MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

1. Survey No. SL-AS-046-001		2. Survey name: Homes in Oakland designed by Harris Armstrong	
3. County: St. Louis		4. Address (Street No.) 737	Street (name) Lexington
5.City: Oakland	Vicinity: ☐	6. UTM: 38°34'39.98"N 90°22'46.28"W elev 577 ft	7. Township/Range/Section: T: 44 R: 6E S:6
8.Historic name (if known): Peter Geist residence		9. Present/other name (if known):	
10. Ownership: X Private ☐ Public		11a. Historic use (if known): Private residence	11b. Current use: Private residence

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

12. Construction date: 1950	15. Architect: Harris Armstrong	18. Previously surveyed? ☐ Cite survey name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
13. Significant date/period: 1950 -	16. Builder/contractor:	19. On National Register? ☐ individual ☐ district Cite nomination name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
14. Area(s) of significance: Architecture	17. Original or significant owner: Peter Geist	20. National Register eligible? ☐ individually eligible X district potential (X C ☐ NC) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
21. History and significance on continuation page. X		22. Sources of information on continuation page. X

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

23. Category of property: X building(s) ☐ site ☐ structure ☐ object	30: Roof material: Tar and gravel	37.Windows: ☐ historic ☐ replacement Pane arrangement: Most fixed single light, metal frames with storm windows. Many thought to be original.
24. Vernacular or property type: contemporary ranch	31. Chimney placement: center	38. Acreage (rural): Visible from public road? ☐
25. Architectural Style: Mid-Century modern	32. Structural system: frame	39. Changes (describe in box 41 cont.): X Addition(s) Date(s): X Altered Date(s): ☐ Moved Date(s): ☐Other Date(s): Endangered by:
26. Plan shape: irregular	33. Exterior wall cladding: Wood; some corrugated metal at back	
27. No. of stories: one	34. Foundation material: Concrete slab	
28. No. of bays (1st floor): 1	35. Basement type: none	40. No. of outbuildings (describe in box 40 cont.): 1, built by current owner.
29. Roof type: Side-Butterfly	36. Front porch type/placement: Ground level, far right. Covered by broad overhang of roof across entire façade.	41. Further description of building features and associated resources on continuation page. X

OTHER

42. Current owner/address: Meredith Parker & Michael Morrison 737 Lexington Ave. Oakland, MO 63122	43.Form prepared by (name and org.): Suzanne Bolten Oakland HPC	44. Survey date: April 26, 2012 45. Date of revisions:

FOR SHPO USE

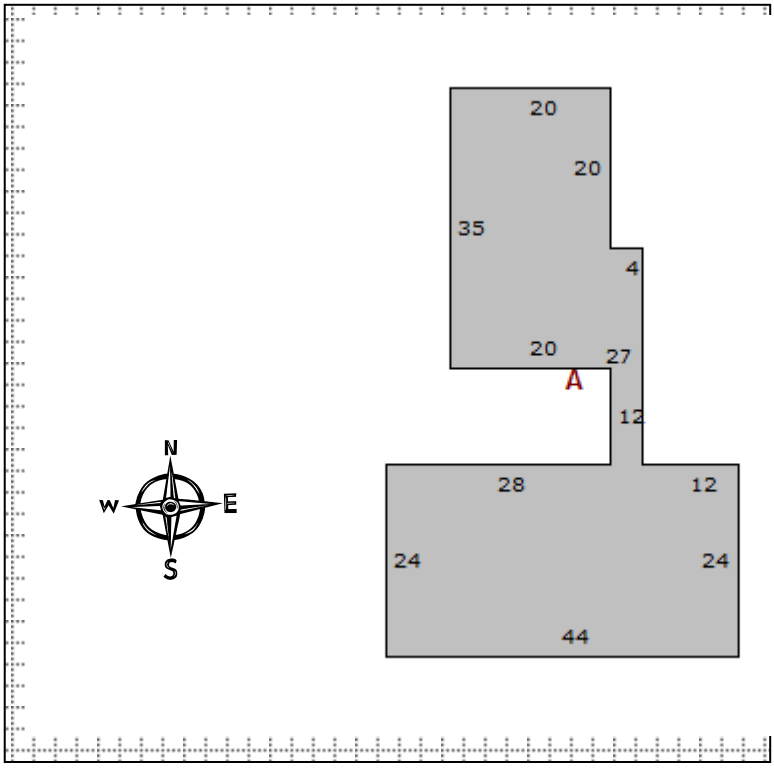
Date entered in inventory:	Level of survey ☐ reconnaissance ☐ intensive	Additional research needed? ☐ yes ☐ no

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

National Register Status:	Other:
☐ listed ☐ in listed district Name: ☐ pending listing ☐ eligible (individually) ☐ eligible (district) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined	

LOCATION MAP (include north arrow)

SITE MAP/PLAN (include north arrow)



PHOTOGRAPH

Photographer:	Date:	Description:
Mark Bolten	April 26, 2012	

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

Insert photograph of primary structure on property.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

21. (cont.) History and significance. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company sponsored *Your Solar House*, a book published in 1947 in which an architect from each state submitted plans for a residence suitable for his local climate. The house Harris Armstrong designed for Peter Geist was based on Armstrong's entry from *Your Solar House* and built in 1950. Some of Peter Geist's ideas were incorporated into the final design, according to his daughter. Geist was a commercial artist who designed logos for Armstrong and the Monsanto Company.

22. (cont.) Sources of information. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.

- *Oakland: A History of the People and Their Homes*, pages 208-210.
- Andrew Raimist, personal communication
- Interview with current owner, Michael Morrison.

40. (cont.) Description of environment and outbuildings. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
The single story Geist residence faces south and is set back from the street by a large "U"-shaped pond positioned for esthetics and for reflecting light away from the house. The pond is home to bullfrogs, koi and a family of mallards and its edges are lined with yellow irises. The embankment for the Union-Pacific railroad forms the northern property line. Because of extensive shrubbery and vegetation, the yard is quite private.

A small storage shed at the back of the yard was built by the current owner and would be non-contributing to a historic district. An old cabin near the railroad embankment had deteriorated beyond repair and was torn down.

41. (cont.) Further description of important architectural features. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
This one story Mid-Century Modern contemporary ranch has a side-butterfly roof with deep overhangs featuring exposed rafters up to the fascia board. The home is clad in wood paneling (with some modern corrugated metal at the back) and features, from the left, three sections of three large single pane fixed windows, one glass wall and finally the entrance. The windows take up more than half of the wall space. The door features a 1/1 glass upper panel. The deep eaves of the property provide a partially covered area in the front and a side corridor that is utilized as porch space.

When first built, there were two structures connected by a pergola: the main dwelling and behind it a carport with an office / studio for Mr. Geist. The entrance to the main dwelling opens to a large living space. A bathroom and three small bedrooms run off a hall to the left of the communal space. A later owner joined the two buildings by creating a hallway to the right of the pergola and extended the carport/office building to the north to create a master bedroom suite. There is no longer a garage. The façade appears as it did in 1950.

Locally, the Geist residence is known as the "butterfly house" because the shallow "V"-shaped roof which suggests a butterfly opening her wings. Armstrong's guttering for the house is unconventional. Rain water collected in the vertices of the "V's" (the main house and the carport/office) and was channeled to underground pipes leading to the pond. Now that a hallway joins the two buildings, one of the downspouts is inside.

The house faces south and the large cantilevered overhang shades the extensively glazed façade during the summer. Warmth from the sun is trapped by the glazed walls during the winter when the sun's angle is lower in the sky. Steel x-brace cables support the massive single glass panel left of the front entrance. The nine windows (three groups of three) which form a ribbon across the façade to the left of the panel are fixed. Since these windows could not be opened, Armstrong provided three screen-covered louvers (in the wood panels below the windows) which can be opened for ventilation.

The current owner clad part of the master bedroom suite at the rear with sheets of corrugated metal because the wood paneling had been damaged.

Locator ID: 24L440373 **Card:** 1 737 LEXINGTON AVE, SAINT LOUIS, MO 63122

Key	Area	Description	Floor
A	1864	Main Dwelling: Frame Stories: 1 Basement: None	
TLA:	1864		








Lake Pak WSP






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TURBOHD

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

1. Survey No. SL-AS-046-002		2. Survey name: Homes in Oakland designed by Harris Armstrong	
3. County: St. Louis		4. Address (Street No.) 745	Street (name) Oakland Ave.
5.City: Oakland	Vicinity: ☐	6. UTM: 38°34'37.00"N 90°22'51.07"W elev 572 ft	7. Township/Range/Section: T: 44 R: 6E S:6
8.Historic name (if known): Moore residence		9. Present/other name (if known):	
10. Ownership: X Private ☐ Public		11a. Historic use (if known):	11b. Current use: Private residence

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

12. Construction date: 1932	15. Architect: Harris Armstrong	18. Previously surveyed? ☐ Cite survey name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
13. Significant date/period: 1932-	16. Builder/contractor: Possibly local contractor Parnell Quick	19. On National Register? ☐ individual ☐ district Cite nomination name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
14. Area(s) of significance: Architecture	17. Original or significant owner: Katherine Moore	20. National Register eligible? X individually eligible X district potential (☐ C ☐ NC) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
21. History and significance on continuation page. X		22. Sources of information on continuation page. X ☐

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

23. Category of property: X building(s) ☐ site ☐ structure ☐ object	30: Roof material: Asphalt shingles	37.Windows: ☐ historic X replacement Pane arrangement: groups of 1, 2 or 3 casement windows with 3 or 4 vertical panes. Custom-made to replicate originals. Protected by storm windows.
24. Vernacular or property type:	31. Chimney placement: Left, exterior	38. Acreage (rural): Visible from public road? ☐
25. Architectural Style: Art Deco	32. Structural system:	39. Changes (describe in box 41 cont.): ☐ Addition(s) Date(s): X Altered Date(s): 1990 Balcony ☐ Moved Date(s): ☐Other Date(s): Endangered by:
26. Plan shape: irregular	33. Exterior wall cladding: brick	
27. No. of stories: two	34. Foundation material: concrete	
28. No. of bays (1st floor): 3	35. Basement type: full	40. No. of outbuildings (describe in box 40 cont.): 0
29. Roof type: Low hip	36. Front porch type/placement: Central, protected by an overhang. A brick wall which projects 2 feet from the house to the left of the door supports the overhang. Concrete deck, full width that extends past right side.	41. Further description of building features and associated resources on continuation page. X

OTHER

42. Current owner/address: Ellen M. Edwards 745 Oakland Ave. St. Louis, MO 63122	43. Form prepared by (name and org.): Mark and Suzanne Bolten Oakland Historic Preservation Commission	44. Survey date: 2/22/2012 45. Date of revisions:

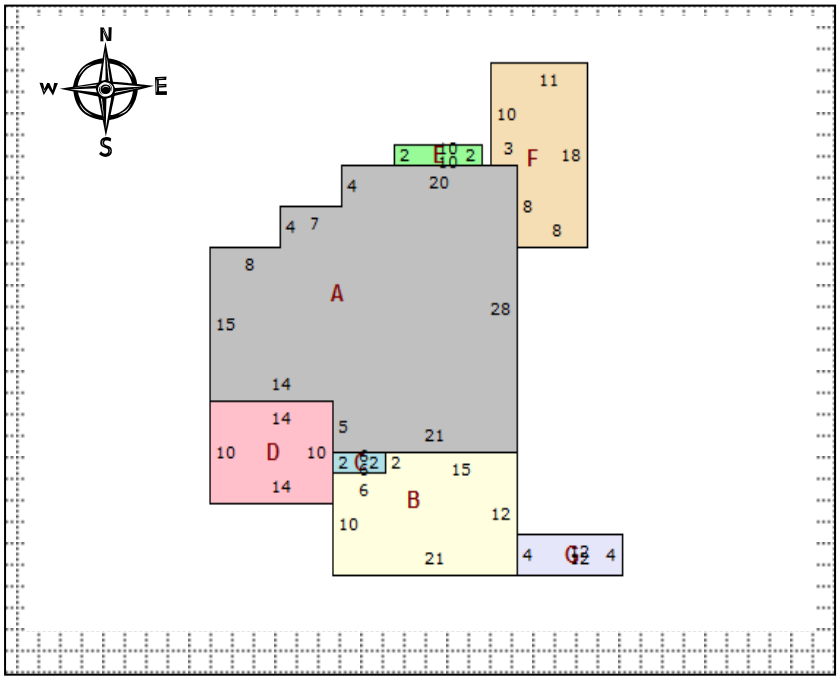
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

FOR SHPO USE

Date entered in inventory:	Level of survey ☐ reconnaissance ☐ intensive	Additional research needed? ☐ yes ☐ no
National Register Status: ☐ listed ☐ in listed district Name: ☐ pending listing ☐ eligible (individually) ☐ eligible (district) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined	Other:	

LOCATION MAP (include north arrow)

SITE MAP/PLAN (include north arrow)



PHOTOGRAPH

Photographer:	Date:	Description:
Mark Bolten	February 22, 2012	

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

Insert photograph of primary structure on property.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

21. (cont.) History and significance. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages. The Moore residence was the first of nine houses designed by Harris Armstrong. Katherine Moore, a 25-year-old elementary school teacher obtained a permit for a brick dwelling on September 22, 1931 and named Armstrong as the architect. The property had been owned by the Glenoak Quarry Company. Although the land was in Miss Moore's name, it may have been owned by her father, Arthur. (When Katherine's mother died in August, 1935, 745 Oakland Avenue was listed as her home address.)

Stylistically, the Moore residence is related to the house Armstrong designed at 100 N. Berry Rd. in Glendale for C. Thomas Cori in 1935. The Cori house is listed on the National Register.

22. (cont.) Sources of information. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
St Louis Daily Record
Missouri Digital Heritage Death Certificates, 1910 – 1961.
Interview of current owner, Ellen Edwards.
Property tax records for the Village of Oakland

40. (cont.) Description of environment and outbuildings. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
Gravois Creek runs along the eastern edge of the property and the land slopes sharply to the creek bed. Large limestone boulders in the front yard may date back to the Glenoak Quarry. Along the northern edge of the lot is the embankment for the Missouri-Pacific railroad.

There are no outbuildings. The driveway runs from Oakland Avenue along the left side of the residence, and curves around the back to the garage on the lower level of the eastern face of the building. The land between the street and the Moore residence forms a deep depression. Armstrong designed a massive masonry wall to create a courtyard by the front entry on the same level as the driveway.

The building has been well-maintained; the grounds are rustic, planted largely with native woodland species and are frequently visited by the migrating birds.

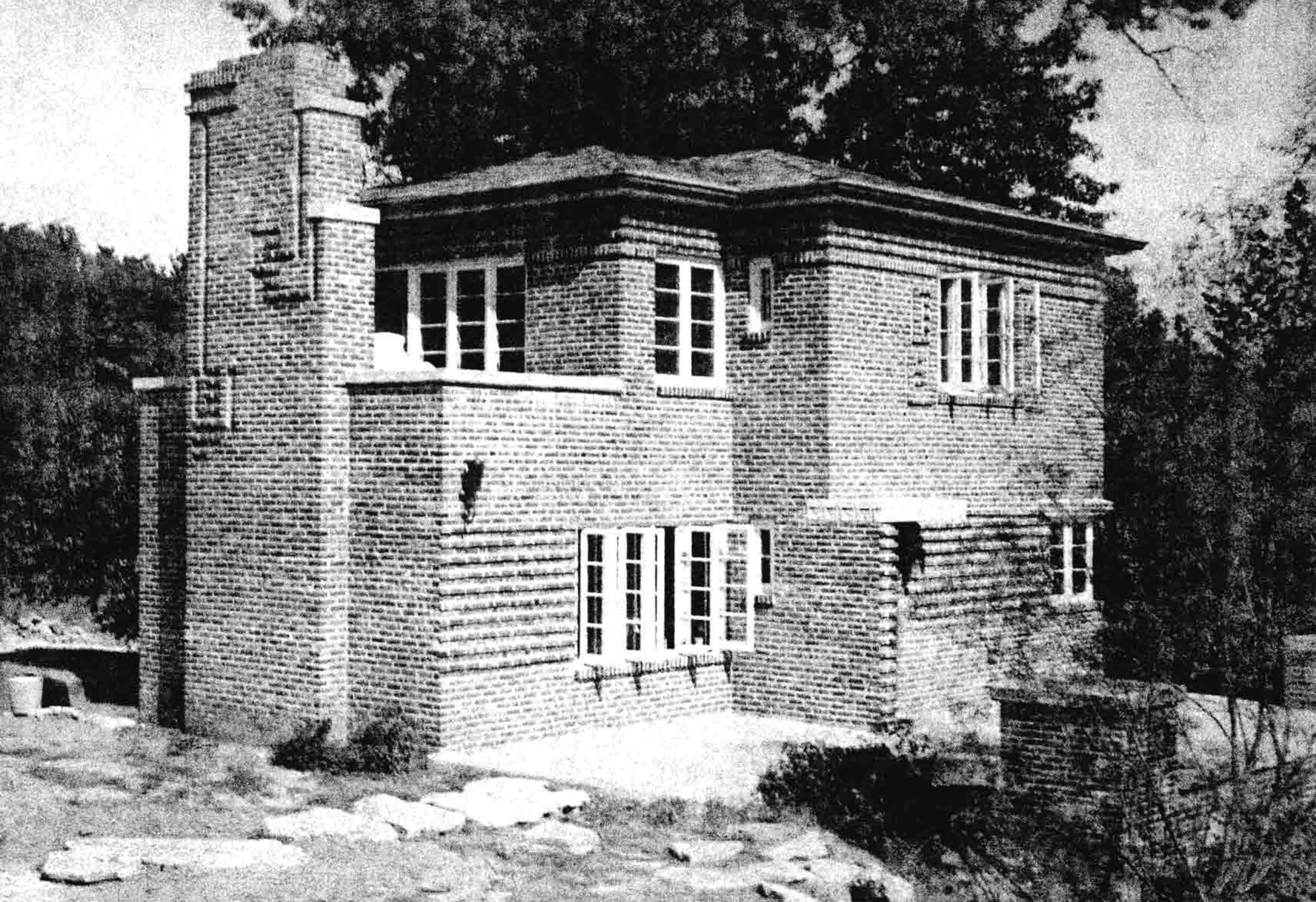
41. (cont.) Further description of important architectural features. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.

This is a two story brick home with a low pitched hipped roof. Under the roof eaves are bands of brick that wrap around the property. The left bay of both stories is setback. The second floor contains a panel of three-light casement windows inset into the wall to wrap around the left corner of the home. This was likely once an open porch that was enclosed. The panel features ornamental blocks above the window extending to the roof eave and a thick sill projecting to the facade. Smaller paired casement (4 light each side) windows are nestled in the corner of the projecting right bays. On the upper floor of the projecting half is a centered row of three four-light casement windows, framed with brick ornamentation. The first story has wide bands of alternating brick across the façade, mirroring on a wider scale that at the top of the property, creating a strong linear geometric Art Deco design. From the left is an offset row of four, four-light casement windows flush with the projecting bay, which contains the entrance at its edge. The door is protected by a flat ornamental roof and a projecting wall to create a modern (but original) half-portico. Paired windows wrap around the right corner edge of the home. A wide concrete deck extends to a heavy brick retaining wall that seems to curve along the grade of the property. Limestone or possible concrete planters sit on squat concrete piers separated by an iron railing.

The most striking feature of the Moore residence is Armstrong's use of brick for ornamentation. Rows of horizontal lines were created by alternating courses of brick so that an inset row is flanked top and bottom by protruding rows. The pattern appears under the roofline and is repeated on the façade following the line of the windows. The upstairs window of the right bay has patterned brickwork which suggests vestigial shutters. Geometric designs on the chimney were also created by varying the depth of the bricks. Construction methods were costly for a middle class home built during the Depression. The floors are said to be reinforced concrete covered with wood and the walls have an inner layer of firebrick. Armstrong may have used some salvaged material. The hand-hewn black walnut beams in the living room and dining room are thought to be much older than the house. Stone flooring was used in the entry way and front closet. The hearth is marble. The balcony in the left bay was enclosed by the current owner in 1990 to prevent water from leaking into the house every time it rained. More conservative measures failed to correct the problem. Architect Robert Radley designed the enclosure. The house is at its widest at the chimney then narrows along the western wall by two right-angled setbacks. The oriole at the rear of the house (corresponding to the upstairs bathroom) was probably added. The iron railing between piers of the front wall was added for safety.

Locator ID: 24L440461 **Card:** 1 745 OAKLAND AVE, SAINT LOUIS, MO 63122

Key	Area	Description	Floor
A	818	Main Dwelling: Brick Stories: 2 Basement: Full	
B	240	Unf. Basement Stoop	Lower First
C	12	Open Frame Porch	First
D	140	Stoop	First
E	20	Frame Overhang	Lower First
F	174	Wood Deck	First
G	48	Masonry Util.	First
TLA:	1656		

















MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

1. Survey No. SL-AS-046-003		2. Survey name: Homes in Oakland designed by Harris Armstrong	
3. County: St. Louis		4. Address (Street No.) 1036	Street (name) Oakland Ave.
5.City: Oakland	Vicinity: ☐	6. UTM: 38°34'33.56"N 90°23'05.32"W elev 606 ft	7. Township/Range/Section: T: 44 R: 6E S:6
8.Historic name (if known): Schwarz residence		9. Present/other name (if known): Schwarz residence	
10. Ownership: X Private ☐ Public		11a. Historic use (if known): private residence	11b. Current use: private residence

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

12. Construction date: 1961	15. Architect: Harris Armstrong	18. Previously surveyed? ☐ Cite survey name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
13. Significant date/period: 1961-?	16. Builder/contractor:	19. On National Register? ☐ individual ☐ district Cite nomination name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
14. Area(s) of significance: Architecture	17. Original or significant owner: Egon & Dorothea Schwarz	20. National Register eligible? ☐ individually eligible X district potential (☒ C ☐ NC) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
21. History and significance on continuation page. X		22. Sources of information on continuation page. X

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

23. Category of property: X building(s) ☐ site ☐ structure ☐ object	30: Roof material: asphalt shingle	37.Windows: X historic X replacement Pane arrangement 1/1 and single pane. A few are original. Most are custom replacement windows which match the original double-glazed ones. The large spaces between panes in the original windows allowed water vapor to condense and damage the wood.
24. Vernacular or property type:	31. Chimney placement: N/A Pipe for ceramic wood-burning ceramic stove on side slope.	38. Acreage (rural): Visible from public road? ☐
25. Architectural Style: Mid-Century modern	32. Structural system: wood frame	39. Changes (describe in box 41 cont.): X Addition(s) Date(s): see box 41 ☐ Altered Date(s): ☐ Moved Date(s): ☐Other Date(s): Endangered by:
26. Plan shape: irregular	33. Exterior wall cladding: wood	
27. No. of stories: Split 1 ½	34. Foundation material: concrete	
28. No. of bays (1st floor): 2	35. Basement type: partial	40. No. of outbuildings (describe in box 40 cont.): Small gazebo near back fence is not original.
29. Roof type: low side gable	36. Front porch type/placement: Recessed Half length pergola covers ground-level front entry in left bay.	41. Further description of building features and associated resources on continuation page. X

OTHER

42. Current owner/address: Egon Schwarz 1036 Oakland Ave. St. Louis, MO 63122	43.Form prepared by (name and org.): Mark and Suzanne Bolten, Oakland Historic Preservation Commission.	44. Survey date: February 22, 2012 45. Date of revisions:

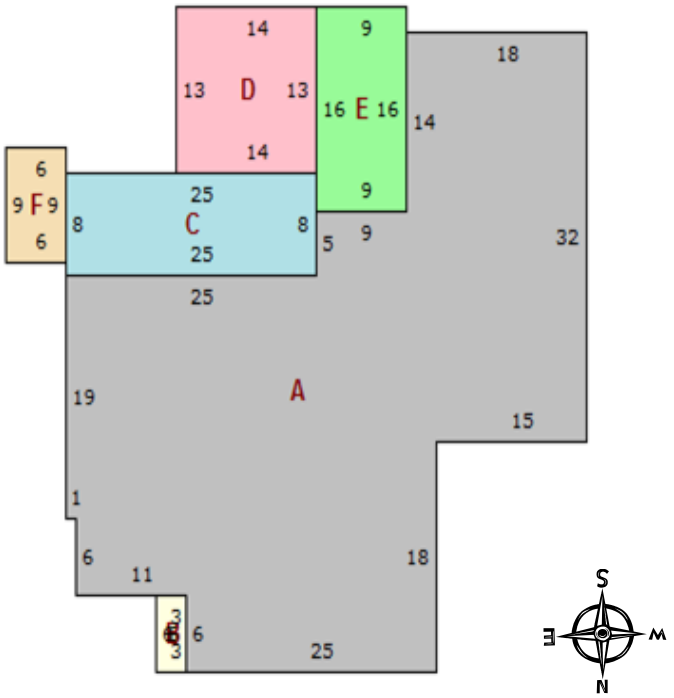
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

FOR SHPO USE

Date entered in inventory:	Level of survey ☐ reconnaissance ☐ intensive	Additional research needed? ☐ yes ☐ no
National Register Status: ☐ listed ☐ in listed district Name: ☐ pending listing ☐ eligible (individually) ☐ eligible (district) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined	Other:	

LOCATION MAP (include north arrow)

SITE MAP/PLAN (include north arrow)



PHOTOGRAPH

Photographer:	Date:	Description:
Mark Bolten	February 22, 2012	

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

Insert photograph of primary structure on property.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

21. (cont.) History and significance. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
Harris Armstrong designed this residence for Egon and Dorothea (Dorle) Schwarz because of Dorle's persistence, persuasiveness and charm. Egon had accepted a professorship at Washington University and had $18,000 tied up in a house near Harvard, where he held a non-tenured position. After initial misgivings, Armstrong designed a split-level house on an inexpensive hillside lot owned by one of his employees. The lot, rejected by builders as unsuitable, was relatively inexpensive.

The residence is an example of a simple, inexpensive building designed to accommodate the needs and wishes of a university professor and his young family. Armstrong worked closely with the Schwarzes on the details once he realized their appreciation for Scandinavian Modern décor and Dorle's passion for gardening. Armstrong discussed landscaping plans with Dorle and completed many details himself on the residence himself so the Schwarz family would have housing in time for the fall semester. The Armstrongs and the Schwarzes became friends. A rose-colored camellia plant given to Dorle by the Armstrongs still blooms.

Egon is a distinguished scholar internationally recognized as an expert in his field. His *curriculum vitae* is attached. Egon is Jewish and, at age 15, escaped from his native Austria after the Nazi takeover. After extensive self-education, Egon earned a B. A. degree from Ohio State University in one year and a PhD four years later.

There are similarities between this project and the residence Armstrong designed for Kemps and Eva Kirkpatrick near Antonia, Missouri in Jefferson County. The Kirkpatricks, like the Schwarzes, approached Armstrong with a constrained budget and specific requirements for their houses. In both cases, Armstrong agreed to work with the couples and exceeded their expectations. Kirkpatricks' rural residence, Stonebrook was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on January 14, 2011.

22. (cont.) Sources of information. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
The information was taken from interviews with Egon Schwarz, his wife Irene and his essay entitled "How Our House Got Built." (attached)
Egon Schwarz autobiography, *Refuge: Chronicle of a Flight from Hitler*

40. (cont.) Description of environment and outbuildings. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
The house was built into a hillside once covered with oak trees and wildflowers. The Schwarzes never planted a lawn; Dorle's interest in botany led to her acquisition of a number of plants which transformed the property into a botanical garden. Some of the oaks have died; several species of magnolias as well as numerous shrubs and perennials endure as do Dorle's limestone paths.

The house has passive solar features described by Armstrong in Your Solar House, published in 1947 and the basis for the residence designed by Armstrong for Peter Geist at 737 Lexington (SL-AS-046-001). The Schwarz house is positioned to maximize capture of the sun's rays during winter and minimize it during the summer. Much of the house was recently reclad and stained because of damage to the original siding. Many of the original windows were replaced with custom-made replicas. Dorle died about 2006. Egon has remarried and his wife Irene initiated the restoration of the house.

A gazebo is also on the property near the back fence. It was recently built and therefore would be non-contributing to a historic district.

41. (cont.) Further description of important architectural features. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
This wood paneled mid-century modern building was built into a hill. The east façade is 1 ½ stories with a garage at ground level. The upper story of this elevation features a tri-part single pane picture window at the far right (north) edge. Extending to the left (south) the façade becomes one story and appears to be blank. This portion of the property has a low-pitched side gable roof with exposed rafters. The right portion (moving north) of the east façade is shorter and has an asymmetrical side-gabled roof with exposed rafters. It is blind save for an applied trellis to add visual interest. Around this corner is the north façade that faces the street. However it is partially screened from view by plantings of tall bamboo. This elevation features the entrance bay, which is recessed up to the roof and has large glass panels to the left and above the door. Moving to the west, the projecting portion of this elevation features a ribbon of three single pane windows flanked by shorter one-by-one windows on the second floor. The same window configuration appears to repeat on the first floor. Since much of the siding and windows have been replaced (albeit sympathetically) it would likely only be contributing to a district as opposed to individually eligible.

The entry hall and study (with original built-in shelving) are on the ground level as is the garage and storage area. Three large single light windows to the left of the front door (one at ground level and two above) illuminate the stairs and landing which lead up to the main living level with its living room, bedrooms, kitchen and dining room (the original master bedroom). Harris Armstrong designed the master bedroom suite and small bedroom added on the western side of the main level in 1966. The living area has vaulted ceilings with wooden beams and clerestory windows.

- The enclosed porch at the back (south, labeled "C" on the diagram) and a greenhouse were added c. 1970. The Schwarzes are planning to incorporate the porch into the living room for improved use of space and greater energy efficiency.
- The kitchen was extended several feet to the south into part of the enclosed porch in 1994.
- The original landscaping timbers to the side of the garage were replaced with large boulders c. 1985.

Locator ID: 24L410420 **Card:** 1 1036 OAKLAND AVE, SAINT LOUIS, MO 63122

Key	Area	Description	Floor
A	1651	Main Dwelling: Frame Stories: 1 Basement: Part	
B	18	Open Frame Porch	First
C	200	Encl Frame Porch	First
D	182	Conc/Mas Patio	First
E	144	Attached Greenhouse	First
F	54	Frame Utility Building	First
TLA:	1651		

EGON SCHWARZ



POSITIONS AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Chair, Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures (1967-71)
Rosa May Distinguished University Professor in the Humanities (1975)
Emeritus (1993)

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Visiting Professor

at University of Hamburg, UC-Berkeley, Middlebury College, UC-Irvine, CSU-Chico, University of Otago (New Zealand), Center for Interdisciplinary Studies (Bielefeld), OSU (Columbus), University of Graz (Austria), University of Siegen, University of Oregon, University of Kansas, Rutgers University

Guest Lecturer

at numerous universities in North and South America, Europe, and Australia

Fellowships and Awards

Guggenheim; American Council of Learned Societies; Fulbright; National Endowment for the Humanities; DAAD; Council of the Humanities (Princeton); Center for Interdisciplinary Studies (Bielefeld); Most Distinguished Germanist of the Year 1981 (AATG); Writer-in-Residence (Vienna); Joseph von Eichendorff Medal (Erlangen); Honorary "Matura" (Vienna); Corresponding Member of the German Academy for Language and Literature (Darmstadt); Honorary Member of AATG; Austrian Medal of Honor for Arts and Sciences, First Class; Alexander von Humboldt Scholarship Prize; Honorary PhD (University of Vienna); Honorary PhD (University of Örebro, Sweden)

PUBLICATIONS (Selected)

BOOKS

- *Hofmannsthal und Calderon*. The Hague: Harvard and Mouton, 1962
- *Joseph von Eichendorff*. New York: Twayne, 1972
- *Das verschluckte Schluchzen – Poesie und Politik bei Rainer Maria Rilke*. Frankfurt am Main: Athenäum, 1972
- *Poetry and Politics in the Works of Rainer Maria Rilke*. Trans. David E. Wellbery. New York: Frederick Ungar, 1981
- *Dichtung, Kritik, Geschichte. Essays zur Literatur 1900-1930*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1983
- *Literatur aus vier Kulturen: Essays und Besprechungen*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1987
- *Keine Zeit für Eichendorff: Chronik unfreiwilliger Wanderjahre*. Königstein/Ts: Athenäum, 1979. Expanded ed. Frankfurt am Main: Büchergilde Gutenberg, 1996. Eng. trans. *Refuge. Chronicle of a Flight from Hitler.* Riverside, CA: Ariadne, 2002
- *"Ich bin kein Freund allgemeiner Urteile über ganze Völker": Essays über österreichische, deutsche und jüdische Literatur*. Berlin: E. Schmidt, 2000
- *Die japanische Mauer: Ungewöhnliche Reisegeschichten*. Siegen: Carl Böschen, 2002

EDITIONS

- *Nation in Widerspruch*. Hamburg: Wegner, 1963
- *Verbannung*. Hamburg: Wegner, 1964 (with M. Wegner)
- *Festschrift für Bernhard Blume.* Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1967 (with H. Hannum and E. Lohner)
- *Exil und Innere Emigration II.* Frankfurt: Athenäum Paperback, 1973 (with P. Hohendahl)
- *Essays on European Literature in Honor of Liselotte Dieckmann.* St. Louis: Washington UP, 1972 (with P. Hohendahl and H. Lindenberger)
- *Josef Popper-Lynkeus. Das Recht zu leben und die Pflicht zu sterben*. New York: Johnson Reprint Corporation, 1972
- *Hermann Hesses* Steppenwolf: *Texte der deutschen Literatur in wirkungsgeschicht-lichen Zeugnissen.* Königstein/Ts: Athenäum, 1980
- *Bernhard Blume.* Existenz und Dichtung. *Essays und abhandlungen.* Frankfurt: Insel, 1980
- *Deutsche Literatur in der Bundesrepublik seit 1965. Untersuchen und Berichte.* Königstein/Ts: Athenäum, 1980 (with P.M. Lützeler)
- *Arthur Schnitzler.* Plays and Stories. New York: Continuum, 1982
- *Interpretationed zu Rainer Maria Rilke.*Stuttgart: Ernst Klett, 1983
- *Rainer Maria Rilke. Prose and Poetry.* New York: Continuum, 1984 (with H. Nemerov)

- *Bernhard Blume.* Narziss mit Brille. Heidelberg: Lambert Schneider, 1985 (with F. Martini)
- *Horizonte. Festschrift für Herbert Lehnert zum 65. Geburtstag.* Tübingen: Niemeyer, 1990
- *Franz Grillparzer. Johann Nepomuk Nestroy. Friedrich Hebbel: Nineteenth Century German Plays.* New York: Continuum, 1990
- *Herman Hesse: Siddhartha, Demian, and Other Writings. New York: Continuum, 1992 (with I. Fry)*
- *Weltbürger-Textwelten: Helmut Kreuzer zum Dank. Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Bern, New York, Paris, Vienna: Peter Lang,1995 (with L. Bodi, G. Helmes, and F. Voit)*

TEXTBOOKS

- *Kurt Tucholsky, eine Auswahl.* New York: Norton, 1963
- *Eichendorff: Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts.* Hightstwon, NJ: Mc-Graw-Hill, 1968. 2nd ed. Boston: Suhrkamp/Insel, 1983

TRANSLATIONS

- *Los Sonetos a Orfeo de Rilke.* Ecuador, Páginas de Cultura: 1949
- *Die neunte Elegie –La novena elegía de Rainer Maria Rilke*. Mallorca: Papeles de Son Armandans, 1971

CHAPTERS IN BOOKS, ARTICLES, AND REVIEWS

- Nearly 100 chapters in books and contributions to collections
- More than 75 essays and scholarly articles
- Nearly 70 book reviews in scholarly journals
- Over 200 articles, book reviews, and interpretations of poems in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*
- Numerous other reviews, articles, and reprints

How Our House Got Built.

I was teaching at Harvard University when I got an offer of a permanent position at Washington University in St. Louis in 1960. We decided it was in the best interest of our family of five to move to Missouri. St. Louis evoked images of Old Man River, Blues and Mark Twain. The famous arch was just being built when we arrived, symbolizing Westward pioneering, including perhaps ours.

In the spring of 1961 Dorle came upon a book entitled *Your Solar House* featuring modern architects in each of the 50 states. Under the listing "Missouri" she came across the architect Harris Armstrong. Dorle, an energetic and enterprising present-day pioneer, wrote him without hesitation to ask if he could build us a house in walking distance of the university for 18,000 dollars. The walking distance was my idea since I had to commute from Lexington to Cambridge everyday. I thought it would be healthy, environmentally advantageous and stress-reducing to walk to work. So much for the best-laid, logical plans.

Mr.Armstrong responded without delay but not without irony. It wasn't in his nature to discourage future clients, but in this case he had no choice because our expectations were decidedly unrealistic. For this amount of money he could not build us a house near the university nor anywhere else in the city. He recommended that we invest instead in a reliable automobile. Nonetheless, the letter ended in a conciliatory tone, inviting us to look him up when we were in St. Louis.

That March we used spring break to take a look around in St. Louis. The older children stayed back in Massachusetts. Friends put us up and looked after our 2-year-old while we went around with a real estate agent. Although we saw some charming houses near Washington University, Dorle had something derogatory to say about each one: either it was too small, too big, too expensive or too dilapidated. Apparently she couldn't get the lure of Mr. Armstrong and solar houses out of her mind. On the last afternoon before our return we were shown a beguilingly beautiful but very neglected garden that greatly appealed to her. But the house that belonged to it was completely inappropriate for us, being tiny, boxy and poorly constructed. Dorle strode to a telephone to find out if Harris Armstrong could remodel this hut for us. He summoned us to his office immediately.

I was discouraged just looking at it from the outside. The building and surroundings were done up in Japanese style with a pond and arching bridge leading to the entrance. This elegance signaled big money, money that we could never scrape together, I thought. Mr. Armstrong himself was a toweringly impressive, elderly gentleman. As if he had read my thoughts he began speaking of our unrealistic expectations. Strangely, he never mentioned the remodeling job, a topic I was eager to discuss further. Instead he talked about how senseless it was for an architect to design and build a house for university people. First of all, they had no money. Secondly, they move on as soon as they move in. Furthermore, some people defile his work with the ugliest objects as recent clients of his had. Of course, he didn't expect people to go all out and buy Swedish lamps. . . Here Dorle interjected impetuously: "Would you settle for the Danish lamps we bought recently?" Mr. Armstrong was noticeably taken aback and got sucked into Dorle's magic.

Instead of saying another word he took out some paper and began drafting with sure strokes of his pencil something that looked like a house. The picture impressed us right off the bat, and as we silently admired it, he asked: "Why aren't you saying something? I am drawing your house". Noticing my astonished face, he continued. "There are certain advantages in having an architect build your house. For example, you could buy a piece of property that is not quite regular which an average builder couldn't do much with. You could save a couple of thousand dollars right there, enough to pay the architect's fee".

Now Dorle got into the conversation, inspired by the first question: "We need this and that, we would like a room for each of our three children, a study for my husband, built-in bookshelves, and the like". With each comment Mr. Armstrong tore off a sheet of paper and penciled in the new idea in another draft. When Dorle mentioned the requirement that the house have substantial garden Mr. Armstrong's transformation was complete. It turned out one of his passions was gardening. The two got lost in conversation about their preferences and experiences. This was the watershed. After this, wild horses couldn't have stopped Mr. Armstrong from building our house.

I asked how could we possibly find an odd lot of the kind Mr. Armstrong had described. "Nothing simpler: Peter," he called. As an employee came in from the outer room, he asked: "Peter, how much are you charging for your property?" Peter mentioned a reasonable amount, and when Mr. Armstrong noticed that we weren't blown away, he continued: "Peter, why don't you drive over with these people?"

It was two minutes away and consisted of a hill, covered with wildflowers, on which a dozen of huge oak trees towered. When we came back to Armstrong's office, he asked us if we liked the place, and we acknowledged how impressed we were. "Very well", said Armstrong, "then I can walk over there every day before breakfast to oversee the construction. If you buy the property I will build you a house on it. Deal?" We bought the oak hill that afternoon and returned to Massachusetts the next day.

But before we left, we were supposed to swing by the Armstrong office to meet all the staff. Everyone had gathered to greet us with a warm, welcoming "hello". There reigned a mildly amused atmosphere, due to the fact that Mr. Armstrong had put it into his head to build a house for poor people. Even Mrs. Armstrong came from the architect's home next door to greet us with open arms. If we didn't have enough money, she would lend us some. Apparently Mr. Armstrong had told her that the legendary $18,000 was not cash at had but represented the value of our house near Boston that had yet to be sold. The Armstrongs were reassuring: They told us not to worry. In America, every house could be sold eventually.

And so we returned to Massachusetts. Mr. Armstrong began the construction with his own resources because the sale of our house took longer than expected. Only toward the end of the summer could we complete the sale after several nibbles but no bites. The adventure of selling that house is material for another story, some other time. Meanwhile, Mr. Armstrong called us up every day and deliberated with Dorle about thousands of details.

I was due to start work in St. Louis in August. Although we had to temporarily rent an apartment we drove to the construction site daily to observe the progress and to offer a hand from time to time. Completion was promised us for November 1st. So, on the evening of the promised date, we stood at the door with our worldly goods. To our dismay, it turned out that the shellac on the upper floor where the bedrooms were had not dried yet. We could not go up without inflicting severe damage.

Mr. Armstrong had built the house into the hill, cutting the top off, so that you could walk out onto the terrace from the second floor. Unfortunately, many of the oaks had had to be cut down to make room for the building, but we burned their wood in our beautiful ceramic stove for years after. To get to the main floor you went through the entrance door and up some steps. The house was "solar" because it was placed at such an angle that the sun shone into the house in winter to light and warm it up. In summer the rays were kept out of the house to keep it cool, as far as that is possible in St. Louis.

Under the circumstances, the five of us didn't have any choice but to lay sleeping bags out in the little closet next to the entrance hall and to try to get some sleep there. Hardly had we closed our eyes when the doorbell rang. It was Mrs. Armstrong who came by to check and see how we were settling in. When she saw us crammed in this tiny closet like sardines, she sprang into action. Promptly and efficiently she stuffed us into her car and brought us to her own home where we were her guests until our floors were dry.

After that we still had to fix the place up. There was painting to be done, picture-hanging, the laying of rugs, and of course the installation of our famous Danish lamps. Even I got busy with a tradition I had started early in our married life. I drew a mural in every new home to which we moved. Mr. Armstrong came over every weekend to plane door bottoms, fix things here and there and to do a thousand things that need to be done in every new place. Dorle in the meantime got busy transforming the devastation of the construction site into what was to become a lush and diverse garden. She and Mr. Armstrong conspired to create this planned wilderness.

The Armstrongs were good neighbors, inviting us to take part in get-togethers with their circle of friends and acquaintances and over to their summer house on the banks of the Meramec River. The truth is that the Armstrongs were friends right from the start. Sad to say, but they died years ago. It turns out, though, that we defied their predictions about university folks. We have been living here over forty years, albeit not without interruptions and sojourns abroad. We have never moved away even though we were tempted by appealing offers from prestigious universities in pleasant locations such as California. In part it was the house that kept us from leaving. Much of this attachment has to do with the history of how it came to be built and with the Armstrongs' spirit of generosity that lives after them.















MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

1. Survey No. SL-AS-046-004		2. Survey name: Homes in Oakland designed by Harris Armstrong.		
3. County: St. Louis		4. Address (Street No.) 200	Street (name) S. Sappington Road	
5.City: Oakland	Vicinity: ☐	6. UTM: 38°34'45.62"N 90°23'06.30"W elev 594 ft		7. Township/Range/Section: T: 44 R: 6E S:6
8.Historic name (if known): Armstrong's second residence built in Oakland.			9. Present/other name (if known): Harris and Louise Armstrong's third home	
10. Ownership: X Private ☐ Public		11a. Historic use (if known):		11b. Current use: Rental residence

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

12. Construction date: 1951	15. Architect: Harris Armstrong	18. Previously surveyed? ☐ Cite survey name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
13. Significant date/period: 1951-1977	16. Builder/contractor:	19. On National Register? ☐ individual ☐ district Cite nomination name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
14. Area(s) of significance: Architecture	17. Original or significant owner: Harris Armstrong	20. National Register eligible? ☒ individually eligible X district potential (☒ C ☐ NC) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
21. History and significance on continuation page X		22. Sources of information on continuation page. X

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

23. Category of property: X building(s) ☐ site ☐ structure ☐ object	30: Roof material: Sheets of unknown material.	37.Windows: ☐ historic X replacement Pane arrangement: Original windows almost all replaced. One remaining original window has frame of raw aluminum. Windows are picture windows or jalousie. (They open with crank and swing out at bottom.)
24. Vernacular or property type:	31. Chimney placement: Central	38. Acreage (rural): Visible from public road? ☐
25. Architectural Style: Modern	32. Structural system: Frame	39. Changes (describe in box 41 cont.) X Addition(s) Date(s): 1950s ☐ Altered Date(s): ☐ Moved Date(s): ☐Other Date(s): Endangered by:
26. Plan shape: Main house is a rectangle with offset square carport attached on the right and a porch at the left rear corner.	33. Exterior wall cladding: Masonry & wood	
27. No. of stories: One and one half (split level)	34. Foundation material: Brick	
28. No. of bays (1st floor): 2	35. Basement type: Partial	40. No. of outbuildings (describe in box 40 cont.): One dilapidated wooden shed in southwest corner of lot is **not** original.
29. Roof type: Shed. Roof of the living area (left bay) is lower than private space (right bay) roof.	36. Front porch type/placement: Full-width pergola on right bay covers ground-level entry and follows the horizontal line of the overhang from the carport roof.	41. Further description of building features and associated resources on continuation page. X

OTHER

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

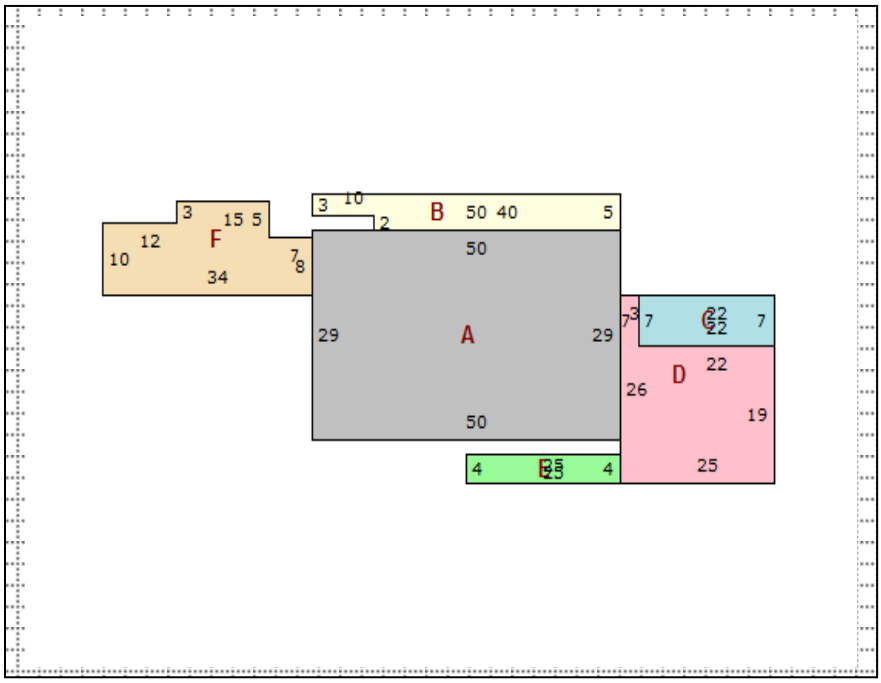
42. Current owner/address:	43.Form prepared by (name and org.):	44. Survey date: 13 March 2012
Dr. Alan G & Hazel M Craig 912 Singlepath Lane Oakland, MO 63122	Suzanne Bolten and Tom Monsees, Oakland HPC	45. Date of revisions: 25 April 2012

FOR SHPO USE

Date entered in inventory:	Level of survey ☐ reconnaissance ☐ intensive	Additional research needed? ☐ yes ☐ no
National Register Status: ☐ listed ☐ in listed district Name: ☐ pending listing ☐ eligible (individually) ☐ eligible (district) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined	Other:	

LOCATION MAP (include north arrow)

SITE MAP/PLAN (include north arrow)



PHOTOGRAPH

Photographer:	Date:	Description:
Mark Bolten	13 March 2012	

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

Insert photograph of primary structure on property.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

21. (cont.) History and significance. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
This the third residence designed by Harris Armstrong for his own family and his second in Oakland. (His first Oakland residence was at 3 Sappington Spur.) Dr. Alan Craig and his wife Hazel purchased the house from Louise Armstrong in 1977. After Hazel Craig could no longer negotiate the stairs at 200 S. Sappington, the Craigs subdivided the lot and commissioned architect Werner Maasen to design a new residence with an elevator on the northern part of the lot. The house at 200 S Sappington is rented to the Craigs' daughter and son-in-law.

22. (cont.) Sources of information. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
Interview with owner Dr. Alan Craig.
Handout written by Andrew Raimist for May 2, 2010 tour of houses designed by Harris Armstrong on Sappington, Sappington Spur and Singlepath in Oakland.

40. (cont.) Description of environment and outbuildings. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
The house is downhill from Sappington Spur and above the Craig residence at 912 Singlepath Lane. The hill ends at Gravois Creek on Westborough Country Club property. Armstrong added a swimming pool at the back which is still in use. The attached wooden shed for storing pool equipment at the rear of the carport was once used as a room for Armstrong's guests to change into their bathing suits. This utility shed has a flat roof; its back wall features an open brickwork pattern. Armstrong's stone wall along the southern part of the back yard has been largely toppled by water and mud running down the hill. There is a small goldfish pond no longer in use because raccoons kept eating the fish. A focal point of the back yard is what appears to be a large metal cauldron filled with moss-covered rocks. The stone gatepost to the driveway is topped with a sculptural copper light shade. Vines cover the pergolas over the front entryway and along the beltline of the south-facing back windows. A shed added by the Craigs at the southwestern corner of the yard would be non-contributing to a historic district.

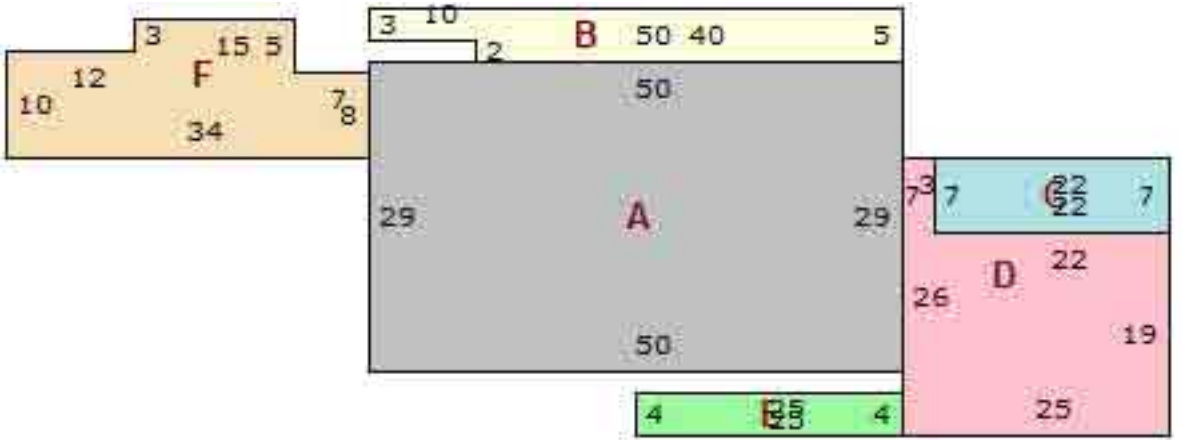
41. (cont.) Further description of important architectural features. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
The house faces north and consists of two sections, each with a separate fairly shallow shed roof. The private area on the right has two levels. The upper story with bedroom suites is clad in redwood. This sheathing was placed vertically on some sections and at an angle in others. Windows consist of three metal-clad lights arranged vertically. The individual sections are crank operated and swing out from the bottom to allow ventilation.

The façade with the public entrance has a somewhat lower roof. The land slopes to the left allowing a partial basement clad in brick which housed Armstrong's workshop. The front wall of the double-height living room (which features an indoor garden) has twin patterns of double-glazed fenestration (almost ceiling to floor). Large glass panels are partnered with a narrower set of windows to the left consisting of a long fixed upper panel with an open-able jalousie window below. The back wall is also mostly glazed.

Harris Armstrong expanded the living area to the left and attached a large screened porch on the back left corner of the house during the 1950s. An enclosed bar area extends from the porch toward the left and has a lower roof line than screened-in portion. The sheathing of enclosed part repeats the vertical pattern of the main building. In the eastern wall of the porch is a striking mosaic pattern of rectangular glass panels, colored, clear or frosted. The porch sustained damage along the eastern edge from a fallen tree. (The porch would be a contributing element to a historic district.)

Locator ID: 24L430583 **Card:** 1 200 S SAPPINGTON RD, SAINT LOUIS, MO 63122

Key	Area	Description	Floor
A	1450	Main Dwelling: Mas & Frame Stories: 1 Basement: Part	
B	230	Open Frame Porch	First
C	154	Frame Utility Building	First
D	496	Carport	First
E	100	Open Frame Porch	First
F	371	Open Frame Porch	First
TLA:	2350		


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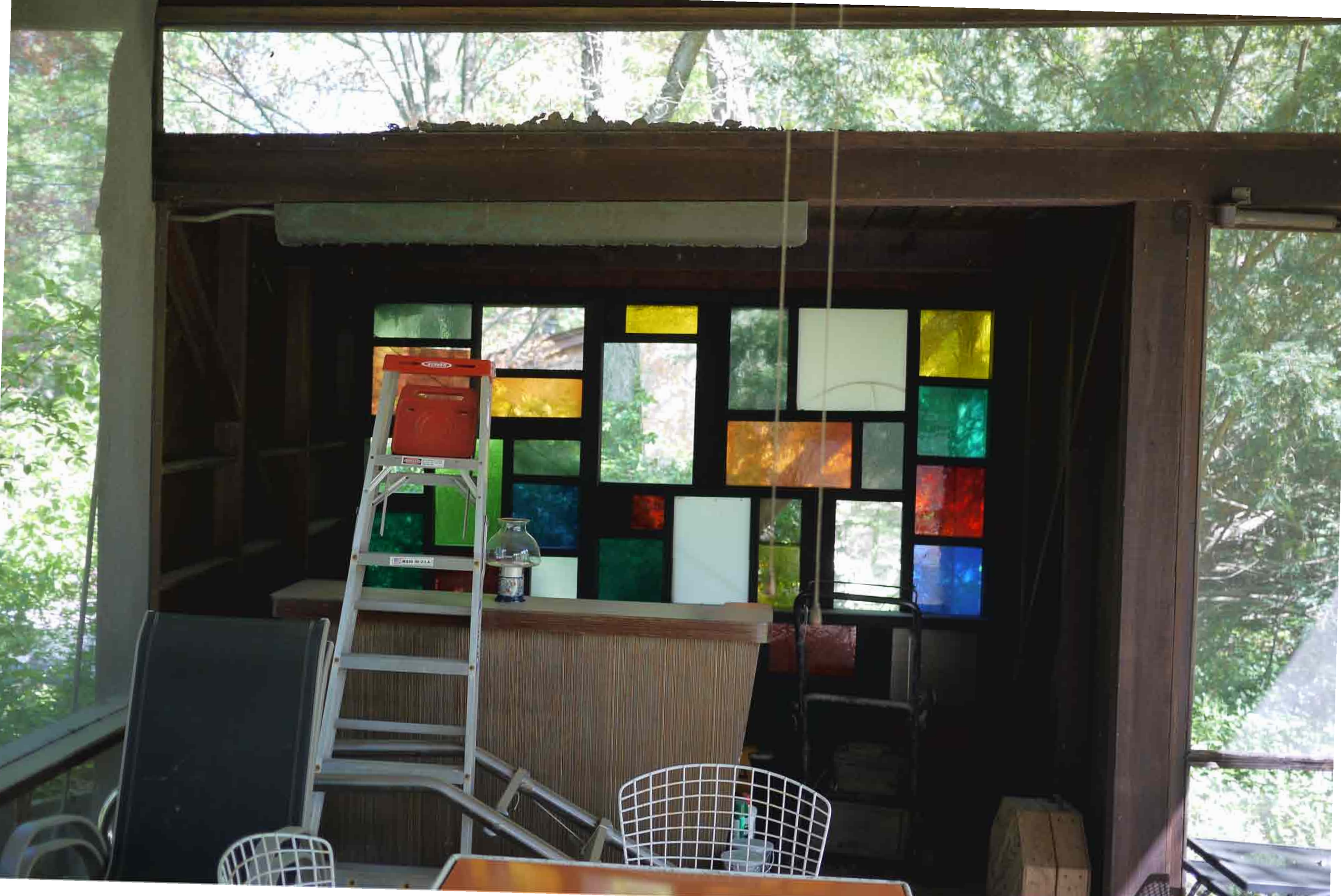


















MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

1. Survey No. SL-AS-046-005		2. Survey name: Homes in Oakland designed by Harris Armstrong.	
3. County: St. Louis		4. Address (Street No.) 1	Street (name) Sappington Spur
5.City: Oakland	Vicinity: ☐	6. UTM: 38°34'43.81"N 90°23'06.29" elev613	7. Township/Range/Section: T: 44 R: 6E S:6
8.Historic name (if known): Kohler Residence		9. Present/other name (if known):	
10. Ownership: x Private ☐ Public		11a. Historic use (if known):	11b. Current use: Private home.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

12. Construction date: 1948	Harris Armstrong	18. Previously surveyed? ☐ Cite survey name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
13. Significant date/period: 1948 -	16. Builder/contractor:	19. On National Register? ☐ individual ☐ district Cite nomination name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
14. Area(s) of significance: Architecture	17. Original or significant owner: Theodore N. and Pauline L. Kohler	20. National Register eligible? ☐ individually eligible X district potential (X C ☐ NC) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
21. History and significance on continuation page. X		22. Sources of information on continuation page. X

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

23. Category of property: X building(s) ☐ site ☐ structure ☐ object	30: Roof material: Originally tar and gravel.	37.Windows: ☐ historic ☐ replacement Pane arrangement: casement, double-hung (1/1) and large picture windows
24. Vernacular or property type:	31. Chimney placement: Two: First, central on slope above 3rd bay; Second, above 5th bay, on slope toward back of house	38. Acreage (rural): Visible from public road? ☐
25. Architectural Style: Modern	32. Structural system: Wood frame	39. Changes (describe in box 41 cont.): X Addition(s) Date(s): X Altered Date(s): ☐ Moved Date(s): ☐Other Date(s): Endangered by:
26. Plan shape: Irregular rectangle	33. Exterior wall cladding: Wood, board and batten style	
27. No. of stories: split	34. Foundation material: concrete	
28. No. of bays (1st floor): 6	35. Basement type: Partial	40. No. of outbuildings (describe in box 40 cont.): One detached garage, built by original owner; probably enlarged when converted to guest house.
29. Roof type: Shed	36. Front porch type/placement: In fifth bay from left at ground level, now enclosed in vestibule covered by shed roof	41. Further description of building features and associated resources on continuation page. X

OTHER

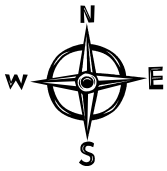
42. Current owner/address: Lori D. Galperin 1 Sappington Spur Saint Louis, MO 63122	43.Form prepared by (name and org.): Suzanne Bolten Oakland HPC	44. Survey date: June 1, 2012 45. Date of revisions:

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

~~FOR SHPO USE~~

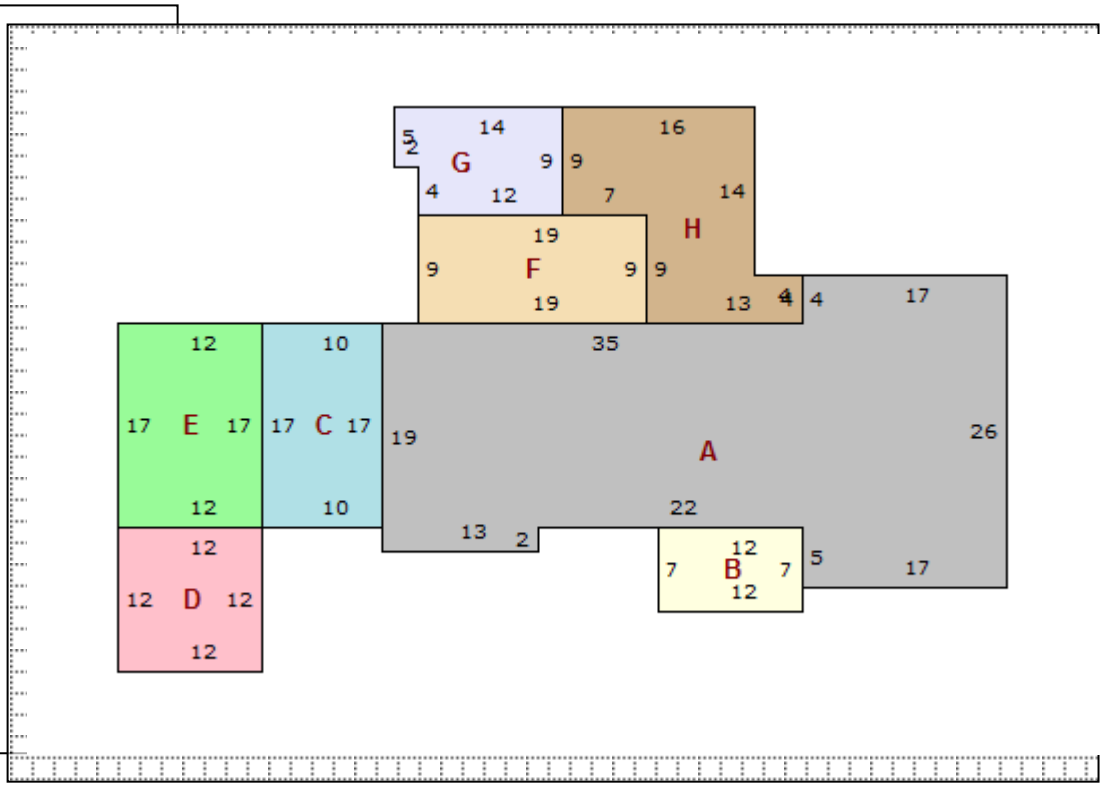
Date entered in inventory:	Level of survey ☐ reconnaissance ☐ intensive	Additional research needed? ☐ yes ☐ no
National Register Status: ☐ listed ☐ in listed district Name: ☐ pending listing ☐ eligible (individually) ☐ eligible (district) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined	Other:	

LOCATION MAP (include north arrow)



A. Main dwelling
B. Patio
C. One-story frame
D. Wood deck
E. Open-frame porch
F. One-story frame
G. One-story frame
H. Patio

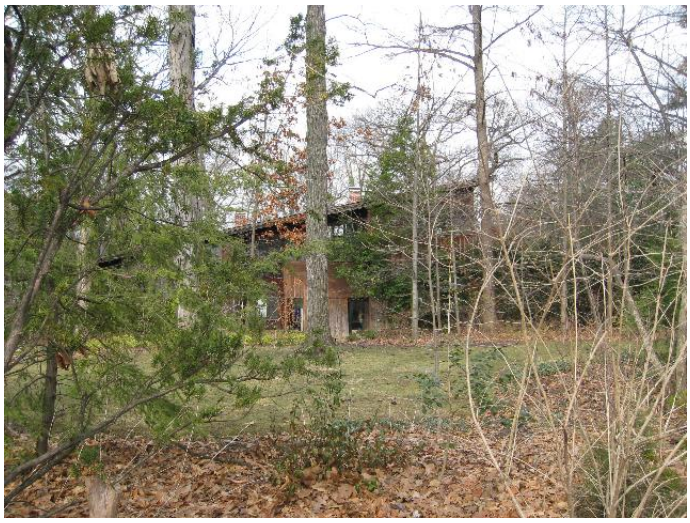
SITE MAP/PLAN (include north arrow)



PHOTOGRAPH

Photographer:	Date:	Description:
Michelle Kodner	February 4, 2008	Façade of Kohler house taken from Sappington Spur

Insert photograph of primary structure on property.

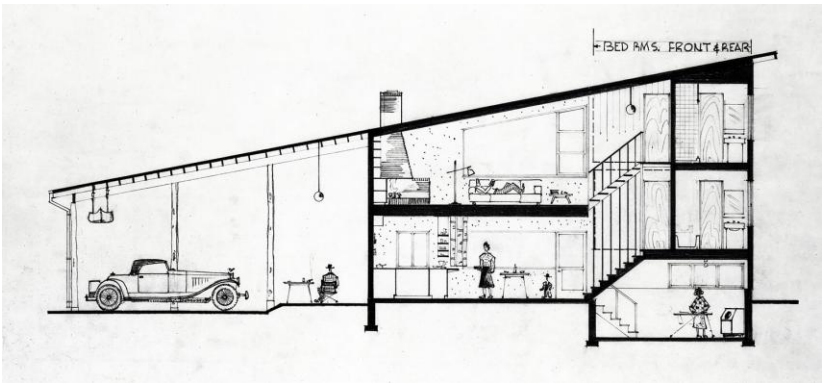


ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

21. (cont.) History and significance. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
Theodore and Pauline Kohler lived at 101 S. Sappington with their four children in a house designed by Isadore Shank. The Kohlers needed more room. They invited neighbor Harris Armstrong to discuss plans for a larger house. Harris sat on their screened porch and listened to their ideas, then pulled a cattail from its milk jug vase and sketched a design on the concrete floor using water for ink.

Mr. Kohler was a salesman for Western Textile Products and loved to tinker. Later, Armstrong and Kohler were co-inventors of a corner former for poured concrete (U.S. patent 2953835.) Kohler dubbed it the "Handy Dandy Green Streak Corner Former." The device was used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in building a levee on the Mississippi River.

The Kohler residence with its shed roof, non-traditional style and expanses of glass created a lot of buzz during and after construction. The Kohlers noticed people peering into their windows while they ate dinner.



Sketch of Kohler residence from the Harris Armstrong Collection, Washington University Archives, courtesy of Andrew Raimist.

22. (cont.) Sources of information. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
Interviews with Julie Kohler Grace and Michael Kohler, children of the original owners.
Andrew Raimist, personal communication
Harris Armstrong Collection, Washington University Archives

40. (cont.) Description of environment and outbuildings. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
Mr. Kohler and his son Michael built the detached garage with a large storage area downhill and north of the house. (The short driveway was entered from Sappington). The board and batten siding of this outbuilding matches that of the main dwelling. The original carport at the far left of the main dwelling ("E" on the diagram) was then used as an open porch. At some point, the western end of the house (former carport) was truncated to make room for a gravel driveway leading from Sappington Spur along the left side of the house down to the garage. A large gravel area southwest of the house provides additional parking space.

The storage area in the outbuilding was converted to a guest house by architect Tad Tucker, who bought the house from the Kohlers and owned it until 2000. While the Tuckers lived there, the house and grounds were well-maintained. Mr. Tucker, once head of HOK's St. Louis office, designed the addition at the back of the residence which enlarged the kitchen and breakfast room. He added a wooden deck and steps leading down to a new swimming pool visible from the kitchen.

Along the front perimeter of the facade is now a stone pathway at the same elevation as the house and covered in part by the large overhanging eaves. A limestone footpath curves across the yard from Sappington Spur to the front door. On both sides of the walkway are raised flower beds with stone retaining walls (not original) that stop about three feet from the house and allow room for the stone pathway.

Tucker's landscaping greatly enhanced the grounds. Shade-loving azaleas and hostas grow among ferns and groundcover in the front yard. However, much of the ¾ acre lot, which slopes to the north, is overgrown with vegetation, especially east of the residence. The wood siding of the main dwelling has suffered from the elements and requires attention.

41. (cont.) Further description of important architectural features. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
The wedge-shaped Kohler residence faces south and increases in height from left to right. The shed roof appears to be covered with asphalt shingles, although it was originally tar and gravel. The far left bay, formerly an open carport, is now a porch. In a 1948 photograph, the carport extended farther to the left. It was probably shortened to allow room for a gravel driveway. The room immediately to the right of the porch has two large picture windows, one directly above the other, both at the front and back of the house. Vegetation behind the house is visible from the walkway. This is one of several places where the house becomes transparent.

The third bay from the left projects two feet to the south and has a single window located on the second floor. The fourth bay is set back two feet from the third. The tops of a trio of casement windows on the second floor parallel the roofline. Three casement windows on the main floor are absent in the 1948 photograph. A large picture window on the second floor abuts the tallest casement window and also follows the line of the roof. To the right is what appears to be a single triple hung window. (This combination of large picture window followed by a triple-hung smaller window is repeated at the back of the house.)

Originally, the recessed entry was directly below the large window; now the space is filled by an incongruous enclosed vestibule which juts out from the house and is covered by a shed roof sloping down from the picture window. This new entry extends rightward to the final bay which steps out five feet from the recessed space.

At the front corner, the last bay has a picture window followed by a double- window. This fenestration pattern is repeated on the first floor.

The house was extended to the north with a one story addition to enlarge the kitchen/eating area designed by architect/owner Tad Tucker. (“F” and “G” in the diagram)








PORSCHE













MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

1. Survey No. SL-AS-046-006		2. Survey name: Homes in Oakland designed by Harris Armstrong	
3. County: St. Louis		4. Address (Street No.) 2	Street (name) Sappington Spur
5.City:Oakland	Vicinity: ☐	6. UTM: 38°34'43.69'N 90°23'04.55"W elev 612 ft	7. Township/Range/Section: T: 44 R: 6E S:6
8.Historic name (if known): McClure Residence		9. Present/other name (if known):	
10. Ownership: x Private ☐ Public		11a. Historic use (if known): Private residence	11b. Current use: Private residence

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

12. Construction date: 1937	Architect: Harris Armstrong	18. Previously surveyed? ☐ Cite survey name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
13. Significant date/period: 1937 -	16. Builder/contractor:	19. On National Register? ☐ individual ☐ district Cite nomination name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
14. Area(s) of significance: Architecture	17. Original or significant owner: James N. and Eleanor McClure	20. National Register eligible? ☐ individually eligible X district potential (X C ☐ NC) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
21. History and significance on continuation page. X		22. Sources of information on continuation page. X

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

23. Category of property: X building(s) ☐ site ☐ structure ☐ object	30: Roof material: Slate	37.Windows: ☐ historic ☐ replacement Pane arrangement: triple hung; double hung: 2/2& 1/1; casement in addition
24. Vernacular or property type:	31. Chimney placement: Left, masonry, exterior Right exterior added	38. Acreage (rural): Visible from public road? ☐
25. Architectural Style: International influence	32. Structural system: frame	39. Changes (describe in box 41 cont.): X Addition(s) Date(s): ☐ Altered Date(s): ☐ Moved Date(s): ☐Other Date(s): Endangered by:
26. Plan shape: irregular	33. Exterior wall cladding: Stucco and brick	
27. No. of stories: two	34. Foundation material:	
28. No. of bays (1st floor): 5 in original house	35. Basement type: Full	40. No. of outbuildings (describe in box 40 cont.): 0
29. Roof type: Left side gable, central low hip	36. Front porch type/placement: Right side of second bay from left, ground level covered by triangular copper roof; brick wall on left	41. Further description of building features and associated resources on continuation page. X

OTHER

42. Current owner/address: Charles W. & Patricia D. Miller 2 Sappington Spur Saint Louis, Missouri 63122	43.Form prepared by (name and org.): Suzanne Bolten, Oakland HPC	44. Survey date: May 17, 2012 45. Date of revisions:

FOR SHPO USE

Date entered in inventory:	Level of survey	Additional research needed?

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

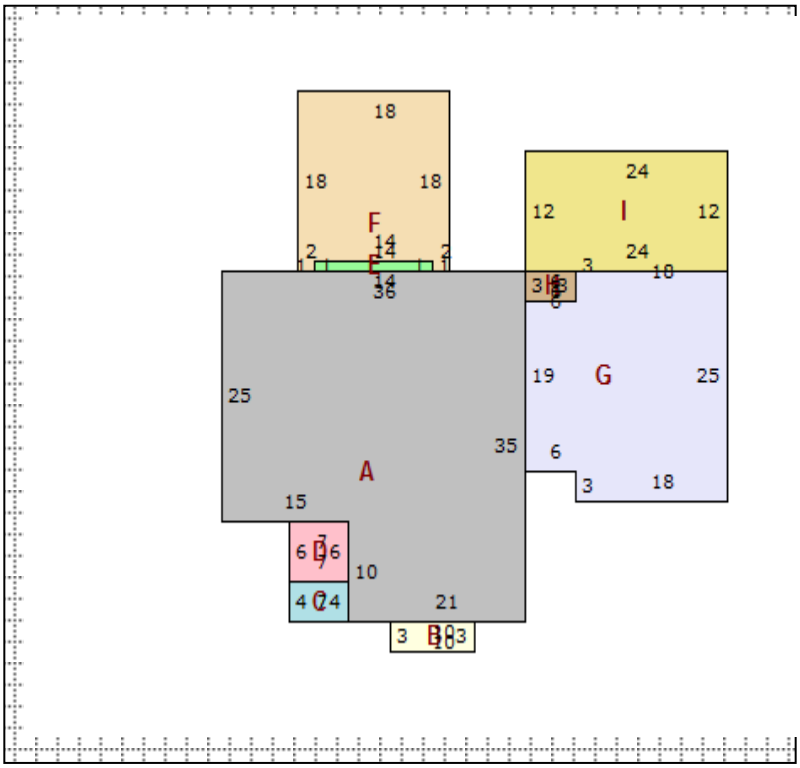
	☐ reconnaissance ☐ intensive	☐ yes ☐ no
National Register Status: ☐ listed ☐ in listed district Name: ☐ pending listing ☐ eligible (individually) ☐ eligible (district) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined	Other:	

LOCATION MAP (include north arrow)



A = Main dwelling, full basement
B = Wooden balcony
C = Open frame porch
D = One story masonry
E = Frame overhang
F = patio
G = One story frame addition, unfinished basement
H = Open frame porch
I = Wooden deck

SITE MAP/PLAN (include north arrow)



PHOTOGRAPH

Photographer:	Date:	Description:
Michelle Kodner	May 2, 2010	McClure residence façade from southwest

Insert photograph of primary structure on property.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

21. (cont.) History and significance. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
John M. Curlee subdivided the 12 acres of family property according to provisions spelled out in this father's will. In March, 1937, R. F. McCarthy bought the Curlee residence (now 923 Woodleigh Cove) and 6.4 acres of the estate. That summer, the heavily wooded land to the north which descended to Gravois Creek was titled to three couples: Harris and Louise Armstrong, Herbert S. and Jane P. Alcorn and James N. and Eleanor B. McClure. The lots were roughly 125 by 455 feet. Later, John M. Curlee transferred ownership of his driveway to the Armstrongs, McClures and Alcorns and it became Sappington Spur

An article in the July 18, 1937 *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* detailed Armstrong's plans to convert 50-year-old outbuildings – stables, ice house, chicken house and caretaker's cottage – into residences for his own family, the Alcorns and the McClures. The" caretaker's cottage" to be converted a residence for the McClures at 2 Sappington Spur was actually an old barn modified into a studio and meeting place for local artists by John M. Curlee's sister, Eleanor McCarthy. As described in the *St. Louis Star-Times*, Eleanor added windows to create a light-filled studio and gallery. Artists enjoyed luncheons seated around a new fireplace with a stone hearth. According to Armstrong specialist Andrew Raimist, plans to modify the building were abandoned, and it is unclear how much, if any, of the converted barn was incorporated into the McClure residence.

A member of Washington University's English Department, James N. McClure was the only journalism teacher on the faculty. His students knew him as "Pop." McClure was a combat veteran of World War I and held a degree from Harvard University. He had published a weekly newspaper in Washington, Missouri before moving to Oakland. In fact, the McClures originally hired Armstrong to draw plans for altering their residence in Washington. Once the sites on Sappington Spur became available, Armstrong convinced the McClures to relocate.

22. (cont.) Sources of information. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.

St. Louis Star-Times, January 11, 1934 (Courtesy of Leigh Seddon, grandson of Eleanor Curlee McCarthy.)
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, July 18, 1937 (Reference from Andrew Raimist.)
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, May 27, 1964
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, October 21, 1997

Handout written by Andrew Raimist for May 2, 2010 tour of houses designed by Harris Armstrong on Sappington, Sappington Spur and Singlepath in Oakland.
Andrew Raimist, personal communication.

40. (cont.) Description of environment and outbuildings. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.

Mrs. McClure was a garden designer and photographer whose column appeared in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* from 1947 to 1964. Some of her designs were featured in national magazines. Eleanor McClure realized that four old larch trees were unusual and visited the Missouri Botanical Gardens wearing a corsage she created using foliage from one of them. A botanist identified it as *Pseudolarix amabilis*, the Golden Larch of China which sheds its needles in the fall.

From June, 1898 to November, 1903, Stancote and its grounds were owned by James and Apolline Blair. A successful lawyer, Blair was elected counsel general for the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition (World's Fair) and his wife, Apolline, became president of the Board of Lady Governors for the Fair. The Blairs resigned their positions in the fall of 1903 after James was accused of embezzlement and forgery. (He died from self-inflicted injuries in January, 1904.) Before the Fair opened, Apolline and the other hostesses received visiting dignitaries from all over the world and a gracious delegation from China may have given her the Golden Larches as a unique gift. Today, larches still grow in the yards around Sappington Spur.

The residence at 2 Sappington Spur has been well-maintained. The current owners have kept the original slate roof in good condition. The grounds are formally landscaped and some of the plantings may date back to Eleanor McClure.

41. (cont.) Further description of important architectural features. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.

The two-story McClure residence faces south and shows influence of the International architectural style. The main dwelling is shaped like a rectangle with the front left corner removed. The recessed left bays are primarily white stucco and are covered with a side gable roof; the stepped-out right bays are brick except for a band of stucco below the shallow hipped roof. The brick is a thicker material than the stucco, so is somewhat outboard of it. The entire roof of the original dwelling is covered with slate.

Left of the front entrance is an unusual triple-hung window, also used by Armstrong in his own house at 3 Sappington Spur (SL-AS-046-007) On the second story are a pair of two over two windows. The ground level entry, covered by a triangular copper roof, fills the right half of the recessed space. Alternating rows of recessed brick add interest to the front of the masonry wall which supports the copper roof. To the right of the door is a single double-hung window.

Right of the entry, are two parallel rows of small openings in the brick which provide light for the small bathroom inside. The dominant feature of the brick section is the centered second floor balcony, three feet deep and ten feet long. Fully-glazed double doors open onto the balcony, providing light and ventilation for the upstairs. Just left of the eastern corner of the original house is a two-over-two double hung window.

The current owners added a single-story addition on the eastern side of the house with white vertical siding above a wide band of brick above the foundation.



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

1. Survey No. SL-AS-046-007		2. Survey name: Homes in Oakland designed by Harris Armstrong	
3. County: St. Louis		4. Address (Street No.) 3	Street (name) Sappington Spur
5.City:Oakland	Vicinity: ☐	6. UTM: 38°34'43.94"N 90°23'02.87"W elev 602	7. Township/Range/Section: T: 44 R: 6E S:6
8.Historic name (if known): First Armstrong residence in Oakland.		9. Present/other name (if known):	
10. Ownership: X Private ☐ Public		11a. Historic use (if known):	11b. Current use: Private home.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

12. Construction date: 1938	15. Architect: Harris Armstrong	18. Previously surveyed? ☐ Cite survey name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
13. Significant date/period: 1938 – 1951	16. Builder/contractor:	19. On National Register? ☐ individual ☐ district Cite nomination name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
14. Area(s) of significance: Architecture	17. Original or significant owner: Harris Armstrong	20. National Register eligible? X individually eligible X district potential (☒ C ☐ NC) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
21. History and significance on continuation page. X		22. Sources of information on continuation page. X

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

23. Category of property: X building(s) ☐ site ☐ structure ☐ object	30: Roof material: Slate, according to former owner	37.Windows Single glass panes were replaced with double glazed in original wooden frames. New wall in expanded kitchen has new windows. Pane arrangement: Double hung, one over one and two over two; also, triple sash with 3 horizontal panes per sash.
24. Vernacular or property type:	31. Chimney placement: Exterior, right	38. Acreage (rural): Visible from public road? ☐
25. Architectural Style: International with Craftsman detailing	32. Structural system: Frame	39. Changes (describe in box 41 cont.): ☐Addition(s) Date(s): X Altered Date(s): 2004 ☐ Moved Date(s): ☐Other Date(s): Endangered by:
26. Plan shape: Irregular	33. Exterior wall cladding: Stucco, stone, brick	
27. No. of stories: 2	34. Foundation material: Concrete	
28. No. of bays (1st floor): 3	35. Basement type: Partial	40. No. of outbuildings (describe in box 40 cont.): 1 (not original)
29. Roof type: medium hip with small ventilation gable on west	36. Front porch type/placement: Two entrances, central one led to Armstrong's office. Also, recessed formal ground-level entrance at front right corner under overhang	41. Further description of building features and associated resources on continuation page. X

OTHER

42. Current owner/address: Thomas M & Christine L Eschen 3 Sappington Spur St. Louis, MO 63122	43.Form prepared by (name and org.): Suzanne Bolten Oakland HPC	44. Survey date: 24 April 2012 45. Date of revisions:

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

FOR SHPO USE

Date entered in inventory:	Level of survey ☐ reconnaissance ☐ intensive	Additional research needed? ☐ yes ☐ no
National Register Status: ☐ listed ☐ in listed district Name: ☐ pending listing ☐ eligible (individually) ☐ eligible (district) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined	Other:	

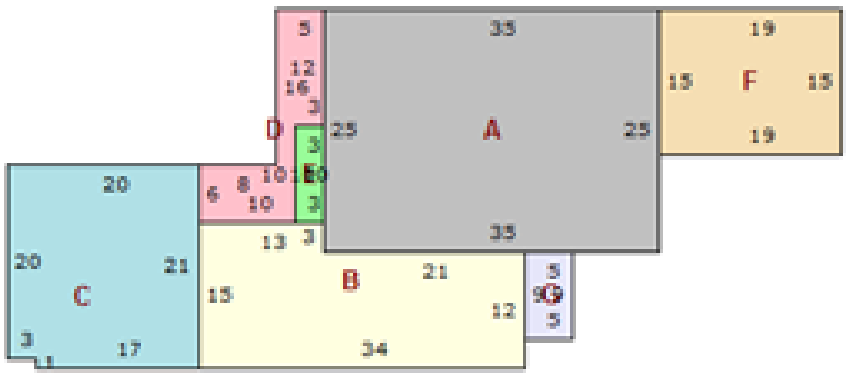
LOCATION MAP (include north arrow)

SITE MAP/PLAN (include north arrow)

PHOTOGRAPH

Photographer: Mark Bolten	Date: April 24, 2012	Description:

Insert photograph of primary structure on property.





ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

21. (cont.) History and significance. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
The land was part of a 12 acre estate owned by John R. Curlee. Sappington Spur led to the outbuildings behind the Curlee residence. Armstrong originally intended to convert them to residences. The icehouse and chicken house on the site of 3 Sappington Spur were not sound enough to use although Armstrong may have incorporated the foundations and other salvaged materials. (Blocks of ice were cut every winter from the lake on the Curlee property and stored in the icehouse before refrigeration was available.)

Harris and Louise Armstrong moved from their cottage in Webster Groves to this Oakland residence in 1938. On August 4th of that year, over 300 citizens met on Armstrongs' terrace to form a Home Owners' League and defeat a plan in the works for construction of three-story apartments to house 500 families on neighboring Westborough Country Club property. It was due to the vigilance of Harris and Louise Armstrong that the character of Oakland as a community of single-family dwellings was preserved.

When Harris moved to Oakland, he had already established a reputation as a talented young architect. His Shanley Building in Clayton (1935) was the first local building in the International style and won a silver medal at the 1937 Paris Exposition.

22. (cont.) Sources of information. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.

- Andrew Raimist, personal communication.
- The *Architectural Forum* October, 1939 pages 304-307.
- *Oakland: A History of the People and Their Homes*, pages 207-209.
- Interview with former owner, Ellen Curlee.

40. (cont.) Description of environment and outbuildings. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
Sappington Spur dead ends not far below the peak of the hill on the Westborough Country Club grounds. When Armstrong built the house, his property extended on the north down the slope to what is now Singlepath Lane. Later, the lots were subdivided. The residence at 3 Sappington Spur is in a park-like setting on 0.68 acres with professionally landscaped grounds. The house and grounds have been well-maintained.

The driveway ends at a small shed and a curved stucco wall arcs north and east from the shed to partially enclose a small patio outside the kitchen. The shed and wall are not original.

41. (cont.) Further description of important architectural features. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
The residence faces south and consists of two rectangular sections and a large porch. The one story portion appears to have a flat roof and has a rustic stone façade and houses the rear-entry garage (left) and the ground-level door to Armstrong's former office (central). A decorative brick panel is on the right side of the office entrance. Light from three (2/2) windows illuminate Armstrong's former office. Two clerestory windows further to the right provide light for the small coat closet and half bath of the office suite. The left end of this section is slightly stepped back and is clad in stucco and features a three-light wraparound corner window. A photograph taken in 1939 for *The Architectural Forum* suggests that this corner window was once curved glass block giving a sleek Art Moderne **touch**. The right end of the stone wall is the recessed main entryway which is covered by an overhang. To the right of the doorway is a massive two-tiered rectangular planter filled with tall equisetum. The original overhang was cantilevered; it is now supported by columns. (See photograph by Michelle Kodner.) Between the windows and office entryway is a panel of decorative brick.

The two story white stucco portion of the house is positioned behind and to the east of the single story one. Its roofline is trimmed with copper guttering which curves upward to a point at the corners, suggesting a Japanese pagoda. The copper is stamped with parallel zig-zag designs. Upstairs are the bedrooms – originally four - one in each corner as in the traditional early 20th century four square design. The bedrooms are amply fenestrated with banks of three (2/2) windows facing the street and two (2/2) windows on the north at the back. Individual (1/1 and 2/1) windows were placed on the eastern and western walls around the corner from the clustered ones in the bedrooms. The kitchen, living room and dining room are on the first floor. Unlike traditional four squares, pairs of windows (Triple sashes of 3 panes each) are placed at the corners on the first floor to give a modern look and a feel of openness, although the windows do not actually wrap-around. A large screened-in porch on the east overlooks the swimming pool. The shed roof of the porch has a wide overhang with tapered rafter tails.

The kitchen was extended to the west in 2004, the only modification to the original footprint of the house. The kitchen cabinets are original.

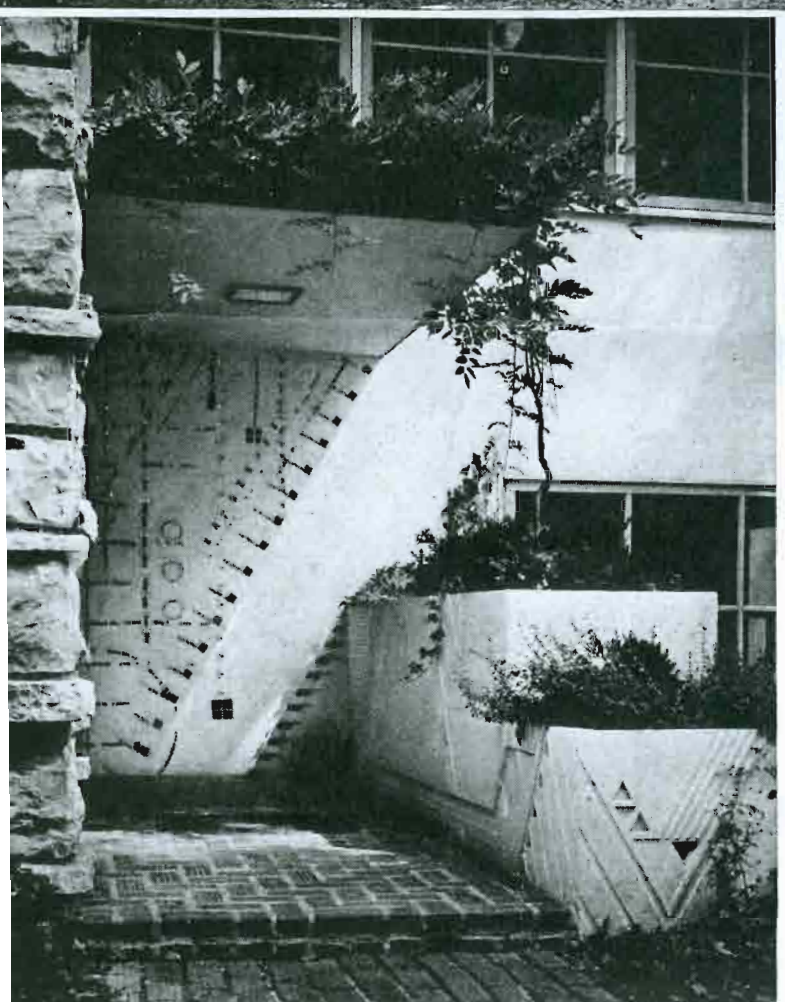
Locator ID: 24L430321 **Card:** 1 3 SAPPINGTON SPUR, SAINT LOUIS, MO 63122

Key	Area	Description	Floor
A	875	Main Dwelling: Stucco Stories: 2 Basement: Part	
B	447	One Story Frame	First
C	417	Carport	First
D	128	Conc/Mas Patio	First
E	30	One Story Frame	First
F	285	Open Frame Porch	First
G	45	Open Frame Porch	First
TLA:	2227		

73. HOUSE FOR HARRIS ARMSTRONG, KIRKWOOD, MO.



Bennett S. Tucker Photos





























MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

1. Survey No. SL-AS-046-008		2. Survey name: Houses designed by Harris Armstrong in Oakland	
3. County: St. Louis		4. Address (Street No.) 4	Street (name) Sappington Spur
5.City: Oakland	Vicinity: ☐	6. UTM: 38°34' 44.07 N 90°23' 01.18"W elev 592	7. Township/Range/Section: T: 44 N R: 6E S:6
8.Historic name (if known): Alcorn Residence		9. Present/other name (if known):	
10. Ownership: ☐ X Private ☐ Public		11a. Historic use (if known): Private home.	11b. Current use: Private home.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

12. Construction date: 1937	15. Architect: Harris Armstrong	18. Previously surveyed? ☐ Cite survey name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
13. Significant date/period: 1937 -	16. Builder/contractor:	19. On National Register? ☐ individual ☐ district Cite nomination name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
14. Area(s) of significance: Architecture	17. Original or significant owner: Herbert S. Alcorn	20. National Register eligible? ☐ individually eligible X district potential (X C ☐ NC) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
21. History and significance on continuation page. X		22. Sources of information on continuation page. X

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

23. Category of property: X building(s) ☐ site ☐ structure ☐ object	30: Roof material: Appears to be slate	37.Windows: ☐ historic ☐ replacement Some windows appear to be original. Pane arrangement: triple hung; 2/2 double hung;
24. Vernacular or property type:	31. Chimney placement: center, front slope	38. Acreage (rural): Visible from public road? ☐
25. Architectural Style: International Influence	32. Structural system: frame	39. Changes (describe in box 41 cont.): X Addition(s) Date(s): X Altered Date(s): ☐ Moved Date(s): ☐Other Date(s): Endangered by:
26. Plan shape: L	33. Exterior wall cladding: stucco	
27. No. of stories: 2	34. Foundation material: Stone, at least partially	
28. No. of bays (1st floor): 6	35. Basement type: full	40. No. of outbuildings (describe in box 40 cont.):
29. Roof type: Low hip, shed for porch on left bay	36. Front porch type/placement: One bay recessed in ell.	41. Further description of building features and associated resources on continuation page. X

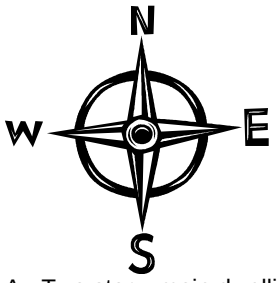
OTHER

42. Current owner/address: George & Catherine Satkowski 4 Sappington Spur St. Louis, MO 63122	43.Form prepared by (name and org.): Suzanne Bolten Oakland HPC	44. Survey date: April 15, 2012 45. Date of revisions: May 21, 2012

FOR SHPO USE

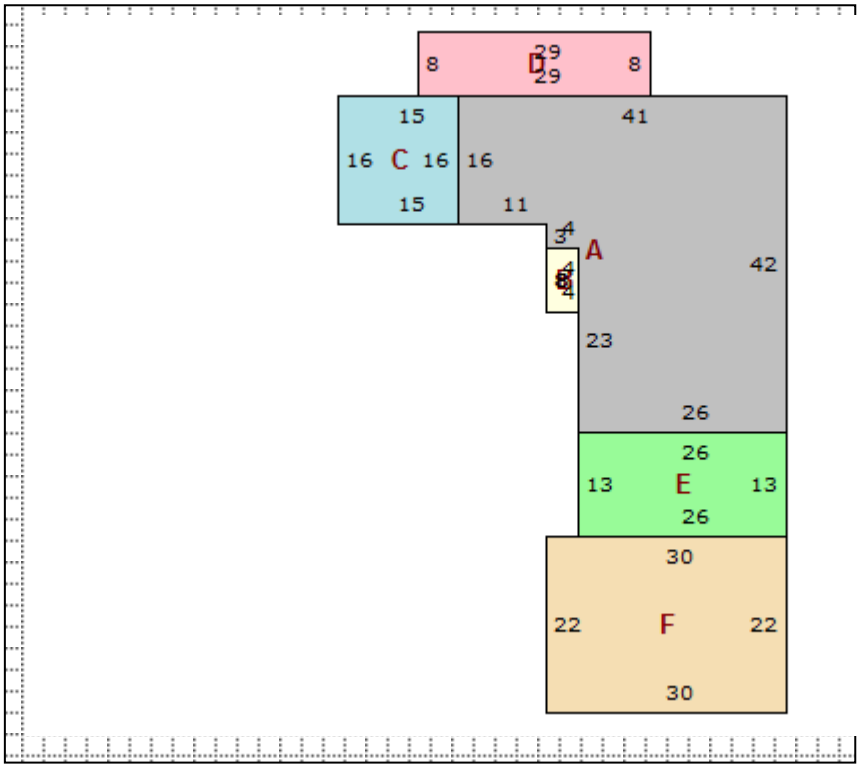
Date entered in inventory:	Level of survey ☐ reconnaissance ☐ intensive	Additional research needed? ☐ yes ☐ no
National Register Status: ☐ listed ☐ in listed district Name: ☐ pending listing ☐ eligible (individually) ☐ eligible (district) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined	Other:	

LOCATION MAP (include north arrow)



A =Two story main dwelling
B = Front entry
C = One story porch with shed roof
D = Wood deck
E – One story frame
F = Garage (not original)

SITE MAP/PLAN (include north arrow)



PHOTOGRAPH

Photographer:	Date:	Description:
Michelle Kodner	April 10, 2009	View of facade from southwest

Insert photograph of primary structure on property.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

21. (cont.) History and significance. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
After the death of his father, John M. Curlee subdivided the 12 acre family estate. During the summer of 1937, the northern part of the land was titled to three couples: Harris and Louise Armstrong, Herbert S. and Jane P. Alcorn and James N. and Eleanor B. McClure. Later, John M. Curlee transferred ownership of his driveway (which became Sappington Spur) to the Armstrongs, Alcorns and McClures. It is still a private street. The land north of Sappington Spur was heavily wooded and sloped down to Gravois Creek. Armstrong intended to convert the outbuildings along Sappington Spur into housing for his own family, the Alcorns and the McClures.

According to an article in the July 18, 1937 *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, these outbuildings – stables, ice house, chicken house and caretaker's cottage – were designed by architect H. H. Richardson. The original Curlee mansion had been built in the 1890s for Georgie Myers Church by her father, tobacco magnate George S. Myers (of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company) and H. H. Richardson's style certainly influenced the design. (The mansion, known as Stancote, burned on December 26, 1912.) Richardson died in 1886, so he did not design Stancote and its outbuildings, unless he drew the designs for a different location.)

From 1898 until 1903, Stancote was owned by James L. Blair and it was Blair who commissioned architect E. C. Klipstein to design new stables, pictured in the 1902 *Catalogue of the Annual Exposition of the Saint Louis Architectural Club*. Armstrong's original conception for the Alcorn residence, as illustrated in the 1937 *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* article, was very similar to these stables. According to Oakland's property tax records, the Alcorn residence was the first house on Sappington Spur to be completed.

Herbert and Jane were originally from Ohio and lived in Webster Groves before moving to Sappington Spur. Mr. Alcorn was a salesman for the Roper Box Company.

22. (cont.) Sources of information. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
Andrew Raimist, personal communication.
St. Louis Globe Democrat October 24, 1903 (photograph of Stancote).
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, July 18, 1937.
Catalogue of the Annual Exposition of the Saint Louis Architectural Club, Google Books, page 79.
Oakland: A History of the People and Their Homes, Chapters 5 and 12.
Village of Oakland Real Estate and Personal Property Tax Records.

40. (cont.) Description of environment and outbuildings. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
The Alcorn residence is the last house on Sappington Spur. East of the house is the golf course at Westborough Country Club. In earlier times, Oakland children dragged their sleds past the Alcorn house to the long hill at Westborough.

The second story windows on the north and east sides of the house offer a commanding view of the country club grounds. Originally, the Alcorn lot extended to the flood plain of Gravois Creek; today, the northern boundary of the 0.737 acre lot abuts the grounds of the private residence at 934 Singlepath, once Armstrong's studio and office. A partial fence along the Westborough border affords privacy and some protection from errant golf balls

This residence has been well-maintained.

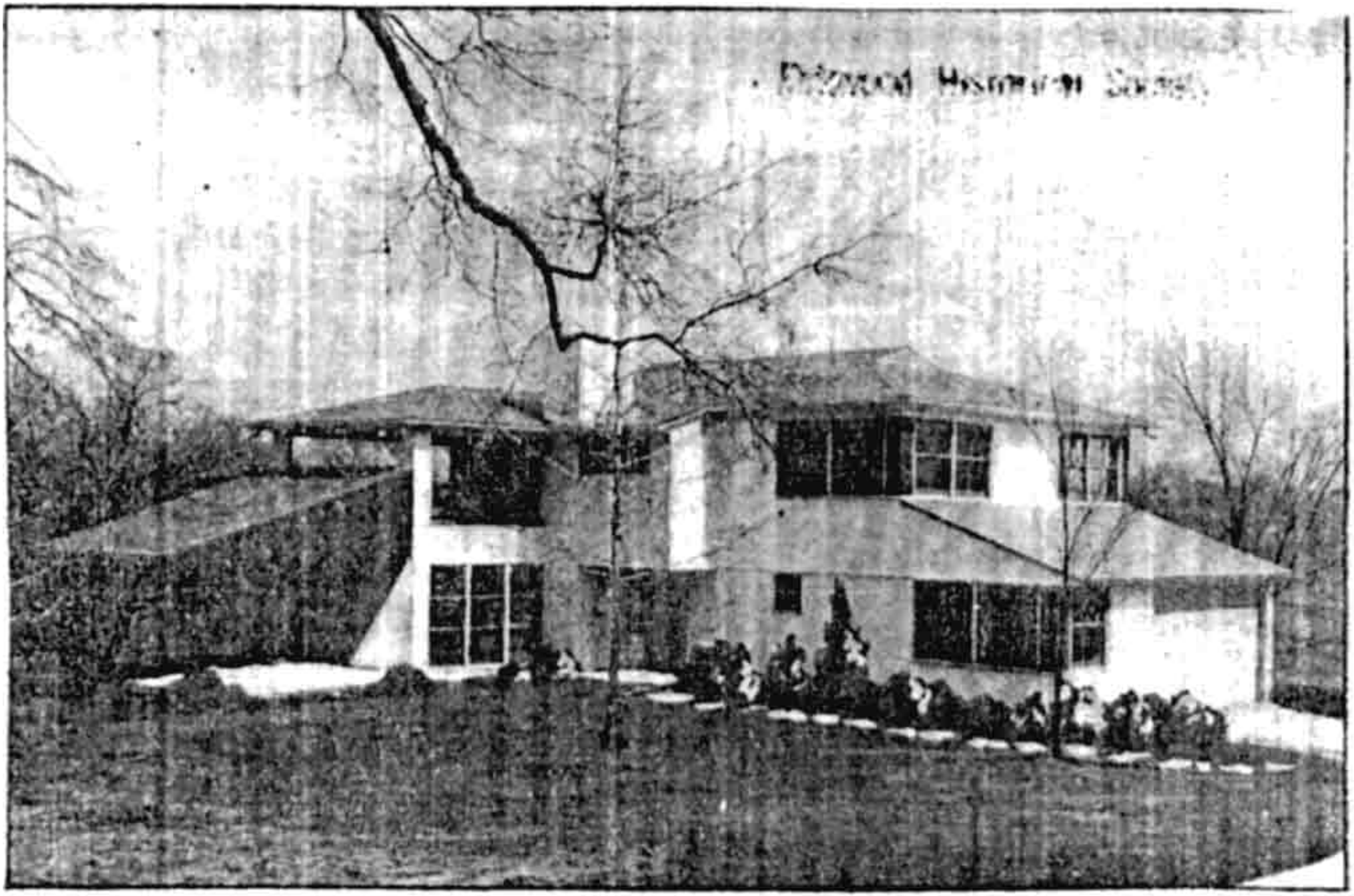
41. (cont.) Further description of important architectural features. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages
This two storied residence has an L shaped plan, is clad with stucco and has a low hipped roof covered with what appear to be slate shingles. Over the years, the Alcorn house has undergone several modifications. The far left bay (labeled "C" in the diagram) is still a screened-in porch and retains its shed roof. The wood siding on the gable, however, has been covered with stucco to match the rest of the house. The original diamond-shaped lattice Armstrong placed against the screens is visible from the west. The porch joins the two story section in the second bay from the left. The triple hung windows of this bay appear to be original. Originally, the second floor was a screened-in sleeping porch with diamond-shaped lattice work on the northern and southern faces. A narrow band of clerestory windows on the west allowed ventilation from three sides. This porch is now enclosed with three (2 over 2) double-hung windows facing south. This second bay completes the foot at the bottom of the "L."

The narrow side of the chimney forms a right angle with the second bay; the wide side supports the second story bay which provides a covering for the front door. On the second story, the chimney is enclosed by the projecting bay.

The façade steps back to the right of the entry and the fenestration appears to be original. When first built, the fifth bay (labeled "E") marked the far right of the house and provided balance for the porch on the far left. Like the porch, it was covered by a shed roof sloping down from the second story. Section "E" was once a one-car garage entered from the south; now, it appears to be a family

room connecting the main dwelling with a newer two-car garage, labeled “F.” The single story bays on the far right are covered by a low hip roof with a small ventilation gable on the south.





Of modern design, this home at 4 Sappington Spur, overlooking the Westborough Club grounds, has recently been completed for Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Alcorn. The dwelling was designed by Harris Armstrong, architect, contains five bedrooms and three baths. Mary Potter Love was agent for the site.





Stable for James L. Blair, Oakland, Saint Louis County
E. C. Klipstein, Architect





Perspective of three residences on a private lane at 300 South Sappington road, on part of the Curlee estate, as they will appear following a projected conversion planned by Ha Armstrong, architect. The homes, from the left, are owned by J. N. McClure of the Washington University Department of Journalism; Harris Armstrong, designer of the commu estate, and H. S. Alcorn of the Gardner-Richardson Company. The buildings are now, respectively, a caretaker's home, chicken house and ice house, and a stable. Containing fi acres of property, the district will be improved with tennis courts, a badminton court and other recreational facilities. Mary Potter Love, Inc., represented the Curlee estate a the purchasers in the sale.



LATEST PORTRAIT OF JAMES L. BLAIR.

—Murillo Photo.



J. T. ROBERTS.

crooked dealings was given as $402,350. Of this amount, $240,000 was said to have been taken by him from Dick Bros. & Co., bankers, of Philadelphia, Pa., for whom he acted as loan agent, and $63,300 is alleged to have been taken from the Blair trust estate, for whom he acted as trustee.

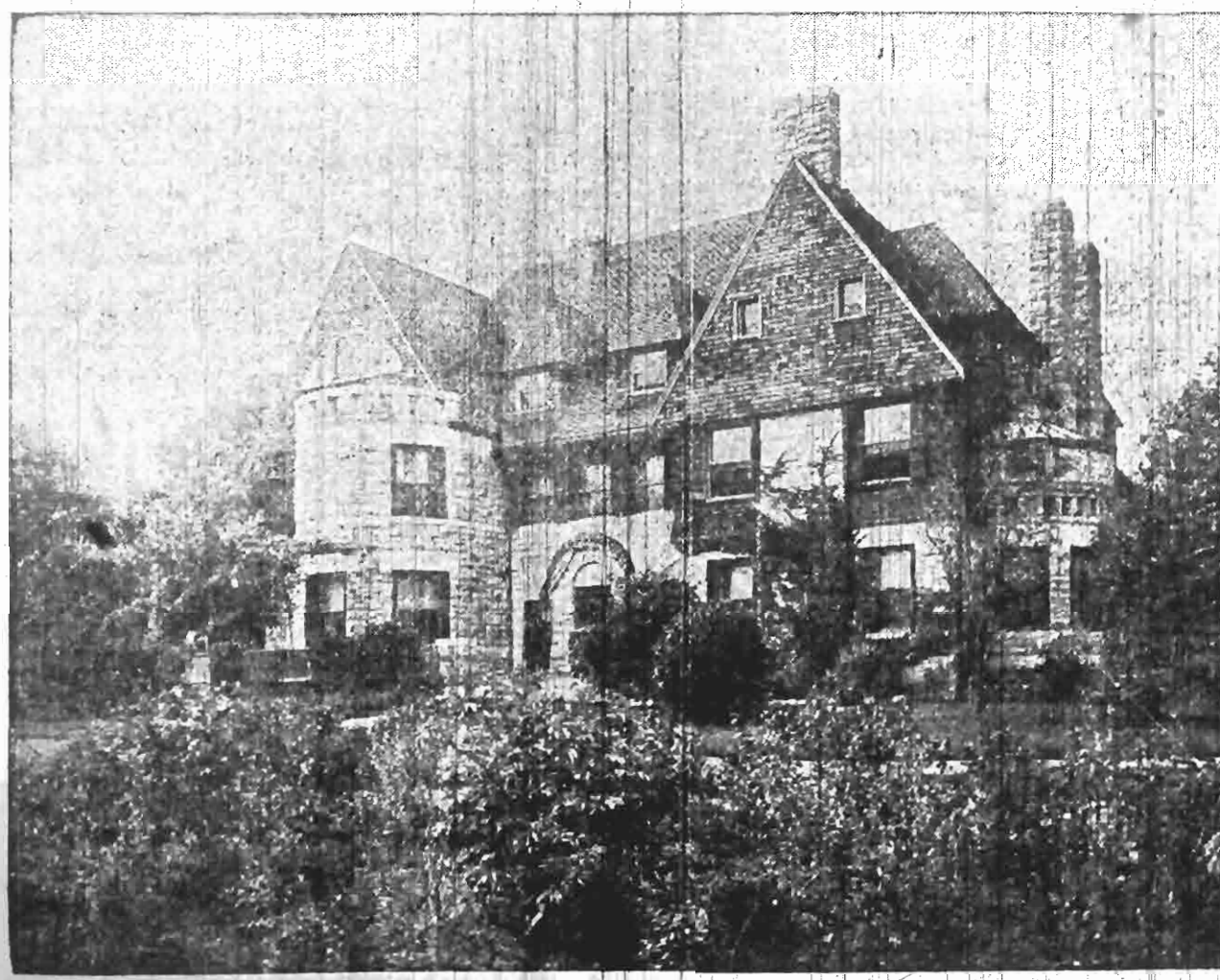
In both instances Mr. Blair is said to have confessed and to have offered to make restitution.

His operations are said to have attracted

The story of Mr. [illegible] past ten years, as r[illegible] DEMOCRAT and to the [illegible]lation which will see[illegible]ber to many who h[illegible] his reputation during [illegible]

The man who appea[illegible] jury with what were [illegible] concerning Mr. Blair

Continued on



"STANCOTE," THE BEAUTIFUL HOME OF JAMES L. BLAIR, IN KIRKWOOD.

Secures Papers from the Governor.

[illegible] Attorney Folk is still confident [illegible] will succeed in securing the return [illegible] Krakz, the fugitive, from Mexi[illegible]. Yesterday he received a message from [illegible] department at Washington advis[illegible] of the necessity of exercising great [illegible] making out the extradition papers. [illegible]turn, if made, will be in accordance [illegible]e treaty of 1897, so far as the papers [illegible]ccerned, and the restrictions are [illegible] even going so far as to specify [illegible]ition the seal shall occupy on the

[illegible]ure a speedy return of the papers [illegible]d McDonald of the circuit attorney's [illegible]ce sent to Jefferson City with them. [illegible]rived home last night. The papers will [illegible]warded at once to the state depart[illegible] Washington.

[illegible] Folk has not yet selected his agents [illegible] Guadalajara and bring Krakz back. [illegible]e now thought that some one will be [illegible]t later than Monday. Chief of De[illegible] William Desmond will be asked to [illegible] if he should decline, his assistant, [illegible]Keely, will be asked to make the [illegible]he other officer will be selected from [illegible]f deputy sheriffs, and it is thought [illegible]hief Deputy Charles Horan will be

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

1. Survey No. SL-AS-046-009		2. Survey name: Homes in Oakland designed by Harris Armstrong	
3. County: St. Louis		4. Address (Street No.) 934	Street (name) Singlepath
5.City: Oakland	Vicinity: ☐	6. UTM: 38°34'46.19"N 90°23'02.78"W elev 580 ft	7. Township/Range/Section: T: 44 R: 6E S:6
8.Historic name (if known): Harris Armstrong's office		9. Present/other name (if known):	
10. Ownership: X Private ☐ Public		11a. Historic use (if known): Architect's office suite	11b. Current use: Private residence

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

12. Construction date: 1947	15. Architect: Harris Armstrong	18. Previously surveyed? ☐ Cite survey name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
13. Significant date/period:	16. Builder/contractor:	19. On National Register? ☐ individual ☐ district Cite nomination name in box 22 cont. (page 3)
14. Area(s) of significance: Architecture	17. Original or significant owner: Harris Armstrong	20. National Register eligible? ☐ individually eligible X district potential (C ☒ NC) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
21. History and significance on continuation page. X		22. Sources of information on continuation page. X

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

23. Category of property: X building(s) ☐ site ☐ structure ☐ object	30: Roof material: Originally tar and gravel, now covered with sealed membrane system	37.Windows: ☐ historic X replacement Pane arrangement: Picture; jalousie, casement
24. Vernacular or property type:	31. Chimney placement: Stove pipe near front of second bay from left.	38. Acreage (rural): Visible from public road? ☐
25. Architectural Style: Mid-century modern	32. Structural system: Wood frame	39. Changes (describe in box 41 cont.): X Addition(s) Date(s): 1998, 1999 garage & two story addition on south X Altered Date(s): ☐ Moved Date(s): ☐Other Date(s): Endangered by:
26. Plan shape: Original design rectangular, now irregular	33. Exterior wall cladding: wood	
27. No. of stories: One in original structure; two in addition	34. Foundation material: Additions: concrete	
28. No. of bays (1st floor): Western façade: 3 (original building); plus 6 in the additions to the south	35. Basement type: None in original structure	40. No. of outbuildings (describe in box 40 cont.): 0
29. Roof type: Shed, flat	36. Front porch type/placement: Main entrance in third bay from left. Extended roof supported by poles covers doorway and plank decking.	41. Further description of building features and associated resources on continuation page. X

OTHER

42. Current owner/address: Richard A & Lynn Harmon 934 Singlepath Lane St. Louis, MO 63122	43. Form prepared by (name and org.): Suzanne Bolten and Tom Monsees, Oakland Historic Preservation Commission	44. Survey date: May 30, 2012 45. Date of revisions:

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

FOR SHPO USE

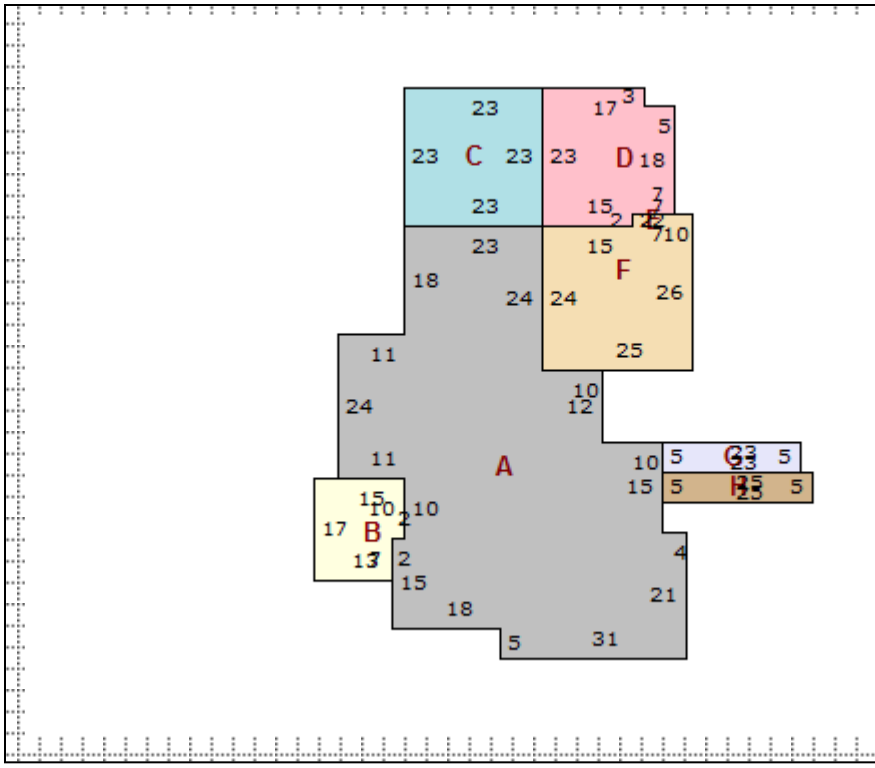
Date entered in inventory:	Level of survey ☐ reconnaissance ☐ intensive	Additional research needed? ☐ yes ☐ no
National Register Status: ☐ listed ☐ in listed district Name: ☐ pending listing ☐ eligible (individually) ☐ eligible (district) ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined	Other:	

LOCATION MAP (include north arrow)



A = Main dwelling
B = Open frame porch
C = One story frame
D = Frame utility building
E = One story frame
F = Frame garage
G = Wood deck
H = Open frame porch

SITE MAP/PLAN (include north arrow)



PHOTOGRAPH

Photographer:	Date:	Description:
Michelle Kodner	April 10, 2009	Residence at 934 Singlepath taken from northwest

Insert photograph of primary structure on property.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

21. (cont.) History and significance. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
The studio in his house at 3 Sappington Spur had become too small, so Harris Armstrong built a free-standing office suite above a flood prone drainage area near the northern border of his lot. Armstrong created a pond and built the new structure above the water level, supported by nine posts resting on stones - an idea attributed to Charles Eames. This office/studio was close to the residence he designed for his own family (SL-AS-046-007), so Armstrong would walk down the hill along a footpath and cross a plank bridge to go to work in the morning. The larger space allowed Armstrong to handle ambitious projects more comfortably and with fewer domestic distractions.

The property has recently been renovated into a residence. New additions have more than doubled the original footprint. For this reason it would not contribute to a historic district.

22. (cont.) Sources of information. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.

Handout written by Andrew Raimist for May 2, 2010 tour of houses designed by Harris Armstrong on Sappington, Sappington Spur and Singlepath in Oakland.
Interview with current owners, Richard and Lynn Harmon.

40. (cont.) Description of environment and outbuildings. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.

Gravois creek flows southeasterly near the northern property line. Originally, the Alcorn property (SL-AS-046-008) extended from Sappington Spur north along a line about 12 feet east of Armstrong's office and crossed the creek. The current owner bought the land between his residence and Westborough Country Club. The house and grounds are meticulously maintained. A buffer of land north of the creek remains "wild," providing privacy as well a barrier to errant golf balls. The grounds are beautifully landscaped and create visual interest year round. Singlepath Lane ends at this property, so there is no through traffic and the site is somewhat secluded.

41. (cont.) Further description of important architectural features. Expand box as necessary, or add continuation pages.
The entry to this highly unusual frame residence is on the west and is approached via a footbridge of cedar planks which cross over a pond Armstrong created by damming the natural flow of water from Gravois Creek. (The cedar might have been harvested from Armstrong's land near DeSoto, Missouri.) Armstrong retired as an architect in 1969 and sold the office suite. The new owner converted it to a residence.

The original five room suite, covered with a shed roof, had a large drafting room along the northern façade with three large windows for natural light. On the western exterior of the drafting room, the wooden siding was placed at an angle, as Armstrong did later in his own residence at 200 S. Sappington ((SL-AS-046-004). In the central bay of the original building were two tall windows with by vertical siding on the left. (A later owner removed the second window and continued the siding to the end of the bay.) The middle area housed the reception room, a bathroom and a utility room - including an air conditioner. Armstrong placed a kitchenette along the eastern wall. The roof of this bay has a wide overhang on the west. The entrance was in the last bay - and still is. An extended roof, supported by poles, covers the entrance and the decking which serves as a front porch. Windows in the library and workroom along the south wall east of the entry allowed Armstrong to look up the hill at his residence.

The original structure, which ended just left of the three windows on the north, is represented by the 31 feet of “A” (on the attached property sketch.) Later, the north wall was extended to the east for 18 feet, stepped back five feet from the original structure. The current owner, architect Richard Harmon, added a guestroom along western facade (fourth bay from left.) Later, in 1998, he made the pond smaller to accommodate a driveway leading to an attached garage and a two story addition south of the residence. At the time, Mr. Harmon was constrained on the eastern side because the property line was only twelve feet from his house. Later, he was able to purchase the land between his lot and Westborough Country Club from the owner of 4 Sappington Spur.

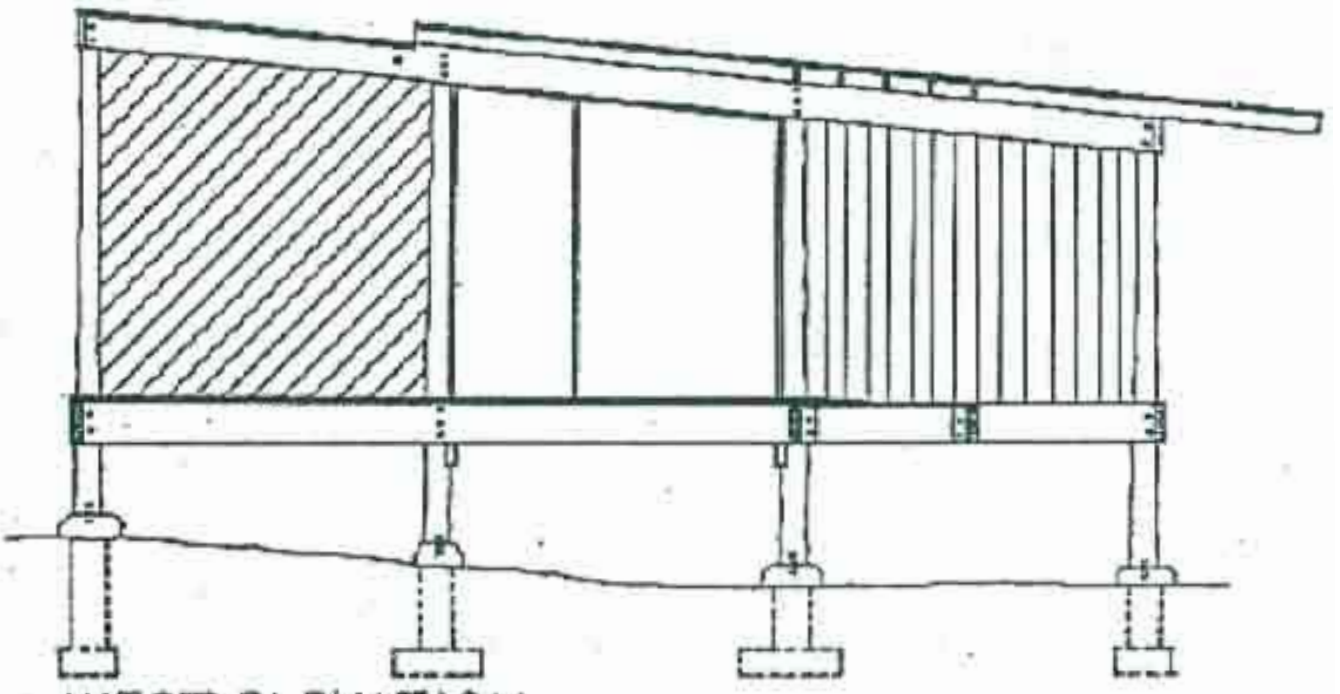
Although Armstrong’s workplace has been modified to house a family, the building is striking and well-suited to its site. When original materials required replacement, the restorations were done with sensitivity. As in other Armstrong-designed buildings, the double glazed windows were problematic due to warping and trapped moisture. None of the windows are original.



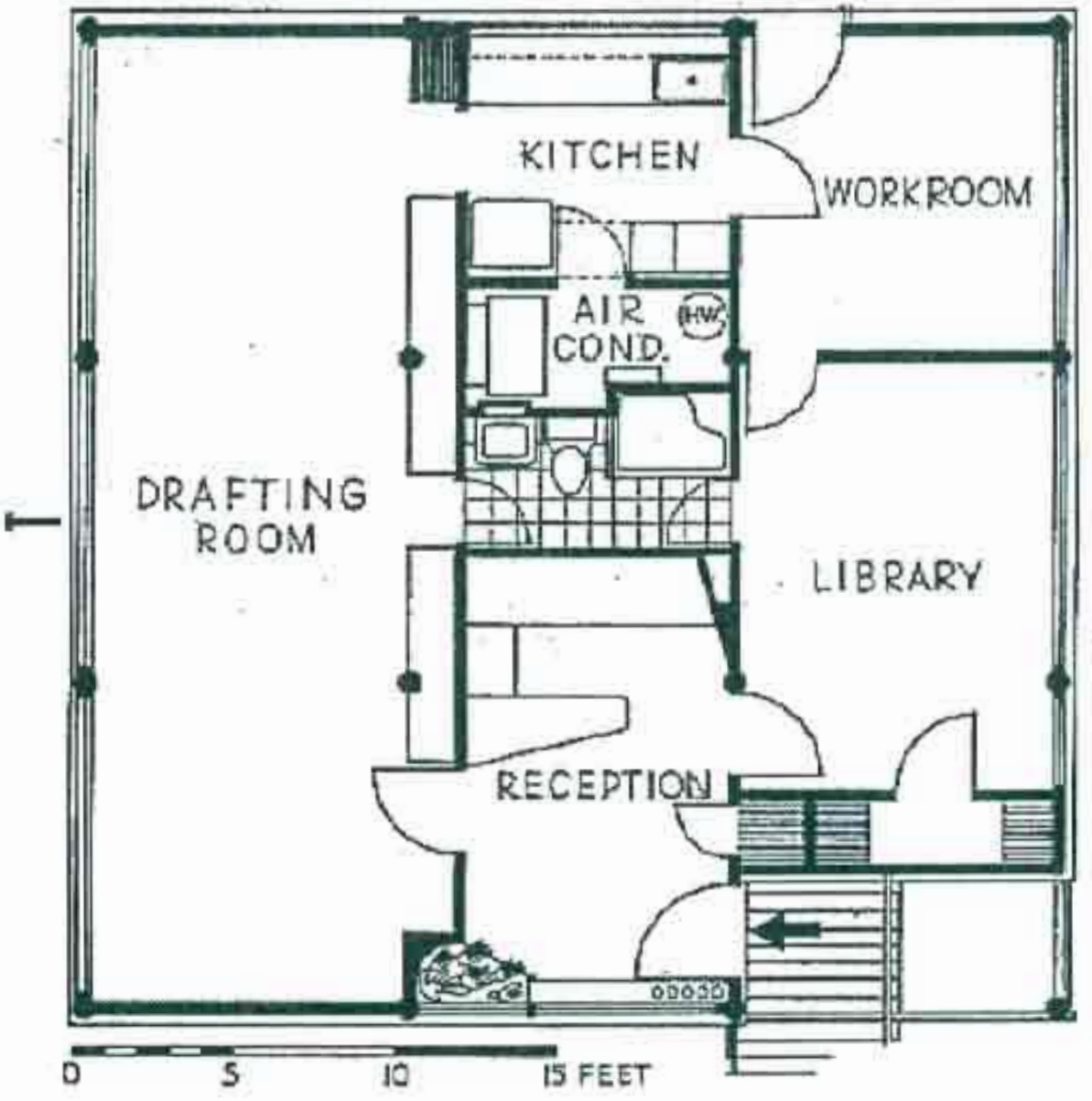








WEST ELEVATION
















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TAHOE


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