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 __ East Monroe Historic District (preferred) ________________

2. Location
   street & number ___ An area roughly bounded by Madison Ave. on the north, South Holmes St. on the
   east, Scott Ave. on the south, and Smith Street on the west. __ N/A not for publication
   city or town __ Kirkwood ________________ [N/A] vicinity
   state Missouri code MO county St. Louis code 189 zip code 63122

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
   80. In my opinion, the property [ ] 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 [ ] )

   ___________________________ 05/28/04
   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 [ ] 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:
   [ ] 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:)
   ___________________________

   ___________________________ ___________________________
   Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
East Monroe Historic District  
St. Louis County, Missouri  
Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri  

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  Category of Property
[ x ] private  [ ] building(s)
[ ] public-local  [ x ] district
[ ] public-State  [ ] site
[ ] public-Federal  [ ] structure
[ ] object

Number of Resources Within Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing buildings</th>
<th>Non-contributing buildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>23</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Name of related multiple property listing.

Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/ single family
DOMESTIC/ secondary structure

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/ single family
DOMESTIC/ secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials
foundation  Stone
walls  Weatherboard
roof  Asphalt
other  Wood

Narrative Description
See continuation sheet [x].
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
[ x ] 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.

[ x ] 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 commemorating 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):
[ x ] preliminary determination of individual listing
(36 CFR 87) has been requested
[ ] previously listed in the National Register
[ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
[ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
[ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:
[ x ] State Historic Preservation Office
[ ] Other State Agency
[ ] Federal Agency
[ x ] Local Government
[ ] University
[ ] Other:
Name of repository:
East Monroe Historic District  
St. Louis County, Missouri  
Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __________ Approximately 42.5 acres __________________________

UTM References

A [115] [71265110] [412711910]  
Zone: Easting: Northing:
C [115] [71268510] [41271810]  
Zone: Easting: Northing:
B [115] [71625110] [4127310110]  
Zone: Easting: Northing:
D [115] [712172710] [412728410]  
Zone: Easting: Northing:

[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: Debbie Sheals (for the City of Kirkwood - Kirkwood Contact: Rosalind Williams)
organization: Private Contractor  
date: February 20, 2004
street & number: 406 West Broadway  
telephone: 573-874-3779

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______________________________
street & number____________________ telephone__________________
city or town______________________ state_______ zip code_____________
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet  
Section number 7  Page 1  

East Monroe Historic District  
St. Louis County, Missouri  
Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri

Architectural Classification, cont. 

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival  
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/ Craftsman

Materials, cont.  

foundation  ___________________________  
          Concrete  
          Brick

walls  ___________________________  
          Brick  
          Asbestos  
          Vinyl  
          Aluminum

roof  ___________________________  
          Wood shingles  
          Slate

Summary: The East Monroe Historic District in Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Missouri is a residential neighborhood which covers roughly 42 acres of land. The district sits just east of the commercial center of town, in one of Kirkwood’s original residential neighborhoods. District boundaries include properties along Monroe Avenue and Scott Avenue between Smith Street and Holmes Avenue, as well as the 200 and 300 blocks of Smith Street and Woodlawn Avenue.  

The buildings in the district range from large antebellum residences to modest 1950s tract houses. The oldest house in the district dates to 1862; the newest one there is less than ten years old. New construction has been minimal; only two houses in the district were built after 1954. All told, there are 77 properties and 115 buildings in the district. Of those buildings, 77 are houses, and 38 are outbuildings. There are 88 contributing buildings, 23 non-contributing buildings, and four buildings already listed. The overall level of integrity is very good; 63 of the 77 properties contain contributing resources, and two have already been individually listed in the National Register. Almost half, 11 of 23, of the non-contributing buildings in the district are outbuildings, which have little effect upon the general streetscapes in the area.  

Overall, the buildings of the district present a good cross section of construction dates and building types and reflect the historic contexts discussed in the Multiple Property Submission cover document “Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri.” All three of the major periods of development which were discussed in that document are represented. Those periods are as follows: Period I, The Creation of Kirkwood: A Planned Railroad Suburb--1851-1864 (2 properties); Period II, The Town of Kirkwood: Late Nineteenth Century Suburban Growth--1865-
1898 (6 properties), and Period III, The City of Kirkwood: Transition to An Automobile Suburb–1899-1952 (57 properties.)

The district contains a representative sampling of the property types discussed in the cover document. It is itself a representative example of Property Type G. Residential Historic Districts: Subtype, Diverse Grouping, and the houses found there include examples of almost all of the separate residential property types and subtypes discussed in that document. Contributing buildings include one Greek Revival House, two Italianate Houses, 7 Victorian Houses, 13 Twentieth Century Styled Residences, and 53 Builder Style houses.¹ Builder style houses include those with Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman detailing, as well as Bungalows and Minimal Traditional houses. Architectural styles found in the district include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival. All of the properties in the district are residential and most of the houses occupy relatively large lots. The buildings of the east Monroe Historic District reflect city-wide patterns of architectural development and community planning, and as a group, they represent the historic contexts discussed in the MPS cover document.

Elaboration:

The East Monroe Historic District includes properties along three blocks of East Monroe and two blocks of Scott Avenue. The district is located near the southeast corner of the original town of Kirkwood, which was incorporated in 1865. When new, most of the blocks in the area contained only one to three lots, which ranged in size from one to five acres. As the years passed and the area developed, the original large lots were subdivided, and the lots in the district today range from several acres to less than 15,000 square feet; most are still relatively large. Houses in the district are also varied, in size, level of styling and age; as with the lots, larger examples are the most common. The topography of the area is almost completely flat, and the streets follow a fairly regular grid pattern.

The East Monroe Historic District continues to reflect its long period of significance, which covers nearly a full century. The district contains a notable collection of larger than average houses, set on generous lots. The neighborhood today looks very much as it did in the middle of the 20th century; nearly 85 percent of the houses in the district are contributing resources. Those houses offer an intact, representative cross section of Kirkwood’s historic residential architecture.

¹ See the MPS Cover document “Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri,” for a full discussion of those property types.
Figure One. Footprint map, with district boundaries. Base map courtesy of the City of Kirkwood.
Figure Two. 1909 Atlas Map of Kirkwood, with the 1865 Corporate Limits, and the current district. (The heavy dashed line represents the 1909 city limits, and the heavy solid line shows the 1865 boundaries.)
Individual Property Descriptions

Descriptions of the physical characteristics of the buildings are based upon field work done in late 2003 and early 2004 along with data collected during a survey of the town conducted in the late 1980s. Historic names, when listed below, represent the first known owner of the property; the date in parentheses indicates the first year that person is known to have owned the property. Historic names and construction dates are based upon recent filed work, earlier survey data, local landmark records, and county atlas maps. (Few early owners were identified during the survey project.)

Outbuildings were not usually specifically dated; if an outbuilding appeared to be more than fifty years old, and relatively unchanged, it was counted as a contributing building. See the attached Property Footprint Map for addresses and locations.

[c] Contributing Building, [nc] Non-contributing building.

1. 400 Clark; ca.1930. A large two-story Tudor Revival Twentieth Century Styled Residence. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a steep gable roof and stuccoed walls. The roof features large, steeply pitched cross gables. Although this has a Clark Street address, it is oriented more to Scott Avenue, which is north of it. The four-over-one windows are early or original. [c]

2. 401 Clark; Hazard, William T., House; 1870. A large, highly intact, two-story Italianate House. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof and early or original weatherboards. A large early or original porch wraps around two sides of the house, which sits on a large corner lot. Most original architectural detailing, including a bracketed cornice and one-over-one windows, is in place and in good condition. [c]

There are two frame outbuildings with pyramidal roofs, both early or original. One is a two-car garage located near the house, and the other is a small outbuilding at the southern edge of the lot. The smaller building is early or original, and contributing; the garage has some newer finishes and is non-contributing. [c] [nc]

Local Landmark.

3. 402 E. Madison, Telle, F.G.A., House; ca. 1939. A two-story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and wide aluminum siding which covers some window trim. The six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows are early or original. [nc]

4. 410 E. Madison; ca.1925. A small one and a half story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and wide early weatherboards. The front door is set into a small gabled ell, which is attached to a larger front cross gable; both have steeply pitched roofs. The six-over-six windows are early or original. [c]
A small frame garage behind the house was built in 1932, per permits. [c]

5. 414 E. Madison; ca. 1900. A large two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation and a gable roof. The nine-over-one windows may be early or original. This house appears to have been significantly remodeled, or rebuilt, since 1988. [nc] A small frame garage is located near the back of the lot. [nc]

6. 418 E. Madison; ca. 1940. A one and a half story Minimal Traditional Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof, and ornamental shingles on the walls. It has two front cross gables, one with a round ornamental vent and one with a small round arched window. The eight-over-eight wood windows are early or original. [c]

7. 420 E. Madison; ca. 1940. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a side-facing gable roof and weatherboard walls. A large shed dormer spans most of the front slope of the roof. The six-over-six windows are early or original, and most early exterior woodwork is intact. [c] A small frame garage is located near the back of the lot, at the end of a side driveway. [c]

8. 400 Miriam; ca. 1885. A large two and a half story Queen Anne Victorian House. The house has a stone foundation, a complex roofline and asbestos wall shingles. It has a mix of six-over-six and Queen Anne style windows, as well as a Palladian window in the main gable end. All or most of the windows are early or original. The front porch is early, but probably not original; an early or original side porch was enclosed at an early date. [c] There is an early one story frame garage to the southeast of the house. [c]

9. 400 E. Monroe, Hutt, Charles S., House; 1951. A low-slung one story Builder Style Ranch house. The house has a concrete foundation, a very low-pitched gable roof and vertical wood wall sheathing. It has a mix of large picture windows and smaller awning windows, all of which are early or original. [c]

10. 405 E. Monroe, Livingston, Estes, House; 1948. A one story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and new vinyl siding. The six-over-six windows are early or original. The beveled edge siding represents a major change to the historic integrity. [nc]

11. 415 E. Monroe, DeVasto, Anthony P., House; 1950s. A one and a half story Colonial Revival/Cape Cod Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and weatherboard walls. A small porch shelters the front door, and a pair of gabled dormers are set
into the front slope of the roof. The six-over-one windows are early or original. [c]

12. 416 E. Monroe, Heard, Paul, House; 1952. A low one story Builder Style Ranch house with Colonial Revival detailing. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and weatherboard walls. A low front cross-gable accents a large picture window and the front door. Other windows are horizontally divided two-over-twos, all of which appear to be original. [c]

13. 419 E. Monroe, Coleman, Dan, House; ca.1947. A one story Minimal Traditional Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a front-facing gable roof and red brick walls. The front door is set into a large gabled ell which has simple cornice returns. The two-over-two horizontal windows are early or original. A small brick garage is attached to the side wall. [c]

14. 423 E. Monroe, Gilbert, C. K., House; 1946. A wide one story Colonial Revival Ranch. The house has a concrete foundation, a side-facing gable roof and weatherboard and brick walls. A wide cross gable accents the front entryway. The six-over-six windows are early or original. [c]

15. 424 E. Monroe, Nieters, N. and Ruth, House; 1951. A one story Builder Style Ranch. The house has a stone foundation, a side-facing gable roof and wide weatherboard walls. A garage is attached to the side wall. The two-over-two horizontal windows are early or original. This house has never changed hands. The current owner, Mrs. Ruth Nieters, and her husband had it built in 1951. Work began in February of that year and was completed that August. [c]

16. 430 E. Monroe, Gubermuth, J., House; 1950. A one story Builder Style Ranch. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof, and wood shingled walls. Cut stone accents include a large chimney on the front wall, and stone trim on the back wall of the shallow front porch. A small garage is built onto the side of the house. The two-over-two and one-over-one windows are early or original. [c]

17. 502 E. Monroe; ca. 1945. A low, wide, one story Builder Style Ranch with Colonial Revival detailing. The house has a concrete foundation, a side-facing gable roof and painted brick walls. A large brick chimney accents the facade, and the front door is set within a shallow recessed porch. The six-over-six windows are early or original. [c]

18. 503 E. Monroe, Clarke, Judge Enos, House; ca.1913. A large, highly intact, two and a half Tudor Revival Twentieth Century Styled Residence. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and wood and stuccoed and half-timbered walls. The house has a very irregular plan, with multiple cross gables and several porches. The many wood windows are early or original. Individually listed in the National Register 12/12/02. Local Landmark.
19. 512 E. Monroe; ca. 1940s. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a side-facing gable roof and small hipped dormers. The front wall of the house has Masonite siding, and the side walls are of brick. The facade may have been rebuilt at some point. The six-over-six windows are early or original. [nc]

20. 520 E. Monroe; ca. 1900. A large two-story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a side-facing gable roof and weatherboard walls. The four-over-four windows are early or original. Vary large modern additions have been made to either side of the original house, and the roofline has been altered. [nc]

21. 526 E. Monroe, Weber, Mrs., House; 1930. A one and a half story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a steep gable roof and wood shingle walls. The three-over-one and six-over-one windows are early or original, as is most exterior woodwork. The front door is set into a large front cross gable. [c]

There is a small early frame garage behind the house. It has a front-facing gable roof and weatherboarded walls. [c]

22. 530 E. Monroe; ca. 1920s. A highly intact two-story Colonial Revival Builder Style House, with a Foursquare form. The house has a concrete foundation, a hipped roof and painted brick walls. A small early or original porch on one side wall has a hipped roof and multi-light windows. The six-over-one windows on the main part of the house are early or original. The front door is set to one side of the facade, beneath a small gabled Colonial Revival style porch. [c]

One small early frame garage faces Clark Street. It has early or original weatherboards and a newer garage door. [c]

23. 601 E. Monroe; ca. 1940. A two-story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The main block of the house has a symmetrical three-bay facade, and there is a tall two-story porch on one side wall. The house has a side-facing gable roof, and early or original weatherboard walls. The eight-over-one windows are early or original, as is the Colonial Revival surround on the front door. [c]

An early double garage sits behind the house. It is of frame construction, with a gable roof and weatherboarded walls. [c]

24. 608 E. Monroe; ca. 1903. A two and a half story Colonial Revival Twentieth Century Styled Residence. The house has a stone foundation and a hipped roof. This house has seen several alterations and a number of very large additions. [nc]
25. 615 E. Monroe, Unsell, Elijah H., House; ca. 1873. A large, highly intact, two story tall Italianate House. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof and wood wall sheathing. The wallboards are beveled to resemble dressed stone. The house has a prominent front ell and a one story porch, which is set to one side of the ell. The porch has scrolled brackets at the posts, which are early or original. The two-over-two windows are early or original, as is most other exterior woodwork.

There is one large historic outbuilding at the north edge of the property which is early and intact, and one modern frame garage at the end of a driveway next to the house. Individually listed on the National Register 12/12/02.

Local Landmark.

26. 620 E. Monroe; ca. 1910s. A large two and a half story Craftsman Twentieth Century Styled Residence, on a large lot. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and wood-shingled walls. It has a variety of window types, including multi-light casements and one-over-ones, all of which are early or original. [c]

There is a new two car garage southwest of the house. [nc]

27. 621 E. Monroe; ca. 1920s. A two story Colonial Revival Twentieth Century Styled Residence, on a generous lot. The house has a side-facing gable roof, and early or original weatherboard walls. The main block of the house is five bays wide, with a central entranceway, and a slightly lower two story side ell. The one-over-one windows are early or original, with wood screens. [c]

There is a large early frame carriage house/outbuilding which has board and batten siding, and early sliding doors. [c]

28. 630 E. Monroe; ca. 1898. A two and a half story Victorian House with a mix of Late Victorian and Colonial Revival styling. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof and early or original weatherboards. Ornamental shingles fill the front-facing pent gable. The eight-over-eight windows are early or original, as is the elaborate door surround. [c]

29. 631 E. Monroe; ca. 1910s. A two and half story Craftsman-Prairie Twentieth Century Styled Residence. The house has a front-facing gable roof and wood-shingled walls. The six-over-six windows are early or original, and the front windows have elaborate hoods with bracketed overhangs. The main entrance is on the side wall, facing east, and there is a smaller two story ell on the west side of the house. [c]

There is a small early frame garage near the back of the lot. [c]

30. 640 E. Monroe; ca. 1920s. A two story Craftsman Builder Style House. The house has a
stuccoed foundation, a front-facing gable roof and stuccoed walls. The front door is set to one side of the facade, and sheltered by a small curved hood. The six-over-one windows, which are early or original, are grouped in sets of three on the facade. A one story side ell has an arched front opening and a flat roof. [c]

31. 643 E. Monroe, Coultes, D. W., Jr.; 1954. A wide, low, one story Builder Style Ranch. The house has a concrete foundation, a side-facing gable roof and wood-shingled walls. The facade includes a low central cross-gable and a recessed entrance porch. The six-over-six windows are early or original, and the house is highly intact. [c]

32. 650 E. Monroe, Love, William D., House; 1939. A large two story Dutch Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete block foundation, a side facing gambrel roof and early or original weatherboard walls. The main block of the house has four bays, and there is a lower two-bay ell on one side. Narrow gable dormers line the front of the roof. Most windows are six-over-nine, and appear to be early or original. [c]

A two car garage to the side of the lot is roughly same age as the house. It has a small cupola along its side-facing ridgeline. [c]

33. 651 E. Monroe; ca. 1900. A large two and a half story Colonial Revival Twentieth Century Styled Residence, on a large lot. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof and early or original weatherboard walls. The facade is six bays wide, and the front two bays extend out from the main block of the house; they are further accented by a cross gable. An open porch with slender columns covers part of the facade. The one-over-one windows are modern. [c]

A small early outbuilding sits well back from the house, on the east side of the lot. [c]

34. 660 E. Monroe; ca. 1880s. A two and a half story Queen Anne style Victorian House. The house has a stone foundation, a hipped roof and early or original weatherboard walls. The one-over-one windows are early or original. A tall cross gable is set to one side of the facade, which is spanned by a shallow shed-roofed hood. The hood appears to be early, but may not be original. [c]

A small frame garage near the back of the lot is early, probably not original. [c]

35. 661 E. Monroe; ca. 1940. A large two and a half story Colonial Revival Twentieth Century Styled Residence. The house has a gable roof and red brick walls. The main block of the house is five bays wide, with an elaborated Colonial Revival surround on the centered front door. Smaller side ells are set back from the facade. A row of gabled dormers runs along the front slope of the roof, and the other windows of the facade are accented with stone keystones, and early or original louvered shutters. The six-over-one windows are early or original. [c]
The back yard contains a detached two-car brick garage and a small stone storage building; both appear to be about the same age as the house. The garage is of the same type of brick and has similar architectural detailing. [c] [c]

36. 672 E. Monroe, Schertz, Joseph L., House; 1954. A low one story Twentieth Century Styled Residence. The house has a concrete foundation, a low gable roof and wood walls. Although not large, the contemporary styling and professional design of this house merits categorization as a 20th Century Styled Residence. (Building permit records show the architect was T. M. Tebbets.)[c]

37. 413 Scott Avenue; ca. 2000. An all-new two and one half story house with Victorian revival styling. The house has vinyl siding, a hip roof and a large front porch. [nc]

38. 415 Scott Avenue, Wisconsin House; 1904. A large two story Tudor Revival Twentieth Century Styled Residence. The house has a side-facing gable roof and stuccoed walls with half timbering. The central entrance is sheltered by a small gable-roofed porch; the gable end of the porch has half timbering also. The eight-over-eight windows are early or original. This was the Wisconsin House for the 1904 World's Fair. It was moved to this lot in 1905. [c]
   A large garage near the back of the lot is newer, but similar to the house in styling. [nc] Local Landmark.

39. 423 Scott Avenue, Jenkins, Harold, House; 1952. A low one story Builder Style Ranch. The house has a side-facing gable roof and vinyl siding. The two-over-two horizontal windows are early or original. Siding is only change, and has had a minimal effect. [e]

40. 431 Scott Avenue, Brown, Nels O., House; 1955. A one story Builder Style Ranch. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. The six-over-six windows are modern. [nc]

41. 437 Scott Avenue, O'Reilly, C. D., House; 1950. A one story Builder Style House/Ranch. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and red brick walls. The one-over-one windows are early or original. A single garage is attached to the west side of the house. [c]

42. 521 Scott Avenue; ca. 1940. A two story tall Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a hipped roof and early or original weatherboard walls. The front door is centered in the facade, and sheltered by a small open porch. The porch has an arched gable roof and slender round support columns. The house has a mix of older and newer windows. [c]
There is an early two car garage to the rear of the property. [c]

43. 527 Scott Avenue; ca. 1900. A tall two and a half story Victorian House with both Colonial Revival and Late Victorian styling. The house has a gable roof and vinyl siding. The windows are modern. [nc]

44. 532 Scott Avenue; 1951. A one and a half story Colonial Revival/Cape Cod Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and early or original weatherboard walls. The facade has low brick wainscoting, and there is a large side chimney of the same type of brick. There are two gable dormers on the roof, and the four-over-four windows on the main floor are early or original. [c]

45. 533 Scott Avenue, Green, Elizabeth M., house; 1949. A one story Colonial Revival Ranch. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. The one-over-one windows are modern. [nc]

46. 541 Scott Avenue; ca. 1925. A small one story Craftsman Builder Style House. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a hipped roof and stuccoed walls. The centered front door is accented by a small cross gable, flanked by triangular eave brackets. A large concrete stoop sits in front of the door. The six-over-six windows are early or original. [c]

There is a two-car frame garage to the side of the lot, facing Clark Street. It is roughly the same age as the house, and little changed. [c]

47. 545 Scott Avenue; ca. 1925. A one story Craftsman Builder Style House. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a low gable roof and stuccoed walls. A wide central bay contains a small screened entry porch; it has simple cornice returns and a stuccoed gable end. The six-over-six windows are early or original. [c]

A two car frame garage which faces the side street is newer. [nc]

48. 620 Scott Avenue; ca.1949. A one and a half story Minimal Traditional Builder Style House, with Colonial Revival detailing. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick and weatherboard walls. All wall sheathing is early or original, as are the six-over-six wood windows. An off-center front gable has vertical board sheathing and an ornamental round vent in the gable end. [c]

49. 625 Scott Avenue, Mitchell, W. P., house; 1946. A long, low, one story Builder Style Ranch. The house has a low side-facing gable roof, red brick walls, and a wide brick chimney at the ridge of the roof. The wood casement windows are early or original. A built in garage is on
one side of the facade. [c]

50. 635 Scott Avenue; ca.1930. A one and a half story Craftsman Builder Style House/Bungalow. The house has an L-shaped plan, a gable roof and aluminum siding. A wide front porch with a shed roof and early or original square posts shelters the front door and two thirds of the facade. The six-over-six windows are early or original. The aluminum siding is the only exterior change of note, and other exterior features remain intact. [c]

There is a detached two car frame garage behind the house which was built in 1981. [nc]

51. 639 Scott Avenue; Mitchell, W. P., house; 1935. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a side-facing gable roof and red brick walls. The six-over-six and eight-over-twelve windows are early or original. Although the main block of the house is highly intact, a large side ell is less than 20 years old. [nc]

52. 645 Scott Avenue; ca.1940. A low one story Builder Style Ranch. The house has a side facing gable roof and stuccoed walls. A large cross gable with a window in the upper end accents the facade. The large six-over-six windows, which are flanked with early louvered shutters, are early or original. [c]

53. 655 Scott Avenue; ca.1900. A large two and a half story house with Colonial Revival and Late Victorian stylistic elements. The house has a stone foundation, a side-facing gable roof and vinyl siding. A large open porch covers half of the facade and wraps around to a side wall. The six-over-one windows are early or original. [c]

A frame two car garage to the northwest is modern. [nc]

54. 659 Scott Avenue, Noxon, George and Lucille, House; 1930. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation and wide early weatherboards. There is a tall side ell with a front gable and a wide one story front porch. The eight-over-eight windows are early or original. The current owners have the original architectural drawings for this house. The house was built for G. A. Noxon, who lived there until the early 1950s, when Bryan McMillan bought it. The current owners, John and Kathleen Sullivan, bought the house from the McMillans in 1983. The architect was William A. Sachse, of Kirkwood. [c]

55. 660 Scott Avenue, Brass, Harold J., house; 1951. A one story Builder Style Ranch house, with a low hipped roof and painted brick walls. The two-over-two horizontally divided wood windows are early or original. The front door is centered in the main block of the facade, and an attached single garage extends slightly out from the front of the house. [c]
63. 221 Smith; ca. 1925. A one and a half story Craftsman Builder Style House. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a gable roof and stuccoed walls. The front door is centered on the facade, beneath a large cross gable. The doorway is topped by a small arched hood. An open porch is set to one side of the cross gable. The six-over-six windows are early or original. [c]

64. 222 Smith; ca. 1935. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The Cape Cod house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and aluminum siding. The six-over-six windows are early or original. The addition of aluminum siding is the only exterior change of note. All other architectural details, such as window trim and ornamentation, are intact. [c]
There is a small one car frame garage northeast of the house. It has a gable roof and weatherboarded walls. [c]

65. 223 Smith; ca. 1925. A one story Craftsman Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a front-facing gable roof and early or original weatherboards. A gable front porch with a lower pitched roof covers most of the facade. The porch is open, with slender round columns. The six-over-one windows are early or original. [c]
A small frame garage near the back of the lot is roughly the same age as the house. It has weatherboarded walls and a gable roof. [c]

66. 227 Smith, Jarrel, Bert E., House; ca. 1925. A one and a half Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The small house has a concrete foundation, a side-facing gable roof and stuccoed walls. A large shed roofed dormer is centered in the front slope of the roof, and the front door is centered on the three-bay facade. The six-over-nine and six-over-six windows are early or original. Building permit records for a now razed garage gave the early owner's name. [c]

67. 305 Smith; ca. 1925. A one and a half story Craftsman-Prairie Builder Style House. The bungalow has a concrete foundation, a side-facing gable roof, and brick and stucco walls. There are two large shed-roofed dormers on the front part of the roof. The dormer walls and the upper sections of other walls have ornamental half-timbering. The open front porch has round wooden columns. The multi-light casement windows are early or original. [c]
There is a concrete block garage to the north of the house; it dates to the 1970s. [nc]

68. 211 S. Woodlawn; ca. 1923. A large, two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a side-facing gable roof and vinyl siding. The eight-over-eight windows are early or original. The front door is set to one side of the facade, and covered by an arched and bracketed window hood. The vinyl siding is the only exterior change, and did not involve alteration or removal of other exterior character-defining features. [c]
A large frame garage near the back of the lot has similar detailing. [c]
69. 217 S. Woodlawn, Sutherland, John W., House; 1862. A large two and a half story Victorian House, set on a large corner lot. The highly intact house has a stone foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. It has an irregular plan, with a large open front porch along the front wall. The two-over-two windows are early or original, and flanked by louvered wooden shutters. [c]

There are two outbuildings, a small frame shed or washhouse to the northwest, and a two car frame garage to the southwest. Both have gable roofs and wood siding. The wash house, which has two doors facing Woodlawn, appears to be the earliest of the two. The garage appears to be over fifty years old. [c] [c]
Local Landmark.

70. 301 S. Woodlawn, Nutter, Waldo E., House; 1950. A small one story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The Cape Cod house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick veneer on the front wall. The side and rear walls have weatherboards. The facade contains a large brick chimney, next to the front door, and there is a small built in garage along one side. The two-over-two windows are newer. [c]

71. 318 S. Woodlawn; ca. 1880. A large two and a half story tall Queen Anne Victorian House. This is the largest and oldest house on this side of the block. The house has a stone foundation, an irregular plan and wood shingled walls. A two-story polygonal bay on the facade sits next to an open front porch. The porch has slender round wood columns. The two-over-two windows are early or original. [c]

72. 321 S. Woodlawn, McCue House; ca. 1910. A large two and a half story tall Colonial Revival Twentieth Century Styled Residence. The house is set well back from the road, much more so than the neighboring houses. It has a stone foundation, a high gambrel roof and gold brick walls. The side-facing gambrel roof has small gabled dormers which flank a large central bay. That bay has a curved entry porch at the first floor, and a large three-sided window bay at the second. A smaller gabled dormer sits atop the three-sided bay. The house has a mix of one-over-one and Queen Anne style diamond-paned windows, all of which appear to be original. This house was not shown on the 1909 city atlas map, but appears to have been built shortly after. A photo in a local history shows the McCue family in front of this house. The undated photo was taken during a family reunion. (Kirkwood, the Greentree City, p. 17.) [c]

73. 322 S. Woodlawn; ca. 1940. A large two story Colonial Revival Twentieth Century Styled Residence. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. The house has two sections, a three bay main block, and a slightly lower two story side ell. The front door is sheltered by a small gabled porch, and there is a wide bay window on the ground floor next to
the door. The eight-over-eight windows are modern and similar to the original. [c]

74. 325 S. Woodlawn, Becker, Kate, House; 1951. A low one story Minimal Traditional Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and a mix of red brick and vinyl siding. The six-over-six windows are modern. The main block of the house has red brick walls, and a central cross gable over the front door. The door has a simple Colonial Revival style surround. A early or original garage on the end of the house has vinyl siding, and a side entrance. [c]

75. 337 S. Woodlawn, Hartnagel, Ralph E., House; 1950. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a fairly steep side facing gable roof and red brick walls. A large brick chimney is on the facade, and there is a gabled dormer on the front part of the roof. The front door is beneath an original open porch. The six-over-six windows are newer. [c]

76. 400 S. Woodlawn, Grissom, Daniel M., House; ca. 1864. A large two story Greek Revival House. The house has a steep gable roof and asbestos-shingled walls. The six-over-six windows are early or original, and flanked by early shutters. The facade has a tall pent gable, and a recessed ground floor porch. The porch, which has square columns and a simple cornice, extends out to one side of the house. This is one of the largest houses of its age in the area. [c] Local Landmark.

77. 404 S. Woodlawn; Wilkenson, Mary, House (1909) ca. 1907. A wide one and a half story Craftsman Bungalow House, set well back from the road. The house has a side-facing gable roof, and wood shingle walls. Three large gabled dormers occupy the front part of the roof. There is a full width shed-roofed porch across the front wall of the house. The porch is screened; it appears to have been screened-in several decades ago. Most of the eight-over-one windows are early or original. A frame garage on the north side may have been detached when new. [c]
Summary: The history of the East Monroe Historic District, in Kirkwood, Missouri parallels that of the larger community, as discussed in the Multiple Property Submission (MPS) cover document "Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri." The historic buildings of the district present a broad cross section of architectural styles and types, and as a group, they reflect general trends of residential architectural development in Kirkwood. The East Monroe District is a representative example of Property Type G. Residential Historic Districts, as discussed in the MPS cover document, "Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri." It also includes good examples of five of the six other property types discussed in that document: Greek Revival Houses; Italianate Houses, Victorian Houses, Twentieth Century Styled Residences, and "Builder Style" Houses. The district is therefore significant under Criteria A and C, in the areas of COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT and ARCHITECTURE.

Part of the district has been within the Kirkwood City Limits since the town was incorporated in 1865, and by 1909, all of it was in the city. The area has seen continual residential use since the 1860s, and new houses were built there during all three of the historical periods discussed in the MPS cover document. The oldest houses in the district include some of the most highly styled 19th century houses in the entire community, and there are also several large Victorian dwellings, which were built around the turn of the century. The most common 20th century property type in the neighborhood is the "Builder Style" house, a term used to describe modest working class house types that combined standardized forms with limited architectural styling.

Contributing buildings in the district range in date from ca. 1862 to 1954, and only a few dwellings were built there after that. The period of significance thus runs from ca. 1862 to 1954. Overall, the buildings in the district exhibit a high level of integrity; 63 of the 77 properties contain contributing buildings. All told, 88 of the 115 buildings within the district boundaries are contributing, and four others are already listed in the National Register. The district clearly meets the registration requirements for a Residential Historic District laid out in the MPS cover document. The neighborhood today looks much as it did in the mid-twentieth century, and it is significant as a large, intact example of the Diverse Grouping subtype of Property Type G. Residential Historic District, as discussed in the MPS cover document.

I. The Creation of Kirkwood: A Planned Railroad Suburb--1851-1864.

In May of 1853, the first passenger train of the brand new Pacific Railroad Line ran from its point of origin, St. Louis, to Kirkwood. The beginnings of Kirkwood can be traced to a meeting of St. Louis businessmen, which took place two years earlier, in January of 1851. It was at that meeting that the group officially formed the Kirkwood Association, which had the stated purpose of purchasing a tract of land “on the Pacific Railroad, for the location and improvement of a villa, within suitable distance of the City of St. Louis.”² The Kirkwood Association filed their plat for the new town less than two weeks before that first passenger train came through, and their activities dominated area development from 1851 until the early 1860s. The physical layout of the original Town of Kirkwood, with broad tree-lined avenues, and a grid pattern of streets, is still a defining characteristic of that area today. The Pacific Railroad continued to be the only mass-transit option for City-bound commuters throughout this period, and many of the first residents of the town commuted to jobs in the city via the railroad.³

The Kirkwood Association sold lots and promoted development in the area into the mid-1860s, and in 1865, the town of Kirkwood was chartered by the Missouri Legislature. Approximately one-third of the East Monroe Historic District is within the 1865 town boundaries, which extended east from the commercial center to Woodlawn. (See Figure Two.) Two of the houses in the district today were built during this period. Both are simple examples of property types discussed in the MPS cover document. One, the ca. 1864 Daniel Grissom House, at 400 S. Woodlawn, is a simple Greek Revival house (Property Type A.), and the other, the 1862 Sutherland House, at 217 S. Woodlawn, is a large brick Italianate House (Property Type B.). Both are highly intact, and both are local historic landmarks.

The oldest house in the district is also the only one within the 1865 town boundaries. The John W. Sutherland House was built in 1862 for Sutherland. It sits well back from the road, facing east to Woodlawn, which was the eastern city limit when the town was incorporated. (It was named Walker Street at that time.) Sutherland, an attorney who served in the state legislature, played an important role in that incorporation. While in the legislature, he introduced and passed the laws which incorporated the town of Kirkwood. As such, he is


³ Section E of the MPS Cover Document “Historic Resources of Kirkwood Missouri,” p. 3.
credited in local landmark records as “the unrecognized founder of Kirkwood.” Development was also occurring outside the official town boundaries during that period; the Grissom House is just outside those early boundaries, and there is evidence that others were in place at that time as well.

Figure Three. District Map. Houses built during Period I are circled.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

East Monroe Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri

The 1878 Atlas Map, which is the one of the oldest maps of the entire district, also shows
that all of the district streets were in place by that time. Monroe Avenue, which is the longest
east-west street in the district, was simply extended eastward from the original plat of town.
Smith Street, at the west edge of the district, was probably named after Spenser Smith; it ended
just north of the district at a large parcel of land owned by Smith. Another north-south street,
Clark Street, also took its name from an early resident—it ran along the east edge of Judge Enos
Clark's five-acre lot. Judge Clark actually influenced the names of two district streets. His first
house, which was built on that lot ca. 1867, was known as Woodlawn or the Woodlawn.
Woodlawn Avenue today runs along the west edge of that large lot. When Clark's first house
burned in the early 1910s, he replaced it with the house which occupies that lot today. The
newer house, sometimes called "Seven Gables," is a very large, high-style Tudor Revival house,
which is individually listed in the National Register.

II. The Town of Kirkwood: Late Nineteenth Century Suburban Growth--1865-1898.

Having platted and sold all of the land it had purchased for the creation of the
community, the Kirkwood Association disbanded. The railroad continued to be the most
common form of transportation to the city, and a public streetcar line was also established
during this period.\(^5\) Residential development was extensive, and city leaders continued to
promote residential uses over commercial or industrial endeavors. Patterns of residential
development generally took one of two forms. Some of the large original lots laid out by the
Kirkwood Association were developed for the first time, with large homes surrounded by
generosious lawns. In other cases, those early large lots were subdivided to make way for more
concentrated development. Houses built during this period generally utilized nationally
dominant styles. Most of the new houses built in Kirkwood during this period were large, high-
style examples. However, more modest dwellings were also built, especially during the later
part of the century.\(^6\)

In the East Monroe District, larger high-style houses predominated. The six houses in the
district which were built during this period are all large frame houses with Victorian styling.
Two of those are good examples of Property Type B, Italianate Houses, as discussed in the MPS
cover document, and the others, which were built between ca. 1880 and ca. 1898, are of
Property Type C, Victorian Houses, also discussed in that document.

Both examples of the Italianate Houses Property type were built in the 1870s; the Elijah
Unsell House, at 615 Monroe dates to ca. 1873, and the William Hazard House, at 401 Clark

\(^5\) Dahl, p. 81.

\(^6\) The summary of the Period II development was taken almost verbatim from Section E of the MPS Cover
Street, was built ca. 1870. Both are highly intact and both have been recognized for their historic significance. The Unsell House is individually listed in the National Register, and the Hazard house is a local landmark. The other 19th century houses in the district are large frame dwellings which utilize Queen Anne or more general Victorian styling.

Figure Four. 1909 Atlas Map of the District.
Figure Five. District Map. Houses built during Period II are circled.

East Monroe Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri

Kirkwood
March, 2004

District boundaries are indicated by the
heavy dashed line.

1" = 207
Base Map Courtesy of the City of Kirkwood
Late 19th century development in the area was more spread out in this district than in other parts of the city. This may have been due to the relatively remote location, in the southeast corner of the city. (See Figure Two.) The houses of the district which were built in the first two historical periods are distributed relatively evenly throughout the district, and they occupy generous lots yet today. The 1909 Atlas Map of the area shows widely spaced houses, set well back from the road on large lots. (See Figure Four.)

III. The City of Kirkwood: Transition to An Automobile Suburb--1899-1952.

In 1899 Kirkwood voters choose to take advantage of revised state statutes which allowed them to have the city reclassified as a Fourth Class City. The new century also saw the establishment of public utilities and other municipal services, and a vast expansion in area transportation systems. A second streetcar line was authorized in 1897, and the automobile gradually replaced the railroad as the favored means of transportation. Although the community retained its residential focus, this period saw an increase in commercial growth as well, with an emphasis on retail and service oriented establishments rather than industry. Subdivision of the large original lots continued, often in areas which had not seen significant development to date.

Most of the residential development in the city during this period was in the form of homogenous subdivisions which were characterized by evenly sized lots, uniform set backs, and groups of houses of very similar sizes and styles. Some new development also occurred in areas which were largely built up, and several blocks in the core of the city today contain lots and houses of varying sizes, along with collections of residential styles and types, which offer a representative cross section of the community's long history of development. Most new dwellings reflected national housing trends; high style houses, especially after the 1920s, were much less common.

District development generally followed those city-wide trends. Sixty-eight of the houses in the district today were built during this period (Fifty-seven are contributing). The East Monroe district is somewhat different in that relatively large houses were built there throughout the period of significance. Examples of Property Type E. Twentieth Century Styled Residences, within district boundaries range in date from ca. 1900 to 1954. There are 13 such houses in the district, 12 of which are contributing.

As was the case elsewhere in the city during this period, most of those houses feature Tudor Revival or Colonial Revival styling. One of the more interesting Tudor Revival houses can

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7 The second street car line was the St. Louis and Meramec River Road; see Dahl, p. 79.

8 The summary of Period II development was taken directly from Section E of the MPS Cover Document “Historic Resources of Kirkwood Missouri,” p. 4.
be found at 415 Scott Avenue. That two story frame house with ornamental half-timbering got its start as the Wisconsin Hospitality Pavilion at the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Expedition. It was moved to Kirkwood in 1905, supposedly by rail, and has served as a residence since then. \(^9\) The “Wisconsin House” is also a local historic landmark.

The Colonial Revival style was utilized for small and large houses in Kirkwood through the first half of the 20\(^{th}\) century. District examples range from large high-style examples to modest “Builder Style” houses. One of the larger high-style examples is located at 662 East Monroe. It is a two story brick house with a wide symmetrical facade and refined Colonial Revival styling. It is one of a row of large houses on that block, all of which are set far back from the street on very deep lots.

At the other end of the district can be found smaller houses. Smith Street in particular has a notably intact collection of smaller Builder Style houses. (Property Type F.) Those modest houses occupy smaller lots and are set closer to the road than the larger houses on the east end of the district. They have limited Craftsman or Colonial Revival styling, and simple forms. The combination of limited styling and simple forms was common to the modest houses built by developers and property owners in the area during this period.

The buildings of the East Monroe Historic District reflect a century of suburban development in Kirkwood. The houses in the district are among the larger and more intact on the east side of “Old Kirkwood,” and as a group, they reflect the city-wide trends in residential development discussed in the MPS cover document.

See Appendix Below: Summary of Properties by Construction Date

## East Monroe Historic District, Kirkwood, MO—Summary of Properties by Construction Date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Construction Date</th>
<th>Contributing?</th>
<th>Architectural Style</th>
<th>Property Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>217 S. Woodlawn</td>
<td>* 1862</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
<td>Victorian House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 S. Woodlawn</td>
<td>ca. 1864</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>Greek Revival House</td>
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<td>401 Clark</td>
<td>* 1870</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Italianate</td>
<td>Italianate House</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ca. 1873</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Italianate</td>
<td>Italianate House</td>
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<td>Queen Anne</td>
<td>Victorian House</td>
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<td>660 E. Monroe</td>
<td>ca. 1880s</td>
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<td>Victorian House</td>
</tr>
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<td>400 Miriam</td>
<td>ca. 1885</td>
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<td>Victorian House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630 E. Monroe</td>
<td>ca. 1898</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Victorian/Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Victorian House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ca. 1900</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ca. 1900</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>651 E. Monroe</td>
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<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Twentieth Century Styled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>527 Scott Avenue</td>
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<td>Colonial Revival/Late</td>
<td>Victorian House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>655 Scott Avenue</td>
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<td>Colonial Revival/Late</td>
<td>Victorian House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>no</td>
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<td>Twentieth Century Styled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>* 1904</td>
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<td>Tudor Revival</td>
<td>Twentieth Century Styled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404 S. Woodlawn</td>
<td>ca. 1907</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Craftsman</td>
<td>Twentieth Century Styled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Craftsman</td>
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<td>Craftsman-Prairie</td>
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<tr>
<td>211 S. Woodlawn</td>
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<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
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<td>yes</td>
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<td>Builder Style House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Construction Date</td>
<td>Contributing?</td>
<td>Architectural Style</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ca. 1925</td>
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<td>Builder Style House</td>
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<td>545 Scott Avenue</td>
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<td>Craftsman</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
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<td>Tudor Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
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<tr>
<td>201 Smith</td>
<td>ca. 1925</td>
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<td>Craftsman</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219 Smith</td>
<td>ca. 1925</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Craftsman</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
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<tr>
<td>221 Smith</td>
<td>ca. 1925</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Craftsman</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
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<td>223 Smith</td>
<td>ca. 1925</td>
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<td>Craftsman</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Bungalow</td>
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<td>227 Smith</td>
<td>ca. 1925</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Bungalow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305 Smith</td>
<td>ca. 1925</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Craftsman-Prairie</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Bungalow</td>
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<tr>
<td>400 Clark</td>
<td>ca. 1930</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Tudor Revival</td>
<td>Twentieth Century Styled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>526 E. Monroe</td>
<td>* 1930</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Tudor Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>635 Scott Avenue</td>
<td>ca. 1930</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Craftsman</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Bungalow</td>
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<tr>
<td>659 Scott Avenue</td>
<td>* 1930</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Minimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209 Smith</td>
<td>ca. 1930</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival/ Cape</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>639 Scott Avenue</td>
<td>ca. 1935</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Colonial Revival/ Georgian</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222 Smith</td>
<td>ca. 1935</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival/ Cape</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>664 Scott Avenue</td>
<td>* 1936</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Tudor Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
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<td>402 E. Madison</td>
<td>* 1939</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650 E. Monroe</td>
<td>* 1939</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>418 E. Madison</td>
<td>ca. 1940</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Minimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420 E. Madison</td>
<td>ca. 1940</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
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<tr>
<td>601 E. Monroe</td>
<td>ca. 1940</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>661 E. Monroe</td>
<td>ca. 1940</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Twentieth Century Styled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>521 Scott Avenue</td>
<td>ca. 1940</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>645 Scott Avenue</td>
<td>ca. 1940</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Craftsman-Prairie</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Construction Date</td>
<td>Contributing?</td>
<td>Architectural Style</td>
<td>Property Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>205 Smith</td>
<td>* 1940</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Craftsman</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216 Smith</td>
<td>ca. 1940</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival/Cape</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322 S. Woodlawn</td>
<td>ca. 1940</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Twentieth Century Styled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512 E. Monroe</td>
<td>ca. 1940s</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
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<tr>
<td>502 E. Monroe</td>
<td>ca. 1945</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Minimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423 E. Monroe</td>
<td>* 1946</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Minimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>625 Scott Avenue</td>
<td>* 1946</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Ranch</td>
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<tr>
<td>419 E. Monroe</td>
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<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Minimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405 E. Monroe</td>
<td>* 1948</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Ranch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>533 Scott Avenue</td>
<td>* 1949</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>620 Scott Avenue</td>
<td>ca. 1949</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
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<tr>
<td>430 E. Monroe</td>
<td>* 1950</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Ranch</td>
</tr>
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<td>437 Scott Avenue</td>
<td>* 1950</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Ranch</td>
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<td>301 S. Woodlawn</td>
<td>* 1950</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival/Cape</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
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<tr>
<td>337 S. Woodlawn</td>
<td>* 1950</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>415 E. Monroe</td>
<td>* 1950s</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival/Cape</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 E. Monroe</td>
<td>* 1951</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Modern</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>424 E. Monroe</td>
<td>* 1951</td>
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<tr>
<td>532 Scott Avenue</td>
<td>* 1951</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival/Cape</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>660 Scott Avenue</td>
<td>* 1951</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Ranch</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Ranch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325 S. Woodlawn</td>
<td>* 1951</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Minimal</td>
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<tr>
<td>416 E. Monroe</td>
<td>* 1952</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Ranch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423 Scott Avenue</td>
<td>* 1952</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Ranch</td>
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<tr>
<td>643 E. Monroe</td>
<td>* 1954</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Ranch</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Ranch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>672 E. Monroe</td>
<td>* 1954</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Ranch</td>
<td>Twentieth Century Styled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Construction Date</td>
<td>Contributing?</td>
<td>Architectural Style</td>
<td>Property Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>431</td>
<td>Scott Avenue</td>
<td>* 1955</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Ranch</td>
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<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>Scott Avenue</td>
<td>ca. 2000</td>
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East Monroe Historic District, Kirkwood, MO—Summary of Properties by Construction Date
SOURCES
(See the MPS Cover document "Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri," for further discussion and a complete bibliography of general sources.)


UTM References, continued.


Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the East Monroe Historic District is shown as the heavy line on the accompanying map, titled “East Monroe Historic District.” The base map was prepared by the City of Kirkwood, at a scale of 1 inch = 200 feet.

Boundary Justification

The current boundaries encompass an intact grouping of historic resources consisting of 77 houses and 38 related outbuildings, along with all of the land associated with them that retains significance. All of the properties in the district were inventoried during a citywide survey which took place in the late 1980s. The southern and eastern boundaries of the district correspond with the boundaries of the area surveyed, and the properties to the north and east lack sufficient integrity to be included.
Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:
     Kirkwood
     St. Louis County, Missouri
     Debbie Sheals
     February, 2004
     Negatives on file with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, MO

List of Photographs
See photo key for description of camera angle.

1. 200 block of Smith Street, looking north. (L to R, 209, 205, 201 Smith Street.)
2. 217 S. Woodlawn.
3. 601 East Monroe.
4. 600 block of E. Monroe, looking east. (L to R, 621, 631 E. Monroe.)
5. 600 block of E. Monroe, looking east. (R to L, 630, 640, 650 E. Monroe.)
6. 600 block of Scott, looking west. (R to L, 659, 655 Scott.)
7. 400 Miriam, looking east.
8. 401 Clark, looking west.
9. 500 block of Scott, looking east. (L to R 541, 545 Scott.)
10. South Woodlawn, looking north. (L to R, 322, 316 S. Woodlawn.)
11. 400 S. Woodlawn.
12. 415 Scott.
13. 400 E. Monroe.
East Monroe Historic District

Kirkwood
St. Louis County, Missouri
March, 2004

District boundaries are indicated by the heavy dashed line.

77 Properties:
63 contributing 12 non-contributing
2 previously listed

115 Buildings:
86 contributing 23 non-contributing
4 previously listed

- contributing building
- non-contributing building
local landmark property
property individually listed in the Register

1" = 230'

Base Map Courtesy of the City of Kirkwood