N

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 N/A

other names/site number West Ninth Street/Baltimore Avenue Historic District (Boundary Increase II)

2. Location

street & number 807-815 Wyandotte N/A not for publication

city or town Kansas City N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Jackson code 095 zip code 64105

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this _x_ 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 _x_ 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 _x_ local

Mark A. Miles August 23, 2010

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

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

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

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

x	private
	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

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

x	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

19

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone
walls: brick
roof: asphalt
other: metal

West Ninth Street/Baltimore Avenue Historic District (Boundary Increase II)
Name of Property

Jackson County, 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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
COMMERCE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1899-1960

Significant Dates
1899

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Rose, William, architect (attribution)
Brown, George L. & Sons, contractor

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:
- x State Historic Preservation Office
- ____ Other State agency
- ____ Federal agency
- x Local government
- x University
- x Other

Name of repository: **Kansas City Public Library**

West Ninth Street/Baltimore Avenue Historic District Boundary Increase II — Name of Property

Jackson County, MO — County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	362960	4329570	3			
2				4			

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cydney E. Millstein

organization Architectural & Historical Research, LLC date April 26, 2010

street & number 1537 Belleview Avenue telephone 816.472.4154

city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64108

e-mail Cydney@ahr-kc.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.**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner:

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

Name Gee Whiz Holdings LLC (c/o Trozzolo Communications)

street & number 802 Broadway, Suite 300 telephone 816.842.8111

city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64105

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.

Summary

The West Ninth Street/Baltimore Avenue Historic District (Boundary Increase II) is comprised of one commercial building located at 807-15 Wyandotte Avenue, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri. This district expansion, like Boundary Increase I, visually and physically anchors the district-–this time at its northwest corner. Constructed in 1899, 807-15 Wyandotte, also known as the Frankel, Frank & Company Building, reflects the architectural design and construction of the buildings that comprise the West Ninth Street/Baltimore Avenue Historic District. Its two-part vertical block design, load-bearing masonry construction and cast iron vocabulary correlates to many of the late 19th and early 20th century buildings within the historic district, while its brick exterior with contrasting materials is representative of the contributing resources. Likewise, the Frankel, Frank & Company Building shares a common wall with the building to the south and employs a flat roof and parapet. Divided into three distinct bays and featuring a prominent storefront, the Frankel, Frank & Company Building has retained the majority of its original features to convey its historic significance. In good condition, the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association of this building has been retained. To the north of the property is a surface parking lot with a limestone retaining wall. To the south of the property is the Old New England Building, constructed in 1886-1887 (with an addition), with which it shares a common wall. Surface parking lots are sited to the east and west of the building.

Elaboration:

The main façade faces west and is divided into three bays by large brick piers. The storefront level features a centrally placed entrance with paneled apron double-doors, flanked by engaged, fluted cast iron Ionic columns. Large storefront windows framed in cast iron, feature single-pane transoms (the units flanking the entrance are operable) and a wooden bulkhead. Boxed Doric pilasters frame the end bays at the first story.

A wide, molded and denticulated cornice constructed of sheet metal and further embellished with paired, modestly scaled metal modillions at each end, divides the storefront from the shaft of the building. Original, deeply recessed fenestration of the upper stories is tripartite, one-over-one, double-hung, wood framed sash at the end bays. The center bay features the original single units that are wood-framed, two-over-two, double-hung sash. All windows feature cast iron lintels. Decorative wood mullions divide the end bay tripartite units. A continuous limestone sill is placed at the second story while stone lug sills mark the third and fourth story units.

Wide brick spandrels articulated with recessed brick panels at each window location divide the second and third stories. The entire shaft is further defined by a contrasting brick surround, which terminates below the parapet wall. Four contrasting brick piers rise from the parapet and appear visually connected to the main piers below.

With slight exceptions, the north and south facades read as masonry walls. Two, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows are located at the first story (west bays) and fourth story (east bays)

of the north façade. Three segmental arched window openings located at the upper floor, western bays, have been bricked in. There is no articulation or fenestration at the south façade where the first story is obscured by the adjacent building.

All fenestration at the east or rear façade is recessed, segmental arched and original. The basement units are two-over-two, hinged (awning type), industrial sash with stone sills. Segmental arched metal double-door entrances (original) with operable transoms flank the four units at the central bay. Brick piers divide the end bay windows. The limestone foundation is exposed throughout the basement level, providing contrasting material, texture and color.

The original fenestration of the upper stories of the rear façade reflects the design of the ground level. Except for the end bays, all windows are three-over-three, awning type industrial sash with stone lug sills. The end bay units are two-over-two industrial sash. Hinged metal doors, the design of which reflects the configuration of the window units, are placed at the center bays and open to an iron balconette. Hinged doors reach each landing of the original cast-iron fire escape, located at the northern end of the rear façade, at the first through fourth floors.

Other exterior features of the Frankel, Frank and Company Building include tile coping at the north and south facades and a brick chimney placed at the northeast corner of the roof. A brick elevator penthouse is located at the roof's southeast corner.

The interior of the historic property includes the original oak stairs with fluted newel posts crowned by Ionic capitals and turned balustrades. Walnut pew-like benches flank the entry vestibule and extend the full width of the storefront. The original vestibule features original paired wood and glass doors with original hardware and a painted wood coffered ceiling. At the first floor, slender iron columns with ornate Composite capitals support iron beams. [1] The highly embellished tin ceiling wraps the beams. At the upper floors, columns feature Byzantine influenced Composite capitals. Original walls are painted plaster. Original wood floors are covered with rubber tile.

[1] The Armour Packing Company, the owner of the building, added the columns in November 1913. George L. Brown & Son was the contractor.

Summary

The West Ninth Street/Baltimore Avenue Historic District Boundary Increase II is an extension of the historic district that was originally listed in 1976 and expanded in 2002. This boundary increase, like the original National Register-listed district and its subsequent extension, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C in the areas of COMMERCE and ARCHITECTURE. As the flow of commercial trade shifted southward in the area of 9th and Baltimore around the turn of the 19th century, new local businesses and houses of finance contributed large amounts of capital, proving themselves the "primary backbone to the city's economic growth."[2] The Frankel, Frank and Company Building, the one contributing building within the district expansion, was constructed and designed by leading Kansas City firms, testifying to their skill and innovation. George L. Brown and Son, general contractor, was the leading construction company of its time. The building's design has been attributed to prominent architect William W. Rose, examples of whose work are generally found in neighboring Kansas City, Kansas. The period of significance runs from 1899, the date of the building's construction to 1960, the arbitrary 50-year date for when activities begun historically continue to have significance but no more specific date can be defined. Due to the limits of the original nomination and the previous expansion, the Frankel, Frank & Company Building was not included in either nomination.[3] However, its location, date of construction, original use, scale, size, materials and overall design reflect the general character of buildings located within the original and expanded districts. The addition of this property further enhances the integrity and significance of the district as a whole and adds to the spectrum of architectural styles and a greater understanding of the district's original commercial use.

Elaboration

The West Ninth Street/Baltimore Avenue Historic District Boundary Increase II includes one contributing property located at 807-815 Wyandotte Avenue. Constructed in 1899 by George L. Brown and Son, the Frankel, Frank and Company Building was more than likely designed by William W. Rose. The Armour Packing Company was the owner of the property, but apparently never occupied the building.[4]

Frankel, Frank & Company, a prominent millinery wholesale business, became the first tenant in 1900.[5] Daniel Frankel, Daniel and Julius Lyons were founders and owners of the company. During the early years in Kansas City, other wholesale millinery companies included Emery,

---

[2] Edward J. Miszczuk, "West Ninth Street/Baltimore Avenue Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, August 20, 1975, 8.4-8.5.

[3] The buildings included in both the original and subsequent nomination were based, in part, on the owner's consent. It does not appear at this time that there will be any further expansion to the district.

[4] *Kansas City Architect and Builder*, August 1899, 237; October 1899, 311. See also Water Permits, Kansas City, MO, No. 2564, January 1, 1900 and January 17, 1900. Whether or not the Armour Packing Company intended to use the property is unclear. Perhaps they originally intended to occupy the building, but had an offer for a lease that proved profitable.

[5] Hoye Directory Company. *City Directory of Kansas City, MO*. Kansas City: Hoye Directory Co., 1900.

Bird, Thayer Dry Goods (11th and Walnut), Paul Kessel (615 Delaware) and Liebstadter Millinery Company (611-613 Wyandotte). During the next several years, these companies continued their millinery jobbing trade.

The location of Frankel, Frank & Company in the hub of commercial activity and in proximity to other millinery trades was undoubtedly ideal. The positioning of their business within the banking and financial district of Kansas City and adjacent to the garment district aided the firm in its growth. The firm remained at 807-815 Wyandotte for five years; however, due to increased business and the need for more square footage, the successful company moved to the southwest corner of 10th and Broadway.[6] The next occupant of the building was Hallack-Deamer Carpet Company, hailed as the "only exclusive carpet and rug jobbing house in Kansas City."[7] This leading wholesale carpet company remained at this location until 1910. Subsequent occupants of 807-815 Wyandotte include Harry Poindexter Dry Goods (1917), US Rubber Company (1920) and Cutino Company, Drugs and Sundries (1930-1940).

As mentioned above, 807-815 Wyandotte was built for the Armour Packing Company during a time when the company was experiencing its greatest period of growth. Kirkland B. Armour and his brother Charles W. Armour moved to Kansas City, along with their uncle Simeon to run the family's meat packing plant located in the West Bottoms. By 1900, Armour Packing Company "enjoyed revenues from the annual sale of at least 670 million pounds of meat and 75 million pounds of lard."[8]

While the building at 807-815 Wyandotte was under construction, the Armour Company was also developing two major properties. In 1900, Charles W. Armour hired William W. Rose, architect and George L. Brown and Son, contractor, for the building at 306-310 W 8th Street. Divided into three bays and constructed of contrasting brick with a sheet metal cornice, this commercial building is similarly designed to Armour's Wyandotte property. The Armours also engaged Rose and Brown to design and construct the Armour Office Building located at Central Avenue and Joy Streets in the West Bottoms. It was stated that the new brick structure, constructed in 1901-1902, was "the largest office building in the world used by a single firm or corporation."[9]

While he was practicing architecture on his own from 1895-1909, William W. Rose maintained an office in Kansas City; first in the Builders & Traders Exchange and then, after 1897, in the

---

[6] Julius Lyons, who became a noted millinery businessman, was instrumental in forming a National Board of Trade, whereby the leading millinery organizations would meld into a nation-wide, central organization. In 1917, in Kansas City, Lyons presided at the Savoy Hotel over several millinery groups, including the Millinery Jobber's Association, National Millinery Association, Eastern Millinery Association, Hat Manufacturers' Protective Association, to name a few.

[7] *Kansas City As It Is*. Kansas City: Union Bank Note Company, c. 1905. This publication is not paginated. Officers of the company in 1906 were W. J. Hallack, president; C. C. Deamer, vice-president; H. L. Simmons, secretary; and W. D. Egolf, treasurer. The company occupied the entire building.

[8] Sherry Lamb Schirmer and Richard D. McKenzie. *At the River's Bend*. (Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1982), 46-47.

[9] "World's Largest Office Building," *Kansas City Architect and Builder*, January 1901, 61-67.

Postal Telegraph Building at 8th and Delaware.[10] Given that the Armour family hired Rose and Brown for two building projects from the same period, it is highly likely that they contracted with Rose to design their commercial facility at 807-813 Wyandotte, as well.

William W. Rose, Architect

William Warren Rose (1864-1931) was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island and graduated from the Ogdensburg (NY) Academy in 1882. Following graduation, he apprenticed for several architectural firms in New York and attempted to establish his own practice in Birmingham, Alabama in 1885. After arriving in Kansas City in 1886, he partnered with James Oliver Hogg, Kansas City, Missouri, three years later. Hogg and Rose practiced in Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas, and in 1891, Rose was appointed architect for the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education, a position he held until 1926. Despite the fact that the firm of Hogg and Rose dissolved in 1894, Rose maintained offices in Kansas City, Mo, until 1906 when he consolidated his architectural practice to neighboring Kansas City, Kansas. In 1909 Rose entered into a partnership with David Burton Peterson and subsequently with Joseph A. Ridgway and Fred S. Wilson. Some of the more notable buildings designed by Rose (in addition to the three that were mentioned above) include: The first phase of the Kansas City, Kansas City Hall (1910-1911), the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building (1922-1925), the Scottish Rite Temple (1907-1909), the Argentine Carnegie Library (1916-1917), all of which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Rose also designed scores of residences and, of course, schools throughout Kansas City, Kansas.[11] Besides his architectural practice, Rose served a term as mayor of Kansas City, Kansas, in 1906 after previously loosing in 1897 by only 600 votes. In 1906, he was forced to resign as mayor as Rose refused to enforce prohibition law. Three days before he was served with the ouster papers, Rose resigned and then announced his candidacy for office in the special election to fill the vacancy. He won by a majority of 1,600 votes. Another injunction occurred and after much contention, Rose resigned, again, on September 7, 1906. Surprisingly, Rose ran for mayor a third time in 1907. He was defeated.

George L. Brown and Son, contractors

George L. Brown (1842-?), a native of Montreal, Canada, moved to Buffalo, NY, with his family in 1845. After several relocations (one to Kansas City) with his family and then on his own including a sojourn by ox team en route to California in 1857, he returned to Kansas City, making it his permanent residence in 1859. Brown attended the Kansas City Academy and later became a carpenter's apprentice at Deardorff & Adams. During this period, he worked on the construction of the Deardorff Residence, the Coates Residence and the State Bank of Missouri, all in Kansas City. During the Civil War, Brown served with the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia under Col. Coates and then in 1863, drove a team on the freighting line

[10] Cydney Millstein, Linda F. Becker and the Kansas City, Kansas Planning Division. "Rose and Peterson Architects." 1991-1992, 6.

[11] Cydney E. Millstein and the Kansas City, Kansas Planning Division. "Westheight Manor," 1988-1989, 112-115. See also "Rose and Peterson Architects."

to Santa Fe where he remained until 1873. Brown then began a construction practice on his own with initial projects such as the Virginia Hotel (11th and Washington streets) and the Bernard Corrigan Residence (17th and Summit streets). These two contracts appeared to launch his career to become the most prominent contractor of his time. Besides several buildings for the Armour Company, Brown's was responsible for the Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods company (and the company's manufacturing facility), the business blocks of the Swofford Brothers, the Smith-McCord Townsend Company, Faxon and Gallagher, Maxwell, McClure and Fitts, William Volker and Sons, the First National Bank Building and the New England National Bank Building, to name a few. In 1898, his son Samuel L. Brown joined him in business and by 1908 Samuel managed the company.[12]

[12] Carrie Westlake Whitney. *Kansas City, Missouri: Its History and Its People, 1800-1908*. Vol. II. (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1908), 260-261.

Bibliography

Building Permits, Landmarks Commission, City of Kansas City, Missouri. No. 55642, October 23, 1913 and No. 55768, November 18, 1913.

Howe Directory Company. *City Directory of Kansas City, Missouri*. Kansas City: Howe Directory Company, 1899-1940.

Kansas City Architect and Builder. August 1899, October 1899, January 1900.

Kansas City As It Is. Kansas City: Union Bank Note, c. 1905.

Miszczuk, Edward J. "West Ninth Street/Baltimore Avenue Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination. August 20, 1975.

Millstein, Cydney. "Library District, Kansas City: A Walking Tour Guide." 2007.

_____. "West Ninth Street/Baltimore Avenue Historic District Boundary Increase I." National Register of Historic Places Nomination. 2001.

Millstein, Cydney E. and the Kansas City, Kansas Planning Division. "Westheight Manor," CLG Program, Phase 3 Survey, Kansas City, Kansas.1988-1989.

Millstein, Cydney E., Linda F. Becker and the Kansas City, Kansas City Planning Division. "Rose and Peterson Architects." CLG Program, Phase 4 Survey, Kansas City, Kansas. 1991-1992.

Piland, Sherry and Laura Norris. "807-815 Wyandotte." Kansas City Historic Resources Survey Form. CBD Survey 1985; revised April 1994.

Schirmer, Sherry Lamb and Richard McKinzie. *At the River's Bend: An Illustrated History of Kansas City, Independence and Jackson County*. Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc. 1982.

Water Permits, City of Kansas City, Missouri. No. 25654, January 3 and 17, 1900. Water Department, Kansas City, MO.

Whitney, Carrie Westlake. K*ansas City, Missouri: Its History and Its People*. Vol. II. Chicago: S. J. Publishing Company, 1908.

Verbal Boundary Description

All of Lot 92, Block 13, HUBBARD'S ADDITION, a subdivision in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, except the East part thereof in alley and except the West part thereof in Wyandotte Street.

Also all that part of Lots 90 and 91, Block 13, HUBBARD'S ADDITION, a subdivision in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, according to the recorded plat thereof described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the South line of 8th Street and the East line of Wyandotte Street, as said streets are now established, thence South along said East line of Wyandotte Street 60.5 feet, more or less, to the North line of said Lot 92, HUBBARD'S ADDITION, thence East along said North line of said Lot 92, to the West line of an alley conveyed to Kansas City by Deed recorded in Book B-255, page 547, thence North along said West line of said alley to the South line of 8th Street, thence West along said South line of 8th Street to the point of beginning.

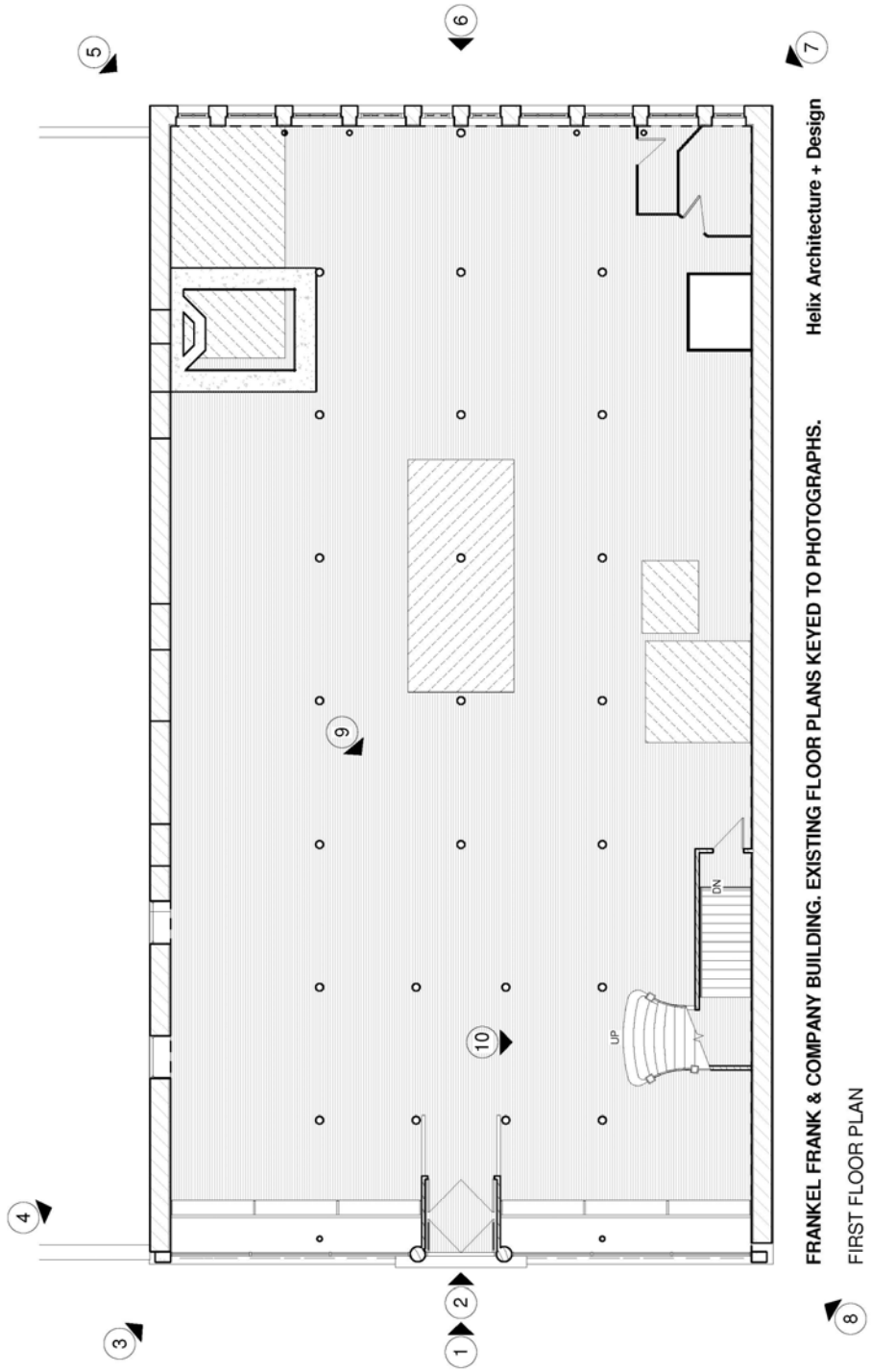
Boundary Justification

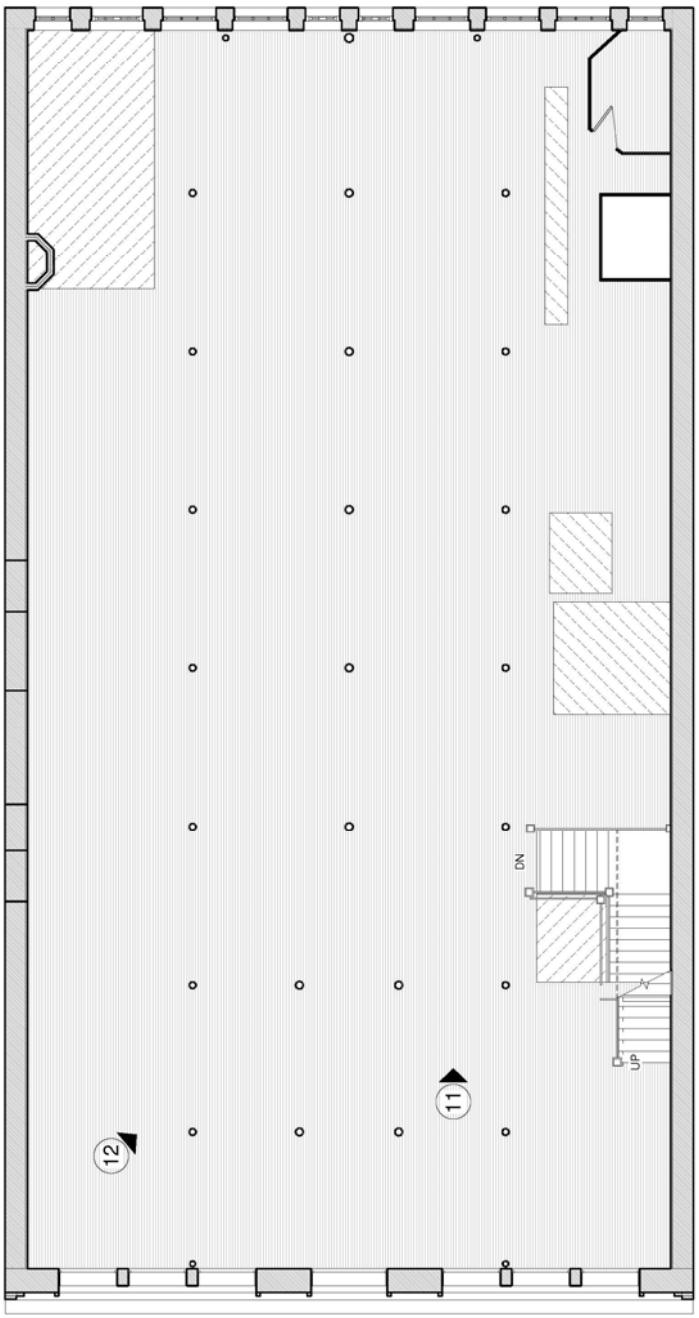
The nominated property of this West Ninth Street/Baltimore Avenue Historic District boundary expansion includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Frankel, Frank & Company Building, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri.

Key to Photographs

Richard Welnowski, photographer. March 2010.

1. Main or west façade; view facing east
2. Detail of the main entrance at the west façade; view facing east
3. Main and north facades; view facing southeast
4. North façade; view facing south, southeast
5. North and east (rear) facades; view facing southwest
6. East (rear) façade; view facing west
7. East and south facades; view facing northwest
8. South and west facades; view facing northeast
9. First floor looking toward front entrance; view facing west
10. Main staircase, first floor; view facing south
11. Second floor toward rear; view facing east
12. Second floor toward rear; view facing southeast
13. Fourth floor toward rear; view facing southeast

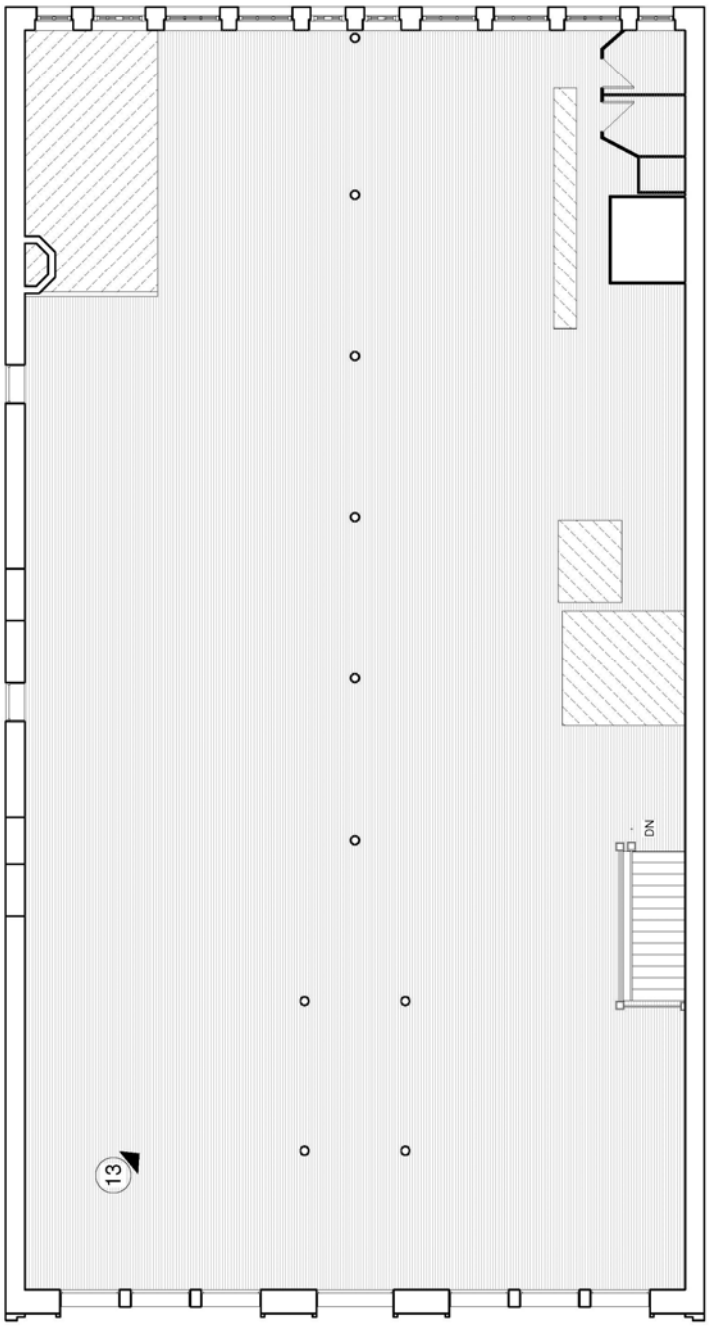

Helix Architecture + Design
FRANKEL FRANK & COMPANY BUILDING. EXISTING FLOOR PLANS KEYED TO PHOTOGRAPHS.
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
DN
UP



Helix Architecture + Design

FRANKEL FRANK & COMPANY BUILDING. EXISTING FLOOR PLANS KEYED TO PHOTOGRAPHS.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

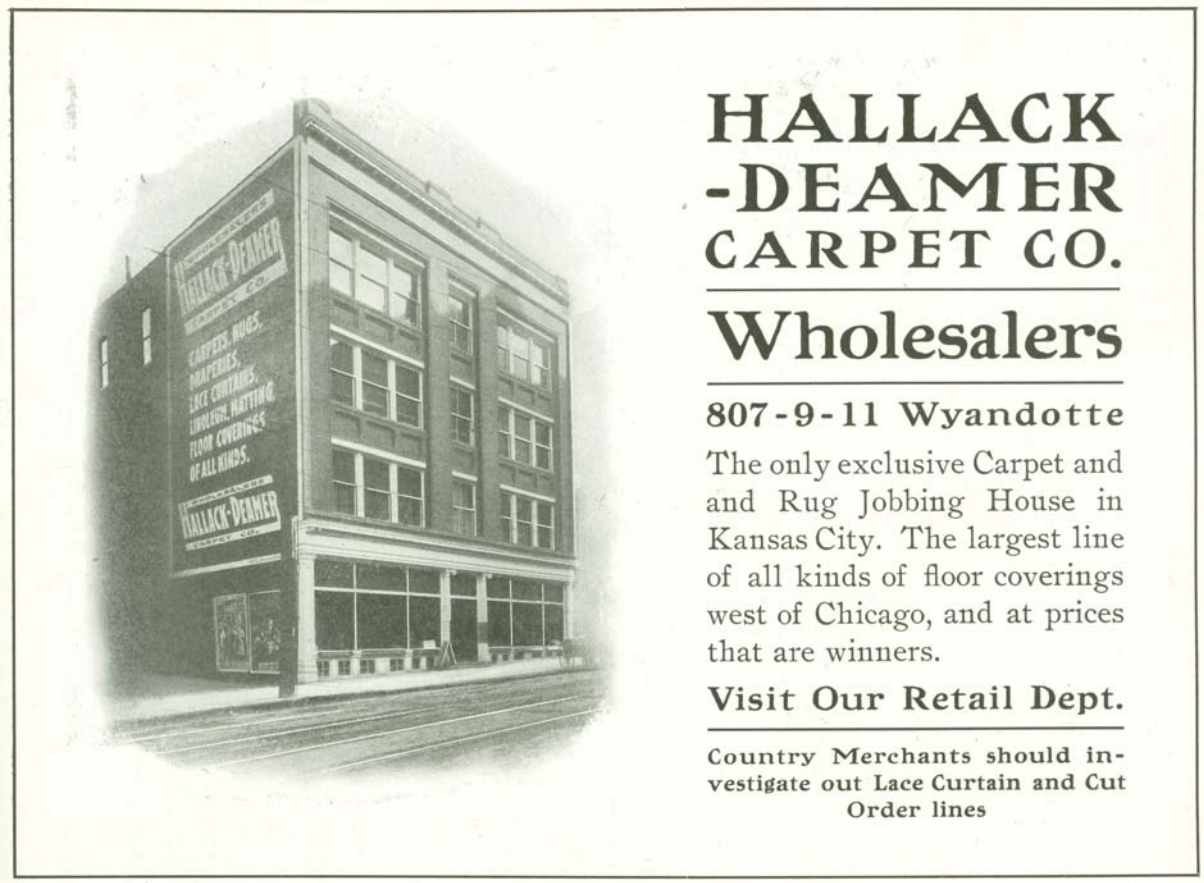


Helix Architecture + Design

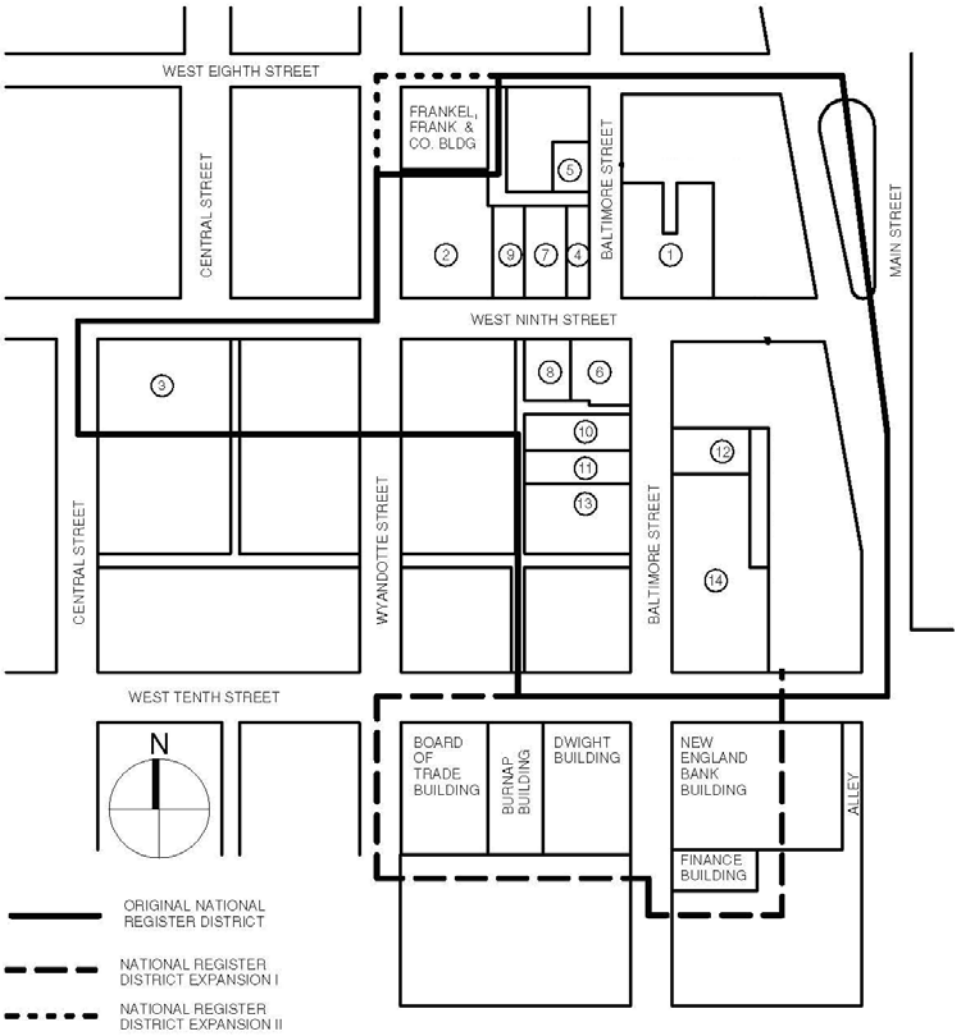
FRANKEL FRANK & COMPANY BUILDING. EXISTING FLOOR PLANS KEYED TO PHOTOGRAPHS.

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

OMB No. 1024-001

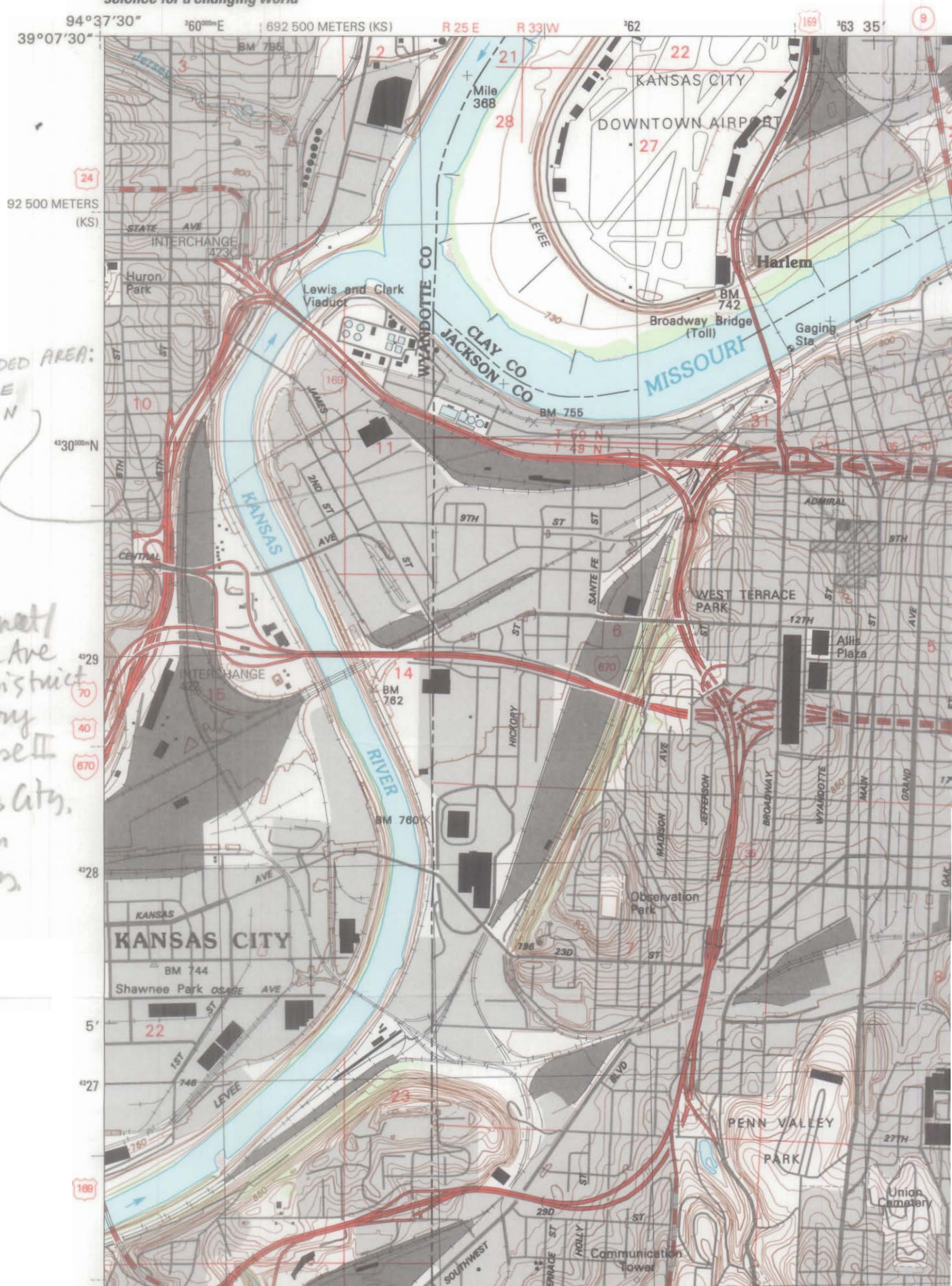


Historic image of 807-815 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Jackson County, MO
Source: *Kansas City As It Is*, c. 1905. As stated above, Hallack-Deamer was the second occupant of the building, after Frankel, Frank & Company.



West Ninth Street / Baltimore Avenue National Register of Historic Places District and Expansions

Map Created by Helix Architecture + Design



UTMs FOR ADDED AREA:
15/362960 E
4329570 N

W. 9th Street/
Baltimore Ave
Historic District
Boundary
Increase II
Kansas City,
Jackson
County,
MO

807-15

807-15

COMMERCE

ERCE BANK
ONE WAY

NO PARKING
Missouri
HD2

SONATA
MF9 EOE
TOYOTA
DX
COROLLA
SC3 J6Z

807-15
4 HOUR PARKING 7 AM-6 PM

ELEVATOR

ELEVATOR

FIRE