



4

**KANSAS CITY, KANSAS
CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY**

ROSE AND PETERSON ARCHITECTS



**CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM
FY 1991 April 1, 1991 – March 31, 1992
GRANT NO. 20-91-60027-001
HISTORIC INVENTORY – PHASE 4 SURVEY
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS**

**Prepared by
Cydney Millstein
Architectural and Art Historical Research
Linda F. Becker
and
Kansas City, Kansas City Planning Division**

1994

SECOND EDITION, REVISED

**THE CITY OF
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS**

Joseph E. Steineger, Jr., Mayor

Veda J. Monday, Councilwoman First District

Carol S. Marinovich, Councilwoman Second District

Dr. Elmer W. Sharp, Councilman Third District

W. Fredrick Zimmerman, Councilman Fourth District

Frank Corbett, Councilman Fifth District

Wm. H. (Bill) Young, Councilman Sixth District

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Charles Van Middlesworth, Chairman

George Armstrong

George Breidenthal

Gene Buchanan

Ray Byers

Virginia Hubbard

Mary J. Sheppard

ROSE AND PETERSON, ARCHITECTS

INTRODUCTION

The City of Kansas City, Kansas contracted for an historical and architectural survey of buildings designed by William Warren Rose (1864-1931) and David Burton Peterson (1875-1937). This survey, the subject of this final report and the fourth to be carried out in Kansas City under a Certified Local Government grant, commenced July 1, 1991 and was completed by March 31, 1992. It has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, a division of the United States Department of the Interior, and administered by the Kansas State Historical Society. The contents and opinions, however, do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of either the United States Department of the Interior or the Kansas State Historical Society. Matching funds were provided by the City of Kansas City, Kansas.

The Rose and Peterson survey was conducted by Cydney Millstein of Architectural and Art Historical Research, Kansas City, Missouri, in association with Linda F. Becker. Larry Hancks of the City Planning Division of the City of Kansas City, Kansas provided support and assistance.

SURVEY BOUNDARIES

The survey boundaries of this project are the 1991 city limits of the City of Kansas City, Kansas. As in previous surveys, the survey boundaries were selected by representatives of the Kansas City, Kansas City Planning Division in consultation with officials from the Historic Preservation Department, Kansas State Historical Society. The survey contains 102 structures, both extant and extinct. Although the majority of these structures had not been officially surveyed prior to this project, a small number had already been documented in previous survey activities. These previous inventories were reviewed, corrected where necessary, and included in the present survey.

In addition to a survey of those structures located within the city limits, an attempt has been made to identify those structures designed by Rose and Peterson that exist or existed beyond the designated boundaries. A complete listing of identified structures is included in the appendices.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this project was to identify and inventory buildings, structures, and objects which were designed by local architects William W. Rose and David B. Peterson. This survey was planned to provide a comprehensive inventory of historically and architecturally significant structures, characterizing the range of historic properties within the project area. Secondly, this survey can be used as a tool in the identification and protection of historic resources and for making decisions pertaining to land use and planning.

Finally, it also provides an outline of the cultural heritage and architectural patterns associated with the history of Kansas City, Kansas.

METHODOLOGY

MAPS: As the inventory dealt with individual structures on scattered sites, no overall base map or maps were possible. Instead, individual maps of each building site were included on the inventory forms in the space provided for that purpose.

PHOTOGRAPHY: At least one photograph of each structure was made using a 35 mm. camera with professional black and white film. Contact sheets are keyed by sheet number and exposure number and then identified as such on the individual inventory forms. In addition, historic photographs (when available) were also included to illustrate original condition and design of the inventoried properties and/or those buildings that no longer exist.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH: Information and data were gathered from primary materials from the following sources:

1. Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education, U.S.D. 500, 625 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas. The Board of Education offices maintain files on individual schools within their jurisdiction, including those no longer extant.
2. The Board of Public Utilities, Water Operations, 700 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas. This is the repository for water permits.
3. The Kansas Room, Kansas City, Kansas Public Library, 625 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas. This special collection maintains books and photographs on local history, including a notebook of

photographs taken circa 1929 by Bill Radford of all Kansas City, Kansas public school buildings then extant.

4. Missouri Valley Room, Kansas City Public Library, 311 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri. This local history (both Missouri and Kansas) room of the main branch of the Kansas City, Missouri Public Library is the repository for city directories, Western Contractor (a construction trade journal), maps, atlases and numerous other collections including photographs and newspaper clippings.
5. Wyandotte County Historical Society and Museum, 631 North 126th Street, Bonner Springs, Kansas. This repository features valuable local history material including photograph collections, biographies, maps and atlases.
6. Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, City Hall, 414 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri. This office maintains numerous files including those covering local architects.
7. Building permits for the survey area were not initially available. Permit records for the periods February 11, 1914 through January 31, 1919, and January 1, 1922 through September 30, 1939, were subsequently located in Kansas City, Kansas Building Inspection Division storage, and are now reflected in Appendices I and II.

SITE VISITS

An on-site analysis of architecture within the survey area was conducted in order to fully assess the present condition and physical status of individual structures (i.e. identification of obvious alterations and/or additions) and to photograph each structure.

COMPLETION AND ASSEMBLAGE OF INVENTORY FORMS

A Kansas Historic Resources Inventory Reconnaissance Form was prepared for each structure, including a number of structures designed by Rose and Peterson that have been demolished. Each form includes the street address of the property in question, a legal description,

identification of principal materials, style and/or form type, estimated date of construction, and the identification of builder and/or architect. Number 10, Survey sequence number, has been keyed to the project numbers assigned in the appendices, with an R prefix for those numbers taken from the W. W. Rose project list and a P prefix for those from the Peterson list. An on-site verification of number 13, Condition, is included, as well as sources of information and additional remarks (number 14). Each form is accompanied by at least one photograph which, in turn, is keyed to a negative file number.

ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION

An historical overview and architectural analysis of the survey project follows. The individual inventory forms and their accumulated data were used to relate individual buildings to the overall development of the architectural career of Rose and Peterson. In addition to the architectural analysis, biographical information on each architect is provided, as well as an individual listing of their more significant structures. Finally, a section on recommendations will conclude the report. Following the above are appendices listing all projects and completed structures designed by the architects in question that have been identified to date.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

I. W. W. ROSE

William Warren "Bill" Rose was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, on March 12, 1864, the son of George B. and Charlotte N. (Warren) Rose. He grew up in Ogdensburg, New York, and graduated from the Ogdensburg Academy in 1882. Following graduation he went to New York City where he studied architecture as an apprentice in the office of G. A. Schellinger. He then spent three years in the architectural offices of Charles T. Mott and J. C. Cady Company. A first attempt to establish an independent architectural practice in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1885 was unsuccessful, and while there he worked for W. Sutcliffe, Armstrong and Willett.

In December, 1886, Rose arrived in Kansas City, Missouri. This move was followed by marriage on November 14, 1887, to Clara D. Grandy, a fellow New Yorker. The Roses eventually had two children, Spencer G. (born November 25, 1891) and Pauline (born December 18, 1893). As Rose is not listed in the 1887-88 city directory, it is uncertain as to where he lived or where he was employed. By 1889, however, the Roses were living at 1413 North 7th Street in Kansas City, Kansas, and he had established an architectural partnership with James Oliver Hogg of Kansas City, Missouri, with offices in the Baird Building at 6th and Wyandotte.

Both Kansas Citys were booming in the late 1880s, and Rose was just one of a number of young eastern architects who arrived to take advantage of the expansion then occurring. Hogg, born in Madison, Wisconsin in 1859, had also come to Kansas City in 1886. He was better educated than his younger partner, having studied under Professor

M. C. Rickes in the architectural program at the University of Illinois, and then as an apprentice to the well-known Chicago architect S. S. Beman.

Hogg and Rose, with their residences divided between the two cities, carried on a practice in both. For a brief time they even maintained an office in Kansas City, Kansas, in the Beard Building at 538 Minnesota Avenue. In 1890, Hogg and Rose were appointed architects for the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education, replacing William F. Hackney.¹ Rose was reappointed in 1891, and with the exception of a possible hiatus about 1907 would hold this position for the next 36 years, until 1927 or '28. While this may have meant additional income for the firm, it may also have exacerbated any tensions between the two partners. The building boom ended in the Panic and depression of 1893, and the firm of Hogg and Rose was dissolved in 1894.

Despite Rose's residence in Kansas City, Kansas, and his arrangement with the school board, he continued to maintain his office in Kansas City, Missouri, first in the Builders & Traders Exchange and then, after 1897, in the Postal Telegraph Building at 8th and Delaware. A particularly notable achievement during this period was the winning of second place in the competition to design the new Kansas City, Missouri Convention Hall, although he was almost disqualified when it was discovered that he lived in Kansas. The Roses changed their residence several times, eventually moving in 1898 from 414 Troup to a house at 415 Everett, where they would remain for the next twenty-five years. Nevertheless, Rose's architectural office continued to be

¹Hackney served in this same position with the Kansas City, Missouri Board of Education until his death in 1898, when he was replaced by his younger partner Charles A. Smith.

located in Missouri until 1906, when it was finally moved to the Barker Building at 715 Minnesota Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas, perhaps more for political reasons than for professional ones.

A member of the Scottish Rite, Masons and Elks, Rose also became very active in local politics, eventually being called "...perhaps the boldest and most original political thinker that has attracted attention in Wyandotte County." A Democrat with Populist (some said Socialist) leanings, he was a strong advocate of home rule and municipal ownership of the water system. In 1897, the 33-year-old Rose ran for mayor of Kansas City, Kansas. Despite extensive opposition against him in a city and county that was still predominantly Republican, he lost to Robert L. Marshman by only 600 votes.

Rose's next try for office came in the spring of 1905. He again ran for mayor, and this time won by some 800 votes. As he could not hold both official positions simultaneously, Rose's place as architect for the Kansas City, Kansas Board of education was taken (at least temporarily) by one J. W. Tate. There is some indication that Rose and Tate may have briefly been partners, but if so, it was apparently only for a matter of months.

At the time that Rose became mayor, prohibition was in effect in Kansas, but Kansas City, Kansas with its substantial population of recently-arrived European immigrants was decidedly wet. Attempts to close the local saloons had never been successful, and large beer wagons made daily deliveries across the state line from Missouri. The State's efforts to close down the illegal liquor traffic in the city intensified in 1905 in what became known as the "big joint war," with

special prosecutors being sent to padlock the taverns and halt the illegal sales.

Rose refused to try to enforce the law, saying that it would cost the City \$100,000 a year in fees from liquor licenses and in any case would be an exercise in futility. Instead, he tried to control the traffic by regularly fining the offenders without shutting them down. The State therefore brought an ouster suit against him on September 23, 1905. While the political and legal maneuvering continued, Rose was nevertheless successful in achieving one of his major goals with city council approval of his plan for the establishment of a municipal water system on February 6, 1906.

The case against Rose was carried to the Kansas Supreme Court, and the Court issued an injunction prohibiting him from serving as mayor. On April 3, 1906, three days before he was to be served with the ouster papers, Rose resigned, and then announced his candidacy for office in the special election called for May 8 to fill the vacancy.

He won by a majority of 1,600 votes (a solid indication of the popularity of his stand), and another injunction was secured against him. He violated the injunction by presiding over the city council, and the Supreme Court fined him \$1,000 for contempt of court. After fighting his ouster all the way to the United States Supreme Court, Rose was finally forced to resign again on September 7, 1906, and a second special election was called for December 12. This time Rose backed a Democrat candidate, railroad engineer Michael J. Phelan, for mayor, with the understanding that Rose would be "the power behind the throne." The opposing candidate was the reform-minded Dr. George M. Gray, who won the special election by just 260 votes. Dr. Gray's

subsequent term of office only lasted five months, the shortest term of any Kansas City, Kansas mayor, although one marked by considerable accomplishment.²

In the next regular election, in the spring of 1907, Rose was free to run again and did so. In a three-way race, Rose and Dr. Gray were both defeated by Dudley E. Cornell, an old-line politician and former mayor who succeeded in uniting the city's various political factions against the two political mavericks. Rose subsequently retired from active politics to concentrate on his architectural practice.

Rose's architectural work had proceeded concurrently with his political involvement. Prior to his term as mayor, he had designed two of the most prominent civic structures in Kansas City, Kansas, the high school completed in 1899, a Second Renaissance Revival design with perhaps a touch of the Romanesque and a tower that dominated the downtown skyline, and the Carnegie Library completed in 1904, a masterful and well-ornamented excursion into the Beaux-Arts. Following his ouster, Rose's career as architect for the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education resumed, seemingly unaffected by the controversy, and soon expanded to include numerous other public projects as well.

Shortly after Rose had moved his office to Kansas City, Kansas in 1906, David B. "Burt" Peterson had joined the firm as a draftsman and structural superintendent. With a growing practice, in December, 1909, Peterson was made a full partner and the firm renamed Rose and Peterson. Over the next 15 years the two partners would dominate much

²Dr. Gray appointed the city's first Park Board, which in turn hired the well-known George E. Kessler to lay out a parks and boulevard system for the city. As part of his task, Kessler designed the park setting for Rose's Carnegie Library in Huron Place.

of the architectural scene in Kansas City, Kansas during the city's period of greatest growth, while establishing a practice that was regional in nature.

II. DAVID B. PETERSON

David Burton Peterson was born in Vandalia, West Virginia, on June 29, 1875, the son of Nicholas E. and Margaret V. (Hyre) Peterson, of Swedish, Scotch-Irish and German descent. He grew up in West Virginia and near Triplett in rural Missouri, where his family settled on a farm in 1885. While still in his teens, he designed and built a home for his parents. This accomplishment set the stage for the future.

Peterson moved to Kansas City in 1897, and for the first ten years of his residence was employed as a carpenter, rising from apprentice to superintendent of construction. On January 23, 1901, he married Elizabeth M. Hardy of Triplett, Missouri. By 1903, they were living at 408 Waverly Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas. The Petersons eventually had four children: Russell H. (born November 16, 1903), Ailene (born August 2, 1911), Karl B. (born April 28, 1914), and Paul E. (born November 6, 1917).

Peterson's rapid rise in W. W. Rose's architectural firm, from draftsman to partner in just three years, was clear evidence of the ability of the young carpenter-turned-architect. He had a limited formal education, although at some point in his career he did special architectural work with Professor Gabriel Ferrand, head of the architecture department at Washington University in St. Louis. He eventually became a registered architect in the state of Illinois, at a time when neither Kansas nor Missouri required registration.

Rose and Peterson's many notable designs included a substantial number of school projects, for both additions and new buildings, the result of Rose's position as official architect for the school board. Many of these projects followed three successive bond issues, in 1910, 1914, and 1921, and were in apparent response to the city's rapid growth. At the same time the firm did the preliminary design and first phase of the Kansas City, Kansas City Hall (1910-11), and the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building (1922-25), the city's public auditorium. The major exception to this apparent local dominance was the new Wyandotte County Court House of 1924-27, whose architects, Wight and Wight, were selected as the result of a competition.³ Outside of Kansas City, the firm's many projects included numerous schools, a large Odd Fellows' home for elderly and indigent lodge members near Manhattan, Kansas, and county courthouses in Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Texas.

The buildings designed by Rose and Peterson seem somewhat more polished than those designed by Rose alone, but that may simply be a reflection of changing architectural styles. The schools designed prior to the partnership were often very eclectic in nature, with great variation in their external appearance, while those after 1909 show a conscious attempt to develop a more unified and coherent approach. Rose is generally credited (perhaps unfairly) with being the designer within the firm. Alternatively, there are strong indications that Rose increasingly concentrated on the business aspects of the firm, leaving design as well as supervision in Peterson's capable hands.

³Rose and Peterson entered the competition, and placed high enough to be awarded a \$1,000 prize.

There is an apparent stylistic consistency in Rose and Peterson's work, with its rather free adherence to the Classical, often somewhat incongruously blended with touches of the Arts and Crafts (the latter usually on the interior). This eclectic blending of styles was at its most effective on the firm's handful of residences, particularly the second rectory for St. Peter's Catholic Church (1916), the Fred Meyer residence (1917-19), and the extensive remodeling for Albert Mebus (1920). The principal variations to the Classical emphasis were the Tudoresque Scottish Rite Temple of 1908-09, whose vaguely Medieval attributes may have been at the request of the client, and Rose's own house, completed in the Westheight Manor subdivision in 1923. The latter was strongly influenced by the designs of the Prairie School. This, together with the Arts and Crafts influence already noted, suggests that Rose's personal tastes were somewhat at variance with his professional practice, a dichotomy not uncommon among architects of the period.

The firm's larger buildings can occasionally seem awkward or unresolved in appearance, as if the architects were uncomfortable with complex programs containing varied uses. In all fairness, this may in part be the result of buildings never fully completed as originally proposed (the Kansas City, Kansas City Hall and the Grund Hotel, for example) or else buildings whose funding limitations resulted in extensive design changes (the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building). Smaller structures are a different matter, however. Of particular note are the elementary schools of the 1920s. Carefully proportioned and nicely detailed, these structures remain among the most attractive designs ever executed in Kansas City, Kansas. An equally accomplished

design was one of the firm's larger private commercial projects, the white terra-cotta clad Kresge Building on the northwest corner of 6th and Minnesota in downtown Kansas City, Kansas (1917-18).

Of the various individuals employed by Rose and Peterson during this period, two in particular are worth noting. Arthur F. "Art" Hall was a building superintendent with the firm in the years leading up to World War I. After the war, he was employed in a similar capacity by Smith, Rea and Lovitt before setting up his own architectural practice on the third floor of the Brotherhood Block. In the mid 1920s, Hall's office also served as the Kansas City, Kansas branch office of his former employer, Charles A. Smith, Rose's counterpart as architect for the Kansas City, Missouri Board of Education, thus briefly placing the two prominent school architects in close proximity.

The second individual of note was the young Joseph W. Radotinsky. Following the war, Radotinsky was employed by the firm as a part-time draftsman while still in school, and Peterson reportedly helped finance the would-be-architect's education at the University of Kansas, where Radotinsky graduated in 1924. After a varied career that included several terms as State Architect, in the late 1930s Radotinsky became, like Rose before him, official architect for the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education. In this position he subsequently designed many additions and alterations to Rose and Peterson schools (not all of them sympathetic).

During World War I, Rose served on the Government War Labor Board, while Peterson contributed to the war effort by working as an inspector in ship construction at Hog Island, Pennsylvania. At war's end the partnership resumed an increasingly active practice. One of the firm's

larger local projects was a three story addition to the Wahlenmaier Building in 1921. Following completion, the building was renamed the Brotherhood Block, and Rose and Peterson subsequently moved into a fourth floor suite of offices.

Much of the school work alluded to above began with the passage of a major bond issue in 1921. Over the next four years some 25 different school projects, for additions, alterations, and at least eleven new buildings, were completed by the firm. Other projects were carried forward at the same time, and the pressures must have been intense. In the summer of 1925, the firm was dissolved, and Peterson and his wife left for an extended trip to Europe, eventually visiting eleven different countries.

One factor in the firm's split may have been the result of local politics. Peterson was never again to receive any significant public commissions within Kansas City, Kansas, and this was apparently a matter that he felt (with reason) quite bitter about. According to a reliable source, this situation resulted from an incident that occurred during the last stages of construction on the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building. While Peterson was out of town inspecting another job, a local subcontractor carried out the unscheduled installation of the terrazzo floor within the Memorial Hall portion of the building. On Peterson's return, he personally drilled a core sample, found that the work did not meet specifications, and ordered the subcontractor to do the work over.

The next day, the City's purchasing agent, a gentleman named George T. Darby, showed up at Rose and Peterson's office. He placed a blank check on Peterson's desk, and suggested that he forget the whole

thing. Peterson literally threw the man out of the office, and was told in turn that he would never get another job in Kansas City, Kansas. As Darby was prominent in the then-dominant Republican Party, he may well have had the political clout to see that his threat was carried out, particularly once Don McCombs began his twenty-year reign as mayor in 1927. The threat became even more of a certainty in 1931, when Darby was elected finance commissioner, a position he would hold for over ten years.

III. ROSE AND RIDGWAY

After a brief and apparently unproductive period of working alone, Rose formed a new partnership late in 1925 with Joseph A. Ridgway of Kansas City, Missouri, and Fred S. Wilson, a Rosedale architect and former draftsman for Louis Curtiss who served as the staff engineer for the Kansas City, Kansas City Planning Commission. For some reason, Wilson's participation in the partnership lasted less than one year.⁴ The firm of Rose and Ridgway continued in Rose and Peterson's old office on the fourth floor of the Brotherhood Block at 8th and Minnesota. The association with the Board of Education also continued, with four projects for substantial school additions in 1927 and '28. It may have been the younger Ridgway who added the influence of the Spanish Eclectic style to the firm's work, first with the Harold M. Franklin residence in Westheight Manor (1926) and then with the George H. Long Funeral Home of 1926-28.

⁴Like Peterson, Wilson eventually ran afoul of Kansas City, Kansas politics, when the newly-elected Mayor McCombs allowed the City Planning Commission (and Wilson's job) to lapse out of existence.

The funeral home was to remain the largest and most attractive project of Rose's later years. Rose suffered a nervous breakdown in the fall of 1928, and retired from active practice. Over the next two years, he spent much of his time in Florida, trying to regain his health. The handful of projects by Rose and Ridgway executed during this time must therefore be seen as largely the work of Ridgway. In 1930, the firm was formally dissolved, although Ridgway continued to occupy the same office through 1932.

Many of the buildings designed by W. W. Rose remain in active use. The principal losses are the Kansas City, Kansas High School, destroyed on March 3, 1934, in one of the most spectacular fires in the city's history, Stowe Elementary School, cleared to provide park space for an adjoining public housing project, and the wonderfully ornate Carnegie Library, demolished by the Board of Education for a parking lot in 1965. W. W. Rose did not live to see these losses. He died in his home on Saturday, May 23, 1931, at the age of 67, and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

IV. PETERSON AND ALMON

On Peterson's return from Europe in 1925, he began an independent architectural practice. His office was initially in his home at 818 Minnesota Avenue, next door to the former Wells and Haren residences. Although in the future local public commissions would be barred to him, he apparently inherited two school projects from his former firm. One was for the addition of a gymnasium to Central Junior High School. The other, and much more substantial, was for a new high school in Rosedale, an area that had become part of Kansas City, Kansas in 1922.

The Rosedale High School (now sadly altered) pointed toward Peterson's eventual adoption of the Art Deco style, with massing and angular elements that may have been suggested by the well-publicized school designs of Chicago architect Barry Byrne.

The school projects were followed by another seemingly inherited work, the completion of the Kansas City, Kansas Y.M.C.A. This put Peterson back into association with W. W. Rose, working on a building they had begun together in 1911. A third architect was also associated on the project, Harry F. Almon of Kansas City, Missouri. It is uncertain as to which architect played the dominant role in the final design, but the association between Peterson and Almon must have proved to be congenial as the two were to collaborate again over the next two years.

After years spent in Rose's shadow, Peterson must have been eager to show what he could do on his own. He got his chance in 1926, with the design of a residence for Francis Ryan at 609 North 17th Street. The new house adjoined Rose and Peterson's Fred Meyer residence of 1917-19, and the contrast is striking. Although both are fine designs, the Meyer house is dark, massive, and just a bit top heavy. In comparison the Ryan house seems light and clean-lined, less original perhaps but more polished. Of particular note was the use of polychrome terra-cotta for ornamentation, including a highly original enframing of the front door.

Unfortunately, the Ryan residence was to remain the high point of residential design in Peterson's practice. In 1927 he joined with Harry F. Almon to form the firm of Peterson and Almon, with offices soon relocated from Peterson's home to the Huron Building. Although

the firm continued to design an occasional residence, most of their work was of a business or institutional nature, and much of it was outside of Kansas City, Kansas. Most notable perhaps were the designs for Turner Elementary School and Washington High School, both begun in 1931. Here Art Deco ornamentation was used for the first time on public buildings in Wyandotte County, with a golden tan brick similar to that of the Ryan house.

In 1928, Peterson and his wife moved to a house at 915 Grandview Boulevard. This was an older, two story structure adjacent to Northrup Park which had previously served as the German Deaconess Home and was without any particular architectural distinction. Peterson left the exterior largely unchanged, but thoroughly remodeled the interior and furnished it with many of the objects that he and his wife had brought home from Europe. It seems a rather odd choice, but it may reflect the fact that, except for the occasional school commission, most of Peterson and Almon's projects were relatively small. By 1932, with the Great Depression at its worst, Peterson and Almon began to work on commissions separately, and never jointly after the fall of 1933, although they continued to share an office and the firm of Peterson and Almon continued to be listed in the city directory through 1936. At approximately the same time that the change occurred in the firm, the Petersons moved once more, to an older house at 733 Washington Boulevard.

Despite indications of limited resources, Peterson still managed to obtain a number of substantial commissions during the Depression. Most of Peterson's work in these years tended to be outside of Kansas City, Kansas, for schools and other public buildings in communities

scattered across Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. He had very much wanted to be considered for the design of the new Wyandotte High School (1934-37), but local public commissions were apparently still beyond his grasp. The middle years of the Depression saw only a handful of small projects brought to completion, but beginning in 1935, three substantial buildings were soon underway in Chanute, Kansas. These included a private funeral home and two buildings for the Chanute Board of Education, a senior trade school and a junior college.⁵

Unfortunately, the Chanute projects were to be the last. David B. Peterson died of a heart attack on Tuesday, November 2, 1937, at the comparatively early age of 62, while in Chanute supervising the completion of the Chanute Junior College. He was buried in Memorial Park Cemetery in Kansas City, Kansas.

⁵The two school buildings still stand, but due to the limitations imposed on this study, none of the Chanute buildings were surveyed.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The 102 structures that were considered in this survey project can best be examined by placing them into five separate groups which correspond to the career history of Rose and Peterson. It is important to note that because of Rose and Peterson's position as architect to the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education, a substantial number of buildings surveyed are school properties.

I. 1889-1894 Hogg and Rose

During this period, William W. Rose was in architectural practice with the Kansas City, Missouri architect James Oliver Hogg. A year after they formed their partnership, the firm of Hogg and Rose was offered position as architect to the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education. There is only one building from this period in Rose's career that has been identified and surveyed. This was the 1890-94 addition to Long (Longfellow) School designed by Hogg and Rose. This elementary school was originally designed by William F. Hackney in 1888. (The construction delay may have been the result of the same economic conditions that led to the firm's dissolution.)

II. 1895-1909 W. W. Rose

During this period, William W. Rose was in practice on his own (Peterson joined the firm as a draftsman in 1906). In 1891, he was appointed architect to the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education. Although his buildings were, with few exceptions, designed with minimal reference to any textbook architectural style, they still convey a strong sense of individualism.

As anticipated, the majority of the structures identified and surveyed during this period are school buildings. It appears that several of these buildings were constructed with funds from two separate bond issues, in 1904 and 1908. There are sixteen schools and additions to five other school buildings that were designed by Rose. There is one school attributed to his firm.

There are three schools from this period of Rose's career that display elements of the Second Renaissance Revival: **Kansas City, Kansas High School** (1897-99 et seq.), **Bancroft Elementary School** (1900), and **Quindaro Elementary School** (1906). **Bryant Elementary School**, designed by Rose in 1904, features an Italian Renaissance Revival vocabulary, while **John Fiske Elementary** (1904/1907) and **Sumner High School** (1905-06/1908-09) exhibit Jacobethan elements in their primary and secondary elevations.

Two of the most impressive schools from this period are **Stowe Elementary** (1899), with its rich display of materials and textures, and **Argentine High School** (1907-08), the sole educational structure designed by Rose that was built entirely of stone.

The remaining schools designed by Rose alone are, for the most part, unrestrained interpretations of Classical styles. This group of structures includes **Lowell Elementary** (1897-98) and **Irving Elementary** (1900), two schools of comparable design which incorporate towers into the overall scheme; **Eugene Field** (1900), similar to Lowell and Irving but with minimal articulation; **Whittier Elementary** (1908), **Dunbar Elementary** (1908), **Hawthorne Elementary** (1908-09), and **Horace Mann Elementary** (1909) which employ Classical detailing to otherwise

moderately articulated facades; and **Cooper Elementary** (1904), which remains the most modest design from this period in Rose's career.

Rose also worked on six separate school projects which resulted in additions to the following Hackney-designed elementary schools: **Morse**, **John J. Ingalls**, **London Heights** (Abbott), and **Reynolds** (Prescott). The strong resemblance of Ingalls to Lowell, Irving, and Eugene Field suggests that in this instance, the addition was more in the nature of a complete reconstruction or replacement. The fifth and sixth projects involved **Hawthorne Elementary**, a school Rose more than likely originally designed. These two plans added a total of eight rooms to this grade school.

One of the last projects Rose designed for the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education during this juncture in his career was the **Shop Building** (1909), a fairly straightforward design with a Sullivanesque detail at the main entrance. (It should be noted that even where the overall structure of a building's ornament is Sullivanesque, as here or in the later Louisa M. Alcott Elementary School, its design by Rose employs forms that remain Classical in derivation.)

There are seven other structures that were identified and surveyed from this period, including the **Kansas City, Kansas Carnegie Library** (1902-04), the **Eagles Club** (1907-08), the **Scottish Rite Temple** (1908-09), the **Grund Hotel** (1906-07), **White Church** (1904-06), the **John Gund Brewing Company** (1904), and the **Dr. C. M. Stemen Residence** (1908-09). These works reflect Rose's varying skills as a designer and his commitment to understanding his client's requests.

Without question, the most outstanding commission from this period was the **Carnegie Library**, an elaborately embellished Beaux-Arts

structure which displayed rhythmically composed facades at all elevations. The grounds for this public building were designed by internationally-known landscape architect George E. Kessler.

III. 1909-1925 Rose and Peterson

In December, 1909, William W. Rose and David B. Peterson formed a partnership, three years after Rose had been ousted as mayor of Kansas City, Kansas. During these fifteen years, the firm's production of architectural designs was intense and the range of building types was extremely varied. As a result of this survey, sixty-one projects that date from this period have been identified and inventoried, including designs for twenty school buildings and plans for additions for sixteen schools, as well as designs for civic, recreational, commercial, industrial, residential, institutional, social, and religious properties.

Three bond issues (1910, 1914, 1921) provided funds for the construction of school buildings from this period. Borrowing elements from Jacobethan architecture are five schools designed by Rose and Peterson in the early years of their partnership. Along with the annex building for **Prescott Elementary School** (1910), this group of structures includes four other elementary schools: **Bryant Annex**, **Chelsea I**, **Parker I**, and **Frances Willard**, all constructed in 1914-15. These "Cottage Plan" schools, as they were called during the 1914 bond campaign, are consistent in style, floor plan, and design.

Much sparer in overall design are ten primary and secondary schools constructed to meet the demands of a growing population. The use of materials (brick and terra-cotta), frequent application of

Classical detailing, and overall plan (which features a two-story rectangular block, three bays wide), are treated similarly in all of these schools. Differing from late nineteenth and early twentieth century designs, these schools were planned to provide more light and circulation for the students and staff. (See **Stanley** (1913), **Whittier II** (1919-20), **Chelsea II** (1921-23), **Roosevelt** (1922), **McKinley**, **Louisa M. Alcott** and **Mark Twain** (1922-24), **Major Hudson** (1923-24), and **Central III** (1924) elementary schools and **Turner High School**, built in 1916-17.) The elementary schools were also designed in such a way that they could, if need be, be built in stages, responding to population increases within their service areas.

The design of two junior high schools from this period, **Northwest** (1922-23) and the more elaborately detailed **Northeast** (1923-24), employed those elements common to the elementary schools, while expanding the width to five bays and adding additional stories.

Echoing some of Rose's earlier works such as the Kansas City, Kansas High School is Rose and Peterson's original design for the Second Renaissance Revival styled **Kansas City, Kansas City Hall** (1910). Although the firm was responsible for this work, the handling of its form and detail is less sophisticated than other designs from this period. Much more impressive is the Renaissance Revival styled, terracotta clad **Kresge Building** (1917-18), with its appropriately proportioned divisions and its suitable use of ornamentation.

There are several additional projects from this prolific period that should be mentioned. The **Passenger Station for Kansas City Terminal Railway Company** (1919-20), the **Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building** (1922-25), and two dwellings, the **Fred H. Meyer Residence**

(1917-19) and the home of W. W. Rose, built in 1922-23. The Passenger Station and the Meyer residence are linked in their use of materials and design. Both employ dark brick, tile roofs, and stone trim, while the use of Romanesque detailing and window treatment is very similar.

A curious blend of Neo-Classical and Beaux-Arts with Arts and Crafts detailing is the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building. A major commission for the firm, "Memorial Hall...with its ornate plaster work, is Rose's most elaborate Classical interior." On the exterior, the original design called for colonnaded entry porticos on the north and south side elevations. Their omission due to budgetary restraints contributed to the building's somewhat divided character.

Set apart from any of Rose's designs thus far in his career is the scheme for his own home. Obviously influenced by the Prairie Style with its emphasis on horizontality, its window configuration and use of materials, this home is a contributing structure in the Westheight Manor National Register District.

As previously mentioned, the firm of Rose and Peterson was involved in the planning of additions to several schools during this period. Many of these projects (such as the addition to Horace Mann Elementary School) incorporated new wings and/or floors to Rose's original designs.

IV. 1925-1930 Rose and Ridgway/Wilson

After the firm of Rose and Peterson broke apart in 1925, Rose entered into a partnership with Joseph A. Ridgway and Fred S. Wilson (whose participation lasted short of one year). Of the properties designed during this brief liaison, only ten buildings were identified

and surveyed, four of which were projects involving additions to existing structures.

Those properties that were examined consist of three residential and three commercial buildings. The Spanish Eclectic styled **Harold M. Franklin Residence** (the only structure identified involving Wilson) dating from 1926, the **Henry S. Gille, Sr. Residence** (1927), and the Tudoresque designed **rectory for St. Paul's Church** (1928-29) together reflect the firm's capacity for blending their knowledge of aesthetics with the needs of their clients. One notable commercial property from this period is the Renaissance Revival styled **George H. Long Funeral Home** (1926-28) with its rich display of terra-cotta Churrigueresque detailing.

The remaining four projects from this period involve additions (by Rose and Ridgway) to four elementary school, all originally designed by either Rose on his own or by the firm of Rose and Peterson.

V. 1925-27/1933-37 David B. Peterson

After Peterson returned from his sabbatical in Europe he began an independent practice. However, as the preceding biographical text explains, he never received any local public commissions of note with the exception of **Rosedale High School** (1925-27), with its Gothic styled embellishments. His more accomplished school designs came late in his career (see section VI).

There are five identified and surveyed properties from this period, in addition to two projects involving additions. Even though it was actually an addition, one of the more prominent designs involved the completion of the **Kansas City, Kansas YMCA** (1926-27), a commission

Peterson began with Rose in 1911. Its second phase design was again a collaboration between Rose and Peterson, and with architect Harry F. Almon. Along with the Kresge Building designed ten years earlier, this building represents one of two examples of the Renaissance Revival style remaining in Kansas City, Kansas.

Two other distinctive designs from this interval are the Art Deco styled **Kansas City Kansan** building (1926) and the Italian Renaissance influenced **Francis Ryan Residence** (1926-27). The former involved the execution of a design by another architect, Charles E. Keyser, while the latter was Peterson's principal accomplishment in residential design.

VI. 1927-1933 Peterson and Almon

The final phase in David Peterson's career was his practice with Harry F. Almon, whom he collaborated with until 1933. The majority of the designs identified and surveyed from this period are commissions for school buildings, including two of the most proficient and impressive projects of Peterson's career: **Turner Elementary School** (1931) and **Washington High School** (1931-32), both expressions of Art Deco. Although horizontality is generally stressed in the overall plan, the prominent vertical piers above the main mass and the repeated geometric and rectilinear patterning above the entrances and in the upper banding recall the decorative vocabulary of this architectural style.

The remaining identified properties from this period include two commercial designs and four remodeling and addition projects.

NOTE: There are two structures that have been attributed to W. W. Rose and one structure to Rose and Peterson which have been examined in this survey. The buildings include **Park Elementary School** (demolished) and **Clara Barton Elementary School** (demolished). At the time of this writing, adequate documentation to corroborate these attributions has not been found. **Welborn Elementary School**, although strongly resembling several Rose designs, was found to have been designed by the firm of White and Dean in 1923.

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURES OF NOTE

A number of the properties examined in this Rose and Peterson survey have previously been surveyed as part of other Certified Local Government programs and/or have been listed in The Register of Historic Kansas Places or The National Register of Historic Places. Those properties that have been placed on either of the historic registers are listed separately.

Residential

1200 North 7th Street. W. W. Rose, architect. Built in 1908-09 for Dr. C. M. Stemen, one of the founders of Bethany Hospital, this residence features sophisticated masonry work including stone quoining, lug sills, flat arch lintels with alternating voussoirs and belt coursing. The prominent wraparound porch and the three bell-cast dormers echoing the lines of the porch roof enhance the overall design.

409 North 15th Street. Previously surveyed in 1987-88 in St. Peter's Parish Survey (see page 55 for information). This survey was part of the Kansas City, Kansas Certified Local Government Program, Historical and Architectural Survey.

509 Armstrong. Rose and Peterson, architects. This residence was built for Father Maurice Burk in 1918 as the rectory for St. Mary's Catholic Church. The American Foursquare style can be evidenced in the boxlike shape, low hipped roof with overhanging eaves, and the hipped dormers on the front and two sides.

601 North 17th Street. Previously surveyed in 1987-88 in St. Peter's Parish Survey (see page 57 for information). This survey was part of the Kansas City, Kansas Certified Local Government Program, Historical and Architectural Survey.

1228 Sandusky Avenue. Previously surveyed in 1987-88 in St. Peter's Parish Survey (see page 54 for information). This survey was part of the Kansas City, Kansas Certified Local Government Program, Historical and Architectural Survey.

1829 Washington Boulevard. Previously surveyed in 1888-89 in Westheight Manor Survey (see page 63 for information). This survey was part of the Kansas City, Kansas Certified Local Government Program, Historical and Architectural Survey.

609 North 17th Street. Previously surveyed in 1987-88 in St. Peter's Parish Survey (see page 57 for information). This survey was part of the Kansas City, Kansas Certified Local Government Program, Historical and Architectural Survey.

Commercial

313 North 10th Street. W. W. Rose, architect. This shop building was constructed in 1909 for the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education. Notable features include the Sullivanesque design over the main entrance, rusticated ground story, stone belt coursing, terra-cotta quoining, and decorative cornice table.

51 North 12th Street. Rose and Peterson, architects. Bethany Methodist Hospital was constructed in 1910-14. Founded in 1892, Bethany was originally sponsored by the Methodist Episcopal Church. One source states that it was the first Protestant hospital west of St. Louis. Prior to 1911, it was housed in converted residences, first on Washington Boulevard between 3rd and 4th Streets, and later at the corner of Orchard and Tenny. The first structure specifically designed to house Bethany, this modified T-plan building displays Classical details. Of note is the stone denticulated cornice table. In 1922, the Bethany Hospital Annex (Nurse's Home) was added. Rose and Peterson's design of the Annex is simple and harmonious with the 1910-14 building. Stone coursing, parapet, and flat arch lintels accent this structure. Both the original hospital building and the Annex are now part of the larger complex comprising Bethany Medical Center.

600 Minnesota Avenue. Rose and Peterson, architects. Built in 1917-18 for local businessman O. W. Shepard as a department store, and later known as the Kresge Building, this highly ornate, white terracotta structure is an outstanding example of the Renaissance Revival style with an emphasis on Classical detailing. The form, massing and proportions all relate to the Renaissance style of architecture. Noted Classical details included: swags, antefixes, egg and dart and guilloche moldings, rosettes (rosace), and triglyphs. In 1991-92, the long-vacant building was rehabilitated and partially restored by the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education to house its special education programs. This work was designed by Buchanan Architects and Associates of Kansas City, Kansas.

901 North 8th Street. Charles E. Keyser, architect, in association with David B. Peterson. This Art Deco influenced structure was built in 1926 to house the offices and newspaper plant of The Kansas City Kansan. Although Peterson did not actually design this structure, he became the supervising architect for this project, responsible for working drawings and job supervision, when Charles E. Keyser was forced to relocate to New Mexico because of ill health.

703 North 10th Street. Rose and Ridgway, architects. Built in 1926-28, this building was designed as the George H. Long Funeral Home. A combination of influences are visible here including the Renaissance Revival (form and massing) and the Spanish Eclectic (Churrigueresque ornamentation over the main entry). At the time, it was the most substantial and elaborate funeral home to have been erected in Kansas City, Kansas.

Recreational

900 North 8th Street. Rose and Peterson, architects. Begun in 1910-11 and completed in 1927 by Peterson, Almon, and Rose, this structure for the Kansas City, Kansas Y.M.C.A. features numerous Classical elements including quoining, denticulated cornice table, prominent balustrades at the roof line, and decorative medallions. Although this building was constructed in two separate phases, the overall design appears quite unified. Proportions, massing and scale all recall the Second Renaissance Revival.

75 South 23rd Street. Rose and Peterson, architects. Built as the Clifton Hills Park Bathhouse in 1920-21, this structure is the only remaining known park building in Kansas City, Kansas designed by these architects. Originally the bathhouse facility for one of the six swimming pools then part of the city's park system, it now serves as the headquarters building for the Parks and Recreation Department. It displays a number of features in common with Rose and Peterson's residences of the period, including the continuous belt course at the second floor sill line and the placement of the roof soffit at the level of the window head, both elements borrowed from the Prairie School.

Schools

South 14th Street and Metropolitan Avenue. Architect unknown. Benjamin Franklin Elementary School was constructed in the then-separate town of Argentine in 1893, with two additions designed by Rose and Peterson in 1910 and 1923, after Argentine had become part of Kansas City, Kansas. Executed in stone, and influenced by the Romanesque style, this building features a main entrance and three first story windows placed within rounded arches with exaggerated voussoirs. The massiveness of the stone emphasizes the solidity and permanence of the structure. The pyramidal roof dormer, approximating a tower, adds a uniqueness to the design, and suggests that Rose may have been the original architect.

1030 Orville Avenue. W. W. Rose, architect. Lowell Elementary School was designed in 1897-98, with a kindergarten addition designed by Rose and Peterson added in 1922. The pyramidal roof dormer is similar in design to the Benjamin Franklin Elementary School. The plan for the addition was very sensitive to the overall design of the building. Now vacant and endangered, this is the oldest surviving school building known to have been entirely designed by Rose.

1236 Sandusky Avenue. Previously surveyed in 1987-88 in St. Peter's Parish Survey (see page 54 for information). This survey was part of the Kansas City, Kansas Certified Local Government Program, Historical and Architectural Survey.

1834 North 25th Street. Rose and Peterson, architects. Built in 1914-15, the first Chelsea Elementary School is one of four school buildings designed in the "Cottage Plan" style (two are extinct). The Jacobethan influence can clearly be seen in the side elevations which feature steep-sided triangular gables, prominent multi-divisioned fenestration and contrasting stone trimwork. Additional Jacobethan styled elements include prominent paired chimneys, ridged roof and the use of dominant triangular gabled dormers on primary and rear facades.

3234 Haskell. Rose and Peterson, architects. The first Parker Elementary School (now Parker Annex), this "Cottage Plan" building was constructed in 1914-15 and is identical in design to Chelsea Elementary School. Also of note is the second Parker School building adjacent to the west, a prize winning design by Joseph W. Radotinsky (1938-40).

2116 North 18th Street. Rose and Peterson, Architects. Northwest Junior High School was designed in 1922-23, with additions in 1939 and 1960. Joseph W. Radotinsky and the firm of Radotinsky, Meyn & Deardorff, respectively, designed the additions. Symmetrical in design, this structure features contrasting color brickwork in a diamond pattern encircling the building near the roof line. Stone columns flanking a prominent main entry, stone quoining, water table, cornice table and rusticated ground level are other notable features.

400 Troup Avenue. Rose and Peterson, architects. Northeast Junior High School was built in 1923-24, with an addition added in 1961. The addition was designed by the architectural firm of Radotinsky, Meyn & Deardorff. Although it is apparent that the overall vocabulary and massing of this building parallel Rose's earlier designs which were influenced by the Second Renaissance Revival (i.e. City Hall, Bancroft Elementary School), here the elements are handled more delicately, thus appearing less prominent, while the floor plan duplicates that of Northwest Junior High School. Northeast was originally a segregated school for African-American children. Despite its size and quality, it was closed as the result of a court order desegregating the Kansas City, Kansas school system, and remains vacant and endangered.

800 South 55th Street. Peterson and Almon, architects. Turner Elementary School, executed in the Art Deco style, was built in 1931. Noted Art Deco features are the rectilinear and geometric ornamentation and the projections above the roof line emphasizing verticality. Along

with Washington High School (see below), this school is one of two designed in the Art Deco style. It was one of at least five schools designed by Peterson in rural and semi-rural areas of Wyandotte County, outside the then city limits of Kansas City, Kansas.

7340 Leavenworth Road. Peterson and Almon, architects. Built in 1931-32, Washington High School features Art Deco ornamentation in its use of low-relief geometrical designs and stylized floral motifs. Curiously, the pyramidal roof tower at the central bay echoes some of Rose's early school projects (Franklin and Lowell Elementary Schools). Washington was originally a rural school serving the western part of Wyandotte County. Eventually surrounded by post World War II suburban development, it became part of the Kansas City, Kansas school system following annexation of the area in 1965. Extensive additions were carried out in the post war era by Joseph W. Radotinsky.

State and National Register Properties

Register of Historic Kansas Places

White Church Memorial Church, M.E. (1904-06)

National Register of Historic Places

Scottish Rite Temple (1907-09)

Kansas City, Kansas City Hall (1910-11)

Argentine Carnegie Library (1916-17)

Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building (1922-25)

National Register Historic District Properties (Westheight Manor)

W. W. Rose Residence (1922-23)

Harold M. Franklin Residence (1926)

Henry S. Gille, Sr. Residence (1927)

J. Renz Edwards Residence (1927-28)

St. Paul's Rectory (1928-29)

C. Elton Leinbach Residence (1933-34)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are recommendations based upon the completion of the William W. Rose and David B. Peterson survey:

1. A thematic nomination of "Residential Designs of Rose and Peterson" to the National Register of Historic Places to include: the **Dr. C. M. Stemen Residence** (1200 North 7th Street); **St. Peter's Rectory** (409 North 15th Street); **St. Mary's Rectory** (509 Armstrong Avenue); **Fred H. Meyer Residence** (601 North 17th Street); **Bishop John Ward Residence** (1228 Sandusky Avenue); **Francis Ryan Residence** (609 North 17th Street).
2. A single nomination of "The George H. Long Funeral Home (703 North 10th Street)" to the National Register of Historic Places.
3. An intensive level survey of the extant schools designed by W. W. Rose, Rose and Peterson, and Peterson and Almon, examining such themes as unique school design, ethnic affiliation, and outstanding works by these architects, may bring to light a thematic nomination(s) to the National Register of Historic Places.
4. Nominations to the Register of Historic Kansas Places to include: **Chelsea and Parker** (first buildings) **Elementary Schools** (1834 North 25th Street and 3234 Haskell Avenue, respectively) and **Benjamin Franklin and Lowell Elementary Schools** (South 14th Street and Metropolitan Avenue and 1030 Orville Avenue, respectively).
5. Individual Local Register nominations to include: **Kansas City, Kansas YMCA** (900 North 8th Street); **The Kansas City Kansan** (901 North 8th Street); and the **Kresge Building** (600 Minnesota Avenue).
6. Reconnaissance level surveys of the extant buildings of Rose and Peterson in the state of Kansas that are beyond the limits of Kansas City, Kansas, and therefore could not be included in the present survey. Particular attention should be paid to those structures designed by David B. Peterson in the city of Chanute. Ideally, some arrangement should also be made to survey the extant buildings of Rose and Peterson in or near Kansas City, Missouri.
7. Investigation of State of Kansas records to verify that Rose held the position of State Architect for several years, and if so, identification of buildings which he designed while serving in that office.

APPENDIX I

PARTIAL LIST OF STRUCTURES DESIGNED BY W. W. ROSE, ARCHITECT

The architectural firm of Hogg and Rose was formed by James Oliver Hogg and William Warren Rose in 1889, with offices in the Baird Building, 6th and Wyandotte, Kansas City, Missouri.

1. The Wyandotte Loan and Trust Company (Wyandotte National Bank), North 5th Street and Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1889 (demolished).
2. Building for J. I. Reynolds, no address given, circa 1889. This may have been the Reynolds Block, 1401-1407 Central Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas (demolished 1987).
3. Long (Longfellow) Elementary School addition, 2329 North 6th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1890-94 (demolished). The original (1888) building was designed by W. F. Hackney.
4. The Beard Building, 538 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, circa 1890 (demolished).⁶
5. The Mapes Opera House, no address given, circa 1890 (status uncertain). No such facility is listed in either Kansas City in the 1890s.
6. William M. Abernathy Residence, 1737 Jefferson, Kansas City, Missouri, circa 1890 (demolished 1968).
7. Roland R. Conklin Residence, 3601 Main, Kansas City, Missouri, circa 1890 (demolished).
8. George E. Green Residence, 805 Pennsylvania, Kansas City, Missouri, circa 1890 (demolished).
9. Samuel M. Jarvis Residence, northwest corner 36th and Grand, Kansas City, Missouri, circa 1890 (demolished).
10. Joseph W. Swain Residence, 2411 Troost, Kansas City, Missouri, circa 1890 (demolished).
11. The Christian Church, Cameron, Missouri, circa 1890 (status uncertain).
12. Second United Presbyterian Church, 13th and Central, Kansas City, Missouri, circa 1890.
13. Public school, Salisbury, Missouri, circa 1890 (status uncertain).

⁶Those projects noted as circa 1890 were taken from Morrison, The Two Kansas Citys.

14. Public school, Hannibal, Missouri, circa 1890 (status uncertain).
15. Public school, Ossawatimie, Kansas, circa 1890 (status uncertain).
16. College building for Park College, Parkville, Missouri, circa 1890 (status uncertain).
17. The Codwell Block, Leavenworth, Kansas, circa 1890 (status uncertain).
18. The Ide Block, 526-530 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1892 (demolished).

The firm of Hogg and Rose was dissolved in 1894, and W. W. Rose began an independent practice with offices in the Builders & Traders Exchange, Kansas City, Missouri.

19. Two houses for Alfred Hamlin, 10th and Brooklyn, Kansas City, Missouri, 1897. \$2,000 each
20. House for R. B. Green, 38th and Baltimore, Kansas City, Missouri, 1897. \$4,000
21. Edwin O. Moffatt Residence, 2905 Forest Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, 1897 (demolished). \$6,000
22. Samuel E. Stranathan Residence, 2905 Harrison, Kansas City, Missouri, 1897 (demolished). \$9,000
23. James S. Bailey Residence, 3312 Lydia, Kansas City, Missouri, 1897. \$4,500
24. Two houses for R. H. Williams, 32nd Street near Harrison and Harrison near 32nd Street, Kansas City, Missouri, 1897. \$5,000 and \$4,000
25. Mrs. Cone Residence, 3410 Woodland, Kansas City, Missouri, 1897.
26. Convention Hall competition entry, 13th and Central, Kansas City, Missouri, 1897 (project). This design won Second Place in the competition.
27. Lowell Elementary School, 1030 Orville Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1897-98.
28. Morse Elementary School addition, South Baltimore Street and Miami Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1897 (demolished). The original (1888) building was designed by W. F. Hackney.
29. Kansas City, Kansas High School, 900 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1897-99 (destroyed by fire March 3, 1934).

30. Hawthorne Elementary School (Grade School), 1118 Waverly Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1898 (tentative attribution; demolished).
31. Morse Elementary School second addition, South Baltimore Street and Miami Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1899 (demolished).
32. Stowe Elementary School, 109 Richmond Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1899 (demolished). This was a segregated school for African-American children.
33. Bancroft Elementary School, 516 Splitlog Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1900 (demolished).
34. Eugene Field Elementary School, 2026 North 4th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1900 (demolished). The name was changed to Kealing Elementary School in 1926, when it became a segregated school for African-American children.
35. Hawthorne Elementary School (Grade School) addition, 1118 Waverly Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1900 (tentative attribution; demolished).
36. Irving Elementary School, 906 Riverview Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1900 (demolished).
37. Dr. Ernest J. Lutz Residence, 654 Washington Boulevard, Kansas City, Kansas, 1900; J. G. Braecklein, architect (demolished). W. W. Rose was superintendent of construction.
38. John J. Ingalls Elementary School, South 6th Street and Shawnee Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1901 (demolished). This would appear to have been a replacement of, rather than an addition to, the previous school (1882, 1889).
39. St. Thomas the Apostle Parochial School, 626 South Pyle Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1902 (demolished following 1951 flood). \$27,500
40. Carnegie Library, 621 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1902-04 (demolished 1965). The surrounding park was designed in 1907 by Henry Wright, Geo. E. Kessler & Co., landscape architects.
41. Bancroft Elementary School addition, 516 Splitlog Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1903-04 (demolished).
42. London Heights (Abbott) Elementary School addition, 2003 North 15th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1903 (demolished). The original (1890) building was designed by W. F. Hackney.
43. Kansas Building, Louisiana Purchase Exposition (St. Louis World's Fair), St. Louis, Missouri, 1903-04 (demolished).
44. Store building for Co-Operative Stores Co., Olathe, Kansas, 1903-04 (status uncertain). \$25,000

45. Newton Carnegie Library, 203 Main Street, Newton, Kansas, 1903-04.
NR 5/31/74
46. Manhattan Carnegie Library, 5th and Poyntz, Manhattan, Kansas,
1904. NR 6/25/87
47. Bryant Elementary School (first building), 1705 Webster Avenue,
Kansas City, Kansas, 1904 (demolished).
48. Cooper Elementary School, 19 North 1st Street, Kansas City,
Kansas, 1904 (demolished).
49. John Fiske Elementary School, South Valley Street and Custer
Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1904 (demolished).
50. Reynolds (Prescott) Elementary School addition, 1236 Ridge Avenue,
Kansas City, Kansas, 1904 (demolished). The original (1888)
building was designed by W. F. Hackney.
51. C. W. Moore Residence, 38th and Walnut, Kansas City, Missouri,
1904 (status uncertain). \$6,000
52. H. H. Welty Residence, carriage house and stable, Downs, Kansas,
1904 (status uncertain). \$7,000/\$1,500
53. Store building for Louis Loschke, no address given, 1904 (status
uncertain). \$5,000
54. Building for John Gund Brewing Co., 16-18 Kansas Avenue, Kansas
City, Kansas, 1904 (destroyed by fire 1993). \$9,000
55. Kitchen department for Kansas Masonic Home, 401 South Seneca,
Wichita, Kansas, 1904 (destroyed by fire December 21, 1916).
56. White Church Memorial Church, M.E., 2200 North 85th Street, White
Church, Kansas (rural Wyandotte County), 1904-06. RHKP 2/13/82
57. Building for McPike Drug Company, South 7th Street and Central
Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1904 (demolished). \$35,000
58. Eben T. Case Residence, 719 Washington Boulevard, Kansas City,
Kansas, 1904 (demolished). \$3,000
59. Judge William G. Holt Residence remodeling, 642 Everett Avenue,
Kansas City, Kansas, 1904 (altered). \$2,000
60. Dr. C. J. Sihler Residence remodeling, 649 Everett Avenue, Kansas
City, Kansas, 1904 (demolished).
61. E. H. Ulrich Residence, Troost Avenue and Armour Boulevard, Kansas
City, Missouri, 1904 (status uncertain). \$7,000
62. Frank Hodges Residence, Olathe, Kansas, 1904 (status uncertain).
\$5,000

63. First National Bank interior alterations and vault addition, Olathe, Kansas, 1904 (status uncertain). \$5,000
64. First Congregational Church, 1313 North 6th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1904-05 (demolished). \$8,000. KCK Building Permit May 12, 1905. This apparently replaced or extensively altered an earlier (1890) church, built on the same site.
65. Kansas City, Kansas City Hall alterations and addition, North 6th Street and Armstrong Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1904 (project).
66. Store building for Carl Rudolph, 47th and Troost, Kansas City, Missouri, 1904 (status uncertain).
67. Grocery store for R. H. Williams, 47th and Troost, Kansas City, Missouri, 1904 (status uncertain).
68. Bank, stores and office building for Union National Bank, Manhattan, Kansas, 1904 (status uncertain). \$15,000
69. I.O.O.F. Lodge, Manhattan, Kansas, circa 1904 (demolished).
70. Commercial building, 3600-3610 Woodland, Kansas City, Missouri, 1905 (status uncertain).
71. Dr. Stute Residence, no address given, 1905 (status uncertain).
72. Business building for E. W. Wellington, Ellsworth, Kansas 1905. \$10,000
73. Commercial National Bank Building (Columbia Building) remodeling, 551-553 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1905 (demolished). \$8,000
74. Masonic Grand Lodge of Kansas, 8th and Harrison, Topeka, Kansas, 1905 (project). \$12,000
75. Store building for Louis Loschke, no address given, 1905 (status uncertain). \$8,000. This may be a different project from no. 53 above.
76. Mrs. James N. Fennell Residence, no address given, 1905 (project). \$5,000
77. Joseph Raskilly Residence, no address given, 1905 (status uncertain). \$5,000
78. Stock and office building, Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1905 (status uncertain). \$16,000. The terra-cotta work was by the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company of Chicago.
79. C. Harry Darby, Sr. Residence, 1318 Quindaro Boulevard, Kansas City, Kansas, 1905 (demolished).

W. W. Rose was elected mayor of Kansas City, Kansas in May, 1905. J. W. Tate (who may have been in partnership with Rose) temporarily took his place as architect for the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education.

80. Stowe Elementary School addition, 109 Richmond Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1905 (demolished); J. W. Tate, architect. \$11,000.
81. Manual Training School building for colored pupils, no address given, Kansas City, Kansas, 1905 (project); J. W. Tate, architect. \$25,000.
82. Kansas City, Kansas High School north wing addition, 900 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1905 (destroyed by fire 1934).
83. Sumner High School, 1316 North 9th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1905-06 (demolished). May be same as no. 81 above. Sumner was the only segregated African-American high school in the state of Kansas.
84. John F. Downing Residence, 520 East Armour Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri, circa 1905 (demolished).⁷
85. Lewellyn E. James Residence, 1008 Valentine Road, Kansas City, Missouri, circa 1905 (demolished).
86. George W. Tourtelott Residence, 12 East 52nd Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri, circa 1905 (demolished).

In 1906, W. W. Rose moved his architectural offices to the Barker Building, 715 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas. Shortly thereafter, David B. Peterson was employed in the firm as a draftsman and structural superintendent.

87. Market House, North 6th Street and Tauromee Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1906 (demolished if built).
88. Grund Hotel, 810 North 6th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1906-07 (demolished).
89. Park Elementary School, 240 North 24th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1906-07 (tentative attribution; demolished). Completion in 1908 was carried out by William E. Harris, who may have designed the original building as well.
90. Quindaro Elementary School, 2710 Farrow Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1906 (demolished). This replaced the Quindaro School built in 1868.

⁷Those projects noted as circa 1905 were taken from Morgan, History of Wyandotte County Kansas and Its People.

91. Scottish Rite Temple, 803 North 7th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1907-09. \$100,000 NR 9/11/85
92. Bancroft Elementary School second addition, 516 Splitlog Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1907 (demolished).
93. Eugene Field (Kealing) Elementary School addition, Kansas City, Kansas, 2026 North 4th Street, 1907 (demolished).
94. John Fiske Elementary School addition, South Valley Street and Custer Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1907 (demolished).
95. Dunbar Elementary School, 2615 North 6th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1907-08 (demolished). This was a segregated school for African-American children.
96. John J. Ingalls Elementary School addition, South 6th Street and Shawnee Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1907 (demolished).
97. Dr. Edward D. Bennett Residence, 621 Nebraska Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1907 (demolished).
98. James F. Getty Residence, 740 Parallel Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1907 (demolished 1990).
99. Elks Club Building, 727 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, circa 1907 (tentative attribution).
100. Forest Avenue Baptist Church, 4300 Forest Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, 1907.
101. Argentine High School, 1617 South 22nd Street, Argentine, Kansas, 1907-08 (demolished and replaced 1954). The city of Argentine became part of Kansas City, Kansas on January 1, 1910.
102. Eagles Club Building, 619-621 Ann Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1907-08 (demolished).
103. Poinsett & Sockhoff Building, Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1908 (status uncertain). \$19,000
104. Kansas Masonic Home addition, 401 South Seneca, Wichita, Kansas, 1908 (destroyed by fire December 21, 1916).
105. Laclede Hotel, Plattsburg, Missouri, 1908 (status uncertain). \$16,000
106. Dr. C. M. Stemen Residence, 1200 North 7th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1908-09 (altered).
107. Bryant Elementary School addition, 1705 Webster Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1908 (demolished).

108. Hawthorne Elementary School (Grade School) second addition, 1118 Waverly Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1908 (demolished).
109. Hawthorne Elementary School (Primary School), 1104 Waverly Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1908-09 (demolished).
110. Whittier Elementary School I, 927 Ivandale Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1908 (altered). Subsequently incorporated into Central Junior High School.
111. Sumner High School addition, 1316 North 9th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1908-09 (demolished).
112. Kansas City, Kansas High School south wing addition, 900 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1909-10 (destroyed by fire 1934).
113. Shop Building for Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education, 313 North 10th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1909.
114. Horace Mann Elementary School, 824 State Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1909.
115. Theater building for L. D. Stockton, 650 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1909 (demolished).

The architectural firm of W. W. Rose became Rose and Peterson in December, 1909.

116. Douglass Elementary School addition, 922 Washington Boulevard, Kansas City, Kansas, 1910 (demolished). The original (1889-90) building was designed by W. F. Hackney. This was a segregated school for African-American children.
117. Franklin Elementary School addition, South 14th Street and Metropolitan Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1910.
118. Prescott Elementary School second building (Prescott Annex), South 13th Street and Ridge Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1910 (demolished).
119. Wahlenmaier Building (first two stories only), 756 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, circa 1910 (tentative attribution). Now known as the Brotherhood Building.
120. Kansas City, Kansas City Hall (first phase), 805 North 6th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1910-11. \$155,000. NR 4/25/86
121. Bethany Methodist Hospital, 51 North 12th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1910-14 (altered). \$250,000
122. Catholic High School, 1236 Sandusky Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1910-12.

123. Forest Avenue Baptist Church completion, 4300 Forest Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, 1911 (project). \$20,000
124. Hutchinson City Hall and Auditorium, 101 South Walnut, Hutchinson, Kansas, 1911; Kelso, Mann & Ceron, associate architects. \$110,000
125. E. C. Wheelock Building, 716 Oregon, Hiawatha, Kansas, 1911.
126. Armour Company office building (location and date uncertain; presumably demolished).
127. Kansas City, Kansas Y.M.C.A. (first phase), 900 North 8th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1911-13.
128. Monroe County Courthouse, Paris, Missouri, 1912 (status uncertain). \$90,000
129. Tulsa Convention Hall, Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1912 (status uncertain). \$90,000
130. Public bathhouse, Shawnee Park, Kansas City, Kansas, 1912 (project). The structure built in 1921 at 730 South Pyle was designed by J. G. Braecklein.
131. Box Butte County Courthouse, Alliance, Nebraska, 1913 (status uncertain). \$75,000
132. Hamlin County Courthouse, Hayti, South Dakota, 1913. \$75,000
133. Burt County Courthouse, Tekamah, Nebraska, 1913-14 (status uncertain). \$75,000
134. Douglas High School, Douglas, Wyoming, 1913 (status uncertain). \$80,000
135. Larned City Hall and library building, Larned, Kansas, 1913 (status uncertain). It is unknown if this was one building or two.
136. Stanley Elementary School, 3604 Metropolitan Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1913.
137. Cameron High School and Elementary School, Cameron, Missouri, 1914 (status uncertain). \$55,000
138. Bank building, Belleville, Kansas, 1914 (status uncertain).
139. Eagles Club Building heating plant, 619-621 Ann Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1914 (demolished).
140. Stowe Elementary School second addition, 109 Richmond Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1914 (demolished). \$22,353. KCK Building Permit No. 364, June 17, 1914.

141. Quindaro Elementary School addition, 2710 Farrow Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1914 (demolished). \$29,000. KCK Building Permit No. 385, June 26, 1914.
142. Chelsea Elementary School first building (Chelsea Annex), 1834 North 25th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1914-15. \$10,446. KCK Building Permit No. 439, August 4, 1914.
143. Parker Elementary School first building (Parker Annex), 3234 Haskell Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1914-15. \$10,667. KCK Building Permit No. 440, August 4, 1914.
144. Bryant Elementary School second building (Bryant Annex), 1705 Webster Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1914-15 (demolished). \$10,200. KCK Building Permit No. 460, August 14, 1914.
145. Frances Willard Elementary School, 3516 Orville Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1914-15 (demolished). \$10,800. KCK Building Permit No. 489, September 5, 1914.
146. Eugene Field (Kealing) Elementary School second addition, 2026 North 4th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, circa 1914 (demolished).
147. Whittier Elementary School I addition, 925 Ivandale Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1914-15. \$71,525. KCK Building Permit No. 786, March 17, 1915. For adaptation as the first junior high school in Kansas City, Kansas; now Central Middle School.
148. Public comfort station, triangle park bounded by South 10th Street, Central Avenue, and Lowell Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1915 (demolished).
149. Business building for A. F. Jones, Pratt, Kansas, 1915 (status uncertain).
150. Forest Avenue Baptist Church completion, 4300 Forest Avenue, Kansas City Missouri, 1915-17. Further work was carried out by Keene and Simpson in 1926-27.
151. Lubbock County Courthouse, Lubbock, Texas, 1916 (status uncertain). \$100,000
152. Argentine Carnegie Library, 2850 Metropolitan Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1916-17. \$20,144. KCK Building Permit No. 1575, April 10, 1916. NR 4/30/86
153. Webb City Tuberculosis Hospital, Webb City, Missouri, 1916 (status uncertain). \$100,000
154. Turner High School, 831 South 55th Street, Turner, Kansas (rural Wyandotte County), 1916-17 (altered). Now houses Turner Elementary School East. The Turner area became part of Kansas City, Kansas in 1965, but retains its separate school district.

155. Service Station addition to Wahlenmaier Building, 756 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1916 (demolished). \$2000. KCK Building Permit No. 1683, June 3, 1916.
156. St. Peter's Rectory for Father Francis M. Orr, 409 North 15th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1916. \$12,500. KCK Building Permit No. 1759, July 8, 1916.
157. Dr. Preston Starrett Residence and Office, North Thorpe Street and Central Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1916 (project).
158. Lubbock Hospital, Lubbock, Texas, 1917 (status uncertain). \$125,000
159. Municipal Auditorium (Kansas City, Kansas City Hall second phase), 809 North 6th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1917 (project). Plans were completed and a bond issue was passed, but was subsequently ruled invalid.
160. Eagles Club Building addition (3rd floor), 619 Ann Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1917 (project).
161. Fred H. Meyer Residence, 601 North 17th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1917-19. \$10,000. The construction delay was presumably because of World War I.
162. Ponton Sanitarium, Lubbock, Texas, 1917 (status uncertain; may be same as no. 158 above).
163. Lubbock High School and Elementary School, Lubbock, Texas, 1917 (project).
164. Shawnee Heights Golf Club clubhouse rebuilding, near Shawnee, Kansas, 1917 (status uncertain).
165. Store, Office and Lodge Building addition for Lee Vaughan, North 18th Street and Central Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1917 (project).
166. Old St. Peter's Rectory remodeling and addition for Sisters of Charity Convent, 415 North 15th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1917 (demolished). \$3,500. KCK Building Permit No. 2274, May 17, 1917.
167. Stadium and Athletic Park for the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education, North 18th Street and Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1917 (project).
168. Elementary School, Lubbock, Texas, 1917-18 (status uncertain; done instead of no. 163 above).
169. Garage for Security Garage, Repair and Sales Co., 711-713 North 7th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1917 (demolished). \$10,000. KCK Building Permit No. 2419, August 28, 1917.

170. Department Store for O. W. Shepard (Kresge Building), 600 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1917-18 (altered). \$30,000 (\$40,000). KCK Building Permit No. 2462, October 5, 1917. Rehabilitated and partially restored 1991-92 as offices for the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education; Eugene Buchanan, architect.
171. Elks Club Building remodeling following fire, 727 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1917 (project).
172. Kansas City, Kansas Y.M.C.A. completion, 900 North 8th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1917 (project; for estimate purposes only).
173. Odd Fellows Home, Eureka Lake, near Manhattan, Kansas, 1918-19. \$131,000
174. St. Mary's Rectory for Father Maurice Burk, 509 Armstrong Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1918. \$10,000. KCK Building Permit No. 2646, March 24, 1918. The permit, listed as being for an "airdome," was apparently issued some months prior to construction.
175. Elks Club Building remodeling for Kansas City, Kansas Chamber of Commerce, 727 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1918-19 (altered; done instead of no. 171 above). \$40,000. KCK Building Permit No. 2750, September 25, 1918.
176. Store remodeling for J. V. Andrews, 624 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1919 (demolished). \$35,000
177. Klammer Park Bathhouse, North 22nd Street and Haskell Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1919 (demolished).
178. Grund Hotel addition for Henry McGrew, 804 North 6th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1919 (project).
179. Gasoline Filling Station, North 4th Street and Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1919 (demolished).
180. Dr. Ernest D. Williams Residence remodeling, North 17th Street and Barnett Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1919 (project).
181. Bishop's Residence for Bishop John Ward, 1228 Sandusky Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1919-20.
182. Emerson Park Comfort Station, South 28th Street and Strong Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1919-20 (demolished).
183. Moving Picture Theatre, Eastland, Texas, 1919 (status uncertain).
184. Private Garage, North 18th Street and Riverview Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1919 (demolished).

185. Joe Timmer Residence, 616 North 17th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1919 (project).
186. Scottish Rite Temple replacement, 803 North 7th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1919 (project; working drawings completed). \$300,000
187. Garage for John Stein, 507 North 6th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1919 (status uncertain).
188. Whittier Elementary School II, 290 South 10th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1919-20. \$122,000
189. Store and Apartments, 1002-04 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1919 (project). Guaranty State Bank, designed by Arthur H. Buckley, was built on this site instead; Rose and Peterson may have been associate architects.
190. Passenger Station for Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co., 7th Street Viaduct and Union Pacific tracks, Kansas City, Kansas, 1919-20; Arthur H. Buckley, associate architect (demolished). \$100,000
191. Scottish Rite Temple replacement, North 8th Street between Nebraska and Washington, Kansas City, Kansas, 1920 (project). \$400,000. This was apparently a different project from no. 186 above.
192. Albert Mebus Residence remodeling, addition and garage, 853 Tauromee Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1920 (altered).
193. Private Garage, 1002-04 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1920 (project). See no. 189 above.
194. Clifton Hills Park Bathhouse, 75 South 23rd Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1920-21 (altered). Now the Kansas City, Kansas Parks and Recreation Department Headquarters.
195. Argentine Parish House, 1446 South 27th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1920 (demolished).
196. Department Store interior remodeling (Kresge Building), 600 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1920. \$10,000
197. Labor Temple, no location decided, 1920 (project).
198. Brotherhood Block addition (3 upper stories), 756 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1921 (altered). \$325,000. Formerly the Wahlenmaier Building.

Following completion of the Brotherhood Block addition, Rose and Peterson's architectural offices were moved there from the Barker Building, and would be located there for the remainder of Rose's active career.

199. Dunbar Elementary School addition, 2615 North 6th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1921 (demolished). \$33,000
200. City Hall Annex, 805 North 6th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1921 (project).
201. Central Methodist Episcopal Church, South 10th Street and Kansas Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1921 (project).
202. Quindaro Power Plant remodeling and addition, North 10th Street and Sunshine Road, Kansas City, Kansas, 1921-22.
203. Bethany Hospital Annex (Nurses' Home), 51 North 12th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922 (altered). \$75,000. KCK Building Permit No. 5189, June 9, 1922.
204. Wyandotte Motor Club Clubhouse, White Church, Kansas (rural Wyandotte County), 1922 (status uncertain).
205. Chelsea Elementary School second building, 1835 North 25th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922-23. \$110,000. KCK Building Permit No. 5226, June 29, 1922.
206. Theodore Roosevelt Elementary School, 1303 North 36th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922. \$81,400. KCK Building Permit No. 5350, July 27, 1922.
207. Ben-Hur Masonic Lodge, A.F. & A.M., 3001 Conner Avenue, 1922-23 (tentative attribution). \$15,000. KCK Building Permit No. 5385, August 7, 1922.
208. Glanville Furniture Co. alterations, 733-37 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922 (altered). \$40,000. KCK Building Permit No. 5582, September 22, 1922.
209. William W. Rose Residence, 2001 Washington Boulevard, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922-23; Harry S. Gille, Jr. (son-in-law), tenant and owner-of-record. NRHD 3/26/75
210. Six Kindergarten additions:
 - a. Lowell Elementary School, 1030 Orville Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922, \$4,000, KCK Building Permit No. 5632;
 - b. Bryant Elementary School (first building), 1705 Webster Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922 (demolished), \$4000, KCK Building Permit No. 5633;
 - c. Irving Elementary School, 906 Riverview Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922 (demolished), \$4,000, KCK Building Permit No. 5634;
 - d. Horace Mann Elementary School, 824 State Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922, \$4,000, KCK Building Permit No. 5635;
 - e. Central Elementary School II, North 7th Street and Ann Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922 (demolished), \$4,000, KCK Building Permit No. 5636;

- f. John Fiske Elementary School, South Valley Street and Custer Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922 (demolished), \$4,000, KCK Building Permit No. 5637, all October 11, 1922.

211. Three Elementary Schools:

- a. Mark Twain Elementary School, 2210 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922-24 (altered), \$48,000, KCK Building Permit No. 5712, October 31, 1922;
 - b. Louisa M. Alcott Elementary School, 1809 Bunker Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922-24 (originally to be called Oakland Elementary School), \$65,653, KCK Building Permit No. 6102, March 5, 1923;
 - c. McKinley Elementary School, 611 North 14th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922-24, \$53,085, KCK Building Permit No. 6103, March 5, 1923.
212. Passenger Station for Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co., North 5th Street and Central Avenue Viaduct, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922-23 (demolished); Arthur H. Buckley, associate architect. \$100,000. KCK Building Permit No. 5836, December --, 1922.
213. Argentine High School addition, 1617 South 22nd Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922-23 (demolished). \$104,660. KCK Building Permit No. 6071, February 26, 1923.
214. Store addition, 840 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922.
215. Meyer Sanitary Milk Co. addition, North 5th Street and Barnett Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1923. \$10,000. KCK Building Permit No. 6081, March 1, 1923.
216. Northwest Junior High School, 2400 North 18th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1922-23. \$204,168. KCK Building Permit No. 6092, March 3, 1923.
217. Kansas City, Kansas High School Stage and Auditorium addition, 900 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1923-24 (destroyed by fire 1934). \$30,000. KCK Building Permit No. 6715, June 8, 1923.
218. Clara Barton Elementary School, South 25th Street and Cheyenne Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1923 (tentative attribution; demolished). \$6,000. KCK Building Permit No. 6733, June 12, 1923. This wood and stucco building was a segregated school for Mexican and Mexican-American children, established at the request of Argentine and Armourdale patrons.
219. Kansas City, Kansas High School Gymnasium and Laboratory Building, 1017 North 9th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1923 (altered). \$126,000. KCK Building Permit No. 6749, June 14, 1923.
220. Stanley Elementary School addition, 3610 Metropolitan Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1923. \$38,600. KCK Building Permit No. 6883, July 9, 1923.

221. Franklin Elementary School second addition, South 14th Street and Metropolitan Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1923.
222. Northeast Junior High School, 350 Troup Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1923-24. \$209,000. KCK Building Permit No. 6940, July 20, 1923. This was a segregated school for African-American children.
223. Major Hudson Elementary School, 600 Shawnee Road, Kansas City, Kansas, 1923-24 (altered). \$70,000. KCK Building Permit No. 7056, August 8, 1923.
224. Sumner High School Gymnasium, North 9th Street and Everett Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1923-24 (demolished). \$40,600. KCK Building Permit No. 7593, November 1, 1923.
225. Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building, 600 North 7th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1923-25. \$450,000. KCK Building Permit No. 7724, December 1, 1923. NR 9/05/85
226. Wyandotte County Courthouse design competition entry, southwest corner North 7th Street Trafficway and Ann Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1924-25 (project). Awarded a \$1000 prize February 17, 1925.
227. Central Elementary School III, 813 Barnett Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1924. \$67,290. KCK Building Permit No. 8269, April 9, 1924. Replaced the school at 7th and Ann demolished for construction of the new Wyandotte County Courthouse.
228. Store remodeling for U.S. Sartin, 743 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1924 (altered).
229. Dormitory for Western University, North 27th Street and Sewell Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1924 (project). \$200,000
230. Store building for Ben Gorman, Minnesota Avenue between 8th and 9th Streets, Kansas City, Kansas, 1924 (status uncertain).
231. Eagles Club addition, 619 Ann Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1924 (project). \$35,000
232. Three Elementary School additions:
 - a. Douglass Elementary School, 922 Washington Boulevard, Kansas City, Kansas, 1924-25 (demolished);
 - b. Maccochaque Elementary School, 4107 Rainbow Boulevard, Kansas City, Kansas, 1924-25 (demolished);
 - c. Quindaro Elementary School, 2710 Farrow Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1924-25 (demolished), \$30,000, KCK Building Permit No. 10573, May 1, 1925.

233. Eagles Club addition and remodeling for Eyrie #87 F.O.E., 619 Ann Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1925 (different project from nos. 160 and 231 above; demolished). \$30,000. KCK Building Permit No. 11072, July 18, 1925.

The firm of Rose and Peterson was dissolved in the summer of 1925, and W. W. Rose briefly worked alone.

234. Garage and storage yard for the City of Kansas City, Kansas, South 18th Street and Muncie Boulevard, Kansas City, Kansas, 1925 (demolished).

Late in 1925, W. W. Rose formed a new partnership, with Joseph A. Ridgway and Fred S. Wilson. The firm's offices remained on the fourth floor of the Brotherhood Block, 756 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.

235. Kansas City, Kansas Y.M.C.A. completion, 900 North 8th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1926-28; David B. Peterson, Harry F. Almon, and W. W. Rose, associated architects (different project from no. 172 above).

236. Harold M. Franklin Residence, 1829 Washington Boulevard, Kansas City, Kansas, 1926. \$12,500 NRHD 3/26/75

237. H. J. Perry Residence, 1600 North 38th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1926 (project).

By September, 1926, Fred S. Wilson had left the partnership and the firm continued as Rose and Ridgway.

238. George H. Long Funeral Home, 707 North 10th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1926-28.

239. Administration Building, College of Paola and the Ursuline Academy of Paola, Paola, Kansas, 1926 (status uncertain).

240. Theodore Roosevelt Elementary School addition, 1303 North 36th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1927 (altered).

241. Central Junior High School addition, 925 Ivandale Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1927-28. \$150,000. KCK Building Permit No. 2176, June 6, 1927.

242. McKinley Elementary School addition, 611 North 14th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1927. \$23,000. KCK Building Permit No. 2225, June 17, 1927.

- 243. Store and office building for Harry Grossman, 722 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1927 (demolished).
- 244. Henry S. Gille, Sr. Residence, 2015 Washington Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1927. \$6,500. KCK Building Permit No. 2267, June 27, 1927. Gille was the father of Rose's son-in-law. NRHD 2/19/82
- 245. Store and office building for C. K. Wells, 820-822 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1927 (demolished).
- 246. Chelsea Elementary School completion, 1835 North 25th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1928. \$6,000. KCK Building Permit No. 2884, February 3, 1928.
- 247. St. Paul's Rectory for St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, 1811 Washington Boulevard, Kansas City, Kansas, 1928-29. NRHD 3/26/75

W. W. Rose suffered a nervous breakdown in 1928 and withdrew from active participation in his firm.

- 248. Garage and sales room for Kansas Motor Co., 1830 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1928-29 (altered). \$10,000. KCK Building Permit No. 3861, December 19, 1928.
- 249. Store building for Wyandotte Sheet Metal Works, 1047-1049 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1929.

The firm of Rose and Ridgway was dissolved in the latter part of 1930. William Warren Rose died at his home on May 23, 1931.

APPENDIX II

PARTIAL LIST OF STRUCTURES DESIGNED BY DAVID B. PETERSON, ARCHITECT

The firm of Rose and Peterson was dissolved in the summer of 1925, and David B. Peterson began an independent practice with an office in his residence at 818 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.

1. Rosedale High School, 3600R Springfield Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1925-27 (altered). \$200,000
2. Vance Elementary School, School District No. 6, 3650 North 67th Street (rural Wyandotte County, Kansas), 1925 (altered).
3. Central Junior High School addition (gymnasium), 925 Ivandale Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1925. \$75,000
4. Kansas City, Kansas Y.M.C.A. completion, 900 North 8th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1926-28; David B. Peterson, Harry F. Almon, and W. W. Rose, associated architects.
5. The Kansas City Kansan Newspaper Plant, 901 North 8th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1926-27; Charles E. Keyser, architect. \$74,000. KCK Building Permit No. 663, May 25, 1926. The working drawings and job supervision were executed by Peterson following Keyser's relocation to New Mexico because of ill health.
6. Francis Ryan Residence, 609 North 17th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1926-27. \$10,000. KCK Building Permit No. 1926, April 5, 1927.
7. Frank Mulich Residence, about 7 miles west of Kansas City, Kansas (rural Wyandotte County), 1926-27 (status uncertain).
8. Theatre remodeling for J. T. Wilson & Associates, 545 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1927; David B. Peterson and Harry F. Almon, associated architects (demolished).
9. J. Renz Edwards Residence remodeling and addition, 1909 Washington Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1927-28. NRHD 2/19/82
10. Helzberg Jewelry Co. remodeling, 628 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1927-28 (altered). \$9,000. KCK Building Permit No. 2453, August 18, 1927.

In 1927, Peterson joined with sometime associate Harry F. Almon of Kansas City, Missouri, to form the firm of Peterson and Almon with offices in the Huron Building, 905 North 7th Street Trafficway, Kansas City, Kansas.

11. The Alps Apartment Hotel, 20 West 36th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, 1927; H. F. Almon/Peterson and Almon.

12. George Bellamy Residence, near Bethel, Kansas, 1/2 mile west of Wyandotte Country Club on Leavenworth Road (rural Wyandotte County), 1927-28 (status uncertain). \$18,000
13. Westwood View Elementary School, 2511 West 50th Street, Westwood, Kansas, 1927-28 (demolished).
14. Apartment remodeling for R. G. Thomas, 726 Armstrong Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1928 (demolished).
15. Shawnee Elementary School addition, 11310 Johnson Drive (originally 706 Main Street), Shawnee, Kansas, 1928 (demolished).
16. Stine & McClure Undertaking Co., 3235 Gillham Plaza, Kansas City, Missouri, 1928 (altered).
17. Anderson Furniture Company store front alteration for John Anderson, 739 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1928 (altered). \$9,900. KCK Building Permit No. 3118, April 17, 1928.
18. Junction Elementary School, 2540 South Junction Road (rural Wyandotte County, Kansas), 1928-29 (altered).
19. Stores and office building for Walter I. Ferguson, 726-736 Armstrong Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1928-29. \$30,000. KCK Building Permit No. 3379, June 28, 1928.
20. Inter-State Building and Loan Association store front alteration, 717 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1928 (demolished).
21. Harold Bellamy Residence, Bethel, Kansas (rural Wyandotte County), 1928 (status uncertain).
22. Store remodeling for J. G. Fasenmeyer (Fasenmyer Motor Co.), 826-828 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1928 (altered). \$4,000. KCK Building Permit No. 3608, September 17, 1928. This was an interior remodeling to suitably house a newly-acquired Packard dealership.
23. Ferguson Building addition, 726-736 Armstrong Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1928 (project).
24. Fresh air camp for the Kansas Tuberculosis Association, North 29th Street and Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1929 (demolished if built).
25. Western Highlands Presbyterian Church Sunday School addition, 2508 North 12th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1929-30. The church (1922) was designed by Charles A. Smith.
26. National Guard Armory, South 18th Street and Ridge Avenue, 1929-31 (project).

27. Joseph Glanville Residence remodeling and addition, 1014 North 22nd Street, Kansas City, Kansas, 1929.
28. Vogue Shops remodeling, 606 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1929 (demolished).
29. Mark Twain Elementary School Annex, 2210 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1929-30 (altered). \$31,500. KCK Building Permit No. 12290, May 22, 1930.
30. Kaw Valley State Bank Building, northwest corner South 7th Street and Central Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1930-31 (demolished).
31. Turner Elementary School, 800 South 55th Street, Turner, Kansas (rural Wyandotte County), 1931. \$80,000. Now Turner Elementary School West.
32. Washington High School, 7340 Leavenworth Road, Bethel, Kansas (rural Wyandotte County), 1931-32 (altered). \$145,000. The Bethel area became part of Kansas City, Kansas in 1965, and the Washington district was subsequently consolidated with the Kansas City, Kansas school district.
33. Public garage for Lloyd O. Cunningham, State Avenue and Allis Court, Kansas City, Kansas, 1931 (project).
34. Inter-State Building and Loan Association alterations and addition, 717 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1931 (project).
35. Robert J. Muntzel Residence, Lake Quivira, Kansas, 1932; Harry Foster Almon, architect.
36. Clarence T. Rice Residence, 108 Lake Shore West, Lake Quivira, Kansas, 1932-? (construction delayed; altered).
37. Store remodeling, no address given, 1932 (status uncertain).
38. William Newby Residence, Brenner Heights Subdivision (rural Wyandotte County, Kansas), 1932 (status uncertain).
39. Council Grove Elementary School, Council Grove, Kansas, 1933 (status uncertain).
40. Brunswick High School, Brunswick, Missouri, 1933 (status uncertain). \$53,000
41. Freeman Mortuary and Chapel, 104 West 42nd Street, Kansas City, Missouri, 1933.
42. Methodist Church, Brookfield, Missouri, 1933 (status uncertain).

David B. Peterson and Harry F. Almon apparently resumed separate practices in the fall of 1933, when the firm moved its offices to the Law Building, 721 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas. Nevertheless, the firm of Peterson and Almon continued to be listed in the city directory through 1936.

43. C. Elton Leinbach Residence, 1311 North 20th Street (originally 1313 North 20th Street), Kansas City, Kansas, 1933-34. NRHD 2/19/82
44. Hazel Grove Elementary School, 2401 North 67th Street (rural Wyandotte County, Kansas), 1933-34 (altered); Peterson and Almon/David B. Peterson.
45. Earl B. Newby Cabin, near Bethel, Kansas (rural Wyandotte County), 1934 (status uncertain).
46. First Church of Christ Scientist remodeling and completion, 1719 Tauromee Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1934-35.
47. Theatre for George Ellis, North 5th Street and Virginia Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, 1935-36 (demolished if built).
48. Residence, on Leavenworth Road about 2 miles west of Welborn, Kansas (rural Wyandotte County), 1935 (status uncertain).
49. Auditorium and gymnasium, Fredonia, Kansas, 1935-36 (status uncertain).
50. Koch Funeral Home, Chanute, Kansas, 1935-37.
51. Chanute Senior Trade School, Chanute, Kansas, 1936-37.
52. Chanute Junior College, Chanute, Kansas, 1936-37.

David B. Peterson died in Chanute, Kansas, on November 2, 1937, while supervising the completion of the Chanute Junior College.

APPENDIX III

SCHOOL PLANS

The following floor plans and site plans of Kansas City, Kansas schools were prepared for insurance purposes by the Topping Valuation Company in 1920 and 1921. They were apparently traced from originals then in the possession of the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education; the copies are now part of the Board records on the individual schools. These floor plans, much more than the exterior facades, show how the school planning of Rose and Peterson related to then-current educational trends, and to the work of contemporary school architects such as Charles A. Smith in Kansas City, Missouri.

- p. 64 Douglass Elementary School (1889-90/1910)
"Corridor Plan." This layout is typical of the early schools designed by W. F. Hackney, with a single long corridor and narrow, paired stairways. The plan includes additions by Rose and Peterson.

- p. 65 Site plan for Douglass Elementary School (1889-90/1910) and Sumner High School (1905-06/1908-09).
Of note are the five identical, wood-frame annex buildings for Douglass, forerunners of the modern portable classroom, which make clear the overcrowding of this segregated African-American school. They were finally replaced with a permanent addition in 1924-25. The annex shown for Sumner was replaced with a new gymnasium building in 1923-24.

- p. 66 Lowell Elementary School (1897-98).
"Corridor Plan." Rose's variations on the corridor plan allow for a much freer circulation pattern, as well as greater ease of expansion.

- p. 67 Irving Elementary School (1900).
"T" plan. This plan is a mirror image of 2/3 of the Lowell plan, and could have been expanded to a full corridor plan if needed.

- p. 68 Bryant Elementary School first building (1904/1908).
"Corridor Plan."

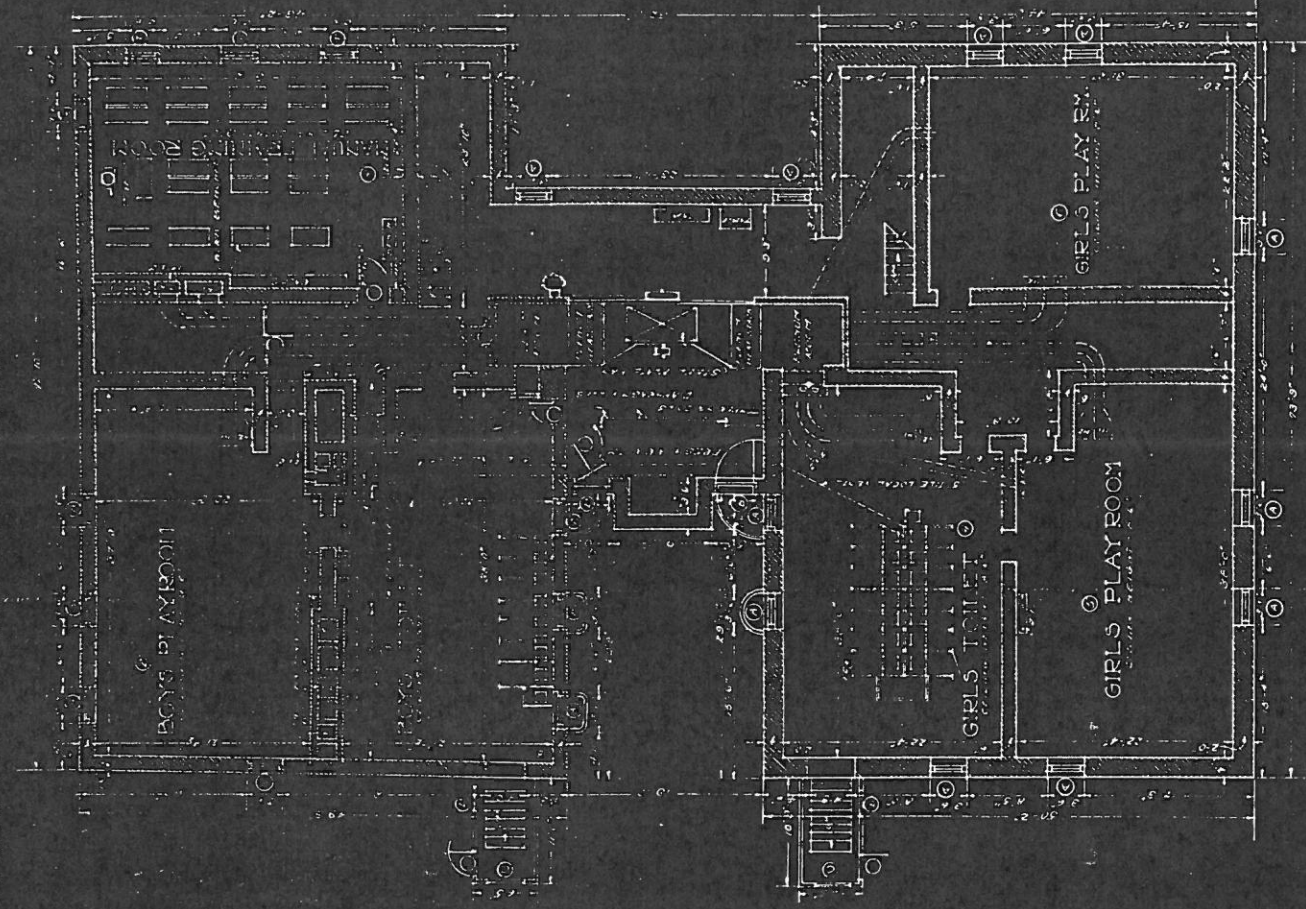
- p. 69 John Fiske Elementary School (1904/1907).
"Corridor Plan." The classroom addition to Bryant made the floor plan symmetrical and was apparently planned for in advance. The addition to John Fiske was more obviously an afterthought.

- p. 70 Quindaro Elementary School (1906/1914).
"H" plan. A further addition in 1924-25 extended the legs of the H to the rear.

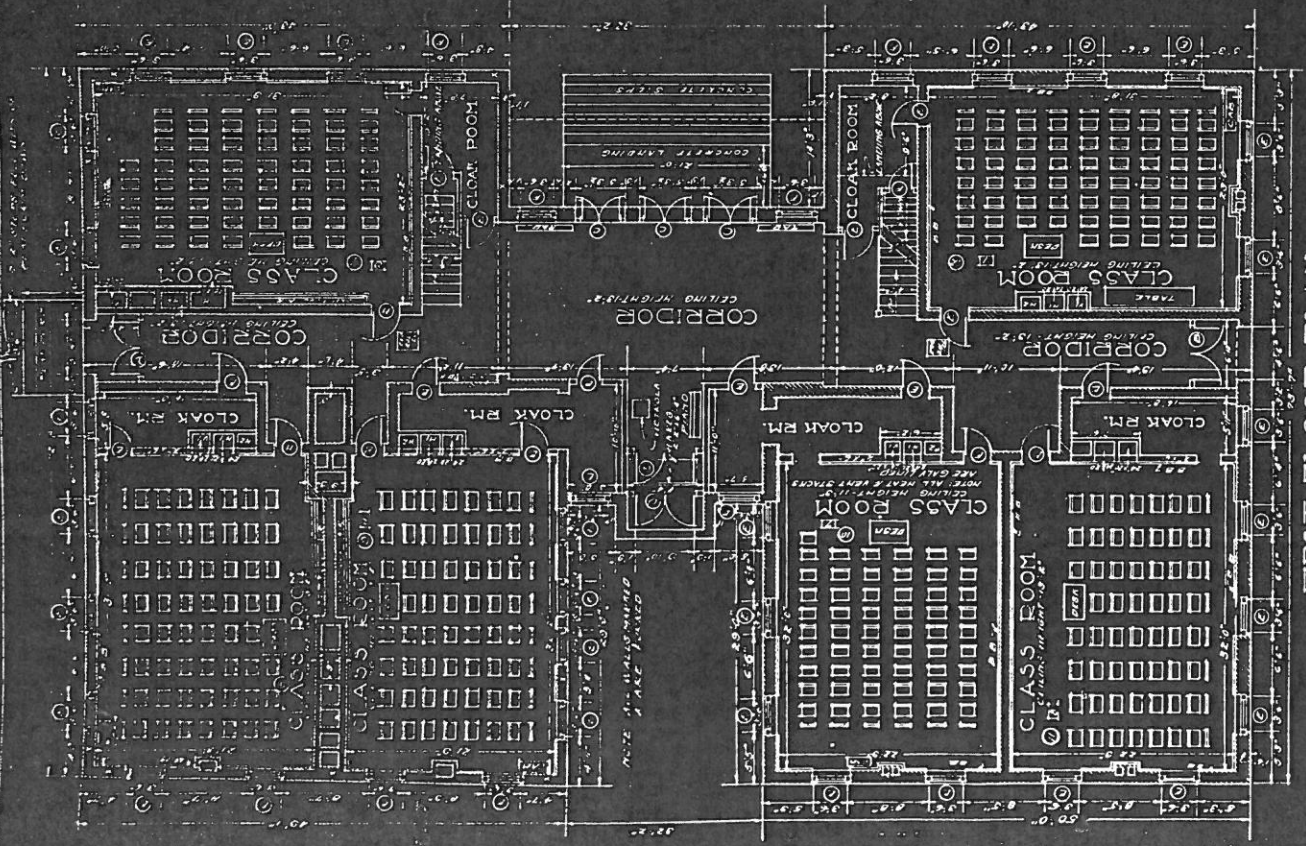
- p. 71 Horace Mann Elementary School (1909).
"T" plan.

- p. 72 Stanley Elementary School (1913).
"T" plan. This plan, with its monumental stair at the junction of the T, is very similar to that of Horace Mann despite the difference in facade articulation.
- p. 73 Bryant Annex (1914-15).
"Cottage Plan." The four Cottage Plan schools reflected a very different approach to school building design. Small scale and "cozy," these plans were not amenable to expansion, and generally served either as first buildings in expanding areas near the edge of the city (Chelsea, Parker, Frances Willard) or as a second building housing Primary Grade students (Bryant Annex).
- p. 74 Site plan for Bryant Elementary School (1904/1908) and Bryant Annex (1914-15).
Similar two-building arrangements were followed at Prescott, Hawthorne, Chelsea, and much later at Parker.
- p. 75 Chelsea Elementary School first building (1914-15).
"Cottage Plan." As the Bryant Annex and Chelsea plans are almost identical, the Topping Company apparently confused the two, showing Bryant's steam tunnel connection on the Chelsea plans.
- p. 76 Whittier (Central) Junior High School (1908/1915).
"T" plan. The original elementary school layout is not discernable. A more fully developed version of this five bay, T plan layout was later followed at Northwest and Northeast Junior High Schools (1922-23 and 1923-24 respectively). Central's plan was later expanded into an E through the addition of two end wings to the east.

OFFERING WILLING TO ACCEPT
 TOWN OF DOUGLASS
 DATE OF PLAN: 1917
 TRACED BY: H. E. HICKS
 DRAWN BY: J. J.



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

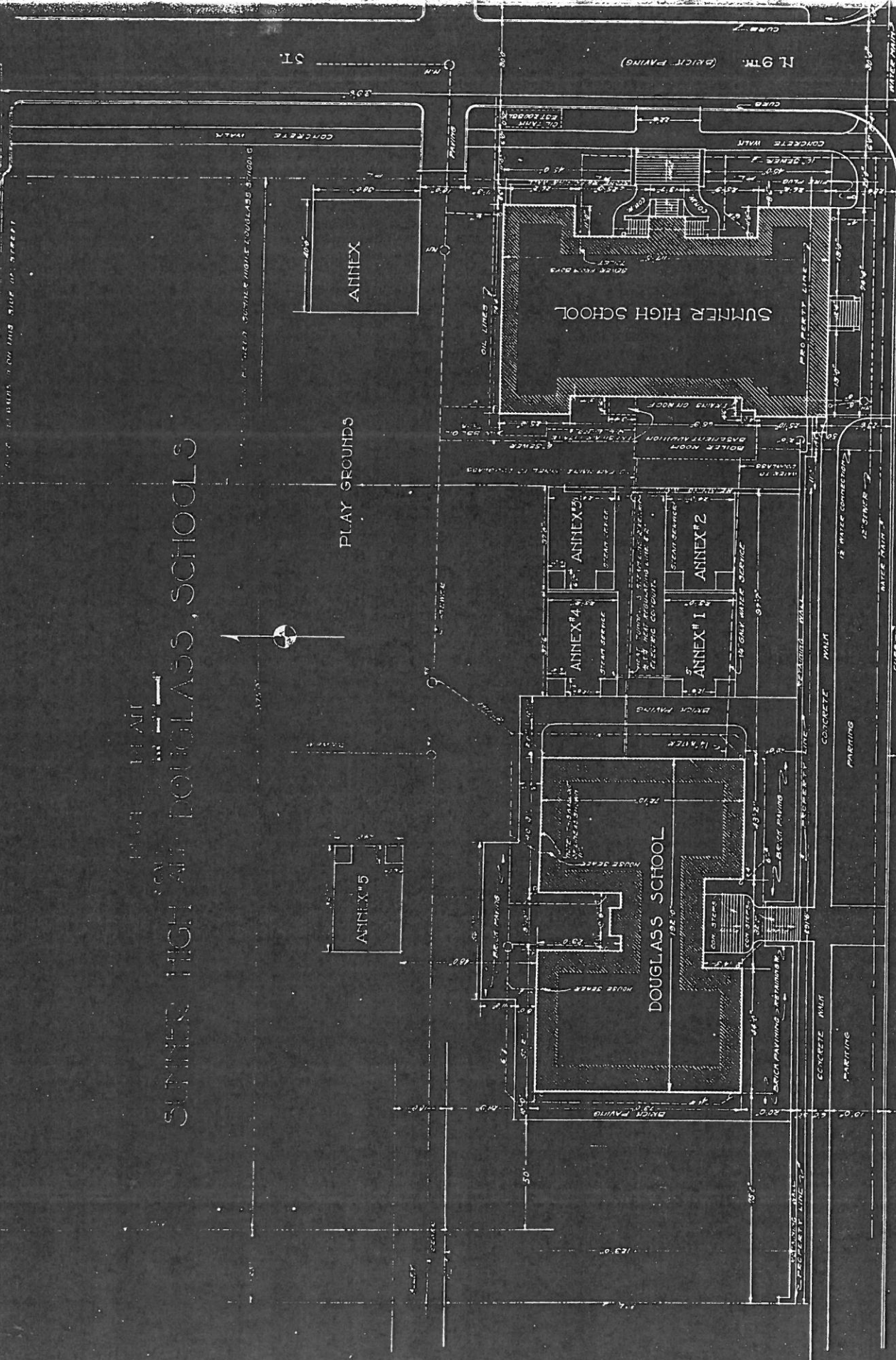


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1" = 10'
 DOUGLASS SCHOOL

TOPICS VARIOUS
 DATE: 1/1/1911
 DRAWN BY: [illegible]
 CHECKED BY: [illegible]
 APPROVED: [illegible]

SUMNER HIGH AT DOUGLASS, SCHOOLS



WASHINGTON
 (ASPHALT PAVEMENT)

BLVD

SUMNER HIGH SCHOOL

DOUGLASS SCHOOL

PLAY GROUNDS

ANNEX

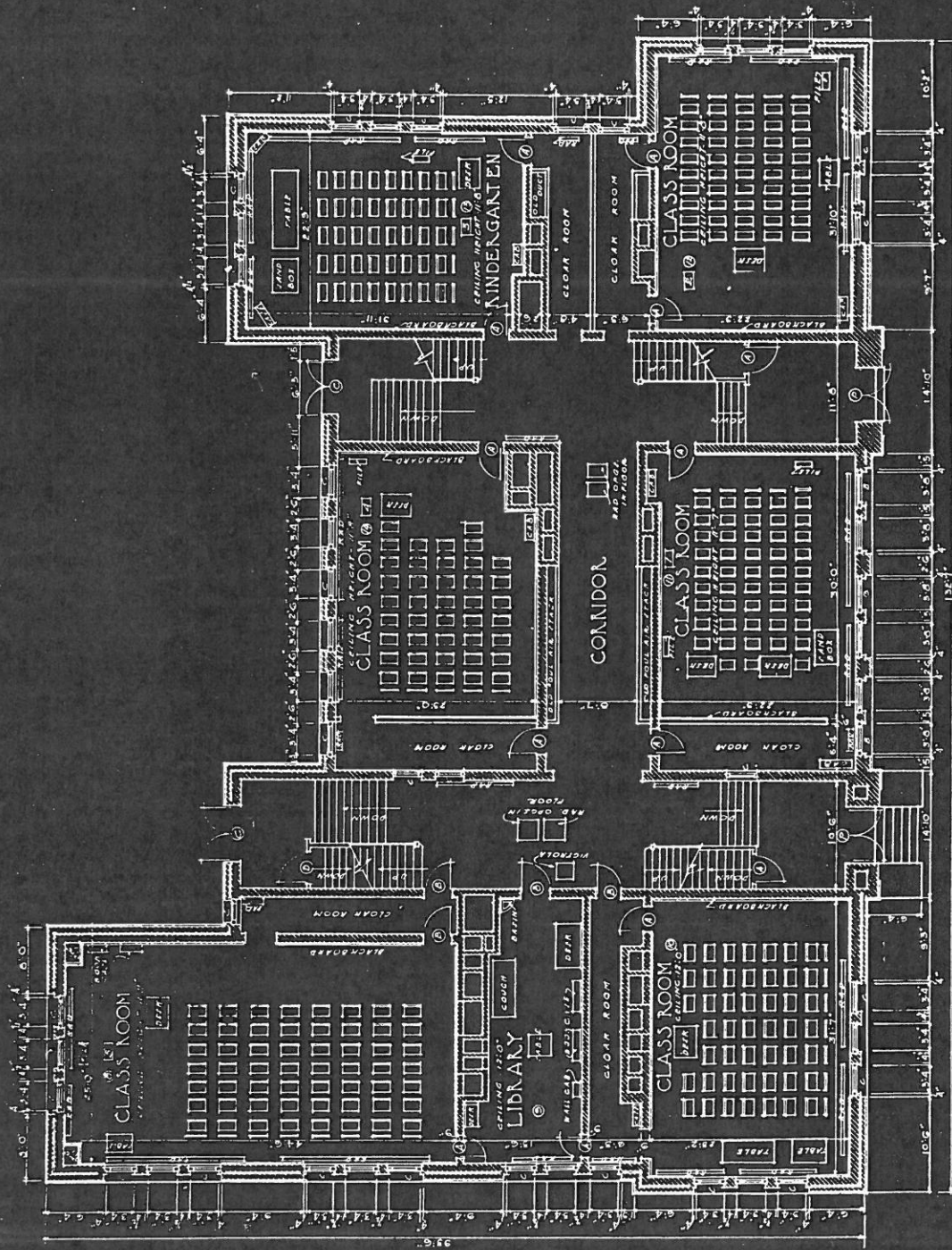
ANNEX #5

ANNEX #1

ANNEX #2

ANNEX #3

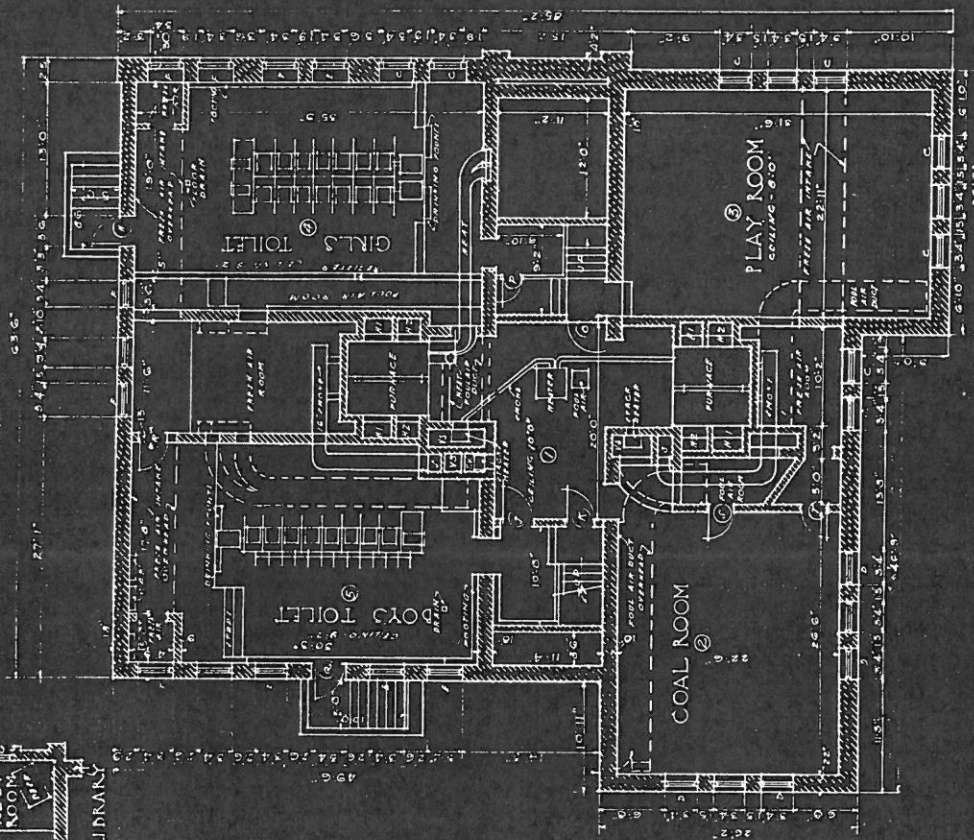
ANNEX #4



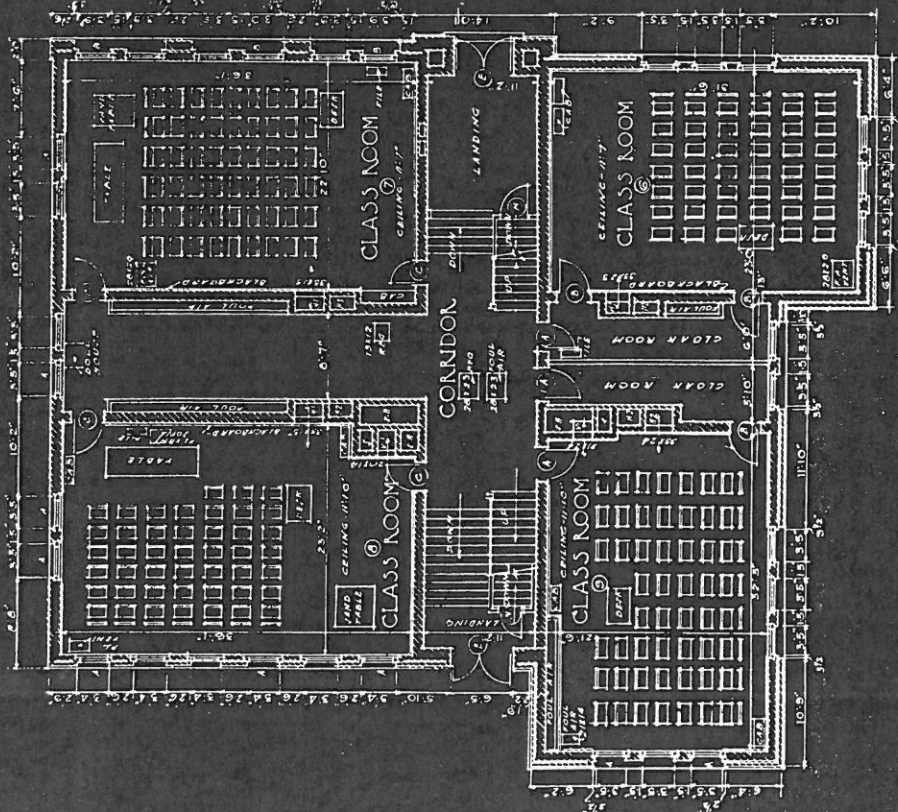
• FIRST FLOOR PLAN •
 SCALE 0 2 4 6 8 12
 • LOWELL SCHOOL •

NEST ROOM
AIR LOCK
STAIRS

BELOW LIBRARY



BASEMENT PLAN

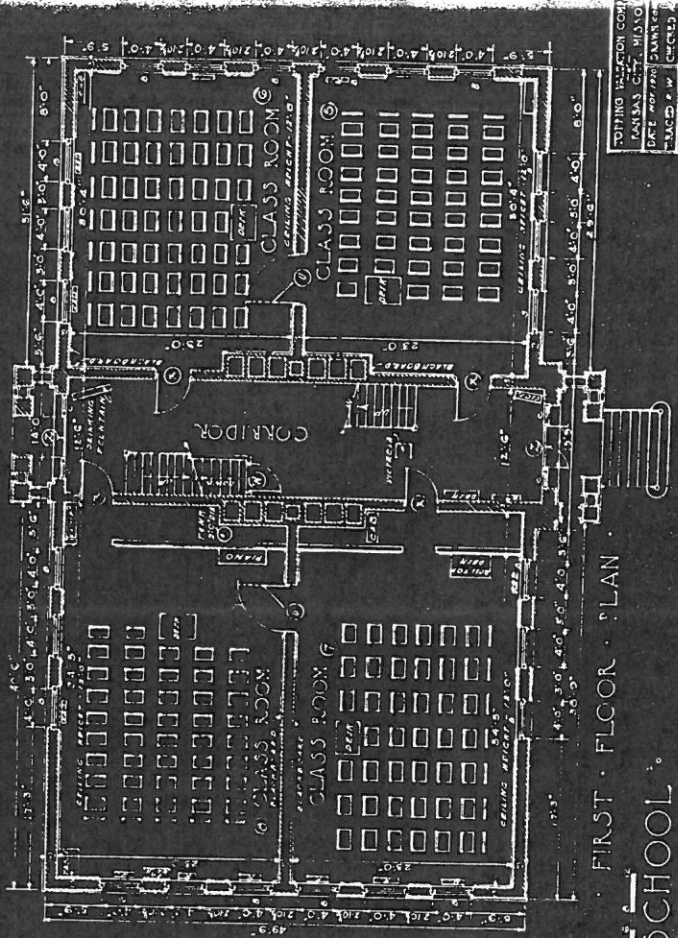
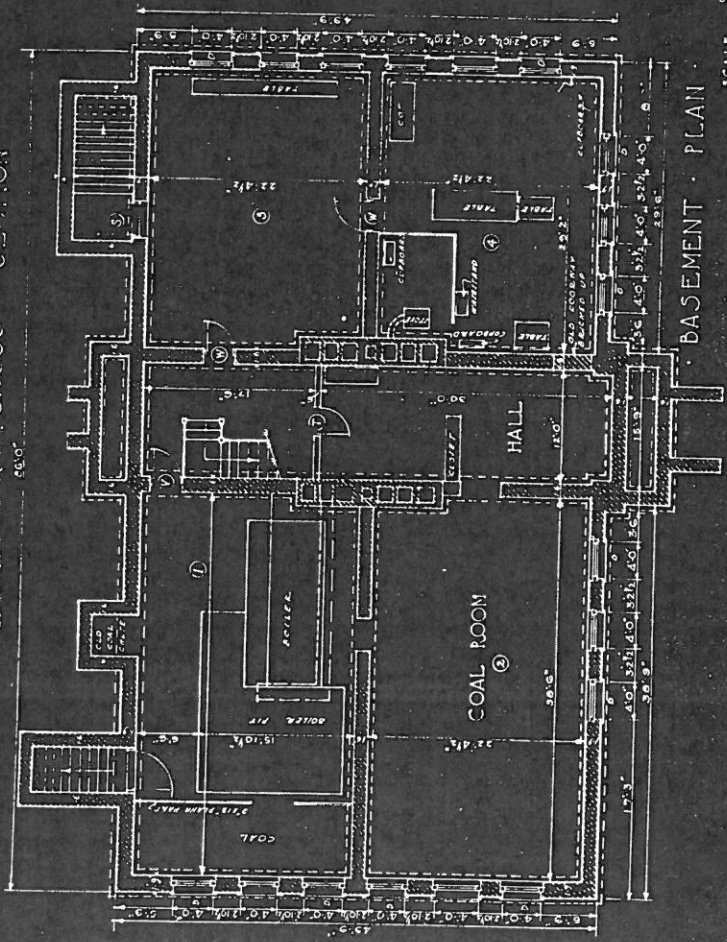
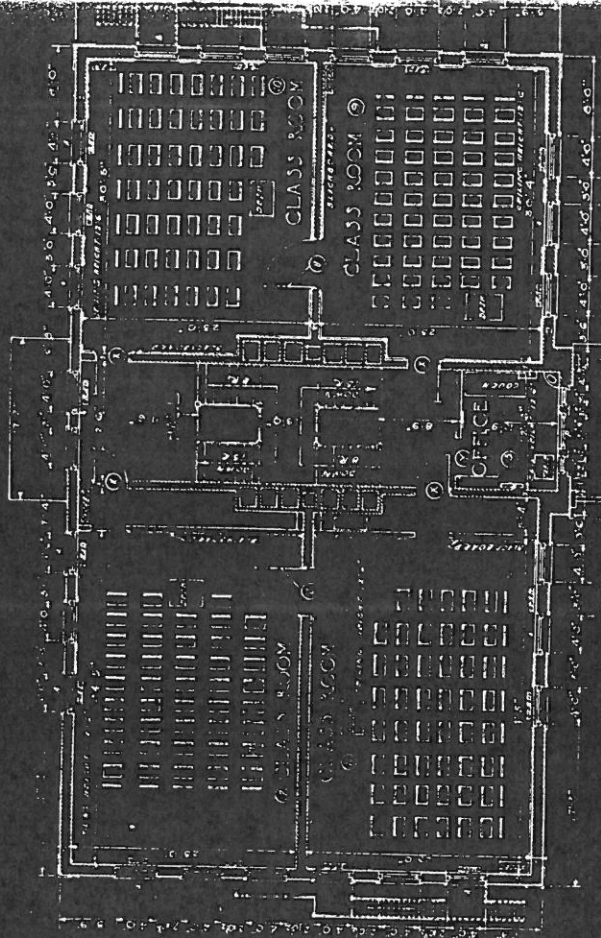
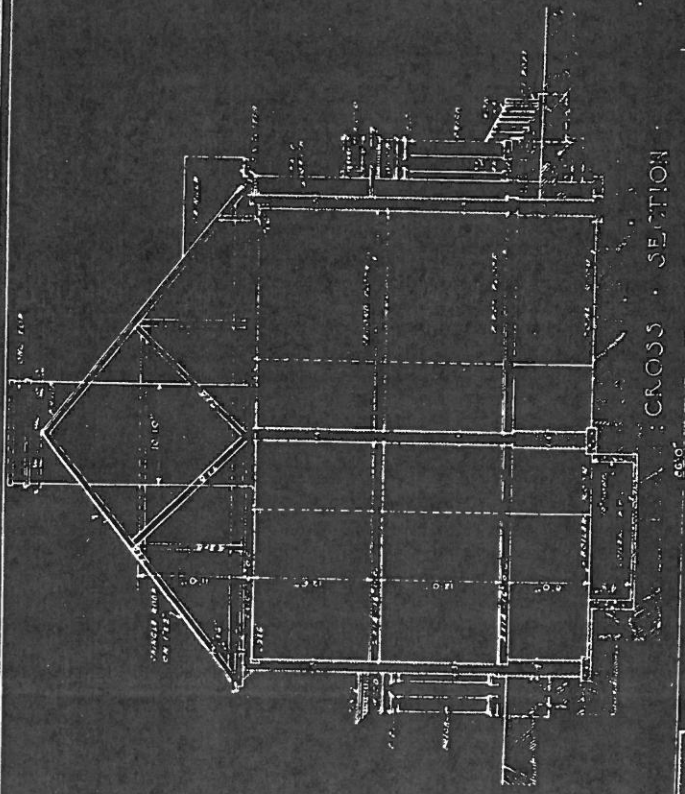


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

IRVING SCHOOL

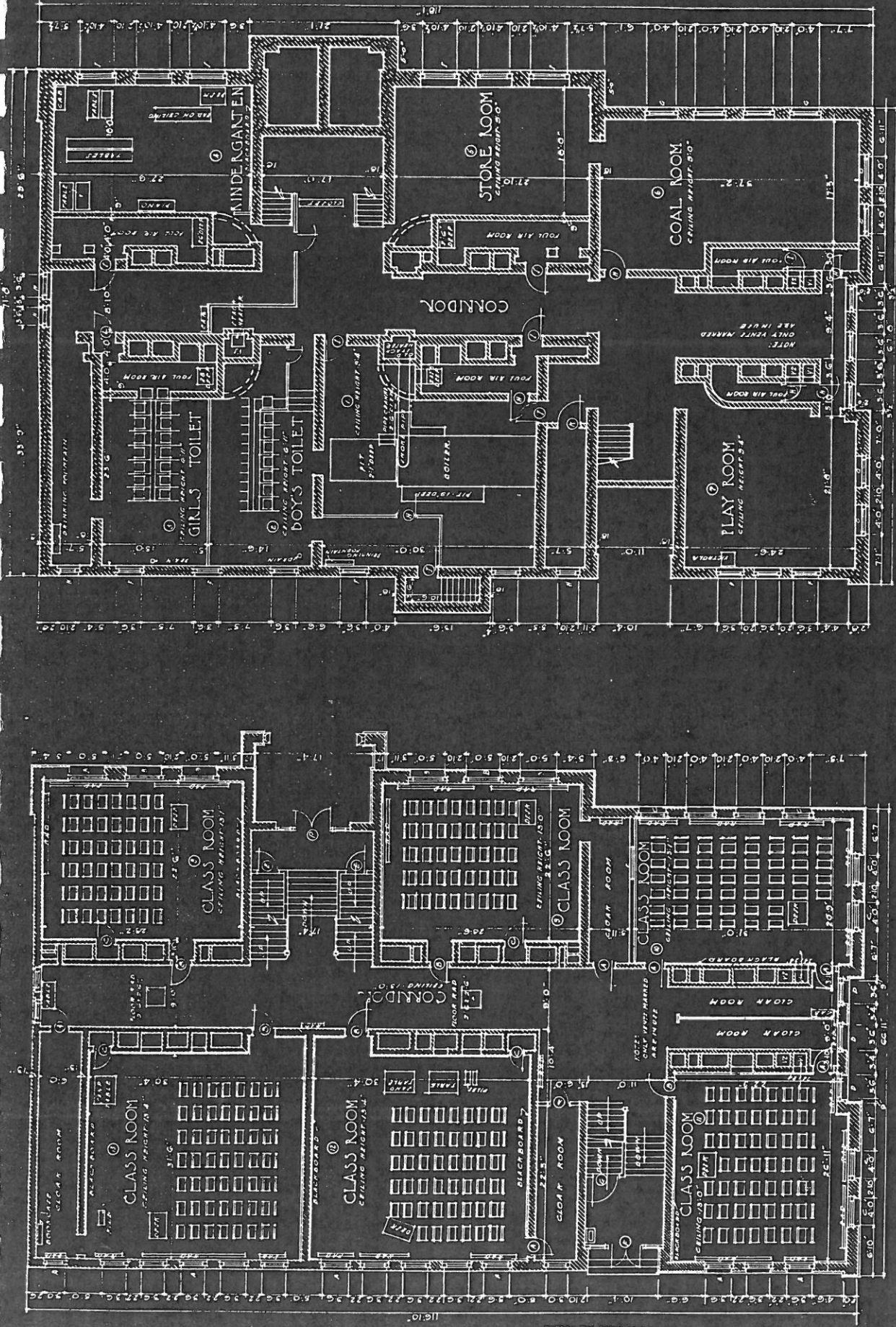
SCALE 0 2 4 6 8 12

TOTALING VALUE
TAXES
DATE 7/1/12
T. J. McCOMBS
APPROVED



NOTING SECTION COME
KANSAS CITY, MO.
DATE FOR PLAN
DRAWN BY
CHECKED BY
APPROVED BY

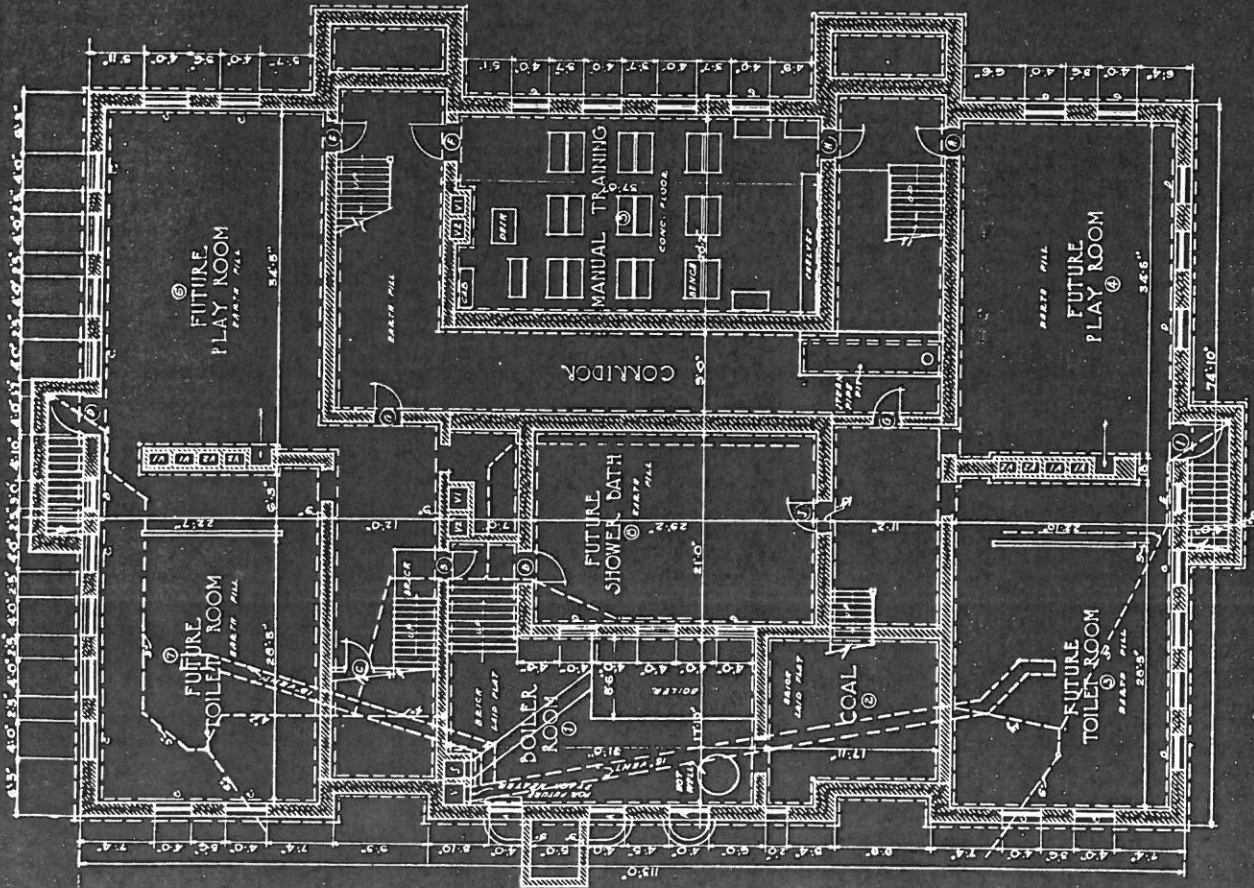
BRYANT SCHOOL



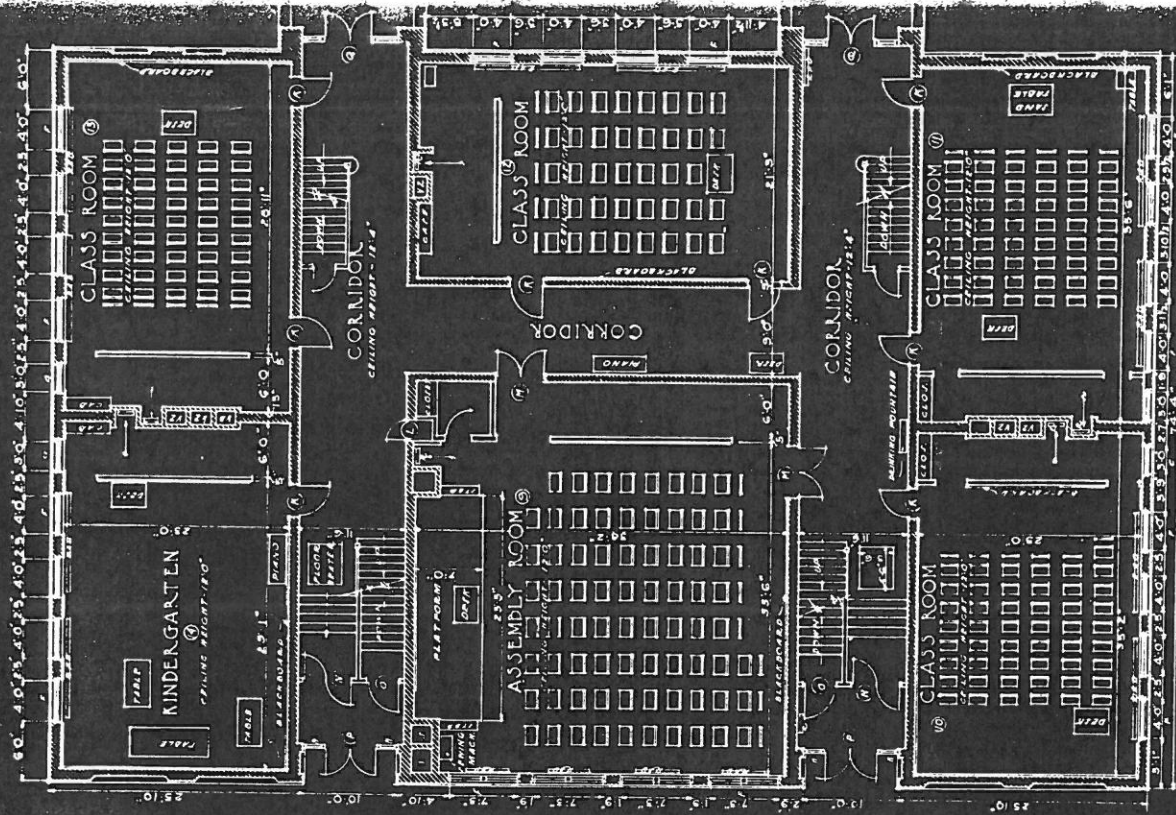
FISKE SCHOOL • JOHN • FLOOR PLAN • BASEMENT PLAN

SCALE 1" = 10'-0"

TOPPING VALUATION COMBAT	WASAS CITY, MISSOURI
DATE 10-1-1917	DRAWN BY
TRACED BY	CHECKED BY
APPROVED BY	



BASEMENT · PLAN

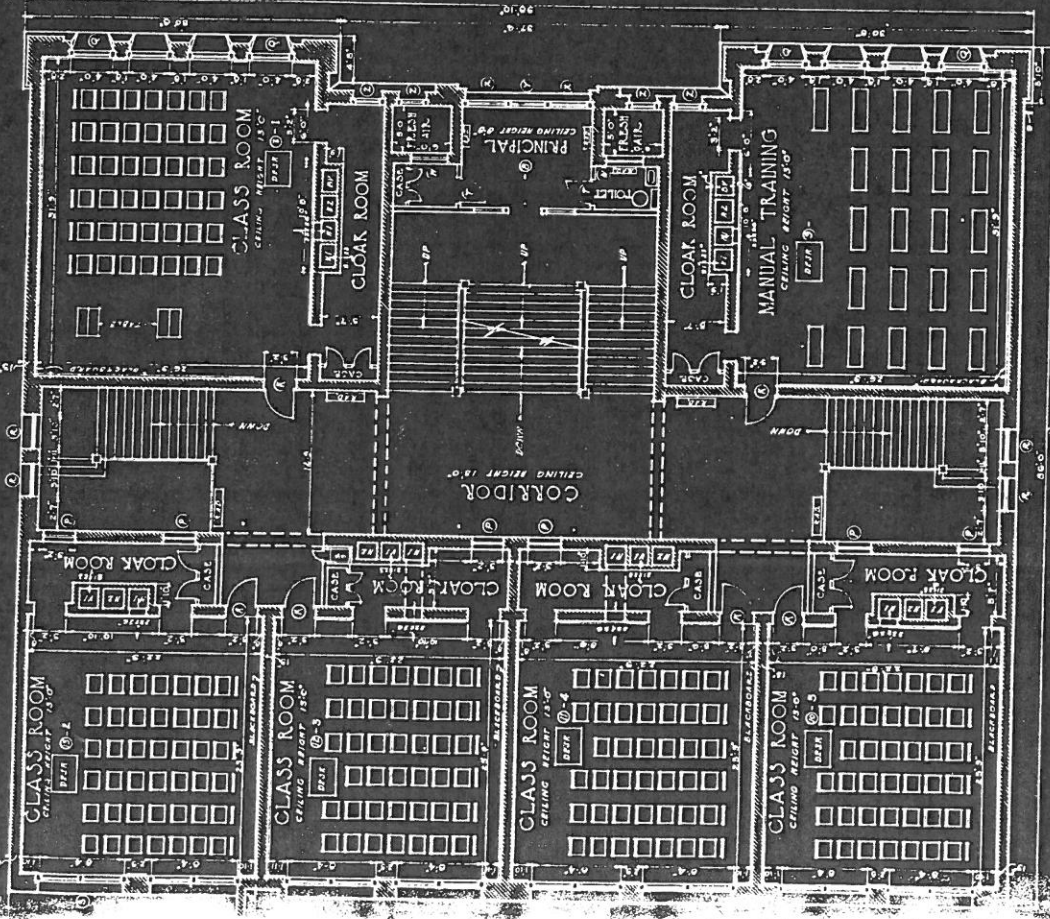


FIRST · FLOOR · PLAN

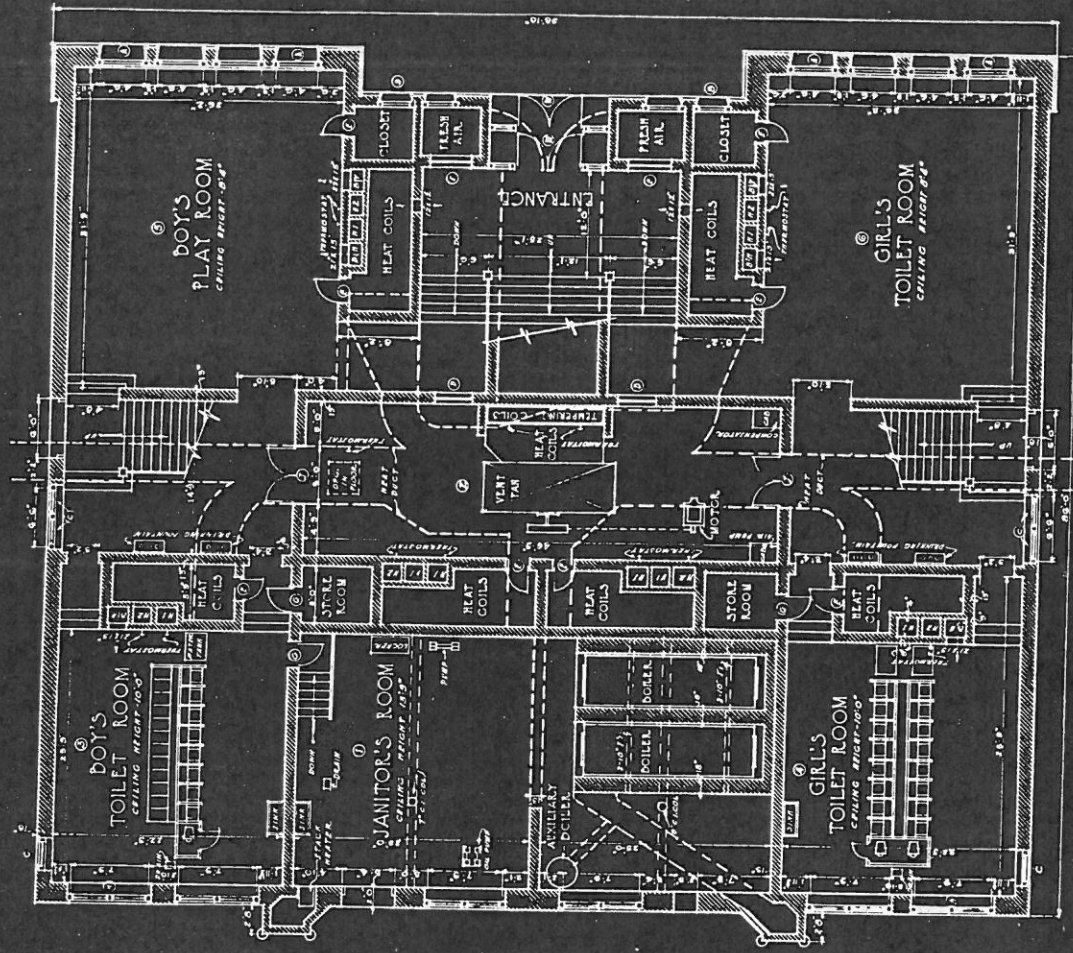


QUINDARO · SCHOOL

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

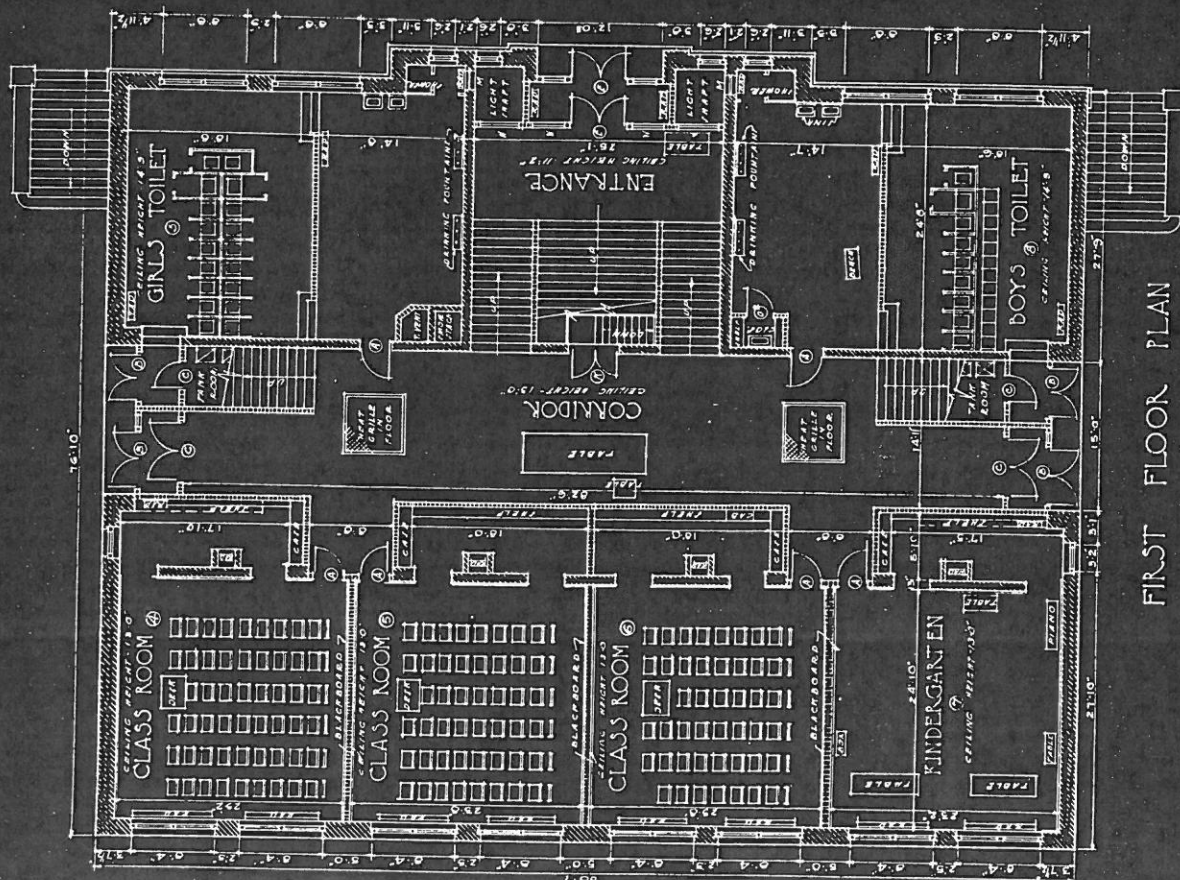
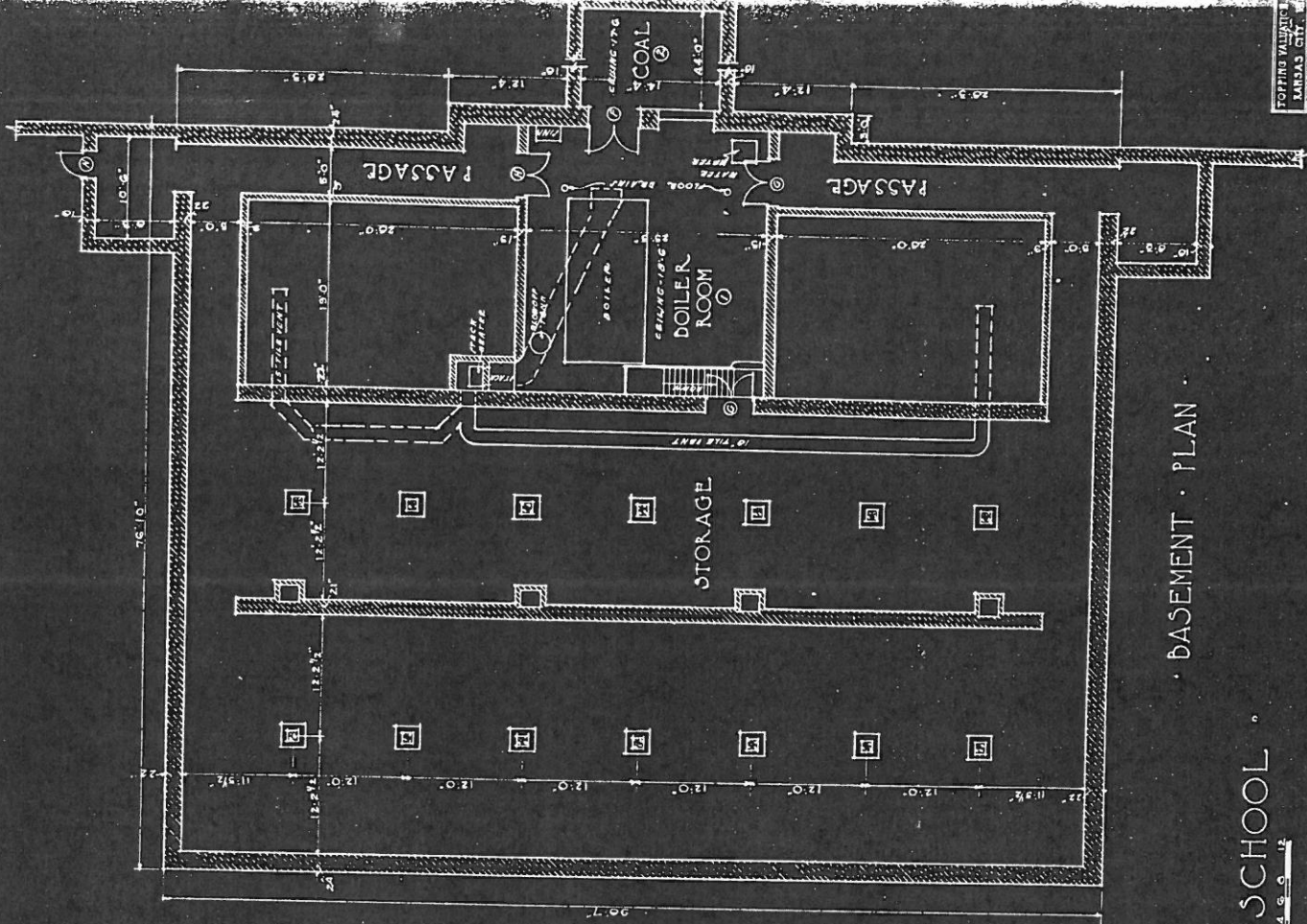


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN

HORACE MANN SCHOOL
 SCALE 1" = 10'



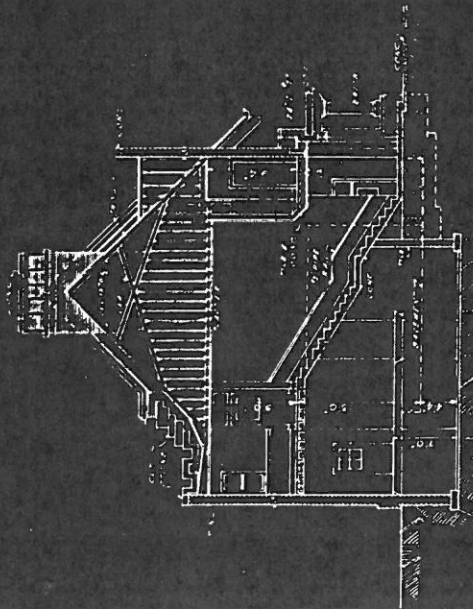
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

BASEMENT PLAN

STANLEY SCHOOL

SCALE 0" = 2' 4" 8" 12"

FOR THE BOARD OF
EDUCATION
KANSAS CITY, MO.
DATE 1912
DRAWN BY
J. H. HARRIS
APPROVED BY
J. H. HARRIS



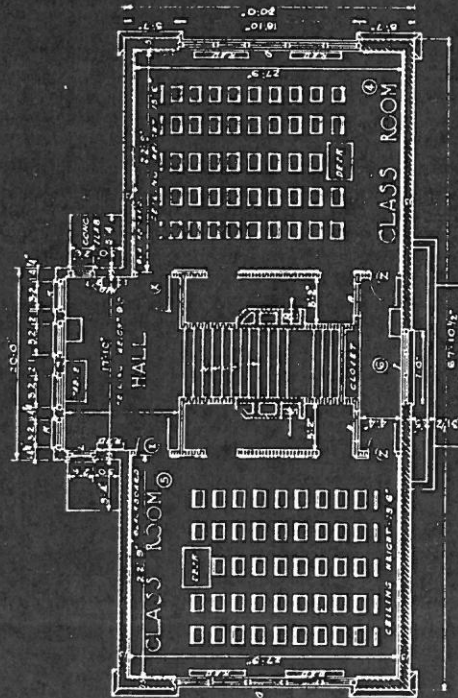
CROSS SECTION

WINDOW SCHEDULE

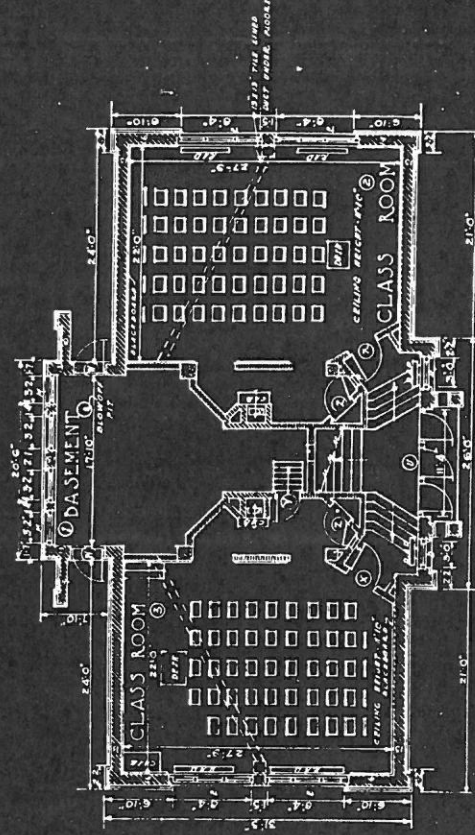
NO.	SIZE	W.C.G.
1	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
2	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
3	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
4	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
5	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
6	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
7	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
8	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
9	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
10	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
11	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
12	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
13	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
14	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
15	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
16	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
17	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
18	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
19	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"
20	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"

DOOR SCHEDULE

NO.	SIZE	GLASS	W.C.G.
1	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
2	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
3	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
4	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
5	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
6	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
7	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
8	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
9	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
10	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
11	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
12	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
13	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
14	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
15	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
16	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
17	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
18	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
19	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"
20	2' 0" x 4' 0"	1/2" x 1/2"	1/2" x 1/2"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1" = 10'-0"

BRYANT SCHOOL

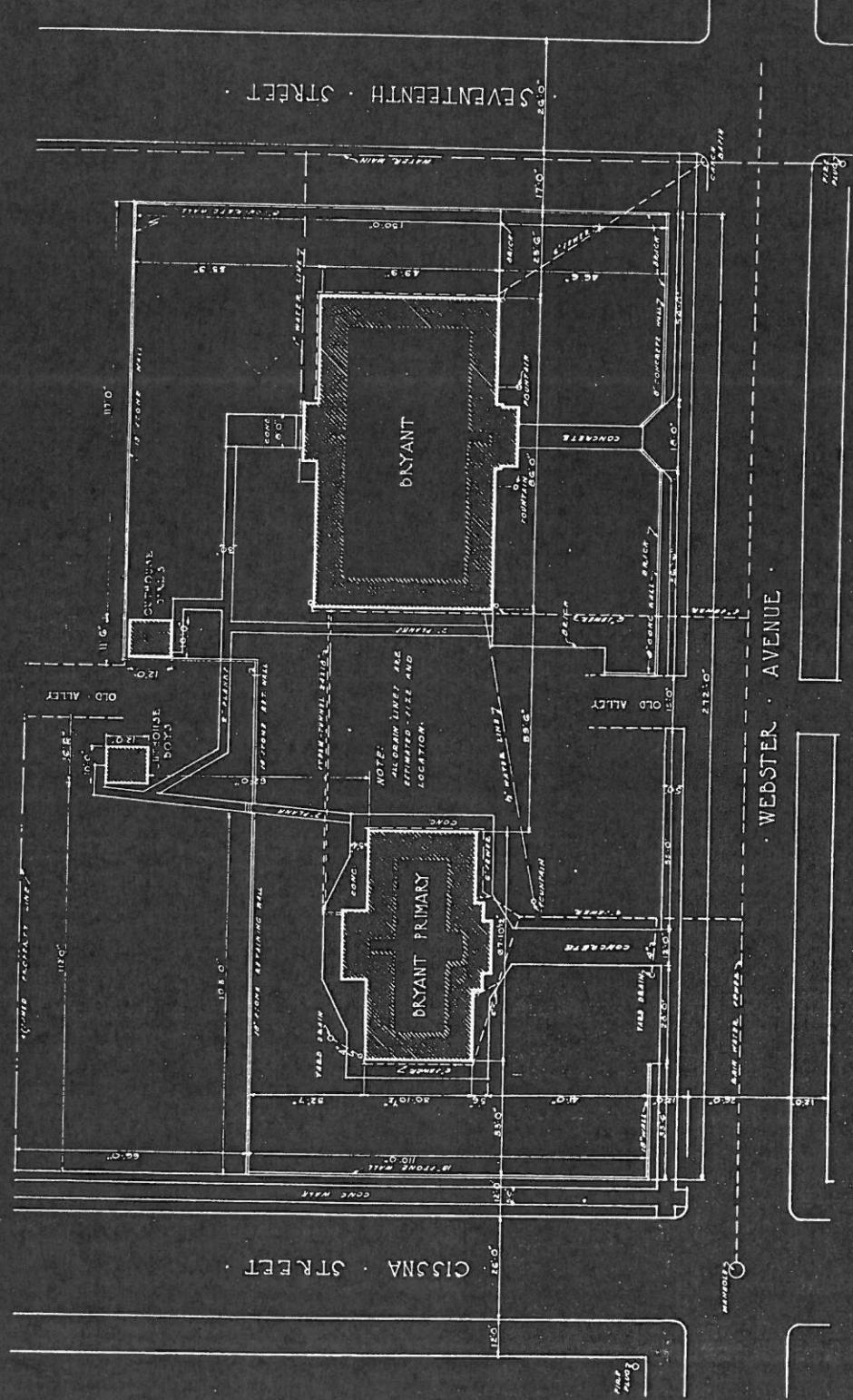
PRIMARY

WINDOW - SCHE

W	3/12	5/12
A	6/12	9/12
B	12/12	15/12
C	18/12	21/12
D	24/12	27/12
E	30/12	33/12
F	36/12	39/12
G	42/12	45/12
H	48/12	51/12
I	54/12	57/12
J	60/12	63/12
K	66/12	69/12
L	72/12	75/12
M	78/12	81/12
N	84/12	87/12
O	90/12	93/12
P	96/12	99/12
Q	102/12	105/12
R	108/12	111/12
S	114/12	117/12
T	120/12	123/12
U	126/12	129/12
V	132/12	135/12
W	138/12	141/12
X	144/12	147/12
Y	150/12	153/12
Z	156/12	159/12

DOOR - SCHE

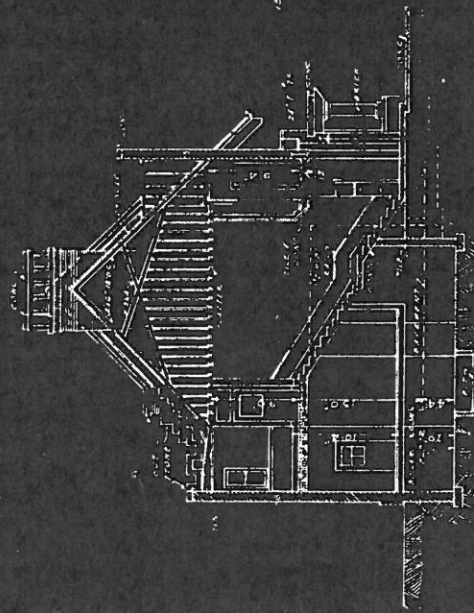
W	3/12	5/12
A	6/12	9/12
B	12/12	15/12
C	18/12	21/12
D	24/12	27/12
E	30/12	33/12
F	36/12	39/12
G	42/12	45/12
H	48/12	51/12
I	54/12	57/12
J	60/12	63/12
K	66/12	69/12
L	72/12	75/12
M	78/12	81/12
N	84/12	87/12
O	90/12	93/12
P	96/12	99/12
Q	102/12	105/12
R	108/12	111/12
S	114/12	117/12
T	120/12	123/12
U	126/12	129/12
V	132/12	135/12
W	138/12	141/12
X	144/12	147/12
Y	150/12	153/12
Z	156/12	159/12



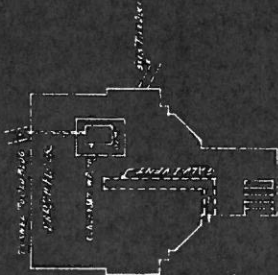
• PLOT PLAN •
SCALE 1" = 10' 0"

• BRYANT • SCHOOLS •

TOPING VALLEY
MASSA CH.
DATE 10/10/10
TAC-10-10-10
APPROVED 10/10/10



CROSS SECTION



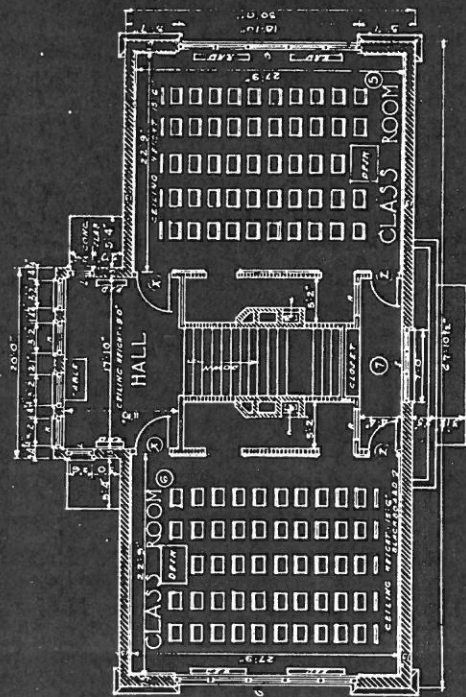
BASEMENT PLAN

WINDOW SCHEDULE

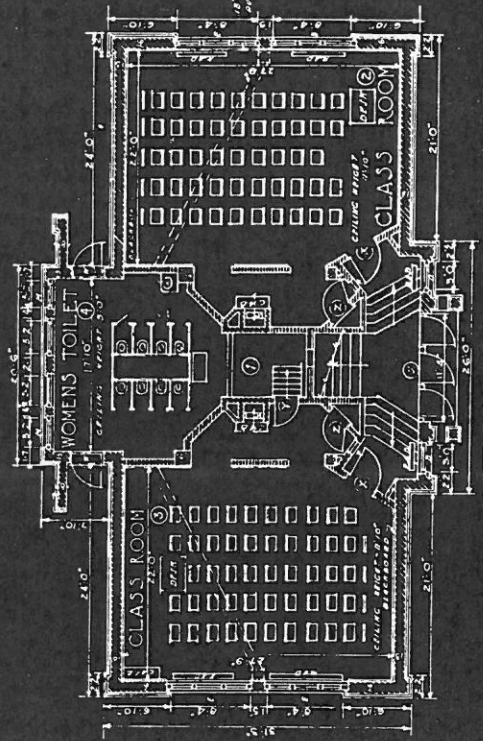
NO.	SIZE	QTY.	AREA
1	2' 0" x 4'	20	80.00
2	2' 0" x 6'	10	120.00
3	2' 0" x 8'	5	160.00
4	2' 0" x 10'	3	240.00
5	2' 0" x 12'	2	240.00
6	2' 0" x 14'	1	280.00
7	2' 0" x 16'	1	320.00
8	2' 0" x 18'	1	360.00
9	2' 0" x 20'	1	400.00
10	2' 0" x 22'	1	440.00
11	2' 0" x 24'	1	480.00
12	2' 0" x 26'	1	520.00
13	2' 0" x 28'	1	560.00
14	2' 0" x 30'	1	600.00
15	2' 0" x 32'	1	640.00
16	2' 0" x 34'	1	680.00
17	2' 0" x 36'	1	720.00
18	2' 0" x 38'	1	760.00
19	2' 0" x 40'	1	800.00
20	2' 0" x 42'	1	840.00
21	2' 0" x 44'	1	880.00
22	2' 0" x 46'	1	920.00
23	2' 0" x 48'	1	960.00
24	2' 0" x 50'	1	1000.00
25	2' 0" x 52'	1	1040.00
26	2' 0" x 54'	1	1080.00
27	2' 0" x 56'	1	1120.00
28	2' 0" x 58'	1	1160.00
29	2' 0" x 60'	1	1200.00
30	2' 0" x 62'	1	1240.00
31	2' 0" x 64'	1	1280.00
32	2' 0" x 66'	1	1320.00
33	2' 0" x 68'	1	1360.00
34	2' 0" x 70'	1	1400.00
35	2' 0" x 72'	1	1440.00
36	2' 0" x 74'	1	1480.00
37	2' 0" x 76'	1	1520.00
38	2' 0" x 78'	1	1560.00
39	2' 0" x 80'	1	1600.00
40	2' 0" x 82'	1	1640.00
41	2' 0" x 84'	1	1680.00
42	2' 0" x 86'	1	1720.00
43	2' 0" x 88'	1	1760.00
44	2' 0" x 90'	1	1800.00
45	2' 0" x 92'	1	1840.00
46	2' 0" x 94'	1	1880.00
47	2' 0" x 96'	1	1920.00
48	2' 0" x 98'	1	1960.00
49	2' 0" x 100'	1	2000.00

DOOR SCHEDULE

NO.	SIZE	QTY.	AREA
1	3' 0" x 7' 0"	1	21.00
2	3' 0" x 8' 0"	1	24.00
3	3' 0" x 9' 0"	1	27.00
4	3' 0" x 10' 0"	1	30.00
5	3' 0" x 11' 0"	1	33.00
6	3' 0" x 12' 0"	1	36.00
7	3' 0" x 13' 0"	1	39.00
8	3' 0" x 14' 0"	1	42.00
9	3' 0" x 15' 0"	1	45.00
10	3' 0" x 16' 0"	1	48.00
11	3' 0" x 17' 0"	1	51.00
12	3' 0" x 18' 0"	1	54.00
13	3' 0" x 19' 0"	1	57.00
14	3' 0" x 20' 0"	1	60.00
15	3' 0" x 21' 0"	1	63.00
16	3' 0" x 22' 0"	1	66.00
17	3' 0" x 23' 0"	1	69.00
18	3' 0" x 24' 0"	1	72.00
19	3' 0" x 25' 0"	1	75.00
20	3' 0" x 26' 0"	1	78.00
21	3' 0" x 27' 0"	1	81.00
22	3' 0" x 28' 0"	1	84.00
23	3' 0" x 29' 0"	1	87.00
24	3' 0" x 30' 0"	1	90.00
25	3' 0" x 31' 0"	1	93.00
26	3' 0" x 32' 0"	1	96.00
27	3' 0" x 33' 0"	1	99.00
28	3' 0" x 34' 0"	1	102.00
29	3' 0" x 35' 0"	1	105.00
30	3' 0" x 36' 0"	1	108.00
31	3' 0" x 37' 0"	1	111.00
32	3' 0" x 38' 0"	1	114.00
33	3' 0" x 39' 0"	1	117.00
34	3' 0" x 40' 0"	1	120.00
35	3' 0" x 41' 0"	1	123.00
36	3' 0" x 42' 0"	1	126.00
37	3' 0" x 43' 0"	1	129.00
38	3' 0" x 44' 0"	1	132.00
39	3' 0" x 45' 0"	1	135.00
40	3' 0" x 46' 0"	1	138.00
41	3' 0" x 47' 0"	1	141.00
42	3' 0" x 48' 0"	1	144.00
43	3' 0" x 49' 0"	1	147.00
44	3' 0" x 50' 0"	1	150.00
45	3' 0" x 51' 0"	1	153.00
46	3' 0" x 52' 0"	1	156.00
47	3' 0" x 53' 0"	1	159.00
48	3' 0" x 54' 0"	1	162.00
49	3' 0" x 55' 0"	1	165.00
50	3' 0" x 56' 0"	1	168.00
51	3' 0" x 57' 0"	1	171.00
52	3' 0" x 58' 0"	1	174.00
53	3' 0" x 59' 0"	1	177.00
54	3' 0" x 60' 0"	1	180.00
55	3' 0" x 61' 0"	1	183.00
56	3' 0" x 62' 0"	1	186.00
57	3' 0" x 63' 0"	1	189.00
58	3' 0" x 64' 0"	1	192.00
59	3' 0" x 65' 0"	1	195.00
60	3' 0" x 66' 0"	1	198.00
61	3' 0" x 67' 0"	1	201.00
62	3' 0" x 68' 0"	1	204.00
63	3' 0" x 69' 0"	1	207.00
64	3' 0" x 70' 0"	1	210.00
65	3' 0" x 71' 0"	1	213.00
66	3' 0" x 72' 0"	1	216.00
67	3' 0" x 73' 0"	1	219.00
68	3' 0" x 74' 0"	1	222.00
69	3' 0" x 75' 0"	1	225.00
70	3' 0" x 76' 0"	1	228.00
71	3' 0" x 77' 0"	1	231.00
72	3' 0" x 78' 0"	1	234.00
73	3' 0" x 79' 0"	1	237.00
74	3' 0" x 80' 0"	1	240.00
75	3' 0" x 81' 0"	1	243.00
76	3' 0" x 82' 0"	1	246.00
77	3' 0" x 83' 0"	1	249.00
78	3' 0" x 84' 0"	1	252.00
79	3' 0" x 85' 0"	1	255.00
80	3' 0" x 86' 0"	1	258.00
81	3' 0" x 87' 0"	1	261.00
82	3' 0" x 88' 0"	1	264.00
83	3' 0" x 89' 0"	1	267.00
84	3' 0" x 90' 0"	1	270.00
85	3' 0" x 91' 0"	1	273.00
86	3' 0" x 92' 0"	1	276.00
87	3' 0" x 93' 0"	1	279.00
88	3' 0" x 94' 0"	1	282.00
89	3' 0" x 95' 0"	1	285.00
90	3' 0" x 96' 0"	1	288.00
91	3' 0" x 97' 0"	1	291.00
92	3' 0" x 98' 0"	1	294.00
93	3' 0" x 99' 0"	1	297.00
94	3' 0" x 100' 0"	1	300.00



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1" = 10'

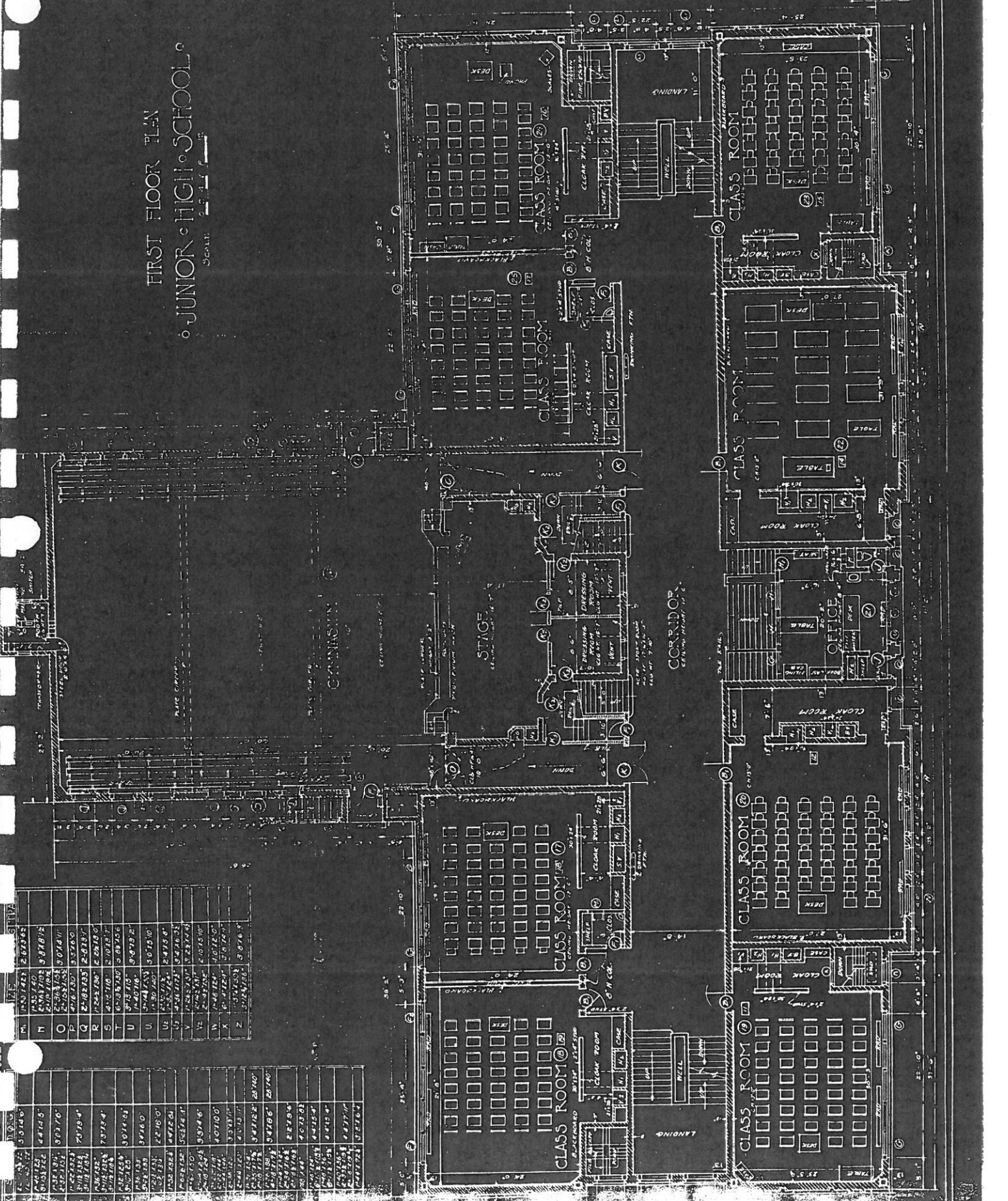
CHelsea SCHOOL

TYPING: VALUATION CO.
 AREA: 50,000 SQ. FT.
 DATE: 10/10/1910
 DRAWN: J. H. C.
 CHECKED: J. H. C.
 APPROVED: J. H. C.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



TOPPING VALUATION COMPANY
KANSAS CITY - MISSOURI
DATE: 10/1/27
TRACED (checked)
APPROVED: J. C.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Announcement, formation of the firm of Peterson and Almon. The Kansas City Kansan, May 8, 1927: 7A.

anonymous. Article on Lake Quivira, The Kansas City Star, April 17, 1932: 1D.

_____. Pen and Sunlight Sketches of Kansas City and Environs. Chicago: Phoenix Publishing Company, 1892.

_____. Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas. Historical and Biographical. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1890.

_____. "A Year of House Building." The Kansas City Star, November 21, 1897: 11-12.

Architectural and Art Historical Research. An Architectural/Historic Survey of Religious Properties in Kansas City, Missouri. Kansas City: Historic Kansas City Foundation, 1994.

Baldwin, Sara Mullin (editor). Who's Who in Kansas City 1930: Biographical Sketches of Men and Women of Achievement. Hebron, Nebraska: Robert M. Baldwin Company, 1930.

Bartholomew, Harland and Associates. The Comprehensive City Plan: Kansas City, Kansas. St. Louis: Harland Bartholomew and Associates, 1942.

City Directories for Kansas City, Kansas and Kansas City, Missouri, 1887-1888 et seq. (multiple listings).

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

Graybill, Ben W. History of Kansas Masonry. No place (Topeka, Kansas): The W.M. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Kansas, 1975.

Greenbaum, Susan D. The Afro-American Community in Kansas City, Kansas. Kansas City: City of Kansas City, Kansas, 1982.

Hagedorn, Martha. "Kansas City Architectural Firm Leaves Rich Legacy." Kansas Preservation, Vol. VIII, No. 1, November-December 1985.

Harrington, Grant W. Historic Spots or Mile-Stones in the progress of Wyandotte County, Kansas. Merriam, Kansas: The Mission Press, 1935.

Harris, Cyril M. (editor). Dictionary of Architecture and Construction. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1975.

Henre, Harold. Kansas City, Kansas from Picture Postcards: Then and Now, a Time to Remember. Kansas City: Kansas City, Kansas Community College, no date (1985).

Inventory listings for W. W. Rose and/or David B. Peterson, Historic Preservation Department, Kansas State Historical Society.

Kansas City, Kansas Record of Building Permits, Vol. 1, February 11, 1914 through January 31, 1919, and Vols. 3, 4 and 5, January 1, 1922 through September 30, 1939 (multiple entries).

Landis, Margaret. KCK's mayors. Kansas City: no date (1988).

_____. "The Winding Valley and The Craggy Hillside:" A History of the City of Rosedale, Kansas. Kansas City: 1976.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Morgan, Perl W. History of Wyandotte County Kansas and Its People. 2 vols. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1911.

Morrison, Andrew. The Two Kansas Citys. No place: The Engelhardt Series, 1891.

Neal, A. E. "Sidelines." The Kansas City Kansan, May 25, 1931: 4.

Obituary, D. B. Peterson. The Chanute Tribune, November 2, 1937.

Obituary, D. B. Peterson. The Kansas City Kansan, November 3, 1937: 1.

Obituary, D. B. Peterson. The Kansas City Times, November 3, 1937: 3.

Obituary, W. W. Rose. The Kansas City Kansan, May 24, 1931: 1.

Obituary, W. W. Rose. The Kansas City Star, May 24, 1931: 6A.

Obituary, W. W. Rose. Mid-West Contractor, Vol. 59, No. 1587, June 3, 1931: 2.

Personal files of David B. Peterson's daughter, Ailene Peterson.

Personal recollections of David B. Peterson's son, Paul E. Peterson.

Piland, Sherry. "A Kansas City Architect: Charles A. Smith." Historic Kansas City Foundation Gazette, Vol. 10, No. 1, January-February 1986: 4.

_____. "A Kansas City Architect: James Oliver Hogg." Historic Kansas City Foundation Gazette, Vol. 6, No. 5, September/October 1982: 10.

Plucker, O. L. Schools in Kansas City, Kansas in Years of Change. Kansas City: Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education, 1987.

Sanborn Map Company, The. Insurance Maps of Kansas City, Kansas. 4 vols. and index. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1931.

Shutt, Edwin Dale II. "Silver City," A History of the Argentine Community of Kansas City, Kansas. Kansas City: 1976.

Taylor, Loren L. (editor). A Short Ethnic History of Wyandotte County. Vol. 1. Kansas City: The Kansas City, Kansas Ethnic Council, no date (1994).

Western Contractor/Mid-West Contractor, Vol. 1, No. 1, January 6, 1903 to Vol. 78, No. 2086, December 25, 1940 (multiple listings).

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. 1969. Cambridge and London: The MIT Press, 1981.