FHR-8-300 (11-78)

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Downtown Hotels in Kansas City, Missouri

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Boundaries as shown on site plan map (see Item #10) ___ not for publication

city, town Kansas City ___ vicinity of congressional district #5 Hon. Richard Bolling

state Missouri code 29 county Jackson code 095

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	X entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
X theme	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X N/A	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (see continuation sheets)

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of Recorder of Deeds
Jackson County Courthouse, Kansas City Annex

street & number 415 East 12th Street

city, town Kansas City state Missouri 64106

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Central Business District Survey has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date completed, 1981 ___ federal ___ state ___ county X local

depository for survey records Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri

OWNERS OF SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES

(NUMBERS REFER TO SITE PLAN MAP)

1. Dixco Hotel Co.
% Jerome L. Jacobson
1205 Baltimore
Kansas City, Mo. 64105

2. First National Bank Trustee
Heirs of Bucholtz Estate
P.O. Box 38
Kansas City,Mo. 64141

3. John J. Tucillo
210 E. 52nd St.
Kansas City, Mo. 64112

4. Kansas City Continental Corporation
106 W. 11th St.
Kansas City, Mo. 64105

5. Majestic Hotel & Inn
1329 Baltimore
Kansas City, Mo. 64105

6. LCRA (Land Clearence for Redevelopment Authority)
% Kansas City Hotel Association
P.O. Box 18403
Wichita KS. 67218

7. LCRA (Land Clearence for Redevelopment Authority)
% Phillips House Assocation
P.O. Drawer 3197
Little Rock, Ar. 72203

*Equitable Life Assurance Soc of the U.S
Area 29K
1285 Ave of the Americas
New York,N.Y. 10019

*Owner of non-conforming additions to the Hotel Muehlebach

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Downtown Hotels are composed of seven hotels in an area bounded by West 11th Street on the north, Wyandotte on the west, Baltimore on the east, and West 14th Street on the south. This four block section is located in the Central Business District of Kansas City, Missouri. The seven hotels in this district range in date from 1912 through 1929, with additions dating to 1966. They are constructed near the street lines and vary in size from seven to twenty-three stories. Each utilizes similiar construction materials of brick, stone, and terra cotta.

The district includes the following significant structures (numbers refer to location on site plan map):

1. Dixon Hotel - 1205 Baltimore
   1912; architect, Sanneman and Van Trump; builder, Flanagan Brothers.[1]
   1917 (addition); architect, Sanneman & Gould; builder, Western Construction Co.[2]
   1954 (alterations); architect, Elmer Boillot; builder, Universal Construction Co.[3]

   This seven story hotel occupies a corner site with a frontage of 50 feet on East 12th Street and 135 feet on Baltimore. A 50 x 113 addition to the south was added in 1917. The north facade of this commercial style building contains a store front on the ground story. The 2nd and 3rd stories are articulated by three bays which contain fixed plate glass with narrow side lights. The remaining stories are fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung lights enframed with a banding of lighter colored stone. The cornice is supported by paired brackets placed at regular intervals. Stepped in above the cornice, the wall of the facade rises to a level of approximately two feet and is ornamented and capped by the horizontal placement of blocks of stone. The east and west facades mirror the treatment of the north (12th Street) facade. The addition, which extends south on Baltimore, is faced with white limestone and separated into two equal bays by a pier which extends from the 2nd story to the roof. Each bay in the seven story elevation is fenestrated with four narrow double hung lights. Ornamentation below the windows consists of panels with retangular designs. The cornice reflects the original structure and is similiarly bracketed with curvilinear volutes. The addition is connected to the original structure across an alley. In 1954 the hotel added new shops on the ground level of the Baltimore Avenue frontage and hired architect Elmer Boillot to design a new front that would employ the use of glass and metal.

2. Hotel Muehlebach - 12th & Baltimore
   1914-15; architect, Holabird and Roche (Chicago); builder, Westlake Construction Co. (St. Louis).[4]
   *1952 (addition); architect, Neville, Sharp & Simon.[5]
   *1957 (addition); architect, Neville, Sharp & Simon.[6]
   *1965-66 (addition); architect, Neville, Sharp & simon; builder, Winn-Senter Construction Co.[7]

   *Only the original building constructed in 1914-15 should be considered in the nomination for listing. The additions are included only to describe the configuration of the building, and the relationship of its parts. The additions are non-conforming structures.

The Hotel Muehlebach consists of four separately constructed buildings which occupy West 12th Street from Baltimore to Wyandotte. The original structure built in 1914-15 rises to a height of 12 stories. The architectural style is an adaptation of Beaux-Arts Classicism, expressed in the colossal paired pilasters of the upper stories, the repetitive cornices, and the use of classical ornament in the medallions and swags that occur across the facade. The regular round arches that pierce the ground story (now covered with canopies) lend a solid classical flavor to the building. Commercial and retail space is provided along the West 12th Street facade.

An 11-story addition immediately west of the original building and constructed in 1952 is characterized by a minimum of ornamentation. The first floor which provides access to the older building, features bricks laid to form a diagonal pattern across the facade. The remaining stories are composed of regularly spaced, paired windows.

The third unit in the Muehlebach Hotel block, known as the Muehlebach Towers, was built in 1957 and is 18 stories in height. It fronts on both Wyandotte and West 12th Streets. A five bay central section projects slightly beyond the two flanking side bays. This central section is further defined by a rectangular band which surrounds four paired window groupings. The ground story of the building is composed of glass panels that contain store fronts.

The five story Muehlebach Convention Center, constructed of brick and concrete, was built in 1965-66. The principal facade faces east and is divided into rectangular panels on the second through fifth stories by concrete surrounds. The ground story is comprised of glass fronted retail offices. A canopy on the roof shelters the pool and garden area.

3. New Yorker Inn - 1114 Baltimore
1915; architect, John Martling; builder, F.A. Crites.[8]

Constructed in the Jacobethan style, this hotel is nine stories in elevation. It is tall and narrow in appearance as a result of its 25 foot frontage, accentuated by the lower surrounding buildings to the north and south. The main facade faces east and consists of four bays of paired double hung sash windows set in terra cotta surrounds. A projecting cornice forms a string course between the 7th and 8th floors. The facade terminates in a decorative terra cotta double gable. The summit of the roof is crenallated and accented with terra cotta.

4. Continental Hotel - 106 W. 11th
completed 1924; architects, Hoit, Price & Barnes.[9]

The Continental Hotel, located on the northwest corner of West 11th Street and Baltimore Avenue, is a Late Gothic Revival structure constructed of brick and stone. The ground through third stories feature a white marble chip

facing which surrounds the bays of the south and east facades. Gothic motifs embellish the building and vertical finial type ornaments are interspersed on the string course that separates the third from the fourth stories. Stone surrounds and corner moldings are used in the enrichment of the two-tiered windows placed on the fourth through the seventh stories. Medallions of shields and fleur-de-lis are applied to the band molding between the fifth and sixth stories. Above the seventh floor level the fenestration consists of simple paired one-over-one, double hung lights, until the stone detailing begins again above the 18th story. Stone enframes the windows and a brick parapet wall extends above the cornice line to terminate the building.

5. President Hotel - 1327-35 Baltimore
   1925; architect, Shepard & Wiser; builder, George Siedhoff.[10]

This fifteen story corner building has its main facade facing west, with a frontage of 130 feet on Baltimore and 108 feet on West 14th Street. The building incorporates Jacobethan elements in its design, particularly in its rectangular windows with rectangular lights created by stone mullions, the segmental curved gables which rise above the roof line at the four corners, and the strapwork ornament found in great quantity over the facade. The rectangular plan has been modified on the east to contain a light court with a gable roof at its base. The court is bridged at the upper floors by a span that connects the two wings. The facade derives its primary ornamentation from the use of terra cotta molding which enframes the window groupings on the 2nd and 3rd stories of the north, south, and west facades. The windows are further embellished by the use of decorative wrought iron railings and the spiral columnettes which flank them. The ground story is faced with a contrasting lighter colored stone on the north, south and west facades. A banded terra cotta frieze forms a string course above the 12th floor. Above this the pedimented windows are surmounted by an intermittent balustrade and quatrefoils. Terra cotta coping follows the line of the parapet wall.

6. Aladdin Hotel - 1213 Wyandotte
   1925; architect, Phillip T. Drotts; builder, C.O. Jones.[11]

The building is modeled in the Italian Romanesque style. The west facade, which contains the main entrance, is composed of a rectangular block, rising 16 stories and capped by a gold tiled, pyramidal roof. The 1st through 3rd stories of this facade, 50 feet in width, are faced with white limestone. The ground and second stories are pierced by three round arches that contain alternating lighter and darker colored stone voussoirs. The building extends 142 feet to

the east as an elongated rectangular block which is placed perpendicularly to the west block. As the easterly projection is slightly more narrow and shorter than its western projection, the main facade takes on the appearance of a tower. On the upper floors of the north, south, and west facades are terra cotta pillars, with recessed windows groupings that function to create a five bay accent. A series of brick pilasters are carried up ten floors of the facade. They are crowned by life size female figures of terra cotta. An enclosed roof garden on the 16th floor provided seating for 700 persons. Shops originally lined the 1st floor along the alley to the north of the building, but have been bricked in. The hotel is connected by a tunnel to the Auditorium Plaza Garage across the street to the west.

7. Phillips Hotel - 106 W. 12th
   1929-30; architect, Boillot and Lauck.

   This 20-story Jacobethan style hotel building was placed on the National Register on June 4, 1979 and placed on the Kansas City Register on July 6, 1978.

CONDITION and PRESENT STATUS

All seven hotels are in good condition. Renovation is currently in progress or anticipated on the majority of these structures.

SITE

These seven hotels in the Central Business District of Kansas City are within a four block area. The hotels have frontage on either Baltimore or Wyandotte. Three of the hotels are located at the intersection of West 12th Street and Baltimore. The fourth corner of this intersection is occupied by the multi-story City Center Square, an office/retail building constructed 1974-77. The Muehlebach Towers portion of the Muehlebach Hotel and the Aladdin Hotel face the Barney Allis Plaza. The Plaza comprises the entire block opposite these hotels and immediately north of the Municipal Auditorium. The block is extensively landscaped. Below is the Auditorium Plaza garage, which is connected by tunnels to the Municipal Auditorium and both hotels.

FOOTNOTES

1. Western Contractor, 3 January 1912, p. 18.

2. Western Contractor, 17 January 1917, p. 19.

3. Kansas City, Missouri, Architectural Records Collection of the Missouri Valley Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, University of Missouri-Kansas City.

4. "New Hotel Deal Closed," Kansas City Star, 18 November 1913, p. 1; "Big Hotel in 11 Months," Kansas City Star, 13 May 1914, sec. A, p. 4.

5. "Hotel 'Go' Sign," Kansas City Times, 13 July 1950, p. 1.

6. "Modern Theme in Downtown's Boom," Kansas City Star, 6 October 1957, sec. D. p. 8.

7. "To Add a Convention Center," Kansas City Star, 31 January 1965, sec. A, p. 2.

8. Building Permit #11558, 28 July 1915, Building Permit Office, 18th floor, City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri.

9. "Three Big Projects Start," Kansas City Star, 30 July 1922, sec. D, p. 12.

10. Building Permit #14319(1), 9 June 1925, Building Permit Office, 18th floor, City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri.

11. Western Contractor, 9 September 1925, p. 32.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1912-1966 **Builder/Architect** various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Hostelry has been a significant industry in Kansas City from its earliest beginnings. The city's site at the natural confluence of rivers was a logical stopping place for travelers. The Santa Fe Trail which had its course through the city, also contributed to the need to provide temporary lodging. As the population of the city grew, the demands for hotel accommodations became greater, producing great booms in the construction of new hotels.[1] In 1922 there were 86 hotels in the city, and in 1925 twelve future hotels were planned, eight of which were under construction.[2] The competition with cities in the East for convention business was aggressive, as Kansas City strove to present the "biggest and best" to its potential customers. The Downtown Hotel district, consisting of 7 hotels constructed in the Central Business District between 1914 and 1931, reflects the heyday of the grand hotel. Tens of millions of dollars were invested in their construction and decoration so as to provide gracious living and dining for its guests. Innovations were many and such advanced systems as air conditioning, frozen waste disposal, and central public address and radio, were developed as significant features with which to promote the hotel's business. Significant architectural firms were selected for these very important commissions and included Holabird and Roche (Chicago), who had designed the first steel frame building in Chicago, and the Kansas City firms of Hoit, Price and Barnes; Boillot and Lauck; John Martling; Sanneman and Van Trump; Shepard and Wiser; and Phillip T. Drotts. Elaborate commercial architectural designs featured Italian Romanesque, Jacobethan, Beaux-Arts, Classicism and Commercial elements, and pushed skyward to enable the spacious floor plans of meeting rooms, cocktail lounges and restaurants. These hotels were hosts to such major conventions as the Democratic National Convention in 1900 and the Republican National Convention in 1929.[3] During the two decades encompassed by the construction and flourishing of these hotels, the Kansas City economy and downtown area was enormously enriched and embillished. The close proximity of these hotels to each other was a decisive factor in selecting the site for the Municipal Auditorium, on West 13th Street between Wyandotte and Central Streets, which was completed in 1935.[4]

1. HOTEL DIXON
   The hotel was built for John Kling and Bennie Allen. Kling was a former catcher with the Chicago Cubs, and later became owner of the Kansas City Blues baseball club. Bennie Allen was once the World Pocket Billiards champion, and his special interest led to the establishment of a billiard parlor on the second and third floors of this hotel which served as the site for world tournaments. When the hotel was modernized in 1955 with new elevators and the addition of air-conditioning, the famous billiard rooms were closed and this area was converted to hotel rooms.

bringing the total to 212. The Pennant Cafe located in the basement of the hotel was a popular meeting place in the decade of 1910 and a bowling alley was added to the basement in 1920.[5]

The hotel has changed owners several times and in 1973 was in danger of being closed permanently as a result of the owners failure to pay the required taxes. The hotel was sold to a group of Wichita, Kansas investors in 1974 and is now in use as a hotel with the ground floor rented to merchants, who include a restauranteur.[6]

2. RADISSON MUEHLEBACH HOTEL

The hotel, with frontage on West 12th Street, Baltimore Avenue, and Wyandotte Avenue, was built in a succession of additions to the original structure in response to increasing space requirements. The original 12-story hotel was erected by the Muehlebach estate on the site of the old First Baptist Church in 1914-15. It fronted 158 feet on West 12th Street and 138 feet on Baltimore. The Chicago architectural firm of Holabird and Roche designed the building and had as their local representatives the firm of Baird and Huselton.[7]

In 1952, the old Gayety Theater was razed to provide space for an 11-story, 80 x 132 foot addition immediately west of the original building. The architectural firm of Neville, Sharp and Simon designed the addition, in which the basement adjoined the level of the original building's main kitchen. A new restaurant, bar, ballroom, and 115 guest rooms were features of the new building.[8]

The Muehlebach Towers, an 18-story addition fronting on both West 12th Street and Wyandotte was completed in 1957. At a cost of approximately 5 million dollars, the building and rooms were equipped with such modern devices as air-conditioning, soundproofing, glarefree reading lamps, adjustable lighting, and 7-foot long beds. The building was connected by a tunnel to a parking garage directly across Wyandotte Street.[9]

The final addition to the Muehlebach Hotel Complex was the Convention Center built in 1965-66, and designed by Neville, Sharp & Simon. On the site of the old Orpheum Theater, the 5-story building was bridged to the hotel on the first level, which allowed a passageway for vehicles on the ground level. The building contains a rental area, meeting rooms, and a private dining room on the first floor; an exhibition hall on the second, a ballroom on the third and a rooftop pool and patio comprised the fourth and fifth floors.[10] The 4-million dollar structure served to approximately double the capacity of the hotel in its guestrooms, ballrooms, and private function rooms.[11]

The hotel has undergone several management and operational changes throughout its history. In 1931 and for the greatest time period of its history, the hotel was owned by the Trianon Hotel Company, under the leadership of hotel entrepeneur Barney L. Allis who was the president and general manager and who had interests in many other hotels. It was under his direction that the hotel maintained its high standards and gained a prestigious reputation among its guests. In 1962 the hotel was purchased by Annbar Associates of New York, and is now part of the Raddison hotel chain.

Throughout its history the hotel has played host to innumerable renowned personalities. The Muehlebach even gained a reputation as the "temporary White House of President Harry S. Truman." 12

3. New Yorker Inn

This hotel was constructed in 1915 as the Hotel Bray. Fronting 25 feet on Baltimore, it is one of the smallest hotels in Kansas City and is the smallest in this hotel district. The 9-story, 100-room building was designed by architect John Martling. In 1947 an extensive remodelling was undertaken and the name of the hotel was changed to the New Yorker Inn. The renovation included the addition of a cocktail lounge and a restaurant.[13]

4. Hotel Continental

This 23-story hotel was completed in 1924 at a cost of 3½ million dollars.[14] The project was originally conceived as a clubhouse for the Kansas City Athletic Club and construction began in 1917. The architectural firm of McKecknie and Trask were selected to design the building, but as a result of financial difficulties, construction was halted in 1920-21 with only the steel frame completed.[15] Under the new ownership of Albert R. Jones and Fred H. Fitch, construction resumed in 1922 with Hoit, Price, and Barnes serving as architects.[16] The Kansas City Athletic Club officially opened in this building on September 1, 1923.

In 1933 the building became the Hotel Kansas Citian, but the Kansas City Athletic Club continued to occupy and maintain such facilities as a men's Turkish bath, women's locker room, billiard and card rooms, lounge, dining rooms, and a men's locker room with swimming pool.[17] The Kansas City Athletic Club continues to lease space in the building today.

In 1938 the ownership of the building changed and the name was changed to the Continental. Remodelling undertaken at that time included improvement to the 11th Street entrance and the addition of air conditioning.[18]

Two other extensive remodellings were accomplished in 1958 and 1971. The 1971 renovations redesigned the facade from the first through the fourth stories by the addition of white marble chip aggregate facing on the south and east facades. A new 11th Street entrance was also added with 24-foot wide glass doors as part of the design improvements by Herrie, Frashier, Architects, Inc.[19]

5. President Hotel

This hotel was constructed at a cost of 2½-3 million dollars. The building was lavished with such remarkable features as a "radiocasting" system (i.e. public address system) and an ice manufacturing plant that could produce some 8,000 lbs. per day.[20] In 1941 the Drum Room Cocktail Lounge opened. Designed by the architects Neville and Sharp, it featured a South Sea island motif. The 280 foot murals in the Lounge were completed by a New York City artist, Winold Reiss.[21] The hotel contained 453 guest rooms and had a roof garden that seated 650 persons. The hotel has undergone financial difficulties throughout its history and ownership has changed repeatedly. The hotel recently closed in anticipation of a major renovation.[22]

6. Alladin Hotel

This hotel was erected for the Armour Building Company, a firm controlled by W. B. Weaver and C.O. Jones, a locally prominent insurance executive and builder. At the time of its construction in 1925 it touted several innovations including an enclosed roof garden and a row of shops that faced an alley on the north wall of the building.[23] In 1925 the hotel won a third place award in a contest of new structures erected in the downtown district, sponsored by the Business District League.[24] Currently the hotel is closed for extensive remodelling and is expected to reopen in the Spring of 1980 under the new name "Embassy on the Park."[25]

7. Hotel Phillips

This hotel is on both the National Register of Historic Places and the Kansas City Register.

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." The downtown Hotel District is, therefore, being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture" and "Society."

FOOTNOTES

1. "Kansas City is Fifth in Hotels," Kansas City Journal Post, 27 August 1922, sec. 2, p. 5; "Trail Brought First Hotels," Kansas City Journal Post, 6 September 1925, sec. G, p. 1; "Area Innkeeping History a Long One," Kansas City Star, 13 August 1967, sec. E, p. 7.

2. "Big Crop of New Hotels," Kansas City Star, 29 March 1925, sec. D, p. 1.

3. "Facts About Kansas City and Its Convention Facilities," Convention and Tourist Council of Greater Kansas City, n.d.

4. George Ehrlich, Kansas City, Missouri: An Architectural History 1826-1976 (Kansas City: Historic Kansas City Foundation, 1979), p. 106.

5. "Dixon Hotel To An Investment Group, Including Lamar Hunt," Kansas City Star, 30 January 1966, sec. F, p. 8.

6. Joe Roberts, "Roundup," Kansas City Star, 2 December 1973, sec. D, p. 6.

7. "Over Three Million Dollars in New Downtown Buildings," Kansas Citian, March 1914, pp. 56-59.

8. "Hotel 'Go' Sign," Kansas City Times, 13 July 1950, p. 1.

9. "A Hotel Design Is Never Quite Good Enough," Business Week, 19 March 1955, p. 43.

10. "To Add a Convention Center," Kansas City Star, 31 January 1965, sec. A, p. 2.

11. Fred Fitzsimmons, "Big Muehlebach Unit," Kansas City Star, 17 January 1963, pp. 1-2.

12. "A Hotel Design" Business Week, 19 March 1955, p. 43.

13. "The Bray to Become the New Yorker in Transaction," Kansas City Star, 23 November 1947, sec. D, p. 9.

14. "Hotel Sold to Operating Firm," Kansas City Star, 15 August 1957, p. 1.

15. "Take K.C.A.C. Building," Kansas City Star, 1 December 1932, p. 1; Giles C. Mitchell, There Is No Limit: Architecture and Sculpture in Kansas City (Kansas City: Brown-White Co., 1934), pp. 135-36.

16. "Three Big Projects Start,"Kansas City Star, 30 July 1922, sec. D, p. 12.

17. "Hotel Floor to Shrine," Kansas City Times, 2 November 1939, p. 2.

18. "Now a Hotel Continental," Kansas City Star, 10 November 1938, p. 1.

19. "Hotel Continental-New Face and a New Heart," Kansas City Star, 7 March 1971, sec. E, pp. 1-2.

20. "Goal Reached in Hotel President," Kansas City Journal Post, 7 February 1926, sec. C, p. 2.

21. "Hotel Opens Drum Room," Kansas City Times, 29 August 1941, p. 2.

22. "George Koppe, "Hotel President to Close; Renovation a Possibility," Kansas City Star, 22 July 1980, sec. D, p. 1.

23. "Kansas City's Tallest Hotel, the New Aladdin, at 1213 Wyandotte," Kansas City Star, 8 November 1925, sec. A, p. 2.

24. "Prize to Household Fair," Kansas City Star, 9 February 1926, p. 2.

25. Joe Roberts, "Aladdin's Facelift to Start in Spring," Kansas City Star, 4 March 1980, p. 7.

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. "A Hotel Design in Never Quite Good Enough." Business Week, 19 March 1955, p. 43.

2. Architectural Records Collection of the Missouri Valley Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 2.7 acres

Quadrangle name "Kansas City, Mo." Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	15	363100	4329060	B	16	363040	4328560
C	15	361250	4328880	D	15	362040	4329920
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Ashburn's Addition Blk 17, lots 8,9,10,11; Blk 20, lo 11,12,13,14. Resurvey of part of Reid's Addition, Blk A, lots 3 and 4; Blk B, lots 1 throu 12. Reid's Addition, Blk 2, lots 7-10 and all vac alley ly N of and adj. Reid's Addition B 2, lots 27 and 28. Reid's Addition lots 9-12 Blk 8 and N ½ vac E/W Aly adj. lot 12 (con't)

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1. Ellen Uguccioni/Sherry Piland, Architectural Historians

organization Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Mo. date June 5, 1981

street & number 26th Floor, City Hall 414 E. 12th St. telephone (816) 274-2555

city or town Kansas City state Missouri 64106

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

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

For HCRS 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

3. "Area Innkeeping History a Long One." Kansas City Star, 13 August 1967, sec. E, p. 7.

4. "Big Crop of New Hotels." Kansas City Star, 29 March 1925, sec. D, p. 1.

5. "Big Hotel in 11 Months." Kansas City Star, 13 May 1914, sec. A, p. 4.

6. Building Permits, #11558, 28 July 1915; #14319(1), 9 June 1925, Building Permit Office, 18th Floor, City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri.

7. "Dixon Hotel To An Investment Group, Including Lamar Hunt." Kansas City Star, 30 January 1966, sec. F, p. 8.

8. Ehrlich, George. Kansas City Missouri: An Architectural History 1826-1976. Kansas City: Historic Kansas City Foundation, 1979.

9. "Facts About Kansas City and Its Convention Facilities." Convention and Tourist Council of Greater Kansas City, n.d.

10. Fitzsimmons, Fred. "Big Muehlebach Unit." Kansas City Star, 17 January 1963, pp. 1-2.

11. "Goal Reached in Hotel President." Kansas City Journal Post, 7 February 1926, sec. C, p. 2.

12. "Hotel Continental-New Face and a New Heart." Kansas City Star, 7 March 1971, sec. E, pp. 1-2.

13. "Hotel Floor to Shrine." Kansas City Times, 2 November 1939, p. 2.

14. "Hotel 'Go' Sign." Kansas City Times, 13 July 1950, p. 1.

15. "Hotel Opens Drum Room." Kansas City Times, 29 August 1941, p. 2.

16. "Hotel Sold to Operating Firm." Kansas City Star, 15 August 1957, p. 1.

17. "Kansas City is Fifth in Hotels." Kansas City Journal Post, 27 August 1922, sec. 2, p. 5.

18. "Kansas City's Tallest Hotel, the New Aladdin, at 1213 Wyandotte." Kansas City Star, 8 November 1925, sec. A, p. 2.

19. Koppe, George. "Hotel President to Close; Renovation a Possibility." Kansas City Star, 22 July 1980, sec. D, p. 1.

20. Mitchell, Giles C. There Is No Limit: Architecture and Sculpture in Kansas City. Kansas City: Brown-White Co., 1934.

21. "Modern Theme in Downtown's Boom." Kansas City Star, 6 October 1957, sec. D, p. 8.

22. "New Hotel Deal Closed." Kansas City Star, 18 November 1913, p. 1.

23. "Now a Hotel Continental." Kansas City Star, 10 November 1938, p. 1.

24. "Over Three Million Dollars in New Downtown Buildings." Kansas Citian, March 1914, pp. 56-59.

25. "Prize to Household Fair." Kansas City Star, 9 February 1926, p. 2.

26. Roberts, Joe. "Aladdin's Facelift to Start in Spring." Kansas City Star, 4 March 1980, p. 7.

27. _____. "Roundup." Kansas City Star, 2 December 1973, sec. D, p. 6.

28. "Take K.C.A.C. Building." Kansas City Star, 1 December 1932, p. 1.

29. "The Bray to Become the New Yorker in Transaction." Kansas City Star, 23 November 1947, sec. D, p. 9.

30. "Three Big Projects Start." Kansas City Star, 30 July 1922, sec. D, p. 12.

31. "To Add a Convention Center." Kansas City Star, 31 January 1965, sec. A, p. 2.

32. "Trail Brought First Hotels," Kansas City Journal Post, 6 September 1925, sec. G, p. 1.

33. Western Contractor, 3 January 1912, p. 18; 17 January 1917, p. 19.

and Reid's Add 2nd Resurvey Lots 1-4 Blk E and S ½ vac Aly and Adj.

Individual Property Legal Descriptions:

1. Dixon Hotel - 1205 Baltimore:
   Lots 3 and 4, Blk A, Reid's Resurvey, part of Reid's Addition, a subdivision in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

2. Hotel Muehlebach - 105-07 West 12th Street
   a. 1914-15, original building:
      Reid's Resurvey of part Reid's Addition 1-6 and east 8 ft, of lot 7, Blk B ly within Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri
   b. Non-conforming, Muehlebach Addition - 109 West 12th Street
      Reid's Resurvey of part Reid's Addition, West 17 ft of lot 8 and 9, east 13 ft of lot 10, Blk B, lying within Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri
   c. Non-conforming, Muehlebach Addition - 1212-16 Baltimore
      Reid's Addition, all lots 7 through 10, Blk 2 and all vac alleys ly North of and adjacent, lying within Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri
   d. Non-conforming, Muehlebach Addition - 129 West 12th Street
      Reid's Resurvey of part of Reid's Addition West 12 ft, lot 10 all lots 11 and 12, Blk B, lying within Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

3. New Yorker Inn - 1114 Baltimore:
   Lot 14, Blk 20, Ashburn's Addition, a subdivision within Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

4. Continental Hotel - 106 West 11th Street:
   Lots 8,9,10 and 11, Blk 17, Ashburn's Addition, a subdivision within Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

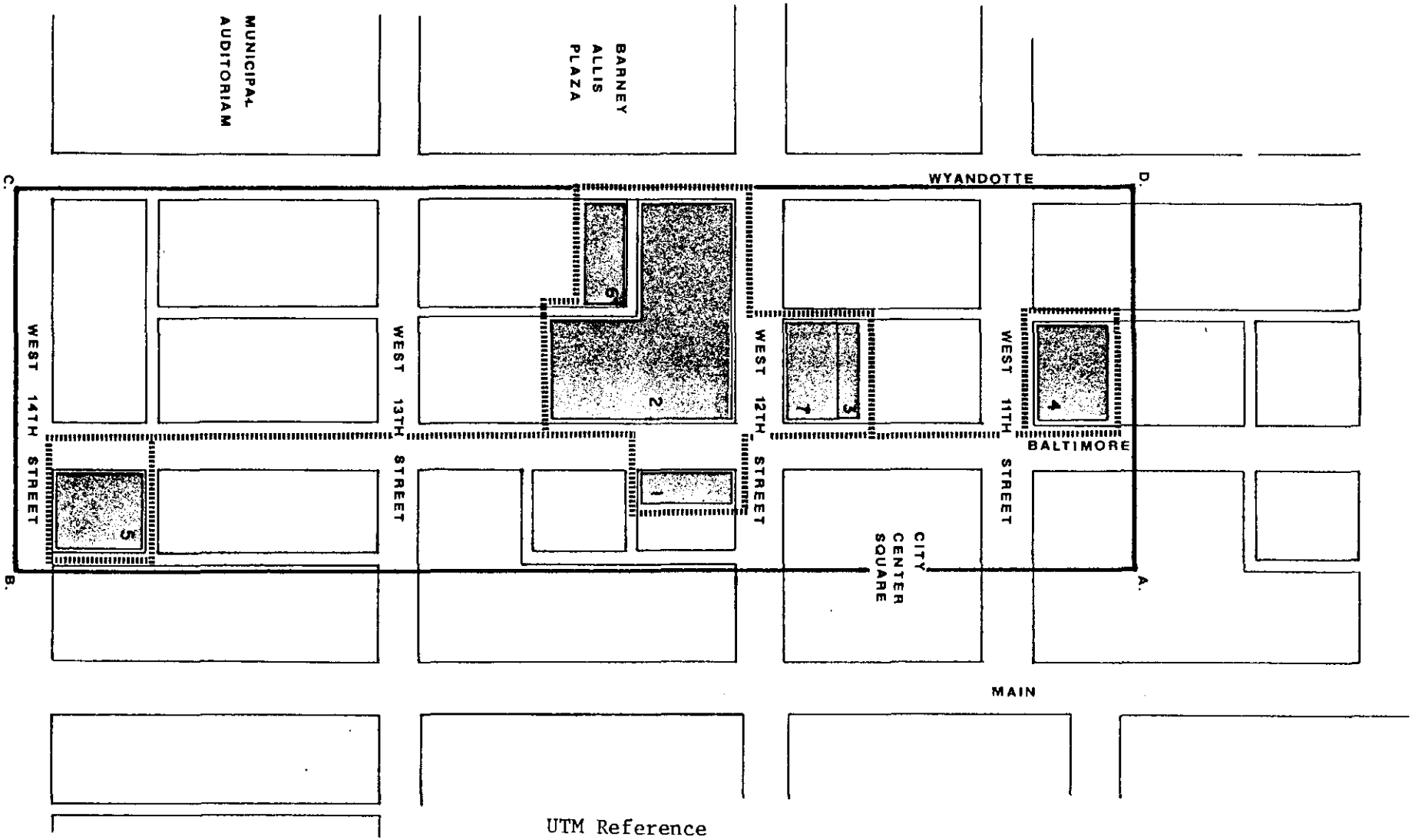
5. President Hotel - 1327-35 Baltimore:
   Reid's Addition, lots 9 through 12, Blk 8 and N ½ vac east/west alley adjacent, lot 12, and Reid's Addition 2nd resurvey, lots 1 through 4, Blk E, and south ½ vac alley north and adjacent, ly within Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

6. Alladin Hotel - 1213 Wyandotte:
   Reid's Addition, lots 27 and 28, Blk 2, a subdivision within Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

7. Phillips Hotel - 106 West 12th Street:
   Lots 11, 12, and 13, Blk 20, Ashburn's Addition, a subdivision within Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

2. James M. Denny, State Contact Person
   Department of Natural Resources
   Division of Parks & Historic Preservation — July 1, 1982
   Historic Preservation Program — 314/751-4096
   P.O. Box 176
   Jefferson City — Missouri 65102

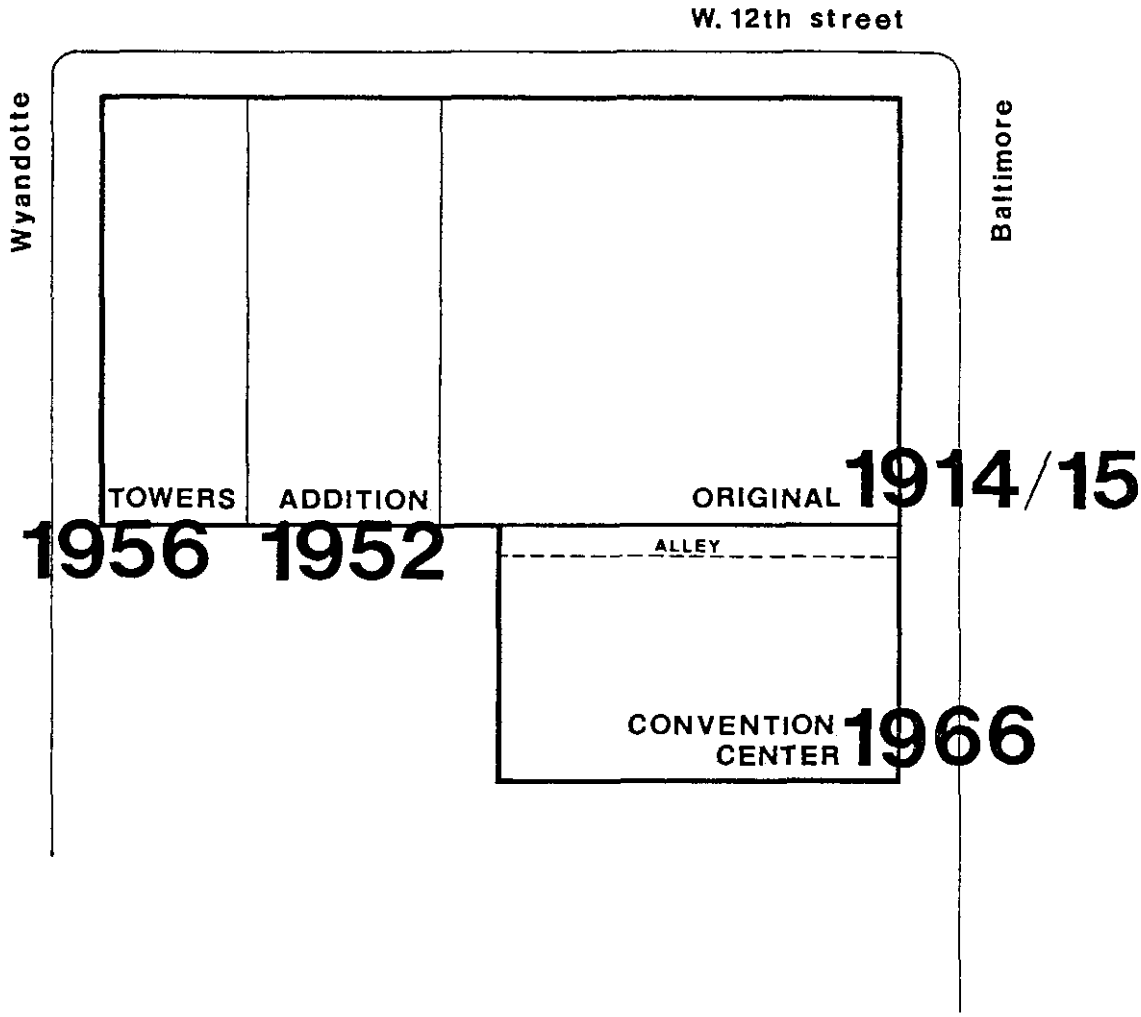
DOWNTOWN HOTEL DISTRICT



SITE PLAN MAP

UTM Reference
A 15/363100/4329050
B 15/363040/4328560
C 15/362560/4328880
D 15/362040/4329920

Muehlebach Hotel



Downtown Hotel District
U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
"Kansas City, Mo." (1975)
Scale 1:24,000
UTM Reference
A 15/363100/4329050
B 15/363040/4328560
C 15/362560/4328880
D 15/362040/4329920
A
B
C
D
NORTH KANSAS CITY CORP BDY
KANSAS CITY CORP BDY
Paseo Bridge (Toll)
Powerplant
Substa
Reserve
RIVER
CLAY CO
JACKSON CO
Mile 365
LEVEE
ASB Bridge
Harlem
BM 742
Gaging Sta
Martin Sch
MISSOURI PACIFIC
SOUTHERN
KANSAS CITY
MISSOURI NORTH
BM 751
CLIFF DR
TERRACE
Museum
ST JOHN
ANDERSON
Scarritt Sch
SMART
THOMPSON
Gamson Square
Maple Park
LEXINGTON AVE
Garfield Sch
Columbus Square
Karnes Sch
Garrison Sch
Childrens Hospital
St Johns Sch
INDEPENDENCE AVE
ADMIRAL BLVD
Woodland Sch
Kemp Playground
Humboldt Sch
City Hall
Municipal Auditorium
Holy Trinity S
Whittier Sch
Yates Sch
Banneker Sch
TRUMAN RD
Armory
Carver Sch
Manual High Sch
The Parade
The Grove
Holmes Square
Wheatley Hospital
Western Bible College
General Hospital
Union Station
Main PO
Liberty Memorial
Booker T Washington Sch
Wheatley Sch
Phillips Sch
Doctors Hospital
Our Lady of Sorrows Sch
Crews Square
Spring Valley Park
Greenwood Sch
Union Cemetery
Longfellow
BROADWAY
WYANDOTTE
MAIN
GRAND
CHERRY
OAK
GILLHAM
CHARLOTTE
HARRISON
WOODLAND
BENTON
WARWOND
INDIANA
CLEVELAND
KANSAS
PASEO
TRACY
WOOD ST
BENTON AVE
AGNES AVE
4 LANE
7TH
9TH
11TH
13TH
15TH
17TH
18TH
25TH
26TH
27TH
SPRING VALLEY
PARK

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Downtown Hotels in Kansas City, Missouri TR**

City or Vicinity: **Kansas City**

County: **Jackson County** State: **MO**

Photographer: **Ellen Uguccioni and Sherry Piland**

Date Photographed: **June, 1981**

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

1 of 8. New Yorker Inn – East façade, view looking NW. Continental Hotel at far right.
2 of 8. Continental Hotel – South and East façades on left, view looking NW.
3 of 8. Hotel Muehlebach – East façade, view looking SW.
4 of 8. Hotel Muehlebach – View looking SW along West 12th St. At far right is original (1914-15) section; center is 1952 addition; far right is 1957 Muehlebach Towers addition.
5 of 8. Hotel Muehlebach – Muehlebach Towers addition, West façade, view looking NE. Aladdin Hotel at far right.
6 of 8. Dixon Hotel - North façade on left, W façade on right; view looking SE.
7 of 8. Aladdin Hotel – West façade, view looking E. Muehlebach Towers at far left.
8 of 8. President Hotel – West façade on left, South façade on right; view looking NE.

FIRE-PROOF
HOTEL BRAY
New Yorker
INN
Italian Gardens
NEW YORKER
INES · SPIRITS

MUEHLEBACH
PRINTING
American
Legion

American
Royal

RADISSON

DIXON INN
City Center Square
PIONEER GRILL
DIXON INN

Gladden Hotel

PRESIDENT
PRESIDENT
FURR'S
ORIENTAL RUGS
FURR'S
ORIENTAL RUGS
PARKING
20