

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: 18th and Vine Historic District

other name/site number: n/a

2. Location

street & number: along sections of E. 18th, E. 19th, and Vine sts.; Highland and Woodland
aves.; and The Paseo

not for publication: n/a

city/town: Kansas City

vicinity: n/a

state: MO county: Jackson

code: 095

zip code: 64108

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>35</u>	<u>5</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>35</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National
Register: 1

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of the 18th and Vine Area of
Kansas City, Missouri

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

 See continuation sheet.

Karl L. Blackhall

Signature of certifying official G. Tracy Mehan, III, Director

Date

22 July 91

Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

 See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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):

Signature of Keeper

Date
of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC

COMMERCE/TRADE

Current : DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC

Sub: single dwelling

multiple dwelling

business

Sub: single dwelling

multiple dwelling

hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Italianate
Colonial Revival
Spanish Colonial Revival

Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation brick roof asphalt
walls wood other wood
brick

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: local.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : n/a

Areas of Significance: Ethnic Heritage--Black
Commerce
Performing Arts

Period(s) of Significance: 1886-1941 _____

Significant Dates: n/a _____

Significant Person(s): n/a _____

Cultural Affiliation: n/a _____

Architect/Builder: see continuation sheet

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet.

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Historic Functions:

COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
COMMERCE/TRADE/organizational
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
SOCIAL/meeting hall
RELIGION/religious structure

Current Functions:

COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
RELIGION/religious structure
RECREATION AND CULTURE/music facility
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
VACANT/not in use

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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☒ See continuation sheet.

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 -- Specify Repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: 9.01 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>364865</u>	<u>4327725</u>	B	<u>15</u>	<u>364965</u>	<u>4327725</u>
C	<u>15</u>	<u>365105</u>	<u>4327675</u>	D	<u>15</u>	<u>365085</u>	<u>4327475</u>

☒ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ☒ See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: ☒ See continuation sheet.

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11. Form Prepared By

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Name/Title: Philip Thomason

Organization: Thomason and Associates Date: December 21, 1989

Street & Number: P.O. Box 121225 Telephone: 615/383-0227

City or Town: Nashville State: TN ZIP: 37212

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The 18th and Vine Historic District is located in the southeastern section of Kansas City, Missouri, approximately one-half mile southeast of downtown along East 18th Street, Vine Street, and adjacent streets. The district consists of thirty-five contributing buildings, five non-contributing buildings, one non-contributing structure, and one previously listed building, the Mutual Musicians Foundation Building (NRHP 1979; NHL 1981). Property types represented in the district are defined in the Multiple Property Submission "Historic Resources of the 18th and Vine Area of Kansas City, Missouri" and include the following: Commercial Buildings, twenty-two contributing and three non-contributing; Dwellings, nine contributing and two non-contributing, with one outbuilding counted as contributing; and Social, Educational and Religious Buildings, four contributing and one previously listed. The majority of buildings in the district are one- to three-story masonry Commercial Buildings constructed between c. 1885 and 1930.

The 18th and Vine district boundary extends to include all contiguous pre-1941 properties and to exclude modern or altered buildings. The district is located in a mixed use area with modern residential areas to the north and commercial and industrial areas to the east and west. To the south, the district is bounded by the right-of-way of the Union Pacific Railroad. The western edge of the district runs along The Paseo, which is a major north/south thoroughfare in Kansas City, and extends in an easterly direction to Woodland Avenue. Within the district the land is relatively level with few major landscape elements associated with commercial buildings. The residential buildings along Highland Avenue have a number of large shade trees. Interspersed throughout the district are several vacant lots and parking lots. Single family residences which remain from the late nineteenth century in the district are one- and two-story balloon frame structures which are located along the 1800 block of Highland Avenue. All of these residences were built in Folk Victorian forms such as gable front designs. Some were built with Queen Anne influences but most have minimal decorative detailing. While alterations to these residences have occurred in recent decades most display discernible forms and design.

By the late nineteenth century, the area around the intersection of East 18th and Vine streets was known as the "Bowery" and was the home of thousands of Kansas City's black residents. The area was predominately residential in character, with the exception of a row of commercial buildings which were erected along East 18th Street. After 1900, demands for housing continued to increase in the area as the black population of Kansas City doubled. To meet this growth, developers erected multi-family dwellings along East 19th Street. In the 1600 block of East 19th Street are three similar plan, two-story apartment houses built in 1902. These three buildings contained two to three apartments each and are rectangular in plan with Italianate influences such as arched windows and corbelled brickwork. In the 1700 block of East 17th Street

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are also three similar plan two-story buildings constructed in 1910 and 1911. All three of these structures were built with four apartments each and are of brick construction with detailing such as arched windows and stone lintels.

After 1900, demands for housing continued to increase in the area as the black population of Kansas City doubled. To meet this growth developers erected multi-family dwellings along E. 19th Street. In the 1600 block of E. 19th Street are three similar plan, two-story apartment houses built in 1902. These three buildings contained two to three apartments each and are rectangular in plan with Italianate influences such as arched windows and corbelled brickwork. In the 1700 block of E. 17th Street are also three similar plan two-story buildings constructed in 1910 and 1911. All three of these structures were built with four apartments each and are of brick construction with detailing such as arched windows and stone lintels.

To serve this growing residential area several two-story brick commercial buildings were constructed to provide neighborhood services such as grocery stores and drug stores. During the 1880s and 1890s the buildings at 1514 E. 18th Street, 1725 E. 18th Street, and 1600 E. 19th Street were built in traditional two-part commercial forms of the period. The first story of these buildings have storefronts on the main facade and originally were composed of large expanses of glass for display windows and recessed entrances. These storefront elements were supported either by cast iron pilasters and columns or brick piers. The second story of these buildings originally displayed arched windows with corbelled brick hood molding and decoration at the cornice of corbelled brick, sheet metal, or wood. The building at 1725 E. 18th Street was also embellished with a small bay window at its second story corner. These buildings were constructed with influences of the popular Commercial Italianate style of the period and retain much of their original character.

After 1900, construction of commercial buildings increased in the area along E. 18th Street and Vine Street. The demand for commercial property rose significantly and many residences along these streets were razed and replaced with brick commercial structures. The buildings at 1511-1513 E. 18th Street, 1600-1610 E. 18th Street, and 1819 Vine Street were built in these years in designs typical of the period. All three buildings were originally built with large storefronts supported by brick piers and had upper facade detailing of corbelled brick. These buildings reflect the shift away from detailing such as arched windows associated with the Italianate style and instead have rectangular windows with stone or concrete lintels.

Other notable commercial buildings of the period include the one-story brick buildings at 1514 E. 19th Street and 1516-1522 E. 19th Street. Both buildings were constructed with identical detailing and originally displayed storefronts with large display windows, recessed entrances, and multi-light transoms. The

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exterior brick was given a white glaze and above the storefronts a large sheet metal upper facade was added. This sheet metal was stamped with various decorative moldings and displayed a projecting cornice at the roofline.

The decade of the 1920s was a period of extensive commercial development in the 18th and Vine area. Most residences along the 1800 block of Vine street and 1500 and 1600 blocks of E. 19th Street were razed and many new commercial buildings were erected. The only major residential building constructed in this decade in the district was the Western Apartments on Highland Avenue. This three-story buildings was complete din 1920 and reflects an architectural form commonly referred to as "Tapestry Brick". This building form is distinguished by its restrained detailing and has exterior walls of undecorated brick and rectangular sash windows. The Western Apartments was built in a U shape with porches for the apartments located within its recessed area.

The majority of commercial buildings competed after 1920 in the district were also Tapestry Brick structures. The Lincoln Building at 1601 E. 18th Street, the Security Loan and Investment Association Building at 1816 Vine Street, and building at 1619-1627 E. 18th Street are all examples of this type of construction. Each building has storefronts of plate glass, transoms, and recessed entrances while the upper facades have rectangular sash windows and restrained brick decoration. This brick decoration is usually displayed in arrangements of header or stretcher courses in rectangular or diamond designs or in distinct bands which extend the width of the facade. Concrete panels are also often interspersed to vary these upper facade designs. An exception to these restrained designs was the Roberts Building which was completed in 1923 with an exterior of white glazed brick, a stepped parapet, and large sheet metal cornice on the upper facade.

In addition to the buildings used for offices or shops, three major theaters were also constructed or rebuilt in the area during the 1920s. This decade witnessed Kansas City's rise as a center for jazz music and these theaters were the site of jazz performances, vaudeville acts, and motion pictures. The Eblon Theater at 1822 Vine Street was completed in 1923 and had a two-story brick facade with Spanish Revival detailing. The buildings was designed with a curvilinear parapet, arched entrances, decorative brick coursing and a red tile roof shed canopy at the second story. This building fell into disrepair in recent years and was largely razed, however, its main facade on Vine Street remains standing along with its foundation walls. Due to the extensive loss of historic fabric the Eblon Theater is included as a non-contributing structure in the district.

The Gem Theater at 1615-1617 E. 18th Street was built in 1912 and remodeled into its present appearance in 1924. Its glazed terra cotta facade is the

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most decorative of any commercial building in the district and reflects influences of Baroque forms of the 17th century. The theater has a curvilinear parapet and extensive detailing of terra cotta such as egg and dart molding, cartouches with floral designs, and acanthus leaf molding. A more restrained theater facade is that of the New Rialto Theater at 1701-1703 E. 18th Street. This theater no longer retains its original first floor design but the upper facade is of brick and stucco and has decorative detailing confined to panels of brick and stucco.

Two notable religious buildings were also constructed in the district in the 1920s. Both the Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church and the Centennial United Methodist Church were built with Neo-Classical detailing and retain their original designs. The Jamison Temple is of brick construction and has a large two-story portico on the main facade. Its capitals are unusual and reflect Egyptian Revival influences. The Centennial Church also has a two-story portico on the main facade in the Doric order and is of stone construction. The only other church in the district is the St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church on Highland Avenue which was built in a one-story gable front plan in 1918-1919 and remodeled into its present appearance in 1942. Because this building was remodeled only one year past the district's period of significance it is included as contributing to the district.

The 18th and Vine area remained a densely populated black residential and commercial area throughout the 1940s and 1950s and it continued to be an important center for black commerce. The only major building constructed in the district during these years was the U.S. Postal facility at 1825 Vine Street which was built in 1953. Most late 19th and early 20th century buildings continued to be occupied for residential or commercial use and the major changes which occurred in these years were storefront alterations to some of the buildings.

With integration of businesses in the 1960s and 1970s the 18th and Vine area gradually declined in importance as a center for black commerce. Many shops and stores closed as shoppers went elsewhere and most black professionals moved downtown or to other sections of the city. With the decline in commercial activity buildings were vacated and several were eventually razed. The Shannon Building, the Booker T. Hotel, and Street Hotel were all demolished and this demolition spurred adjacent businesses to leave the area. By the early 1980s, many vacant lots and parking lots marked the site of significant buildings.

Today, the 18th and Vine Historic District continues to be a mixture of commercial buildings, residences, theaters, churches, and vacant lots. Many of the commercial buildings and residences are presently vacant and are boarded up to prevent vandalism. Despite the demolition and deterioration

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which has occurred in the area significant planning efforts are underway to revitalize the 18th and Vine district. Many of the vacant buildings are owned by the Black Economic Union (BEU) and are to be part of a long range rehabilitation effort by the BEU and developers. The Lincoln Buildings has recently been renovated as part of this plan and houses a number of offices and businesses. Several other businesses have also recently moved into the area and renovation of additional structures is planned for coming years.

Individual Property Descriptions:

1. 1812 Highland Avenue: St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church (Grace Temple Non-Denominational Church): The St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church was built 1918-1919 of brick construction. Its original exterior appearance was altered in 1942 with the addition of a stone veneer. The church has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, stone foundation, and exterior of random rubble limestone and concrete. The main entrance has double doors added ca. 1960 of wood and glass. Over the doors and windows is concrete and stone jack arching and the windows have concrete sills. The north and south bays have fine window openings which have been enclosed with concrete blocks. These facades have concrete block veneers in the rear bays. Property type: Social, Educational, and Religious Buildings. (C)

2. 1816 Highland Avenue: Two-story frame, three bay, rectangular plan residence built ca. 1915. The house has a stone foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of asphalt and asbestos shingles. The rear of the house appears to have a section dating ca 1890 but several additions and remodelings occurred ca. 1915 to give the residence its present appearance. On the main (east) facade is a two-story porch with square posts. The second story porch was enclosed ca. 1960 with wood siding and one-over-one metal windows. The main entrance has a ca. 1920 multi-light glass and wood door and windows are one-over-one rectangular wood sash. On the north bay of the first floor is a solid wood door. On the north facade is a ca. 1890 original one-story porch with milled columns and a railing with square wood balusters. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

3. 1818 Highland Avenue: One-story frame, gable front, three bay residence built ca. 1910. The house has a concrete foundation, gable roof of rolled asphalt, and exterior asbestos shingles. On the main (east) facade is a hipped roof porch with square posts on brick piers. The porch has an open weave brick railing. The main entrance has an original glass and wood Bungalow style door and windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

4. 1820 Highland Avenue: One-story frame, gable front, rectangular plan, two bay residence built ca. 1890. The house has a concrete foundation, gable roof

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of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main facade is a one-story hipped roof, full width porch with added wrought iron columns and railing. The main entrance has a ca.1920 four light Bungalow style door. Windows are ca. 1920 six-over-one rectangular sash. In the gable field is a vent window. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

At the rear of 1820 Highland Avenue is a ca. 1930 garage of concrete block construction. The garage has original wood doors and a hipped roof. (C).

5. 1821 Highland Avenue, Western Apartments (Rochester Hotel): Three-story brick, four bay, U-shaped hotel built 1912-20. The building has an ashlar stone foundation, flat roof of rolled asphalt, interior wall brick flues and exterior of 6 course bond brick. The main entrance has a ca. 1960 wood and glass door and concrete sill. Windows on the main facade are rectangular one-over-one wood sash with header course sills. Windows on the north and south bays are rectangular, some of which are set within segmental arches. These arches have two courses of header bond brick. The exterior of these facades are of 6 course common bond. These facades have 9 bays of windows. At the roofline on the main facade is a header belt course and a flat parapet with terra cotta coping. The interior was inaccessible but continues to be used as residential hotel units. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

6. 1822 Highland Avenue: Two-story frame, three bay, rectangular plan, Queen Anne influenced residence built in 1887. The house has a stone foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main (east) facade is a two-story full width porch with square wood columns added ca. 1920. The first story has a wrought iron railing and on the second story is a railing with square wood balusters. On the first story of the main facade are two primary entrances leading to the first and second floors. Both entrances have ca. 1920 glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash and ca. 1920 three-over-one vertical light sash. Beneath the eaves on the main facade are large wood brackets. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

7. 1823 Highland Avenue, Musician's Union Local #627: The Musician's Union Local #627 is located in a two-story, brick building which was constructed in 1904. The main facade was altered ca. 1960 into its present appearance with added stucco, windows, and doors. Despite alterations to the building it is significant through its associations with the rise of Kansas City jazz and this significance was recognized through its listing on the National Register in 1979. The building was also designated a National Historic Landmark in 1981. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

8. 1824 Highland Avenue: Two-story frame, three bay residence built in a rectangular plan ca. 1915. The house has a cross gable roof with asphalt

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shingles, asbestos exterior siding, interior brick chimneys, and a brick and stone foundation. On the main (east) facade is a projecting gambrel roof and full width, two-story porch. This porch has square wood posts and a railing with square balusters added ca. 1940. There are two primary entrances on the main facade leading to the first and second stories. Both entrances have doors of single light and paneled wood design. A similar door is located on the central bay of the second story and opens onto the porch. Windows are original rectangular one-over-one wood sash with slight frame cornices. On the first floor of the main facade is a projecting bay with paired one-over-one wood sash windows. On the north and south facades are three window bays on each floor. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

9. 1826 Highland Avenue: Two-story frame, two bay, gable front residence built in 1907 and moved to its present location in 1983. This residence originally stood at 1820 Vine Street adjacent to the Eblon Theater and to avoid demolition was moved to its present site. The residence retains original exterior detailing such as a porch with milled columns and frieze with square spindles. Due to the moving of the building and the loss of its original site and setting, the property is non-contributing to the character of the district. Property type: Dwelling. (NC)

10. 1827 Highland Avenue: One-story frame, three bay rectangular plan residence built ca. 1883 and extensively altered ca. 1960. Remodeling of this residence on the main facade includes a permastone exterior veneer and porch railing of random rubble limestone. Doors and windows on the residence have also been altered. Because of the significant changes to the building it is non-contributing to the character of the district. Property type: Dwelling. (NC)

11. 1813-1815 The Paseo, Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church: The Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church is a two-story brick, gable front, three bay church built in 1926. The building has a coursed rubble limestone foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and exterior of six course common bond wire brick. The building was constructed with Neo-Classical detailing and features a recessed central bay with four concrete columns on the main facade with Egyptian influenced lotus flower capitals. The main entrance has three original doors of wood and glass multi-light design with original Gothic influenced metal hardware. The doors are divided by Doric motif pilasters. Above the central entrance is a wood pediment. The entrances are located within a two-story arched central bay and the arch is highlighted by yellow glazed stretcher and header bond courses and in the arch itself are stained glass windows. Flanking this entrance bay are small one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows of stained glass with glazed yellow header course surrounds.

Bays which flank the central bay have elliptical arched inscribed brick and

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concrete panels on the first story and paired stained glass casement windows on the second story. Above the columns is a belt course of glazed yellow brick which extends the width of the building. The building has a simple wood cornice at the roofline and in the gable field is an elliptical vent window with a glazed yellow brick surround. On the south bay of the basement level are ca. 1960 double doors of wood and glass. The north and south facades have seven bays of arched stained glass windows with three courses of brick relief arching and brick sills. Property type: Social, Educational, and Religious Buildings. (C)

12. 1814 Vine Street: One-story brick, two bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed ca. 1915. This building was extensively altered on the main facade ca. 1960 with the addition of metal and glass windows and door, and enclosure of the storefront. The upper facade also has added concrete and brick panels. Due to these alterations the building is non-contributing to the character of the district. Property type: Commercial Building. (NC)

13. Security Loan and Investment Association Building, 1816 Vine Street: The Security Loan and Investment Association building is a two-story, two bay rectangular plan building constructed in 1922-23. The main facade is of five course bond construction of wire brick while other facades are of five course common bond. The storefront has two primary entrances. In the south bay is an entrance which leads to a staircase connecting with the second story. This entrance has been covered with plywood but the original rectangular concrete lintel and sill are visible. The main entrance into the first floor is recessed and retains an original single light glass and wood door and rectangular single light transom. The ceiling of the entrance is of tongue and groove. Adjacent to the entrance bay are display windows resting on original brick bulkheads. The brick bulkheads have inset soldier course panels. The original display windows have been removed or covered with plywood panels. Above the entrance and display windows is a wood transom bar and transom which has been covered with plywood panels.

On the second floor are two window openings with rectangular concrete lintels and sills. Both window openings have been covered with plywood. Just below the roofline is a concrete rectangular panel inscribed "SECURITY LOAN AND INVESTMENT ASS'N 1922." Flanking this panel are concrete panels laid in a cross pattern. At the roofline is a stepped parapet of concrete coping. On the south facade are three window openings with brick sills. On the north facade the building shares a party wall with the adjacent one-story structure. On the second story are two rectangular window openings with brick sills.

The interior of the first story is composed of a large room with smaller adjacent offices. This interior has plaster walls and ceilings, a carpeted floor, and no decorative detailing. The upper floor was inaccessible. The

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building is presently vacant. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

14. 1819 Vine Street: Two-story brick, three bay, rectangular plan commercial building. The building is of stretcher bond brick construction. The storefront was altered in 1949 with added brick bulkheads, structural glass blocks, and glass and metal display windows. The main entrance has a glass and wood multi-light door. Above the door is a transom which now contains an air conditioning unit. In the transom area over the display windows is a projecting shed canopy of wood shingles. In the south bay of the storefront is an original single light glass and wood paneled door which opens onto a second story staircase. Above the door the original transom opening has been enclosed. Over the transom location is a rectangular concrete lintel.

On the second floor are three one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows with concrete lintels and sills. At the roofline is a flat parapet and terra cotta tile coping. On the north facade of the second story are paired one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows set within a segmental arch. The south facade originally shared a party wall with an adjacent structure which has been demolished. At the rear of the building is a concrete block addition added in 1949. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

15. 1822 Vine Street, Eblon Theater Site: The site of the Eblon Theater retains brick and concrete foundation walls on the west and north elevations and a two-story brick, five bay curtain wall on the east elevation facing Vine Street. This facade was built as part of the original building in 1923 and is composed of glazed yellow wire brick laid in stretcher bond. On the first story are two arched and two rectangular entrance openings. The arched opening in the south bay has an elliptical arch with two courses of header bond brick and a concrete keystone and shoulders. Within the arch are glazed green diamond shaped tiles with a central diamond shaped concrete panel. The adjacent elliptical arched entrance has two courses of header bond brick and concrete shoulders.

The rectangular entrance bays have concrete shoulders but no other decorative detailing. Also on the first floor are two small and one large rectangular window openings. The two small windows have concrete lintels and label molding and concrete sills. The large window opening in the central bay has concrete shoulders. On the upper facade are three bays with the central bay containing three window openings. These windows share a header bond brick sill, soldier course lintel, and projecting shed canopy of wood construction. This canopy has large wood brackets and a roof surface of red clay tiles. Windows in the north and south bays of the second floor have concrete sills and concrete lintels with label molding. At the roofline is a Spanish influenced curvilinear parapet with concrete coping. Due to the loss of

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historic fabric behind the facade wall the Eblon Theater is included as a non-contributing structure. (NC)

16. 1825 Vine Street: One-story concrete and metal building constructed in 1953. (NC)

17. 1826-30 Vine Street, Roberts Building: The Roberts Building is a two-story brick, rectangular plan, five-bay two-part commercial building. The building's brick exterior is of stretcher bond white glazed brick. The building has four separate storefronts with the primary entrance located in the central bay. This entrance is recessed and has three separate single light glass and wood doors, all of which have been covered with plywood panels. Above each door is a transom bar and rectangular single light transom. The floor surface of this entrance has rectangular marble pavers and a concrete sill with inset metal letters which spell "ROBERTS BUILDING." To the south of the main entrance is a bay containing a large display window. This window has been covered with plywood but rests on an original glazed brick bulkhead. Above the window is a molded wood transom bar and transom which has been covered with plywood panels.

The south bay of the storefront contains a recessed entrance with flanking display windows. The entrance has a single light glass and frame door with plywood added over the original glass light. The display windows have been covered with plywood panels and rest on original brick bulkheads. Above the display windows is a molded wood transom bar and transom with added plywood panels. The two north storefront bays are similar and both contain original single light glass and wood doors flanked by display windows. Both doors have plywood panels added over the glass lights. Above both doors are small rectangular single light transoms. The display windows have been covered with plywood panels and rest on glazed brick bulkheads. Above the windows and doors is a molded wood transom bar and four-light transom which has been covered with plywood panels.

The upper facade has five bays with each bay containing paired one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows. Each window rests on header course brick sills and above each window is a sheet metal cornice with small rosettes. Just below the roofline is a large projecting sheet metal cornice with rosette panels. At the roofline is a stepped parapet with sheet metal coping which also displays small rosette designs. The north and south facades share party walls with adjacent buildings. On the rear or west facade is a concrete ramp which leads to a large garage door to provide access into the building. The original garage door has been removed and replaced with a ca. 1970 metal door. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

18. 1827-1831 Vine Street: One-story brick, four-bay, rectangular plan

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commercial building constructed in 1928. The building is divided into four separate storefronts on the main facade. Each storefront contains a single light glass and wood door with a flanking display window. All doors are original with two doors having plywood over the original glass lights. Over each display window are added wood panels. The display windows rest on original concrete bulkheads. Over the doors and windows is a wood transom bar and multi-light glass transoms. Most of the building's transom area has been covered with plywood panels but several original lights are visible with textured wave pattern opaque glass. Dividing the two north and south bays is a brick pier and concrete pier.

Above the storefront the upper facade is of textured yellow brick laid in stretcher bond. Above the transom is a soldier course lintel which extends the width of the building. In the north and south bays are large rectangular brick panels of header bond brick and concrete paneled corners. At the corners of the building and at the central bay are brick piers which project above the roofline. The building has a flat parapet with concrete coping. The north facade shares a party wall with the adjacent building. The south facade faces an alley and has small rectangular windows set within segmental arches. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building.
(C)

19. 1824 Woodland Avenue, Centennial United Methodist Church: The centennial United Methodist Church is a two-story, five-bay, Neo-Classical style church built in 1928. The church was built in a rectangular plan with a random rubble limestone and concrete veneer. The building has a concrete foundation and cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. The main (east) facade is dominated by a two-story pedimented portico with four concrete Doric columns. The pediment has a sheet metal entablature which extends along the north and south facades of the building. The three primary entrances have solid wood double doors added ca. 1979. Above the doors are original wood transoms and paired stained glass transom windows. The entrances are located in a recessed bay which has a smooth concrete exterior. The doors have concrete lintels and surrounds. Windows flanking the entrance bays are paired narrow rectangular design with rusticated stone lintels and sills and contain stained glass.

The north and south facades have seven bays containing rectangular stained glass windows with random rubble stone lintels and sills. Also on these facades are one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows with similar sills and lintels. On the south facade is a one-story gable roof wing added ca. 1979 with glass and metal double doors. The rear facade has five bays of single light and one-over-one rectangular sash windows with random rubble stone lintels and sills. On the north facade is a metal fire escape added ca. 1979. The interior retains its original floor plan with the balcony area supported by wood Tuscan columns. The interior has carpeting and paneling added during

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the ca. 1979 remodelings. Property type: Social, Educational, and Religious Buildings. (C)

20. 1511-1513 E. 18th Street: One-story brick, three-bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed ca. 1900. The building has three separate storefronts on the main facade. The central storefront (1513) has a recessed entrance with a ca. 1970 metal and glass door. Flanking the door are original display windows with copper muntin bars resting on frame and stucco bulkheads. The ceiling of the recessed entrance has tongue and groove woodwork. The east storefront (1513 1/2) has an entrance flush with the sidewalk which has a ca. 1970 glass and metal door and small rectangular single light transom. This transom has been enclosed with plywood and stucco. The west storefront (1511) has a recessed entrance with a ca. 1970 glass and metal door with a tongue-in-groove ceiling. Flanking the entrance are display windows on frame and stucco piers. Separating each storefront bay are square metal columns. The transoms over the entrances and display windows have been covered with plywood.

The upper facade is composed of corbelled brick belt courses and narrow recessed or indented brick panels. Large brick piers divide the upper facade into three bays. Both the east and west facades originally shared party walls with adjacent structures and have no fenestration. The interior of the building has been remodeled with added ceiling materials, carpeting and paneled walls. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

21. 1514 E. 18th Street: Two-story brick, four-bay, rectangular plan Commercial Italianate building constructed in 1886. The building retains its original four-bay storefront on the main facade. This storefront has an original recessed off-center entrance with a single light glass and wood door. Flanking the door are large display windows resting on wood bulkheads. These bulkheads have been covered with plywood panels in recent years. Above the display windows is an original glass transom. Dividing these bays are original cast iron pilasters. The pilasters appear to have been manufactured in Kansas City but their manufacturer is unreadable. In the storefront's west bay is a single light glass and wood paneled door which presently has plywood in the glass location. Above the door is a transom bar and multi-light glass transom.

The second story of the main facade has three window openings with one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows set within segmental arches. The majority of these window surfaces have been covered with plywood. The arches have two courses of header bond brick and the windows have stone sills. The central window has a lower sill level to adjacent windows. At the roofline is a wood cornice with large brackets, floral designs, and raised floral wood panels. On the east and west facades are one two-over-two wood sash windows. At the

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rear facade is an original one-story brick wing. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

22. 1600-1610 E. 18th Street: The building at 160-1610 E. 18th Street is a two-story brick, six-bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed ca. 1905. The building's main facade is oriented towards East 18th Street with a secondary facade located along Vine Street. The building's main facade is divided into six separate storefronts. Of these storefronts those at 1604 and 1606 are largely intact while 1600, 1602, 1608 and 1610 have been altered.

The 1600 storefront retains its original recessed entrance which has a ca. 1970 solid wood door. Over the door is a single light transom now enclosed with plywood. The display windows have been covered with plywood and the entire storefront has an added exterior of wood shingles. Above the transom area is a row of black carrara glass panels. Between the 1600 and 1602 storefront is an original single light glass and wood paneled door which opens onto a staircase connecting with the second story. Over the door is an original four-light transom.

The 1602 storefront retains its original recessed entrance, however, the door and transom area have been covered with plywood. Several display windows have been covered with plywood or have been somewhat altered with new materials. In the east bay is an original display window on frame bulkheads. Above the window is a transom bar and transom now covered with plywood. Between the 1602 and 1604 storefronts is a single light glass and wood paneled door which opens onto a second story staircase. Above the door is a single light transom now covered with plywood. The 1604 storefront has a recessed entrance with an original single light glass and wood door. Above the door is a two-light glass transom. Flanking the door are original display windows with copper muntin bars resting on frame bulkheads. The bulkheads have been covered with plywood panels. Above the display windows are transom bars and large transoms covered with plywood panels. Extending across the storefront is a ca. 1970 shed canopy of wood shingles.

The 1606 storefront has a recessed entrance with a ca. 1980 solid wood door. Above the door is an original two-light transom. Flanking the door are display windows with copper muntin bars. The display windows rest on frame bulkheads with added wood panels. Over the display windows are transom bars and transom areas which have been covered with wood panels. Extending across the storefront is a canvas awning.

The 1608 storefront was completely remodeled ca. 1970 with modern wood doors and added wood panels. Extending across this storefront is a canvas awning. The 1610 storefront was also remodeled ca. 1970 with added wood and glass panels, modern doors, and a canvas awning.

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Above the 1602-1610 storefronts is a fascia panel of sheet metal which has rectangular inset panels and a small metal cornice. Dividing each storefront bay is a brick and concrete pier. The upper facade is composed of stretcher bond brick and at the corners of the building are brick quoins. In the two central bays of the building's second story are three one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows with concrete lintels and sills. The other upper store bays have paired one-over-one rectangular sash windows. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice with dentil motif designs and a flat parapet with concrete coping.

The Vine Street facade has two secondary entrances on the first floor with one entrance retaining an original single light glass and wood door. The other entrance has been enclosed with metal panels. Both doors have stone lintels and sills. On the second story are eight bays of rectangular one-over-one wood sash windows with stone lintels and sills. At the roofline is a continuation of the corbelled brick cornice. The rear facade has numerous window bays of rectangular one-over-one and two-over-two sash set within segmental arches. Several original doors are also located on the first story. The interior of the building has been altered in most sections but several rooms retain original paneled doors and plaster walls and ceilings. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

23. 1601 E. 18th Street, Lincoln Building: The Lincoln Building is a three-story, eight bay, Tapestry Brick commercial building constructed in 1921. The building has its primary facade oriented towards E. 18th Street while a secondary facade faces Vine Street. The E. 18th Street facade has six separate storefronts which were remodeled ca. 1986. Each storefront has textured concrete bulkheads, aluminum and glass display windows, and wood transom panels. The primary entrances have aluminum and glass double doors and large single light transoms. Over the storefronts are canvas awnings and dividing each storefront are original opening which has been enclosed with brick.

The upper floors have an exterior of stretcher bond brick of varying colors and textures. On the upper two floors are eight window bays with aluminum and glass windows added ca. 1986 into the original openings. The window surrounds retain their original soldier and sailor brick coursing with corner concrete shoulders. Windows on both floors share a continuous stone sill. Between the second and third stories in the central bay is a rectangular sign panel inscribed "LINCOLN BUILDING." Above the third story windows is a stone belt course and at the roofline are three courses of header bond brick and a flat parapet with stone coping.

The entrance at the northwest corner of the building is chamfered with an

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original square brick and stone pier. The Vine Street facade is composed of eleven bays with the storefronts and upper facade window bays displaying the same original and added details as the E. 18th Street facade. On the Vine Street facade are three primary and one secondary entrances with aluminum and glass door. The south and east facades of the building lack decorative detailing.

The building was originally constructed with a "U" shape with a central open courtyard. This configuration was altered with the addition of a skylight creating an open atrium during recent remodeling. The interior has added carpeting, modern doors, and some added partition walls. On the first floor several sections retain original pressed metal ceilings. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

24. 1612 E. 18th Street: One- story brick, three-bay, rectangular plan, commercial building constructed ca. 1915. The original residence at this site was built ca. 1915 and it was moved back from the street ca. 1925 and a one-story commercial building was added from the residence to the sidewalk level. The main facade has a recessed entrance with an original single light glass and wood door. Above the door is a transom which has been covered with plywood panels. The door has flanking display windows some of which are visible while others have been covered with plywood panels. The display windows rest on original brick bulkheads. Above the display windows are rectangular transoms which have been covered with plywood.

The upper facade is composed of stretcher bond brick and at the roofline is a flat parapet and coping of header bond brick. Behind this section is the gable roof of the residence and the east wall of this building is of wood and stucco. Window openings on this facade have been covered with plywood. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

25. 1615-1617 E. 18th Street, Gem Theater: The Gem Theater is a two-story brick and terra cotta, four-bay, building constructed in 1912 with its main facade remodeled in 1924. The building was constructed in a rectangular plan of six-course common bond constructed except on the main facade which has a sheathing of cream colored glazed terra cotta. The main facade is dominated by a large metal and glass marquee which was added to the building ca. 1940. The first floor has two primary entrances on the main facade separated by a central ticket booth. Each entrance has three single light glass and wood doors with the glass panels presently covered with plywood.

The ticket booth has aluminum and glass windows which are covered with plywood and at the top of the booth is a projecting aluminum cornice. The ticket counter is of marble and rests on bulkheads of structural glass blocks. Flanking the ticket booth are aluminum and glass display panels presently

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covered with plywood. The east and west bays of the storefront have original rectangular display panels. The entire first story has a sheathing of cream colored carrara glass panels. The upper facade has Baroque influences and on the second story are four window openings with ca. 1960 metal hinged jalousie windows. The terra cotta sills are supported by brackets in scallop and floral designs.

Above the windows are rectangular panels with original copper light fixtures. Above these panels are cartouches with floral designs and hanging floral ribbon panels. Below the roofline is a terra cotta cornice with acanthus leaf molding and dentils. At the roofline is a stepped parapet with egg and dart molding and indented panels. At the corners of the roofline are stepped terra cotta piers and original copper and glass light fixtures. The interior was inaccessible but informants describe the interior as retaining original plaster walls and open theater space. Property type: Commercial Building.
(C)

26. 1619-1627 E. 18th Street: Two-story brick, three-bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed in 1923. The building's primary facade is oriented towards East 18th while a secondary facade faces Highland Avenue. The building has four separate storefronts on the main facade. The 1619 storefront has a recessed entrance with an original single light glass and wood door. Over the door is a single light transom covered with plywood. Flanking the entrance are original display windows with copper muntin bars. These display windows rest on concrete and brick bulkheads. Above the storefront is a wood and metal transom bar and transom area covered with plywood. At the east bay of the storefront is a recessed entrance leading to a second story staircase. This entrance has an original single light glass and wood door and rectangular single light transom.

The central storefront (1623-1625) has a recessed entrance with two doors opening onto separate commercial spaces. Each door is of original single light glass and wood design with rectangular single light transoms. Flanking the doors are display windows resting on concrete and brick bulkheads. Over the entrance and display windows is a wood transom bar and transom covered with plywood. The entrance is presently barred by a brick bulkhead panel which has been extended across its width. The 1627 storefront has been altered with ca. 1970 solid wood doors and added wood and glass display windows. The original concrete and brick bulkheads remain intact. Above the display windows is a wood and glass transom bar and transom panel covered with plywood. Dividing each storefront are brick piers.

The upper facade has an exterior of six course textured common bond. Above the storefront is a belt course of soldier course brick. Windows on the upper facade are paired or single six-over-one rectangular wood sash added in 1988.

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The window openings retain their original concrete sills and have soldier course lintels. Below the roofline in the central bay is a rectangular panel of header course brick. At the roofline is a stepped parapet with concrete coping. The Highland Street facade has a secondary entrance on the first floor with a ca. 1960 metal door. The upper facade has four window openings which have been enclosed with plywood. The interior of the first story commercial areas have been remodeled with dropped ceilings and carpeting in some sections. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

27. 1701-1703 E. 18th Street, New Rialto Theater (Boone Theater): The New Rialto Theater is a three-story brick, three-bay, rectangular plan building constructed in 1924. The building's main facade is oriented towards East 18th Street with a secondary facade on Highland Street. On the main facade the storefront has been altered with added brick and structural glass panels ca. 1970. In the west bay is an entrance which has been enclosed with plywood. The upper facade has three bays with stucco exterior separated by brick piers. The central bay has two sets of paired one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows on each floor with brick sills. The east and west bays have two one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows on each floor. Above the third story windows are rows of corbelled brick and the brick piers have inset panels of stucco. Below the roofline are three rectangular stuccoed panels above each bay. At the roofline is a flat parapet with concrete coping.

The Highland Street facade has 10 bays with each bay having a stucco exterior and divided by brick piers. On this facade is a large garage door opening with a ca. 1960 wood overhead door and a secondary entrance with a ca.1960 metal door. The two north bays have two one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows on each floor. At the rear is a raised section for the stage's fly space. This facade has stucco panels along the roofline similar to the main facade. Four of the bays on this facade have large vent windows on the first floor level. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

28. 1705-1711 E. 18th Street: Two-story brick and frame, four-bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed in 1923. The first story of this building is of brick construction while the second story is of frame. The first floor has four separate storefronts with both original and added detailing. The west storefront (1705-07) has a recessed entrance with two door openings. Both doors have been enclosed with plywood panels. Flanking the doors are display windows on wood bulkheads. Several of the windows have been covered with plywood panels and the bulkheads have added ca. 1960 asphalt siding. Above the entrance and display windows is a wood transom bar and transom panel covered with plywood.

The 1709 Storefront has a recessed entrance and the door opening and display

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windows have added plywood panels. Asphalt siding presently covers the wood bulkheads. The building's central bay contains an entrance leading to the second store staircase. This entrance has been enclosed with plywood but above is an original transom bar and transom. The two east storefronts at 1711 have original single light glass and wood doors with the glass lights covered with plywood panels. Display windows also have added plywood panels and asphalt siding covers the frame bulkheads. Above the entrances and windows is a transom bar and transom panels with added plywood. Each storefront bay is divided by brick piers.

The upper facade has an incised full width wood porch with square columns and railing with square balusters. At the porch roof is a cove cornice with a stucco surface. The upper floor is divided into eight separate rooms with seven of the rooms having entrances which open onto the second story porch. Flanking the doors are window openings and both the door and window openings have added plywood panels. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

28. 1715-1723 E. 18th Street, Kansas City Call Building: This complex of three buildings has been occupied by the Kansas City Call newspaper since 1922. The three-story section was built in 1888 and the adjacent two-story section on the west was built ca. 1890. In 1945, an ell shaped addition was placed to the east of the three-story section with frontage on both E. 18th Street and Woodland Avenue. All three sections of the complex were altered in 1964 with brick panels on the first story and a metal grill on the second story. Because of these alterations this complex is non-contributing to the character of the district. If the 1964 remodelings were removed it is possible that the two 19th century buildings could be considered contributing to the district. Property type: Commercial Building. (NC)

30. 1725 E. 18th Street: Two-story brick, three-bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed in 1889. The building's main facade is oriented towards East 18th Street with the chamfered corner entrance facing northeast towards the corner with Woodland Street. The building's secondary facade faces Woodland Street. The main entrance has been altered with a ca. 1970 wood surround and a ca. 1970 solid wood door. The storefront on the E. 18th facade was built out from the main facade ca. 1925 and has brick bulkheads with structural glass blocks. This storefront in turn was altered ca. 1960 with added brick and glass panels. The Woodland Street storefront has plywood over the display window opening and added ca. 1960 concrete block bulkheads.

Over the display windows is an original two-light transom. The upper facade facing 18th Street has two arched window openings with brick relief arching and stone sills. Above the windows is a brick belt course. The building's

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most prominent feature is the wood and metal bay window which extends at the northeast corner over the entrance. This bay window has three window openings covered with plywood panels. At the roofline is a metal cornice with dentils. The Woodland Street facade has a secondary entrance on the first floor which has been enclosed and covered with stucco. Window openings on the upper facade have added plywood panels but retain original brick relief arching. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

31. 1510 E. 19th Street: One-story brick, four-bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed in 1926. The building was altered ca. 1960 with the addition of wood and stucco panels on the main (south) facade. Windows in these bays have been covered with plywood panels. The southwest and southeast corners of the building are chamfered and each contain primary entrances. Both original door openings and transoms have been covered with plywood. The building has a simple wood cornice with original light fixtures located along the fascia board. At the roofline is a shed roof with original clay tile shingles and intersecting clay ridge tiles. Windows on the west facade have also been covered with plywood. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

32. 1514 E. 19th Street: One-story brick, two-bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed in 1912. The storefront is original and retains its recessed entrance. This entrance is located in the easy bay and is of three panel single light glass and frame design. Above the door is a wood transom bar and single light transom. The original display windows have been covered with plywood panels. The display windows rest on brick bulkheads of white glazed stretcher bond brick. The storefront's west support pier is also of white glazed stretcher bond brick. Above the display windows and entrance bay is a wood transom bar and five light transom. Each rectangular transom light has had the glass removed and replaced with plywood panels.

The upper facade of the building is of sheet metal and displays a cornice above the transom with chevron or sawtooth design. The cornice at the roofline has deteriorated in recent years and has been removed. The building shares a party wall on the east facade but the west facade faces an alley. This facade is of five course common bond construction and part of this wall has been stuccoed. Windows on this facade have been covered with plywood. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

33. 1516-1522 E. 19th Street: One-story brick, rectangular plan, commercial building built in 1909 and composed of four storefronts. Three of the storefronts (1516-1520) are oriented towards E. 19th while the major storefront (1522) is oriented towards the corner of E. 19th and Vine Street. The three storefronts facing E. 19th Street are divided by brick piers of glazed white stretcher bond brick. Above each storefront is a sheet metal

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upper facade. This upper facade has a small cornice just above the storefronts with chevron molding. The fascia has a band of cylindrical ornamentation and at the roofline is a projecting cornice with pellet molding.

The 1516 storefront is of two bays with a recessed entrance. The original display windows, bulkheads, and transoms, have been removed and replaced ca. 1970 with board and batten wood panels. The original door has also been removed and replaced with a ca. 1970 solid wood door. The 1518 storefront is of two bay configuration and retains an original single light wood door in the east bay. This door has had the glass removed and replaced with a plywood panel. Above the door are two, single light transoms which have had the glass lights painted. The floor of the recessed entrance has an original square tile surface. The storefront has had the original display windows removed and replaced with fiber board panels. The window's original copper muntin bars remain. The display windows rest on frame bulkheads with added plywood panels. Above the display windows is a wood transom bar and transom. The transom has been covered with fiber board panels. In the ceiling of the entryway is a decorative pressed metal surface.

The 1522 storefront is of four bays with the main entrance located in a chamfered corner bay oriented towards the corner of East 19th and Vine Street. This entrance retains original double doors of single light glass and wood design. The glass lights have been covered with fiberboard panels. Above the doors is a transom bar and transom which has been covered with plywood panels. Flanking the entrance are large display windows on the East 19th and Vine Street facades. These display windows have been covered with plywood panels and rest on frame bulkheads with added plywood. Original copper sills and molded transom bars are extant on both facades. The original transoms remain but have been covered with fiberboard panels. On the upper facade is a continuation of the sheet metal panels with chevron molding and a projecting cornice with pellet molding.

In the north bay on the Vine Street facade is a secondary entrance with a single glass and wood door. The glass has been removed and replaced with plywood. Above the door are two separate rectangular single light transoms divided by wood transom bars. Both transoms have been covered with fiberboard panels. Flanking this entrance bay are brick piers of white glazed stretcher bond brick. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

34. 1600 E. 19th Street: Two-story brick, three-bay, rectangular plan, commercial Italianate building constructed in 1890. The main facade has a three-bay storefront altered ca. 1987. This storefront has a corner entrance with a ca. 1890 glass and paneled door added to this location. This corner entrance originally had a chamfered open configuration but is presently enclosed with glass and metal panels. At the entrance corner is an original

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cast iron column with fluting and pellet molding. Flanking the entrance are two display windows of wood and glass resting on concrete stucco bulkheads. Above the display windows the transom area has been covered with corrugated metal panels. Above the transom area is an added wood cornice.

On the upper facade are three one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows set within segmental arches. The windows have stone sills and brick hood molding with each window arch connected by a corbelled brick belt course. Below the windows is a rectangular panel of corbelled brick. At the roofline is a corbelled brick belt course and cornice. At the corners are projecting brick piers.

On the west facade's north bay is a secondary entrance with a ca. 1970 solid wood door. Above the door is a molded wood transom and original arched single light transom. Over the door are two header courses of brick relief arching. Dividing the two floors on this facade is a corbelled brick belt course. The first floor has a small segmental arched single light window with a concrete sill. On the second floor of this facade are two one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows set within segmental arches. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice. Extending on both floors is a flue stack with a corbelled brick base. The interior has been remodeled in recent years into a nightclub and no original decorative features remain. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

35. 1602-1604 E. 19th Street: One-story brick, two-bay, rectangular plan, commercial building constructed in 1927. The building has two storefronts both of which were altered ca. 1980. Alterations include the addition of brick bulkheads, wood and glass display windows, a ca. 1980 door, transoms and added wood shingles. The building's storefronts are supported and divided by brick and concrete piers. The brick has a yellow glaze and is laid in a stretcher bond pattern. Above the storefronts is a brick soldier course which extends the width of the building.

The upper facade is of stretcher bond yellow brick with inset concrete panels laid in a diamond pattern. At the roofline are brick panels of soldier and sailor courses, two rows of corbelled brick, and a flat parapet with concrete coping. The building shares a party wall on the west facade and the east facade is laid in six-course common bond with no fenestration. The interior has been remodeled several times and has dropped ceilings and added partition walls. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

36. 1606 E. 19th Street: This building is one of three similar plan two-story brick, residential structures built in 1902 at 1606-1610 E. 19th Street. The building is of three-bay, irregular course common bond brick construction and rests on a rusticated stone foundation. The building has a flat roof of

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rolled asphalt roofing and exterior brick chimneys. On the main (south) facade are central entrances flanked by two windows. All of the entrances have been covered with plywood and the original door configuration is unknown. The entrances are set within segmental arches with the arches composed of two courses of header bond brick. The two windows flanking the entrance and those on the upper facades are identical one-over-one rectangular wood sash set within similar segmental arches. These windows have stone sills and many have been covered with plywood. Above the windows on the main facade is a corbelled brick belt course of glazed yellow brick. At the roofline is glazed yellow brick, terra cotta tile coping, and corner brick piers with stone capitals.

The building has three entrances located on the east facade and all entrances have been covered with plywood and no original detailing is visible. Over these entrance bays are shed roof wood canopies. The buildings appear to originally have had a one-story porch on the main facade but these have been removed. At the rear facade is a two-story porch in deteriorated condition. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

37. 1608 E. 19th Street: This building is one of three similar plan two-story brick, residential structures built in 1902 at 1606-1610 E. 19th Street. The building is of three-bay, irregular course common bond brick construction and rests on a rusticated stone foundation. The building has a flat roof of rolled asphalt roofing and exterior brick chimneys. On the main (south) facade are central entrances flanked by two windows. All of the entrances have been covered with plywood and the original door configuration is unknown. The entrances are set within segmental arches with the arches composed of two courses of header bond brick. The two windows flanking the entrance and those on the upper facades are identical one-over-one rectangular wood sash set within similar segmental arches. These windows have stone sills and many have been covered with plywood. Above the windows on the main facade is a corbelled brick belt course of glazed yellow brick. At the roofline is glazed yellow brick, terra cotta tile coping, and corner brick piers with stone capitals.

The building has two entrances located on the east facade and all entrances have been covered with plywood and no original detailing is visible. Over these entrance bays are shed roof wood canopies. The buildings appear to originally have had a one-story porch on the main facade but these have been removed. At the rear facade is a two-story porch in deteriorated condition. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

38. 1610 E. 19th Street: This building is one of three similar plan two-story brick, residential structures built in 1902 at 1606-1610 E. 19th Street. The building is of three-bay, irregular course common bond brick construction

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and rests on a rusticated stone foundation. The building has a flat roof of rolled asphalt roofing and exterior brick chimneys. On the main (south) facade are central entrances flanked by two windows. all of the entrances have been covered with plywood and the original door configuration is unknown. The entrances are set within segmental arches with the arches composed of two courses of header bond brick. The two windows flanking the entrance and those on the upper facades are identical one-over-one rectangular wood sash set within similar segmental arches. These windows have stone sills and many have been covered with plywood. Above the windows on the main facade is a corbelled brick belt course of glazed yellow brick. At the roofline is glazed yellow brick, terra cotta tile coping, and corner brick piers with stone capitals.

The building has two entrances located on the east facade and all entrances have been covered with plywood and no original detailing is visible. Over these entrance bays are shed roof wood canopies. The buildings appear to originally have had a one-story porch on the main facade but these have been removed. At the rear facade is a two-story porch in deteriorated condition. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

39. 1705-1707 E. 19th Street, Sears Apartments: The building at 1705-1707 E. 19th Street is one of three identical plan structures built in 1910 and 1911 by black realtor, John Sears. The building is a two-story brick, five-bay, rectangular plan, commercial and residential building constructed in 1911. It is of five course common bond construction with a concrete and brick foundation, flat roof of asphalt rolled roofing, and exterior brick chimneys. The building is constructed of four units with two on each floor. The central bay of the first floor contains an original single light glass and wood paneled door which opens onto a staircase leading to the second floor units. This entrance has a stone sill and rectangular stone lintel.

Flanking the central entrance are two storefronts with paneled single light glass and wood doors and large display windows. The doors have original wood transom bars and single light glass and wood transoms. The display windows have been covered with plywood and rest on brick bulkheads. Above the display window openings is a wood transom bar and transom which has been covered with plywood. On the second story are four one-over-one wood sash rectangular windows with stone sills and rectangular stone lintels. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice with dentil motif designs. The roofline has a flat parapet with terra cotta concrete coping. On the east and west facades are three window bays with one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows set within segmental arches. The facade of the 1705-07 building received a stucco surface ca. 1950. At the rear of the building is a ca. 1950 two-story wood and concrete addition. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

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40. 1711-1713 E. 19th Street, Sears Apartments: The building at 1711-1713 E. 19th Street is one of three identical plan structures built in 1910 and 1911 by black realtor, John Sears. The building is a two-story brick, five-bay, rectangular plan, commercial and residential building constructed in 1911. It is of five course common bond construction with the exception of the main facade which is of Flemish bond construction. The building has a concrete and brick foundation, flat roof of asphalt rolled roofing, and exterior brick chimneys. The building is constructed of four units with two on each floor. The central bay of the first floor contains an original single light glass and wood paneled door which opens onto a staircase leading to the second floor units. This entrance has a stone sill and rectangular stone lintel.

Instead of display windows on the main facade the building has large one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows with stone lintels and sills. This building is also of Flemish bond on the main facade. The doors have original wood transom bars and single light glass and wood transoms. On the second story are four one-over-one wood sash rectangular windows with stone sills and rectangular stone lintels. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice with dentil motif designs. The roofline has a flat parapet with terra cotta concrete coping. On the east and west facades are three window bays with one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows set within segmental arches. At the rear is a two-story wood porch with square columns. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

41. 1715-1717 E. 19th Street, Sears Apartments: The building at 1715-1717 E. 19th Street is one of three identical plan structures built in 1910 and 1911 by black realtor, John Sears. The building is a two-story brick, five-bay, rectangular plan, commercial and residential building constructed in 1911. It is of five course common bond construction except on the main facade which is of Flemish bond construction. The building also has a concrete and brick foundation, flat roof of asphalt rolled roofing, and exterior brick chimneys. The building is constructed of four units with two on each floor. The central bay of the first floor contains an original single light glass and wood paneled door which opens onto a staircase leading to the second floor units. This entrance has a stone sill and rectangular stone lintel.

Flanking the central entrance are two storefronts which have been enclosed with plywood panels. The display windows have been covered with plywood and rest on brick bulkheads. Above the display window openings is a wood transom bar and transom which has been covered with plywood. On the second story are four one-over-one sash rectangular windows with stone sills and rectangular stone lintels. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice with dentil motif designs. The roofline has a flat parapet with terra cotta concrete coping. On the east and west facades are three window bays with one-over-one

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rectangular wood sash windows set within segmental arches. Property type:
Commercial Building. (C)

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Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri Page 1

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Architect/Builder: 18th and Vine Historic District

Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church, 1813-1815 The Paseo: Architect/Charles M. Williams.

Security Loan and Investment Association Building, 1816 Vine Street:
Architect/ W.T. Thomas.

Eblon Theater, 1822 Vine Street: Architect/Paul H. Anthony-Builder/E.E. Williams.

1514 E. 19th Street: Builder/E.P. Madorie.

1705-1707-1711/1713-1715/1717 E. 19th Street: Architect/Owen and Payson-Builder/Samuel Smith.

Centennial United Methodist Church, 1834 Woodland Avenue: Architect/Leon Grant Middaugh.

1705-1711 E. 18th Street: Builder/J. Eagles

New Rialto Theater, 1701-1703 E. 18th Street: Architect/H. Alexander Drake-Builder/Fogel Construction Company.

Western Apartments, 1821 Highland Avenue: Builder/George M. Bliss Construction Company.

Mutual Musician's Foundation Building, 1823 Highland Avenue: Architect/Rudolf Markgraf.

1619-1627 E. 18th Street: Architect/Robert Peden Company-Builder/Carl Bliss Construction Company.

Gem Theater, 1615-1617 E. 18th Street: Architect/George Carman-Builder/P.J. Morley.

Lincoln Building, 1601 E. 18th Street: Builder/F.J. Becker (Independence, MO). Unknown.

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The 18th and Vine Historic District, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, is significant under criterion A in the areas of COMMERCE and ETHNIC HERITAGE--BLACK for its historical importance as a center for black commerce in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The district is also significant in the area of PERFORMING ARTS as the most intact grouping of buildings in Kansas City associated with the growth and development of jazz music in the 1920s and 1930s. The district is composed of forty-two buildings and structures and is located on the southeast section of Kansas City. Since 1930, construction has been limited in the district and it retains its early 20th century appearance and character. The period of significance extends from 1886, the date of the construction of the earliest extant buildings in the district, to 1941, the arbitrary fifty year limit and the advent of World War II, which resulted in the disruption of the area due to wholesale migration. Property types associated with Ethnic Historic include single and multi-family dwellings, social, religious and commercial buildings. Property types associated with Commerce include commercial buildings and multi-family dwellings. Property types associated with the Performing Arts are represented by commercial buildings. The significance of the 18th and Vine area is further discussed in the Multiple Property Submission "Historic Resources of the 18th and Vine Area of Kansas City, Missouri."

In the 1880s, blacks began to move away from their traditional neighborhoods along the river to the southern and eastern sections of the city. One of the residential centers for black citizens began to develop in an area centered on the intersection of 18th and Vine Streets. By 1900, this area contained hundreds of black residents and the beginnings of a commercial area along E. 18th Street. Dozens of frame single- and multi-family dwellings were built in these years and several brick commercial buildings were constructed housing grocery stores and clothing stores.

The steady growth of the black community in the 18th and Vine area led to increased residential and commercial construction throughout the early 20th century. Hotels, apartment buildings, office buildings, and mercantile stores were all erected in these years and a substantial commercial area grew along the 1500, 1600, and 1700 blocks of E. 18th Street. To serve the educational needs of the area, major schools and social buildings were constructed within two blocks of the intersection of 18th and Vine. By 1920, the area was a dense urban landscape of residences, commercial buildings, theaters, office buildings, and public buildings.

The 1920s were boom years in Kansas City and this growth and development extended into the black community. Over a dozen major buildings were constructed in the district during these years including the Lincoln Building, Roberts Building, and the Eblon Theater. This boom in construction led to the erection of commercial structures south of E. 18th Street onto Vine Street, E.

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19th Street and adjacent streets. By mid-decade the 18th and Vine area was recognized as the center for black commerce in the city and home to the most prominent black professionals and businessmen.

The emergence of the 18th and Vine area as a commercial center coincided with its distinction as a center for jazz music and musicians. Kansas City's unique jazz style began ca. 1920 with the formation of bands led by Bennie Moten. Moten and other bandleaders such as Count Basie and Walter Page were influential musicians who made Kansas City one of the best known jazz centers in the country. The Pendergast administration of the 1930s led to the city's reputation as a "wide open" town and hundreds of nightclubs operated during this decade and provided steady employment for musicians.

A number of famous clubs and theaters were located in the 18th and Vine area in these years. The most significant of these were the Subway Club, Sunset Club, and Blue Room whose buildings no longer exist. Extant buildings associated with jazz clubs and musicians include the Lincoln Building, Gem Theater, New Rialto Theater, and the building at 1600-1610 E. 18th Street. Other buildings were meeting and social places for musicians such as the Mutual Musicians Local #627 Hall on Highland Avenue.

The fall of the Pendergast machine in the late 1930s and the coming of World War II, led to the closing of nightclubs throughout the city and the influence of jazz in the 18th and Vine area waned. Many of the city's more prominent musicians such as Count Basie and Charlie Parker were attracted to the jazz scenes in New York and Chicago. In the 1940s and 1950s, the 18th and Vine area continued to be an important black commercial area but it was no longer a prominent home for jazz.

In recent years much of the black population of Kansas City relocated to new areas to the east and south and many of the original residences in the 18th and Vine area have been razed. Industrial development has occurred to the east and west and modern housing developments were built along the area's northern boundary. As the black population moved away from 18th and Vine the commercial activities have also been reduced and many of the buildings are presently vacant. Despite these reversals the 18th and Vine Historic District remains a significant collection of residential and commercial buildings which represent Kansas City's jazz era and its center for black commerce.

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10. Geographical Data

UTM References:

E. 15/364855/4327525

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary for the 18th and Vine Historic District, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, includes the following lots: Lots 2 through 32 of Block 2, and lots 48 through 61 and 68 and 69 of Block 3 of the H.W. Armfield's Addition; lots 1 and 2 of Block 1 of Murdock's Addition; lots 1, 2, and the west half of 3 in Block 1, lots 25 through 29 and 35 through 38 of Block 3, and lots 39 through 52 of Block 4 of the William Tom's Addition; and lots 1, 3, 5, 7, lots 49 through 56, the east ninety feet of lots 57 and 59, and the west eighty feet of lots 58 and 60 of Elder's Addition.

Verbal Boundary Justification: The boundary for the 18th and Vine Historic District is drawn to include all contiguous properties that are historically associated with the 18th and Vine area and to exclude modern and altered buildings. The northern boundary is drawn to include buildings on the north side of E. 18th Street. No other significant properties are north of the rear alley behind these buildings. The northern boundary is also drawn to exclude vacant lots on the north side of E. 18th Street in the 1600 and 1700 blocks. The eastern boundary is drawn to exclude vacant lots and modern commercial buildings located on the west and east sides of Woodland Avenue. The Attucks School which is also located on the east side of Woodland Avenue has been nominated individually to the National Register. The southern boundary is drawn to exclude vacant lots and modern or altered buildings in the 1500 and 1600 blocks of E. 19th Street. The western boundary extends along a rear alley behind properties in the 1800 block of Vine Street and excludes modern and altered buildings located along The Paseo and the 1500 block of E. 18th Street. The only exception is the inclusion of the Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church and the boundary extends to include this building. On the west side of The Paseo in the 1800 block the Paseo YMCA has been nominated individually to the National Register. Interspersed throughout the district are several vacant lots and parking lots which are adjacent to significant structures and buildings.

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18th and Vine Multiple Resource Area
18th and Vine Historic District
Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri
Date: September, 1989
Photo by: Thomason and Associates, Nashville, TN
Neg: Department of Natural Resources
View: 1511-1513 E. 18th Street, view east of north facade.
Photo # 1 of 27

View: 1514 E. 18th Street, view north of south facade.
Photo # 2 of 27

View: 1600-1610 E. 18th Street, view northeast of west and south facades.
Photo # 3 of 27

View: Streetscape south side 1600 block E. 18th Street, towards southeast.
Photo # 4 of 27

View: Lincoln Building, 1601 E. 18th Street, view of north and west facades,
towards southeast.
Photo # 5 of 27

View: Gem Theater, 1615-1617 E. 18th Street, view of north facade, towards
south.
Photo # 6 of 27

View: Streetscape, south side of 1600 block E. 18th Street, towards southwest.
Photo # 7 of 27

View: Streetscape, south side of 1700 block E. 18th Street, towards southwest.
Photo # 8 of 27

View: 1715 E. 18th Street, north facade, towards southwest.
Photo # 9 of 27

View: New Rialto Theater, 1701 E. 18th Street, north and west facades, towards
southeast.
Photo # 10 of 27

View: Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church, 1813-1815 The Paseo, west and south
facades, towards northeast.
Photo # 11 of 27

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View: Streetscape, west side of 1800 block of Vine Street, towards southwest.
Photo # 12 of 27

View: Security Loan and Investment Association Building, 1816 Vine Street, east facade, towards west.
Photo # 13 of 27

View: Streetscape, west side of 1800 block of Vine Street, towards northeast.
Photo # 14 of 27

View: Roberts Building, 1826-1830 Vine Street, east facade, towards west.
Photo # 15 of 27

View: Eblon Theater facade, 1822 Vine Street, east facade, towards west.
Photo # 16 of 27

View: Streetscape, east side of 1800 block of Vine Street, towards southeast.
Photo # 17 of 27

View: Streetscape, west side of 1800 block of Highland Avenue, towards southwest.
Photo # 18 of 27

View: 1822 and 1824 Highland Avenue, towards southwest.
Photo # 19 of 27

View: Western Apartments, 1821 Highland Avenue, west and south facades, towards northeast.
Photo # 20 of 27.

View: Mutual Musician's Local # 627, 1823 Highland Avenue, west facade, towards east.
Photo # 21 of 27

View: Streetscape, west side of 1800 block of Highland Avenue, towards northwest.
Photo # 22 of 27

View: 1514-1522 E. 19th Street, south facades, towards northeast.
Photo # 23 of 27

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Section number	<u>Photos</u>	18th and Vine Historic District, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri	Page 3
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View: Streetscape, north side of 1600 block of E. 19th Street, towards northeast.

Photo # 24 of 27

View: Streetscape, north side of 1600 block of E. 19th Street, towards northwest.

Photo # 25 of 27

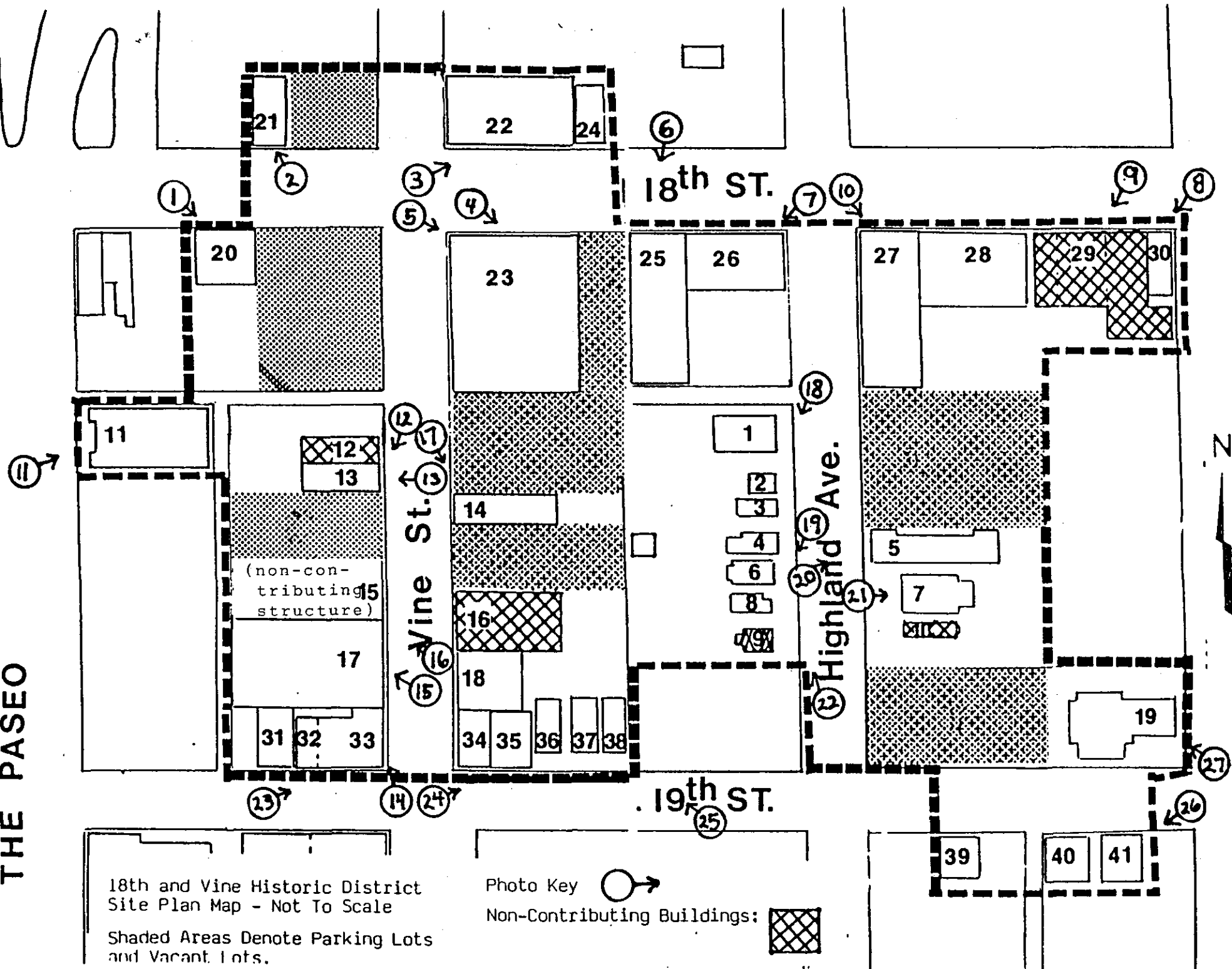
View: Streetscape, south side of 1700 block of E. 19th Street, towards southwest.

Photo # 26 of 27

View: Centennial United Methodist Church, 1834 Woodland Avenue, east and south facades, towards northwest.

Photo # 27 of 27

THE PASEO

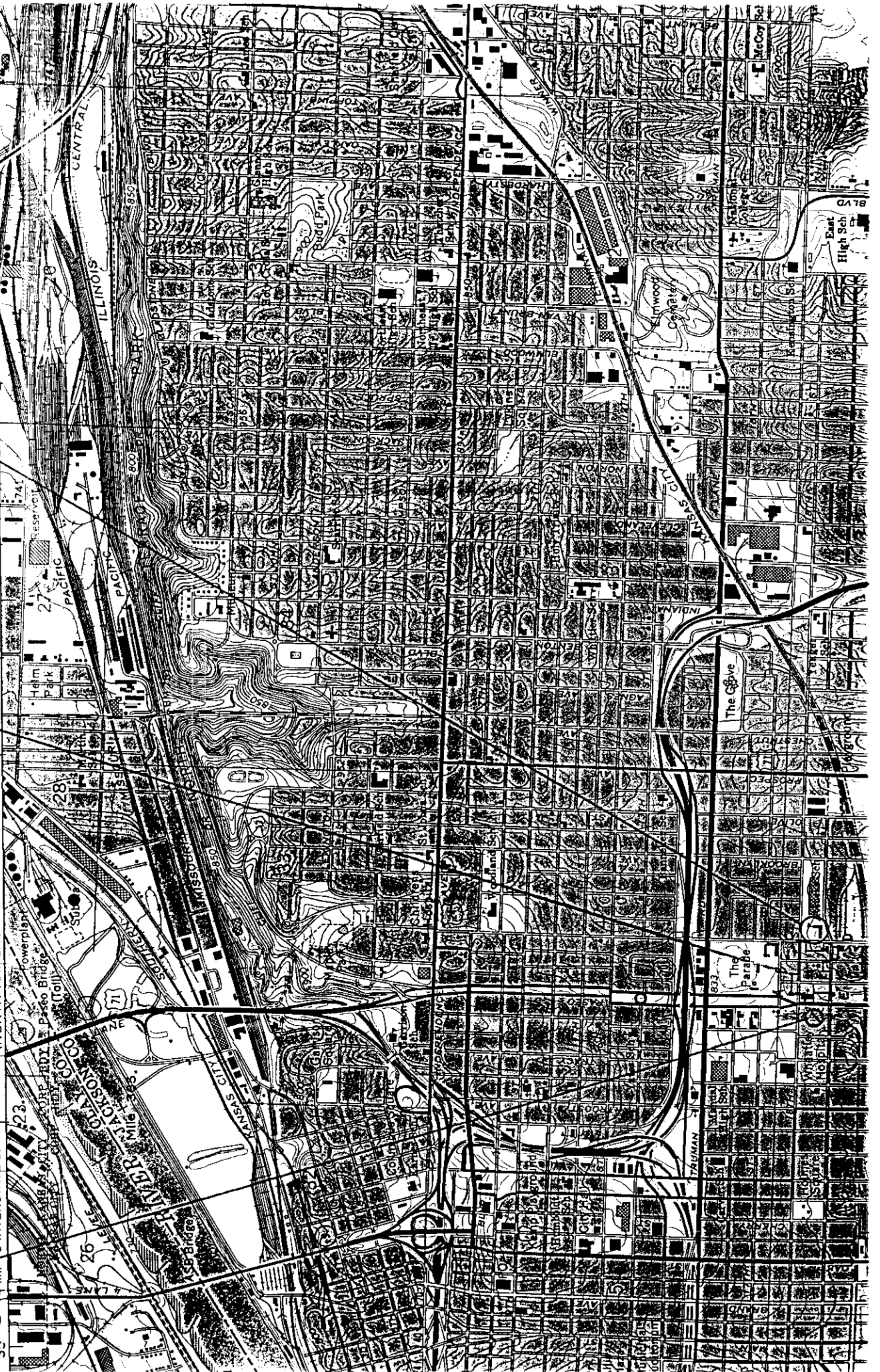


18th and Vine MPS:
 Paseo YMCA
 1824 The Paseo
 Kansas City, Jackson County
 15/364755/4227635

18th and Vine Historic District
 Kansas City, Jackson County
 A. 15/364865/4327725
 B. 15/364965/4327725
 C. 15/365105/4327675
 D. 15/365085/4327475
 E. 15/364855/4327525

Attucks School
 1815 Woodland Ave.
 Kansas City, Jackson County
 15/365155/
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MEN'S GUILD 11:00 AM
LADIES GUILD 12:00 PM
BIBLE STUDY 7:00 PM
PRAYER MEETING 8:00 PM







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