

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

historic Jarville

and/or common Renard-Queeny House

## 2. Location

street & number 1723 Mason Road \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town St. Louis  vicinity of

state Missouri code 29 county St. Louis code 189

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation

street & number 41 South Central Avenue

city, town Clayton \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of state Missouri 63105

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis County Government Center

street & number 7900 Forsyth

city, town Clayton \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of state Missouri 63105

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title 1. Old St. Louis Homes, 1790-1865 by Elinor Martineau Coyle has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1964 \_\_\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ county  local

depository for survey records published: The Folkstone Press

city, town St. Louis \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of state Missouri

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2. 100 Historic Buildings in St. Louis County  
1970 county  
published: St. Louis County Dept. of Parks and Recreation  
Clayton, Missouri
  
3. Historic Sites Inventory  
1980 MO-IL metropolitan area  
published: East-West Gateway Coordinating Council  
St. Louis, Missouri
  
4. Historic Buildings in St. Louis County  
1983 county  
published: St. Louis County Dept. of Parks and Recreation  
Clayton, Missouri

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

## Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Jarville, located at 1723 Mason Road in west St. Louis County, is a spacious Greek Revival "cottage" built about 1854 and remodeled in 1924 and 1931 to reflect the tastes of prosperous St. Louis businessmen of the period. It is a one-and-a-half story house of soft red brick laid in common bond; with white-painted wood trim and green shutters. Its front (east) portico of four square posts responds to four of the six brick pilasters framing the five-bay elevation. The center entrance is a typical Greek Revival composition of four simple pilasters framing 4-pane sidelights, with a long rectangular top light over all. Windows are double-hung, with tall six-over-six lights. The wide flat lintels rise as though to form a pediment, but in place of the apex is a keystone-like block. A plain frieze and dentilled cornice underline the pediment of the portico and continue across the front of the house to returns on the north and south sides, the gable ends. A circular window in the pediment is decorated with Adamesque curving muntins; the window is a replacement of a larger one which had straight muntins radiating wheel-fashion from a round center.

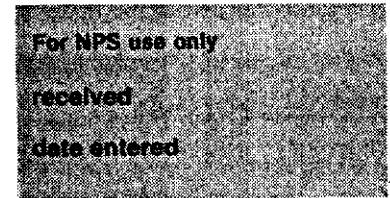
The house itself is a gabled rectangle originally having four rooms around a center hall, with a hip-roofed service wing extending west from the northern part of the west side. The full basement is ashlar in front, squared rubble on the sides, and concrete stucco on the service wing, which rises nearly a full story above ground at its western end. Porches stand on stone piers. Segmental-arched basement windows (possibly later additions) line up under the center bays of the north and south sides. The south side has only these two bays, while the north side has a third bay to the right and one double window on the second floor, possibly a 1924 alteration made to accommodate the bathroom added there at that time. The side elevations have symmetrical chimneys rising inside the roof line. A fifth chimney rises to the rear of the main block, while the service wing has two additional chimneys, rebuilt in 1981.

A second, smaller portico on the west side of the house stands necessarily off axis to the center rear door. It is approached by two curving flights of steps on a stone foundation, a replacement in the 1930's of a straight flight at the south end of the porch. The porch itself continues around the corner to two of the three bays of the service wing. The window on the staircase landing, over the rear door, rises into a cove built into the second floor. Two hipped shingled dormers with six-light casements stand above the service wing along with smaller shed-roofed dormers.

Throughout the house are flat pedimented door frames. The staircase rises to a landing on the west wall and then returns by a shorter flight to the second floor, leaving space beneath for the west door and the door to the basement. To the south of the hall the two parlors have been combined as one, with two fireplaces. Built-in shelving balances the center windows. In the north part of the house the single partition between the two rooms has been doubled to create a closet, shelving, and a lavatory opening into the east part (the library). Another closet, since converted into a second lavatory, opens into the west part (dining room). The doors into the library are concealed as paneling to harmonize with the shelves and paneling finishing the fireplace wall. The ceiling of the library is paneled in translucent glass set as though in a wheel window, a large circle radiating from a smaller central circle, the same pattern and much the same scale found in the original pediment window outside. Upstairs the two north bedrooms are separated by a bathroom. The larger south bedroom has its own bath and

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dressings room leading into the glazed sleeping porch. The west wing includes a butler's pantry, a large kitchen, and several storage rooms, as well as a separate staircase leading to smaller bedrooms above. The south half of the basement, with its multipaned windows and brick floor, has been finished as a rathskeller.

The north side of the service wing has a glazed porch. Beneath it is an entrance to the basement. The main level is approached by a flight of steps that is sheltered by one bay of a five-bay wooden arcade, modeled on the quadrants at Mount Vernon and leading to the 4-car garage. The garage is a gabled brick structure with large gabled dormers and smaller flanking ones east and west. The main dormers have Palladian windows and cornice returns supported by fluted pilaster segments. Full Doric pilasters frame the garage doors, and scrolled consoles decorate the frieze above them. The doors themselves have sixteen panels, the top eight glazed. The garage and arcade form the east side of a courtyard which is enclosed by a wooden fence with brick piers. The fence alternates long and short, square, pointed pickets and has matching gates on the north side. At the northwest and southwest corners of the courtyard are square brick pavilions. They have wide segmental-arched doors opening south and north respectively and six-over-six windows with square lights on the remaining walls. Metal finials showing the cardinal points ornament the pyramidal roofs.

Jarville is approached from Mason Road by two gates, each flanked by brick quadrants with pineapple finials. The curving macadam drive between the gates connects also with a drive along the north edge of the lawn to the courtyard and another to a recent parking lot beyond the garden.

Jarville is now part of 570-acre Queeny Park, managed by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. The County has made a conscientious effort to maintain the house as it was when acquired.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1854, 1931      **Builder/Architect** Unknown

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Jarville is one of very few outstanding examples of the Greek Revival style in St. Louis County. Built in 1853 by Hyacinth Renard, a member of the French society of St. Louis, it acquired new significance in this century when it became the home of Edgar Queeny, the president of Monsanto Chemical Company, and a leading figure in St. Louis life.

Jarville was not the first house to serve the land grant on which it is located. Survey 776, a tract of 350 arpents or 297 acres, had been purchased from the original grantee William Miller in 1810 by Thomas Mason, whose house on Weidman Road is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.<sup>1</sup> His son Henry, who died in 1823, resided on this tract with his wife and two children.<sup>2</sup> When Thomas Mason died in 1829, he left it to the children, Thomas John and Sarah Ann.<sup>3</sup> Sarah Ann Mason died without issue, but Thomas John Mason held the land for another quarter century. On November 14, 1853, he and his wife Sarah Ann Cordell sold it along with an adjacent fifty acres he had acquired from the government in 1833 to Hyacinth Renard.<sup>4</sup>

Renard was born in Liege, Belgium, in 1793.<sup>5</sup> He came to St. Louis in 1816, where two years later he married Marie Louise Papin, the widow of Antoine Roy. She was eight years older than he, the daughter of Joseph Marie Papin (1741-1811) and the granddaughter of Marie Therese Chouteau (1733-1814), who was the first white woman to settle in St. Louis and the most prominent.<sup>6</sup> This marriage moved Renard to the center of St. Louis society. What little we know about him suggests that his income was based on real estate investments and possibly on Roy's substantial estate. In 1821 he was one of 85 leading taxpayers and in 1851 had property within the city limits valued at \$34,000. The next year, he was married a second time, to Celine Vigne, described as the "daughter of an old French emigré, who was once postmaster at Nancy, France." It is thought that Jarville was built for her.

The house is, after the Hanley House in Clayton,<sup>7</sup> the most imposing example of the Greek Revival style to survive in St. Louis County, and its comparative modesty suggests the distinction between what was thought proper for city and country. St. Louis was at the time a stronghold of the Greek Revival, the surviving examples of which (the Court House, the old Cathedral, and the Chatillon-DeMenil House) only suggest the extent and splendor of the style as it was seen here.<sup>8</sup> In the outlying county, however, the influence of the one- or one-and-a-half-story French colonial cottage was strong, as seen in the Christian Hackmann House and the Meyer-Lindemann-Kahre House, built as late as 1858.<sup>9</sup> That the fashionable styles of the day were adapted to this basic type is shown in the Snyder Farm, trimmed as though a Downing Cottage.<sup>10</sup> Jarville can be seen as an adaptation of the French type to the Greek Revival style.

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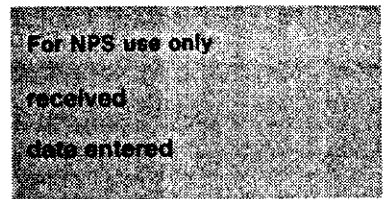
1

Some suggestion has been made that Renard and his wife moved back to the city as a result of the Civil War, but in fact they sold their country property early in 1859.<sup>11</sup> After passing the war years in the city, they retired to France but returned to St. Louis as a result of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. In later life Renard was described as "an unobtrusive gentleman of sufficient means to lead a life of cultivated leisure." He devoted much time to reading and had in his library the French Encyclopedia of some 150 volumes. He died in 1877 at his residence, 1303 Pine Street, and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery. His widow survived until 1892.<sup>12</sup>

The new owners, Jonas and Theodotia Moore, seem to have occupied Jarville as a working farm. When their successors Thomas G. or J. and Agnes Barnum purchased the property in 1877, it was called "Moore Farm, formerly Renard Farm."<sup>13</sup> Barnum had accumulated a fortune during the Civil War by operating stagecoach lines through Colorado, Nevada and California. In 1872 he married Agnes Tumilty, daughter of Irish immigrant Hugh Tumilty who had settled south of Manchester in the 1830's. Thomas Barnum died in 1879. At Mrs. Barnum's death in 1911, her estate was valued at over a quarter of a million dollars.<sup>14</sup>

Two years before that, she had sold Jarville to Charles Pope O'Fallon.<sup>15</sup> His grandfather Col. John O'Fallon, nephew of territorial governor William Clark, had amassed the family fortune and had played an important role in early St. Louis, building for his son-in-law Dr. Charles Alexander Pope the St. Louis Medical College.<sup>16</sup> Charles Pope O'Fallon (1886-1926) owned the Athlone Realty and Investment Company. He did not live at Jarville but at Athlone Farm, near Manchester Road and Barrett Station Road and later on the grounds of St. Louis Country Club.<sup>17</sup> After renting Jarville to tenant farmers for several years, O'Fallon leased it in 1924 to Webster Tilton, who began its transformation in to a suburban residence.<sup>18</sup> Tilton was the scion of another long-established St. Louis family, the son of Edgar T. Tilton and grandson of Lt. Governor E.O. Stanard, of the Stanard Tilton Milling Company.<sup>19</sup> He was in stocks and bonds and for a time president of the Tilton-Gardner Motor Co. ("Gardner Eights and Sixes"). He and his wife Eleanor (later Mrs. Karl Bradford) hired the architectural firm of Jamieson & Spearl to remodel Jarville.<sup>20</sup> James P. Jamieson (1867-1941) had come to St. Louis as the representative of the Philadelphia firm of Cope & Stewardson to supervise construction of the Hilltop Campus of Washington University. His own firm had continued to work for the University and had developed a reputation for the design of sumptuous residences.<sup>21</sup> Their work at Jarville was limited to the interior of the house. On the last day of 1929 Tilton purchased 100 acres of the estate from Mrs. O'Fallon, but the next year he moved to New York.<sup>22</sup>

In April of 1931 Edgar M. and Ethel S. Queeny purchased the 100 acres from Tilton and the remaining 204.41 acres from Mrs. O'Fallon.<sup>23</sup> Born in 1897, Edgar Monsanto Queeny was one of the leading figures in St. Louis public life.<sup>24</sup> In 1928 he had become president of the Monsanto Co., which had been founded by his father James F. Queeny in 1901 and named for his mother Olga Mendes Monsanto.<sup>25</sup> He directed the

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growth of the company from \$6 million in annual sales to (in 1972) \$2 billion. This growth included diversification into the fields of plastics, electronics, petrochemicals, acrylic fibers, and environmental control systems, and expansion into thirty other countries. Outside the office he was best-known during his lifetime as a naturalist and sportsman and a Republican. He published two books on wildlife, led African safaris, and was a trustee of Ducks Unlimited and the American Museum of Natural History. He was one of the foremost backers of Wendell Wilkie in the 1940 presidential campaign; when Wilkie came to St. Louis that October, Queeny arranged a ticker-tape parade so extravagant that he was dubbed "the Confetti King."<sup>26</sup> Four years later he broke with Wilkie over the latter's "One-World" policy, and thereafter he abstained from politics. His third book, The Spirit of Enterprise, attacked the New Deal, collectivism, and bureaucracy in general.

Queeny held many civic posts over the years. He was a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, of the United Fund of Greater St. Louis, of the Herbert Hoover Foundation, and of the World Rehabilitation Fund, Inc. He was a vice president of the St. Louis Symphony Society and vice chairman of Civic Progress, Inc. Not until his later years, however, did he become deeply involved in the institution for which he is primarily remembered today, Barnes Hospital. In 1961 he became chairman of the board of Barnes, and his gift in 1963 of \$4 million in equity made possible the construction of the 17-story Queeny Tower as part of the hospital. In 1967 he received the St. Louis Award for these services. He died the next year, leaving his entire residuary estate in trust for the hospital.<sup>27</sup> Mrs. Queeny's will followed her husband's wishes, and at her death in 1975, her residuary estate went to the Edgar M. Queeny Memorial Fund of Barnes Hospital.<sup>28</sup>

When the Queenys first moved to Jarville, the grounds were still as they had been in the nineteenth century, with a caretaker's house and a cluster of farm buildings directly west of the main house. William Crowell of the firm of Mauran, Russell & Crowell transformed these grounds for them into a spacious estate.<sup>29</sup> He created two entrance gates on Mason Road connected by a curving entry drive, the garage and courtyard northwest of the house, a lawn and axial path west of the house, and a long garden north of the house, featuring a walk bordered by lilacs and leading to an arcaded "barn" or maintenance building. The main house was altered relatively little, primarily by the enlargement of rear dormers into a sleeping porch. The effect of these changes was to make the estate seem somewhat earlier than it actually was, reflecting the influence of the Williamsburg restoration and the popularity of the Adam style among eclectic architects of the period. Crowell (1879-1967) showed these same interests in his reconstruction of the nearby Lutheran Orphan Home in 1936.<sup>30</sup> Born in Massachusetts, he had graduated from MIT in 1903. He came to St. Louis in 1921 to join John Lawrence Mauran and Ernest J. Russell in one of the city's most prestigious architectural firms, designers of churches, country houses and most of the best-known downtown department stores, hotels and office buildings of the time. Crowell was not personally as prominent as his partners but remained respected for his professional ability.<sup>31</sup>

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Possibly because of their large financial commitment to the hospital, the Queenys sold Jarville to a realty company in 1962 and moved to 3 Fordyce Lane in Ladue.<sup>32</sup> Additional purchases had increased the size of the estate to almost 570 acres. In 1969, St. Louis County voters authorized a bond issue for the purchase of park land, and the next March, the County purchased the estate for a reported \$3,335,000.<sup>33</sup> Later that year, Mrs. Queeny pledged one million dollars toward development of the park, which was then designated Edgar M. Queeny Memorial Park. It was dedicated September 22, 1974. The main entrance was located on Weidman Road, away from the historic house. The Department of Parks and Recreation has maintained the garage, greenhouse and barn as service facilities. For a few years the house was used for offices, but at present it is unused except for storage.

NOTES

1. St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book C, page 88.
2. His wife Jemima Sappington was the daughter of pioneer John Sappington. The homes of her brothers Thomas and Zephaniah and her sister Mrs. William Lindsay Long are all listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
3. Thomas Mason's will may be found in the records of the St. Louis City Probate Court; St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book U<sup>6</sup>, page 424; and Will Book A, page 425.
4. City Recorder, Book U<sup>6</sup>, page 427. The additional tract was Entry 2295.
5. Data on Renard comes from notes compiled by Mrs. Norman Mack from records in the Missouri Historical Society, particularly the Republican, February 26, 1877, page 5 and page 8.
6. Mary B. Cunningham and Jeanne C. Blyth, The Founding Family of St. Louis (Midwest Technical Publications, 1977), p. 193. On Madame Chouteau see Katharine T. Corbett, "Veuve Chouteau, a 250th Anniversary," Gateway Heritage, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Spring 1983), pp. 42-48.
7. Listed in the National Register.
8. The Greek Revival style in St. Louis has been described by Talbot Hamlin, Greek Revival Architecture in America (New York: Oxford University Press, 1944), pp 249-254 and Plates LXIX-LXXI; and Lawrence Lowic, The Architectural Heritage of St. Louis 1803-1891 (St. Louis: Washington University Gallery of Art, 1982), pp 25-67.
9. Historic Buildings in St. Louis County (Clayton, Mo.: St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, 1983), pp. 26-27.



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10. Ibid, p. 26.
11. City Recorder, Book 215, page 149.
12. Bellefontaine Cemetery, Block 64-163, lot 2427.
13. City Recorder, Book 523, page 90; County Recorder, Book 4, page 22.
14. Eileen Sherrill, ed., Valley Park - 100 Years Ago and More (Valley Park: E. Sherrill, 1982), p. 29; William L. Thomas, History of St. Louis County (St. Louis: S.J. Clarke, 1911), Vol. 1, p. 346; St. Louis County Probate Court.
15. County Recorder Book 224, page 288.
16. On Pope and O'Fallon see inter alia Ernest Kirschten Catfish and Crystal (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1960), p. 169; James Neal Primm, Lion of the Valley (Boulder, CO: Publishing Co., 1981), p. 115.
17. Files of Missouri Historical Society; county directories; County Probate Court.
18. Mrs. Karl Bradford to Ethel Konzelman: notes in the files of the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation; county directories.
19. Walter T. Stevens, Centennial History of Missouri (St. Louis: S.J. Clarke, 1921), p. 388.
20. Mrs. Bradford.
21. For more on Jamieson see National Register nominations for Washington University Hilltop Campus and Haarstick-Whittemore Houses. Several of Jamieson's houses are included in Brentmoor Park in Clayton and in Portland and Westmoreland Places in St. Louis, both listed in the National Register.
22. County Recorder, Book 1042, page 537.
23. County Recorder, Book 1157, pages 11 and 12.
24. Major sources on the life of Edgar Queeny include, St. Louis Post Dispatch, "Edgar Queeny Dies, Community Leader," July 8, 1968; ibid, "This Is Monsanto," August 15, 1972; files of Missouri Historical Society.
25. Greater St. Louis Magazine, "Little Stories of Big Successes," Vol. 1, No. 7 (March 1920), pp 4, 15; Walter P. Tracy, Men Who Make St. Louis the City of Opportunity (St. Louis: author, 1927), p. 189; Kirschten, p. 360.

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26. Carlos F. Hurd, "St. Louis, Boundary-Bound," Our Fair City, ed. by Robert S. Allen (New York: Vanguard, 1947), pp 250-251.
27. County Probate Court.
28. County Probate Court; St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "Mrs. Ethel Queeny Dies; Aided Hospital," February 10, 1975.
29. Notes of Ethel Konzelman, St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation.
30. Historic Buildings in St. Louis County, p 46.
31. St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "William Crowell, Architect, Dies," January 16, 1967.
32. Post-Dispatch, "Edgar M. Queeny Home on Mason Road To be Sold," May 10, 1962; St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 4996, pages 492, 495, 498.
33. Eric L. Zoekler, "Queeny Park: Born Amid Conflict," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, September 22, 1974.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Coyle, Elinor Martineau. Old St. Louis Homes 1790-1865. St. Louis: The Folkstone Press, 1964, pp. 70-71.
2. Greater St. Louis Magazine, "Little Stories of Big Successes," Vol. 1, No. 7 (March 1920), pp. 4, 15 (Monsanto).

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 3 acres

Quadrangle name "Kirkwood, Mo."

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A 

1	5	7	1	8	9	1	0	4	2	7	6	1	0	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

C 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

D 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

E 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

F 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

G 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

H 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Jarville sits in Survey 776 west of Mason Road, which now forms part of 569-acre Queeny Park. The portion of this tract included in the present nomination is as follows:  
Begin at a point 20 feet beyond the outer edge of the termination of the west garden

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state Missouri code 29 county St. Louis code 189

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Esley Hamilton, Administrative Assistant

organization St. Louis Co. Dept. of Parks & Recreation date June, 1983

street & number 41 South Central Avenue telephone (314) 889-3357

city or town Clayton state Missouri 63105

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



Director, Department of Natural Resources and  
title State Historic Preservation Officer

date

12/29/83

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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National Park Service

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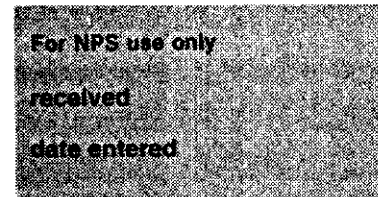
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3. Historic Buildings in St. Louis County. Clayton, Mo.: St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, 1983.
4. St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "Edgar Queeny Dies, Community Leader," July 8, 1968.
5. \_\_\_\_\_, "Mrs. Ethel Queeny Dies; Aided Hospital," February 10, 1975.
6. St. Louis Republican, February 26, 1877, pp. 5, 8.
7. Sherrill, Eileen, ed. Valley Park - 100 Years Ago and More. Valley Park: E. Sherrill, 1982, p. 29 (Agnes Barnum).
8. Stevens, Walter T. Centennial History of Missouri. St. Louis: S.J. Clarke, 1921, p. 388 (Webster Tilton).
9. Thomas, William L. History of St. Louis County. St. Louis: S.J. Clarke, 1911, Vol. 1, p. 346 (Agnes Barnum).
10. Tracy, Walter P. Men Who Make St. Louis the City of Opportunity. St. Louis: author, 1927, p. 189 (James Queeny).
11. Zoekler, Eric L., "Queeny Park: Born Amid Conflict," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, September 22, 1974.

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walk of Jarville and on an extension of the center line of the walk; thence at right angles 150 feet in both directions to points; thence at right angles to Mason Road, a distance of about 460 feet on the north and 425 feet on the south; thence along the west edge of Mason Road to form a quadrilateral encompassing three acres.

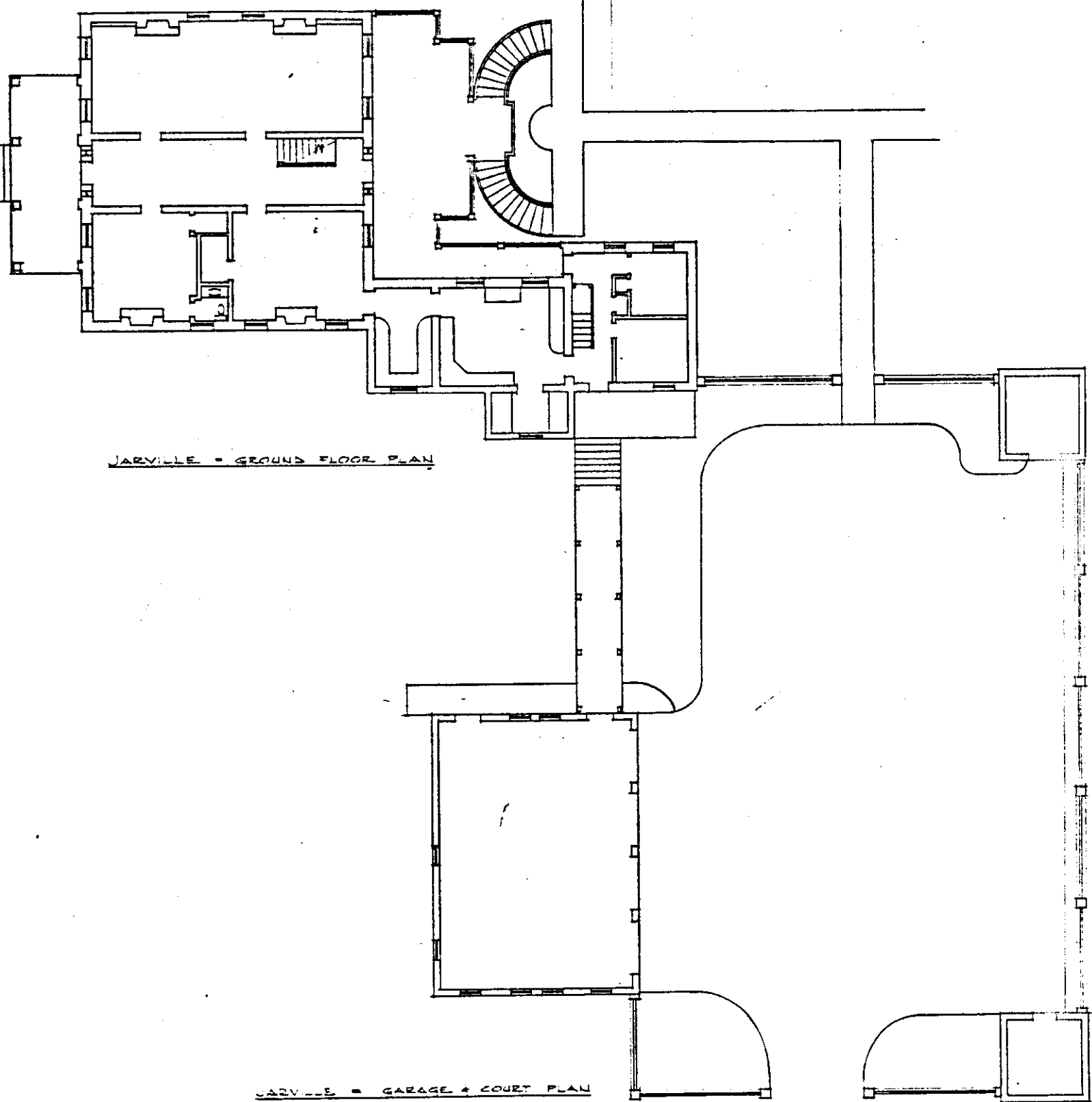
Item number 11

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2. James M. Denny, State Contact Person  
Department of Natural Resources  
Historic Preservation Program  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City

December 27, 1983  
314/751-4096  
Missouri 65102

JARVILLE  
RENARD-QUEENY HOUSE  
1723 MASON ROAD  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI



JARVILLE - GROUND FLOOR PLAN

JARVILLE - GARAGE & COURT PLAN

788111 NE  
(CHESTERFIELD)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

90°30' 38°37'30" 718000m.E 719 720 721 27'30"



4277000m.N.

GRAY SUMMIT 22 MI.  
MANCHESTER 0.5 MI.

T. 45 N.  
T. 44 N.

35'

4273

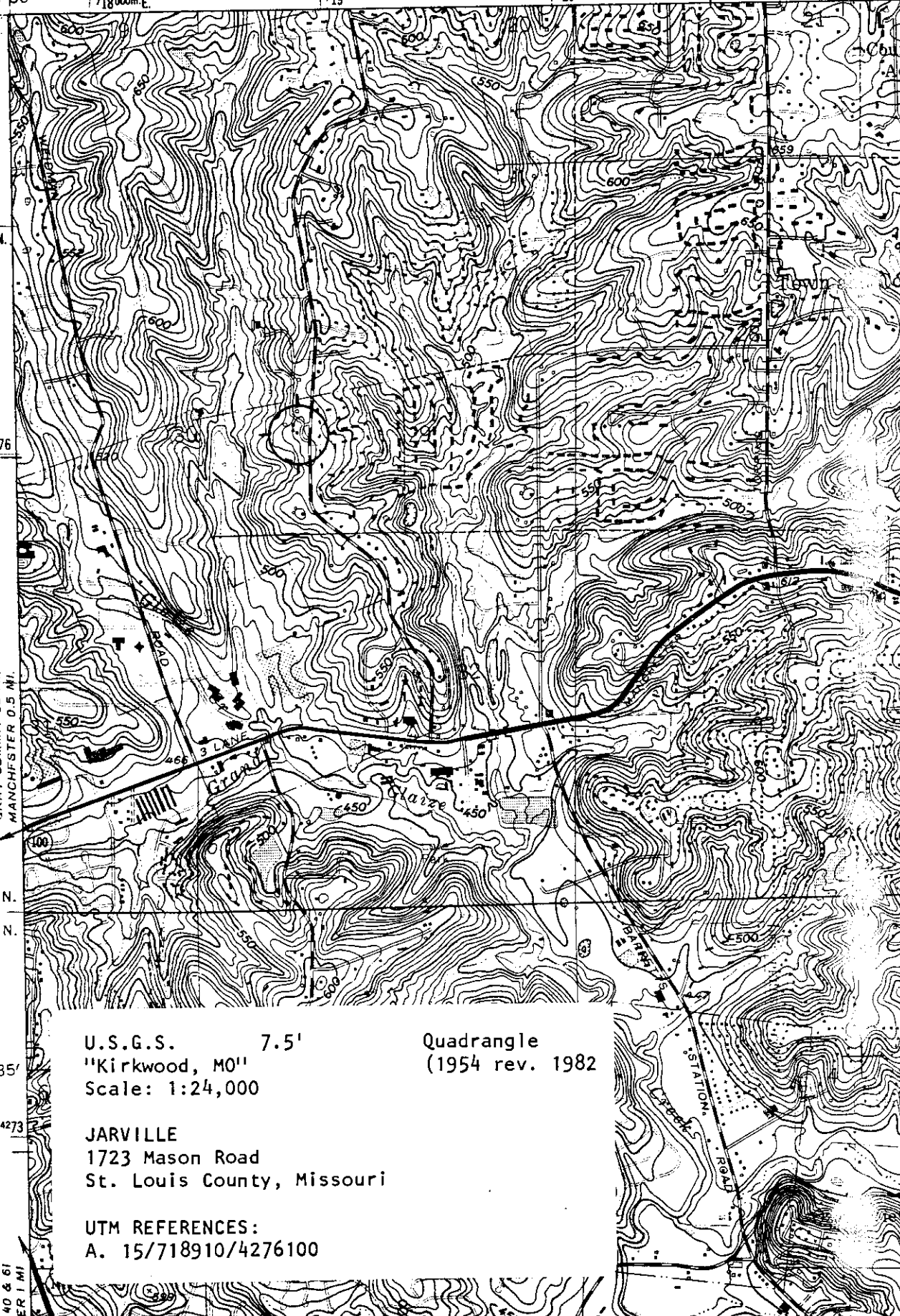
40 & 61  
PER I MI

U.S.G.S. 7.5'  
"Kirkwood, MO"  
Scale: 1:24,000

Quadrangle  
(1954 rev. 1982)

JARVILLE  
1723 Mason Road  
St. Louis County, Missouri

UTM REFERENCES:  
A. 15/718910/4276100



**Photo Log:**

Name of Property: **Jarville** \_\_\_\_\_

City or Vicinity: \_\_\_\_\_

County: **St. Louis County** \_\_\_\_\_ State: **MO** \_\_\_\_\_

Photographer: **Esley Hamilton** \_\_\_\_\_

Date

Photographed: **Apr. 1982 – Jun 1983** \_\_\_\_\_

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

- 1 of 8. E elevation from E.
- 2 of 8. E and S elevations from SE.
- 3 of 8. W elevation and kitchen wing from SW.
- 4 of 8. N side of kitchen wing and loggia to garage from NW.
- 5 of 8. Garage and courtyard from SW.
- 6 of 8. N elevation from N.
- 7 of 8. Central hall from E entrance; structural details remain as shown. Historic photo taken circa 1931.
- 8 of 8. Parlor from W; structural details remain as shown. Historic photo taken circa 1931.

















