

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name North Taylor Avenue Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bound by Manchester Road, E. Adams Ave. and the lots flanking the east and west sides of North Taylor Ave. NA not for publication

city or town Kirkwood NA vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis code 189 zip code 63122

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national statewide local

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

June 14, 2012
Date

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

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

North Taylor Avenue Historic District
Name of Property

St. Louis County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
152	70	buildings
		District
1		site
		structure
		object
153	70	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single family

DOMESTIC/single family

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

DOMESTIC/multi-family

DOMESTIC/multi-family

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Colonial Revival

foundation: Stone

Tudor Revival

walls: Brick, Stucco, Clapboard, Synthetic,

Italianate

Shingles

Greek Revival

roof: Asphalt, Metal, Tile

Craftsman

other: _____

Minimal Traditional

North Taylor Avenue Historic District
Name of Property

St. Louis County, Missouri
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

1851-1952

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Shallcross, Wyatt

Nelson, Beverly

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Landmarks Association of St. Louis

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

North Taylor Avenue Historic District
Name of Property

St. Louis County, Missouri
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 82.08

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>726025</u> Easting	<u>4275584</u> Northing	2	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>726127</u> Easting	<u>4275592</u> Northing
3	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>726209</u> Easting	<u>4273671</u> Northing	4	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>726122</u> Easting	<u>4273674</u> Northing
5	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>725920</u> Easting	<u>4273674</u> Northing	6	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>725894</u> Easting	<u>4274843</u> Northing

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andrew Weil, Ryan Reed, Ruth Keenoy and Andrew Wanko
organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis date February 3, 2012
street & number 911 Washington Avenue, Suite 170 telephone 314-421-6474
city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63101
e-mail rreed@landmarks-stl.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Property Owner:

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

name See continuation page
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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North Taylor Avenue Historic District
Saint Louis County, MO
Historic Resources of Kirkwood, MO

Narrative Description

The North Taylor Avenue Historic District is located in Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Missouri. Kirkwood is a suburb in St. Louis County directly west of the City of St. Louis. Largely residential, Kirkwood also boasts several commercial and industrial enterprises. The District is situated north of downtown Kirkwood, roughly bounded Manchester Road (north), East Adams Avenue (south), and the lots flanking North Taylor Avenue to the east and west. North Taylor Avenue Historic District is a suburban residential neighborhood encompassing 82.08 acres developed during the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Streets on average are 60 feet wide and are paved with asphalt, extending in a grid pattern (north/south and east/west). North Taylor Avenue, running to the north and south, supports the most vehicular traffic and is the most prominent and most used thoroughfare in the District. Streets are lined with mature trees and all of the streets are bordered by concrete sidewalks. Dwellings retain grass-covered yards and most support concrete walkways extending from primary entries/porches to public sidewalks and streets. The landscape throughout the neighborhood is undulating.

The District's period of significance extends from 1851 to 1952 and includes 225 resources including one contributing site-Ashley Cemetery. Of these properties, 152 are single family and multi-family residential properties with 70 garages and outbuildings. A total of 70 resources are non-contributing to the District. The District includes one property individually listed in National Register (2 contributing buildings), the Lorraine F. Jones House (originally listed as the John and Dora Blake House) at 549 N. Taylor. Eleven local landmarks designated by the Kirkwood Landmarks Commission are also situated in the District. Buildings that are not contributing are those that have been constructed after 1952 (the end of significance identified by the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic Resources of Kirkwood Missouri" hereby referred to as "the MPDF") and those that have been extensively altered and no longer retain their architectural integrity.

The built environment of the North Taylor Avenue Historic District represents all three major periods of construction and building types discussed in the MPDF. The periods presented are; Period I, The Creation of Kirkwood: A Planned Railroad Suburb, 1851-1864 (6 residences); Period II, The Town of Kirkwood; Late Nineteenth Century Suburban Growth, 1865-1898 (11 residences), and Period III, The City of Kirkwood: Transition to an Automobile Suburb, 1899-1952 (112 residences). The District is composed of representative examples of the separate residential property types and subtypes discussed in the Multiple Property Submission. Styles and types in the District include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, I-house, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman and Bungalows as well as vernacular buildings and interpretations of these various styles. The dwellings within the North Taylor Avenue Historic District represent citywide patterns of architecture and community planning reviewed in the Multiple Property

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MPDF.

The first period of development, "The Creation of Kirkwood: A Planned Railroad Suburb, 1851-1864," is represented by six houses in the North Taylor Historic District. Nearly 70% of the homes from this period are located in lots three, four and five of Leffingwell's Second Addition to Kirkwood. All of the mid-sized homes are frame dwellings and are situated in the center of sizable lots. The six homes from this period included three Italianate, one Greek Revival, one Gothic Revival and one I-house. Five of the six homes are designated as local landmarks by the Kirkwood Landmarks Commission, representing 55% of all local landmarks in the District.

Homes from the second period of development discussed in the MPDF were constructed between c.1865 and c.1895. All of the homes are of frame construction with a majority exhibiting elements of the Folk Victorian style. Seven of the eleven homes are located in blocks one, two, twelve and thirteen of the original 1853 plat of Kirkwood. Residential building during this period was situated in the southern portion of the District and did not extend north of the present Morningside Drive. All of the homes constructed during the 1890's are situated along the 400 block of North Taylor Avenue. This concentration of development was no doubt spurred by the planning and creation of the St. Louis and Kirkwood Electric Railroad in 1896 at the south end of the District. Within a few years, two streetcar lines were located along East Adams and East Washington Avenues respectively deviating from the main line on Kirkwood Road and running east toward St. Louis.

The last development period, "The City of Kirkwood: Transition to an Automobile Suburb, 1899-1952" witnessed extensive growth in the North Taylor Avenue Historic District. Seventy one percent of all residences in the District were constructed during this period. A large component of the District was developed during the decades of the 1920's, 1930's and 1940's as the automobile became the dominant mode of transportation in the United States. The homes range from stately, architect-designed residences to small Builder Style homes constructed by developers for speculative purposes. The variety of construction represented the increased socioeconomic diversity emerging in the District. The heaviest concentration of development occurred in the northern portion of the District and was composed of small single family homes on narrow lots. General stylistic influences of these smaller Builder Style homes include Minimal Traditional, Tudor Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow, Dutch Colonial, Spanish Eclectic and Colonial Revival. These stylistic elements were also prevalent in the large homes constructed during this time. The most common style in the District for both modest and large dwellings was Colonial Revival. Unlike the two previous periods, brick construction is more typical. However, frame construction is still used throughout the District during the twentieth century.

Of note, circa dates are provided for properties due to the lack of individual building permits on file. The circa dates of construction are based on adjacent (similar) properties' dates of

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construction, Sanborn maps, St. Louis County Directories, plat maps and GIS database.

Discussion of Integrity

Integrity issues in regard to altered historic properties were assessed using *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (1991) and the *National Register White Paper (Draft): Evaluating the Significance of Additions and Accretions* (2008); *National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs* (2002); and per recommendations of the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, “Residential and Commercial District Boundary Recommendations: Warrensburg, Johnson County (2011).” Based on these documents, it is clear that the District’s contributing components must add “to the historic associations” for which the District is significant (per Bulletin 16A, p. 16). The resources with the North Taylor Avenue Historic District must retain sufficient architectural integrity to be considered contributing members of the District. Buildings within the District – to be considered as contributing– must retain their overall integrity, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Additionally, contributing members of the District are those that convey a “strong sense of historical setting” (per *Historic Residential Suburbs Bulletin*, page 104) both individually and as part the overall streetscape / neighborhood plan and design that characterizes the historical character of the North Taylor Avenue Historic District.

Properties that have been altered, but are counted as contributing to the District, are those that retain their historical associations in relation to original form, shape, and plan. Some properties counted as contributing to the District have replacement windows, non-original siding, doors, or other such materials that fail to imitate the original fabric. These buildings were added as contributing members of the District if they retain their overall historical appearance. For example, an early twentieth-century dwelling that has synthetic siding, but retains original doors, windows, and its overall form is considered a contributing member of the District. The dwelling is contributing because its overall appearance has not changed so substantially that it no longer characterizes its original design.

Buildings identified as non-contributing are those that no longer exhibit an appearance compatible with the original building design. Examples include those with large modern additions (such as a second-story frame addition to a small one-story brick dwelling); extensively altered properties through the replacement of most original materials (i.e., replacement of original windows, doors, and siding on a single property); buildings damaged by fire that are scheduled for demolition; as well as those that have had recent removal of primary elements, such as a façade porch. Table 2, below, provides general guidelines that were followed to determine whether altered properties retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the District. Properties that failed to meet the criteria provided in the table were counted as non-contributing.

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Table 1. Integrity Evaluation – Contributing vs. Non-contributing Properties

Type of Alteration	Acceptable and included as a contributing property <i>if</i> . . .
Replacement siding	Siding imitates original (i.e., horizontal weatherboard is replaced by horizontal synthetic type such as vinyl that is similar in width to weatherboard) <i>and</i> siding does not obscure historic features such as decorative bargeboard or original window/door surrounds. Masonite and asbestos replacement siding acceptable if it doesn't alter the original form, shape, and style of the building.
Replacement windows	Other major alterations (such as replacement doors and/or porch and/or siding does not occur; <i>and</i> modern windows replicate original configuration, shape, and style of historic windows.
Porch alterations	Porch retains its overall original form – for example, a porch that is enclosed by materials that obscure the façade (if not an original design feature) would render a property non-contributing; whereas a reconstructed porch that imitates the original porch <i>and</i> in if dwelling retains the majority of its original exterior materials, including siding, windows and/or doors, the altered porch would not render the property non-contributing.
Additions	The addition is not out of scale. For example, an addition that is very large and doubles the size of the house, regardless of elevation, would not allow the property to be considered as a contributing member of the District; or if the addition is out of character with the streetscape in that it alters the original form, plan, and streetscape view; this also would render the building non-contributing. Additions on facades that obscure primary elevations also render properties non-contributing.
Multiple Alterations	Two or more of the described alterations do not occur in a single property. For example, properties with replacement windows and modern siding are considered non-contributing. This is based on the fact that when multiple alterations occur, much of the historic exterior fabric is replaced and can no longer convey integrity of design and/or workmanship.

East Adams Avenue

202 E. Adams Avenue (Contributing-2)

The one-and-a-half story single family Craftsman style dwelling was constructed c. 1922 for physician Charles G. Ahlbrandt. The frame structure sits on a foundation that is obscured by vegetation and is capped with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The first story façade is three bays and is composed of a recessed full width screened porch under the roof. The first story is covered with wood clapboards. Projecting from the roof is a large gable roof wall dormer. The dormer has flared walls at its junction with the roof and has a heavy raking cornice. The dormer has a ribbon of three wooden folding casement windows. The gable wall of the

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dormer has a decorative arched vent with wood louvers. The exterior of the dormer and the gable end walls of the roof are covered with wood shingles.

A one story frame linear plan garage constructed c. 1922 is situated behind 202 E. Adams Avenue. The garage is capped with a front facing gable roof and the façade is punctuated with a large opening enclosed by an-over-head door.

211 E. Adams Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The one-and-a-half story single family Dutch Colonial home was constructed c. 1913. The residence sits on a foundation that is obscured and is capped with a side gambrel roof cover with asphalt shingles. The dwelling is three bays wide and the walls are covered with stucco. The off-center entrance is covered by a entry porch with a front facing asphalt shingled gable roof supported by two posts. The roof of the entry porch has a raking cornice and contains a rounded archway within the gable field. The two adjacent bays of the first story are composed of paired six-over-one double sash windows. Projecting from the slope of the principal roof are three wall dormers with front facing gable roofs. Each dormer has a paired double sash six-over-one window. A brick chimney projects from the slope of the roof on the façade.

A one story frame garage constructed c. 1999 is located behind 211 E. Adams Avenue. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is non-contributing to the district.

212 E. Adams Avenue (Contributing-2)

The two-and-a-half story frame Queen Anne single family residence was constructed c. 1906 for Peter Prough, a proprietor of a feed store. The two bay wide dwelling sits on a foundation obscured by vegetation and is capped with a asphalt shingled hipped roof. The façade consists of a one story full width porch that extends along one side wall. The porch has a low pitch hipped roof supported by rounded columns with simple Doric capitals. Running between the columns are simple railings. Within the porch is an off centered entrance with a full light door. Adjacent to the entrance is a full light stained glass window with roughly the same dimensions of the door. Flanking the entrance is a large double sash four-over-one window. The second story is composed of two four-over-one double sash windows. Between the two windows is a large diamond window that is covered with painted plywood. Projecting from the principal roof is a large wall dormer with a front facing gable roof with a raking cornice. The dormer is covered with wood shingles punctuated by a ribbon of three windows that are obscured by foliage.

A one story brick garage constructed c. 1940 is situated behind 212 E. Adams Avenue. The garage has a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building has two large openings enclosed with overhead doors.

217 E. Adams Avenue (Contributing-2)

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The two story frame single family dwelling exhibits Gothic elements and was constructed c. 1859 for Henry Hough, a Kirkwood civic leader. The stuccoed house's cross gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The dwelling consists of an upright with a wing plan composed of three bays. The upright bay consists of an off-center transomed entrance with an entry porch that extends along one side wall. The one story porch is covered with a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles supported by two square posts with simple Doric capitals. The entrance is flanked by a double sash six-over-six windows. The second story is punctuated by one double sash six-over-six window. On the first story of the wing is a centrally located three wall bay window, each wall containing a single six-over-six double sash window. The roof of the bay is used as a balcony accessed by paired doors set within a dormer. The dormer extends from the slope of the roof of the wing and is capped with a front facing gable roof. Along the eaves of the bay at the balcony are scrolled brackets. At the eaves each gable end wall is scrollwork. A brick chimney extends from the peak of the upright portion of the dwelling while a second chimney covered in stucco extends from the peak of roof of the wing.

A one story linear planned frame garage constructed c. 1900 is located behind 217 E. Adams Avenue. The garage is covered in stucco and is capped with a front facing gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

218 E. Adams Avenue (Contributing)

The two story frame upright with a wing Victorian has Queen Anne alterations and was constructed c. 1868. The dwelling sits on a foundation that is obscured by vegetation and is capped with a cross gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The entire exterior is covered with wood clapboards. The first story of the gable end upright portion of the home consists of a slightly projecting oriel window crowned with a mansard roof covered in asphalt shingles. The oriel has a paired one-over-one double sash window. The second story of the upright is punctuated by a single one-over-one double sash window. The gable field contains a large vent with wood louvers. The peak of the gable is adorned with flat, cut-out patterned trim. The recessed entrance is located on the eave wall of the wing and is covered by a large one story entry porch. The porch is composed of conical roof that extends from the residence and wraps around the side wall of the upright and connects with the wing. Covered with asphalt shingles, the porch roof is supported by four round wood columns with simple Doric capitals. A brick chimney extends from the roof ridge at the junction of the cross gables.

East Bodley Avenue

130 E. Bodley Avenue (Contributing-2)

The two story Colonial Revival brick home was constructed c. 1939 for William F. Ebert. The home sits on a foundation obscured by vegetation and is capped with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The symmetrical façade is composed of an entrance with sidelights flanked

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on either side by two six-over-nine double sash windows. The entrance is capped with a fixed four light transom and emphasized with a Georgian style surround. Above the entrance on the second story is a fixed twelve light window offset by five light side lights. This window is flanked on either side by two six-over-six double sash windows. A one story frame wing covered with wide clapboards extends from the east wall of the home. The wing is capped with a hipped roof and is punctuated by paired six-over-six double sash windows. Extending from the west wall of the dwelling is a one story brick garage capped with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade of the garage is composed of a large opening enclosed with an overhead garage door.

At the rear of the property is a one-and-a-half story brick residence constructed c. 1940. Originally used as a garage, the building is capped with a side gable roof with two dormers crowned with front facing gable roofs. The dormers are punctuated by six-over-six double sash windows. The façade is covered by a full width porch that wraps around the east wall of the building. The porch is capped with an extended hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and supported by slender shaped posts. Within porch bay is an off centered entrance flanked to the east by a single double sash window and to the west by two double sash windows.

215 E. Bodley Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two story brick Colonial Revival single family dwelling was constructed c. 1936 for Eleanor McCarthy, widow of Marshall McCarthy. The home is has a symmetrical façade with a heavily accentuated entrance with Georgian elements. The building has a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof. The first story has a centrally located entrance with a panel door capped with a large entablature. Flanking the door are full length side lights each separated into five lights framed with pilaster. The entrance is offset on either side by two six-over-nine double sash windows with large limestone headers. The second story of the façade is composed a centrally located window directly above the entrance flanked on both sides by two windows. All second story windows are six over six double sash windows. A large frieze runs the width of the residence. A one story brick addition capped with a side gable roof extends from the side of the dwelling. The addition is punctuated by two six-over-six double sash windows with large limestone headers.

Situated behind 215 E. Bodley is a one story frame shed. Due to the recent construction of the shed is non-contributing.

221 E. Bodley Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two story Colonial Revival brick dwelling was constructed c. 1936 for Joseph G. Matthews of the National Oats Company. The building sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof with three front facing gable wall dormers all sheathed with asphalt shingles. The symmetrical façade is composed of a centrally located entrance with a fixed transom and

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encompassed by a prominent Georgian style door surround. Flanking either side of the entrance are paired six-over-six double sash windows. The second story is composed of three gable roofed wall dormers. Each dormer consists of eight over eight double sash windows. A one-and-a-half brick wing capped with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles extends from the west wall of the dwelling. The façade wall of the wing is punctuated by a paired double sash windows. Projecting from the roof are two gable end dormers capped with front facing gable roofs. The dormers contain double sash windows and are clad in clapboards. A second one story brick wing capped with a low pitched hipped roof extends from the east wall of the residence. The façade wall of the east wing is punctuated by a paired double sash window.

Situated behind 221 E. Bodley is a one story frame shed. Due to the recent construction of the shed is non-contributing.

East Essex Avenue

101 E. Essex Avenue (Contributing)

The one-story Neoclassical dwelling was constructed c. 1939. The dwelling has a high hipped, asphalt-shingled roof and exterior brick walls. The façade is oriented toward the west, and Essex Avenue (which provides direct access to the lot) abuts the south end of the property. The primary entrance is set within a barrel vaulted / arched bay centered on the west elevation. This portion of the roof is standing seam. The entry bay bears classical details and is flanked by individual windows. Windows are five-by-five casement design. Dentilled brick molding extends along the upper walls of all elevations, and the corners of the dwelling are composed of brick quoins. The west elevation faces Kirkwood Road. This elevation has a semi-circular projecting window bay and secondary entrance. A brick chimney (converted to a flue) rises above the roofline near the east end of the house. A brick garage wing is attached to the east elevation.

117 E. Essex Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The a two-story brick, Colonial Revival style dwelling was constructed c. 1936. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled side gabled roof and a projecting central bay on the façade (south elevation). The projecting bay holds the primary entry and is embellished with brick quoins. The entry is filled with a paneled wood door with a classical surround. The entry surround has an arched pediment, engaged pilasters, and dentilled molding. Above the door, the second story (hall) window is centered on the façade – a six-over-six light with faux shutters. The remaining façade holds symmetrically placed windows – upper and lower stories. The first-story window ribbons consist of a central six-over-six light flanked by two-over-two lights. The upper façade windows are double-hung, six-over-six design. All of the façade windows have faux shutters. The front gable field holds a round window. A dentilled band extends along the upper walls (all elevations).

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On either end of the primary wing are exterior end brick chimneys. The south end of the dwelling has a one-story brick wing.

East of the dwelling, is a contemporary non-contributing frame garage constructed c. 2001.

123 E. Essex Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non Contributing-1)

The two story Colonial Revival brick dwelling at 123 East Essex was constructed c. 1925 for William H. Hough, manager of a pharmaceutical company. The home sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The symmetrical façade is composed of a centrally located entrance with side lights flanked on either side by two eight-over-eight double sash windows with brick headers and limestone keystones. The front door is covered by an entry porch capped with a front facing gable roof supported by wood columns. The second story fenestration of the home is composed of five double sash windows. A one story open frame porch extends from the east wall of the residence. The porch is capped with a flat roof that also serves as a balcony. The balcony level is surrounded by an decorative wood railing.

At the rear of the lot is a single story contemporary shed. The outbuilding is non-contributing.

133 E. Essex Avenue (Non-Contributing)

The two story frame and brick dwelling with Colonial Revival elements was constructed c. 1961 with alternations c. 2010. The home, consisting of three bays, sits on an foundation obscured by vegetation and is capped with a low pitched side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The first story façade is composed of the 3/4th width porch that wraps around the to the gable end wall. Covered with a hipped roof supported by square wood posts, the porch bay covers a slightly off-center doorway with a Georgian style door surround. The entrance is flanked by a ribbon of three windows slightly projecting from the façade and supported by wood brackets. The central window is composed of a fixed window separated into twenty lights. On either side of the fixed window is a six-over-four double sash window. Outside of the porch roof on the façade flanking the entrance is a frame bay capped with a hipped roof. The three bay walls are punctured with fixed windows. The central window is composed of twenty lights offset by two windows separated into ten lights. The second story is covered with vinyl siding and is composed of three separate six-over-six double sash windows. Each window is capped with a Georgian style window hood. The second story slightly projects from the first story and is supported by decorative brackets. Extending from one gable end wall of the main building is a one story brick garage covered with a side gable roof crowned with a frame cupola. The façade wall of the garage is composed of two four-over-four double sash windows. Due to the recent alternations, the building is non-contributing to the District.

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145 E. Essex Avenue (Contributing)

The two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival frame building was constructed c. 1930 for Bert K. Leach, Vice President of a timber company. The symmetrical three bay wide home is covered with wood clapboards and sits on an foundation obscured by vegetation. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first story has a full width wrap around terrace surrounded by a curved wood railing. The Georgian style doorway with side lights and a transom is covered by an entry porch. The flat porch roof, which serves as a second story balcony, is supported by paired Doric columns. The porch has a wide cornice with decorative brackets and is surrounded with a wood railing. The entrance is flanked on either side by paired doors with 12 lights. The doorways are topped with a five light fixed transom. Both paired doorways are offset by side lights separated into twelve lights and each is capped with a fixed transom with two lights. The second story is punctuated by three fifteen-over-fifteen double sash windows. Projecting from the slope of the principal roof are three dormers capped with gable end roofs with raking cornices sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dormer windows consist of paired casement windows each separated into eight lights. The walls of the dormers are covered with wood clapboards. A large engaged chimney extends from the slope of the roof.

East Jewel Avenue

103 E. Jewel Avenue (Contributing)

The one-and-a-half story Tudor Revival style dwelling was constructed c. 1930. The dwelling is composed of two primary cross gabled wings – one facing south and one facing west. The steeply pitched roof is clad with asphalt shingles. Exterior walls are clad with brick on the first story and stucco half timbering on the second. At the connecting section of the cross-gable wings are a canted primary entry bay (first-floor) and a large shed dormer (upper half story). At the lower elevation, a concrete stoop leads to a solid paneled door with a rubble stone surround. The entry faces southwest and is flanked by individual six-over-one windows. The upper half story dormer spans the south and west elevations. It is clad with half timbers and stucco, and holds a central bay filled with four slender stained glass lights. This bay is flanked by individual six-over-one windows. The west elevation (facing N. Kirkwood Road) holds a large exterior end brick and stone chimney flanked by individual windows at the upper and lower stories. Gable fields are filled with stucco and half timbers.

107 E. Jewel Avenue (Contributing)

The one-and-a-half story Tudor Revival style dwelling was constructed c. 1931. The dwelling has a steeply pitched asphalt-shingled roof, exterior brick and stucco clad walls and a limestone foundation. The façade (south elevation) has an off-center entry bay. This bay projects from the façade and is one story in height, capped by a gabled roof. The roof is supported by brick walls with limestone corner details. Within the west section of the projection is an ogee arched vertical

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board door. The door has an upper ogee shaped light. Brick headers surround the door, capped by a limestone keystone. Small arched stained glass lights are noted on either side of the entry walls. The entry is offset at the east by a band of three windows. The windows are double-hung with upper sash, stained glass, diamond-shaped tracery. Offsetting the entry to the west is an attached garage wing with an overhead track door (south elevation). The track door has an upper arched band of multiple lights. This bay is set within the swooping gable of the primary facing gable. The gable field is filled with stucco and half timbers. The upper half story façade has paired one-over-one windows. The uppermost gable field supports a louvered vent. An interior end brick chimney is noted near the west end of the dwelling.

113 E. Jewel Avenue (Contributing-2)

The Tudor Revival dwelling was constructed c. 1929. The one-and-a-half story dwelling has a steeply pitched asphalt-shingled cross gabled roof and exterior brick walls. The entry bay is slightly off-center on the façade (south elevation). The entry has a steeply pitched gabled roof, exterior brick walls, and brick columns flanking stone steps. The bay leading to the entry is arched with a brick header surround capped by a limestone keystone. Offsetting the entry to the west is an exterior stone chimney. The chimney and entry are flanked by paired and three double-hung windows. The windows have brick sills and modest arches. Between the brick arches and upper window lights, the wall is filled with limestone veneer. The east end of the façade has a front facing gable. The gable field holds a double-hung window similar in design to those on the first-story level. Also at the roofline, facing south, is a gabled dormer clad with synthetic siding. This projection holds a double-hung window. The east end of the dwelling has a one-story gabled wing with paired south elevation windows. (photo: 22)

The lot includes a detached c. 1929 frame garage that contributes to the District.

120 E. Jewel Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling was constructed c. 1927. The two-story dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof and exterior synthetic siding. The primary entry is centered on the lower façade (north elevation) and holds a nine-light wood panel door. The bay is covered by a gabled portico supported by fluted columns resting on a concrete stoop. Flanking the portico are single nine-over-one windows with faux shutters. The roof projects above the first-floor windows. Above the porch is a shed dormer that holds three windows, six-over-one and four-over-one with faux shutters. At the east end of the dwelling is an exterior chimney clad with synthetic siding.

The property includes a detached, non-contributing garage constructed c. 2006.

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125 E. Jewel Avenue (Contributing)

The one story frame Colonial Revival dwelling was constructed c. 1930 for William J. Loewenau. The building sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The symmetrical façade is composed of a centrally located entrance flanked on either side by two six-over-nine double sash windows. The entrance is accessed by a terrace and is emphasized with a Georgian door surround. Running the length of the façade is a wide sill at the junction of the foundation.

127 E. Jewel Avenue (Contributing)

The one story minimal traditional brick home with Colonial Revival details was constructed c. 1947. The dwelling sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The asymmetrical façade is composed of an off center entrance emphasized by brick quoining. The front door is covered with an entry porch capped with a front facing gable roof supported by slender posts. The field of the gable porch roof is sheathed in clapboards. West of the entrance on the eave wall is a small oriel. The three walled oriel is composed of one-over-one double sash windows on each wall. Immediately east of the entrance is a one-over-one double sash window followed by a smaller one-over-one double sash window. A semi detached one story frame garage clad in clapboards is located east of the dwelling. The garage is capped with a front facing gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The façade of the single bay garage is composed of a large opening enclosed with an overhead door. The garage is connected the dwelling by an enclosed walkway. The walkway is capped with a secondary dropped side gable roof that extends for the east wall of the home and terminates at the sloped of the garage roof. The walkway is cover with clapboard and contains an off center entrance flanked to the east by paired windows. The windows are obscured by an awning.

128 E. Jewel Avenue (Contributing-2)

The one-and-a-half story Tudor Revival dwelling was constructed c. 1929 for traveling salesman, Harold H. Smith. Covered in stucco, the residence sits on a foundation obscured by vegetation and is capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The façade is composed of a prominent off center front facing cross gable with a smaller overlapping front facing gable wall which contains the front door. The centrally located entrance is accessed by a terrace and consists of a rounded arch opening enclosed with a wood vertical board door with metal strapping. The door has a small shield shaped vision light. West of the entrance on the gable end wall is a paired casement window capped with a four light transom. Each casement widow is separated into eight lights. The gable field of the cross gable is composed of faux half timbering and is punctuated by a paired casement window with each casement separated into eight lights. Above the window is a small wood louvered vent. On the eave wall east of the entrance is a ribbon of three casement windows capped with a six light transom. Each casement is separated into eight lights. Projecting from the side gable roof is a dormer capped with a front

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facing gable roof. The dormer is sheathed in stucco with faux half timbering. The dormer contains a paired casement window with each casement separated into eight lights.

Adjacent to 128 E. Jewel Avenue is a one-and-a-half story frame garage constructed c. 1929. The garage is covered with stucco and capped with a steeply pitched front facing gable roof. The first story is composed of a large opening enclosed with a paneled overhead garage door. The field of the gable end wall has faux half timbering with a paired casement window. Each casement is separated into eight lights.

130 E. Jewel Avenue (Non-Contributing)

The two story home was constructed c. 1985. The home sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a low pitched hipped roof. Due to the recent construction of the home, the building is non-contributing to the District.

North Kirkwood Road

646 N. Kirkwood Road (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

This one a half story Tudor Revival style dwelling constructed c. 1932. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof and exterior brick walls. The primary entry bay is off-center on the façade (west elevation). This bay is situated at the base of a large front facing gable. The entry bay has a limestone surround and is arched, leading to a recessed door within a small porch area. The entrance is offset at the south by a band of three six-over-six windows with faux shutters. The upper gable field features paired windows of similar design. The windows are situated below a slender opening with a louvered vent. The façade windows have brick sills and header arches. Gabled dormers with six-over-six windows are situated at the west and south ends of the roof. Dormers have steeply pitched roofs and exterior weatherboard siding. A central interior stone chimney extends above the roofline ridge. The south elevation holds a one-story screened shed porch with a solid brick balustrade.

The lot encompasses a c. 1998 frame non-contributing garage.

650 N. Kirkwood Road (Contributing-2)

This two-story Tudor Revival dwelling constructed c. 1925. The end-gable plan dwelling has an asphalt-shingled roof and exterior brick walls. The primary entry is centered on the façade (west elevation), set within a swooping gable extension. The entry holds an original six-light Craftsman door with sidelights. The bay is slightly recessed and has a brick ogee arch leading to the door. The entry bay is flanked by eight-over-eight windows with faux wood shutters. A front facing gable at the north end of the façade has half-timbers and stucco in the gable field. Immediately below the embellishment is a six-over-six window. On the primary façade wall (south of the

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gabled projection), upper story, remaining windows consist of a central arched six-over-six light and a six-over-six window. North and south elevations have exterior end brick chimneys.

The lot includes a contributing c. 1925 brick garage. The garage is one-and-a-half story in height with half timber/stucco embellishments imitating those on the main dwelling.

654 N. Kirkwood Road (Contributing-2)

The dwelling at 654 N. Kirkwood Road was constructed c. 1925. The one-and-a-half story Tudor Revival style dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof and exterior brick walls. The dwelling has a front-facing gabled wing at the north end of the house. Extending south of the wing, along the façade, is a stoop. The stoop leads to a central arched bay with a recessed wood panel door flanked by sidelights and capped by a fanlight window. South of the entry bay is a band of three windows; consisting of a central six-over-six light flanked by two-over-two lights. The remaining façade (within the gabled wing) features an exterior brick chimney flanked by multi-light casement windows with multi-light transoms. The upper half story of this bay has multi-light casement lights flanking the upper chimney stack. Above the stoop, the half story holds a double-gabled dormer. The gabled walls of the dormer are filled with six-over-six windows. The central shed dormer wall holds a similar window.

The lot includes an original c. 1925 masonry garage that contributes to the District.

716 N. Kirkwood Road (Non-Contributing-2)

The dwelling at 716 N. Kirkwood Road is a one-and-a-half story Craftsman Bungalow constructed c. 1927. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled side gabled roof, exterior stucco, and a poured concrete foundation. The façade (west elevation) features a full-width, one-story integral porch supported by tapered wood columns on limestone piers. The porch is surrounded by a frame balustrade. The entry is centered on the façade, flanked by three-window ribbons with a central double-hung light flanked by narrow double-hung lights. The upper roofline supports a gabled dormer covering an upper recessed balcony. The balcony roof is supported by tapered piers. Dormer walls are clad with wood shingles. The north end of the roofline ridge supports an interior end brick and stucco chimney. The residence was moved to 716 N. Kirkwood Road c. 2002 from another location. Due to the move, the dwelling is non-contributing to the District.

The property includes a c. 2003 non-contributing frame garage situated east of the dwelling.

720 N. Kirkwood Road (Non-Contributing-2)

The dwelling at 720 N. Kirkwood Road was constructed c. 1903. The two-story dwelling has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, exterior synthetic siding, and a continuous foundation clad with stone veneer. The façade (west elevation) has a projecting two-story hipped wing at the south end, offset by a flared shed one-story porch that spans the remaining elevation. The porch wraps

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to the north elevation and is supported by square columns. A frame balustrade surrounds the porch. The primary entry is situated immediately north of the projecting hipped wing. The entry is filled with a wood panel door offset at the north by a band of three double-hung windows. The windows project slightly away from the wall. The adjoining south wing supports three double-hung windows. The upper story façade holds three one-over-one windows and two small single-sash windows. All of the windows have faux shutters. The primary roofline supports a hipped dormer filled with three two-over-two windows. At the north end of the roof is an interior brick chimney. The dwelling was moved from to 720 N. Kirkwood Road from another location c. 2002. Due to the move, the building is non-contributing to the District.

The property includes a non-contributing detached garage, constructed c. 1990.

726 N. Kirkwood Road (Non-Contributing-2)

The dwelling was constructed c. 1983 and is non-contributing to the District. The L-plan, two-story dwelling has an asphalt-shingled roof, exterior synthetic siding, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary entry is situated at the juncture of the dwelling's two linear wings (which create the L-plan). The second story holds a similarly placed entry that leads to a small balcony. Windows are single-sash, multi-panel design.

Situated north of the dwelling is a detached frame non-contributing garage

732 N. Kirkwood Road (Non-Contributing-2)

The dwelling was constructed c. 1957, which falls outside of the District's period of significance. The non-contributing, two-story dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior brick and synthetic siding, and a concrete foundation. A two-story addition is in the process of being constructed at the northeast end of the dwelling. The primary entry is centered on the lower façade. A gabled portico leads to the bay. Windows are double-hung eight-over-eight with faux shutters.

The lot supports a detached c. 1960 non-contributing frame garage.

736 N. Kirkwood Road (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1) (1 contributing site)

The dwelling was constructed c. 1860. The two-story I-house has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior synthetic siding, and a limestone foundation. The entry is centered on the façade (west elevation) and filled with a wood paneled door. The entry features a stained glass transom capped by a pediment. Windows are double-hung with faux shutters. All façade windows retain their original frame surrounds. Lower story windows are six-over-eight; and upper story lights are six-over-six. At the center of the upper façade is a facing gable capped with a triangular embellishment. The gable field holds an octagonal louvered vent. An interior brick chimney/flue is situated slightly off-center, rising above the roofline ridge. (photo: 1)

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Situated east of the dwelling is a contemporary, non-contributing detached frame garage.

Also situated to the east of the main house near the garage are the graves of John, Sarah, and Ward Ashley. These three individuals were the children of Levi and Susan Ashley; they died in 1846, 1848, and 1851 respectively. The headstones are currently not in situ, but are housed on site.

740 N. Kirkwood Road (Non-Contributing-2)

The one-and-a-half story Bungalow at 740 N. Kirkwood Road was constructed c. 1925. Due to extensive alterations c. 2010, the building is non-contributing to the District.

Situated east of the dwelling is a detached frame non-contributing garage constructed c. 2006.

748 N. Kirkwood Road (Contributing-2)

The one-and-a-half story Bungalow at 748 N. Kirkwood Road was constructed c. 1927. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior synthetic siding, and a poured concrete foundation. The entry is situated off-center on the façade (west elevation), filled with a multi-light door. The door is flanked by multi-light sidelights. An arched portico supported by round columns leads to the entry. Offsetting the stoop/entry are three double-hung, three-over-one windows. At the north end of the house, a brick chimney extends above the roofline. The primary roof supports a gabled dormer clad with synthetic siding. The dormer is filled with three double-hung, three-over-one windows. Above the windows, the gable field holds a louvered vent.

Situated east of the dwelling is a detached frame garage with synthetic siding and an asphalt shingled roof, constructed c. 1927. The building contributes to the District.

Longview Boulevard

219 Longview Boulevard (Non-Contributing-2)

This dwelling was constructed in 2002 for Mary Clare Bick. The two story frame upright with a wing residence sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a cross gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The upright section is covered with a brick veneer with stone veneer at the exterior wall junctions. The façade of the wing is covered with a one story full width porch covered with a shed roof. The first story is covered with a brick and stone veneer with a front entrance offset by paired six-over-six windows. The second story is covered with vinyl siding and is composed of two separate six-over-six windows. Due to the age of the home, the building is a non-contributing resource.

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A one story frame garage behind 219 Longview Boulevard was constructed c. 2002. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is non-contributing resource to the District.

225 Longview Boulevard (Contributing)

The one story Minimal Traditional brick home at 225 Longview Boulevard was constructed c. 1949 for Stephen Zirkie. The home consists of a center block with wings. The entire home sits on a concrete foundation with the center block and wings each capped with a side gable roof. The center block is three bays wide and composed of an off center entrance with a half width concrete terrace. Flanking the doorway is a paired double sash twelve-over-twelve windows. The wings extending from the east and west gable end walls of the primary building are recessed and have a lower roofline. The east wing has a single twelve-over-twelve window while the west wing has two separate windows composed of the same fenestration. Extending from the gable end wall of the west wing is a semi-attached frame garage covered with a side gable roof. The residence is constructed of brick with vinyl siding covering the gable end walls.

231 Longview Boulevard (Contributing)

The one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional brick single family residence at 231 Longview Boulevard was constructed in 1948 for William and Margaret Freivogel. The four bay wide brick home sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof. The western two bays consist of a engaged brick chimney flanked on either side by four-over-four double sash windows. The eastern two bays are recessed under the principal roof. These two bays are composed an off centered and deeply recessed entrance and a single four-over-four double sash window. Projecting from the slope of the roof is a single gable end dormer. The walls of the dormer are covered with wide clapboards and punctuated with a single two-over-two double sash window. Extending from the rear of the west end gable wall of the dwelling is an enclosed walk way covered with a side gable roof leading to a frame garage. The garage is covered with a front facing gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The façade of the garage contains a single opening enclosed with an overhead door.

237 Longview Boulevard (Contributing)

The one story Minimal Traditional brick home was constructed c. 1949 for Stephen and Maryann Garavaglia. The home consists of a center block with wings. The entire home sits on a concrete foundation with the center block and wings each capped with side gable roofs. The center block is three bays wide and composed of an off center entrance with a Georgian Style door surround with a half width concrete terrace. Flanking the doorway are paired double sash four-over-four windows. The wings extending from the east and west gable end walls are recessed and have a lower roofline. The east wing has a single four-over-four window while the west wing has two separate windows composed of the same fenestration. Extending from the gable end wall of the west wing is a semi-attached frame garage covered with a side gable roof. The garage roof is

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crowned with a cupola. The residence is constructed of brick with vinyl siding covering the gable end walls.

243 Longview Boulevard (Contributing)

The one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional brick single family residence was constructed in 1949 for Craig Heisner. The four bay brick home sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof. The western two bays consist of an engaged brick chimney flanked on either side by four-over-four double sash windows. Both windows are covered with fabric awnings. The eastern two bays are recessed under the principal roof. These two bays are composed of an off centered and deeply recessed entrance and a single four-over-four double sash window. Projecting from the slope of the roof is a single gable end dormer. The walls of the dormer are covered with wide clapboards and punctuated with a single one-over-one double sash window. Extending from the rear of the west end gable wall of the dwelling is an enclosed walkway covered with a side gable roof leading to a frame garage. The garage is covered with a front facing gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The façade of the garage contains a single opening enclosed with an overhead door.

East Maple Avenue

144 E. Maple (Contributing)

The one story Minimal Traditional brick single family residence was constructed c. 1940. The five bay home sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The façade has a central entrance covered with a front facing gable roof projecting from the eave of the principal roof supported by metal posts. Flanking either side of the entrance are paired six over six double sash windows. A small front facing cross gable projects from the slope of the principal roof on the west half of the façade. An enclosed one story frame walkway capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles extends from the west wall of the residence leading to a garage. The walkway is punctuated by paired six over six double sash windows. The frame garage sits on a concrete foundation and is covered with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single one over one double sash window is situated on the façade of the garage.

145 E. Maple Avenue (Contributing)

The one-and-a-half Minimal Traditional frame single family home was constructed circa 1940. The clapboard covered residence sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Flanking the centrally located entrance are two window openings. East of the entrance is a paired four over four double sash window. To the west of the entrance is a large single light picture window offset by four over four double sash windows. Projecting from the slope of the roof are two front facing gable dormers. Each dormer has a single six over six double sash window. Extending from the west wall of the residence is a one

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story flat roof covered walkway. The roof is surrounded with a railing and acts as a balcony. The walkway is punctuated by a paired four over four double sash window. The walkway connects to a one story frame two bay garage. The garage is capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The bays are covered with overhead metal garage doors.

Orrick Lane

214 Orrick Lane (Contributing)

The two story residence with Colonial Revival elements was constructed c. 1936. The home, composed of three bays, sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof which is covered in asphalt shingles. The first story is composed of brick and consists of an off center entrance accentuated with a Georgian style door surround. The entrance is offset by two eight-over-eight double sash windows. The second story slightly projects from the first story creating a shallow overhang supported by wide decorative brackets. The second story consists of three separate six-over-six windows. Extending from the gable end wall adjacent to the front entrance is a one story garage clad in brick and covered with a side gable roof also sheathed in shingles. The garage is set back from the principal building and has a large opening enclosed with an overhead door.

215 Orrick Lane (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two story Colonial Revival frame residence was constructed c. 1935. The home, composed of three bays, sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof which is covered in asphalt shingles. The first story consists of an off center entrance accentuated with a Georgian style door surround. The entrance is offset by two six-over-six double sash windows. The second story is composed of three separate six-over-six windows. Extending from the west gable end wall adjacent to the front entrance is a one story addition covered with a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The addition was originally used as a single car garage. The façade of the addition is punctuated by a doorway enclosed with double doors consisting of half-lights separated into panes. A one story screened porch with a flat roof that also serves as a balcony extends from the other gable end wall.

A one story frame garage capped with a side gable roof is situated behind 215 Orrick Lane and was constructed c. 1988. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is not a contributing resource to the District.

219 Orrick Lane (Contributing)

The two story brick home with Colonial Revival elements was constructed c. 1934. The dwelling, composed of three bays, sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The symmetrical façade consists of a centrally located entrance

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flanked on either side by double sash eight-over-twelve windows. The entrance is emphasized with a projecting jack arch with intervening protruding brick work composed of three courses each that mimic quoining. The second story is punctuated with a small centrally located six-over-six double sash window flanked by eight-over-eight double sash windows. A small one story semi-attached frame garage extends from the gable end wall near the rear of the house. The garage is covered with shed roof sloping towards the rear of the home. The garage is covered with wide clapboards and is punctuated with a large opening enclosed with an overhead door.

220 Orrick Lane (Non-Contributing-2)

The two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival brick home was constructed c. 1936. The dwelling, composed of three bays, sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The symmetrical façade consists of a centrally located entrance flanked on either side by double sash eight-over-twelve windows. The entrance is emphasized with a Federal style door surround composed of pilasters supporting a pediment with a raking cornice. The second story is punctuated with three eight-over-eight double sash windows. Along the eaves of the roof is a brick cornice. Two large modern dormers project from the slope of the principal roof. Both are capped with gable roofs with raking cornices. The walls of the dormers are covered with vinyl siding and punctuated with eight-over-eight double sash windows. A small one story frame addition capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles extends from the gable wall of the dwelling. The addition is covered with wide clapboards and contains a single six-over-six double sash window.

A one story frame garage capped with a front facing gable roof situated behind 220 Orrick Lane was constructed c. 1989. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is not a contributing resource to the District.

East Sarah Avenue

204 E. Sarah Avenue (Contributing)

The one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed in 1945. The home sits on a concrete foundation and is covered with a front facing gable roof. The first story is clad in red brick and is composed of centrally located entrance flanked on either side by single light paired casement windows. Immediately east of the entrance is an engaged chimney. The entrance is emphasized with muted decorative brick work and covered with a shed roof entry porch supported by slender paired wood post. The large gable field of the façade is covered with wide clapboards and is punctuated by a ribbon of windows. The ribbon is composed of a central single light fixed window flanked by single light casement windows. Extending to the east of the house is a one story attached garage capped with a front facing roof. The garage is covered with wide clapboards and punctuated with a large opening enclosed with an overhead door. The garage is accessed by an enclosed walkway capped with a shed roof and also covered with wide

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clapboards. The façade of the walkway is composed of two paired single light casement windows.

Sunset Lane

1 Sunset Lane (Contributing)

The one story brick Ranch dwelling with French Eclectic elements was constructed c. 1945 for Leo J. Bayer. The home sits on a concrete foundation and consists of a one bay linear wing covered with a front facing gable roof and a three bay wing covered with a side gable roof. Both roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. At the intersection of the upright and wing is a one story brick bay sitting just below the eaves of the principal roof. The bay, where the main entrance is located, is covered with a steep pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles. The gable end wing is composed of a ribbon of three six-over-nine double sash windows. The side gable wing consists of three window openings. Immediately adjacent to the entrance are paired six-over-nine double sash windows. The remaining fenestration is composed of two six-over-nine double sash windows.

8 Sunset Lane (Contributing)

The one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional brick residence was constructed c. 1945. The dwelling is four bays wide and is capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The façade is composed of an off center gable end wall capped with front facing gable roof that projects from the slope of the principal roof. The gable end wall is punctuated with a pair of six-over-nine double sash windows. Flanking the window to the west on the eave wall under the principal roof is a single six-over-nine double sash window. Immediately east of the gable end wall is the front entrance which is offset by a small rectangular opening enclosed with glass block. The eastern most bay of the home is recessed under the principal roof and contains a three sided bay. The bay is composed of one large fixed window with 25 lights on the façade. The two remaining bays walls are composed of double sash six-over-nine windows. Projecting from the slope of the principal roof east of the gable end wall are two dormers. The dormers are capped with hipped roofs and each contains one-over-one double sash windows. The frame dormer walls are covered with vinyl siding. A one story frame addition extends from the east gable end wall of the homes. The addition is covered with a hipped roof and is clad with vinyl siding. The façade wall of the addition contains a one-over-one double sash window.

Swan Avenue

112 Swan Avenue (Contributing-2)

The two story Craftsman influenced residence was constructed c. 1925 for credit manager, William Keil. Clad in painted wood shingles, the dwelling sits on a foundation obscured by

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vegetation and is capped with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The façade consists of an off center two story gable end wall. North of the gable end wall the eave wall is one story in height while to the south the eave wall is two stories high. The gable end wall contains a centrally located entrance. The doorway is covered with an entry porch capped with a secondary dropped front-facing gable roof supported by slender wood posts. The gable field of the porch roof is covered with painted wood shingles and exposed roof beams are evident along the gable. Within the gable field of the gable end wall is a paired six-over-six double sash window. North of the cross gable immediately adjacent to the entrance is a one-over-one double sash window. This window is flanked to the north by two paired casement windows each separated into five lights. Projecting from the slope of the principal roof north of the gable end wall is a dormer covered with synthetic siding. The dormer is capped with a front facing gable roof and is punctuated by a six-over-six double sash window. Immediately south of the entrance under the eaves of the porch roof is a narrow rectangular window separated into twelve lights. The remainder of the first floor south of the cross gable is composed of a large bay window. The bay is capped with a batten metal hipped roof. The façade wall of the bay is composed of a ribbon of four casement windows each separated into twelve lights. The remaining two walls are punctuated by single casement windows each separated into twelve lights. Along the eaves of the roof are three gable roof wall dormers. Below each dormer is an eight-over-eight double sash window.

Located on adjacent to the single family house at 112 Swan Avenue is a one story limestone spring house constructed c. 1900. The building is capped with a front facing gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Along the eaves of the gable end is cut fret work terminating at the peak with a finale. The interior is accessed by a segmented arched entrance enclosed the a vertical board door

115 Swan Avenue (Non-Contributing)

The one-and-a-half story frame home with Craftsman elements was constructed c. 1920 and was originally used as a garage for the residence that faced 830 N. Kirkwood. The side gabled residence has an extended shed roof that projects for slope of the principal at the façade and rear of the home. The stucco veneered dwelling does not have a visible foundation. Due to the major alteration to the dwelling, it is not a contributing resource.

125 Swan Avenue (Non-Contributing)

The mass planned frame two story home at 125 Swan Avenue was constructed c. 1988. The dwelling sits on a concrete foundation and is covered with a cross gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. Due to the recent construction of the home, it is not a contributing resource.

126 Swan Avenue (Contributing)

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The one story Colonial Revival influenced brick structure was constructed by the City of Kirkwood's Water Department c. 1950. The linear planned structure consisting of three bays is covered with a low pitched side gable roof. The symmetrical façade has a centrally located entrance enclosed by a paneled door and flanked on either side by paired six-over-six double sash windows. The entrance is emphasized with a large door surround capped with a broken pediment.

130 Swan Avenue (Contributing)

The two story brick Colonial Revival home was constructed c. 1938 for Marie Garesche. The dwelling sits on a foundation obscured by vegetation and is capped with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first story is composed of an off center entrance emphasized with a door surround capped with a broken pediment. The entrance is enclosed by a full light exterior door separated into eight lights. Flanking the doorway is a bay window composed of a six-over-six double sash window offset by four-over-four double sash windows. The second story fenestration consists of two six-over-six windows set within gable end wall dormers. A one story brick garage capped with a flat roof extends from the west wall of the residence. The façade has a large opening enclosed with wood paneled overhead door punctuated with six lights. A one story frame wing extends from the east wall of the home. The wing is covered with a flat roof and is sheathed in synthetic siding. The wing contains a single one-over-one window.

North Taylor Avenue

216 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The one-and-a-half story Tudor Revival home at was constructed ca. 1932 for Stuart Sylvester. The cross gable cottage style dwelling sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with an asphalt shingle roof. The building is composed of an end gable bay with a side gable bay. The side gable bay has a full width concrete terrace. A one-over-one double sash window punctuates the side gable bay. The front facing gable bay is composed of a one-over-one double sash window with a narrow segmented arched window located in the gable field. An entry porch exists under an extension of the principal roof of the gable end wall. The porch is accessed by a rounded arch entry with brick detailing. The porch roof is supported by a buttressed brick pier. The main entrance is located on the side gable bay under the entry porch. Projecting from the principal roof of the side gable is a single shed roof dormer. The dormer is composed to two single light casement windows.

A one story garage constructed c. 2010 is located behind 216 N. Taylor Avenue. Due to its recent construction, the building is non-contributing to the District.

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300 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two-and-a-half story residence with Tudor Revival influences was constructed c. 1914 for Dr. Harry Gage Wyer, who was also a Kirkwood alderman. The residence is six bays wide and is covered with a side gable roof. A large front facing gable bay protrudes from the slope of side gable roof which dominates the façade. The off centered front facing gable bay is punctuated on the first and second floor by paired casement windows each with nine lights. The windows are capped with paired transom windows each containing six lights. The gable field of the front facing gable bay has paired diamond light casement windows. The eave wall under the side gable roof west of the gable end bay is composed of several elements. A centrally located entrance is accessed by a stuccoed entry porch capped with a gable roof supported by wood posts. The entrance is offset by paired casement windows each separated into 15 lights. Both are capped with paired six light transoms. South of the entrance on the eave wall is a engaged chimney rising through the slope of the principal roof. The chimney is flanked on either side by paired diamond light casement windows on the first story. At the eaves of the side gable roof intersecting the engaged chimney is a ribbon of projecting diamond light casement windows supported by a large bracket. A small shed roof dormer composed of a ribbon of three windows and covered with clapboards projects from the principal roof. A one story wing covered with a hipped roof projects for the south gable end wall of the main residence. The wing is compose of an off centered entrance flanked by a ribbon of three casement window each separated into nine lights. This wing contained Dr. Wyer's medical office. (photo: 20).

Situated on the lot with 300 N. Taylor is a one story two bay frame garage constructed c. 1996. The garage is capped with a front facing gable roof and is composed of two large openings enclosed with overhead garage doors. Due to its recent construction, the garage is non-contributing to the District.

316 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two story Dutch Colonial frame home at 316 N. Taylor Avenue was constructed c. 1900 for Dr. Harry Gage Wyer, who was also a Kirkwood alderman. The clapboard clad home sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a front facing Gambrel roof. The first story of the façade is covered with a full width front porch with a low pitched hipped roof. The northern most bay of the porch is enclosed with wood clapboards. This bay is punctuated on the front façade with a nine-over-nine double sash window. The remainder of the porch consists of a frame knee wall with columns supporting the porch roof. Within the porch bay is an offset entrance flanked by a ribbon of three diamond light casement windows. The second story within the gable field is covered in shingles and punctuated with a ribbon of three windows. The ribbon is composed of nine-over-nine double sash windows. (photo: 13)

Situated on the lot behind 316 N. Taylor is a one story two bay frame garage constructed c. 2004. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is not a contributing resource to the District.

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324 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2)

The two story frame Craftsman house was constructed ca. 1905 for banker William T. Mars. The dwelling, which is clad in shingles, sits on a limestone foundation and is covered with a large front facing gable roof. The gable field of the façade is separated into two spaces by a large cantilevered cornice supported by brackets which intersects the raking cornice of the roof. The upper portion of the gable field is composed of a rectangular vent with wood louvers. The remainder of the gable field extends below the eaves of the roof and flares out at the junction with the first floor. The flared portion is also supported by wood brackets. This portion of the gable field is punctuated by a ribbon of three windows. Each opening has twenty-over-one double sash windows. The first story is composed of a full width porch enclosed with a knee wall and screens. A segmented arched opening flanked on either side by large square openings punctuates the façade of the porch. A one story wing extends from the south eave wall of the residence. The wing is covered with a side gable roof and is clad with wide clapboard. The eave wall of the wing is composed of an oriel with three windows. The fenestration of the bay consists of an eight-over-eight double sash window flanked by four-over-four double sash windows. (photo: 16).

Situated on the lot behind 324 N. Taylor Avenue is a one story linear planned frame garage constructed c. 1925. The garage is capped with a front facing gable roof. The façade is punctuated by a large opening enclosed by paired hinged doors. Each door contains a half light separated into six lights.

400 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two story frame vernacular house was constructed ca. 1905 for widow, Mrs. Eliza A. Heidorn. The dwelling sits on a concrete block foundation and is capped with a wide front facing gable roof. The façade of the first story is composed of an off center recessed entry. The entry is open on the southwest corner of the house and is supported by a single post. The remainder of the first story consists of a large bay window capped with a low pitched hipped roof. The bay, which is clad with clapboards, is punctuated with three openings enclosed with one-over-one double sash windows. The second story exterior wall is covered with board and batten and the fenestration is composed of a ribbon of three windows. The three windows have double sashes with diamond lights over a single light. The ribbon of windows is crowned with a single gabled pediment. Above the windows within the gable field of the principal roof is a diamond shaped vent with wood louvers.

A one story single bay frame garage constructed c. 1960 is situated behind 400 N. Taylor. The garage is capped with a front facing gable roof. The garage opening faces E. Washington Avenue and is enclosed with an overhead garage door.

406 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

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The two story frame Folk Victorian I-House was constructed ca. 1895 for Baptist Minister, Rev. Wesley E. Bates. The dwelling, three bays in width, sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a side gable roof with a front facing cross gable. The façade of the first story has a nearly full width one story porch. The porch is capped with a hipped roof with a front facing cross gable supported by four wood posts. The centrally located entrance is flanked by one-over-one windows. The second story fenestration is composed the three one-over-one double sash vinyl windows. A small rectangular vent exists in the gable field of the front facing cross gable.

A one story frame garage capped with a front facing gable roof located behind 406 N. Taylor was constructed c. 1980. Due to the recent construction of the building, it is non-contributing to the District.

410 N. Taylor Avenue (Non-Contributing-2)

The two story frame Folk Victorian I-House was constructed ca. 1890 for Kirkwood civic leader, Henry Hough. The home, which is three bays wide, sits on a limestone foundation and is covered with a side gable roof with a front facing cross gable. The principal roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The façade of the first story is covered with a full width porch. The porch is covered with a shed roof sheathed with batten metal and supported by four battered columns setting on decorative piers. Within the porch bay is a centrally located entrance crowned with segmented arched transom windows. The entrance bay slightly projects from the façade wall. Flanking the entrance are two-over-two double sash windows. The fenestration of the second story is composed of three, two-over-two double sash windows. Due to extensive alteration, the dwelling is non-contributing to the District.

Situated behind 410 N. Taylor is a one story frame garage. Due to its recent construction, the garage is non-contributing.

415 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two-and-a-half story Queen Anne frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1895. The two bay wide dwelling sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a front facing gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Extending from the eave wall of the home is a one story wing covered with a side gable roof. The fenestration of the first story under the principal roof is composed of two, eight-over-twelve double sash windows. The second story has an off centered oriel capped with a front facing gable roof that overlaps the principal roof. Within the gable field of the oriel roof is a small louvered vent. The second story has the same fenestration as the first story. The gable field of the primary roof is punctuated with a small six-over-six double sash window. Stickwork was likely present in both gables but was covered with vinyl siding. The one story wing is composed of an off center entrance accessed by a brick stairway and entry terrace. The entrance is flanked by a ribbon of three, six-over-six double sash windows. Due to severe alterations, the building is non-contributing to the District.

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A one story single bay frame garage is situated on the lot behind 415 N. Taylor Avenue. Constructed c. 1910, the linear planned garage is capped with a front facing gable roof. The garage is considered contributing.

418 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two story frame upright with a wing house exhibiting Colonial Revival elements was constructed c. 1895 for Ada O. Cooper, daughter of Alex Orrick who lived at 426 N. Taylor Avenue. The dwelling is composed of a two bay wide upright with a three bay wide wing. The upright is capped with a front facing gable while the wing is covered with a side gable roof. Both the upright and wing sit on a limestone foundation. The fenestration of the first and second stories of the upright consists of two, six-over-six double sash windows. The raking cornice of the upright's roof intersects with a discontinuous frieze. Both are ornamented with dentils. The fenestration of the first and second story of the wing is nearly identical. The first story consists of an off-center entrance with side lights and a large Georgian style door surround. The entrance is offset by two six-over-six double sash windows. The second story, above the entrance, is punctuated by an opening with a door separated into ten lights. This second story doorway likely allowed access to a balcony. The entrance appears to have been topped with a fan light that is currently covered. This doorway is flanked by the same fenestration as the first story. Extending from the gable end wall of the wing is a one story porch covered with a hipped roof and enclosed with screens.

A one story frame garage is located behind 418 N. Taylor. The garage was constructed c. 2000. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is not a contributing resource.

425 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The two story upright and wing with Folk Victorian elements was constructed c. 1865 for Isaac and Anna Warren. The frame home sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a cross gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The wing extending to the north consists of two bays. The first story of the wing has a full width porch that wraps around the gable end wall. The porch is covered with a shed roof supported by wooden posts. Between the posts are wood railings with turned spindles. Within the porch is an off centered entrance with side lights flanked by a one-over-one double sash window. The second story of the wing consists of the two one-over-one double sash windows. The upright is composed of a bay that was constructed for William Vincent Byars c. 1891. The bay is capped with a pyramidal roof and is punctuated with three, six-over-one double sash windows. The second story of the upright consists of a single one-over-one double sash window. In the gable field of the upright is a small louvered vent. The home is designated as a Kirkwood City Landmark due to its association with Byars. (photo: 6).

427 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

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The two story frame Dutch Colonial house was constructed for sisters Blanche and Katherine Byars from plans by Wyatt Shallcross in 1911. Originally known as Hanover School, a private institution for Kirkwood families, the building became exclusively the residence of Blanche after her marriage in 1929. The building sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a front facing gambrel roof covered with asphalt shingles. The first story is composed of a full width porch covered with a hipped roof which is supported by four wood columns. Within the porch bay is an off center entrance flanked to the south by two, three-over-one double sash windows. Offsetting the entrance to the north is a smaller three-over-one double sash window. The second story within the gable field is punctuated with two, four-over-one double sash windows. At the peak of the gable end wall is a small louvered vent. The north and south slopes of the principal roof each have three dormer windows. Each dormer is capped with a gable end roof and punctuated by a one-over-one double sash window.

A one story frame garage constructed c. 2001 is situated on the lot behind 427 N. Taylor Avenue. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is not a contributing resource to the District.

428 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The two story frame Folk Victorian I-house was constructed c. 1865 for C. Kyle. The entry and north porch on the first story were constructed in 1937 for owner George Gamble. The home sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a side gable roof with a centered cross gable covered with asphalt shingles. The symmetrical façade is composed of a central entrance covered with a gable end roof with a raking cornice supported by two wooden columns. The entrance is flanked on either side by two-over-two double sash windows each capped with pedimented lintels. The second story is punctuated by three large openings of equal size. The central opening contains a small two-over-two double sash window in the upper portion with a paneled wall enclosing the bottom portion. This opening is flanked on either side with the same fenestration as the first story. The centered gable is covered with patterned wood shingles with a rectangular vent with wood louvers. Along the south wall of the home is a one story enclosed porch covered with a hipped roof. The façade wall of the porch is composed of a single two-over-two double sash window. The home is designated as a Kirkwood City Landmark, known as the “Kyle-Essex-Gamble House” (photo: 5).

445 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The two-and-a-half story frame Colonial Revival style home was constructed c. 1925 for consulting actuary, Julian C. Harvey. The dwelling sits on a limestone foundation and is clad with large unpainted wood shakes. The home is covered with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first story is composed of a centrally located entrance flanked on either side with eight-over-eight double sash windows. The entrance is accessed by an entry terrace and

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is emphasized with a massive door surround topped with a broken pediment. Above the entrance on the second story are paired casement windows each composed of six lights. Flanking the casement windows are eight-over-eight double sash windows. Projecting from the slope of the principal roof are three gable roofed dormers with raking cornices. Each dormer contains a six-over-six double sash window. Set back from the main house are two wings extending from the south and north gable end walls. The south wall has a three bay one story wing covered with a side gable roof. The addition is composed of three, six-over-six double sash windows. The addition on the north wall is two stories in height and one bay wide. The first story is composed of paired casement windows each containing nine lights. The second story is composed of a small four light casement window. Both wings are clad in wood shakes and covered with side gable roofs.

450 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The two story brick dwelling with Colonial Revival elements was constructed c. 1939 for mining engineer August Braun. The building sits on a concrete foundation and is covered with a low pitched side gable roof. The Georgian influenced home has a symmetrical façade with a central located entrance flanked by eight-over-eight double sash windows. The entrance has a large door surround capped with a large entablature. An entry porch is covered with a gable end roof with a raking cornice with dentils and is supported by slender columns with Ionic capitals. On the second story above the entrance is a round window separated into four lights. This window is flanked on either side by eight-over-eight double sash windows. At eave of the roof along the façade is a header course creating a cornice. Set back from the main residence at the south gable end wall is a two story brick wing. The wing is one bay wide and covered with a side gable roof. The first and second stories both contain an eight-over-eight double sash window.

451 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2)

The one-and-a-half story Dutch Colonial frame house was constructed c. 1909 for Anderson Gratz and occupied by Margaret Johnson. The clapboard and shingle clad home sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a gambrel roof with a raking cornice. A wide wood belt course distinguishes the first story from the second. The first story contains a centrally located entrance enclosed with a paneled door. Offsetting the entrance to the south is a ribbon of four small casement windows. Each window is separated into diamond lights. North of the entrance is a single double sash window. The top sash is separated into large diamond lights while the lower is a single light. The second story contains two double sash windows. The top sash is separated into large diamond lights while the lower is composed of a single light. Within the gable field at the peak of the roof is a narrow rectangular vent with wood louvers.

A one-and-a-half story gambrel roof frame garage constructed c. 1940 is situated behind 451 N. Taylor Avenue. The large garage is covered with clapboards and the opening contains an overhead door. The second story is punctuated by paired one-over-one double sash windows.

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456 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The two story frame house was constructed c. 1940 for accountant George Schuster. The home sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a low pitch hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The dwelling has a full façade front porch under the principal roof with a balcony level on the second floor. The porch is supported on the first and second stories by posts with Doric capitals. The first story porch consists of a centrally located entrance flanked on either side by large twelve-over-twelve double sash windows. The entrance is emphasized with a door surround capped with a large entablature. The entrance contains paired louvered doors. The second story under the principal roof above the entrance is an enclosed room punctuated with a twelve-over-twelve double sash window at the façade. Flanking either side of the room within the porch bay are openings containing doors separated into several lights. Two, one story wings capped with hipped roofs extend from the north and south walls of the residence. The north wing is two bays wide and contains two, six-over-six double sash windows. The south wing is one bay wide and contains a ribbon of paired casement windows. Each casement window is separated into eight lights. All windows and doorways have appropriately sized shutters.

457 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The two-and-a-half story frame Shingle Style home was constructed c. 1904 for attorney Davis Biggs. The dwelling sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a cross gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The entire home is clad with stained wood shingles. Extending from the north slope of the gable end roof is a two story wing capped with a side gable roof. At the eave wall of side gable wing is a secondary extended shed roof that covers and entry porch on the first story. A shed roof dormer projects from the slope of the side gable wing and contains two casement windows separated into diamond lights. Within the porch bay are paired doors each separated into ten lights. The large gable end wall contains two ribbons of casement windows. Each ribbon consists of three windows each separated into 10 lights. Offsetting the windows adjacent to the entry porch is a small pair of casement windows each separated into six lights. The second story of the gable end façade contains two, six-over-one double sash windows. Within the gable end of the façade is a small pair of casement windows. Each window is separated into six lights. Along the ridge of the side gable at the intersection of the front facing gable is a stone chimney. (photo: 15)

464 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2)

The two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival home was constructed c. 1914 for manufacturer Lorraine Jones and occupied by his daughter Matilda Bridge. The home sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a large side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The first story is sheathed in stucco and is composed of a symmetrical façade with an entrance flanked on either side by two eight-over-one double sash windows. The entrance is capped with a fan light with a rounded arched entry porch supported by large brackets. The second story is covered with

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wide clapboards and slightly overhangs the first floor. The overhang flares and is supported by small wood brackets. The fenestration consists of a centrally located eight-over-one double sash window flanked by side lights separated into eight lights. The central window is offset on either side by two eight-over-one double sash windows. At the eaves of the roof is a prominent overhang with wood brackets. Projecting from the slope of the principal roof are three dormers. Each dormer is capped with a gable roof with a raked cornice. Each dormer contains paired casement windows each separated into eight lights. Two story wings capped with flat roofs extend from the north and south gable end walls of the home. Both are identical in materials and fenestration. The first story is covered with stucco and a punctuated with a large opening. The opening contains double doors with single full lights flanked by single pane side lights and capped with a single light transom. The second story is covered with wide clapboards and overhangs the first floor. The overhang is supported with decorative brackets. The second story is punctuated by a ribbon of three casement windows. Each window is separated into eight lights. Along the eaves of the roof of the wings is a prominent overhang supported by decorative brackets. (photo: 19)

A one story, three bay frame garage constructed c. 1920 is located on the same lot behind 464 N. Taylor Avenue. The garage is capped with a hipped roof with an off center front facing cross gable. The façade of the garage is composed of three large openings each containing an overhead door.

471 N. Taylor Avenue (Non-Contributing)

The two story Neo Colonial residence was constructed c. 1961. The building sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a low pitched side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The façade is four bays wide and is dominated by a full-height entry porch capped with a gable end roof supported by three posts. The first story within the porch bay is clad with brick and is composed of an off center entrance flanked by a nine-over-six double sash windows. The entrance is emphasized by a Georgian style surround capped with a pediment. The second story is covered with wide clapboards and the fenestration is composed of two six-over-six double sash windows. Two wings project from the north and south walls of the residence and share similar fenestrations. The second story of both wings is covered with wide clapboards punctuated by a single six-over-six double sash window. The second story of the wings is composed of a secondary dropped shed roof covering a brick clad bay. The first story of the southern wing consists of a single six-over-nine double sash window. The northern wing is punctuated by a ribbon of three large single light casement windows. Each window is capped with an eight light awning window. Extending from the north wing is a one story two car garage. Clad in brick and capped with a side gable roof, the two openings on the façade contain overhead garage doors.

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The one story linear planned brick home was constructed c. 1956. The home sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof sheathed in shingles. The façade consists of an offset gable end bay projecting from the slope of the principal roof supported on one corner by three slender posts. Within the porch bay is an off centered recessed entrance. The doorway is flanked by a paired six-over-six double sash window. North of the entrance along the eave wall of the residence is a ribbon of three windows. The central fixed window is separated into twenty lights and is flanked on either side by four-over-six double sash windows. This ribbon is followed by a second ribbon of smaller windows. The second ribbon is composed of three six-over-six double sash windows. The northern most bay of the home slightly projects from the main residence but is situated under the principal roof. This bay is punctuated by a single six-over-six double sash window.

479 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival home was constructed c. 1900 for manufacture Lorraine Jones for his daughter Charlotte Matthews. Jones' daughter was married to former Mayor of Kirkwood, Joseph Matthews. The frame house sits on a limestone foundation and is covered with a steeply pitched hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior of the dwelling is covered with painted shingles. The first story is composed of a full width porch that wraps around the south wall. The porch is covered with a hipped roof which is supported by Doric columns with wood railings. Within the porch bay is a centrally located entrance flanked on either side by two one-over-one double sash windows. The fenestration of the second story is composed of a central tripartite window flanked by single one-over-one double sash windows. The central window of the tripartite consists of a double sash window. The top sash is composed of diamond lights while the lower is composed of a single light. This window is flanked by narrow double sash windows composed of a diamond lighted upper sash and single light lower sash. A frame sun porch is located on the second story of the south wall above the wraparound porch. The sun porch is enclosed with a ribbon of narrow casement windows each separated into ten lights. At the eaves of the home along the second story and the sun porch is a large dentilated cornice. Projecting from the slope of the principal roof at the façade is a hipped roof dormer. The wide dormer is punctuated by a ribbon of five diamond lighted casement windows. Two large engaged brick chimneys extend from the side walls of the dwelling.

In 2006, a one story three bay frame garage was constructed on the property. The garage sits on a concrete foundation and is covered with a hipped roof. The exterior walls of the garage are covered with painted shingles. Due to the age of the garage, it is a non-contributing resource.

484 N. Taylor Avenue (Non-Contributing)

The two story mass planned residence was constructed c. 2007. The home sits on a concrete foundation and is covered with a cross gabled roof with two prominent end gables on the façade.

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The home is sheathed in brick with the gable fields covered with shingles. Due to its age, the building is non-contributing to the District.

500 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The one and a half story stone dwelling at 500 N. Taylor was constructed c. 1939 for August R. Schmidt. Known as "Ivy Lodge", the home is the third building on the site. Originally, a stone house was constructed in 1870 for William Essex. This was later purchased and remodeled by manufacture Lorraine F. Jones. After it was purchased by Schmidt, the building razed and rebuilt using materials from the original home.

The Tudor style home sits on a stone foundation and is capped with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The façade is dominated by central front facing gable flanked on either side by slightly smaller gable end walls extending from the slope of the principal roof. The central gable end wall is composed of a recessed Gothic arched entrance offset of either side by two small rectangular diamond light casement windows. The entrance is enclosed with a Gothic arched board a batten door with a Gothic arched diamond paned vision light. The entrance is accessed by a stone terrace. The gable field of the gable end wall is punctuated with a single six-over-one double sash window. On the eave wall north of the central gable is a one story stone bay. The bay is capped with a metal batten seamed hipped roof. The façade wall of the bay is composed of paired six-over-one double sash windows. The two remaining bay are composed of single six-over-one double sash window. The eave wall to the south of the entrance consists of two separate diamond lights over one double sash windows. The small front facing gable walls projecting from the principal roof each have paired six-over-one double sash window. The peak of all three gable field on the façade are covered with wavy butt wooden clapboards.

507 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two-and-a-half story stucco veneered Craftsman style home was constructed c. 1908, for Lorraine Jones and occupied by his son Lorraine Jones, Jr. The dwelling sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a side gable roof with a two story gable end cross gable on the façade. The first story has a full width porch that wraps around the south wall of the dwelling and terminates at the cross gable. The porch is capped with a secondary dropped low pitched hipped roof supported by stucco veneered posts creating a colonnade of segmental arched openings. Within the porch bay are paired doors each door separated into ten lights. The paired doors are capped with a fixed four light transom. The second story is punctuated by two eight-over-one double sash windows. Projecting from the slope of the principal roof are two dormers covered with gable roofs with decorative brackets. Each dormer is punctuated by diamond lighted casement windows.

A one-and-a-half story linear planned garage is located at the rear of the property. Capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, the façade has a prominent centrally located gable

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end wall projecting from the slope of the principal roof. Two gable roof dormers also project from the principal roof. Constructed in 2006, the building is a non-contributing resource.

519 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-2)

The two-and-a-half story Flemish brick bond Colonial Revival dwelling was constructed c. 1910 for Lorraine F. Jones and occupied by his son Berkley. The L-shaped home sits on a limestone foundation and is covered with a cross gabled roof. The principal roof is capped with a decked hipped roof with a hipped cross gable extending to the east. Both roofs have flared eaves. The decked portion of the roof is surrounded by a highly decorative railing and the remainder of the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The first story is composed of a full width porch that wraps around the south wall of the home and terminates at the junction of the cross gable. The porch is covered with a secondary dropped hipped roof supported by brick piers with decorative banding. Between the piers surrounding the porch is a railing composed of shaped balusters. The second story is composed of two six-over-six double sash windows. Projecting from the slope of the decked hipped roof is a hipped roof dormer. The dormer contains paired six light casement windows. Within the porch bay are two large six-over-six double sash segmented arched windows. The offset front door is located within a recessed rounded arch entry with a limestone keystone on the first story of the prominent cross gable. Flanking the entrance to the north are two six-over-six double sash segmented arched windows. The second story of cross gable is composed of a single six-over-six double sash window on the south wall and two six-over-six double sash windows on the façade wall. A hipped roof dormer with paired casement windows each separated into six lights extends from the slope of the hipped cross gable.

A one story four bay frame garage constructed c. 1984 is situated behind the house. The garage is capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and is crown with a cupola. The four large openings are covered with overhead garage doors. Due to the recent construction of the garage it is a non-contributing resource.

A one story frame pool house constructed c. 2000 is situated behind the house. The structure is capped with a side gable roof is a centrally located front facing cross gable. Due to the recent construction of the structure it is a non-contributing resource.

520 N. Taylor Avenue (Non-Contributing-2)

The two-and-a-half story brick dwelling was constructed c. 2008. The home sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a hipped roof. A smaller hipped roof projects from the slope of principal roof covering a two story wing. The façade is composed of a full width two story porch under the principal supported by synthetic posts. Two hipped roof dormers extend from the slope of the principal roof. Due to its recent construction the home is non-contributing to the District.

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Situated behind 520 N. Taylor is a one story, brick, three bay garage capped with a hipped roof. Due to its recent construction, the garage is not contributing.

549 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2(NR))

The two and half story stucco veneered Craftsman style home was constructed c. 1911 for Captain Lorraine F. Jones as a wedding present for his daughter Matilda. The home sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with exposed rafter tails. A large two story gable end bay is situated on the north end of the façade. The first story of the eave wall is composed of a large enclosed porch capped with a low pitched hipped roof with a front facing cross gable where the entrance is located. The entrance is flanked by sidelight and capped by a fixed transom. The fenestration of the porch under the hipped roof consists of three separate ribbons of windows. Each ribbon contains three ten light casement windows. The second story of the eave wall above the entrance is a ribbon of four casement windows each separated into twenty lights. Projecting from the side gable roof is a front facing gable roof dormer with flared walls. The dormer is punctuated by a ribbon of four windows. Each window is a six-over-six double sash. The remainder of the second story has two eight-over-eight double sash windows. The first story of the gable end wall has a one story bay capped with a hipped roof. The bay has a ribbon of four six light casement windows. The fenestration of the second story is two eight-over-eight double sash windows. The gable field has a large segmental arched window separated into ten lights. The home is individually listed in the National Register. (photo: 25).

A three bay one story frame garage constructed c. 1922 is located behind 549 N. Taylor Avenue. The garage is capped with a hipped roof and the exterior walls are covered with stucco. The façade of the garage contains three large openings enclosed with overhead garage doors.

562 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The two story brick Colonial Revival residence was constructed c. 1950. The home sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. An off centered entrance is flanked to the south by two large nine-over-nine double sash windows and a single nine-over-nine double sash window to the north. The entrance is composed of double paneled doors capped with a fixed transom separated into six lights. The door is emphasized with a large Georgian door surround. The second story is punctuated by four six-over-six double sash windows. A dentilated cornice runs the length of the eaves on the façade. A one story wing extends from the north wall and contains an attached garage. The wing is capped with a side gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The fenestration of the wing is composed of two six-over-six double sash windows. Along the eaves of the wing is a dentilated cornice.

598 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

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The two story frame house sheathed in clapboards was originally constructed c. 1821 as a log cabin for James Holmes. In 1851, the home was purchased by Abram S. Mitchell, Secretary of the Pacific Railroad. Mitchell constructed a two story around the cabin. The final alternations to the residence occurred in 1931 under the direction of architect Beverly Nelson.

The Greek Revival home consists of an upright with a wing sitting on oak beams and capped with a cross gabled roof covered with slate. The first story is composed of a one story porch covered with a dropped shed roof which runs across the façade of the upright and the wing. The porch is supported by a colonnade of wood posts with large arched brackets. The southern half of the porch is enclosed with wood clapboards and is punctuated by two twelve-over-twelve double sash windows. Within the porch bay on the first story of the upright is a recessed area which contains the main entrance. The entrance and recessed area is obscured by vegetation. The first story of the wing under the porch is punctuated by two one-over-one windows which is flanked to the north by a small oriel of three single light casement windows. The fenestration of the second story of the front facing gable wing consists of two one-over-one double sash windows separated by two wood pilasters capped with a cornice. The gable field contains a large octagonal louvered vent. The gable end has a raking cornice supported by Craftsman style brackets. The second story of the side gable wing is punctuated by three one-over-one double sash windows. Along the eaves of the side gable roof are small decorative brackets.

600 N. Taylor Avenue (Non-Contributing)

The Colonial Revival influenced home was constructed c. 1957 for Harry Timmerman. The two story residence sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The first story is covered with a brick veneer and is composed of a full width porch covered with a secondary dropped shed roof supported by wood posts. Surrounding the porch between the posts is a wood railing with simple spindles. Within the porch bay is a centrally located entrance emphasized with a Georgian surround. Flanking either side are large windows. The second story is covered with wood clapboards and composed of three, six-over-nine double sash windows. Due to the construction of a large attached garage in 2003 at the façade of the home and the recent construction of the dwelling, the building is not a contributing resource.

606 N. Taylor Avenue (Non-Contributing)

The two story brick Colonial Revival residence was constructed c. 1961. The home sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first story of the façade contains a centrally located entrance flanked on either side two large openings. The openings are enclosed with six-over-six double sash windows with a solid wood panel below. The entrance is composed of a paneled main door with a wood screen door with a three quarter light separated into nine lights. The entrance is flanked by side lights and is emphasized by a large door surround capped with a broken pediment. The second story

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fenestration consists of five six-over-six double sash windows. Extending for the south wall of the dwelling is a two story brick wing capped with a side gable roof. The first and second story fenestration is composed of two six-over-six double sash windows. A second wing extends from the north wall of the home. One story in height and covered with a side gable roof, the wing houses an attached garage. The façade wall of the garage is composed of two six-over-six double sash windows.

620 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The two story stone Tudor Revival dwelling was constructed c. 1927 for Scottish immigrant and vice president of an insurance company, George Graham. The home sits on a concrete foundation and is covered with a hipped roof covered in green tiles. A two story wing slightly projects from the façade of the home north of the entrance. The wing is capped with a hipped roof also covered with green tiles that extends from the slope of the principal roof. The interior is accessed by a centrally located recessed rounded arch entrance. South of the entrance is a large stone engaged chimney that projects through the principal roof. The entrance is enclosed with a rounded arched paneled door with a half light separated into four lights. The entrance is offset to the north on the wing by paired twelve pane full light doors. Flanking that entrance to the south are two diamond light casement windows on either side of the chimney. Separating the first story from the second is a stone belt course. Above the entrance on the second story is a large opening. The opening is partially enclosed with paneled wood and paired casement windows each separated into six lights. Below the casement windows is a paneled wall. The opening has a decorative iron balcony railing with the letter "G" incorporated into the design. North of the faux balcony within the slightly projecting wing is a paired four-over-four double sash window. South of the balcony are two four-over-four double sash windows flanking either side of the engaged chimney.

625 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The home was constructed c. 1925 for Leo F. Dusard who was the president of a paper company. The two-and-a-half story brick Colonial Revival dwelling sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. Brick quoining exists at the corners. A paneled door with side lights capped with a large fanlight is centered in the symmetrical facade. The entrance is emphasized with an ornate entry porch which also serves as a balcony for the second story. The porch roof is supported by three fluted Doric columns at each corner and single fluted Doric pilasters on the façade wall. The eaves of the porch roof are decorated with a large dentilated cornice. Surrounding the balcony level is an ornate railing. On each side of the entrance are two large twelve-over-twelve double sash windows. Each window is capped with a fixed four light transom. The windows are adorned with brick headers with limestone keystones. At the balcony level is a large Palladian window. The central window is separated into twelve lights and crowned with a fanlight. On either side are side-lights separated into twelve individual lights. The Palladian window is emphasized with a decorative surround. The remainder of the

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fenestration on the second floor consists of two eight-over-eight double sash windows on either side of the balcony. Identical to the first story, the windows have brick headers with limestone keystones. Along the eaves of the roof is a prominent dentilated cornice. Projecting from the sloped of the hipped roof are three frame dormers covered with hipped roofs. Each dormer is punctuated by an eight-over-eight double sash window. Extending from the north exterior wall is a one story frame porte cochere. The portico is covered with a flat roof supported by large wood posts. The roof also serves as a balcony and is surrounded by an ornate wood railing.

629 N. Taylor Avenue (Non-Contributing)

The one-and-a-half story brick Bungalow was constructed c. 1908 for bricklayer Arthur G. Schmidt. The building sits on a limestone foundation and is covered with a side gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The façade is composed of a full width front porch under the principal roof. The roof is supported by a wooden Doric columns resting on brick piers. Within the porch bay is a centrally located entrance flanked on either side by two, twelve-over-one double sash windows. Projecting from the slope of the principal roof is a large dormer constructed in 1988. The dormer is covered by a shed roof with a prominent pediment. Below the pediment is a fixed single light octagonal window flanked on either side by two, eight-over-one double sash windows. The exterior wall of the dormer was covered with wide clapboards. Due to the alternation of the dormer in 1988 the building is a non-contributing resource.

630 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2)

The two story Tudor Revival home with Colonial Revival elements was constructed c. 1912, for Mrs. Charles Tittmann. The stucco veneered home sits on a limestone foundation and is covered with a side gabled roof with a clipped gable on the north gable end wall. A large projecting gable end wall with a clipped gable dominates the façade. The eave wall under the side gable roof contains a centrally located entrance with sidelights and capped with a large fan light. The doorway is covered with a segmental arch entry porch roof supported by large decorative brackets. To the north of the entrance are two paired fan light casement windows. To the south of the entrance is a smaller, paired casement window, each with eight lights. Another paired eight light casement window is at the eaves near the junction of the gable end wall. Two four light eyebrow windows project from the side gable roof. The front facing cross gable is composed of eaves of varying heights. The first story contains two, six-over-six double sash windows flanked to the north by a small paired casement window. Each casement is separated into four lights. The second story fenestration is a paired six over six double sash windows. South of the front facing gable is a two story sun porch. The first story contains a paired one-over-one screened window while the second story contains single fixed screened windows. (photo: 21).

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Behind the home is a two bay, one story garage constructed c. 1912. The stucco veneered garage is capped with a side clipped gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The two large openings in the façade contain metal overhead garage doors.

633 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two-and-a-half story frame Colonial Revival influenced house at 633 N. Taylor Avenue was constructed c. 1910 for contractor, Clyde B. Still. The home sits on a limestone foundation covered with a concrete veneer and is capped with a front facing gable roof sheathed in the asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are covered with wood clapboards. The first story consists of a full width porch covered with a dropped secondary shed roof. The roof is supported by wood posts with a clapboard knee wall. The off center entrance is accessed by a flight of wood steps and is flanked by a large, two-over-two double sash window. The entrance contains a paneled door with a single half light. The second story fenestration consists of a paired one-over-one double sash window. The gable field of the front facing gable is punctuated by a Palladian window. The central rounded arch window is nine lights and is flanked on either side by narrow rectangle windows each separated into three lights. The front facing gable roof has a prominent raking cornice. (photo: 14).

A one story frame garage constructed in 2002 is located behind 633 N. Taylor Avenue. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is non-contributing to the District.

639 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2)

The two-and-a-half story Craftsman frame house was constructed c. 1908 for Charles Pendleton, a railroad clerk. The dwelling sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first story consists of a full width porch that wraps around to the south exterior wall. The porch roof is supported by wood post with decorative brackets. Surrounding the porch between the posts is a knee wall clad with wood clapboard. Exposed rafter tails exist at the eaves of the porch roof. An off-center entrance containing a paneled door with a half light separated into six lights exists on the façade. The second story is covered with stucco and contains vertical and horizontal wooden elements that mimic half timbering. Above the off center entrance is a six-over-one double sash window flanked to the south by a ribbon of three, six-over-one double sash windows. Projecting from the slope of the hipped roof is a hipped roof dormer. The dormer has two, nine light casement windows. The exterior of the first floor and dormer are covered with wooden clapboards. (photo:17).

A one story frame garage covered with a stucco veneer constructed c. 1908 exists at the rear of the property. The garage is capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. A large opening punctuates the façade of the garage. The opening is enclosed with four hinged swing doors composed of vertical wood members. The top fourth of the each door is composed of eight lights.

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640 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The two-and-a-half story frame dwelling with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements was constructed c. 1919 for Theodore B. Entz. The upright with a wing home sits on a limestone foundation. The upright is capped with a front facing gable roof and the wing is covered with a side gable roof each sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first story of the upright has of a full width porch that wraps around to the eave wall. The porch is covered with a hipped roof supported by Doric columns which also serves as a balcony on the gable end wall. Between the columns surrounding the porch is a wooden railing composed of turned spindles. Within the porch bay is an entrance composed of paired full light doors. Flanking either side of the entrance are one-over-one double sash windows. The second story of the upright has a full width balcony covered with a dropped secondary shed roof supported by Doric columns and surrounded with a wood railing with turned spindles. Within the balcony bay is an entrance enclosed with a screen door. Within the gable field of the upright is a paired one-over-one double sash window. The wing lacks any fenestration on the first and second stories. The entire home is covered with synthetic clapboard siding except the balcony level which is covered with synthetic board and batten.

645 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival and Craftsman influenced residence was constructed c. 1909 for Charles DeBerard. The home sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a side gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with exterior walls covered in clapboards. The first story consists of an off center entrance flanked by two pairs of windows. Each pair consists of three-over-one double sash windows. The entrance is enclosed with a paneled door and emphasized with a door surround. The second story fenestration is composed of two large four-over-one double sash windows. Projecting from the slope of the principal roof is a large dormer capped with a hipped roof. The dormer has a ribbon of three, six-over-six double sash windows.

A one story frame garage constructed in 1992 is located on the lot behind 645 N. Taylor. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is non-contributing to the District.

647 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The one-and-a-half story Flemish bond brick Tudor Revival residence was constructed c. 1921 for bricklayer Arthur G. Schmidt. The home sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a side gable roof with clipped gables that is covered with asphalt shingles. An off center front facing gable wing projects from the slope of the principal roof. A full width porch, covered by an extension of the principal roof, runs the length of the façade eave wall. The porch roof is supported by segmental brick arches. Within the porch bay is an off center entrance flanked by two six-over-six double sash windows. The front facing gable wing is punctuated by paired six-

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over-six double sash windows. The gable field is separated from the first story by a vertical stretcher course creating a cornice. The remainder of the field is composed of a decorative brick pattern mimicking half timbering. The gable field also contains a single six light casement window. The shed roof dormer projects from the slope of the principal roof. The dormer is covered with clapboard and punctuated by two pairs of six light casement windows. Extending from the north wall is a one story wing covered with a side gable roof with clipped gables. The wing houses a one car garage. The façade wall of the wing is punctuated by two eight-over-one double sash windows.

705 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two story frame Italianate home was constructed c. 1862 for William T. Essex. The upright with a wing home is covered with wood clapboards, sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a low pitched hipped roof. The upright is punctuated on the first and second stories by two six-over-six double sash windows. The first story windows are crowned with pediments. The wing is dominated by a two story galleried porch under the principal roof. The porch and balcony are supported by wood Doric columns with a wood railing on the second level. The first story of the wing has an off center entrance enclosed with a paneled door with two rounded arch lights capped with a single light transom. Flanking the entrance is a single six-over-six double sash window crowned with a pediment. The balcony level has similar fenestration. The exterior wall contains an off center entrance enclosed by a full light door that is separated into several lights. The entrance is flanked by a six-over-six double sash window. The eaves of the home are formed by a large cantilevered cornice supported by decorative brackets. (photo: 4).

A one story brick garage capped with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles is situated behind the home. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is non-contributing resource.

711 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two story Colonial Revival brick dwelling was constructed c. 1949 for William C. Mann. The building sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The symmetrical façade consists of a centrally located entrance enclosed with a paneled door with a large pediment surround. The entrance is flanked on either side by one story three wall brick bays. The bays are capped with standing seam metal roofs. A central window is composed of an eight light upper sash and a twelve light lower sash. This window is flanked on either side by four-over-six double sash windows. Above the entrance on the second floor is a six-over-six double sash window. This window is offset by two larger eight-over-eight double sash windows. Extending from the south wall of the residence is a porte cochere. The one story open structure is capped with a side gable roof supported by four large brick piers.

The one story frame garage constructed in 2005 is located behind 711 N. Taylor Avenue. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is a non-contributing resource.

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720 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two-and-a-half story Queen Anne influenced frame dwelling was constructed c. 1915 for druggist, Harris W. Phillips. The clapboard covered home sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A full width front porch, accessed by a centrally located flight of wooden steps covers the first story. The porch is capped with a shed roof with flared eaves supported by wooden Doric columns. Within the porch bay is a centrally located entrance flanked on either side by one-over-one double sash windows. The entrance is enclosed with a paneled door and capped with a single light transom. The second story has an offset flat roof bay punctuated by paired one-over-one double sash windows. The remainder of the second story façade has a single one-over-one double sash window. Projecting from the slope of the principal roof is a gambrel roof dormer covered with asphalt shingles. The dormer contains paired one-over-one double sash windows.

Situated behind 720 N. Taylor is a one story frame three bay garage. Due to its recent construction, the garage is non-contributing.

721 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2)

The two story Craftsman influenced home was constructed c. 1921 for William A. Kraus. The stucco veneered home sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a low pitched front facing gable roof. The first story is composed of a centrally located entrance flanked by large six-over-one double sash windows. The doorway is covered by a front facing low pitched gable roof supported by large knee braces and two posts. Within the gable field of the porch roof is a large pediment beam with decorative stickwork. Similar to the first story, the second story consists of two six-over-six double sash windows. The large overhanging eaves at the façade are supported by six large knee braces. The knee brace at the peak of the principal roof is flanked on either side by small single light casement windows. A one story porte cochere extends from the north wall of the residence. The structure is capped with a side gable roof and supported by two large posts with knee braces. Extending from the south wall of the residence is a one story sun porch covered with a side gable roof. The porch is enclosed with screened windows that nearly run the entire height of the porch. (photo: 23).

A one story two bay frame garage constructed c. 1925 is located behind 721 N. Taylor Avenue. The garage is capped with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are covered with wide clapboards and the façade is punctuated by two large openings enclosed with overhead garage doors.

725 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

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The two story frame Colonial Revival dwelling was constructed c. 1931 for Joseph Sunnen, president of Sunnen Product Company. The clapboard sheathed home sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The symmetrical façade has a centrally located entrance with side lights and a paneled door. An entry porch consisting of a segmented arch roof with a raking cornice supported by two Ionic columns covers the doorway. Flanking either side of the entrance are paired French doors. The doors to the south are each separated into ten lights while the paired doors to the north are composed of full light leaded stained glass windows. The second story fenestration is composed of five, six-over-six windows. The windows and paired doors have paneled shutters. A one story flat roof wing extends from the south wall of the home. The façade of the wing is punctuated by a ribbon of three windows. The central six-over-one double sash window is flanked by four-over-one double sash windows. (photo: 18).

A one story frame garage constructed in 1988 is situated behind 725 N. Taylor. The garage is covered with a steeply pitched front facing gable roof. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is non-contributing resource.

731 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The two story Colonial Revival brick home was constructed c. 1935 for paint broker, John E. Niehaus. The home sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first story has an off center recessed entry surrounded with quoining. Flanking the entrance to the south are two six-over-six windows capped with brick headers with a limestone keystone. To the north is a narrow rectangular casement window. A belt course of brick headers separates the first story from the second. The second story fenestration is composed of two sets of paired six-over-six double sash windows. A cornice of vertical brick stretchers bordered by brick headers runs the length of the eaves. A one story wing capped with a side gable roof extends from the south wall of the residence. The façade wall of the wing is punctuated by paired six-over-six double sash windows.

A semi-detached one story brick garage is situated north of the dwelling. The garage is capped with a steeply pitched front facing asphalt shingle gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The gable field of the garage roof is covered with wide clapboards. The large opening on the façade wall of the garage contains an overhead garage door. The garage is connected to the home by an open walkway covered with a side gable roof projecting from the wall of the residence and terminating at the slope of the garage roof. The walkway is supported by stout posts and beams with knee braces.

741 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two story Colonial Revival brick residence was constructed c. 1940 for textile agent Thomas E. Collins. The building sits on a foundation obscured by vegetation and is capped with a side

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gable asphalt shingle roof. An entrance with side lights emphasized by a Georgian surround is centered on the facade. The entrance is flanked on either side by frame bays with brick foundations and hipped batten metal roofs. The bays have a large ten-over-fifteen double sash window flanked by narrow fixed windows separated into five lights. Above the entrance is a six-over-six double sash window flanked on either side by eight-over-eight double sash windows. The sill of each window consists of a continuous belt course of brick headers.

Behind 741 N. Taylor Avenue is a one story frame garage constructed c. 1988. The garage is capped with a front facing gable roof and is covered with wide clapboards. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is considered a non-contributing resource.

745 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

This two story Italianate influenced dwelling constructed c. 1860. The upright with a wing building sits on a limestone foundation and has an asphalt shingle cross gable roof with a raking cornice. The first and second stories of the upright are separated by a wooden belt course. Both stories have identical fenestration consisting of two, two-over-two double sash windows. The gable field of the gable end roof is punctuated by paired single light casement windows. The first story of the wing is covered with a full width porch topped with a shed roof supported by wood posts with a wood railing. Within the porch bay is an off center entrance flanked to the north by two, six-over-six double sash windows. The second story above the entrance is punctuated by a small six-over-six double sash window. Flanking the window to the north are two larger six-over-six double sash windows. Along the eaves of the upright and the wing are small decorative brackets.

A one story, three bay garage constructed in 1996 is situated behind the residence. The garage is capped with a side gabled asphalt shingle roof. The façade is composed of three large openings each containing overhead garage doors. Projecting from the slope of the roof are two large gable roof dormers. The dormer walls are punctuated with fixed 12 light windows. Due to the construction date of the garage, it is a non-contributing resource.

747 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two story Colonial Revival influenced frame dwelling was constructed c. 1931 for orthodontist, Leo M. Shanley. The home sits on an obscured foundation and is capped with a side gable asphalt shingle roof. The first story façade consists of an off center entrance flanked by two, six-over-six double sash windows. The entrance is emphasized with a rounded pediment supported by decorative pilasters. The second story contains three, six-over-six double sash windows. Extending from the south wall of the residence is a two story frame wing with an asphalt shingle side gable roof. The first story has a ribbon of three windows composed of a six-

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over-six double sash window flanked by four-over-four double sash windows. The second story is punctuated by an eight-over-eight double sash window. The entire residence is covered with synthetic siding.

A one story frame garage is also located on the property. Constructed in 1961, the garage sits on a concrete foundation and has a gable end roof sheathed in shingles. The façade contains an entrance containing a metal paneled door flanked on either side by small single light fixed windows. The entire structure is covered in synthetic siding. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is a non-contributing resource to the District.

750 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two-and-a-half story stuccoed home was constructed in c. 1884 for fur merchant and former Kirkwood Alderman Wilbur F. Warner. The single family home has a mixture of influences ranging from Queen Anne to Colonial Revival, some of which may not be original to the home. The home sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a steeply pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade is dominated by a two story portico supported by two large Doric columns. The symmetrical façade is composed of a centrally located entrance containing paired doors topped with a large fan light. The entrance is flanked by paired windows each separated into several lights. The second story, under the portico, is a cantilevered balcony supported by brackets and surrounded by a railing of turned spindles. The balcony is accessed by a pair of doors each separated into several lights. The balcony is offset on either side by two six-over-six double sash windows. Above the portico, projecting from the slope of the principal roof is a large front facing cross gable with a Palladian rounded arch window. Extending from the south wall of the residence is a two story wing capped with a low pitched hipped roof. The first story of the wing contains an entrance flanked by sidelights. The configuration of the window and door lights is obscured by vegetation. The second story contains a ribbon of three, six-over-six double sash windows. The home is designated a Kirkwood Landmark. (photo: 12).

A one story, two bay frame garage constructed c. 1974 is located behind 750 N. Taylor. The garage is capped with a side gable roof and the exterior walls are covered with board and batten siding. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is a non-contributing resource to the District.

751 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two story frame Italianate home was constructed c. 1858. The single family home sits on a limestone foundation has a low pitched asphalt shingle hipped roof. A centrally located paneled front door topped with a two light transom flanked on either side by six-over-six double sash windows. The entrance is covered with a porch that also serves as a balcony. The porch is supported by paired posts and has a large bracketed cornice. The balcony level is surrounded with a railing with turned spindles with paired posts at each corner. The balcony is accessed by a

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window door composed of a six-over-six window with a small paneled door below. The balcony is flanked by six-over-six windows. The cantilevered eaves are supported by brackets. (photo: 3).

Behind 751 N. Taylor Avenue is a one story frame shed constructed c. 1958. The shed is capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The façade is composed of a central entrance covered with a secondary dropped shed roof porch. The garage is non-contributing due to the date of construction.

800 N. Taylor Avenue (Non-Contributing)

The two story mass planned home at 800 N. Taylor was constructed c. 2006. The dwelling sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a crossed gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade is clad with a stone veneer and the gable fields are sheathed in vinyl siding. Due to the recent construction of the building, it is a non-contributing resource.

801 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two-and-a-half story Queen Ann dwelling was constructed c. 1915. The home sits on a limestone foundation and is capped with a steeply pitched cross gabled shingle. The first story has a full width enclosed porch covered with a dropped secondary shed roof. The offset entrance is accessed by a brick terrace and is flanked on either side by paired ten light casement windows. The remainder of the enclosed porch consists of a ribbon of eight casement windows. Above the entrance is a three wall oriel topped with a flat roof. Each wall of the bay is punctuated by a single one-over-one double sash window. The bay is flanked by a single one-over-one double sash window. The dominant front facing cross gable is punctuated by paired rounded arch casement windows. The paired window is capped with a pediment with a raking cornice. The exterior walls of the home are covered in stucco while the gable field of the roof is sheathed in clapboards.

A modified garage constructed c. 1915 is also situated on the property. The one story garage is covered with stucco and capped with a hipped roof sheathed in shingles. An attached carport was constructed c. 1989 on the façade of the historic garage. The carport is supported by wood posts and is capped with a front facing gable roof. Due to the alternations to the garage, it is a non-contributing resource.

806 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The one-story Ranch style dwelling constructed c. 1910 has an asphalt-shingled, gabled roof, brick exterior and a concrete foundation. The dwelling faces west. The façade holds a central single-door entry with a single sidelight (north of the entry). The door is flanked by six-over-six windows. These windows and the entry are within the porch bay. The porch is one-story in height, centered on the façade and has a shed roof supported by square columns. A frame

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balustrade surrounds the porch. On either end of the façade (outside of the porch bay) are individual, six-over-six windows with faux shutters. At the north end of the primary wing is an exterior/interior brick chimney. The north elevation features a set-back garage wing with an asphalt-shingled roof and overhead track (west elevation) door. The crest of the garage roof supports an original cupola with louvered vents.

810 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2)

This two-and-a-half story frame, Queen Anne dwelling constructed c. 1900. The dwelling has an asphalt shingled hipped roof, exterior synthetic siding, a cut limestone foundation, and a wrap-around porch. The porch is one-story in height and has a hipped roof supported by Tuscan columns. The porch extends along the entire façade (west elevation) and wraps to the south elevation. A frame balustrade extends along the porch and the steps leading to the centered front entry. The entry bay holds a single-light, wood paneled door with a single-light transom. Flanking the entry are single one-over-one windows. A secondary entry is noted within the porch bay at the southwest corner of the façade. The entry holds a single-light wood paneled door with a single-light transom. The porch cornice has dentilled molding. The second-story west elevation (above the porch) holds a central projecting window bay with three one-over-one lights. Single windows of similar design flank the central window bay. The upper half story holds a gambrel roof dormer (west elevation). The dormer features small paired one-over-one windows. The side (north and south) elevations have similar dormers with windows. At the north elevation is a one-story hipped wing. The wing is set back from the façade and has two one-over-one windows on the primary (west) elevation.

The property includes a detached frame one-story garage with an asphalt-shingled roof and synthetic siding. The garage, situated northeast of the dwelling, was constructed c. 1910 and contributes to the District.

814 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2)

This one-story, gable-and-wing plan, Folk Victorian dwelling, was constructed c. 1888. The brick dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof and a limestone foundation. The primary (west elevation) entry is situated near the south end of the façade. This linear section of the façade is offset at the north by two front facing gable wings – both situated at the north end of the house. The south half of the façade (linear wing) supports a shed porch with two square columns. The entry (within the porch bay) is a wood paneled door offset by a single eight-over-one window. The north wall of the porch is created by a projecting brick cross-gabled wing. This wing has two six-over-six, west elevation windows. The brick wing is offset at the north by another gabled wing with a west façade eight-over-eight window. All of the dwelling's double-hung windows have faux shutters. The northern most gabled wing is clad with synthetic siding, and the gable field holds an original Queen Anne sash window. A wide brick interior chimney rises above a hipped roofline projection at the north end of the dwelling. (photo: 11).

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The property holds a two-story garage constructed c. 1950. The garage, situated southeast of the dwelling, has lower level exterior brick walls and upper story board-and-batten siding. The building contributes to the District.

836 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2)

This two-story Colonial Revival style dwelling constructed c. 1937. The end-gable plan dwelling has an asphalt-shingled roof, exterior stone veneer and synthetic siding. A one-story wing is attached to the north elevation. The primary entrance is centered on the façade. The bay is filled with a multi-panel door and set below a single-light transom. Engaged fluted pilasters flank the door. Decorative drop pendants are visible on either side of the door and at either end of the façade below the second-story overhang. On either side of the entry are two, six-over-eight windows. The lower elevation is clad with stone veneer; the upper elevation is clad with synthetic siding. The second-story façade holds five, six-over-six windows with faux shutters. At the south end of the dwelling is an exterior end chimney with stone veneer. The one-story north wing is set back from the façade. The wing is clad with synthetic siding and has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof. The west elevation (of the wing) holds a contemporary three-panel window.

The property includes a c. 1940 frame garage. The one-story, steeply pitched gabled building is situated northwest of the dwelling. The exterior is clad with synthetic siding, and the west elevation holds an overhead track door. The garage is a contributing feature of the District.

840 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

This two-story Greek Revival dwelling was constructed c. 1866. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior synthetic siding, and a two-story central portico centered on the façade (west elevation). Within the portico, at the first-story level, is a wood panel door with a classical surround and upper fanlight. The second-floor has a balcony and four-light paneled door. Four square columns support the portico gable. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung with shutters. The windows are placed symmetrically on the façade – three on each side of the portico (both upper and lower floors). Near either end of the dwelling, interior stone chimneys rise above the roofline ridge. At the northeast corner of the dwelling is an attached modern garage wing. The wing has a gabled, asphalt-shingled roof and exterior synthetic siding. Two overhead track garage doors are situated on the north elevation of the wing. Stone steps lead to the primary entrance/porch, which are abutted by an original low stone retaining wall. Stone pillars flank the drive to the house. (photo: 7).

841 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

This two-story Colonial Revival style dwelling was constructed c. 1941. The end-gable plan dwelling has an asphalt-shingled roof, exterior brick and synthetic siding, and a central one-story gabled portico with fluted columns. The portico has a classical pediment with central arch

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leading to the primary entry. The entry is filled with a wood panel door that is flanked by multi-light sidelights. The lower level of the dwelling is clad with brick; the upper story is clad with synthetic siding. Flanking the central portico are six-over-twelve light windows. Drop pendant pineapples are situated below the upper floor overhang at either end of the façade wall. The upper façade has a central six-over-six (hall) window, which is flanked by eight-over-eight windows. All façade windows have faux shutters. At either end of the primary wing are interior/exterior end brick chimneys. The south elevation has a one-story gabled wing clad with synthetic siding. The north elevation has a one-story linear breezeway that connects to a one-and-a-half story facing gable wing. This wing is clad with synthetic siding. Windows on the wings are eight-over-eight and six-over-six design.

842 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

This house was constructed c. 1951. The one-story L-plan dwelling features Ranch and Cape Cod influences. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled roof, exterior stone veneer and horizontal (synthetic) siding, and a concrete foundation. The primary entry is situated on the west elevation within the end-gable plan wing at the south end of the dwelling. The entry is near the juncture of the projecting gabled cross-wing and holds a paneled door. Within this area is a stoop that is covered by the projecting gable, creating a small integral porch. A second entrance is situated on the south elevation of the porch wall. Windows within the porch are original four-over-four design. At the west end of the gabled wing is an exterior stone chimney. Another projecting wing extends immediately north of the chimney stack. The west elevation of this wing holds three windows consisting of a central eight-over-eight window flanked by six-over-six windows.

The property includes a one-story frame garage constructed c. 1962. The garage is a non-contributing feature of the District due to its construction date, which postdates the period of significance.

846 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

This one-and-a-half story Ranch dwelling was constructed c. 1950. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior brick and synthetic siding, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary (west) elevation has a projecting front facing gable at the south end of the dwelling. This wing has a brick exterior and paired double-hung windows obscured by an awning. Immediately north of the windows is a shed entry bay with a single-light door. Above the entry is a neoclassical pediment supported by brackets. Above the entry is a gabled dormer with a six-over-one window. Dentilled molding extends along the entire façade cornice. Offsetting the entry/gable wing to the north are two projecting bays filled with multi-light windows. At the north end of the dwelling is an attached two-car garage. The wing has two overhead track doors

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on the west elevation. At the roofline ridge of the garage wing is a cupola with louvered vents. An interior brick chimney rises above the roofline, separating the primary wing from the breezeway.

852 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

This two-story Tudor Revival style dwelling constructed c. 1931. The dwelling has a steeply pitched gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles, exterior brick walls, and a poured concrete foundation. On the façade (west elevation) is a projecting central gabled projection. The bay holds a central arched entry with limestone surround. The entry holds an original screened door, vertical board door with an upper arched light. Offsetting the entry is a slender recessed window bay with a stained glass light. Decorative stonework embraces the primary wing on either end near the foundation. Above the entrance, within the gable field, is a six-over-six window. The gable bears decorative brickwork. The north end of the dwelling extends laterally. This wing holds a gabled dormer with decorative wood siding. The dormer holds a six-over-six window. At the south end of the house is a large shed dormer with exterior brick walls and three windows – paired and single six-over-six lights. Lower story façade windows are similarly designed and have faux shutters. Brick chimneys rise above the roofline near the north and south ends of the central wing. The dwelling has a two-car, one-and-a-half story frame, original garage wing at the rear (east) elevation.

866 N. Taylor Avenue (Non-Contributing)

This one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival style dwelling was constructed c. 1940 and remodeled in 2010. The dwelling faces west and has an asphalt-shingled roof and exterior brick walls. The primary elevation has a central gabled portico supported by square columns. The portico, which was either remodeled or replaced c. 2010, leads to a paneled door with engaged pilasters flanking the entry bay. North of the porch is an original shed window bay with paired six-over-six windows. This bay is offset by a small six-over-six window with faux shutters and a brick sill. The south end of the façade has two twelve-over-twelve windows with faux shutters. Above the porch, the roof holds two shed dormers that are not original. The dormers each hold a single double-hung window with muntins. The dormers are clad with synthetic siding. Exterior end brick chimneys rise above the roofline at either end (north/south) of the primary wing. The north end of the primary wing has a breezeway with a secondary entry and multi-light windows. The breezeway connects to a north end garage wing with a wide overhead track door (west elevation). A large two-story modern wing with exterior synthetic siding is situated at the rear (east) elevation. Due to the dwelling's significant façade modifications in 2010 (including a new portico, dormers, and large two-story rear wing), it is non-contributing to the District.

900 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The dwelling is a one-and-a-half story, Tudor Revival influenced dwelling constructed c. 1948. The gable-front plan dwelling has exterior brick walls and a poured concrete foundation. The

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primary entry is centered on the west elevation. A shed portico with square columns leads to the entry bay that holds a paneled door with upper light. Offsetting the entry on the façade is an exterior brick chimney. The gable field above the entry is filled with synthetic siding and an altered two-light sliding window with faux shutters. Lower story windows flanking the entry are replacement two-light design and also have faux shutters. The north elevation has replacement windows and two gabled dormers with synthetic siding. Like the dwelling's remaining windows, these lights are also replacement sliding design. A connecting breezeway extends to join the primary dwelling with a south garage wing. The garage wing has a front facing gable. The west (primary) elevation holds an overhead track door. The breezeway and garage are clad with synthetic siding. Although the dwelling has replacement windows, the overall shape, form, and significant features such as gabled dormers and the primary porch are intact.

903 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

A two-story Colonial Revival style dwelling was constructed c. 1937. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior brick walls and a concrete foundation. The entry is centered on the primary two-story wing façade (east elevation). The entry bay holds a six-panel wood door flanked by four-light sidelights. A classical style surround with engaged fluted pilasters surrounds the door and sidelights. Flanking the entry are a six-over-six window with faux shutters (to the south) and a projecting original bay filled with three six-over-six windows. The upper façade holds three symmetrically placed six-over-six windows with faux shutters. Brick interior/exterior end chimneys are situated at either end (north/south) of the primary wing. At the north end of the dwelling is an original screened porch. The shed roof porch leads to a one-and-a-half story frame wing with two upper gabled dormers, each of which holds a single double-hung window.

906 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival style dwelling was constructed c. 1948. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior brick walls, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary entry is centered on the façade (west elevation) and holds a wood panel door flanked by engaged fluted pilasters. The entry is set below a slightly projecting shed roof created by the gable overhang of the primary roof. Offsetting the entry to the north is an original bay. The bay holds paired central six-over-six windows flanked by single four-over-four windows. The remaining lower façade, south of the entry, holds an eight-over-eight window with faux shutters. The upper half story has three gabled dormers with exterior synthetic siding. Each of the dormers holds a single double-hung, six-over-six window.

907 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two-story, Tudor Revival influenced dwelling was constructed c. 1937. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof and exterior brick walls. The façade (east elevation) has a central projecting gable. This section of the façade holds a first-story entry with a single-light door. The

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entry has a flat portico supported by wrought iron columns. The upper portico holds a decorative wrought iron balustrade. The gable is filled with synthetic siding and a single, double-hung, six-over-six window with faux shutters. Flanking the central projection, the façade holds paired windows of similar design on the lower level and upper eight-over-eight windows. The lower level windows have concrete lintels below jack arches. Brick chimneys rise above the roofline at either end (north/south) of the primary wing. At the north end of the dwelling is a one and half story wing. Although the wing is original, it has been altered through infill of what was probably an original screened porch. The east elevation of the wing is clad with synthetic siding and holds three sets of paired one-over-one windows. The upper half story wall rises above the shed portion of the former porch roof. This wall is also covered with synthetic siding and holds two six-over-six windows.

Northwest of the dwelling is a c. 1937 detached original garage contributing to the district. The garage has synthetic siding, an overhead track door (east elevation) and a cupola at the roofline ridge. Also on the lot is a detached non-contributing shed constructed c. 1972.

910 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The one-and-a-half story brick, Cape Cod dwelling was constructed c. 1948. The dwelling has a steeply pitched gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The façade (west elevation) holds a single light, wood paneled door flanked by wide one-over-one windows with replacement lights and faux shutters. On either side of the door are engaged fluted pilasters. The north end of the primary wing has an exterior end brick chimney. Attached to the east end of the dwelling is a one-story garage. The garage wing projects slightly from the façade. The garage wing's exterior is clad with wide horizontal board siding. The east elevation holds an original overhead track door.

911 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The two-story brick dwelling with Colonial Revival elements was constructed c. 1937. The house has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof. The façade (east elevation) holds a one-story full-width shed porch enclosed with screened windows and synthetic siding. Above the porch, the façade holds three symmetrically placed dormer windows, each below a gabled projection. The windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung design with brick sills. At either end of the primary gabled wing (north and south ends) is an exterior brick chimney. At the north end of the dwelling is an attached one-and-a-half story garage wing. The garage has lower brick siding and upper synthetic siding. The wing imitates the main section of the dwelling with gabled wall dormer windows in the upper portion of the façade.

914 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The one-story Ranch influenced dwelling constructed c. 1948. The L-plan dwelling has a low-hipped asphalt shingled roof, exterior synthetic siding, and a concrete foundation. The dwelling

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faces west with the primary entry on the linear section of the L-plan that extends south. The single door entry is offset by paired windows. The projecting front wing has a single window on the west elevation. Windows are replacement one-over-one with faux shutters. At the southeast corner of the dwelling is an attached one-story garage wing. This wing has a shed roof and exterior synthetic siding. On the west elevation is an overhead track door.

920 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The one-story Ranch style dwelling constructed c. 1948. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, exterior brick and stone walls, and a concrete foundation. The primary (west) elevation has a recessed/integral porch supported by wrought iron columns. The porch has a concrete slab foundation and leads to a single door entry flanked by paired and a picture style window. The façade holds a second set of paired windows near the south end. Single windows are double-hung, two-over-two horizontal sash design. The façade wall below the windows is clad with rubble stone veneer. At the north end of the dwelling is an attached garage wing. The garage is clad with brick and holds a west elevation overhead track door.

925 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The two-story dwelling was constructed c. 1940. The Colonial Revival influenced dwelling has an L-plan, an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, and exterior brick and wide board siding. The primary entry is situated immediately south of the projecting front gabled wing. The entrance has engaged pilasters and a dentilled cornice. The door is a multi-light paneled design and slightly recessed within the entry bay. Windows on the first-story level are paired six-over-nine double-hung design. One window set offsets the entrance; the other is situated on the east façade of the projecting wing. Upper elevation windows are six-over-six. Windows all have faux shutters. The dwelling's lower level is clad with brick; the upper elevation is clad with wide board (synthetic) siding. The front gabled wing is situated at the north end of the dwelling; and the façade faces east. There is a louvered vent above the second-story windows on the east elevation. The south elevation holds an exterior end brick chimney. An attached garage wing is situated at the west (rear) elevation.

926 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The two-story dwelling was constructed c. 1948. The Tudor-Revival influenced dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior brick walls, and an attached frame garage at the south end of the dwelling. The façade is oriented toward the west and has a central entry bay with a two-light paneled door. The entry is set below a shed portico supported by decorative brackets. The roof extends above a concrete stoop surrounded by a wrought iron balustrade. Immediately north of the porch/entry is a primary façade exterior end brick chimney. Offsetting the entry to the north (lower elevation) is a one-over-one replacement window. Above the entry, the primary (second-story level) holds a replacement three-pane window. Windows have faux shutters. Above the upper façade window is a louvered vent. An enclosed end-gable plan wing connects

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the primary dwelling to the frame garage at the north end. The connecting wing is one-story and has three double-hung windows. The garage has an overhead track door on the west elevation. Synthetic siding covers the exterior garage walls, connecting wing, and upper portion of the primary dwelling.

927 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

Constructed c. 1941, the two-story Colonial Revival influenced dwelling is clad with brick (lower story) and wide board (synthetic) siding (upper elevation). The upper primary (east) elevation slightly overhangs above the first floor. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled, end-gable roof. The entry is centered on the lower façade wall and holds a multi-light, paneled door. The entry, as are windows, is flanked by faux shutters. On either side of the entrance, which is accessed via a low concrete stoop, are 10-over-15 light windows. At the upper façade elevation are three symmetrically placed windows. The central window (directly above the entry) is six-over-six design; whereas the windows on either end of the elevation are eight-over-eight design. A rear garage wing is attached to the dwelling's west elevation.

934 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

Constructed c. 1948, the one-and-a-half story dwelling bears evidence of Tudor Revival influences, with a steeply pitched gabled roof clad with asphalt-shingles and a primary façade brick chimney. The dwelling has exterior brick walls and a connecting wing/garage at the north end. The primary (west) elevation holds a central entry bay covered by a shed portico supported by paired columns. A low concrete stoop leads to the entrance. On either side of the entrance, are two-by-two replacement windows. Faux shutters flank the windows. The upper façade is clad with synthetic siding and holds a three-light replacement window flanked by faux shutters. The upper gable field holds a louvered vent. The connecting wing that adjoins the primary wing to the garage is clad with synthetic siding. This wing has three double-hung windows on the primary (west) elevation. The garage wing has a wide modern overhead track door on the west elevation. The frame garage wing is clad with synthetic siding.

938 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The one-and-a-half story, Tudor-Revival influenced dwelling was constructed c. 1948. The dwelling has a steeply pitched, asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior brick and synthetic siding, and a concrete foundation. The primary entry is centered on the façade (west elevation) and is accessed via a low concrete stoop. Offsetting the entry to the south is a primary façade exterior brick chimney. On either end of the façade are two-panel replacement windows with faux shutters. The upper elevation gable field holds a two-light replacement window. This portion of the dwelling, as well as the garage wing, is clad with synthetic siding. The garage wing is situated at the north end of the dwelling within an extension of the gable. An overhead track door fills the garage door opening on the west elevation.

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941 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The one-story Ranch style dwelling was constructed c. 1948. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior brick walls, and a concrete foundation. The primary (east elevation) holds a central single door entry that holds a single-light paneled door. The door is set within a shed portico supported by square columns resting on a concrete stoop. The façade holds two windows – one on either side of the entry bay. The north window is a three-light picture style opening with a concrete and brick sill. The south window is a bay light that projects from the façade wall. The window has three-lights and a hipped cap clad with asphalt shingles. A connecting wing at the south end of the house leads to an attached garage. The connecting wing is clad with brick and holds a one-over-one window with faux shutters on the east elevation. This wing attaches to an enclosed breezeway with paired one-over-one windows and vertical board siding. At the south end of the dwelling is a gabled two-car garage wing with a single overhead track door. An interior/exterior end wide brick chimney rises above the roofline at the north end of the dwelling.

953 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The dwelling was constructed c. 1950 and features Cape Cod and Tudor Revival influences. It is a gable-front plan, one-and-a-half story brick dwelling with a steeply pitched asphalt-shingled roof. The primary entry is centered on the façade (east elevation) within a slightly pronounced brick surround. The door is slightly recessed within the bay. Immediately above the porch, within the front gable field, is a six-over-six window with faux shutters. Flanking the entry are 16-light windows with faux shutters. All of the façade windows have dentilled jack arches (which appear to have originally supported storm windows, screens or shutters) and brick sills. The gable field is filled with an original frame louvered vent that fits the triangular section of the upper roofline. At either end of the primary dwelling wing are exterior end brick chimneys. The chimney stack at the south end has dentilled trim imitating that on the window arches. A linear wing extends at the north end of the dwelling, leading to a front facing gable garage wing. The linear wing has paired multi-light, double-hung windows. The east elevation of the garage wing holds a wide multi-light window flanked by faux shutters. The wing and garage section of the dwelling are clad with wide horizontal board siding.

967 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

967 N. Taylor Avenue is a one-story Tudor-Revival influenced dwelling constructed c. 1948. The cross-gable plan dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior synthetic siding, and a poured concrete foundation. The primary (east) elevation has a projecting front-gabled wing that holds a two-light door. The door is slightly off-center and flanked by an exterior stone chimney that rises above the roofline, capped by three chimney pots (converted to flues). On either side of the primary gabled wing, the façade holds a single window of six-over-six design. The windows have faux shutters. At the southeast corner of the dwelling is an attached end-gable plan garage.

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The garage wing is clad with synthetic siding and holds an overhead track door on the east elevation. The garage wing is set back from the façade at the south end of the dwelling.

971 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The one-story Tudor-Revival influenced dwelling was constructed c. 1948. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled, gabled (front facing) roof and exterior brick walls. The façade (east elevation) has a centered arched entry with a stone surround. The entry holds an arched wood paneled door with an upper single light. Flanking the entry are a single three-over-one window (north end) and paired one-over-one windows (south end). The paired windows are set within a stone surround and have a brick sill. The single three-over-one window has no surround, but does have a brick sill. The upper gable field holds a louvered vent with a brick sill. An interior brick chimney rises above the roofline near the south end of the dwelling. The front gable extends to form a garage wing, also at the south end of the dwelling. The east elevation of the garage wing holds an overhead track door.

977 N. Taylor Avenue (Non-Contributing)

The Ranch style dwelling was constructed in 2011. The linear plan, one-story dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior brick walls, and a concrete foundation. The entry bay is off center on the façade (east elevation), set within an integral shed porch supported by wrought iron columns. The section of the façade wall within the porch bay is clad with synthetic siding. The porch holds a single paneled door offset by a picture style window. The porch wall at the north end of the dwelling has patterned square cut-out sections (original feature) and is constructed of brick. An exterior end brick chimney and original multi-sash window are noted on the north elevation. The façade wall projects slightly at the south end of the porch. This portion of the elevation has an altered window opening filled with a window garden/bay. The elevation also holds an original one-over-one window (further south). Projecting below the roof overhang and connected to the façade wall is a low brick balustrade. The balustrade surrounds a landscaped area. Further south, the façade wall projects and becomes flush with the roof overhang. Within this area, the façade (east elevation) holds paired one-over-one windows. Original copper gutters are intact.

1004 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2)

Constructed c. 1927, this is a one-story, Spanish Eclectic style dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gabled roof and exterior stucco walls. The dwelling has a cross-gable plan with a primary elevation shaped parapet capped with brick. The projecting gable/shaped parapet section of the dwelling holds two sets of French doors with a balconet. The upper portion of the doors (and their insets) are cloverleaf shaped. The primary entry is set within the linear section of the dwelling, facing east and immediately north of the parapet wing. The door is arched and offset by a wide one-over-one light. Flanking the projecting parapet wing at the south, the façade holds a one-over-one window. This portion of the dwelling has a stucco clad balustrade capped with

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bricks. The balustrade surrounds an open patio. At the north end of the primary wing, the parapet wall rises above the roofline. A chimney rises above the roofline at this end and is clad with stucco. A one-story, flat roof wing is slightly recessed at the north end of the dwelling. The wing has paired single-light windows on the east elevation. (photo: 24).

The property retains a masonry one-story garage constructed c. 1925. The garage is a contributing building.

1005 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

The one-story, Spanish Eclectic style dwelling was constructed c. 1924. The dwelling faces east. It is capped with an asphalt-shingled roof. Exterior walls are clad with stucco. There are three arched openings across the façade (east elevation). The central arch leads to a recessed porch and the primary entry. The arched opening at the north end of the elevation holds paired multi-light French doors with a fanlight transom. The arch at the south end of the façade has a similar shaped transom above paired multi-light, double-hung windows. At the south end of the elevation is an arched porch with wide columns (clad with stucco) hipped roof capped with clay tiles.

1008 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

Constructed c. 1927, this is a Spanish Eclectic style dwelling with a hipped, asphalt shingled roof, exterior brick walls, and a front parapet wall. The one story dwelling faces west and is set back further on the street than adjacent dwellings. The primary entry is accessed via a recessed porch/stoop at the southwest corner. The remainder of the façade projects further west and holds three arched windows with a balconet. The windows are ten-light design and are set within brick arches. Above the windows is a shaped parapet. A brick interior chimney rises above the roofline at the south end of the dwelling.

1011 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2)

The one-and-a-half story Tudor/Colonial Revival influenced dwelling was constructed c. 1948. The end-gable plan dwelling has a steeply pitched asphalt shingled gabled roof, exterior brick walls, and a poured concrete foundation. The entry is centered on the façade (east elevation) and holds a paneled door. Offsetting the entry immediately to the south is an exterior (façade) brick chimney. The entry is set within a shed porch supported by four columns on a concrete foundation. Offsetting the chimney at the south (within the porch bay) is a single nine-over-nine window. The remainder of the façade (outside the porch bay) holds two six-over-six windows. All of the façade windows have faux shutters. The gable fields (side elevations) hold paired double-hung windows.

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The property retains an original frame detached garage, constructed c. 1948. The garage is a contributing building.

1012 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2)

Constructed c. 1928, this is a two-story Spanish Eclectic influenced dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior stucco and synthetic siding, and a concrete foundation. The cross-gable plan dwelling has a wrap-around hipped porch supported by square columns. The porch bay leads to an arched, off-center entry. Windows within the porch bay are varied in shapes and sizes, including a small square window and narrow double-hung light north of the entry. On the north wall of the projecting front gable wall is a double-hung window. The lower elevation of the façade (west elevation) is clad with stucco; whereas the upper façade and gable fields are clad with synthetic siding that imitates weatherboard siding. The first-story projecting wing is situated at the south end of the dwelling and holds paired one-over-one windows with faux shutters. The upper story holds multi-light paired and single windows; some of which have faux shutters. The gable field has an arched, two-part louvered vent. A rear cross gable extends in a linear fashion at the west end of the dwelling. This wing has a steep pitched roof and an exterior end chimney clad with synthetic siding.

The property retains an original frame detached garage. This building is contributing to this district.

1015 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2)

Constructed c. 1948, this is a one-and-a-half story, Tudor Revival influenced dwelling. The house has a steeply pitched, asphalt shingled gabled roof, exterior brick and synthetic siding, and a concrete foundation. The primary (east) elevation holds a three-quarters width shed roof porch supported by wrought iron columns and surrounded by a balustrade. Within the porch bay, the entry is centered and covered by a modern single-light storm door. Flanking the entry (within the porch bay) are single one-over-one windows with faux shutters. Immediately above the porch is a similar window filled with an air conditioning unit. The window is covered by a metal awning. The gable field is clad with synthetic siding and holds a triangular louvered vent. A brick chimney rises above the roofline at the north end of the dwelling.

A detached frame garage, constructed c. 1948 is situated southeast of the dwelling. The garage is contributing.

1016 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

Constructed c. 1928, this is a one-and-a-half story Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gabled roof and brick exterior. The gable-front plan dwelling has an off-center porch that is recessed from the front gabled wing. Situated at the northwest corner of the dwelling, the porch/stoop leads to the primary entry. The projecting gable façade (west elevation) holds a band of three

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windows. The windows have double-hung storm sashes-over-multi-light paired casement lights. The gable fields are filled with synthetic siding. At the south end of the dwelling is an interior end brick chimney. The chimney flanks an upper half story shed dormer (modern addition) with three two-light windows. A secondary entry is noted on the south elevation below the dormer.

1019 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2)

Constructed c. 1945, this Minimal Traditional dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior brick walls, and a concrete foundation. The primary (east) elevation has a screened gabled porch supported by wood columns. The porch leads to the primary entry, which retains an original multi-light storm door and wood paneled door with an upper fanlight window. The gable field of the porch is filled with synthetic siding. On either side of the porch are double-hung six-over-six windows with faux shutters. An exterior end brick chimney rises above the roofline at the south end of the dwelling.

Situated near the northwest corner of the lot is a contributing one-story frame garage constructed c. 1948.

1020 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

Constructed c. 1928, this is a one-story dwelling that illustrates Tudor Revival and Spanish Eclectic influences. The front-facing gabled dwelling has an asphalt-shingled roof, brick walls, and a stucco covered foundation. At the southwest corner of the dwelling is an integral screened porch that leads to the primary entry. The porch is offset at the north (west elevation) by a projecting gabled wing. This wing has a central exterior end stone chimney. The chimney is flanked by single double-hung arched windows. The windows hold six-over-six lights set below fanlight transoms.

1024 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

Constructed c. 1928, this is a Tudor-Revival influenced dwelling. The dwelling faces west and is a cross-gable plan with an asphalt shingled roof and stucco exterior. Centered on the west elevation is a steeply pitched front-facing gabled entry bay. The entrance leads to a recessed door, accessed via an arched open bay with a concrete stoop. The arch has decorative brick quoins. Above the arch is a decorative recess with a brick sill. Flanking the entry bay are paired one-over-one replacement windows. The windows have brick jack arches and brick sills, and are flanked by faux shutters. At the north end of the dwelling, an interior end chimney stack clad with stucco rises above the roofline. A clipped gable is noted above the paired windows south of the entry bay. The gable has a decorative stucco band at the base of the gable field. A linear gabled wing extends at the south end of the dwelling. The wing is recessed from the façade and

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holds paired single-light replacement windows with faux shutters, a brick sill and brick jack arch (west elevation).

1028 N. Taylor Avenue (Non-Contributing)

Constructed c. 2005, this is a two-story contemporary dwelling with an asphalt-shingled roof, exterior brick walls, and a concrete foundation. The dwelling's recent construction date renders it non-contributing to the District.

1032 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

Constructed c. 1928, this is a one-story dwelling that illustrates Tudor Revival and Spanish Eclectic influences. Similar in plan to the dwelling at 1020 N. Taylor Avenue, the dwelling has an asphalt-shingled front-gabled roof. Exterior walls are clad with brick and stucco. The entry is accessed via a stoop at the southwest corner of the façade (west elevation). The stoop is covered by a metal awning. The entry/stoop is visually obscured by a large shrub. The west elevation of the front gabled projecting wing holds a central exterior brick chimney. The chimney is flanked by arched windows with brick arches and sills. The windows are filled with multi-light casement lights.

1036 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing-2)

Constructed c. 1924 this is a one-story Craftsman/Tudor-Revival influenced dwelling with a complex gabled roof (clipped gable, steep gable pitch, and cross gable wing). The roof is clad with asphalt shingles, and the exterior walls are clad with brick. The entry is off-center on the west elevation. This bay has a steeply pitched front gable that imitates the Tudor Revival style. The entry bay is arched and leads to a recessed porch/door. Offsetting the gabled entry to the south (west elevation) is a clipped gable bay with paired horizontal sash windows. The windows have a jack brick arch and brick sill, and are flanked by faux shutters. The gable bay has stucco and half-timbers. Knee brace brackets support the clipped gable overhang. A second window bay (similar in configuration) offsets the entry bay to the north (west elevation). A linear wing is set back from the façade and extends at the southeast corner of the dwelling.

The property holds a contributing detached one-story frame garage constructed c. 1924.

1037 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

This is a one-story Ranch dwelling constructed c. 1951. The end-gable plan dwelling has an asphalt-shingled roof, exterior synthetic siding, and a concrete foundation. The east (primary) elevation has a recessed integral porch at the southeast end of the dwelling. The porch is supported by wood columns and surrounded by a lattice balustrade. A single door is accessed via the small corner porch. The remaining façade (east elevation) has two picture style windows. The windows have a central single light flanked by eight-light side panels.

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1040 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

Constructed c. 1928, this is a one-story gable-front plan Bungalow with an asphalt-shingled roof and exterior brick walls. The entry is situated at the northwest corner of the façade (west elevation). Concrete steps lead to the entry/stoop. Offsetting the stoop is a front facing gabled wing. The gable field is filled with synthetic siding. On the elevation below the gable is a modified window bay. The opening is filled with a multi-light bay window flanked by faux shutters. A secondary entry is noted on the south elevation.

1043 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

Constructed c. 1949, The one-and-a-half story gable-front plan Minimal Traditional style dwelling has an asphalt shingled gabled roof, exterior brick walls, and a hipped porch. The porch is centered on the façade (east elevation) and supported by square columns. Within the porch bay is a multi-paneled door. A front facing gable rises above the porch roofline and holds a single-light window in the upper gable field. The base of the gable features a dentilled brick band, which is imitated near the cornice across the remaining façade (east elevation). Flanking the primary porch are paired and single six-over-six windows.

1049 N. Taylor Avenue (Contributing)

This is a one-story, end-gable plan Ranch style dwelling constructed c. 1950. The dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior brick walls, and an attached garage wing. The façade (east elevation) has a central stoop that leads to a single wood panel door flanked by faux shutters. The door is covered by a metal awning, as are windows flanking the entry bay. The windows are paired, double-hung design with brick sills. An interior brick chimney rises above the roofline near the south end of the dwelling. The south façade holds an overhead track door that leads to the attached garage.

East Washington Avenue

212 E. Washington Avenue (Non-Contributing)

The two-story dwelling was constructed c. 2004. The recent date of construction renders the property ineligible as a contributing feature of the District. The L-plan dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, exterior brick walls, and a concrete foundation. At the west end of the dwelling is a large two-story gable-front wing. The north (primary) elevation of the wing holds two overhead track doors. Above the garage doors is a six-over-six window with faux shutters. The lateral wing is recessed from the garage wing and supports a shed porch with square columns. Within the porch bay, the entry is off-center and holds a single-light door offset by a

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solitary sidelight. East of the entry are paired six-over-six windows with faux shutters. Above the porch are two gabled dormers, each of which holds a single six-over-six window.

215 E. Washington Avenue (Non-Contributing-2)

The building is a condominium/multi-family complex, constructed c. 1986. The recent date of construction renders the property ineligible as a contributing feature of the District. The two and a half-story residential building has an asphalt-shingled gable roof and exterior synthetic siding. The primary (south) elevation supports a two-story, three-quarters width porch supported by large columns resting on a raised porch foundation. Centered on the façade at the lower level is a multi-light door with sidelights. Above this entry bay is a multi-light window. The entry (lower story) and upper window (upper story) are flanked by individual sets of French doors. Each set of paired doors leads to individual balconies (two upper and two lower). At either end of the façade are individual upper and lower story windows. The windows are multi-light double-hung design with faux shutters. The roofline supports three gabled dormers, each of which holds a single six-over-six window.

A one story frame garage constructed c. 1986 is situated behind 215 E. Washington Avenue. Due to the recent construction of the garage, it is not a contributing structure to the District.

218 E. Washington Avenue (Contributing)

The Prairie influenced apartment building was constructed c. 1920. The two-story multi-family residence has an asphalt-shingled low hipped roof, exterior stucco walls, and a concrete foundation. Centered at the lower level façade (north elevation) is a multi-light Craftsman door with sidelights. Above the entry is a hipped portico supported by over-sized brackets. Flanking the entry bay are engaged flared stucco piers that extend nearly the full height of the entry. A double-hung, six-over-six window with faux shutters is situated above the entry on the upper story façade. Flanking the entry and stairwell window are paired and single replacement windows of six-over-one design. All of the façade windows have faux shutters. A horizontal scored concrete band divides the façade's upper and lower floors levels.

219 E. Washington Avenue (Contributing-1) (Non-Contributing-1)

The two-story irregular plan dwelling was constructed c. 1880 and is commonly known as the A.R. Rowe House. During the early 1900s, the dwelling was occupied by William Alonzo Rowe, a local florist/greenhouse owner. The primary (south) elevation consists of a central two-story central upright wing that is flanked on either side by one-story wings. The house has a steeply pitched asphalt-shingled roof, exterior wide horizontal board siding, and a covered foundation. The façade of the two-story wing holds paired one-over-one windows with faux shutters. This is repeated at the upper story. The upper gable field has a diamond shaped light. The primary entry is situated within the one-story wing east of the two-story central wing. The wing is hipped and has wide horizontal board siding. The entry faces south and holds a single-light door within an

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arched opening. Adjacent to the entry (at the east) is an arched screened window bay. Two similar window bays are noted on the east elevation of the one-story hipped wing. At the west end of the dwelling is a one-story shed wing. The wing's south elevation features a one-over-one window with faux shutters. This wing may have originally been an open porch leading to the main dwelling. (photo: 10)

A one story frame garage constructed c. 1963 is situated behind 218 E. Washington Avenue. Due to its recent construction, the building is not a contributing resource of the District.

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Geographic Location:

The North Taylor Avenue National Register District is situated in the City of Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Missouri. The area surrounding the District is primarily residential with most buildings dating to between c.1859 and the 1960s. There is significant commercial development along Manchester Road (at the northern boundary) and to the southwest along Kirkwood Road in the City's historic business District. The North Taylor District is roughly situated along North Taylor Avenue between a line north of Jefferson Avenue on the South (which forms the northern boundary of the existing Jefferson-Argonne National Register District) and a line south of Manchester Road on the north. Parcel boundaries form the bulk of the eastern and western borders of the District, though a portion is bounded by Kirkwood Road on the west.

Summary:

The North Taylor Avenue Historic District in Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Missouri is a residential neighborhood that covers approximately 82 acres. The District is located immediately northeast of downtown Kirkwood and abuts the existing Jefferson-Argonne National Register Historic District (NR 7/14/04) to the south. The District is centered on the major north-south thoroughfare of North Taylor Avenue although it includes several properties that front on North Kirkwood Road, as well as smaller east-west residential collector streets. Contributing buildings fall into the three historic contexts defined by the Multiple Property Documentation Form (the MPDF), *Historic Resources of Kirkwood Missouri*, and the District is eligible for the National Register under that document in the area of Architecture (Criterion C). The period of significance is c. 1851-1952 as defined by the MPDF. Taken together, the District's resources are a showcase of the historic residential architecture that defines Kirkwood as a historic suburb. Reflecting evolving trends in suburban architecture spanning approximately 100 years, the District provides a tour through architectural time. Vernacular buildings represent construction of folk building types in the area prior to, and to a certain extent after the arrival of the railroad and the implementation of the plans of the Kirkwood Association. Romantic styles such as Italianate and Queen Anne reflect citizens' pursuit of the ideal of suburban living as it was portrayed popularly in the 19th century. Grand, high-style early 20th century residences on large lots reflect the fact that suburban living was initially aspired-to by many, but accessible-to few. Smaller-scale, builder-style homes constructed in speculative developments in the decades leading up to mid-century reflect the democratization of the suburban ideal and the rise of the automobile. The buildings of the North Taylor District collectively tell a story about how residents understood the notion of a suburb and how their understanding was translated into the built-environment.

Elaboration

The earliest homes (and components of homes) in the District have associations with the diffuse agriculturally-based settlement pattern of early 19th century St. Louis County as well as with the planned railroad suburb of Kirkwood, which was platted in 1853. These properties fall under the historical context: *Period 1: The Creation of Kirkwood: A Planned Railroad Suburb—1851-1864*. Throughout the second half of the 19th century homes continued to be constructed as

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Kirkwood matured. As municipal services improved and the town became more established it attracted affluent residents to whom the ideal of suburban living appealed and who had the time and means to commute when necessary to St. Louis by rail.

Homes dating to the second half of the 19th century in the District reflect historical context: *Period 2: The Town of Kirkwood, 1865-1898*. In 1899, Kirkwood incorporated as a City and in following decades saw great improvements in municipal services, public utilities, and transportation. While the city continued to attract and retain upper-class residents, suburban living became increasingly accessible to a wider range of socio-economic levels. Smaller, more modest homes begin to appear at this time either incorporated among more stately neighbors, or on increasingly small lots in substantial speculative subdivisions. The automobile exacerbated this trend by freeing people from the streetcar and railroad timetables and in the years leading up to World War II the town boomed with new middle-class residents who realized that, thanks to their cars, they too could live in a quiet residential area and commute to far-away jobs. Homes from this final period fall under the historical context: *Period 3: The City of Kirkwood, 1899-1952*.

The oldest home (actually a cabin within a later home) in the District dates to c. 1821 and the newest to 2008 though most buildings date to between 1900 and 1950. Development in the late 19th and early 20th century is primarily exemplified by substantial and even grand homes on large lots reflecting the District's association with mostly upper middle class residents at this time. There is one building previously listed in the National Register (the John P. and Dora Blake House NR 10/03/02), and eleven Kirkwood City Landmarks within the District (including the Blake House).

The North Taylor Avenue District is representative of Property Type G. "Residential Historic Districts" as defined by the MPDF in the following way:

Residential Historic Districts are intact collections of residential resources which are linked thematically by their association with the early residential and architectural development of Kirkwood. Architecturally, they provide intact groupings of architectural styles and types utilized for housing during the first century of Kirkwood's existence. Examples of every property [defined by the MPDF] can be found within potential historic Districts in Kirkwood today. The vast majority of the resources within District boundaries are residential; most properties contain single-family houses, some with outbuildings such as garages and carriage houses. Further unity is established by commonalities in such things as average house size and level of styling, street and lot configurations, landscaping, and placement of houses upon their lots. District boundaries, which can follow either natural or manmade features, encompass significant

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concentrations of intact residential resources.¹

More specifically, the District can be classified under the “Diverse Grouping” subtype, which is defined by the MPDF as follows:

Although the historic residential areas of the community have tended to retain their original socio-economic standings over the years, many developed slowly, sometimes taking decades to reach their current density. As a result, many of Kirkwood’s oldest residential neighborhoods contain collections of historic houses which have in common general size and level of styling, but which represent several decades of architectural development. Such areas often feature not only a diverse mix of architectural styles and types, but a good variation in such things as lot size and set-backs. In many of the older neighborhoods, for example, it is not unusual for one block to have an Italianate house set far back from the street, along with several early twentieth century houses which are placed much closer to the road. Neighborhoods with this type of diversity tend to have been upper-middle class enclaves for most of their history.²

The North Taylor District is accurately described by this definition. The southernmost portion of the District was contained within the original 1853 plat of Kirkwood, and the rest of the District was included in the town and later the City through annexations dating to 1865, 1899, and 1925. As the city continued to expand towards its current northern limits to the north of Manchester Road, new lots were developed, and old lots were sometimes subdivided to accommodate more density. Lot sizes vary significantly across the District though generally speaking, the largest lots are situated in the center roughly between Swan Avenue on the north and Orrick Lane on the south. Most of the largest lots date to the early 20th century when well-to-do professionals built substantial homes that primarily fronted along the thoroughfare of North Taylor. Smaller lots tend to be associated with later construction dates (mostly homes dating to the 1920s through the 1940s clustered in subdivisions in the northern section of the District) or in a few cases with much earlier construction dates where old homes survive on portions of originally larger lots in the middle and southern portions.

The earliest surviving structure in the District is a log cabin that has been incorporated into the residence at 598 N. Taylor. The cabin was built by landowner James Holmes sometime between 1820 and 1830 and reflects the earliest pattern of sparse settlement in St. Louis County by

¹ Debbie Sheals, Linda Stockman and Deon K. Wolfenbarger. *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri*. United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, 2004: 23-24

² Ibid.

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Americans. In the late 18th century, American settlers were invited by the Spanish Crown to move into the Louisiana Territory and small numbers began trickling into the hinterland to the west of St. Louis where they set up networks of isolated farms frequently centered, at least initially, on log residences. This pattern persisted from the late 18th century, until after the War of 1812 and the signing of treaties that effectively ended hostilities with Native American groups in the Missouri Territory in 1815. After this point, increasing numbers of residents arrived and the area had transitioned from sparsely populated wilderness to a rural agricultural district by the time of the Civil War.

Planned Railroad Suburb, 1851-1864.

The MPDF provides the following context summary for the period of Kirkwood's development that is associated with this period:

In 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 Pacific Railroad continued to be the only mass-transit option for City-bound commuters throughout this period. Activities of the Kirkwood Association dominated area development from 1851 until the early 1860's, and 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 the survey area today. The original town is the only area of the District that was subdivided in this period. Interestingly, only two surviving homes from the period are located within the boundaries of the town with the rest being associated with landowners who resided on farms or estates beyond its boundaries. The dwellings which survive from this period range from modest vernacular houses to large styled residences; many of the more elaborate dwellings originally occupied generous tracts of land.³

The year 1853 provides the earliest glimpse of Kirkwood as the first town plat was filed by the Kirkwood Association in that year. The southern portion of the North Taylor District (essentially everything south of Orrick Lane) occupied portions of original town blocks 1, 2, 11, 12, and 15. Each of these blocks measured approximately 200 feet north-south and 300 feet east-west. The blocks were divided into four individual lots, which today have been further subdivided. No original lots retain intact dimensions in the District. To the immediate south and west of the

³ Ibid., 3.

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District was the Pacific Railroad and its depot as well as three blocks that had been subdivided into narrow lots and a substantial hotel that was constructed anticipation of immediate development and passenger traffic. To the east of the District was land owned by the Kirkwood Seminary. The town existed primarily on paper at that point.

Examples of construction from the 1850's and early 1860s include several City Landmarks such as the Beckstein House at 736 Kirkwood Road (c. 1850, folk Victorian I-House [photo:1]) the Henry Hough home at 217 East Adams (c.1859, Gothic Revival [photo: 2]), the Marquitz-Garesche House at 751 N. Taylor (1858, vernacular Italianate [photo: 3]), the Essex-Mudd [Mudd-Hilton] House at 705 N. Taylor (1862, vernacular Italianate [photo: 4]), and the Kyle-Essex-Gamble House at 428 N. Taylor (c. 1860's, folk Victorian I-House [photo: 5]).

These homes are all modest in size and reflect either vernacular housing types, or fairly modest vernacular interpretations of styles that were popular nationally in the mid-19th century. The Beckstein House, that may indeed predate the town of Kirkwood, is a substantial Victorian farm house which appears to have been built by Levi and Susan Ashley, whose early presence on the property is indicated by a tombstone marking the burials of three of their children dating to between 1846 and 1851 (considered a contributing site within the District).⁴ The Ashley's do not appear in the 1850 or 1860 census in St. Louis County and little is known about them. The building reflects the 19th Century Vernacular House and the I-House subtype defined in the MPDF.

Similar in form and construction date, the Kyle-Essex-Gamble House at 428 N. Taylor was constructed sometime in the 1860s by the Kyle family.⁵ Both homes are two-stories with a central hall and a width of three bays. Both have side gable roofs and central pediments that give the appearance of a cross gable. While some alterations were made in 1937 (new side and front porches) the home reflects its Victorian vernacular roots.

The Henry Hough House (217 E. Adams) reflects Victorian Gothic Revival stylistic elements with a steeply-pitched cross-gable roof, ornamental barge boards, and second-story balcony enhanced with an original wrought iron railing and reflects the refined Victorian property type defined in the MPDF.

The Marquitz-Garesche House at 751 N. Taylor is a modest folk Victorian home, though it possesses clear influences of Italianate style. Constructed in 1858 (and expanded c. 1870), the home has tall, narrow windows and a second floor door that opens onto the flat roof of a portico.⁶

⁴ *Ibid.*, 23.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 13.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 17.

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Its most distinctive Italianate feature is its flat roof with wide eaves and prominent brackets.

The Essex-Mudd, “Mudd-Hilton” House at 705 N. Taylor is another folk Victorian home with Italianate influences. Constructed in 1862, the home was built by William T. Essex (a street in the District bears the family name) when he came to Kirkwood. Essex worked in the insurance firm of “Bodley & Essex” and married the daughter of his partner Harry Bodley (Effie Hensley) in 1863. Bodley Avenue in the District is named for Mary Bodley and is the result of a donation of land by Mr. and Mrs. Essex in 1879.⁷ The home has an irregular shape with a two story gallery porch dominating half of the primary façade and the hip roof has wide projecting eaves supported by prominent brackets.

These homes were mostly built by prominent Kirkwood families that were associated with the earliest development of the town, though with only one exception the homes were constructed on large tracts beyond the boundaries of the town at the time.

Historic Context II: *The Town of Kirkwood: Late 19th Century Suburban Growth—1865-1898.*

By 1865, the last of the land that was platted by the original Kirkwood Association had been sold and the settlement’s residents successfully petitioned the Missouri Legislature for a town charter. The town limits were then extended through annexation of an additional 140 acres, including the portion of the District south of Essex Ave. This period saw the first subdivisions of land within the District beyond the original town boundaries. In 1866, Hiram Leffingwell, a member of the Kirkwood Association, platted what is known as “Leffingwell’s Second Addition” in the area that ran northward from the town’s northern boundary at Essex up to what is presently Quan Avenue on both sides of Taylor. The next year, a portion of this land was further subdivided into the “Hough and Essex Subdivision” between present day Essex Ave and Swan Ave.⁸

Construction of housing in Kirkwood accelerated in this period, though growth within the District was modest; only eleven buildings from the period survive. Between 1865 and 1898 new technologies such as electricity, streetlights, granitoid sidewalks, the telephone and the electric-streetcar all made appearances in Kirkwood. As the town matured and transportation and communication technologies advanced, suburban living became a viable option for more and more people.⁹ By 1870, the town’s population had reached 1,200 residents, and by 1878, it was

⁷ June Wilkinson Dahl. *A History of Kirkwood: 1851-1965* (Kirkwood: Kirkwood Historical Society, 1965), 70.

⁸Subdivision Plat Maps. City of Kirkwood Public Works Department. On File, Kirkwood City Hall.

⁹ Debbie Sheals, Linda Stockman and Deon K. Wolfenbarger. *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri*. United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, 2004: 23-24.

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second in population only to the community of Florissant in St. Louis County.¹⁰

The homes that survive from this period are situated along Kirkwood's original grid pattern. The vast majority face North Taylor, though one fronts on East Washington and one on Adams. All are single family residences on substantial lots, though they vary widely in size and architectural sophistication. The oldest among them, 425 North Taylor (c.1865) is a modest Victorian vernacular country house constructed by Isaac and Anna Warren (photo: 6). Isaac was a doctor from Danville, Kentucky, who came to St. Louis during the Civil War. Upon arrival he went into business as a partner in the commission firm of Howard and Warren, and then became head of the firm in 1864 shortly before constructing this house in Kirkwood. Later on, he went into business with neighbors Anderson Gratz and William Farquhar Jones with whom he founded the St. Louis-based cordage firm of Warren, Jones & Gratz.¹¹ The home is a Kirkwood Landmark known as the "Byars House" after William V. Byars who purchased it in 1889. A prominent writer, Byars lived in the home until 1938 and the family continued to occupy the property until 1989.¹²

The home at 840 North Taylor was constructed in 1866 and is an example of a vernacular country home with Greek Revival influences (photo: 7). This form of center-hall frame house is still relatively common on old farmsteads throughout rural Missouri, though the Greek Revival style and the seven bay width of this building make it somewhat more grand than many if not most examples. When it was constructed, the home was well north of the Kirkwood town limits in Hiram Leffingwell's Second Addition, platted in 1866.¹³ Subdivided in anticipation of future growth along North Taylor northward from the center of town, this subdivision was perhaps somewhat premature in that it wouldn't fully be brought into Kirkwood proper until 1925.¹⁴

The Queen Anne influenced residence at 218 East Adams is an example of a vernacular gable and wing form that was dressed up some time after its construction with modest romantic detail (photo: 8). Constructed c. 1868, this home dates to the early years of Kirkwood and a time when people were moving to the area in part because of notions about ideal living environments

¹⁰ Ibid., 21

¹¹ William L. Hyde and Howard L. Conard, ed., *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis* (New York: Southern Publishing Company, 1899), vol. IV., p. 2456-2457.

¹² Kirkwood Landmarks Commission, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri*. (Kirkwood: Kirkwood Landmarks Commission, 2001), 17.

¹³ Julius Pitzman. *Pitzman's Map of the County of St. Louis, 1868*. Julius Hutawa, St. Louis, Missouri. 1868.

¹⁴ Lamberg, A. *Kirkwood Annexations*. City of Kirkwood Geographic Information Systems Division, Kirkwood, Missouri, 2008.

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popularized by domestic reformers of the day. As the National Register Bulletin on Historic Residential suburbs states, suburbs were touted as providing a salubrious refuge from the city “offering [residents] tranquility, sunshine, spaciousness, verdure, and closeness to nature.”¹⁵ These ideas were translated into architectural concepts by architects like Andrew Jackson Downing who promoted picturesque styles such as Italianate and Gothic Revival as ideal for suburban settings. The popularity of these styles in Kirkwood in the first decades of its existence is reflected in the nearby Jefferson-Argonne National Register District which contains seven homes dating between c. 1853 and the 1870s, all of which are categorized as Italianate in style.¹⁶

Only one home in the North Taylor District dates to the 1870s and it is a local landmark known as the Kinsella House at 745 N. Taylor (photo: 9). This home is another example of the Victorian property type with Italianate influences described in the MPDF. Available data indicate that Kirkwood may have undergone a slight lull in housing construction during this decade. An analysis of existing residential National Register Districts within Kirkwood (Jefferson-Argonne and East Monroe) turns up only five homes built during this decade out of 343 total buildings within their boundaries.¹⁷ This pattern, if indeed it is a pattern, may be attributable to the “Long Depression” that the United States economy endured during the majority of the decade.

Three homes in the District date to the 1880s: 219 East Washington, 814 North Taylor and 750 North Taylor. They date to 1880, 1888, and 1884 respectively. The home at 219 East Washington is situated within the boundaries of the original town plat dating to 1853 (photo: 10). It is a cross-gable vernacular frame house with a steeply pitched roof and eaves that flare slightly. Its subtle stylistic touches indicate a classification as folk Victorian as defined by the MPDF. The home at 814 North Taylor was located well beyond the town limits when constructed (photo: 11). It is the earliest brick home in the District and is a modest, one-story folk Victorian gable-wing form.

In contrast with the other two homes dating to the 1880’s is the Wilbur F. Warner home at 750 North Taylor (photo: 12). Situated on what appears to be the largest surviving lot in the District, this city landmark was constructed c. 1884 by Warner who was the President of W.F. Warner &

¹⁵ David L. Ames, Linda Flint McClelland, *National Register of Historic Places--Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs, Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*. Washington, D.C.: US Department of Interior/ National Park Service, 2002.

¹⁶ Debbie Sheals, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form—Nomination Form: Jefferson-Argonne Historic District*. Washington D.C.: US Department of the Interior/National Park Service, 2004:41.

¹⁷ Ibid.: Debbie Sheals, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form—Nomination Form: East Monroe Historic District*. Washington D.C.: US Department of the Interior/National Park Service, 2004.

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Company, a fur and wool brokerage based in St. Louis. Eclectic and massive, the Warner home would have been a unique presence at the very edge of the incorporated town when it was constructed. Warner is a good example of a successful businessman who commuted between residential life in Kirkwood and his business in St. Louis City. While the property can be classified broadly as Property Type C. Victorian houses as defined by the MPDF, its unique collection of stylistic elements, some of which may date to various periods of occupation, defies further refinement of the classification into any of the recognized subtypes.

The pattern of development illustrated by the District in this period conforms to the description provided by the MPDF. Some homes reflect a variety of revival styles that were popular in suburban areas in the Victorian Period while others are simply vernacular forms common to rural areas. Most are of frame construction and are (or were) situated on large lots; their scale ranges from quite modest to grandiose. This variety is reflective of the increasing levels of socio-economic diversity within Kirkwood toward the end of the 19th century and the reality that suburban living was becoming an accessible option for a larger segment of the population.

Historic Context III: *The City of Kirkwood: Transition to an Automobile Suburb—1899-1952.*

As noted in the MPDF, by the turn of the century Kirkwood's population was approaching 3,000 residents and in 1899 the town was reclassified as a 4th class city.¹⁸ Public utilities and municipal services followed as a result of the powers attached to this classification and a second streetcar line began to serve the city. Annexations during this time period brought the entirety of the District into Kirkwood proper and additional subdivisions, most with increasingly small lots, brought more density and economic diversity to the area.

The 1915 Directory of St. Louis County map of Kirkwood shows that the two streetcar lines which connected Kirkwood to St. Louis passed through the District traveling on Washington and Adams respectively, a feature which made the area particularly desirable for residential development.¹⁹ Indeed, this final period of historic development in Kirkwood saw the greatest jump in home construction within the District. While some of this is attributable to the fact that it is the longest chronological period specified by the MPDF, other factors such as technological innovation, the rise of the automobile, expansion of the middle class, and mass migration into suburban St. Louis County towns all played a role.

This period did not only see a growth in Kirkwood, but in other suburban towns across St. Louis County. By 1940, census records indicate that the population of St. Louis City had declined for the first time in 120 years, while St. Louis County had grown by 12 percent over the course of the

¹⁸ *Historic Resources of Kirkwood Missouri*, 4.

¹⁹ James F. Baker, *King Trolley and the Suburban Queens* (Kirkwood: Meramec Highlands Books, 2005), 273.

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previous decade. Nearby suburban towns such as University City, Maplewood, Clayton, Webster Groves and Richmond Heights all experienced population booms between 1900 and 1940 quickly developing larger populations than their elder neighbor Kirkwood. While somewhat less dramatic, Kirkwood did experience exponential growth during the period; in just 40 years, the City's population had more than quadrupled to 12,132 with growth of 32 percent between 1930 and 1940 alone.²⁰

The expansion of the town both in terms of geographic area and population during this period is reflected by the northward growth of the District and the size and types of housing construction in these areas. As previously noted, the southern end of the District was included in the original town plat and is closest to the train station and commercial District. As such, age of buildings and in many cases size of home and lot decreases the farther from the town center one goes. In addition, diversity in housing age and style decreases in a similar pattern with homes from all three historic context periods clustered together heterogeneously south of approximately Swan Avenue, and becoming increasingly homogeneous to the third historic context north of that line. This pattern can largely be explained by the fact that North Taylor Avenue didn't even exist north of Quan Avenue until sometime after 1909 and 800 acres north of Swan (approximately) were annexed by the City in 1925.²¹ This annexation brought the remainder of the District into the City proper and quickly spurred the further subdivision of land in the area including Denny Place and Adele Place, platted in 1926 and 1927 respectively.²² These two subdivisions cleared the way for development in the 800, 900, and 1000 blocks of North Taylor up to the northern edge of the District.

While many modest homes were constructed in these subdivisions and along the northern portion of North Taylor Avenue in the District during this period, many very large and high-style homes were also built. This diversity, which is also reflected in existing Districts such as the adjacent Jefferson-Argonne District, is exemplary of Kirkwood's evolving identity as both an upper-class enclave as well as a suburb desired by, and increasingly accessible to, lower-income residents in the first half of the 20th century.

A substantial contributing factor to the growth and economic diversification of Kirkwood during this period was the rise of the automobile. Whereas in years past the composition of the town's populace had been somewhat directed by the fact that residents with jobs in St. Louis had to have the time and the financial means to afford train or streetcar travel between home and work. As

²⁰ James Neal Primm, *The Lion of the Valley* (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society Press, 1998), 445.

²¹ Northwest Publishing Company, *Atlas of St. Louis Co. 1909*. (Des Moines: Northwest Publishing Company, 1909).

²² Lamberg, 2008; Subdivision Plat Maps.

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the automobile became more ubiquitous among the middle class, increasing numbers of people became free to pursue lifestyles that separated jobs and residences with substantial distances. According to the MPDF, Kirkwood Road (a portion of which forms the western boundary of the District) had been paved by the early 1930s and civic boosters touted the City's advantages for automobile owners.²³ As the popularity of the automobile increased, the City's reliance on trains and streetcars declined; in 1909, the City was served by 14 trains a day; by 1940 it was served by just one.²⁴ The same fate befell the streetcar as motor-coaches completely replaced the fixed transit system between their introduction in the 1930s and 1949.²⁵

The shift away from rail-based transportation and toward the infinite flexibility of the individual automobile contributed to development patterns in the District as the proximity to the old center of town with its train station and streetcar lines became less important for new residents and developers. The northern end of the District dates largely to this later period of transition and reflects the type of development created for automobile owners in the 1920s, 30s and 40s. Architectural and development trends in the District at this time period roughly follow a pattern in which house size, lot size, and architectural sophistication decrease in a direct relationship with the age of the building. Homes from the 1900's in the District are located within the 1865 boundaries of Kirkwood with the exception of a cluster of three extant residences at 633, 639 and 645 North Taylor. Homes from this period without exception are of frame construction and situated on substantial lots. Styles include various colonial revivals and mixtures of revival styles such as the Dutch Colonial home built c. 1900 for Dr. Harry Gage Wyer at 316 North Taylor (a city landmark) (photo: 13). Vernacular interpretations are still being built, such as the Colonial Revival influenced home at 633 North Taylor, though they are not common (photo: 14). The early influence of the Craftsman aesthetic can be seen in the shingled homes at 457 and 324 North Taylor (constructed c.1904 and c. 1905 respectively [photos: 15-16]), and in the Craftsman/Tudor influenced home at 639 North Taylor (photo: 17).

Homes from the 1910s continue to demonstrate an affinity for the Colonial Revival among residents and many are excellent reflections of the style such as the homes at 725 and 464 North Taylor (photos: 18-19). The latter was constructed on family land by manufacturer and veteran of the Confederate Army Lorraine Farquhar Jones. This home, along with 479 (c. 1900), 507 (c. 1908), 519 (c.1915) and 549 (c. 1911) North Taylor were all constructed by Captain Jones for his children. Jones and his wife had lived in a home nearby at 500 North Taylor (no longer extant) since 1879.²⁶

²³ *Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri*, 34.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Dahl, 101.

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The influence of the Tudor Revival style also begins to be more common in this decade and is reflected by homes such as 300 and 630 N. Taylor (photos: 20-21) though it is by no means unequivocal. By the 1920's, more definitive versions of Tudor Revival cottages begin to appear with excellent examples present at 113 East Jewel Avenue (photo: 22), 650 North Kirkwood Road, and 1036 North Taylor. These cottages reflect changing tastes in styles, but they also reflect socio-economic diversification in their modest size and small lots. Craftsman style homes also become more common during the 1920s with examples located at 202 East Adams as well as 647 and 721 North Taylor (the latter is photo: 23). While traditional Colonial Revival homes are still being constructed, modest Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Spanish eclectic homes are most common with an example of the latter located at 1004 North Taylor (photo: 24).

This home and its counterparts at 1008; 1016; 1020; 1024; 1032; 1036; and 1040 N. Taylor may all have been constructed by the same developer as they are all the same modest scale, share stylistic similarities (Tudor, Craftsman, and Spanish eclectic influences) and date to the immediate time when the larger Adele Place subdivision was platted (1927). The 1928 St. Louis County Directory has all but two of these homes vacant indicating that they were likely built as speculative investments targeted toward new middle- or working-class residents. This pattern is consistent with that recognized by the MPDF in its description of Property Type F: Builder Style Houses.²⁷

The only home previously listed in the National Register within the District is the Lorraine F. Jones House (originally listed as the James and Dora Blake House) (NR 10/3/02) at 549 N. Taylor (photo: 25). Constructed c. 1911, presumably as a wedding present for Jones' daughter, the Craftsman style home was nominated to the National Register as an example of Property Type E: Twentieth Century Styled Residence, Subtype: Craftsman/ Prairie under the MPDF.

Colonial Revival is consistently popular in the 1930s with examples found at 215 E. Bodley, 220 Orrick, and 117 E. Essex. Neo Tudor cottages are common as well with excellent examples located at 103 (photo: 26) and 107 East Jewel as well as 646 N. Kirkwood. Most homes during this period are still being constructed on large lots along North Taylor though several face either Orrick Lane or East Bodley. While brick homes show up with increasing frequency in the District in preceding decades of the 20th century, it becomes a dominant construction material in the 1930s. Of twenty homes constructed in this decade in the District, 18 are of brick construction. Of the two that are not composed of brick, one is the limestone (vener at least) Ivy Lodge. Constructed c. 1939 at 500 N. Taylor, the home used recycled materials from an earlier (pre-1879) stone home on the site.

²⁷ *Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri*, 20.

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The vast majority of homes constructed in the 1940s in the District are modest middle-class buildings located north of Swan Avenue. Like their middle- or working-class counterparts from the late 1920s in the 1000 block of N. Taylor, a majority of homes dating to the 1940s in the District are modest in scale and appear to have been constructed by the same developer. The 900 block of North Taylor is dominated by these homes, all of which date to the years immediately following World War II (photo: 27). The MPDF accurately describes them when it states “The term Builder Style is used to classify relatively modest working class house types which combined standardized forms with limited architectural styling.”²⁸ After stating that many were built for speculation, it continues by saying that “very simple Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival styling... was often used for modest tract houses... Colonial Revival detailing was particularly popular with builders in modest subdivisions which were developed just after WWII.”²⁹ While these modest homes typify construction in the 1940s in the District, some such as the two at 711 and 741 North Taylor buck the trend. Despite their late construction date, the unequivocal Colonial Revival stylistic vocabulary and substantial scale are more in keeping with the tradition of earlier, more expensive housing.

The buildings from the immediate Post-War period represent the final phase of Kirkwood’s development as a distinct suburban City. They reflect the continuing socio-economic diversification of the City in the mid 20th century, as well as the persistence of the suburban ideal among upwardly mobile Americans. They are constructed on the same north-south grid line of North Taylor Avenue as their earlier counterparts and reflect, albeit modestly, the dominant Colonial Revival style of many of their older neighbors. Finally, while similar tract housing of this period begins to flood into St. Louis County in the Post War period, the automobile had freed developers from tying their subdivisions to existing town centers. This situation made it possible to drop a housing track in the middle of a cornfield and still find ready buyers. As a result, the pattern of suburban development in St. Louis County changed. No longer was development necessarily tied to nodes of earlier settlement or fixed transportation lines. Housing began to blanket the landscape and swallow rural boundaries between formerly discreet suburban towns and cities like Kirkwood. The era of the suburb, as it was conceived by the Kirkwood Association, was coming to an end and the modern era of “the suburbs” meaning anywhere that isn’t the city or the rural countryside was beginning.

Unlike the sprawling tracts of housing that began to infiltrate the countryside in the Post-War period, housing from this time in Kirkwood actually filled in land within the City Limits along street grids that predated them by decades. While some builders chose cheaper land to develop in the hinterland, those who constructed homes in Kirkwood were actively choosing to take advantage of the established identity of the City. Their presence, first punctuating the streetscape

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

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North Taylor Avenue Historic District
Saint Louis County, Missouri

and then becoming denser as one moves northward along North Taylor, provides a noticeable visual transition through architectural and developmental time. In addition, these mid-century homes form a logical end point for a historic District that is designed to showcase the historical development patterns and architectural typologies that define Kirkwood as a historic suburb.

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North Taylor Avenue Historic District
Saint Louis County, Missouri

Verbal Boundary Description

The Boundary of the North Taylor Historic District is depicted on the accompanying map entitled "North Taylor National Register Historic District" by a heavy dashed line. The map was prepared by the City of Kirkwood Landmarks Commission at a scale of 1 inch: 200 feet.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries selected for the District circumscribe an intact collection of historic resources that were selected based on an architectural survey conducted by the City of Kirkwood as a representative cross-section of historic architectural styles, forms and development patterns. The District adjoins the existing Jefferson-Argonne National Register District at its southern boundary. While Jefferson-Argonne is oriented along an east-west axis based on Kirkwood's original grid pattern, the North Taylor District is oriented north-south along the same historic grid. A large majority of resources face North Taylor and collectively, the diversity of their ages, scale, architectural styles, and developmental history qualify the area as a Residential Historic District (Property Type G), Subtype: Diverse Grouping, as defined by the MPDF Historic Resources of Kirkwood, Missouri. Some houses that do not face North Taylor were included because of their capacity to contribute to the overall feel of the District, the integrity of the setting, and their association with relevant architectural or development patterns.

Photographs

The Following information is the same for all photographs:

Kirkwood

St. Louis County, Missouri

Kirkwood Landmarks Commission Volunteers (2010)

Landmarks Association of St. Louis (2011-2012)

Negatives on file with Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, MO

List of Photographs; See Photo Key Map for Camera Locations.

Photo: 1. 736 North Kirkwood

Photo: 2. 217 East Adams

Photo: 3. 751 North Taylor

Photo: 4. 705 North Taylor

Photo: 5. 428 North Taylor

Photo: 6. 425 North Taylor

Photo: 7. 840 North Taylor

Photo: 8. 218 East Adams

Photo: 9. 745 North Taylor

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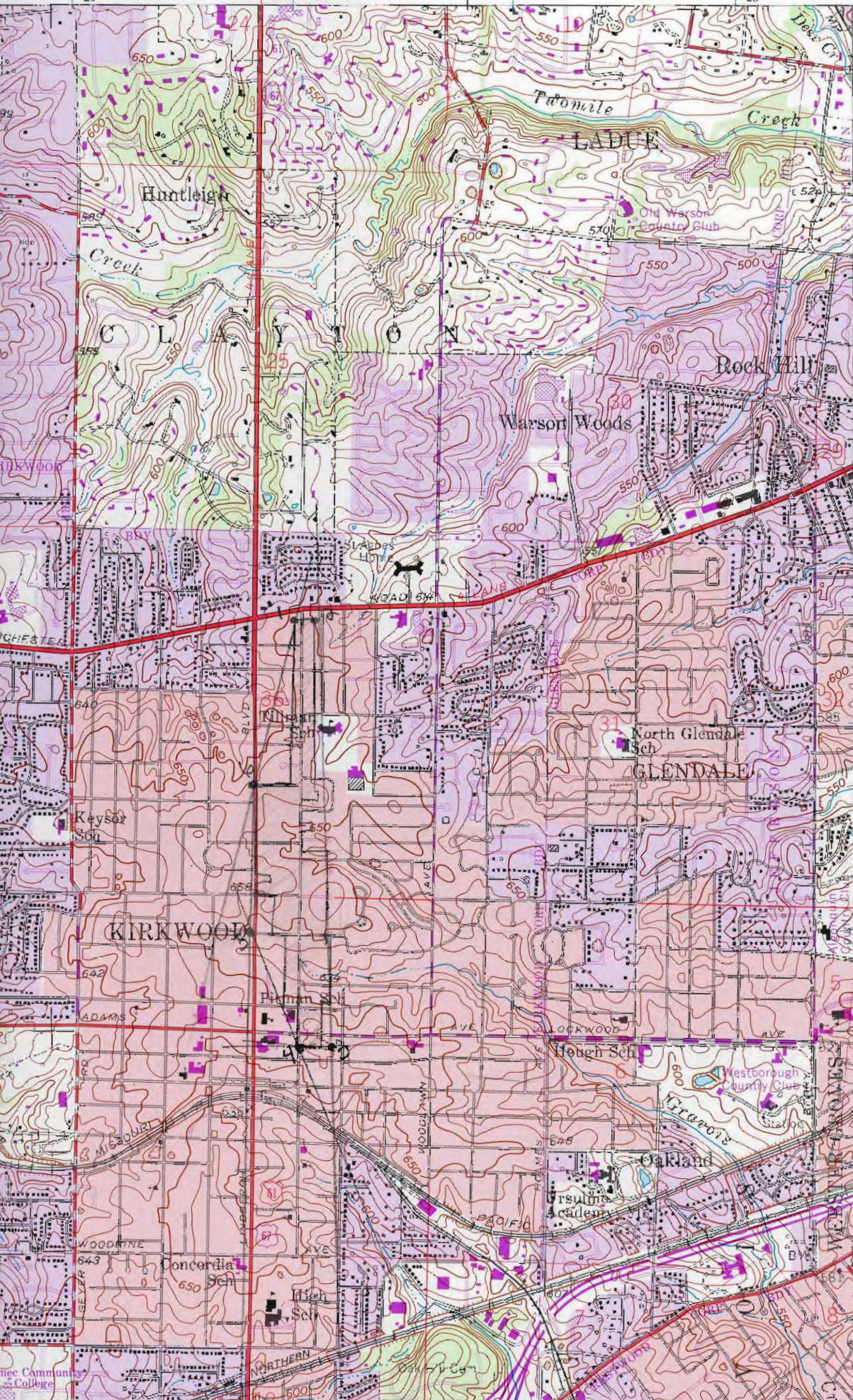
North Taylor Avenue Historic District
Saint Louis County, Missouri

- Photo: 10. 219 East Washington
- Photo: 11. 814 North Taylor
- Photo: 12. 750 North Taylor
- Photo: 13. 316 North Taylor
- Photo: 14. 633 North Taylor
- Photo: 15. 457 North Taylor
- Photo: 16. 324 North Taylor
- Photo: 17. 639 North Taylor
- Photo: 18. 725 North Taylor
- Photo: 19. 464 North Taylor
- Photo: 20. 300 North Taylor
- Photo: 21. 630 North Taylor
- Photo: 22. 113 East Jewel
- Photo: 23. 721 North Taylor
- Photo: 24. 1004 North Taylor
- Photo: 25. 549 North Taylor
- Photo: 26. 103 East Jewel
- Photo: 27. Streetscape east side of the 900 block, North Taylor.
- Photo: 28. Streetscape southeast corner of Bodley and North Taylor
- Photo: 29. Streetscape northeast corner of North Kirkwood and Jewel
- Photo: 30. 128 East Jewel contributing outbuilding
- Photo: 31. 814 North Taylor contributing outbuilding

KIRKWOOD QUADRANGLE
MISSOURI
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

1961 III NE
(CLAYTON)

25' 725 R. 5 E. 8 MI. (VIA U.S. 67) TO INTERSTATE 70 0.7 MI. TO U.S. 40 530 000 FEET R. 6 E. 728 90°22'30" 38°37'30"



North Taylor Historic District
St. Louis County, MO
Historic Resources of Kirkwood,
MO MPBF
1) 15/726025/4275594
2) 15/726127/4275572
3) 15/726209/4273671
4) 15/726122/4273674
5) 15/725920/4273674
6) 15/725894/4274843

NAD 1983 From
ARC GIS







751



705







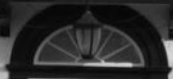






219





75





316























1004













