

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 Atwood, John C. and Georgie, House

Other names/site number N/A

Name of related Multiple Property Listing Historic Resources of Ferguson, Missouri

2. Location

Street & number 100 S. Clay Avenue

n/a	not for publication
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City or town Ferguson

n/a	vicinity
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State Missouri Code MO County St. Louis Code 189 Zip code 63135

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D


Signature of certifying official/Title JP

Date 03/26/18

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 _____

Atwood, John C. and Georgie, House
Name of Property

St. Louis, MO
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
3		structures
		objects
5		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

LANDSCAPE/street furniture/object

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

LANDSCAPE/street furniture/object

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/Limestone

walls: BRICK

STUCCO

roof: SYNTHETICS

other:

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Atwood, John C. and Georgie, House
Name of Property

St. Louis, MO
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.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1910

Significant Dates

1910

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.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Atwood, John C. and Georgie, House
Name of Property

St. Louis, MO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.9 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 38.744471 -90.299941 3 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

2 _____ 4 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____ 3 _____
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

2 _____ 4 _____
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ruth Keenoy, Catie Myers, and Karen Bode Baxter

organization Karen Bode Baxter, Preservation Specialist date March 8, 2018

street & number 5811 Delor St. telephone (314) 353-0593

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63109

e-mail karen@bodebaxter.com

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**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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.

Atwood, John C. and Georgie, House
Name of Property

St. Louis, MO
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: Atwood House

City or Vicinity: Ferguson

County: St. Louis County State: MO

Photographer: Sheila Findall

Date
Photographed: November 21, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 15: Exterior, looking southeast at the house west façade and north elevation
- 2 of 15: Exterior, looking northeast at the house west façade and south elevation
- 3 of 15: Exterior, looking northwest at the house east elevation
- 4 of 15: Exterior, looking southwest at the house north elevation entry
- 5 of 15: Exterior, looking northeast at the carriage house south and west elevations
- 6 of 15: Exterior, looking southeast at the carriage house north elevation
- 7 of 15: Exterior, looking northwest at the carriage house east elevation
- 8 of 15: Exterior, looking east at the tennis court
- 9 of 15: Interior, first floor, grand hall, from north end looking south
- 10 of 15: Interior, first floor, stairs, from mid west wall of grand hall, looking east
- 11 of 15: Interior, first floor, dining room, from northeast corner looking southwest
- 12 of 15: Interior, first floor, large front parlor, from southeast corner looking northwest
- 13 of 15: Interior, first floor, entry vestibule, from mid front parlor looking northwest
- 14 of 15: Interior, first floor, south porch, from northeast corner looking southwest
- 15 of 15: Interior, second floor, hall, from mid east wall looking northwest

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

- Figure 1: Contextual Map
- Figure 2: 1893 *Atlas of St. Louis County*
- Figure 3: 1909 *Plat Book of St. Louis County*
- Figure 4: Site Map
- Figure 5: 1931 Sanborn Map
- Figure 6: 1951 Sanborn Map
- Figure 7: Atwood House Basement Floor Plan
- Figure 8: Atwood House First Floor Plan
- Figure 9: Atwood House Second Floor Plan
- Figure 10: Atwood House Third Floor Plan
- Figure 11: Atwood Carriage House Basement Floor Plan
- Figure 12: Atwood Carriage House First and Second Floor Plans
- Figure 13: "Steamboat House" or Thomas B. Allen Home
- Figure 14: Atwood House
- Figure 15: Atwood Children in Front of House

Atwood, John C. and Georgie, House

Name of Property

St. Louis, MO

County and State

Figure 16: Photo of Leaded Glass Window at Stair Landing

Figure 17: 111 Carson Road

Figure 18: 413 Carson Road

Figure 19: 12 Miller Place

Figure 20: 236 Tiffin

Figure 21: 102 South Clark

Figure 22: 203 Darst St.

Figure 23: 507 Wesley

Figure 24: 18 Hartnett

Figure 25: 400 Block of Thomas

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Atwood, John C. and Georgie, House
Name of Property
St. Louis, MO
County and State
Historic Resources of Ferguson, Missouri
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

SUMMARY

Built in 1910, the John C. and Georgie Atwood House, 100 S. Clay Avenue, Ferguson (St. Louis County), Missouri is being nominated under the “Historic Resources of Ferguson, Missouri” MPDF under the property subtype Period Revival Houses, Tudor Revival.¹ This nominated property contains two contributing buildings (house and carriage house) and 3 contributing structures (the brick fence/wall, the tennis court and a walkway) on the historic property, dominated by the deeply setback 2.5 story (plus basement), Tudor Revival, side gabled house (Photo 1).² The first floor walls of the house are red brick (with scattered darker header bricks) and the upper floor walls are half-timbered stucco. The windows on the second floor are primarily multipaned upper sashes and single light lower sashes, while other windows are generally simple one over one sashed windows, which are the historic windows. The house has a steeply pitched, simulated slate roof (replacing the original slate roof) with wide beadboard enclosed eaves and a pair of hipped dormers on the façade and an interior chimney projecting through the roof off-centered near the north dormer. Its symmetrical façade is three bays wide with a central, flat-roofed, one story brick entry vestibule, and a large, one story, screened-in side porch on the south side of the house (Photo 2) and a recessed side entry on the north elevation (Photo 4). The 1.5 story (plus basement), Tudor Revival, side gabled, matching brick and half-timbered carriage house with a side gabled, simulated slate roof (replacing the original slate roof)³ with wide, beadboard enclosed eaves (Photo 5). A wide, cross gabled porte cochere projects from the north half of the façade spanning over the wooden carriage doors. On the south half of the carriage house façade is a massive shed roofed dormer and on the south elevation, there is a small shed roofed entry porch into the servant’s quarters at that end of the building (Photo 5). Across the back of the carriage house, retaining walls flank the paved entry to the wooden doorways to the horse stalls in the basement level, (although it is not easily visible in the photograph because of the brush overgrowth) (Photo 7). Not only does the property retain its historic setting with its original driveway along the north side of the large lot and what are now mature trees scattered on the property, it also retains all of the original buildings and structures historically associated with the property (the house, carriage house, wall, tennis court, and walkway). The house and carriage house both retain most of their original finishes, even details often updated, such as the beadboard under the eaves, windows, the doors. While the walkway has suffered due to storm damage on the arbor piers, all three of the secondary structures are basically intact.

¹ Ruth Keenoy and Karen Bode Baxter, “Historic Resources in Ferguson, Missouri,” *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form* (2008), pp. F-79 to F-82.

² Photographs included with this nomination were taken on November 21, 2016 and the building is currently in the midst of historic renovations. The appearance has not changed markedly from these photographs, although the roofing has been replaced, the nonhistoric shutters removed, and the exterior trim is in the process of being painted.

³ When photos were taken and the renovation project began, both buildings had replacement asphalt shingle roofs, but those were recently replaced with simulated slate roofs after determining that slate was the original roofing.

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Atwood, John C. and Georgie, House

Name of Property

St. Louis, MO

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Historic Resources of Ferguson, Missouri

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

SETTING

The house is deeply positioned in the large lot and faces west onto Clay Avenue (See Figures 5 and 6), a street known for its larger residences that were all built prior to World War II in the midst of the residential area generally known as Old Ferguson East since it is located three blocks east of Florissant Road, the major commercial north/south artery bisecting Ferguson and connecting it to other suburbs in St. Louis County (See Figures 1 and 4). Throughout the lot are mature trees and at the rear of the property the land drops sharply down in a wooded strip of land. The recessed, north side entry to the house opens to the forked asphalt paved driveway that parallels the northern edge of the property and extends back to the carriage house located near the northeast corner of the property (Photo 1).

On the property there are three contributing structures, all completed circa 1910 with the construction of the house and carriage house: a fence/wall, a walkway/arbor and a tennis court. At the rear (northeast) corner of the house, the brick fence/wall (Photo 3) extends north with two hipped roof gateways resting on brick piers that have cast stone bases, capitals and wood knee braces—one gateway has a wood arched top gate for pedestrian access) and the larger gateway to the north spans the driveway leading to the carriage house. From the rear of the screened-in side porch, there is a surface level, concrete patio and a walkway that extends east into the back yard. The walkway terminates with a stone fire pit/grill and is lined with brick piers with concrete caps that historically supported a metal arbor framework that spanned across the walkway (Photo 3) and despite the loss of the metal framework, it retains its basic features. Near the southeast corner of the lot at the rear of the side yard is a chain link enclosed, concrete surface, tennis court (Photo 8).

HOUSE EXTERIOR FEATURES

All four elevations of the house share common features (Photos 1-3). The first floor walls are red brick, interspersed with a dark red header bricks. At the top of the brick walls is a brick header course with a series of T-shaped, faux corbels formed of dark red bricks (3 header bricks in this top course, as well as one brick in the row below). At the base of the brick walls there is a concrete watertable formed by the poured concrete foundation and basement level. Above the first floor, the walls are half-timbered stucco with the continuous window sills being incorporated as one of the horizontal “timbers” and trim around the windows and doors also being incorporated into the half-timbering. Under the eaves, there is also a wide board that is incorporated into the half-timbered design. At the bottom of the stucco wall, the “timber” forms a ledge overhanging the brick walls on the first floor. Windows are the original, most being one over one wood sashed windows (noted below are the other types of windows). All of the entry doors (described in more detail below) are also original to the building.

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Atwood, John C. and Georgie, House

Name of Property

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Historic Resources of Ferguson, Missouri

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The front (west) façade (Photos 1 and 2) is divided symmetrically into three vertical bays, the outer two of which are capped by hipped roof dormers with broad, beadboard eaves, half-timbered stucco walls, and triple, sashed window units separated by simple vertical mullions. On the second floor, each vertical bay has a massive, eighteen light over one sashed window. On the first floor, flanking the entry vestibule, there is a window opening with three, narrow sashed windows. The shallow hipped (almost flat) roofed, one story vestibule extends slightly higher than the brick first floor walls with a thin strip of stucco under the eaves so that the “corbel” course of brick aligns with the main brick walls of the house. The door is centered in the façade of the vestibule deeply recessed between the pilaster-like mullions that separate the half-light (with 12 lights), one panel door from the full height, single light sidelights. The simple corbel motif used at the top of the brick walls is repeated in raised motifs in the upper corners of the exterior door. Inside the vestibule, the original mosaic tiled floor spells out the Welsh spelling of the family name, “Atte Wod” (Photo 13) and there are paired full-light doors with a transom leading directly into the main parlor (Photo 11). To either side of the doorway are the original, stamped iron, wall sconce lanterns. In front of the vestibule are simple, poured concrete entry steps flanked by sloping concrete wing walls.

The south elevation (Photo 2) is dominated by the one story, screened in porch that spans the entire south elevation (under the main roofline) but there is a single bay with a sashed window to the east of this porch above which is the side wall of the rear sleeping porch. The massive side porch is raised slightly on a poured concrete foundation, with broad concrete steps leading both from the west and east sides of the porch. The flat roof of the porch and its wood railing are supported by four brick corner columns with concrete capitals. Along the south side of the porch, between the outer columns and inside the wood framed screening is a low brick pierced railing with a broad concrete cap (Photo 14). On the wall of the house, inside the porch, there are three doorways into the house, the two outer ones have short, four-light transoms over the paired, full light doors while the center doorway has paired full light doors at a recessed doorway vestibule to the hall. The interior doorway has a leaded glass transom, clear full light sidelights, and a half-light (9 lights), single panel door (Photo 9). Opening onto the rooftop of this porch on the second floor are three pairs of French doors. Above, the third floor of the house is in the gable end with the wide eaves creating a roof skirt at the base of the third floor to overhang the second floor. The third floor has three windows, multipaned upper sashed windows flank a narrower, simple one-over-one sashed window and directly above, the half timbered wall overhangs the top of these windows.

The first floor of the rear (west) elevation (Photo 3) is actually tiered in three primary bays that progressively project further out from south to north ends. The southern bay has two sashed windows below the second floor sleeping porch with its shed roof that is suspended by massive knee braces. The center bay has a projecting brick, flat roofed, one story bay with a small sashed window and a simple doorway (comprising the original butler’s pantry and rear hall exit inside). Above, on the main half-timbered stucco wall of the house is a large, triple, sashed window unit

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Atwood, John C. and Georgie, House

Name of Property

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with the upper sashes being stained and leaded glass (at the stair landing) (Figure 16). The northern bay has a hipped roof over the one story projection (the kitchen) with an end gabled roof over the projecting wing behind the kitchen that includes a screened in corner porch and cold storage room behind the kitchen. Concrete steps extend to the ground at the corner porch (as well as from the rear hallway door to the south). There is a small segmental arched, paired, four-light casement window on the east side of the cold storage room. Above this bay, there is hipped dormer with half-timbered walls and two sashed windows, the south one being wider.

The north elevation (Photo 1) has similar gable end features as the south elevation with the gable end overhang above the three third floor sashed windows (outer ones wider than the center window) and the roof skirt and wide eaves overhanging the second floor, which has four sashed windows, each with multipaned upper sashes. On the first floor, there is a large sashed window to the west and a narrow sashed window to the east of the recessed side entry (Photo 4), which has paired full light doors at the exterior of the wood paneled entry vestibule and a transomed, sidelighted, half light (9 lights) door that is covered by a wooden half light storm door; the transoms above the sidelights are leaded glass. There is quarry tile on the vestibule floor and concrete steps leading down to the driveway. On either side of the doorway are original stamped metal wall sconce lanterns. At the east end of this elevation is a slightly projecting bay window with three sashed windows. The side gabled, one story wing that projects back to the east has paired, six-light casement windows.

HOUSE INTERIOR FEATURES

The interior of the house features a transverse hallway (Photo 9) that spans from the side entry on the north to the screened porch that encompasses the south side of the house, separating the large parlors at the front of the house from the kitchen, dining room and stairways (See Figure 8). The second floor has five bedrooms surrounding the central hallway with both the stairs centered on the south side and a bathroom at the east end and another at the west end of the hallway (See Figure 9). The third floor is smaller, with storage areas under the roof slopes on the north and south sides and a large open area extending north from the stairs that separates the ballroom on the west side from the two bedrooms and a bathroom along the east wall (See Figure 10). The basement (See Figure 7) is divided into a game room along the west side with boiler room, work rooms (laundry/wash room) along the east side; there are cold storage rooms along the southwest corner and in the center is a hallway and the stairs.

This transverse hallway on the first floor features pilasters supporting beams across the hallway and doorways at each end. Across from the French doors leading into the main parlor, near the middle of the south wall of this hallway is an opening flanked by pilasters and spanned by a beam to frame the grand stairs (Photo 10). It has a massive Craftsman style newel post that is wrapped by the rounded treads of the three lower steps that tier down to the floor. The wood paneled sides below the wood railing form a narrow hallway back to the butler's pantry. At the

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landing, there is a wooden bench seat and a triple window unit with stained and leaded glass upper sashes. Overhead, is the original brass framed, cylindrical chandelier.

The interiors (Photos 9-13, and 15) have smooth finish, plaster walls and ceilings with painted trim. The trim is primarily crowned cap trim on the first and second floor but simpler painted flat trim on the third floor. The baseboards are tall three-member bases. In the first floor hallway, the doorways to primary rooms off the hallway have multipaned French doors, but throughout the interior, most doors are two panel doors, except on the third floor which has 4 panel doors. The transverse hallway, dining room and front parlors all have crown molding; the dining room (Photo 11) and main parlor (Photo 12) also have wood beamed ceilings and the dining room has a wood paneled wainscoting. Upstairs (Photo 15), the second floor rooms have simpler picture rails at the ceilings. The wall between the two front parlors has a shared chimney with a mantel suspended on the chimney breasts in both parlors, although the one in the small parlor has simple corbels under it, while the much larger mantel in the large parlor has a painted brick hearth surround. Since this was a “modern” home, with electrical and gas service designed into the house, these fireplaces are primarily decorative due to flue damage (although they originally were functional wood burning fireplaces), and most other rooms in the house do not have fireplaces although one has been uncovered in the middle front bedroom on the second floor. Most of the floors throughout the house are the original wood tongue and groove floors, except for the bathrooms which still retain their original tile floors. However, the transverse hallway, small parlor, breakfast room, kitchen, and butler’s pantry were all covered later with vinyl or linoleum flooring.

CARRIAGE HOUSE EXTERIOR FEATURES

Like the main house, all four elevations of the carriage house (Photos 5-7) share similar common features, including the red brick first floor walls, interspersed with a dark red header bricks, upper floor level, half-timbered stucco walls, and the exposed concrete watertable (formed by the poured concrete foundation and visible completely on the basement level walls at the rear) (Photo 7). Also like the main house, the trim and sills around the upper level windows are incorporated into the half-timbered detailing and under the eaves there is also a wide board that is part of the half-timbered design. The original, wood sashed windows have multipaned upper sashes (except dormer windows which have three-light upper sashes).

The carriage house has the large cross gabled porte cochere at the north end of the façade (west elevation) (Photo 5) with its beadboard ceiling spanning over the eight folding doors each of which has six lights above the cross-braced panel, but the outer four doors have had the glass replaced with wood panels. The square corner columns supporting the porte cochere have half-timbered stucco on the lower portion of the brick columns. To the south, there are two windows on the first floor with a large, shed roofed dormer (with very broad eaves) with three sashed

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windows above. To the south of the dormer, is an interior wall brick chimney that projects through the front slope of the roof.

The south elevation (Photo 5) features a shed roofed porch at the west end of the first floor, which is supported by brick corner columns resting on the poured concrete porch floor. The porch has a simple wood railing on the south and east sides, opening toward the west without any additional steps. The door is a half light (nine lights), single panel wood door with a three light transom. It appears to retain the original ceiling light fixture (a simple globe) in the sloped beadboard ceiling. To the east of the porch there are two sashed windows on the first floor, one having a high sill since it opens into the staircase. On the second floor, centered in the gable end is a fixed, twelve light window.

On the rear (Photo 7), the carriage house has three levels, with the exposed concrete walls of the basement level (mostly obscured by vegetation). At the basement level are four folding wood plank doors to the horse stalls as well as a separate half-light wood paneled door near the south end. Above, on the first floor, there are three sashed windows irregularly spaced on the brick wall. Then, on the second floor, there is a broad, shed roofed dormer with three separate sashed windows.

The brick wall on the first floor of the north elevation (Photo 6) extends to the square brick column supporting the porte cochere and it has a sashed window in the porte cochere wall section, as well as two sashed windows in the first floor of the carriage house. Above, in the half-timbered gable end is four-light, three-panel, hayloft door with a wood beam hanging overhead (to haul in hay bales).

CARRIAGE HOUSE INTERIOR FEATURES

The interior of the carriage house level (See Figure 12) has white glazed brick walls as a high wainscoting treatment with exposed red brick walls up to the ceiling level. About half of the beadboard ceiling in the garage portion has been removed (along with many of the joists for the floor above) and the ceiling is now covered with plywood. The building has poured concrete floor in the garage area of the first floor with exposed steel beams imbedded in the concrete and visible on the ceiling of the basement level. The basement level (See Figure 11) has painted concrete walls and a dirt floor, with the remnants of the wooden horse stalls. Nestled in the southeast corner of the building is a staircase that winds from the basement up to the second floor. The three rooms of the servant's apartment at the south end of the first floor (See Figure 12) have plaster walls and ceilings, with a painted brick fireplace hearth surround and simple mantel. The trim is a crown cap trim and the baseboards are simple flat boards. The floors in the apartment both on the first floor and on the second floor are wood tongue and groove boards, but much of the first floor of the apartment is covered with vinyl flooring. The second floor (See Figure 12) has a large room at the south end that has a composite paper wallboard on the walls

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Atwood, John C. and Georgie, House
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and sloped ceilings with the stair opening into the space with a beadboard half-wall railing. The north end of this room has been walled off from the remainder of the second floor with plywood boards, but it was apparently originally open; currently beyond these walls, the flooring (and most of the joists) are missing, having been removed years ago by Sara Costigan (second owner of the Atwood House) at some point between 1944 and 1958 to allow the garage area to be used for basketball practice.

ALTERATIONS AND INTEGRITY FEATURES

The property retains its historic setting with the long drive from the street with the mature trees throughout the yard (Compare Figures 14 and 15 and Photos 1 and 2) and the wooded strip at the back of the lot but the landscaping has gotten overgrown and the trees damaged from major storms over the years. The tennis court has been poorly maintained but is still in place and the brick wall with its two roofed gateways at the driveway still defines the separation between the back yard and entry drive along the north side of the house. However, what was originally an arbor covering the walkway in the back yard was destroyed by a storm and is missing the upper metal framed structure supported by the brick piers (most of which remain).

The house itself has suffered in recent years from deferred maintenance, but still retains its original windows and exterior doors as well as the original beadboard enclosed eaves and half-timbered walls. Unfortunately, aluminum storm windows installed on many of the windows obscure the multipaned and stained glass windows. At some point, what was originally a slate roof was replaced with a simple three-tab asphalt shingle roof; after the photo were taken and as part of the current renovation, a simulated slate roof has been installed to more closely approximate the original roofing. On the interior, the trim is painted, but that may be original in this house, and the brick fireplace hearth surround in the large parlor is also painted, obscuring its original finish. The kitchen had been updated with enameled steel cabinets and the butler's pantry converted into a laundry room for the Meiner family's use, and they are probably also responsible for the numerous vinyl and linoleum tile floors on the first floor (but these floor coverings are currently being removed to expose the original floors). The Meiners also enclosed the sleeping porch on the rear of the house, probably in the early 1960s. The shutters on the front windows were not original and have been removed with this renovation. Other than these few cosmetic alterations the house retains most of its original features. The photographs accompanying this nomination were taken just as the renovations commenced and these renovations have yet to be completed; except for the removal of the shutters and the replacement roofing material, the photographs depict the house as it currently is.

The carriage house also has suffered in recent years from deferred maintenance, but is basically intact and retains its original exterior features, including the side porch to the servant's quarters and the original folding wooden doors for both the carriages (first floor façade) and horses (in the rear at the basement level). Like the main house, the slate roof had been replaced with an asphalt

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shingled roof but has also had a simulated slate roof installed as part of the current renovation project. It retains the beadboard eaves. Most of the original windows are intact, although they have suffered more than those on the house since the interior spaces were not in use for many years. Since the basement level horse stalls have not been used in more than sixty years, the entry to that level has been nearly obscured by overgrown brush and vines. The apartment for the servant, at the south end of the carriage house has also note been in use for many years and fallen into severe disrepair. Although a large portion of the floor for the second floor (and beadboard ceiling of the first floor below) was removed years ago so the Costigan boys could play basketball inside on the carriage area floor, the current renovation is in the process of reinstituting that floor/ceiling, including the beadboard ceiling finish.

While the house, carriage house, fence/wall, and tennis court all need serious maintenance and repairs, the entire property is still intact and retains its original sense of place and setting and the distinctive, character defining, Tudor Revival detailing on the exterior of both buildings (the brick and half-timbered stucco walls, steeply pitched roof with dormers and the multipaned window) as well as most of the original interior features including the plaster wall and ceilings, wood floors and all of the original millwork (trim, staircase railing and newel post, beams, crown molding, picture rails, built-in cabinets, and doors).

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SUMMARY

The John C. and Georgie Atwood House at 100 S. Clay Avenue, Ferguson (St. Louis County), Missouri is an excellent example of an early twentieth-century Tudor Revival dwelling. Under the 2008 Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) "Historic Resources of Ferguson, Missouri," the property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under the historic context for "Residential Growth and Development."⁴ The house and its carriage house are eligible under Criterion C: Architecture as early and distinctive examples of the Tudor Revival style in Ferguson. The house and carriage house were constructed in 1910 for John C. and Georgie Atwood during the period of time when Ferguson was rapidly growing as a St. Louis suburb.⁵ The community's growth prompted the subdivision of large tracts of land previously held by wealthy landowners. The Atwoods purchased such a parcel in 1903 – subdivided land previously owned by William B. Ferguson, for whom the City was named.⁶ Seven years later, the couple completed their large and commodious new home and carriage house, which is an excellent demonstration of how housing styles changed after 1900. As described in the MPDF, the Atwood house and carriage house meet the individual eligibility requirements as defined for the Residential Buildings property type, and the subtypes Period Revival Houses and Garages/Carriage Houses since it retains its integrity of design both on the exterior and interior and the majority of original finishes remain intact, including retaining the original windows and doors.⁷ The significance of the Atwood dwelling and carriage house relates to its distinctive design, relying heavily on the use of Tudor Revival elements, one of the Period Revival Houses subtypes of Residential Buildings described in the MPDF, but also it is one of the most distinctive Tudor Revival homes as well as one of the rare examples of a larger, manor-like property in Ferguson. The use of half-timbered stucco on the upper level, the variation in the window patterns and use of multi-paned and leaded glass windows, the multicolored and patterned brick, the steeply pitched and complex rooflines with dormers, and the projecting entry vestibule all distinguish this as a good example of the Tudor Revival style. The period of significance relates to the year that the house and carriage house were constructed, 1910, and the level of significance is local.

BACKGROUND AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

Development of Ferguson

The Atwood House was constructed during Ferguson's boom as a commuter suburb. The community was established in 1855 as "Ferguson Station," supporting the North Missouri

⁴ Ruth Keenoy and Karen Bode Baxter, "Historic Resources in Ferguson, Missouri," *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form* (2008), E:7-12.

⁵ "First Families of Ferguson," St. Louis County Scrapbook.; John C. Atwood, Jr. "An Historical Sketch of the Atwood Family of Ferguson."

⁶ Ruth Keenoy and Karen Bode Baxter, "Historic Resources in Ferguson, Missouri," E:4-6; Irene Sanford Smith, *Ferguson: A City and Its People* (Ferguson, MO: Ferguson Historical Society, 1976), 65; St. Louis County, Missouri, Deed Book 146: 131-132 [John J. Hesser and Emma S. Hesser his wife sell to Georgie T.B. Atwood, wife of John C. Atwood...].

⁷ Ruth Keenoy and Karen Bode Baxter, "Historic Resources in Ferguson, Missouri," F:79-82, 104-105, 108-111.

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Railroad Company.⁸ At that time, Ferguson was primarily inhabited by individuals who worked for the railroad. Ferguson's early access to the train and later, streetcars, promoted the area as an ideal place to live. Country living was a draw for those who wished to leave the industrial city that characterized St. Louis by the late nineteenth century. As a result, the area attracted a number of upper class and, later, middle class citizens who commuted from Ferguson to work in the city. As noted in Figure 2, the area surrounding the Atwood House supported a number of residential subdivisions by the 1890s, including the west side of Clay Avenue (opposite the Atwood House), previously owned by Missouri Senator Thomas G. Allen (1813 – 1882).⁹

By 1900, Ferguson had become the northern terminus of St. Louis County's "longest streetcar route . . . a distance of approximately 50 miles."¹⁰ This connection further prompted the expansion of Ferguson's residential development and by the time the Atwoods constructed their house on Clay Avenue, the automobile had also made its arrival. As mentioned, Ferguson's pastoral setting attracted many businessmen who commuted from work in downtown St. Louis – streetcars and automobiles made the lifestyle achievable.¹¹ The Atwoods constructed their modern home in the middle of one of the city's most desirable neighborhoods, which had direct access to transportation, commerce and utilities.¹²

The Atwood Family

The dwelling at 100 S. Clay Avenue was constructed in 1910 for John Cowan Atwood (1863 – 1939) and his wife, Georgie Turnstall Baker (1873 – 1963), who purchased the property associated with the dwelling in 1903.¹³ Mr. Atwood was born in Saline County, Missouri and moved to Ferguson with his parents (LeGrand L. and Eliza Jane Cowan) and five siblings (Thomas, LeGrand, William, Helen and Annie) in 1894. The Atwoods resided at 421 Darst Road (extant), less than one-half mile north of the property on S. Clay Avenue. John C. Atwood's father, Le Grand (1832 – 1917), was a physician who briefly served as Ferguson's second mayor (1897-1898).¹⁴

John and Georgie married in 1898 and had seven children: John Jr., Katherine, George, Ellen, Eliza, William and Henry.¹⁵ The last of the Atwood children, William, moved from Ferguson in

⁸ Keenoy and Baxter, E:1.

⁹ Smith, 61-65; United States Senate, Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, "Thomas G. Allen," Available at: <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=A000147> (Access date: 10 December 2016).

¹⁰ Ibid, E:1, 8, 11.

¹¹ Ibid, E: 9, 11-12.

¹² Cornelius Coulter, "History of Ferguson, ca. 1845 – ca. 1911," (Unpublished, Available at Ferguson Historical Society), 7-8.

¹³ Smith, 65; Missouri Secretary of State Death Certificate Database, Available at: <http://s1.sos.mo.gov/Records/Archives/ArchivesMvc/DeathCertificates/SearchResults> (Access date: 10 December 2016); St. Louis County, Missouri, Deed Book 146: 131-132.

¹⁴ Smith, 65.

¹⁵ Smith, 65; Missouri Secretary of State Death Certificate Database.

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1971, eight years following the death of his mother.¹⁶ John Atwood, a well-known businessman beyond the tiny town of Ferguson, was General Manager of the National Ammonia Company, established in 1889 by Edward Mallinkrodt. The company was a merger between Mallinkrodt Chemical Works and its competitors, established to “guarantee . . . customers stable supplies of ammonia.”¹⁷ The company’s headquarters and main factory were in St. Louis within the Mallinkrodt Chemical Works complex (extant, 3600 N. Broadway).¹⁸ The ammonia company also operated a factory and office in Philadelphia, as well as an export office in New York City, which handled international activities.¹⁹ Atwood additionally served as a Director and Vice President of St. Louis’ Mutual Bank & Trust Company.²⁰ Atwood’s wife, Georgie, grew up in St. Louis and played an active role as a leader in Ferguson’s social network. She helped to establish the city’s library, served as President of the local Red Cross chapter and “once held a lecture for Ferguson women on the ‘facts of life,’ a forbidden topic only accepted because it was addressed with her blessings.”²¹

Building and Property History

In 1903, John and Georgie Atwood purchased the 16-acre tract known at that time as “Allen Place” (Figure 2), named for a previous owner, Missouri Senator Thomas G. Allen (1813 – 1882).²² The property was sold to John T. and Emma Hesser in 1894, who then, according to deed records, in turn sold to Georgie Atwood in October of 1903.²³ An existing dwelling was located on the property, constructed in 1847 for William B. Ferguson (1814 - 1911) (Figure 13).²⁴ The Atwoods salvaged walnut timber from the Ferguson House to use in their new home, which was under construction by March and finished in early December 1910.²⁵

Of additional note is that John’s brother LeGrand purchased four acres on the south end of John’s property in April of 1905, and constructed a home for his wife, Jane Fishback Atwood, and

¹⁶ Smith, 65.

¹⁷ “Edward Mallinkrodt,” *Immigrant Entrepreneurship: 1720 to the Present* (Available at: <http://www.immigrantentrepreneurship.org/entry.php?rec=231#h11>); Access date: 21 December 2016.

¹⁸ Gould, *Red-Blue Book* (St. Louis: Self-published, 1914), 224.

¹⁹ “John Cowan Atwood,” General Manager of The National Ammonia Company,” Hagley Museum, Digital Archives, Available at: <http://digital.hagley.org/islandora/object/islandora%3A2225326> (Access date: 17 October 2016); “A Bit of History and an Envious Record,” *The National Provisioner* (16 October 1915; Volume 53, Part 2), 37; “Edward Mallinkrodt.”

²⁰ “J.C. Atwood, 75, Dies: Officer of Mutual Trust Co.” *St. Louis Star-Times* (14 January 1939), 2.

²¹ Smith, 65; Ferguson Historical Society, *Ferguson: A City Remembered Pictorial History* (Ferguson, MO: Self-published, 1994), 127.

²² Smith, 61-65; United States Senate, Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, “Thomas G. Allen,” Available at: <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=A000147> (Access date: 10 December 2016).

²³ St. Louis County, Missouri, Deed Book 146: 131-132.

²⁴ Smith, 61, 65; William L. Thomas, *History of St. Louis County Missouri*, Volume I (St. Louis: S.B. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911; reprint: Clayton, MO: Country Living Publications, 2011), 294; Keenoy and Baxter, E:4-5.

²⁵ Smith, 65; “Ferguson” Society News, *St. Louis Post Dispatch* (20 March 1910, p. 6; 4 December 1910, p. 13).

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family at what is now 118 South Clay Avenue (Figure 3).²⁶ LeGrand served as Ferguson's mayor from 1905 to 1907, a period in which sidewalks and paved streets were added to the town. John Atwood also donated both \$40,000 and a portion of their 16-acre parcel to the congregation of Ferguson's First Presbyterian Church, which constructed the extant building at 401 Darst Road in 1929.²⁷

On August 28, 1944, five years after the death of her husband, Georgie Atwood sold the property to Sara Guth Costigan.²⁸ Sometime between 1958 and 1959, Sara Costigan sold the property to Robert G. and Mary Meiners, who owned the parcel until the Meiners' family sold it in 2016.²⁹ Currently the home and carriage house at 100 S. Clay Avenue sits on a parcel consisting of 2.93 acres (Figure 4).³⁰

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE OF THE ATWOOD HOME

The Atwood home and carriage house are excellent examples of a Tudor Revival style. Revival styles became prominent during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century when wealthy homeowners sought to commission grand houses designed to imitate classical architecture. Following the introduction of balloon frame construction at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, the middle class also became interested in such styles. No longer were dwellings reflecting traditional masonry construction and classical embellishments restricted to only those with money. Heavily promoted by popular journals and magazines, which provided floor plans, ideas about interior design and the latest in modern amenities, demand continued to rise for classically designed housing after the turn of the twentieth century. The combination of affordability and pleasing design did much to promote Revival style housing in the United States – one of the most popular was the Tudor Revival style, which remained prevalent in domestic architecture until after World War II.³¹

Tudor Revival design in Ferguson is mostly associated with residences built in the 1920s and 1930s, and tend to be smaller cottages or homes, with less ornamentation. Examples are scattered throughout the town. Figures 17-25 show examples found in the Old Ferguson West Historic District and elsewhere in Ferguson and while a couple are larger homes 413 Caron Road and 236

²⁶ Smith, 65; John C. Atwood, Jr. "An Historical Sketch of the Atwood Family of Ferguson"; Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri, 1909; St. Louis County, Missouri, Deed Book 160: 581-582 [Georgie T.B. Atwood, wife of John C. Atwood sells to Jane F Atwood, wife of Legrand L. Atwood...].

²⁷ Smith, 65; First Presbyterian Church of Ferguson, Available at: <http://faithin Ferguson.org/index.php/about-us> (Access date: 10 December 2016).

²⁸ St. Louis County, Missouri, Deed Book 2030: 350 [Georgie T.B. Atwood, wife of deceased John C. Atwood sells to Sara Guth Costigan...]; St. Louis County, Missouri, Deed Book 22300: 2998 [Mark J. Meiners sells to Jill C. Holtrop...]

²⁹ Polk's St. Louis County (Missouri) Directory, 1959: 138.

³⁰ St. Louis County Revenue, Real Estate Information, Available at: <http://revenue.stlouisco.com/IAS/> (Access date: 10 December 2016).

³¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1990), 319.

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Tiffin), most are smaller cottages and no other known example is situated on such a large and spacious lot nor do they have a separate carriage house as the Atwood House does. Most examples of Tudor Revival design are often found scattered in neighborhoods in Ferguson with older (nineteenth century) structures, but there is at least one neighborhood in the 400 block of Thomas that is a complete subdivision of small Tudor Revival cottages (see Figure 25).³² At the time that the home at 100 S. Clay was constructed (1910), the Tudor Revival style had yet to make much of an impact outside of urban St. Louis neighborhoods – making its incorporation in the Atwood House significant.

With the Atwood home's exterior stucco, half-timbering, and flared eaves, as well as its deep setback from the street, generous size, large lot, and the existence of a carriage house, it serves as one of Ferguson's rare manor-like Tudor Revival examples. The Atwood House's use of half-timbered stucco, multi-colored and patterned brickwork, multi-paned and leaded glass windows, a projecting entry vestibule, and a steeply pitched roof with dormers are all features that are commonly associated with Tudor Revival designs. The associated carriage house (later used as a garage) with its servant's quarters reflects Tudor Revival style influences as well, illustrated by the building's exterior half-timbering and steeply pitched and complex roofline with cross gables and dormers.³³

While both the exterior of the house and carriage house clearly exhibit the Tudor Revival style, the house reflects some Colonial Revival influences, a style that was much more commonly seen in Ferguson prior to 1920 in its symmetrical form and flat-roofed side porch.³⁴ Interior details also strongly reflect Colonial Revival leanings, demonstrated through a central hall plan, paneled wainscoting and exposed beam ceilings. Also of note are touches of the Arts and Crafts movement, demonstrated in decorative motifs that flank upper window sashes (exterior) and the primary staircase newel post.

Very few alterations to the dwelling or carriage house have been made. The first floor of the carriage house became an automotive garage (but retained the old carriage style doors) and the basement was basically abandoned [timeframe unknown] since it was originally used for horse stalls. While the Costigan family lived in the home (1944 to 1959), part of the first floor carriage house ceiling was removed to allow their children to play basketball inside. The home itself remains relatively unchanged, with the exception of the kitchen and butler's pantry (with mid-century enameled steel cabinetry and laundry facilities) and floor coverings changed at some point during the 1960s. Also about this same time, while the Meiners owned the home (1959 to 2016), the second floor rear sleeping porch was also enclosed.

³² Ruth Keenoy and Karen Bode Baxter, "Historic Resources in Ferguson, Missouri," F:79-82; Karen Bode Baxter and Ruth Keenoy, "Historic/Architectural Survey of Old Ferguson West," 2010. Available online at: <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SLAS036-R.pdf> (Access date: 17 December 2016), 69-70, 79-80.

³³ McAlester, 56, 58.

³⁴ McAlester, 56, 321, 355.

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The Atwoods were a prominent family in Ferguson and the dwelling constructed for them in 1910 reflects their upper middle class status. Void of fussy ornamental detailing that dominates earlier examples of housing in Ferguson, the dwelling was designed with open interior spaces and generous windows, providing good ventilation, plenty of sunlight and the latest in domestic amenities.³⁵ The Atwood House displays an “almost austere simplicity” which was considered the utmost in terms of its modernity.³⁶ The dwelling is simple and functional – both in its exterior and interior layout – yet not inelegant, with restrained embellishments throughout. Streamlined, simple and solid – void of turned porches, curved towers and bargeboard – the Atwood House demonstrates aspects of the modern American home of the 1910s. The incorporation of exterior Tudor Revival detailing indicates that the dwelling is an early and unique example of the property subtype in Ferguson.

Community Context

In 2008 a multiple property listing for Ferguson was completed that includes residential, commercial, and institutional buildings, as well as transportation-related resources. This document utilized the City of Ferguson’s historic resources inventory completed in the 1980s, as well as a reconnaissance survey of the entire community, focusing on structures built prior to 1960. In it, the Tudor Revival style was defined as an important architectural style, representing a crucial period of development in Ferguson (see Figures 22-25 for some of the examples found during the survey for the MPDF).³⁷

In 2010, a survey of Old Ferguson West – a neighborhood situated approximately 0.3 mile west of the Atwood House – was conducted. Old Ferguson West was developed at about the same time as the neighborhood associated with the Atwood House – during the years that Ferguson became a popular streetcar suburb. Based upon the survey, the Old Ferguson West Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places the next year, with 165 single-family dwellings and 85 outbuildings – most were constructed during the decades of 1900s – 1930s. The historic district consists of 144 contributing single family houses, including 20 Tudor Revival style dwellings (constructed 1926 – 1941).³⁸ Most of these Tudor Revival houses are much more modest in design and size, and only a few of these Tudor Revival properties approach the size of the Atwood House – a one and half story Tudor Revival style dwelling constructed in 1926 at 111 Carson Road (Figure 17), a 1930 two-story dwelling at 413 Carson Road (Figure 18), a 1931 one and half story dwelling at 12 Miller Place (Figure 19), a 1934 two-story dwelling at 236 Tiffin (Figure 20), and a 1939 one and half story dwelling at 102 South Clark (Figure

³⁵ Gwendolyn Wright, *Building the Dream: A Social History of Housing in America* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1983), 156.

³⁶ *Ibid*, 160.

³⁷ Ruth Keenoy and Karen Bode Baxter, “Historic Resources in Ferguson, Missouri,” E:79-82.

³⁸ Karen Bode Baxter and Ruth Keenoy, “***Historic/Architectural Survey of Old Ferguson West,” 2010. Available online at: <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SLAS036-R.pdf> (Access date: 17 December 2016), 3, 10, 16, 18.

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21).³⁹ However, none of the Tudor Revival properties in the Old Ferguson West neighborhood are manor-like houses like the Atwood House with its large lot and carriage house.

Based on the 2008 MPDF and the Old Ferguson West survey and subsequent NRHP nomination, the Atwood property exhibits several unique architectural characteristics. Most of the city's Tudor Revival style housing was constructed after World War I – Old Ferguson West's earliest example dates to 1926 while the Atwood House was built in 1910– and most of the city's Tudor Revival houses are much smaller in size and are situated on smaller plots, lending to the distinctiveness of the Atwood dwelling with its large and spacious lot. Additionally, in Ferguson, few carriage houses remain, and it is likely that because carriage houses were usually associated with residences of wealthier citizens, there were very few originally.⁴⁰ These components make the Atwood House an admirable example of Ferguson's residential architecture.

CONCLUSION

The Atwood House is one of the earliest examples of a Tudor Revival style dwelling in Ferguson, Missouri. The property reflects the period of time that Ferguson was fast becoming a commuter suburb of St. Louis – when streetcars made their way to the outer edges of the county, automobiles became affordable to the middle class, and large tracts of land were subdivided for residential development. Additionally, the dwelling illustrates shifts in residential styles that dominated American architecture after 1900. The popularity of the Tudor Revival was prompted by the introduction of new building technologies and more affordable methods of construction. These changes impacted how – and for whom – homes were constructed after 1900. The Atwood family's upper middle class status and their social standing in Ferguson are clearly reflected in the dwelling that John C. and Georgie Atwood had constructed in 1910. As research illustrates in the 2008 Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic Resources of Ferguson, Missouri," with its massive, manor-like structure and associated carriage house, this property is a remarkable addition to Ferguson's collection of early twentieth-century housing. It is a unique example of its construction and stylistic influences, eligible for its architectural significance (Criterion C).

³⁹ Ibid. [Note that the photos in Figures 17-21 were taken during this survey.]

⁴⁰ Ruth Keenoy and Karen Bode Baxter, "Historic Resources in Ferguson, Missouri," E:105.

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Verbal Boundary Description

A tract of land in U.S. Survey 2689, Township 46 North, Range 6 East and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the east line of Clay Avenue, where same is intersected by the north line of property conveyed to Jane F. Atwood by deed recorded in Book 160 page 581 of the St. Louis County Records, thence north along the east line of Clay Avenue, 108 feet more or less to the southwest corner of property conveyed to Sara Guth Costigan by deed recorded in Book 2030 page 350 of the St. Louis County Records, thence along the south line of said property so conveyed to Costigan, north 87 degrees 08 minutes east 372 feet more or less to the west line of property conveyed to Elizabeth Avenue Corporation by deed recorded in Book 2183 page 414 of the St. Louis County Records, thence south along the west line of said property so conveyed to Elizabeth Avenue Corporation, 111.50 feet, more or less to a point in the north line of the property conveyed to said Jane F. Atwood, as foresaid, thence west along said north line of Atwood property 372 feet more or less to the point of beginning. Also, a track of land in U.S. Survey 2689, Township 46 North, Range 6 East, being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the east line of Clay Avenue, 50 feet wide, distant north 2 degrees 52 minutes west 443.50 from the intersection of the east line of Clay Avenue with the north line of Adams Avenue; thence along the east line of Clay Avenue north 2 degrees 52 minutes west 172 feet, thence leaving said road line and running north 87 degrees 08 minutes east 372 feet to an iron pipe; thence south 2 degrees 52 minutes east 172 feet to an iron pipe; thence 87 degrees 08 minutes west 372 feet to the point of beginning. The north line of the above described tract passes 3 feet north of the north edge of Circle Drive, according to survey executed by Elbring Surveying Company on August 19, 1944. (Figure 4)

Verbal Boundary Justification

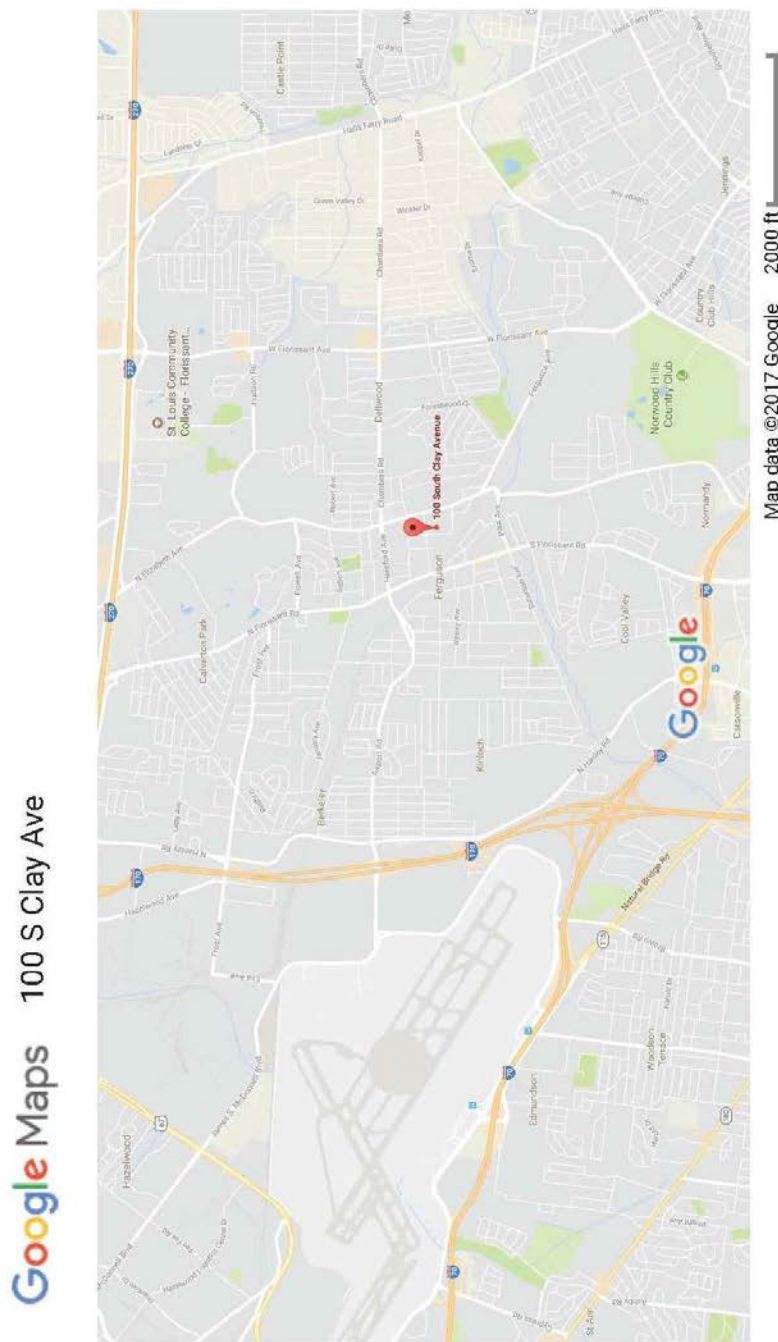
These are the legal boundaries of the property that has historically been associated with the Atwood House after its construction and the transfer of ownership of a tract at the south end to Jane F. Atwood for the construction of their new home.

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Figure 1: Contextual Map (Locating property at Latitude 38.744471 Longitude -90.299941)
(Source: Google, "Google Map of 100 S. Clay Ave," Available at <https://www.google.com/maps/search/100+S.+clay+ave/@38.662663,-90.4943872,11z/data=!3m1!4b1>, Access date: 21 December, 2016.



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Figure 2. 1893 Atlas of St. Louis County

This illustrates the location of "Allen Place," which is the property currently associated with the Atwood House at 100 S. Clay Avenue. Note also Darst Avenue at the upper right corner, where Mr. Atwood's family resided (Source: Johnson, p. 69).



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Figure 3. 1909 Plat Book of St. Louis County

This illustrates the location of the property sold to John C. Atwood's wife, Georgie Turnstall Baker Atwood by John T. and Emma Hesser. The small portion of land to the south is the four acres John C. sold to his brother LeGrand and wife Jane Fishback Atwood. (Source: 1909 Plat Book of St. Louis County, pg 86- 87).



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Figure 4: Site Map

Highlighted parcel is 100 S. Clay Avenue, Atwood House (Source: St. Louis County Parcel Viewer). Scale at bottom left = 50 feet. Parcel is 2.93 acres.



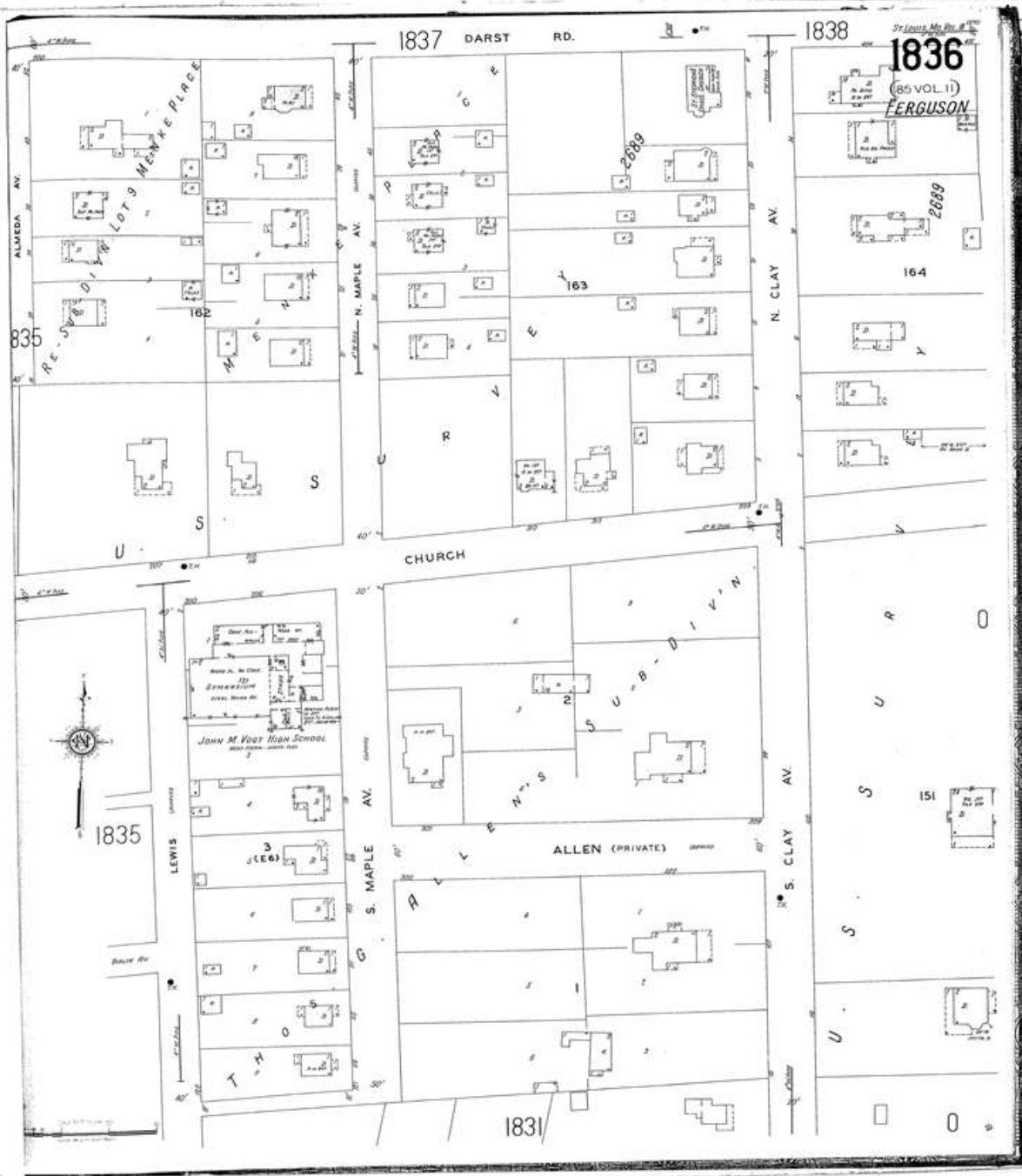
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Figure 5: 1931 Sanborn Map

(Source: "Fire Insurance Map of St. Louis, Missouri," Volume 8:Ferguson, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1931) 1836.



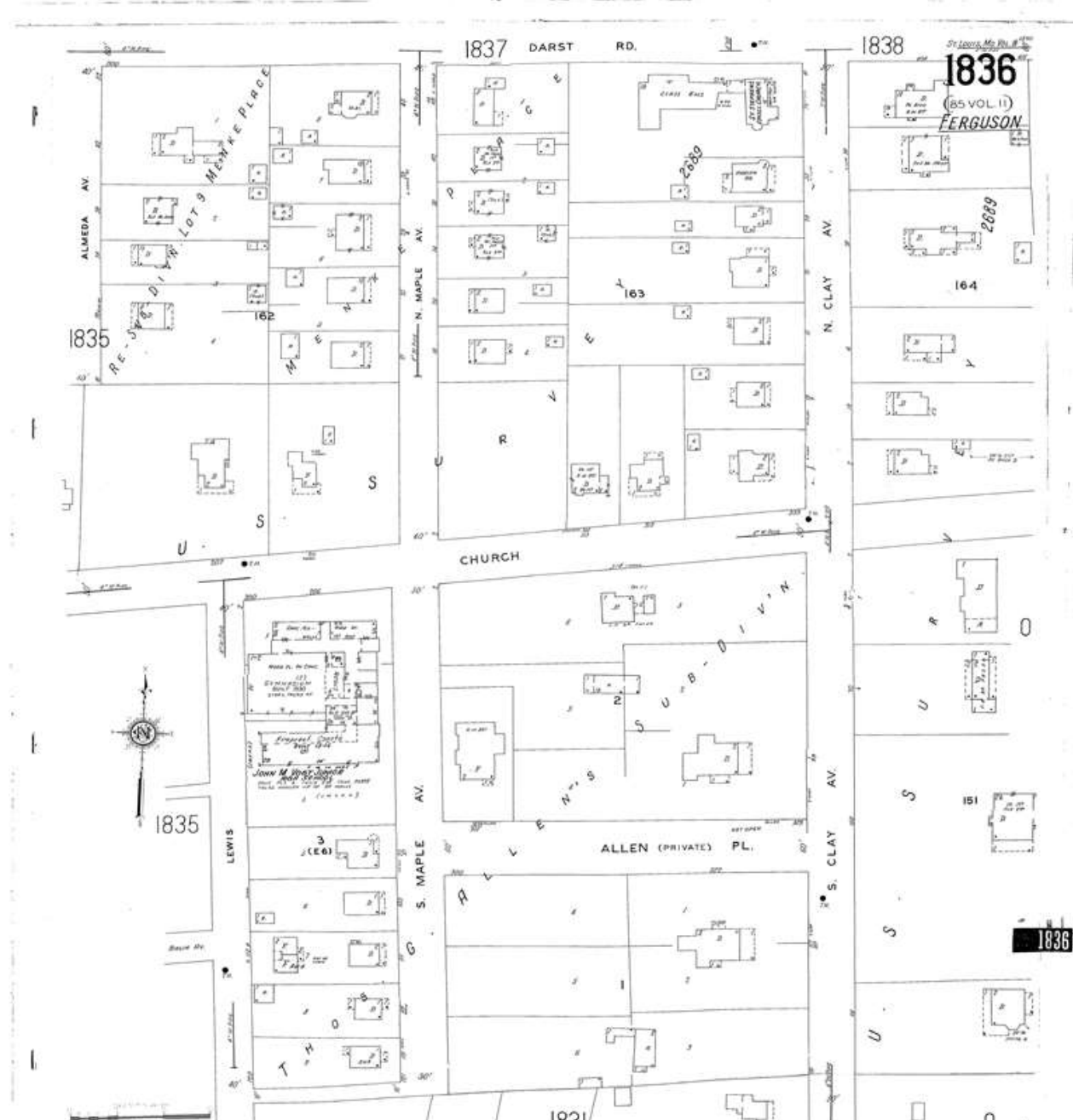
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Figure 6: 1951 Sanborn Map

(Source: "Fire Insurance Map of St. Louis, Missouri," Volume 8:Ferguson, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1951) 1836.

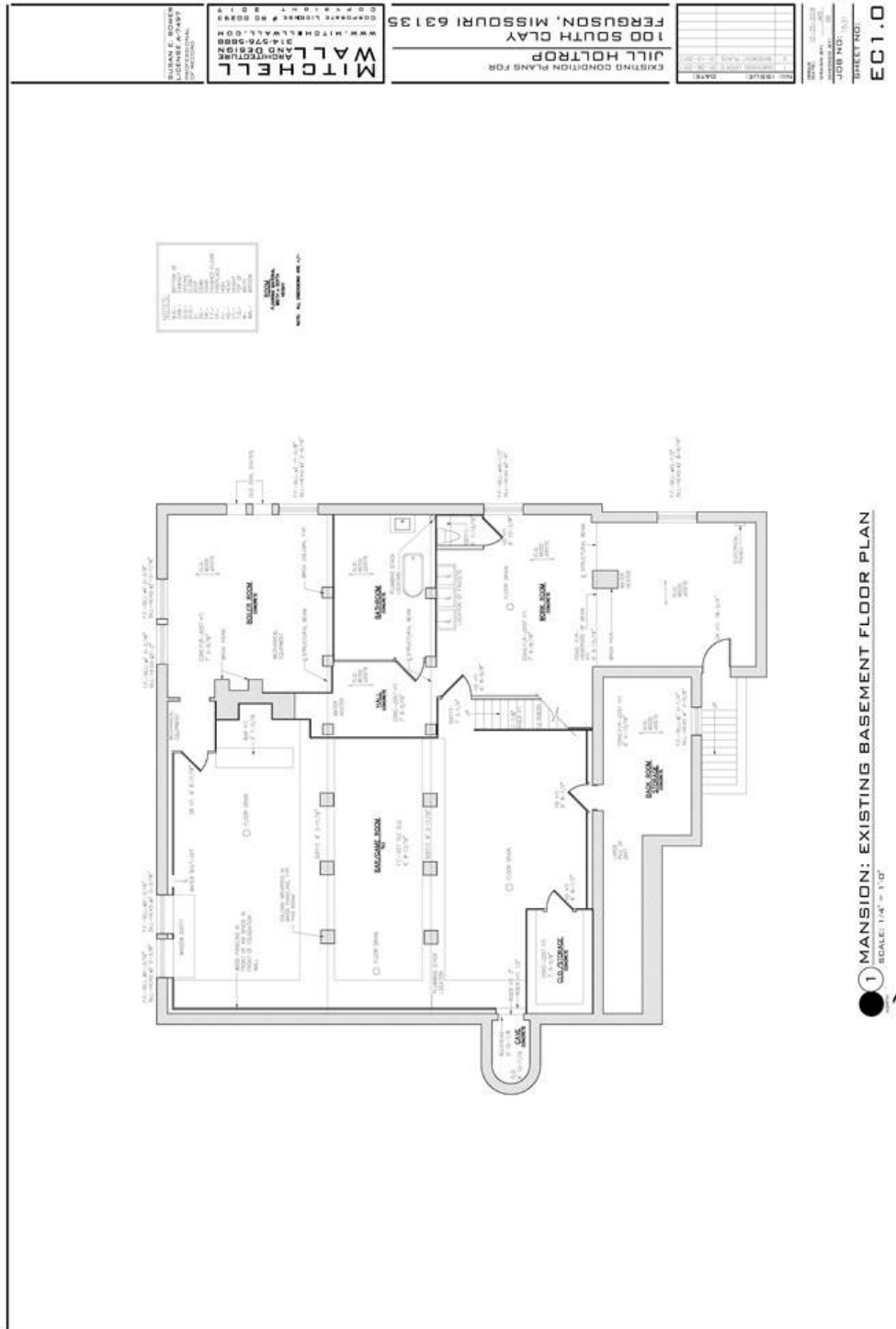


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Figure 7: Atwood House Existing Basement Floor Plan

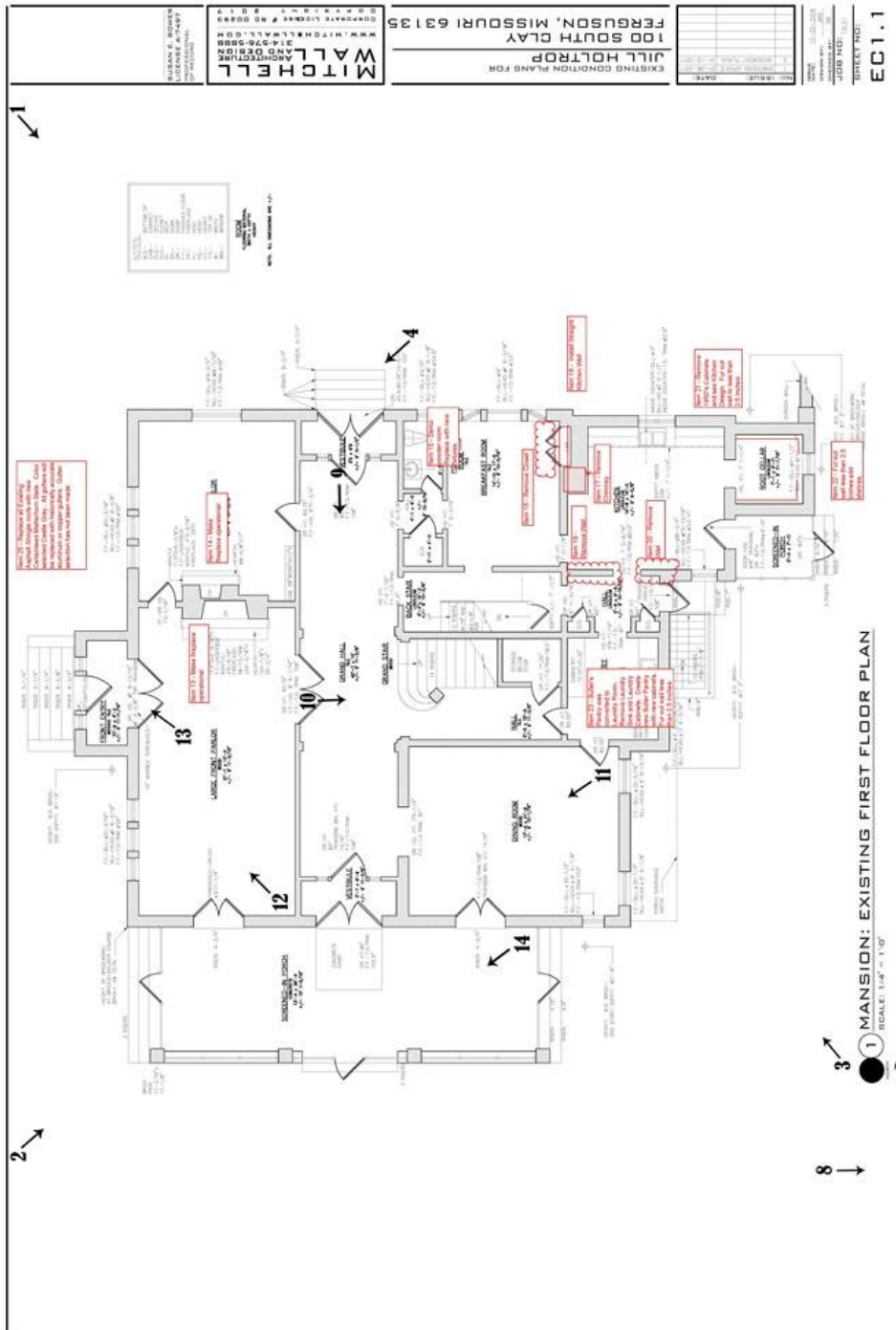


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Figure 8: Atwood House Existing First Floor Plan
(Red notations by architect are suggested renovations that have not been executed)

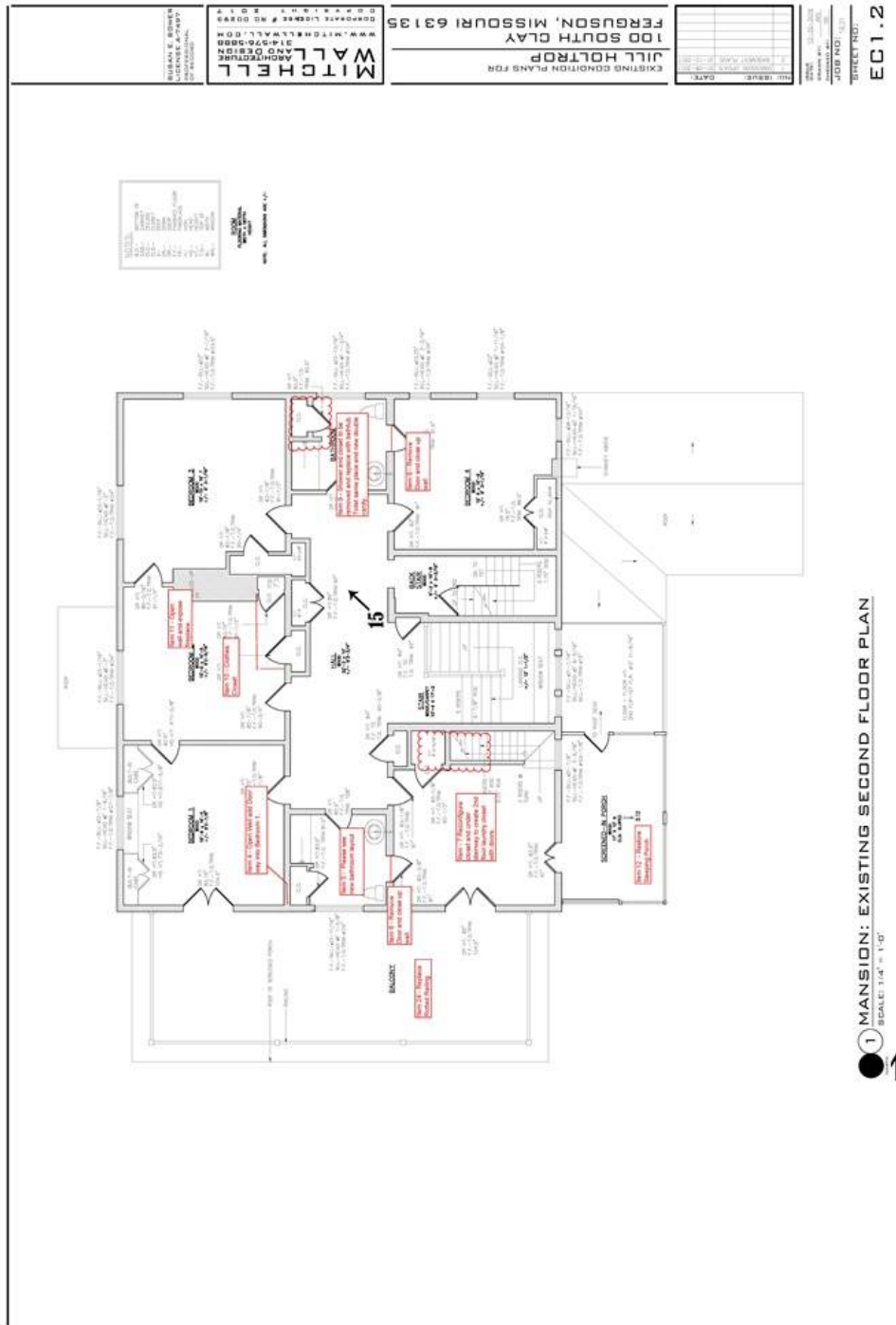


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Figure 9: Atwood House Second Floor Plan
(Red notations by architect are suggested renovations that have not been executed)

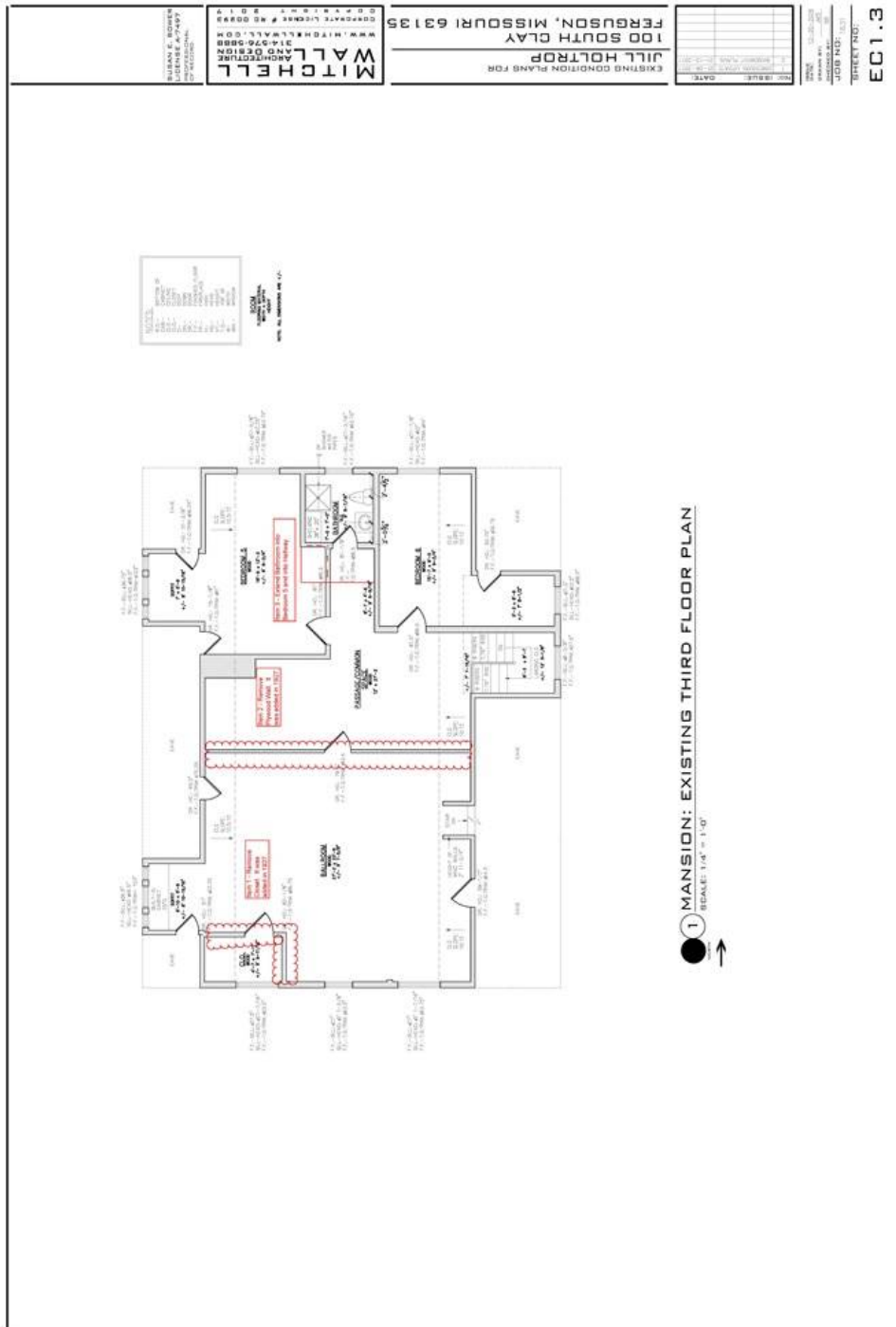


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Figure 10: Atwood House Third Floor Plan
(Red notations by architect are suggested renovations that have not been executed)

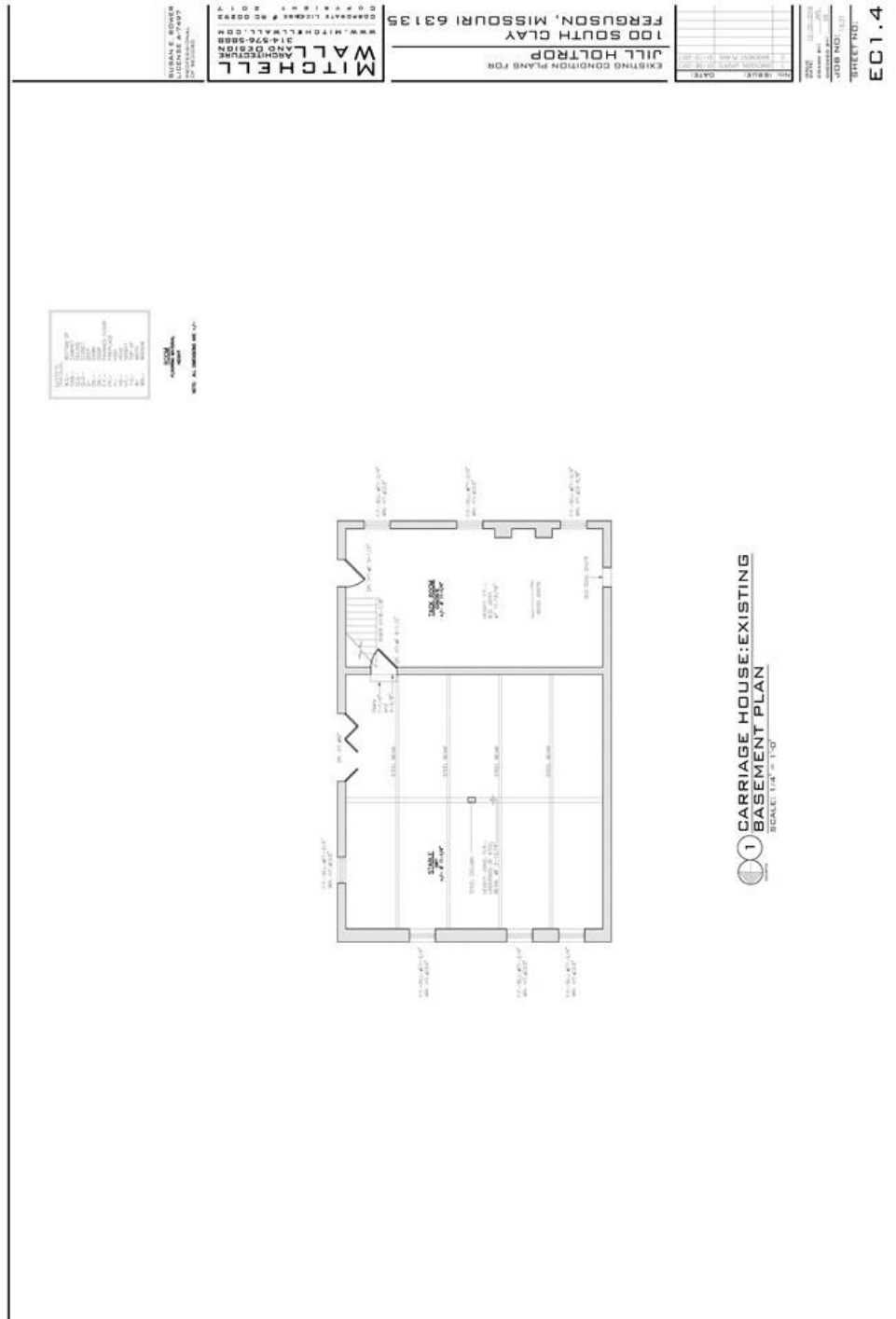


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Figure 11: Atwood Carriage House Basement Floor Plan

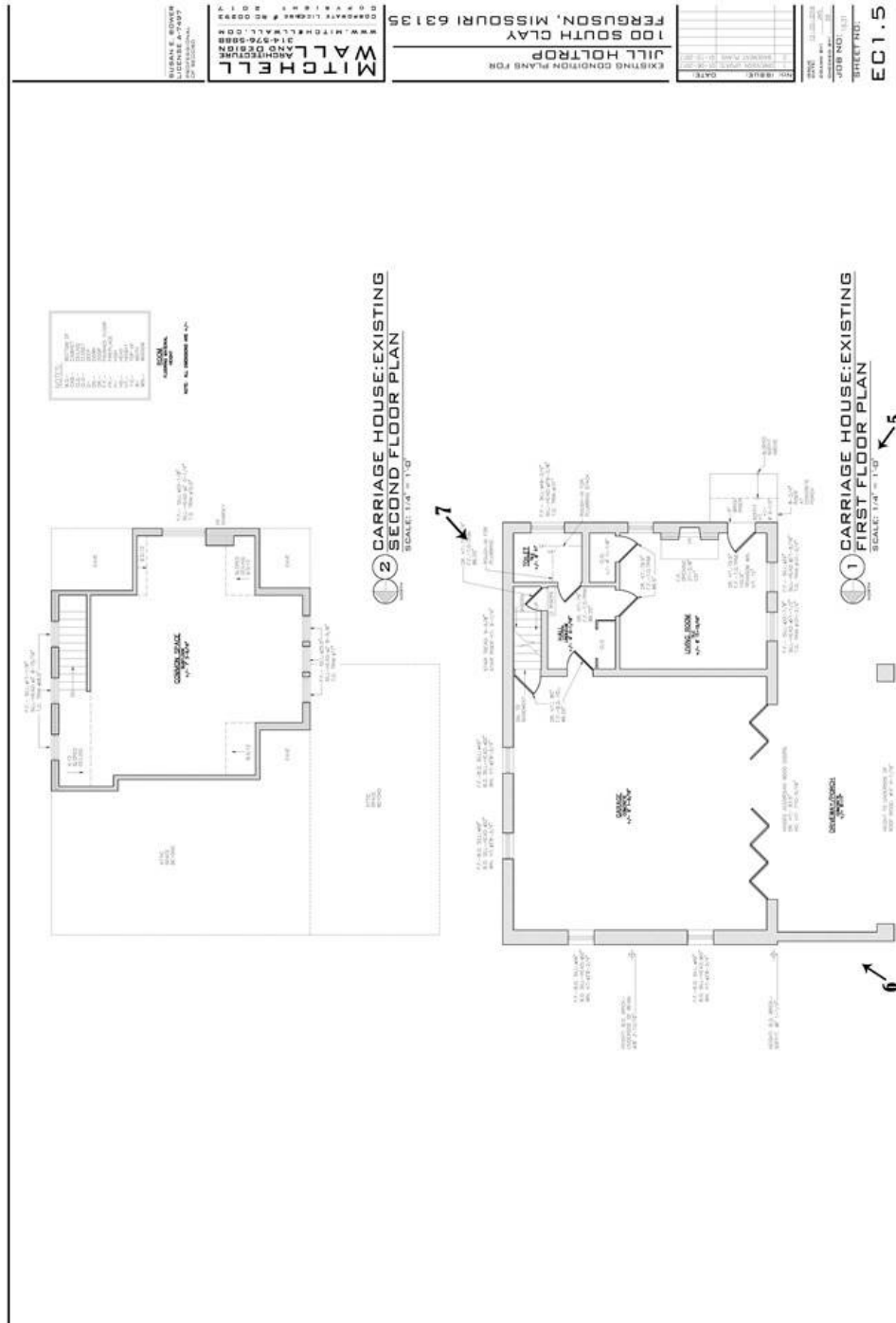


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Figure 12: Atwood Carriage House First and Second Floor Plans



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Figure 13: "Steamboat House" or Thomas B. Allen Home

Razed for construction of Atwood House), date unknown, Courtesy of the Ferguson Historical Society



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Figure 14: Atwood House

Circa 1910 from Ferguson, A City and Its People by Irene Sanford Smith, page 63



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Figure 15: Atwood Children in Front of House

Date unknown, Courtesy of the Ferguson Historical Society

(Source: Ferguson Historical Society, "Photo Files," Ferguson: Ferguson Historical Society, N.D.)



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Figure 16: Photo of Leaded Glass Window at Stair Landing

(Photo courtesy of Karen Bode Baxter, Sheila Findall photographer, August 2017)



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Figure 17: 111 Carson Road

1926, Zion Evangelical Lutheran Parsonage, Baxter's Old Ferguson West Survey Photo Files



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Figure 18: 413 Carson Road

1930, Louis H. and Annalese Bangert House, Baxter's Old Ferguson West Survey Photo Files



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Figure 19: 12 Miller Place

1931, Louis and Gertrude Lutkenhoff House, Baxter's Old Ferguson West Survey Photo Files



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Figure 20: 236 Tiffin

1934, Harry B. and Emma LaTourette House, Baxter's Old Ferguson West Survey Photo Files



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Figure 21: 102 South Clark

1939, Adelaide Chase House, Baxter's Old Ferguson West Survey Photo Files



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Figure 22: 203 Darst St.
From Baxter's Ferguson MPDF survey files



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Figure 23: 507 Wesley

From Baxter's Ferguson MPDF survey files



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Figure 24: 18 Hartnett
From Baxter's Ferguson MPDF survey files



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Figure 25: 400 Block of Thomas
From Baxter's Ferguson MPDF survey files































