

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

1. Name of Property

historic name N/A
other names/site number Kimmswick Historic District [preferred]

2. Location

street & number An area roughly bounded by Front Street, Fourth Street, Mill Street, Elm Street and Oak Street [N/A] not for publication city or town Kimmswick [N/A] vicinity
state Missouri code MO county Jefferson code 099 zip code 63053

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this
[x] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties
in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36
CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that
this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [x] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Mark A. Miles

June 11, 2007

Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date
[] entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet []	_____	_____
[] determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
[] removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
[] other, (explain): See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____

**Kimmswick Historic District
Jefferson County, Missouri**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	44	27	buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	1	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	1	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	46	27	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.
N/A

Number of contributing resources
previously listed on the National Register.
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
GOVERNMENT/city hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

OTHER: one-part commercial
OTHER: two-part commercial
OTHER: Missouri German
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

See continuation sheet [x].

Materials

foundation stone
walls brick
roof asphalt
other _____

See continuation sheet [x].

Narrative Description

See continuation sheet [x].

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

See continuation sheet [x].

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography See continuation sheet [x]

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

MO-1132

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1859 - ca. 1940

Significant Dates

ca. 1859

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Kimm, Theodore

Thirlwell, Charles

Wenom, John

Hermann, Franz A.

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, MO

Kimmswick Historical Society, Kimmswick, MO, HABS

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.5 acres

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	730412	4249345	15	730112	4249386
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	730143	4249563	15	730341	4249624

[x] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Becky L. Snider, Ph.D.
 organization Becky L. Snider Consulting, LLC date April 1, 2007
 street & number 507 South Garth Avenue telephone 573-256-1105
 city or town Columbia state Missouri zip code 65203

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FOP for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FOP.)

name see continuation sheets
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state Missouri zip code _____

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7. Description, continued.

Architectural Classification continued

LATE VICTORIAN

OTHER: I-house

OTHER: gable front

OTHER: false front commercial

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

OTHER: single pen cabin

Materials continued

foundation: concrete block
concrete

walls: wood; weatherboard
wood; log
asbestos
vinyl
aluminum
stucco

roof: metal

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**Kimmswick Historic District
Jefferson County, Missouri**

Summary:

The Kimmswick Historic District in Kimmswick, Jefferson County, Missouri consists of several blocks of historic buildings, covering approximately 9.5 acres. The district is located on the south side of the town of Kimmswick, and is roughly bounded by Elm Street on the north, Mill Street on the south, Front Street on the east and Fourth Street on the west. Buildings in the district are located on Front Street, Second Street, Third Street, Fourth Street, Elm Street, Market Street and Mill Street. Altogether, there are seventy-one buildings in the district, forty-four of which are contributing. Eleven of the twenty-six non-contributing buildings in the district are outbuildings. There is also one contributing structure and one contributing site in the district. Contributing buildings in the district date from ca. 1859 to ca. 1940. Overall, the buildings of the Kimmswick Historic District exhibit a good cross section of construction dates, building types and architectural styles. The buildings in the district are predominately small vernacular houses and commercial buildings. As a group, the buildings of the district are representative of the architectural development of Kimmswick.

Elaboration:

Kimmswick is a quaint Mississippi River town located twenty miles south of St. Louis. Although the town originally flourished from its close proximity to the railroad and the river, its position approximately 3 miles east of Interstate 55 makes its "off the beaten path" today. During the week, Kimmswick is dormant, but from Friday through Monday, especially in the spring, summer and fall when the antique stores, gift shops and restaurants open their doors, the town is bustling with tourists. Kimmswick is bounded on the north and west by the town of Imperial, by the rural community of Windsor Harbor on the south and by the Mississippi River on the east. The town consists of a grid of five east/west streets and six north/south streets. A few of the blocks in town are also divided by narrow alleys. None of the streets have curbs or gutters, and only a few areas have sidewalks. Jefferson Square, which contains a small cemetery, is located at the entrance to the town between Fourth and Fifth Streets. This park was set aside for public use in the original plat of Kimmswick. The topography of the town slopes up to the west from the river. Mature trees shade many of the buildings in town, but Front Street is the only street in town that is tree lined.

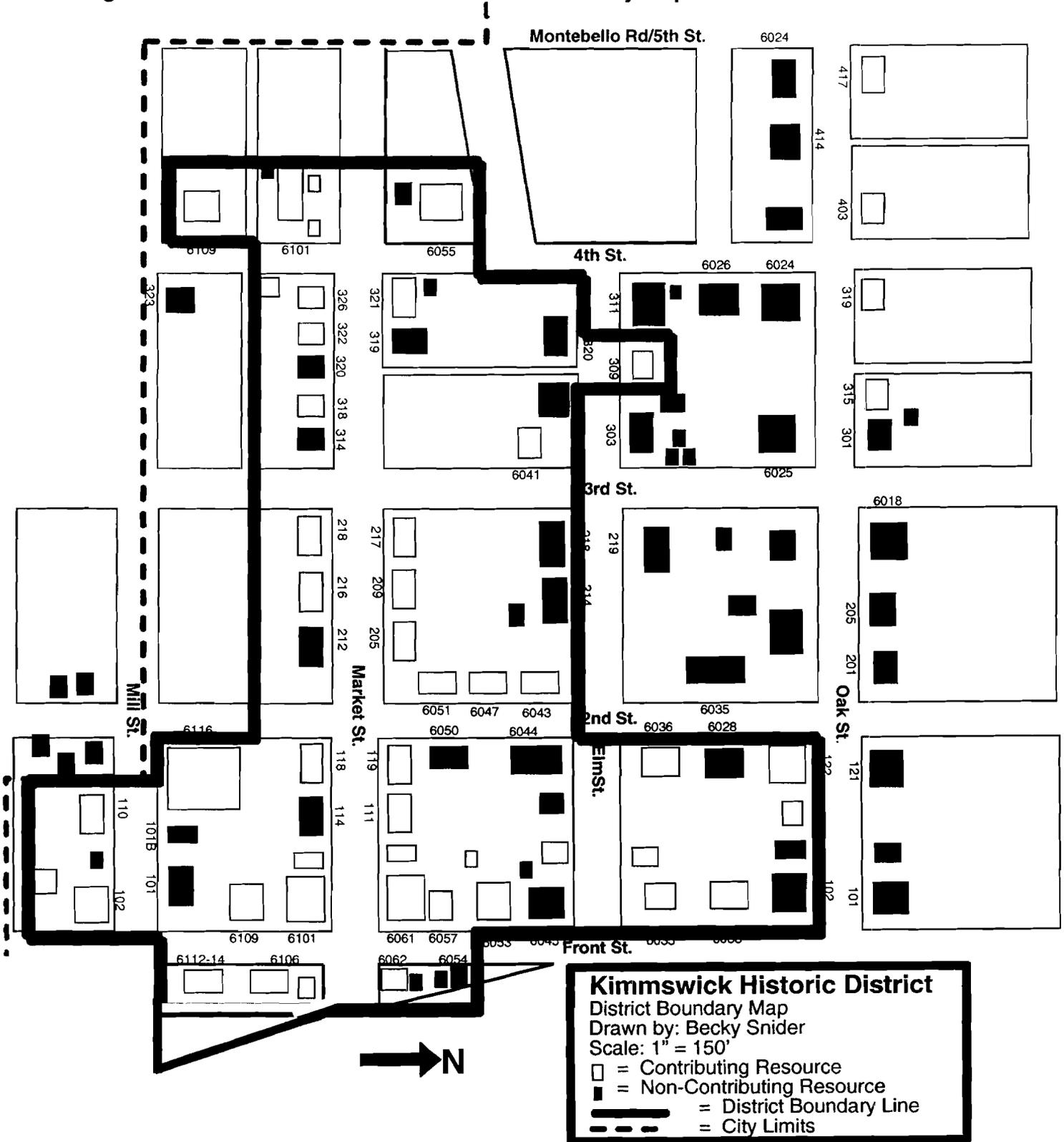
The Kimmswick Historic District is located in the Original Town of Kimmswick and contains residential, commercial and public buildings constructed between the mid-nineteenth century and the late-twentieth century. The buildings in the district represent the intact historic buildings in the core of the town of Kimmswick. The district includes buildings on Front Street, Second Street, Third Street, Fourth Street, Mill Street, Market Street, Elm Street and Oak Street. (See Figure One) On the east, west and south sides of the district, the boundary generally follows the Kimmswick city limit boundaries. On the north, the district is restricted by a full city block filled with logs buildings that were moved to Kimmswick in the late twentieth century and by new and highly altered buildings. All of the buildings in the district are located within the original town limits of Kimmswick. The district covers approximately one-half of the area within the city limits of the town

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Figure One: Kimmswick Historic District Boundary Map



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of Kimmswick. The boundaries of the Kimmswick Historic District encompass the intact contiguous blocks of the historic town of Kimmswick.

The buildings in the Kimmswick Historic District form a cohesive grouping of intact resources, which look today much as they did in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In total, there are seventy-two resources within the Kimmswick Historic District boundaries. Fifty of the resources are primary buildings, twenty-five are outbuildings, one is a structure and one is a site. Although many of the buildings in the district were originally constructed as residences, most have been converted to commercial or mixed residential and commercial uses.

In the following descriptions, the historic names (if listed) represent the first known owner of the property or the earliest business in the building; the date in parentheses the approximate construction date of the property. Historic names and construction dates are based upon City Directories, the Kimmswick Flood Damage Reduction Reconnaissance Survey, the Kimmswick Historical Society Walking Tour Guide and other information from the files of the Kimmswick Historical Society. Contributing buildings are listed as [c] and non-contributing buildings are listed as [nc].

Individual Building Descriptions

Elm Street is three blocks long. It runs east and west and extends from Front Street to Fourth Street. In the 100 and 300 blocks, both sides of the street are included in the district. However, only the south side of the street is included in the 200 block. Four primary buildings and one outbuilding on Elm Street are included in the district. One of the four primary buildings is contributing; none of the outbuildings are contributing.

1. **214 Elm Street (ca. 1995)** This one-story frame house has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a side-gable roof with standing seam metal roofing. The west side of the façade projects several feet in front of the east side. This front wing has front facing gable roof and two bays. There is a door in the east bay and a 6/6 window in the west bay. A full-width concrete patio covered by a gable roof extends across the west side of the façade. The roof is supported by square wood posts. On the east side of the façade, a double door is flanked by 1/1 windows. Sheltering the double door is a small gable roof supported by square wood posts [nc]

A frame outbuilding with vinyl siding and a shed roof is located southeast of the house. [nc]

2. **218 Elm Street (ca. 1990)** This one-story frame house has a concrete foundation, plywood siding and a side-gable roof. The façade has irregular fenestration. On the east side of the façade, the front door is flanked by a 2-light slider window and a pair of 1/1 windows. A 1/1 window is located on the west end of the façade. [nc]

3. **309 Elm Street (ca. 1865) Bernard Klein House** This one and one-half story double pen house has a stone foundation, brick walls and a side-facing gable roof with cedar shake roofing. The three-bay façade features a central front door with a two-light transom flanked by early or

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original 6/6 windows. The front door, which is also early or original, has two vertically-oriented glass panes in the top half. The door and window openings throughout the house are set into openings with segmental brick arches. On the side elevations, there is a 6/6 window centered on the first floor and a 6/6 window in the gable end. A one-story, frame addition with weatherboard siding and a shed roof extends across the rear elevation. [c]

4. 320 Elm Street (ca. 1865) Horninghauser House This one and one-half story house has a brick foundation, heavy timber frame walls infilled with brick nogging, vinyl siding and a front facing gable roof. A gable-roofed porch is centered on the front elevation. It has turned wood posts and balusters and gingerbread detailing. On the second floor of the front elevation, a 4/4 window is centered in the gable end. Windows on the side and rear elevations are early or original and have 6/6 sash, but the window and door trim throughout is covered by vinyl siding. A one-story frame addition with vinyl siding and a gable roof is attached to the south side of the front elevation. The addition includes a one-car garage. [nc]

Fourth Street runs north and south and extends the full length of the city limits of Kimmswick. It is four blocks long and forms the western boundary of the district. One house in the 6000 block of Fourth Street and two houses in the 6100 block are included in the district boundaries. All three houses are located on the west side of the street. All three primary buildings are contributing; the two outbuildings are noncontributing. There is also one contributing structure and one contributing site.

5. 6055 Fourth Street (ca. 1877) John Wenom-Fred Drake House This two-story, frame I-house has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding and a side-facing gable roof. The first and second floors of the three-bay façade have the same fenestration. A central door is flanked by a 2/2 window in each outer bay. Both the doors and windows appear to be early or original. The doors are topped with rectangular transoms. The one and one-half story central bay front porch features square wood posts. The second floor railing has scrollcut balusters. Sawtooth scrollwork detailing extends around the porch at the roofline and across the façade of the house at the roofline. A two-story frame ell with a gable roof extends across the rear elevation. It is early or original and has weatherboard siding and a gable roof. A one-story frame rear addition with a weatherboard siding and a gable roof extends across the west elevation of the rear ell. [c]

A modern frame outbuilding is located approximately thirty feet south of the house. It has plywood siding, greenhouse windows and a shed roof. [nc]

6. 6101 Fourth Street (ca. 1859) Franz A Hermann/John O'Heim House and Brewery Although it is in poor condition, this one and one-half story Fachwerk house is an extremely significant resource. Not only is it the oldest building in the district, it is the only half-timbered building in Kimmswick and is one of a very limited number of such buildings in the state. The house has a stone foundation, heavy timber frame walls with stucco covered brick nogging and a

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side-facing gable roof. The five-bay façade features a central door and a single window opening in each of the flanking bays. The windows on the first floor of the house are missing, but they are in place in the gable ends. The second floor windows are early or original and have 6/6 sash. The one-story frame open-air brew shed on the west elevation has wood posts and a gable roof. A subterranean stone beer cellar with a domed ceiling is located beneath the brew shed.[c]

A small open-air structure with stone rubble posts and railings and a gable roof is located approximately thirty feet east of the house. [c structure]

A grouping of stone rubble posts, which have fallen over or are leaning is located approximately ten feet north of the house. Historic photos show that these posts were once part of a second open-air structure with an post and beam arbor roof. [c site]

A modern outbuilding with weatherboard siding and a gable roof is located approximately twenty feet south of the house. [nc]

This property was recorded by the Historic American Buildings Record in 1940.

7. 6109 Fourth Street (ca. 1930) This one and one-half story house has a stone and concrete foundation, weatherboard siding and a side-gable roof with a clipped cross gable on the north end of the façade. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal roofing. The two-bay façade features a three-light bay window with 1/1 sash in the south bay and the front door and a 6/9 window in the north bay. There is also a modern two-light casement window in the gable end of the north bay. Windows on the side and rear elevations have 1/1 sash. A small porch with square wood posts, a simple wood railing and a standing seam metal hip roof shelters the front door. A one-story, frame addition is located on the north side of the rear elevation. [c]

Front Street runs north and south and extends the full length of the city limits of Kimmswick. It is four blocks long and forms the eastern boundary of the district. The district boundaries include 6000 and 6100 blocks of Front Street. Twelve primary buildings and nine outbuildings on Front Street are included in the district boundaries. Ten of the primary buildings and six of the outbuildings on Front Street are contributing,

8. 6033 Front Street (ca. 1896) Gustav Rauschenbach House

This one and one-half story, frame, Gabled Ell house has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding and a gable roof with standing seam metal roofing. The ornate front porch dominates the façade of the house. On the first floor, the porch extends across the south half of the façade. It has a flattened hip roof, turned wood posts and balusters and gingerbread detailing. The second floor porch is formed by a balcony on the roof of the first floor porch and a gabled dormer, which projects from the main roofline. A door flanked by rectangular sidelights opens onto this second floor porch, which has turned wood posts and railings. Windows throughout the house are double-hung with early or original 1/1 sash. The windows have decorative wood lintels and original trim. Each of the gables is detailed with scrollcut bargeboards. [c]

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9. **6035 Front Street (ca. 1930)** This one-story frame house has a concrete foundation, wide metal siding and a low-pitched, front-facing gable roof. A small, steeply-pitched gable-roofed stoop cover shelters the front door, which is centered on the three-bay façade. A 6/6 window is located in each of the outer bays on the façade. The double-hung windows on the side and rear elevations have early or original 6/6 sash. The original window trim is intact and visible. [c]

A frame one-car garage with metal siding and a gable roof is located southwest of the house. [c]

10. **6045 Front Street (ca. 1895)** This two-story Gabled Ell house has a stone foundation, asbestos siding and a gable roof. Windows throughout the house are modern replacements and the trim has been covered by aluminum panning. The front porch roof is missing, but the back porch is intact. It has a shed roof and square wood posts. [nc]

There are two outbuildings on the property. A small, modern frame shed is located southwest of the house. [nc] A frame outbuilding with vertical board siding and a gable roof is located west of the house. [c]

11. **6053 Front Street (ca. 1940)** This one-story, frame, Gable Front house has a concrete foundation, wide weatherboard siding and a front-facing gable roof. The three-bay façade features a central front door flanked by two windows. The window on the south side of the façade is a two-light slider; the window on the north side is a three-pane picture window. [c]

An oversize one-car frame garage is located southwest of the house. It has wide weatherboard siding, a front-facing gable roof and a rollup garage door. [c]

12. **6054 Front Street (ca. 1970)** This one-story frame building has a concrete foundation, vertical board wood siding and a front facing gable roof. The front door is centered on the façade. A large square multipane window is located on the north side of the façade. [nc]

A one and one-half story outbuilding is located south of the building. It has vertical board wood siding and a gambrel roof. The front door is located off-center on the façade. A small 1/1 window is centered in the gable end. [nc]

13. **6057 Front Street (1914) Kimmswick Post Office** This one-story, frame, commercial building has weatherboard siding, a front-facing gable roof and an early or original storefront. The storefront features a recessed entrance on the south side of the façade, paneled wood bulkheads, wood-framed storefront windows and transom and a retractable canvas awning. [c]

14. **6061 Front Street (ca. 1880) Martin Meyer Building** This one and one-half story commercial building has a raised limestone basement and foundation, brick walls and a compound pitch gable roof with front and rear stepped parapets. Imbrications set into the gable ends are sheathed with sawtooth and fishscale shingles. The three-bay façade has a central entrance flanked by tall storefront windows with wood . The double door has five panes of glass

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in each side and a rectangular transom. A modern deck with a wide staircase extends across the façade. On the second floor of the façade, there are two, equally-spaced windows with 2/2 sash and wood bulkheads. A door on the south elevation leads to the basement level of the building.

[c]

A one-story, frame outbuilding is located west of the building. The building, which faces Market Street, has a single car garage on west side and a storage area on the east side. Each side of the building has its own shed roof. The entire building is sheathed with board and batten siding. The garage portion of the building has large hinged doors. [c]

15. 6062 Front Street (ca. 1900) Frank Meyer Barbershop Building

This one-story commercial building has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, and a side-facing gable roof with standing seam metal roofing. The entrance is recessed into the southwest corner of the building. The paneled front door has glass in the top half and a rectangular transom. Two early or original 2/2 windows with wide wood trim and wood shutters are equally-spaced on the façade. A one-story, shed-roofed frame ell extends across the rear elevation of the building. [c]

A modern frame shed with a gambrel roof and plywood siding is located north of the building. [nc]

16. 6101 Front Street (ca. 1877) The Old Market This two and one-half story, frame building has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding and a side-facing gable roof with standing seam metal roofing. The entrance to the building's first floor commercial space is located on the northeast corner. The corner of the building is clipped and the door, which is flanked by paneled sidelights and topped by a rectangular transom, is located in this recess. Storefront windows with paneled bulkheads and transoms, that have been boarded over, are located on the front and side elevations, flanking the corner entrance. The entrance to the upper floor residences is located in the center of the façade. Three 6/6 windows are equally-spaced across the second floor of the façade. These windows and the windows on the side and rear elevations are also double-hung with 6/6 sash; all appear to be early or original. Two gable-roofed dormers with weatherboard siding are located on the front elevation of the roof. A one-story addition, which extends across the rear elevation of the building, has concrete block walls and a gable roof. [c]

A one and one-half story outbuilding is located west of the building and faces Market Street. It has a vertical board wood siding, a front-facing gable roof, a large hinged double door and 1/1 windows. [c]

17. 6106 Front Street (1884) Rauschenbach Building This two-story frame commercial building has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding and a front facing gable roof with standing seam metal roofing. The building's early or original storefront has a recessed central entrance with double doors, wood-framed storefront windows, and paneled bulkheads. On the second floor of the façade, there are two 2/2 windows, that are early or original. The gable end is detailed with scrollcut bargeboards. A one-story annex is attached to the north side of the

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building. The annex has weatherboard siding, a boomtown façade and a flat roof. The annex's early or original storefront is similar to that on the main building, but is only has a single door in the recessed entrance. Both storefronts are sheltered by retractable cloth awnings. A wood boardwalk extends in front of the building. [c]

A one-story, frame stables with vertical board siding and a gable roof is located north of the Rauschenbach building. [c]

18. 6109 Front Street (ca. 1940) This one and one-half story frame house has a concrete foundation, weatherboard siding and a gable roof. The house has an L-shaped plan. The one and one-half story wing has a front-facing gable roof and a three-bay façade. A full-view front door is located in the south bay, a round stained glass window is located in the center bay, and a full-height 1/1 window is located in the north bay. On the second floor, there are two equally-spaced 1/1 windows and a round multipane window in the gable end. A long, one-story frame ell, attached at a right angle to the west end of the north elevation of the front wing, has a side-facing gable roof. A shed-roofed porch with square wood posts and a simple wood railing wraps around the east and north elevations of the one and one-half story wing and extends across the east elevation of the side ell. [c]

19. 6112-14 Front Street (ca. 1930) This one-story duplex has a concrete foundation, weatherboard siding and a side-facing gable roof. The four-bay façade has a door in each of the center bays and a large rectangular multipane window in each outer bay. The full-width front porch is recessed beneath the main roofline. It has square wood posts, a simple wood railing, and spindlework detailing. [c]

Market Street is four blocks long and runs east and west. It extends across the entire city limits of Kimmswick. Buildings in the 100, 200 and 300 block of Market Street are included in the district. The district boundaries encompass all seventeen primary buildings and two outbuildings located on Market Street. Twelve of the seventeen primary buildings are contributing; one of the outbuildings is contributing.

20. 111 Market Street (ca. 1879) Michael Ziegler, Sr. House This two and one-half story frame I-house is highly intact. It has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding and a side-facing gable roof. The three-bay façade features a central front door flanked by early or original 2/2 windows on the first floor. The front door, which is early, but probably not original, has three horizontally-oriented panes of glass in the top half and a rectangular two-light transom. On the second floor of the façade, there is a 6/6 window in each outer bay. Windows on the first floor of the side elevations have 2/2 sash and the windows on the second floor have 6/6 sash. Brick chimneys pierce the ridge of the roof at each gable end. A two-story, frame rear addition with a stone foundation, weatherboard siding and a gable roof extends across the rear elevation. [c]

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21. **114 Market Street (ca. 1970)** This one-story, frame Ranch style house has a concrete foundation, wide masonite siding, a side-facing gable roof and an attached one-car garage. The nine-light front door is located off-center on the west side of the façade. It is sheltered by a small porch with square wood posts and a front-facing gable roof. Flanking the front door, there is a 2/2 window on the west end of the façade and a picture window to the east of the door. The attached garage is located on the east end of the façade. A one-car carport with square wood posts and a front-facing gable roof is attached to the east end of the façade in front of the garage. [nc]
22. **118 Market Street (ca. 1940) Michael Ziegler, Jr. Building** This one-story Moderne commercial building has a concrete foundation, brick veneer walls and a flat roof. The building is has curved corners filled with a large section of glass blocks. The three-bay façade features a central recessed entry porch. A door is set into each of the sides of the porch and a large plate glass window fills the main wall. Each of the outer bays of the façade contains a double-hung window. The window in the east bay has 6/6 sash; the window in the west bay is larger than that in the east bay and it has 1/1 sash. A brick soldier course directly above the windows and the entry wraps around the building. A one-story frame addition with vinyl siding and a flat roof extends across the rear elevation. [c]
23. **119 Market Street (ca. 1913) Michael Ziegler, Sr. Building** This frame, one-part commercial building has vinyl siding, storefront windows and a parapet wall roof. Although the vinyl siding is not original, it does have the same profile as the original weatherboard siding. The storefront has a central recessed entrance flanked by wood-framed storefront windows with transoms. A canvas awning extends across the façade. The roofline of the façade is detailed with a pressed-tin cornice. A one-story addition is attached to the east elevation of the building. It has vinyl siding and a flat roof. A door and a 1/1 window are equally-spaced on the façade of the addition. [c]
24. **205 Market Street (ca. 1872) John J. Wagner House** This two and one-half story Missouri German house has a brick foundation, common bond brick walls and a parapet wall roof with paired chimneys on the gable ends. The roof is covered with standing seam metal roofing. There is an additional chimney built into south section of the east parapet wall. On the first floor of the three-bay façade, the entrance is recessed in the east bay and there is an early or original 2/2 window in each of the center and west bays. The recessed entrance has an arched opening and an early or original paneled wood door with one rectangular sidelight and a rectangular two-light transom. On the second floor of the façade, there are three window openings. The opening in the east bay is currently infilled with plywood. The window in the center bay has 2/2 double hung sash and hinged panels below the bottom sash to permit access to the balcony which extends across the center bay. The balcony has iron railings, wood dentil molding and is supported by two ornate iron brackets. The window in the west bay has 2/2 sash. All of the window openings on the facade have simple stone sills and brick arches. A frame dormer is centered on the front elevation of the roof. It has weatherboard siding, a 2/2 window and a gable roof. A corbelled brick

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cornice extends across the façade at the roofline. A one-story frame addition with weatherboard siding and a shed roof extends across the rear elevation. [c]

25. 209 Market Street (ca. 1872) Jacob Fink House This one and one-half story, frame l-
House has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding and a side-gable roof with standing seam
metal roofing. The front door is located in the center bay on the first floor of the five-bay façade.
Each of the four bays flanking the door contains an early or original 6/6 window. The front door
has rectangular sidelights and a rectangular single-light transom. A small non-original porch
covers the center bay of the façade. It has a concrete foundation, square wood posts, a simple
wood railing and a hip roof. On the second floor of the façade, there are two, six-light windows
stacked above the windows in the inner bays of the first floor. A one-story frame addition with
weatherboard siding and a shed roof is located on the rear elevation. [c]

26. 212 Market Street (ca. 1930) This one-story building is highly altered. It has vinyl siding,
new 8/8 windows, and a shed roof. A covered patio with a gable roof extends across the west half
of the façade. It is supported on turned wood posts and has a simple wood railing and scrollwork
detailing. The front door and a three-sided bay window are located beneath the patio roof. On the
east side of the façade, there is an 8/8 window. A one-story frame addition with vinyl siding and a
gable roof is attached to the rear elevation and a one-story, frame addition with vinyl siding and
shed roof is attached to the east side of the rear addition. [nc]

27. 216 Market Street (ca. 1865) Philip Schad House This building is one of a pair of two-
story rowhouses built within a year of each other. It has a stone foundation, brick walls and a
side-facing gable roof. The roof is covered with standing seam metal roofing and it is pierced at
the ridge on the west end by a brick chimney. The first floor of the two-bay façade features an
early, but probably not original, door in the east bay and an early or original 6/6 window in the
west bay. On the second floor of the façade, there is a 6/6 window in each bay. The door and the
windows are set into openings with brick arches. The windows have soldier brick arches; the
door has an arch of soldier bricks topped by an arch of header bricks. All of the windows have
brick sills. A two-story frame addition extends across the rear elevation. It has weatherboard
siding, a gable roof and small 1/1 windows. A one-story frame addition with weatherboard siding,
a shed roof and new 1/1 windows covers the east side of the rear elevation. A small gable roof
supported by triangular wood brackets shelters a walk-up service window on the north side of the
side addition. [c]

28. 217 Market Street (ca. 1890) John Naumann Butcher Shop Building

This one-story frame building has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding and a front-
facing gable roof. The three-bay façade has a central entrance flanked by 2/2 windows, which are
early or original. A one-story porch extends across the full-width of the façade. It has square
wood posts and a shed roof covered with standing seam metal roofing. A one-story side addition
is attached to the east elevation. It has weatherboard siding and a shed roof. On the south

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elevation of the side addition, small single-light, fixed pane windows flank a 1/1 window. There is also a one-story frame rear addition. It has weatherboard siding, 1/1 windows and a gable roof.

[c]

29. 218 Market Street (ca. 1866) Peter Bruhn House This building is one of a pair of two-story rowhouses built within a year of each other. It has a stone foundation, brick walls and a side-facing gable roof. The roof is covered with standing seam metal roofing and it is pierced at the ridge on the west end by a brick chimney. The first floor of the two-bay façade features an early, but not original, full-view door and a 12/12 window in the east bay and a 12/12 window in the west bay. On the second floor of the façade, there is a 12/12 window in each bay. The windows on the façade are set into openings with brick soldier arches and brick sills, but the sash are not original.

[c]

30. 314 Market Street (ca. 1872) Elizabeth Nagle-Victor Maul House This one-story frame house is one of a group of houses in the 300 block of Market which were owned by some of the African-American residents of Kimmswick. The house has a stone foundation, stucco walls and a hip roof covered with standing-seam metal roofing. The three-bay façade has a non-original door in the center bay flanked by newer 1/1 windows. A small central bay porch shelters the front door. It has wood posts and railings and a gable roof with weatherboards in the gable end. A one-story side addition is attached to the east side of the building. It has a concrete foundation, weatherboard siding and is included under the hip roof of the original part of the house. [nc]

31. 318 Market Street (ca. 1930) This one-story Gable Front house has a concrete foundation, weatherboard siding and a gable roof. The three-bay façade has a central front door flanked by early or original 1/1 windows. The central bay front porch is supported on square wood posts and has a front-facing gable roof. A one-story, frame addition extends across the rear elevation. It has a concrete foundation, weatherboard siding and a gable roof. [c]

32. 319 Market Street (1982) Apple Butter Shed This one-story pavilion features a large open-air patio and a small frame shed covered by a compound pitch gable roof. [nc]

33. 320 Market Street (ca. 1960) This one-story Gable Front house has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a front-facing gable roof. The two-bay façade features a modern half-view steel door and a rectangular picture window. [nc]

34. 321 Market Street (ca. 1875) Phillip Meyer Building This building consists of a commercial building and an adjoining residence. Both sections are frame buildings built on a stone foundation. Vinyl siding has recently been installed over the original weatherboards, but the profile and size of the new siding is close to the original. The commercial section is a one-story, false-front commercial building. It has an early or original storefront windows flanking a central

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entrance. A hip-roof porch with square wood posts extends across the commercial section. The residential section of the building is a two-stories tall, has a hip roof and 1/1 windows. [c]

Approximately ten feet north of the Meyer Building is a small log building with a gable roof that has been moved to this site. [nc]

35. 322 Market Street (ca. 1940) This one-story frame house has a concrete foundation, wide weatherboard siding and a side-facing gable roof. The front door is set off-center and has one rectangular sidelight. There are also three 1/1 windows on the façade, one flanking the door on the east and two on the west. A gable-roofed porch shelters the front door and window to its west. The porch has large square wood posts and a scrollcut railing. An external brick chimney is located on the west elevation. [c]

36. 326 Market Street (ca. 1866) Andreas Stoecker House This one-story house is one-half brick and one-half frame. Both sections have stone foundations, and a side-gable roof with standing seam metal roofing covers both sections. The frame portion of the house, which is located on the east side of the building, appears to be the earliest part of the building. It is a single pen cabin and has early or original weatherboard siding and 2/2 windows. The front porch extends across the frame section of the building. It has square wood posts, a simple wood railing and a shed roof. Beneath the porch, there is a door and a 2/2 window. The brick section is located on the west side of the building. It has two, equally-spaced 2/2 windows on the façade. The windows, which are early or original, have brick sills and flat stone lintels. A one-story frame addition extends across the full width of the rear elevation. It has weatherboard siding, 1/1 windows and a gable roof. [c]

A one and one-half story frame barn with vertical board wood siding and a gambrel roof is located approximately thirty feet south of the house. [c]

Mill Street forms the southern boundary of the district. It is three blocks long and runs east and west. One of the blocks of Mill Street is not contiguous with the other two blocks. Mill Street begins at Front Street and runs to Third Street. Another short section of Mill Street extends from Fourth Street a short distance south where it ends at an industrial site. Only the 100 and 200 blocks of Mill Street are included in the district. Four primary buildings and two outbuildings on Mill Street are within the district boundaries. Two of the four primary buildings are contributing and one of the outbuildings is contributing.

37. 101 Mill Street (ca. 1960) This one-story Ranch house has a concrete foundation, a brick veneer façade, wide weatherboard siding on the side and rear elevations and a hip roof. The front door is located in the center of the façade. On the west side of the façade, there are two, three-light picture windows. On the east side of the façade, there are two, two-light slider windows. A shed-roofed porch supported on square wood posts extends across approximately 2/3 of the front elevation. The porch does not extend over the picture window on the east end of

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the façade. The porch does not appear to be original. A rectangular brick chimney is located on the east end of the front elevation. [nc]

38. 101B Mill Street (ca. 1960) This small, one-story house was probably originally a detached garage for the house at 101 Mill Street. The house has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a front-facing gable roof. On the façade, there is a nine-light steel door and a large window with 6/6 wood sash. A small pent roof extends across the front elevation. [nc]

39. 102 Mill Street (ca. 1895) Charles Gerard House This two-story, frame Gabled Ell house has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, a cedar shake gable roof and Victorian detailing. The house's double-hung windows have 1/1 sash and are early or original. A one-story porch, which extends across the east half of the façade, has a flat roof, turned wood posts and balusters, and spindlework detailing. The front door and two windows are located beneath the porch. A second floor door, centered on the east half of the façade, opens out onto the roof of the porch. On the west side of the façade, a pair of 1/1 windows is centered on each floor. Elaborate spindlework spandrels ornament the front and side gables. [c]

A two-story garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof is located southwest of the house. [c]

A modern frame shed with a gable roof and plywood siding is located west of the house. [nc].

40. 110 Mill Street (ca. 1940) This one-story, frame house has a concrete foundation, wide masonite siding and a side-facing gable roof. The front door and a 1/1 are located in the west bay of the two-bay façade and a pair of 1/1 windows are centered in the east bay. A shed roof supported on four square wood posts extends across the façade. A one-story frame addition with masonite siding and a shed roof extends across the rear elevation. [c]

Oak Street runs east and west. It is four blocks long and extends the entire city limits of Kimmswick. Oak Street begins at Front Street and ends at Fifth Street, but the south side of the 100 block is the only part of Oak Street included in the district. One of the two primary buildings and one of the two outbuildings on Oak Street included in the district are contributing.

41. 102 Oak Street (ca. 1995) This two-story frame house has a concrete foundation, weatherboard siding and single pane casement windows. The east half of the house has a gambrel roof; the west half has a gable roof. Both roofs are covered with standing-seam metal roofing. A gabled dormer window is set off-center on the north and south planes of the gambrel roof. A multi-level deck and stairs lead up to the front door on the west side of the east half of the house. A recessed porch extends across the west half of the house. [nc]

A two-car frame garage with weatherboard siding, a gable roof with standing seam metal roofing and a two-car rollup garage door sits approximately fifty feet west of the house. [nc]

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42. 122 Oak Street Armand Gerard House (ca. 1909) This one and one-half story, frame house has weatherboard siding, a side-facing gable roof and double-hung windows with 1/1 sash. A gabled dormer pierces the roof on the east side of the façade. A one-story patio with a shed roof extends across the west half of the façade. Approximately half of the patio is enclosed with screening. A modern staircase and deck provide access to a second floor door, which is centered on the west elevation. [c]

A one and one-half story garage/guest house with weatherboard siding and a gable roof is located approximately thirty feet east of the house. This outbuilding has a single car, rollup garage door on the north elevation. A shed-roofed porch extends across the south elevation. [c]

Second Street runs north and south, beginning at Vine Street and ending at Mill Street. It is four blocks long, but only the 6000 and 6100 blocks are included in the district. Four of the seven primary buildings on Second Street are contributing. The one outbuilding on Second Street within the district boundaries is non-contributing.

43. 6028 Second Street (ca. 1975) This one-story Ranch-style house has a concrete foundation, wide masonite siding, and a side-facing gable roof. A flat-roofed porch with square, wood posts and a simple wood railing extends across the center bay of the façade and shelters the front door and a double-hung window with 1/1 sash. A pair of 1/1 double-hung windows is centered on the south bay of the façade and two, 1/1 windows are equally-spaced across the north bay. [nc]

44. 6036 Second Street (ca. 1930) This one and one-half story Gable Front house has a concrete foundation, asbestos siding and a gable roof. The three-bay façade has a central front door flanked by an early or original 3/1 Craftsman-style window in each outer bay. There is also a 3/1 window centered in the gable end. A small, one-story addition is attached to the north elevation and connects the house with a one-car garage. The addition has asbestos siding, a 6/1 window and a side-facing gable roof. The one-car garage has asbestos siding, a front-facing gable roof and hinged garage doors. [c]

45. 6043 Second Street (ca. 1930) Michael Ziegler, Jr. House #2 This one and one-half story bungalow has a one-story side ell, which is early or original, attached to the south elevation. The bungalow has a concrete foundation, brick veneer walls and a front facing gable roof. The full-view, multipane front door is located slightly off-center on the three-bay façade. Flanking the front door, there is a 16/1 window in each outer bay. A pair of 16-light windows is centered in the gable end. The windows and door and the façade are set into arched brick openings. The arches are formed by two rows of headers bricks. A one-story, full-width porch extends across the façade. It has stuccoed posts and half-walls and a hip roof. A frame dormer with a hip roof and weatherboard siding is located on the south elevation of the roof. The side ell is a one-story commercial building. It has brick walls, a flat roof and a three-bay façade. The symmetrical façade features a central front door flanked by 1/1 windows. Each opening has brick sills and flat

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brick lintels. A shed-roofed porch with square wood posts extends across the façade of the side ell. [c]

46. 6044 Second Street (ca. 1970) This one-story Spanish Revival Ranch house has a concrete foundation, board and batten wood siding, brick veneer on the façade and an L-shaped gable roof. A projecting wing on the south side of the façade has a front facing gable roof, a recessed front porch with brick arches and a two-car garage with a double door. Windows throughout the house have 1/1 wood sash. [nc]

A modern two-car frame garage with a gable roof and weatherboard siding is located east of the house. [nc]

47. 6047 Second Street (ca. 1925) Ambrose Ziegler House This one and one-half story bungalow has a concrete foundation, stucco walls and a side-facing gable roof. The full-width front porch has stucco columns, stucco half walls with brick detailing and a shed roof. The three-bay façade has a central front door flanked by 3/1 Craftsman-style windows. A frame dormer with three 3/1 Craftsman-style windows, weatherboard and asphalt shingle siding and a shed roof is centered on the front elevation. [c]

48. 6050 Second Street (ca. 1918) Michael Ziegler, Jr. House

This one and one-half story, frame, Double Pen house has vinyl siding, and a side-facing gable roof with standing seam metal roofing. A brick chimney centered on the façade pierces the roof at the ridge. Although vinyl covers the original siding, the size and profile of the new siding is very similar to the original weatherboards. The symmetrical three-bay façade has a central front door with a two-light transom flanked by newer 6/6 windows. The original window trim has been panned over. On the side elevations, a 6/6 window is centered on the first floor and in the gable end. A one-story, frame ell with vinyl siding and a shed roof extends across the rear elevation. [nc]

49. 6051 Second Street (ca. 1870) This one and one-half story, frame Double Pen house has a stone foundation, early or original weatherboard siding and a side-facing gable roof covered with standing seam metal roofing. The four-bay façade has an early or original 2/2 window in each of the north bays, the front door in the inner south bay and a non-original three-sided bay window in the outer south bay. On the side elevations, a 2/2 window is centered on the first floor and in the gable end. [c]

50. 6116 Second Street (ca. 1900) Ma Green's Tavern This one and one-half story, frame building has a stone and concrete foundation, weatherboard siding and a side-facing gable roof covered with standing seam metal roofing. The front entrance to the building is located on the north end of the façade. The entrance has two modern doors with oval glass inserts. A small porch shelters the two front doors. It has turned wood posts and balusters, spindlework detailing, brick stairs and a front-facing gable roof. There are two early or original windows in the center

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and one 1/1 window on the south end of the façade. All of the windows have wide wood trim and 1/1 wood sash. A modern deck on the west elevation provides access to the second story. There are four frame rear additions. A large one-story frame addition with weatherboard siding extends across the rear elevation. The front-facing gable roof of the rear addition extends above the roofline of the original building. Two frame additions are attached to the south elevation of the main rear addition. Both have front-facing gable roofs with standing seam metal roofing and weatherboard siding. There is also a shed-roofed frame addition attached to the east side of the long rear addition. [c]

Third Street runs north and south from the northern city limits of Kimmswick to the southern city limits. It is five blocks long beginning at Vine Street and extending one block past Mill Street. Only one primary building on Third Street is included in the district boundaries; it is contributing. The one outbuilding is non-contributing.

51. 6041 Third Street (ca. 1903) Kimmswick City Hall This one-story, frame Gable Front building has a stone foundation, early or original weatherboard siding and newer 1/1 windows. Standing seam metal roofing covers the gable roof, which is pierced at the ridge by a brick chimney. The three-bay façade has a central front door with a large two-light rectangular transom. The paneled front door is early or original. Flanking the front door, there is a 1/1 window in each outer bay and a diamond louver in the gable end. On the north elevation, there are three 1/1 windows and two small windows with iron bars. The interior of the City Hall building is very much intact. It has beaded paneling on the walls and ceilings, original trim and two jail cells. [c]

A one-car garage with a one-car garage side addition is located approximately thirty feet west of the City Hall building. Both the original garage and the addition are frame, are covered with vinyl siding and have independent gable roofs. [nc]

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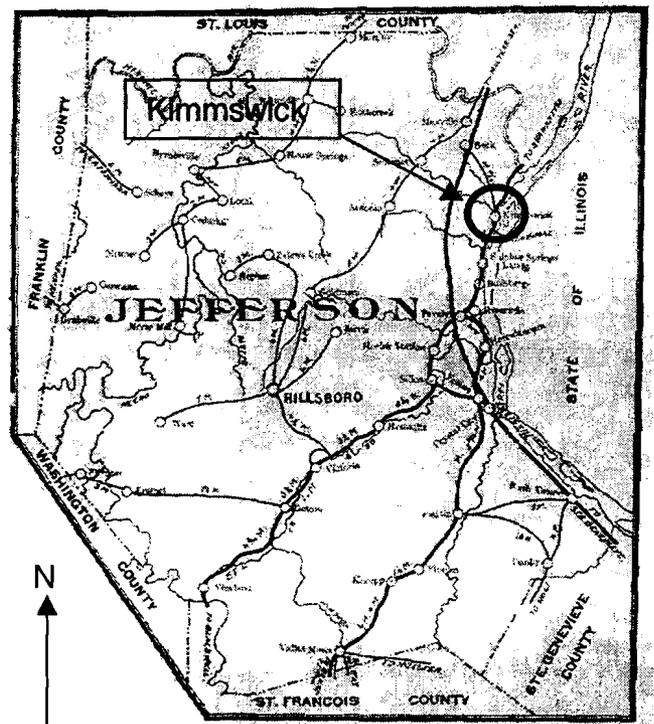
8. Summary:

The Kimmswick Historic District represents the nucleus of the community of Kimmswick, a small town approximately twenty miles south of St. Louis. The town, which was founded in 1859, developed into a thriving community in the late nineteenth century as a result of its close proximity to St. Louis and its location along the railroad and the Mississippi River. The Kimmswick Historic District covers approximately one-half of the city limits of Kimmswick. Seventy-one buildings and one structure and one site are included in the district boundaries. Forty-four of the buildings, the structure and the site are contributing resources. The majority of non-contributing buildings are outbuildings. Contributing buildings in the district date from ca. 1859 to ca. 1940. Thus, the period of significance extends from ca. 1859, the date of construction of the earliest building in the district to ca. 1940, the year the most recent contributing building in the district was constructed. The Kimmswick Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The seventy buildings, one structure, and one site in the district form a cohesive grouping of intact historic resources, which reflect the building types and architectural styles prevalent from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. This district is also significant as the intact core of Kimmswick, a small river town, which developed as a port and tourist destination in the late-nineteenth century.

Elaboration:

Kimmswick, Missouri is located on the Mississippi River on the eastern border of Jefferson County. (Figure Two) The county was formed on December 8, 1818, along with seven other counties, out of parts of St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve Counties.¹ Named in honor of the third president of the United States, Jefferson County grew slowly in its early years with development principally located along the Mississippi River and near the lead mines. However, no permanent settlement was established at the mouth of Rock Creek along the Mississippi until Theodore Kimm laid out Kimmswick in 1859.

Figure Two: Map of Jefferson County.
Source: The State of Missouri



¹ History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford & Gasconade Counties, Missouri. (Cape Girardeau, MO: Ramfre Press, 1988) p. 442. Originally published by Goodspeed Publishing Company, Chicago, 1888.

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Theodore Kimm, the founder of Kimmswick, immigrated to the United States from Brunswick, Germany in 1835.² Kimm spent his first fifteen years as an American working as a dry goods merchant in St. Louis.³ However, in 1850, he purchased from Captain George Washington Waters, the Jefferson County Surveyor, a large tract of land along the Mississippi in Jefferson County.⁴ Here, along the river, he built a house for himself and his family.⁵ Eight years later, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad was constructed through Kimm's property. Kimm established a post office near his house that same year. A year later, in 1859, Theodore Kimm platted the town of Kimmswick. (Figure Three)

Kimm laid out his town in a grid pattern of blocks subdivided by lots and alleyways. He sold vacant lots and even built some houses and sold them on trust deeds to encourage many tradesmen to settle.⁶

According to the History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford & Gasconade Counties, Missouri, Fred Luechtemyer, a Prussian immigrant, was one of the town's first new residents. He opened a store in a building constructed by Mr. Kimm shortly after the town was established.⁷ During the 1860s and 1870s, Kimmswick blossomed into a prosperous town, filled with immigrants from Germany, Switzerland and other European countries. By 1876, it was the second largest town in Jefferson County. In the town's early years, Kimmswick flourished with an iron forge, saw mill, grist mill, limestone quarries, brewery and large greenhouses that shipped fresh flowers to St. Louis.⁸ A directory of businesses in Kimmswick was printed in the History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford & Gasconade Counties, Missouri published in 1888.

The present business of the town is shown by the following directory: General stores: E. Bruenemann, C Wuerz, Phillip Meyer, Martin Meyer and Otto Rauschenbach; groceries - L. K. Waters and F. D. Waters; drugs - Dr. W. J. Kirk; boots and shoes - Henry Wagner, George Marken and Philip Schad; jewelry - M. Ziegler; saloon - John O'Heim; blacksmith - John Cook; wagon-maker - John

² Howard C. Litton, History of Jefferson County, Missouri and Festus and Crystal City, Missouri. Second Edition (Festus, MO: Howard C. Litton, 1978), p. 279.

³ Ancestry.com. 1850 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: MyFamily.com, Inc., 2005. Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. Seventh Census of the United States, 1850. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1850. M432, 1,009 rolls

⁴ The Kimmswick Historical Society Walking Tour Guide. (Kimmswick, Missouri: The Kimmswick Historical Society, 2003) p. 2.

⁵ Ibid p. 1.

⁶ Ibid, p. 2.

⁷ History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford & Gasconade Counties, Missouri (Greenville, S.C. : Southern Historical Press, 2001), p. 442. Reprint. Originally published in Chicago by Goodspeed Publishing, 1888.

⁸ Kimmswick Historical Society Walking Tour Guide, p. 2.

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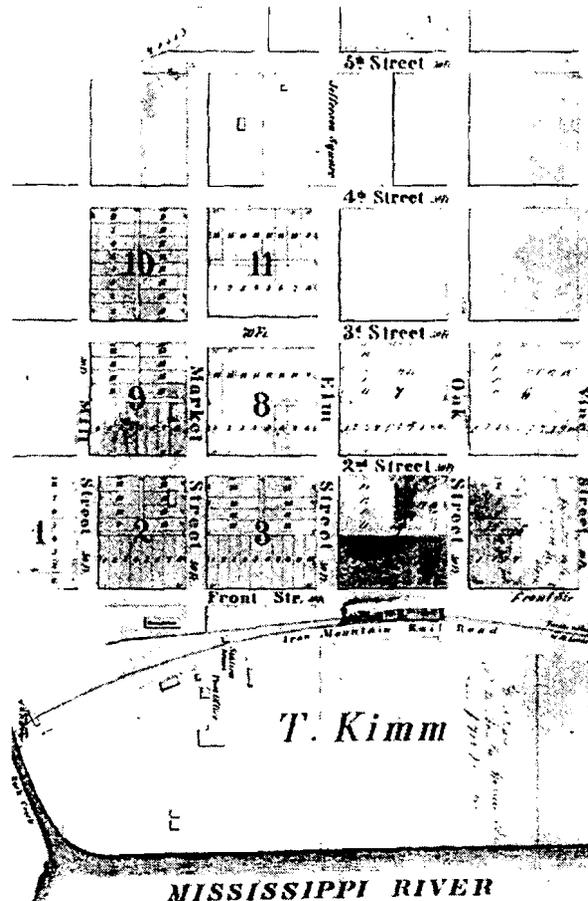
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Wagner; carpenter and builder - Florin Zogg; dealer in wheat - John Winom; hotel - G. Rauschenbach; lime kiln - Johannas & Bro.; lodges - Knights of Honor and sons of Herman. In addition to the foregoing there are the Riverside greenhouses of J. W. North, consisting of ten in number, requiring 22,000 feet of glass to cover them. Mr. North established this business in 1882. He has a floral store at No. 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, superintended by his wife and daughters, to whom he ships cut flowers every morning. He is doing a most extensive and profitable business. There are also the Montesano greenhouses, seven in number, requiring 14,000 feet of glass to cover them. These houses are owned by T. W. Guy, who also ships cut flowers to the city every morning, and does an extensive and profitable business.⁹

Figure Three: Plat of Kimmswick.
Source: An Illustrated Historical Atlas
Map of Jefferson County, Missouri, 1876.



⁹ History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford & Gasconade Counties, Missouri, p. 448.

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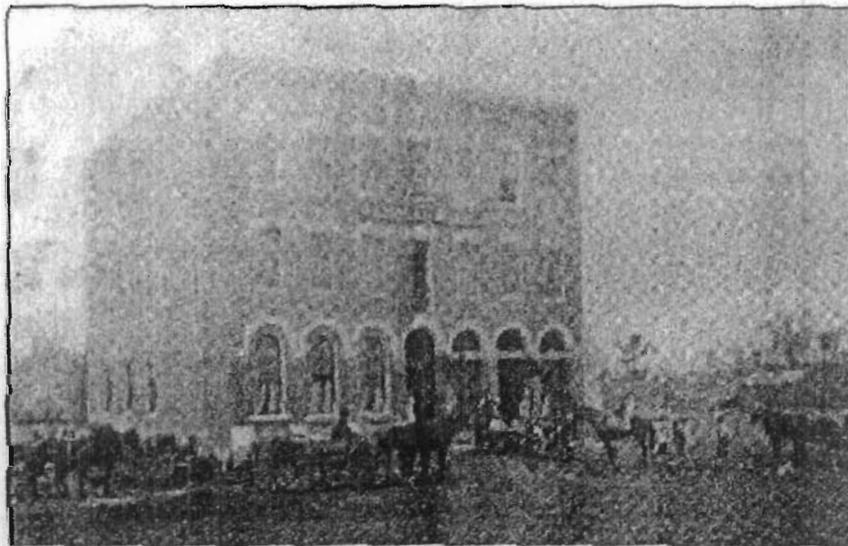
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Tourism has also always been an important component in the town's economy. Not only did Kimmswick serve as a stopping off point for people traveling north and south by rail or riverboat, but also it was a nearby destination for St. Louis residents, many of whom maintained summer homes there. In the late 1800s, the Montesano Springs Park, on the north end of Kimmswick, drew many visitors to the area. An excursion boat trip down the Mississippi to the park promised hours of pleasure and many St. Louisans took the trip to escape the city's sultry heat.¹⁰ The park featured fourteen mineral springs, a restaurant, a hotel, a dance pavilion, a boating lake, a merry-go-round, a roller coaster, bowling alleys and numerous other attractions.¹¹ Outside of the park, Kimmswick had many facilities to serve the town's visitors including two hotels and a beer garden. The National Hotel, built in 1869 and torn down in 1921, was one of the largest buildings in town.

Figure Four: National Hotel

Source: Kimmswick Historical Society Walking Tour Guide, p. 11.



¹⁰ Jo Burford, "Kimmswick," The Midwest Motorist, November/December 1983, p. 9.

¹¹ Kimmswick Historical Society Walking Tour Guide, pp. 3-4.

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Unfortunately, Kimmswick's popularity was fairly short-lived. By the early twentieth century, the riverboat excursions stopped coming to Montesano Park, the railroad no longer stopped at Kimmswick, and the construction U. S. Highway 61-67, which bypassed Kimmswick, served to isolate the town. Businesses in Kimmswick closed, residents moved away and buildings became derelict. Between 1920 and 1960, a few of the town's largest buildings were torn down and Kimmswick's population, which had once reached 1,500, dwindled to less than 200.¹²

By the early 1970s, Kimmswick's existence was further threatened by construction of Interstate 55 and flooding of the Mississippi River. However, the efforts of one woman, Lucianna Gladney Ross, spurred the town's revitalization. Ross, a member of the family that owned the Seven-Up soft drink company, grew up in St. Louis and visited Kimmswick throughout her childhood. Dismayed by the town's destruction by neglect, in 1969, she began buying and rehabilitating buildings in Kimmswick. In the 1970s, Ross also moved several log buildings scheduled for demolition to Kimmswick. Once reassembled, the buildings were restored and converted to a restaurant, a winery and several house museums. Mrs. Ross' efforts created new interest in the town and new businesses began to open in Kimmswick. Today, although the town's population is less than 100, Kimmswick is once again a popular tourist destination, and features numerous antique and craft stores and country-style restaurants.¹³

The Kimmswick Historic District is significant in the area of Architecture as a cohesive grouping of intact historic resources, which are representative of the architectural development of Kimmswick. The buildings in the district also reflect the ethnic heritage of the early settlers as well as mainstream architectural styles and types, which were in vogue during the period of significance. Furthermore, there are several buildings in the district that are outstanding examples of their architectural style or type. The district encompasses the intact core of Kimmswick, and it is representative of the development of the town. The district includes thirty-six buildings, which were originally built as residences, nine commercial buildings and two governmental buildings. The thirty-six houses in the district, which were constructed during the period of significance, include mid-nineteenth century brick townhouses, late nineteenth century Victorian houses, and early twentieth century bungalows. There are also several small vernacular houses in the district, which were constructed in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century.

The earliest and, without a doubt, most architecturally significant building in the district is the Franz Herman - John O'Heim House and Brewery. (Figure Five) This building is one of only a few Fachwerk buildings in the state of Missouri. It is also significant as one of five examples of Missouri German architecture in the Kimmswick Historic District. The building was constructed by German immigrant, Franz Herman, as a residence and brewery.¹⁴ Construction on the building

¹² United States Census Records, Population Schedules for Jefferson County, Missouri, 1870-2000.

¹³ United States Census Records, Population Schedules for Jefferson County, Missouri, 2000.

¹⁴ Historical American Buildings Record, Franz Herman - John O'Heim House and Brewery, HABS No. MO-1132.

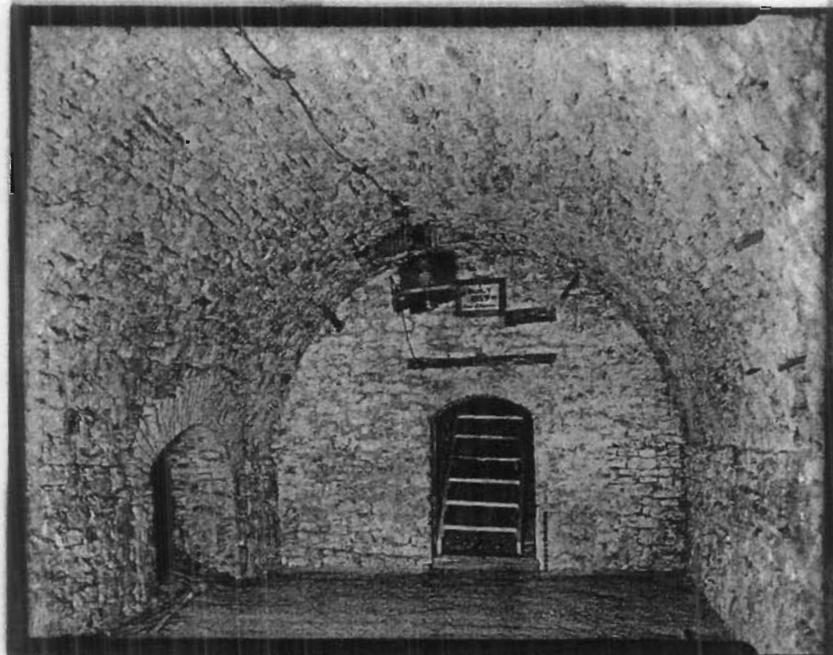
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Figure Five: Franz Hermann - John O'Heim House and Brewery
Source: Historical American Buildings Record, Franz Herman - John O'Heim House and Brewery, HABS No. MO-1132.



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started in 1859 and was completed after the Civil War ended. The Herman House and Brewery has heavy timber frame walls infilled with brick. The house is one and one-half stories tall and it sits upon a large stone vaulted beer cellar. A frame brewshed is attached to the west side of the house. This portion of the building replaced an earlier brewshed in the early twentieth century. The Franz Herman-John O'Heim House and Brewery was recorded by the Historic American Buildings Record in 1940. One other Fachwerk building is located in the Kimmswick Historic District, but it is not a contributing building because it has a front addition and is covered by vinyl siding.

Fachwerk is one of the most distinctly German construction methods found in Missouri. This building method, which was used in Germany as early as the third century, utilizes heavy timber framing with mud, brick, or stone nogging.¹⁵

Three other houses in the district demonstrate the influence of the German heritage of many of the town's early residents. The Philip Schad House and the Peter Bruhn House are located next to each other at 218 and 200 Market Street and are typical examples of Missouri-German architecture. (Figure Six) These two townhouses, which were built in 1865 and 1866 respectively, have brick foundations, common bond brick walls, side-facing gable roofs with parapet walls, and arched window and door openings. The John J. Wagner House, located at 205 Market Street, was constructed in 1872. The Wagner House is a much more formal Neoclassical/Missouri German house. Like the Schad and Bruhn Houses, the Wagner House had brick walls, arched window and door openings and a side-facing gable roof with parapet walls. However, paired brick chimneys are built into the parapet walls of the Wagner House and a corbelled brick cornice extends across the facade. In addition, in the center of the façade, a double-hung window with hinged bulkhead panels opens onto a wrought-iron balcony. (Figure Seven)

Noted historian Charles van Ravenswaay coined the term "Missouri-German" as it applies to vernacular architecture. His 1977 book The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: Survey of a Vanishing Culture documented numerous historic buildings with German architectural characteristics in the lower Missouri River Valley, and laid the groundwork for many subsequent studies. According to van Ravenswaay, the early buildings erected by German immigrants and German-Americans in Missouri

were built in what might be called a Missouri-German vernacular style. This local building tradition (related to what German builders constructed in other parts of the United States) had its origins in the various German states from which the builders and their clients had emigrated and which they adapted to the needs of their new

¹⁵ Charles van Ravenswaay, The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: Survey of a Vanishing Culture. (Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 1977), p. 108.

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Figure Six: Philip Schad and Peter Bruhn Houses, 216-218 Market Street



Figure Seven: John J. Wagner House, 205 Market Street



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situation in Missouri. Gradually, these new settlers almost unconsciously adopted ideas from American styles and building practices.¹⁶

Although German immigrants in Missouri used other construction materials, brick was the most popular building material, especially for urban buildings. One study noted that "wherever suitable clay deposits could be exploited, brick became the dominant and longest-lasting feature of townscapes in the Midwest's German settlements."¹⁷ The earliest brick buildings to be erected by German immigrants in Missouri show the influence of the Neoclassical style, either as the Federal style, which was popular in the United States, or, more commonly, as Klassicismus, the German variant of the style.¹⁸ The most immediately recognizable influence of the Neoclassical style on Missouri-German buildings is the use of symmetrical facades and straight topped door and window openings. Later, generally after the Civil War, Missouri-German buildings began to show the influence of the *Rundbogenstil*, or "round arch style," which was widely utilized in the German states beginning in the 1830s, and had moved to the United States by the 1850s.¹⁹ The Schad, Bruhn and Wagner house were all built after the Civil War and thus, demonstrated the influence of the *Rundbogenstil*.

Seven houses in the Kimmswick Historic District can be classified as Linear Plan houses. One is a single pen cabin; three are of the Double Pen subtype; and three are I-Houses. All but one are frame buildings and all were constructed between 1865 and 1880. The Bernard Klein House at 309 Elm Street is a Linear Plan house, which demonstrates the blending of American and German features to produce a Missouri-German vernacular house. (Figure Eight) The Klein House has a Double Pen plan, but it is of brick construction, and the window and door openings have segmental arch tops. The Michael Ziegler, Sr. House at 111 Market Street is the most intact I-House in the district. It is a two and one-half story frame house with a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, a side gable roof and a symmetrical façade. This house is one of four houses and two commercial buildings in the district built by the Ziegler family.

Linear plan houses are simple vernacular dwellings with rectangular plans. They are one to two stories tall, one to three rooms wide and one room deep. They typically have side gable roofs and most have central bay or full-width front porches. Rear additions, often set in tandem, are almost ubiquitous and were in some cases constructed at the same time as the main portion

¹⁶ Ibid, p. 98.

¹⁷ Erin McCawley Renn, "German Architecture as an Aspect of Nineteenth Century Cultural Transference." Typescript. Deutschheim State Historic Site, Hermann, MO, p. 66.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Phillippe Oszuscik, "Germanic Influence Upon the Vernacular Architecture of Davenport, Iowa," *P.A.S.T.* Vol. X, 1987, p. 17, and Roula Geraniotis, "German Architectural Theory and Practice in Chicago, 1850-1900," *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 21, 1986, p. 294.

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Figure Eight: Bernard Klein House, 309 Elm Street, ca. 1865



Linear plan houses are the result of compounding the basic architectural building block - the Single-Pen House. "The single-pen house, either square or slightly rectangular and often called a 'cabin,' has a plan of one room and is either one or one and a half stories high."²⁰ Double Pen houses are formed by joining two single pen units. I-Houses are formed by stacking two Hall and Parlor or Central Hall houses. I-Houses, so named because of their prevalence in the "I" states - Iowa, Illinois and Indiana - grew to be symbolic of prosperous farmers throughout the Upland South and Midwest.²¹

Derived from traditional British folk forms, linear plan houses were common throughout the country in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. They are often referred to as Tidewater South house forms because it was there that these house types first became widely built in America. From there, these linear plan house types spread across the Upland South and then later into the Midwest as settlers moved north and west. Linear plan houses were constructed in Missouri from the 1850s to the 1920s. Although linear plan houses were sometimes built using

²⁰ Howard W. Marshall, Folk Architecture in Little Dixie: A Regional Culture in Missouri. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1981), p. 39.

²¹ Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," Annals of the Association of American Geographers. Vol. 55, Number 4, December 1965, p. 555.

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log or brick construction, most were constructed using light, balloon framing techniques as the expansion of the railroad brought milled lumber within easy access.²²

The three houses in the district that were built at the end of the nineteenth century demonstrate the assimilation of the town's German immigrants and the adoption of mainstream American architectural styles and types. All three houses have a Gabled Ell plan and two of the three houses have Victorian detailing. The house built in 1896 by German immigrant Gustave Rauschenbach, one of the town's earliest settlers, shows no sign of the builder's heritage.²³ It is the most intact example of Victorian architecture in the district. The one and one-half story frame Gabled Ell house has a steeply-pitched gable roof detailed with scrollcut bargeboards and a two-story porch with turned posts and balusters. (Figure Nine)

Figure Nine: Gustave Rauschenbach House, 6033 Front Street



Gabled Ell houses are L-shaped, with a projecting front-facing gable to which a side gable wing is attached. Gabled Ell houses almost always have a front porch along the front of the side wing, which is set back from the plane of the projecting gable end wall. This house type can be one, one and one-half or two stories in height and can have one wing taller than the other. When the projecting bay is two-story and the side gable bay is one-story, this form is generally known as

²² McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994), p. 89.

²³ *Kimmswick Flood Damage Reduction Reconnaissance Study*. p. Appendix B-15.

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the Upright and Wing. Gabled Ell houses tend to be of frame construction with varying degrees of Victorian detailing. Victorian detailing is most commonly found on the projecting gable end and on the front porch. Many examples are embellished with some sort of Queen Anne ornamentation such as milled porch columns and balusters, decorative shinglework, or "gingerbread" trim.

The Gabled Ell, also known as the Gable Front and Wing or the Upright and Gable, was a long-lived house type in America. It was popular across the country from the 1850's to the 1950's. The Gabled Ell house type emerged after the development of balloon framing, an innovation that made the more complex plan easier to build. Furthermore, the Gabled Ell was one of the new house types which became popular as the expansion of rail service across the country brought plan books and architectural journals with pages of house designs and abundant supplies of milled lumber to all areas of the country.

According to A Field Guide to American Houses, the vernacular Gabled Ell form, like the Gable Front form, evolved from styled Greek Revival houses. The use of a front facing gable was commonly used on Greek Revival styled houses to echo the pedimented facade of ancient Greek temples. The Gable Ell form grew out of the common Greek Revival Gable Front house. "In this form, an additional side-gabled wing was added at right angles to the gable front plan to give a compound, gable-front-and-wing shape."²⁴

The houses built in the Kimmswick Historic District after the turn of the twentieth century are predominately small, vernacular frame houses with little or no architectural detailing. The exception to this statement are the two Ziegler brothers' houses at 6043 and 6047 Second Street, which were built circa 1925. (Figure Ten) Both of these houses are one and one-half story bungalows. The Michael Ziegler, Jr. #2 House at 6043 Second Street has brick veneer walls, a front-facing gable roof, a full-width front porch and an attached one-story commercial space. Next door to the south, the Ambrose Ziegler House at 6047 Second Street has stucco walls, a side-facing gable roof, a full-width front porch and 3/1 Craftsman windows. Both of these houses are highly intact.

Bungalows are single storied, sometimes with rooms tucked into the space under the roof, and lit by dormer windows. They can be of either brick or frame construction. They generally feature rectangular plans with horizontal massing and full or partial front porches. Occasionally, the porch wraps around one side of the house or extends beyond the house to form a terrace. Many of the porches are set beneath the main roof of the house, and are an intrinsic part of the building's design. Porch roofs are generally supported by wood columns that rest on large square piers, or by heavy square brick posts.

Although not requisite, Craftsman styling often accompanies the Bungalow form. Features common to most Craftsman houses include wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafters tails, knee brackets, square tapered porch columns and multi-light windows. Porch columns are either full

²⁴ McAlester, p. 92.

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Figure Ten: Ziegler Brothers' Bungalows, 6043 and 6047 Second Street



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height or mounted on square brick or stone porch piers, Craftsman style windows are double hung and have three to five vertical panes in the top sash and a single pane in the bottom

The creation of the American Bungalow as a distinct style can be traced to the work of brothers Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, California architects who started designing large houses in the Bungalow style in the early 1900's.²⁵ Influences of both the English Arts and Crafts movement and wooden Japanese architecture can be seen in the emphasis Greene and Greene placed on such things as hand-crafted woodwork, picturesque massing of the structure, and a general move away from applied surface ornamentation. And, although the houses erected by Greene and Greene are large and elaborate, the underlying design principles were found to apply easily to much more modest dwellings.

The man most frequently identified with the Craftsman movement, Gustav Stickley, spent a good deal of his professional life working for the betterment of residential architecture. His is considered to be the founder of the Craftsman movement, and he published The Craftsman magazine from 1901-1915. He began his career as a furniture maker, but soon expanded his interests to include architecture. Stickley believed that good design should not be reserved for the houses of the wealthy. As he put it in 1913, "the Craftsman Movement stands not only for simple well made furniture, conceived in the spirit of true craftsmanship, designed for beauty as well as comfort, and built to last, it stands also for a distinct type of American architecture, for well built, democratic homes, planned for and owned by the people who live in them."²⁶ Stickley, like the Greene brothers, was influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement, and devoted a good deal of space in The Craftsman to promoting theories of the movement, as well as, showcasing his own designs for furniture and houses. The magazine also featured articles on American architecture, including discussions of how elements of the designs of architects like Greene and Greene could be applied to everyday architecture. Each issue of The Craftsman contained designs for affordable houses, the plans of which were available free to subscribers. This service proved to be so popular that Stickley published separate collections of Craftsman house designs, Craftsman Homes and More Craftsman Homes, which included discussions of appropriate gardens, furniture, and interior finishes, as well as house plans.

By the early teens, Bungalows had become so much the accepted style in which to build suburban houses that numerous companies published collections of Bungalow designs, the plans of which could be obtained easily and inexpensively. The demand for houses built in the Craftsman style was great enough to support factories that produced nothing but prefabricated Craftsman style components such as columns, doors, windows, interior and exterior woodwork, and various built-in units. Companies such as the Lewis Manufacturing Company of Bay City, Michigan offered ready-made house parts ranging from porch supports to plans and materials for

²⁵ Clay Lancaster, The American Bungalow. (New York; Abbeville Press, 1985), pp. 115-135.

²⁶ Gustav Stickley, "The Craftsman Movement: Its Origin and Growth," The Craftsman, Vol. 25 (Oct. 1913-Mar. 1914) p. 18.

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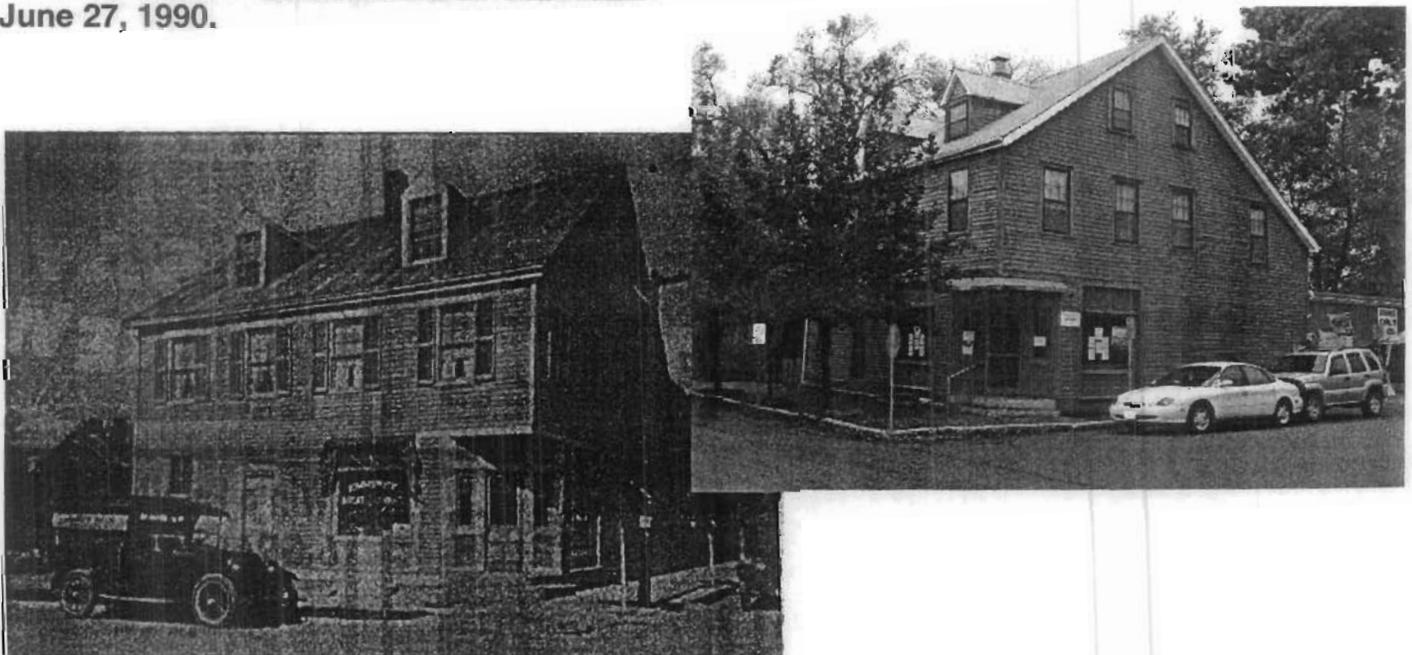
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the entire building, and complete pre-cut Bungalows were available from numerous mail-order companies.

In addition to historic houses dating from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century, the Kimmswick Historic District contains some of the town's earliest extant commercial buildings. Most of Kimmswick's early businesses were located along Front, Market and Mill Streets in the district boundaries. Although some of the town's commercial buildings, such as the National Hotel and the Kimmswick Roller Mills and Lumber Yard, were torn down in the twentieth century, ten commercial buildings, dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century are included in the district boundaries.

Four of the most intact commercial buildings in Kimmswick are grouped together at the intersection of Front Street and Market Street within the district boundaries. (See Photos One and Two) Three of the four buildings were constructed prior to the turn of the twentieth century as combination store and dwellings. The Old Market Building, built circa 1877, and the Martin Meyer Building, built circa 1880, are excellent examples of the House-Store form, (Figure Eleven) The Old Market Building at 6101 Front Street is one of two frame, commercial buildings with corner entrances in the district. The Martin Meyer Building at 6061 Front Street is the only nineteenth century brick commercial building to survive in Kimmswick today. Both buildings look today very much as they did during Kimmswick's heyday.

Figure Eleven: The Old Market Building, 6101 Front Street, circa 1910 and today.
Source: "Historical Society Wants Recognition for Kimmswick," Jefferson County Journal, June 27, 1990.



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House-Store buildings are two story buildings, which combine commercial and residential functions in a single building. The shop or commercial enterprise is located at street level with living quarters above. They can be of either brick or frame construction. Side-facing gable roofs are most common. The entrance to the commercial part of the building is generally located in a prominent position, either centered on the façade and flanked by storefront windows or recessed into the corner of the building. The entrance to the living quarters is generally located at one end of the façade or on a side elevation of buildings located on a corner. In contrast to Two-Part Commercial Blocks, which often have elaborate ornamentation, House-Store buildings tend to be simple and unadorned.

One history of commercial architecture noted that the origins of the House-Store building type "can be traced back to Roman antiquity, when many urban buildings contained shops at street level and living quarters above. This shop-house combination again became a standard form in European cities during the late Middle Ages."²⁷ European immigrants then built this familiar building type in the towns where they settled in the United States. The House-Store evolved into the "two-part commercial block," an architectural form that was nearly ubiquitous throughout the country from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century.

Figure Twelve: Rauschenbach Building, 6106 Front Street



²⁷ Richard Longstreth, The Buildings of Main Street. (Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1987), p. 24.

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The Rauschenbach Building at 6106 Front Street is the only building in the Kimmswick Historic District, which can be characterized as a Two-Part Commercial Block. (Figure Twelve) Constructed circa 1884, it is a two-story frame building with a full-width, first floor store front, which features a central entrance flanked by storefront windows. However, the Rauschenbach Building has a front-facing gable roof unlike a typical Two-Part Commercial Block which most-commonly has a flat or parapeted roof.

The commercial buildings in the Kimmswick Historic District, which were built after the turn of the twentieth century, tend to be variants of the Two-Part Commercial Block. The Kimmswick Post Office, which was constructed in 1913, and the Michael Ziegler, Sr. Building, which dates to 1913, are both One-Part Commercial Blocks, the one-story fragment of the Two-Part Commercial Block. (Figure Thirteen)

Two-Part Commercial Blocks are one to four stories tall, can be of frame or masonry construction and have a flat or parapet roof. Sub-types tend to be fragments or extensions of the two-part commercial block form. Intact two-part commercial buildings have a facade that is divided into two distinct sections - a lower more public section that was often used for retail businesses and an upper more private section often used for offices or residences. Two-part commercial buildings generally have full width storefronts with display windows and a recessed entrance on the first floor, regularly-spaced, double-hung windows on the second floor and some type of embellishment at or near the roofline. Emphasis on late nineteenth and early twentieth century two-part Commercial Blocks was on the facade, which was "often highly embellished with Italianate details."²⁸

Two-Part Commercial Blocks were designed to fit within the constraints of the urban downtowns developing in the mid-nineteenth century. As architectural historian, Richard Francaviglia notes: the "footprint" [of the two-part commercial block] had to be long and narrow to fit commercial lots; it was modular, that is, had to be built with regard to the structures located on the adjacent narrow lots on either side of it. These buildings were often called "blocks" even though they might occupy only one lot on the block."²⁹ In his book, The Buildings of Main Street, Richard Longstreth describes the Two-Part Commercial Block as "the most common type of composition used for small and moderate sized commercial buildings throughout the country."³⁰

The newest commercial building in the district is a one-story Streamline/Art Moderne building. Built in 1940 by Michael Ziegler, Jr., who followed in his father's footsteps as a jeweler, it is located across the street from his father's original jewelry store, a one-part commercial block. The Michael Ziegler, Jr. Building is the only Streamline/Art Moderne building in Kimmswick. (Figure Thirteen)

²⁸ Richard Longstreth, The Buildings of Main Street, (Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1987), p. 24.

²⁹ Richard V. Francaviglia, Main Street Revisited. (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1996), p. 26.

³⁰ Longstreth, p. 24.

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Figure Thirteen: Michael Ziegler, Sr. Building, Ad for Michael Ziegler Jewelry Store, Michael Ziegler Jr. Building.

Source: Jefferson County, Missouri Official Directory, 1907

STANDARD SEWING MACHINES.

M. ZEIGLER

DEALER IN



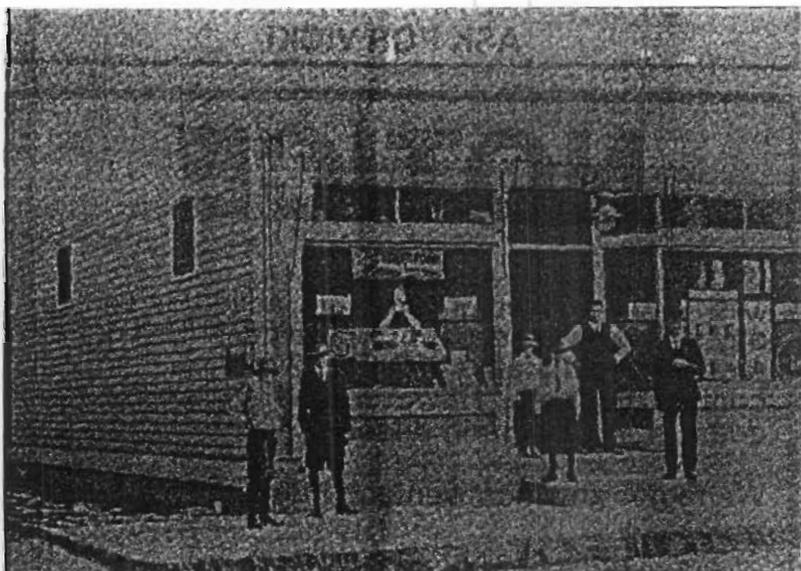
Clocks
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Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

KIMMSWICK, MO.

Headquarters for School Books and Supplies.



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The town of Kimmswick has come full-circle during its lifetime. Although some of the town's large commercial buildings were lost during the early twentieth century and some of the buildings have changed from a residential to a commercial function, the Kimmswick Historic District looks and functions today much as it did in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Just as in the nineteenth century, Kimmswick is once again a popular tourist destination catering to weekend visitors from nearby communities. As one journalist noted, "like the mythical Scotch village of Brigadoon, Kimmswick springs to life" on weekends and during its holiday festivals."³¹

³¹ Mary Duffey, "Brigadoon on the Mississippi," St. Louis Commerce. Vol. 50, no. 7, June 1976, p. 70.

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**Kimmswick Historic District
Jefferson County, Missouri**

10. Geographical Data

UTM References continued.

E. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	730427	4249619

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundaries of the Kimmswick Historic District are shown as a heavy black line on the accompanying map entitled "District Boundary Map." (Figure One, Section 7, page 2.)

Boundary Justification: The current district boundaries encompass the intact areas in the original town of Kimmswick. The areas surrounding the district contain new, relocated or greatly altered historic buildings and were, therefore, excluded from the district.

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**Kimmswick Historic District
Jefferson County, Missouri**

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Kimmswick Historic District
Kimmswick, Jefferson County, Missouri
Becky Snider
October 2006

Negatives on file with
Becky L. Snider Consulting LLC
507 South Garth Avenue
Columbia, MO 65203

List of Photographs

Camera Angles are indicated on the Photo Key Map

1. 6100 block of Front Street, facing southeast
2. 6000 block of Front Street, facing southwest, Martin Meyer Building & Kimmswick Post Office
3. 6000 block of Second Street, facing southwest
4. Kimmswick City Hall, 6041 Third Street, facing southwest
5. 300 block of Elm Street, facing northwest
6. 200 block of Market Street, facing northwest, Jacob Fink House & John J. Wagner House
7. 200 block of Market street, facing southeast
8. 200 & 300 blocks of Market Street, facing east
9. John Wenom House, 6055 Fourth Street, facing southwest
10. Franz A. Hermann House, 6101 Fourth Street, facing south

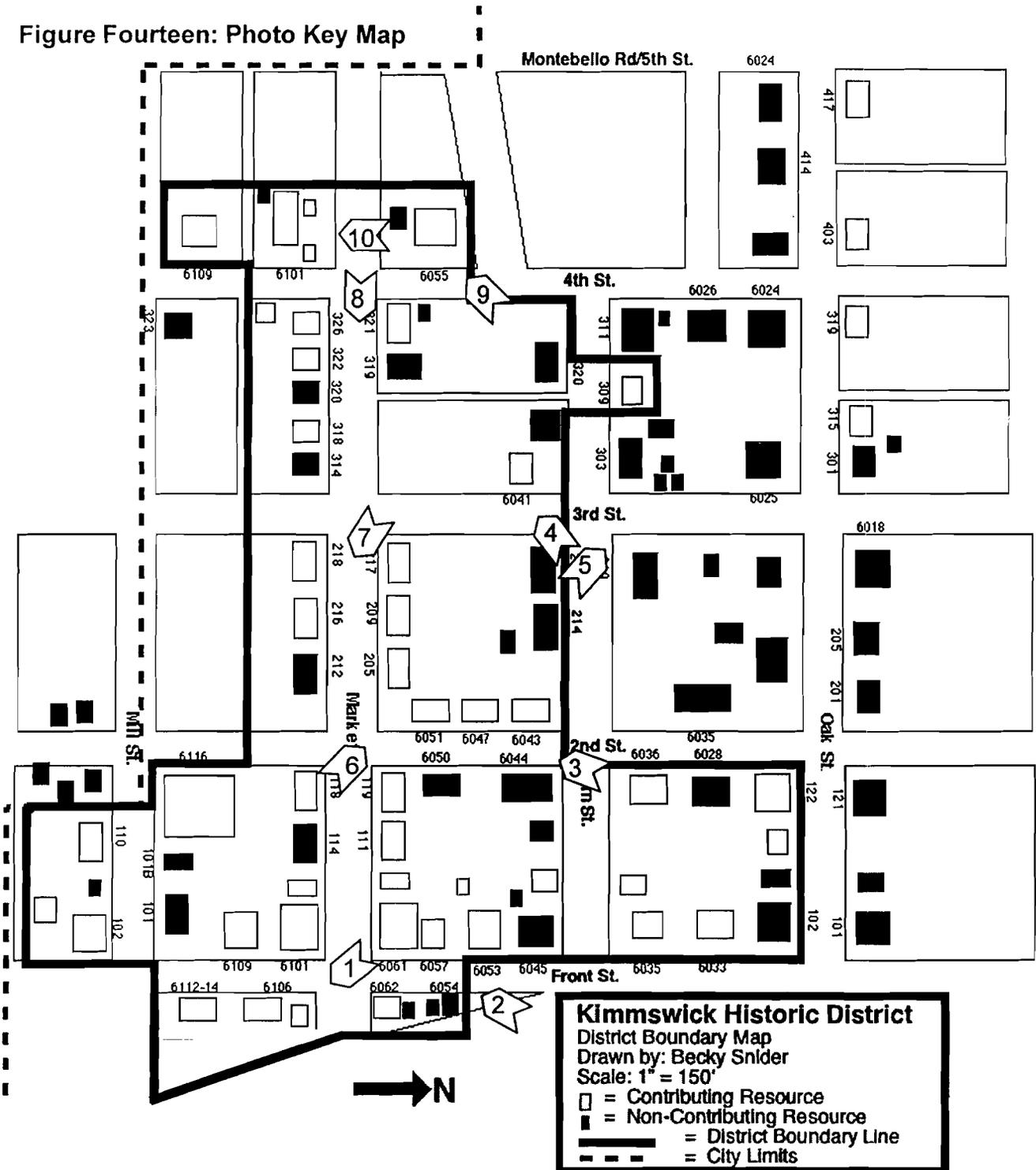
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Kimmswick Historic District
Jefferson County, Missouri

Figure Fourteen: Photo Key Map



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Kimmswick Historic District
Jefferson County, Missouri

11. Property Owners

214 Elm Street	Kevin D. & Cynthia Kraemer P. O. Box 24 Kimmswick, MO 63053
218 Elm Street	Kevin D. & Cynthia Kraemer P. O. Box 24 Kimmswick, MO 63053
303 Elm Street	Margaret S. Williams 426 Washington St. Herculaneum, MO 63048
309 Elm Street	Helujon Ltd 33 Portland Place St. Louis, MO 63108
6055 Fourth Street	Kenneth O. & Abigail Peck Trust P. O. Box 125 Kimmswick, MO 63053
6101 Fourth Street	Kevin D. & Cynthia Kraemer P. O. Box 6 Kimmswick, MO 63053
6109 Fourth Street	Vickie L. Gansmann 6109 Fourth Street Kimmswick, MO 63053
6033 Front Street	Robert E. Schultz 6033 Front St. Kimmswick, MO 63053
6035 Front Street	Brenda F. Dobbs P. O. Box 84 Kimmswick, MO 63053
6045 Front Street	Dennis Raymond & Rita F. Price 6045 Front St. Kimmswick, MO 63053
6053 Front Street	John R. Jr. & Jeanne L. Bell 7325 Hidden Bluff Dr. Barnhart, MO 63012

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**Kimmswick Historic District
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6054 Front Street	Helujon Ltd 33 Portland Place St. Louis, MO 63108
6057 Front Street	Helujon Ltd 33 Portland Place St. Louis, MO 63108
6061 Front Street	John P. & Shelly S. Young 2529 Seckman Imperial, MO 63052
6062 Front Street	Cindy D. Huckstep 4733 Littlebury St. Louis, MO 63128
6101 Front Street	D&T Leasing 5700 Montebello Rd Imperial, MO 63052
6106 Front Street	Three F Rivertown Properties 5700 Montebello Imperial, MO 63052
6109 Front Street	Alvin & Bonnie Ferbet Trustees 12341 Courtyard Lake Dr St. Louis, MO 63127
6112 Front Street	Patricia R Siracusa 908 Lake Dr. Herculaneum, MO 63048
111 Market Street	Helujon Ltd 33 Portland Place St. Louis, MO 63108
114 Market Street	Connie F. Forshee etal 114 Market St. Kimmswick, MO 63053
118 Market Street	Richard J & Gloria J. Roseman 3901 Oakcrest Dr Barnhart, MO 63012
119 Market Street	Jim & Jodi Properties 4518 Brighton Ct. High Ridge, MO 63049

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205 Market Street	Judy M. Barber 205 Market St Kimmswick, MO 63053
209 Market Street	Timothy G. & Alexa C. Selsor 1940 Mustang Meadows Desoto, MO 63020
212 Market Street	Ramon & Vicki Dawdy Etal 212 Market St. Kimmswick, MO 63053
216 Market Street	Wilbert H. Jr. & Judith A. Rusch 5918 Pennbrooke Drive St. Louis, MO 63129
217 Market Street	Dale & Deborah Labrot 13266 Selma Rd. Desoto, MO 63020
218 Market Street	Cindy D. Huckstep 4733 Littlebury St. Louis, MO 63128
314 Market Street	Helujon Ltd 33 Portland Place St. Louis, MO 63108
318 Market Street	Helujon Ltd 33 Portland Place St. Louis, MO 63108
319 Market Street	Kimmswick Historical Society P. O. Box 41 Kimmswick, MO 63053
320 Market Street	Helujon Ltd 33 Portland Place St. Louis, MO 63108
321 Market Street	Carole L. & Richard F. Breihan P. O. Box 423 Arnold, MO 63010
322 Market Street	Gary D. & Jean M. Stanberry 2827 Heather Wood Lane Festus, MO 63028

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326 Market Street	Richard Pl. & Nova L. Detert 2 Woodcrest Circle Barnhart, MO 63012
101 Mill Street	Donald C & Christine M. Bean 101 Mill St. Kimmswick, MO 63053
101B Mill Street	Donald C & Christine M. Bean 101 Mill St Kimmswick, MO 63053
102 Mill Street	Three F Rivertown Properties 5700 Montebello Rd. Imperial, MO 63052
110 Mill Street	Kenneth R. & Ellen K. Cagle 739 Windsor Harbor Rd. Imperial, MO 63052
121 Oak Street	Martha L. Patterson P. O. Box 72 Kimmswick, MO 63053
122 Oak Street	Helujon Ltd 33 Portland Place St. Louis, MO 63108
6028 Second Street	Susan K. Patton etal 9165 Saddleback Trail Bloomsdale, MO 63627
6036 Second Street	Helujon Ltd 33 Portland Place St. Louis, MO 63108
6043 Second Street	Three F Rivertown Properties 5700 Montebello Rd. Imperial, MO 63052
6044 Second Street	Ricky L & W. F. Taylor Box 76 Kimmswick, MO 63053
6047 Second Street	Glee Heligtag 924 River Road Imperial, MO 63052

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**Kimmswick Historic District
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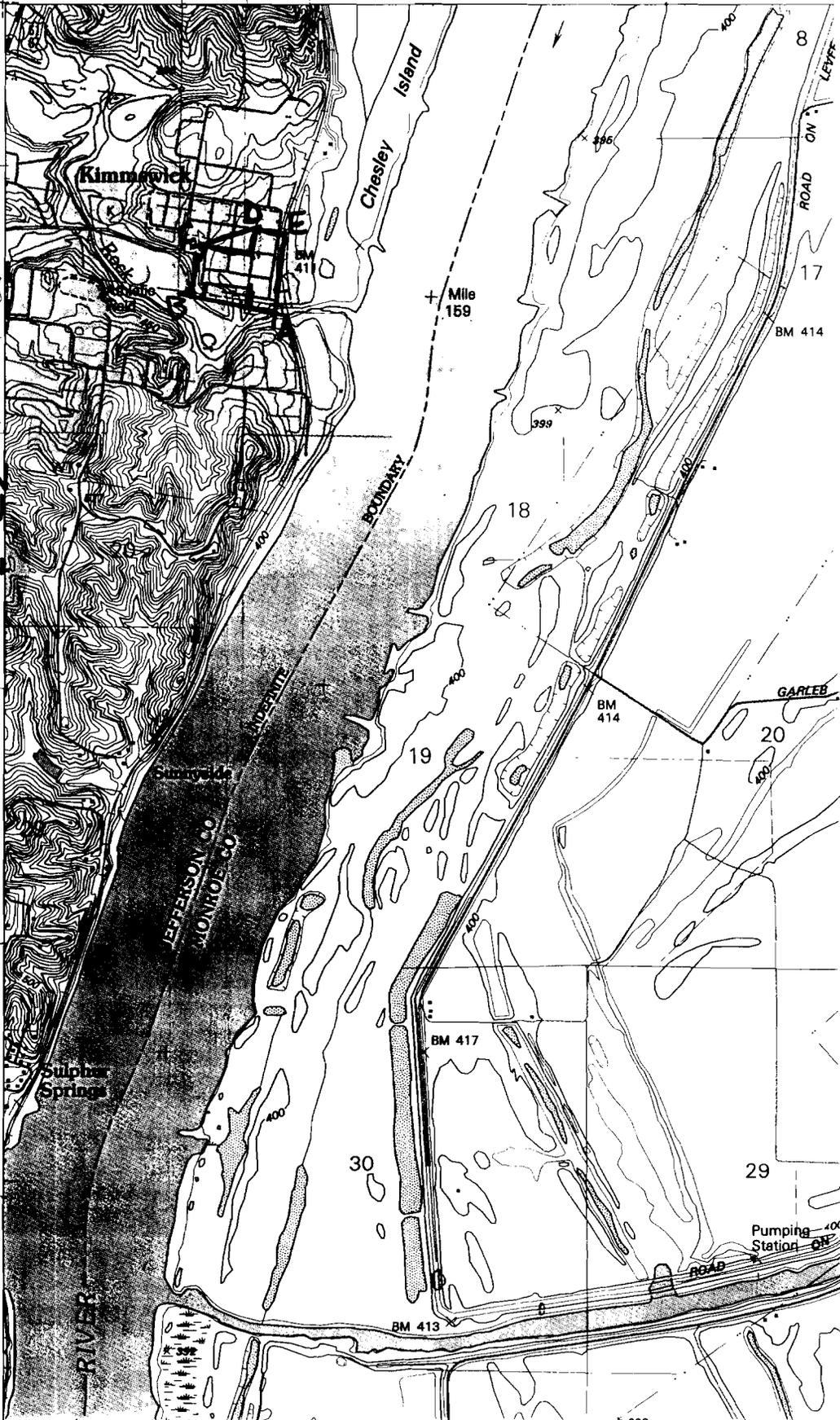
6050 Second Street	Lucy Land Co II LLC 9233 Shortridge St. Louis, MO 63144
6051 Second Street	Harvey & Patricia A. Reno Box 22 Kimmswick, MO 63053
6116 Second Street	Blue Owl Land Holdings Second & Mill St Kimmswick, MO 63053
6041 Third Street	City of Kimmswick 6041 Third Street Kimmswick, MO 63053

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

90° 22' 30" 730000 E 6 E 860 000 FEET (MO.) 732
38° 22' 30"

KIMMSWICK HISTORIC
DISTRICT
VALMEYER QUAD
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
A: 15/730412/4249345 N
B: 15/730112E/4249386 N
C: 15/730143E/4249563 N
D: 15/730341E/4249624 N
E: 15/730427E/4249661 N

Jefferson Co
T 42 N
R 18 E









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KLEIN'S RESTAURANT



Pamela's

Pamela's

SECOND



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BLOCK
WAY TO
SCHOOL

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Nice

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