



1. Kirkwood Train Station
110 West Argonne Drive



2. Coulter Feed Store Building
111-113 West Argonne Drive



3. Old Fire House No. 1
123 West Argonne Drive



4. Old Post Office
125 West Argonne Drive



5. Old Gas Station
140 West Argonne Drive



6. Heinzelmann Bakery Building
150-156 West Argonne Drive



7. Brook Cottage
161 West Jefferson Avenue



8. Mudd's Grove
302 West Argonne Drive



9. Swan Cottage
305 North Harrison Avenue



10. Robertson-Kraft House
434 North Harrison Avenue



11. Halsey-Rode House
126 East Washington Avenue



12. Henry Hough House
217 East Adams Avenue



13. Murtfeldt-Douglass House
10 Douglass Lane



14. McLagan-Black House
549 East Argonne Drive



15. Keith-Greensfelder House
116 North Woodlawn Avenue



16. Clarke House "Seven Gables"
503 East Monroe Avenue



17. Fishback House
440 East Argonne Drive



18. Gill House
419 East Argonne Drive

HISTORIC KIRKWOOD

In 1852, the committee for the Kirkwood Association purchased 240 acres 13 miles west of St. Louis on the route of the Pacific Railroad for \$19,000. The Association quickly established a system of government and was granted a charter of incorporation by the state legislature on February 9, 1853. The site was platted into 40 blocks; streets and alleys were named to honor past presidents of the United States.

The first auction of the properties was held on May 26, 1853 to correspond with the completion of the railroad line to Kirkwood. By the end of 1863, all of the original property had been sold, establishing the first planned suburb west of the Mississippi River. In 1899 and 1900 the village limits were extended two blocks east, west, north and south.

This tour lies within the earliest section of Kirkwood where some of the more distinctive and historic properties were designated Kirkwood Landmarks by the City. Some properties have been included in the National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior. These properties are indicated with **NR**. Building dates are approximate.

Many of these Kirkwood Landmarks are private homes. This walking tour is intended to view only the exteriors of the houses. Please respect the owners' privacy.



19. Kirkwood Public Library
140 East Jefferson Avenue



20. Henry Bopp House
115 West Monroe Avenue



21. Peter Bopp House
120 West Madison Avenue



22. Kirkwood City Hall
139 South Kirkwood Road



HISTORIC KIRKWOOD

LANDMARKS WALKING TOUR

1. Kirkwood Train Station 1893 NR – In 1853 the first Missouri Pacific depot was erected on this site. Real estate speculators hoped to entice buyers to settle in this first planned suburb west of the Mississippi River. This Richardsonian Romanesque style depot was constructed by Douglas Donovan to replace the previous wooden structure. The stately depot with its massive stone walls, circular tower and broad eaves is still an active Amtrak Station and visitors' center.

2. Coulter Feed Store Building 1912 NR – An earlier building on this site was destroyed in an 1896 fire that swept the downtown district. Joseph Coulter moved his feed store here in 1912 and advertised the business with a large painted sign, since restored on the building's front wall. Coulter was a Kirkwood Alderman from 1922 to 1925 and a charter member of the Kirkwood Rotary Club. The building now houses a retail store.

3. Old Fire House No. 1 1920 NR – Completed by Fred Howell at a cost of \$7,900, this Mission style building housed the first paid fire department in Kirkwood. The current triple storefront window and entrance were originally a large opening for the firehouse. Notice the tripartite parapet with the "No. 1" shield.

4. Old Post Office 1932 NR – In the early 1900s, home mail delivery started in Kirkwood and the new street numbering system was centered at Main Street (now Argonne Drive) and Webster Avenue (now Kirkwood Road). From 1932-42, the Post Office occupied this Neo-Classical style building. Today a wood entablature still spans the facade and a triangular wood pediment crowns the roof.

5. Gas Station 1932 NR – DeRoos Weber built this small 12'x16' cottage-style, brick structure as a gasoline station. Its various uses over the years have included a cabstand, a garden shop and a seasonal custard stand.

6. Heinzelmann Bakery Building 1899 NR – Rudolph Heinzelmann opened a bakery on this site in 1875. After a fire in 1899, the present brick structure, with a cast iron and wood facade and a pressed metal cornice, was built on the odd-shaped lot between the street and the railroad track. The retail store displays the only cast iron facade left in Kirkwood. The vintage Missouri Pacific caboose was added in the 1980s.

7. Brook Cottage 1880 NR – Although this late Victorian folk cottage was originally a private residence, it has been used as retail or office space for many decades. The open-frame entry porch was rebuilt as part of a meticulous restoration.

8. Mudd's Grove 1859 NR – Originally built by John Hoffman, this red brick, Greek Revival style house and 100 surrounding acres were purchased by Henry T. Mudd in 1866. Mudd served in the State Legislature and helped frame the Missouri Constitution. George and Virginia Dana owned the home from 1889 to 1921 and added the gate lodge, wrap-around porch and 3-car garage. Since 1992, it has been the museum home of the Kirkwood Historical Society, open for visitors on Sunday and Thursday afternoons.

9. Swan Cottage 1859 NR – William B. Swan, a Union Army veteran, purchased this one-story, Greek Revival home from James and Mary Way in 1867. The home's form is a simple rectangle with a cross gable roof. Swan's four daughters were frequently mentioned in Kirkwood Society in the late 1800s.

10. Robertson-Kraft House 1860 – This Federal style, double house has a wrought iron widow's walk and four chimneys. The bricks were allegedly hand-made on the property. The Robertsons were one of the earliest owners. In 1934 electrical engineer Christopher Kraft bought the house and added indoor plumbing and electrical wiring.

11. Halsey-Rode House 1860 NR – Contractor Egbert W. Halsey, who built the first public school in Kirkwood in 1869, constructed for his own use this Carpenter Gothic Vernacular cottage with fine gingerbread trim. It has been owned by the YMCA since 1974 and used as the Club 44 meeting place.

12. Henry Hough House 1859 NR – Built for Henry Hough, longtime member of the Kirkwood School Board, this home is one of the few examples of Gothic Revival in Kirkwood. The ornate brick chimneys and vertical board and batten siding were covered with stucco in the 1920s. The original form is little changed, retaining ornamental ironwork and scalloped wood porch trim.

13. Murtfeldt-Douglass House 1870 – The original front of this white frame Victorian house with Italianate details faced East Adams Avenue. The first owner, Charles W. Murtfeldt, was secretary of the Missouri State Agricultural Society and nationally known for his writings on gardening, soil treatment and crop rotation. The property's gardens were used for both scientific experimentation and entertaining. The second owner, Stephen Douglass, was the principal of Central High School in St. Louis and a founder of Kirkwood Public Library.

14. McLagan-Black House 1863 NR – This house exemplifies the frame Italianate style, with wood siding cut and bevelled to look like stone and white trim that accentuates the architectural details, including an impressive three-story square tower. The property was part of 40 acres conveyed to Lizzie McLagan in 1863. The house and a much smaller lot were purchased in 1879 by newspaper publisher Charles Black. The house served as the "History House" of the Kirkwood Historical Society from 1972-92.

15. Keith-Greensfelder House 1850 NR – Built for David Keith, an original incorporator of First Presbyterian Church of Kirkwood, the Victorian Italianate house has wood siding bevelled to look like stone and wooden quoins on the corners. In the 1890s, Clayton Justice of the Peace Joseph P. Greensfelder purchased the house. Greensfelder, known as the "Marrying Justice," was also a founder of Kirkwood Savings Bank.

16. Clarke House "Seven Gables" 1913 NR – This massive Tudor Revival home replaced an earlier Clarke home damaged in a fire. Judge Enos Clarke was a Kirkwood founder and one of the 70 "Radical Union Men of Missouri" who met with President Lincoln to protest federal government policies. The elaborate three-story residence has many steeply pitched gables, decorative half-timbering, balconies, porches, and a two-story round tower. The property, which once took up an entire city block, was known for its extensive gardens; daughter Rowena founded the first Kirkwood garden club.

17. Fishback House 1867 NR – George W. Fishback, a newspaper reporter and later publisher of the Missouri Democrat, built this Greek Revival house with five bays, the center three of which are sheltered by a monumental pedimented portico supported by four square posts. A porch on the second floor has fancy carved grill work. The property consisted of a full city block through the early 20th century.

18. Gill House 1858 NR – This Victorian frame home with fine Italianate features, open porch and tall arched windows was built for local merchant Romanzo Bayley and was purchased in 1864 by George and Ellen (nee Bodley) Gill. The original 20-acre property with substantial gardens extended north to current Gill Avenue and reflected early residents' desire to maintain a rural setting. Edward Beecher, a mayor of Kirkwood, owned the home from 1920 to 1964.

19. Kirkwood Public Library 1940 NR – The Kirkwood Public Library was organized in the 1920s by the League of Women Voters. Kirkwood voters raised funds to construct this permanent home. This Colonial Revival red brick building was designed by Bonsack and Pearce and was expanded/remodeled in 1955, 1962, 1991 and 2011.

20. Henry Bopp House 1866 – The first known owner of this Country Classic home was Henry Bopp, the oldest son of Peter Bopp, Sr. Originally a brick structure, the house was covered with vinyl siding in the 1990s.

21. Peter Bopp House 1870 – In 1865, shoemaker Peter Bopp, Sr., moved to Kirkwood with his three sons Henry, Peter, Jr., and Theodore. This simple brick two-story Victorian Country Classic home with a centered front door and symmetrically placed windows is reminiscent of the Henry Bopp home. In 1874, the Bopp family helped organize Concordia Lutheran Church in Kirkwood; father and sons built the first chapel on Madison Avenue.

22. Kirkwood City Hall 1942 NR – The City commissioned Bonsack and Pearce to design a new city hall replacing what had previously been a row of commercial buildings. The Georgian Revival building was constructed with both municipal bonds and a WPA grant for \$37,183. The police station was originally located on the first floor of the building. In 1965, the City purchased two lots north of City Hall to create a plaza and a space for veterans' monuments.

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For information about this brochure, please contact the Public Information Office, 139 S. Kirkwood Road, Kirkwood, MO 63122
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The Kirkwood Landmarks Commission
Kirkwood, Missouri

