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

1. Name of Property

historic name ____________________________________________  
other names/site number Jefferson-Argonne Historic District (Preferred)

2. Location

street & number Roughly defined as both sides of Jefferson Ave. and the north side of Argonne,  
between Taylor St. and Holmes Ave.  
city or town Kirkwood  
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 [ J 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 [ J 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 [ J.)

Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO 05/28/04

Signature of certifying official/Title  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:  
[ ] entered in the National Register.  
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register.  
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.  
[ ] removed from the National Register.  
[ ] other, (explain:)

_____________________________________________  
Signature of the Keeper

_____________________________________________

Date of Action
Jefferson-Argonne Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri

5. Classification

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

Name of related multiple property listing.
Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
DOMESTIC/ single family
DOMESTIC/ secondary structure
RELIGION/religious facility
SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions
DOMESTIC/ single family
DOMESTIC/ secondary structure
RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
GREEK REVIVAL
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials
foundation  Stone
walls  Weatherboard
Stucco
roof  Asphalt
other  Wood

Narrative Description  See continuation sheet [x].
Jefferson-Argonne Historic District  
St. Louis County, Missouri  
Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri

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  
#

[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record  
#

Areas of Significance

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architects/ McMahon, B.; Thompson, F. L.

Primary location of additional data:

[ ] State Historic Preservation Office

[ ] Other State Agency

[ ] Federal Agency

[ ] Local Government

[ ] University

[ ] Other:

Name of repository:
Jefferson-Argonne Historic District  
St. Louis County, Missouri  
Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 51.5 acres

UTM References:

1. Zone 15 Easting 126110 Northing 421731510  
2. Zone 15 Easting 126110 Northing 421731510  
3. Zone 15 Easting 126126 Northing 421732114  
4. Zone 15 Easting 126144 Northing 421732140  

[ 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: __________________________
The Jefferson-Argonne Historic District in Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Missouri is a residential neighborhood which covers just over 51 acres of land. The district sits directly east of the commercial center of town and is part of one of Kirkwood's original residential neighborhoods. District boundaries include properties along Jefferson Avenue and Argonne Drive, between Taylor Avenue and Holmes Avenue. Holmes Avenue also forms the eastern city limit of the town of Kirkwood.

The buildings in the district range from large antebellum residences to modest 1950s tract houses. The oldest house in the district dates to ca. 1853; the newest one is less than ten years old. New construction has been minimal; only 5 houses in the district were built after 1950. All told, there are 146 properties and 228 buildings in the district. Of those buildings, 145 are houses, one is a church, and 81 are outbuildings. The overall level of integrity is very good; 115 of the 146 properties contain contributing resources, and five others contain resources already listed in the National Register. (Previously listed resources include five houses and one outbuilding.) It should also be noted that more than half (28 out of 54) of the non-contributing resources are small outbuildings, which have had minimal impact upon historic streetscapes.

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 by contributing or already listed properties. Those periods are as follows: Period I, The Creation of Kirkwood: A Planned Railroad Suburb--1851-1864 (4 properties); Period II, The Town of Kirkwood: Late Nineteenth Century Suburban Growth--1865-1898 (13 properties), and Period III, The City of Kirkwood: Transition to An Automobile Suburb--1899-1952 (102 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, 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 seven Italianate Houses, 13 Victorian Houses, six Twentieth Century Styled Residences, and 92 Builder Style houses.1 Builder style houses include those with Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman detailing, as well as Bungalows and Foursquares. Architectural styles found in the district include Italianate, Queen Anne, Late Victorian, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival. There is also one church in the neighborhood, a Greek Revival style frame building erected at 310 E. Argonne around 1930. The buildings of the Jefferson-Argonne 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 Jefferson-Argonne Historic District includes properties along four large blocks of Jefferson Avenue and Argonne Drive. The district is located on the east side of the original town of Kirkwood, which was platted in 1853. When new, most of the blocks in the area contained only two to four lots, which ranged in size from 1.12 to 2.37 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. Houses in the district are also varied, in size, level of styling and age. The topography of the area is almost completely flat, and the streets follow a fairly regular grid pattern.

The west part of the district, which was one of the first to see development, has a greater diversity of lot and house sizes than does the east end, which contains a much more homogenous collection of houses. Most of the houses in the eastern portion are set 30 to 40 feet back from the street on rectangular lots of varying sizes. A few of the larger early houses, however, occupy more generous lots and sit back as much as 150 feet from the road. In that section of the district, it is not unusual to see side by side examples of houses from all three

1 See the MPS Cover document "Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri," for a full discussion of those property types.
periods of development. Styles and types also vary widely. The largest and most elaborately styled houses in the district tend to be located on the 200 and 400 blocks of Jefferson and the 200 through 500 blocks of Argonne. All of the individually listed houses are in those blocks, and seven of the houses there are also locally designated historic landmarks.

Figure One. Footprint map, with district boundaries. Boundaries are marked by the heavy dashed line.
Base map courtesy of the City of Kirkwood.
(See enclosed district map for a larger version of this image.)
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.)
Jefferson-Argonne Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri

The blocks on the east end of the district are much more uniform in lot size and house type. All of the lots east of Dickson Street, and most of those on the 500 block of Jefferson, are roughly the same size and shape, and the houses there are also of comparable size and level of styling. Many of the houses on the southern ends of Dickson, Handlan Court, Mitchel, and North Holmes are very similar in age, size, style and even floor plan. Several of those houses appear to have been built from the same plans as part of a speculative housing development.

As a group, the houses in the district reflect general trends in residential development in Kirkwood. The district contains houses from all three of the historical periods discussed in the Multiple Property Submission Cover Document. (See “Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri.”) Houses were scattered throughout the neighborhood by the 1870s, and new dwellings were added at a steady pace into the late 1940s. The district properties were almost completely developed by the early 1940s; only a few houses in the district today are less than 50 years old.

The first period of development, “The Creation of Kirkwood: A Planned Railroad Suburb--1851-1864,” is represented by four houses within the district boundaries. Although few in number, the houses are notable for their large size and high level of styling. They also retain impressive settings, with generous lots and deep set-backs from the street. All four are highly intact examples of the Italianate House property type discussed in the cover document. The prominence of those four houses is reflected by the fact that two are individually listed in the National Register, and all four are locally designated landmarks.

The houses of the second period of development, which were built between 1871 and 1896, are also large houses, and like those built in Period I, are all of frame construction. District houses built during that period include a few carry-over examples of the Italianate Style, as well as several high style examples of the Victorian House property type. Ten of the 13 contributing district houses built during that period are large Victorian style dwellings. Although some of those occupy large lots, many were built on relatively small lots which had been created by the subdivision of large lots of the original plat. Houses built during Period II are concentrated in the west end of the district, on or near Taylor Street, which forms the western boundary.

The third period, 1899-1952, saw extensive development in the district and in most other residential neighborhoods of the community. The vast majority of the houses in the district, roughly 85 percent, date to that period. This is a function of both the increased rate of construction at that time, and the fact that the houses built then have been around fewer years. The increased socioeconomic diversity of the area is reflected by the houses built in the district during this period. They range from very large, architect-designed houses to small bungalows built by local builders as part of speculative developments.

The influence of those local developers is evidenced by the large number of Builder Style houses in the district, especially on the east end. Most of the Builder Style houses in the
neighborhood fit into one of four categories, based upon the general stylistic influence of the pattern book plans from which they were built: Colonial Revival (34), Tudor Revival (18), Craftsman/Bungalow (20), or Minimal Traditional (17). Of those, the Craftsman/Bungalows and Minimal Traditional houses are almost all quite modest in size and level of styling. Craftsman/Bungalow houses in the district range in date from the 1910s to the 1930s. Minimal Traditional houses, which were modest dwelling with just a touch of Colonial Revival detailing and traditional massing, became popular later; district examples were built between 1936 and the late 1940s.

The other styles favored by developers of modest houses were also used for larger, high style dwellings. Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styling was used for a wide variety of houses in the district. The Colonial Revival style, which is the most common, was used for district houses from 1905 to the 1990s. The Tudor Revival style was also popular; district examples were built between 1900 and 1940. The earliest examples of those styles are also some of the largest and most refined.

The Jefferson-Argonne Historic District continues to reflect its long period of significance, which covers nearly a full century. The random patterns of construction in the area have resulted in a well-mixed and diverse collection of historic houses. The neighborhood today looks very much as it did in the middle of the 20th century; more than 83 percent of the houses in the district are contributing resources. They offer an intact, representative cross section of Kirkwood’s historic residential architecture.

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 field 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. 215 E. Argonne, Versen, Paul, House; 1925. A one and one half story tall Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gambrel roof and early or original weatherboard walls. The three-over-one windows are early or original and the one-over-one windows are modern. Permit records show the main house was built in 1925, with additions in
1935 and 1947, all by or for Paul Versen. [c]

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

2. 221 E. Argonne; ca. 1894-90. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. The windows are modern. Section closest to the street is modern, and a major change. There is a small early frame garage near the back of the property. [nc]

   There are two frame outbuildings near the back of the lot. [nc] [nc]

3. 226 E. Argonne; ca. 1880s. A two and a half story Queen Anne Style Victorian House. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof and early or original weatherboard and shingle walls. The one-over-one windows are early or original. [c]

4. 229 E. Argonne, Jones, L., House; ca. 1905. A one and a half story Late Victorian/Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a stone foundation, a gambrel roof and vinyl siding. The nine-over-nine windows are modern, similar to original. Although this house has vinyl and new windows, most other details are intact, including a good deal of exterior millwork. [c]

   A two-car garage at the back of the lot is newer. [nc]

5. 230 E. Argonne; ca. 1910. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gambrel roof, and vinyl siding. The six-over-six windows are early or original. Siding is only change of note, and all other details are intact. [c]

   There is a small frame garage at the end of the driveway which runs to the east of the house. [c]

6. 231 E. Argonne; ca. 1900. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Twentieth Century Styled Residence. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. The three-over-one windows are early or original. The 1988 survey form has the date as ca. 1880, which seems too early for this type of transitional Colonial Revival/Victorian styling. Siding is only change of note and all other elements are highly intact. [c]

   There is a small frame garage at the end of the driveway, which runs to the east of the house. [c]

7. 234 E. Argonne; ca. 1920. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof and early or original weatherboard walls. The six-over-six windows are early or original or new. [c]

   A large carport near the back of the house is newer. [nc]
8. 240 E. Argonne; ca. 1960. A one story Modern/non-contributing House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick siding. The one-over-one windows are early or original. [nc]

9. 241 E. Argonne, Davis, C. L., House (1909); ca. 1890. A two story Victorian House. The house has a stone foundation, a gambrel roof and early or original weatherboard walls. There are two front dormers—one with a steeply pitched pyramidal roof and one with a pent gable. The one-over-one windows throughout are early or original. [c]
   An early two-car garage sits behind the house. [c]

10. 243 E. Argonne, Sawyer, E. O. House (1893); ca. 1882. A two story Victorian House. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. The one-over-one windows are modern. [nc]
    A large frame garage behind the house has the same type of siding; it faces Filmore Ave. [c]

11. 244 E. Argonne; ca. 1940. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and early or original weatherboard walls. The six-over-one windows are modern. [c]
    There is a small frame garage near Filmore Street, at the back of the property. [c]

12. 301 E. Argonne; ca. 1896. A two and a half story Late Victorian House. The house has a stone foundation, a complex roof and vinyl siding. The one-over-one window casements are modern. This house has had a very large addition along Argonne, and several window changes. [nc]

13. 302 E. Argonne; ca. 1930. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof and brick siding. The six-over-six windows are early or original. This appears to be the parsonage for the Bethany Deaf Church, which is east of it. The survey dated it as ca. 1925, but it was not shown on the 1926 Sanborn map. [c]

14. 310 E. Argonne; ca. 1930. A two story Greek Revival style Church. The church has a stuccoed foundation, a complex roofline, and stuccoed walls. The one-over-one windows are modern, similar to original. This was not shown on the 1926 Sanborn, but was in place by 1933, when the American Legion Post 156 purchased it. [c]

15. 327 E. Argonne; ca. 1905. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The Foursquare house has a concrete foundation, a hipped roof and early original weatherboard
walls. The full front porch has a hipped roof and low solid railings. The six-over-six windows are modern, similar to older ones. This is one of the most intact Foursquare houses in the district. [c]

A frame garage to the rear of the lot is roughly the same age as the house. [c]

16. 329 E. Argonne; ca. 1930. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. There is a large shed roofed dormer on the front slope of the roof. The six-over-one windows of the house are early or original, and the front door surround and other exterior architectural details are intact. [c]

There is a small frame garage at the back of the lot which is early or original; it has a gable roof and weatherboarded walls. [c]

17. 331 E. Argonne; ca. 1900. A two and a half story Late Victorian House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. A large pent gable ornaments the facade, and there is a small bay window in the east wall. The one-over-one windows are modern. The hip-roofed front porch is early or original, and in good condition. [c]

A frame garage at the end of the side driveway is newer. [nc]

18. 341 E. Argonne, Bruce, William H., House (1934); ca. 1925. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable and shingle roof and stuccoed walls. The casements are early or original. Some of the windows are four-over-four and similar to the multi-light casements. The side porch was added in 1935, and other work was done in 1933, according to the building permits. [c]

There is a new frame garage at the rear of the property. [nc]

19. 345 E. Argonne, Tolhurst, G. W., House; ca. 1874. A two story high style Italianate House, of the Italian Villa subtype. The house has a stone foundation, a hipped roof, and wood siding shaped to imitate stone. The one-over-one windows are early, not original, and the window surrounds feature hand-carved ornamentation.

There is a newer small frame garage at the back of the property. Individually listed in the National Register 10/03/02. Local Landmark.

20. 407 E. Argonne; ca. 1940. A one and a half story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and stuccoed walls. The house has a large, steeply pitched, front cross gable with ornamental cross timbers. Similar detailing is used on the paired front dormers. The eight-over-eight windows are early or original. [c]

A frame garage near the back of the lot has matching detailing, including false half...
timbering and a steep gable roof. [c]

21. 411 E. Argonne; ca. 1940. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a side-facing clipped gable roof and stuccoed walls. Some of the six-over-one windows are early or original, and some are newer. [c]

There is a newer two car garage behind the house. [nc]

22. 415 E. Argonne; ca. 1930. A two story Tudor Revival Twentieth Century Styled Residence. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and shingle walls. The decorative eight-over-eight windows are early or original. This house sits sideways on its lot, with the front door facing west. [c]

23. 419 E. Argonne, Bayley, Ramanzo, House; ca. 1874. A two story High style Italianate House. The house has a stone foundation, a complex roofline, and wood siding shaped to mimic dressed stone. The house features extensive architectural detailing, all of which is early or original. The six-over-six windows are also early or original, and the house is highly intact, inside and out.

A large frame carriage house behind the house appears to be approximately as old as the house itself. It is two stories tall, with early weatherboard walls and multi-light double-hung windows.

Individually listed in the National Register 10/03/02.
Local Landmark.

24. 443 E. Argonne, Robinson, George, House; ca. 1919. A very large two and a half story Tudor Revival Twentieth Century Styled Residence. The house has a gable roof with cross gables and small gabled dormers. The exterior walls feature horizontal wood sheathing at the first floor, with extensive ornamental half-timbering above. The six-over-one windows are early or original.

A large outbuilding behind the house appears to consist of a small early frame garden house or garage, to which a much larger garage space has recently been added.

Individually listed in the National Register 10/03/02.

25. 505 E. Argonne, Tonkins, Ray, House; 1950. A one story Ranch, Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and stone walls. The six-over-six and four-over-four windows are early or original, and the house is highly intact. [c]

A frame tool shed behind the house dates to the 1960s, per building permits. [nc]

26. 515 E. Argonne; ca. 1916. A one and a half story Craftsman-Prairie Builder Style House.
The large bungalow has a stuccoed foundation, a gable roof and stuccoed walls. A large gabled dormer is centered in the front slope of the roof. The wide front porch is original and fully intact. The one-over-one windows are modern. [c]

27. 525 E. Argonne, McElroy House; ca. 1860s. A two story tall Italianate House. The house has a stone foundation, a hipped roof and early or original wood siding on the walls. The corners of the facade are accented with wood quoins and there is a large two story polygonal bay. The one-over-one windows are modern; most other features are early or original. [c]

   There is a small early outbuilding near the west edge of the lot, behind the house. [c]

   Local Landmark.

28. 533 E. Argonne; ca. 1910. A two story Colonial Revival Twentieth Century Styled Residence. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a hipped roof and stuccoed walls. The four-over-one and six-over-one windows are early or original. An early or original open porch spans the facade. It has square posts and a low wooden balustrade. [c]

   A large early outbuilding sits northwest of the house. [c]

29. 549 E. Argonne, McLagan, Lizzie, House; ca. 1863. A highly styled two and a half story Italianate House, of the Italian Villa subtype. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a gable roof and early or original wooden wall sheathing. The wall sheathing is cut to resemble dressed stone and the corners are accented with wooden quoins. The two-over-two windows are early or original, as is most of the exterior architectural detailing.

   A newer frame garage sits behind the house, near the northwest corner of the lot.

   Individually listed in the National Register 10/03/02.

   Local Landmark.

30. 102 N. Dickson, Honig, Louis, House; 1935. A small one story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has an ornamental concrete block foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. A stepped brick chimney with stone accents adorns the front wall. The three-over-one windows are early or original. It is very similar to other houses on the street. [c]

31. 106 N. Dickson, Honig, Louis, House; 1935. A one story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has an ornamental concrete block foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. A stepped brick chimney with stone accents adorns the front wall. The one-over-one windows are modern. It is very similar to other houses on the street. [c]

32. 109 N. Dickson, Rau, Phil, House; 1941. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. The six-over-six windows
are early or original. Siding negatively impacts the historic integrity of the house. [nc]

33. 110 N. Dickson, Honig, Louis, House; 1935. A one story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete block foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. A stepped brick chimney with stone accents adorns the front wall. The three-over-one windows are early or original. It is very similar to other houses on the street. [c]

There is a small early one-car frame garage near the back of the property, at the end of a driveway that runs beside the house. [c]

34. 112 N. Dickson; ca. 1920s. A small one story house with no styling of note. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof, and wood shingle or asbestos shingled walls. The one-over-one windows are early or original. This house was on the 1926 Sanborn, and had a room added in 1927, and another addition in 1929. M. L. Hanley was the owner in 1929. (Survey notes.) It was not there in 1909. It is said to have served as a carpenters’ workshop when the surrounding houses were being built. It may be the oldest house on the street. [c]

There is a small open frame garage to the south of the house. [c]

35. 116 N. Dickson; ca. 1925. A one and a half story Builder Style Bungalow. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and stuccoed walls. The three-over-one windows are early or original. The floor of the porch has been changed; most other exterior features are intact. [c]

A two-car frame garage sits behind the house; it is early, but probably not original. [c]

36. 119 N. Dickson, Rau, Phil, House; 1941. A one story Minimal Traditional Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and red brick walls. The six-over-six and four-over-six windows are early or original. This is very similar to other houses on the street. [c]

37. 120 N. Dickson; ca. 1925. A one and a half story Builder Style Bungalow. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a gable roof and stuccoed walls. The full width front porch is supported by heavy square posts, and there is a large shed-roofed dormer in the front slope of the roof. The three-over-one windows are early or original. [c]

A newer two-car frame garage sits near the back of the lot. [nc]

38. 123 N. Dickson, Rau, Phil, House; ca. 1940. A one story Minimal Traditional Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a hipped roof and brick walls. The eight-over-eight windows are early or original. This house is very similar to 119 N. Dickson. [c]

39. 124 N. Dickson; ca. 1925. A one and a half story Builder Style Bungalow with some Tudor
Revival styling. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. Ornamental half-timbering is used in the front gable end, and there is a wide front porch. The three-over-one windows are early or original. [c]

40. 126 N. Dickson; ca. 1925. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a hipped roof and brick walls. It has a wide recessed front porch, and large hip roofed dormers. The three-over-one windows are early or original. [c]

There is a small early one-car frame garage near the back of the property. [c]

41. 128 N. Dickson; ca. 1910s. A one story Builder Style House with an irregular roofline. The house has a concrete foundation, a recessed front porch and painted brick walls. The porch appears to be original; its posts and railings are probably newer. The three-over-one windows are early or original. Painting of the brick and the new porch posts are notable changes, but the original form and patterns of fenestration remain intact, and the house still contributes to the historic streetscape. [c]

There is a newer frame garage near Jefferson Street, on the north side of the lot. [nc]

42. 201 N. Dickson; ca. 1920. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The large house has a concrete block foundation, a high gambrel roof, and asbestos and weatherboard walls. All wall coverings appear to be at least fifty years old. A large porch wraps around two sides of the house; it appears to be original. The nine-over-one windows are also early or original. [c]

There is a small early frame outbuilding behind the house. [c]

43. 106 N. Filmore; ca. 1900. A small one story Craftsman-Prairie Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a side facing gable roof and vinyl siding. The house has both casements and double hung windows, all or most of which appear to be original. Although the addition of siding is a notable alteration, all other elements remain intact, and the house contributes to the streetscape. [c]

44. 206 N. Filmore; ca. 1900. A large two and a half story Colonial Revival/Late Victorian House. The house has a concrete foundation, a hipped roof and vinyl siding. The four-over-one windows are early or original. A hip roofed porch wraps around two sides of the house; it has round tapered columns and a wooden balustrade, all of which are early or original. [c]

A very small frame outbuilding northeast of the house appears to be newer. [nc]

45. 104 S. Filmore; ca. 1940s. A one story Builder Style Minimal Traditional house. The house has a concrete foundation, gable roof and red brick walls. A small open porch with wood posts
is set next to a gable-front bay. The six-over-one windows are early or original. [c]

46. 108 S. Filmore; ca. 1920. A one and a half story Builder Style Bungalow with minor Tudor Revival detailing. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and stuccoed walls. The six-over-one and four-over-one windows are modern. It has an open porch with a front gable roof and square brick posts, and ornamental half timbering in the upper gable ends. [c]

47. 101 Handlan Ct.; ca. 1935. A one story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. The one-over-one windows are modern. This was probably built for or by Louis Honig, who built similar houses on this street, and on Dickson, which is located one block west. [c]

48. 102 Handlan Ct.; ca. 1935. A one story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. The three-over-one windows are early or original. This was probably built for or by Louis Honig, who built similar houses on this street, and on Dickson, which is located one block west. [c]

49. 105 Handlan Ct.; ca. 1935. A one story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. The three-over-one windows are early or original. This was probably built for or by Louis Honig, who built similar houses on this street, and on Dickson, which is located one block west. [c]

50. 106 Handlan Ct.; ca. 1935. A one story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. The three-over-one windows are early or original. This was probably built for or by Louis Honig, who built similar houses on this street, and on Dickson, which is located one block west. [c]

51. 109 Handlan Ct.; ca. 1935. A one story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. The one-over-one windows are modern. This was probably built for or by Louis Honig, who built similar houses on this street, and on Dickson, which is located one block west. [c]

52. 110 Handlan Ct.; ca. 1935. A one story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. The one-over-one windows are modern. This was probably built for or by Louis Honig, who built similar houses on this street, and on Dickson in 1935, which is one block west. [c]

53. 112 Handlan Ct., Bass, Carl, House; 1941. A one story Colonial Revival Builder Style
House/Minimal Traditional. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof, and brick walls. The one-over-one windows are modern. [c]

54. 113 Handlan Ct., Bass, Carl, House; 1940. A one story Colonial Revival Builder Style House/Minimal Traditional. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. The eight-over-eight windows are early or original. [c]

55. 101 N. Holmes; ca. 1925. A one story Craftsman Builder Style House/Bungalow. The house has a concrete block foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. The three-over-one windows are early or original. It has a wide front porch with a gable roof and brick support posts. Newer vinyl in the front gable end and a new side window bay are the only modern changes. [c]

56. 105 N. Holmes; ca. 1925. A small two story Builder Style Bungalow. The house has a concrete block foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. The one-over-one windows are modern. This house was one story tall when new; the second story is a recent addition. [nc]

57. 109 S. Holmes; ca. 1925. A one story Builder Style Bungalow. The house has a concrete block foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. The open front porch has a gable roof and brick support posts. The three-over-one windows are early or original. [c]

58. 111 S. Holmes, Emmons, John W., House; 1938. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. The six-over-six windows are modern. [nc]

59. 115 S. Holmes, Emmons, J. W., House; 1938. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. Some of the six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows are early or original, and some are newer. Although there is siding, most other details are intact, including most windows, and the paneled front door. [c]

60. 119 S. Holmes; ca. 1938. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a gable roof and an off-center front door with a wooden Colonial Revival door surround. The ground floor walls are of brick, and the slightly overhanging second floor walls are covered with vinyl siding. The eight-over-eight windows are early or original. [c]

An early two-car brick and frame garage sit next to the north wall of the house. [c]

61. 211 E. Jefferson, Moore, J.F., House; ca. 1890. A highly intact two and a half story Queen Anne Victorian House. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof, and early or original
weatherboard walls. The one-over-one windows are early or original. There is a wrap-around porch on the ground floor and a small recessed porch on the second floor of the facade. This is one of the most intact houses of its age in the district. [c]

There is a small early one-car frame garage at the end of a driveway to the west of the house. It is early, but probably not as old as the house. [c]

62. 212 E. Jefferson; ca. 1890. A large two-story Victorian House. The house has a stone foundation, a complex roof, and vinyl siding. The one-over-one windows are modern. Looks like this is the same plan as the house at 228 E. Jefferson. The porches are different -- this one appears to be newer. [nc]

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

63. 221 E. Jefferson, King, E.C., House (1909); ca. 1905. A two story Builder Style house. It has a foursquare form and simple Colonial Revival styling. The house has a stone and concrete foundation, a hipped roof, and vinyl siding. A tall open porch on the facade wraps around to the side wall. The one-over-one windows are newer, but similar to historic, and all other architectural elements appear to be intact. [c]

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

64. 226 E. Jefferson; ca. 1890. A tall two-story Victorian House. The house has a stone foundation, a complex plan and roofline, and vinyl siding. Large front and side ells have shallow two story tall window bays. The narrow one-over-one windows are early or original. This house appears to have the same plan as the house at 212 E. Jefferson; they have different porches. [c]

65. 227 E. Jefferson; ca. 1945. A two-story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a side facing gable roof, and a simple rectangular footprint. It has red brick walls, and wide six-over-six windows; the window sash are newer. [c]

66. 234 E. Jefferson, Landers, George G., House (1896); ca. 1900. A large, highly intact, two and a half story Tudor Revival Twentieth Century Styled Residence. The house has a stone foundation, a high gable roof, and early or original casement windows. The wall sheathing is also early or original; the lower walls have weatherboards and the upper ones are shingled. Ornamental half timbering adorns the large front cross gable of the roof. Atlas maps show that George Landers owned this lot in 1895, and that his estate owned it in 1909. [c]

67. 235 E. Jefferson, Comfort, James H., House; ca. 1871. A large two story Italianate House, set well back from the street. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof and wood siding. The wood siding is cut to imitate dressed stone, and there are large wooden quoins at the
corners of the house. A wide bracketed cornice and other exterior detailing are all early or original, as are the tall two-over-two wood windows. A large porch extends around to the side elevation.

There is a small, fairly new, frame garage near the northwest corner of the house. Individually listed in the National Register 10/03/02. Local Landmark.

68. 240 E. Jefferson, Sites, A. C.M., House (1909); ca. 1905. A large two and a half story Colonial Revival Twentieth Century Styled Residence. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof, and wood and shingle siding. The small entry porch is set to one side of the facade, and there is a larger porch on the west side of the house; both are early or original. The nine-over-nine windows are also early or original. [c]

A frame garage to the rear is early, but not as old as the house. It has weatherboard and shingled walls and a gable roof. [c]

69. 243 E. Jefferson; ca. 1960. A newer one and a half story house. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. [nc]

70. 306 E. Jefferson, Smith, Spenser, House; ca. 1853. A large, early, two story Italianate House. The house has a gable roof and am ix of early or original weatherboards and vinyl siding. The section of the house farthest from the road appears to date to the mid-1800s, and a wing on the north to the late 1800s or very early 1900s. The back section has four-over-four windows, and others are six-over-six; all appear to be early or original. Spenser Smith was one of the first residents of the village of Kirkwood; he owned this land when the first plat for the town was filed, and this is one of the oldest houses in the community. [c]

A small frame garage or carriage house east of the house has weatherboard siding and a gable roof. It appears to date to the 19th century. [c]
Local Landmark.

71. 315 E. Jefferson; ca. 1910. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a brick foundation, a gable roof and aluminum or vinyl siding. The entrance is centered in the facade and topped with a small gabled porch which is supported by slender paired columns. The six-over-six windows are early or original. The siding is the only change of note, and all other architectural detailing is intact. [c]

There is a newer small frame garage near the back of the property. [nc]

72. 323 E. Jefferson; ca. 1890s. A fairly large two story Victorian House with Queen Anne Styling. The house has a stone foundation, a complex roof and aluminum or vinyl siding. The
windows are early, but probably not original; they have a variety of unusual muntin configurations. A large porch with spindlewrok ornamentation is placed off center on the facade. Siding is the only change of note and other exterior features are intact. [c]

A newer two-car garage sits near the back of the lot. [nc]

73. 326 E. Jefferson; ca. 1910s. A two and a half story Builder Style, Homestead House, with simple Craftsman styling. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and stuccoed walls. The four-over-one windows are early or original. A tall hip roofed porch spans the facade; it appear to be original. [c]

An early garage/shed combination sits behind the house, at the end of the driveway. It is of frame, with a gable roof and vertical wood siding. [c]

74. 329 E. Jefferson; ca. 1920s. A one and one half story house with simple Craftsman styling. The house has a side facing gable roof with a large front dormer, and vinyl siding. The window configuration vary--most appear to be early or original. A recessed front porch has been partly enclosed. [c]

An early garage sits behind the house, at the end of the side driveway. It is of frame, with a gable roof and siding like that used on the house. [c]

75. 332 E. Jefferson; ca. 1920. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and newer windows. A large side addition was built after 1988. [nc]

76. 334 E. Jefferson; ca. 1930s. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. The six-over-one windows are early or original. The current porch has been added since the house was surveyed in 1988. [nc]

77. 335 E. Jefferson; ca. 1950. A one story Colonial Revival Builder Style Ranch. The house has a concrete foundation, a side-facing gable roof, and asbestos siding that appears to be original. The one-over-one windows are early or original. A small porch shelters the front door. [c]

78. 338 E. Jefferson; ca. 1920s. A one and a half story Builder Style Bungalow with simple Craftsman styling. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof, and early asbestos shingle siding. The five-over-one windows are early or original, as is the wide front porch. The porch has heavy square posts and low solid walls for a balustrade. [c]

A small frame garage at the southeast corner of the lot is newer. [nc]
79. 340 E. Jefferson; ca. 1910s. A two story Builder Style Foursquare, with Craftsman styling. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a hipped roof, and stuccoed walls. The four-over-one windows are early or original. A large one story hipped porch is partly enclosed and partly open. The enclosed section has four-over-one windows and is early or original. [c]
   An early or original two-car frame garage with early or original doors sits at the end of a side driveway. [c]

80. 402 E. Jefferson; ca. 1930s. A one and a half story Builder Style Bungalow, with Craftsman styling. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. The one-over-one window casements are modern. [nc]
   A small frame garage sits near the back of the lot, at the end of a side driveway. [nc]

81. 404 E. Jefferson; ca. 1930s. A one and a half story Dutch Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a side facing gambrel roof and stuccoed walls. A large shed-roofed dormer covers most of the front slope of the roof, and there is a small gabled hood over the front door. The six-over-one windows are early or original. [c]
   There is a long frame one-car garage with stuccoed walls and a gable roof near the back wall of the house. It is roughly the same age as the house. [c]

82. 406 E. Jefferson; ca. 1920. A one and a half story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and stuccoed walls. It has a steeply pitched hood over the centered front door, and matching twin gables on the large front dormer. The one-over-one windows are modern. [c]
   There is a small early frame garage directly behind the house. It is roughly the same age as the house. [c].

83. 409 E. Jefferson; ca. 1930s. A one and a half story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation and a gable roof. The walls are of red granite; this is the only house in the district to with this type of wall construction. The three-over-one windows are early or original. The slope of the tall front cross gable extends to the side to cover the recessed entry porch. The front wall of the porch features a large round-arched opening. [c]

84. 410 E. Jefferson; ca. 1930s. A one and a half story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a stuccoed foundation and stuccoed walls. The front door is sheltered by a steeply pitched gabled hood, and the main roof has a clipped gable, which is also steeply pitched. The six-over-one and one-over-one windows are modern. Newer windows are the only note of change. [c]
85. 413 E. Jefferson; ca. 1920. A one story Builder Style Craftsman Bungalow with a wide front porch. The house has a concrete foundation, a low gable roof and stuccoed walls. The porch has tapered supports, set upon square brick piers, and the side chimney is of the same type of red brick. The three-over-one windows are early or original. [c]

A small one-car frame garage near the back of the property appears to be the same age as the house. [c]

86. 415 E. Jefferson; ca. 1930s. A small one story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a side-facing clipped gable roof and aluminum or vinyl siding. The nine-over-one windows are early or original. The central-bay front porch has a gable roof and rests upon slender paired columns, all of which are early or original. A side porch has a simple hipped roof and the same type of nine-over-one windows. [c]

87. 420 E. Jefferson; ca. 1940. A one story Minimal Traditional Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and asbestos wall shingles. The six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows are early or original. There is a prominent front gabled ell which contains a wide bay window which is early or original. [c]

A small early one-car frame garage sits at the end of a side driveway. It has a front-facing gable roof and the same type of asbestos siding used on the house. [c]

88. 511 E. Jefferson; ca. 1940. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a steep gable roof and stuccoed walls. The roofline of the large front cross gable extends lower on one side, and contains an arched entryway, and there is a large shed dormer on the main block of the roof. The three-over-one windows are early or original. It appears that this was in place when the 1926 Sanborn map was made. [c]

89. 513 E. Jefferson; ca. 1924. A large two story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a steep gable roof and stuccoed walls. The roofline of the large front cross gable extends lower on one side, and contains an arched entryway, and there is a large shed dormer on the main block of the roof. The three-over-one windows are early or original. It appears that this was in place when the 1926 Sanborn map was made. [c]

90. 516 E. Jefferson; ca. 1930. A three bay, two story Spanish Revival Builder Style House. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a gable roof and stuccoed walls. The roof is topped with ceramic tiles; this is one of very few houses in the area with tile roofing. The six-over-one and one-over-one windows are early or original. This house was built by Ray Tonkins; his son Arthur was interviewed during the 1988 survey project. [c]

A small frame garage sits at the end of a side driveway; it is roughly the same age as the
91. 518 E. Jefferson; ca. 1927. A two story Dutch Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a side facing gambrel roof and stuccoed walls. A large shed-roofed dormer covers most of the front slope of the roof. The six-over-one windows are early or original. This house was also built by Ray Tonkins, according to his son, Arthur, who was interviewed during the 1988 survey. [c]

A large two car frame garage is relatively new. [nc]

92. 519 E. Jefferson; ca. 1925. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and early or original weatherboard walls. The front door is set to one side and sheltered by a small Colonial Revival style porch. The six-over-one windows are early or original. [c]

An early two-car frame garage sits well behind the house, at the end of a side driveway. Building permit records indicate that the garage was built in 1927. [c]

93. 520 E. Jefferson; ca. 1930-9. A modern two story Colonial Revival house. The house has a brick foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding, and newer six-over-six windows. This house was only one story tall in 1988. [nc]

There is a small garage behind the house. [nc]

94. 521 E. Jefferson; ca. 1940s. A two story Dutch Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, aside facing gambrel roof, and early or original weatherboard walls. A large shed dormer spans most of the second floor. The six-over-one windows are early or original. [c]

A side driveway leads to a small early one-car frame garage at the back of the lot. [c]

95. 523 E. Jefferson; ca. 1940s. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. The six-over-six windows are modern. [nc]

96. 525 E. Jefferson; ca. 1930. A tall two story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a brick foundation, a gable roof and brick walls accented with rough cut limestone blocks. The eight-over-one windows are early or original. The off-center front door is in a small gable front porch with a curved roofline, and a large brick and stone chimney is also on the facade. [c]

97. 526 E. Jefferson, Rosenblume, J.H., House; 1944. A one and a half story Minimal Traditional Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, red brick walls, and a
98. 529 E. Jefferson; ca. 1940. A one story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a pyramidal hipped roof, and early or original weatherboard walls. The eight-over-one walls are early or original, and a small curved hood shelters the centered front door. [c]

There is a newer double frame garage near the back of the property. [nc]

99. 534 E. Jefferson; ca. 1940s. A one story Minimal Traditional Builder Style House. The house has a gable roof and brick and stone walls. The door is off center, beneath a small open porch. The four-over-one windows are modern. This house is very similar to 119 and 123 Dickson and to 538 E. Jefferson. [c]

100. 538 E. Jefferson; ca. 1940. A one story Minimal Traditional Builder Style House, with simple Colonial Revival styling. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick and stuccoed walls. The four-over-four and four-over-six windows are early or original. This house is very similar to 119 and 123 Dickson and to 534 E. Jefferson. [c]

101. 544 E. Jefferson; ca. 1940s. A one story Minimal Traditional Builder Style House, with simple Colonial Revival styling. The house has a concrete foundation, a hipped roof and brick and vinyl siding. The six-over-six windows are early or original. Vinyl siding on the front bay and new picture window are big changes, but all else is intact, including an early or original garage door. This house is similar to 534 and 538 E. Jefferson. [nc]

102. 548 E. Jefferson; ca. 1940. A one story Minimal Traditional Builder Style House, with simple Colonial Revival styling. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and red brick walls. The six-over-six and eight-over-twelve windows are early or original. [c]

103. 554 E. Jefferson; ca. 1970. A one story Colonial Revival Modern/non-contributing. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and a mixture of painted brick walls and vinyl siding. The one-over-one windows are modern. [nc]

104. 601 E. Jefferson, Dohr, Fred, House; 1929. A highly intact two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House, which is known to have been a “Sears House.” The house has a side-facing gambrel roof, and wood shingle walls. The six-over-six windows are early or original. [c]
Building permit records show that the one-car frame garage behind the house was built in 1929. [c]

105. 610 E. Jefferson; ca. 1926. A one and a half story Craftsman Builder Style House. The Bungalow has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and stuccoed walls. The three-over-one windows are early or original. It has a large off-center front porch with a gable roof, and a large central gabled dormer. Vinyl in the gable ends of the porch and dormer is the only change of note to the house. [c]

A small one-car frame garage near the back of the property is roughly the same age as the house. [c]

106. 611 E. Jefferson; ca. 1905. A two story Victorian House with some Colonial Revival styling. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof and early or original weatherboard walls. The six-over-one windows are also early or original. Building permits show that alterations were made and a room was added to this house in 1938. [c]

There is a newer frame outbuilding northwest of the house. [nc]

107. 615 E. Jefferson; ca. 1884. A two story Victorian House. The house has a concrete foundation, a hipped roof and vinyl siding. Some of the one-over-one, two-over-two and six-over-six windows are early or original. This house had a much larger front porch on it when surveyed in 1988. The current porch may be closer to what was there originally. [nc]

A frame outbuilding near the back of the lot is newer. [nc]

108. 620 E. Jefferson, Bass, John, House; ca. 1929. A highly intact one and a half story Craftsman Builder Style House. The brick Bungalow has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and a large front porch of the same type of brick. The three-over-one windows are early or original. The date and original owner are based upon an interview with the original owner which took place during the 1988 survey. [c]

A small garage sits behind the house, at the end of a side driveway; it is roughly the same age as the house. [c]

109. 621 E. Jefferson, Bassler, Karoline, House; 1941. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Minimal Traditional Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and red brick walls. The gable ends are faced with wide weatherboards which are early or original, and the eight-over-eight windows are early or original. [c]

There is an early two-car frame garage near the back of the property. [c]

110. 622 E. Jefferson, Bass, Carl, House; 1940. A one and a half story Colonial Revival
Minimal Traditional Builder Style House. The house has a brick foundation, a hipped roof and brick walls. The four-over-four and horizontally divided two-over-two windows are early or original. [c]

111. 624 E. Jefferson; ca. 2000. A one story modern Colonial Revival style house. The house has a brick foundation, brick walls, and six-over-six and twelve-over-twelve windows. [nc]

112. 625 E. Jefferson; ca. 1885. A two story Victorian House with some Colonial Revival stylistic elements. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. The one-over-one windows are early or original. The front porch was added after 1988. [nc]
   There is a very small outbuilding in the rear corner of the large lot. [nc]

113. 630 E. Jefferson; ca. 1920s. A small one story Builder Style Bungalow. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and early or original weatherboard walls. An open porch spans the facade. The one-over-one windows are early or original. [c]
   A side driveway leads to an early gable-front one-car frame garage near the back of the property. [c]

114. 631 E. Jefferson, Hanlan, Alexander H., Jr., House (1909); ca. 1885. A two story Queen Anne style Victorian House. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a hipped roof and early or original weatherboard windows. The one-over-one windows are early or original. In 1909, Hanlan owned all of the land fronting the north side of Jefferson on this block. There are several low rear additions, including a frame garage addition on the northwest corner of the house. [c]

115. 632 E. Jefferson; ca. 1925. A two story Modern/non-contributing. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a gable roof and vinyl and stuccoed siding. The diamond windows are modern. [nc]
   A large frame garage off the back (southwest) corner of the house is also non-contributing. [nc]

116. 635 E. Jefferson; ca. 1930s. A one and a half story Builder Style Bungalow. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. The one-over-one and six-over-one windows are modern. [nc]
   Two small outbuildings at the back of the lot are also non-contributing. [nc] [nc]

117. 639 E. Jefferson; ca. 1931. A two story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a steep gable roof and wood shingled walls. The front door is set into
a steep front cross gable. The six-over-six windows are early or original. The owner in 1988 noted that this is a “Sears House.” [c]
There is small one-car frame garage near the back of the property; it is early, but not as old as the house. [c]

118. 640 E. Jefferson, Worthington, B., House; 1937. A one story Builder Style House, with Colonial Revival styling. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and a mix of newer vinyl siding and early or original weatherboards. The eight-over-eight windows are early or original. It appears that the siding is only on the facade. [c]

119. 641 E. Jefferson; ca. 1935. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and red brick walls. The front door is centered in the three bay facade and sheltered by a small one story Colonial Revival style porch. The eight-over-eight windows are early or original. [c]
An early two-car red brick garage sits behind the house, at the end of a side drive. [c]

120. 642 E. Jefferson; ca. 1940. A one and a half story Minimal Traditional Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and red walls. The upper gable ends are covered with vinyl siding, and the two-over-two horizontal windows are modern. [nc]
There is a fairly large frame garage behind the house; it has the same type of vinyl siding, and a newer doors. [nc]

121. 643 E. Jefferson; ca. 1940s. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The Cape Cod house has a concrete foundation, a side facing gable roof and asbestos wall sheathing. Small gabled dormers accent the front of the roof. The six-over-six windows are early or original; an open porch across the facade may be early, but is probably not original. [c]
A small garage behind the building is roughly the same age as the house. [c]

122. 645 E. Jefferson; ca. 1940. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. The second floor of the facade is accented by a pair of cross gables, each of which contains two double-hung windows. All of the six-over-six windows in the house are early or original. This is similar in plan to 659 E. Jefferson. [c]
A small one-car frame garage with early weatherboards sits near the back of the property. [c]

123. 656 E. Jefferson; ca. 1940. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. The upper gable ends are
sheathed with modern vinyl siding, and the window openings contain newer casement windows. [nc]

A garage sits near the back of the lot, at the end of a side driveway. [nc]

124. 659 E. Jefferson; ca. 1940. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick walls. The second floor of the facade is accented by a pair of cross gables, each of which contains two double-hung windows. The eight-over-eight and eight-over-twelve windows are early or original. This is similar in plan to 645 E. Jefferson. [c]

A small brick garage at the end of the side driveway is early or original. [c]

125. 660 E. Jefferson; ca. 1935. A two story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof, and brick walls at the ground floor. The upper walls are sheathed with newer vinyl siding which appears to be similar to the early weatherboards. The six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows are early or original. [c]

Building permit records show that the frame garage near the back of the lot was built in 1950. [c]

126. 666 E. Jefferson, Roloff, Robert, House; ca. 1937. A two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and wood shingled walls. The front door is centered in the three-bay facade and accented by a Colonial Revival door surround. The six-over-six windows are early or original. [c]

127. 669 E. Jefferson, Roloff, Robert, House; 1936. A one and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a side facing gable roof, and a wide front porch. It has a simple Cape Cod form, with brick walls at the ground floor, and early or original weatherboards on the gable ends and on the three front dormers. Newer six-over-six windows represent the only exterior change of note. [c]

A double garage behind the house faces east to Holmes Ave. [c]

128. 101 Mitchell; ca. 1925. A small one story Tudor revival Builder Style House. The house has an ornamental concrete block foundation, a gable roof and red brick walls. A small cross gable over the entranceway and a stepped chimney adorn the facade. There is a small newer porch on the front wall. The three-over-one windows are early or original. This is similar in plan to other houses on this street, as well as those on the neighboring blocks of Dickson and Handlan Court. Louis Honig is known to have built some of those and probably built this as well. [c]
129. 102 Mitchell; ca. 1925. A one story Craftsman Builder Style House/Bungalow. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick walls which are painted white. A wide front porch covers most of the facade. The six-over-six windows are modern. This is very similar to other houses on the street, and on the adjacent block of N. Holmes. [c]

There is a new garage at the back edge of the property. [nc]

130. 105 Mitchell; ca. 1920s. A small one story Tudor revival Builder Style House. The house has an ornamental concrete block foundation, a gable roof and brick walls which are painted. A small cross gable over the entranceway and a stepped chimney adorn the facade. The three-over-one windows are early or original. This is similar in plan to other houses on this street, as well as those on the neighboring blocks of Dickson and Handlan Court. Louis Honig is known to have built some of those and probably built this as well. [c]

131. 106 Mitchell; ca. 1920s. A one story Craftsman Builder Style House/Bungalow. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a gable roof and brown brick walls. An original front porch covers most of the facade. The three-over-one windows are early or original. This house is very similar to other houses on this side of the street, and on the adjacent block of N. Holmes. [c]

132. 109 Mitchell; ca. 1925. A one story Craftsman Builder Style Bungalow. The house has a concrete block foundation, a front facing gable roof and brick walls. Triangular brackets adorn the roof line, and support the small gable hood over the front door. The three-over-one windows are early or original. This is very similar to other houses on the street, and on the adjacent block of N. Holmes. Louis Honig is known to have built some of those and probably built this as well. [c]

133. 110 Mitchell, Louis, Honig, House; 1932. A Builder Style Bungalow with Craftsman styling. The house has a foundation of ornamental concrete blocks, brick walls, and a gable roof. The one-over-one windows are modern. This is very similar to other houses on the street, and on the adjacent block of N. Holmes. [c]

There is a small early frame outbuilding behind the house; it has a gable roof and asbestos wall sheathing. [c]

134. 112 Mitchell, Emmons, John W., House; 1937. A one and a half story Minimal Traditional Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. The eight-over-eight windows are early or original, and all other exterior features are intact. This is similar in plan to 118, the house next door. [c]

A side driveway leads to an early two-car frame garage near the back of the house. [c]
135. 118 Mitchell, Emmons, John W., House; 1939. A one and a half story Minimal Traditional Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and brick and vinyl siding. The eight-over-eight windows are early or original. This is similar in plan to 112, the house next door. They were built by the same person. [c]

The garage, which is now attached to the house, may have been freestanding when new. [c]

136. 102 N. Taylor, Schopp, Jacob, House; ca. 1880. A two and a half story Queen Anne Victorian House. The house has a stone foundation, a hipped roof and wood shingle and early or original weatherboard walls. The six-over-six windows are early or original. Atlas map shows that this property was owned by Jacob Schopp in 1895, and that in 1909, ER. Hough owned this and two houses north of it. [c]

137. 108 N. Taylor; ca. 1880. A two and a half story Victorian House. The house has a stone foundation, a complex roofline, and vinyl siding. The siding negatively impacts the historic integrity of the house. This house originally matched the house at 102 in plan and ornamentation. [nc]

138. 116 N. Taylor; ca. 1990. A modern house with a gable roof and large front garage doors. [nc]

139. 124 N. Taylor, Gratz, Laura and Anderson, House; ca. 1890. A large, highly intact two and a half story Victorian House with extensive Eastlake style detailing. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof, and early or original weatherboard and shingle walls. An open porch spans the first floor of the facade, and the upper sections of the walls are ornamented with elaborate patterned shingles and other woodwork. The one-over-one windows are early or original. [c]

A large garage/carriage house at the back of the lot is the most ornate outbuilding in the district. It has a stone foundation, patterned woodwork which matches that found on the house, and a large round bay on the wall closest to the house. It has newer garage doors on the north wall, which faces Jefferson Street. [c]

Local Landmark.

140. 200 N. Taylor; ca. 1920. A low one story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and asbestos shingles on the walls. It has a generally L-shaped plan, with the front door set at the intersection of the two lots of the L. The six-over-six windows are early or original. [c]
141. 201 N. Taylor; ca. 1896. A large two and a half story Queen Anne Victorian House. The house has a complex roofline, asbestos wall shingles and a large wrap-around porch. The porch has slender turned posts and spindlemwork at its eaves, all of which appear to be original. The one-over-one windows are also early or original. In 1895, this property was part of a large parcel owned by A.P. Holtzman. By 1909, that lot had been subdivided and three houses were on it. (The 1898 atlas does not show buildings.) This parcel belonged to A. Hull. This house was originally very similar to the house at 211 N. Taylor, to the north. [c]

There is a small metal garage near the back of the property, which was built in 1938, according to building permit records. [c]

142. 211 N. Taylor, Mitchell, E.I., House; ca. 1896. A large two and a half story Victorian House. The house has a stuccoed foundation, a complex roofline and stuccoed walls. A large wrap-around porch has heavy square posts, and appears to have been screened in at one time; it too, is stuccoed. The porch appears to be well over fifty years old, but is probably not original. The one-over-one windows are early or original. In 1895, this property was part of a large parcel owned by A.P. Holtzman. By 1909, that lot had been subdivided and three houses were on it. (The 1898 atlas does not show buildings.) This parcel belonged to A. Hull in 1909. This house was originally very similar to the house at 201 N. Taylor, to the south. [c]

There is a small early one-car frame garage near the back of the property. [c]

143. 111 N. Woodlawn; ca. 1926. A large two story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and early or original weatherboards. The entranceway is centered in the three bay facade, and accented with a Colonial Revival style surround. The six-over-one windows are early or original. This house is similar to the one at 125 N. Woodlawn, to the north. [c]

There is a small one-car frame garage near the back of the property. Permit records show it was built when the house was, in 1926. [c]

144. 116 N. Woodlawn, Keith, David, House; ca. 1855. A large two story Italianate House with some Greek Revival stylistic elements. The highly intact house has a stuccoed foundation, a gable roof and wood walls. The wood wall sheathing is beveled to imitate dressed stone, and delicate woodched quoins accent the corners of the house. The two-over-two windows are very early.

A side driveway leads to a frame two-car garage near the back of the house. The garage is historic, but not as old as the house.
Individually listed in the National Register 10/03/02.
Local Landmark.
145. 125 N. Woodlawn; ca. 1926. A two and a half story Colonial Revival Builder Style House. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable roof and vinyl siding. The entranceway is centered in the three bay facade, and accented with a Colonial Revival style porch. The six-over-one windows are early or original. It is similar to the house at 111 N. Woodlawn, to the south. That house was built in 1926. [c]

There is a small early one-car frame garage near the back of the property. [c]

146. 126 N. Woodlawn; ca. 1925. A large one and a half story Tudor Revival Builder Style House. The house has stuccoed foundation, a steep gable roof and stuccoed walls. A steep front cross gable has ornamental half timbering in the upper gable end, and band of windows at the ground floor. All or most of the six-light casement windows in the house are early or original. The construction date is per the son of the builder, Arthur Tonkins. He was interviewed during the 1988 survey. [c] △
Summary: The history of the Jefferson-Argonne Historic District, in Kirkwood, St. Louis County, 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 Jefferson-Argonne 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 four of the six other property types discussed in that document: Italianate Houses, Victorian Houses, Twentieth Century Styled Residences, and “Builder Style” Houses. The district is therefore locally significant under Criteria A and C, in the areas of COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, and ARCHITECTURE.

District boundaries include part of the original plat of Kirkwood, which was filed in 1853, and the area has seen continual residential use since that time. Development continued at a steady pace, 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. 1853 to 1950, and only a few dwellings were built there after that. The period of significance thus runs from ca. 1853 to 1950. Overall, the buildings in the district exhibit a high level of integrity; 115 of the 146 properties contain contributing buildings, and another five contain buildings which have already been listed in the National Register. It should also be noted that more than half (28 of 54) of the non-contributing buildings in the district are outbuildings, which have little effect upon the general streetscapes in the area. 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 Residential Historic District property type.

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." 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.

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. Roughly half of the Jefferson-Argonne Historic District is within the 1865 town boundaries, which extended east from the commercial center to Woodlawn. (See Figure Two.) Four of the houses in the district today were built during this period. All are good examples of Property Type B. Italianate Houses, as discussed in the MPS cover document. Although few in number, they are a significant group of early high-style houses. All four large houses are local historic landmarks, and two have already been listed individually in the National Register. It was also during this time that many of the streets were created, and general patterns of development were established.

The oldest house in the district is also the only one within the 1865 town boundaries. The Spenser Smith House, at the intersection of Jefferson and Fillmore Streets (306 East Jefferson), was built ca. 1853, on land Smith owned when the Kirkwood Association filed the plat for the town. That large frame house with Italianate styling is a local historic landmark.

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3 Section E of the MPS Cover Document "Historic Resources of Kirkwood Missouri," p. 3.
Although the lot the house occupies today is large by current standards, it represents only a portion of Smith’s original property. The 1878 Atlas map of Kirkwood shows that he at one time owned at least two full blocks. Records also show that he was a typical suburban resident—his home was in Kirkwood and his work was in the city. During the 1850s, he ran a private school for girls in the City of St. Louis, while living and attending church in Kirkwood. (He became one of the first vestryman for Grace Episcopal Church in 1859.)

Development was also occurring outside the official town boundaries during that period; three of the oldest houses in the district are located just east of the 1865 city limits at Woodlawn. The oldest of those is the David Keith House, which was built ca. 1855. It is a tall frame house with elements of both Greek Revival and Italianate styles and is individually listed in the National Register. (Listed 10/03/02.) The other two district houses built outside those early city limits are in the same block as the Keith House; they face south to Argonne Street. Both of those houses are frame dwellings with refined Italianate styling. The 1878 Atlas map shows that the block occupied by those houses had by then been divided into at least four different lots, three of which were occupied by those early houses.

The 1878 Atlas Map, which is the one of the oldest maps of the entire district, also shows that most of the district streets were in place by that time. Argonne, which was originally called Main Street, extended through the town and east into the countryside. It was called “Kirkwood Co. Road” outside the city limits. Jefferson was also in place, but only as far as the eastern edge of Spenser Smith’s property, where it ended at a very large parcel of land owned by Ellen P. Gill. Almost all of the north-south streets in the district were in place by that time as well. Taylor and Fillmore were part of the 1853 plat and what is now Woodlawn was know as Walker. The short streets of Dickson and Mitchell, at the east edge of the district, were also in place. Holmes, which is the current eastern district boundary, was only in place south of Argonne (Main Street). The land north of Argonne in that area was owned by the Mitchell family for whom Mitchell Street was apparently named.

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Figure Three. Map of the District. Houses built during Period I are circled.
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.\(^6\) 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 generous 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.\(^7\)

In the Jefferson-Argonne District, larger high-style houses predominated. All 18 of the houses in the district which were built during this period are relatively large frame houses with Victorian styling. The three oldest houses of that group, which were built between ca. 1871 and ca. 1874 are good examples of Property Type B. Italianate Houses, as discussed in the MPS cover document. The others, which were built between ca. 1880 and ca. 1896, are of Property Type C. Victorian Houses, also discussed in that document.

As with many residential neighborhoods in the community, additional development in the district at this time took place in a random fashion. Often, new houses were built next to and between older dwellings, and many of the large lots created by the Kirkwood Association were subdivided to make way for new houses during this period. Most of the district houses built between 1865 and 1898 are located near the west end of the district, on lots which appear to have been subdivided from larger lots specifically for their construction.

Spenser Smith's early estate, for example, had by 1895 become a formal subdivision which divided the original two blocks of his property into several smaller lots.\(^8\) The area around his original house was left as a single large lot which covered half of the block, and the remaining land was divided into 27 separate lots. Two houses still in the district today were built within that early subdivision.

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\(^6\) Dahl. p. 81.

\(^7\) The summary of Period II development was taken directly from Section E of the MPS Cover Document "Historic Resources of Kirkwood Missouri," p. 3.

\(^8\) Berkley Johnson, *Atlas of St. Louis County* (Clayton, MO: C. B. Black, 1895.)
Figure Four. 1909 Atlas Map, with district boundaries.
The westernmost block between Argonne and Jefferson was also subdivided for new construction during this period. The 1878 atlas shows that the entire block at that time was owned by Susan D. Leffingwell, with one large house facing Taylor. (Susan Leffingwell was probably the wife or daughter of Hiram W. Leffingwell, one of the founders and officers of the Kirkwood Association.) By 1895, the block had been split into 12 lots of varied size. Six of the houses in the district today were built on that block during Period II.

It was also during this period that builders began to use standardized plans, available from plan services or pattern books. Three sets of neighboring houses in the district were near-twins when new, indicating that their builders used the same set of plans for more than one house. Those houses are located at 102 and 108 N. Taylor (ca. 1880), 201 and 211 N. Taylor (ca. 1896), and 212 and 226 E. Jefferson (ca. 1890). All are large frame houses with Queen Anne styling. They are significant, early examples of the type of speculative development which was to become very common in the district in the 20th century.
Figure Five. Map of the District, Houses built during Period II are circled.
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 a new bus system was added in the early 1930s.9 (The earlier streetcar line was the closest to the district; it ran just a block to the north, along Adams Street.) The buses proved to be quite popular, and they completely replaced the streetcars in 1949.10 The most notable change, however, came as the automobile replaced mass transit 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 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.11

District development followed those city-wide trends. One hundred and fifteen of the houses in the district today were built during this period. As was the case in most of the city's central residential areas, the few high style dwellings of the group were built early in the century, after which there was a definite trend toward smaller, simpler dwellings. Almost all of the houses built in the district after 1920 are modest houses built from standardized plans.

It was in the first two decades of the century that all of the district examples of Property Type E. Twentieth Century Styled Residences were built. Those houses are among the largest and most impressive in the district today. One of the largest and earliest examples of the property type can be found at 231 E. Argonne. That very large Colonial Revival style house, which sits far back from the street, has a broad symmetrical facade and a wide central front porch supported by simple Tuscan columns. Another impressive high-style house from that era

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

10 Bus and train information from Betsy Beck, “Kirkwood Highlights”, booklet written for the Kirkwood Historical Society, ca. 1979. (From the collections of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.)

11 The summary of Period III development was taken directly from Section E of the MPS Cover Document “Historic Resources of Kirkwood Missouri,” p. 4.
is the George Robinson house, at 431 E. Argonne. The Robinson House is a large high-style Tudor Revival house which is listed individually in the National Register. (Listed 10/03/02)

Although the large size of those early houses fell from favor as the century progressed, their styles did not. Stylistic elements from both the Colonial Revival and the Tudor Revival can be found on scores of smaller houses built in the district from around 1920 into the early 1940s. Those modest houses adorned with simple styling are among the many examples of Property Type F. “Builder Style” Houses, which can be found in the district today.

The combination of limited styling and simple forms was common to the modest houses built by developers and property owners in the district during this period. Several of the streets in the east end of the district today are lined with groups of houses which were obviously built from a single plan. Building permit records show that many of those houses were built at the same time by the same contractors. Architects were also involved, although not extensively. One of the more homogenous such groupings can be found on Dickson and Handlan Court, where there are at least nine modest Tudor Revival houses built from a single plan. Many, if not all of those house were built by contractor Louis Honig, who has also been linked with a similar group of Bungalows.

The scores of smaller houses which were built in the district in the first half of the 20th century are scattered among the larger older dwellings in some area and, in others, are grouped together into their own little subdivisions. In general, the west end of the district contains a mix of houses from all periods, in a wide range of styles and sizes, while the east end has more uniform streetscapes, where most of the houses share the characteristics of size, setback from the street, and level of styling.

As a group, the buildings of the Jefferson-Argonne Historic District reflect a century of suburban development in Kirkwood. Resources in the district range from very large, elaborately styled houses to clusters of modest bungalows. They share a rich history which reflects the city-wide trends in residential development discussed in the MPS cover document. The tree-lined streets of the district host an intact collection of historic residential architecture which clearly conveys a sense of its time and place.

See Appendix Below: Summary of Properties by Construction Date
Jefferson-Argonne Historic District--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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>306 E. Jefferson</td>
<td>ca. 1853</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Italianate</td>
<td>Italianate House</td>
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<td>116 N. Woodlawn</td>
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<td>Italianate House</td>
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<td>Italianate House</td>
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<td>Italianate House/Italian Villa</td>
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<td>Italianate House</td>
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<td>Queen Anne</td>
<td>Victorian House</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Late Victorian</td>
<td>Victorian House</td>
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<tr>
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### Jefferson-Argonne Historic District--Summary of Properties by Construction Date

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<td>105 N. Holmes</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>111 N. Woodlawn</td>
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<tr>
<td>125 N. Woodlawn</td>
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### Jefferson-Argonne Historic District--Summary of Properties by Construction Date

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<tr>
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<th>Property Type</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>310 E. Argonne</td>
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<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>Church</td>
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<td>ca. 1930</td>
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<td>516 E. Jefferson</td>
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<tr>
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<td>110 N. Dickson</td>
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Jefferson-Argonne Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri

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<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival/Dutch</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
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<td>109 N. Dickson</td>
<td>* 1941</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119 N. Dickson</td>
<td>* 1941</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Minimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112 Handlan Ct.</td>
<td>* 1941</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Minimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>621 E. Jefferson</td>
<td>* 1941</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Minimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>526 E. Jefferson</td>
<td>* 1944</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227 E. Jefferson</td>
<td>ca. 1945</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Ranch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505 E. Argonne</td>
<td>* 1950</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Ranch</td>
<td>Builder Style House/Ranch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335 E. Jefferson</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Modern/non-contributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 E. Argonne</td>
<td>ca. 1960</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td>Modern/non-contributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243 E. Jefferson</td>
<td>ca. 1960</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td>Modern/non-contributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>554 E. Jefferson</td>
<td>ca. 1970</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Modern/non-contributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116 N. Taylor</td>
<td>ca. 1990</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Modern/non-contributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>624 E. Jefferson</td>
<td>ca. 2000</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>Modern/non-contributing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jefferson-Argonne Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

SOURCES
(See the MPS Cover document “Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri,” for further discussion and a complete bibliography of general sources.)


Jefferson-Argonne Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

UTM References, continued.

5 71614100 42133100
Zone Easting Northing
7 71712100 42153100

Verbal Boundary Description
The boundary of the Jefferson-Argonne Historic District is shown as the heavy dashed line on the accompanying map, titled "Jefferson-Argonne 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, including 142 houses, 1 church, all related outbuildings, and 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 eastern boundary of the district corresponds with the eastern city limits of the town of Kirkwood, and the western boundary adjoins the town's commercial center. The properties to the north are oriented to Adams Street, a major trafficway, and those to the south do not exhibit 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 Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, MO
List of Photographs
See photo key for description of camera angles.

1. Looking east on Jefferson from Taylor. (211 E. Jefferson.)
2. 200 block of E. Jefferson, south side. (R to L, 226, 234, 240 E. Jefferson.)
3. Looking north on Filmore, (306 N. Filmore on the right.)
4. 400 Block of E. Jefferson, looking east. (404 E. Jefferson is first on right.)
5. 500 block of E. Jefferson, looking east. (L to R, 518, 516 E. Jefferson.)
6. 600 block of E. Jefferson, looking west. (R to L, 601 E. Jefferson, 201 N. Dickson.)
7. 600 block of E. Jefferson, looking east. (L to R, 645, 659, 669 E. Jefferson.)
8. Mitchell St., Looking north from Argonne. (R to L, 102, 106, 110 Mitchell.)
9. Dickson St., Looking north from Argonne. (R to L, 102, 106, Dickson.)
10. 500 block of E. Argonne, looking east (L to R, 515, 525, 533 E. Argonne.)
11. 300 block of E. Argonne, looking west. (R to L, 345, 341, 331 E. Argonne.)
12. 300 block of E. Argonne, looking east. (L to R, 327, 329 E. Argonne.)
13. 200 block of E. Argonne, looking east. (L to R, 229, 231, 241 E. Argonne.)
Jefferson-Argonne Historic District
Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Missouri
March 2004

District boundaries are indicated by the heavy dashed line.
Jefferson-Argonne Historic District
Kirkwood
St. Louis County, Missouri
March 2004

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Jefferson-Argonne Historic District
Kirkwood
St. Louis County, Missouri
March 2004

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