

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 Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Additional Documentation)

Other names/site number N/A

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 915-925 Grand Boulevard and 904 McGee Street

N/A

not for publication

City or town Kansas City

N/A

vicinity

State Missouri Code MO County Jackson

Code 105

Zip code 64106

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

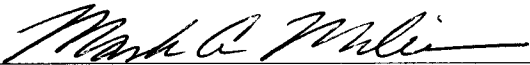
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

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.

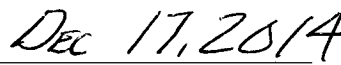
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria: X A B C D



Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles, Deputy SHPO



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

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City
(Additional Documentation)

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

5. Classification

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	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional

TRANSPORTATION: Road-related/parking garage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Classical Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Stone: Marble

Brick

roof: Asphalt

other: EIFS

☒

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City
(Additional Documentation)

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

Areas of Significance

ECONOMICS

Period of Significance

1921-1965

Significant Dates

1965

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Graham, Anderson, Probst and White (FRB Building)

Kivett & Myers (1965 garage addition)

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: **NPS; KCMO Public Library, WHMC-UMKC**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City
(Additional Documentation)

Name of Property

Jackson County, Missouri

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.9

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

1 _____
Latitude: _____ 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 15 363358 4329130
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 Nugent, Sr. Associate and Elizabeth Rosin, Principal

organization Rosin Preservation, LLC

date September 17, 2014

street & number 215 W 18th Street, Suite 150

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.).

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City
(Additional Documentation)

Jackson County, Missouri

Name of Property

County and State

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.

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: **Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City**

City or Vicinity: **Kansas City**

County: **Jackson** State: **Missouri**

Photographer: **Susan Richards Johnson & Associates**

Date

Photographed: **March 2014**

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

- 1 of 12: FRB building and parking garage addition, view north
- 2 of 12: FRB building and parking garage addition, view northwest
- 3 of 12: FRB building, parking garage addition, and 915 Grand Boulevard, view southwest
- 4 of 12: Parking garage addition connection to FRB building, view north
- 5 of 12: FRB building connection to parking garage addition, first floor, view east
- 6 of 12: FRB building connection to parking garage addition, first floor, view east
- 7 of 12: FRB building connection to parking garage addition, first floor, view east
- 8 of 12: FRB building (right), 915 Grand Boulevard (left), and connector, view northeast
- 9 of 12: 915 Grand Boulevard, view east
- 10 of 12: 915 Grand Boulevard, Historic stair and elevator, view southeast
- 11 of 12: 915 Grand Boulevard, second floor, non-historic finishes, view west
- 12 of 12: 915 Grand Boulevard, basement, mechanical connections, view southwest

Figure Log:

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

Figure 1. Site Plan. *Kansas City Parcel Viewer*, 2014.

Figure 2. Photo Map. *Kansas City Parcel Viewer*, 2014.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Additional Documentation) is submitted to accomplish two goals. First, to extend the period of significance to 1965 to clarify the parking garage and vault expansion addition as a contributing element of the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) property, and second, to add a description of the building attached to the north of the primary FRB building (*Figure 1*). The four-story building at 915 Grand Boulevard and the narrow one-story connector addition are located within the boundary of the nominated property and are functionally integrated with the FRB building. The parking garage, designed by the prominent local architecture firm Kivett & Myers in 1965, was described in the original FRB nomination as non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance defined in that document. Constructed in 1909, the FRB modified the building at 915 Grand Boulevard when the agency acquired it in 1976. At this time, the FRB also demolished a three-story building at 917-919 Grand and subsequently constructed a one-story connector and courtyard between the two buildings. The exterior and the main public spaces (lobby, corridor, employee amenity spaces) of the FRB building have not changed since the 2007 nomination (*Photo 1*). Non-historic partitions and dropped ceilings were removed from the main FRB Building.

ELABORATION

Parking Garage (1965)

The current FRB nomination describes the parking garage, which was added to the building in 1965 (*Photos 1-4*). While the design when viewed from street level appears to be a standalone structure, the addition included expansion of the bank vault below ground to improve the security of transferring currency to and from the FRB vault. The four parking levels above ground provide secure parking for FRB employees. The interior of the parking area is highly utilitarian with concrete decks, posts, and ceilings. The connection between the parking garage and FRB building has terrazzo floors, polished travertine wall panels, and a non-historic dropped ceiling (*Photos 5-7*).

915 Grand (c. 1909) – Non-Contributing

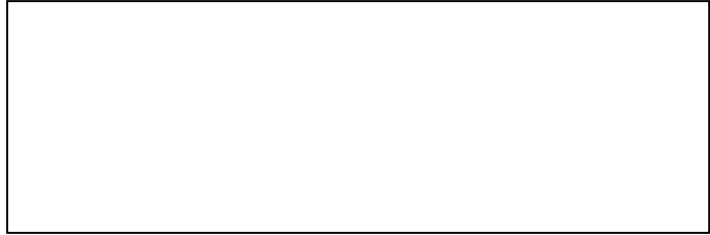
Exterior

The building at 915 Grand Boulevard is a four-story rectangular building with an ornate terra cotta front (west) façade, brick secondary façades, and a flat roof (*Photo 9*). Steel posts and beams support the concrete floors to create fireproof construction. The one-story connector attaches to the west end of the south elevation (*Photo 8*). A paved surface parking lot abuts the building to the north. The four-level parking garage stands across the alley from the east elevation.

The front (west) elevation of this two-part commercial block is three wide bays. Non-historic concrete and glazed panels fill the entire first-story storefront, a modification made during the 1976 conversion to FRB property. The concrete panels have vertical bands that define six bays. Each bay, except for the southernmost bay, contains a single fixed window. The south bay has a recessed entrance. Non-historic paired one-over-one fixed aluminum windows fill each bay of the upper stories. The ornamentation at each story is slightly different. Thick entablatures, cornices, and spandrel panels separate each story. Quoins ornament the corners of the first and second stories. Projecting blocks ornament the ends of the simple entablature with narrow egg and dart molding above the first story. Scrolls and small acanthus leaves ornament the end blocks. A more elaborate cornice with egg and dart molding and a band with a

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circular motif caps the second story. Highly ornate modillions with large scrolls and acanthus leaves support the cornice at the north and south ends of the façade. Two-story pilasters frame the deeply recessed bays. The pilasters have simple capitals and egg and dart molding along the window edge. A cornice consisting of small arches with ornate scroll modillions caps the building.

A narrow one-story addition to 915 Grand connects its first story to the first story of the FRB near the west edge of the property, although it is set back slightly from the sidewalk (*Photo 8*). Alternating solid and glazed walls form five bays on the front (west) façade. A horizontal band divides each bay into what appears to be two stories, although there is only one story above ground on the interior. The bays are set in slightly different planes and have parapets of different heights. These bays have aluminum storefronts with single entrances and tinted display and clerestory windows. EIFS panels clad the stepped parapet and exaggerated cornice.

The connector fills the west quarter of the lot. A courtyard with brick pavers, concrete slabs, and concrete planters fills the east three-quarters of the lot.

The secondary elevations have parged or painted brick walls with punched window openings. The north elevation has six window openings on the third story. Four openings on the second story were previously infilled with brick. The segmental arched openings have brick sills. Non-historic two-light fixed windows fill the third-story openings. The south elevation has four window openings on the third story. The two center openings have two-light fixed windows while the outer windows have two-over-two double-hung sashes (*Photo 8*). Two elevator headhouses rise above the brick parapet on the south elevation.

Interior

The FRB altered the interior of 915 Grand when they acquired it in 1976 and during subsequent renovations. There is very little historic material extant. The concrete floors are intact beneath non-historic carpeting. Finishes on each floor include non-historic drywall partitions, vinyl base, and dropped ceilings with lay-in acoustical tiles (*Photo 11*). Non-historic bathrooms have VCT flooring, drywall partitions, and dropped ceilings. Structural steel posts are encased in drywall. Two historic stairwells with metal staircases and ornate balusters are intact on the south side of the building, although they have been enclosed with drywall partitions on each floor. The historic freight elevator shaft and wood gate at each floor are extant at the southeast corner of the building (*Photo 10*). The historic passenger elevator is extant further west on the south side of building.

The interior of the connector has VCT flooring, drywall partitions, and dropped ceilings with acoustical tiles. The basement fills the lot below the connector and the courtyard. Finishes include non-historic VCT flooring, drywall partitions, and dropped ceilings. Mechanical, electrical, and plumbing infrastructure connect to the FRB and 915 Grand through this level (*Photo 12*).

While the building at 915 Grand Boulevard pre-dates the FRB, it became functionally integrated with it in 1976. The building at 915 Grand does not have any associations with the FRB during the period of significance or with the areas of significance under which it is nominated, thus it is considered non-contributing. The mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems for the building, added or improved in 1976, connect to the FRB through the basement and the basement of the connector addition.

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SUMMARY

The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Additional Documentation) extends the period of significance for the current nomination to 1965 to include the parking garage and vault expansion constructed on the east side of the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) building. This document also adds one non-contributing resource to the National Register property – the building at 915 Grand, which was purchased by the FRB in 1976. The parking garage at 904 McGee was added to the FRB in 1965. The building at 915 Grand Boulevard was built c. 1909 and enlarged c. 1976 with the construction of an enclosed walkway that connects to the primary building.¹ Both of these resources are located within the current boundary of the listed property. The parking garage contributes to the area of local significance associated with the current nomination: Criterion A for ECONOMICS. The garage supports the function of the FRB in facilitating the secure transfer of currency to and from the FRB vault and directly serves the employees of the Federal Reserve Bank. It clearly reflects the design aesthetic of the federal government from the 1950s to the 1970s. The 915 Grand building originally housed professional offices, but when acquired by the FRB was repurposed to house security functions. The mechanical system for the FRB was also upgraded at this time, and these improvements functionally and physically conjoined the buildings at the basement level. While the garage differs in architectural style from the FRB, it is integral to the agency's operations. The 915 Grand building does not have historical associations with FRB and is therefore non-contributing. This additional documentation extends the period of significance from 1957, as stated in the current nomination, to 1965 to include context for the parking garage, which facilitated the secure storage and transfer of currency.

ELABORATION

Parking Garage Addition

Constructed in 1965, the parking garage addition was integral to the primary function of the FRB building, the secure housing of all Federal Reserve offices and money-handling functions for the Federal Reserve's 10th District, thus contributing to the property's significance in the area of Economics.² The safe repository for government funds has always been the highest priority of the Federal Reserve and one of the primary functions of the Federal Reserve Bank system.³ The vault in the main FRB building has reinforced concrete walls up to six and one-half feet thick and a custom-made fifty-ton door.⁴ Nationally, the Federal Reserve System increased its holdings of U.S. Government securities from \$21 billion in 1950 to \$111 billion in 1977, with the exponential growth beginning in the early 1960s.⁵ In Kansas City between 1941 and 1961, total assets more than tripled from \$721 million to \$2.3 billion and the number of employees doubled from 600 to 1,200 persons.⁶ These two decades of tremendous growth paralleled the tenure of bank president Harold Gavin Leedy.⁷ There was a corresponding need to improve secure transfer procedures as the Kansas City bank's reserves grew in volume and value. The 1965 parking

¹ The 1976 connector is an addition to the 915 Grand building and is therefore not a countable resource.

² Elizabeth Rosin and Kristen Ottesen, National Register of Historic Places, "Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City," 2008, 8-16.

³ Ibid, 8-17.

⁴ Ibid, 8-25.

⁵ Margaret E. Bedford, "The Federal Reserve and the Government Securities Market," *Economic Review* (April 1978): 15-31. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City website,

<http://www.kansascityfed.org/publicat/ECONREV/EconRevArchive/1978/2q78bedf.pdf> (accessed September 16, 2014).

⁶ Tim Todd, *Confidence Restored: The History of the Tenth District's Federal Reserve Bank*, (Kansas City, MO: The Public Affairs Department of The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, 2008), 163. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City website:

<http://www.kc.frb.org/publicat/confidencerestored/confidencerestored.pdf> (accessed September 16, 2014).

⁷ Ibid.

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garage was designed to meet this need. The addition included expansion of the subterranean vault. This expansion provided secure transfer of currency to and from the 1921 vault as well as secure parking facilities for employees.

The garage reflects the general design aesthetic of the Federal government between the 1950s and 1970s. The austere masonry façade and rectangular massing conform to the “Guiding Principles of Federal Architecture” devised under President Kennedy’s 1962 Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Office Space (Committee). Architects of federal projects employing these principles designed buildings to reflect “the dignity, enterprise, vigor, and stability of the American National Government,” and “embody the finest contemporary American architectural thought.”⁸ An emphasis on functional and economic efficiency led to increased practicality in the selection of materials and design of facades and interior spaces.⁹ In the movement away from the influence of historical precedents, superfluous ornament disappeared while fenestration and patterns inherent in the cladding material came to define facades. The General Services Administration (GSA), the governmental agency charged with building, operating, and maintaining federal facilities, immediately adopted the Committee’s “Guiding Principles,” renaming them *Standards for Federal Architecture*.¹⁰ Although it was not constructed under the auspices of the GSA, the Federal Reserve Bank parking garage expresses the philosophy promoted by the GSA and embraced throughout the federal government in the 1960s.

FRB selected the prominent local architecture firm Kivett & Myers, known regionally for their Modern designs, as a way to showcase the agency’s support of popular architectural trends. The second principle of the Committee’s three-point architectural policy was to allow the profession to determine architectural trends as applied to government buildings rather than have the federal government itself dictate trends.¹¹

915 Grand Boulevard (Non-Contributing)

The four-story building at 915 Grand Boulevard was constructed c. 1909, and appears on the 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.¹² According to city directories, the Bailey-Reynolds Company, purveyors of gas, electric, and combination fixtures, moved their business from 1208-1210 Main Street to 915 Grand Boulevard (then Avenue) in 1910. The Bailey-Reynolds Company operated a store at this address until 1922. The building was not listed again in city directories until 1925 when Greenwood’s Restaurant was identified at this address. Two years later the building was first identified as the Benton Building. From 1927 through the 1960s, the Benton Building housed a wide variety of businesses, including a tailor, a greeting card company, an artificial limb company, an appraiser, and a beauty school.¹³

Charles L. Bacon formed the Benton Realty Company on May 19th 1954, shortly before purchasing the building on May 26th.¹⁴ Bacon was a principal in the law firm Shook, Hardy & Bacon, which operated an office from the Benton Building. The Benton Realty Company undertook several substantial renovations of the Benton Building, once in 1955 with \$50,000 worth of alterations to the office and retail store

⁸ Judith H. Robinson and Stephanie S. Foell, U.S. General Services Administration, Office of the Chief Architect, Center for Buildings, *Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s and 70s*, (Washington, DC: GSA, 2003), 6, 44.

⁹ Ibid, 30.

¹⁰ Ibid, 45.

¹¹ Ibid, 44.

¹² The 1950 Sanborn Map erroneously states that the building was constructed in 1910.

¹³ Kansas City City Directories 1910 – 1965, Microfilm, Missouri Valley Special Collections, Kansas City Public Library.

¹⁴ Missouri Secretary of State. Jackson County Register of Deeds. Warranty Deed. Chambers Est. to Benton Realty Company, May 26, 1954.

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building,¹⁵ and again in 1966 with another \$30,000 worth of alterations to the first floor.¹⁶ The Schweiger Construction Company led both renovation campaigns. In addition to their own offices, the law firm continued to lease office space to various businesses, including the Mueller Piano Company and a company that published law books. From 1970 to 1976 the law firm was the only occupant.¹⁷

In November 1976, the Benton Realty Company sold the building to the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.¹⁸ Following the purchase of the building, city directories continued to list 915 Grand Boulevard as the Benton Building, although they did not elaborate on what offices were housed within it. The association of this building with FRB began outside the period of significance, rendering the building non-contributing to the nomination.

CONCLUSION

The parking garage and vault expansion added to the east elevation of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City in 1965 supports the historic function of the main building by providing for the secure storage and transfer of government funds as well as parking for the increased number of employees. The period of significance is extended to 1965 to include the construction of this important addition. The building at 915 Grand Boulevard, constructed in 1909, housed retail businesses and offices for various companies for 65 years. In 1976 The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City purchased the building and converted it to FRB offices and added the one-story element that connects 915 Grand to the historic FRB building. While improvements to the FRB mechanical system made at that time physically integrated the 1921 building with 915 Grand via their basement levels, the association between the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and the building at 915 Grand began outside the period of significance, rendering it non-contributing. The garage was present when the 2007 nomination was written but was not included because it was less than fifty years old at the time.

¹⁵ Building Permit #42818, July 12, 1955. Kansas City Historic Preservation Office.

¹⁶ Building Permit #27398, June 15, 1966. Kansas City Historic Preservation Office.

¹⁷ Kansas City Missouri City Directories. 1909-1985. Microfilm. Missouri Valley Special Collections. Kansas City Public Library.

¹⁸ Jackson County Register of Deeds. Warranty Deed. Benton Realty Co. to Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, November 30, 1976. Book K 716, page 1612.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bedford, Margaret E. "The Federal Reserve and the Government Securities Market," *Economic Review* (April 1978): 15-31. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City website. <http://www.kansascityfed.org/publicat/ECONREV/EconRevArchive/1978/2q78bedf.pdf>. Accessed September 16, 2014.
- City of Kansas City Historic Preservation Office. Building Permit #42818, July 12, 1955.
- City of Kansas City Historic Preservation Office. Building Permit #27398, June 15, 1966.
- Kansas City Missouri City Directories. 1909-1985. Microfilm. Missouri Valley Special Collections. Kansas City Public Library.
- Missouri Secretary of State. Jackson County Register of Deeds. Warranty Deed. Chambers Est. to Benton Realty Company, May 26, 1954.
- Missouri Secretary of State. Jackson County Register of Deeds. Warranty Deed. Benton Realty Co. to Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, November 30, 1976. Book K 716, page 1612.
- Robinson, Judith H. and Stephanie S. Foell. U.S. General Services Administration, Office of the Chief Architect, Center for Buildings, *Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s and 70s*. Washington, DC: GSA, 2003.
- Todd, Tim. *Confidence Restored: The History of the Tenth District's Federal Reserve Bank*. Kansas City, MO: The Public Affairs Department of The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, 2008. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City website: <http://www.kc.frb.org/publicat/confidencerestored/confidencerestored.pdf>. Accessed September 16, 2014.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies lots 103 thru 108 and 114 thru 118, inclusive, Swope's Addition, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the nomination includes the parcels of land historically associated with the property.

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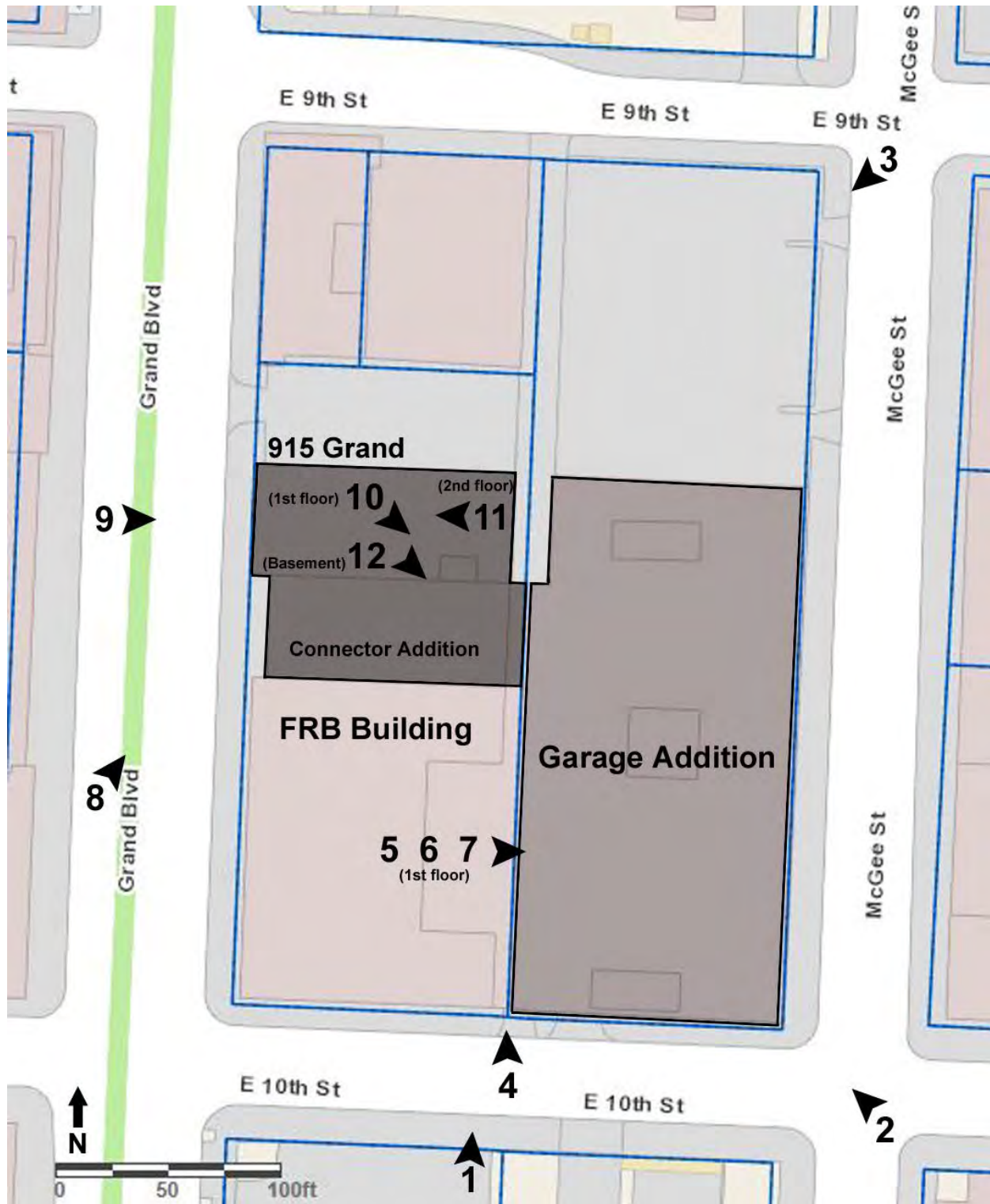
Figure 1. Site Plan. *Kansas City Parcel Viewer*, 2014.
UTM Reference: 15 / 363358 / 4329130



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Figure 2. Photo Map. *Kansas City Parcel Viewer, 2014.*









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