Although most of the Humbolt School was demolished in 1984, the 1923 addition survived. The entrance into this section, which is crowned with a flat roof, faces east. Decorative features include brackets beneath the cornice, brick pilasters, and stone belt courses above the raised basement. Fenestration includes long, multi-sash rectangular windows with stone lintels and sills on the second level, and one-over-one sash rectangular windows with transoms and stone lintels and sills, on the third level.

The original Humbolt School was erected in 1868, with additions made in 1879 and 1890. This two-and-a-half story building had a belfry which was removed by a cyclone on May 11, 1886. Named for Alexander van Humbolt, a German geographer and explorer, the school held 20 rooms. In 1905, the school board sold the building (which was later torn down) and a new building was constructed to the east of the original site. In 1923, an addition was made which included a gymnasium with showers, a swimming pool, a clinic room, three classrooms, and open air room. In 1984, all but the 1923 addition was torn down. Today, the building is vacant.

North, south, east and west - surface parking.
Measuring approximately 192' x 159' the Kensington School faces south on East 17th Street. The one-story building is situated on a hill and displays three arched entranceways on the front facade. Four rectangular windows with stone sills flank each side of the centrally located entrance which is crowned with a barrel tile shed roof. Stone belt courses are located above the raised basement and below the barrel tile canopy that surrounds the building. An addition was made to the north in 1923.

Replacing the original two-story brick building (c.1888), the Kensington School (1915) was among the first public schools designed with sixteen classrooms grouped around central unit (auditorium). Later, many other elementary schools in Kansas City allowed for each classroom to have an outside exit as well as access to an inside corridor. "Sawtooth" skylights provided natural illumination into each classroom. The Kensington School also had a gymnasium and a domestic science department which included three rooms (a model bedroom, dining room and kitchen). In the fall of 1982, the Kansas City School Board sold the building to the Carver Christian Day School.
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE In 1852, a one-room frame school was built in the center of a tract of land once owned by Larkin Steele. This building was originally called the Wright Schoolhouse (taking its name from its nearest neighbor) but was later renamed Ashland after an old ash tree in front of the building. During the 1880s, the schoolhouse was moved and converted into a residence (now located at 2326 Elmwood). An eight-room brick building was constructed on the site of the original schoolhouse. In 1908, the Kansas City School board decided that this building was no longer adequate for the growing student population so a new 16-room Ashland School was built. Later, a 40'8" x 76'6" addition was made in 1915. In 1931, a 76' x 80' addition was constructed.
Continuation

HISTORIC INVENTORY

ADDRESS:

42. Cont'd:
window with decorative Keystones. Crowning the entrance bay is a stone parapet displaying volutes. Fenestration includes paired, one-over-one sash rectangular windows with transoms and stone sills on both the second and third levels. Brick pilasters visually separate these windows into evenly spaced divisions. Stone belt courses are located below the second level and above the third level. Decorative stone work executed in a diamond pattern is displayed on the entablature. Two chimneys project from the roof.

43. Cont'd:
to accommodate an auditorium, gymnasium, lunchroom, kindergarten and two, "open air rooms".

45. Cont'd:
The original section of the Greenwood School was constructed in 1906. Named for James M. Greenwood, who laid the foundation of the Kansas City School System (KC Times, 10/21/28), Greenwood became the largest grade school in Kansas City by 1928. An eight-room addition was made in 1910 at a cost of $28,687.86 (KC Times, 10/21/10). In 1931-32, another addition was made which included two classrooms, a gymnasium, and a kindergarten.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

Situated on the southwest corner of 27th and Cleveland, the front faces north. The building is visually separated into five bays. The centrally located entrance bay has double doors and a surround displaying quoins and a stone surround. Above the entrance at the second level is a four-sided bay window crowned with a Flemish gable. Decorative elements on the building include: projecting cornices with brackets; tapestry brick and medallions at the attic level; stone belt courses located above the raised basement and below the attic level; and curvilinear (over

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

North - Commercial (now vacant)  South - Schoolyard
East - Commercial  West - residential

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Kansas City Journal, 12/28/1906
WP #30911
#42. Cont'd:

and triangular parapets on the front and side facades. Fenestration includes long rectangular windows (upper portion enclosed) with stone sills on the first and second levels and smaller rectangular windows with stone sills on the basement level.
Facing north on East 39th Street, the building exhibits a five-part composition with a centrally located three-door entranceway displaying a stone surround. Three transoms crown the door. Fenestration includes four-sash rectangular windows with stone surrounds on levels two and three, and four-sash rectangular windows with stone surrounds on level three. The attic displays a centrally located three-part window displaying a stone surround and cartouche. The end and central bays have curvilinear parapets with cartouches. A cornice with dentils surrounds the building (over)

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Constructed in 1869, the original two-story Westport High School burned on April 15, 1907. The present building was erected in 1908 for approximately $400,000. In a Kansas City Times article, dated June 19, 1908, Westport High School was touted as being "a school of magnificent distances." The building was designed with 60 large classrooms, an auditorium to seat 1,400, a 50' x 100' gymnasium, a cafeteria, a library, a study hall, a hospital and domestic science suites.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
North - Westport Jr. High School
South - Residential
East - Park/open
West - residential

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Kansas City Times, 6/8/07; 6/19/08; 5/16/36.
Kansas City Star, 4/15/07; 8/21/08; 12/07/28; 5/07/36.
Kansas City Journal, 4/15/07; 4/24/09.
BP #6817 (1/27/64)
42. Cont'd:
above the third level. Belt courses are located below the fourth and first levels.
Facing south on West 42nd Street, the Allen School (now the Westport-Allen Center) displays a five-part composition with brick pilasters visually separating the facade into evenly spaced divisions. Paired rectangular windows with stone sills are located between the pilasters. The front and side entrances have arched transoms. The name of the building is displayed over the entrances. The front entrance bay is crowned with a curvilinear parapet. Other decorative features include stone belt courses above the lower and third levels, and curvilinear mullions (over).

In 1868, a two-story brick school (four classrooms on each floor) was constructed in the Westport school district on land that had been purchased from Christian Gluntz. After a fire damaged the school on January 8, 1895, the school board revealed plans to hold a special election for authorization to sell $30,000 worth of bonds to extensively remodel the building. L. G. Middaugh served as architect of the renovation. Originally called the Westport School and later referred to as the 'Main School', the name was officially changed in 1897 to the 'Allen School' after A.M. Allen, who contributed to the development of the school as a teacher and principal, and who also aided the school financially. (over)

**42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES**

Facing south on West 42nd Street, the Allen School (now the Westport-Allen Center) displays a five-part composition with brick pilasters visually separating the facade into evenly spaced divisions. Paired rectangular windows with stone sills are located between the pilasters. The front and side entrances have arched transoms. The name of the building is displayed over the entrances. The front entrance bay is crowned with a curvilinear parapet. Other decorative features include stone belt courses above the lower and third levels, and curvilinear mullions (over).

**43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE**

In 1868, a two-story brick school (four classrooms on each floor) was constructed in the Westport school district on land that had been purchased from Christian Gluntz. After a fire damaged the school on January 8, 1895, the school board revealed plans to hold a special election for authorization to sell $30,000 worth of bonds to extensively remodel the building. L. G. Middaugh served as architect of the renovation. Originally called the Westport School and later referred to as the 'Main School', the name was officially changed in 1897 to the 'Allen School' after A.M. Allen, who contributed to the development of the school as a teacher and principal, and who also aided the school financially. (over)

**44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS**

South - open

East - Residential

**45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

Kansas City Journal-Post, Jan. 20, 1929
Kansas City Journal, April 19, 1908
Kansas City Times, Sept. 5, 1938
Preston Conner, Manuscript, August 31, 1978
#42. Cont'd:

on the east facade windows.

#43. Cont'd:

In 1899, the Kansas City school district annexed the Westport school district. Increasing enrollment and the pressure for modernization of the Allen school finally lead to a decision to erect a brand new building next to the older one. Completed in 1912, this new school was the first to be designed with electricity. It was also designed with thirteen classrooms (each about 24' x 32'), an assembly room, a teacher's lounge, office space, a cafeteria, homemaking and industrial arts rooms, a nurse's office, two playrooms and a large boiler room. On April 2, 1914, the school board ordered the old Allen school to be demolished due to the rapid deterioration of the building. However, an addition providing 31,900 square feet was made to the new Allen school in 1924.

School attendance dropped from 416 students in 1912 to 268 students in 1938. On June 16, 1938, the school board ordered the completed closing of Allen School due to rising expenses and a decreasing enrollment. However, protests led to the reopening of the school in the fall. Although the building was again closed as a school in 1976, it is currently being used as a center for non-profit organizations.
Facing south on East 45th Street and measuring approximately 104' x 120' (with two additions), the building displays classical elements including broken pediments over the third level windows and pedimented gables over the two front (south facade) entrances. An unadorned entablature with four pendants (marking the entrance bays) extends along the roofline between the broken pediments. Classical elements exhibited on the building also include brick quoin, a cornice with dentils, and decorative swags beneath a pair of third level windows and above the (over)

### 43. History and Significance
In 1923, a four-room frame school was constructed at 45th and Spruce to relieve the congestion at the Ladd and Seven Oaks Schools. This new school was named in the honor of Edwin C. Merservey, a president of the Board of Education. Miss Lucy Seymour was the first principal. Although a 1924 frame wing provided four additional rooms, the student population grew to a point where the district needed a much larger building. In 1927, a new building was erected with over 20 rooms, including seven classrooms, domestic science and manual training rooms, a gymnasium, an auditorium, and offices. Costing approximately $45,400, a 1934-35 wing provided additional classrooms. Another addition was made in 1955-56.

### 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
- North - School
- South - Open/residential
- East and West - residential

### 45. Sources of Information
Kansas City Times, 10/17/24; 3/18/25; 4/13/35; 11/12/56.
BP #15035, 6/3/27; #98709, 9/14/34; #44251, 11/1/55.
Continuation

HISTORIC INVENTORY

ADDRESS:

#19. Cont'd:
Shaughnessy, Bower & Grimaldi, 1956.

#42. Cont'd:
above the entranceways. A stone belt course wraps around the north, west and east facades. The front facade displays paired, one-over-one sash rectangular windows (enclosed with tinted glass) with stone sills. Arched windows and blind arches band across the second level on the front facade. The west facade also displays paired, one-over-one-sash rectangular windows with stone sills. The second level windows are crowned with stone lintels and keystones. A west addition measuring approximately 47' x 110' is located to the west; a 1956 addition measuring approximately 44' x 121½' is located to the west.
The original Swinney School consisted of three, two-room buildings and one, one-room building erected between 1910 and 1912. In 1914, the cornerstone was laid for a new school which was constructed on the site of the old complex. The building was designed with eleven classrooms, an auditorium, a gymnasium, and a branch library. A 28' x 105' addition was made to the west of the building in 1927. During the last decade, the south section was remodeled. The school was named in honor of Edward F. Swinney, president of the First National Bank, and member of the school board for many years.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
The original Swinney School consisted of three, two-room buildings and one, one-room building erected between 1910 and 1912. In 1914, the cornerstone was laid for a new school which was constructed on the site of the old complex. The building was designed with eleven classrooms, an auditorium, a gymnasium, and a branch library. A 28' x 105' addition was made to the west of the building in 1927. During the last decade, the south section was remodeled. The school was named in honor of Edward F. Swinney, president of the First National Bank, and member of the school board for many years.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
East, west and south - residential
North - paved/playground

46. PREPARED BY
M. BETZ

47. ORGANIZATION
LANDMARKS COMMISSION

48. DATE
4/89

49. REVISION DATE(S)
20. Cont'd:

Oklahoma Bldg. Co. (1927)
Situated on the southeast corner of East 51st and Chestnut Streets, the building is distinguished by its brick and stone bands (checkered pattern) located on the North parapet and above the lower level windows. A stone belt course wraps around the northeast and west facades below the second level. The main entrance (north facade) is crowned with a keystone. Fenestration includes four-sash rectangular windows in the north, east and west facades. A 1953 addition is located to the south; a 1956 addition to the east.

The original Graceland School was a small, two-room frame building constructed in 1914. Between 1917 and 1920, additional space was provided by temporary frame buildings moved to the site from other locations (including Swope School and Kumpf School). The new Gladstone School was constructed in 1924. The building was designed with 22 classrooms, manual training and domestic science rooms and a gymnasium (KC Times 9/1/24). In 1953, a new gymnasium was constructed along with a cafeteria, a boiler room and two classrooms. Four additional rooms were constructed in 1956.

The original Graceland School was a small, two-room frame building constructed in 1914. Between 1917 and 1920, additional space was provided by temporary frame buildings moved to the site from other locations (including Swope School and Kumpf School). The new Gladstone School was constructed in 1924. The building was designed with 22 classrooms, manual training and domestic science rooms and a gymnasium (KC Times 9/1/24). In 1953, a new gymnasium was constructed along with a cafeteria, a boiler room and two classrooms. Four additional rooms were constructed in 1956.

**44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS**
North and East - residential
South - Schoolyard

**45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION**
Kansas City Times, 2/29/24; 9/1/24; 11/14/56.
Oral Interview, Graceland School Representative, 4/13/89.
#19. Cont'd:

Voskamp and Slezak (1953).
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES  Facing south on East 53rd Street, the front displays Art Deco motifs above the north entrance. Brick pilasters visually separate the facade. Simple geometric designs executed in concrete crown the pilasters. A tall brick chimney projects from the west wing.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Constructed in 1913, the first Joseph S. Chick school contained two small frame buildings located at 5000 Elmwood. The school opened with 21 pupils in grades one through six. In 1930, a brick building was constructed for $200,000 to replace both the old frame Chick School and the Swope School, also a temporary frame building. One of the original Chick School buildings was sold in 1933 for use as a barbecue stand. Erected at the southwest corner of East 53rd and Jackson Streets, the new J. S. Chick School contained a kindergarten, manual training and domestic science rooms, lunch rooms, a playground and a gymnasium. A 87'6" x 100' addition was made over.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS North, east and west - residential.

in 1953-54, to the west. The school was named in honor of Joseph S. Chick, a Kansas City pioneer.
Facing north on East 70th Street, the William W. Knotts is distinguished by its two-story central unit with 16, one-story brick classrooms surrounding it. The central unit displays a three-door entranceway that is crowned with terra cotta relief. Terra cotta panels are also located over the lower level rectangular windows. Wide stone pilasters visually separate the front into three divisions. Stone belt courses are located above the first and second levels and below the triangular parapet, which displays an enclosed circular window. Decorative urns flank this parapet.

**History and Significance**

A stone frame building constructed c.1869 once occupied the site of the present Knotts School. Originally called the Shiloh School, the name was changed in 1923 to the William A. Knotts School after a prominent member of the school board who served from 1916-22. Less than a year later, the cornerstone was laid for a new brick and concrete building. The design of the New School was unique for its time because it consisted of a central unit with 16 classrooms surrounding it. The central unit contains the auditorium, gymnasium and manual training rooms. Four additional classrooms were built at the front of the building with two classrooms and the domestic science rooms located on the second level. A kindergarten is located in the back.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

North - playground
South, East and West - residential

**Sources of Information**

Kansas City Post 12/22/23.
Kansas City Journal-Post 4/7/29.
Kansas City Times, 8/25/24; 4/8/31; 1/21/33; 2/18/56;
BP #39375A, (9/9/54); #58138, (1/27/59)

**Prepared by**

M. BETZ

**Organization**

LANDMARKS COMMISSION

**Date**

3/89

**Revision Date(s)**

XX
Fenestration on the one-story classrooms include paired, three-sash rectangular windows with frame surrounds, stone sills and brick lintels displaying keystone. A newer (c.1959) gymnasium is located to the west. The building also has a square chimney (or vent?) projecting from the roof.
LANDMARKS COMMISSION OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO. PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY # 18
2. COUNTY JACkSON
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LANDMARKS COMMISSION
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Marlborough School
5. OTHER NAME(S) 891A 0019

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION OF KANSAS CITY TOWNSHIP RANGE SECTION
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS
   1300 E. 75th Street
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION N/A

9. COORDINATES LAT N/A
    UTM LONG N/A

10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( ) BUILDING XXX
    OBJECT ( )
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES ( ) NO XXX
    IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( ) NO (X)
12. IS IT PART OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT YES ( ) NO XXX
    HIST. DISTRICT? YES ( ) NO XXX
13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT NONE
14. DISTRICT YES ( ) NO XXX
    POTENTIAL? YES ( ) NO XXX
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT NONE

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KANSAS CITY
17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1927/ 1938/ 1952-3
18. STYLE OR DESIGN
19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Charles A. Smith (1927) cont'd
20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Winn-Seiter Const. (1938) cont'd
21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT EDUCATIONAL
22. PRESENT USE Educational
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC (X) PRIVATE ( )
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN N/A
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES (X) NO ( )
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION LANDMARKS COMMISSION
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED NONE
28. NO. OF STORIES 3
29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ( )
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL concrete/stone
31. WALL CONSTRUCTION reinforced concrete
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL flat/comp material
33. NO. OF BAYS N/A
    FRONT SIDE
34. WALL TREATMENT brick/stone
35. PLAN SHAPE irregular
36. CHANGES ADDITION ALTERED (X)
    NO. 42)
37. CONDITION INTERIOR N/A
    EXTERIOR good
38. PRESERVATION YES (X)
    UNDERWAY? NO XXX
39. ENDANGERED? NO XXX
40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X)
    FRONTAGE ON ROAD NO ( )
41. DISTANCE FROM AND FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES Measuring approximately 44' x 110', the building is situated on the northeast corner of East 75th Street and Tracy. An old photograph reveals that the primary (south) facade has been dramatically altered (1953). Only one quarter of this facade is intact; the rest has been covered over with a new brick veneer. Bands of glass block and new windows now obscure the original wall surface which included a series of blind arches, an arched entrance (to the east), and parapets with barrel tile canopies. The west and north facades are relatively intact. The (over)

42. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE The land for a new school in the Marlborough district was purchased in 1914. Replacing the original frame school, the present building was constructed in 1927 and contained 24 classrooms, manual training and domestic science rooms, and auditorium and gymnasium. A 125' x 51' brick and concrete addition was made to the north. In 1952, a 28' x 132' addition was made to the south of the school. This addition obscured 3/4 of the original primary (south) facade.

43. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS North - Surface Parking South - Playground
    East and West - residential

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION Kansas City Star, 8/28/27.
    Kansas City Times, 3/26/14; 12/16/53.
    BP #6430A (11/28/38) #32658A (6/27/52)

46. PREPARED BY M. BETZ
47. ORGANIZATION LANDMARKS COMMISSION
48. DATE 3/89
49. REVISION DATE(S) 3/89
#19. Cont'd:
Shaughnessy and Bower (1952-3)

#20 Cont'd:
F. Quinlan Const. (1952-3)

#42. Cont'd:

West facade displays paired rectangular windows with stone lintels on the first and second levels (eight on each level), and single, one-over-one sash rectangular windows on the basement levels. The north entrance and the circular medallions (displaying sunburst designs) on the north and south facades are still intact. The building also has a tall brick chimney projecting from the flat roof.
### Public School Survey No. 52

#### Local Name(s) or Designation(s)
Center Elementary School

#### Architectural/Historic Inventory Survey Form

1. **No.**
   - Public School Survey No. 52

2. **County**
   - Jackson

3. **Location of Negatives**
   - Landmarks Commission

4. **Present Local Name(s) or Designation(s)**
   - Center Elementary School

5. **Other Name(s)**
   - (85th and Paseo)

6. **Specific Legal Location**
   - Kansas City, Missouri

7. **City or Town**
   - Kansas City

8. **Description of Location**
   - N/A

9. **Coordinates UTM**
   - LAT: N/A
   - LONG: N/A

10. **Site ( ) Structure ( ) Building (X) Object ( )**

11. **On National Register?**
   - YES (X)

12. **Is It Eligible?**
   - NO (X)

13. **Part of Estab.**
   - YES (X)

14. **District**
   - YES (X)

15. **Name of Established District**
   - None

16. **Thematic Category**
   - Public Schools of Kansas City

17. **Date(s) or Period**
   - 1925/1952

18. **Style or Design**
   - Charles A. Smith (1925) over

19. **Architect or Engineer**
   - M. Betz

20. **Contractor or Builder**
   - None

21. **Original Use, if Apparent**
   - Educational

22. **Present Use**
   - Educational

23. **Ownership**
   - Public (X)

24. **Owner's Name and Address**
   - IF KNOWN

25. **Open to Public?**
   - YES (X)

26. **Local Contact Person or Organization**
   - Landmarks Commission

27. **Other Surveys in Which Included**
   - None

28. **No. of Stories**
   - N/A

29. **Basement?**
   - YES (X)

30. **Foundation Material**
   - Concrete

31. **Wall Construction**
   - Masonry/reinforced

32. **Roof Type and Material**
   - Flat/concrete

33. **No. of Bays**
   - N/A

34. **Wall Treatment**
   - Brick/stone

35. **Plan Shape**
   - Irregular

36. **Changes**
   - ADDITION moved

37. **Condition**
   - INTERIOR: Good
   - EXTERIOR: Good

38. **Preservation Underway?**
   - NO (X)

39. **Endangered?**
   - YES (X)

40. **Visible from Public Road?**
   - YES (X)

41. **Distance from and Frontage on Road**
   - N/A

42. **Further Description of Important Features**
   - Facing east on Woodland, Center Elementary School displays a centrally located entrance flanked by paired brick pilasters. Stone belt courses are located above the first and third floors. Fenestration includes rectangular windows with stone sills that are grouped in fives. Additions made in 1952 are located to the north of the original building.

43. **History and Significance**
   - Replacing the original school, Center Elementary was constructed in 1925 with 16 classrooms, a gymnasium and auditorium. The building cost $80,000. In 1952, two additions were made to the building including a two-story wing and a new library and cafeteria.

44. **Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
   - North - paved playground
   - South and east - commercial

45. **Sources of Information**
   - Kansas City Journal-Post, Aug. 9, 1925
   - BP #17652 4/25/52
   - BP #34010A 12/15/52

46. **Prepared by**
   - M. Betz

47. **Organization**
   - Landmarks Commission

48. **Date**
   - 3/89

49. **Revision Date(s)**
   - N/A
#19. Cont'd:
* Marshall and Brown (1952)

#29. Cont'd:
* Bellanti and Welsh (library and cafeteria)
* C. A. Kelly (1952 addition)
Facing east on Prospect, the front of the building displays a seven-part composition. The centrally located bay window (1st level) has six rectangular windows and is decorated with bands of stone. Paired, three-sash rectangular windows flank the bays. The second and third levels also display three-sash rectangular windows (ten on each level). A decorative terra cotta panel (with the name of the school) adorns the area between the second and third levels. A cornice with dentils is located at the attic level. Flanking the central bay are (over)

The original Blenheim School was built c. 1913-14. In 1924, the present building was erected for a cost of approximately $300,000. The school was designed with 22 rooms including an auditorium, gymnasium, manual training rooms and domestic science rooms. Ten additional classrooms and a cafeteria were constructed in 1931 for a cost of approximately $135,000.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
North and South - residential
East - schoolyard (paved)
West - park

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Kansas City Star, 4/18/24; 7/13/26.
Kansas City Times, 8/27/31
Kansas City Journal, 7/14/24; 12/12/26.

46. PREPARED BY
H. BETZ

47. ORGANIZATION
LANDMARKS COMMISSION

48. DATE
49. REVISION DATE(S)
3/20
paired, one-over-one sash rectangular windows with ornamental surrounds and terra cotta motifs. Fenestration also includes three-sash rectangular windows on the end two bays. Decorative brick beading surrounds these windows. A tall brick chimney projects from the roof.
Facing south onto a schoolyard, the original three-story brick building is connected with a one-story addition constructed in 1953. The original building displays a belt course above the first and third levels. Upper level fenestration includes one-over-one sash rectangular windows with stone sills. Another addition (c.1980's) is located to the west.

**History and Significance**

Named for D.M. Pinkerton, the Vice-President of the Traders Gate City National Bank and member of the school board from 1914-1926 (who served as president in 1918), the Pinkerton School was completed in 1931. The building, measuring 47' x 108' and costing approximately $75,000, was designed to accommodate 1,000. In 1952, a 220' x 230' addition was made. Another addition was made to the west during the last decade.
#19. Cont'd:
Neville, Sharp and Simon (1953)

#20 Cont'd:
Schweiger Const. Co. (1953)
Facing east on Benton, the front displays a five-part composition. The centrally located arched entranceway has keystones and is flanked by bands of limestone. The corners of the building exhibit brick quoins. A wide limestone beltcourse is located above the raised basement. Fenestration includes long rectangular windows with stone sills. Two brick chimneys project from the roof.

The original section of this building was constructed in 1904. In 1924, an addition containing a new gymnasium, auditorium and swimming pool was constructed. Originally named for the street on which it faces, the Benton School was changed to the D.A. Holmes School in 1954.
Facing north, the Ladd School displays a six-part composition. The projecting entrance bay displays an arched lintel above the door and three-part, one-over-one sash rectangular windows on levels two and three. A curvilinear parapet crowns the entrance bay. The west bay and the fifth bay are also crowned with parapets. Stone belt courses are located above the basement and third levels and below the attic level. Brick pilasters are located between the paired rectangular windows which have stone sills.

Named in honor of Sanford B. Ladd, an attorney who served the School Board for over forty years, the first Ladd School was a frame building constructed in 1910. By 1912, a new masonry building was erected to meet the needs of the 256 pupils and 6 teachers. Although the school contained 12 classrooms, additional room was needed to meet the growing student population. A 1921 addition, which cost approximately $276,000, provided 12 additional classrooms for the 800 pupils and 20 teachers. The three-story unit which was connected by corridor to a two-story wing, included a 50' x 63' gymnasium, an auditorium to seat 800 with a 16' x 50' stage, boys' and girls' playrooms, and manual training rooms.
Facing east on Campbell, the original Hamilton School (Carver) is a brick Romanesque Revival building displaying a three-part composition. The central bay has a round arch entranceway with a stone surround and arched windows at the third and attic levels. Fenestration also includes long rectangular windows with stone lintels and sills on the end bays. Four brick chimneys project from the hip roof which displays brackets beneath its eaves. The 1900 and 1913 additions contained additional classrooms, the lunchrooms, domestic science rooms, and a sewing (over) room.

On July 5, 1889, the Kansas City School Board purchased land between 15th and 16th Streets on Campbell and erected a brick school. Named after Alexander Hamilton, the school contained 8 rooms. Annexes were made in 1900 and 1913. In 1923, another addition was constructed which included a 55' x 77' auditorium to seat 500, a gymnasium and another classroom. A new playground to the rear was also included in the project. In 1922, a report noted that 25% of Hamilton's students were Jewish, Greek or Italian descent (#1). In recent years, the school became the Carver School - a Christian institution.

Sources of Information:
Alva Hamilton, principal, Hamilton School, Manuscript dated Kansas City Star, April 26, 1923
BP#767B1 (4/20/23)
Kansas City Journal-Post, Sept. 26, 1934
#42. Cont'd:

room. The 1923 addition contained the auditorium, a gymnasium and another classroom.
43. **HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE**

This building was constructed as a grade school in September 1915, with 24 classrooms, a branch library and separate gymnasiums for boys and girls. The school was named in honor of J.V.C. Karnes, who had served on the school board for 30 years. When it opened, this was the largest grade school in the city and the community it served was composed primarily of Italian and Jewish immigrants. The building was intended to serve not only as a school but also as a social center. The large public playground in front of the school was provided by the Park Board. The school facilities were available to the community for...

--- OVER---

--- CONT'D. ---

44. **DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS**

North - Park

South - Independence Avenue

East and West - Open

45. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

1) WP #54676 (07/28/14)
2) BP #11218 (05/07/14)

--- OVER---CONT'D. ---

46. **PREPARED BY**

M. Betz

47. **ORGANIZATION**

Landmarks Commission of

48. **DATE**

49. **REVISION DATE(S)**

KC

10/07
evenings, meetings, recreation, and entertainment.

The school had several other unique features. It operated the first open-air school on the roof of the building. This outdoor classroom was established to build up the strength of underdeveloped children. The only school medical clinic at the time was also located here. Much of the curriculum stressed vocational training and the "Gary System" was used. This system was similar to that used in high schools, where the student moves from room-to-room and teacher-to-teacher, throughout the day.

Charles A. Smith was the chief architect of the Karnes School. Smith was also responsible for the designs of numerous other schools in Kansas City.

Sources of Information, Cont'd.

6) Kansas City Journal, April 2, 1914.
7) Topeka Capitol, Nov. 28, 1914.
Northeast Jr. High School was constructed to relieve some of the crowded conditions of the Northeast School District. The building was constructed in two phases. The first phase included 21 classrooms, office suites, rest rooms, science rooms, study hall, a music room and a centrally located auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,685. The second unit included two gymnasiums, showers, three manual training shops, two expression rooms (sic), a drafting room, a swimming pool, a fourth floor cafeteria and fifteen additional classrooms (KC Star, March 19, 1926). When completed in 1926, for a cost of almost $1,000,000, the building was the largest Junior High in Kansas City with space for approximately 1800 pupils. The school included (over)
includes paired, one-over-one sash rectangular windows with stone sills on the first and second levels, and three-part, one-over-one sash rectangular windows with stone sills on the third level. A brick chimney with stone trim projects from the roof.

#43. Cont'd:
grades 7, 8 and 9.

#45. Cont'd:

KC Times, Jan 13, 1926
KC Star, Feb. 22, 1925; April 2, 1925; June 15, 1925; March 19, 1926.
KC Journal-Post: Sept 10, 1922
Situated on the northeast corner of East 39th Street and Euclid, the former Horace Mann School is characterized by its classical massing and details. An arched entrance with voussoirs is located on the south facade, and a centrally located recessed entrance on the west facade. Brick quoins highlight the corners. The wide overhanging eaves of the hip roof display brackets. Stone belt courses are located above the raised basement and below the first level. Fenestration includes long rectangular windows with transoms and stone sills.

In 1891 a four-room frame school was erected at 39th and Euclid. This area was taken into the Kansas City School System in 1899 and it served a district extending from 35th Street north to 54th Street south, the Paseo to the west and the Blue River to the east. As the population in the area grew, the boundaries of the school district were decreased. A new school was constructed in 1904 to meet the demands of a growing student population. Another unit was constructed in 1906. In 1927, an auditorium and gymnasium were built. The building is currently occupied by the Brown Caldwell Christian School.
LANDMARKS COMMISSION OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.
PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY # 25

2. COUNTY.
JACKSON

3. LOCATION OF #1-11
NEGATIVES LANDMARKS COMMISSION

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
Paseo High School

5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION OF KANSAS CITY
TOWNSHIP, RANGE, SECTION
IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS
4747 Flora

7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
N/A

9. COORDINATES UTM
LAT N/A
LONG N/A

10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( )
BUILDING (X) OBJECT ( )

11. ON NATIONAL
REGISTER? YES ( )
NO ( )

12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( )
NO ( )

13. PART OF ESTAB.
HIST. DISTRICT? YES ( )
NO ( )

14. DISTRICT YES ( )
NO ( )

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
NONE

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY
PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KANSAS CITY

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
1925-26/1931; 1938

18. STYLE OR DESIGN

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
Chester A. Smith (over)

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
Fogel Const. Co. (over)

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
EDUCATIONAL

22. PRESENT USE
Educational

23. OWNERSHIP
PUBLIC(XX)
PRIVATE( )

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
IF KNOWN
N/A

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC?
YES(XX)
NO ( )

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
LANDMARKS COMMISSION

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
NONE

28. NO. OF STORES
4

29. BASEMENT?
YES (X)

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
Concrete

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
Reinforced concrete

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
Flat/comp material

33. NO. OF BAYS
18

34. WALL TREATMENT
Fieldstone

35. PLAN SHAPE

36. CHANGES
ADDITION ( ) ALTERED ( )
MOVED ( )

37. CONDITION
INTERIOR GOOD
EXTERIOR GOOD

38. PRESERVATION
UNDERWAY? NO XXX

39. ENDANGERED?
YES ( )
NO ( )

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD?
YES XXX

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
Prominently situated on a hill, Paseo High School is distinguished by its centrally located tower and native fieldstone facade. Three centrally located doors are crowned with Tudor archways. The name of the school is displayed over the second level windows above the entrance. Fenestration includes evenly spaced, paired rectangular windows. The basement and third level windows have arched stone lintels. Spandrels are located between the second and third levels. Stone belt courses surround the building above the first and fourth levels. A brick

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
Paseo Highschool was built to relieve some of the crowded conditions at Central and Westport Highschools. Costing a total of approximately $1,550,000, Paseo was constructed in three phases: in 1925-26 (the 261' x 227' four-story core); in 1931 (an auditorium costing approximately $29,140); and in 1938 (a three-story 59' x 101' addition). The building was designed with seventy classrooms, an auditorium, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, domestic and manual training rooms, and a branch library.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
North, East and West - Open
South - Surface parking

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Kansas City Star, May 24, 1925, Aug 18, 1926, March 19, 1989, pg.3G
Kansas City Times, June 22, 1938, Oct 4, 1930

46. PREPARED BY
M. BETZ

47. ORGANIZATION
LANDMARKS COMMISSION

48. DATE
3/89

49. REVISION DATE(S)
#19. Cont'd:
D. Henderson (1938)

#20. Cont'd:
Fogel Const. Co. (1938)
Crosby & Patterson (1931)

#42. Cont'd:
chimney projects from the roof.

#45. Cont'd:
Kansas City View, Jan 26-Feb 8, 1988, pg. 4,7.
BP #14222 (3/24/25)
The original Troost School was a two-story brick building with frame outbuildings. Constructed in 1906, the building (called the Troost Avenue School) was located at 60th and Troost, which was then outside the city limits in rural Jackson County (the area was incorporated into the Kansas City school district in 1911). The first class had 86 pupils and 2 teachers. By 1921, with a student population of 300, the school board decided to construct a new brick building at East 60th between Tracy and Forest. The school, which was constructed in 1922 for approximately $225,000, contained 19 classrooms, an auditorium to seat 500, and a macadamized playground in front. Miss Ida Good was the first principal. The school was named in honor of (over)

### Further Description of Important Features

Situated on a sloped lot, the building faces south onto a large playground. The lower level (south facade) is executed in Carthage Stone and displays three recessed double door entrances. The centrally located entrance is flanked by pilasters. Fenestration includes rectangular windows with stone sills. The upper level is executed in buff colored brick and displays pilasters with stone caps. The name of the school is emblazoned on the center of the facade. A tall brick chimney projects from the roof.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

- **North, east and west** - residential
- **South** - playground

### Sources of Information

#43. Cont'd:

Dr. Benoist Troost, the first physician in Kansas City who came to the city in 1847.
### Architectural/Historic Inventory Survey Form

**Public School Survey #30**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Location of Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specific Legal Location**

- City or Town: KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
- Street Address: 5001 Garfield

**Description of Location**

N/A

**Coordinates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UTM</th>
<th>LAT</th>
<th>LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Survey#**

89 JA0031

**Architectural Inventory Survey Form**

1. **Present Local Name(s) or Designation(s)**
   - Frances Willard School

2. **Other Name(s)**
   - Public School

3. **Location of Negatives**
   - LANDMARKS COMMISSION

4. **Specific Legal Location**
   - Public Schools of Kansas City

5. **Thematic Category**
   - Educational

6. **Date(s) or Period**
   - 1923/1931

7. **Style or Design**
   - Educational

8. **Description of Location**
   - N/A

9. **Coordinates**
   - UTM
     - LAT: N/A
     - LONG: N/A

10. **Site**
    - Structure: XXX
    - Object: XXX

11. **National Register**
    - YES: ( )
    - NO: ( )

12. **Local Contact Person or Organization**
    - LANDMARKS COMMISSION

13. **Ownership**
    - Public: (X)
    - Private: ( )

14. **Owner's Name and Address**
    - If Known: N/A

15. **Name of Established District**
    - NONE

16. **Thematic Category**
    - Educational

17. **Date(s) or Period**
    - 1923/1931

18. **Style or Design**
    - Educational

19. **Architect or Engineer**
    - Charles A. Smith

20. **Contractor or Builder**
    - N/A

21. **Original Use, If Apparent**
    - Educational

22. **Present Use**
    - Educational

23. **Ownership**
    - Public: (X)
    - Private: ( )

24. **Condition**
    - Interior: N/A
    - Exterior: Good

25. **Open to Public?**
    - YES: (X)
    - NO: ( )

26. **Preservation Underway?**
    - YES: ( )
    - NO: (X)

27. **Endangered?**
    - YES: (X)
    - NO: ( )

28. **No. of Stories**
    - 1

29. **Basement?**
    - YES: (X)
    - NO: ( )

30. **Foundation Material**
    - Concrete

31. **Wall Construction**
    - Irregular/tile

32. **Roof Type and Material**
    - Brick/stone

33. **No. of Bays**
    - XXX

34. **Plan Shape**
    - Irregular

35. **Changes Addition**
    - YES: (X)
    - NO: ( )

36. **Changes - Alteration**
    - YES: (X)
    - NO: ( )

37. **Condition**
    - Interior: N/A
    - Exterior: Good

38. **Visible from Public Road?**
    - YES: (X)
    - NO: ( )

39. **Distance from and Frontage on Road**
    - NONE

**Further Description of Important Features**

Facing west on Garfield, the building displays an unusual facade with a seven-part composition. The centrally located bay has three, arched entrances supported by two columns. Three doors have transoms with terra cotta relief above them. Two towers with blind arches, brackets and tile roof are located over the one-story entrance bay. Blind arches are located over the rectangular windows. Fenestration includes rectangular, one-over-one sash windows (with reflecting glass) on the front and side facades. These windows are crowned with blind arches. Three (over 43. **History and Significance**

Constructed for a cost of approximately \$250,000 (KC Star 4/1/23), the building was designed with nine classrooms, a kindergarten, gymnasium, auditorium, manual training rooms, sewing and cooking rooms, and a dispensary. Each of the classrooms has an outside door. An addition was made in 1931 which included four classrooms. The cost was approximately \$53,854.00 (KC Times 8/27/31).

44. **Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

- North - residential
- South and East - schoolyard
- West - open/residential

45. **Sources of Information**

- Kansas City Journal, 9/22/23.
- Kansas City Times, 8/27/31.

46. **Prepared by**

M. BETZ

47. **Organization**

LANDMARKS COMMISSION

48. **Date**

3/89
42. Cont'd:
arched openings at the end bays have been enclosed since the construction of the building.
Longfellow School

**Specific Location**
2815 Cherry

**Coordinates**
UTM

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

### Description of Important Features
The 1914 section of this building faces east on to Cherry. It features an elevated foundation of cut stone. The arched entrance is placed within a stone surround. The 1927 section of the building adjoins the 1914 section, extending the building to the south. The 1957 addition consists of a two story section on the east facade and a 3 story section that extends north of the 1914 section. This addition features horizontal bands of multipaned windows. Marshall & Brown were architects for the 1957 addition; construction was by Sharp Brothers.

### History and Significance
Longfellow School opened in 1890 with 9 rooms. The school was enlarged in 1914, 1927, and 1957. In 1957 the original 1890 portion of the building was demolished. The first principal of the school, serving from 1890-1899, was A.E. Wardner.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
A playground area is to the east of this school. To the south is vacant land and a commercial building. Residences and a commercial building are to the north. To the west are storage lots and a commercial building.

---

**Sources of Information**
- Kansas City Times, March 10, 1949.
- Kansas City Times, Oct. 19, 1940.
- Kansas City Times, Dec. 17, 1927.
- C. Whitney, History of Kansas City, Vol. 1, p. 341
- BP #11133; 53584
- WP #14197
- Western Contractor, February 16, 1927, p. 24.

---

**Prepared by**
Piland Landmarks Commission

**Date**
4/24/84
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES  

Facing west on Holmes, the building is executed in buff color brick with stone trim and displays three connected units constructed in 1924 (south), 1930 (center) and 1989 (north). The south unit has an arched entrance with a stone surround, a tower with a bell roof, a small ballustrade, a circular medallion, four decorative urns, coping at the roofline, and paired rectangular windows with stone sills and lintels (upper level only). The central unit of the building, which contained the gymnasium and auditorium, displays five evenly spaced blind arches, four circular columns, a large four-story tower, and paired rectangular windows with stone sills and lintels (upper level only). The north unit has a flat roof, brick siding, and paired rectangular windows with stone sills and lintels (upper level only).

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE  
The original W. R. Nelson School was a two-story, two-room frame building erected in 1922. It was sometimes referred to as the 'overflow' school because many of its students came here from other overcrowded schools. In 1924, with 160 students, the first unit of the new W. R. Nelson School was completed. By 1930, the building included 18 classrooms, home economics and manual training rooms, a kindergarden, an auditorium, a playroom, and a gymnasium. Although currently unoccupied, the building has a recent (c.1989) addition.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS  
North - educational Buildings  
South - surface parking  
East - residential  
West - stone retaining wall (front)

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION  
Kansas City Post, 1/25/24  
Western Contractor, 1/8/23, pg. 36.  

46. PREPARED BY  
M. BETZ

47. ORGANIZATION  
LANDMARKS COMMISSION

48. DATE  
3/89  
49. REVISION DATE(S)
Continuation

HISTORIC INVENTORY

ADDRESS:

#42. Cont'd:

medallions, coping at the roofline, a brick chimney and rectangular windows with stone sills and keystones at the lower level. The name of the school is emblazed on the upper level. The newest unit displays four long rectangular windows with triangular transoms.
Facing south on Independence Avenue, Thacher School was executed in pressed buff brick, white limestone and white enamel brick. The composition of the main facade is characterized by corner pavilions flanking a central mass. The building rests upon a high foundation that displays a wide limestone belt course at the water table. Horizontal bands of limestone and enamel brick divide the first floor level into twelve layers. The tall, rectangular windows have limestone lintels and keystones. The corner pavilions are pierced by three windows and contrast (over).
#42. Cont'd:

with the fenestration pattern of the central block (five openings on the first floor and seven openings on the second floor).

A centrally located entrance displays a triumphal arch supported by brick pilasters. The central arch raises the height of the full first floor and is flanked by two arches that were originally open (now bricked up). The second story fenestration combines limestone sills with enamel brick surrounds. Above the arch is a grouping of five windows crowned with a molded architrave that forms a continuous lintel. The west and east facades have paired groupings of windows and the first floor entrances are formed by wide, molded limestone arches. A low pitched hipped roof and cornice with dentils visually tie the projecting pavilions into one volume. A 1917 addition carries the horizontal lines of the original building across the watertable, sills, lintels and projecting cornice of the rectangular block.

#43. Cont'd:

elementary age students in the Northeast. In 1914, an addition made to the north provided additional space for the school. The building is slated for demolition in the early 1990's.
The old Kansas City High School, later called Central High School, once stood at the southeast corner of 11th and Locust Streets (now Municipal Court). The building opened as a high school in 1868 with only four pupils (Kansas City Times, June 1, 1925). A two-story frame addition (connected by a walkway) was made to the school in 1873. In 1875, this was torn down when two brick additions were made to the south and east, providing nine extra rooms for the school. Another three-story brick addition was also erected in 1884 to the south end. By 1891 with a student population of over 1000, voters approved the construction of a new Central High School to be erected on the site of the old building. However, this building also outlived its usefulness (over).
#19. Cont'd:
Ralph Curry (1964)

#20. Cont'd:
Interstate Const. Co. (1938)
E. J. Webb Const Co. (1964)

#42. Cont'd:
three-part windows with stone lintels and sills. A 100' 6" x 126' 6" addition (reinforced steel) was constructed to the west.

#43. Cont'd:
and, in 1914, voters again approved the construction of a new school. Selecting a new site for Central High School at Linwood Blvd. and East 33rd Street, the school board opted not to tear down, instead, it later became a vocational school. The new location reflected a shift in population to the south of the city.

Ground was first broken for the new Central High School in December of 1913. Completed in the summer of 1915 at a cost of approximately $500,000, the building was designed with 75 rooms to accommodate 1500 students. It included an assembly room, two gymnasiums, a swimming pool, a lunch room, and a branch library. The interior plan for Central closely followed those for Northeast High School (1913-14) stated that the building was designed to "look like a large family hotel or clubhouse". In 1938, a 54' x 110' two-story addition was made to the school. Another addition was made in 1964.

#45. Cont'd:

Kansas City Times, 6/1/23; 1/14/22; 12/12/33; 5/25/23.
Kansas City Journal-Post, 8/9/25.
Kansas City Journal, 2/21/13; 4/26/12.
The Evolvement of Central High School into a Black Social Institution, 1974 Thesis (MA), Howard University by James S. Tinney
BP #11137-#2 1/24/14.
BP # 5258A 3/1/38
#7706 3/4/64
# Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri
## Architectural/Historic Inventory Survey Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
<th>Public School Survey #</th>
<th>4. Present Local Name(s) or Designation(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY 149</td>
<td>Seven Oaks School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. County</th>
<th>Jackson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Location of #5-29/30 Negatives</th>
<th>LANDMARKS COMMISSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. Specific Legal Location</th>
<th>Kansas City Township, Range, Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3715 Jackson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. City or Town if Rural, Vicinity</th>
<th>Kansas City, Missouri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. Description of Location</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. Coordinates UTM</th>
<th>LAT</th>
<th>LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. Site ( )</th>
<th>Building (X)</th>
<th>Object ( )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. On National Register?</th>
<th>Yes (X)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. Is It Eligible?</th>
<th>Yes (X)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. Part of Established Dist.</th>
<th>Yes (X)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. District Eligible?</th>
<th>Yes (X)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. Name of Established District</th>
<th>NONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
<th>PUBLIC SCHOOL OF KANSAS CITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17. Date(s) or Period</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18. Style or Design</th>
<th>Educational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19. Architect or Engineer</th>
<th>Charles A. Smith</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20. Contractor or Builder</th>
<th>TOWNSHIP RANG</th>
<th>SECTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21. Original Use, if Apparent</th>
<th>Educational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>22. Present Use</th>
<th>Educational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23. Ownership</th>
<th>PUBLIC (X)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>24. Owner's Name and Address</th>
<th>IF KNOWN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>25. Open To Public?</th>
<th>Yes (X)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
<th>LANDMARKS COMMISSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
<th>NONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>28. No. of Stories</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>29. Basement?</th>
<th>Yes (X)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30. Foundation Material</th>
<th>Stone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31. Wall Construction</th>
<th>Buff brick/stone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>32. Roof Type and Material</th>
<th>Flat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33. No. of Bays</th>
<th>教育</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>34. Wall Treatment</th>
<th>Educational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>35. Plan Shape</th>
<th>Educational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>36. Changes Addition</th>
<th>Yes (X)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>37. Condition Interior</th>
<th>Good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>38. Preservation Underway?</th>
<th>Yes (X)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>39. Endangered?</th>
<th>No (X)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>40. Visible from Public Road?</th>
<th>Yes (X)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
<th>NONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## Further Description of Important Features
The Seven Oaks School faces south onto a playground. The front displays two entrances with terra cotta surrounds and belt courses above the lower and third levels. Pedimented gables mark the entrance bays. A brick chimney projects from the roof. Fenestration includes paired rectangular windows with stone sills.

## History and Significance
Replacing the old four-room school at 39th and Cleveland, the new Seven Oaks School was constructed between 37th and 38th Streets, and Jackson and Spruce Avenues. The building was originally designed with 17 rooms for 397 "white children" (Kansas City Star, 9/7/27). Miss Minnie Dresser was the first principal.

## Description of Environment and Outbuildings
North, East and West - Residential
South - Open/playground

## Sources of Information
Kansas City Star, Aug. 21, 1925; Apr. 7, 1927
Kansas City Times, Nov. 6, 1926.

## Prepared by
M. BEITZ

## Organization
LANDMARKS COMMISSION
**LANDMARKS COMMISSION OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>1. NO.</strong></th>
<th>PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY # 37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. COUNTY</strong></td>
<td>JACKSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES</strong></td>
<td>LANDMARKS COMMISSION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)</strong></th>
<th>Norman School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. OTHER NAME(S)</strong></td>
<td>B9JA0038</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION OF KANSAS CITY TOWNSHIP</strong></th>
<th>3514 Jefferson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. CITY OR TOWN</strong></td>
<td>KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>9. COORDINATES UTM</strong></th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. SITE( ) STRUCTURE( ) BUILDING XXXX OBJECT( )</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11. ON NATIONAL A. NATIONAL REGISTER</strong></td>
<td>YES( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12. IS IT YES( ) ELIGIBLE? NO( )</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13. PART OF ESTABL. YES( ) HIST. DISTRICT</strong></td>
<td>YES( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14. DISTRICT YES( ) POTENTIAL? NO( )</strong></td>
<td>NO( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>16. THEMATIC CATEGORY</strong></th>
<th>PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KANSAS CITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD</strong></td>
<td>1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>18. STYLE OR DESIGN</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER</strong></td>
<td>Charles A. Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER</strong></td>
<td>Santa Fe Const. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT EDUCATIONAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>22. PRESENT USE</strong></td>
<td>Educational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>23. OWNERSHIP</strong></td>
<td>PUBLIC( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>24. OWNER’S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>25. OPEN TO PUBLIC</strong></td>
<td>YES( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION</strong></td>
<td>LANDMARKS COMMISSION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED</strong></td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>28. NO. OF STORES</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>29. BASEMENT?</strong></td>
<td>YES( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL</strong></td>
<td>stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>31. WALL CONSTRUCTION</strong></td>
<td>masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL</strong></td>
<td>Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>33. NO. OF BAYS</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>34. WALL TREATMENT</strong></td>
<td>stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>35. PLAN SHAPE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>36. CHANGES ADDITION</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>37. CONDITION INTERIOR</strong></td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? NO( )</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>39. ENDANGERED? NO( )</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD?</strong></td>
<td>YES( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES**

Situated on the northeast corner of 36th and Jefferson, the Norman School faces south and displays a rubble limestone facade and a carthage stone cornice with dentils. Fenestration includes long rectangular windows with transoms and stone surrounds on levels two and three, and small, almost square, windows on level one. Wide belt courses are located above levels one and three. The south facade displays a stepped parapet, a triangular parapet with a bullseye window, and a projecting entrance bay crowned with an arched transom and hood. Above this (over)

**43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE**

"The rapid growth of the city toward the southwest" led to the construction of a new Norman School, which replaced the "little frame shack" that stood on the site. (Kansas City Journal 12/28/06). Named for Joseph L. Norman, president of the Board of Education, the building was completed in 1906. The plans closely resembled those of the Humbold School although the Normal School was designed with only ten classrooms instead of eighteen. The cost was approximately $55,000.

**44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS**

East and West - residential  
North and South - open  
Stone retaining wall in front.

**45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

Kansas City Journal, 12/28/06  
Kansas City Star, March 18, 1906 pg. 7  
WP #25887

**46. PREPARED BY**  
M. BETZ

**47. ORGANIZATION**  
LANDMARKS COMMISSION

**48. DATE**  
3/89  
**49. REVISION DATE(S)**  
3/89
42. Cont'd:

entrance is a three-part window with a triangular parapet. The west facade has a recessed entrance.
Situated on the southwest corner of Linwood and Cleveland, the building displays classical elements including pilasters placed at evenly spaced intervals. The entrances have stone surrounds that are crowned with relief. Fenestration includes two-part (levels one and two) and three-part (level three) windows with stone sills. A band of decorative relief is located above the third level windows and along the coping of the wall (west facade). Stone belt courses are located above and below the first level. A tall brick chimney displaying terra cotta is located in the center of the building. Staircases were also included in the design of the building. The total cost of the school was approximately $900,000.

Designed to accommodate 1500-1800 pupils, the school featured two gymnasiums, a swimming pool, 48 classrooms, manual training shops, and an auditorium that seated 1700 students. Architect Charles A. Smith stated that he included ramps in the design for the school "to do away with the necessity of climbing steps to and from classes". These ramps are located in the center of the building. Staircases were also included in the design of the building. The total cost of the school was approximately $900,000.

Sources of Information
Kansas City Star, 12/13/23; 2/8/24; 12/14/24; 6/10/24; 8/4/25; 9/2/25
Kansas City Post 9/6/25.
42. Cont'd:
projects from the roof.
Facing south on East Linwood, the building displays a five-part composition executed in Oolitic limestone. The wings have three, six-sash (upper two sashes have been enclosed) rectangular windows on levels one and three. A small shingled canopy crowns the third level. Devoid of ornamentation, the second level displays the name of the school. The central section of the building has a roof playground that is connected by two "fresh air" rooms. The lower levels display five rectangular windows on levels one and two. Entrances flank the central (over one of the kindergarden, a home economics (cooking and sewing) rooms, lunch rooms, another 1924, a south addition was constructed of matching limestone. This addition included a kindergarten, a home economics (cooking and sewing) rooms, lunch rooms, another gymnasium, an assembly hall and an open air playground on the roof. The cost of the building was approximately $125,000. In 1924, a south addition was constructed of matching limestone. This addition included a kindergarten, a home economics (cooking and sewing) rooms, lunch rooms, another gymnasium and four additional classrooms. The cost of this addition was approximately (over)
HISTORIC INVENTORY

ADDRESS:

Cont'd:

section of the building. Above the entrances are three long rectangular windows with terra cotta lintels that are visually separated by stone pilasters with decorative caps. A large stone retaining wall is located in front of the elliptic playground that measures approximately 175' x 240'.

Cont'd:

$53,000. The school was named in honor of Col. Milton Moore, a prominent Kansas City teacher and lawyer.

Cont'd:

Kansas City Times, 4/18/24; 8/20/14.
Kansas City Star, 7/30/14; 11/25/14.
Kansas City Journal-Post, 10/28/28.
Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri

Architectural/Historic Inventory Survey Form

1. NO. Public School Survey # 38

2. COUNTY

Jackson

3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES

#2-30A/31A

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

St. Paul's School

5. OTHER NAME(S)

Rollins School

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP________ RANGE________ SECTION______

IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS

4043 Main

7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY

Kansas City, Missouri

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

N/A

9. COORDINATES UTM

LAT N/A

LONG N/A

10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( ) BUILDING (X) OBJECT ( )

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES (X) NO ( ) 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ( )

13. PART OF ESTABL. YES (X) NO ( )

14. DISTRICT YES (X) NO ( )

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

16. THERMATIC CATEGORY

Public Schools of Kansas City

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD

1904

18. STYLE OR DESIGN

Educational

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER

Charles A. Smith

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Educational

22. PRESENT USE Educational

23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (X)

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN N/A

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES (X) NO ( )

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION

Landmarks Commission

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED None

28. NO. OF STORIES

3

29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ( )

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL

Concrete

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Masonry

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL

33. NO. OF BAYS FRON'T SIDE

34. WALL TREATMENT brick/limestone

35. PLAN SHAPE

Irregular

36. CHANGES 4048

ADDITION ( ) ALTERED ( ) MOVED ( )

37. CONDITION INTERIOR

Good

EXTERIOR

38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES ( ) NO (X)

39. ENDANGERED? YES (X) BY WHAT?

30. DISTANCE FROM PUBLIC ROAD

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

Facing west on Main Street, the building is executed in red brick and is trimmed with white limestone. It displays a centrally located entrance flanked by four windows with stone sills. Fenestration also includes three-sash rectangular windows with stone sills (third level). Another entrance faces onto 41st Street. A wide belt course is located above the first level and below the second level. A centrally located low-pitch dormer projects from the roof which has wide overhanging eaves. Brick quoins distinguish the corner of the building. A stone (over

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

The rapid expansion of the Hedrick School lead to a request from the residents of Westport to construct a new school. Around 1902, the Kansas City school board purchased land from Lowell A. Goodman to be used for the new educational facility. The cornerstone was laid in 1903. Completed in 1904, Rollins School was designed with a boy's and girls playroom, a gymnasium, a 'bookroom' on the lower level; four classrooms with cloak rooms, a large kindergarten, and offices on the first level; and five classrooms with cloak rooms, and a teacher's room on the upper level. The school is one of Charles A. Smith's early school designs. Originally named for James

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

North - surface parking South - playground

East - apartments West - block center

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Kansas City Star, April 7, 1946

Sally Knox Boon, manuscript, February, 1926

46. PREPARED BY

M. BETZ

47. ORGANIZATION

Landmarks Commission

48. DATE 49. REVISION DATE(S)

3/89
#42. Cont'd:

retaining wall is located in front of the building.

#43. Cont'd:

Sidney Rollins who contributed to the early development of the Kansas City school system, St. Paul's Catholic school now occupies the building.
In 1925, A. Louis Ruhl gave his residence at 8164 Wyoming to the community for use as a school. In honor of his generosity, a new school was named after him. Constructed in 1927, the building had four classrooms and a gymnasium. The building became the Ruhl-Hartman High School in 1933. In 1956, the Finley Engineering College took over the school. The building is currently vacant.

**Sources of Information**

The Graphic, "A. Louis Ruhl Grade School" by Vera Wiley, 1934

Kansas City Star, Aug. 22, 1937

Kansas City Times, Feb. 13, 1956
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. No.</th>
<th>PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY # 29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td>JACKSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Location of #1-5A-B8 Negatives LANDMARKS COMMISSION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Specific Legal Location of Kansas City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. City or Town</td>
<td>IF RURAL, VICINITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, Missouri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Description of Location</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Coordinates UTM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. On National Register?</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of Established District</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Name of Established District</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Is it Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>LANDMARKS COMMISSION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. District Eligible?</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>Charles A. Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Present Use</td>
<td>Educational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Style or Design</td>
<td>Educational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Owner's Name and Address</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Foundation Material</td>
<td>Stone/concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Wall Construction</td>
<td>Reinforced concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Roof Type and Material</td>
<td>Flat/comp material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. No. of Bays</td>
<td>Front Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Condition</td>
<td>Exterior good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>LANDMARKS COMMISSION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Basement?</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Foundation Material</td>
<td>Stone/concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Wall Construction</td>
<td>Reinforced concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Roof Type and Material</td>
<td>Flat/comp material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. No. of Bays</td>
<td>Front Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Brick/stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Plan Shape</td>
<td>Rectangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Changes or Alterations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Preservation Underway?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Visible From Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Distance From and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42. Further Description of Important Features: Situated on a sloping hill on the south-west corner of McGee and 39th Streets, the Westport Junior High School measures approximately 132' x 198'. Touted in 1924 as a completely modern "English Renaissance" building, the school displays ornate classical elements executed in stone and terra cotta. The west (main) entrance has Ionic pilasters and a crowning pediment with volutes. The upper town levels display cartouches, rosettes and recessed fanlight moldings. An elaborate baluster surrounds the fifth level. Fenestration includes one-over-one sash.

43. History and Significance: Costing approximately $850,000, the building was designed with a few unique features including a roof garden on the fifth floor, a roof garden off the fifth floor (top level), cafeteria and two passenger elevators - the first ever to be installed in a Kansas City school building. The auditorium extends three-stories with a 22' deep stage and a seating capacity of 1600. The entire space was designed to be acoustically correct. Separate boys and girls gymnasia each measure 50' x 85'. The school was also designed with a swimming pool, an assembly hall equipped with two galleries, shops, laboratories, and manual training rooms.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings: North - Open South - Westport High School West - Surface Parking East - Open/parking

45. Sources of Information:
- Western Contractor, November 28, 1923, pg 36
- BP #13828 (10/23/23)
Continuation

HISTORIC INVENTORY

ADDRESS:

#42. Cont'd:

rectangular windows with stone lintels and sills on levels one through four (and the raised basement), and arched windows with decorative surrounds on the fifth level.

#43. Cont'd:
Facing south on Meyer Blvd., the building is distinguished by its centrally located tower and five-part composition. The two-story west wing displays four, paired rectangular windows with stone sills on the lower level, and four, paired rectangular windows with stone lintels on the upper level. The three-story unit to the east has a centrally located entrance flanked by paired rectangular windows with stone sills. Five, paired rectangular windows are located on the second level, and five, paired rectangular windows with stone caps on the third level. The original Southeast Highschool was constructed in 1914 and was located on Linwood Blvd. Shortly after it was completed, the building was renamed Central Highschool. In 1934, PWA money (approximately $600,000) was allocated to construct another 'Southeast' Highschool, which was to be located on a 32 acre tract on Meyer Blvd. The cornerstone was laid in 1937. The design of the building included a centrally located tower which contained an open observation room. Beneath this area (which was accessible by a circular steel stairway) was a music room, a cafeteria and an auditorium designed to seat almost 1,100. A branch library displayed several murals from the Mark Twain School. These murals were painted by WPA artists and depicted (over)
#19. Cont'd:
Neville, Sharp and Simon (1953)

#20. Cont'd:
Winn-Senter Const. Co. (1953)

#42. Cont'd:

four-story centrally located entrance bay, which contains the tower, is flanked by three-part, one-over-one sash rectangular windows with stone surrounds. The unit has three bays and is visually divided by brick pilasters. Fenestration on the central unit includes three-part rectangular windows on each level. The fourth-floor windows are arched. The unit directly east of the central portion of the building is three-stories in height and displays paired rectangular windows on each level. The third level windows are crowned with stone caps. The tow-story east wing displays brick pilasters that visually separate the front facade into three bays. Long, multi-sash rectangular windows with stone surrounds are located between the pilasters.

#43. Cont'd:

characters that appeared in Mark Twain's books. In 1953, an addition was made to provide 11 additional classrooms, a swimming pool, and a new gymnasium. A 550-seat balcony was also added to the auditorium.
Situated on the southeast corner of West 69th and Oak Streets, the J.C. Nichols School measures approximately 215' x 104'. The building, which was constructed in three units, displays four entrances with pointed arch stone surrounds. Fenestration on the front facade also includes paired, multi-sash rectangular windows with stone sills. The pointed arch stone lintels crown the third level windows. The end entrance bays display cut stone trim and parapets. Circular medallions are located between the second and third levels. A brick chimney projects from the roof.

Constructed in 1926, the original section of the school is located to the north of the building. In 1931, a second addition included six classrooms, a home economics room, kindergarten, auditorium and gymnasium. The third and final addition of the school was constructed in 1935 for approximately $70,000. This addition was part of a PWA project that included five other schools in Kansas City. Located to the south of the building, the 1935 unit included a cafeteria, a foods room for the domestic science department, three completed classrooms and four additional rooms. Although still currently owned by the Kansas City School Board, the building now serves as the center for the Gladstone Visual Arts.

North, West and South - residential
East - schoolyard

Sources of Information:
- Kansas City Times, 1/27/31.
- Kansas City Star, 3/17/35.
## Architectural/Historic Inventory Survey Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY #</th>
<th>PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY #</th>
<th>Henry C. Kumpf School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)</td>
<td>Henry C. Kumpf School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>OTHER NAME(S)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Geographic Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>LOCATION OF NEIGTHES</th>
<th>LANDMARKS COMMISSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>JACKSON</td>
<td>A2-35A/36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Legal Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION</th>
<th>OF KANSAS CITY</th>
<th>TOWNSHIP</th>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>SECTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>4423 Olive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Location Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>CITY OR TOWN</th>
<th>IF RURAL, VICINITY</th>
<th>KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>KANSAS CITY</td>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description of Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Coordinates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>COORDINATES</th>
<th>UTM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>LAT N/A</td>
<td>LONG N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Site Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>STRUCTURE</th>
<th>BUILDING</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### On National Register Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>ON NATIONAL REGISTER</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Part of Established District Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>PART OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>HIST. DISTRICT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Name of Established District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</th>
<th>NONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Thematic Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KANSAS CITY</th>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Date(s) or Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>DATE(S) OR PERIOD</th>
<th>1920; 1953</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Style or Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>STYLE</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Architect or Engineer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER</th>
<th>Charles A. Smith</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Contractor or Builder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER</th>
<th>A. E. Madorie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Original Use, If Apparent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>EDUCATIONAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Present Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>PRESENT USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Educational</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ownership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>PUBLIC</th>
<th>PRIVATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Owner's Name and Address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Open to Public

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>OPEN TO PUBLIC</th>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Local Contact Person or Organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>LANDMARKS COMMISSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Surveys in Which Included

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Further Description of Important Features

With the primary facades facing south and west, the Kumpf School measures approximately 247' x 148'. The south side of the school displays a classical portico with dentils, Doric columns and a lunette. A long veranda extending the length of the south facade overlooks a three-tiered playground. A 75' veranda extends across the east facade. Three parapets are located on the east and west facades. (The end parapets are unusually shaped). Two recessed arched entrance-ways on the west facade are crowned with gable roofs supported by Doric columns. (over)

### History and Significance

The original Kumpf School was a small, two-room temporary building that was erected in 1912. This school housed 80 pupils and 2 teachers. In 1920, a new brick and stone building was constructed at a cost of approximately $300,000. The building contained 18 classrooms, each with its own outside door, separate boys and girls gymnasiums, four "fresh air rooms," manual training rooms, a kindergarden, and a suite for domestic sciences. In 1921, a three tiered playground was constructed south of the school. The building was the third school in Kansas City designed with a "sawtooth roof" which provided indirect lighting without shadows. The school was (over)

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

North, South, East and West - residential

### Sources of Information

- Kansas City Times, May 21, 1920
- Kansas City Star, 2/13/1921, pg. 3c; 11/27/53
- Western Contractor, 11/12/1919, pg. 30.

### Preceded by

M. BETZ

### Organization

LANDMARKS COMMISSION

### Date

3/89

### Revision Date(s)

3/89
#42. Cont'd:

Fenestration on this facade includes seven rectangular windows with stone sills. Four of these windows have stone lintels and keystones; the center three windows are crowned with blind arches. Fenestration on the south facade includes two doors and paired rectangular windows with stone lintels on the lower level, and double doors and rectangular windows crowned with blind arches on the upper level. A stone belt course located above the basement level surrounds the building. A brick chimney projects from the roof.

#43. Cont'd:

named for Henry C. Kumpf, a member of the first school board in Kansas City (organized in 1867) and a three-time mayor of the city.

#45. Cont'd:

Kansas City Journal-Post, 9/30/28
Kansas City Star, 10/29/29; 5/3/33.
### John J. Pershing School

**Present Local Name(s) or Designation(s):**

John J. Pershing School

**Specific Legal Location:**

5915 Park

**City or Town:** Kansas City, Missouri

**Description of Location:** N/A

**Coordinates UTM:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAT</th>
<th>LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thematic Category:**

Public Schools of Kansas City

**Date(s) or Period:**

1918/1930/1931

**Style or Design:**

Educational

**Architect or Engineer:**

Charles A. Smith

**Contractor or Builder:**

N/A

**Original Use, if Apparent Educational:**

N/A

**Present Use:**

Educational

**Ownership:**

Public (x)

**Owner's Name and Address:**

N/A

**Open to Public:**

Yes (x)

**Foundation Material:**

Concrete

**Wall Construction:**

Concrete

**Roof Type and Material:**

Flat/comp.material

**No. of Stories:**

1

**Baseline Material:**

Yes

**Condition Interior:**

Good

**Condition Exterior:**

Good

**Preservation Underway:**

No

**Endangered by:**

N/A

**Distance from and frontage on road:**

N/A

**History and Significance:**

The original John J. Pershing school was a small frame building with four classrooms. In 1930, the present building was constructed with four classrooms. Another addition was made in 1931 which provided an additional four classrooms and a kindergarten.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

South - playground

North, east and west - residential

**Sources of Information:**

Kansas City Times, July 19, 1918, Jan 14, 1930, Aug 27, 1931.

Information from the Research Development Dept.

Kansas City, Missouri School District, n.d.
**Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri**

**Architectural/Historic Inventory Survey Form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
<th>2. County</th>
<th>3. Location of #1-12A/13A Negatives</th>
<th>4. Present Local Name(s) or Designation(s)</th>
<th>5. Other Name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td></td>
<td>Faxon School</td>
<td>89JA0012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. Specific Legal Location of Kansas City</th>
<th>7. City or Town</th>
<th>8. Description of Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Kansas City</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>YES (X)</td>
<td>YES (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO (X)</td>
<td>NO (X)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES (X)</td>
<td>YES (X)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
<th>17. Date(s) or Period</th>
<th>18. Style or Design</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Schools of Kansas City</td>
<td>1911/1920/1921</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19. Architect or Engineer</th>
<th>20. Contractor or Builder</th>
<th>21. Original Use, if Apparent Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bert Elmer (1920)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Educational</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>22. Present Use</th>
<th>23. Ownership</th>
<th>24. Owner's Name and Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>PUBLIC (X)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>25. Open to Public?</th>
<th>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES (X)</td>
<td>LANDMARKS COMMISSION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>YES (X)</td>
<td>stone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31. Wall Construction</th>
<th>32. Roof Type and Material</th>
<th>33. No. of Bays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>34. Wall Treatment</th>
<th>35. Plan Shape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>36. Changes Addition</th>
<th>37. Condition Interior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALTERED (X)</td>
<td>INTERIOR good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES (X)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>40. Visible from Public Road?</th>
<th>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES XX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

Situated on the southwest corner of the Paseo and East 37th Street, the front of the building is visually divided into five bays. The center bay, distinguished by a curvilinear parapet, has an arched entranceway (lower level) displaying rosettes, a small bay window (second level), five rectangular windows (third level) and three small windows flanked by decorative columns (attic level). Fenestration on the front facade also includes paired rectangular windows with stone sills and lintels on levels two and three, and one-over-one sash rectangular windows (over)

**History and Significance**

The Faxon School, named for F. A. Faxon, a director for many years on the city board of education, was founded in 1907. The first classes were held in three temporary frame buildings with a student population of ninety-seven. Miss Belle Harrison was the first principal of the school. When the present building was constructed in 1911, the student population had grown to over four hundred. Between 1920 and 1921, two additions were made to the school. The three-story south addition contained six classrooms. The two-story west addition contained a gymnasium (lower level) and auditorium (upper level) with seating for over 500. This auditorium had a 15' x 50' stage which featured a motion picture room. (KC Star 10/22/21)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

North, South, and West - Residential
East - Residential/open
Stone retaining wall in front.

**Sources of Information**

Kansas City Star, 9/12/1915; 10/23/1921
Kansas City Times, 2/22/1907
BP #70715 (11/9/20)
BP #73291 (10/19/21)

**Prepared By**

M. Betz

**Organization**

LANDMARKS COMMISSION

**Date**

3/89
42. Cont'd:

on the lower (raised basement) level. A stone belt course wraps around the building above the basement level. Patterned brick and terra cotta relief adorn the attic level. Other ornamentation on the building includes gargoyles above the third level (front facade) and additional terra cotta relief on the central entrance bays.
**Situated on the southwest corner of 73rd and Pennsylvania, the two-story school exhibits two recessed Tudor-arch entrances (facing north and east), a tower, and a second level bay window. A checkerboard pattern executed in glazed brick adorns the copying of the wall. Arches follow the east facade. A long, one-story addition extends across the south facade and faces a playground. This addition has two projecting bays located in the center and at the east end. Fenestration includes rectangular windows and doors (with arched transoms) leading into the classrooms.**

**Named in honor of a member of the school board from 1905-1917, the original Hale F. Cook School was erected in 1912 on the site of the present building. Fifty students originally attended the school. In 1916, an annex provided additional space. By 1922, it became apparent that a new building was needed to meet the demands of a growing student population. Completed in 1923, the school was originally designed with eleven classrooms, an auditorium with a seating capacity for 600, a gymnasium, boys and girls locker rooms with showers, a kindergarten, a fresh air room, a manual training room, a sewing room, a cooking room and a lunchroom. Costing approximately...**

**North, East and West - Residential**

**South - paved schoolyard**

---

**LANDMARKS COMMISSION OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

**Public School Survey #41**

**County:** Jackson

**Location:** 75-19-22

**Specific Legal Location:** 3202 Pennsylvania

**City or Town:** Kansas City, Missouri

**Description of Location:** N/A

**Coordinates UTM:**

**Site:**

**Structure:**

**Building:**

**Object:**

**On National Register:**

**Eligible:**

**Part of Established District:**

**Name of Established District:**

**Architect or Engineer:**

Charles A. Smith (1923-1930)

**Contractor or Builder:**

C. W. VanVactor Const. 1930 (Over)

**Original Use:**

**Apparent Educational Use:**

**Present Use:**

**Ownership:**

**Owner's Name and Address:**

**Open to Public:**

**Local Contact Person or Organization:**

**Landmarks Commission**

**Dates:**

**Date(s):** 1923, 1930, 1952

**Foundation Material:**

**Wall Construction:**

**Roof Type and Material:**

**Wall Treatment:**

**Plan Shape:**

**Changes Addition (Explain in No. 42):**

**Alteration:**

**Condition:**

**Preservation Underway:**

**Endangered:**

**Visible From Public Road:**

**Distance from and Frontage on Road:**

---

**Further Description of Important Features:**

Situated on the southwest corner of 73rd and Pennsylvania, the two-story school exhibits two recessed Tudor-arch entrances (facing north and east), a tower, and a second level bay window. A checkerboard pattern executed in glazed brick adorns the copying of the wall. Arches follow the east facade. A long, one-story addition extends across the south facade and faces a playground. This addition has two projecting bays located in the center and at the east end. Fenestration includes rectangular windows and doors (with arched transoms) leading into the classrooms. Named in honor of a member of the school board from 1905-1917, the original Hale F. Cook School was erected in 1912 on the site of the present building. Fifty students originally attended the school. In 1916, an annex provided additional space. By 1922, it became apparent that a new building was needed to meet the demands of a growing student population. Completed in 1923, the school was originally designed with eleven classrooms, an auditorium with a seating capacity for 600, a gymnasium, boys and girls locker rooms with showers, a kindergarten, a fresh air room, a manual training room, a sewing room, a cooking room and a lunchroom. Costing approximately... North, East and West - Residential South - paved schoolyard

---

**Sources of Information:**

Kansas City Star, 7/7/23, pg. 2F; 9/2/23; 11/26/23.

Kansas City Times, 4/12/24; 4/4/30 8/27/37

BP #92176 (6/6/30)

---

**Prepared By:**

M. Betz

**Organization:**

Landmarks Commission

**Date:** 4/9/30

**Revision Date(s):**

3/89
#19. Cont'd:

William M. Icehower (1952)

#20. Cont'd:

Sam Dasta & Sons (1952)

#42. Cont'd:

A tall chimney projects from the center of the roof.

#43. Cont'd:

$23,000, a four-room addition, measuring approximately 68' x 81' was made in 1930. Another addition measuring approximately 40' x 93' was made in 1952.

#45. Cont'd:

BP #33292 A (9/12/52)

Manuscript from O.F. Diensen, Principal, Hale F. Cook School, 1922
LANDMARKS COMMISSION OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. No. PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY # 42
2. County JACKSON
3. Location of Negatives Landmarks Commission

4. Present Local Name(s) or Designation(s)
   Booker T. Washington School

5. Other Name(s)
   Irving School

6. Specific Legal Location of Kansas City
   Township
   Range
   Section

7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity
   Kansas City, Missouri

8. Description of Location
   N/A

9. Coordinates UTM
   Lat
   Long
   N/A

10. Site Structure Building
    Object

11. On National Register? Yes
    No

12. Is It Eligible? Yes
    No

13. Part of Established Dist.
    Hist. District?
    No

14. National Name and Address
    If Known
    N/A

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
    Public Schools of Kansas City

17. Date(s) or Period
    1887-8; 1896; 1899; 1905; 1914; 1921

18. Style or Design
    Romanesque Revival

19. Architect or Engineer (over)
    William F. Hackney (1887-8)

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, If Apparent
    Educational

22. Present Use
    Educational

23. Ownership
    Public (x)
    Private ( )

24. Owner's Name and Address
    If Known
    N/A

25. Open to Public?
    Yes ( )
    No (x)

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
    Landmarks Commission

27. Other Surveys in Which Included
    None

28. No. of Stories
    2

29. Basement?
    Yes (x)
    No ( )

30. Foundation Material
    Stone

31. Wall Construction
    Masonry

32. Roof Type and Material
    Irregular

33. No. of Bays Front Side

34. Wall Treatment
    Brick/Stone

35. Plan Shape
    Irregular

36. Changes
    Addition (x)
    Alteration ( )
    Moved ( )

37. Condition Interior
    Fair

38. Preservation Underway?
    Yes ( )
    No (x)

39. Endangered?
    Yes (x)
    No ( )

40. Visible From Public Road?
    Yes ( )
    No (x)

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features
   Booker T. Washington School is situated on the southwest corner of Prospect and 24th Street. The original (1887) section of the building has an arched stone entranceway crowned with a balustrade. Fenestration includes long rectangular windows with stone sills on the first level and arched windows with stone sills on the second level. The centrally located attic window has an arched transom flanked by small rectangular windows. Belt courses are located above the basement and first levels. A cornice with dentils surrounds the building along the coping of (over)

43. History and Significance
   Booker T. Washington School was originally called the Irving School. The history of the school began on June 19, 1887 when the School Board purchased a tract of land at the corner of 24th and Prospect, extending to the alley on 24th Street and about 150 feet south on Prospect Avenue. An eight-room schoolhouse was constructed on the site. The first classes were held in September of 1888. William F. Hackney, a partner in the firm of Hackney and Smith and the official architect for the School Board from 1887-1898, was responsible for the design. Hackney's partner, Charles A. Smith, later took over this position. By 1896, attendance rose to 800 students (over)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   North, East and West - residential
   South - paved schoolyard

45. Sources of Information
   Kansas City Star, June 8, 1887, pg 1; Sept. 2, 1887 pg 1;
   May 26, 1899; Oct. 4, 1908.
   Kansas City Journal, Feb. 25, 1914
   BP #11729, 6/24/14.

46. Prepared By
   M. Betz

47. Organization
   Landmarks Commission

48. Date
   3/89

49. Revision Date(s)
   3/89
#19. Cont'd:
Charles A. Smith (1914,1921)

#42. Cont'd:
the wall. Corbelling is located below the cornice. A metal cupola crowns the school. Dormers project from the roof. A two-story brick addition (c.1896, c. 1899) with rectangular windows and an entranceway (north) connects the original section of the building with another addition (1905). This wing has a brick chimney and rectangular windows. The west addition (c.1914) displays rectangular windows, a brick chimney, a pedimented center bay and doorway. This wing contained the auditorium and gymnasium. Another 4-room addition included a manual training shop and heating plant.

#43. Cont'd:
so the Board of Education constructed a four-room building on land west of the school. Another four-room wing was added in 1899. By 1905, additional rooms were constructed to make a total of eighteen. A 1914 addition designed by Charles A. Smith allowed for a gymnasium and auditorium. In 1921, Smith designed another four-room addition to the west end of the building. This included a new manual training shop and heating plant.

Irving School was selected in 1913 by the Board of Education to follow a new form of school organization. Called the "duplicate program school", the entire school was divided into two large groups: one followed a regular academic program in the classrooms while another group was at work in special classrooms, shops, gymnasiums, or home economics. Every ninety minutes these groups changed places. Having only eighteen rooms and a kindergarten to handle the twenty-four groups of children, the program allowed all pupils to attend school all day (instead of half-days). This program lasted until September of 1929, when Irving was again reorganized to follow a standard school plan. Irving School was among the first to adopt progressive educational movements including the organization of the first Parent-Teacher Association in Kansas City. It was also among the first schools to have playground apparatus consisting of horizontal bars and punching bags.

In 1930, Irving School was renamed Booker T. Washington School. Amidst protest, the school was converted to a "Negro School". Over the years, the controversy over the school's overcrowded conditions and lack of facilities lead to its closing around 1952. The building is currently vacant and slated for demolition.
**LANDMARKS COMMISSION OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. NO.</th>
<th>PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY # 14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. COUNTY</td>
<td>JACKSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF ARCHITECTURAL/STORIES HISTORIC SITE</td>
<td>A2-11A/1JA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)</td>
<td>James School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. OTHER NAME(S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION OF KANSAS CITY TOWNSHIP</td>
<td>5810 Scarritt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CITY OR TOWN, IF RURAL, VICINITY</td>
<td>KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. COORDINATES</th>
<th>UTM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. SITE</th>
<th>STRUCTURE</th>
<th>BUILDING</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER</th>
<th>YES ( )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGISTER NO.</td>
<td>NO ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS IT ELIGIBLE?</td>
<td>YES ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. DISTRICT</td>
<td>YES ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIST. DISTRICT</td>
<td>NO ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 14. DISTRICT | YES ( ) |
| POTENTIAL | NO ( ) |

| 15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT | |

| 16. THEMATIC CATEGORY | PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KANSAS CITY |
| 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD | 1910-11/1927 |
| 18. STYLE OR DESIGN | |

| 19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER | Charles A. Smith |
| 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER | Shinnick and Woodling |
| 21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT | Educational |
| 22. PRESENT USE | Educational |
| 23. OWNERSHIP | PUBLIC (X) |
| PRIVATE | |

| 24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS | IF KNOWN | N/A |
| 25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? | YES (X) |
| NO ( ) |

| 26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION | LANDMARKS COMMISSION |
| 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED | NONE |

| 28. NO. OF STORIES | 3 |
| 29. BASEMENT | YES (X) |

| 30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL | stone |

| 31. WALL CONSTRUCTION | reinforced concrete |

| 32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL | flat/gravel |

| 33. NO. OF BAYS | FRONT SIDE |

| 34. WALL TREATMENT | brick |

| 35. PLAN SHAPE | irregular |

| 36. CHANGES ADDITION (EXPLAIN IN PRIVATE) | NO.
| ALTERED | |
| MOVED | |
| 37. CONDITION | INTERIOR | good |
| EXTERIOR | |

| 38. PRESERVATION | UNDERWAY | YES (X) |
| NO ( ) |

| 39. ENDANGERED | YES ( ) |
| BY WHAT | |
| NO | |

| 40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD | YES (X) |
| NO | |

| 41. DISTANCE FROM FRONTAGE ON ROAD |

| 42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES | Situated on the northeast corner of Scarritt Street and Topping Avenue, the building measures approximately 171' x 100'. The building is executed in red vitrified brick crowned with Carthage stone. The front (south) facade displays a five-part composition with a small, one-story addition to the east. The projecting central bay has an arched entranceway displaying a fanlight, rosettes, and a gargoyle. The three-part arched bay is located above the entrance. An arched pediment with decorative Doric columns crowns the top. Pediments and gargoyle are also located (ove) |

| 43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE | Constructed in September of 1902, the first James School was a frame, two-room building with a five-room addition. A larger, brick building was constructed in 1910-11 to meet the needs of a growing student population. Costing approximately $100,000, the school was designed with 16 classrooms, an assembly room and offices. The first floor assembly room was also used as a kindergarten. The basement housed the boiler room, lavatories, boys and girls playrooms, a manual training room and a domestic science room. In 1927, a gymnasium, auditorium and cafeteria were constructed. The building was named for J. Crawford James, who served on the school board from 1894-1912. |

| 44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS | North - surface parking |
| South and East - residential |
| West - residential/commercial |

| 45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION | Kansas City Times, 11/17/1910; 11/21/1959; 5/17/11; 10/23/24 |
| Kansas City Post, 2/17/29. |

| 46. PREPARED BY | M. BETZ |
| 47. ORGANIZATION | LANDMARKS COMMISSION |
| 48. DATE | 3/89 |

| 49. REVISION DATE(S) | |

**NOTES:**

- NUMBERS REFER TO HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM.
42. Cont'd:

at the end bays. A belt course surrounds the building above the raised basement. Terra cotta panels are located at the attic level. Fenestration includes paired, rectangular windows with stone lintels and sills.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
<th>Public School Survey</th>
<th>55</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
<td>Landmarks Commission of KC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Present Name(s)</td>
<td>West Junior High School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other Name(s)</td>
<td>Switzer School; 1829 Madison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Specific Location</td>
<td>1838 Summit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. City or Town - If Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity</td>
<td>Kansas City, Missouri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. Coordinates</th>
<th>UTM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lat.</td>
<td>Long.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. Site</th>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. On National Register?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. Is It</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. Part of Estab.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hist. Dist.?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potentially Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. District</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potentially Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 15. Name of Established District | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17. Date(s) or Period</th>
<th>1882 (adds.1925-26;1955)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 18. Style or Design | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19. Architect or Engineer</th>
<th>see #42</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>Bennett Const. Co. (1955)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20. Original Use, if apparent school</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Use</td>
<td>school</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21. Ownership</th>
<th>Public</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>if known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>22. Owner's Name &amp; Address</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23. No. of Stories</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24. Basement?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>25. Foundation Material</th>
<th>Stone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26. No. of Bays</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Wall Construction</td>
<td>Brick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>28. Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
<th>Flat: tar &amp; gravel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29. Plan Shape</td>
<td>Irregular</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30. Wall Treatment</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31. Architect or Engineer</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>Bennett Const. Co. (1955)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>32. Contractor or Builder</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>Bennet Const. Co. (1955)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33. No. of Bays</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34. Foundation Material</td>
<td>Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Wall Construction</td>
<td>Brick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>36. Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
<th>Flat: tar &amp; gravel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37. Plan Shape</td>
<td>Irregular</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>38. Condition</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>39. Preservation</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>40. Endangered?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 42. Further Description of Important Features | The main facade of this school originally faced west onto Madison. As additions were made to the building, the orientation changed to the east, onto Summit Street. In 1925-26 an addition was placed south of the school, extending from Summit Street to Madison. An addition further to the south was made in 1955. Charles Smith was the architect of the 1925-26 addition; Curtiss Cowling was the architect of the 1955 addition. |

| 43. History and Significance | Switzer School opened in January of 1882 with 16 classrooms. Following the addition of 1925-26, the building was utilized as West Junior High School. |

| 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>45. Sources of Information</th>
<th>Kansas City Star, July 18, 1926, p. 1D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BP#1841; 77847</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP#40818; 7095A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City Journal Post, January 6, 1929</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP#1449</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>46. Prepared by</th>
<th>PILAND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47. Organization</td>
<td>Landmarks Commission of KC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Date</td>
<td>1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Revision Date(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further Description of Important Features: The main facade of this school originally faced west onto Madison. As additions were made to the building, the orientation changed to the east, onto Summit Street. In 1925-26 an addition was placed south of the school, extending from Summit Street to Madison. An addition further to the south was made in 1955. Charles Smith was the architect of the 1925-26 addition; Curtiss Cowling was the architect of the 1955 addition.

History and Significance: Switzer School opened in January of 1882 with 16 classrooms. Following the addition of 1925-26, the building was utilized as West Junior High School.

Sources of Information:
- Kansas City Star, July 18, 1926, p. 1D
  BP#1841; 77847
  BP#40818; 7095A
- Kansas City Journal Post, January 6, 1929
  BP#1449
### Historic Inventory

**Address:** 1838 Summit Street

**County:** Jackson

**City/Town:** Kansas City, Missouri

**Historic District:** Kansas City Foundation

### Architecture

- **Date(s) or Period:** 1925
- **Style or Design:** Vernacular
- **Architect or Engineer:** Charles A. Smith
- **Contractor or Builder:** Kansas City Board of Education
- **Original Use, If Apparent:** School and Library Branch
- **Present Use:** High School & Public Library Branch
- **Ownership:** Public

### Location

A. 15/361890/4327530
B. 15/361800/4327530
C. 15/362450/4327530
D. 15/362380/4327500

### History and Significance

School and library complex on southwest boundary of the West Side historic district.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Shares site sloping toward the southwest with 1829 Madison, the Switzer School.

### Sources of Information

- Water Permit #77817 - March 1925 - Kansas City Board of Education
- Building Permit #14459 - September 1925 - Kansas City Board of Education
- Keystone - "1925 A.D.

### Prepared by

Susan Ide

**Organization:** Historic Kansas City Foundation
School and library complex on southwest boundary of the West Side Historic District.
LANDMARKS COMMISSION OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY #</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>LOCATION OF #1-36A-36A NEGATIVES</th>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LANDMARKS COMMISSION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>JAGAN</td>
<td>3. LOCATION OF #1-36A-36A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEGATIVES LANDMARKS COMMISSION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S)</td>
<td>Askew School</td>
<td>5. OTHER NAME(S)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR DESIGNATION(S)</td>
<td>89JA 006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION OF KANSAS CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KANSAS CITY | 16. THEMATIC CATEGORY PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KANSAS CITY |
| 7. CITY OR TOWN | LOCATION OF/34A-36A NEGATIVES |
| RURAL, VICINITY |
| 8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION |
| N/A |

| 9. COORDINATES | UTM |
| LAT | LONG |
| N/A |

| 10. SITE( ) | STRUCTURE( ) |
| BUILDINGXXX | OBJECT( ) |

| 11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER | 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE |
| YES( ) | NOXXX |
|      | YES( ) |

| 13. PART OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT | 14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL |
| YES( ) | NOXXX |
|      | YES( ) |

| 15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT |
| N/A |

| 20. NO. OF STORIES | 29. BASEMENT |
| 2 | YES(X) |

| 30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL |
| concrete |

| 31. WALL CONSTRUCTION |
| concrete & masonry |

| 32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL |
| gable/Comp.Material |

| 33. NO. OF BAYS |
| FRONT SIDE |

| 34. WALL TREATMENT |
| Educational |

| 35. PLAN SHAPE |
| irregular |

| 36. CHANGES |
| ADDITION |
| ALTERED |
| MOVED( ) |

| 37. CONDITION |
| INTERIOR |
| EXTERIOR |
| good |

| 38. PRESERVATION |
| UNDERWAY |
| YES( ) |

| 39. ENDANGERED |
| BY WHAT |
| NO |

| 40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD |
| YESXXX |

| 41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD |
| NO( ) |

| 42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES |
| Situated on a ridge facing east on Topping, the building displays both classical and neo-classical design elements. The elaborate parapet above the front (east) entrance has flanking turrets crowned with conical roofs. Decorative rosettes are located in the large stone lintel above the second level. Brick pilasters with stone caps visually separate the front facade into eleven divisions. A stone belt course is located between the first and second levels of the building. Neo-Gothic tracery executed in stone is located above the large, second- |

| 43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE |
| The present Askew School was built in 1923 and replaced a (over--) 2-room frame building. Executed in brick with cut stone trim, Askew School was originally constructed with 12 classrooms, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 750, a gymnasium, and domestic and manual training rooms. Two of the classrooms were to be used as open air rooms located over the front entrance, which faces east. A Santa Fe Trail marker had to be moved several feet during the construction of the building. The marker now stands close to the steps near the Topping Street entrance. The school was named for Col. Frank Askew who was actively involved with the educational affairs of Kansas City. The first principal of the school was Miss Florence Betton. |

| 44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS |
| North, East and West - Residential |
| South - Open/residential |

| 45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION |
| Kansas City Star, 12/31/22, 7/29/23, 11/17/23 |
| BP #13380 (12/26/22) |
| BP #70599 (12/24/12) |
| WP #52663 |

| 46. PREPARED BY |
| M. BETZ |

| 47. ORGANIZATION |
| LANDMARKS COMMISSION |

| 48. DATE |
| 3/89 |

| 49. REVISION DATE(S) |
| J.A. | 00-045 |
level stone lintels. Two large wings flank the main section of the school building. The wings display classical elements including stone belt courses, brick pilasters and decorative parapets. Fenestration includes one-over-one sash rectangular windows with stone surrounds. The front entrance and upper level windows have arched stone lintels.
Facing east on Tracy, the Bancroft School exhibits a six-part composition. The main entrance bay is crowned with a decorative parapet. A small bay window is located above the door. The name of the school is displayed over both the main and secondary entrances. A stone belt course is located above the first and third levels. Fenestration includes paired rectangular windows with stone sills. Decorative brick work executed in a diamond-pattern design is displayed at the attic level.

Named in honor of George Bancroft, a historian, the first Bancroft School was a two-room frame building constructed in 1904. Between 1904 and 1909, three additional frame buildings were constructed as classrooms. In 1910, the first unit (containing nine rooms) of the permanent school building was erected. Another addition was made in 1913 providing a total of 18 rooms. The last addition was made in 1927.
On May 25, 1911, the Northeast Improvement Association met to discuss the establishment of a new high school in the northeast area. On November 2, 1911, the Board of Education purchased (for $30,000) from the Abington Land Company a tract of land measuring 600' (north and south) and 249' (east and west) for a new high school for area students. In 1914, construction began on the building. Costing approximately $625,000, the building was designed around a 75' x 85' auditorium that could seat about 1,600 people. The plan also included the following rooms: on the ground level, a branch public library, a vocational training department, an auxiliary gymnasium, showers, a swimming pool, a laundry, a kitchen, and a cafeteria; on the (over)
Continuation

HISTORIC INVENTORY

ADDRESS:

#19. Cont'd:

Universal Const. Co. (1937)

#42. Cont'd:

a stained glass window. Parapets distinguish the end bays and crown the centrally located side (north and south) entrance bays. The ground level displays bands of Carthage stone. Fenestration includes evenly spaced, multi-sash rectangular windows with stone lintels and sills.

#43. Cont'd:

second floor, officers, a 100' x 60' gymnasium, and chemistry physics departments; the third floor included commercial departments, the physiography department, zoology and domestic arts classrooms, study halls, a reference library and an emergency room; the fourth floor, a model flat, the domestic science laboratory, an art room, and music classrooms. Charles B. Reynolds was the first principal.

#45. Cont'd:

Northeast Courier, 3/8/27;
Kansas City Journal, 2/22/14; 5/3/14; 5/15/14.
Kansas City Times, 11/6/11; 11/8/11.
East High School was constructed to relieve some of the congestion from Central, Northeast and Manual Training High Schools. The land on which the building is situated was once owned by R. A. Long. Erected in 1925, the school followed the same plans as Southwest High School which included 20 classrooms to accommodate 800 students. In 1931-32, 19 additional classrooms, 2 gymnasiums, a cafeteria, an enlarged auditorium, a branch library and various auxiliary rooms were constructed in a $400,000, 185' x 120' addition. In 1937, four rooms were constructed to the east of the building. Another addition was made in 1953-54.

Facing east on Van Brunt, the building displays classical elements including fluted pilasters, antefixae, stylized volutes, a decorative school medallion, a pedimented gable, a three-part entrance and an architrave with triglyphs and small medallions in the metopes. A decorative cornice with dentils is located above the fourth level. Fenestration includes evenly spaced rectangular windows with stone lintels & keystones. Stone belt courses are located above and below the raised basement (1st level) and below the second and fourth levels.
19. Cont'd:
J. B. Green (1937)
Sigmund Sieben (1954)

#20 Cont'd:
Bennett Const. (1954)

#45. Cont'd:
BP #14358 6/29/25
BP #94505 12/7/31
BP #5060A 12/23/37
Situated on the northeast corner of West 57th Street and Wornall, the Bryant School faces north on Westover Road. A centrally located two-story addition, constructed in 1938, displays long, three-sash rectangular windows (five on each level). Stone string courses are located above the second level windows and follow the coping of the wall. Flanking this addition are two entrances crowned with modified Tudor arches. Each entranceway has three doors with transoms. Above the entrance are long, three-sash rectangular windows with terra cotta surrounds. (over)

**HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE**

Constructed in 1912, the first Bryant School was a two-room, frame building erected on land that was once part of the old Wornall farm. The school had forty-nine pupils and two teachers. Miss Amanda Rucker was the first principal. In 1924, a new building was constructed at a cost of approximately $100,000. The school was designed with seventeen classrooms, an auditorium, a gymnasium, shower rooms, domestic science rooms, a branch library and manual training rooms. An 18' x 65' addition was made in 1938. The school was named in honor of William Cullen Bryant, an American poet.

**DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS**

North - schoolyard
South and East - residential
West - church

**SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

Kansas City Times, 4/26/15; 12/22/37; 9/21/38.
42. Cont'd:

Small, curvalinear parapets and decorative pinnacles are located above the third level windows. A brick chimney projects from the south facade.
Facing east on White Street, the McCoy School measures approximately 138' x 80'. The front facade displays a three-part composition. A balustrade crowns the central section of the building which contains the gymnasium (lower level) and auditorium (upper level). Fenestration includes paired, one-over-one sash rectangular windows with stone lintels and sills (and enclosed with modern glass). Some of the windows have transoms. The lower (raised basement) level windows have been boarded up. Stone belt courses are located above the basement level, and (over)
above and below the third level. A five-sided wing with an unadorned cornice extends from the south facade.

#45. Cont'd:
Kansas City Times, 4/30/14.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>#1.</strong> No. PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY #</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#2.</strong> County</td>
<td>JACKSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#3.</strong> Location of Negatives</td>
<td>LANDMARKS COMMISSION #5-4/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#4.</strong> Present Local Name(s) or Designation(s)</td>
<td>Woodland School 89JAC0046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#5.</strong> Other Name(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#6.</strong> Specific Legal Location of Kansas City</td>
<td>TOWNSHIP RANGE SECTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#7.</strong> City or Town if Rural, Vicinity</td>
<td>KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#8.</strong> Description of Location</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#9.</strong> Coordinates UTM</td>
<td>LAT LONG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#10.</strong> Site ( )</td>
<td>STRUCTURE ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#11.</strong> On National Register?</td>
<td>YES ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#12.</strong> Is it YES ( )</td>
<td>ELIGIBLE?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#13.</strong> Part of Estab. Hist. District?</td>
<td>YES ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#14.</strong> District YES ( )</td>
<td>POTENTIAL?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#15.</strong> Name of Established District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#16.</strong> Thematic Category</td>
<td>PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KANSAS CITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#17.</strong> Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>1921/1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#18.</strong> Style or Design</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#19.</strong> Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>Charles A. Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#20.</strong> Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>F.C. Childers Const. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#21.</strong> Original Use, if Apparent Educational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#22.</strong> Present Use</td>
<td>Educational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#23.</strong> Ownership</td>
<td>PUBLIC (x) PRIVATE ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#24.</strong> Owner's Name and Address</td>
<td>IF KNOWN N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#25.</strong> Open to Public?</td>
<td>YES (x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#26.</strong> Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>LANDMARKS COMMISSION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#27.</strong> Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#28.</strong> No. of Stories</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#29.</strong> Basement?</td>
<td>YES (x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#30.</strong> Foundation Material</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#31.</strong> Wall Construction</td>
<td>Reinforced concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#32.</strong> Roof Type and Material</td>
<td>Irregular comp. material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#33.</strong> No. of Bays</td>
<td>Barreled tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#34.</strong> Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#35.</strong> Plan Shape</td>
<td>Irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#36.</strong> Changes</td>
<td>Addition (x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#37.</strong> Condition</td>
<td>INTERIOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#38.</strong> Preservation</td>
<td>YES ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#39.</strong> Endangered?</td>
<td>YES ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#40.</strong> Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>YES XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#41.</strong> Distance From and Frontage On Road</td>
<td>( \text{Distance} ) ( \text{Frontage} ) on road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42. **Further Description of Important Features**

Facing south, the Woodland School displays a three-part composition. The end wings have gable roofs with brackets beneath the eaves and small towers projecting from the ends of the roof. The center section of the building is recessed with a one-story addition to the front. The second level windows are crowned with blind arches. A large wing (containing the gymnasium) extends from the rear.

43. **History and Significance**

Replacing an impressive second empire school building constructed in 1871 (and demolished c.1921), the Woodland School was built in 1921 for a cost of approximately $475,000. The school was designed with twenty-seven classrooms, offices, a kindergarten, a dispensary, a lunchroom, domestic science and manual training rooms, and two "open air rooms." Nine rooms in the east wing were used by the Teachers' Training College.

44. **Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

South and East - Open
West - Playground
North - Hospital

45. **Sources of Information**

Kansas City Star, 9/10/05; 10/13/07; 5/14/22; 4/14/23; 5/20/15;

Kansas City Times, 1/26/17; 1/27/17; 6/6/23; 1/30/24; 6/23/33;

46. **Prepared by**

M. BETHZ

47. **Organization**

LANDMARKS COMMISSION

48. **Date**

3/89

49. **Revision Date(s)**

over
45. Cont'd:

BP #946-A (10/8/35)
The Attucks School consists of two interconnected pavilions with frontage on 19th Street. A raised basement level is surmounted by a stone band course. The westernmost pavilion consists of two projecting gabled sections which flank the central bay. The central bay which contains the main entrance, features a semicircular stone portal above which is placed a rectangular panel inscribed with the school's name. Brick pilasters carrying an entablature and round arch with projecting keystones complete the entrance bay through the third story. Stone surrounds are featured in the windows and an eyebrow roofed dormer is placed on the west facade. The fenestration of the pavilion features stone surrounds.

The 1st school opened at this approximate site in 1893. It consisted of 3 rooms and was later known as the East 18th Street School. It was replaced by this 8 room building in 1906, that was expanded in 1922-23.

The building is located at the northeast corner of 19th St. and Woodland Avenue.

Sources of Information
WP #3049
BP #75796
42. A shaped parapet terminates the building. The east annex was a later addition, constructed in 1922-23.
**Architectural/Historic Inventory Survey Form**

1. **No.**
   - PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY #110

2. **County**
   - JACKSON

3. **Location of Landmarks Commission Negative(s)**
   - 1-18A/19A

4. **Present Local Name(s) or Designation(s)**
   - Lincoln Academy for Accelerated Study

5. **Other Name(s)**
   - Lincoln High School

6. **Specific Legal Location of Kansas City, Missouri**
   - TOWNSHIP: RANGER: SECTION:
   - LOCATION: KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

7. **City or Town if Rural, Vicinity**
   - KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

8. **Date(s) or Period No.**
   - 1935; 1966-68

9. **Thematic Category**
   - PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KANSAS CITY

10. **Architect or Engineer**
    - Charles A. Smith

11. **Contractor or Builder**
    - (1966)

12. **Original Use, if Apparent**
    - EDUCATIONAL

13. **Present Use**
    - PUBLIC

14. **Owner's Name and Address**
    - N/A

15. **Coordinates**
    - LAT: N/A
    - LONG: N/A

16. **Condition Interior**
    - GOOD

17. **Preservation Underway?**
    - NO

18. **Endangered?**
    - YES

19. **Visible from Public Road?**
    - NO

20. **Further Description of Important Features**
    - Measuring approximately 260' (east side of Woodland Avenue) and 180' deep, the building faces west on Woodland. Although a 1934 Kansas City Star article described the school as a "fireproof Tudor Gothic" building, the elements used to adorn the building would today be described as Art Deco. These elements include the decoration on the tower, the terra cotta surround with volutes and geometric designs around the centrally located entranceway, and the Art Deco motifs (executed in terra cotta) above some of the windows. Fenestration includes rectangular windows (over 43. **History and Significance**
    - Replacing the original Lincoln High School that was located at Nineteenth and Tracy, Lincoln High School was constructed at Woodland Avenue and Twenty First Street to accommodate 1,000 "Negro pupils". The building contained an auditorium, a cafeteria and a branch library. The total cost was approximately $600,000 and $700,000. The Lincoln Academy for Accelerated Study currently occupies the building.

24. **Owner's Name and Address**
    - N/A

25. **Open to Public?**
    - YES

26. **Local Contact Person or Organization**
    - LANDMARKS COMMISSION

27. **Other Surveys in Which Included**
    - NONE

28. **No. of Stories**
    - 3

29. **Basement?**
    - YES

30. **Foundation Material**
    - BRICK

31. **Wall Construction**
    - MASONRY

32. **Roof Type and Material**
    - FLAT/COMPO.Material

33. **No. of Bays**
    - N/A

34. **Wall Treatment**
    - IRREGULAR

35. **Plan Shape**
    - IRREGULAR

36. **No. of Bays**
    - N/A

37. **Condition Exterior**
    - GOOD

38. **Preservation Underway?**
    - NO

39. **Endangered?**
    - YES

40. **Visible from Public Road?**
    - NO

41. **Distance from and Frontage on Road**
    - N/A

42. **Sources of Information**
    - Kansas City Star, Nov. 21, 1934
    - BP #15771 (5/14/35) BP #30217 (10/13/66)
    - WP #10307

43. **Date**
    - 3/89

44. **Prepared By**
    - M. BETZ

45. **Organization**
    - LANDMARKS COMMISSION

46. **Revision Date(s)**
    - 3/89
#42: Cont'd:

with stone sills. Belt courses are located above the second, third and fourth levels. A stone retaining wall is located in front of the building.

#45. Cont'd:

Kansas City Times, 6/14/23; 8/7/36.
Mid-West Contractor, Jan 2, 1935
Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri

Architectural/Historic Inventory Survey Form

1. No. Public School Survey # 4
2. County Jackson
3. Location of #3-15 Negatives Landmarks Commission

6. Specific Legal Location of Kansas City Township, Range, Section

6321 Wornall Road

4. Present Local Name(s) or Designation(s)

Border Star School

8. Description of Location

N/A

10. Site ( ) Structure ( ) Object ( )

Building

12. Is it Eligible? ( ) Yes (x) No ( )

14. District ( ) Yes (x) No ( )

15. Name of Established District

None

16. Thematic Category

Public Schools of Kansas City

17. Date(s) or Period

1924, 1926, 1931

18. Style or Design

Educational

19. Architect or Engineer

Charles A. Smith

20. Contractor or Builder

John Gosling (1926) Cont'd

21. Original Use, If Apparent

Educational

22. Present Use

Educational

23. Ownership

Public (x)

24. Owner's Name and Address

If Known: N/A

25. Open to Public? ( ) Yes (x) No ( )

26. Local Contact Person or Organization

Landmarks Commission

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

None

28. No. of Stories

2

29. Basement? ( ) Yes (x) No ( )

30. Foundation Material

Concrete

31. Wall Construction

Reinforced Concrete

32. Roof Type and Material

Flat (tar & gravel

33. No. of Bays

Front Side

34. Wall Treatment

Brick

35. Plan Shape

N/A

36. Changes and Alterations

Addition ( ) Yes (x) No ( )

37. Condition

Interior: Good

Exterior: Good

38. Preservation Underway? ( ) Yes (x) No ( )

39. Endangered? ( ) Yes (x) No ( )

40. Visible From Public Road? ( ) Yes (x) No ( )

41. Distance From and Frontage on Road

Furth Description of Important Features

Facing west on Wornall, the building displays evenly spaced rectangular windows with stone sills. Some of the lower level windows are crowned with blind arches; other lower level windows have stone lintels. Two front (west) entrances are crowned with pedimented gables and have stone surrounds. Brick pilasters are located on each facade near the corners of the building. A large chimney (with classical ornamentation) projects from the roof. Stone belt courses are located above the second level and above the raised basement.

43. History and Significance

The Border Star School District was added to the Kansas City School District in 1911. At the time of incorporation, the original c. 1873 frame "little red schoolhouse" was still standing. Around 1919, a temporary frame eight-room building was erected to meet the needs of a growing student population. The present Border Star School, completed in 1931 (in three phases: 1924, 1926, and 1931) contained 25 classrooms, an auditorium, a gymnasium, domestic science rooms, a cafeteria, storerooms, a hospital room, and shower rooms. Architect Charles A. Smith incorporated a decorative window in the form of a star over the entrance to represent the individuality of the school (Kansas City Journal, Jan 15, 1928).

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

South - Playground (paved)

East - Parking

West - Church

45. Sources of Information

Kansas City Times, 10/6/1924; 8/27/1931

Kansas City Journal, 1/15/1928

Kansas City Southwestern, June 24, 1928; 7/27/1928

46. Prepared by

M. Betz

47. Organization

Landmarks Commission

48. Date

3/89
Continuation

HISTORIC INVENTORY

ADDRESS:

20. Cont'd:
Sharp Bros. Const. (1926)

#45. Cont'd:

Kansas City Star, 8/24/1924
Waldo Country Club Weekly, 9/25/1925
BP #14129 (11/10/24)
BP #14792 (9/4/26)
BP #92784 (11/7/30)
Facing east on Wornall Road, the building displays a five-part composition with a one-story wing (c.1962) to the south. The centrally located entrance is distinguished by its six, stylized Corinthian columns which support an entablature with dentils. Blind arches are located above the paired, almost square, windows on the fourth level above the balustrade. Small medallions are located between the blind arches. Decorative urns project from the centrally located parapet. Fenestration includes paired rectangular windows with stone lintels and sills (levels one through (over))

As Kansas City grew to the south, a new high school was needed to meet the demands of a growing student population. In 1925, the central portion of Southwest High School was constructed for approximately $300,000. The building, which measured approximately 210' x 69', contained 8 classrooms, a temporary gymnasium, and domestic science rooms. Although Charles A. Smith was credited as the original architect of Southwest High School, a Kansas City Star article (2/24/35) reveals that Edgar A. Welty, "an artist in the office of Charles A. Smith" was responsible for at least a portion of the design. Nineteen additional classrooms were added in 1926 as well as a branch of the public library. This section of the school measured approximately (over)
continuation

HISTORIC INVENTORY

ADDRESS:

#19. Cont'd:
Edgar A. Welty/Charles A. Smith (1925-6)
Northern-Palmer-Hamlin (1931)

#20. Cont'd:
Louis Breitag Const. Co. (1925-6)
Crosby and Patterson (1931)
Sharp Brothers Construction Co. (1962)

#42. Cont'd:
three) and three-part rectangular windows on level four. Brick pilasters are located at evenly spaced intervals. Other decorative elements displayed on the building include Bedford stone belt courses located above the ground, third and fourth levels, brick quoins at the end bays, and panels displaying a swag relief located along the attic level.

#43. Cont'd:
184' x 267'. In 1931, the auditorium was completed for approximately $34,350. A 1938 addition, measuring approximately 125' x 134', provided 9 additional classrooms. In 1962, a wing was constructed to the south. It contained a new gymnasium.

#45. Cont'd:
BP #14273 (5/8/25)
BP #14667 (4/28/26)
BP #93869 (7/9/31)
BP #5608-A (5/6/38)
BP #7052A (11/7/62)
**Historic Inventory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>19-G</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Jackson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>1644 Wyandotte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>Webster Elementary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>1885 (add. 1887)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Style or Design</td>
<td>Romanesque Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>Manuel Diaz (1885)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>Mumma &amp; Wood (1885)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Original Use, if apparent school</td>
<td>school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Present Use, if commercial</td>
<td>commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Preservation</td>
<td>Underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>Endangered?</td>
<td>By What?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>Landmarks Commission of KC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thematic Category</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Foundation Material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wall Construction Material</td>
<td>masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>truncated hip, comp. shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>No of Bays</td>
<td>Front Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wall Treatment</td>
<td>brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plan Shape</td>
<td>irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>Changes</td>
<td>Addition, Altered, Moved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>Condition Interior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>Condition Exterior</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td>Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>76 ft on Wyandotte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Stories</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>Basement?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>Foundation Material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wall Construction Material</td>
<td>masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td>Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>truncated hip, comp. shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td>No of Bays</td>
<td>Front Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wall Treatment</td>
<td>brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plan Shape</td>
<td>irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>Changes</td>
<td>Addition, Altered, Moved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td>Condition Interior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td>Condition Exterior</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td>Endangered?</td>
<td>By What?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td>Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>76 ft on Wyandotte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td>Further Description of Important Features</td>
<td>The building consists of two sections, connected by a narrow passageway. The main facade faces east and is marked by a portico supported by sandstone piers. The transoms of the rectangular 1st floor windows have been filled in. The rectangular 2nd floor windows are surmounted by relieving arches. String courses are placed above the basement level and below the 2nd floor windows. The brick cornice is corbelled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td>History and Significance</td>
<td>This elementary school was constructed with 4 classrooms on each floor. In 1887 it was enlarged with a 4 room addition placed on the west, connected by a hallway. William F. Hackney was the architect of the addition. The school occupied the building until 1932. After sitting vacant for 6 years it was utilized by various concerns, including the Helping Hand Institute, and the Midland Radio School. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 9/2/82 and in the Kansas City Register on 2/26/82.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td>Description of Environment and Outbuildings</td>
<td>A surface parking lot is north of this building, to the east, west, and south are commercial buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sources of Information</td>
<td>WP#4749 National Register Nomination Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prepared by</td>
<td>PILAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Landmarks Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>1/1/82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td>Revision Date(s)</td>
<td>1/1/82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE**

The William Volker School had its origins as the Van Horn School. Named for Col. R. T. VanHorn in recognition of his contributions to the Kansas City School System, the first schoolhouse was originally a "small building" that was later sold to the Roanoke Baptist Church (KC Journal, September 27, 1913). In 1913, a new building was constructed with twelve classrooms and a large assembly room that also was used as a kindergarten. The design included wide corridors with cement floors and finished brick wainscotting. In 1913, a 55' x 82' addition, which included a gymnasium, was added to the rear. The School Board later changed the name to Volker School after William Volker, who contributed to the educational system of Kansas City.

**44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS**

North - Parkway  
West and South - Apartments  
East - schoolyard

**45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

Kansas City Star, 2/27/1913; 5/22/1912, pg. 1B, 9/12/1915  
BP #5498A (4/22/38)  
WP #49527

**46. PREPARED BY**

M. BETZ

**47. ORGANIZATION**

LANDMARKS COMMISSION

**48. DATE**

3/89

**49. REVISION DATE(S)**
Continuation

HISTORIC INVENTORY

ADDRESS:

#45. Cont'd:

Kansas City Times, 9/27/13.