

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name Park, George M., Residence

Other names/site number N/A

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 440 South Price Road

N/A

not for publication

City or town Ladue

N/A

vicinity

State Missouri Code MO County St. Louis Zip Code 63124

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Bm K De DEREK SHFO
Signature of certifying official/Title

11-16-22
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Park, George M., Residence
Name of Property

St. Louis County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
1	2	structures
2		objects
4	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic / Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic / Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals
Italian Renaissance

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete, Concrete Masonry Unit
walls: Brick

roof: Terracotta
other: Stone, Wood, Wrought Iron

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Park, George M., Residence
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

1925

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Trueblood, Wilber T.

Graf, Hugo K.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.0

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 38.649348 -90.366107 3 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

2 _____ 4 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____ 3 _____
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

2 _____ 4 _____
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia Rouse

organization owner date 8-18-23

street & number 440 South Price Road telephone 314-620-4634

city or town Ladue state MO zip code 63124

e-mail triciarouse@icloud.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:**
 - A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Park, George M., Residence
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Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: Park, George M., Residence

City or Vicinity: Ladue

County: St. Louis County State: Missouri

Photographer: Patricia Rouse

Date Photographed: June 2022

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

- 1 of 20: West elevation – facing east
- 2 of 20: Loggia at west elevation – facing northeast
- 3 of 20: Groin vault ceiling at loggia – facing north
- 4 of 20: Loggia floor tile – facing north
- 5 of 20: Loggia tile Fleur-de-lis – closeup
- 6 of 20: West elevation – facing east – full site, including pergola and pool
- 7 of 20: Photo of limestone pendant and stringcourse; west elevation – facing east
- 8 of 20: Balcony and Parapet – facing northeast
- 9 of 20: South elevation – facing north
- 10 of 20: Southeast corner of portico, floor – facing northeast
- 11 of 20: East elevation- facing west
- 12 of 20: Roof tile detail
- 13 of 20: Pool and full site – facing west
- 14 of 20: Overhang at rear entry, east elevation – facing northwest
- 15 of 20: North elevation – facing south
- 16 of 20: Interior arch at entry hall – facing south
- 17 of 20: Interior stairs with iron railing – facing east
- 18 of 20: Interior arches at living room – facing south
- 19 of 20: Original stone pillar – facing north
- 20 of 20: Original stairs to South Price Road – facing east

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Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

- 1 of 40: Context map
- 2 of 40: Aerial map
- 3 of 40: Site Plan map with photo markers and trees identified
- 4 of 40: Current First Floor plan with photo markers
- 5 of 40: Current Second Floor plan with photo markers
- 6 of 40: Historic photo of Park Residence, circa 1930
- 7 of 40: Cover of "The Recent Works of Trueblood and Graf: Architects"
- 8 of 40: Advertisement for Interstate Stone & Marble Works
- 9 of 40: Advertisement for Edwin F. Guth lighting fixtures
- 10 of 40: The Clayton "04" Trolley – Price Road Car Stop
- 11 of 40: Tourist's Trolley Map of St. Louis and Environs, circa 1915
- 12 of 40: Clayton 04 Route Alignment map, circa 1928
- 13 of 40: Map from Historic Buildings Survey of Eastern Ladue with locations of the Park Residence and the three comparative examples marked
- 14 of 40: Comparative example 1 – 470 South Price Road
- 15 of 40: Comparative example 2 – 9107 Clayton Road
- 16 of 40: Comparative example 3 – 9119 Clayton Road
- 17 of 40: Cover of "Specifications for the Residence of Dr. Geo. M. Park"
- 18 of 40: Original blueprints from Trueblood & Graf, First Floor of Park Residence
- 19 of 40: Original blueprints from Trueblood & Graf, Second Floor of Park Residence
- 20 of 40: Original blueprints from Trueblood & Graf, West Elevation of Park Residence
- 21 of 40: Original blueprints from Trueblood & Graf, South Elevation of Park Residence
- 22 of 40: Original blueprints from Trueblood & Graf, East Elevation of Park Residence
- 23 of 40: Original blueprints from Trueblood & Graf, North Elevation of Park Residence
- 24 of 40: Downspout and scupper
- 25 of 40: Details at loggia: wrought iron
- 26 of 40: Capital detail at loggia
- 27 of 40: Corbel detail at loggia
- 28 of 40: Indiana limestone at patio
- 29 of 40: Roof bracket
- 30 of 40: Balcony with brick detail
- 31 of 40: Indiana limestone at balcony with view of pool
- 32 of 40: Terracotta tile roof
- 33 of 40: Original copper light fixture
- 34 of 40: Original garage window
- 35 of 40: Pergola and pool
- 36 of 40: Original light fixture at entry hall
- 37 of 40: Terrazzo floor, showing pattern in sunroom
- 38 of 40: Staircase, second floor looking down
- 39 of 40: Staircase and view to second floor archway and hall, including ironing board
- 40 of 40: Original stone on driveway entrance pillar

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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Summary

The Park Residence is located at 440 South Price Road, Ladue, St. Louis County, Missouri. This is a two-story Italian Renaissance Revival house designed and built in 1925 for Dr. George M. Park by the preeminent local architecture firm of Trueblood and Graf. The home is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture. The Park Residence stands on a one-acre lot in the northeastern section of Ladue, an inner suburb of St. Louis, Missouri. With a population of less than 10,000, Ladue possesses relatively few commercial or institutional buildings and is mostly residential in its makeup.

The Park Residence (Photo #1) is a fine example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style and one of only a handful of examples constructed in Ladue. Deep eaves boxed in with decorative wood brackets (Photo #2) support a hipped roof of original green terracotta tiles, reflective of the style. This two-story brick home has a five bay center section with off-set wings at both the north and south ends of the house. A single-story three bay arched loggia – notable in Italian Renaissance Revival design – is centered (Photo #3) on the front west-facing side of the home. The original windows were steel multi-paned casement. The windows were replaced in the 1980s by a previous owner with wood casement, clad in metal. Original opening size, limestone sills and trim unchanged. Unless otherwise noted, all windows are replacement of this type. The windows of the second floor are smaller in scale than those of the first floor (Photo #6), typical of Italian Renaissance Revival. Character-defining features are present on each elevation and include arches, ashlar or cut stone, wrought iron and copper work, and decorative tiles.

We can see from original blueprints and the building specifications book by architects Wilbur T. Trueblood and Hugo K. Graf that there have been few changes to the house (Figures 18 – 23).¹ A one-story addition with a tuck-under garage at the east (rear) elevation of the house was added by Dr. Park in the early 1930s, respecting the Italian Renaissance Revival design. The addition blends well with the original structure, using the same type of brick and terra cotta tile on the hipped roof (Photo #12). A study of the original floor plans (Figure 18 and Figure 19) indicates minimal changes to the interior layout of the residence. Two non-contributing structures, a swimming pool and pergola, are present at the southeast corner of the property. An original set of stone steps links the property to South Price Road. Since it exists as an important feature, the staircase is included as a contributing structure. Two original round pillars of dry-stacked stone flank the entrance of the driveway. The pillars contribute as objects, measuring over five feet in height. The few small changes to the house have had no adverse effect to the integrity of the home.

Setting

The Park Residence lies just south of the Edgewood subdivision in the northeastern section of Ladue, Missouri (Figure 1 and Figure 2). This area of Ladue is heavily wooded and mostly residential in nature, with the average lot size being over an acre. Only a few non-residential buildings can be found in the immediate vicinity. John Burroughs School, Busch's Grove, Ladue Market, and the Carmelite Monastery are located less than a mile south. Properties in Ladue are some of the most sought after and prestigious

¹ Trueblood & Graf, "Specifications for the Residence of Dr. George M. Park: Set No. 2."

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homes in the St. Louis area. In recent years, some of the larger properties have been subdivided into smaller lots, while a historic survey indicates several older homes have been torn down and replaced.²

Dr. Park purchased the one-acre lot identified as “Lot 8A, Mehl Edgewood SD”;³ the home was designed for Dr. Park and completed in 1925 (Figure 6). The house faces west, notably placed far back from the road, on the rise of a hill (Photo #6), giving an expansive feel to the property. The land is level with the first floor on the west and south sides of the house. The property slopes down and around the house, revealing the ground level on the east and north sides, allowing access to the garage.

The boundary of the lot has not changed since Dr. Park purchased the property in 1925. The site landscaping consists of several large trees and other plantings that have been allowed to mature, providing ample shade, privacy from neighbors, and a tranquil park-like setting. The site map (Figure #3) indicates the location and types of mature trees surrounding the residence. There are two other original features on the property. A set of original stone steps (Photo #20) leads down an embankment at the southwest corner of the property, providing walking access to South Price Road. The steps are approximately two feet wide by fourteen feet long and are made from the same type of flag stone as the patio surrounding the loggia on the west elevation of the house (Figure 28). Also original to the property is a pair of dry-stacked, round stone pillars (Photo #19), flanking the entrance to the driveway and contributing to the property, further described below. The property is accessed from a driveway off of Sheraton Drive, which runs along the south line of the property. The drive enters the property on the south side of the house, proceeding down the hill to the northeast corner of the rear of the house and terminating at the garage. Two non-contributing structures are present on the property (Photo #13), a swimming pool, built in 1962, and a pergola, built in 2018 (Figure 35), described below. Both are located in the southeast corner of the property (Figure 3), roughly 40 feet from the house, across the driveway. The upper section of the driveway is stone pavers (Photo #6), placed by the current owners in 2005 and framed by two pair of small stone pillars. These blend with the original stone on the property.

Exterior

The Park Residence, built in 1925, is a two-story home in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. The house evokes the description noted by Carole Rifkind in *A Field Guide to American Architecture*: “stately rather than exciting, ‘correct’ rather than daring.”⁴ Rifkind also highlights the arch detail, masonry construction and “the appearance of massiveness, and strong horizontal lines.”⁵ The Park Residence matches this apt description. The house is constructed of full masonry grey brick from the Hydraulic Press Brick Company⁶ (Figure 6). According to Thomas Bitting, whose family lived in the house in 1954 and 1955, the house was painted at that time.⁷ The exterior brick is currently painted a cream color. A paint analysis by an architectural conservator revealed five layers of grey paint in various shades, and one layer of cream paint.⁸

² Esley Hamilton, *Historic Buildings Survey: Eastern Ladue*, Survey (Ladue, MO: St. Louis County of Parks and Recreation, 1987).

³ Ibid.

⁴ Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide to American Architecture* (New York: Penguin Group, 1980). Page 220.

⁵ Ibid., Page 220.

⁶ *The Recent Work of Trueblood and Graff: Architects* (New York: Architectural Catalog Co., 1930).

⁷ Patricia Rouse, “Interview with Thomas Bitting,” Phone, June 29, 2022.

⁸ David Arbogast, “Paint Analysis, Park Residence,” August 8, 2022.

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The house sits on a poured concrete foundation with concrete masonry unit (CMU) block used for the foundation of the garage addition on the east side. The house features ashlar stone elements identified in the architects' specification manual (Figure 17) as "Buff" Indiana Limestone.⁹ A band of this cut stone is seen in the water table that runs around the whole house. The limestone was provided by Interstate Stone & Marble Works¹⁰ (Figure 7 and Figure 8).

The house is topped with a striking, large, hipped roof with a deep overhang of boxed eaves. The overhang is supported by scrolled wooden brackets, extending 42 inches, with decorative recessed wood panels between each bracket. The hipped roof is covered with Imperial Spanish tiles made by the Ludowici-Celadon Company in a dark green glaze.¹¹ The Ludowici-Celadon Company is still in business today and still produces these same roof tiles. The architects' specification manual called for the roof tiles to be "laid so that the vertical lines are parallel with each other and at right angles to the eaves."¹² The tile roof has been well maintained and the tiles (Photo #12) are in excellent condition. The roof is a significant feature of Italian Renaissance Revival style. One short, rectangular brick chimney emerges from the ridge of the roof at start of the south hip. All gutters and downspouts are original copper fittings and feature decorative scuppers and straps (Figure 24). This copper drainage system continues around all sides of the house. The gutters on the garage addition are copper and original. Two one-story downspouts on the north elevation at the garage addition, added by a previous owner, are aluminum.

West Elevation

The west elevation is the primary front elevation and faces South Price Road (Photo #1). The first floor has three windows and three doors, while the second floor has six windows. The house is divided into three sections. The center two-story section is five bays wide. The north wing is one bay wide and also two stories high. The south wing is one bay wide and one story in height. This wing is topped with vented brick parapet walls (Photo #8), another feature of Italian Renaissance Revival. Both the north and south wings step back from the center section approximately three feet.

An elegant one-story three bay loggia is centered across the front of the house (Photo #2). The loggia features three large arches that spring from two smooth columns of the Indiana Limestone in the center, punctuated at either end with square columns of brick. The stone columns are hand carved with Corinthian capitals¹³ (Photo #3) and the arches are a double head row of brick. There is a decorative shield carved from the Indiana Limestone centered above the middle arch (Photo #7). These elements reflect Italian Renaissance Revival style. Notably, the spring point of each arch is connected with wrought iron bars with decorative detailing in the center of each (Figure 25). The north and south ends of the loggia are also arched with the same details. The loggia is topped with a carved stone cap that aligns with a stringcourse of stone, all with the same profile (Photo #7). The stringcourse forms the window sills for the second-floor windows and aligns with the top of the parapet walls of the balcony, over the southern wing of the house. The stringcourse – an important feature of Italian Renaissance Revival – continues all the way around each side of the house. The ceiling of the loggia is formed by a graceful series of groin

⁹ Trueblood & Graf, "Specifications for the Residence of Dr. George M. Park: Set No. 2," May 1925. Page 14.

¹⁰ *The Recent Work of Trueblood and Graff: Architects.*

¹¹ Trueblood & Graf, "Specifications for the Residence of Dr. George M. Park: Set No. 2." Page 17.

¹² Ibid. Page 18.

¹³ Ibid. Page 13-14.

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vaults, with the middle two vaults terminating at corbels matching the Corinthian capitals of the columns (Photo #3). The loggia floor features a border of ashlar stone with terra cotta tiles (Photo #4) by the U.S. Tile Co.¹⁴ Tiles of blue, rose gold, and greys form a pattern with accent tiles decorated with a Fleur-de-lis (Photo #5), the well-known symbol of St. Louis. The loggia is surrounded by a flag stone patio with a cut stone border of the Indiana Limestone (Photo #2, Figure 28).

The symmetrical openings of the five bays across the front elevation of the first floor include three sets of French doors and two sets of double casement windows. This bay feature and the symmetrical composition are components of Italian Renaissance Revival style.¹⁵ Two of the doors are located at each end, outside the loggia, with the third door being centered under the loggia. The north and south doors are original, with the center door a replacement in kind. Two window openings are located within the loggia, with one on either side of the centered French doors. All five of these openings are trimmed out with more of the cut Indiana limestone, forming the casings, crowns, and aprons (Photo #6). All other first floor windows have cut stone for the exterior sills with brick soldier course headers. The windows of the second floor are much smaller in scale than those on the first floor and are all aligned with the openings on the first floor. The alignment of the first and second floor openings provides a balanced rhythm, emphasizing the symmetrical Italian Renaissance Revival design of the front, west elevation of the home.

South Elevation

The south elevation (Photo #9) is dominated by two features: the one-story south wing comprising the sun room, with the vented brick parapet walls of the balcony above, and one of the entries into the home – an open portico (Photo #10), tucked under the second floor at the southeast corner. The first floor has three windows on the three sides of the sunroom, and one entry door – at the portico. The second floor has three windows and one door, accessing the balcony. The stringcourse continues around all sides of the balcony's parapet, as does the vented brick detail (Photo #8). Both the portico and parapet are characteristic of Italian Renaissance Revival.¹⁶ The original first-floor door on the south elevation consisted of two raised wood panels and a glass divided light. It was replaced at some point with a solid wood paneled door. The present door, placed in 2005 by the current owners, has a single raised wood panel and glass with a different division. The sun room has symmetrical casement windows on the west and east sides, with a larger casement window on the south elevation. The bedroom windows on the second floor are smaller, in keeping with the home's overall symmetry and the Italian Renaissance Revival design. The original balcony door was wood and glass divided light, the replacement is constructed in kind, wood clad with metal. On the first floor, the portico offers an airy entry to the home, framed by four large arches, two on each side of the southeast corner. Again, decorative wrought iron bars connect the spring points of each arch (Photo #9). The floor of the entry portico is edged with cut Indiana Limestone. The portico floor is composed of original red quarry tile from the U.S. Tile Co.,¹⁷ laid in a hopscotch pattern; the tiles range in size from 3" x 6" to 9" x 9" (Photo #10). Directly above, the floor of the balcony on the south elevation is covered with original copper sheeting cut into tile shapes, ranging in size from 7" x 30" to 30" x 30" (Figure 30). The original copper is soldered in a hopscotch pattern and integrated with the original copper downspout at the northeast corner of the balcony. An

¹⁴ Ibid. Page 19.

¹⁵ V.L. Sherman, "Characteristics of Italian Style" (American Builder, June 1927), Page 120-121. Accessed August 6, 2022.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Trueblood & Graf, "Specifications for the Residence of Dr. George M. Park: Set No. 2." Page 19.

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original copper light fixture can be seen on the east facing wall next to the first arch of the portico¹⁸ (Figure 9).

East Elevation

The only exterior change to the footprint of the house exists on the east elevation, the roughly 16' x 16' one-story addition with a tuck-under garage (Photo #11), completed by Dr. Park in the early 1930s. According to Ann Shapleigh, who owned the house from the 1980s until 2004, the addition was built by Dr. Park in order to accommodate an extra domestic live-in employee.¹⁹ Indeed, U.S. Census records of 1930 indicate Dr. Park, his wife, Julia, both of Dr. Park's parents, and a nurse and a maid lived in the house.²⁰ The small addition sits on a foundation of CMU block and has brick veneer, matching the brick of the original house. The water table continues on the addition, not with the cut stone, but with a band of brick that is stepped out slightly from the face of the wall, aligning with the original cut stone water table. The garage is topped with a hipped roof of matching green Imperial Spanish tiles; however, there is no overhang or brackets (Photo #13). Instead, the roof ends where it connects to the exterior wall, and the copper gutters are attached at that junction. The addition has seven windows, six are the metal-clad wood casement, while one is a fixed metal-clad picture window. Original metal frame casement windows can be seen throughout the garage (Figure 34). The original garage doors were wood, barn-type swing out. The original doors were replaced by a previous owner with a lightweight paneled electric door. All windows on the addition have brick sills with soldier course headers. Built only a short time after the residence was constructed, the addition continues the design elements that make the property significant.

Centered on the east side of the house is the rear entry, accessed by a set of poured concrete steps. The door is paneled wood with divided light, a replacement in kind to the original door. The first floor has three windows and one rear door. There are two ground-level basement windows and two original garage windows. Six windows are symmetrically placed on the second floor. A solid wall of brick lines the south side of the steps, topped with a weighty cap of the cut Indiana Limestone (Photo #14). The original blueprints show a wood railing on the north side of the steps that wrapped around a small deck (Figure #18). The wood deck was enlarged after the addition was built and has been rebuilt at least once since that time. The rear entry door is covered by a small overhang with a hipped roof and standing seam copper sheeting. The overhang is original to the house and is supported by distinctive wrought iron scrolled brackets (Photo #14). Both the copper work and brackets reflect Italian Renaissance Revival style. Next to the rear entry door, a small bump out with a low shed roof emerges, composed of the same standing seam copper roofing found over the door. This space originally housed the ice box, which allowed for the delivery of blocks of ice in the 1920s and 1930s. Notably, the first-floor foyer window is larger than the bedroom windows on the second floor, in keeping with Italian Renaissance Revival design. A small 18" x 22" metal-clad fixed window with a limestone sill sits above the ice box. In the center of the main roof on the east side of the house is an original low-sloped shed roof dormer (Photo #11). The center portion of the replacement window is fixed, with a replacement casement window on either side. The same green Imperial Spanish tiles²¹ found on the main roof grace the roof of the dormer; the sides of the dormer are covered with square edged original terra cotta tiles with a matching green glaze (Figure 32).

¹⁸ Trueblood & Graf: "Recent Work of Trueblood and Graf," page 17.

¹⁹ Patricia Rouse, "Interview with Ann Shapleigh," Phone, June 30, 2022.

²⁰ Department of Commerce - Bureau of the Census "Fifteenth Census of the United States," McKnight Village, 2-B. 440 South Price Road. Accessed August 3, 2022.

²¹ Trueblood & Graf, "Specifications for the Residence of Dr. George M. Park: Set No. 2," Page 17-18.

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St. Louis County, Missouri
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

North Elevation

The north elevation (Photo #15) is the simplest elevation of the house. The deep overhang with decorative brackets and panels and the cut Indiana Limestone details of the stringcourse, water table, and window sills are the only embellishments on this side of the house. A wooden fence rests at the north elevation, placed by the current owners in 2005 to screen the air conditioning compressors. The first floor features three windows; the second floor has three windows as well. Also visible, three of the original casement windows, like those on the east elevation of the garage, open at the ground level (Figure 31) on the north elevation. The hillside gives a stepped nature to the north elevation, exposing more of the elevation towards the rear of the property. Windows on the west and east side of the breakfast room are symmetrical; all of bedroom windows on the second floor are smaller than the windows on the first floor.

Entrance Pillars, 2 Contributing Objects, 1925

The dry-stacked stone pillars (Figure 40) flanking the entrance to the driveway measure just over five feet in height, with a circumference of 120". A reddish-brown pebbled rock is cemented along the top edge, surrounding a bowl-shaped planter (Photo #19). Large urns and planters began to appear as exterior elements on Italian Renaissance Revival buildings in the late 1890's, notably in work by McKim, Mead & White.²² The pillars at the Park Residence mark the entrance to the property. Light fixtures in the center of the planters are wrought iron replacement.

Stone Stairway, 1 Contributing Structure, 1925

The stone on the pillars matches the original stone stairway (Photo #20) at the southwest property corner. The fourteen-foot-long stairway led from the Park Residence to South Price Road, a dirt road in 1925. The set of stairs allowed access to the Price Road Car Stop (Figure 10) and the Clayton 04 Trolley Line (Figure 12).

Swimming Pool, Non-Contributing Structure, 1962

The swimming pool – plaster with a tile edge – was built in 1962, according to a building permit issued by Ladue to the Robinson family, third owners of the house. The oval-shaped 12' by 20' plaster pool (Photo #13) has been maintained. A wrought iron fence with wrought iron gates surrounds it. The pool is considered non-contributing because it was built after the period of significance. It is in the southeast property corner, across the driveway from the residence (Figure 31), 40 feet from the south elevation.

Pergola, Non-Contributing Structure, 2018

The wooden pergola, constructed of cedar, was built in 2018 by the current owners. It stands within the wrought iron fence area on the north side of the pool. The pergola measures 10 feet by ten feet and is open on two sides, with open slats at the top (Figure 35). It is considered non-contributing because it was built after the period of significance. The pergola is located across the driveway from the residence, 50 feet from the south and east elevations.

²² Samuel G. White and Elizabeth White, *McKim, Mead & White: The Masterworks* (Rizzoli International Publications, New York, NY. 2002), Page 183; Page 190.

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Interior

The interior of the home has changed very little since it was first built in 1925. Although the west elevation is the public-facing side of the property, the elevation on the south side, through the open portico, serves as the main property entry for the owner. Passing through the portico of the south elevation (Photo #10), visitors step over a limestone threshold on to a deep emerald green terrazzo floor in a small vestibule, lit by an original brass and crystal chandelier (Figure 36). The vestibule, an element of Italian Renaissance Revival style, opens to an arch (Photo #16), carrying in to the front entry. The floor of the front entry, like the rest of the first floor, is composed of the original green terrazzo tile. To the right of the front hall lies the powder room, with original black wall tile, tile towel racks, and an original medicine cabinet. To the left, a second, oversized arch (Photo #17) defines the entrance to the living room. At the south end of the living room, two original arched wood built-in cabinets flank the wide doorway to the sunroom (Photo #18). The living room also connects to the central dining room, with the breakfast room at the north end. These main public spaces of the house are arranged across the front of the house, facing west. The three sets of French doors and casement windows open up to the loggia and portico, allowing an abundance of light and fresh air. The spaces between the rooms feature large openings with original wood bi-fold doors with brass hardware. The open feeling is typical of the Mediterranean style. The bi-fold doors allow for areas to be closed off for privacy or swung open completely, creating a large, uninterrupted space. (Figure #18).

The terrazzo, produced by the Synthetic Tile Co. of St. Louis,²³ is well maintained. It covers the floors and comprises the baseboards throughout the first floor (Photo #18, Figure 38), while the kitchen floor is composed of red oak. Terrazzo – the art of combining marble chips with cement – took root in Italy during the Renaissance, eventually emerging in the United States hundreds of years later, as skilled Italian craftsmen immigrated.²⁴ Terrazzo became a flooring of choice in revival homes in the United States, including Italian Renaissance Revival, according to Richard Guy Wilson, noted architectural historian at the University of Virginia.²⁵ The original specifications manual for the Park Residence called for a checkerboard pattern of green and white terrazzo in the sunroom and in the breakfast room. That pattern, however, was only installed in the sunroom (Figure 37), allowing for a flow of green terrazzo through the remaining rooms. All interior windowsills throughout the house are composed of the green terrazzo; green terrazzo also forms an elegant radiator cover in the sunroom.

In the early 1990s, previous owners John and Ann Shapleigh removed the wall between the pantry and the kitchen in order to make the kitchen a larger space.²⁶ The addition on the east side of the house connects to the kitchen, renovated by the current owners to include a center island and modern appliances. The original first floor layout is similar to the open floor plan style that many families desire in a home today.

²³ Trueblood & Graf, "Specifications for the Residence of Dr. George M. Park: Set No. 2." Page 19.

²⁴ Javier P. Grossutti, "From Guild Artisans to Entrepreneurs: The Long Path of Italian Marble Mosaic and Terrazzo Craftsmen." (Cambridge University Press, 2021) Accessed August 6, 2022.

²⁵ Patricia Rouse, "E-mails with Richard Guy Wilson, University of Virginia." August 6-8, 2022.

²⁶ Patricia Rouse, "Interview with Ann Shapleigh."

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The first-floor assembly is poured concrete with the second-floor assembly being wood frame construction. The boiler and radiator system are original to the house, have been meticulously maintained, and are in good working order.

Staircases were a favorite structural element of architect Hugo Graf,²⁷ and the Park Residence includes a striking design. Characteristic of Italian Renaissance Revival style, the original handrail, balusters, and newels are constructed of wrought iron. The staircase itself comprises a large 'U' shape, with a cross at the bottom. Starting in the foyer, the staircase ascends up four original oak risers, reaching a landing with a door and stairs leading back down the opposite side into the kitchen (Photo #16). From the landing, the risers turn to the right and ascend up to a second landing. The stairs then turn back on themselves to form the other side of the 'U', before ascending the final few steps to the second-floor hall (Photo #17). Tall windows at the landing allow in ample light. This, along with spacious halls at both the first and second floor, give the staircase an open and airy feel. Brass caps adorn the wrought iron, and the original light fixture hangs down two stories, illuminating the space at night (Figure 38).

The use of the arch as a decorative motif – significant in Italian Renaissance Revival design – continues on the second floor. The iron railing creates a graceful semi-circle at the center of the open second-floor hall (Figure 39). To the left is an arched telephone niche with a terrazzo sill, and a large wall arch leading to the master suite. The west hallway wall features an original built-in ironing board (Figure 39). The spacious master suite includes two rooms divided by original wood panel pocket doors, with balcony access on the south end. The original wood and glass balcony door was replaced in 2005 with a wood and metal clad door with a different glass division. An ensuite bathroom opens on the north side of the room, opposite the balcony.

Changes to the second floor are slight. A moveable staircase to the attic was removed in the 1950s by the Dubinsky family to improve access. A permanent staircase to the attic was designed inside the original linen closet; it does not disrupt the original floor plan layout (Figure 5 and Figure 19). In the 1990s, an interior wall between a closet and the master bathroom 1, was removed by the Shapleighs, to create a larger ensuite space. A small closet offset the loss of storage (Figure 5). Changes to hall bathroom 2 and bathroom 3 are cosmetic, with new fixtures and features; the current owners rearranged the hall bath fixture to add a shower.

A small hallway arch leads to the three bedrooms at the north end. All second-floor floors are original red oak, and bedroom and bathroom doors are original. The floor plans of the three bedrooms are unchanged from the original (Figure 19). The bedrooms have original, simple wood molding and picture rail, and ceilings that are 7 and ¾ feet high. This contrasts with the original wainscoting, cove molding, and ceiling height of 8 and ½ feet in the first-floor spaces, reflecting the floor division pattern present in Italian Renaissance Revival architecture.

Integrity

Over time, the Park Residence has been well maintained, with few alterations. It retains its original integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

²⁷ Harry R. Burke "How a St. Louis Architect Introduced Beauty to Architecture, and How It Pays." St. Louis Globe-Democrat. January 8, 1928.

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The property lines are unchanged since Dr. Park's purchase of the lot in 1925. The setting has been impacted somewhat by the plaster and tile swimming pool, added in 1962, and the pergola, however, the setting largely retains its park-like feel and many of the decorative landscaping details – such as the large circular entrance pillars and stone stairs (Photos #6 and 19-20). The home has not been moved. The feeling and association of the character of the architectural style of the house is evident. The historic workmanship and materials are visible everywhere one looks, throughout the interior and exterior of the home.

The replacement windows are of a different style, but the fenestration pattern and openings have been retained. Additionally, many of the modern exterior doors are in the original openings and were replaced in kind; all limestone thresholds retained. The replacement of the small back wooden deck and the replacement of the garage door provide modern conveniences that do not detract from the overall design.

Italian Renaissance Revival style reflects in the Park Residence – from the details of the loggia, the cut Indiana Limestone, the deep overhang with boxed eaves and scrolled brackets, and Imperial Spanish tiled roof on the exterior – to the interior with its original terrazzo flooring, original staircase design and railing, red oak flooring, interior pocket and bi-fold doors, and original arched bookcases. Unique structural details can still be seen, such as the imprint of the lumber forms used when pouring the concrete foundation walls, and the original boiler and radiator system. These details contribute to the integrity.

As described in the previous sections, with the exception of two changes to interior walls and the replacement of a movable staircase, the original floorplans are wholly intact. The addition of a one-story wing to the east/rear side of the residence has minimal impact on the design or character. The addition was built less than ten years after the house was crafted,²⁸ therefore many of the exact same building materials were available and used in the construction. Where different materials were used, such as the CMU block used for the foundation of the addition, they blend well with the original materials. The location of the addition on the house, the design, scale, and massing of the addition respect the original and do not negatively impact the integrity. The Park Residence – designed by Trueblood and Graf – is one of only a few examples of the Italian Renaissance Revival style in the city of Ladue, Missouri.

²⁸ Patricia Rouse, "Interview with Ann Shapleigh."

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Summary

The George M. Park Residence at 440 South Price Road in Ladue, St. Louis County, Missouri is locally significant under Criteria C for Architecture, specifically Italian Renaissance Revival style. The period of significance is 1925, the year of construction per the original blueprints and specification manual (Figures #17 – 24) from the offices of Wilbur T. Trueblood and Hugo K. Graf.

Narrative

A Brief History of the Original Owner, George M. Park

George Matthew Park was born August 27, 1882 in St. Louis.²⁹ He attended Washington University, graduating in 1905, then attended Medical College at Washington University.³⁰ He was at Washington University with Wilbur Trueblood's brother, Alva Cooper Trueblood Sr.; Dr. Park and Alva Trueblood Sr. were members of the Sigma Chi Fraternity.³¹ The fraternity had a residence on campus that housed the 16 members.³² After completing training, Dr. Park opened offices on Hamilton Avenue in the Central West End neighborhood of St. Louis.³³ He married Julia Cornwell in 1912; according to the U.S. Census of 1920, the couple lived on Cabanne Avenue in the Central West End with Dr. Park's parents, Matthew and Almeda Park.³⁴ Dr. Park commissioned the architecture firm of Trueblood and Graf to design a new home in 1925. Upon completion, he, his wife, parents, and maids/nurses lived in the house. Julia Park died in 1939. Dr. Park married Grace Nevin in 1944, and sold the house shortly after that.

Trueblood and Graf, Architects of the Home

The Park Residence was designed by Wilbur T. Trueblood (1875-1937) and Hugo K. Graf (1888-1953). Trueblood trained at Columbia University, in the New York offices of McKim, Meade & White, and for a year at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, France.³⁵ Graf studied at the St Louis School of Fine Arts and at Washington University School of Architecture.³⁶ The two were in partnership together from 1923 until 1934, with offices at the Chemical Building in St. Louis.

The pair designed many high-profile buildings as partners. At the time of the commission from Dr. Park (Figure 6), the architects were completing designs for the Surgical Wing at Barnes Hospital in the Central West End in St. Louis. Several of Trueblood and Graf's joint designs are on the National Register of

²⁹ Registry of Births - City of Saint Louis, August 27, 1882. Accessed August 4, 2022.

³⁰ Staff, "The Hatchet" (Washington University, 1903). Page 40. Accessed August 4, 2022.

³¹ Staff, "The Hatchet", (Washington University, 1906). Page 135. Accessed August 4, 2022.

³² Ibid.

³³ The National Archives at St. Louis, "World War I Draft Registration Card, 1918 - George M. Park," (Serial Number 13737, September 12, 1918) Accessed August 4, 2022.

³⁴ Department of Commerce - Bureau of the Census "Fourteenth Census of the United States," City of Saint Louis, Ward 28, 5898 Cabanne Avenue. Accessed August 4, 2022.

³⁵ "Wilbur T. Trueblood Dies After Operation.," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, May 24, 1937.

³⁶ "Hugo Graf, Architect, Dies: Designed Public Buildings.," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, March 23, 1953.

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Historic Places, including the University City High School, Hanley Junior High School, and the Jackson Park Elementary School (National Register listed 1983), the Central School in Ferguson – Addition (National Register listed 1984), and the Fred Hume House, # 11 Carrswold, in the Carrswold Historic District in Clayton (National Register listed 1982).

In 1934, in the midst of the Great Depression, Trueblood and Graf dissolved the partnership. Trueblood accepted the position of supervisor of the Federal Housing Administration of Eastern Missouri and the Missouri director of the Historic American Building Survey. Graf became the president of the St. Louis Architecture Club. Graf set up a solo private practice and continued to design large-scale municipal and commercial buildings, and large residences. One of his most famous endeavors was the construction of the new stage and light towers for the St. Louis Municipal Opera in Forest Park in 1935.³⁷ Another notable design by Graf was the Rodgers Theater in Poplar Bluff (National Register listed 2001).

A Brief History of the City of Ladue

The area of current-day Ladue, Missouri was originally settled as farm land in the western outskirts of St. Louis City. After St. Louis City and St. Louis County split in 1876, Clayton became the new county seat. At the time, the area encompassing current-day Ladue, Clayton, and University City was known as Ranges 4 and 5 of Township 45.³⁸ A migration from St. Louis took place, as wealthy families desired to leave the crowded city. Horse-drawn streetcars were a common sight in St. Louis in the late 19th Century. With streetcar electrification in the 1890s, more lines reached into the county (Figure 12). A permanent route to the Clayton and Ladue area ran from 1895 until 1949.³⁹ Known as the Clayton Line, it began at the edge of St. Louis running through downtown Clayton, before heading west (Figure 11). The line turned around at the Log Cabin Club, approximately two miles from the intersection of Clayton Road and Price Road, both dirt roads at the time.⁴⁰ The trolley passed by the popular roadhouse known as Busch's Grove. With a reliable transportation, rural outskirts grew; the villages of McKnight, Ladue, and Deer Creek included.⁴¹ With hours stretching until midnight, and a fare of five cents, the system offered access to work, schools, shopping, and outings in Forest Park and St. Louis City (Figure 12). Soon, real estate developers bought up farmland. Early political battles revolved around restrictions to lot size in new subdivisions.⁴² Residents sought larger lot sizes to retain a spacious, rural feel; they worried smaller lots would turn the area into a crowded, noisy urban district like St. Louis City, which they had left.⁴³

In 1923, the John Burroughs School opened on South Price Road, approximately 1/8 of a mile north of Clayton Road. (Figure 10) The Clayton Line streetcar became known as "The 04" after the St. Louis Public Service Company renamed its lines with numbers, as was popular.⁴⁴ For years, "The 04" line ran an extra car twice a day, just for the students at the John Burroughs, most of whom lived in St. Louis City.

³⁷ Douglass Ellwood, "The Municipal Operas New Light Tower," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch Sunday Magazine*, May 12, 1935.

³⁸ Charlene Bry, *Ladue Found: Celebrating 100 Years of the City's Rural-to-Regal Past*, Fourth Edition. (St. Louis, Missouri: Virginia Publishing Company, 2011).

³⁹ Walter L. Eschbach, *The Clayton 04: A Kaleidoscope of Streetcar Memories*. (St. Louis, Missouri: Bluebird Publishing, 2011).

⁴⁰ Bry, *Ladue Found: Celebrating 100 Years of the City's Rural-to-Regal Past*.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Hamilton, *Historic Buildings Survey: Eastern Ladue*.

⁴³ Bry, *Ladue Found: Celebrating 100 Years of the City's Rural-to-Regal Past*.

⁴⁴ Eschbach, *The Clayton 04: A Kaleidoscope of Streetcar Memories*.

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In 1908, local landscape architect William Mehl purchased a 9.86-acre plot of land about a mile north of the intersection of Clayton Road and Price Road. After Mehl's death, his widow, Marie A. Mehl, platted the subdivision of Edgewood. In 1925, Dr. George M. Park purchased the lot at "Price Road, South of Edgewood Drive",⁴⁵ now known as 440 South Price Road. The boundaries of the property remain unchanged since Dr. Park purchased the property.

According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1924, the lots surrounding the Park Residence were undeveloped.⁴⁶ Yet growth was underway – clanging trolley bells, teenagers arriving for class and departing at day's end, city dwellers travelling out for an afternoon at the Log Cabin Club, established in 1899, or heading for the Saint Louis Country Club, constructed in 1914. In 1928, the Ladue Market opened catty-corner from Busch's Grove. Mary Institute, a school for girls, opened near Ladue Road and Warson Road in 1928. The population of the three villages continued to grow; in 1936 all merged to form the City of Ladue.⁴⁷ While the streetcar line to Ladue would be discontinued in 1949, the area continued to thrive, as automobiles became more affordable.

Architectural Style: Italian Renaissance Revival

The early 20th Century in America saw a wide range of architectural styles. Advancements of technology and materials sparked an interest in more modern style, focused on organic architecture and casual living. This was represented in the Prairie style and Arts & Crafts style, seen in thousands of bungalows across the country. At the same time, some were drawn to the nostalgia of pre-machine age styles and traditions. According to Carole Rifkind, "By the 1920s, revival styles broke geographic constraints... and in the romantic spirit, styles that never were American – the English Tudor cottage, the French provincial farmhouse – became enormously popular."⁴⁸ As revival styles grew in popularity, architects found ways to incorporate modern materials and technology advancements into designs, even taking on some of the concepts of the more modern style. "Even Revival-style dwellings tend to be more open in character, frequently following a laterally extended plan that relates to outdoor living, with sleeping porches, patios, and terraces."⁴⁹

According to Virginia and Lee McAlester in *A Field Guide to American Houses*, the Italian Renaissance Revival style ranges from roughly 1890 until 1935.⁵⁰ The most distinguishing features of the style include masonry construction or stucco finish, hipped roof often with tile shingles, deep overhanging eaves (either boxed or sometimes open) with decorative brackets, classical columns or pilasters at the entry way, rounded arch details both interior and exterior, scale of window openings reduced in size at upper floors, and decorative details in brick, ashlar stone, and metal work. "These second Renaissance Revival houses tended to mimic more closely their Italian predecessors than did the free interpretations of the

⁴⁵ Trueblood & Graf, "Specifications for the Residence of Dr. George M. Park: Set No. 2."

⁴⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "St. Louis County," 1924, Page 725 and Page 732. Accessed 4, 2022.

⁴⁷ Bry, *Ladue Found: Celebrating 100 Years of the City's Rural-to-Regal Past*.

⁴⁸ Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide to American Architecture* (New York: Penguin Group, 1980). Page 98.

⁴⁹ Ibid. Page 100.

⁵⁰ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Page 498

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preceding Italianate style,” Virginia McAlester states, explaining “the earlier Italianate style was usually based on pattern book drawings by professionals with no first-hand knowledge of Italian buildings.”⁵¹ Revival styles of the early 20th Century benefitted by virtue of American architects having traveled or studied abroad, able to see and study Italian architecture first-hand. Also, advancements in photographic technology made excellent photographic documentation more readily available for drafting.

Italian Renaissance Revival Style and the Park Residence

With its masonry construction, deep overhanging boxed eaves with scrolled 42” brackets (Figure 29), hipped roof with dark green Spanish Imperial tiles (Figure 32), and arch details both interior and exterior, the Park Residence is an excellent example of Italian Renaissance Revival style. Symmetry is evident in the alternating placement of doors and windows on the west elevation, while the north and south arches on the loggia (Photo #3) are exactly one-half the width of the west-facing arches, another example of balance and careful proportion. The decorative limestone columns on the west elevation, graced by Corinthian capitals, are carved with flowers, scrolls, and classical acanthus leaves (Figure 26), symbols of the style.⁵²

The south portico welcomes visitors under wrought iron detail (Photo #10 and Figure 25), while the copper-clad entrance on the east elevation features imposing wrought iron brackets (Photo #14). The cut stone stringcourse (Photo #1 and Photo #7), water table, thresholds, and sills on the four elevations all tie the home firmly to the style. Windows on all four elevations are smaller on the second story. The Mediterranean flow of the interior, the terrazzo (Figure 37), the wrought iron staircase (Figure 38), and open spaces reflects the Italian Renaissance Revival style popularized from 1890 to 1930 in the United States.⁵³

As more historic homes in Ladue are demolished each year to make way for modern homes, acknowledging the significance of the Park Residence as one of only a few Italian Renaissance Revival style homes to have been built in the city of Ladue becomes increasingly important.

Comparative Samples

The Park Residence is a rare example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style in the city of Ladue. Architectural surveys for Central Ladue and Eastern Ladue were compiled in 1986 and 1987, consecutively.⁵⁴ Both of these studies include a large number of Tudor Revival, Georgian Revival, and Colonial Revival homes. The most prominent neighborhoods in Ladue – Edgewood Drive and Dromara Lane – do not have any examples of Italian Renaissance Revival homes. On Edgewood Drive, a significant number of the large residences are Tudor Revival. Dromara Lane boasts a number of Georgian Revival and Tudor Revival high style homes; Italian Renaissance Revival is not present.

An examination of the two architectural surveys reveals that the Italian Renaissance Revival style is indeed remarkable for Ladue, Missouri. At the time of these surveys, only five homes were identified, one of which has since been demolished; all five were labeled as “Mediterranean”.⁵⁵ The four extant examples

⁵¹ Ibid. Page 508

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Hamilton, *Historic Buildings Survey: Eastern Ladue*.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

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(including the subject of this nomination) are all located within the Eastern Ladue Survey.⁵⁶ The four remaining examples are marked on the survey map. (Figure #13) Closer analysis of the characteristics of these homes proves three to be more accurately described as Italian Renaissance Revival. Aside from the Park Residence, the four examples identified are:

1. 470 South Price Road
2. 9107 Clayton Road
3. 9119 Clayton Road
4. 9247 Clayton Road (demolished)

470 South Price Road (Figure 14)

This is a one-story modest house on a full basement, with rubble stone foundation walls. Like the Park Residence, the house displays several arches; on this home, arches appear at the garage and on two sets of French doors. Further, the home has a rusticated ground level, which is sometimes attributed to the Italian Renaissance Revival style.⁵⁷ However, elements on the home are best described as Spanish Eclectic, as the property features both Italian Renaissance, and more so, Spanish Revival characteristics. The roof is made up of all gable ends, more common to Spanish Revival style. Only a small section with a hipped roof is present. Gable ends are flush to the walls with no overhang; the sides of the roof have an overhang of only a few inches, indicative of Spanish Revival style. Where tile is present on the Park Residence, this home's non-original roof is composed of asphalt shingles. A chimney is present in the shape of a belfry, a Spanish Revival feature. The original home exterior is stucco, commonly seen in both styles, as is the use of iron work, present on the front balcony and one of the east windows. The house is most accurately described as Spanish Eclectic, versus an Italian Renaissance Revival property.

9107 Clayton Road (Figure 15)

This two-story brick house with a five-bay center portion is a nice example of Italian Renaissance Revival design. The main section of the house supports a large gable end roof with red terracotta tile shingles. The two wings at each end of the house have smaller hipped roofs with the same tile shingles. The roof has moderately deep overhangs, but unlike the Park Residence, lacks decorative brackets. Both this property and the Park Residence feature arches. The home possesses arch top windows and doors on the front elevation, whereas the Park Residence limits arches to the loggia and portico. At this property, a compound arch with two pilasters stands on each side of the front door, fashioned from ashlar cut stone, similar to the limestone on the Park Residence. A scrolled bracket and flat keystone are centered over the door, while the Park Residence features a decorative shield as a visual point of interest on the façade. Like the Park Residence, this property features second floor windows of a much smaller size and scale, a feature of Italian Renaissance Revival design. Iron work is present on the house, but in less abundance. More study is needed, but this property may be individually eligible under Criterion C: Architecture as another significant local example of the style.

9119 Clayton Road (Figure 16)

Like the Park Residence, this property is a two-story brick house with a hipped green Spanish terracotta tile roof with deep overhanging eaves. In this case, the eaves on this house are open, with what appear to

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ McAlester, p. 499.

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be exposed rafter tails. The house is masonry with stucco accents, painted white. A head row of brick around the house separates the two floors, performing the function the "Buff" limestone serves on the Park Residence. Arches signifying Italian Renaissance Revival are present on the south and east elevation first floor window frames. Changes to original openings disrupt balance. The south elevation entry is recessed behind a non-original enclosed front porch. Like the Park Residence, this house possesses smaller windows on the second floor. It also features some arch work and a stringcourse. No cut stone or iron work is present on the house. As with the home at 9107 Clayton Road, this property may be individually eligible, but more study is needed.

Conclusion

The Park Residence is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C: Architecture as a locally significant example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style. It is one of only three known examples of the Italian Renaissance Revival in Ladue, Missouri, and individually exhibits numerous hallmarks of the style. As more historic homes in Ladue are demolished each year, acknowledging the significance of the Park Residence, as one of only a few Italian Renaissance Revival style homes constructed in the Ladue, becomes increasingly important. The home, designed by Wilbur T. Trueblood and Hugo K. Graf, retains integrity in the areas of setting, feeling, association, design, symmetry, workmanship, and materials due to the quality of construction and the few changes (both exterior and interior) since its desig

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

A tract of land in U.S. Survey 2799 Township 45 North, Range 6 East in St. Louis County, Missouri, and being a part of Lot 5 of the Ferguson Farm and described as; beginning at the intersection of the South line of said Lot 5 with the East line of Price Road, 40 feet wide; thence North along the East line of Price Road, 174.24 feet to a point; then East along the South line of Lot 8 of Mehl Edgewood Addition 250 feet to the West line of Lot 7 of said Mehl Edgewood Addition; thence South along said West line of 174.24 feet to South line of Lot 5 of said Ferguson Farm, and thence West along said South line 250 feet to the beginning.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is the historic boundary that has not changed since Dr. Park purchased it and built the house in 1925

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Figure 1: Context Map, Google Maps.

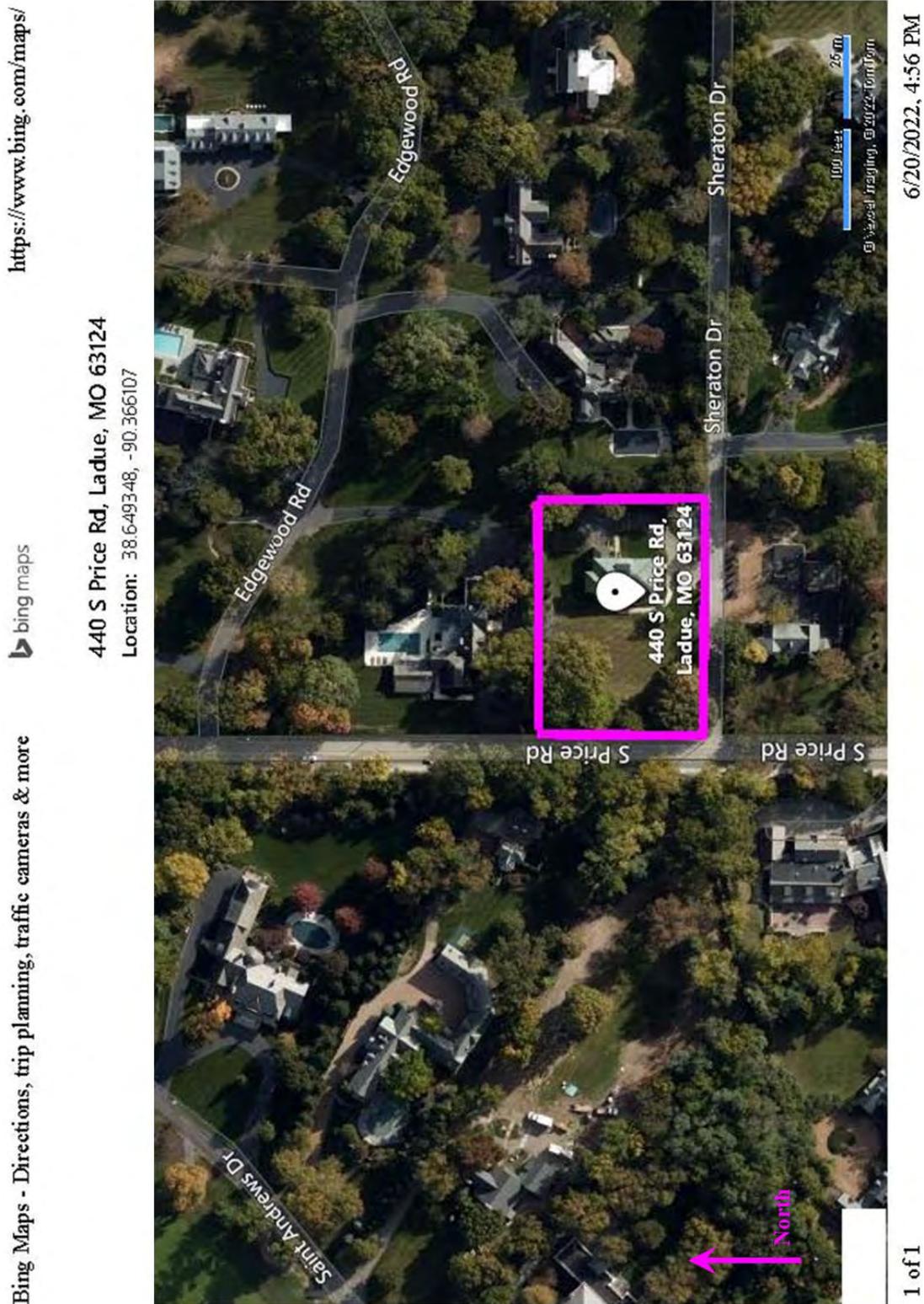


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Figure 2: Aerial Map, Bing Maps.

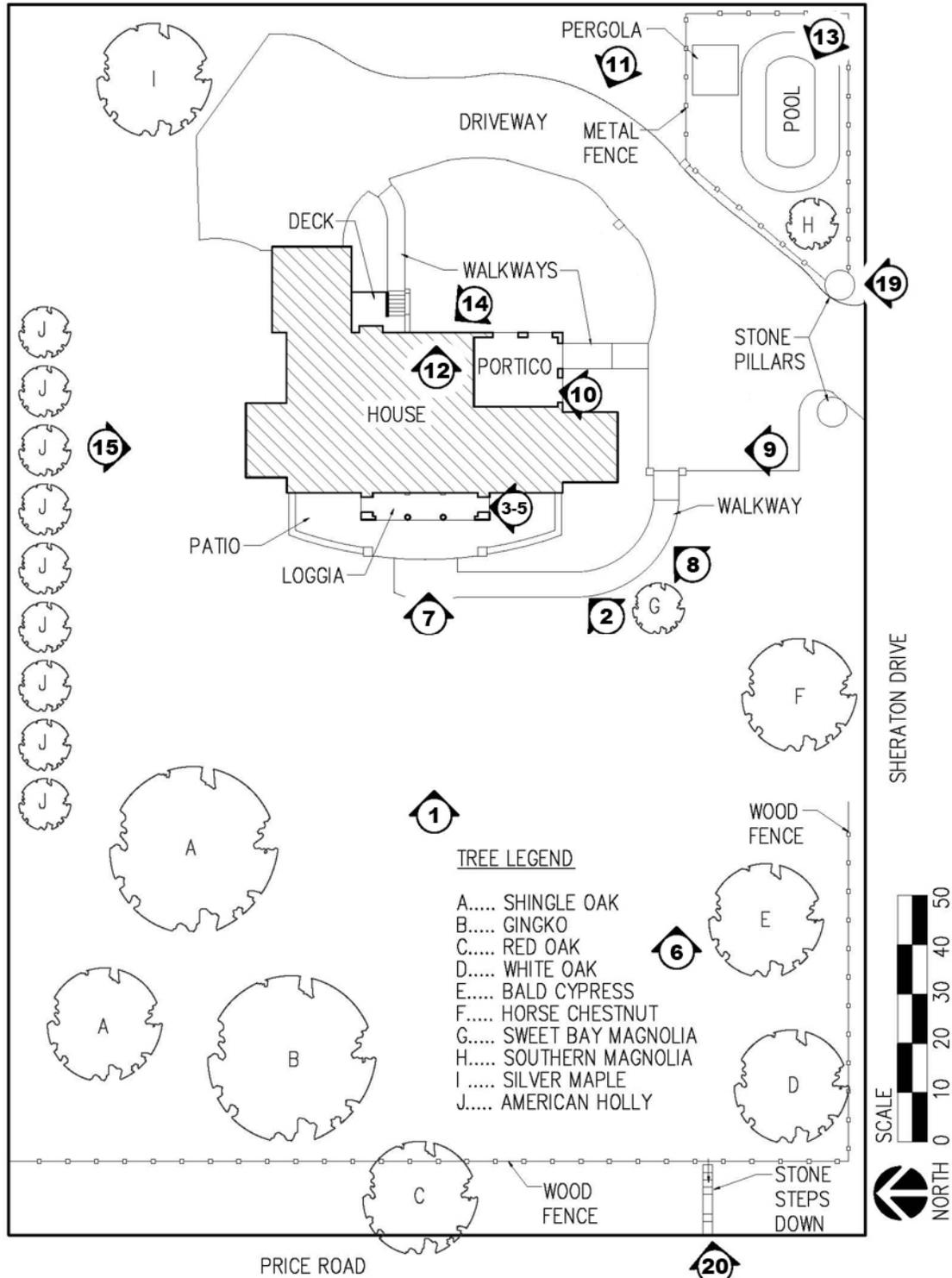


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Figure 3: Site Plan map with photo markers and trees identified. Drawing by Jennifer Sims Taylor.



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Figure 4: Current First Floor plan with photo markers. Drawing by Jennifer Sims Taylor.

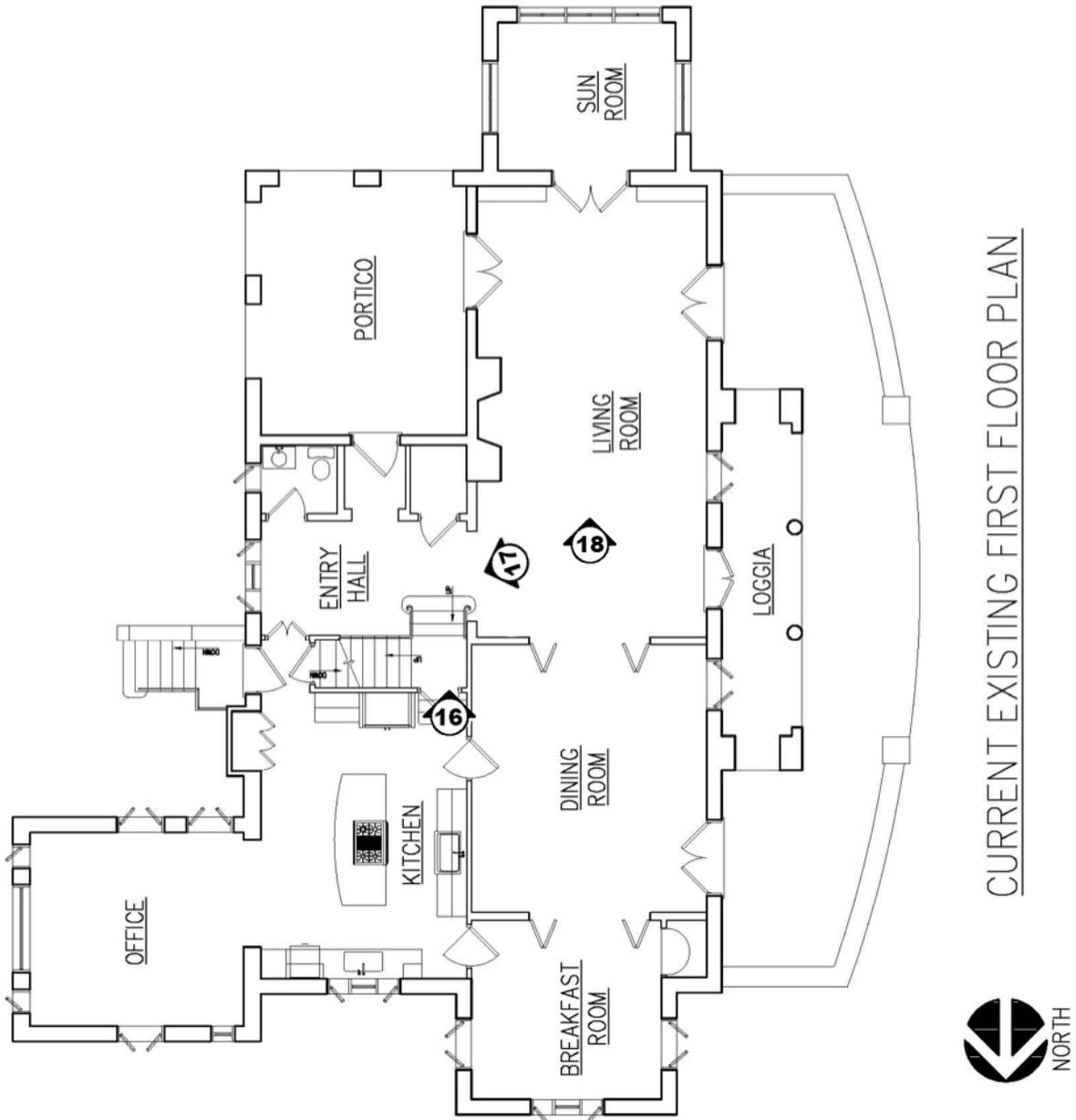


Figure 5: Current Second Floor plan with photo markers. Drawing by Jennifer Sims Taylor

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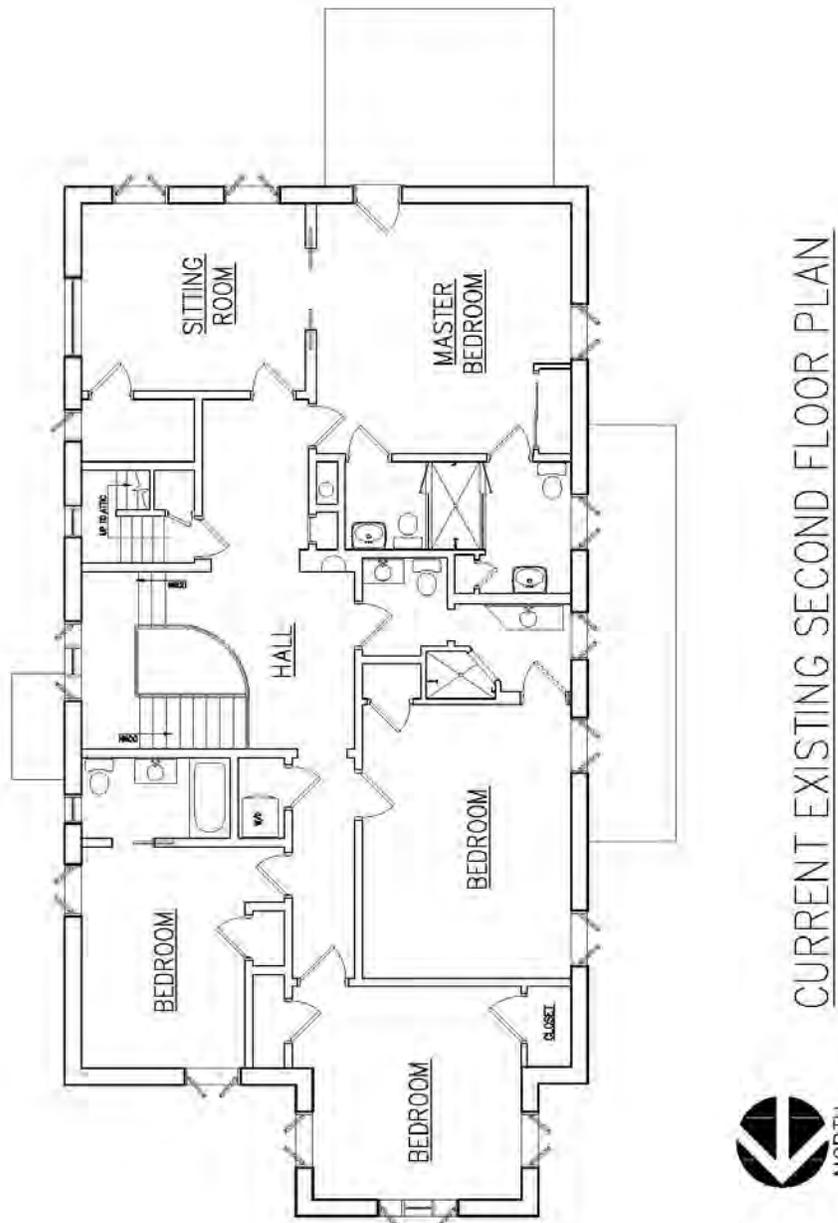


Figure 6: Photo of Park Residence, circa 1930. Photo appears in “The Recent Work of Trueblood and Graf: Architects”, a catalog collection of photographs of buildings designed by Trueblood and Graf.

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Advertisements for building materials used at the Park Residence also appear in the catalog. The engineer and brick company used for the Park Residence are noted below the photo.

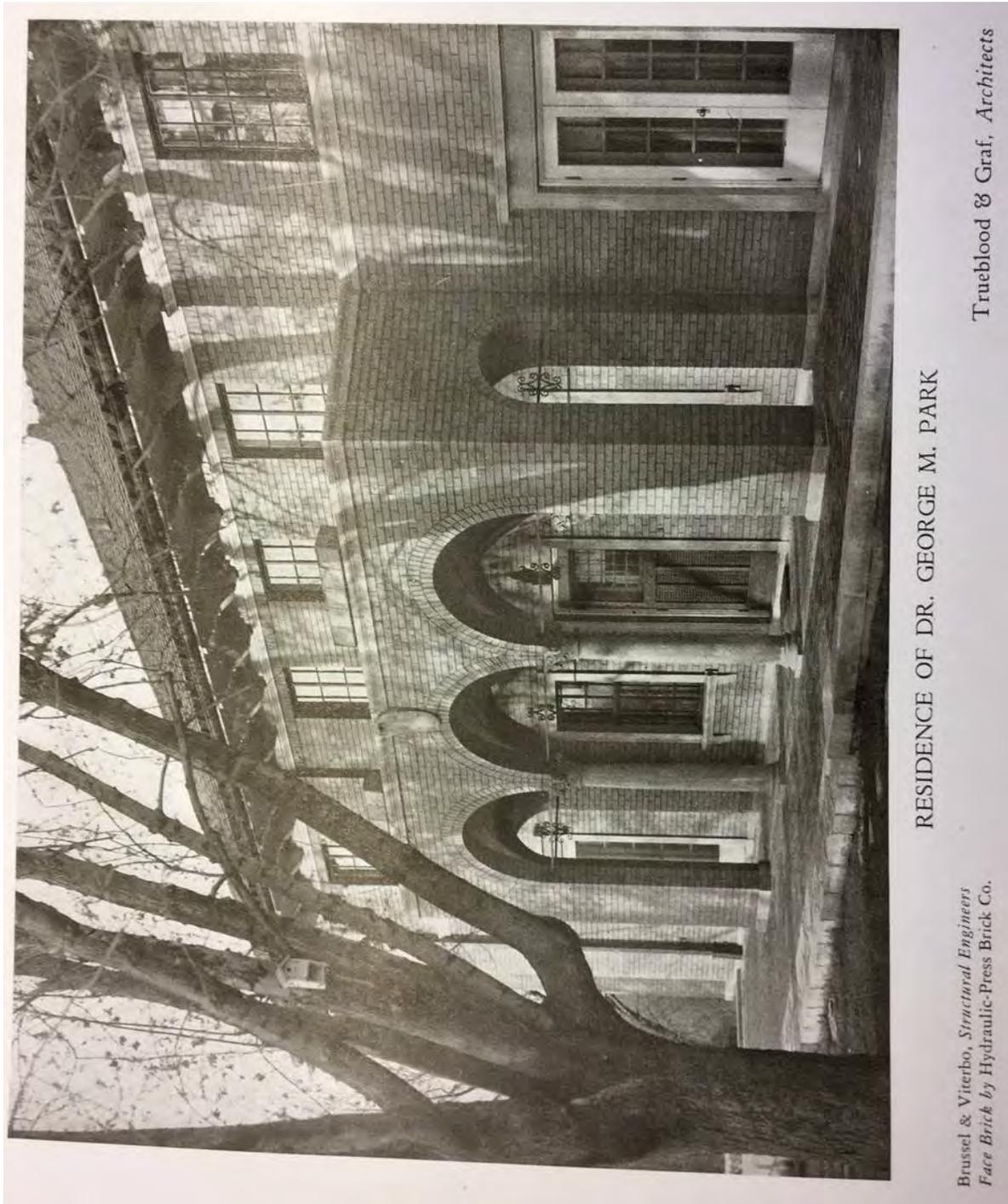


Figure 7: The cover from “The Recent Work of Trueblood and Graf: Architects”, circa 1930.

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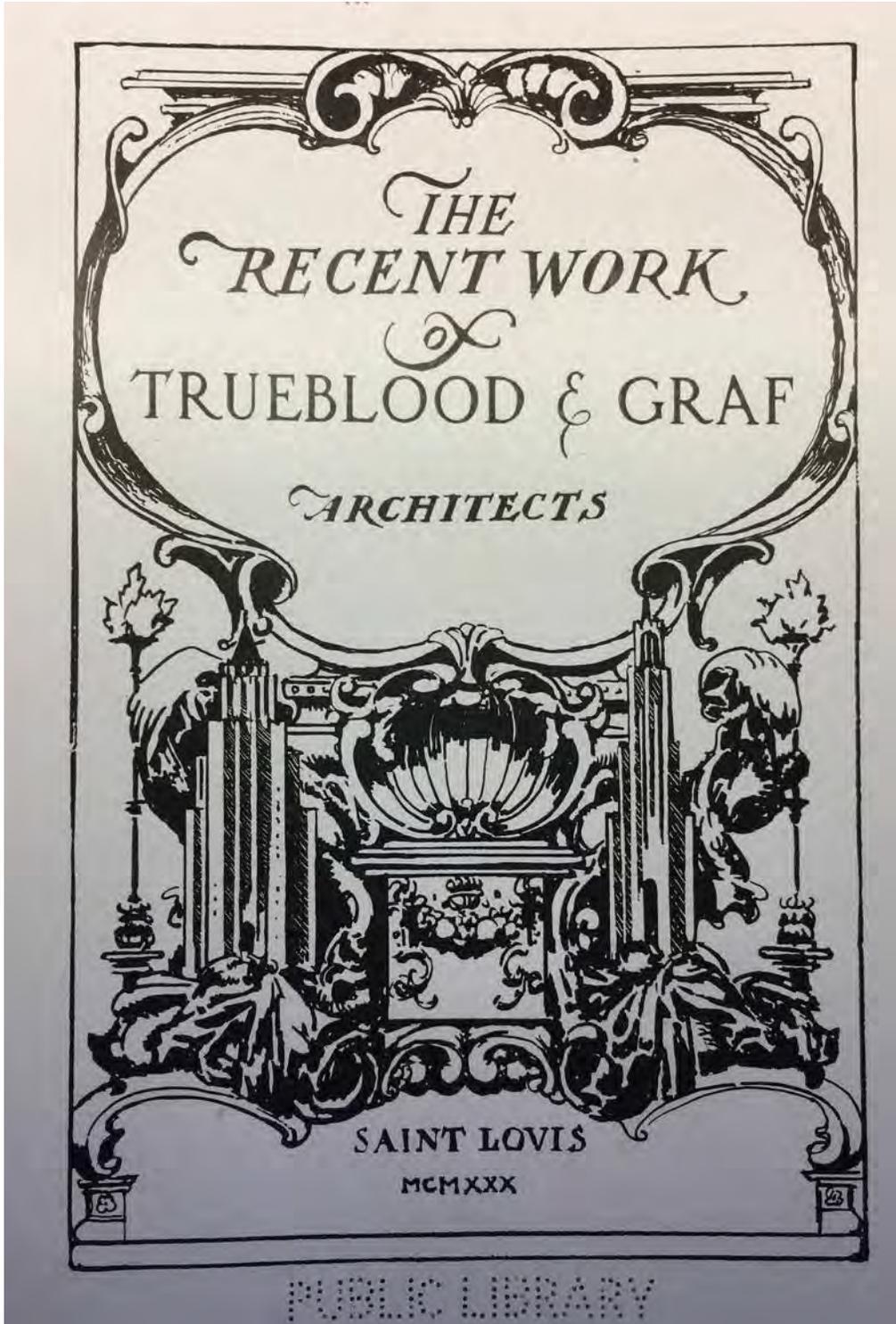
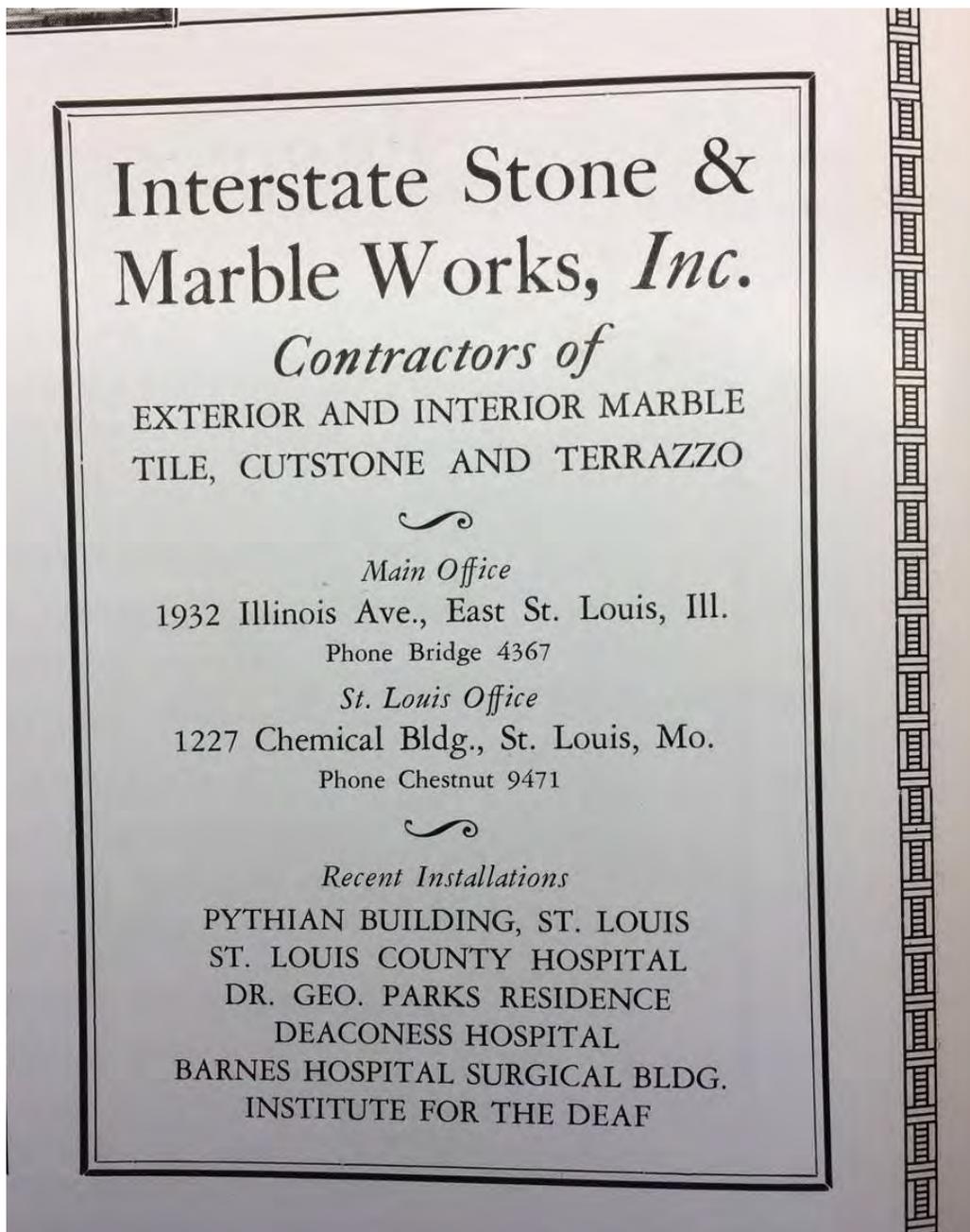


Figure 8: Advertisement for the Interstate Stone & Marble Works company listing the Park Residence as a “Recent Installation”. From “The Recent Works of Trueblood and Graf: Architects”.

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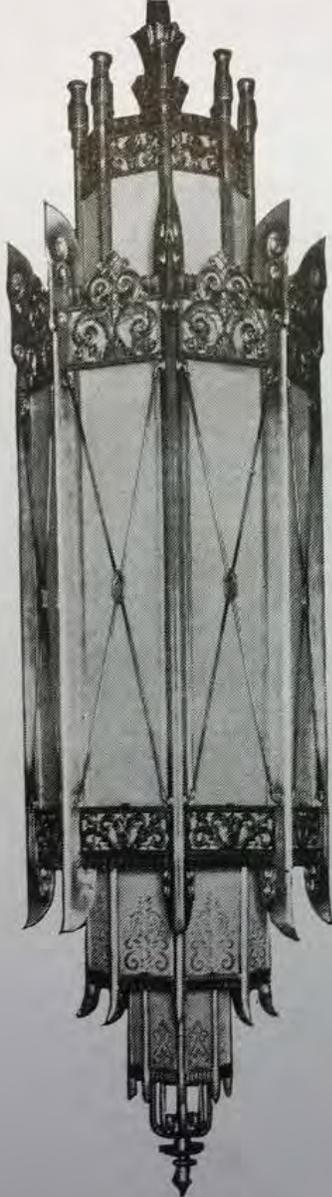


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Figure 9: Advertisement for the Edwin F. Guth Company, supplier of the copper light fixture on the east elevation of the Park Residence. From "The Recent Works of Trueblood and Graf: Architects".



*Attractive
Lighting
Fixtures*

Our complete manufacturing and designing facilities enable us to produce Lighting Fixtures of exceptional beauty.

It will be a pleasure to render all possible designing service to Architects and builders

Write for Catalogs

The
EDWIN F. GUTH
COMPANY
2615 Washington Ave.
St. Louis - Missouri

S-24421

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Figure 10: The Clayton "04" trolley at the South Price Road car stop in front of John Burroughs School, from "Streets & Streetcars of St. Louis: A Sentimental Journey".

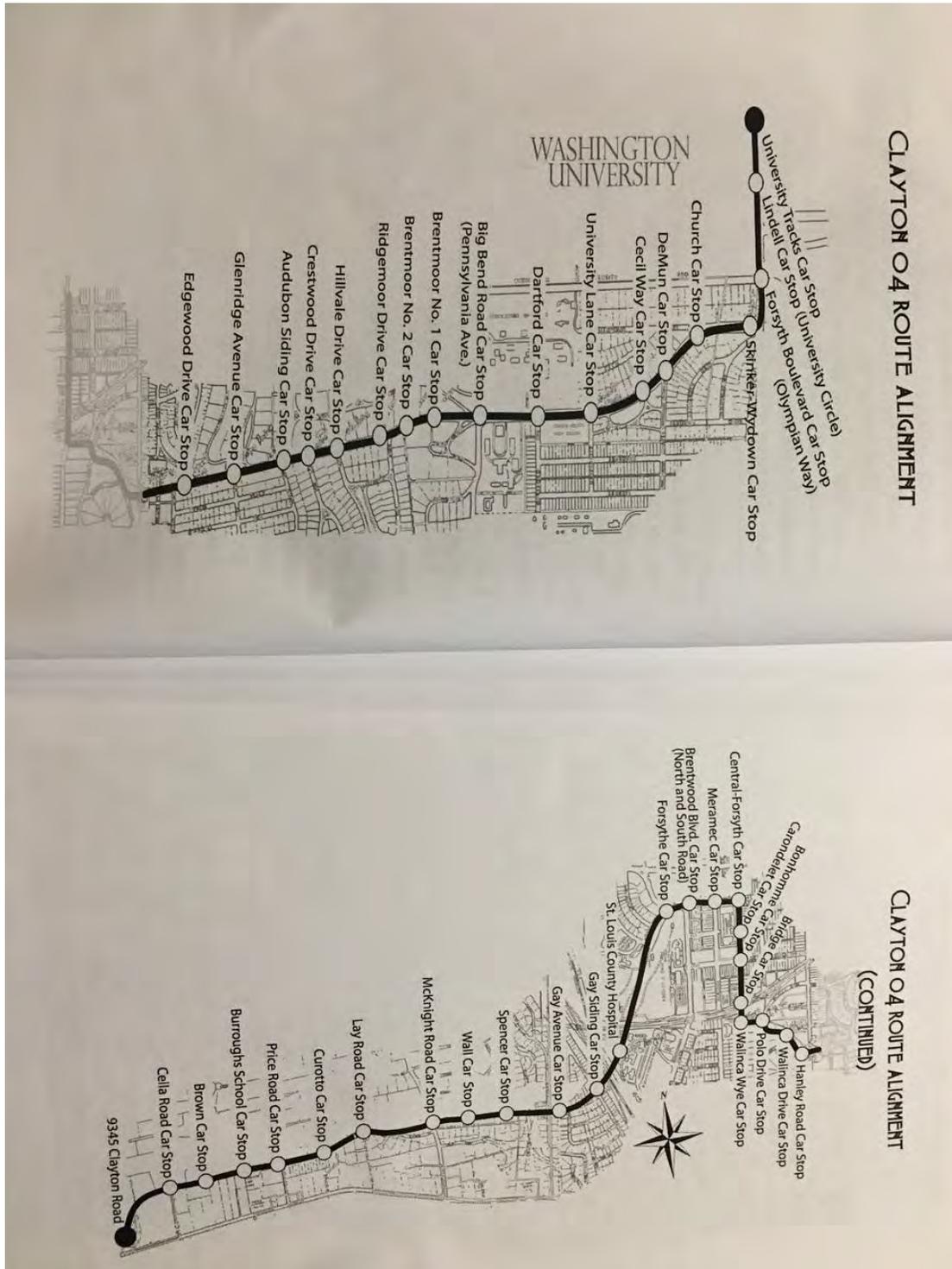


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Figure 12: Clayton 04 Route Alignment map circa 1928, from *The Clayton 04: A Kaleidoscope of Streetcar Memories*.



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Figure 13: Map from the Historic Buildings Survey of Eastern Ladue with the locations of the Park Residence and the three extant comparative examples marked.



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Figure 14: Comparative example 1 – 470 South Price Road, photo by Patricia Rouse.



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Figure 15: Comparative example 2 – 9107 Clayton Road, photo by Patricia Rouse.



Figure 16: Comparative example 3 – 9119 Clayton Road, photo by Patricia Rouse.

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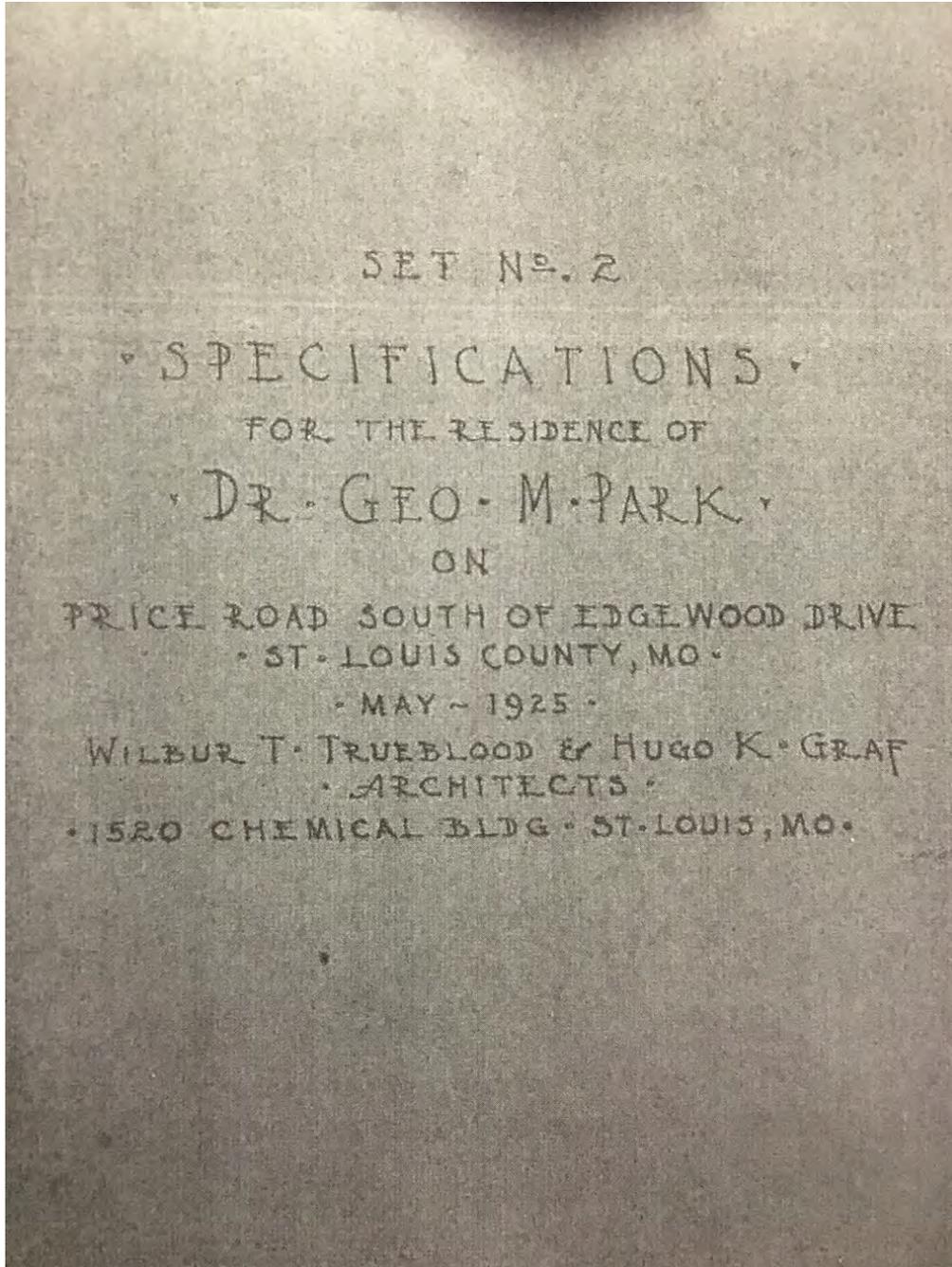


Figure 17: Cover page of “Specifications for the Residence of Dr. Geo. M. Park”.

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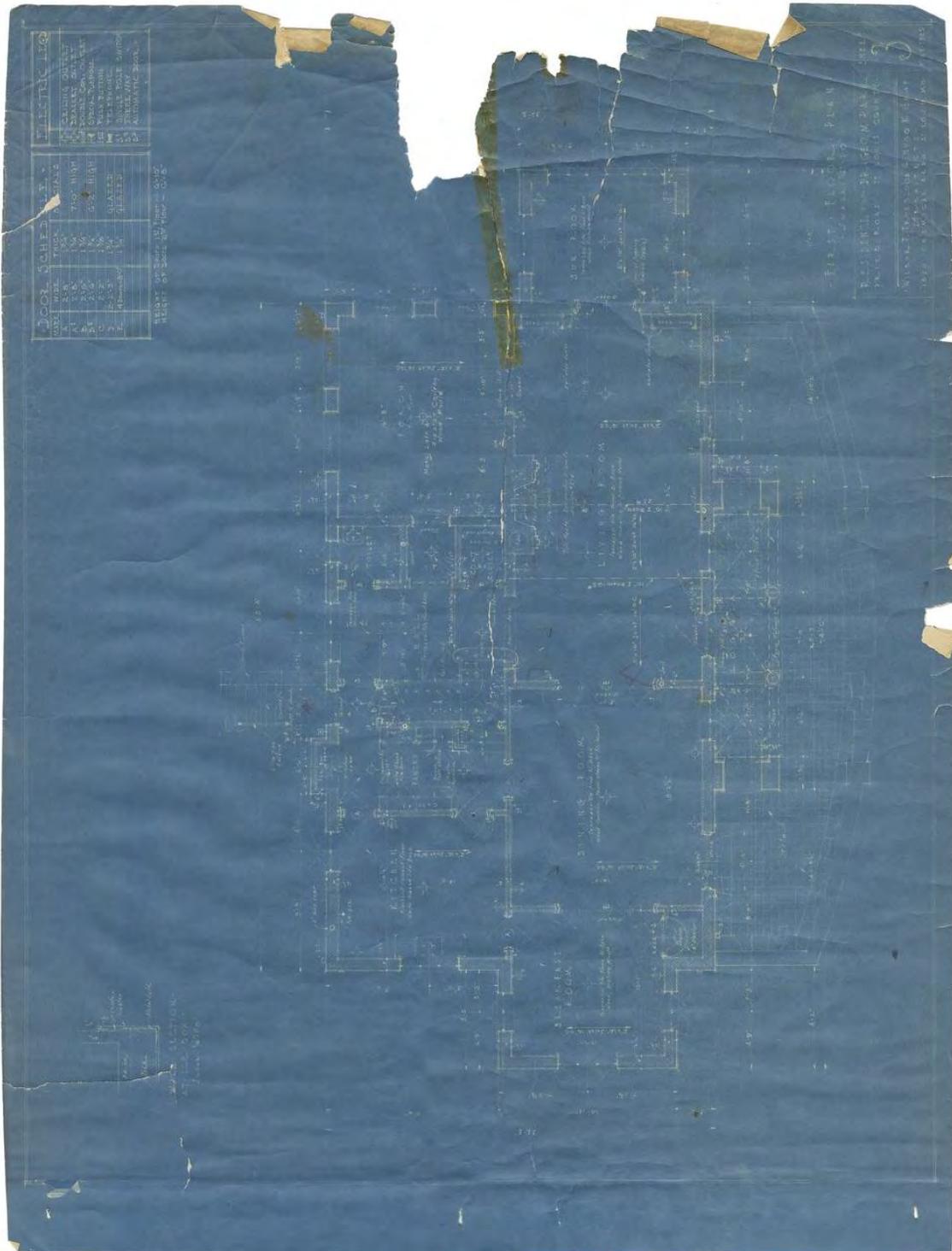


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Figure 18: Copy of Original Trueblood & Graf blueprints, First Floor Plan.



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Figure 19: Copy of Original Trueblood & Graf blueprints, Second Floor Plan.

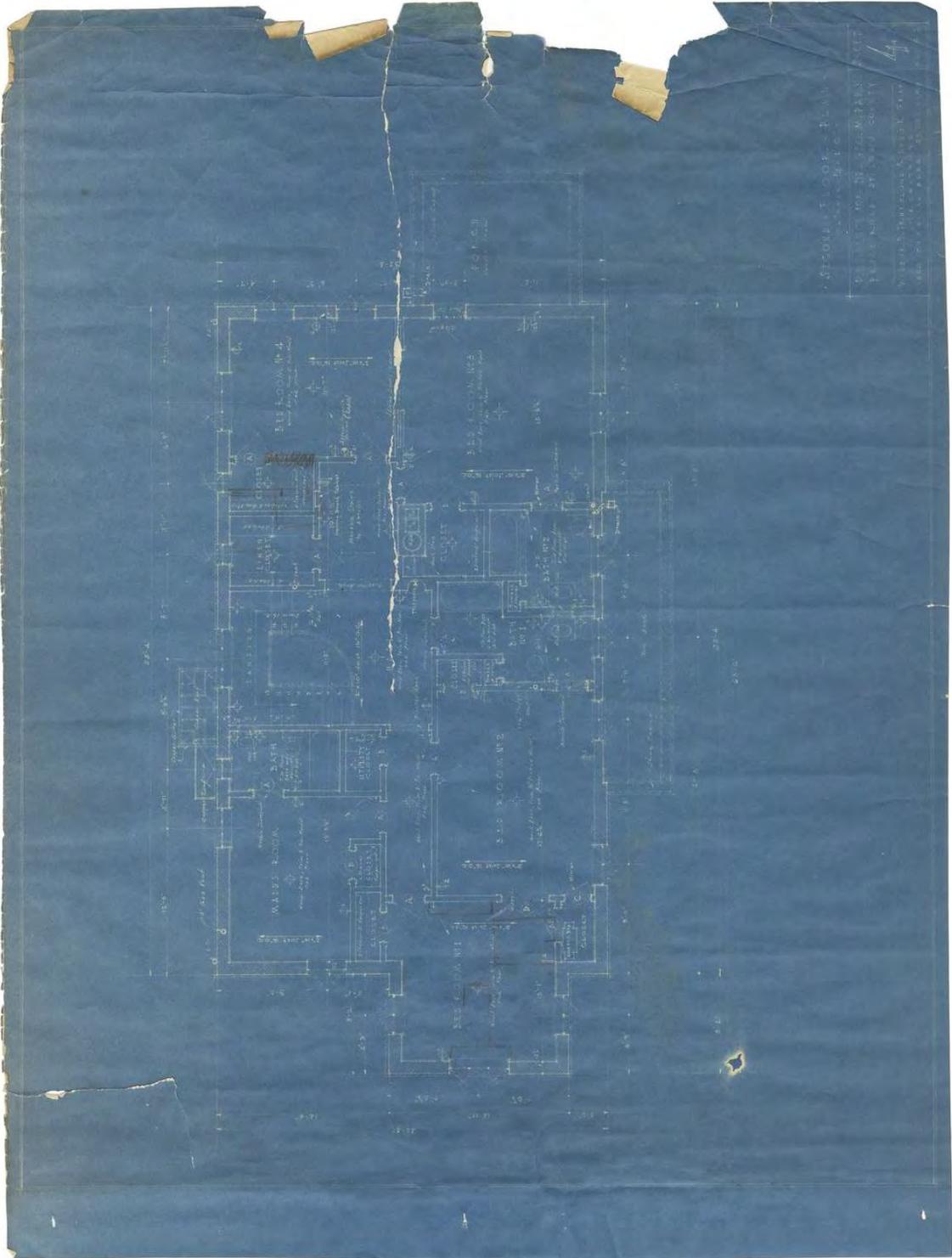


Figure 20: Copy of Original Trueblood & Graf blueprints, West Elevation.

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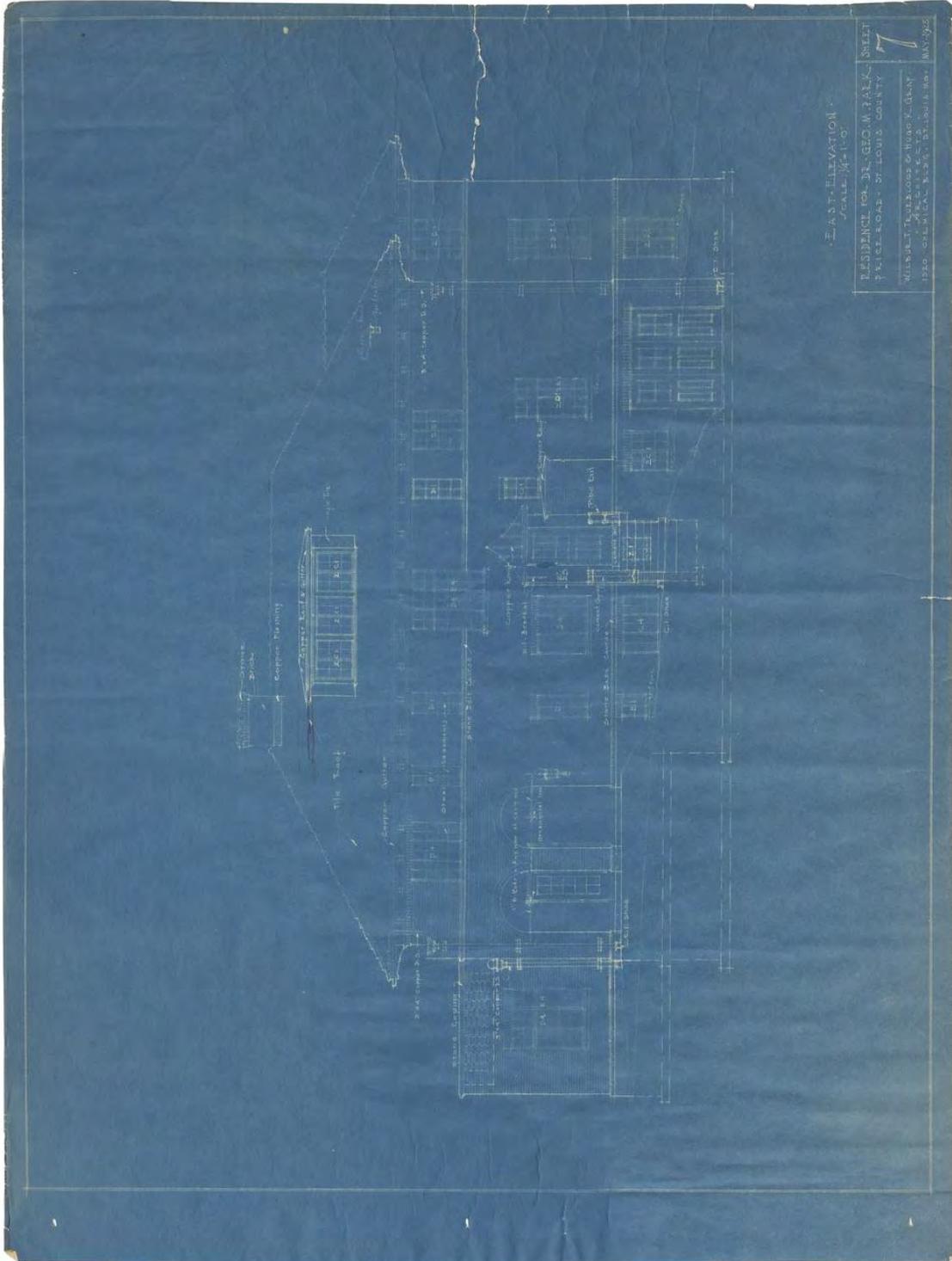


Figure 23: Copy of Original Trueblood & Graf blueprints, North Elevation.

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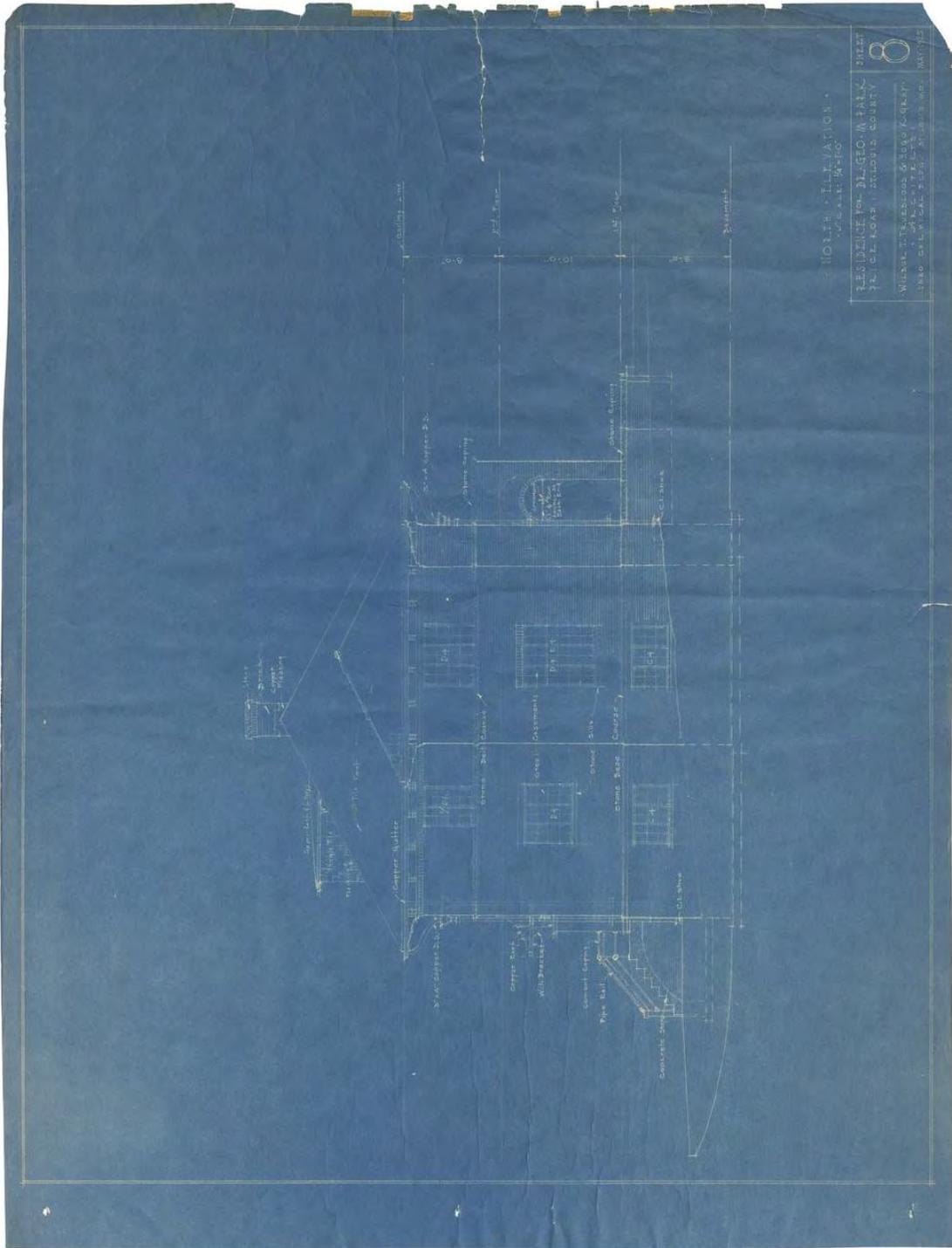


Figure 24: Downspout, scupper, and bracket detail, photo by Patricia Rouse.

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Figure 25: Details at loggia, photo by Patricia Rouse



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Figure 26: Capital detail at loggia, photo by Patricia Rouse.



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Figure 27: Corbel detail at loggia, photo by Patricia Rouse.



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Figure 28: Indiana limestone at loggia, photo by Patricia Rouse.



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Figure 29: Bracket detail, photo by Patricia Rouse

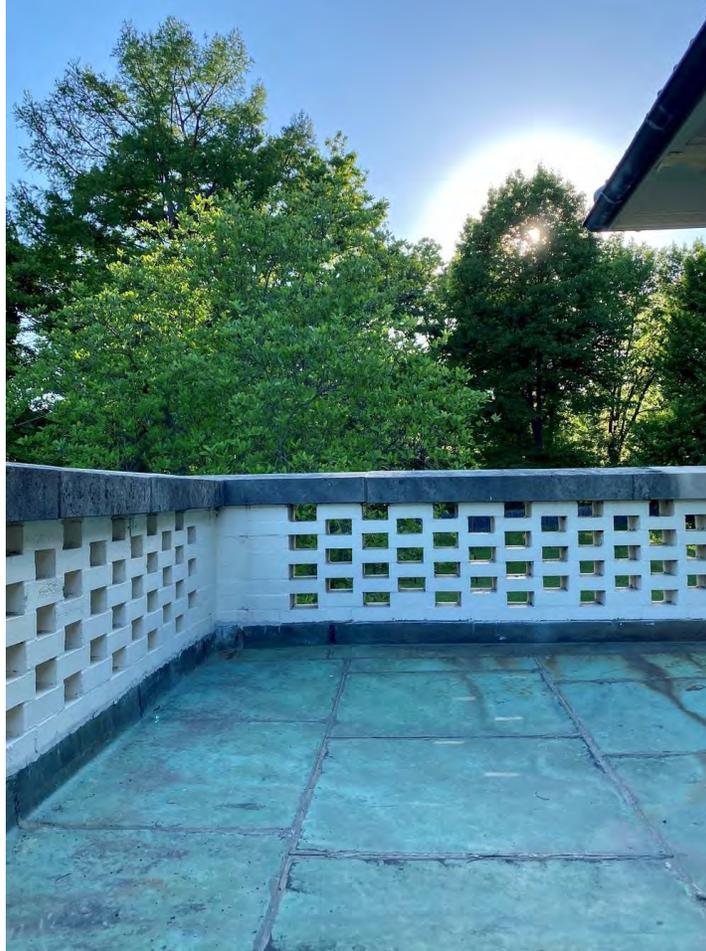


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Figure 30: Balcony with brick detail, photo by Patricia Rouse.



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Figure 31: Indiana limestone at balcony, photo by Patricia Rouse.



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Figure 32: Terracotta tile roof, photo by Patricia Rouse.



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Figure 33: Original copper light fixture, photo by Patricia Rouse.



Figure 34: Original garage window, photo by Patricia Rouse.

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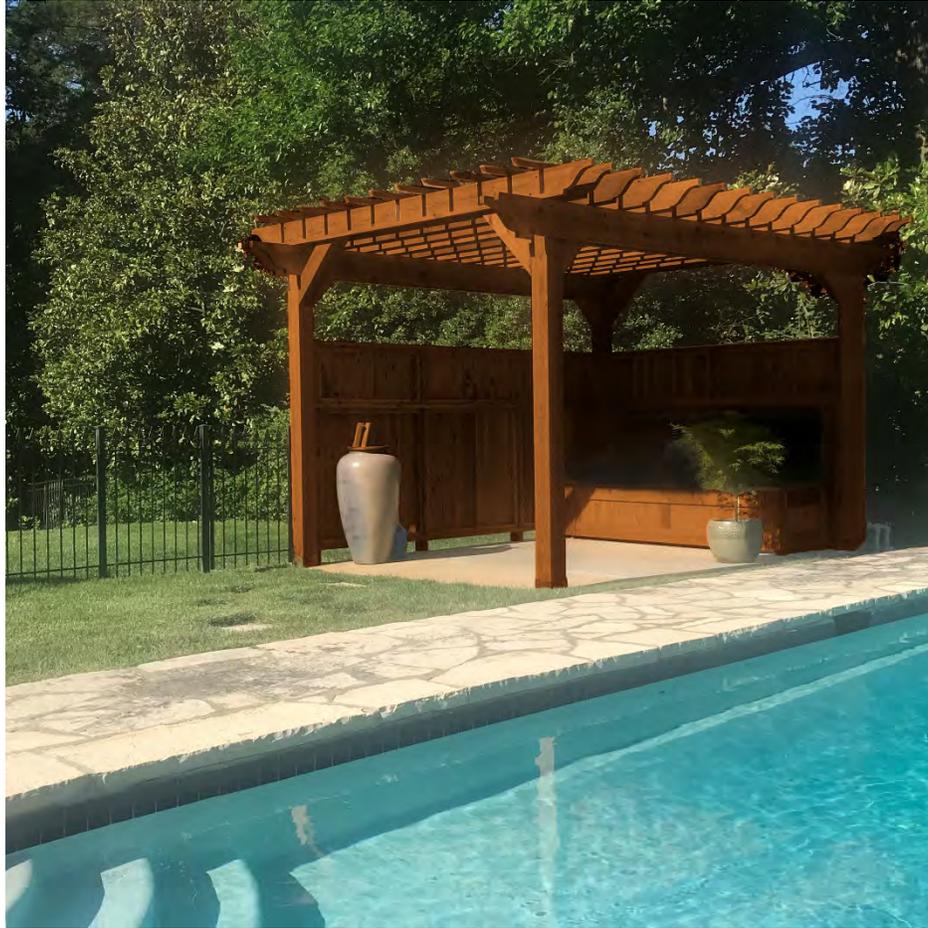


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Figure 35: Pergola and pool, photo by Patricia Rouse



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Figure 36: Original light fixture at entry hall, photo by Patricia Rouse.



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Figure 37: Terrazzo floor, photo by Patricia Rouse.

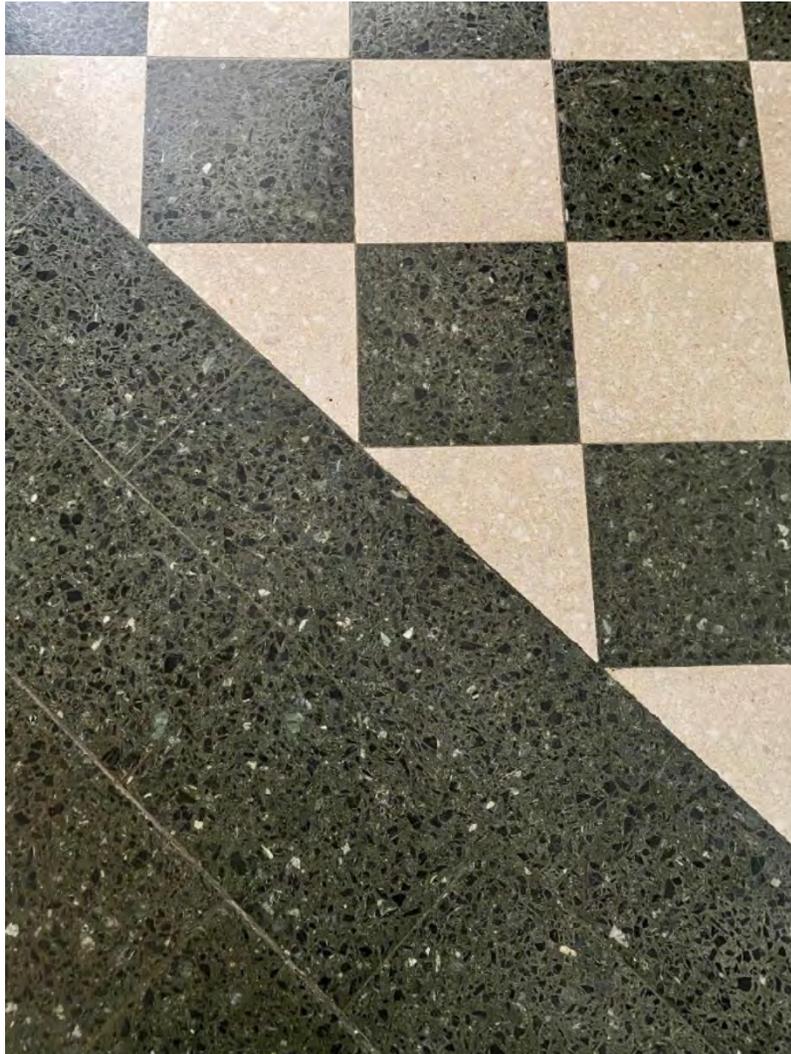


Figure 38: Staircase and terrazzo floor, photo by Patricia Rouse.

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Figure 39: Arch detail and built-in ironing board at second floor, photo by Patricia Rouse.



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Figure 40: Pillar detail, stone, photo by Patricia Rouse.









































