated historic Oakville and now threatens to do the same thing to Mattese. Fortunately, almost all of the new development is of good quality, and the lives of many of the surviving historic buildings may be extended as suburban residences.



## HISTORY

Considering its position on two rivers, the Point was slow to be settled. A look at the early atlases shows only three confirmed Spanish land grants at the south end of the area, with a few more along the Meramec west of Mattese Creek. Even in the early years of American government, land did not sell rapidly. The 1847 atlas shows several quarter sections still unclaimed. In part, this was the result of conflicting land claims. Claimants to several unconfirmed Spanish land grants persisted in their claims for decades, in spite of repeated rejections by the U. S. land commission. The huge tract of the Carondelet Commons south of the River des Peres, which extended into this area, was itself an unconfirmed land claim not settled in favor of the City of Carondelet (now part of the City of St. Louis) until the 1850's. Topography also had something to do with the lack of settlement. The hills along the Mississippi River were so steep along most of this stretch that they defied settlement. The one place where they dropped low enough to permit a landing was preempted by the City of St. Louis for a quarantine grounds, later to become Koch Hospital.

Where the hills dropped near the Meramec was Philip Fine's Survey 50, now marked by Fine Road. Fine came here about 1782 and died in 1819. In 1837 his son Benjamin laid out Finestown on the bank of the Mississippi and sold many of the lots, but no development ever took place. The Fine-Eiler Farm at 7676 Fine Road was Benjamin's.

As was the case in the rest of St. Louis County, French and Anglo names were progressively replaced by German ones from the mid-century onward. These Germans came from all parts of the old country, but the region that appears most frequently is Hesse-Darmstadt, which is about thirty miles south of Frankfurt in the Rhine valley. It was a protestant duchy, and Oakville is unusual in the Catholic context of St. Louis in being dominated by an Evangelical church, St. Paul's. The west part of the survey area looked to another Evangelical church, St. John's in Mehlville, just outside the survey area.

St. Paul's was originally designated "at Mathees Creek" because its early location was just east of the creek now spelled Mattese. Two stone houses associated with the church are still there. Much of the area was also called Mattese, and some of the western area was also called Mehlville. Neither of those areas had a definite center or boundaries, although the intersection of Lemay Ferry Road and Butler Hill Road was sometimes called Mattese. Oakville was a definite place, the intersection of Telegraph and Baumgartner Roads, but it did not have a regular post office, and people in the area were often described as living in Jefferson Barracks or Lemay, both places farther north having post offices with rural routes. Lemay Ferry Road crossed the Meramec at Francois Lemay's ferry. One site in the present survey, 5524 Ringer Road, has some association with Lemay, a rather shadowy figure in local history. The other ferry was Lovering's. Lawson Lovering was a son-in-law of Philip Fine. Lovering's Ferry Road became Telegraph Road. The Earley-Knaus House at 7381 Telegraph Road may be associated with this ferry.

A large number of surviving nineteenth-century houses are associated with two developments sponsored by the Blow family. Almost all the frontage along the Mississippi had been acquired early in the nineteenth century by Thornton Grimsley, who is celebrated in St. Louis history as an outstanding saddlemaker. Grimsley Station Road, which went to a station on the Iron Mountain Railroad, is named for him. His daughter Minerva married Henry Blow, who gained a fortune in lead mining and manufacturing and then devoted himself to the Republican party. He served as minister to Brazil under Grant, and he died in 1875 as a commissioner of the District of Columbia. His children Lucretia (LeBourgeois), Mattie (Wadsworth), Peter, John, Nellie (de Smirnoff), and Susan (who was a founder of the kindergarten movement in this country) divided his south county acreage in 1879. The large southern portion of several hundred acres they divided into 55 lots of about 20 acres each. Divided by roads named for their mother and themselves, the subdivision was called Clifton Heights. The northern tract, which was the southernmost part of the Carondelet Commons, had been acquired by Henry Blow as early as the 1850's in partnership with William McPherson, Edward L. Pottle, and Samuel Magoffin. In its subdivision as Highland Park, the land was divided into 14 lots, which were then assigned to the partners. Magoffin had owned two hundred acres of land between Ringer and Yeager Roads west of Milburn in the 1860's. He went on to become a successful businessman, worth over \$50,000 when he died in 1888.

The lots in these subdivisions were too small to be conventional farms, yet nearly all of them were acquired by farmers. Then as now they were primarily truck farms, raising a variety of labor-intensive, high-yield crops for immediate sale in the city. Berries of various kinds are frequently mentioned. John A. Warmbrodt, for example, was said to be an expert in strawberries: "There are few men engaged in this line of business who can truthfully claim the same intimate practical knowledge of strawberry culture."

At the west edge of the survey area Hawkins Fuchs Road bisects another rural subdivision of small farms. The west side of the road, C. M. Hawken's Subdivision, was laid out in 1868 by Christopher M. Hawken and Jacob Hawken, the surviving sons of Jacob Hawken, who had died in 1849. The east side of the road, Martha Hawken's Subdivision, was laid out in 1888 by Otis Hawken and Martha Colburn, two of the children of Martha and Samuel Hawken. Jacob and Samuel Hawken had been famous as the manufacturers from 1822 to 1849 of the Hawken Rifle, important in the winning of the west. They had acquired this property as early as 1831. Christopher Hawken's house at 1155 South Rock Hill Road is now a museum owned by the City of Webster Groves. The lots in the two Hawken subdivisions were acquired by German farmers -- Diel, Geitz, Schroeter, and Wohlschlaeger -- whose children intermarried and whose grandchildren still live on and farm this land. (The name of the road, incidentally, must be a misspelling.)

Throughout the area, but particularly in Clifton Heights, are many houses that in design are close cousins if not fraternal twins. They are three bays wide and one and a half stories tall, with a large gable over the center door and often with tall, relatively narrow paired windows. A few of these houses have been credited to William Baumgartner, a local contractor,

enough to permit attribution of most of them to him. In the past they have been dated between the early 1880's and World War I, but further investigation as part of this study has enabled most of them to be redated to the mid 1890's. Because they were of frame construction, most have been altered with one of various kinds of siding; perhaps the best preserved is 2600 Erb Road.

A few more expensive houses were scattered throughout the area. Augustus Schulenburg's house at 2559 Yeager Road was built in 1894 in the Queen Anne style, and August Kassebaum's house at 5009 Lemay Ferry Road was built in 1907 in the Georgian Revival style. Kassebaum actually hired a St. Louis architect, William Wedemeyer, something very unusual in these rural areas, so far as is known. Kassebaum later built an attractive store a few doors from his house. It is one of the best and best-preserved examples of a rural commercial building in the county.

The fashion among St. Louisans at the turn of the century for country retreats touched this area only lightly. The Nims House, "Bee Tree Farm," and the Wilson House, "Sun-Up," (now Fordyce House) are the best surviving examples, and among very few ever built. White House Retreat occupies the site of J. Arthur Christopher's house, and the Union Electric property contains the ruins of George F. Wood-Smith's. The White House Retreat is another manifestation of the desire to get away from it all and is a good example of the period architecture of the 1920's.

The survey area is one of the few parts of St. Louis County that has not been subject to annexation or incorporation pressures in recent years. It is rapidly being built up to an urban density, however, and if development continues at the present rate, it will be completely suburbanized within the next decade.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

The following pages list the buildings included in the publication Foundations of a Community in 1977 that are no longer standing in 1988. There are 45 of them out of an original total of 106. Further, of the surviving buildings, several, such as 3966 Old Baumgartner Road, have been cruelly altered. This is as strong an argument as can be mustered in favor of an historic preservation ordinance for the unincorporated parts of St. Louis County. Other county policies also need to be adjusted. The building that has occurred along Christopher Drive shows that old houses can be incorporated into new developments instead of being swept away by them. The county should encourage the retention of old buildings as part of the process of approving subdivision plats. Much more sensitivity needs to be displayed in road widenings to the effects on old buildings, even ones that are not in the actual right-of-way. In some cases the county should pay to move buildings back from roads in order to keep them viable.

Two of the buildings most clearly qualified for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are currently under almost certain threat of demolition. The Warmbrodt House at 5118 Lemay Ferry Road, a little-altered example of a pioneer homestead, has been sold to a shopping center developer, and the land has already been rezoned. Across the street at number 5049, the Kassebaum Building is to be removed to make way for a road realignment. It is an outstanding example of a rural commercial building, one of very few left in the county. Koch Hospital, the one property already listed in the National Register in the survey area, is also in imminent danger of demolition.

Other properties with some National Register potential are the White House Retreat for its architecture, the Nims House for its architecture (if the name of the architect can be discovered) and for its associations with Eugene Nims, and the group of houses and farms on Hawkins Fuchs Road. That late nineteenth-century rural complex perhaps seems better than it is because it is the last of its kind in this area.

Further study of South County history is needed, and it is not likely to take place in the absence of a local historical society. A reasonable depository for photos, letters, and other family memorabilia is badly needed. Buildings whose loss is inevitable should be studied further, even during the demolition process, especially those having log and other pioneer construction techniques. This is an area in which the county government could be helpful, by establishing or assisting in the establishment of a county archives, and by providing a full-time county historian, or preferably a staff, as many jurisdictions in the east do.

**ST. LOUIS COUNTY SOUTH**  
**Inventory of Historic Buildings**  
**Oakville**

1.	Jacob Philip Heintz House	7356 Becker Road	1.
2.	Conrad Rode House	7531 Becker Road	2.
3.	Jakob Boenzle House	7680 Becker Road	3.
4.	Michael Casper House	7815 Becker Road	4.
5.	John Kehrt House	4418 Butler Hill Road	5.
6.	Heinrich Mund House	4222 Cherbourg Drive	6.
7.	Schierhoff-Schaffer House, Evergreen Acres	2921 Christopher Road	7.
8.	Carl Wilhelm Luther House	6312 Christopher Road	8.
9.	Nicholas Traxler House	6450 Christopher Road	9.
10.	Philip Eiler Retirement Home	6509 Christopher Road	10.
11.	John Crecelius House	6550 Christopher Road	11.
12.	John S. Meyer House	6900 Christopher Road	12.
13.	Paul Gaab House	7022 Christopher Road	13.
14.	Otto Todtenhaupt House	7047 Christopher Road	14.
15.	Adolph Warmbrodt House	7103 Christopher Road	15.
16.	Friedrich Wilhelm Kleine House	7149 Christopher Road	16.
17.	Herman Behnke House	7233 Christopher Road	17.
18.	Weck-Sheppard House	7311 Christopher Road	18.
19.	White House Retreat	7400 Christopher Road	19.
20.	Dober-Jost House	5500 Dober Lane	20.
21.	Heger-Studer House	2600 Erb Road	21.
22.	Fine-Eiler Farm	7676 Fine Road	22.
23.	John Beck House	7782 Fine Road	23.
24.	Henry Casper House	7980 Fine Road	24.
25.	Boenzle Tenant House	2880 Finestown Road	25.
26.	"Bee Tree Farm", Eugene Nims Estate	Bee Tree Park-Finestown & Becker Rd.	26.
27.	Hahn-Mueller House	3555 Green Road	27.
28.	John Gebhardt II House	206 Grimsley Station Road	28.
29.	"Sun-Up", Sarah Wilson Country House,	Fordyce House, 316 Grimsley Sta. Rd.	29.
30.	Zelch House One	5748 Hawkins Fuchs Road	30.
31.	Zelch House Two	5752 Hawkins Fuchs Road	31.
32.	Christian Geitz House	5822 Hawkins Fuchs Road	32.
33.	Mabel Schroeter House	5901 Hawkins Fuchs Road	33.
34.	house	5916 Hawkins Fuchs Road	34.
35.	Henry Wohlschlaeger Farm	5959 Hawkins Fuchs Road	35.
36.	Henry August Schroeter House	6006 Hawkins Fuchs Road	36.
37.	Frederick Geitz House	6007 Hawkins Fuchs Road	37.
38.	Frank Diel Farm	6484 Hawkins Fuchs Road	38.
39.	Herman Beyes House	191 Heimos Drive	39.
40.	Louis Beyes House	6530 Heimos Drive	40.
41.	Catherine Dillon House	5057 Ivondale Lane	41.
42.	house	4841 Lemay Ferry Road	42.
43.	house	4847 Lemay Ferry Road	43.
44.	August Kassebaum House	5009 Lemay Ferry Road	44.
45.	Kassebaum Building	5049 Lemay Ferry Road	45.

46.	Warmbrodt House	5118 Lemay Ferry Road	46.
47.	John Fried Place, Fox Place,	5288 Lemay Ferry Road	47.
48.	house	6240 Lemay Ferry Road	48.
49.	house	6258 Lemay Ferry Road	49.
50.	house	6316 Lemay Ferry Road	50.
51.	Sebastian Gau House	466 Magoffin Road	51.
52.	Wilhelm Winheim House	616 Magoffin Road	52.
53.	John Geldbach House	6332 Mayville Drive	53.
54.	Barbara Fuchs House	5112 Milburn Road	54.
55.	Henry Heintz House	2996 Old Baumgartner Road	55.
56.	St. Paul's Old Parsonage	3317 Old Baumgartner Road	56.
57.	Heinrich Schmitz House	3327 Old Baumgartner Road	57.
58.	Wesche Schneller House	3966 Old Baumgartner Road	58.
59.	Daniel Wind House	4745 Old Baumgartner Road	59.
60.	Jennemann Mercantile <sup>Company</sup> <del>Library</del>	5523 Old Lemay Ferry Road	60.
61.	Sylvester Camillo House	125 East Pottle Avenue	61.
62.	Fuchs-Heberer House	354 East Pottle Avenue	62.
63.	house	4304 Ringer Road	63.
64.	house	4348 Ringer Road	64.
65.	Patterson-Dillon House	4938 Ringer Road	65.
66.	Louis Schreyer House	5498 Ringer Road	66.
67.	Kappeser-Uthoff House	5524 Ringer Road	67.
68.	Frank Koelbel House	215 Susan Road	68.
69.	Peter J. Becker House	456 Susan Road	69.
70.	Molt-Sander House	4501 Telegraph Road	70.
71.	Conrad Decker House	4521 Telegraph Road	71.
72.	house	5452 Telegraph Road	72.
73.	St. Paul's United Church of Christ	5508 Telegraph Road	73.
74.	Gebhardt's Store	5701 Telegraph Road	74.
75.	Arthur Baumgartner House	5758 Telegraph Road	75.
76.	Conrad Meyer House	6172 Telegraph Road	76.
77.	Louis Dietz House	6777 Telegraph Road	77.
78.	Point School	6790 Telegraph Road	78.
79.	John Becker House	6925 Telegraph Road	79.
80.	Earley-Knaus House	7381 Telegraph Road	80.
81.	August Schulenburg House	2559 Yaeger Road	81.
82.	Charles Damm House	2949 Yaeger Road	82.
83.	William Niemeyer House	3014 Yaeger Road	83.
84.	Niemeyer Barn; Feldman House	3022 Yaeger Road	84.

## Oakville Lost

Sites included in Foundations of a Community:  
Oakville Before the Turn of the Century (1977)  
that are no longer standing in 1988

### Area One

- |     |                             |  |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|
| 3.  | Schneider-Schodroski Tavern | 4578 Telegraph Road                      |
| 4.  | Oakville Farmer's Club      | Telegraph & Yeager, burned 1944          |
| 6.  | Otto Winheim House          | 5520 Telegraph Road                      |
| 7.  | Winheim's Corner            | Telegraph & Cliff Cave - demolished 1955 |
| 8.  | Marchthaler-Warmbrodt Store | Telegraph & Baumgartner                  |
| 9.  | Oakville Blacksmith Shop    | 5611 Telegraph Road                      |
| 10. | Weinreich-Tanzberger House  | 5629 Telegraph Road                      |
| 11. | Johannes Gebhardt House     | 5677 Telegraph Road                      |
| 13. | Gebhardt's Barn             | west side 5700's Telegraph Road          |
| 15. | Carl Burgdorf House         | 129 West Pottle Avenue                   |
| 20. | Christian Tanzberger House  | Cliff Cave Road                          |
| 22. | Albert Bussen House         | 5500 Bussen Road                         |
| 24. | Frank Merz House            | 5700 Bluff Road                          |

### Area Two

- |     |                            |                                  |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 6.  | Philip Eiler House         | 6601 Christopher Drive           |
| 8.  | Gus Crecelius House        | 6715 Christopher Drive           |
| 10. | Gaab-Stuckmeyer House      | 7000 Christopher Drive - rebuilt |
| 13. | Lengge Log Cabin           | 7076 Christopher Drive           |
| 22. | Luther-Thuerwaechter House | Dacia Lane - rebuilt             |
| 23. | George Luther House        | Knippenberg Drive                |
| 26. | Louis Gaab House           | Minerva Avenue                   |

### Area Three

- |     |                          |                     |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1.  | John Geldbach House      | 6405 Telegraph Road |
| 2.  | William C. Luther House  | 6660 Telegraph Road |
| 3.  | Felix Fine Farm          | 6700 Telegraph Road |
| 7.  | Herman Schulenburg House | 6997 Telegraph Road |
| 8.  | Eiler-Nothum House       | 6999 Telegraph Road |
| 11. | Henry Mattern House      | 7021 Becker Road    |
| 12. | Ferdinand Kaune House    | 7160 Becker Road    |
| 13. | Henry Busch House        | 7200 Becker Road    |
| 14. | Eiler-Busch House        | 7259 Becker Road    |
| 15. | Henry Schierhoff House   | 7361 Becker Road    |
| 19. | Bartlett Cabin           | Bee Tree Park       |
| 20. | Frank Schierhoff House   | 7655 Becker Road    |

#### Area Four

3.	Casper Wind House	2524 Baumgartner Road
4.	John P. Heintz House	2615 Old Baumgartner Road
5.	William Dorst House	Skyhill Drive - demolished 1976
11.	Heimos House	3991 Old Baumgartner Road
12.	George Baumgartner House	4931 Old Baumgartner Road
14.	Baumgartner-Krejci House	2845 Yaeger Road
15.	Jacob Baumgartner House	2882 Yaeger Road
20.	Jacob Schoenemann House	3535 Yaeger Road
21.	Yaeger-Priest House	3732 Yaeger Road
22.	Nazareth Convent	2 Nazareth Lane - rebuilt 1965
24.	John Heimos House	4542 Ringer Road
27.	Friedrich Niemeyer House	5204 Patterson Road
29.	John Schmaltz House	5130 Milburn Road