

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name n/a

other names/site number Garrison School Historic District [preferred]

2. Location


street & number 420, 428, 443, 447, 451, 629, and 721 N. Main Street and 502 N. Water Street  
[n/a] not for publication

city or town Liberty [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Clay code 047 zip code 64068

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  
 nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the  
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my  
opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered  
significant  nationally  statewide  locally.  
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [ ])

 22 Nov. 00  
Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [ ])

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register  
See continuation sheet [ ]
- determined eligible for the  
National Register  
See continuation sheet [ ]
- determined not eligible for the  
National Register.
- removed from the  
National Register
- other, explain  
See continuation sheet [ ]

Signature of the Keeper	Date
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	6	2	buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	6	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

Historic Resources of Liberty, Clay County, MO

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Function	Current Functions
<u>Domestic/single dwelling</u>	<u>Domestic/single dwelling</u>
<u>Education/school</u>	<u>Education/school</u>
<u>Religion/religious facility</u>	<u>Religion/religious facility</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>Social/meeting hall</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification	Materials
<u>Other: double pen</u>	<u>foundation limestone</u>
<u>Other: gabled ell</u>	<u>walls limestone</u>
<u>no style</u>	<u>brick</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>roof asphalt</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>other _____</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

**A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

**B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

**C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

**D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

Property is:

**A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

**B** removed from its original location.

**C** a birthplace or grave.

**D** a cemetery.

**E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

**F** a commemorative property.

**G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

Ethnic Heritage--Black

Community Planning and Development

**Periods of Significance**

circa 1900-1942

**Significant Dates**

n/a

**Significant Person(s)**

n/a

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

# \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

# \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 2 acres

**UTM References**

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	377420	4345720	15	377490	4345720
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	377490	4345640	15	377420	4345640

[ ] See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title see continuation sheet

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional Items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state MO zip code \_\_\_\_\_

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Garrison School Historic District [preferred]  
Clay County, MO  
Historic Resources of Liberty, Clay County, MO

**SUMMARY:** The Garrison School Historic District is located along North Main Street and North Water Street within the city limits of Liberty, Clay County. Its six contributing resources are primarily located on North Main Street, one of the north/south streets which bounds the west side of the Courthouse Square in Liberty. Although few in number, the district contains some of the most historically significant African American resources in Liberty. It contains a variety of National Folk housing types, as well as the brick Garrison School and the limestone African Methodist Church. The Garrison School Historic District is an example of an African American *Residential District* property type, as defined in the amendment to the Multiple Property Submission, "Historic Resources of Liberty, Clay County, Missouri" (hereafter, "Liberty MPS"). The district also contains two non-contributing buildings. The district as a whole retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, and design.

**NARRATIVE:** The Garrison School Historic District contains seven contributing buildings which retain a sufficient degree of integrity to be contributing to a *Residential District*, subtype: African American Residential District. These buildings are clearly associated with the context "*The African American Experience in Liberty: Forging a Community after the Civil War, 1866-1941.*"

The Garrison School Historic District is located within one of the two areas historically associated with Liberty's African American citizens. North Main Street was one of the principal streets in the northern African American residential neighborhood. North Main rises in elevation to the north from Mississippi Street, but the grade is sharpest within the Garrison School Historic District itself, just north of the African Methodist Church. As one of the bounding streets of the Courthouse Square, North Main is part of the grid road system which was overlaid on Liberty's topography. The street is paved with concrete curbs and sidewalks on both sides. There are comparatively few street trees along North Main from Mississippi Street to its terminus.

Sited on a hill overlooking the Courthouse Square in Liberty, the Garrison School serves both as the physical and visual northern terminus to the Garrison School Historic District and to North Main Street itself. Because of its location, the school building dominates the district, and North Main Street further serves to focus attention on the building, visually directing attention to the school. Indeed, these northern hills surrounding the central part of Liberty served as an effective limit to the historical development of the community for many years, with the sharp grade north of the school curtailing development.<sup>1</sup> Garrison School joined William Jewell College and the former Liberty High School as educational buildings serving as key visual landmarks on the rising hills around the Courthouse Square.

Besides the Garrison School, the African Methodist Church is another significant visual and historical landmark in the primarily residential African American neighborhood. The remaining buildings in the Garrison School Historic District were constructed for residential purposes, and reflect various vernacular building trends. These simple houses have undergone some alterations over the years, but still reflect the most intact collection of historic African American resources in Liberty. A survey of nearly 150 African American buildings conducted in 1995 revealed that the vast majority of resources have undergone dramatic alterations, including siding, additions, and porch and window changes. Additionally, a significant amount of demolition and rebuilding has occurred over the years, leaving very few streets with intact

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<sup>1</sup> Hare & Hare, "A City Plan for Liberty Missouri," Report of the City Planning Commission, 1930-1934, p. 3.

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Garrison School Historic District [preferred]  
Clay County, MO  
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collections of historic buildings.<sup>2</sup> The boundaries for the Garrison School district were affected by this pattern of demolition and new construction on the southeast and northwest; on the southwest, the district is bounded by historic buildings that no longer retain their integrity. There are two non-contributing buildings within the district boundaries, both recently constructed residences. Despite these intrusions, the district illustrates the persistence of tradition in the still cohesive neighborhood, which has retained its identity in the shadow of commercial development to the west and more substantial residential development to the north and east.

A full listing of the contributing buildings in the Garrison School Historic District follows, giving the address, building type, estimated date of construction, and contributing status. Known alteration dates are included as well, although most buildings have undergone minor, undocumented alterations which do not affect integrity levels. A brief description of each contributing building follows the listing, which includes the style or building form.

**420 North Main, house. (c. 1910) Contributing**

This one story house has an eclectic form with a basic T-plan formed by its intersecting truncated hip roofs. It has clapboard siding, limestone foundation, and a hip roof porch which wraps around the front projecting bay. The porch has three stone columns and a stone balustrade. The two main entry doors are located in the southern "L" on the front facade.

**428 North Main, house. (c. 1910) Contributing**

This one story *pyramidal* house has a square plan, truncated hip roof, brick foundation, and shake shingle siding. The three-quarter length, shed roof porch is supported by simple square wood posts.

**Bird, Otis, House; 629 North Main (c. 1915) Contributing**

This one story *double pen* residence has a concrete foundation, asbestos siding, and a small enclosed porch with shed roof centered on the main facade. There are two additions to the rear of the house.

**African Methodist Church, 443 North Main. (c. 1876/1917) Contributing**

The two story church has walls and foundation constructed of quarry-faced, random-range ashlar limestone. There is a steeply pitched front-gable roof and small raised patio entry area. The main entrance is centered in the north tower bay on the main facade. There are double wood doors with a large glass block transom above, reached by concrete stairs with stone foundation and balustrade. A large, round arched stained glass window is located in the central bay of the first story, and smaller paired stained glass windows fenestrate the south bay of the main facade. An asbestos-clad, square bell tower with pyramidal roof steeple is located on the northwest corner of the building.

**447 North Main, house. (1991) Non-contributing.**

A one and a half story *gable front* house with wood siding. Although of recent construction, the house is not visually intrusive, with its classic vernacular form and compatible size and setback.

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<sup>2</sup>Deon Wolfenbarger, "African American Architectural/Historic Resources, Liberty, Missouri: Survey Report," 15 September 1995, pp. 49-52.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Section 7 Page 3

**Garrison School Historic District [preferred]  
Clay County, MO  
Historic Resources of Liberty, Clay County, MO**

**451 North Main, house. non-contributing**

A one story *gabled ell* house constructed circa 1915 (see photo #2) was originally located at this address, but it was demolished sometime after the original nomination was prepared and replaced by a modern ranch style house with a projecting attached garage. With its incompatible form, this house represents the most visually intrusive construction in the small district.

**721/453 North Main, house. (c. 1900) Contributing**

Presently serving as the meeting place for the Liberty Lodge A.F. & A.M., this small, one story *double pen* residence has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and a centered shed roof porch. The porch roof is supported by three turned spindle posts. While the address 721 North Main shows on plat maps, the house bears the address of 453 North Main.

**Garrison School, 502 North Water. (c. 1911/1940) Contributing.**

The brick school has two main sections--the two story portion built in 1911, and the one story addition constructed in 1940. The two sections are connected by a short passageway. The brick building has a raised limestone foundation and flat tar and gravel roof. The main entrance to the older portion of the building is centered on the south facade, and features three triple-paned windows. The second story addition has corbelled brick string courses accentuating the sill level of the first story windows, as well as at the second story cornice.

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Garrison School Historic District [preferred]  
Clay County, MO  
Historic Resources of Liberty, Clay County, MO

**SUMMARY:** The Garrison School Historic District, along North Main Street, Liberty, Clay County, is significant under criterion A in the areas of *Ethnic Heritage: Black* and *Community Planning and Development*. In the area of *Ethnic Heritage*, the district represents one of the most intact collections of extant historic African American resources in Liberty, with six of its eight buildings counted as contributing. Containing two of the buildings which were key to the sense of community within the African American population, this district contains some of the last architectural vestiges of the historic period. The small vernacular houses represent the socio-economic status of its residents and present a stark contrast with the homes in the other historic areas of town. In the area of *Community Planning and Development*, the district is a physical reminder of the distinct boundaries of segregation in Liberty. The period of significance for the district extends from the earliest estimated construction date, c. 1900, through 1942, the year of the dedication of the St. Luke A.M.E. church. Liberty retained segregated neighborhoods up through the 1970s, and its African American population today is still centered within the historic black neighborhoods.

**NARRATIVE:** The African American population in Liberty has historically been concentrated in two areas of town. One area was north of the square, and was generally bounded by Francis Street on the north, N. Main Street on the east, Mississippi Street on the south, and N. Morse Street on the west. According to a survey of African American resources completed in 1995, this appears to have been the first section set aside for blacks, probably after the Civil War.<sup>3</sup> Most of the lots were "outlots" from the Original Town plat of Liberty; others on the east side of N. Main Street were in the Bird & Glasgow Addition, platted prior to 1877. An 1877 atlas of Clay County shows a "colored" Baptist Church on the site of the present Garrison School, indicating that the nucleus for the African American neighborhood was already in place by this time.

Although the early Sanborn maps of the city do not cover the north African American neighborhood, this is not an indication of lack of construction or low density of buildings. Rather, it reflects the business practices of the Sanborn company and the low probability of insurance coverage for this area. In the general city map on the cover sheets for the Sanborn maps, however, the 1899 Sanborn shows a "Negro School" at the site of the present Garrison School, while the 1906 and 1913 maps show "Negro School & Lodge Hall." The 1924 Sanborn is the first to cover N. Main Street from Mississippi Street north to Garrison School, and even then only on the east side of the street. In 1924, every lot on the east side of N. Main contained a building north from (and including) 629 N. Main. All of the extant historic buildings in the Garrison School Historic District were present in 1924, although St. Luke's A.M.E. Church was altered after this date. Three small frame residences and the Masonic Temple have since been demolished; the Masonic Temple presently meets in the frame residence at 721 N. Main, which is located just south of its original location.

The 1924 Sanborn map also reveals several vacant lots south of 629 N. Main. A 1930s planning study conducted by Hare & Hare contained several maps analyzing the existing conditions in Liberty, and several of these provide insight to the African American neighborhoods. A map showing vacant property indicates several lots still empty along N. Main. The entire block north of 428 N. Main on the west side was vacant, as were lots to the south of 420 N. Main. Thus it appears from the ca. 1930 map showing

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 15.

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Garrison School Historic District [preferred]  
Clay County, MO  
Historic Resources of Liberty, Clay County, MO

vacant land that the present boundaries of the Garrison School Historic District follow the extent of construction at that time.

One of the key institutions for the African American population in Liberty was the school. The first school for African American children is commonly believed to have been a subscription school that was established at the end of the Civil War. Mrs. Laura Armstrong taught the school in a room of her home, which was located on W. Mill Street, between Gallatin and Prairie Streets. Students paid \$1 a month, and attendance was said to have grown rapidly.<sup>4</sup> Lucretia Robinson is thought to have taught the second African American (and Indian) school in Liberty at her residence on 446 N. Water Street. The third school met in the Old Rock Church, located on a hill near where Garrison School is now located. The original Garrison School, a three-room brick structure, was built in 1880 on the present site of Garrison School, at 502 N. Water Street. It was a grand facility compared to the usual frame, one-room schoolhouses provided for African Americans who lived outside of the larger Missouri cities. Its location was near to the greater portion of the African American population, as revealed by the ca. 1930 population maps showing the location of "white" and "Negro" students in Liberty.<sup>5</sup>

The school was named for William Lloyd Garrison, the noted journalist and slavery opponent. It offered eight elementary grades and two years of high school. The first graduating class was in 1891. By 1910 the school enrolled 117 students. After this building burned in approximately 1911, the school met in the nearby Masonic Hall to the south until the current building was constructed c. 1911. In 1922, the school enrollment was 123, divided among the eight grammar grades and two years of high school. James A. Gay was the principal. Lillian Booker, Minnie Williams, and Marion Perley were teachers. James Gay was born in Texas in 1882, and came to Liberty in 1910 as a teacher. Gay headed the Garrison school for twenty-two years, and was well known as an educator throughout the Liberty area.<sup>6</sup> He tutored William Jewell college students in Latin and Greek and taught night school to local African Americans on his own time. He also served as Educational Advisor for the Civilian Conservation Corps, which was stationed at William Jewell College from 1933-42. Gay was one of very few African Americans to hold an administrative position in the CCC.

The 1930s were a busy period for Garrison School. Even though the school was small, having only six graduates in 1935, in that year the high school track team took third place in the state. It was the only high school with less than one hundred students that was listed in the top ten for track. Also in that year, a newly organized PTA managed to procure a first aid medicine cabinet from the Board of Education, although the parents had to stock the cabinet themselves. By 1939 the building had become worn and was somewhat outgrown, as attendance had grown to approximately 142 in 1938. Remodeling and an

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<sup>4</sup>One unsubstantiated written account, which is not corroborated elsewhere, states that in 1867 an African American man taught the first African American school in Liberty. He was also said to be the first African American commissioned by Governor Thomas Fletcher to establish free schools for African American children. Black History Files, Clay County Historical Society Archives, Liberty, Missouri.

<sup>5</sup> Hare & Hare, *A City Plan*, accompanying maps.

<sup>6</sup> Don M. Jackson, editor, *The Heritage of Liberty* (Liberty, MO: R.C. Printing Service), p. 155.

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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Garrison School Historic District [preferred]  
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Historic Resources of Liberty, Clay County, MO

east addition were completed in 1940, financed jointly by a Public Works Administration grant and bond funds. Two lots were also purchased in order to accommodate the addition of a combined auditorium/gymnasium and more classrooms. During this and the next decade, the number of graduates per year averaged about seven.

The educational achievements of the Liberty's African American population appears to have received little support from the white citizens. For the first half of the twentieth century, African American and white education expenditures were dramatically unequal. School district figures from 1922 provide a typical example. In that year, Liberty enrolled 117 African American students and 905 white students. The school district employed twenty-nine white teachers and five African Americans. The most highly paid were white male high school teachers at \$1,039.50 per year, followed by white female high school teachers at \$926.10 per year. The most poorly paid were African American female elementary school teachers, at \$607.50 a year, followed by African American female high school teachers at \$630 a year. This disparity was in no way unusual, for differing pay scales based on sex or color were commonly accepted practices during this period. African American teachers were required to have completed fewer hours of college education. Four of the African American teachers had completed 60-89 college hours, and one had completed at least 120 hours. In contrast, five of the white teachers had completed 90-119 college hours, and twenty-four white teachers had completed 120 or more college hours. The one African American teacher with 120 or more college hours apparently did not earn more than his less-educated African American colleagues. The lower number of college hours completed by African Americans was not necessarily unusual, though, since opportunities for higher education were so limited.

Although arguably large enough to house all of Liberty's school-age African Americans, Garrison School did not offer facilities equal to those enjoyed by whites. According to former students, the building was not well-maintained and schoolbooks were worn, out-dated cast-offs from the white schools. Individual teachers sometimes taught more than one grade. Newspaper articles do indicate that the school had a number of outstanding athletic teams through the years.

In 1953, under pressure from school patrons, the Board of Education voted to close the high school section of Garrison School and transport students to Lincoln High School in Kansas City. Parents requested that the students be transferred so that they could take advantage of the more extensive course of study and the additional activities offered by a large high school. After desegregation in 1954, the building was remodeled to serve as a Kindergarten. It was furnished with a gas furnace, new drinking fountains, new flooring and lights, and a hard-top playground. A hot lunch program was offered. Today the building is still operated by the Liberty School District. Garrison School is significant for being the site of the only public education facility for Liberty African Americans from the early 1900s until the 1950s.

Another key institution on N. Main Street was St. Luke A.M.E. church. The St. Luke A.M.E. congregation was organized by Rev. Jesse Mills in 1875, and the church building was constructed in 1876 at 443 N. Main. Previous worship sites included the courthouse, and, when that was no longer available, a horse barn at 102 E. Kansas, and then the Old Rock School. The first services in the new church were held September 28, 1876. After a 1917 fire destroyed the church building, Rev. William Alexander organized the rebuilding. One source states that a basement was constructed, and services were held there until

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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Garrison School Historic District [preferred]  
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Historic Resources of Liberty, Clay County, MO

1938.<sup>7</sup> However, a 1922 photo shows a frame church with a tower.<sup>8</sup> The church partially burned in 1934, and in 1938 a new basement was added and an auditorium constructed. Some accounts discuss the involvement of the Civilian Conservation Corps, but most credit Rev. A.G. Thurman for drawing up plans for the church's present appearance in the early 1940s. He also assisted the congregation with quarrying the rock and constructing the building by hand. Stone was quarried from the farm of Tom Greene, in north Liberty. He told the church they could have the stone if they would quarry it. The stone was hauled in trucks and then wheelbarrows to the church site, where the church women mixed mortar. Rev. Thurman did much of the mill work himself. It is said that the church was purposely made large to serve as a meeting place for the African American community. The leaded glass windows were added before the church's dedication in 1942. In 1978 the structure was awarded Clay County Landmark status. The steeple was replaced in 1985 after it was hit by lightning.

Although the historic building housing the other key social institution of the N. Main street neighborhood is no longer extant, this institution still meets in the district. The (African American) Liberty Lodge #37 of the A.F. & A.M. was issued a charter in 1877, and the first brick Masonic Lodge structure, built in the late 1800s, was located on N. Main Street just south of the Garrison School. This hall was torn down in the 1930s. In the 1980s the lodge met twice a month in a small hall on Grover Street. The lodge had about thirty members at that time. The lodge currently meets at a former residence at 721 N. Main, next to the site of the former lodge. The lodge also sponsored a women's auxiliary organization, the Eastern Star.

The Garrison School Historic District, although by no means representative of the size of the African American neighborhood which lived north of Liberty's Courthouse Square, contains examples of the modest vernacular homes built for and/or by African Americans. It also contains the only extant African American school in Liberty, as well as one of the three African American churches. The African American Masonic Lodge still maintains a meeting hall in the district as well. Although it is not located in its original building, the group does meet in a historic residence. Although housing practices are no longer segregated in Liberty, African American citizens remain concentrated in the historically black sections of town. Some residents are elderly, and have lived in their homes for decades. Others have had several generations of ancestors living in the same neighborhood. In fact, many African American families have lived in Liberty since prior to the Civil War. Although the buildings date from the early twentieth century, the Garrison School Historic District is a significant collection of rare extant resources associated with Ethnic Heritage. They reveal a portion of the long established African American heritage in Liberty.

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid., p. 154.

<sup>8</sup> Ethel Massie Withers, editor, *Clay County Centennial Souvenir: 1822-1922* (Liberty, MO: Liberty Tribune), p. 53.

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Clay County, Missouri  
Historic Resources of Liberty, Clay County, MO

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Houston, Sam. Telephone conversation with Janice Lee, 10 April 1995, 11 May 1995.

Jackson, Don M. *The Heritage of Liberty: A Commemorative History of Liberty, Missouri*. Liberty: R.C. Printing Service, 1975.

*Liberty Sun*, Souvenir Issue, 24 October 1890.

*Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*, 1883-1924.

Withers, Ethel Massie, Editor. *Clay County Missouri Centennial Souvenir: 1822-1922*. Liberty, MO: Liberty Tribune. 1922.

Wolfenbarger, Deon. "African American Architectural/Historic Resources, Liberty, Missouri: Survey Report." 15 September 1995.

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Section number 10.11 Page 9

Garrison School Historic District [preferred]  
Clay County, Missouri  
Historic Resources of Liberty, Clay County, MO

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The boundaries of the Garrison School Historic District is shown as the heavy solid line on the accompanying map entitled "Garrison School Historic District," approximate scale 1"=150'.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The district boundaries encompass the highest concentration of significant African American resources adjacent to the historic Garrison School. Buildings not included are either non-historic or have so many alterations that they no longer retain enough integrity to be contributing buildings to a historic district. Integrity was evaluated according to the amendment to the Liberty multiple property submission, "Historic Resources of Liberty, Clay County, Missouri," which in turn was based upon intensive level survey conducted in 1994-1995. The boundaries are based on the current legally recorded lot lines for the associated properties.

**11. Form Prepared By**

1. Deon Wolfenbarger/Three Gables Preservation  
9550 NE Cookingham Drive  
Kansas City, MO 64157  
1996  
816/792-1275  
Items 1-11
2. Carolyn Fulk/Preservation Planner  
City of Liberty  
P.O. Box 159  
Liberty, MO 64068  
1996-1999  
816/792-6000  
Items 1-11
3. Steven E. Mitchell  
Assistant Director  
Historic Preservation Program  
Division of State Parks  
Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65102  
September-November 2000  
573/751-4692  
editor, items 1-11

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photographs Page 10

Garrison School Historic District  
Clay County, Missouri

The following information is the same for all photographs, unless noted:

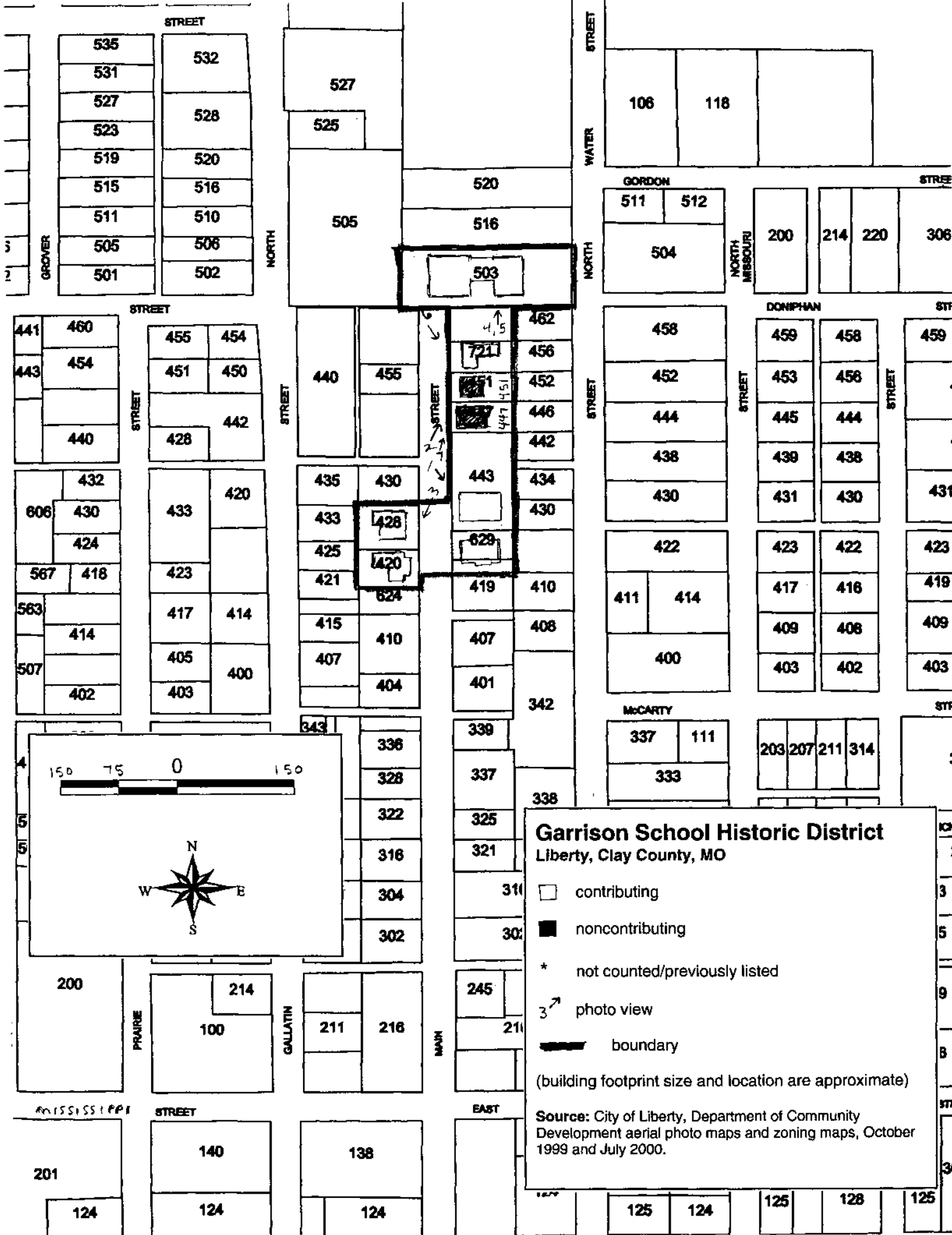
**Garrison School Historic District  
Clay County, MO**

**Name of photographer:** Brad Finch

**Date of photograph:** 1/19/96 (all photographs taken 1996 field checked by HPP staff April 2000)

**Location of original negative:** Cultural Resource Inventory, Jefferson City, MO.

1. Looking southeast toward St. Luke A.M.E. Church.
2. Looking north/northeast toward 451 North Main Street (demolished), 721 North Main Street, and Garrison School.
3. Looking southwest toward 420 & 428 N. Main.
4. Looking north at Garrison School.
5. Looking north at Garrison School  
**photographer:** Roger Maserang  
**date of photograph:** April 2000
6. Looking southeast at 721, 451, and 447 North Main Street  
**photographer:** Roger Maserang  
**date of photograph:** April 2000
7. Looking northeast at 447, 451, and 721 North Main Street and Garrison School  
**photographer:** Roger Maserang  
**date of photograph:** April 2000



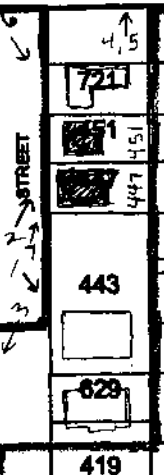
### Garrison School Historic District

Liberty, Clay County, MO

- contributing
- noncontributing
- \* not counted/previously listed
- 3 ↗ photo view
- boundary

(building footprint size and location are approximate)

Source: City of Liberty, Department of Community Development aerial photo maps and zoning maps, October 1999 and July 2000.



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PHOTO

UNAVAILABLE

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