

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK 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

CITY BANK BUILDING

AND/OR COMMON

CITY BANK AND TRUST, GRAND AVENUE BANK

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 1801 Grand Avenue

__ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Kansas City

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Missouri

__ VICINITY OF

CODE

64111

COUNTY

Jackson

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

J. Nelson Happy

STREET & NUMBER

3838 Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Kansas City

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 64111

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Jackson County Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Jackson County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Kansas City

STATE

Missouri 64111

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Preliminary Survey Form

DATE

1980

__ FEDERAL __ STATE __ COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Landmarks Commission, 26th Floor, City Hall

CITY, TOWN

Kansas City

STATE

Missouri 64106

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input 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

THE OLD CITY BANK BUILDING

The Old City Bank Building, 1801 Grand Avenue, was constructed in 1926 as the home of City Bank and was designed by the architectural firm of Holden, Ferris, and Barnes.

The building is situated in an important Midtown location, at the junction of 18th Street and Grand Avenue.¹ A U-plan structure, two stories of smooth-faced coursed ashlar terminate in a light well that extends five stories further. The principal banking entrance opens onto Grand Avenue. The primary facade, however, faces north.

Exterior

The first and second stories are veneered with white stone on the north, west, and around the corner on the east facades. There is a red granite foundation. The upper stories of the building are of red tapestry brick. Windows are of casement style, with steel sash painted red, and they are arranged in an inset vertical banding in pairs of two that culminate in two brick-filled round arches just below the roofline. These round arches are outlined in a colored brick and are decorated by blue and cream colored circular terra cotta medallions. Just below the top of the arch, colored brick is used in a random pattern for accent, and used again just below the terra cotta cornice in a diamond-shaped diaper pattern.

The north primary facade presents a central bay, two stories, of stone, flanked on each side by seven-story wings.

This central bay features three compound round-arched windows, extending up past the second floor, with radiating stone voussoirs. The window lights are of Neoclassic style. This central bay is flanked on each side by two inset and framed panels. Each panel consists of a large rectangular window (originally tripartite) at the top and at the bottom of the panel separated by a molded and tri-paneled apron.

The 18th Street entry located below the central round-arched window, has been replaced with glass. The opening is flanked on each side by large copper pointed lanterns. A molded belt course above the ashlar facade is surmounted by a rectangular stone frieze above the three round-arched windows that originally had the words "City Bank" carved in stone. An important art deco feature is the placement of stone torches rising from the molded belt course up the center of the piers separating the vertical banding of the windows. The west facade features five bays of the rectangular inset framed panels on the first and second floors coupled with the double vertically banded window treatment. A stone architrave trim distinguishes the Grand Avenue entrance and the flanking lanterns present on the north facade are repeated. The overhanging cornice is decorated through its center with bead and reel molding.

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This vertical banding is repeated on the south and east facades of the building.

Site

The Old City Bank is located on a busy corner in a small industrial/business fringe of downtown Kansas City. It is immediately surrounded by buildings of varying height, primarily lesser garage/industrial structures dating from 1910 to the 1930s. There are no close buildings of this height. Across 18th Street to the north lie the plaza and well-kempt grounds of the Kansas City Star (1910-11, Jarvis Hunt). The tapestry brick used in the construction of the Star is reflected in the roofline decoration on the Old City Bank. This tapestry brick was a common building element of this period and can be seen on several other commercial structures on Grand Avenue and McGee Streets. Immediately to the east is an alley running the length of the block. To the south is an abutting small one-story commercial building of no significance. The Old City Bank Building is of the most substantial buildings in terms of mass and presence located outside the main central business district, and projects a formidable presence on Grand Avenue.

Interior

The main banking room rises the full two story height of the building. A rectangular area 84' x 115' 6", the banking space has been minimized by the closing in of the mezzanine space on the east and west and to a waist-level on all but a portion of the south. This was all originally open space, ordered by an iron railing.

Several different kinds of marble were used in the lobby. The most prominent is the floor of pink Kasata marble. A vestibule and hall to the south of the lobby include an elevator and outside entrance that allow access to the upper floors. Marble bases, once tellers' cages, are arranged on the banking floor in a U-plan with a work space in the south open end. Two "consultation rooms"² with the walnut wainscoting and enframements remain in the northeast and northwest corners of the lobby. The entry to the lobby from these rooms is framed by Tavernelle marble trim. The ceiling in the lobby is of acoustical tiles.

A basement level, also 84' x 115' 6", was entirely finished and used for various banking services. Several of the rooms are finished in walnut wainscoting and trim. These were originally consultation rooms, a director's room, a lobby and adjacent barber shop, ticket rooms, and other public spaces. The major massive vault is located on this floor. It is of steelcrete and opens into a large area used for a variety of vault services. An ornate iron grill spans the vault lobby entrance. The basement elevator floor is of terrazzo with a marble base.

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A sub-basement contains machinery, boiler, and storage rooms.

A typical upper floor plan consists of a U-plan corridor surrounded on each side by office suites. The elevator is on the south facade in the center of the floor plan.

Alterations

There have not been any major alterations to the exterior facades. There have been several interior changes.

Exterior

1. "City Bank" removed from frieze over 18th Street entrance. Assumed 1956.³
2. 18th Street entry removed and glassed in. Date unknown.

Interior

1. Vestibule and corridor to elevator at southwest corner has had furring and new wall covering applied, destroying the original marble wall surface. The tobacco stand was enclosed in this alteration. Date unknown.
2. Ornate grillwork removed from the marble bases of the teller cages. 1956.⁴ (and all following).
3. Mezzanine area walled in and iron railing removed. 1956.
4. Ceiling tile applied to beamed ceiling which was originally painted in an "Aztec" pattern. The beams were to simulate wood but were in fact composed of concrete. 1956.
5. Large central chandeliers and other wrought iron wall fixtures removed. 1956.
6. Original 18th Street entrance with revolving door, restrooms flanking the vestibule, and marble railing enclosing two officer's areas, were removed. 1956.
7. Plaster door surrounds on the north entry were replaced. 1956.
8. On the upper office floors, a new HVAC system was installed and the ceilings on all the floors lowered. Assumed to have been done in the 1960s by Howard, Needles, Tammen, and Bergendoff, the leasees of this space from 1956 to 1981.

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Condition

The building at the present time is in excellent condition and is well-maintained.

Present Status

Republic Bank of Kansas City plans to open a branch facility in the Old City Bank Building in the fall of 1982. The upper floors will be leased as office space.

The original features of the building that have been altered or destroyed will be restored gradually over a period of several years. Certification for these improvements has already begun.

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FOOTNOTES

¹Kansas City Star, 10 October 1926.

²Original linens in possession of owner.

³"A Modern Bank Lobby in Plan," Kansas City Star, 30 December 1956.

⁴Ibid.

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1926 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Architect: Holden, Ferris, Barnes
 Builder: Eberhardt Const. Co.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Old City Bank illustrates by its architectural style and its economic history an important era in Kansas City banking.

The corner of 18th and Grand in 1926 was considered to be Midtown. It eventually grew into a vital commercial community between the turn of the century and the early 1930s. There were several reasons for this development on the fringes of Kansas City's central business district. R. Crosby Kemper, Chairman of the Board of United Missouri Bank and a member of the family who built the Old City Bank, recalls that downtown real estate had reached its zenith in the mid-1920s and the situation was discouraging to investors. At that time the decision to locate on the 18th and Grand corner was made in the assumption that the corner would become the anchor of a fringe downtown office area. It was already a major trolley interchange and City Bank had actually started business one block from this location.¹

Another element vital to the placement of the bank was parking. Already the spectre that was to eventually destroy the viability of the city's core (and with it many of the major banking buildings) was beginning to be recognized. The Kansas City Star's announcement of the opening of the new building began, "...a corner which has the important advantage of relatively abundant parking space..."² In 1924 a traffic count sponsored by the Engineer's Club "confirmed the rise of automobile use, and the first traffic control signals were installed in the more heavily travelled portions of the city."³ Several other significant construction and commercial projects placed the Old City Bank at the peak of a building boom occurring after World War I. The period is known for its prolific construction between 1923-26, with a decline in actual numbers of buildings from 1927-30. The decline however was solely numerical, not from a cost standpoint. Shortly after the Old City Bank was built the high-rise towers of downtown came into existence--fewer in number but higher in cost. Old City Bank was in fact itself originally designed for 13 stories. It was a time of change, and the Old City Bank Building with its massive two-story banking lobby and its elaborate use of marble, walnut, brass, and wrought iron exemplified the "growth-in-progress concept that dominated the period, 1910-1930."⁴

A monumental change no doubt also responsible for the construction of a banking facility at 18th and Grand was the building of Union Station (1914, Jarvis Hunt) at Main and 23rd Streets. This placement of such an important industrial center greatly encouraged building and business in the Midtown area along the major

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thoroughfares leading to the old city center--most specifically Grand Avenue, the major connection. The construction of the Firestone Building (Smith, Rea, and Lovitt, 1915) at 2001 Grand was just one example of many manufacturing and industrial concerns wishing to build close to the railways of the station and needing to obtain abundant, relatively inexpensive land. A major city enterprise had already chosen the opposite Midtown corner for its permanent headquarters when the Kansas City Star building (Jarvis Hunt, 1910-11) was built facing south on the northeast corner of the intersection. The climate was certainly a ripe one by 1926 for the location and development of a financial institution such as City Bank. The lovely plaza and beautiful design of the Star building undoubtedly was considered a great asset to the construction and an influence in the design of the building at 1801 Grand.

The architectural firm of Holden, Ferris, and Barnes was quite active in Kansas City between the years of 1925 to 1930. They are perhaps best known for their fine Country Club residences at 5340 Ward Parkway (1925), 5022 Sunset (1926) and at 55th and Belinder, built in conjunction with Edward Buehler Delk. They were also the architects of the St. Joseph Orphan's Home, 1927. The Eberhardt Construction Company was the contractor, with E. B. Murray acting as building advisor for the Bank.

The clean, monumental styling of the building, derived in part from the Commercial style of the 1920s and 1930s, was defined and made more forceful by the Sullivanesque window massing and the classical, clear-cut ashlar facade. There is little to detract from the strong vertical banding rising unbroken to the roofline, which is de-emphasized with a minimal cornice. Tapestry brick, terra cotta medallions reminiscent of the art pottery movement, and dramatic art deco lighting were the few exterior decorative elements utilized by the architects. The medallions especially are an element not found in any other building of this height. The Old City Bank was considered a superior banking facility achievement at the time of its construction. "In its new home the City Bank will occupy quarters which specialists in bank design term the most modern in the central west."⁵ The bank itself used the basement, first floor, and mezzanine and leased the upper floors. The area of each floor below the light court was 9,700 square feet--a truly massive banking floor.

A major banking technological innovation was introduced to Kansas City in this bank: the massive steelcrete bank vault. There were a total of nine vaults in the facility altogether including the steelcrete vault that contained 4,000 individual safety deposit boxes: a money vault, a book vault, stationary vault, storage vault for old records, two trunk vaults, and two abstract vaults. "These

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will be protected with steel and walls in an arrangement never before used here and seldom in the west."⁶ Steelcrete bank vaults, still made by the Wheeling Corrugating Company, were considered to be at that time, and are still today, burglar proof. This complex system of interwoven steel set in concrete was originally patented in 1923. Since that time they have been installed all over the world. In their literature they claim to have never had one recorded instance of penetration.⁷ One of 200 vaults in the United States, the Old City Bank's steelcrete vault is the only one in Kansas City.⁸

No expense was spared to insure that the banking floor fulfilled a traditional banking ethic of restrained grandeur. Five sorts of marble were used: Tavernelle rose, pink Kasata fleurie, yellow Kasata fleurie, pink Tennessee veined marble and Napoleon gray marble. A beamed ceiling was painted in an "Aztec" pattern and all lighting fixtures were of massive proportions, forged in brass and wrought iron. Marble tellers' cages arranged in a U-configuration, ended in ornate brass and iron grillwork. Officers' work areas and "consultation rooms" were panelled and wainscoted in walnut. A brass drinking fountain and panelled cigar stand in the vestibule added to the sense of aristocratic wealth."⁹

City Center Bank originally opened its doors c. 1910⁹ on the northeast corner of 18th and McGee Streets, just a few blocks from its new building. In moving to the 18th and Grand location City Bank was able to continue the service it had established to its customers for the past 15 years without interruption. The bank shortened its name to City Bank, and opened with a new president Rufus Crosby Kemper, who was the son of W. T. Kemper and a vice president of the Kemper Mill and Elevator Company.

R. Crosby Kemper succeeded his brother James M. who, while in the army in France, had been selected for the position. James Kemper, however, was not able to take the presidency; upon returning to Kansas City he found his wife ill and was forced to move to Los Angeles for her health. Other officers of the bank at the time of its reorganization and new grand opening were: Judge W. O. Thomas and H. T. Voights, Vice Presidents; Roy A. Smith, Cashier, and William S. Palmer, Assistant Cashier.¹⁰

The bank was able to survive the tumultuous late 20s and early 30s, perhaps because it was innovative and aggressive. "The City Bank is Preparing Against Invasions by Bandits," an article in the Kansas City Star on April 2, 1928, related just one of the management problems banks of that era had to contend with:

The City Bank, Eighteenth Street and Grand Avenue, which was held up recently by bandits and robbed of \$50,737, is preparing to guard against any further deprecations by robbers.

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A re-enforced steel gun turret is being installed on the mezzanine floor of the bank in the northwest corner directly over the office of R. C. Kemper, the president. This turret is made of thick steel. It will be tall enough for the guard, who will be stationed inside to have plenty of room for operation.

The guard will be given a view of the entire bank from the position, even to the vault doors. He will have a clear view of the two outside doors and will be able to see bandits as they enter the bank.

The bank guard will be equipped with a Thompson sub-machine gun, the same type the bandits used to terrorize those in the bank at the time of the recent hold-up.

The turret will be plastered over on the outside to make a good appearance. The small windows in the structure are of bullet-proof glass.

Again, in 1931, City Bank was new and imaginative—it was the first bank to offer a "drive-in" window. This innovative marketing technique consisted of a barred window cut in a doorway to the alley. "The City Bank is the first in Kansas City to utilize such a plan to overcome traffic conditions inconvenient for patrons."¹¹

In 1933 the name changed again, to the City National Bank and Trust Company of Kansas City, turning the state bank into a national bank and trust company.¹² In that same year Broadway Bank at Southwest Boulevard and Broadway merged with City Bank and Trust, which was recognized before the merger to be the fourth largest bank in Kansas City, with capital surplus and undivided profits of 1 1/4 million dollars.¹³

Always in front of the trends, City Bank decided that a new facility and a new image was needed in 1947. A post-World War II era saw a new, typically late 1940s building constructed a short distance away at 10th and Grand. Similar to the move from 18th and McGee in 1926, City Bank wanted to make a change but still maintain its important Midtown customer base.

A new bank, the Grand Avenue Bank, moved into the spacious Old City Bank on November 10, 1947, with only 38 people. To a new a fledgeling bank the opulence and rich design of the older building seemed dated and uncomfortable. "A Modern Bank Lobby in Plan" ¹⁴ illustrated in detail the steps taken in 1956—very typical 50s renovations—"aimed chiefly to making more efficient the lobby operations of one of Kansas City's least crowded, spacewise of banks."

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It was during this "modernization" that much of the bank's interior details, so reminiscent of the 1920s, were lost. At this time, also, a complete exterior remodeling was planned, which was fortunately not undertaken.

By 1961 R. Crosby Kemper, Jr. had been named as an Advisory Director to Grand Avenue Bank and by 1964 he was Chairman of the Board. Again, always abreast of new trends and changes, the Grand Avenue Bank was quick to grab a relocation offer at Pershing Road and Grand Avenue in Crown Center in 1972. A merger between City Bank and Trust and Grand Avenue Bank in the mid-1970s absolved the Grand Avenue Bank. At this time "Officials said the old building at 18th and Grand also will remain in operation."⁵ In spite of these promises, soon after the move the building was sold to Howard, Needles, Tammen, and Bergendoff, an engineering firm, who had used the upper five floors as their offices for many years. HNTB in turn sold the Old City Bank in 1982 to Mr. J. Nelson Happy and moved to Corporate Woods.

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FOOTNOTES

¹R. Crosby Kemper, interview by J. Nelson Happy at United Missouri Bank, Kansas City, Missouri, June 1982.

²Kansas City Star, 10 October, 1926.

³George Ehrlich, Kansas City, Missouri: An Architectural History, (Kansas City, Missouri: Historic Kansas City Foundation, 1979) p. 72.

⁴Ibid., p. 71.

⁵Kansas City Star, 17 July, 1927.

⁶Kansas City Star, 10 October, 1926.

⁷Steelcrete Bank Vaults, (The Wheeling Corrugating Company: Wheeling, West Virginia, 1982) p. 18.

⁸Ruth Johnson, Sales Correspondent for Wheeling Corrugating Company, telephone interview, 23 July, 1982.

⁹Kemper interview.

¹⁰"City Bank Opens Tomorrow," Kansas City Star, 8 October, 1926.

¹¹"A Kansas City Bank Establishes an "Outdoor" Cashier's Window to Aid its Motorist Patrons," Kansas City Star, 29 January, 1931.

¹²"Vote City Bank Change," Kansas City Star, 29 December, 1933.

¹³"Broadway to City Bank," Kansas City Times, 6 February 1933.

¹⁴"A Modern Bank Lobby in Plan," Kansas City Star, 30 December, 1956.

¹⁵"Bank Opening," Kansas City Star, 30 March, 1972.

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Kemper, Crosby R., interview by J. Nelson Happy at United Missouri Bank,
Kansas City, Missouri, June 1982.

Piland, Sherry, and Becker, Linda F., Kansas City Star Building, National Register
Nomination form of the Landmarks Commission of Kansas City,
Missouri.

Steelcrete Bank Vaults, The Wheeling Corrugating Company, Wheeling, West
Virginia, 1982, p. 18.

Kansas City Star, City Bank Opens Tomorrow, October 8, 1926.

Kansas City Star, October 10, 1926, p. 1D.

Kansas City Star, July 17, 1927.

Kansas City Star, April 2, 1928.

Kansas City Star, Kansas City Bank Establishes an "Outdoor" Cashier's Window
to Aid its Motorist Patrons, January 29, 1931.

Kansas City Star, December 26, 1933.

Kansas City Star, Vote City Bank Change, December 29, 1933.

Kansas City Star, A Modern Bank Lobby in Plan, December 30, 1956.

Kansas City Star, September 8, 1957.

Kansas City Star, April 8, 1962.

Kansas City Star, Bank Opening, March 30, 1972.

Kansas City Star, April 30, 1972.

Kansas City Star, July 29, 1973.

Kansas City Star, September 18, 1974.

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Kansas City Times, January 14, 1930.

Kansas City Times, Broadway to City Bank, February 6, 1933.

Kansas City Times, September 13, 1957.

Kansas City Times, April 2, 1969.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Ehrlich, George, Kansas City, Missouri: An Architectural History, Kansas City, Missouri, Historic Kansas City Foundation, 1979, p. 72.

Johnson, Ruth, Sales Correspondent for Wheeling Corrugating Company, telephone interview July 23, 1982.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than 1/2 acre

QUADRANGLE NAME Kansas City, MO-KANS.

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 115 3613290 4327920

B

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Starting at the NE corner of 18th Street and Grand Avenue, proceed E 115.5' to the alley; then proceed south 34.5'; hence east 115.5'; hence north 34.5' to the corner.

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) Mary J. Matthews

ORGANIZATION

Phoenix Companies

DATE

July 27, 1982

STREET & NUMBER

3838 Main Street

TELEPHONE

(816) 531-5050

CITY OR TOWN

Kansas City,

STATE

Missouri 64111

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

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

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

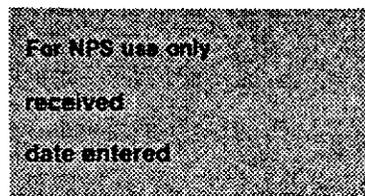
ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet OLD CITY BANK BUILDING Item number 11 Page 1

- 2) James M. Denny, Chief, Nominations-Survey
and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

August, 1982
314/751-4096

CITY BANK BUILDING

COUNTY: Jackson

LOCATION: Kansas City

OWNER: J. Nelson Happy
ADDRESS: 3838 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

DATE APPROVED BY A.C.: October 1, 1982

DATE SENT TO D.C.: January 6, 1983

DATE OF REC. IN D.C.: January 12, 1983

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: February 17, 1983

DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED
(AND PRESENTOR): July 12, 1983
Given to Jane Flynn

DATE FILE REVIEWED:

The City Bank Building is significant in that it illustrates by its architectural style and its economic history an important era in Kansas City banking.

Tax: MO-82-00207

Old City Bank Building
1801 Grand Avenue

Mary J. Matthews

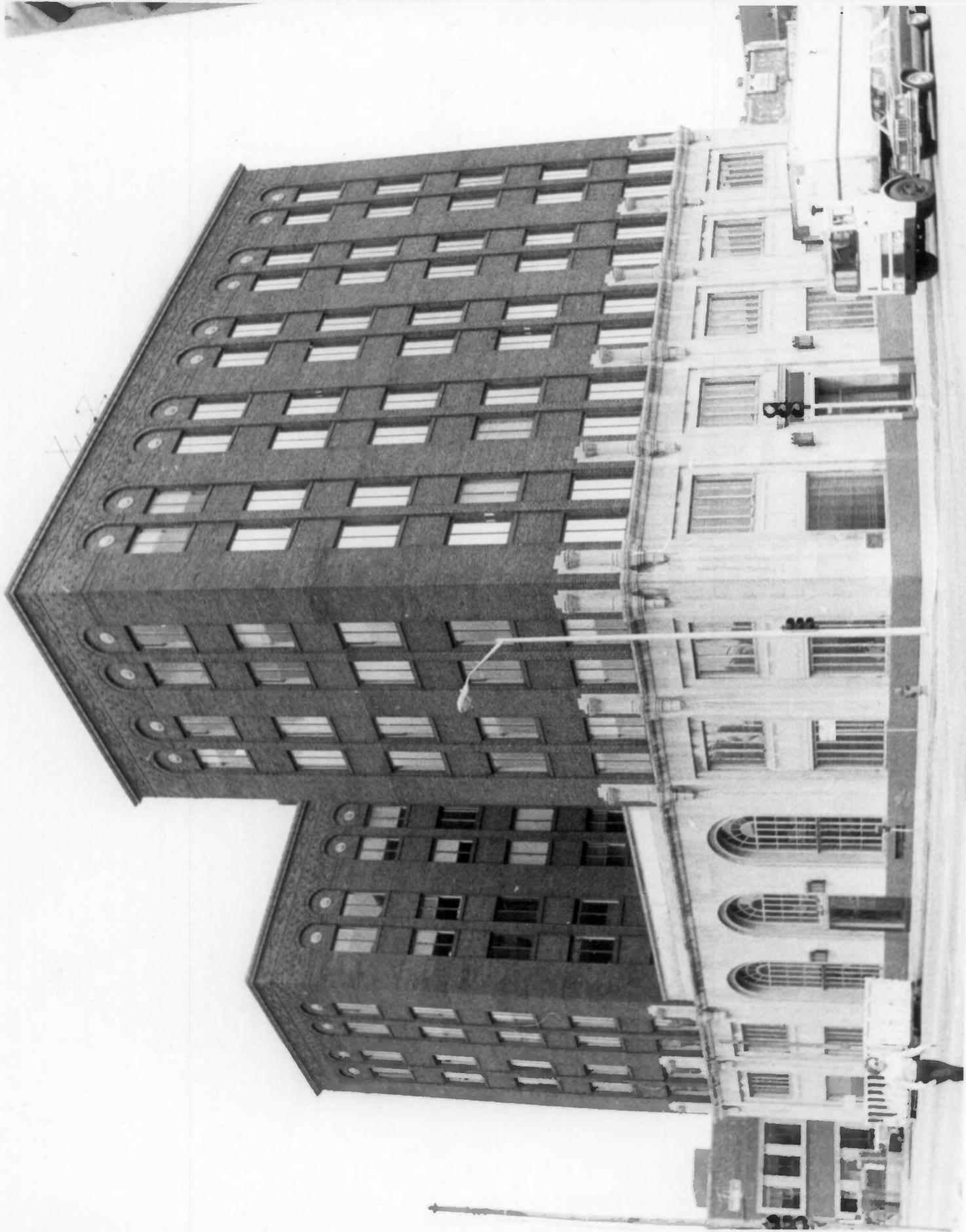
July 15, 1982

Republic Bank of Kansas City,
3838 Main Street

Kansas City, Missouri

View of northwest corner of Grand Avenue and
Eighteenth Streets, north and west facades.

#1 of 11



Old City Bank Building

1801 Grand Avenue

Mary J. Matthews

July 15, 1982

Republic Bank of Kansas City,

3838 Main Street

Kansas City, Missouri

View of Northwest corner of Grand Avenue and
Eighteenth Streets, north and west facades.

Copy of a large format print dated 1926 and in
the possession of J. Nelson Happy. #2 of 11



Old City Bank Building
1801 Grand Avenue
Mary J. Matthews
July 15, 1932
Republic Bank of Kansas City,
3838 Main Street
Kansas City, Missouri
West facade.
#3 of 11



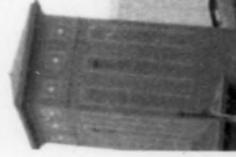
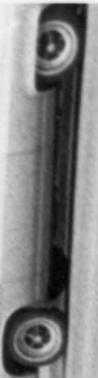
Old City Bank Building
1801 Grand Avenue
Mary J. Matthews
July 15, 1982
Republic Bank of Kansas City,
3838 Main Street
Kansas City, Missouri
View of South Facade
#4 of 11



DR. S. RACQUE - SPRING SALE

La Cigayola
FOOD & DRINK

Williams



Old City Bank Building
1801 Grand Avenue
Mary J. Matthews
July 15, 1982
Republic Bank of Kansas City
3838 Main Street
Kansas City, Missouri
East Facade
#5 of 11



Old City Bank Building
1801 Grand Avenue
Mary J. Matthews
July 15, 1982
Republic Bank of Kansas City
3838 Main Street
Kansas City, Missouri
North Primary Facade
#6 of 11



Old City Bank Building

1301 Grand Avenue

Mary J. Matthews

July 15, 1982

Republic Bank of Kansas City

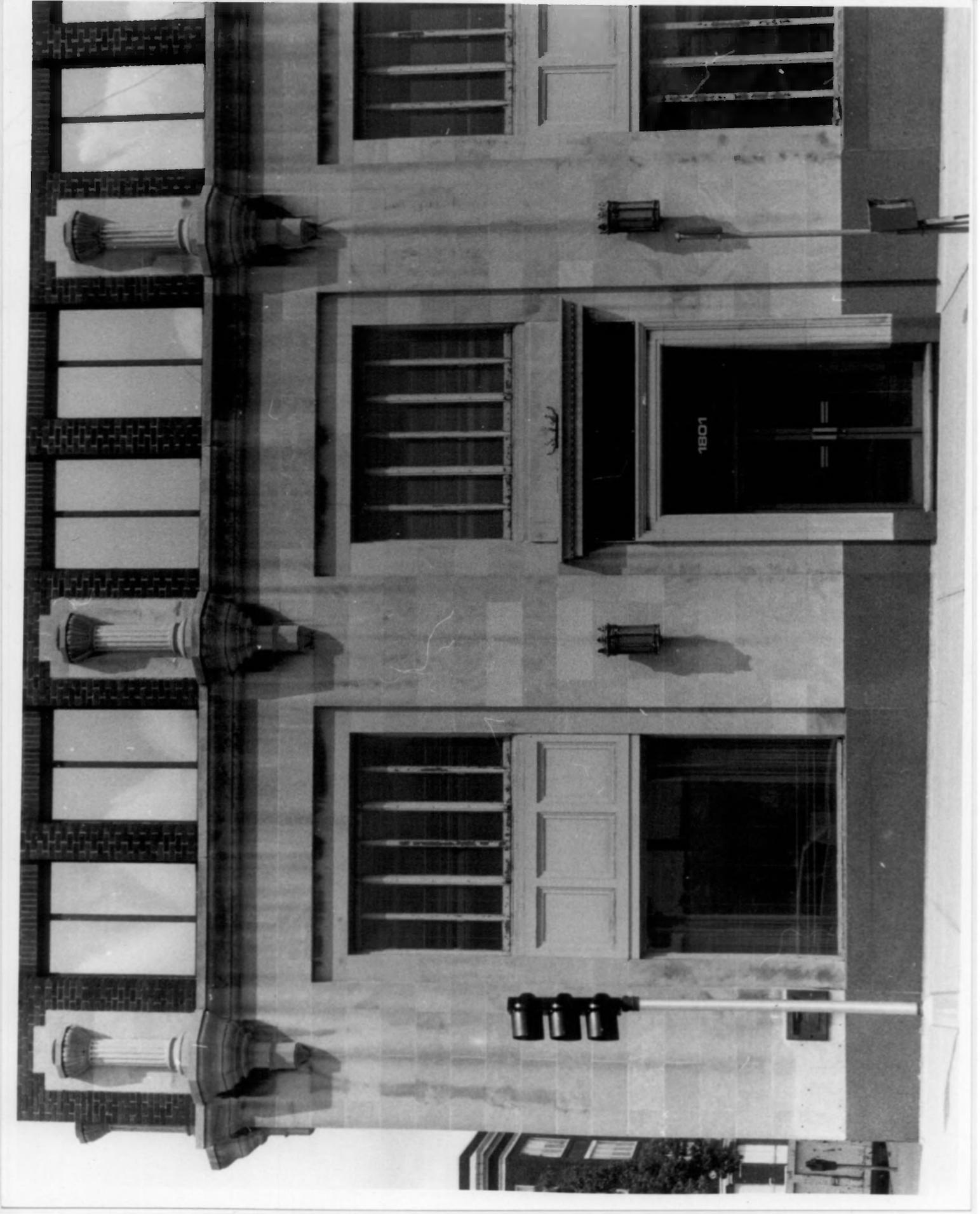
3838 Main Street

Kansas City, Missouri 64111

Details of west facade first floor. Grand

Avenue entry. Note torcheres.

#7 of 11



Old City Bank Building
1801 Grand Avenue
Mary J. Matthews
July 15, 1982
Republic Bank of Kansas City
3838 Main Street
Kansas City, Missouri
Detail of north facade, first floor.
Original Eighteenth Street entry has been
removed.
#8 of 11



Old City Bank Building

1801 Grand Avenue

Mary J. Matthews

July 15, 1982

Republic Bank of Kansas City

3338 Main Street

Kansas City, Missouri

Lobby, looking south. Original marble teller cage bases are to the left. Mezzanine was open and has been enclosed.

#9 of 11



Old City Bank Building
1801 Grand Avenue
Mary J. Matthews
July 15, 1982
Republic Bank of Kansas City
3838 Main Street
Kansas City, Missouri
Main steel vault, in basement.
#10 of 11



Old City Bank Building
1801 Grand Avenue

Mary J. Matthews

July 15, 1982

Republic Bank of Kansas City

3838 Main Street

Kansas City, Missouri

Walnut wainscoating and enframements in
original banking consultation rooms.
#11 of 11



Old City Bank Building

1801 Grand Avenue

D. Stevens

1956

Republic Bank of Kansas City

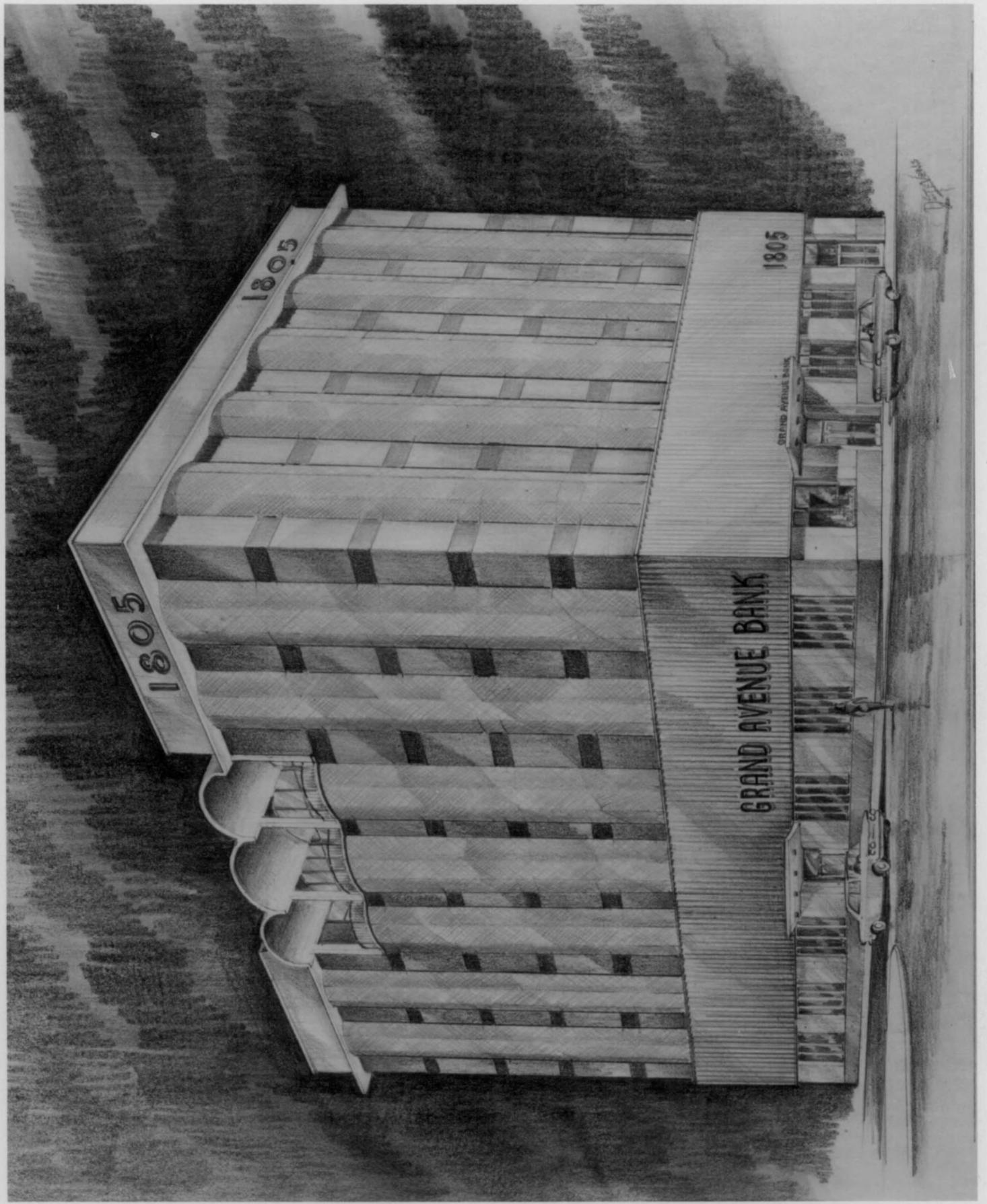
3838 Main Street

Kansas City, Missouri

Proposed remodelling by architect

D. Stevens of Howard, Needles,
Tammen, and Bergendoff; c. 1956,
commissioned by Grand Avenue Bank.

12 of 12



1805

1805

GRAND AVENUE BANK

1805

GRAND AVENUE BANK

W. H. ...