

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Archbishop O'Hara High School

Other names/site number N/A

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

## 2. Location

Street & number 9001 James A. Reed Road

N/A

not for publication

City or town Kansas City

N/A

vicinity

State Missouri Code MO County Jackson

Code 095

Zip code 64138

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

     national      statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:      A      B X C      D

 Signature of certifying official/Title

12/15/20 Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

     entered in the National Register

     determined eligible for the National Register

     determined not eligible for the National Register

     removed from the National Register

     other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

## 5. Classification

Archbishop O'Hara High School  
Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri  
County and State

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
1	0	structures
		objects
2	1	<b>Total</b>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Church School

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/Not In Use

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other:

☒ **NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES**



Archbishop O'Hara High School  
Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☒ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

☒

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository: **Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph Archives**  
**Missouri Valley Special Collections, KCPL**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

### Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

### Period of Significance

1965

### Significant Dates

1965

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Drake-O'Meara Associates (Architect)

Bob Eldridge Construction Co., Inc. (Builder)

Archbishop O'Hara High School  
Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** 9.4 acres

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>38.959840</u> Latitude:	<u>-94.492300</u> Longitude:	3	_____ Latitude:	_____ Longitude:
2	_____ Latitude:	_____ Longitude:	4	_____ Latitude:	_____ Longitude:

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

\_\_\_\_ NAD 1927 or \_\_\_\_ NAD 1983

1	____ Zone	____ Easting	____ Northing	3	____ Zone	____ Easting	____ Northing
2	____ Zone	____ Easting	____ Northing	4	____ Zone	____ Easting	____ Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (On continuation sheet)

**Boundary Justification** (On continuation sheet)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rachel Consolloy Nugent, Director of Operations  
organization Rosin Preservation, LLC date September 2020  
street & number 1712 Holmes telephone 816-472-4950  
city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64108  
e-mail rachel@rosinpreservation.com

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:**
  - A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
  - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Archbishop O'Hara High School  
Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri  
County and State

## Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

## Photo Log:

Name of Property: Archbishop O'Hara High School

City or Vicinity: Kansas City

County: Jackson County State: Missouri

Photographer: Brad Finch, f-stop Photography

Date Photographed: June 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 20: North and west elevations, view southeast.
- 2 of 20: West elevation, view east.
- 3 of 20: West elevation, south elevation and dormitory wing, view northeast.
- 4 of 20: South elevation, dormitory wing, view northeast.
- 5 of 20: Southeast corner, view northwest.
- 6 of 20: East elevation, non-contributing detached garage, contributing parking lot, view north.
- 7 of 20: North elevation, canopy over primary entrance, view east.
- 8 of 20: North elevation, primary entrance, view south.
- 9 of 20: Primary entrance vestibule, view north.
- 10 of 20: Central north-south corridor, view south.
- 11 of 20: East-west classroom corridor, typical, view west.
- 12 of 20: Typical classroom, view northeast.
- 13 of 20: Library, view northeast.
- 14 of 20: Commons area, view southwest.
- 15 of 20: Gymnasium, view southwest.
- 16 of 20: Auditorium, view southeast.
- 17 of 20: Chapel, view east.
- 18 of 20: Common room, dormitory wing, view southeast.
- 19 of 20: Corridor, dormitory wing, view east.
- 20 of 20: Typical bedroom, dormitory wing, view northeast.

## Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

- Figure 1.** Contextual Map. *Source: Google Maps, 2017.*
- Figure 2.** Site Map. *Source: Google Earth, 2017.*
- Figure 3.** Photo Map – Exterior. *Source: Drake-O'Meara Associates, 1965.*
- Figure 4.** Photo Map – Interior. *Source: Drake-O'Meara Associates, 1965.*
- Figure 5.** O'Hara High School Floor Plan, "Area A", containing specialized spaces such as auditorium, gymnasium, and chapel. *Source: Drake-O'Meara Associates, 1965.*
- Figure 6.** O'Hara High School Floor Plan, "Area B", dormitory wing. *Source: Drake-O'Meara Associates, 1965.*
- Figure 7.** O'Hara High School Floor Plan, "Area C", classrooms. *Source: Drake-O'Meara Associates, 1965.*
- Figure 8.** Table of Catholic academies and parish schools constructed from 1880-1912. *Source: Rosin Preservation, 2017.*
- Figure 9.** Table of Catholic academies and parish schools constructed from 1913-1938. *Source: Rosin Preservation, 2017.*
- Figure 10.** Table of Catholic academies and parish schools constructed from 1939-1956. *Source: Rosin Preservation, 2017.*
- Figure 11.** Table of Catholic academies and parish schools constructed from 1956-1961. *Source: Rosin Preservation, 2017.*
- Figure 12.** Table of Catholic academies and parish schools constructed from 1962-1966. *Source: Rosin Preservation, 2017.*
- Figure 13.** Guardian Angels School, constructed in 1955 (image taken in 1999). *Source: Missouri Valley Special Collections, Kansas City Public Library.*
- Figure 14.** St. Elizabeth Parish School Convent, constructed in 1957. *Source: Google Earth, 2017.*

Archbishop O'Hara High School  
Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri  
County and State

- Figure 15.** St. Francis Xavier Parish School, constructed in 1962, circular convent wing. *Source: Brad Finch, 2017.*
- Figure 16.** St. Stephen's Parish School, constructed in 1959, primary entrance. *Source: Rosin Preservation, 2017.*
- Figure 17.** O'Hara High School, illustration by Drake-O'Meara Associates. *Source: O'Hara High School 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, 1965-1990, pamphlet, n.p.*
- Figure 18.** O'Hara High School, photograph. *Source: O'Hara High School 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, 1965-1990, pamphlet, n.p.*
- Figure 19.** Brother Joel Mittino in the engine room of O'Hara High School, newspaper clipping. *Source: Hugh Hagius, "Many See New O'Hara High School," Kansas City Times, January 10, 1966.*
- Figure 20.** O'Hara High School, Area B, east elevation detail and Area A, south elevation detail. *Source: Brad Finch, 2017.*
- Figure 21.** Lincoln Junior High School (1812 E. 22<sup>nd</sup> Street, 1954), Kansas City Public Schools, Photo and Plan. *Source: Brad Finch, 2011; Google Maps 2017.*
- Figure 22.** Fairview Junior High School (9917 E. 38<sup>th</sup> Terrace, 1957), Kansas City Public Schools, Photo and Plan. *Source: Brad Finch, 2011; Google Maps 2017.*
- Figure 23.** Richardson School (3515 Park Ave., 1963), Kansas City Public Schools, Photo and Plan. *Source: Brad Finch, 2011; Google Maps, 2017.*
- Figure 24.** Franklin School (3400 Highland Ave., 1968), Kansas City Public Schools, Photo and Plan. *Source: Brad Finch, 2011; Google Maps, 2017.*
- Figure 25.** Weeks Elementary School and Martin Luther King, Jr. Middle School complex (4201 Indiana Ave., 1968), Kansas City Public Schools, Photo and Plan. *Source: Brad Finch, 2011; Google Maps, 2017.*
- Figure 26.** Lincoln High School Addition (2111 Woodland Avenue, 1966), Kansas City Public Schools, Photo and Plan. *Source: Brad Finch, 2011; Google Maps, 2017.*
- Figure 27.** Manual Training High School (1215 E. Truman Road, 1968), Kansas City Public Schools, Photo and Plan. *Source: Brad Finch, 2011; Google Maps, 2017.*
- Figure 28.** Bishop Lillis High School (3740 Forest Avenue, 1941) Catholic School, Photo. *Source: Google Maps, 2017.*
- Figure 29.** Bishop Hogan High School (1221 E. Meyer Boulevard, 1941) Catholic School, Photo. *Source: Google Maps, 2017.*
- Figure 30.** Notre Dame de Sion (10631 Wornall Road, 1962) Catholic School, Photo and Plan. *Source: Google Maps, 2017.*
- Figure 31.** Loretto Academy (12411 Wornall Road, 1966) Catholic School, Plan. *Source: Google Maps, 2017.*
- Figure 32.** Garage at O'Hara High School (Non-Contributing Building), view NW. *Source: Brad Finch, f-stop Photography, 2017.*

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

## SUMMARY

Archbishop O'Hara High School (O'Hara), at 9001 James A. Reed Road, is a sprawling one-story building that occupies a large parcel of land in southeast Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri. Completed in 1965, O'Hara clearly reflects the Modern Movement aesthetic popular at the time of construction. Two rectangular masses of various sizes, both of which are clad with brown brick and have flat roofs, rise from the concrete slab foundation to form the one-story building. St. Louis architects Drake O'Meara Associates divided the building into three "Areas" on the plans (*Figure 4*). Area A is the east half of the large mass and contains the main entrance on the north elevation and all of the specialty gathering spaces of the school, such as the gymnasium, the auditorium, the library, and the chapel. Area C is the west half of the large mass and contains four double-loaded corridors lined with rectangular classrooms. Area B is the smaller mass at the south of the building. The O-shaped section served as the Catholic Brothers' dormitory, containing institutional residential spaces such as a communal kitchen, dining, and recreation area, an enclosed courtyard, and a U-shaped double-loaded corridor lined with small dormitory rooms. The large mass of O'Hara contains the primary educational functions of the high school and does not have any windows except for a single glazed wall near the main entrance on the north elevation. The much smaller rectangular mass at the southeast corner of the building contains the former residential quarters for the Catholic Brothers who historically taught at the school. The façade materials, specifically the painted steel frame and the brown brick cladding, indicate the internal framing structure. The character-defining features of the nominated property are the low, horizontal massing; the brick cladding; the lack of applied ornament on the exterior; and the interior organization of space according to function. Significant interior spaces include the double-loaded corridors of the classroom area and the gymnasium, cafeteria, and auditorium in the area dedicated to specialized activities. The nominated property contains the contributing school building, a large parking lot to the east of the school, identified as a contributing structure, and a detached non-historic garage at the southeast corner of the school, identified as a non-contributing building.

## ELABORATION

### Setting

Archbishop O'Hara High School (O'Hara) occupies approximately 9.4 acres and is set back from the primary street, James A. Reed Road, roughly 160 feet (*Figure 2*). Mature trees and bushes dot the wide expanse of lawn between the school and the road. The property does not have public sidewalks that abut public streets. An asphalt drive encircles the building and provides access to the asphalt parking lot and maintenance/delivery entrance on the east side of the building. Constructed with the school in 1965 to provide parking for over three hundred cars, the parking lot is a contributing structure (*Photo 6*). O'Hara occupies less than one third of an L-shaped twenty-eight-acre legal parcel that also includes four sports fields (1965, 1971, 2003). The adjacent rectangular parcel that fills the crux of the "L" to complete a forty-acre



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

section historically associated with the Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph (Diocese). The adjacent parcel includes St. John Francis Regis School (elementary school and worship center, 1966, 1974, 2003) and a convent (1967). These resources are not included in the nominated parcel as they are not related to the significance of the nominated high school. The boundaries of the nominated property include the school (a contributing building), the parking lot (a contributing structure), and a small detached garage (a non-contributing building).

The area immediately surrounding the nominated property is primarily residential with large tracts of single-family developments platted and constructed in the 1960s. James A. Reed Park, a wildlife area established in 1952 and owned by the Missouri Department of Conservation, occupies the land immediately north of the property. Pockets of later development include multi-family housing and large-scale commercial centers and corporate complexes. Interstate highway I-435 and the Blue River Greenway run northeast-southwest roughly one mile west of the nominated property and separate the east and west portions of Kansas City. Interstate highway I-470 runs east-west roughly one mile south (*Figure 1*). The property is roughly four blocks south of the southern city limits of Raytown. The cities of Lee's Summit and Grandview are roughly five miles south and seven miles southeast, respectively.

Exterior

Archbishop O'Hara High School is a long, low, rectangular building with a concrete foundation, brick and steel cladding, and a flat roof. These are character-defining features that communicate the significance of the building as an excellent example of a Modern Movement high school. Two rectangular masses comprise the one-story building. The north mass, consisting of Areas A and C, is the largest part of the building (*Figure 4*). Portions of the roof in Area A rise above the flat roof of Area C, indicating a differentiation of interior functions (*Photo 5*). The main entrance is at the center of the north elevation (*Photo 8*) and there are four secondary entrances on the west elevation (*Photo 2*). Painted steel C-channel members form the frame of the exterior walls; brown brick set in a running bond fills the panels within the frame. A flat painted metal fascia projects slightly at the roofline.

The primary elevation faces north and has one recessed bay near the center of this elevation at the west end of Area A (*Photos 1, 5*). The single recessed bay contains a fully glazed wall with two individual doors to the library and four fully glazed aluminum doors that form the main entrance to the building. The doors are set in a clear anodized aluminum frame with glazed transoms (*Photo 8*).<sup>1</sup> A flat metal canopy with steel C-channel posts covers the recessed bay and projects beyond the plane of the north elevation (*Photo 7*). The steel frame divides the rest of the façade into four sections of brick panels on the east (Area A, *Photo 5*) and seven sections of brick on the west (Area C, *Photo 1*).

<sup>1</sup> While they appear to be replacement doors, they are similar to the configuration and materials of the historic doors.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

The west elevation (Area C) is symmetrical around the four identical entrances (*Photo 2*). Steel C-channels frame the brick panels that flank each of the four entrances. Brick wraps the corners to the recessed entrances. The entrances each have a pair of historic aluminum glazed doors set within the historic aluminum frame with sidelights and transoms. Flat metal canopies with C-channel steel supports project outward above the concrete pathways at the entrances. A small, circular non-historic light fixture is suspended from the ceiling of each canopy.

On the south elevation, Area B projects southward from the center of Areas C and A (*Photo 3*). The south elevation of Area C has seven sections of brick panels and no windows or doors. The west elevation of Area B has a continuous brick wall with eight bays (*Photo 4*). The northernmost bay is a recessed entrance with a pair of fully glazed aluminum doors. The six center bays are individual punched window openings. The southernmost bay is a recessed entrance with a hollow metal slab door. The south elevation of Area B has thirteen bays of punched window openings at regular intervals. The east elevation of Area B has six bays (*Figure 20*). The southernmost and two northernmost bays contain entrances with metal slab doors. The entrances in the outermost bays are recessed. The three center bays contain punched window openings. The window openings in the walls of Area B have brick sills and non-historic aluminum sliding windows that fill the historic masonry openings. The south elevation of Area A has three sections of brick panels. The easternmost panel has a single pedestrian door and a vehicular entrance with an overhead metal garage door. While the openings are historic, it is unclear if the doors are historic.

The east elevation of Area A has thirteen sections of brick panels arranged symmetrically around three entrances (*Photo 5*). The third and eleventh panels each have a single entrance recessed at the center of the panel. The recessed center entrance in the seventh panel has four historic glazed aluminum doors in a historic aluminum frame with sidelights and transoms. A metal canopy with steel C-channel supports and a plaster ceiling covers the entrance. The flat roof of the gymnasium rises above the primary roofline. The exterior walls of the gymnasium are the same brown brick as the primary façade. Vertical corrugated aluminum panels clad the fascia of the gymnasium. The auditorium rises slightly above the main roofline, but is not visible from the ground. Vertical corrugated aluminum panels clad this small section of the building.

Interior

The four aluminum doors at the primary north entrance open to a wide vestibule. A non-historic glazed wall forms the south side of the vestibule (*Photo 9*). Four single doors in the non-historic glazed wall open to the main corridor. The corridor runs north-south through the center of the building connecting Areas A, B, and C (*Photo 10*). The corridor has sheet vinyl floors, historic painted cinder block walls with non-historic vinyl base, and non-historic dropped acoustical tile ceilings. There is a pair of fire doors near the south end of the corridor; the location of the doors is historic, while the doors themselves are non-historic. The grouping of these functions into

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

distinct areas is a character-defining feature that communicates the building's significance as an excellent example of a Modern Movement high school.

Area A on the east side of the building contains space for specialized functions, arranged in a linear pattern (*Figure 5*). The spaces adjacent to the main corridor are, from north to south, the library (*Photo 13*), a block of small administrative offices, the Commons which served as a dining area (*Photo 14*), the auditorium and stage (*Photo 16*), and the chapel with adjacent sacristy (*Photo 17*). A secondary corridor parallels the main corridor on the east side of the Commons. The spaces on the east side of the secondary corridor are, from north to south, the music room, practice rooms, and storage; the girls' locker rooms, showers, and exercise room; the gymnasium (*Photo 15*); the boys' exercise room and locker room; storage, mechanical room, and garage; and laundry rooms. Smaller public bathrooms flank the east entry vestibule. These rooms have historic and non-historic finishes.

The library has historic concrete block walls, acoustical tile ceiling, a glazed wall on the north elevation, and non-historic carpet (*Photo 13*). The offices and music room have non-historic carpet and dropped ceiling grids, and historic concrete block walls. The office on the north side of the Commons has a glazed wall with glazed doors in an aluminum storefront system. The Commons has non-historic sheet vinyl flooring and dropped ceiling grid (*Photo 14*). The gymnasium has non-historic wood flooring similar to the historic wood flooring, painted concrete block walls, and steel trusses with a metal roof deck (*Photo 15*). The auditorium has a sloped concrete floor with carpeted aisles, rows of metal auditorium chairs with padded cushions, patterned concrete block walls, and a dropped ceiling grid. A wood stage without a formal proscenium occupies the south end of the auditorium (*Photo 16*). The chapel is a narrow rectangular room with carpet, painted brick walls, and a textured plaster ceiling (*Photo 17*). Tall soffits run along the north and south sides of the room and provide a place to conceal ductwork and electrical conduit to the recessed can lights that illuminate the walls. The east end of the room is raised on a low carpeted platform. A partial-width painted brick wall at the east end of the room separates the chapel from the sacristy. Wood pews are not affixed to the floor, nor are the concrete altar and lectern.

Area C contains all of the classrooms (*Figure 7*). Four parallel double-loaded corridors extend westward from the main corridor to define this area (*Photo 11*). The two northern corridors and the two southern corridors connect to each other with narrow corridors at the west end of the building. The corridors have non-historic vinyl composite tile flooring, historic glazed ceramic tile cladding the concrete platforms for the lockers, historic metal partitions with aluminum transoms, and historic dropped ceilings with acoustical tile grids. Historic metal lockers line the corridor walls between the recessed entrances to the classrooms. Historic solid wood slab doors with upper glazed panels provide entry to each classroom. The entrances have historic aluminum frames with transoms. There is one corridor entrance to each classroom, but each classroom connects to another classroom internally. The eight classroom rows, from north to

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

south, contain seven, five, five, six, six, five, five, and seven classrooms, respectively. Bathrooms and offices occupy the spaces at the east and west ends of Area C between the two north and two south corridors. The classrooms are uniform in size and shape except for the classroom at the east end of each corridor. The larger classrooms at the north and south were historically designated for Art and Drawing, respectively. There are no features that identify these spaces for that specific function. The larger classrooms at the center corridors were historically designated for General Science, biology, chemistry, and physics. Banks of sinks with cabinets are the only indication that these classrooms were designated for a specific subject. The classrooms have non-historic carpet, vinyl base, and acoustical tile ceiling grids (*Photo 12*). The classrooms retain their historic walls which differ in material depending on location. Walls adjacent to the corridors are part of a metal partition system; walls between the classrooms are painted gypsum board; perimeter walls are painted concrete block. The offices have carpet or vinyl composite tile floors and gypsum board or concrete block walls. The bathrooms have ceramic tile walls and floors. A room at the center of the east side of Area C is the kitchen that serves the Commons. The kitchen has non-historic finishes.

Area B is the former Christian Brothers' dormitory (*Figure 6*). The rectangular block attaches to the south end of Areas A and C through the main corridor and the secondary corridor in Area A. A corridor at the north end of Area B connects to the school corridors as well as the east and west entrances. A narrow U-shaped double-loaded corridor connects all of the spaces in Area B (*Photo 19*). An enclosed courtyard fills the center of this section of the building. Larger common areas, including kitchen, dining rooms, parlor, and recreation room occupy the north side of the residence area. The rooms have historic painted gypsum board and concrete block partitions and acoustical tile ceilings, and non-historic carpet and tile floors. A historic wood folding partition is extant in the dining room. The recreation room has a historic brown brick fireplace and hearth (*Photo 18*). The brick matches the exterior brick. Doors from the dining and recreation rooms access the landscaped courtyard. Shared bathrooms and narrow bedrooms line the U-shaped corridor. The corridor has non-historic carpet floors and base, historic gypsum board walls, acoustical ceiling, and hollow core wood slab doors in metal frames (*Photo 19*). The bedrooms have historic plaster ceilings, gypsum board partitions, and concrete block walls, and non-historic carpet. Each room has a built-in wardrobe, a historic ceramic sink, and a single window in a punched opening without trim (*Photo 20*). Openings in the gypsum board walls between some of the rooms have created two-room suites. The courtyard has concrete walks and some brick paved areas between planted beds.

Parking Lot (Contributing Structure)

A large asphalt lot fills the east half of the land within the boundary of the nominated property (*Figure 2*). The lot begins east of the paved driveway that encircles the main school building. A narrow, sloped strip of grass separates the driveway from the parking lot. The driveway connects to the parking lot at the north and south ends. Three sets of concrete steps with painted pipe metal railings provide pedestrian access to the parking lot. The lot slopes down

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Archbishop O'Hara High School
Name of Property
Jackson County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

slightly from west to east. The rectangular lot, measuring approximately 180' x 520', has painted lines to delineate three double-loaded rows of parking spaces.

Garage (Non-Contributing Building)

A detached garage located at the southeast corner of the building is adjacent to the driveway and faces east (*Figure 32*). The small rectangular building has a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The walls have brick veneer cladding with composite panels in the gable ends. The front (east) elevation has wide openings each containing a metal paneled over-head door to provide vehicular access. There are no other openings on any of the other elevations. A narrow metal chimney rises from the west slope of the roof at the south end of the garage. The garage is not visible on historic plans for the high school and was constructed after the period of significance, and thus is a non-contributing building.<sup>2</sup>

Integrity

O'Hara High School retains excellent integrity. The school is still located at its original site and the suburban setting of the lot and the surrounding neighborhoods present when the school was opened in 1965 have not changed. The legal parcel on which the school sits is owned by the Catholic Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph, which has constructed a parochial elementary school to the north of O'Hara High School and athletic fields to the northeast and east. The construction of these resources does not negatively impact the integrity of setting of O'Hara High School. The design of O'Hara High School has not been altered, allowing it to communicate the Modern Movement style in which it was constructed. As designed, the school's distinct lack of fenestration has been retained. Other architecturally character-defining features that identify O'Hara as a Modern Era Catholic school, such as the chapel and the dormitory, are preserved. While many of the interior finishes of the school have been altered, such as the installation of vinyl sheet flooring, this does not negate the integrity of the resource. The historic interior layout of the school has been retained. The exterior materials such as the steel C-channel framing and the brick veneer cladding are retained and unaltered. The building retains the feeling of a Catholic parochial high school and expresses a strong association with the expansion of parochial secondary education into Kansas City's southeastern suburbs in the mid-twentieth-century.

<sup>2</sup> Historic aerial photographs indicate that the non-contributing garage was built in the 1990s.



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Archbishop O'Hara High School
Name of Property
Jackson County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

## SUMMARY

Archbishop O'Hara High School (O'Hara), designed by Drake-O'Meara Associates and completed in 1965 at 9001 James A. Reed Road in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, is locally significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion C for ARCHITECTURE. O'Hara High School is significant in the area of ARCHITECTURE as an excellent example of a high school built in the Modern Movement style of school design, popular from 1950 to 1970. O'Hara's low, one-story, expansive massing on a sprawling lot with a flat roof, steel C-channel framing, brick cladding, and no applied ornament exemplify the aesthetic of Modern Movement school design. Modern-era school interiors were often grouped by function, and O'Hara High School was organized into three functional areas for classroom learning, specialized activities, and residential space for the Christian Brothers who taught at the school originally. Of distinction is the school's considerable lack of windows; only the library featured extensive glazing. The Modern Movement design of O'Hara High School was a departure from the previous diocesan high schools constructed in inner-city Kansas City in the 1940s and is more in keeping with contemporary public high schools and junior high schools. O'Hara High School is an early example of a school building without windows, a trend that peaked in public school design in 1968, three years after the nominated building. Criteria Consideration A applies to O'Hara High School, as it was owned by the Catholic Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph. However, O'Hara High School still qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because its significance is derived from architectural distinction. The period of significance is 1965, the year the school was constructed. O'Hara High School retains integrity and conveys its architectural significance.

## ELABORATION

### ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Concurrent with the population boom in Kansas City after World War II, architects of educational facilities constructed schools in the Modern Movement architectural aesthetic that was popular from about 1950 through 1970. This period from 1950 through 1970 is referred to as the Modern Era in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic Resources of the Kansas City Missouri School District Pre-1970," approved by the National Park Service in 2012. While this MPDF provides a context for public school construction and design and does not address the concurrent proliferation and design of parochial schools in Kansas City, it is a valuable resource for contextual information concerning Modern Movement school design.

Architects of both parochial schools and public schools embraced Modern Movement design for schools built during the Modern Movement era. The Great Depression and the Second World War resulted in diminished school construction and maintenance in Kansas City. When school building and improvement campaigns resumed in the late 1940s and 1950s as the population increased, architectural design trends had shifted from historical revival styles to the Modern

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Movement. Modern Movement school designs accommodated the need for more space in an educational facility while arranging the interior in distinct areas that reflected function.<sup>3</sup> The result was typically a low, sprawling building of one to two stories in height with a flat roof, with separate wings or areas for classrooms and common areas such as gymnasiums, auditoriums, and cafeterias. The resulting effect was a building with an irregular form and roofline of varying heights, accommodating the interior functions of spaces that required different volumes of space. In parochial schools, other specialized areas typically included the chapel and residential space for religious teaching orders. Modern Movement schools often had a concrete or steel frame structural system. Schools designed in the Modern Movement aesthetic did not have extensive exterior ornament or refer to historical styles. Instead, Modern Movement schools had façades typified by brick veneer cladding or glass curtain-wall construction. In contrast to the Open Air school designs of the first half of the twentieth century, which employed large expanses of operable windows in classrooms,<sup>4</sup> Modern Movement schools typically employed low bands of ribbon window, often with fixed glass block inserts which allowed diffused light into classrooms. The interiors typically had low ceilings and bright color palettes to offset the reduced window exposure to the outdoors and create an inviting learning environment that focused inward.<sup>5</sup> Evidence of the shift toward an interior focus is expressed in the façades of school buildings from individual punched window openings in the early twentieth century, to large expanses of banded windows with clear glass, to banded windows with glass block in the 1950s and early 1960s, to solid walls with few, if any, windows in the late 1960s. Reducing windows eliminated external distractions for students while maintaining better control of the internal climate. The use of modern air conditioning systems eliminated the need for operable windows.<sup>6</sup>

In 2017, Rosin Preservation conducted a survey of parochial schools built in Kansas City between 1880 and 1970 to see if the architectural trends in public school design also applied to parochial schools. The parochial system was smaller than the public school district, resulting in fewer examples. It was found that overall parochial schools in Kansas City reflected the same architectural trends that influenced public school design, including during the Modern Era from 1950 to 1970.<sup>7</sup> The public and parochial school systems both initiated a major construction campaign in the post-World War II era. The Kansas City school district constructed eighteen new buildings and at least ten additions to existing buildings. Of these twenty-eight buildings or additions, the district built five new junior high schools and one new high school, and

<sup>3</sup> Elizabeth Rosin and Rachel Nugent, Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic Resources of the Kansas City Missouri School District Pre-1970," 2012, F-52.

<sup>4</sup> Rosin and Nugent, E-19.

<sup>5</sup> Rosin and Nugent, F-52.

<sup>6</sup> Amy F. Ogata, "Building for Learning in Postwar American Elementary Schools," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, Vol. 67, No. 4, December 2008, 578.

<sup>7</sup> Further research of parochial school history in Kansas City revealed that these schools encountered similar difficulties with overcrowding, and suffered from teacher shortages in the mid-twentieth-century as entrance into religious teaching orders declined.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

constructed additions to one junior high school and three high schools.<sup>8</sup> The new junior high schools are similar to the design of elementary schools but on a larger scale to accommodate more students and an expanded curriculum.<sup>9</sup> The junior high schools constructed in the 1950s have low irregular massing long bands of windows, as in Lincoln Junior High School (1815 E. 22<sup>nd</sup> Street, 1954) and Fairview Junior High School (9916 E. 38<sup>th</sup> Terrace, 1957) (*Figures 21 and 22*). These buildings reflect the common expression of the Modern Movement aesthetic as applied to schools.

Some schools constructed during the Modern era reflected experimental designs that incorporated the aesthetic and building materials of the Modern Movement while also integrating an innovative design feature intended to enhance function.<sup>10</sup> For example, Richardson Elementary School (1963) at 3515 Park Avenue in the Kansas City public school system was designed on a circular plan theorized to be more inviting to children; it contained a ring of classrooms around a central core with the gymnasium (*Figure 23*). Other theories encouraged the dramatic reduction of windows to focus attention inward on the learning environment.<sup>11</sup> While the Kansas City public school system had been designing schools with large expanses of glass block and narrow ribbon windows since the early 1950s, district architects did not take the dramatic step to eliminate all windows from classrooms until the late 1960s. The design of Franklin Elementary School (1968) at 3400 Highland Avenue in Kansas City features perimeter classrooms without windows (*Figure 24*). The sprawling complexes constructed in 1968 for the Mary Harmon Weeks Elementary/Martin Luther King, Jr. Junior High School (4201 Indiana Avenue) and Manual Training High School (1215 E. Truman Road) are brick buildings without any windows except at the entrances (*Figures 25 and 27*). The main entrance to Manual Training High School has a concrete screening wall provides the only ornament on the building. The addition to Lincoln High School (2111 Woodland Avenue, 1966) has two hexagonal blocks, each with narrow high windows at the corners (*Figure 26*). All of these public schools designed without windows post-date O'Hara High School, illustrating that O'Hara High School was an early example of this experimental school design.

The physical expansion of the parochial system paralleled the public school district with the construction of twenty-one new buildings in the post-war era, including three high schools (*Figures 10-12*). Prior to the post-war expansion, there were three parochial high schools constructed in 1941; two are extant. These schools are red brick buildings with punched window openings, illustrating trends in early twentieth-century, Progressive-era school architecture (*Figures 28 and 29*). In the post-war era, architects of parochial schools also began to experiment with floor plans and materials, similar to their public school counterparts. Of the three high schools constructed in the post-war era, Notre Dame de Sion Academy (10631 Wornall Road, 1962) has a sprawling campus with an irregular plan, irregular massing, and a

<sup>8</sup> Rosin and Nugent, E-26 – E-27.

<sup>9</sup> Rosin and Nugent, F-53. Bingham Junior High School was demolished in 2016.

<sup>10</sup> Rosin and Nugent, F-53.

<sup>11</sup> Ogata, 578.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

wide variety of cladding materials (*Figure 30*). Loretto Academy (12411 Wornall Road, 1966) has an L-shaped plan for the main building but has three wings that each have three hexagonal roofs (*Figure 31*). While these schools exhibited popular design trends regarding massing, they both incorporated window openings of various configurations. The third high school built in the post-war era is O'Hara. O'Hara High School exhibits similar low massing, although it is more compact than the other two high schools. The use of brick as a cladding material is also a common feature across these three schools. O'Hara is distinct in that all of the educational functions are contained within one mass and are connected internally. There are no separate masses connected only by corridors. O'Hara is the only parochial school designed without windows, fully embracing the Modern era educational philosophy of eliminating outside distractions.

Most new construction in both parochial and public systems was elementary schools. For example, the Guardian Angel Parish School (1955) at 4262 Mercier Street in Kansas City was constructed during the Modern Era and is a low, rectangular elementary school with bands of hopper windows, blond brick veneer cladding, and a flat roof (*Figure 13*). A similar school, St. Stephen's Parish School at 1025 Bennington Avenue (1959), has a glazed entrance and stair tower (*Figure 16*). Like public schools, parochial schools designed in the Modern Era had separate wings or areas for specialized rooms, such as gymnasiums and auditoriums. Distinct from public schools, parochial schools had the challenge of housing the religious teaching staff that provided instruction at the school. Housing was often provided in a convent located adjacent to the school, but was also sometimes integrated into the school building itself as a distinct wing, as was done at O'Hara High School. Another example of a Modern Era school with a dormitory is St. Francis Xavier Parish School (1962) at 5224 Troost Avenue, which incorporated a circular wing to house its sister-teachers (*Figure 15*). A more modest example was the St. Elizabeth Parish School (1953, 14 W. 75<sup>th</sup> Street) and the adjacent St. Elizabeth Parish Convent (*Figure 14*, 1957, 2 E. 75<sup>th</sup> Street).

Architects from St. Louis, Missouri, Drake-O'Meara Associates designed O'Hara High School in 1965 in the Modern Movement style. The high school exhibits an extremely low one-story sprawling rectangular form with a flat roof (*Figure 17*). The school has a concrete foundation and is clad with steel C-channel beams that frame expanses of brown brick veneer cladding. The exterior is devoid of ornamentation and windows. (*Figure 18*). The library was the only room in the school with extensive glazing. O'Hara High School's minimal fenestration was an experimental design feature, one of the earliest in the region, that worked in tandem with its self-sufficient lighting, heating, and cooling system. Touted as a "total energy system" that was modeled after similar systems used in missile installation stations, the school had an engine room with three natural-gas driven engines (*Figure 19*).<sup>12</sup> This allowed the building to produce its own electrical power that supplied the school with lighting, heating, air conditioning, and temperature-regulated water. The lack of windows assisted in the regulation of the building's

<sup>12</sup> Hagius, "Many See New O'Hara High School."; O'Hara High School 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, 1965-1990, pamphlet, n.p.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

temperature, preserving heat in the winter and keeping the building cool in the summer. Each classroom had individual thermostats that controlled the temperature. Brother LoCoco, president of O'Hara High School in 1966, estimated the system would save the school \$5,000 to \$10,000 in energy costs per year at the time.<sup>13</sup> In keeping with experimental design theories of the time, the interior of the school featured wall-to-wall carpeting in the classrooms, plentiful interior lighting, colorful furniture, and pastel color schemes that in conjunction with the minimal fenestration was intended to create an inward-oriented learning environment.<sup>14</sup>

The interior is divided into distinct areas for classrooms, specialized rooms, and boarding for the Christian Brothers that administered the school (*Figure 4*). About forty classrooms and laboratories were grouped together in the western half of the school building. The eastern half consisted of specialized areas, including a cafeteria, a gymnasium with three basketball courts, and an auditorium with seating for 412 people.<sup>15</sup> A chapel and sacristy were in this half of the school, directly east of the auditorium. Another distinctly parochial design feature was the dormitory wing for the Christian Brothers, attached to the south elevation. The rectangular dormitory wing consisted of a common room, a dining room, and individual rooms arranged around an interior open courtyard.

## BACKGROUND HISTORY

### Catholic Parochial Education in Kansas City, Missouri

The first record of Catholic education in Kansas City dates to a letter written in 1828 by Father Lutz, in which he described staying in a house in the vicinity of steamboat landings near the south shore of the Missouri River and acting as a "school-master" in addition to other duties.<sup>16</sup> In the 1830s, Father Benedict Roux arrived to establish a formal canonical parish at Westport Landing and minister to Catholics on the frontier, with a log church built about ½ mile to the south near the present-day intersection of Pennsylvania and 11<sup>th</sup> Streets.<sup>17</sup> This would become the site of the original Catholic parish of Kansas City, called Immaculate Conception by 1847.<sup>18</sup> According to correspondence by Caroline Amanda Smart, in 1836 a separate school, commissioned by Father Roux, was located in a two-room log building next to the log church. This is the first written record of a purpose-built Catholic school in the area that would become Kansas City, Missouri.

<sup>13</sup> Hagius, "Many See New O'Hara High School."

<sup>14</sup> Hagius, "Many See New O'Hara High School."

<sup>15</sup> Hagius, "Many See New O'Hara High School."

<sup>16</sup> Charles M. Coleman, *This Far by Faith: A popular history of the Catholic people of west and northwest Missouri*, (Kansas City: Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph, 1992), 134.

<sup>17</sup> Coleman, *This Far by Faith*, 121. Westport Landing was a riverboat landing founded on the south shore of the Missouri River near its confluence with the Kansas River by pioneer John McCoy in 1834. It would become the nucleus of Kansas City.

<sup>18</sup> "History of the Cathedral," *The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception*, accessed April 4, 2017, <http://www.kcgolddome.org/page.php?ID=18>; Thomas Hornbeck, "Historical Geography of the Catholic Church in Kansas City, Missouri: 1822-1930" (master's thesis, University of Kansas, 2008), 31.



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Archbishop O'Hara High School
Name of Property
Jackson County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

In 1853, the frontier town established at the riverfront officially incorporated as the City of Kansas.<sup>19</sup> In the mid-1850s, Father Bernard Donnelly was assigned to minister in the newly-incorporated city.<sup>20</sup> At the time, many parishioners resided closer to the riverfront, but Father Donnelly envisioned the city growing to the south, in the direction of the Immaculate Conception Parish property between 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, Pennsylvania, and Broadway.<sup>21</sup> Southward expansion required the leveling of steep bluffs; to assist with the task, Father Donnelly solicited 150 Irish Catholic workers to relocate from Boston and New York City as laborers, causing an increase in Kansas City's Catholic population.<sup>22</sup> Following the Civil War, Kansas City's infrastructure, economy, and population continued to expand.<sup>23</sup> Irish and German Catholic immigrants entered the city, and three new parishes were created in the three years after the end of the Civil War to accommodate the influx.<sup>24</sup>

By 1880, Kansas City's population had reached 56,000, with approximately 19,000 Catholic worshippers.<sup>25</sup> On September 10, 1880, the Diocese of Kansas City was established by Pope Leo XIII.<sup>26</sup> John Joseph Hogan was appointed the first bishop of the newly-formed diocese, which contained 23,539 square miles and encompassed the area from the Missouri River south to Arkansas and east to central Missouri.<sup>27</sup> Bishop Hogan, who administered the Diocese of Kansas City from 1880 until his death in 1913, would see the Catholic population of Kansas City double within the first decade of his tenure, leading to the establishment of several parishes, churches, and schools.<sup>28</sup> From 1880 through 1912, fourteen parish school buildings and five Catholic academies were constructed (*Figure 8*).

After the death of Bishop Hogan in 1913, Thomas Francis Lillis served as the second Bishop of the Diocese of Kansas City, Missouri for the next twenty-five years, from February 21, 1913 until his death in December 1938.<sup>29</sup> There were approximately 60,000 Catholics in the Kansas City Diocese when Bishop Lillis was appointed.<sup>30</sup> Several new parishes were established in Kansas City during Bishop Lillis' administration, including St. Stanislaus, a Polish ethnic parish,

<sup>19</sup> The City of Kansas would officially become known as Kansas City, Missouri, in 1889.

<sup>20</sup> Father Donnelly, of Irish descent, was ordained in 1845 at a seminary in St. Louis, Missouri. Dory DeAngelo, "Biography of Father Bernard Donnelly," *Missouri Valley Special Collections, Kansas City Public Library*, accessed April 3, 2017, <http://www.kchistory.org/u?Biographies,32>.

<sup>21</sup> Hornbeck, 23.

<sup>22</sup> Hornbeck, 24.

<sup>23</sup> Hornbeck, 27. In the four years following the end of the Civil War, Kansas City's population increased from approximately 4,000 to 32,700.

<sup>24</sup> Hornbeck, 27.

<sup>25</sup> Hornbeck, 29; Albert de Zutter, "Bishop Hogan counted 600 families in first diocese," *The Catholic Key*, September 5, 1999, accessed April 4, 2017, [http://www.catholickey.com/index.php3?issue=19990905&article\\_id=422](http://www.catholickey.com/index.php3?issue=19990905&article_id=422).

<sup>26</sup> Hornbeck, 38; "Diocese of Kansas City-Saint Joseph," *Catholic Hierarchy*, accessed April 4, 2017, <http://www.catholic-hierarchy.org/diocese/dkcmo.html>.

<sup>27</sup> Hornbeck, 38.

<sup>28</sup> Hornbeck, 38.

<sup>29</sup> "Bishop Thomas Francis Lillis," *Catholic Hierarchy*, accessed April 4, 2017, <http://www.catholic-hierarchy.org/bishop/blillis.html>.

<sup>30</sup> Hornbeck, 83.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Archbishop O'Hara High School
Name of Property
Jackson County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

in 1913 and Our Lady of Guadalupe, a Mexican ethnic parish, in 1914. Several of the newly-established parishes built parochial schools once funds allowed, with the permission of the bishop. During Bishop Lillis' administration of the diocese, eighteen new parish schools were constructed and three Catholic academies were built (*Figure 9*). Several new parish schools were constructed during the 1920s, but construction nearly halted during the 1930s due to the financial strains of the Depression. No new parochial schools were constructed in Kansas City from 1934 until the early 1940s.

Bishop Edwin Vincent O'Hara was appointed to the Kansas City diocese in 1939 and administered until his death in September 1956.<sup>31</sup> O'Hara had a reputation as a progressive leader, having worked in Oregon to guarantee rights for students to attend parochial schools.<sup>32</sup> In 1940, approximately 6,687 children were enrolled in parochial schools in Kansas City.<sup>33</sup> One of Bishop O'Hara's first educational priorities was to establish diocesan high schools in the city.<sup>34</sup> This was accomplished through the construction of Hogan High School and Lillis High School in 1941, and Glennon High School in 1945. Glennon High School was in the northeast residential area, Lillis High School was in the central-eastern residential neighborhood near Hyde Park, and Hogan High School was near 63<sup>rd</sup> Street and Troost Avenue. They were the first diocesan high schools established in Kansas City. Up to this point, secondary parochial education in Kansas City was available at private Catholic academies like Rockhurst Academy (for males) and Loretto Academy (for females). Over the course of Bishop O'Hara administration, ten new parish schools were constructed (*Figure 10*). The majority were new buildings constructed to replace aging parish schools. Bishop O'Hara was also known for promoting racial integration in Kansas City's parochial schools before the *Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education* decision.<sup>35</sup> In 1947, Carmen Forte, an African American student from St. Monica's School, was enrolled at the private Loretto Academy female high school with the support of Bishop O'Hara.<sup>36</sup> Several students withdrew from Loretto Academy in protest, and Bishop O'Hara ordered the principals at the three diocesan high schools (Hogan, Lillis, and Glennon), not to accept the transfer students. In 1949, Hogan, Lillis, and Glennon High Schools each enrolled four African American students.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>31</sup> "Archbishop Edwin Vincent O'Hara," *Catholic Hierarchy*, accessed April 4, 2017, <http://www.catholic-hierarchy.org/bishop/boharae.html>.

<sup>32</sup> Barbara Magerl, "Biography of Edwin O'Hara," *Missouri Valley Special Collections, Kansas City Public Library*, accessed April 6, 2017, <http://www.kchistory.org/u/?Biographies,329>.

<sup>33</sup> Patricia Jansen Doyle, "Catholics, Too, Beset by Problems in Educating Their Young," *Kansas City Times*, July 29, 1963.

<sup>34</sup> Magerl, "Biography of Edwin O'Hara."

<sup>35</sup> Coleman, *This Far By Faith*, 167; Marty Denzer, "First black student at Loretto Academy remembers angry parents, best friend," *The Catholic Key*, August 6, 2004, accessed April 12, 2017, [http://catholickey.com/index.php3?gif=news.gif&mode=view&issue=20040806&article\\_id=3007](http://catholickey.com/index.php3?gif=news.gif&mode=view&issue=20040806&article_id=3007).

<sup>36</sup> Denzer, "First black student at Loretto Academy remembers angry parents, best friend."

<sup>37</sup> Marty Denzer, "St. Monica Parish: Home for 100 years," *The Catholic Key*, August 27, 2010, accessed April 6, 2017, [http://catholickey.com/index.php3?gif=news.gif&mode=view&issue=20100827&article\\_id=6389](http://catholickey.com/index.php3?gif=news.gif&mode=view&issue=20100827&article_id=6389).

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Archbishop O'Hara High School
Name of Property
Jackson County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Shortly before Bishop O'Hara's death in 1956, the territories of the dioceses of Kansas City and St. Joseph were united in July 1956. Bishop John Patrick Cody administered the diocese after O'Hara's death until August 1961.<sup>38</sup> In preparation of the 1959-1960 school year, parochial schools of the Kansas City-St. Joseph diocese added 100 additional elementary classrooms through remodeling of existing buildings, new additions, and new construction.<sup>39</sup> Five parishes in Kansas City received newly constructed elementary schools (*Figure 11*). Hogan, Lillis, and Glennon High Schools were operating at full capacity, and in 1961 Bishop Cody anticipated that the number of diocesan high school students would increase by 50% within the next five years.<sup>40</sup> Bishop Cody cited the two most critical areas of need as the suburban area north of the Missouri River and the suburban area to the southeast of the inner city.

In 1962, Charles Herman Helmsing assumed the role of Bishop for the Kansas City-St. Joseph Diocese.<sup>41</sup> In 1963, approximately 16,857 children were enrolled in parochial schools in Kansas City.<sup>42</sup> However, inner city parishes, particularly in the historic northeast neighborhoods, were seeing a population decline as white middle-class Catholic families moved towards the fringes of the city and into the suburbs. The demand for parochial high school education in Kansas City's southeastern suburban area was increasing. To meet this demand, Catholics in the Kansas City-St. Joseph diocese pledged three million dollars from 1961-1963 for 140 new classrooms through existing building renovations and to fund the construction of O'Hara High School at the southeast edge of the city, which was projected to cost \$1.6 million.<sup>43</sup> While demand for schooling existed, the diocese and parishes were cautious regarding new construction.<sup>44</sup> The accumulation of debt was not in the interest of the diocese, and new schools would have to be staffed with teachers, incurring more costs. From 1962 to 1966, two parish schools were constructed, two combination school-churches were constructed, two private academies were built, and one diocesan high school, O'Hara, was constructed (*Figure 12*).

O'Hara High School was constructed to accommodate Catholic families in the growing southeast area of Kansas City, as well as families in nearby suburban cities like Raytown, Grandview, Lee's Summit, and Belton.<sup>45</sup> O'Hara High School was located in the St. John Francis Regis parish, which was established in July 1964.<sup>46</sup> Additional parishes that would be served by O'Hara High School included Christ the King, Our Lady of Lourdes, Our Lady of the

<sup>38</sup> "John Patrick Cardinal Cody," *Catholic Hierarchy*, accessed April 7, 2017, <http://www.catholic-hierarchy.org/bishop/bcody.html>.

<sup>39</sup> "Parochial Schools and Classrooms," *Kansas City Times*, August 14, 1959.

<sup>40</sup> "Catholic Diocesan Fund Drive Is Set," *Kansas City Times*, September 11, 1961.

<sup>41</sup> "Bishop Charles Herman Helmsing," *Catholic Hierarchy*, accessed April 23, 2017, <http://www.catholic-hierarchy.org/bishop/bhelmsing.html>. Bishop Helmsing would administer the diocese until 1977.

<sup>42</sup> Doyle, "Catholics, Too, Beset by Problems."

<sup>43</sup> Patricia Jansen Doyle, "Catholic Schools Find Problems in Burgeoning Growth of Suburban Areas," *Kansas City Times*, July 30, 1963.

<sup>44</sup> Doyle, "Catholic Schools Find Problems."

<sup>45</sup> "Catholic Diocesan Fund Drive Is Set," *Kansas City Times*, September 11, 1961.

<sup>46</sup> Coleman, *This Far By Faith*, 237.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

Archbishop O'Hara High School
Name of Property
Jackson County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Presentation, St. Bernadette, St. Catherine of Siena, St. Matthew, St. Sabina, and St. Thomas More parishes.<sup>47</sup> The school was designed for up to 1,600 students.<sup>48</sup>

A groundbreaking ceremony for the construction of the school was held on June 7, 1964, with Bishop Helmsing in attendance.<sup>49</sup> O'Hara High School opened for classes on September 7, 1965 with 223 freshmen students.<sup>50</sup> The school was administered by the Christian Brothers, who resided in a dormitory wing of the building. The Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary along with lay teachers provided instruction.<sup>51</sup> The school was co-instructional, with boys and girls taught in separate classrooms but common areas shared, until the late 1970s.<sup>52</sup> In 1969, O'Hara High School had a total enrollment of 771 students for the upcoming year and graduated its first class of 154 seniors.<sup>53</sup> O'Hara High School has continuously operated in southeast Kansas City since 1965, but will be closed once St. Michael the Archangel High School opens in Lee's Summit, Missouri, in 2017.<sup>54</sup>

## CONCLUSION

O'Hara High School is locally significant under Criterion C for ARCHITECTURE as an excellent example of Modern Movement school design. The school clearly reflects tenets of the Modern Era that were popular when it was constructed, including a low, sprawling form with a flat roof and brick veneer cladding framed by steel C-channel beams. While being an excellent example of Modern school design, O'Hara High School is also architecturally distinct for its lack of fenestration, reflecting experimental design theories about learning that promoted inward-focused environments. In addition, it features architectural elements that are distinct to parochial schools, including an integrated chapel and a dormitory wing for the Christian Brothers that administered the school.

<sup>47</sup> Marty Denzer, "Two Schools to Become One – St. Mary's and Archbishop O'Hara," *The Catholic Key*, March 29, 2012, accessed April 24, 2017, <http://catholickey.org/2012/03/29/two-schools-to-become-one-%E2%80%93-st-mary%E2%80%99s-and-archbishop-o%E2%80%99hara/>.

<sup>48</sup> Doyle, "Catholic Schools Find Problems."

<sup>49</sup> North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, *O'Hara High School Evaluation Report*, 1982; "Break Ground Friday for O'Hara High," *Raytown News*, June 11, 1964.

<sup>50</sup> Coleman, *This Far By Faith*, 238; North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, *O'Hara High School Evaluation Report*, 1982, 9.

<sup>51</sup> Hugh Hagius, "Many See New O'Hara High School," *Kansas City Times*, January 10, 1966.

<sup>52</sup> Denzer, "Two Schools to Become One."

<sup>53</sup> North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, *O'Hara High School Evaluation Report*, 1982, 9.

<sup>54</sup> Mike Genet, "New Catholic high school expected to open in fall of 2016," *The Examiner*, April 24, 2015, accessed April 27, 2017, <http://www.examiner.net/article/20150424/NEWS/150429342>; Kevin Kelly, "Construction Set to Begin, High School Should Open in 2017," *McCownGordon*, January 29, 2016, accessed April 27, 2017, <http://www.mccowngordon.com/news/news-detail/2016/01/29/construction-set-to-begin-high-school-should-open-in-2017>.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 16

Archbishop O'Hara High School
Name of Property
Jackson County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 17

Archbishop O'Hara High School

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National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number   9   Page   18  

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County and State

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National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 19

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Verbal Boundary Description** (On continuation sheet)

The nominated parcel occupies an 9.4-acre site at 9001 James A. Reed Road in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri. The western boundary of the site is James A. Reed Road, the southern boundary is an asphalt drive that connects to an asphalt parking lot, which forms the eastern boundary. The north boundary is formed by an asphalt drive that connects back to James A. Reed Road.

**Boundary Justification** (On continuation sheet)

The boundary includes the parcel historically associated with the nominated property during the period of significance. The legal parcel to the north and east is owned by the Catholic Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph and has been developed with a parochial elementary school and athletic fields. These resources do not date to the period of significance of O'Hara High School and have been excluded from the nominated site.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 20

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

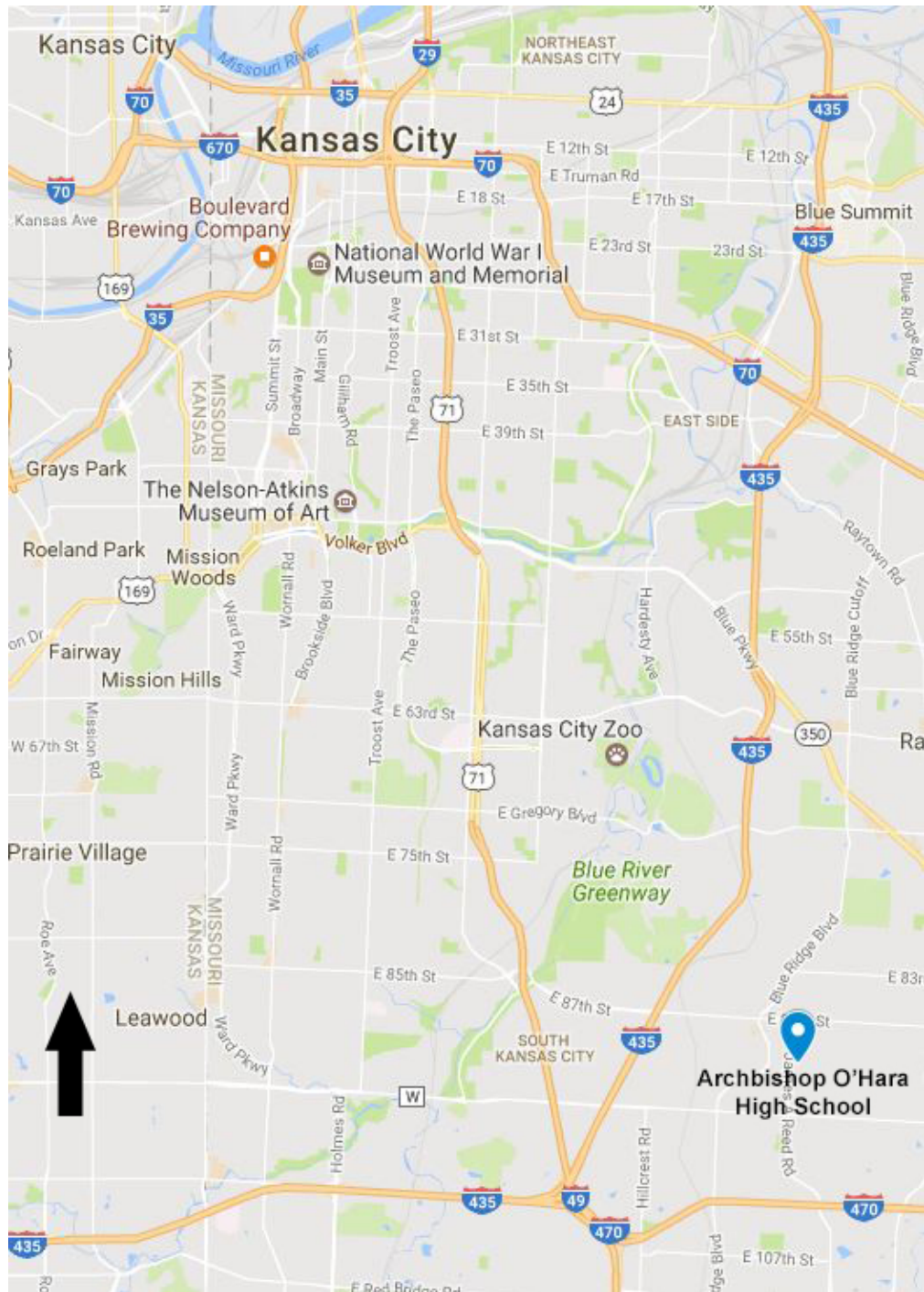
Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 1.** Contextual Map. *Source: Google Maps, 2017.*





National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 21

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 2.** Site Map with National Register boundary. Source: *Google Earth, 2017.*



O'Hara High School  
9001 James A. Reed Road, Kansas City, Missouri  
38.959914  
-94.492366

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 22

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

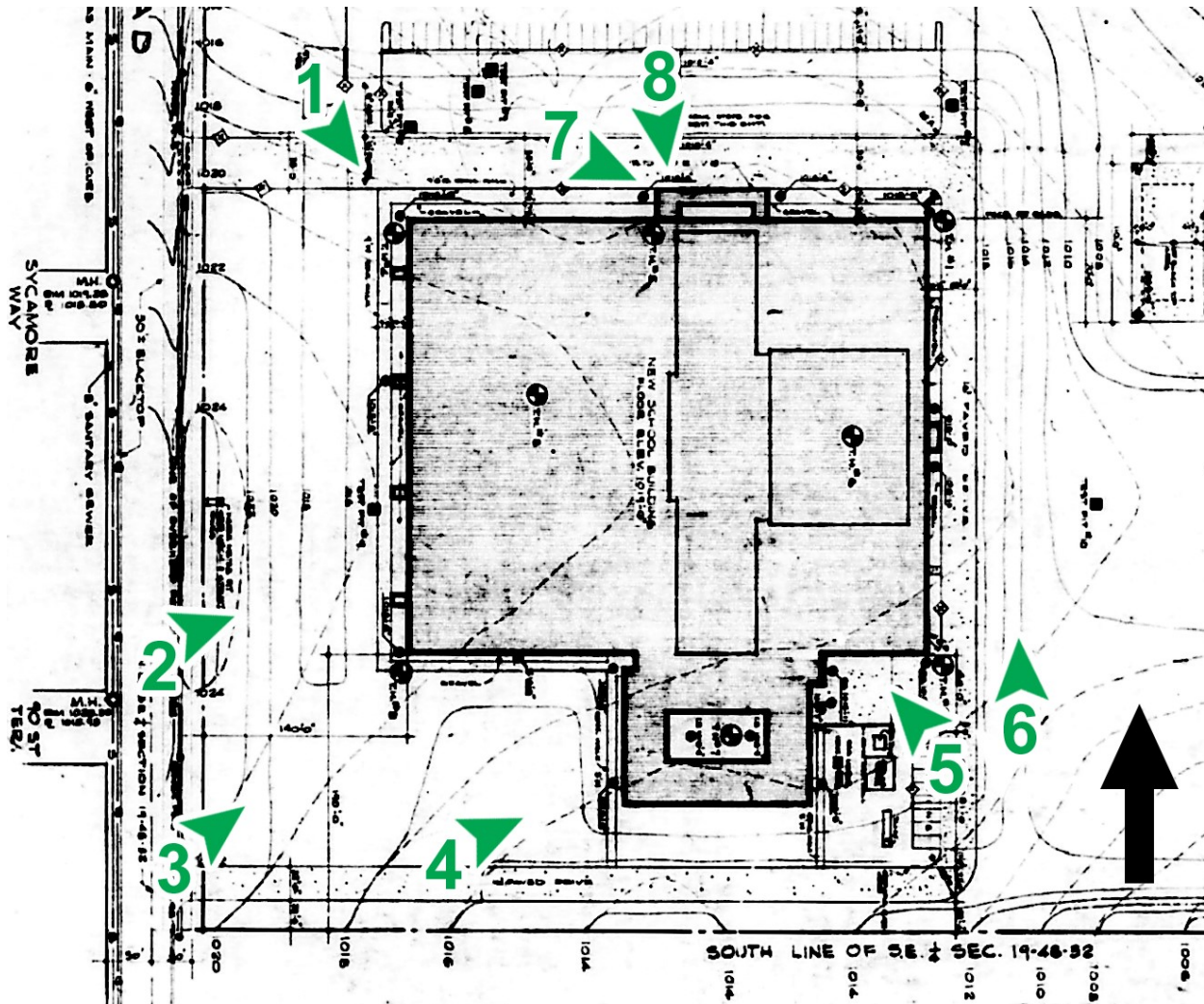
Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 3. Photo Map – Exterior. Source: Drake-O'Meara Associates, 1965. Form of building has not been altered.





National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 23

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

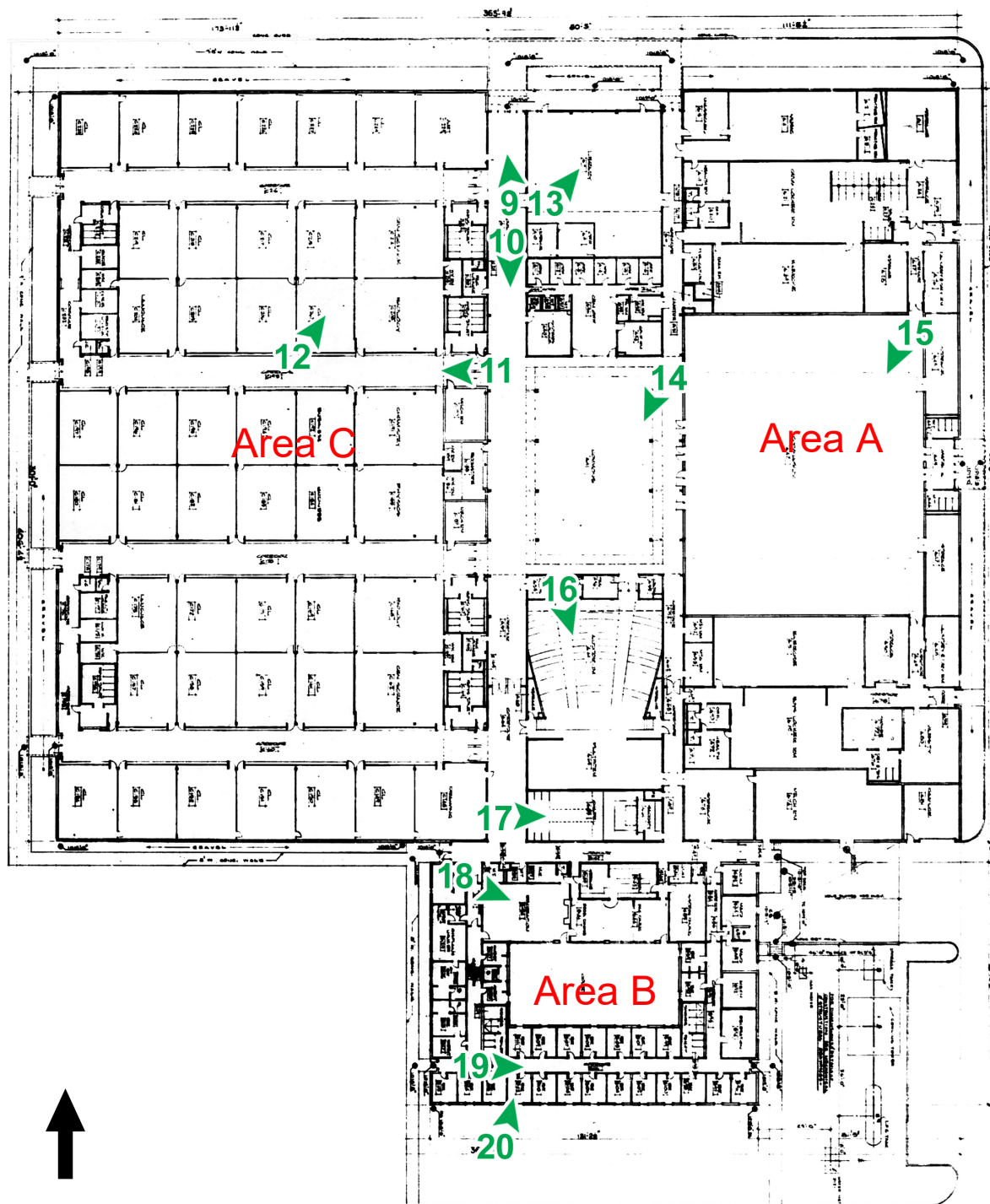
Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 4. Photo Map – Interior. Source: Drake-O'Meara Associates, 1965. Layout of building has not been altered.



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 24

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

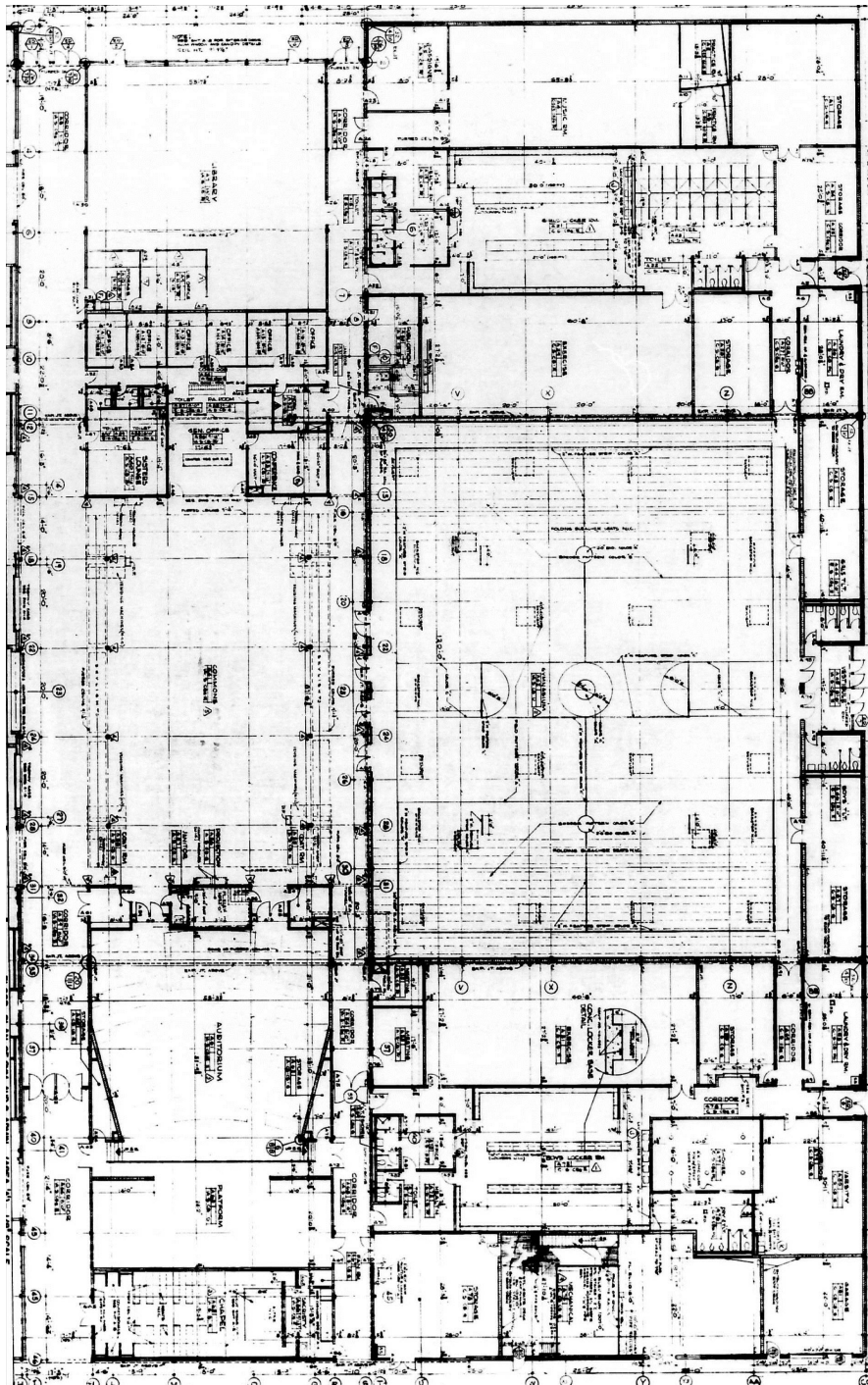
Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 5.** O'Hara High School Floor Plan, "Area A", containing specialized spaces such as auditorium, gymnasium, and chapel. *Source: Drake-O'Meara Associates, 1965.* An interior survey has confirmed that the layout of the building has not been altered.





National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 25

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

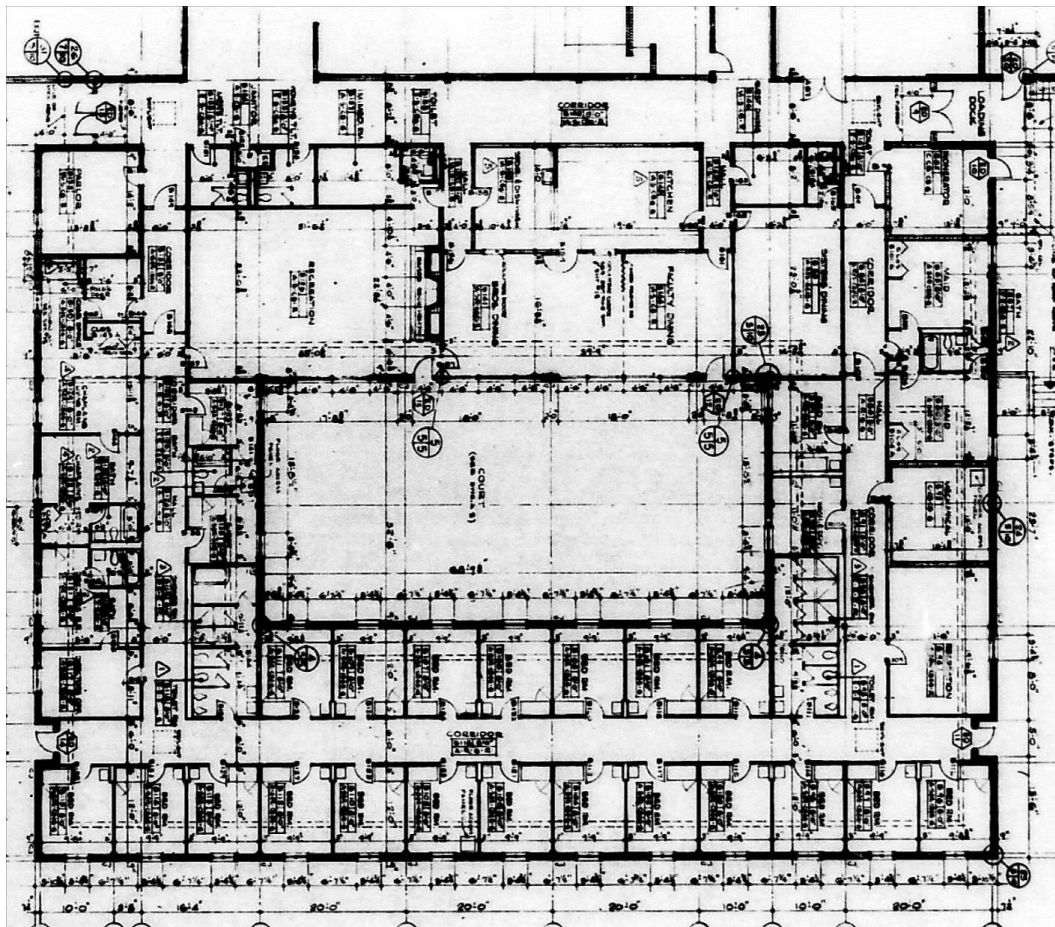
Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 6.** O'Hara High School Floor Plan, "Area B", dormitory wing. *Source: Drake-O'Meara Associates, 1965.* An interior survey has confirmed that the layout of the building has not been altered.



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 26

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

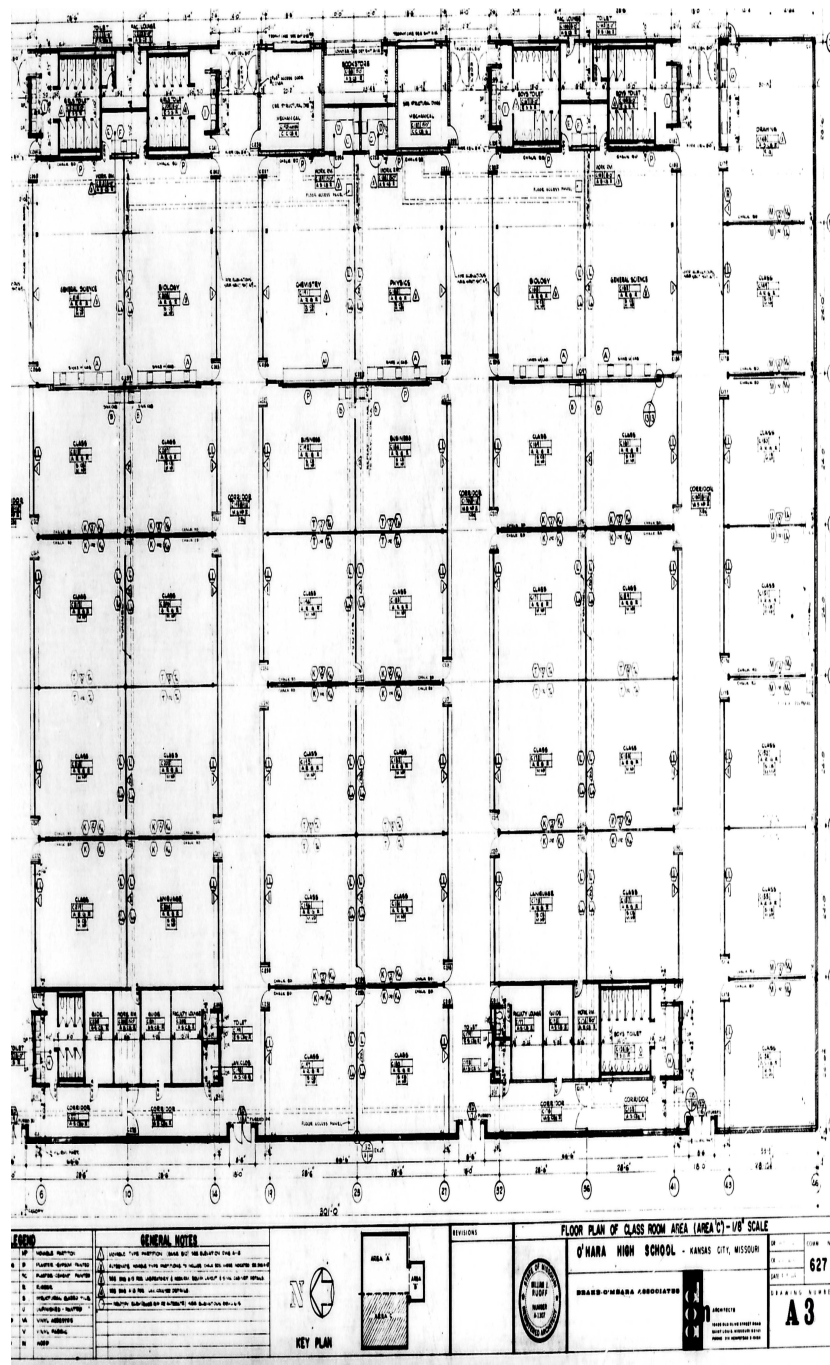
Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 7.** O'Hara High School Floor Plan, "Area C", classrooms. *Source: Drake-O'Meara Associates, 1965.* An interior survey has confirmed that the layout of the building has not been altered.



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 27

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 8.** Table of Catholic academies and parish schools constructed from 1880 through 1912 (during Bishop Hogan's administration of the Kansas City Diocese). *Source: Rosin Preservation, 2017. Data compiled via review of Charles M. Coleman's This Far by Faith: A popular history of the Catholic people of west and northwest Missouri, Kansas City City Directories, Sanborn Maps, and field reconnaissance survey.*

<b>Purpose-Built Catholic Schools in Kansas City, 1880-1912</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Date / Architect</b>	<b>Extant</b>
St. Patrick's Parish School Hall	NE corner of Locust and 8 <sup>th</sup> Sts	ca. 1881 / Unknown	No
St. Aloysius Parish School	NE corner of Prospect and Peery Aves	ca. 1887 / Unknown	No
Sacred Heart Parish School	NE corner of Belleview Ave and W. 26 <sup>th</sup> St	1888 / Unknown	No
Cathedral Commercial School (specialized academy)	414 W. 12 <sup>th</sup> St	1889 / Unknown	No
Holy Name Parish School	2319 Walrond Ave	1890 / James Bannon	No
St. Francis Seraph Parish School	811 N. Agnes Ave	1897 / Unknown	No
St. Agnes Academy	134 N. Hardesty Ave	1901 / Unknown	No
St. Joseph Parish School	1824 Forest Ave	1902 / Unknown	Yes
Loretto Academy	1111 W. 39 <sup>th</sup> St	1903 / Barnett, Haynes, & Barnett	Yes
Our Lady of Perpetual Help Redemptorist Parish School	SW corner of Linwood Blvd and Wyandotte St	ca. 1904 / Unknown	No
Holy Rosary Parish School	529 Campbell St	ca. 1907 / Unknown	No
Our Lady of Sorrows Church and Parish School (German congregation)	422 E. 26 <sup>th</sup> St	ca. 1907 / Unknown	No
St. James Parish School	NE corner of Tracy Ave and E. 40 <sup>th</sup> St	1907 / Ernest Skofstad	No
St. Vincent Academy and Parish School	SW corner of Flora Ave and E. 31 <sup>st</sup> St	1907 / Jerome Donnelly	Yes
St. John the Baptist Parish School	534 Tracy Ave	1909 / Unknown	No
De La Salle Academy	1524 The Paseo	1910 / Unknown	Yes
(New) St. Teresa's Academy	5600 Main St	1910 / Unknown	Yes
Guardian Angel Church and Parish School (German congregation)	NW corner of Mercier St and Westport Rd	1910 / Unknown	No
Our Lady of Good Counsel Parish School	SE corner of W. 38 <sup>th</sup> Terr and Pennsylvania Ave	1912 / Unknown	No

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 28

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 9.** Table of Catholic academies and parish schools constructed from 1913 through 1938 (during Bishop Lillis' administration of the Kansas City Diocese). *Source: Rosin Preservation, 2017. Data compiled via review of Charles M. Coleman's This Far by Faith: A popular history of the Catholic people of west and northwest Missouri, Kansas City City Directories, Sanborn Maps, and field reconnaissance survey.*

Purpose-Built Catholic Schools in Kansas City, 1913-1938	Address	Date / Architect	Extant
St. Monica Church and Parish School (African American congregation)	NE corner of Lydia Ave and E. 17 <sup>th</sup> St	1913 / Dr. Thomas E. Purcell	Yes
Rockhurst Academy and High School	5225 Troost Ave	1914-1916 / Unknown	Yes
Holy Trinity Parish School	3914 E. 10 <sup>th</sup> St	1919 / Michael J. O'Connor	No
St. Stephen's Parish School	1025 Bennington Ave	ca. 1919 / Unknown	No
Visitation Parish School	5134 Baltimore Ave	1921 / Unknown	No
St. Francis Xavier Parish School	5224 Troost Ave	1922 / Unknown	No
Holy Cross Parish School	5108 St. John Ave	1923 / Unknown	Yes
Redemptorist School / Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish School	211 Linwood Blvd	1924 / Edgar P. Madorie	Yes
(New) St. James Parish School	3941 Tracy Ave	ca. 1924 / Unknown	No
St. Louis Parish School	5840 Swope Pkwy	1925 / Unknown	Yes
St. Michael's Parish School	2415 Brighton Ave	1926 / Unknown	No
St. Therese Little Flower Parish Church and School	5809 Michigan Ave	1926 / Unknown	Yes
Assumption School (wing added to Assumption Church)	3210 Lexington Ave	1927 / Unknown	Yes
Our Lady of Guadalupe Parish School (Mexican congregation)	2310 Madison Ave	1927 / Unknown	Yes
St. Elizabeth Parish School	14 W. 75 <sup>th</sup> St	1927-1934 / Raney & Corman	Yes
St. Augustine Parish School	1818 E. 79 <sup>th</sup> St	1928 / Unknown	Yes
St. Peter's Church and Parish School	6400 Charlotte St	1928 / J. P. Dillon	Yes
Notre Dame de Sion School	3823 Locust St	1929 / Unknown	Yes
St. Stanislaus Church and Parish School (Polish congregation)	1734 Ewing Ave	ca. 1929 / Unknown	Yes

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 29

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

St. John's High School and Seminary	2015 E. 72 <sup>nd</sup> St	1931 / Unknown	Yes
(New) St. Aloysius Parish School	2610 Peery Ave	1934 / Unknown	No

**Figure 10.** Table of Catholic academies and parish schools constructed from 1939 through 1956 (during Bishop O'Hara's administration of the Kansas City Diocese). *Source: Rosin Preservation, 2017. Data compiled via review of Charles M. Coleman's This Far by Faith: A popular history of the Catholic people of west and northwest Missouri, Kansas City City Directories, Sanborn Maps, and field reconnaissance survey.*

<b>Purpose-Built Catholic Schools in Kansas City, 1939-1956</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Date / Architect</b>	<b>Extant</b>
Blessed Sacrament Parish School	3001 E. 39 <sup>th</sup> St	1941 / Unknown	Yes
(New) St. Francis Seraph Parish School	823 N. Agnes Ave	1941 / Joseph B. Shaughnessy	No
Hogan High School	1221 E. Meyer Blvd	1941 / Shaughnessy and Benberg	Yes
Lillis High School	3740 Forest Ave	1941 / Shaughnessy and Benberg	Yes
Glennon High School	134 N. Hardesty Ave	1945 / Shaughnessy and Bower	No
Christ the King Parish School	425 W. 85 <sup>th</sup> St	1946 / Unknown	Yes
St. Catherine Parish School	10526 Grandview Rd	1948 / Voskamp and Slezak	Yes
St. John the Baptist Parish School	548 Brooklyn Ave	1948 / Carroll and Dean	Yes
(New) Cathedral Commercial School	1112 Broadway Blvd	1953 / Samuel W. Bihr	Yes
(New) St. Elizabeth Parish School	2 E. 75 <sup>th</sup> St	1953 / R.J. Raney	Yes
(New) Annunciation Parish School	2800 Linwood Blvd	1954 / Unknown	Yes
(New) Assumption Parish School	309 Benton Blvd	1954 / Unknown	Yes
(New) Guardian Angel Parish School	4232 Mercier St	1955 / Shaughnessy, Bower, and Grimaldi	Yes
(New) Holy Name Parish School	2210 Kansas Ave	1955 / Unknown	Yes

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 30

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 11.** Table of Catholic academies and parish schools constructed from 1956 through 1961 (during Bishop Cody's administration of the Kansas City-St. Joseph Diocese). *Source: Rosin Preservation, 2017. Data compiled via review of Charles M. Coleman's This Far by Faith: A popular history of the Catholic people of west and northwest Missouri, Kansas City City Directories, Sanborn Maps, and field reconnaissance survey.*

Purpose-Built Catholic Schools in Kansas City, 1956-1961	Address	Date / Architect	Extant
Immaculate Heart of Mary (St. Mary's) Parish School	2402 Swope Pkwy	1957 / R.L. O'Brien	Yes
(New) Holy Trinity Parish School	4012 E. 10 <sup>th</sup> St	1959 / Shaughnessy, Bower, and Grimaldi	Yes
(New) St. Stephen's Parish School	1025 Bennington Ave	1959 / Shaughnessy, Bower, and Grimaldi	Yes
St. Bernadette Church and Parish School	9020 E. 51 Terr	1960 / Shaughnessy, Bower, and Grimaldi	Yes
(New) Visitation Parish School	5134 Baltimore Ave	1960 / Shaughnessy, Bower, and Grimaldi	Yes

**Figure 12.** Table of Catholic academies and parish schools constructed from 1962 through 1966 (during Bishop Helmsing's administration of the Kansas City-St. Joseph Diocese). *Source: Rosin Preservation, 2017. Data compiled via review of Charles M. Coleman's This Far by Faith: A popular history of the Catholic people of west and northwest Missouri, Kansas City City Directories, Sanborn Maps, and field reconnaissance survey.*

Purpose-Built Catholic Schools in Kansas City, 1962-1966	Address	Date / Architect	Extant
(New) St. Francis Xavier School	5224 Troost Ave	1962 / Shaughnessy, Bower, and Grimaldi	Yes
(New) Holy Cross School	121 N. Quincy Ave	1962 / Shaughnessy, Bower, and Grimaldi	Yes
Notre Dame de Sion Academy	10631 Wornall Rd	1962 / Unknown	Yes
O'Hara High School	9001 James A. Reed Rd	1964 / Drake O'Meara Associates	Yes
St. John Francis Regis Church and Parish School	8941 James A. Reed Rd	1966 / Russell O'Brien	Yes
St. Thomas More Church and Parish School	11800 Holmes Rd	1966 / James V. Marra	Yes
(New) Loretto Academy	12411 Wornall Rd	1966 / Unknown	Yes

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 31

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 13.** Guardian Angels School, constructed in 1955 (image taken in 1999). *Source: Missouri Valley Special Collections, Kansas City Public Library. Available online at: <http://www.kchistory.org/u/?Montgomery,2413>.*



**Figure 14.** St. Elizabeth Parish School Convent, constructed in 1957. *Source: Google Earth, 2017.*





National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 32

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 15.** St. Francis Xavier Parish School, constructed in 1962, circular convent wing. *Source: Brad Finch, 2017.*



**Figure 16.** St. Stephen's Parish School, constructed in 1959, primary entrance. *Source: Rosin Preservation, 2017.*





National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 33

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

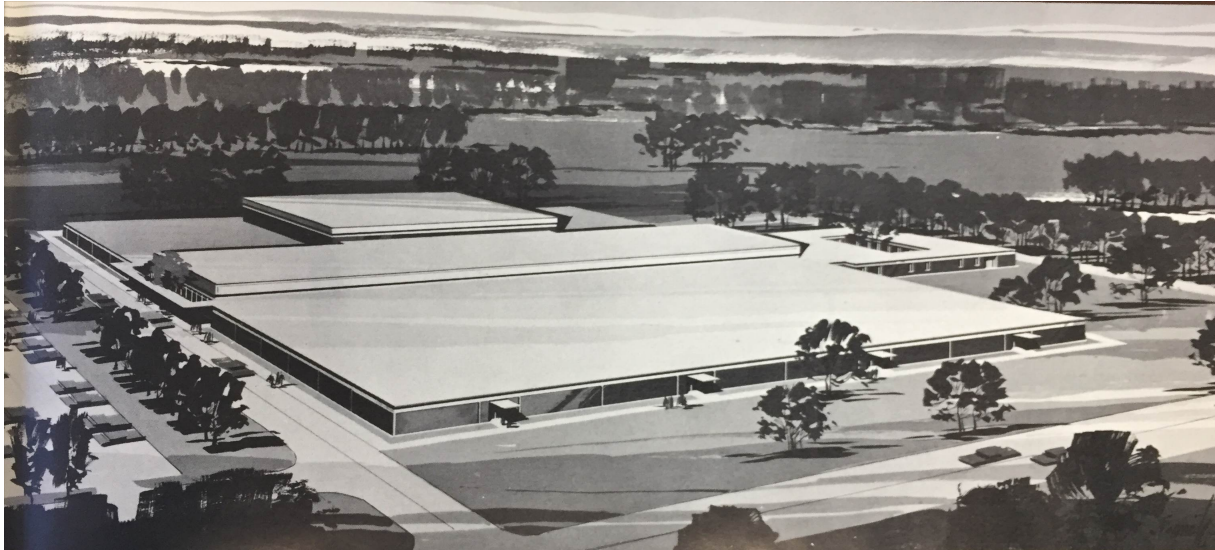
Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 17.** O'Hara High School, illustration by Drake-O'Meara Associates. *Source: O'Hara High School 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, 1965-1990, pamphlet, n.p.*



**Figure 18.** O'Hara High School, photograph. *Source: O'Hara High School 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, 1965-1990, pamphlet, n.p.*



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 34

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

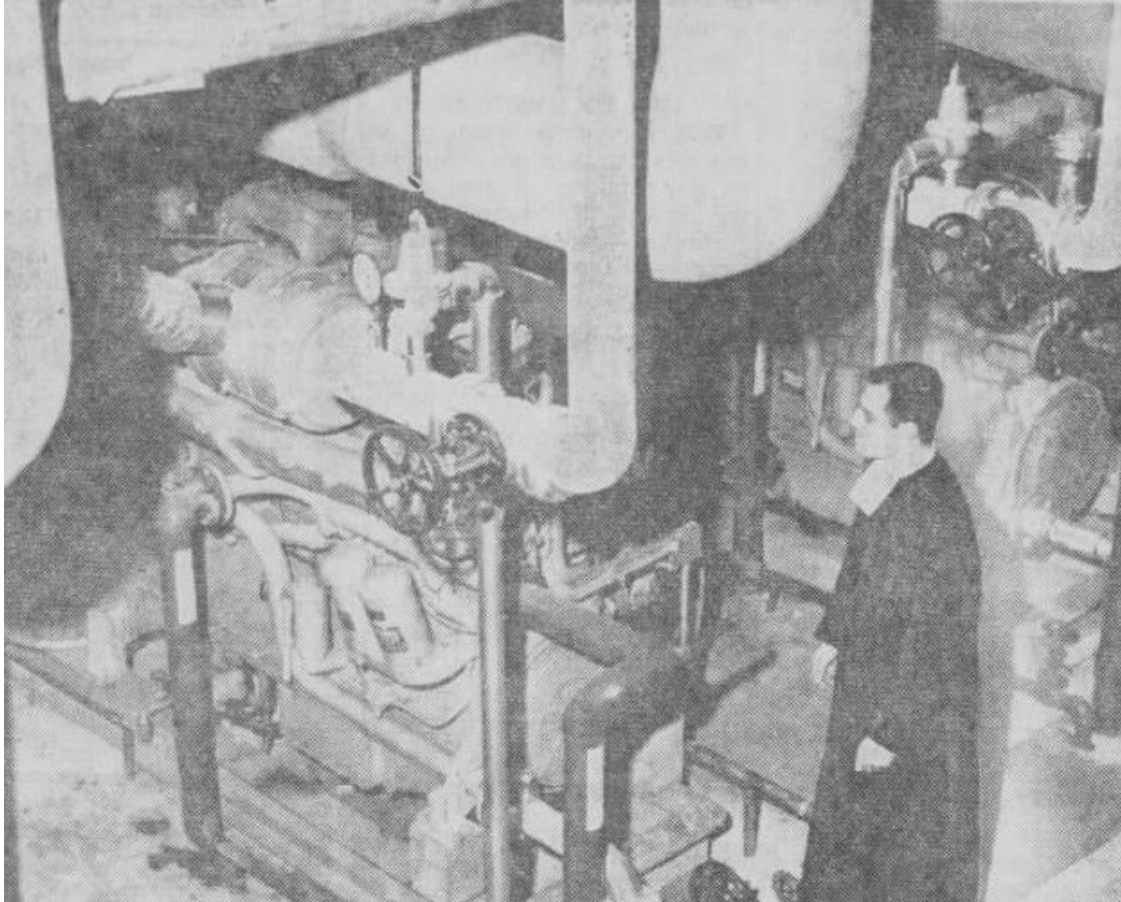
Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 19.** Brother Joel Mittino in the engine room of O'Hara High School, newspaper clipping. *Source: Hugh Hagus, "Many See New O'Hara High School," Kansas City Times, January 10, 1966.*



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 35

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 20.** O'Hara High School, Area B, east elevation detail and Area A, south elevation detail. *Source: Brad Finch, 2017.*





National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 36

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 21.** Lincoln Junior High School (1812 E. 22<sup>nd</sup> Street, 1954), Kansas City Public Schools, Photo and Plan.  
*Source: Brad Finch, 2011; Google Maps 2017.*





National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 37

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 22.** Fairview Junior High School (9917 E. 38<sup>th</sup> Terrace, 1957), Kansas City Public Schools, Photo and Plan.  
*Source: Brad Finch, 2011; Google Maps 2017.*





National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 38

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

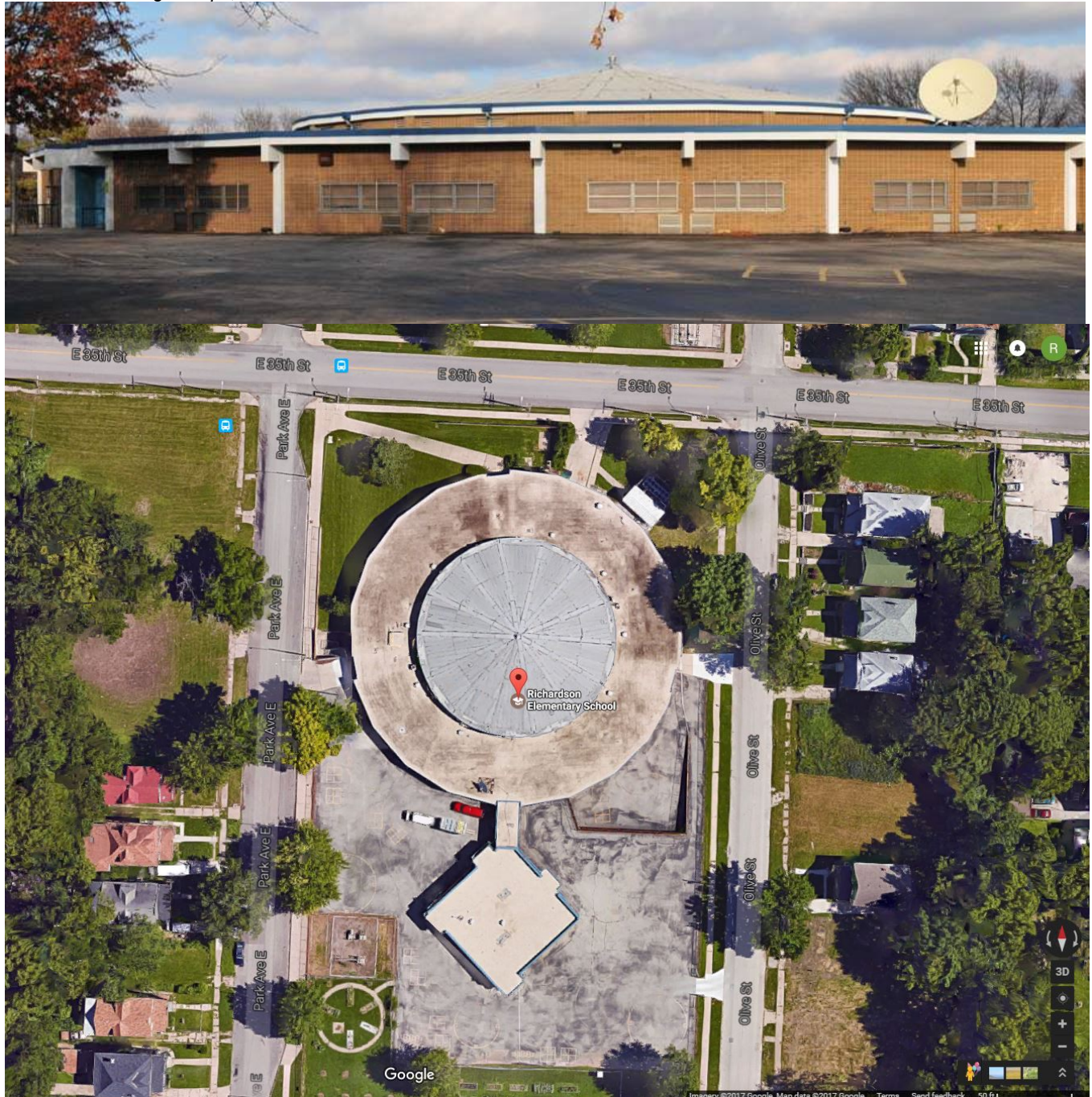
Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 23.** Richardson School (3515 Park Ave., 1963), Kansas City Public Schools, Photo and Plan. *Source: Brad Finch, 2011; Google Maps, 2017.*





National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 39

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

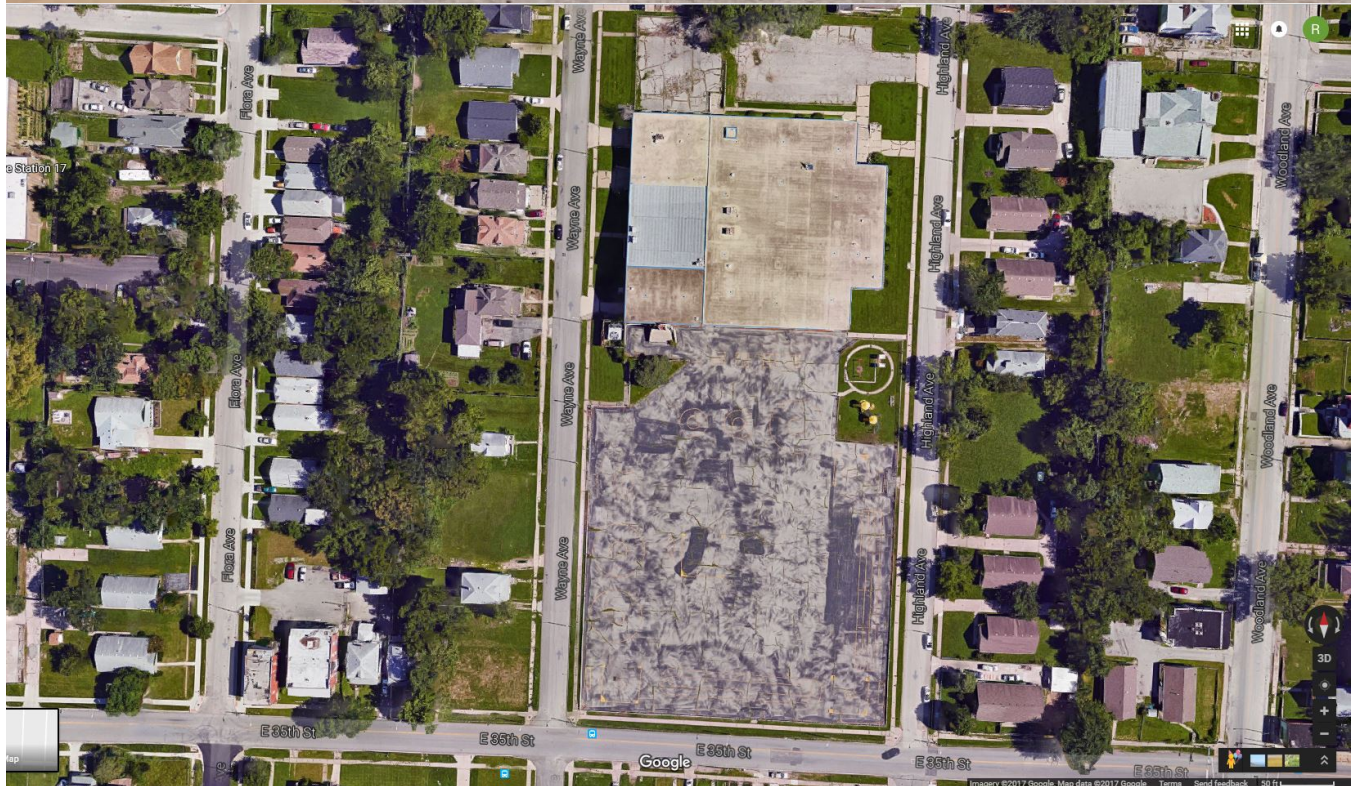
Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 24.** Franklin School (3400 Highland Ave., 1968), Kansas City Public Schools, Photo and Plan. *Source: Brad Finch, 2011; Google Maps, 2017.*





National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 40

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

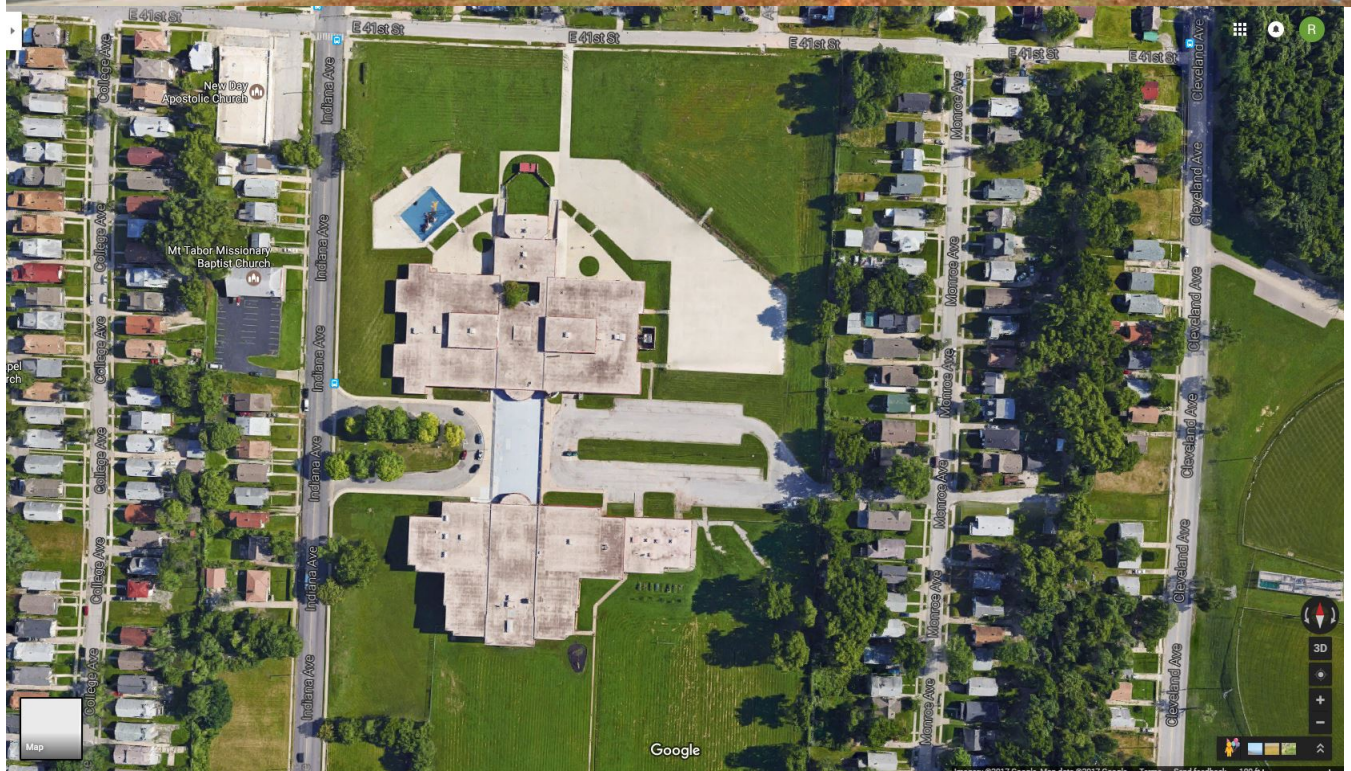
Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 25.** Weeks Elementary School and Martin Luther King, Jr. Middle School complex (4201 Indiana Ave., 1968), Kansas City Public Schools, Photo and Plan. *Source: Brad Finch, 2011; Google Maps, 2017.*





National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 41

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 26.** Lincoln High School Addition (2111 Woodland Avenue, 1966), Kansas City Public Schools, Photo and Plan. Source: Brad Finch, 2011; Google Maps, 2017.





National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 42

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 27.** Manual Training High School (1215 E. Truman Road, 1968), Kansas City Public Schools, Photo and Plan. Source: Brad Finch, 2011; Google Maps, 2017.





National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 43

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 28.** Bishop Lillis High School (3740 Forest Avenue, 1941) Catholic School, Photo. *Source: Google Maps, 2017.*



**Figure 29.** Bishop Hogan High School (1221 E. Meyer Boulevard, 1941) Catholic School, Photo. *Source: Google Maps, 2017.*





National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 44

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 30.** Notre Dame de Sion (10631 Wornall Road, 1962) Catholic School, Photo and Plan. *Source: Google Maps, 2017.*





National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 45

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 31.** Loretto Academy (12411 Wornall Road, 1966) Catholic School, Plan. *Source: Google Maps, 2017.*



**Figure 32.** Garage at O'Hara High School (Non-Contributing Building), view NW. *Source: Brad Finch, f-stop Photography, 2017.*



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Owner Info Page 46

Archbishop O'Hara High School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Owner**

ARCHBISHOP O'HARA HIGH SCHOOL  
20 W 9TH ST  
KANSAS CITY, MO 64105









O'HARA HIGH SCHOOL





















Archbishop O'Hara High School





Archbishop O'Hara High School

Catholic education  
in the  
Lasallian tradition









100 HALL

Always in the Presence of God

















AUDITORIUM

CELTIC CAFE























