

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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DATE ENTERED

**SITE FILE COPY**SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Scarritt, Edward Lucky, Residence

AND/OR COMMON

Scarritt-Royster Residence

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

3500 Gladstone Boulevard

CITY, TOWN

Kansas City

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#5 - Hon. Richard Bolling

STATE

Missouri 64123

CODE

29

COUNTY

Jackson

CODE

095

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT  
☒ BUILDING(S)  
☐ STRUCTURE  
☐ SITE  
☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC  
☒ PRIVATE  
☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS  
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED  
☐ UNOCCUPIED  
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS  
**ACCESSIBLE**  
☒ YES: RESTRICTED  
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED  
☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE  
☐ COMMERCIAL  
☐ EDUCATIONAL  
☐ ENTERTAINMENT  
☐ GOVERNMENT  
☐ INDUSTRIAL  
☐ MILITARY  
☐ MUSEUM  
☐ PARK  
☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
☐ RELIGIOUS  
☐ SCIENTIFIC  
☐ TRANSPORTATION  
☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Scarritt-Royster Estate, c/o E.S. Royster, Trustee

STREET &amp; NUMBER

818 Grand Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Kansas City

VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 64106

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETCOffice of Recorder of Deeds  
Jackson County Courthouse, Kansas City Annex

STREET &amp; NUMBER

415 East 12th Street

CITY, TOWN

Kansas City

STATE

Missouri 64106

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

1. Preliminary Inventory of Architecture and  
Historic Sites

DATE

1974

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☒ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri

CITY, TOWN

Kansas City

STATE

Missouri 64106

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2. Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri Survey

1976

local

City Hall - 26th Floor, E.

414 E. 12th Street

Kansas City, Missouri 64106

3. Missouri State Historical Survey

1976

state

Department of Natural Resources

P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

## 7-DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Edward Lucky Scarritt Residence, 3500 Gladstone Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri, is a two-story (plus basement and attic stories), stone and wood-shingle house in a combined Shingle and Georgian Revival style. The primary (south) facade is dominated by a centered, two-story, projecting bay; two-story porches span the width of each end (west and east) facade.

### EXTERIOR

#### Overall dimensions

The rectangular-plan house measures approximately 79 feet in width and 39 feet in depth.

#### Construction materials and colors

Uncoursed native limestone, laid in a random pattern, forms the foundations and first story. The second and third (attic)-story levels are of frame construction with a wood-shingle sheathing (dark brown in color); the four dormers are of similar construction. Porches, window muntins and frames, doorway frames, and most decorative features are of wood painted white.

#### Openings

Windows. Primary (south) facade. Nine windows dominate this facade. Window openings filled by a rectangular, six-over-one light, double-hung sash and a three-sided bay are to the west and east of the main entrance on the first story respectively. A massive limestone block forms the lintel over the west window; each casement sash of the bay window is composed of lozenge-shaped lights outlined with lead.

Second-story windows are placed two to each side of the projecting center bay. Occurring in pairs, each is rectangular in shape and filled by six-over-one light, double-hung sash.

Eight-light casement sash occur two to each third-story dormer window opening.

The second and third (attic) stories of the projecting center bay are dominated by a modified Palladian window. Square pilasters separate the three window sections and support the entablature above. The center portion is filled by a six-over-one light, double-hung sash; the narrow side sections have two-over-one light sash. A fanlight, framed by stone voussoirs, caps the lower portion.

East facade. The two first-story windows occur one to each side of the northernmost chimney. The northern window is identical to those of the primary (south) facade (six-over-one light, double-hung sash in a rectangular frame); the southernmost window is nearly square with a one-over-one light, double-hung sash.

On the second story, double-hung sash windows (six-over-one and one-over-one light) are positioned north of the two chimneys. A third window directly above the centered first-story window is identical to that first-story window.

Three, rectangular-shaped, double-hung sash windows are recessed from the east facade wall surface at the third (attic)-story level. The end window sash are filled by

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lozenge-shaped lights.

Rear (north) facade. Two windows, one to each side of the west chimney, occur on the basement level. The west window, rectangular in shape, is filled by a six-over-one light, double-hung sash. The remaining window (east of the chimney) is also rectangular, but is smaller in proportion. Massive limestone blocks serve as lintels above each window.

First-story windows are placed in approximately the same locations as those of the basement story. The west window is rectangular in shape and filled by a six-over-one light, double-hung sash; a massive limestone lintel trims the upper edge of the opening. East of the chimney is a band of three casement sash.

Four windows occur at mid-story (between the first and second stories) at the center of the facade. Directly above and connected to the band of first-story casement sash by decorative wood panels are three, six-over-one light, double-hung sash windows. A single, rectangular, six-over-one light, double-hung sash window is east of the triple windows.

Third-story windows occur at each end of the facade. At the west end is an oriel window composed of three, rectangular, six-over-one light, double-hung sash. A single-light window is east of the doorway at this level.

Dormer windows with rectangular, double-hung sash occurring singularly and in pairs are at the third (attic)-story level, east and west of the west chimney respectively.

West facade. Identical, rectangular windows with six-over-one light, double-hung sash are placed to either side of the south chimney on the first story.

At the second-story level, the two windows nearest the south chimney are rectangular in shape and are filled by four-over-one light, double-hung sash. The third opening has a rectangular sash matching those of the first story.

A three-part window composed of a center section of 12 lights flanked by rectangular, six-over-six light, double-hung sash is centered on the third (attic)-story level.

Study extension. Single-light, nearly square windows line the walls of the extension, two on the west and one on the north side.

Service porch. A narrow, horizontally positioned, rectangular window of one light and two, double-hung sash windows are located on the east and north sides of the service porch respectively.

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Doorways. The main (south) entrance is centered on the first story of the projecting center bay. It is filled by a four-panel, single-leaf, wood door framed by side panels of wood and glass and a modified entablature with dentil trim. A wood-frame screen door closes in front of the main door.

Identical French doors provide access to the dining room from the east veranda. Of wood and glass (in lozenge-shaped lights), they are positioned to either side of the southernmost chimney on the first story.

Other doorways provide access to the:

1. study (first story, south side of the study extension on the west veranda; half glass-half wood, single-leaf door)
2. kitchen (first story, east half of the rear [north] facade; protected by the service porch)
3. southeast bedroom (second story, south end of the east facade; wood and glass, single-leaf door)
4. southwest bedroom (second story, south end of the west facade; double-leaf, wood and glass [in lozenge-shaped lights] door)
5. northeast bedroom (second story, east end of the rear [north] facade above the service porch onto a balcony; single-leaf, wood door)
6. service porch (first story, north end of the east veranda; single-leaf, wood door)
7. basement (basement level, west end of the rear [north] facade; recessed, single-leaf, wood and glass door).

Porches

The south porch, protecting the main entrance, is one story in height and one bay in width, spanning the projecting center bay. Its flat roof is supported by six columns and two pilasters of the Ionic order set on square pedestals; a non-original balustrade of turned balusters interspersed with square pedestals frames the upper edge forming a balcony. Dentils ornament the frieze of the entablature enclosing the lower edge of the roof. Three cut limestone steps provide access to the porch.

Two-story verandas span the east and west facades. Each story is lined with six equidistantly spaced Tuscan columns set on square pedestals; pilasters of a similar design visually attach the verandas to the main wall surface. Balustrades nearly identical to that of the main-entrance porch join the columns and pilasters, enclosing all sides of the verandas on each story. Due to the northerly slope of the property, the south ends of each veranda are on stone foundations and the north ends are supported by square wood columns; the space under the west veranda is enclosed by latticed panels. Access from the yard is by steps placed at the south end of each veranda.

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Connecting the garage to the house is a service porch. Sheathed in siding, it has a shed roof sloping in a northerly direction.

Chimneys

Five, single-stack chimneys of fieldstone service the Scarritt Residence. They are positioned one near the east and west ends of the roof's southern slope, one near the east end of the roof's northern slope, one on the eastern slope of the roof of the projecting center bay, and one attached to the north facade near the west end. Those piercing the east and west ends of the main roof are attached to the main wall surface at the first and second-story levels.

Roofs

A medium-pitched gable roof of asbestos tab roofing covers the house. Its center ridge runs in an east-west direction. The projecting center bay of the south facade and the four dormers have similarly pitched gable roofs of identical roofing material; all center ridges run in north-south directions.

Decorative details

Decorative features include: 1) massive limestone window lintels, 2) veranda and main entrance-porch balustrades (already described), 3) boxed cornices with plain freizes on the primary (south) and rear (north) facades, 4) boxed cornices with returns on the projecting center bay, the dormers of the south facade, and the east dormer of the north facade, 5) pedimented, boxed cornices on the west dormer of the north facade and the east and west gable ends, and 6) radiating stone voussoirs framing the modified Palladian window of the primary (south) facade (mentioned above).

INTERIOR

Basement

Fieldstone walls, which provide support for the upper floors, divide the basement into five rooms. Floor levels and ceiling heights vary from room to room. Concrete floors occur throughout.

First floor

A central hallway, running in a north-south direction, nearly divides the floor in half. At the north end of the hall, four steps below the first-floor level and under the landing the main staircase, is an "inglenook." To the west of the hall are the living room and library; the dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry are off the east side of the hallway.

Lath and plaster walls cover partitions of wood stud construction; wood floors occur

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throughout. Wainscoting of mahogany and oak faces the walls of the living room and library and dining room respectively. Other woodwork (including baseboards, window and doorway frames) is of a classic-style design. Each fireplace mantel is of a wood matching the wainscoting of that particular room; openings are faced with glazed ceramic tiles. Beamed ceilings are unique to several rooms. Built-in, high-backed benches line the east and west walls of the "inglenook;" positioning of the fireplace flue at the west end of the fireplace allows the mantel to be topped by a "landscape" window.<sup>2</sup>

The main staircase, providing access to the second floor, is located at the north end of the central hallway. U-shaped with two landings, it has a balustrade of slender, lathe-turned, white enamel balusters supporting a shaped mahogany bannister.

A secondary enclosed stairway extends from the first floor to the third (attic) floor. U-shaped, it has two runs to each floor. Located behind the dining room, access is by a doorway on the east wall of the "inglenook."

Second floor

Four bedrooms and two baths, arranged in a U-plan around the outer east, west, and south walls, occupy most of the second floor. A sewing room and the secondary stairway are in the northeast corner.

Each bedroom has a fireplace; all mantels differ in style and ornamentation. Other finishing treatments are similar to those of the first floor.

Third (attic) floor

Access to the third (attic) floor is by the secondary stairway. Bedrooms and a bath occupy the east half; the west half contains a playroom.

CONDITION

The condition and maintenance of the house are excellent.

ALTERATIONS

Alterations to the Scarritt Residence include: 1) modernization of the kitchen, 2) installation of asbestos tab roofing over the original shingled roof, and 3) excavation of part of the basement; no dates are available.<sup>3</sup> The interior was refurbished in ca. 1969.<sup>4</sup>

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PRESENT STATUS

At present there is no threat of demolition to the house or planned redevelopment of the surrounding neighborhood. Under continual ownership by the Scarritt-Royster family, current owners have proposed possible donation of the house to the city [Kansas City].<sup>5</sup>

SITE

Facing south onto Gladstone Boulevard, the Scarritt Residence is situated near the northeast corner of the intersection of Gladstone Boulevard and Bales Avenue. It overlooks the North Terrace Park, a city park, stretching in an east-west direction north of the house. The surrounding neighborhood contains other single and multi-family dwellings of comparable size.

Property features include a wood-shingle and fieldstone, single-car garage attached to the northeast corner of the house by the service porch. A concrete sidewalk runs from the curb to the primary (south) entrance; a paved driveway runs from the street along the west side of the house, around the northwest corner, and across the rear (north) facade to the garage. Shade trees are randomly spaced about the property. A dense growth is north of the house blocking a direct view from the park. Shrubs line the south-facade foundations and the west side of the driveway.

FOOTNOTES

1. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, December 3, 1889, p. 11.
2. Ibid.
3. Data excerpted from a draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared by the Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri (a sub-survey of the Office of Historic Preservation); and data excerpted from the Landmarks Survey Form B prepared by James A. Ryan (Researcher, Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri [a sub-survey of the Office of Historic Preservation]), June 8, 1973.
4. Data excerpted from the Landmarks Survey Form B prepared by James A. Ryan, June 8, 1973.
5. Data excerpted from a draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared by the Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri.



## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		prominent owner	

SPECIFIC DATES	built 1898-99	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	Frederick E. Hill - architect Martin C. Tomlinson - builder
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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Edward Lucky Scarritt Residence, 3500 Gladstone Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri, is a major surviving work of the Kansas City architect, Frederick E. Hill. An amalgam of the Shingle and Georgian Revival styles of architecture in its locale, original interiors and exteriors are preserved intact. Additionally, the house was the home of one of the city's outstanding citizens, Edward Lucky Scarritt.

Constructed in 1898-99, the Scarritt Residence is an example of one of the imposing residences built on Gladstone Boulevard, a fashionable residential neighborhood following the selection by Robert A. Long, a Kansas City civic leader, of the site of his home at 3218 Gladstone at the turn of the century.<sup>1</sup> Designed by Frederick E. Hill, the actual construction was supervised by Martin C. Tomlinson.<sup>2</sup> Edith Sheridan and Alice E. Neale, both of Chicago, completed the interior decoration.<sup>3</sup>

During the planning stages (1897-99), E.L. Scarritt was in close contact with architect Hill on the design and construction of the residence, which when completed cost \$15,000.<sup>4</sup> According to family correspondence, the rectangular shape and size of the house as well as the interior embellishments and main staircase design were the results of Scarritt's personal tastes.<sup>5</sup>

The yard surrounding the home originally included the entire block, but during his term as judge of the Circuit Court, Scarritt sold off part of the property. Immediately to the east Judge Walter A. Powell built his home; Judge Edward B. Fields bought and erected a house east of Judge Powell. Hence the nickname for the block: "Judge's Row."<sup>6</sup>

### Frederick E. Hill

Frederick Elmer Hill was born in 1860 in Redmond, Minnesota.<sup>7</sup> In 1877 he entered the state university of Minnesota for a year's instruction in drawing, further study being obtained in an architect's office.<sup>8</sup> Leaving there in 1881, Hill took a special year-long course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.<sup>9</sup> In January, 1882, Hill joined the New York office of McKim, Mead & White, remaining there until 1895 when he came to Kansas City.<sup>10</sup> He practiced his profession in Kansas City until 1901, becoming one of the city's foremost architects.<sup>11</sup>

Various commissions included:

1. New York Life Building, supervising architect, 1887-1890, surviving (enrolled on the National Register of Historic Places)

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2. "Oak Hall" (residence of William R. Nelson), architect, 1888 demolished
3. Convention Hall, architect, 1890's, destroyed by fire April, 1900 (Hill's design selected over those of W.W. Rose, Van Brunt & Howe, and Gunn & Curtiss)
4. Grace Church, architect, 1893, enlarged to become the present Grace and Holy Trinity Cathedral
5. Model Store Building, architect, 1895, surviving
6. Westport City Hall, architect, 1897, demolished
7. Mrs. Harriet A. March Residence, architect, 1897, demolished
8. E.H. Chapman Residence, architect, 1897, present status unknown
9. Edward Lucky Scarritt Residence, architect, 1898-99, surviving
10. Convention Hall, architect, 1900 demolished (assisted by an advisory board of architects)
11. Christian Church at 22nd Street and Prospect Avenue, architect, date of construction and present status unknown.<sup>12</sup>

In 1919 Hill wrote that he had temporarily given up his architectural work and had entered government service as one of the auditors for the United States Housing Corporation in Washington, D.C. Later he returned to his profession with an office in Washington.<sup>13</sup>

During the later years of his life, Hill spent much time and study over the probable design of Solomon's Temple and had partially completed drawings showing a restoration of the building, which when finished, he felt would be interesting to Bible students.<sup>14</sup>

Hill died on April 10, 1929, in Washington, D.C.<sup>15</sup>

Previous owners

Previous owners include Edward Lucky Scarritt, an able and distinguished lawyer, successful businessman, and noted philanthropist. The eldest son of Rev. Nathan Scarritt and Martha Matilda Chick, he was born in Jackson County, Missouri, near where Kansas City is now on August 30, 1853.<sup>16</sup> His education included study in the Kansas City public schools, Pritchett Institute at Glasgow, Missouri, and one year at Harvard.<sup>17</sup> Scarritt was admitted to the bar at Kansas City in September, 1873, following study in the office of Warwick Hough, later a chief justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri.<sup>18</sup> Married in 1874 to Anne [Anna, Mary Anne, Annie] Swinney, this union produced one daughter, Berenice Swinney Scarritt Royster.<sup>19</sup> A second marriage occurred in 1880 to Margaret Morris, daughter of pioneer Westport physician Dr. Joel T. Morris.<sup>20</sup> Edward L. Scarritt died at his home at 3500 Gladstone Boulevard on May 2, 1933.<sup>21</sup>

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One of Kansas City's best known lawyers, Scarritt began his professional career in Glasgow, Missouri, in 1875 as a junior partner of the firm of Caples & Scarritt;<sup>22</sup> this relationship continued until September, 1876.<sup>23</sup> Arriving in Kansas City in [October, 1876] January, 1877 [1878], Scarritt soon established a new partnership with William A. Alderson (Scarritt & Alderson).<sup>24</sup> Abandoning this firm in 1879, the firm of Scarritt & Riggins (James R. Riggins, former schoolmate) was formed and maintained until 1882.<sup>25</sup> Scarritt was joined by his brother, William Chick Scarritt, in [1882] July 1, 1883;<sup>26</sup> the firm was later expanded to include his brother-in-law, Elliott H. Jones, and Colonel J.K. Griffith (Scarritt, Griffith & Jones).<sup>27</sup>

Along with his participation in a law firm, Scarritt was active in the social, business, and political affairs of Kansas City:

1. city counselor (1885)<sup>28</sup>
2. judge of the Circuit Court of the 1st division of the 16th judicial circuit of Missouri in 1892; served for one term of six years (1892-99)<sup>29</sup>
3. member of the board of freeholders which drafted a charter for Kansas City; served as secretary of that board (1888-89 [1889-90])<sup>30</sup>
4. one of the incorporators and builders of the Northeast Street Railway Company, later a subsidiary of the Metropolitan Street Railway System<sup>31</sup>
5. one of the founders of the Kansas City School of Law; served as an instructor for seven years and as vice-president with Oliver H. Dean<sup>32</sup>
6. one of the incorporators of the Kansas City State Bank; served as a director<sup>33</sup>
7. one of the organizers of the Pioneer Trust Company; served as its legal counsel and as a director<sup>34</sup>
8. one of the founders of the Scarritt Bible and Training School; served as a trustee<sup>35</sup>
9. president of the Scarritt Estate Company; as its head he directed the building of the Scarritt Building and Arcade in 1907 (listed on the National Register of Historic Places)<sup>36</sup>
10. president of the Kansas City Bar Association<sup>37</sup>
11. private in the Craig Rifles (a social organization) organized in 1877 and disbanded in 1884<sup>38</sup>
12. trustee of the Gillis Opera House<sup>39</sup>
13. trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South<sup>40</sup>
14. one of the founders of the Melrose Methodist Church at Windsor and Askew avenues.<sup>41</sup>

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The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." The Edward Lucky Scarritt Residence is, therefore, being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture," "Political Affairs," and "Society."

FOOTNOTES

1. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, May 2, 1933, p. 3.
2. Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri, Preliminary Inventory of Architecture and Historic Sites (Kansas City, Missouri: Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri, 1974), p. 15.
3. Data excerpted from the Scarritt Family Papers #73.30 (collection housed at the Kansas City Museum of History and Science, 3218 Gladstone Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri).
4. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, March 16, 1898, p. 5; and Kansas City [Missouri] Star, November 21, 1897, p. 11.
5. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, December 3, 1899, p. 11.
6. Berenice Swinney Scarritt Royster, "The House on the Edge of the Bluff," Jackson County Historical Society Bulletin, Vol. IV, No. 11 (July, 1963), p. 10.
7. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, March 16, 1898, p. 5.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.; statement by Warren A. Seamans (Director, M.I.T. Historical Collections, Cambridge, Massachusetts), personal correspondence, January 28, 1977; and Technology Review, January, 1930, p. 11.
10. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, March 16, 1898, p. 5; and Charles Moore, The Life and Times of Charles Follen McKim (New York: DaCapo Press, 1970), p. 327.
11. Data excerpted from a draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared by the Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri (a sub-survey of the Office of Historic Preservation).
12. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, March 16, 1898, pp. 1, 4-5; data excerpted from a

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draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared by the Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri; Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri, "Inventory," January, 1976; Kansas City [Missouri] Star, November 21, 1897, p. 11; Frank M. Howe, "The Development of Architecture in Kansas City, Missouri," The Architectural Record, Vol. XV, No. 2 (February, 1904), pp. 149, 154, 155, 156; Kansas City [Missouri] Star, November 24, 1894, p. 8; Giles Carroll Mitchell, There Is No Limit: Architecture and Sculpture in Kansas City (Kansas City, Missouri: Brown-White Company, 1934), pp. 14, 112; Kansas City [Missouri] Star, March 19, 1897, p. 2; and Kansas City [Missouri] Star, October 7, 1894, p. 1.

13. Technology Review, January, 1930, p. 11.

14. Ibid.

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16. The History of Jackson County, Missouri (Kansas City, Missouri: Union Historical Company, 1881), p. 838; George Creel and John Slavens (comps.), Men Who Are Making Kansas City: A Biographical Directory (Kansas City, Missouri: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., 1902), p. 135; Centennial History of Missouri (The Center State): One Hundred Years in the Union (1820-1921), Vol. IV (St. Louis: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1921), p. 453; Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 27, No. 4 (July, 1933), p. 375; Kansas City [Missouri] Star, October 16, 1921 p. 2C; Carrie Westlake Whitney, Kansas City, Missouri: Its History and Its People (1800-1908), Vol. II (Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1908), p. 570; Howard L. Conard (ed.), Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri (New York: The Southern History Company, 1901), p. 493; Pioneer Bankers of Kansas City (Kansas City, Missouri: Pioneer Trust Company, March, 1928), p. 12; and Royster, p. 10.

17. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, May 2, 1933, p. 3; Royster, pp. 10, 11; Kansas City [Missouri] Star, October 16, 1921, p. 2C; Centennial History of Missouri, p. 454; The History of Jackson County, Missouri, p. 839; Whitney, Vol. II, p. 570; Creel and Slavens, p. 135; and Conard, p. 493.

18. Centennial History of Missouri, p. 454; Creel and Slavens, p. 135; Whitney, Vol. II, p. 570; Conard, p. 493; and The History of Jackson County, Missouri, p. 839.

19. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, May 2, 1933, p. 3; Creel and Slavens, p. 135; Whitney Vol. II, p. 572; Conard, p. 494; Centennial History of Missouri, p. 454; Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 44, No. 4 (July, 1950), p. 414; and Royster, p. 10.

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20. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, May 2, 1933, p. 3; Centennial History of Missouri, p. 455; Creel and Slavens, p. 135; Whitney, Vol. II, p. 572; and Conard, p. 494.
21. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, May 2, 1933, p. 3; and Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 27, No. 4 (July, 1933), p. 375.
22. Creel and Slavens, p. 135; Whitney, Vol. II, p. 571; Pioneer Bankers of Kansas City, p. 13; Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 27, No. 4 (July, 1933), p. 375; Centennial History of Missouri, p. 454; Conard, p. 493; and The History of Jackson County, Missouri, p. 839.
23. The History of Jackson County, Missouri, p. 839.
24. Ibid.; Centennial History of Missouri, p. 454; Kansas City [Missouri] Star, May 2, 1933, p. 3; Pioneer Bankers of Kansas City, p. 13; Whitney, Vol. II, p. 571; Conard, p. 493; Creel and Slavens, p. 135; and Kansas City [Missouri] Star, October 16, 1921, p. 2C.
25. The History of Jackson County, Missouri, p. 839; Centennial History of Missouri, p. 454; Conard, p. 493; Kansas City [Missouri] Star, May 2, 1933, p. 3; and Whitney, Vol. II, p. 571.
26. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, May 2, 1933, p. 3; Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 27, No. 4 (July, 1933), p. 375; Creel and Slavens, p. 135; Pioneer Bankers of Kansas City, p. 13; Centennial History of Missouri, p. 454; Whitney, Vol. II, p. 571; and Conard, p. 493.
27. Creel and Slavens, p. 135; Pioneer Bankers of Kansas City, p. 13; Centennial History of Missouri, p. 454; Whitney, Vol. II, p. 571; and Conard, p. 493.
28. Ibid.; Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 27, No. 4 (July, 1933), p. 375; and Kansas City [Missouri] Star, October 16, 1921, p. 2C.
29. Ibid.; and Kansas City [Missouri] Star, May 2, 1933, p. 3.
30. Pioneer Bankers of Kansas City, p. 13; Kansas City [Missouri] Star, October 16, 1921, p. 2C; Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 27, No. 4 (July, 1933), p. 375; Centennial History of Missouri, p. 454; Whitney, Vol. II, p. 571; and Conard, p. 493.
31. Pioneer Bankers of Kansas City, p. 13; Centennial History of Missouri, p. 454; Whitney, Vol. II, p. 571; and Conard, p. 494.

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32. Ibid.; Creel and Slavens, p. 135; and Carrie Westlake Whitney, Kansas City, Missouri: Its History and Its People (1808-1908), Vol. I (Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1908), p. 470.
33. Conard, p. 494; Whitney, Vol. II, p. 571; and Pioneer Bankers of Kansas City, p. 13.
34. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, October 16, 1921, p. 2C; Centennial History of Missouri, p. 454; and Pioneer Bankers of Kansas City, p. 13.
35. Centennial History of Missouri, p. 454; Creel and Slavens, p. 135; Whitney, Vol. II, p. 571; Conard, p. 493; and Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 27, No. 4 (July, 1933), p. 375.
36. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, October 16, 1921, p. 2C.
37. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, May 2, 1933, p. 3.
38. Whitney, Vol. I, p. 660.
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40. Ibid.
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1. Centennial History of Missouri (The Center State): One Hundred Years in the Union (1820-1921). Vol. IV. St. Louis: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1921, pp. 453-455.
2. Conard, Howard L. (ed.). Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri. New York: The Southern History Company, 1901, pp. 493-494.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. .52662 acres (.2132811 hectares)

UTM REFERENCES

A 1 5 3 6 6 8 8 0 4 3 3 0 5 2 0  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
C

B  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

1. Nancy B. Breme, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION	Department of Natural Resources Office of Historic Preservation	DATE	February 3, 1977
STREET & NUMBER	P.O. Box 176	TELEPHONE	314-751-4096
CITY OR TOWN	Jefferson City	STATE	Missouri 65101

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL ☒

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

Director, Department of Natural Resources,  
and State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

2/16/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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3. Creel, George, and John Slavens (comps.). Men Who Are Making Kansas City: A Biographical Directory. Kansas City, Missouri: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., 1902, p. 135.
4. Data excerpted from a draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared by the Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri (a sub-survey of the Office of Historic Preservation).
5. Data excerpted from the Landmarks Survey Form B prepared by James A. Ryan (Researcher, Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri [a sub-survey of the Office of Historic Preservation]), June 8, 1973.
6. Data excerpted from the Scarritt Family Papers #73.30. (Collection housed at the Kansas City Museum of History and Science, 3218 Gladstone Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri.)
7. The History of Jackson County, Missouri. Kansas City, Missouri: Union Historical Company, 1881, pp. 838-839.
8. Howe, Frank M., "The Development of Architecture in Kansas City, Missouri," The Architectural Record, Vol. XV, No. 2 (February, 1904), pp. 135-157.
9. Jefferson City [Missouri] Tribune, May 22, 1976, p. 8.
10. Kansas City [Missouri] Star, October 7, 1894, p. 1.
11. \_\_\_\_\_, November 24, 1894, p. 8.
12. \_\_\_\_\_, March 19, 1897, p. 2.
13. \_\_\_\_\_, November 21, 1897, p. 11.
14. \_\_\_\_\_, March 16, 1898, p. 1, 4-5.
15. \_\_\_\_\_, November 26, 1899, p. 13.
16. \_\_\_\_\_, December 3, 1899, p. 11.
17. \_\_\_\_\_, October 16, 1921, p. 2C.
18. \_\_\_\_\_, May 2, 1933, p. 3.

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19. Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri. Preliminary Inventory of Architecture and Historic Sites. Kansas City, Missouri: Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri, 1974, p. 15.
20. Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 27, No. 4 (July, 1933), p. 375.
21. \_\_\_\_\_, Vol. 44, No. 4 (July, 1950), p. 414.
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23. Moore, Charles. The Life and Times of Charles Follen McKim. New York: DaCapo Press, 1970, Appendix II, p. 327.
24. [Jefferson City, Missouri] News Tribune, May 23, 1976, p. 12.
25. Pioneer Bankers of Kansas City. Kansas City, Missouri: Pioneer Trust Company, March, 1928, pp. 12-13.
26. Royster, Berenice Swinney Scarritt, "The House on the Edge of the Bluff," Jackson County Historical Society Bulletin, Vol. IV, No. 11 (July, 1963), pp. 8-11.
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28. Technology Review, January, 1930, p. 11.
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31. \_\_\_\_\_. Kansas City, Missouri: Its History and Its People (1800-1908). Vol. II. Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1908, pp. 570-572.

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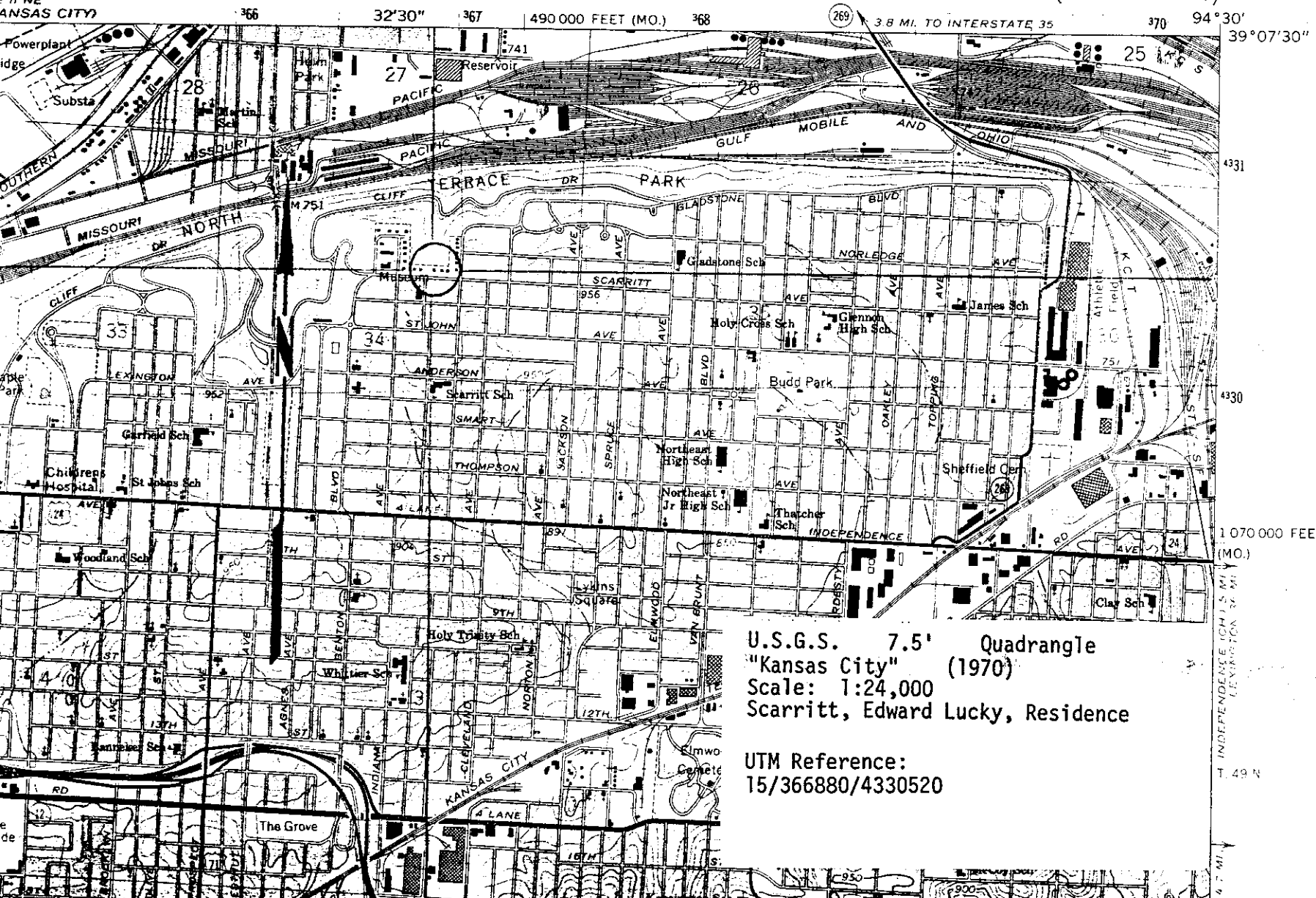
2. Edward J. Mischczuk, Chief Research Historian  
Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri  
City Hall - 26th Floor, E.  
414 E. 12th Street  
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

KANSAS CITY QUADRANGLE  
MISSOURI-KANSAS

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4 (VIA INTER. 29) 50 MI.  
JUNC. INTERSTATE 29 & 35  
2 11 NE  
ANSAS CITY

7162 III NW  
(LIBERTY)



U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle  
"Kansas City" (1970)  
Scale: 1:24,000  
Scarritt, Edward Lucky, Residence

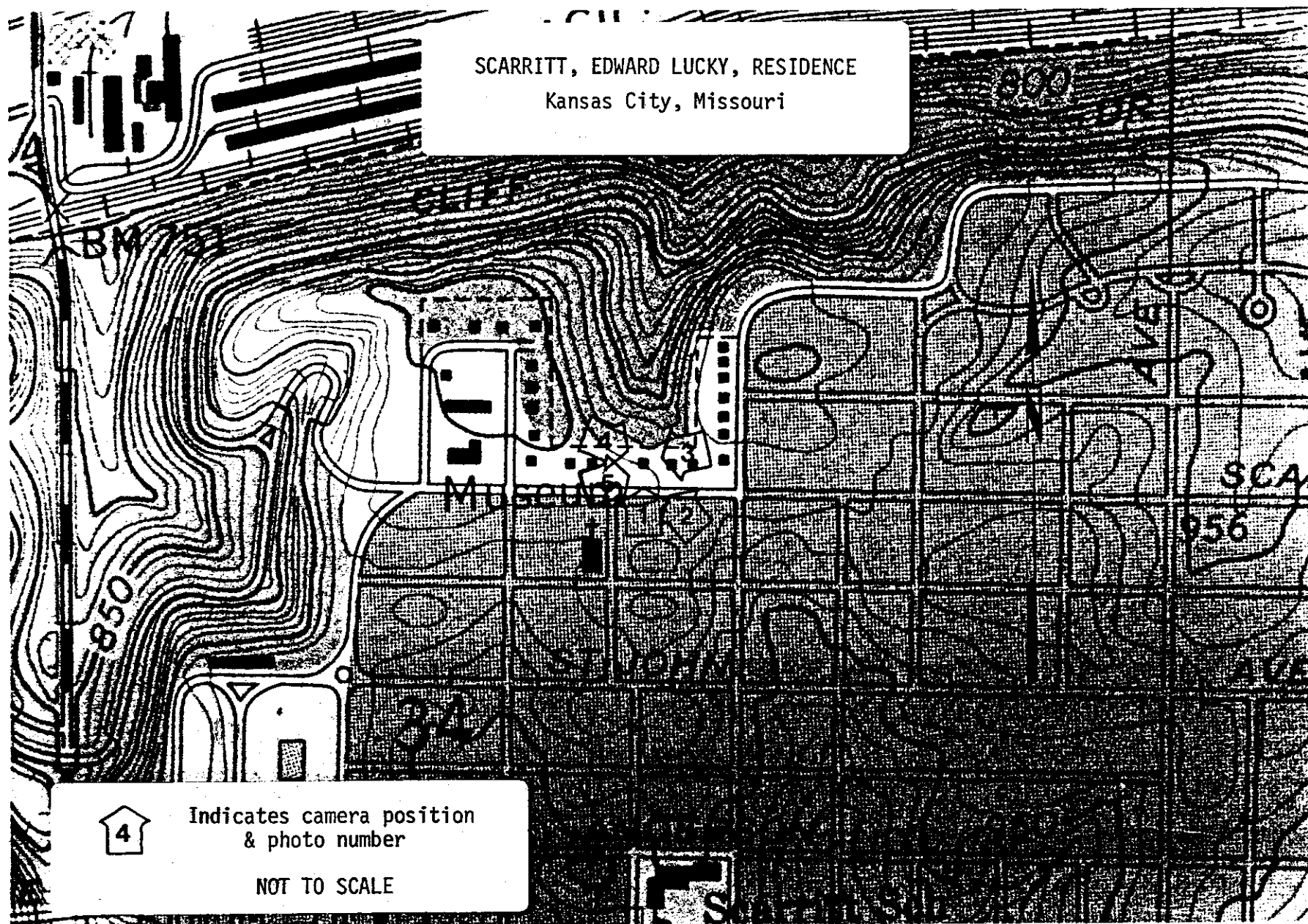
UTM Reference:  
15/366880/4330520

1 070 000 FEET  
(MO.)

INDEPENDENCE (KANSAS CITY, MO.)

1.49 N

SCARRITT, EDWARD LUCKY, RESIDENCE  
Kansas City, Missouri



## Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Scarritt, Edward Lucky, Residence**

City or Vicinity: **Kansas City**

County: **Jackson County**

State: **MO**

Photographer: **Victoria Karel**

Date

Photographed: **Feb. 1976**

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

1 of 10. Primary (S) façade, view looking N.

2 of 10. SE corner, view looking NW with the primary (S) façade on the left and the E façade on the right.

3 of 10. NE corner, view looking W-SW with the E façade on the left and the rear (N) façade on the right. The garage is in the right foreground.

4 of 10. Rear (N) façade, view looking E-SE. A portion of the W façade is just visible at the extreme right.

5 of 10. SW corner, view looking E-NE with the W façade on the left and the W third of the primary (S) façade on right.

6 of 10. First floor interior view showing the N end of the central hallway. The "inglenook" under the first floor landing, is to the left of the main staircase.

7 of 10. First floor interior view showing the S wall of the dining room (background) and the S half of the E wall of the central hallway (foreground).

8 of 10. First floor interior view looking NW showing the dining room (foreground), the central hallway (mid-ground), and the living room (background).

9 of 10. Second floor interior view showing the NW corner of the SW corner bedroom. The marble fireplace is unique on this floor.

10 of 10. Second floor interior view showing the SW corner of the SE bedroom. The finishing treatments employed are representative of those used in other bedrooms.

















