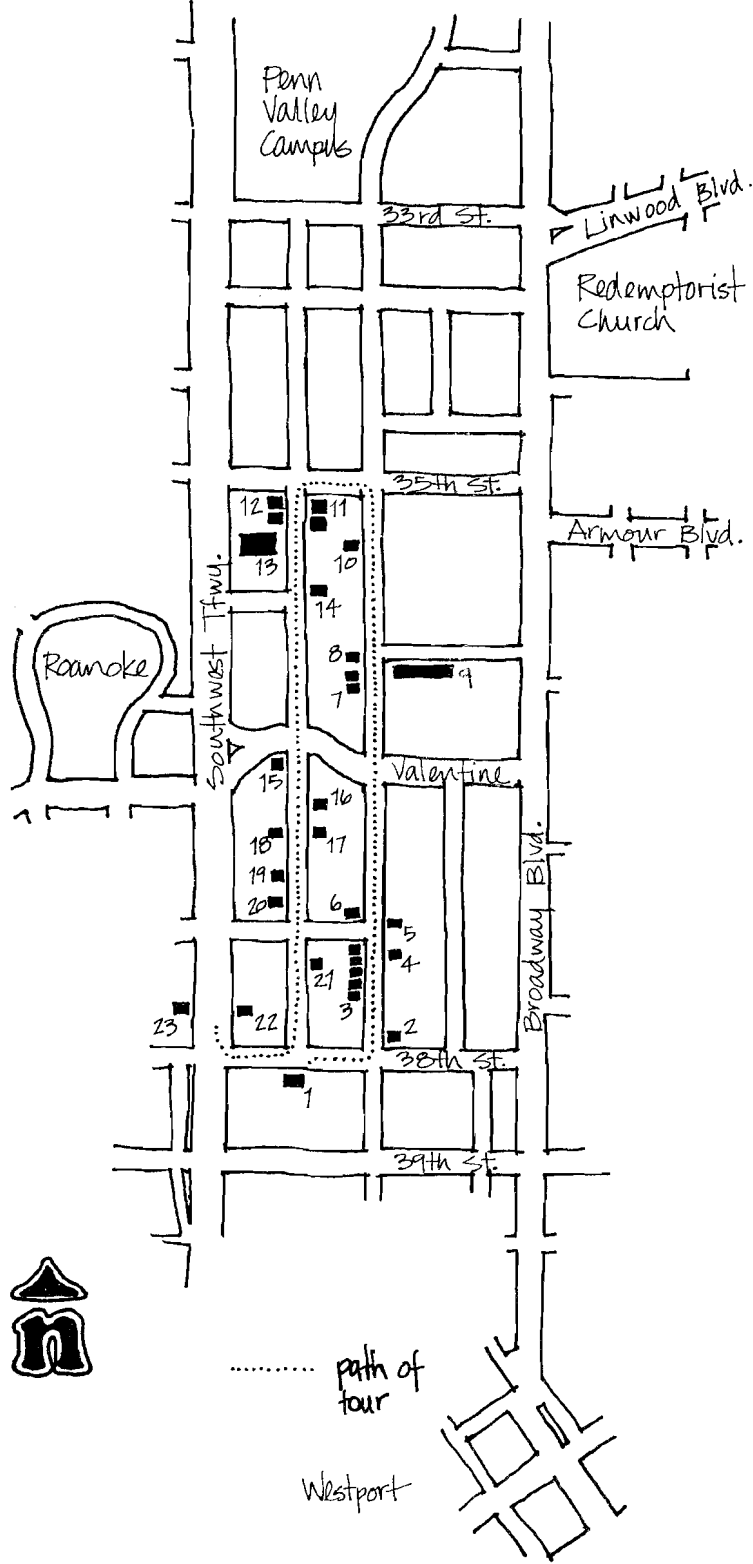
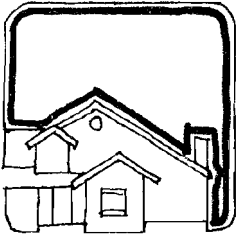




**Valentine
Walking
Tour**





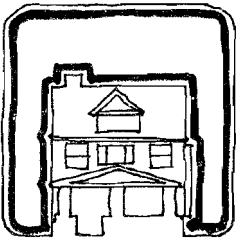
1. 627 West 38th Street

The "Westport Idea House," completed in 1980, was sponsored by the American Wood Council to demonstrate several innovative construction techniques, including the use of a wood foundation. It is an excellent example of good urban infill housing because of its compatibility with the size, scale, and proportion of surrounding architecture. It was built by Robert McCollom.



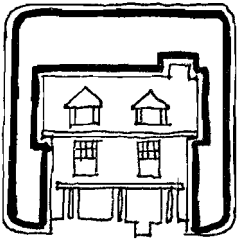
2. 3733 Pennsylvania

"Kansas City Limestone" indigenous to the City is used in this large "Midwestern Box" style home built in 1903. The "Midwestern Box" features bell-cast hip roofs and has an open front porch across the entire front of the house. "Kansas City Limestone" was quarried locally from what is now Roanoke Park. Note the random ashlar pattern, rough-faced stone lintels, and dressed coping stone porch balustrade repeated as cap stone for the entry pillars and extensive retaining wall. The builder, H. Madorie, specialized in "Kansas City Limestone" construction.



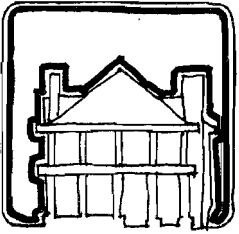
3. 3700 thru 3708 Pennsylvania

The "Shirtwaist" style, indigenous to Kansas City, was popular from approximately 1900 to 1915. "Shirtwaist" comes from the wood siding upper stories and masonry first story. High pitched bell-cast roofs, dormers, and porch are usually gabled, but may also be hipped or have combinations of hip and gable roofs. Unique features of this row are the red clay tile roofs, half-timber wood decoration in the stucco face of the gables, and accents of elaborate leaded glass. Architect W. I. Morely designed the entire row for a wealthy lumber baron and his extended family.



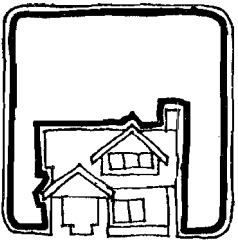
4. 3703 Pennsylvania

This "Colonial Revival" style house built in 1910 has the characteristic symmetrical rectangle shape with pedimented dormers in the roof sloping toward the street, a large colonnaded entry portico, large multi-light upper sash over single lower sash windows, large glass entry door with oversize sidelights, cornice dentils, ornamental corner pilasters, and offset chimney. Special features include a bracketed oriel window on the north, shirtwaist stone on the first story, lattice stone porch balustrade, and battlemented stone retaining wall.



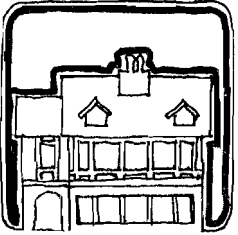
5. 3649 Pennsylvania

"Eclectic Revival" architecture comes from a combination of other styles such that each house is unique. This house has "Georgian Revival" pedimented dormers, low-hipped roof, and classical two-story veranda typical of Georgian homes in Charleston, South Carolina. However, "Shingle" style is evident in the multi-light casement windows in horizontal bands, in the multi-light diagonal upper muntin sash over single light lower sash windows, in the narrow eaves, in the shingle and masonry fascia, and in the minimized appearance of multiple chimneys by attaching dormers and bays to them. Unique features include rough-faced random ashlar stone accented by red brick quoining and red tile chimney pots, large entrance door with rare oval-shaped beveled glass light, segmented keyed arches over many openings, and the bracketed second-story oriel bay resting on smaller first-story oriel resting on massive rough-faced corbel stones on the south facade. Architect Fredrick E. Hill designed the house built in 1898. In 1978, it received an Urban Design Award after extensive exterior renovation!



6. 3644 Pennsylvania

"Bungalow" style homes are of modest 1 1/2-story size, with horizontal lines, projecting gable roofs, exposed rafter ends, one or two large porches, two- and three-part window groups, and a variety of siding materials. This one has stucco embellished with "stick" style decorative wood. The all-white color is not typical. Between 1900 and 1940 many architectural variations were derived from this pervasive California style.



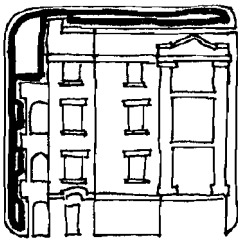
7. 3558 and 3562 Pennsylvania

"Elizabethan or Half-Timber Revival" homes are 2 1/2-story asymmetrical masses with steep roofs, sculptured chimneys and chimney pots, small multi-caseament windows, exposed half-timbering on the fascia, and simple bargeboards on dormer and gable ends. The recessed doors and overhanging second floors were once necessary in London where narrow lots prohibited additional space on the first floor. These revival homes were built in 1924 as a cheerful alternative to "Colonial Revival."



8. 3540 Pennsylvania

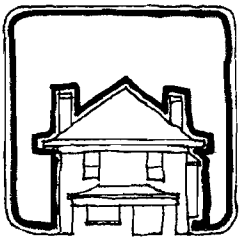
This "shirtwaist" style home is similar to 3700 thru 3708 Pennsylvania. It is hipped rather than gabled and is a more modest size. The flared shape of the dormer and the shingle siding are noteworthy.



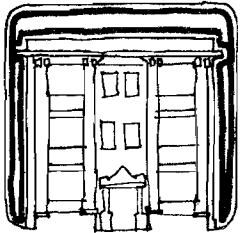
9. Krickerbocker Place

This "Kansas City Forch" or "Colonnade" style building is indigenous to Kansas City. This 28-unit complex has always been a fashionable address unique in Kansas City. It was once a private street and was advertised in

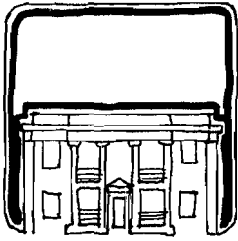
the Kansas City Social Register as a "Country home in the Heart of the Broadway District." The complex had its own horse-drawn taxi and a coachman's house at the east end of the complex. 21 apartments feature 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, dining room, living room with fireplace, front porch, kitchen and breakfast room each. Lucy (Thorning) Wornall and the actress Jean Harlow are but two examples of the many prominent people who have lived in Knickerbocker. The arched brackets on the open porches facing Pennsylvania are very rare. Built by Grant Middaugh, architect, it was the largest prestige apartment complex in the City until 1925.



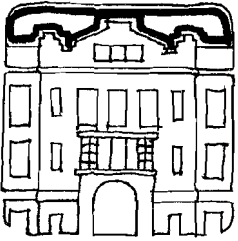
10. 3512 Pennsylvania
This "Kansas City Limestone" style house is a scaled-down version of 3733 Pennsylvania and is an excellent example of the style. This house, as well as 3540 Pennsylvania, is also attributed to the stone builder, H. Madorie and Son.



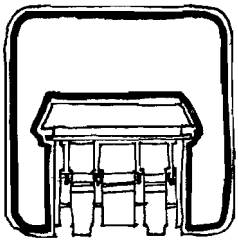
11. 3501 to 3509 Jefferson
"Kansas City Porch Triple Deckers" are three-story 6-plex apartment buildings. These are less ornate than those across the street, at 3500 to 3506 Jefferson. Notice that the cornices do not extend to the backs of the buildings. However, like the Knickerbocker, they are large and substantial, fitted with hardwood and other fine interior finishes, and offer lovely open front porches.



12. 3500 to 3506 Jefferson
"Kansas City Porch Double Deckers" are two-story 4-plexes much more common than the unique continuously attached colonnade of the Kickerbocker. These buildings are distinguished by "Classical Revival" details such as fluted Corinthian columns, pedimented entrance porticos, and elaborate cornices with brackets and dentils extending across the fronts and sides of the buildings. A porch screen has been added and detracts from the "Classical" detailing. Slate siding is of interest on the bays. These buildings, built in 1912, were designed by Thurtle and Thayer, architects.

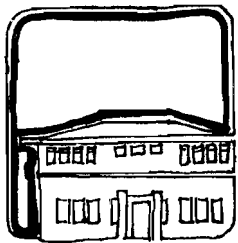


13. 3512 Jefferson, Norman School
"Kansas City Limestone" is explored to its fullest on this public building which features both rough-faced random ashlar stone and dressed coursed stone quoining, lintels, sills, and coping. The architect for this building, which is one of the best examples of indigenous stone construction in Kansas City, was Charles A. Smith. Edgar Snow, journalistic expert on China, attended this school. The Norman School is an excellent example of "adaptive reuse" as it is now Norman Center and houses a theatre workshop, ballet school, day care school, and school board administrative offices. It also serves as a community center for Valentine Neighborhood Association.



14. 3537 Jefferson

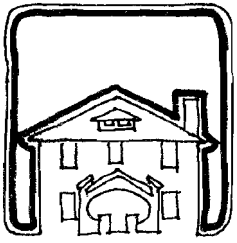
The "Vernacular Classical Revival" style is popular on many over-under duplexes in Kansas City. "Classical" details were adapted by craftsmen to show their skills in unique and imaginative combinations of ornament and materials. Here "Classical" second-story columns, dentiled cornice, and balustrade are combined with a "Spanish Colonial Revival" red tiled mansard roof. The "Craftsman" style is also shown in the masonry which successfully combines 3 types of brick, a rough-face stone, a dressed stone for quoins, lintels, and sills, and an unusual cut-stone ornament at the top of the porch piers. Built in 1908, this duplex is representative of a vernacular style popular from the late 19th century until approximately 1920. Architectural detail is enhanced by use of a multi-color paint scheme similar to those popular at the turn of the century.



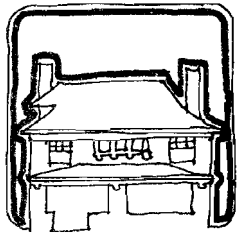
15. 701 West Valentine Road

"Prairie School" homes are usually two-story horizontal compositions of rectangles having bands of ribbon windows, horizontal belt courses, broad horizontal roof overhangs, and non-conflicting materials such as stucco, brick, and concrete accenting the design. A close association with plant materials is also evident. Porches and garages are typically at the end of the house, further extending the horizontal line. Roofs are low-hipped or flat, and chimneys are low. Ornament is minimal except for elaborate geometric leaded designs in the art-glass leaded windows. This fine example of the "Prairie School" style was designed by White and Dean, architects, in 1917.

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16. 3659 Jefferson
"Stucco Vernacular" is a "Craftsman" style which developed to show off the skills of the plaster and stucco building trades. It is usually a basic rectangle with a low-pitched roof and perhaps some decorative dormers. It is decorated with various simple projections which demonstrate the craftsman's skill. This example has a pitched roof porch framing a hand-crafted elliptical front portico with raised reinforcing edge. The ellipse is intersected by stucco pillars and flanked by buttress-like piers with raised roof lids. Paired windows and roof overhangs are derived from the "Prairie School." This style was popular at the same time as the "Bungalow."



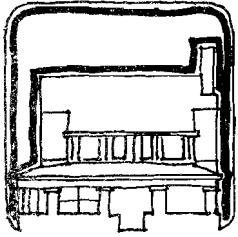
17. 3669 Jefferson
This "Midwestern Box" is one of the most elaborate and substantial in the City. It is a basic square squat box with typical low-pitched hipped ends on all roofs, and with an open front porch stretching across the entire front of the house. Over-structured pillars have decorative stone detail on the capitals. The heavy brick masonry walls are punctured by a variety of window sizes and shapes having some of the most elaborate beveled glass in Kansas City. Note the north side of the house with oriel window and two small wheel windows, one with elaborate tracery. The sculptured chimneys, double dormers on the front, and carriage house at the rear further enhance this style popular from about 1900 to 1920.



18. 366A Jefferson
This "Eclectic Revival" is quite different from 3649 Pennsylvania. In this case, "Georgian Revival" is evident in the center-hall plan, the large over-sized entrance side lights, the 3-part front bay windows, and the prominent central location of the second-story bay. The wide second-story gable and exposed rafters and brackets are "Bungalow" style. "Shirtwaist" is evident in the separation of first and second-story fascia materials. "Elizabethan Half-Timber" is also present. The wide open porch across the front comes from "Midwestern Box" style. This house was designed by John W. McKecknie, architect, in 1910.

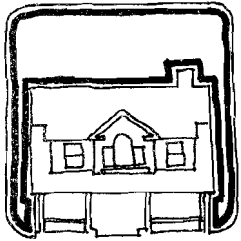


19. 3670 Jefferson
This "Tudor Revival" is mostly brick with window and door surrounds of stone. The gables are stucco with half-timber decorated by "Gothic" style curves. Muntin placement on the second-story windows and diamond-pattern leaded windows on the first and third stories are also "Gothic" characteristics. There are simple bargeboards on roof and dormer gable ends and heavy brackets under the projecting eaves. The porch arches are typical of "Tudor," as are the ball finials and coping on the porch parapets. Special features include matching ball finials and decorative stone crests on the corner pillars marking the property. The entrance is flanked by leaded side lights and there is a high sculptured chimney. This imposing house, and matching carriage house, were built in 1902.



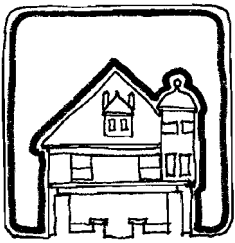
20. 3678 Jefferson

The "Shingle" style has a horizontal appearance with broad roof lines. The exterior porch space often visually penetrates the interior space. The circular porch element is also common. Exterior walls of the upper stories and often the ground story are finished with wood shingles which have been covered with later asbestos siding on this house. If the lowest story is not shingle, it usually is stone. Roofs may be hipped, gabled, or gambrel, as in this case. Low gable ends with low to moderately pitched roofs are often described as "rambling" in appearance. Eaves are usually very narrow. Multi-light windows are often arranged in horizontal bands. Second-story bays or oriel windows, such as the one on the south facade, are common. Chimneys are squat to emphasize the horizontal lines. This house has a fine palladian window in the third-story gable of the south facade. Charles A. Smith was the architect for this house in 1909, just three years after he designed the Norman School.



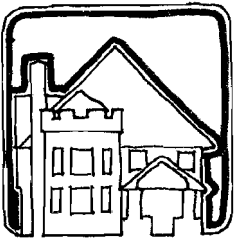
21. 3707 Jefferson

"Dutch Colonial Revival" typically has a gambrel roof flared to extend over an open symmetrical porch with "Classical" columns and open spindle balustrade facing the street. A chimney appears on only one of two gable ends. There are corner boards and the siding is made of wide horizontal boards penetrated by large multi-paned windows. A unique feature of this house is the second-story palladian window having delicate lattice tracery defining multiple lights in a pedimented second-story dormer flanked by shed roof projections from the gambrel roof. Nellie Peters, one of the first woman architects in the country, designed this home and many others in Valentine in the early part of the 20th century.



22. 3721 Summit

This "Queen Anne" style starts with a basic block with a steep hipped roof. A typical corner turret with patterned domed finial, multiple windows, string courses, and low-relief surface is a prominent feature. This house has chateausque high-pitched cross gable dormers with flanking finials, paired windows, string courses, and low-relief sculpture. A broad open porch with curved projected balustrades having turned spindles, projecting bays with decorated surfaces, a tall sculptured chimney, one over one windows, and large prominent double doors complete the playful asymmetrical "Queen Anne" composition popular from about 1880 to 1900.



23. 3712 Summit

"Romanesque Revival" homes have large rough-faced monochromatic masonry and are massive and impressively strong in appearance. This one has "Tudor" style half-timbers and a heavy barge-board gable on the low heavy porch resting on over-structured piers. There are jack-arch lintels over first-story windows and rough-faced lintels over second-story windows. The battlemented parapet tower has corbeling near the top and crenellations at the top edge, finished with coping stone on vertical and horizontal edges.

A steep hipped roof has additions of simple geometric masses. This roof does not have the flared eaves which are often seen on this style. Usually one or more roman semi-circular arches are also present. The "Romanesque Revival" style was popular from 1880 to 1900. This home has been deconverted from apartments which had been added in the 1930's and has been lovingly restored by its owners. It was placed on the Kansas City Register of Historic Places in 1980.

The following organizations contributed to the publication of this brochure:

Historic Kansas City Foundation and the Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri — help with historical research



Valentine Neighborhood Association

Bob Magaha, president

Donna Wallin, vice-president

Eileen Pforr, treasurer

Patty Wayne, record. secretary

Mike Jones, corres. secretary

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PAB 1980 MLM
revised 1983

The area known as Valentine is an established neighborhood situated between Broadway Boulevard and Southwest Trafficway. Valentine offers a delightful urban living environment and the convenience of a midtown location. With its turn-of-the-century architecture, Valentine is located in the heart of Kansas City, between the Crown Center Development and the Country Club Plaza. Residents of the area can enjoy shopping, education, and entertainment within walking distance. The major arteries that surround this area provide easy access to many public transit lines.

The true beauty of the Valentine neighborhood lies in the mix of people who make it their home. Valentine is composed of long-time residents who have raised their families here, young people enjoying the opportunity to renovate charming older homes, and tenants attracted by the convenience and lovely setting. The Valentine area has a very active neighborhood association that has worked for the betterment and development of this area for over 10 years.

Enjoy yourself while you are in the neighborhood, and take time to discover the real beauty of Valentine.