



CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT SURVEY

FINAL REPORT

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
1988

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for the Kansas City, Missouri, Landmarks Commission

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CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

FINAL REPORT

The Kansas City Landmarks Commission has contracted for an intensive level survey of approximately 500 acres (or one square mile) of Kansas City, Missouri, bounded on the north by the Missouri River; the west by State Line Road to 25th Street; 25th Street west to Allen Avenue to Beardsley; Beardsley to 12th Street Viaduct; 12th Street Viaduct east to Southwest Trafficway; Southwest Trafficway north to Pennsylvania Avenue Exit; Pennsylvania Avenue to the beginning point of the Missouri River. The area is commonly known as the "Central Industrial District" (CID) or the "West Bottoms". This survey of the Central Industrial District was designed to provide a comprehensive inventory of historically and architecturally significant buildings and structures. The results will be used as a tool in the identification and protection of historic resources and for making decisions pertaining to land use. It also will provide an outline of the cultural heritage and developmental patterns of Kansas City.

Approximately 150 inventory forms were prepared during the Central Industrial District survey. Although this does not represent 100% of the sites reviewed, it does include most of the buildings constructed prior to 1940 in addition to some erected after this date. This project was undertaken in 1988 by Melanie A. Betz, Architectural Historian with the Kansas City Landmarks Commission. A research design and final report were prepared which included an assessment of the National Register eligibility of all of the inventoried properties.

By means of a field survey, each building in the Central Industrial District was examined and a historic inventory form prepared. The following information was provided on these forms:

1) A site number keyed to the mylar survey map. The site number has two parts: the first is the block number and the second is the building letter. For example, the site number for 1028-1100 West 8th Street (the former Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company) is #4-A (block #4, building letter "A");

2) A photograph negative number which has two parts: the first is the role number and the second is the frame number. All surveyed properties are filed under "Central Industrial District" or "CID" in the Landmarks Commission files. For example, the photograph negative number for 1028-1100 West 8th Street (the former Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company) is CID #5-15;

3) Street address or description of location;

4) Approximate (or exact) date of construction;

5) Designation of style or design. This is given **ONLY** if the building is a true representative of that style;

6) Name of architect, engineer, or builder, if known;

7) Original and current uses;

8) An on-site varification and description of prominent architectural features including number of bays (if applicable), building material, plan or shape, exterior condition, number of stories, foundation material, roof type, etc. Section #36 of the inventory form also indicates the direction of the front facade, additional features not mentioned in sections #24-33, and major alterations, if any;

9) History of building (name of industry or business, if known; brief history of industry or business, if information is available) and significance of building (if any);

10) Description of environment and outbuildings;

11) National Register eligibility;

12) Sources of information. The primary source materials were obtained from the following locations:

a) City Hall, 414 East 12th St., Kansas City, Missouri. This is the repository for water and building permits. Kansas City Atlases for 1886, 1891, 1907 and 1925 are also located here. Furthermore, the Landmarks Commission office also has photographs from a 1941 real estate assessment survey which was useful in identifying Central Industrial District buildings.

b) Missouri Valley Room, Kansas City Public Library, 311 East 12th Street., Kansas City, Missouri. This local history room of the main branch of the Kansas City Public Library is the repository of city directories, newspaper clippings, copies of the Western Contractor (a construction trade journal) and numerous other local history books, scrapbooks, photograph collections and files.

c) Western Historical Manuscripts Collections, University of Missouri-Kansas City. This collection includes the floor plans and elevations for numerous Kansas City buildings.

d) Oral interviews. Historical information from some of the Central Industrial District businesses and industries was obtained from past and present owners and associates.

For information on the Central Industrial District, see the selected bibliography.

13) Finally, at least one photograph was taken of the primary facade. A 35mm camera was used with Kodak Pantomic-X black and white film. A 3" x 5" print was then made and mounted on the inventory form.

SURVEY FINDINGS/ARCHITECTURE

The earliest extant building in the Central Industrial District is the Stock Yards Exchange Building (1876) which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Deere, Mansur, and Company (now Holsum Foods), 1100-02 Santa Fe (site #30-C) is another early building (1879) located in the area. Out of 125 properties recorded, 24 buildings were constructed between 1880 and 1889; 22 buildings between 1890 and 1899; 39 buildings between 1900 and 1909; 22 buildings between 1920 and 1929; and 5 buildings between 1930 and 1939. Based on original use, the majority of buildings (out of 125 recorded) were industrial (81 buildings) or commercial (26 buildings). Eight buildings were connected with the railroad and ten buildings were classified as 'other' (fire stations, sports arena, etc.) Although residences were once located in the area, none have survived today. In general, the buildings of the Central Industrial District reflected current developments in architectural design.

Cast iron became a popular construction material during the last third of the 19th Century. Cast iron was used both structurally and for decorations. A fine example of a cast iron storefront is 1323 Union, 1886, site #25-B. Brick corbelling was another popular embellishment as displayed in numerous Central Industrial District buildings including: 1412-18 W. 12th Street, 1886, site #27-D; 1408 W. 12th Street, 1886, site #28-E; 1404-06 W. 12th Street, 1886, site #28-F; 1319-23 Hickory, 1882, site #36-F; 1408-12 Union, 1901, site #20-J; 1317 St. Louis, 1901-2, site # 21-G; 1327-29 St. Louis, 1887, site #21-D; and, 1500-08 St. Louis, 1887, site #16-H.

Italianate influences were common during this period. Characteristics include the use of tall, narrow, pedimented window openings, decorative cornice lines and brackets. The commercial building at 1228-50 Union, 1890, Site #22-C, is one of the few remaining buildings in the Central Industrial District exhibiting these Italianate details. Although Gothic Revival elements were not frequently used for industrial buildings, some features (including the pointed arched windows) were displayed in the building at 1228-30 W. 12th Street, 1884, Site #30-H.

Asa B. Cross is considered to be Kansas City's first professional architect although Missouri did not officially regulate architectural practice until 1941. (Prior to that time many persons involved with the construction of buildings simply referred to themselves as architects). Cross came to Kansas City from St. Louis in 1858, and by 1868, and possibly earlier, he was providing architectural services. His Union Station of 1876 (now demolished—originally located on Union Avenue in the West Bottoms) exhibited Second Empire details (Mansard roof, etc.).

By 1870, nine architects were listed in the city directory although Asa B. Cross continued to be the most prolific of these architects. By the 1880's, a construction boom attracted more professional-trained architects to Kansas City. Between 1884 and 1888, the number of architects working in the city tripled from 22 to 65. The architecture of the period was characterized by the frequent employment of Romanesque Revival elements such as arched windows, the use of red brick and masonry construction. Numerous Central Industrial District buildings reflected this dominant architectural expression including: 1327-29 St. Louis, 1897, site #27-D; 1500-08

St. Louis, 1887, site #16-H; 1225-27 Union Avenue, 1887, site #26-B, and 1404-06 W. 12th, 1884, site #28-F.

By the 1890's and early 20th century, Chicago became a major influence on Kansas City architecture. The Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893, inspired the City Beautiful movement and an interest in Beaux Arts architecture. Jarvis Hunt's new Union Station (1914) became one of the city's largest and most exuberant representatives of the Beaux Arts style. However, Romanesque Revival elements continued to be used even through the early 20th century (example: 1100-02 Santa Fe, 1902, site #30-C) although classically inspired architectural elements began to adorn many Central Industrial District buildings: 1413 W. 14th Street (1900, site #39-A) displays a rusticated base; 1407-13 St. Louis (1909, site #20-B) displays pilasters; Doric Columns adorn the entrances on 1015 Mulberry (1906, site #26-F) and 1400-02 St. Louis (1902-3, site #7-G); and Ram s heads provide an interesting feature on 1503-5 Genessee (1909, site #39-A).

During a boom period in Central Industrial District construction (late 19th and early 20th centuries), many noted architects were hired by leading companies to design their buildings. These architects included: Root and Siemens (Moline Plow Company, 1015 Mulberry, 1903, site #26-F; the John Deere Company, 1401 W. 13th St., 1898, site #35-A, and Studebaker's 1320 W. 13th Street, 1903, site #33-A); Shepard and Farrar (Parlin and Orendorff Company, 1323-31 W. 13th, 1898, site #40-G; and Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, 1028-1100 W. 8th St., 1902, site #4-A); and Adriance Van Brunt (Sewall Paint and Varnish Company, 1009-13 W. 8th Street, 1903, site #13-F, and Abner Hood and Checmical Company, 1409-11 W. 11th

Street, 1902, site #27-C.

Also during the first decade of the 20th century, major advancements in construction technology influenced the designing of Kansas City buildings. Reinforced concrete soon became widely used in the Central Industrial District. Examples include: 710-12 Santa Fe, 1918, site #3-F; 1509-29 W. 12th Street, 1925, site #31-B, 1538-42 St. Louis, 1920, site #16-F; 1104 Union, 1912, site #23 A/B; and 1200 Union, 1919, site #22-F. The Ridenour, Baker and Company, 933 Mulberry, 1915, site #22 A/B (McKecknie and Trask, architects) was constructed of reinforced concrete and also displayed decorative concrete medallions crowning the vertical members of the exterior facade. The Advance Thrasher Company building, 1300-04 Liberty, 1907, site #31-C is another early reinforced concrete building designed by James Oliver Hogg. Hogg was an early advocate in Kansas City of the virtues of reinforced concrete.

By the 1930's, much of the building activity in the area diminished. Only a few buildings were constructed including 1201-13 Union, 1930-31, site #26-F which exhibits Art Deco features. After the flood of 1953, many businesses left the area and never returned. Many buildings were abandoned. Today, industries and businesses do thrive in the Central Industrial District although this activity does not reflect the boom period of the 1880's to the 1920's. However, with the construction of the Kemper Sports Arena, 1700 Wyoming, 1974, site #42-A (C. F. Murphy, Assoc., Chicago) and with the support of the Central Industrial District Association, the area has new hope for the future.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The development of the Central Industrial District was closely connected and dependent on the development of the railroad system in Kansas City that replaced the earlier, and equally important, river transportation. The impetus for the construction of railroads began in some parts of Missouri in 1849 - the year a convention was held in St. Louis to discuss rail possibilities. In 1855, the Kansas City and St. Joseph Railroad was chartered, followed in 1857 by the organization of the Kansas City, Galveston and Lake Superior Railroad. But before actual construction began, the financial crash of 1857 stopped the enterprise. In 1858, a convention was held in Kansas City for the purpose of uniting the people of the adjacent country on the railroad lines proposed by the city. Again, progress was stopped, this time by the Civil War.

A statement by the Journal of Commerce in May 1865 predicted that the base of business in Kansas City would be changed from the levee to "West Kansas" or the "French Bottoms" as the Central Industrial District was then called. After the Civil War, the reorganized Chamber of Commerce became a staunch supporter of the railroad enterprise. In 1864, the Kansas City Pacific entered Kansas City and this was followed in 1865 by the Missouri Pacific. In 1869, the Hannibal Bridge was completed across the Missouri Pacific, providing the first connection with the rail lines east of the river. By 1878, when the Union Depot (now demolished) began operation, there were eight lines entering Kansas City. The city was on its way to becoming a rail center.

Several early railroad depots were identified during the Central Industrial District survey including:

- Wabash Railroad Freight Depot, 1010-3 St. Louis, (site #18-B);
- Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co., 1400 block of Wyoming, (site #38-B)
- Missouri, Pacific Railroad Depot, 631 Santa Fe.
- Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Freight Depot, 1309 W. 13th St. (site #36-D).

Other newer depots were also identified.

The railroads concentrated in the "west bottoms" area, as it was called, taking advantage of the flat land at the convergence of the Kaw and Missouri Rivers, and avoiding the bluffs on which the city perched. This separated the railroad area from the downtown district and introduced the problem of moving people and goods between the two areas. A steel viaduct for cable cars was built in 1887, connecting 12th Street with the bottoms. It was replaced in 1915 with a viaduct of reinforced concrete, designed by Waddell and Harrington (site #16). In 1965, the viaduct was completely restored and the upper deck of the double deck structure became a four-lane thorough-fare. It remains the primary means of transportation between the Central Industrial District and the rest of the city. The construction of the viaduct caused vacation of some streets to accomodate the huge viaduct piers. This necessitated changing the name of Eleventh Street, (from Liberty to Santa Fe) to Twelfth Street.

By 1868, wholesale agricultural implement dealers began to located in the area which resulted in the rise of real estate values. The dominant architectural expression was the red brick Romanesque warehouse and factory. They house the industries that have been basic to the city's economy from its earliest days. The first firm to locate in the general area was the Moline Plow Company in 1868

(1015 Mulberry, 1906 bldg., site #26-F). Many others soon followed from both inside and outside the city.

By 1878, Kansas City was doing more business in the line of agricultural implement distribution than any other city in the United States, handling in the range of 5 million dollars of goods. Western dealers in agricultural implements found the best market here because of the better and larger assortment. Helping the growth of this business was the geographical position of the city at the center of the nation, its location in one of the country's richest agricultural areas, and the rapidly improving transportation accommodations. P. D. Ridenour and Harlow W. Baker selected Kansas City for their business, the Ridenour, Baker Co., (1213-15 St. Louis, 1915; 933 Mulberry, 1910, (site #22-A/B) because it was "a more advantageous shipping point." The Deere, Mansur and Co. (1200-02 W. 12th St., 1884, site #30-H; 1104-06 Santa Fe, 1879, (30-C) agricultural implement company was also one of the first in Kansas City to select a site with rail facilities in mind.

Soon every implement or machine known to farming was sold in Kansas City. Some of the firms were transfer houses, selling or distributing for many manufacturers. These businesses include: the John Deere Plow Company at 1401 W. 13th Street (site #35-A); the Crane Company, 1005-07 Hickory (site #28-A) and 1328-20 W. 12th (29-B); the Advance Thrasher Co., 1300-04 Liberty (site #31-C); Nichols and Shepard Company at 1319-23 Hickory (site #36-F); the International Harvester Company at 1413 W. 14th Street (site #39-A); M. Rumley Company 1222 W. 12th Street (site #30-F), English

Brothers Machinery Company 1328-30 W. 12th Street (site #29-B); and the Parlin and Orendorff Company, 1323-31 W. 13th Street (site #36-A). With such an array of agricultural companies, competition was sharp with small profit margins.

The most significant industry in the Central Industrial District has been the livestock trade. The development of the railroad after the Civil War contributed to the movement of cattle to the area. Physical evidence of the livestock industry are the Livestock Exchange Building, 1600 Genessee, 1910, site #43-B, listed on the National Register), the American Royal Building (2300 Wyoming, 1921-22, site #45-A) and the Stockyards (Genessee, site #43-A). Other related structures are concentrated along Genessee including the Drover's Telegram Company (1503-05 Genessee (site #39-A) which published a newspaper for stockmen, the Stock Yards Hotel at 1611 Genessee (site #40-B); and the Shipley Building (1627-31 Genessee, site #40-G), a saddlery and merchandise shop.

In 1887, 75,000 cars were required to transport the goods sold by the Kansas City implement firms. Every manufacturer of agricultural implements and machinery in the United States had representatives in the city, numbering over 100 establishments. By 1914, the annual sales were \$35,000,000. Indication of the city's success was the 1887 National Agricultural Exposition and the 1901 12th Annual Convention of Western Implement and Vehicle Dealers Association, both held in Kansas City.

Along with agricultural implement and machinery manufacturers, other business occupied buildings in the Central Industrial District. Two major furniture companies relocated in the area including the Abernathy Furniture company which occupied more than

300,000 square feet in eight buildings at 1501-25 W. 9th and on Wyoming and Liberty Streets (sites #16-A-J), and the Helmers Manufacturing Company at 900-04 W. 8th Street (site #6-B). Seed companies are also located in the area including the Rudy Patrick Seed Company at 1200 W. 8th Street (site #3-A), 1212 W. 8th Street (#3-B), 710-12 Santa Fe (site #3-F), and 809 Santa Fe (site #13-B, formally Mount Cracker and Western Groceries): the Standard Seed Company at 915 W. 8th (site #13-H) and 931-33 W. 8th (site #13-G); and the Peppard Seed Company, 1400-02 Union, (site #20-L).

Many manufacturers of food products had their businesses in the Cenral Industrial Distict including: the Bliss Syrup & Preserving Company, 1327-29 St. Louis (site #21-D); Ryley, Wilson and Company, 1500-08 St. Louis (site #16-H); Libby, McNeill and Libby, food producers, 1522-24 St. Louis (site #16-G); Atlas Oats Company, 710-12 Santa Fe (site #3-F, later Rudy Patrick), 1200 W. 8th St. (site #3-A, later Rudy Patrick); Mount Cracker Company/Western Groceries, 809 Santa Fe (site #13-B, later Rudy Patrick); Holsum Food Products, 1104-06 Santa Fe (site #30-C, formally Deere, Mansur and Company); Ridenour-Baker Grocer Company, 1213-15 St. Louis (site #20-A); 933 Mulberry (site #20-B) and 1212-24 Union (warehouse, site #22-E); the Kansas City Wholesale Grocery Company, 1206-18 W. 12th Street (site #30-G); C. A. Murdock and Company, 1225-27 Union (site #26-B), importer of coffee and spices.

Hardware supplies located in the area included: Stowe Hardware, 1320 W. 13th St. (site #33-A); Richards and Conover Hardware, 1325-31 Union (site #25-A); Kansas City Hardware Company, 1412-18 W. 12th St. (site #27-D); and Joe Timmer Hardware, 909 State Line (site #4-F, formally Kansas City Iron and Metal Company).

Brokerage companies located in the area included: the Seavy and Farsheim Brokerage Firm, 1317 St. Louis (site #21-G), Greenless and Russell Merchandise Brokers, 1323 Union (site #25-B); and C. A. McCartney and McCauley Brokerage, 1229-31 Union, (site #26-A).

Storage and warehouse companies included: Security Storage and Warehouse, 1407-13 St. Louis (site #20-B); Newby Transer Storage/Central Storage, 1422-24 St. Louis (site #17-C); and Trumbull and Company/Central Storage/Fadco Furniture and Appliance Storage Company, 1426-28 St. Louis (site #17-D). Paint and Varnish companies included Sherwin-Williams Paint Company (later Bartels and Shores), 1400-02 St. Louis (site #7-G) and the Sewall Paint and Varnish Company, 1009-13 W. 8th St. (site #13-F) and 1300-02 W. 8th Street (site #2-D). Several metal and machine shops were also located in the area including: the Kansas City Iron and Metal Company, 909 State Line (site #14-F); Cleveland Metal Products, 1201-10 Union (site #22-F); Kansas City Machine Works, 1306-08 W. 8th (site #2-C); Baker Manufacturing, 1307-09 W. 8th St. (site #11-A), a manufacturer of sheet metal; and the Union Iron Works, 1404-06 W. 12th St. (site #28-F).

Two casket manufacturers in the area included Imperial Casket Company, 920-21 Wyoming (site #15-B) and Midland Casket Company, 931-33 W. 8th Street (site #13-G, formally Creamery Packaging). The Central Industrial District also had bag manufacturers including the Bemis Brothers Bag Company, 921-25 (site #16-E) and the Columbia Burlap Bag Co., 1412-18 W. 12th Street (site #27D). In 1925, the Columbian Steel Tank Company, 1509-29 W. 12th Street (site #31-B) constructed what was to become the largest sheet metal fabricating plant west of the Mississippi River.

By 1926, all twelve of the trunk line railroads serving Kansas City had freight terminals and stations in the Central Industrial District, all located within a half-mile radius. Trackage in the district totaled 147 miles. Although the area boomed as an industrial region, a basic problem in the district has always been flooding. On June 2, 1903, the Missouri River crested 12.9 feet above the natural river bank. The "Bottoms", and other parks of the city were damaged in the millions. Other floods occurred in June of 1908 and in 1953. Many businesses left the area permanently although some, including the Faultless Starch Company, 1025 W. 8th Street, 1903, site #13-D have continuously remained in the area.

Many businessmen of importance to the history of the city were associated with the Central Industrial District including Colonel James G. Stowe (Stowe Hardware, 1320 W. 13th St., 1903, site #33-A; Whitman and Barnes Manufacturing Company, 1324 W. 12th St., 1886, site #29-C), J. S. and J. L. Loose (Loose Park, Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., 1028-1100 W. 8th St., 1902, site #4-A), and William J. Smith who with George Keating opened Kansas City's first agricultural implement store at 407 Walnut, later moved to the "West Bottoms". Smith and Keating solicited and contributed enough money to get the Kansas City Cable Railway Company organized in 1882, which was the third cable railway system in the country.

In 1933, an organization was formed by 60 representatives of businesses in the area "to promote, protect and encourage improvement" in the area. The organization officially voted to change the name of the area from the West Bottoms to the Central Industrial District.

The following information describes the major businesses and industries of the **Central Industrial District**:

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK COMPANY, 1509-29 West 12th Street (1925)

The Columbian Steel Tank Company was the largest sheet metal fabricating plant west of the Mississippi River. Starting as a one-man shop at the turn-of-the century, the firm expanded until it became a leading manufacturer of tanks ranging from five-gallon cans to 20,000-gallon tanks. It was the only firm in the world that made 10,000 barrell, bolted sectional tanks.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY, 1028-1100 W. 8th St. (1902, 1904 add.)

The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company can trace its origins to the Loose Brothers Manufacturing Company. J.S. and J.L. Loose operated a cracker factory in Kansas City for many years. They sold the plant to the American Biscuit Company in 1890 which was absorbed by the National Biscuit Company (also known as the Cracker Trust). J. S. Loose became an officer of this company. In 1902, he left the Trust and became associated with his brother, J. L. Loose, and John H. Wiles. Together, the men founded the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, a direct competitor with the National Biscuit Company. One of the principal products of the company was a cracker which was marketed under the trade name of Sunshine Biscuits. The products became so popular that in 1947, the company changed its name to Sunshine Biscuits, Inc.

FAULTLESS STARCH COMPANY, 1025 W. 8th Street (1903)

Faultless Starch Company has remained a Kansas City family-owned business since Major Thomas G. Beaham bought into the firm in 1887. Major Beaham acquired the formula for his dry white starch from a Kansas City druggist named Harvey Bosworth. A North Carolina

druggist carried the formula west in his flight from the Civil War and sold it to Bosworth. Major Beaham's first product earned immediate acceptance among housewives because it was simple to use and required no boiling. The name 'Faultless' was adopted in 1891, and the firm was incorporated in 1902. The original Faultless Starch Company plant was rebuilt after the flood of 1903 in the West Bottoms. As growth required expansion, the plant was enlarged, but the address has remained 1025 W. 8th St., throughout the years.

GRAND DETOUR PLOW CO., ACME HARVESTER CO., PERKIN PLOW CO., 1300 W. 12th (bldg. Const. 1887-88)

CREAMERY PACKAGE MANUFACTURING CO., 1408 W. 12th St. (bldg. const. 1884)

The Creamery Package Manufacturing Co., dealt in dairy, creamery and cheese factory supplies.

RIDENOUR, BAKER AND COMPANY, 1213-15 St. Louis; 933 Mulberry (1910, 1915)

The Ridenour, Baker and Company was founded in Lawrence, Kansas, in 1858, by P. D. Ridenour and Harlow W. Baker. The two men selected Kansas City because it was "a more advantageous shipping point." In 1878, the company constructed a building on the site of the present nine-story building. The company manufactured baking powders, prepared pancake flours, cereals, extracts, olives, vinegar, peanut butter, and salted peanuts.

CENTRAL STORAGE COMPANY, 1422-24 St. Louis (constructed 1900; 1942 company took over bldg.); 1426-28 St. Louis (constructed 1899; 1948 company took over bldg.)

The Central Storage Company stored over 45,000,000 pounds of raw material in its warehouse in 1926 and distributed over 40,000,000

pounds of raw material in its facilities. About 250,000 square feet of warehouse space was offered by the company and more than 4000 different items of raw and manufactured products were handled, stored and distributed.

TRUMBULL AND COMPANY, 1426-28 St. Louis (1899)

Established in 1872 as Trumbull, Reynolds and Allen, the business became the Trumbull and Company in 1899. Their warehouse and salesrooms at 1426 St. Louis contained a floor space of 25,000 square feet. Their products included cloves, grass, timothy seed and corn.

RUDY PATRICK SEED COMPANY, 1200 W. 8th St. (constructed 1916; 1926 company took over bldg.)

The Rudy Patrick Seed Company processed various grass seeds including alfalfa, clover, blue grass, and timothy. The company had three locations in the Central Industrial District.

A. COHEN AND SONS, 1321-23 St. Louis (c.1909)

The A. Cohen Company can trace its history to the firm of M. Cohen and Brother which consolidated with the A. Cohen Iron and Metal Company on April 1, 1900 to become A. Cohen and Sons Company. The firm was a dealer in wholesale scrap iron and metals.

DEERE, MANSUR AND COMPANY, 1200-02 W. 12th Street (1894); 1104-06 Santa Fe (1879)

In 1869, Deere and Company, of Moline, Illinois, and A. Mansur, of St. Louis, started a new commercial venture in Kansas City: Deere-Mansur and Company. The agricultural implement company was one of the first in Kansas City to select a site with rail facilities in mind. In 1887, the company was reorganized and became known as the John Deere Plow Company. The company manufactured plows,

cultivators, planters, stalk cutters, hay rakes and other implements.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT COMPANY, 1400-02 St. Louis (1902-3; 1922 add.)

BARTLES AND SHORES CHEMICAL CO.L, 1400-02 St. Louis (bldg. const. 1902-3; 1922 add.)

CLEVELAND METAL PRODUCTS, 1200-10 Union (1919)

RYLEY, WILSON AND CO., 1500-08 St. Louis (1887)

Established in the 1880's, this wholesale grocery business sold products to retail groceries in the area such as Miller Grocery, 1301 Union (now demolished), a caterer to the Union Depot passengers.

PARLIN AND ORENDORFF CO., 1325-31 W. 13th (1898)

The Parlin and Orendorff Company was established around 1898 and manufactured Canton plows, cultivators, harrows, stalk cutters, and corn driers.

CENTRAL BAG COMPANY, 1323-31 W. 13th Street (const. 1898)

C. A. MURDOCK AND COMPANY, 1225-27 Union (1887)

The C. A. Murdock and Company Manufacturing Company was a leading importer of coffee and spices. All roasting, grinding and packing of these products were done directly on the premises.

THE JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, 1401 W. 13th Street (1898)

The John Deere Plow Company was originally established in 1869 when the company was incorporated under the laws of Missouri. The company had its storage, warehouses, office and salesrooms in this building. The company handled a full line of vehicles and agricultural implements.

ADVANCE THRASHER COMPANY, 1300-04 Liberty (1908)

The Advance Thrasher Company assembled oil pull tractors.

PEPPARD SEED COMPANY, 1400-02 Union (1889)

J. G. Peppard, seed merchant, started the Peppard Seed Company around 1886. Peppard's stock included grass and field seeds, fescue, orchard grass, blue grass, and other kinds of seeds. The company only did business through the mail and by telegram.

M. RUMLEY CO., 1222 W. 12th St. (1900)

The M. Rumely Company, with main offices and factory in LaPorte, Indiana, was established in 1853. They became one of the largest farm implement firms in the world, manufacturing portable and traction engines and threshing machines. By 1912, the Kansas City warehouse was handling the goods of fifteen facilities.

DROVER'S TELEGRAM CO., 1503-05 Genessee (1909)

The Kansas City Drover's Telegram Co., published a newspaper for stockmen on a daily basis until 1964 when it became a weekly.

DEMSTER MILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1320 W. 12th Street (1900)

Demster Mill Manufacturing Company produced pumps, tanks, well machinery, and gasoline engines.

CRANE COMPANY, 1005-07 Hickory (1902; also, 1308-30 W. 12th (bldg. const. 1886; Crane took over 1887);

The Crane Company, a Chicago-based enterprise, was established in 1887, as the Crane Brothers Co. The name was changed to the Crane Co., in 1890. With branches in most major cities, the company manufactured fillings, valves, steam pumps, engineering supplies, etc.

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, 1015 Mulberry (1906)

The building was constructed for the Moline Implement Company, manufacturers of farm implements.

BURD AND FLETCHER, 1015 Mulberry (bldg. constructed 1906)

Burd and Fletcher originated as Burd and Kelly, printers and book binders. The company's first building in Kansas City was located at 129 W. 6th St.

FLINT AND WALLING MANUFACTURING CO., 1408 W. 12th St. (bldg. const. 1884)

The main factory of the Flint and Walling Manufacturing Co., was in Kendallville, Indiana. Branch warehouses were located in Kansas City and Fort Worth. They dealt in well supplies, wind engines and wind mills.

UNION IRON WORKS, 1404-06 W. 12th St. (bldg. const. 1884)

The firm was founded in Decatur, Illinois, around 1863. The firm handled general machinery, elevator supplies, stationary engines, and boilers.

ENGLISH BROTHERS MACHINERY CO., 13228-30 W. 12th St. (1886)

In 1872, James English was associated with the agricultural implement firm of English and Dixon. By 1881, he and his brothers, Charles and Thomas had formed the English Brothers Machinery Co., dealing in belting, rings, and hydraulic machinery, and hardware specialties.

WHITMAN AND BARNES MANUFACTURING CO., 1324 W. 12th St. (1886)

The Whitman and Barnes Manufacturing Co., was started c.1868 in Akron, Ohio. Colonel James G. Stowe came to Kansas City in 1887 to start a branch office, handling hardware and agricultural implements. Col. Stowe headed the branch concern until 1894 when he established the Stowe Implement Co. In 1898, he was named consul general at Cape Town, South Africa.

KANSAS CITY WHOLESALE GROCERY CO., 1206-18 W. 12th St. (1913-14)

The Kansas City Wholesale Grocery was organized in 1902. In 1912, as business increased, they purchased the building at this location that was then occupied by the Kingman-Moore Implement Company. The building was erected by the company in 1913-14. Spices were made on the fifth floor. All of the coffees handled by the firm were roasted, blended and ground on the seventh floor.

WESTERN PAINT AND OIL COMPANY, 1228-30 W. 12th (1884)

The Western Paint and Oil Company was established around 1878. They dealt in various oils and manufactured mixed paints and tinted lead.

SEWALL PAINT AND GLASS CO., 1228-30 W. 12th (1884); 1300-02 W. 8th (1902/25)

In 1892, the building was occupied by the Sewall and Hughes Paint and Glass Co., which later became the Sewall Paint and Glass Co. Their own invention of a lacquer undercoat was their principal product.

NICHOLS AND SHEPARD COMPANY, 1319-23 Hickory (1882)

Nichols and Shepard Threshing Machinery Company produced threshing machinery.

ABERNATHY FURNITURE COMPANY, 1501-25 W. Ninth; 908-10 Liberty (1885-1910)

The Abernathy Furniture Company was founded in 1856 by J. L. Abernathy. In 1878, the company moved from Leavenworth, Kansas to Kansas City, and eventually occupied more than 300,000 square feet in eight buildings on West Ninth Street between Liberty and Wyoming. The company was a wholesale furniture business which specialized in the manufacture of 'high grade walnut furniture' and 'burial cases, caskets and trimmings.' The business was acquired

in March of 1950 by the United Industrial Syndicate, Inc., of New York, including a manufacturing plant in Leavenworth.

CONSOLIDATED IMPLEMENT CO.; HARBISON MANUFACTURING CO., 1101 Mulberry (bldg. const. 1894)

Both companies occupying this building were manufacturers of agricultural implements.

SEAVY FARSHEIM BROKERAGE COMPANY, 1317 St. Louis (1901-02)

BLISS SYRUP AND PRESERVING COMPANY, 1327-29 St. Louis, (1897)

The building was originally used by the Bliss Syrup and Preserving Company which was founded about 1883 to refine and distribute syrups, molasses, preserves, jellies, marmalades, and jams. An 1892 sketch included the following passage: "this company has an immense trade throughout the west, selling to merchants as far west as the Pacific Coast, and the east to the Mississippi River. It is the largest and most important company in the business."

SWIFT COMPANY, 1401-03 St. Louis (1888)

RUSSELL GRAIN COMPANY, 1401-03 St. Louis (bldg. const. 1888)

The Russell Grain Company was first established in 1880 by T. W. Russell. The company kept a large stock of grain, timothy, and prairie hay which was shipped to the south and east.

SECURITY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, 1407-13 St. Louis (1909; 1912 add.)

BIGGS AND KOCH COMPANY, 1417-19 St. Louis (1885-86)

Biggs and Koch were first established in 1882 as Smith, Biggs and Company, then E. W. Biggs and Company, and then Biggs and Koch. The company was a dealer in hides, tallow, wool, fur and pelts.

BEMIS BROTHERS BAG COMPANT, 1538-42 St. Louis (1920); 921-25 Wyoming (1910)

The Bemis Brothers Bag Company factory was one of a chain of

fifteen plants with headquarters in St. Louis. In 1925, about 50,000,000 cotton, burlap, and paper bags were made in the Kansas City plant.

MOUNT CRACKER COMPANY, 809-11 Santa Fe (1896)

AVERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1100-02 Santa Fe (1902)

KANSAS CITY IRON AND METAL COMPANY, 909 State Line (1887)

CROOKS COMPANY, 1201-13 Union (Terminal Bldg.) (1930-31)

The Crooks Company, a public warehouse firm, was founded in Chicago in 1913, and opened its Kansas City Division in 1922. In 1930, the Crooks Terminal Warehouse Company erected an Art Deco warehouse at this address.

SIMMONS BED COMPANY, 1217-23 Union (1922)

GREENLESS AND RUSSELL MERCHANDISE BROKERS, 1323 Union (1886)

RICHARDS AND CONOVER HARDWARE, 1325-31 Union Avenue (1884-85)

The firm of Richards and Conover warehouses its scales, safes, saws, tinware, barbed wire, springs, and axels in this building. The firm had its origins as J. F. Richards Hardware Company, founded in 1857. In 1875, the company changed its name to Richards and Conover Hardware with offices and sales rooms located at 57th and Walnut Streets.

GEISER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1408-12 Union (1901)

The Geiser Manufacturing Company sold and distributed engines, threshing machines, saw mills and steam plows. With the main factory in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, the Kansas City branch of the company was established in 1895. The Geiser Manufacturing Company chose this city as its primary distributing point.

HELMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 900-04 W. 8th St., (1907)

Henry J. Helmers opened his furniture business in Leavenworth,

Kansas, in 1875. He came to Kansas City early in the century to establish a distribution warehouse. He chose the current site on West 8th Street because it was on the Interurban Line to Leavenworth (many workers continued to reside in Leavenworth). In 1983, the Helmer's Manufacturing Company began liquidating its furniture operations in Kansas City.

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY, 940 W. 8th St. (1939)

The company had a station which serviced the area.

DEMSTER MILL MANUFACTURING CO., 801 Mulberry/1223-25 W. 8th St. (1909)

The Dempster Mill Company was a manufacturer of agricultural implements.

KANSAS CITY BARREL COMPANY, 1301-05 W. 8th St. (1905)

KANSAS CITY MACHINE WORKS, 1306-08 W. 8th (1909)

BAKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1307-09 W. 8th St. (1924)

EMERSON AND BRANLINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO., 1308-10 W. 11th St. (bldg const. 1887)

The Emerson and Branlingham Implement Co., occupied this building in 1916.

ABNER HOOD AND CHEMICAL CO., 1409-11 W. 11th St. (1902)

The Abner Hood and Chemical Co., was founded in 1902.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO., 1413-15 W. 11th St. (1890)

The Butler Manufacturing Company occupied this building by 1907.

REEVES AND COMPANY, 1417-19 W. 11th St. (1903)

KANSAS CITY HARDWARE COMPANY, 1412-18 W. 12th St. (bldg. const. 1886)

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., 1412-18 W. 12th St. (bldg. const. 1886); also 1600-14 Liberty (1911)

The J. I. Case Threshing Co., was out of Racine, Wisconsin. The company built engines and threshing machines.

COLUMBIA BURLAP BAG CO., 1412-18 W. 12th St. (bldg. const. 1886)

N. A. KENNEDY CO., 1311 W. 13th St. (bldg. const. 1888)

The N. A. Kennedy Co. processed coffee.

STOWE HARDWARE, 1320 W. 13th St. (bldg. const. 1903)

The company has occupied this building since 1918.

STUDEBAKER BROTHERS MANUFACTURING, 1320 W. 13th St. (1903)

The Studebaker Brothers Company was a leading manufacturer of wagons, phaetons, buggies, wagons, carriages, and other vehicles.

MINNEAPOLIS ESTERLY HARVESTER CO.: BRIGHT BISCUIT CO., 1400-04 W. 13th St.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, 1413 W. 14th (1900, add. 1911)

The International Harvester Company were manufacturers of tractors, motor trucks, and farm machinery.

ACME HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY, 1325 St. Louis (1910)

U. S. SUPPLY COMPANY, 1311 W. 12th St. (1881)

The U. S. Supply Company was founded in 1880 as the U. S. Wind Engine Company which later became the U. S. Water and Steam Supply Company.

ATLAS OATS COMPANY, 1200 W. 8th St. (1892); 710 Santa Fe (1918)

CHANDLER PUMP AND SUPPLY CO., 931 W. 8th St. (bldg. const. 1906)

IMPERIAL CASKET COMPANY, 920 Wyoming (1928)

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY, 800 W. 8th St. (1926)

CONCLUSIONS

The Central Industrial District (CID) is a cohesive industrial area located adjacent to the original commercial center of Kansas City. Historically called the "West Bottoms", the area contains many intact late 19th- and early 20th- century industrial buildings, warehouses, commercial structures and stockyards. Residences were originally located in the West Bottoms area but none have survived today.

Several buildings were determined to be significant in the areas of architecture, industry and/or commerce. These buildings should be included within a multiple property nomination of related industrial structures throughout Kansas City. Within the geographical boundaries of the Central Industrial District, three potential historic districts were identified during the survey:

1) The West 8th Street area contains several important buildings that are significant in the area of commerce/industry. Although not architecturally significant, each building retains sufficient integrity:

---Helmerts Manufacturing Co., 900-04 W. 8th St., now Davidson Enterprise, 1907, site #6-B. Henry J. Helmerts opened his furniture business in Leavenworth, Kansas in 1875. He came to Kansas City early in the century to establish a distribution warehouse. He chose the current site on West 8th Street because it was on the Interurban Line to Leavenworth (many workers continued to reside in Leavenworth). The company remained a leading furniture manufacturer for many years. The six-story masonry building that housed the company is relatively intact although some fenestration has been altered.

---Delbert Davis Service Station, an early gas station serving the CID, 940 W. 8th St., 1939; now vacant, site #6-A. This small metal building with tile hip roof is intact but only in fair condition. Since it has out-lived its original use, its future is uncertain.

---915 W. 8th St., Thorn, Hunkins and Company, Warehouse, now Standard Seed Co., 1886, some alterations, site #13-H. This four-story masonry building (load-bearing wall) is relatively intact and in good condition.

---Creamery Manufacturing Co., 931-33 W. 8th St., 1906 site #13-F. This two-story masonry building (load-bearing wall) with stone foundation is in good condition. Some of the door and window openings have been altered or enclosed with brick.

---927-29 W. 8th St., commercial building, c.1906 site #13-F. This one-story masonry building (load-bearing wall) is in good condition. Some fenestration has been altered.

---Sewall Paint & Glass Company, 1009 W. 8th St., 1903, site #13-E. The company was a leading producer of house and barn. Their own invention of a lacquer undercoat was their principal product. The company was housed in this five-story masonry building which was designed by leading architect, Adriance Van Brunt. Some fenestration has been altered. The interesting recessed arched entrance is still visible.

---Faultless Starch Company, 1025 W. 8th St., 1903, site #13-D. The company has remained a Kansas City family-owned business since Major Thomas G. Beaham bought into the firm in 1887. Major Beaham acquired the formula for his dry white starch from a druggist who carried to formula west in his flight from the Civil War and sold

it to Bosworth. Major Beaham's first product earned immediate acceptance among housewives because it was simple to use and required no boiling. The name 'Faultless' was adopted in 1891, and the firm was incorporated in 1902. The original Faultless Starch Company plant was rebuilt after the flood of 1903 in the West Bottoms. As growth required expansion, the plant was enlarged, but the address has remained 1025 W. 8th St., throughout the years. The original six-story section of the building is in good condition with altered fenestration on the lower level. A later addition was made to the east.

---Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, 1028-1100 W. 8th St., 1902, 1904 add., site #4-A. The company can trace its origins to the Loose Brothers Manufacturing Company. J. S. and J. L. Loose operated a cracker factory in Kansas City for many years. They sold the plant to the American Biscuit Company in 1890 which was absorbed by the National Biscuit Company (also known as the Cracker Trust). J. S. Loose became an officer of this company. In 1902, he left the Trust and became associated with his brother, J. L. Loose, and John H. Wiles. Together, the men founded the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, a direct competitor with the National Biscuit Company. One of the principal products of the company was a cracker which was marketed under the trade name of Sunshine Biscuits. The products became so popular that in 1947, the company changed its name to Sunshine Biscuits, Inc. The six-story masonry building which housed the company was designed by leading architects, Shepard and Farrar on an irregular shaped lot. Lower level fenestration has been altered although the building is in good condition.

---1101-1125 W. 8th St., c.1901 with additions; site #13-I. This intact row of early 20th century masonry buildings included Rudy Patrick Seed Company, which processed various seeds (alfalfa, clover, blue grass and timothy). The company had three locations in the Central Industrial District.

---Atlas Oats Company later Rudy Patrick Seed Co., 1200 W. 8th St. (1892) 710 Santa Fe (1918). Of particular note is the pie-shape building located at 1200 W. 8th St. It is among the earliest pie-shape buildings in Kansas City. 710 Santa Fe was constructed of reinforced concrete. Both buildings are intact, but in fair condition.

---Mount Cracker Co., Western Grocery, the Exchange Cotton and Linseed Meal Company, 809/811 Santa Fe (1896/1896). The masonry (load-bearing wall) building is intact and in good condition.

2) A second potential historic district was identified from West 11th to the West 12th Street Viaduct. These buildings date from the late Nineteenth to the early Twentieth Centuries and are significant in the areas of architecture and/or history (industry and commerce). Although most of the buildings have some alterations on the lower levels, they retain sufficient integrity to be eligible as part of a historic district.

---1409-11 W. 11th St., 1902, Adriance VanBrunt, architect; site #27C. Constructed for the Abner Hood and Chemical Company, (originally founded in 1886), this five-story masonry building is in good condition despite alterations (fenestration).

---1413-15 W. 11th St., 1890, site #27-B. This four-story brick retains its original arched entrance and corbelling. It is in good

condition.

---1417-19 W. 11th St., 1903, site #27-A. Constructed for Reeves and Company, this three-story masonry building is relatively intact and in good condition.

---1200-02 W. 12th St., 1894, site #30-H. This building was constructed for Deere, Mansur and Company, an agricultural implement company that was one of the first in Kansas City to select a site with rail facilities. In 1887, the company was reorganized and became known as John Deere Plow Company. This five-story brick building that Deere Mansur occupied in intact and in good condition.

---1104-06 Santa Fe, 1879, site #30-D. This five-story brick was also constructed for Deere, Mansur and Company, and is one of the oldest standing buildings in the Central Industrial District. It is intact and in good condition.

---1100-02 Santa Fe, 1902, site #30-C. Constructed for the Avery Manufacturing Company, the seven-story masonry building was designed by Charles Cleves of Omaha. Architecturally significant, the building retains many of its original features including its Diocletain windows and rusticated base. The building is in good condition.

---1206-18 W. 12th St., 1913-14, John McKecknie, architect; site #30-G. This seven-story building is of tapestry brick design and in good condition. The building was constructed for the Kansas City Wholesale Grocery which was organized in 1902. Spices were made on the fifth floor. All of the coffees handled by the firm were roasted, blended and ground on the seventh floor.

---1222 W. 12th St., 1900, site #30-F. The six-story brick building is distinguished by its decorative treatment of the fifth and sixth floor windows. The M. Rumley Company, which main offices and factory in LaPorte, Indiana, occupied the building. Established in 1853, the company became one of the largest farm implements in the world, manufacturing portable and traction engines and threshing machines.

---1228-30 W. 12th St., 1884, site #30-E. This five-story building is the only late Gothic Revival design in the Central Industrial District. It has undergone considerable alterations. The Western Paint and Oil Company first occupied the building. Established around 1878, the company dealt in various oils and manufactured paint and tinted lead. Their own invention of a lacquer undercoat was their principal product.

---1300 W. 12th St., 1887-88, site #29-F. This five-story brick-commercial building with terra cotta ornamentation is in good condition. The building was constructed for the Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company, producers of pumps, tanks, well machinery and gasoline engines.

---1320 W. 12th St., 1900, site #29-D. This five-story brick building is distinguished by decorative brick work. The building was constructed for the Whitman and Barnes Manufacturing Company which was started in 1868 in Akron, Ohio. Colonel James G. Stowe came to Kansas City in 1887 to start a branch office, handling hardware and agricultural implements.

---1328-30 W. 12th St., 1886, site #29-B. This four-story brick commercial building is in good condition although some alterations have occurred. The building was constructed for the English

Brothers Machinery Company, dealers in dairy, creamery and cheese supplies.

---1408 W. 12th St., 1884, site #28-E. Considerable alterations have taken place on this four-story brick building. Several tenants have occupied this building including the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, a firm that dealt in dairy, creamery and cheese supplies.

---1404-06 W. 12th St., 1884, site #28-F. This four-story brick commercial building is distinguished by decorative brick work. The building was constructed for the Flint and Walling Manufacturing Company, dealers in well supplies, wind engines, and wind mills.

---1412-18 W. 12th St., 1886, site #27-D. This large five-story brick commercial building is in good condition. Alterations have taken place.

---1105-07 Hickory, 1902, site #29-A. Constructed for the Crane Company, this five-story masonry building (load-bearing wall) is now abandoned and rapidly deteriorating. Its future is uncertain.

---1101 Mulberry, 1894, site #30-A. This six-story masonry building is intact and in good condition. Architecturally significant, the building retains its Diocletian windows and corbelling.

---1015 Mulberry, 1906, site #26-F. Constructed for the Moline Plow Company, this seven story building was designed by Root and Siemens. Fenestration on the lower level has been altered. The building is in good condition.

The third potential historic district was identified on West 13th Street from Liberty to Mulberry. These buildings date from the late Nineteenth to the early Twentieth Centuries and are significant in the areas of both architecture and history (industry, commerce and/or transportation).

---Advance Thrasher Company, 1300-02 Liberty, 1907, site #31-C. The company assembled oil pull tractors. Later (1915-59), the building was a warehouse for Fairbanks, Morse and Company. Designed by Kansas City architect, James Oliver Hogg, the five-story masonry building displays glazed terra cotta panels on the front facade which show reliefs of figures bearing banners with the word 'Advance' (part of the original firm name, 'Advance Thrasher'). In good condition, the lower level fenestration has been altered.

---John Deere Company, 1401 W. 13th St., 1890, add. 1898, Root and Siemens, architects (1898) site #35-A. The company was originally established in 1869 when the company was incorporated under the laws of Missouri. The company had its storage, warehouses, offices and salesrooms in this building. The company handled a full line of vehicles and agricultural implements. The six-story building that the company occupied is architecturally significant with its recessed arched entrance with Acanthus leaves and medallions. Of note is a second-floor bay window on the east side. In good condition, the lower level fenestration has been altered. Additions have been made to the west and south.

---1400-04 W. 13th St., 1892, site #32-B. Several companies have occupied this building including Minneapolis Esterly Harvester

Company, John Deere (warehouse) and the Bright Biscuit Company. In good condition, the lower level fenestration - including the arched entranceway - have been altered in recent years. The two levels are relatively intact, including the third level Diocletian windows.

---Parlin and Orendorff co., (now Central Bag Co.), 1323-31 W. 13th, 1898, Shepard and Farrar, architects, site #36-A. The company was established around 1898 and manufactured Canton plows, cultivators, harrows, stalk cutters, and corn driers. In good condition, the six story masonry building still displays much of its original features including its upper level fenestration, cornice and centrally located recessed entrance. The lower level windows have been altered.

---1321 W. 13th St., 1895, site #36-B. This building was also used by the Parlin and Orendorff Company. Its design closely resembles that of its neighbor, but is missing its cornice. Lower level fenestration has also been altered.

---1311-15 W. 13th St., 1888, site #36-C. Now altered, this five story masonry building is in good condition. 'C. F. Adams' was recorded on the original service permit. The earliest (1907) known business to occupy the building was the Velie Saddlery.

---Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing/Stowe Hardware, 1320 W. 13th 1903; 1947, Root and Siemens, architects, site #33-A. The Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company, a leading manufacturer of wagons, phaetons, buggies, wagons, carriages, and other vehicles, constructed this building in 1903 but in 1918, Stowe Hardware and Supply Company occupied the building. The building is architecturally significant with unusual stylized moldings flanking

the arched entranceway. The eighth floor cornice is supported by brackets which display 'S' for Studebaker - later Stowe. Brick corbelling follows the cornice line above the ninth level. Fenestration on the upper levels is intact; lower level windows and entrance has been altered. The building is in good condition.

---Nichols and Shepard Co., 1319-23 Hickory, 1882, site #36-F. This company produced threshing machinery. The four-story masonry building is architecturally significant with a decorative cornice, a rusticated base and brick corbelling on each level. In good condition, fenestration has been altered on the lower level.

In addition to these potential historic districts, several individual sites were identified:

---Four attached buildings on St. Louis are both architecturally and historically significant. All four buildings retain their original integrity:

1) 1317 St. Louis, Seavy Farsheim Brokerage, 1901-2, site #21-G. Designed by F. B. Hamilton, the five-story masonry building displays corbelling above the fifth level. In good condition, the building is relatively intact also some fenestration has been altered.

2) 1321-23 St. Louis, A. Cohen and Sons, 1909, site #21-F. The A. Cohen and Sons Company was a dealer in wholesale scrap iron and metals. The five-story masonry building is relatively intact and in good condition.

3) 1325 St. Louis, Acme Harvesting Machine Co., 1910, site #21-E. The four-story masonry building is relatively intact and in good condition.

4) 1327-29 St. Louis, Bliss Syrup and Preserving Co., 1897, site #32-D. This company was founded around 1883 to refine and distribute syrups, molasses, preserves, jellies, marmalades and jams. The building is masonry, 4 1/2 stories in height and in good condition. Relatively intact, a few changes have been made over the years including the alteration of the arched entrance.

Also on St. Louis:

5) Ryley, Wilson and Company, 1500 St. Louis 1887, a fine Romanesque Revival commercial warehouse retaining most of its original integrity including its corbelling and Diocletian windows. The building was built for the Ryley, Wilson and Company, a leading wholesale grocery business established in 1880's.

6) Security Warehouse, 1407-13 St. Louis, 1909, 1912 add., Smith and Lovitt, architects, site #20-B, the building retains most of its original integrity including its brick pilasters, brackets and corbelling.

7) Bemis Brothers Bag Company, 1538-42 St. Louis, 1920, site #16 F; also, 921-25 Wyoming, 1910; site #16-K; significant in the area of industry, this company produced millions of bags per year. In fair condition, the current owner has plans to restore the building for future use as a warehouse.

Another fine grouping of buildings on Union that are both architecturally and historically significant:

8) 1323 Union, Greenless and Russell Merchandise Brokers, 1323 Union, 1886; site #25-B. This fine smaller masonry building displays corbelling and a cast-iron storefront. The building is abandoned and thereby endangered.

9) 1325-31 Union, Richards and Conover Hardware, 1884-85, site #25-A. The company warehoused its scales, safes, saws, tinware, barbed wire, springs, and axels in this building. The firm had its origins as J. F. Richards Hardware Company, founded in 1857. The building is in good condition and is relatively intact, still displaying its corbelling and arched windows (some boarded up).

Also on Union Avenue:

10) 1400-02 Union, Peppard Seed company, 1889, site #20-L. Historically significant, Peppard Seeds was a leading merchant that did business through the mail and by telegram. Founded around 1886, the company occupied this building in 1889. Some of the fenestration has been altered. The building is in good condition.

11) 1225-27 Union, C. A. Murdock Co., 1887, site #26-B, formally a leading importer of coffee and spices. It is also a good example of Romanesque Revival commercial architecture and has retained many of its original features including its Diocletian windows and corbelling. This was one of three similar buildings on Union (others demolished).

12) 1201-13 Union, Terminal Warehouse Building, 1930, site #26-E, a slightly altered Art Deco warehouse. This building should be assessed in relationship to other Art Deco buildings in Kansas City. The Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri, has a grant (1988-89) to conduct a survey of Art Deco buildings in the city. This project will establish criteria for determining significance and eligibility of Art Deco buildings.

On Mulberry and St. Louis:

13) Ridenour, Baker Company, grocers, located 933 Mulberry (1915) and 1213-15 St. Louis (1920) was an early reinforced concrete building retaining most of its original features. It is also historically significant for its associations with the Ridenour, Baker Company, believed to be the oldest business in the Central Industrial District.

14) Columbian Steel Tank Company, 1509-29 West 12th Street, 1925, site #31-B. The company was the largest sheet metal fabricating plant west of the Mississippi River. Starting as a one-man shop at the turn-of-the-century, the firm expanded until it became a leading manufacturer of tanks ranging from five-gallon cans to 20,000 gallon tanks. It was the only firm in the world that made 10,000 barrel, bolted sectional tanks. The company occupied this reinforced concrete building that was designed by G. I. Sunderlin. Several additions have been made over the years but the original 1925 section retains many of its original features although fenestration has been altered on the lower level. The building is in good condition.

On West 14th Street:

15) International Harvester Company, 1413 W. 14th Street, 1900, add. 1911, site #39-A. The company was a leading manufacturer of tractors, motor trucks and farm machinery. The six-story masonry building retains many of its original features including its rusticated base (level one and two), its cornice, and centrally located entrance flanked by Doric columns. Although in good condition, the building does not currently appear to be in use which may endanger its survival.

On Wyoming:

16) Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Freight Depot office, 1400 Wyoming (14th and Wyoming), c. 1891 (add. 1910) site #38-A. Significant in the area of transportation, this is the oldest surviving railroad depot in the Central Industrial District. Some alterations have occurred over the years.

17) 2300 Wyoming, American Royal Building, 1922-23; 1925, 1945, site #45-A, Charles E. Smith, St. Louis. The American Royal originated in a stockyard tent in 1898 where Texas cattle owners showed their herds to prospective buyers. In 1922, this building was opened to the public with its first horse and livestock show. In 1925, the building burned, but was reconstructed later the same year. The building today has undergone some alterations including changes made in the fenestration.

Two fire stations within the Central Industrial District - Fire Station #1, 1215 Union, 1927-28, Michael J. O'Connor (site #26 D) and Fire Department Hose Co., #7, 1500 W. 14th St., 1907, W. C. Root, architect (site #31-F) have retained much of their original architectural integrity. However, before assessing their significance, an examination of other fire stations in Kansas City should be made.

A final note: the Abernathy Furniture Company on West 9th Street and the U. S. Supply Company on West 12th Street are both historically significant as two of the earliest businesses in the Central Industrial District. However, the integrity of the buildings have been altered to such a degree that they were assessed to be **NOT** eligible.

APPENDIX

Information on the historical development of the Central Industrial District is contained in the following sources:

Kansas City, Missouri, the Eve of the Twentieth Century, compiled by the Mercantile Illustrating Co., Kansas City, Missouri, c. 1900.

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Central Industrial District Area Plan #11: Economic Development Plan for the Kansas City, Missouri, Central Industrial District, October 1975.

Early West Bottoms, Map

ADDRESS

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD FREI	LIBERTY AND ST. LOUIS
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD FREI	LIBERTY AND UNION
WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC	ST. LOUIS & SANTA FE
TWELFTH STREET VIADUCT	W. 12TH
MUTUAL OIL COMPANY	1000-1016 W. 8TH
CRANE COMPANY	1005-1007 HICKORY
SEWALL PAINT AND VARNISH COMPA	1009-1013 W. 8TH
WABASH RAILROAD FREIGHT DEPOT	1010-1013 ST. LOUIS AVE.
MOLINE PLOW COMPANY	1015 MULBERRY
SEWALL PAINT AND VARNISH COMPA	1025 W. 8TH
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY	1028-1100 W. 8TH
1100 MULBERRY STREET BUILDING	1100 MULBERRY
AVERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY	1100-1102 SANTA FE
1101 MULBERRY STREET BUILDING	1101 MULBERRY
OLD UNION DEPOT INTERLOCKING S	1101 SANTA FE
PEPPARD SEED COMPANY	1101-1025 W. 8TH
1104 UNION STREET BUILDING	1104 UNION
DEERE, MANSUR AND COMPANY	1104-1106 SANTA FE
ATLAS GATS COMPANY	1200 W. 8TH
JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY	1200-1202 W. 12TH
1200-1208 WEST NINTH STREET BU	1200-1208 W. 9TH
CLEVELAND METAL PRODUCTS	1200-1210 UNION
TERMINAL BUILDING	1201-1213 UNION
KANSAS CITY WHOLESALE GROCERY	1206-1218 W. 12TH
RUDY PATRICK SEED COMPANY #1	1212 W. 8TH
RIDENOUR-BAKER GROCER COMPANY	1212-1224 UNION
RIDENOUR BAKER AND COMPANY	1213-1215 ST. LOUIS AVE.
RUDY PATRICK SEED COMPANY #2	1214 W. 8TH
FIRE STATION #1	1215 UNION
SIMMONS BED COMPANY	1217-1223 UNION
ADVANCE TRANSFER COMPANY BARNS	1218-1220 W. 9TH
M. RUMELY COMPANY	1222 W. 12TH
T. C. WHITE JUNIOR COMPANY BUIL	1222-1224 UNION
1222-1224 WEST NINTH STREET BU	1222-1224 W. 9TH
C. A. MURDOCK AND COMPANY BUILD	1225-1227 UNION
SEWALL PAINT AND GLASS COMPANY	1228-1230 W. 12TH
1228-1250 UNION STREET BUILDIN	1228-1250 UNION
1229-1231 UNION STREET BUILDIN	1229-1231 UNION
1300 WEST TWELFTH STREET BUILD	1300 W. 12TH
SEWELL PAINT AND VARNISH COMPA	1300-1302 W. 8TH
ADVANCE THRASHER COMPANY	1300-1304 LIBERTY
KANSAS CITY BARREL COMPANY	1301-1305 W. 8TH
1305 UNION STREET BUILDING	1305 UNION
KANSAS CITY MACHINE WORKS	1306-1308 W. 8TH
KANSAS CITY MACHINE WORKS	1306-1308 W. 8TH
1306-1312 WEST NINTH STREET BU	1306-1312 W. 9TH
1307-1309 WEST EIGHTH STREET B	1307-1309 W. 8TH
1308-1310 WEST ELEVENTH STREET	1308-1310 W. 11TH
CHICAGO BURLINGTON AND QUINCY	1309 W. 13TH
FIRE INSURANCE PATROL #2	1310 ST. LOUIS AVE.
U. S. WIND ENGINE COMPANY #1	1311 W. 12TH
1311 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET BU	1311 W. 13TH
POLICE STATION #2	1312-1314 ST. LOUIS AVE.
1312-1314 WEST EIGHTH STREET B	1312-1314 W. 8TH
U. S. WIND ENGINE COMPANY #2	1313-1317 W. 12TH

ADDRESS

KANSAS CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPM	1314-1318 W. 9TH
1315-1319 WEST EIGHTH STREET B	1315-1319 W. 8TH
SAMUEL FREEMAN LIVERY	1316-1318 ST. LOUIS AVE.
SEAVY AND FARSHEIM BROKERAGE F	1317 ST. LOUIS AVE.
1317-1319 UNION STREET BUILDIN	1317-1319 UNION
NICHOLS AND SHEPARD COMPANY	1319-1323 HICKORY
DEMSTER MILL MANUFACTURING COM	1320 W. 12TH
STUDEBAKER BROTHERS MANUFACTUR	1320 W. 13TH
TRANSFER BARN	1320-1326 W. 9TH
PHILLIPS FENDER GUIDE COMPANY	1321 UNION
PARLIN AND DRENDORFF COMPANY #	1321 W. 13TH
A. COHEN AND SONS	1321-1323 ST. LOUIS AVE.
GREENLESS AND RUSSELL MERCHAND	1323 UNION
PARLIN AND DRENDORFF COMPANY #	1323-1331 W. 13TH
WHITMAN AND BARNES MANUFACTURI	1324 W. 12TH
RICHARDS AND CONOVER HARDWARE	1325-1331 UNION
ENGLISH BROTHERS MACHINERY COM	1328-1330 W. 12TH
BLISS SYRUP AND PRESERVING COM	1329-1331 ST. LOUIS AVE.
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIF	1400 WYOMING
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIF	1400 WYOMING
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT COMPANY	1400-1402 ST. LOUIS AVE.
PEPPARD SEED COMPANY	1400-1402 UNION
CAMPBELL GLASS AND PAINT COMPA	1400-1402 W. 12TH
1400-1404 WEST THIRTEENTH STRE	1400-1404 W. 13TH
JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY	1401 W. 13TH
SWIFT AND COMPANY	1401-1403 ST. LOUIS AVE.
HARDIE MANUFACTURING	1402 W. 9TH
FLINT AND WALLING MANUFACTURIN	1404-1406 W. 12TH
1406 UNION STREET BUILDING	1406 UNION
SECURITY BUILDING	1407-1413 ST. LOUIS AVE.
1408 WEST TWELFTH STREET BUILD	1408 W. 12TH
GIESER MANUFACTURING COMPANY	1408-1410 ST. LOUIS AVE.
1408-1412 UNION STREET BUILDIN	1408-1412 UNION
ABNER HOOD AND CHEMICAL COMPAN	1409-1411 W. 11TH
1412-1418 WEST TWELFTH STREET	1412-1418 W. 12TH
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPAN	1413 W. 14TH
1413-1415 WEST ELEVENTH STREET	1413-1415 W. 11TH
1417-1419 ST. LOUIS AVENUE BUI	1417-1419 ST. LOUIS AVE.
REEVES AND COMPANY BUILDING	1417-1419 W. 11TH
1419-1427 WEST NINTH STREET BU	1419-1427 W. 9TH
NEWBY TRANSFER AND STORAGE	1422-1424 ST. LOUIS AVE.
TRUMBULL AND COMPANY	1426-1428 ST. LOUIS AVE.
COLUMBIA HDG AND CATTLE POWDER	1457-1459 GENESSEE
FIRE DEPARTMENT HOSE COMPANY #	1500 W. 14TH
1500-1508 ST. LOUIS AVENUE BUI	1500-1508 ST. LOUIS AVE.
UNITED STATES POST OFFICE STAT	1501 W. 12TH
ABERNATHY FURNITURE COMPANY BU	1501 W. 9TH
DROVER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY	1503-1505 GENESSEE
COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK COMPANY	1509-1529 W. 12TH
ABERNATHY FURNITURE COMPANY BU	1515 W. 9TH
ABERNATHY FURNITURE COMPANY BU	1515 W. 9TH
ABERNATHY FURNITURE COMPANY BU	1515 W. 9TH
1522-1524 ST. LOUIS AVENUE BUI	1522-1524 ST. LOUIS AVE.
1524-1528 WEST NINTH STREET BU	1524-1528 W. 9TH
ABERNATHY FURNITURE COMPANY BU	1525 W. 9TH

ADDRESS

BEMIS BROTHERS BAG COMPANY BUI	1538-1542 ST. LOUIS AVE.
STOCK YARDS HOTEL	1611 GENESSEE
1615-1617 GENESSEE STREET BUIL	1615-1617 GENESSEE
PLATT'S CARRIAGE AND HOUSE BUG	1618-1620 WYOMING
1623 GENESSEE STREET BUILDING	1623 GENESSEE
1625 GENESSEE STREET BUILDING	1625 GENESSEE
1627-1631 GENESSEE STREET BUIL	1627-1631 GENESSEE
MORRIS SHURE SALOON	1715-1717 W. 9TH
AMERICAN ROYAL BUILDING	2300 WYOMING
ATLAS OATS COMPANY	710-712 SANTA FE
KANSAS CITY ICE AND COLD STORA	724 HICKORY
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY	800 W. 8TH
DEMPSTER MILL MANUFACTURING CO	801 MULBERRY
MOUNT CRAKER COMPANY #2	811 SANTA FE
MOUNT CRAKER COMPANY BUILDING	811 W. 9TH
CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY FILLIN	840 W. 8TH
HELMERS' MANUFACTURING COMPANY	900-904 W. 9TH
ABERNATHY FURNITURE COMPANY	908-910 LIBERTY
909 STATE LINE ROAD BUILDING	909 STATE LINE
ABERNATHY FURNITURE COMPANY BU	911 WYOMING
THORN, HUNKINS AND COMPANY WAR	915 W. 8TH
IMPERIAL CASKET COMPANY	920-924 WYOMING
BEMIS BROTHERS BAG COMPANY	921-925 WYOMING
927-929 WEST EIGHTH STREET BUI	927-929 W. 8TH
931-933 WEST EIGHTH STREET BUI	931-933 W. 8TH
RIDENOUR, BAKER AND COMPANY	933 MULBERRY
DEMONEY HAY AND GRAIN COMPANY	938 WYOMING
955 STATE LINE ROAD BUILDING	955 STATE LINE

DIRECTORY OF ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT SURVEY

compiled by

Melanie A. Betz

Kansas City Landmarks Commission

Kansas City, Missouri

June 1988

Key:

- (A) Architects
- (B) Builders
- (C) Contractors
- (R) Realtors

A - B - C - D

<u>NAME OF ARCHITECT/BUILDER</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Binberg, Alfred (A)	1512 W. 14th St.	1949	BP
Barnes, Hoit & Price (A)	1300-02 W. 8th.	1925	BP, <u>KC Star</u>
Cleves, Charles Omaha (A)	1100-02 Santa Fe Avery Manufacturing	1902	<u>KC Architect & Builder</u>
Crites, F. (B)	1217-23 Union	1922	<u>Western Contractor</u> BP
Cooke & Vanunwerth (A)	1000-16 W. 8th	1913	BP
Carman, George (A)	1320-26 W. 9th	1917	BP
Cutler, Howe & Hoit (A)	931-33 W. 8th	1906	<u>Western Contractor</u>
Dunn, Jos. F. (B)	1215 Union Ave.	1927-28	<u>Western Contractor</u>
Dunn, Ernest, Jr. (B)	1623 Genessee	1938	BP
Dunn, J. E. Const.Co.(B)	1700 Genessee Kemper Sports Arena	1974	<u>KC Star & Times</u>
Dickie Const. Co. (B)	1538-42 St.Louis	1920	BP
Duncan, Herbert E. (B)	1026 Hickory Rust, Sash & Door Co.	1955	BP
Donaldson, C. F. (B)	938 Wyoming	1913	BP

E - F - G

<u>NAME OF ARCHITECT/BUILDER</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Foster & Liebbe, Des Moines, IA (A)	1325-31 Union Richards & Conover Hardware	1884-85	<u>American Architect & Bldg. News</u> Vol. XVI#457 9/27/1884 pg. 156
Fogel Const. Co. (B)	1000-16 W. 8th	1913	BP
Fogel-Anderson (B)	1026 Hickory	1955	BP
Flanagan Brothers (B)	801 Mulberry 1223-25 W. 8th	1909	BP
Farrar & Shepard (A)	-1323-31 W.13th Central Bag Co	1898	<u>American Architect & Building News</u> 12/31, 1898 pg. 10
	-1028-1100 W.8th Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	1902	<u>Kansas City Architect & Builder,</u> May 15, 1902 pg. 15.
C.L.Gray Const. Co. (B)	921-25 Wyoming	1910	BP
Gosling, John (B)	1000-16 W.8th	1920	BP
Green, Herbert P. (A)	938 Wyoming	1913	BP
Griffin, A.M. (B)	1509-29 W. 12th	1925	<u>Kansas City Star</u> BP

H

<u>NAME OF ARCHITECT/BUILDER</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Hogg, James Oliver (A)	1300-04 Liberty Advance Thrasher	1907	<u>Pen & Sunlight</u> pg. 100
Hamilton, F. B (A)	1317 St. Louis Seavy & Forsheim Brokerage Firm	1901-02	<u>Kansas City Architect & Builder</u> Oct. 1902
Hollinger & Mitchell (B)	1028-110 W. 8th	1902	<u>Kansas City Architect & Builder</u> May 15, 1902 pg. 15
Hollinger Const. Co. (B)	1503-05 Genessee Drover's Telegram Co.	1909	<u>Imperial Kansas City BP Western Contractor</u> 1909
Hood, J. M. (B)	1615-17 Genessee	1918 remodel	BP
Hartman and Lapham Const. Co. (B)	1101 Santa Fe (Depot)	1951	BP
H. H. Fox Const. Co. (B)	1512 W. 14th St. Burrow Garage	1949	BP
Holt, Price & Barnes	1300-02 W.8th	1925	
Holt, Howe & Cutler	931-33 W. 8th St.	1906	<u>Western Contractor</u>

I - J - K - L - M - N

<u>NAME OF ARCHITECT BUILDER</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Klipsteen-Rathman (A)	1538-42 St. Louis	1920	BP
	Bemis Bros. Bag Co.		
Kansas City Const. Co. (B)	International Harvester	1911	BP
Kansas City Stock Yards Co.	2300 Wyoming	1921-22	BP
	American Royal Bldg.		
Lovitt & Smith (A)	1407-13 St. Louis	1909	<u>Western Contractor</u>
Lovitt, Smith & Rea (A)	1501 W. 12th	1920	BP
Lapham & Hartman Const. Co. (B)	1101 Santa Fe Depot	1955	BP
McKechnie, John (A)	1615-17 Genessee	1918	BP
		Remodeling	
	1104 Union	1912	BP
	Broker's Building		
	1206-18 W. 12th	1913-14	<u>Western Contractor;</u> <u>Kansas City Star;</u> BP
McKechnie & Trask (A)	933 Mulberry	1915	BP
Mitchell & Hollinger (B)	1028-1100 W 8th		<u>Kansas City Architect</u> <u>& Builder</u>
	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.		May 15, 1902
W. K. Martin Const.Co.(A)	1201-13 Union		<u>Kansas City Star</u> BP
Miller & Stauch (B)	1600-02 St. Louis	1943	BP
C.F.Murphy Assoc. Chicago	1700 Wyoming	1974	<u>Kansas City Star</u> <u>Times</u>
McKenzie, John & Hugh	1614 Wyoming	1907	BP
Mortling, John (A)	1715-17 W. 9th	1911	<u>Western Contractor</u> BP
Nelson, F.Chester (A)	1330 W. 8th St.	1942	<u>American Architect &</u> <u>Builder</u> 10/25/42

O - P - Q - R

<u>NAME OF ARCHITECT/BUILDER</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
O'Connor, Michael J.	1215 Union Fire Station #1	1927-28	<u>Western Contractor</u> 11/9/27
Patterson, J.T. (B)	1317 St.Louis	1901-02	<u>Kansas City</u> <u>Architect & Builder</u>
S. Patti Const. (B)	1600-02 St. Louis	1930	BP
J. Pomerony	1615-21 W. 9th	1911	BP
Price, Hoit & Barnes	1300-02 W. 8th Sewall Paint & Glass	1925	BP
Rider, George S Cleveland (A)	1200-10 Union Cleveland Metal Products	1919	<u>Western Contractor</u>
Rau, Gus (B)	1306-08 W. 8th Kansas City Machine Works	1909	<u>Western Contractor</u>
Rea, Smith & Lovitt (A)	1501 W. 12th St. Post Office Station A	1920	BP
Ryan, E. D. (B)	1200-08 W. 9th St.	1911	BP
Root & Siemens (A)	1401 W. 13th John Deere Plow Co.	1898add.	<u>Kansas City Architect</u> <u>& Builder</u> Sept. 1889, pg.262
	1015 Mulberry Moline Plow Co.	1906	<u>American Architect &</u> <u>Building News</u> 3/3/06
	1320 W. 13th Studebaker Brothers Mfg.	1903	<u>Kansas City Architect</u> <u>& Builder</u>
Root, W. C. (A)	1500 W. 14th St. 1354-56 Liberty International Harvester Warehouse Fire Station #7		<u>Western Contractor</u> <u>American Architect</u> <u>& Builders News</u> 10/20/06

S

<u>NAME OF ARCHITECT/BUILDER</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Shepard & Farrar (A)	1028-1100 W. 8th Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	1902	<u>Kansas City Architect & Builder</u> May 15, 1902
	1323-31 W. 13th Central Bag Co.	1898	<u>American Architect & Building News</u> 12/31/1898; 9/19/1898 pg. 10
	1627-31 Genessee Shipley Bldg.	1910	
Stroeh, Herman J. (A)	1503-05 Genessee Dover's Telegram Co.	1909	<u>Imperial Kansas City; BP; Western Contractor</u>
Smith and Lovitt (A)	1407-13 St. Louis Security Bldg.	1920	BP
Smith, Lovitt and Rea (A)	1501 W. 12th St. Post Office Station A	1920	BP
Smith, Charles E., (A) St. Louis	2300 Wyoming American Royal Bldg.	1921-22	<u>Kansas City Star and Times</u>
Siedhoff, George (B)	1104 Union Broker's Bldg.	1912	BP
Summrson, Charles H (B)	1305 Union 1614 Wyoming	1907 1907	BP BP
Stauch-Miller (B)	1600-02 St. Louis	1943add	BP
Sargent, C.A. (A)	1402 W. 9th	1908	BP
Sunderlin, G.I. (A)	1509-29 W. 12th	1925	<u>Western Contractor; Kansas City Star</u>
Siemens & Root	1320 W. 13th Stowe Hardware/ Studebaker Manuf.	1903	<u>Kansas City Architect & Builder</u>
	1401 W. 13th St. John Deere	1890	<u>Kansas City Architect & Builder</u> Sept. 1889, pg. 262.

T - U - V - W - X - Y - Z

<u>NAME OF ARCHITECT/BUILDER</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Trask, Frank E (A)	1212-24 Union Ridenour-Baker Co.	1918	<u>Western Contractor</u> BP
Taylor and Winn (B)	1320 W 13th Studebaker Brothers Manuf. Co.	1903	<u>American Architect</u> & <u>Builder</u> Nov. 1902 Jan. 1903
Van Brunt & Brother(A)	1320 W. 12th	1900	<u>American Architect</u> & <u>Building News</u> Oct. 1899, pg. XI
Van Brunt, Adriance (A)	1409-11 W. 11th	1902	<u>Kansas City Architect</u> & <u>Builder</u> , Aug.1902, pg. 18
Vasant, J. R. Const.(B)	1309 W. 13th	1917	BP
Vasant, J. R. (B)	1300-02 W. 8th Sewall Paint & Varnish	1925 BP	<u>Kansas City Star</u> <u>Kansas City Journal</u>
Vanunwerth & Cook (A)	1000-16 W 8th		BP
The Walters Co., (A) Chicago	1201-13 Union Terminal Bldg.	1930-31	<u>Kansas City Star</u> BP
Wall, David M. (B)	1627-31 Genessee	1910	BP <u>Western</u> <u>Contractor</u>
Wadleigh, George H. (A)	921-25 Wyoming Bemis Bag Co.	1910	BP
Waddell & Harrington (E)	12th Street Viaduct	1915	