

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

SITE FILE COPY

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Bunker Building, Bunker and McEwen Building

AND/OR COMMON

Bunker Building

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

820 Baltimore Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Kansas City

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#5 - Hon. Richard Bolling

STATE

Missouri 64105

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: Vacant

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Lewis and Shirley White

STREET & NUMBER

c/o Copaken Reality Company, 309 West 14th Street

CITY, TOWN

Kansas City

VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 64105

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of Recorder of Deeds

Jackson County Courthouse, Kansas City Annex

STREET & NUMBER

415 East 12th Street

CITY, TOWN

Kansas City

STATE

Missouri 64106

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

1. Historic Building Preservation Analysis, Kansas City,
Missouri, Downtown Plan

DATE

1973

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☒ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Land Clearance for Redevelopment

CITY, TOWN

Kansas City

STATE

Missouri 64106

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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2. Historic Kansas City Architecture

1975

published: Kansas City, Missouri: Landmarks Commission of
Kansas City, Missouri

local

3. Missouri State Historical Survey

1975

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

state

7 DESCRIPTION

| CONDITION | | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input 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 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR | <input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED | | DATE _____ |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Victorian eclectic-style Bunker Building, 820 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, is a typical example of locally designed business structures of the late nineteenth century. It displays a provincial amalgam of Romanesque, Gothic, and Neo-Classic revival elements. The main (east) and secondary (south) facades front on Baltimore Avenue and 9th Street respectively. The rear (north) wall is on an alley; on the west side there is a common wall with the neighboring Lyceum Building. Engaged buttresses separate the east facade into six bays; the south facade is similarly divided into three bays.

EXTERIOR

Over-all dimensions

The Bunker Building has a rectangular plan, measuring 29.45 feet on the north and south facades and 121 feet on the east and west facades. Rising 70 feet in height, it is topped by a 30-foot-square penthouse.

Construction materials and colors

Uncoursed native limestone foundations three feet thick support the brick walls; the east and south facades are veneered with red pressed brick. The penthouse is of frame (pine) construction. Decorative features are of white building stone, brick, and metal. Cast-iron columns support the east-facade arcade.

Openings

Windows. south facade: Two-over-two light, double-hung sash fill the upper-story window openings. Positioned one per bay, windows on the second and third-story levels have segmental arched openings; those on the fourth story are round-arched. Each window is trimmed by radiating vousoirs and variously decorated stringcourses serving as sills.

The first story has store front windows across its width. Additionally, a single, rectangular-shaped basement window is in the westernmost bay.

east facade: The upper-story window openings occur three to each bay. Most are filled with one-over-one light, double-hung sash. The opening shape follows the pattern established for the south facade. Radiating vousoirs and decorated stringcourses, again serving as sills, trim each window.

First-story window openings are round-arched. Those in the second bay are filled by one-over-one light, double-hung sash and trimmed by radiating vousoirs; those in the northern three bays have one-over-one light, double-hung, rectangular sash with semi-circular transom above. The southernmost bay continues the store front window design of the south facade; additionally, three basement windows, rectangular in shape and trimmed by brick sills, are evenly distributed along ground level.

Due to the northerly slope of Baltimore Avenue, the basement is exposed for most of the east facade. Windows similar in design to those of the second and third stories occur in the second bay; the remaining openings, contained within the three northernmost bays,

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are filled by plate glass store front windows. Metal railings protect only the upper portions of most basement windows as the lower sections are below ground level.

north facade: Nine windows (two per story except for the third story where there are three) complete the north facade. Most have segmental arched openings and are filled by one-over-one light, double-hung sash; a stone lugsill and brick voussoirs trim each window. Exceptions are those on the first story which are round-arched; they are filled by one-over-one light, double-hung, rectangular sash topped by a semi-circular transom. Three bands of radiating voussoirs trim the upper edge of each opening.

A single basement opening is round-arched in shape and positioned in the easternmost bay. Bricked in, it is trimmed by three bands of radiating voussoirs.

Doorways. The main entrance to the Bunker Building is located off-center in the third bay of the Baltimore-Avenue facade. It is designed in the form of a triumphal arch. Details include: 1) engaged single and paired columns with capitals featuring putti-like masks flanking the doorway proper, 2) compound semi-circular arches ornamented with pointed arch lines, rosettes, and cable or linear motifs framing the doorway transom, 3) an emblematic roundel centered in each spandrel, and 4) two horizontal foliated bands containing the name "Bunker Building" across the top of the entrance surround. The doorway proper, capped by a semi-circular transom, is boarded up; a single-leaf, make-shift door is centered in the opening to allow access to the interior at this point.

Secondary entrances include the rear (north) facade doorway and the five doorways inserted in the store fronts of the south and east facades. Each doorway contains a single-leaf door; the latter entrances, all partially below ground level, allow access to now vacant small shops.

Chimneys

A single-stack, brick chimney is attached to the rear (north) facade. Positioned near the center of the facade, it does not extend above the roof line.

Roof

A flat roof covers the Bunker Building.

Penthouse

The penthouse is located behind a decorative metal gable placed at roof level above the entrance bay of the east facade.

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Decorative details

Decorative features include:

1. the window trim (already described)
2. cast-iron columns which also support the protective arcade over the northernmost, east-facade, basement and first-story windows
3. the main entrance surround of stone (mentioned above)
4. engaged buttresses of brick interspersed with white building stone which serve as divisional features between the south and east-facade bays
5. a decorative metal roof gable centered above the entrance bay of the east (Baltimore Avenue) facade
6. a corbelled brick "freize" along the upper edge of the east and south-facade walls
7. stringcourses of stone and/or brick with varying ornamentation (including corbels, brackets, and dentils)
8. an ornamental cornice and pinnacles capping the south facade and southern half of the east facade.

INTERIOR

The interior space is divided into a sub-basement, a basement, four floors, and a penthouse. Two bearing walls, running in an east/west direction near the center of the building, form the support for the floors and define the central stairhall. Other interior partitions are of wood stud construction sheathed in lath and plaster. These walls are either painted or wallpapered; some also have wainscoting. The sub-basement and basement have dirt and tile-covered floors respectively; all other floors are of pine.

The Baltimore-Avenue entrance opens into the central stairhall which divides the building into north and south sections on all floors. The U-plan stairway has uniformly turned balusters, shaped bannisters, and square newel posts with ball-shaped finials and pendants. Between the basement and first floor the staircase is supported by graduated arches resting on cluster columns; stepped, square-shaped, decorative panels ornament the solid balustrade. An alternate means to reach the upper floors is by the elevator, originally operated by a water hydraulic system, but now inoperable. Enclosed in a wire cage, it has wire mesh gates located on each floor.

The sub-basement is located under the northwest portion of the Bunker Building. It originally housed horizontal steam boilers.

The basement contains two large rooms divided by the central stairhall. The north

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room originally provided space for three stores with below ground-level entrances on the east facade.

Three rooms comprise the first floor. The single, large room on the north was originally partitioned into offices or stores which had interior access by means of a corridor running in a north/south direction along the west wall. The south half contains two stores with ground-level access on 9th Street.

The upper three floors are similarly divided. The second floor has a single, large room on the north and a four-room office-suite on the south; the third and fourth floors have the north and south sections partitioned off into both suites and single offices. North/south corridors along the west walls provide access to many of these rooms and suites.

Access to the penthouse is by a stairway along the west wall of the fourth-floor corridor. It is divided into four rooms, one room being used to house the elevator shaft at this level. A water tank originally topped the penthouse.

ALTERATIONS

Alterations to the building include:

1. remodeling of the first story of the south facade and the east facade's southernmost bay to glass store fronts (after ca. 1915, exact date unknown)
2. removal of the cornice and pinnacles from the northern half of the east facade (date unknown)
3. rearrangement of various partition walls (dates unknown).

CONDITION

Although the structural condition of the building is good, maintenance is poor.

SITE

The Bunker Building is situated amid a cluster of buildings which formed a part of the late nineteenth century business/financial center of Kansas City, Missouri. Located on the northwest corner of the intersection of 9th Street and Baltimore Avenue, it is immediately west of the New York Life Building and three buildings east of the Old New England Building (both properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places). The Bunker Building and its surrounding structures retain a high proportion of their turn-of-the-century character.

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4

PRESENT STATUS

The Bunker Building is currently threatened with demolition; the owner has the necessary permits and a lease from a parking lot operator. An option taken out by the Historic Kansas City Foundation to purchase the building expires August 15, 1975; no additional extensions of this option will be granted. Historic Kansas City Foundation is confident that a preservation-oriented landlord and tenant can be found for the property -- one who will restore and maintain it; enrollment on the National Register would substantially aid them in their search.¹

FOOTNOTES

1. Hal Sandy, personal correspondence, June 20, 1975; and Jane F. Flynn, telephone conversation, July 24, 1975. (Hal Sandy is president of the Historic Kansas City Foundation; Jane Flynn is the administrator for 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 checked="" 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 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION | | |

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------------|---------|
| SPECIFIC DATES | built 1880 | BUILDER/ARCHITECT | unknown |
|----------------|------------|-------------------|---------|

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located as the corner structure in a row of late nineteenth century office buildings, the Bunker Building is significant as a typical example of the once prevalent commercial structures which lined Kansas City's business district. The work of an unknown local designer, its up-to-date, but awkward, Victorian eclectic facade is a provincial amalgam of Romanesque, Gothic, and Neo-Classic revival elements. In terms of late nineteenth century Kansas City buildings, this structure is more typical than the buildings designed by eastern architects, such as the New York Life and Old New England buildings by McKim, Mead and White and Bradlee, Winslow and Wetherlee respectively.

Except for a relatively few survivors, Kansas City's architectural heritage from this early period of prosperity is available only in photographs. During the late nineteenth century, eastern and local capital was invested heavily in banking, manufacturing, transportation, and livestock. It was a lucrative period for real estate investors, builders, and architects. This transition from village to city attracted architects of local and national stature.

Once a favored location for realtors and architects to have offices (the firm of McKim, Mead and White was located here during the construction of the New York Life Building),¹ the Bunker Building is now vacant. The last tenant (a barber shop) left on October 1, 1974.²

Historical data

Construction of the Bunker Building was financed by two men involved in the promotion of Kansas City -- Walter A. Bunker and John McEwen.³

Walter A. Bunker (1847-ca.1927) was born in New Hampshire.⁴ He attended a business college in St. Paul, Minnesota, and upon graduation, accepted employment at the Second National Bank in St. Paul.⁵ In 1877 Bunker moved to Kansas City for the purpose of starting a "ready print" business (Western Newspaper Union) to supply country newspapers with patent outside pages;⁶ Bunker served as president and general manager. This business was said at the time to be

"one of the most important enterprises in the city. They furnished sheets printed on one side to more than one hundred weekly newspapers in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, and Colorado. . . . The papers connected with the Union were of the best class of county newspapers, rendering the Union as a valuable medium for advertising."⁷

The Western Newspaper Union soon developed into one of the largest chains of similar printing establishments in the United States, owning not less than ten houses of this kind.⁸

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In 1878 Bunker, with others, purchased the Kansas City [Missouri] Journal, a prestigious local newspaper, erecting the Journal Building at 6th and Delaware streets the following year (now demolished). Bunker took only an advisory part in the Journal; he and his associates sold their interest in the paper in 1881.⁹

During the 1880's, Bunker began to purchase land and lay out additions operating on the premise that Kansas City would become a "great city." In 1880 the Bunker Building was erected (probably to house Bunker's growing "ready print" firm).¹⁰ It was listed as such in Hoye's Kansas City [Missouri] Directory until 1883 when it was listed as the "Bunker and McEwen Building." In 1887 the listing changed again to "Bunker Building."¹¹

In 1890 Bunker again purchased the Kansas City [Missouri] Journal, this time in association with Colonel R. Van Horn, its founder and a former U.S. senator. He took a more active role as president and general manager. The partnership sold their interests in 1896.¹²

During his political career, Bunker was a successful candidate for the upper house of the Kansas City [Missouri] City Council (1906); he served as County Assessor from 1921 through 1924.¹³

Bunker maintained his real estate business until his death. His offices were located in the Bunker Building from 1881 until 1922.¹⁴

John McEwen (1843-1887) was alternately a resident of Lawrence, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri. At an early date McEwen went to Lawrence where he was largely interested in the [Lawrence, Kansas] Tribune. In 1871 he moved to Kansas City and for some time was associated with the Kansas City [Missouri] Journal.¹⁵ He co-authored Sketches of Kansas City in 1879, a public relations work describing the economic and social advantages to be found there.

In 1881 McEwen became secretary of the Western Newspaper Union. At this time he and Bunker apparently formed a business partnership.¹⁶ McEwen returned to Lawrence in 1885 to become one of the proprietors of the Lawrence [Kansas] Journal. Within a year he sold out to his partner and returned to Kansas City.¹⁷ In 1886 he and Allen A. and William McEwen formed McEwen Brothers, a real estate and loan business.¹⁸ John McEwen died on April 22, 1887.¹⁹

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 the "Missouri State Historic Preservation Plan." The Bunker Building is, therefore, being nominated to the National

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Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture," "Economics," and "Technology."

FOOTNOTES

1. Hoye's Kansas City [Missouri] Directory (Kansas City, Missouri: Hoye Directory Company, 1887), n.p.
2. James Ryan, personal correspondence, December, 1974. (James Ryan is the Curator of Collections for the Kansas City Museum of History and Science and a researcher for the Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri.)
3. National Water Works Co., Water Permit, No. 1759, Kansas City, Missouri, April 15, 1881 and December 5, 1881; and History of Jackson County, Missouri (Kansas City, Missouri: Union Historical Co., 1881), p. 581.
4. Kansas City [Missouri] Journal, April 1, 1906, p. 10; and History of Jackson County, Missouri, p. 746.
5. Ibid.
6. Kansas City [Missouri] Journal, April 1, 1906, p. 10; History of Jackson County, Missouri, pp. 581, 747; and John McEwen and Dillenback, Sketches of Kansas City in 1879 (Kansas City, Missouri: Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, 1879), p. 50.
7. McEwen and Dillenback, p. 50.
8. Kansas City [Missouri] Journal, April 1, 1906, p. 10.
9. Ibid.; An Illustrated Review: Kansas City (Kansas City, Missouri: Enterprise Publishing Co., 1886), n.p.; History of Jackson County, Missouri, p. 573; 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. 372.
10. History of Jackson County, Missouri, p. 581; and National Water Works Co., Water Permit, No. 1759, Kansas City, Missouri, April 15, 1881 and December 5, 1881.
11. Hoye's Kansas City [Missouri] Directory (Kansas City, Missouri: Hoye Directory Company, 1879-1908), n.p.; and Kansas City [Missouri] Directory (Kansas City, Missouri: Gate City Directory Company, 1910-1928), n.p.
12. Kansas City [Missouri] Journal, April 1, 1906, p. 10; and Whitney, p. 375.

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13. Kansas City [Missouri] Journal, April 1, 1906, p. 10; Kansas City [Missouri] Journal, April 4, 1906, p. 1; and Kansas City [Missouri] Directory (Kansas City, Missouri: Gate City Directory Company, 1921-1924), n.p.
14. Kansas City [Missouri] Directory (Kansas City, Missouri: Gate City Directory Company, 1922), n.p.; and data excerpted from a draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared by the Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri.
15. Kansas City [Missouri] Journal, April 24, 1887, p. 1.
16. National Water Works Co., Water Permit, No. 1759, Kansas City, Missouri, April 15, 1881 and December 5, 1881.
17. Kansas City [Missouri] Journal, April 24, 1887, p. 1.
18. Ibid.; and data excerpted from a draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared by the Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri.
19. Kansas City [Missouri] Journal, April 24, 1887, p. 1; and Kansas City [Missouri] Journal, April 23, 1887, p. 3.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Data excerpted from a draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared by the Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri.
2. Flynn, Jane F. Telephone conversation. July 24, 1975.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. .0818 acres

UTM REFERENCES

| | | | |
|------|---------|----------|---------|
| A | 15 | 363010 | 4329280 |
| ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | |

| | | | |
|------|---------|----------|--|
| B | | | |
| ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | |

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, Research Associate

ORGANIZATION

Department of Natural Resources, State
Historical Survey and Planning Office

DATE

July 25, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 176

TELEPHONE

314-449-0725

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 X

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

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

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3. History of Jackson County, Missouri. Kansas City, Missouri: Union Historical Co., 1881.
4. Hoye's Kansas City [Missouri] Directory. Kansas City, Missouri: Hoye Directory Company, 1879-1908.
5. An Illustrated Review: Kansas City. Kansas City, Missouri: Enterprise Publishing Co., 1886.
6. Kansas City [Missouri] Directory. Kansas City, Missouri: Gate City Directory Company, 1910-1928.
7. Kansas City [Missouri] Journal, April 23, 1887, p. 3.
8. _____, April 24, 1887, p. 1.
9. _____, April 1, 1906, p. 10.
10. _____, April 4, 1906, p. 1.
11. McEwen, John, and Dillenback. Sketches of Kansas City in 1879. Kansas City, Missouri: Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, 1879.
12. National Water Works Co. Water Permit, No. 1759. Kansas City, Missouri: April 15, 1881 and December 5, 1881.
13. Ryan, James. Personal correspondence. December, 1974.
14. Sandy, Hal. Personal correspondence. June 20, 1975.
15. Whitney, Carrie Westlake. Kansas City, Missouri: Its History and Its People (1808-1908). Vol. I. Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1908.

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2. M. Patricia Holmes, Research Associate
Department of Natural Resources, State Historical
Survey and Planning Office
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Telephone: 314-449-0725

3. James Ryan, Curator of Collections
Kansas City Museum of History and Science
3218 Gladstone Boulevard
Kansas City, Missouri 64123


Telephone: -----

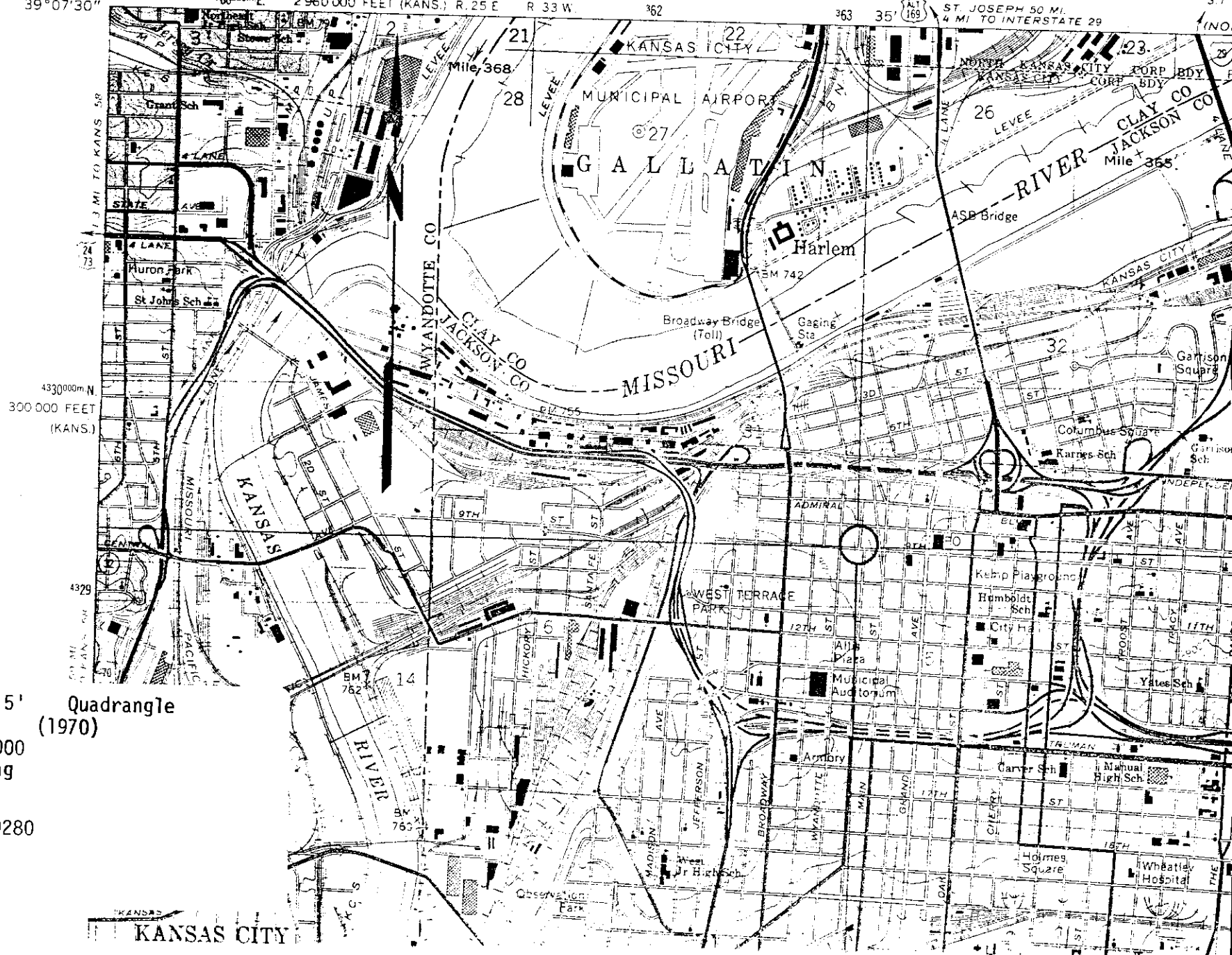
4. Edward J. Mischczuk, Researcher
Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri
18th Floor, N.E. - City Hall
414 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Telephone: -----

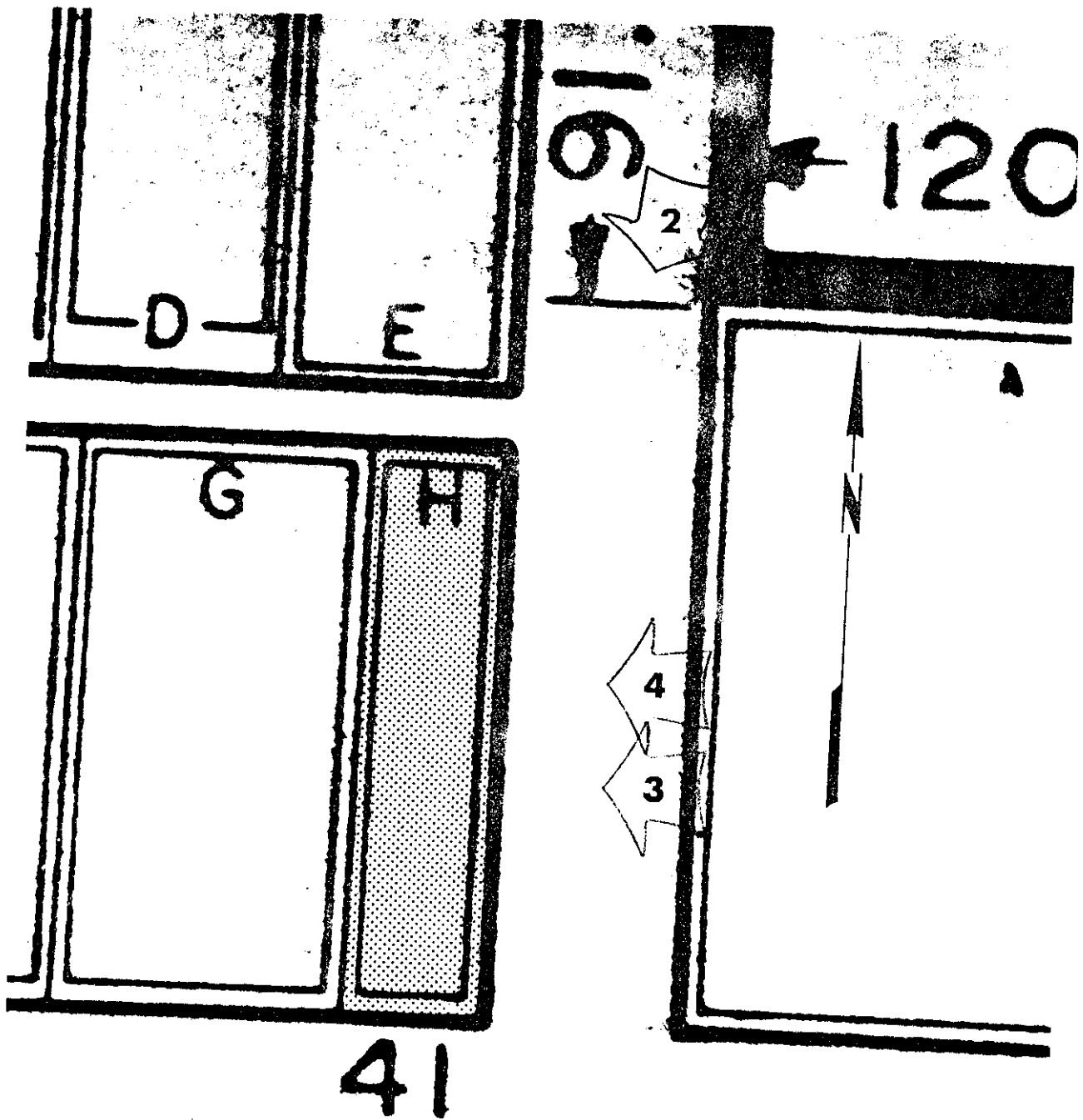
7062 11 NW
(PARKVILLE)

360000m E. 2960000 FEET (KANS.) R.25 E R 33 W

363 35'  ST. JOSEPH 50 MI.
4 MI TO INTERSTATE 29



UTM Reference:
15/363010/4329280



BUNKER BUILDING
Kansas City, Missouri
NOT TO SCALE



Indicates camera position
& photo number

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Bunker Building**

City or Vicinity: **Kansas City**

County: **Jackson County** State: **MO**

Photographer: **Nancy Breme and MP Holmes**

Date

Photographed: **July 1975 and Mar. 1973**

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

1 of 5. NE corner, view looking S-SW with the rear (N) façade on the right and the E (Baltimore Ave) façade on the left.

2 of 5. E façade, fourth bay; view looking W. The basement and first story window and doorway treatment is identical to that found in the remaining two bays immediately to the N.

3 of 5. Interior view showing that portion of the main stairway found between the basement and first floor levels.

4 of 5. SE corner, view looking NW with the primary E façade on the right and the S façade on the left.

5 of 5. Main (E) entrance, view looking W.



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