

The Winding Valley and the Craggy Hillside

**A History of the City of Rosedale, Kansas by Margaret Landis.
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FOREWORD

I am a "Native" Rosedalian. My grand-parents on my mother's side came to Rosedale with the (Kansas) Rolling Mill. This book on the City of Rosedale emanates from working on family history. My grand-father was involved in many activities in the early days of Rosedale.

My research led me to the realization that any work devoted wholly to a history of the City of Rosedale, Kansas had not been written or compiled. Included herewith are the basic elements of history. If privileged with time and opportunity, I would like to elaborate further on the City of Rosedale and, after annexation, the Rosedale District, Kansas City, Kansas.

In striving to preserve and perpetuate the history of Rosedale, I was ever mindful of the thought expressed by the late Col. John B. Smith in his dedicatory address of the Wellman Park in Rosedale, May 1958:

"The breezes now caressing our cheeks will waft these words of mine into silence and forgetfulness. But a few more years and the illustrious record of the City of Rosedale may become but hazy legend, seldom recalled and then be entirely forgotten." May this effort serve as an opportunity to keep alive this record and that it will be a liaison between yesterday and tomorrow.

As you read this history of Rosedale perhaps it will recall many pleasant memories and cause us to more deeply appreciate our "Old Home Town."

Margaret Landis

"Memory can glean, but never renew. - It brings us joy faint as is the perfume of the flowers, faded and dried, of the summer that is gone." - H.W. Beecher.

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Chapter I PROLOGUE TO ROSEDALE

The title: "The Winding Valley and The Craggy Hillside" is descriptive of the physical geography of Rosedale.

Geographically, the position of Rosedale lies South of the Kaw River in Wyandotte County, Kansas and, if we choose to be technical, between the 94th and 95th Degree of West Longitude and about the 39th Degree of North Latitude.

"Kansas is a part of the great plain that slopes gradually from the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River. It's surface, cut by many Eastward-flowing streams, lies level in the West but in the East curves into countless hills and valleys."
[1]

Geologists record that glaciers carved the area including the Missouri and Kansas Rivers and Turkey Creek. (Turkey Creek originates in Johnson County, Kansas.)

Physical features of Rosedale: Turkey Creek meandering through the valley -- surrounded by hills and bluffs on either side. In the early days it was "A forest of trees and hazel-brush" amidst a profusion of Wild Roses. There were seven hills on the South side of the Turkey Creek Valley. The hills on the South side are marked with a "shelf" or "bench." On the North side there was one continuous high bluff that started in the West end of Rosedale and continued to Toadloup where Turkey Creek emptied into the Kansas River.

Other early formations in Rosedale were evidenced; including the presence of coal and natural gas. The Rosedale Coal and Mining Company struck a twenty-one inch vein of coal at 335 feet.

The formation of the "Iola Ledge Rock", which, generally speaking, would surface at Iola, Kansas. This is the type of rock that was crushed by the F.H. Jennings and Son Crusher and Quarry Company, The American Rock Crusher Company and later the J. A. Tobin Company at 36th and Rainbow Boulevard. (This is the present location of the Simeon B. Bell Recreation Center.)

On Rainbow Boulevard about 37th Street was The Godfrey and Stimson Brick Plant. The clay in this vicinity was suitable for the manufacture of brick. The Brick Plant was later operated by the United Clay Products Corporation. The daily output was 20,000 bricks. (This land is now a parking lot for the K.U. Medical Center.)

The artesian well, near Burns Park, was the result of drilling to locate a vein of coal in the vicinity. The water possessed medicinal qualities. The Geyser Mineral Springs and Bath House, South Rosedale Avenue at Turkey Creek, later operated as The Rosedale Mineral Baths. Various Soda Waters were compounded from the Lithia Spring near the Geyser Mineral Springs.

Many changes have been made in the physical appearance of Rosedale ... The Rosedale-University Urban Renewal Program, The Turkey Creek Expressway and Highway I-35. Yet there are remnants of land-marks that are reminders that Rosedale is truly "Old As The Hills."

In the Northeastern part of what we know as the State of Kansas lived the Kanza or the Kaw Indians on the North side of the Kansas River and on the South side were the Osages. For nearly 300 years they hunted, trapped, fished and farmed on land that included Wyandotte County.

During the term of President James Monroe, in 1825, by treaties, the Kanza and the Osage Tribes ceded their land to the Government, retaining only a small part of the territory. The Kanza or the Kaws moved to the Northern Boundary and the Osages to the Southern Boundary.

In the campaign to remove Eastern Indian Tribes, the Shawnee Indians settled on the South side of the Kansas River and adjacent to the State of Missouri. Their reservation was approximately 25 miles wide by 125 miles long on the South side of the Kansas River. Containing approximately 1,600,000 acres.

The Shawnees lived in Kansas for about 40 years. They built houses, fenced their property, farmed and conducted their tribal affairs.

After the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was passed in 1854 and the Territory was opened for settlement, a new treaty was made with the Shawnee Indians. Many of the Shawnees took their land but some did not.

The Indians were moved South to Indian Territory - now the State of Oklahoma. In 1868, the Shawnee Tribe of Kansas became incorporated into the Cherokee Nation in the Indian Territory.

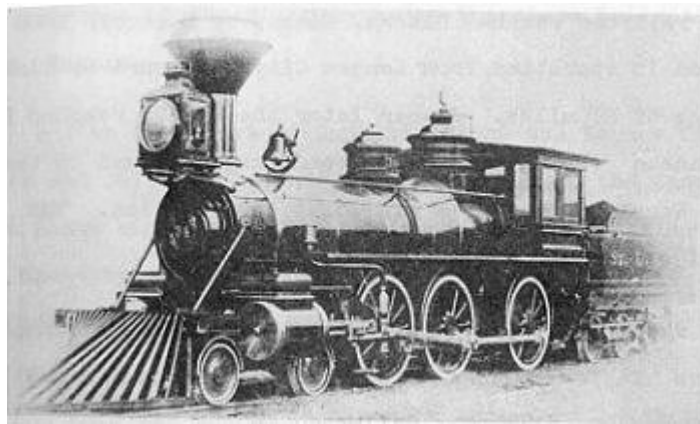
Many Indian names appear on our Real Estate Abstracts.

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Chapter II THE COMING OF THE RAILROAD



The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad used this type of locomotive prior to the turn of the century. It is a Wood-burner and has a "Wash-tub" stack.

At the close of the Civil War (or The War Between the States), the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad was incorporated in the State of Kansas, March 1865. Kersey Coates, of Kansas City, was President of the railroad.

The K. & N.W. was also known as the "Border Tier Line." The railroad went thru Rosedale to Olathe then South to Baxter Springs, Kansas along the border tier counties of Kansas.

There were a few scattered residents in the Turkey Creek Valley in 1865. The railroad was the first industry to come to this quiet, peaceful place.

October 1868, the corporate name of the railroad was changed to the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad.

The railroad reached Olathe, Kansas by December 1868 and was placed in operation from Kansas City, Missouri to Olathe, a distance of 21 miles. A year later the tracks reached Fort Scott, Kansas (100 miles). The road was continued to Baxter Springs, Kansas, making in all about 159.92 miles. The entire road was placed in operation May 2, 1870.

The rapid development of railroads meant merchandise would move faster - new markets for farm products and new towns sprang up along the railroad as the prairies and the plains were colonized. The Townsite of Rosedale was platted and then recorded in Wyandotte County, Kansas, May 16, 1872 by James G. Brown and Abraham Grandstaff.

George H. Nettleton was appointed Receiver for the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, March 1878. By the purchasers, at foreclosure sale, The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad was incorporated, March 1879 - to maintain and operate the road.

The following excerpt about the railways was given in the April 21, 1888 issue of The Rosedale Record, then official newspaper of Rosedale, Kansas:

"Rosedale and vicinity possess many advantages for manufactories and homes ... while, from our being on the Fort Scott Railroad, Connection can be made with railroads for the Atlantic or Pacific oceans, for the Great Lakes or the Gulf and City of Mexico."

There were railroads or railroad lines not located in the Rosedale area but were associated with events leading up to the entrance of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad to Rosedale, Kansas.

By an agreement of Consolidation the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf and 6 other companies formed the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Springfield Railroad Company. The new company was operated under the name of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad.

1901, "The Frisco acquired by long-term lease the lines of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company, extending from Kansas City to Memphis and Birmingham." [1]

Here with, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co., enters the story of Rosedale, Kansas thru the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company.

September 1928, the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad was sold to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.

1954, a modernization and improvement program brought a new office building and 5 new shops to Rosedale.

THE MISSOURI - KANSAS & TEXAS RAILROAD

The Union Pacific, Southern Branch Railway became the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company in February 1870.

1887, the Katy entered Rosedale via a Track Agreement. This trackage rights agreement is still in effect. The Katy uses the Frisco tracks between Paola and Kansas City.

1905, Dr. Simeon B. Bell sold Glen park and other property to the Katy Railroad for their yards. This tract contained about 40 acres and sold for \$3,000.00 per acre.

The M.K.T. has its yard office at State Line and Southwest boulevard. A "Piggy-Back" yard is at this location also.

Other railroads that came thru Rosedale on track agreement:

The Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern R.R.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Fort Gibson R.R.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston R.R.



Frisco Office Building



View - Frisco Yards

THE ROSEDALE DEPOT



Holmes Street - 1/2 Block South of Kansas City Avenue - (later Southwest Boulevard.)

Major B.S. Henning, Superintendent of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad named the train stop "ROSEDALE."

The Rosedale Post Office was established Aug. 17, 1872. It was described as "a new town - just building with about 50 inhabitants. The population to be supplied by the Rosedale Office was 150." The Post Office was near the Depot and the railroad carried mail six times per week each way.

When a person at Kansas City, Missouri wanted their luggage or trunk delivered to Rosedale, they would put it on the train to be delivered to the Rosedale Depot for the passenger fare of 15¢.

The Depot was used as a Passenger and Freight Depot until 1952. When Passenger and Freight service at the depot were discontinued, the building was used for storage.

In 1959, the property was taken for the Turkey Creek Expressway, a linkage of Inter-State Route 35.

There was another depot on the west side of Mill street, on the south side of the Frisco tracks.

There was also another station or railroad building on Lincoln Street and the Frisco tracks. My earliest recollection of this property was the Frisco had this for living quarters for their Section Foremen. In later years, the Milton Oil Company occupied this building and it was destroyed by fire.



The Frisco Elevators - "The Memphis" and "The Frisco." The Unit named "Memphis" because it was dismantled in Memphis, Tennessee and reassembled here. Both elevators were destroyed by fire in 1935.

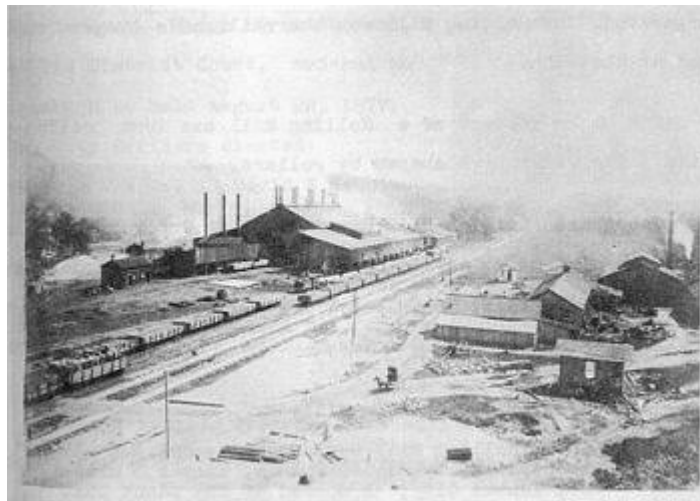
[1] "Frisco Folks" - Bain

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Chapter III THE KANSAS ROLLING MILL



"THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN KANSAS" - 1875 to 1883

The Kansas Rolling Mill was established in Rosedale in 1875. "Rosedale Grew Up Around The Rolling Mill." Located in the old City of Rosedale about a block north of Kansas City Avenue on Klondike Street adjacent to the railroad.

In the picture, the Kansas Rolling Mill with the Cooper Shop at the rear of the main building. On the right hand side is the Rosedale Coal and Mining Company.

The Railroad is that of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf at the time the Rolling Mill came to Rosedale. In 1879, the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad was incorporated. The Rolling Mill was the railroad's largest customer at that time.

The major product of a Rolling Mill was iron railroad rails. The rails were shaped by rollers.

The Kansas Rolling Mill Company was incorporated in the State of Kansas, April 14, 1875. Corporate records list: President, A.B. Stone; Secretary, Ira Harris; Vice-President, W.H. Harris.

The following details the Mill:

"Kansas Rolling Mill Company, Missouri. Works at Rosedale, Wyandotte County, Kansas, 3 miles from Kansas City; composed of the plant that was formerly at Decatur, Illinois, having been removed and rebuilt in 1875; it was first erected in 1870; has 11 heating furnaces, 2 hammers, 6 spike machines, and 3 trains of rolls (one 9, one 18 and one 20-inch), and a set of "universal" rolls attached to the 20-inch train; product, iron rails, fish plates, bolts, nuts, spikes, merch. bar iron, wrought drawheads, head chairs, etc.; annual capacity 35,000 net tons" [1]

About 100 families came to Rosedale with the Rolling Mill. After the Mill was located, Rosedale became a "boom" town.

By 1877, having the necessary population of 600, Rosedale was authorized to become a City of the Third-Class. Judge Hiram Stevens, of the District Court, ordered an election be held August 28, 1877. The City Officers elected:

Mayor David S. Mathias
Councilmen: John Hutchinson, Sr.
Henry Juergens
William Bowen
John Haddock
Benjamin Bousman
City Clerk ... Edward Blanford
Treasurer ... William Danks



D. S. Mathias
Superintendent of the Rolling Mill -
first Mayor of Rosedale.

Early records describe the Mill as being an attraction for sight-seers. The roaring furnaces, the clanging noise of the machinery and flying sparks presented a colorful show.

1883, The Kansas Rolling Mill closed due to a depressed economy and financial difficulties due primarily by the railroads changing from iron rails to steel rails.

The Wyandotte District Court ordered the property of the Kansas Rolling Mill be sold at a Sheriff's Sale to the highest bidder. Mr. James Parmalee, of Cleveland, Ohio, bid the property in at \$100,000. (December 6, 1883).

The property stood idle for some time then was occupied by the Kansas City Wire and Iron Works, A.G. Sutherland, Foundry and Machine Shops, Rosedale, Kansas. The old buildings have been torn down. Since 1922, The Trusswall Stone Company has been in business at the location of the old Rolling Mill property.

The closing of the rolling Mill was a big loss to Rosedale. Many families moved away leaving Rosedale a struggling little city. In the late 1880's, a business boom that started in Kansas City, Missouri spread to Rosedale. New industries and new families moved to Rosedale, bringing better times.

While the Rolling Mill was in operation in Rosedale for about 8 years, probably the only remainder of the Rolling Mill is to be found recorded in Real Estate Abstracts as:

Rolling Mill Lands
Rolling Mill Resurvey
Rolling Mill 2nd Addition to Rosedale
Rolling Mill 3rd Addition to Rosedale.

THE ROSEDALE COAL AND MINING COMPANY

The big iron works used 12 cars of coal a day to keep their 11 furnaces going. A local company was organized for the purpose of mining and furnishing coal for the Mill. The Rosedale Coal and Mining Company struck a 21-inch vein of coal at a depth of 335 feet. They expected to find a thicker vein by sinking another shaft 75 to 100 feet deeper. This vein of coal has since been identified with the one at Leavenworth and considered being of a higher quality than the fort Scott or Rich Hill Coal Fields. The dirt removed from the shafts was used to fill-in the streets.

The Mill was on the South side of the Railroad tracks and the Coal Mine was on the North side. In order to get the coal from the mine to the mill, it was necessary to cross the railroad tracks. If the railroad had permitted this, it would have meant a loss of revenue. The Mining Company even tried to convey the coal by an over-head chute, but the railroad stopped this also.

The mine was sealed at a safe depth and closed. This is now a part of the Frisco Railroad Yards.

THE THOR IRON WORKS

The Thor Iron Works - also known as "Kansas Iron Fence Company" started in business in 1878. It was located North of the Rolling Mill and across the tracks.

Their products included: bridges, iron fences, gratings, agriculture implements and other foundry-cast implements.

Later Thor Iron Works was consolidated with the Rolling Mill.

ORGANIZATIONS INFLUENCED BY THE ROLLING MILL

Rosedale Rolling Mill Beneficial Society - 1878. The Beneficial Society was organized as a "sickness and benefit" society and as stated in the preamble of their constitution: to take care of "the infirmities of life and the many accidents which happen to the employees of iron works, from time to time;"

The Society was supported by its members; "Each member shall pay one dollar entry fee and fifty cents a month" Any member who was "unable to follow his employment thru sickness or misfortune, shall receive six (6) dollars for thirteen weeks and three (3) dollars for six (6) months."

The Iron City Lodge No. 48 - Ancient Order United Workmen (A.O.U.W.) of Rosedale, was instituted under the jurisdiction of the Grand lodge of Kansas, June 5, 1880.

Its membership was comprised of employees of the Rolling Mill and other business and professional men.

Pioneer Lodge No. 1 of the State of Kansas - Rosedale, Wyandotte County, Kansas was a subordinate Lodge of The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States.

The Lodge was organized August 13, 1881 by men employed by the Kansas Rolling Mill.

[1] Directory to the Iron and Steel Works of the United States Embracing the Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steel Works, Forges and Bloomaries in Every State and Territory. American Iron and Steel Association - 1882. Pp. 149-150

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Chapter IV THE EARLY CHURCHES OF ROSEDALE

The presence of the Rolling Mill in Rosedale led to the organization of churches, schools and other cultural institutions.

It is interesting both from a religious and historical view-point that the early churches, thru the years, have "carried on" and are still "going and growing" organizations.

The first Mass offered up in Rosedale was some time previous to 1876. The service was held in a log house owned by Richard Fitzgerald. The Mass was celebrated by Father Anton Kuhls, then pastor of St. Mary's Church.

1876, Rosedale became a Mission
and was attached as such to
Shawnee.

This frame Church of Holy Name
was built in 1880 At Kansas City
Avenue at Shawnee Street.



The present stone church of
Romanesque architecture was
dedicated June 1912.

HOLY NAME CATHOLIC CHURCH

Southwest Boulevard and Iowa Street.

THE UNION SUNDAY SCHOOOL

The Union Sunday School was an active organization in the early days of Rosedale having an attendance of 275. Many Rolling Mill families attended the Sunday School. D.S. Mathias was superintendent of the Sunday School. Capt. Ira Harris was superintendent of the bible Class.

The Sunday School was noted for its musical talent with the Choral Society and orchestra of eight pieces.

THE HENNING AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH was organized 1879. Many of the members were Rolling Mill people.

The Church located at 14 North Henning Avenue was dedicated in 1880.



The Henning Avenue Church was the forerunner of THE ROSEDALE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Church on Southwest Boulevard was dedicated 1908.

After annexation, the churches that had the word "First" in their title became "Rosedale." (Now: Rosedale-United Methodist Church.)



First Methodist Episcopal Church, Rosedale, Kansas.



THE PLEASANT VALLEY BAPTIST CHURCH built their first building in 1882. Services had previously been held in the homes and in the School House.

A new unit was built in 1900. They have added to the church on its original location: 1013 Seminary Street.

THE ROSEDALE BAPTIST CHURCH was started as a Baptist Mission in 1887 by students from William Jewell College.

The frame church was used from 1896 to 1916.

Original location was Shawnee and Summitt Streets.



The present building - of dark red brick and an architectural type styled "Pseudo Gothic" was dedicated in 1916.

Rosedale Baptist Church Southwest Boulevard at Cherokee Street.

THE WALNUT STREET METHODIST CHURCH -- (South) -- was organized 1894 was located at Walnut and Florence Streets. It merged with The Rosedale Methodist Church in 1943.

The pulpit and pews used in the Walnut St. Church were from the Old Shawnee Methodist Mission. They have been restored to the Mission in Johnson County, Kansas.



There have been other churches and denominations in Rosedale but these were the early ones.

CHURCHES IN 1922 [1]
WHEN ROSEDALE WAS ANNEXED TO KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

BAPTIST

First 901 Southwest boul.

First Row nw cor McDowell

Mt. Carmel 906 w. 39th

Olivet 45th and Westport

Primitive 529 Tangent

Pleasant Valley 1012 College (Bluff)

CONGREGATIONAL

First 4326 Lloyd av.

LATTER DAY SAINTS

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints 2310 W. 40th

METHODIST

First Southwest boul sw cor Florence

German 4300 Cambridge

Second AME 106 Shawnee

St. Paul AME Zion 4000 Adams

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (SOUTH)

Walnut Street Florence ne cor Walnut

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Holy Name Shawnee av and Southwest boul.

OTHER

American Rescue Workers Mission 746 Southwest boul

Church of the Nazarene 2515 Orchard

Plymouth Community Church E Park and college av

Rosedale Christian Church 1172 Southwest boul

United Brethren Church 4716 Quapaw

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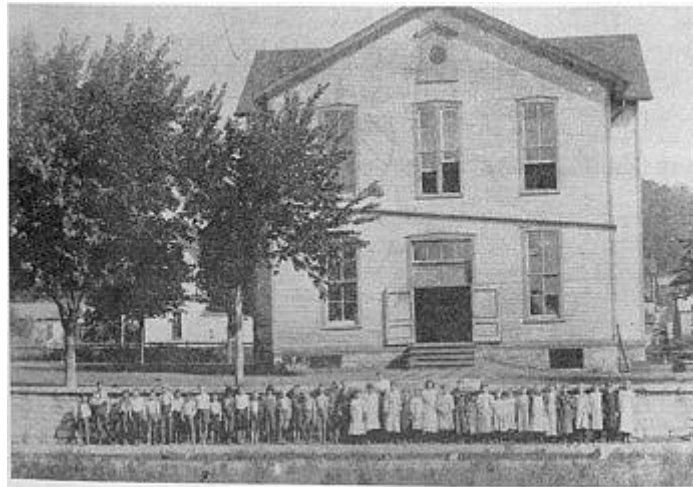
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Chapter V THE SCHOOLS OF ROSEDALE

The new City of Rosedale, Kansas having their homes, government and churches established, the early settlers turned their attention to the education of their children.

The first school in Rosedale was conducted in a part of Cook's Hall, 100 North Rosedale Avenue, (North Rosedale Avenue and Walnut Street.) In the days of the Rolling Mill, Mr. L.C. Trickey and his wife, Mrs. Minnie (Young) Trickey taught in the 1-room school.



The "Public School" - Rosedale, Kansas

The first school building in Rosedale was "The Public School" - also known as the "White School." A frame building located on Kansas City Avenue at Florence Avenue. The number of scholars in average attendance was 250.

The school was named "WHITMORE" after one of the first teachers, Professor Whitmore. The entry was submitted by Helen Espenlaub in the contest to name the school.



August 1898, bids were received for a new Whitmore School building to have 8-rooms and 4-room addition.

The School, built 1899, located at 1412 Southwest Blvd., was one of the oldest school buildings in Kansas City, Kansas when it was razed in December 1973.

When all the North part of Rosedale was still in the country, there was another early-day school in the Ely District known as the "ELY SCHOOL." When L.H. Rose came to Rosedale in 1885, he taught for two years at the Ely School

ATTUCKS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

ATTUCKS SCHOOL - The second oldest of the Rosedale Public schools. Originally a frame building on property at Bluff Street and Central. In the early frame building there was an average attendance of 43. G.L. Fouche was the teacher.

In 1889 a new school was built at the same location of red brick.

After annexation, in the re-naming of Rosedale Streets this address became:

2316 South 5th Street
Kansas City, Kansas

The tan brick building was built in 1939.





ATTUCKS SCHOOL was discontinued August 1972. The pupils were transferred to other schools. 1975, the building was converted to commercial use and now occupied by the Bernie Electric Wholesale Company.



The "Brick" School -- Colombian School

The "Brick" School was built in 1888 on College Avenue between Westport and High Street at a cost of \$8,000. The ground for the school was donated by Dr. Simeon B. Bell and Albert Marty. The original building had 4 rooms, the other 4 were added later.

In 1892, the name "COLUMBIAN" was given to the school to commemorate the 400th Anniversary of Columbus's Discovery of America -- The Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Carrie Wohlfarth (the late Mrs. D.J. Harding) submitted the name in the contest to name the school.

About 1930, a separate building was built on the West side of the school ground and used for the kindergarten.

March 1966, the University-Rosedale Urban Renewal Agency paid \$173,000 for .87 acres and Columbian School at 519 Seminary Street, Kansas City, Kansas. In the redevelopment program, the school was razed October 1966.

MACCOCHAQUE SCHOOL

The name "Maccochaque" is an Indian name - translated means "Place of Refreshment."

The original 1-room frame school house was built in 1876 by James E. Fisher, John W. Green and Solomon Hogue on the East side of Hudson near 42nd Street on land that the Government had given to the Shawnee Indians. The school was a country school known as "District 39" and "Malvern Hill."



In 1911, Maccochaque School became a part of the City of Rosedale by extending the City Limits. The 2-story 8-room building was then erected. It was later enlarged to 12 rooms and auditorium.

June 1958, the building and property was sold to the K.U. Medical Center. Pupils from Maccochaque were transferred to the new Snow School and the Thomas A. Edison School. After the Maccochaque pupils were transferred, the school served as class room space for the K.U. Medical Center School of Practical Nursing.

The spring of 1968 the old land-mark was torn down and the property cleared for a parking lot for the K.U. Medical center.

SNOW SCHOOL

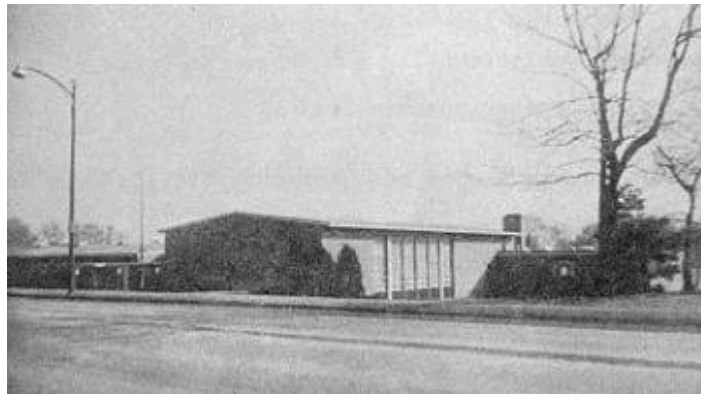
In 1911, the City of Rosedale built Maple Leaf School on Maple Hill, 43rd and Pearl Streets. The School was later named SNOW SCHOOL for Dr. Francis Huntington Snow, the Chancellor of Kansas University.



In the back-ground is Snow School and the Portable Building used by the younger grades.

FRANK RUSHTON SCHOOL

This building was built as Snow School in 1956. When pupils were transferred from Maccochaque in 1956, Snow School was renamed the Frank Rushton School, 2605 West 43rd Street.



The School named in honor of Frank Rushton, who was a member of the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education for many years, serving a long time as President. Before annexation, Mr. Rushton was President of the Board of Education of Rosedale.

NOBLE PRENTIS SCHOOL



NOBLE PRENTIS SCHOOL, 14th and Gibbs Road, built by the City of Rosedale in 1911, at the West end of Dodd Street near the Western limits of Rosedale, Kansas. Four rooms were built at this time with a foundation that could handle 12 rooms when the needs of a growing city would require.

The name Noble Prentis was chosen in honor of a noted Kansan, editor, writer and historian.

By 1950, a new 4-room building and activity room was erected. 1955, the class rooms were expanded on the second and third floors.

THOMAS A. EDISON SCHOOL



THOMAS A. EDISON SCHOOL, 10th and Locust Streets, was named for the noted American inventor. A new building of 10 rooms was built 1954.

The new school in the Odell District also took care of some of the pupils from Maccochaque School.



ROSEDALE HIGH SCHOOL -- ROSEDALE, KANSAS
"Mount Marty"

The High School Department was organized in 1884 under Professor George E. Rose, Superintendent of the Rosedale, Kansas Schools.

The High School Classes were held in a couple of rooms in the "Public School: (Whitmore) located at Kansas City Avenue and Florence Avenue with a few students.

"In 1886, the first class of seven pupils graduated. These graduates were qualified to enter any state school without having to take an examination." The graduating classes were not large nor was there a graduating class each year prior to 1905. The Commencement Exercises were held at McGeorge's Hall and The Henning Avenue Methodist Church.

The high school "had only a three years course until the year 1903, when the course was changed and the school was made a qualified High School." The course of study was composed of history, language, mathematics, English and one or two of the sciences. The faculty was composed of 3 teachers.

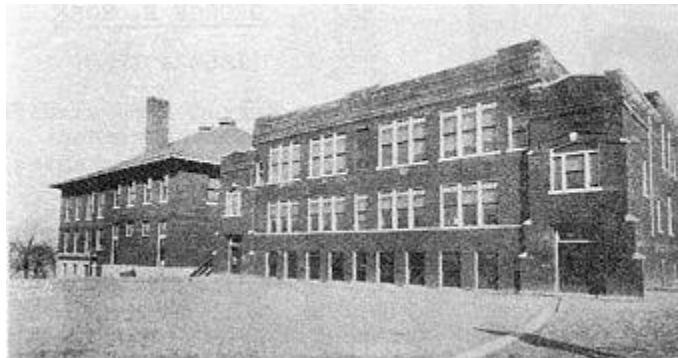
Albert Mary gave the City of Rosedale the high school site on Hill and Bluff Streets east of Southwest Boulevard. The High School was built in 1906 at a cost of \$25,000 on one of the loftiest hills in Rosedale.

In 1913 - Rosedale voted School Bonds in the amount of \$28,000 for an East wing to the High School Building to serve as a Gymnasium and for other Departments. At this time there were 59 girls and 56 boys enrolled.

Athletics and gymnasium work at Rosedale High received their impetus when the Gymnasium or Annex was built in the summer of 1913.

Before the Gym was built, basket ball practice and games were played at the old Henning Avenue Methodist Church building (1909); Bell's Hall (1911) and Hocker's Grove Skating Rink (4-mile trip on the interurban street car). In 1912 there were 2 Boys Basket Ball teams. Girls Basket Ball first started in 1912 with 2 girls teams.

Track played an important role in athletics at Rosedale High. The first Indoor Inter-Class Track Meet was held in 1914. In 1916, Tennis was another popular sport at R.H.S.



ROSEDALE HIGH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM (ANNEX)
Rosedale, Kansas -- 1913

Football games were played at the Rosedale Ball Park (South Rosedale Avenue and St. Charles Street) before the Athletic Field was completed. 1921-22: - Football teams were organized from "absolutely new material" after an absence of four years. (World War I period.)

1922 - Land was purchased for the site of the Rosedale Memorial Arch and Athletic Field on Mount Mary.

1925 - The sport of Golf was started at Rosedale.

WORLD WAR I

World War I - The High School Service Flag had 65 stars representing not only for teachers or graduates of Rosedale High School but for some who were attending school. The Service Flag hung in the Assembly Hall.

There were 61 Blue Stars - 2 Gold Stars for Arthur Davis and Lee Magee - 2 Silver Stars for Leslie Hagamann and Fred Phillips.



GEORGE E. ROSE

(1855 - 1938)

Mr. Rose served several different terms as Superintendent of the Schools of Rosedale, Kansas.

The High School Department was organized under Prof. Geo. E. Rose in 1884.

"In 1886, the citizens of Rosedale presented Mr. Rose with a life Membership in the National Education Association. The presentation was made at the graduation of the first senior class from the Rosedale High School."

Mr. Rose served the schools of Wyandotte County, Kansas for thirty-three years as a teacher, principal or superintendent.

His booklets and verses were widely adapted to school courses.

ARMON P. VAUGHN

(1855 - 1935)

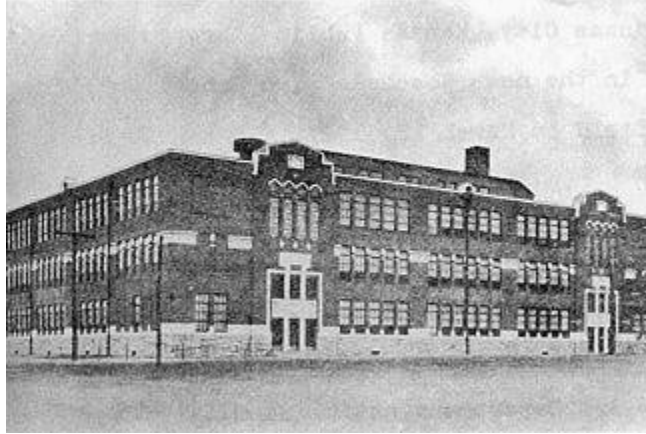
Mr. Vaughn came to Rosedale in 1907. He served as principal at Columbian School for one year and two years at the High School.

He served as Superintendent of the Rosedale Schools until Rosedale became a part of Kansas City, Kansas. In 1922, he became Supervisor of the schools in the Rosedale District.

Mr. Vaughn later returned to the High School as a mathematics teacher until his retirement.

He was an Educator for fifty-three years.





ROSEDALE HIGH SCHOOL -- KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

The new Rosedale High School dedicated March 18, 1927. The new building was erected at a cost of \$160,000.00. The dedication address was given by Dr. E.H. Lindley, Chancellor of the University of Kansas.

One of the finest high schools in the State of Kansas. The new building is just across from the old building. The basement, three floors and the gymnasium bleachers show five floors.

The original school building built in 1906 was razed in 1927.

1927 - the first year that 7th Grade pupils from Whitmore, Columbian, Maccochaque, Snow and Noble Prentis attended school on Mount Mary. This was the starting of the Rosedale Junior-Senior High School.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS PUBLIC LIBRARY ROSEDALE BRANCH

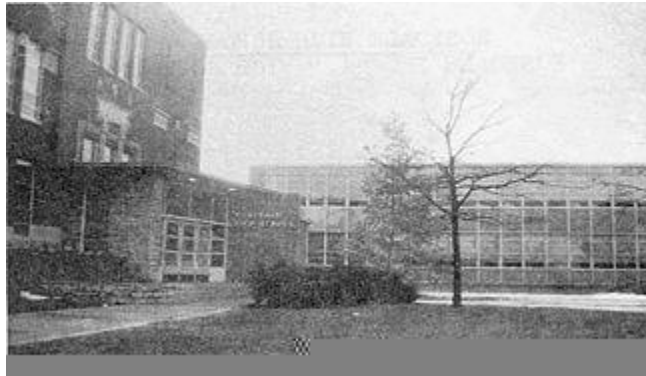
The Kansas City, Kansas Public Library, Rosedale Branch was opened in the new Rosedale High School building at 36th and Springfield on March 15, 1927. It served the Senior and Junior High School and also the public in the Rosedale District. Miss Evelyn Stanton was the librarian in charge.

RETROSPECT: Various new departments and subjects were added:

- 1908 - Art Department established
- 1909 - Rosedale Society of Debate was founded as a Boys Debating organization. Later The Beta Beta Literary Society, a girls organization, was formed for Debate and Parlimentary Law.
- 1911 - Manual Training was started.
- 1913 - Science Department: Agriculture, Domestic Science and Physics.
Art - Domestic and Mechanical Art as well as the Art of fine music.
- 1922 - May 10th, Rosedale High School Parent- Teachers Association was organized. In the Fall of 1922, "The Rosedalian" the school paper was founded.
- 1923 - The Chemistry Department was added. A full line of equipment was

purchased.

- 1925 - The first year Rosedale High School had the honor of having a chapter of the National Honor Society in the school.
- 1929 - In the spring of 1929 the football field was sodded. The Stadium was built at a cost of approximately \$10,000. (Section B) and the cinder track was finished.



December 1955 - construction of a new addition to the School Building. A second story addition that included 8 class rooms - a physics room and a biology room were added in 1959. The additions were at the West side of the High School Building that was built in 1927. The buildings were joined at the West Entrance.



The Gymnasium and Stadium - This Gymnasium is located on the land where the original high school was build in 1906 and the Annex in 1913. The first section of the Stadium was guilt in 1929.

PRINCIPALS

ROSEDALE HIGH SCHOOL 1885 - 1927
ROSEDALE JR.-SR. HIGH SCHOOL 1927 - 1973

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TENURE</u>
PROF. GEORGE E. ROSE	(Superintendent) 1844 - 1894

A.P. WARRINGTON	(Served as Superintendent	1895 - 1____
R.M. KILLION	(between 1895 and 1903	1____ - 1903
GEORGE E. ROSE	(Superintendent)	1904 - 1907 (1904 - 1914)
ANNA D. WHITE		1908 -
AVA DOUTHART		1909 - 1911
A.P. VAUGHN	(High School)	1912 - 1913
MARY McCARTHY	(Annex)	1912 - 1913
JOHN W. HARBESON		1914 -
W.J. NEUMANN		1915 - 1918
ALFRED G. TRITT		1919 - 1920
ROE E. CLARK		1920 - 1921
LEWIS D. KRUGER		1921 - 1933
DUDLEY F. BENTLEY		1933 - 1955
CARTER L. BURNS		1955 - 1962
WALTER L. DAVIES		1962 - 1966
BILL D. TODD	(Acting Principal)	1965 - 1966
BILL D. TODD		1966 - 1973



J.C. HARMON HIGH SCHOOL
Unified School District 500

The Rosedale Senior High School was merged with the Argentine Senior High School to form the new J.C. HARMON HIGH SCHOOL located near 21st and Steele Road. The school was named for Mr. Harmon a former Principal of Argentine High School from 1924 to 1954. The new school opened with the 1973 - 1974 school term with Mr. Bill D. Todd as Principal.

The school facilities at Rosedale became the ROSEDALE MIDDLE SCHOOL in lieu of the Rosedale Junior High School.

ROSEDALE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

School Building	Years	Graduates
Whitmore (Public) School	1884 - 1906	57
High School	1907 - 1926	458
New Building	1927 - 1954	2,165
Addition (West)	1955 - 1972	<u>2,136</u>
	TOTAL:	4,816

As Rosedale, Kansas (1884 - 1922), Rosedale High School had 330 graduates.

CHURCH SCHOOLS



HOLY NAME CHURCH AND SCHOOL
Southwest Blvd. And Iowa Street

The new, tan brick school building was built in 1953.
Elementary grades are taught here.

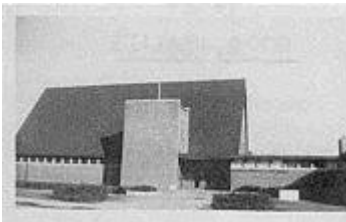
An earlier school (Red Brick) was built under the direction of Father Anthony Dornseifer and was located at the rear of the Church on Shawnee Street. The plans called for 3-rooms downstairs and a hall on the second floor. The building was completed in 1901.



KANSAS CITY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL AND ACADEMY
47th and Booth Streets.

September 1951 - The Kansas City Christian School opened with classes from Kindergarten thru Grade 12.

This school building was built in 1923 as St. Agnes School; when the Holy Name Parish was divided and the southern half created the new parish of St. Agnes.



OUR SAVIOUR LUTHERAN SCHOOL
4153 Rainbow Blvd.

The school is conducted by the Lutheran Church of Our Saviour and was built in 1931.

Grades taught: 3 year old Pre-School thru the 8th Grades.

The Winding Valley and the Craggy Hillside

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Chapter VI THE ELEANOR TAYLOR BELL HOSPITAL K.U. MEDICAL CENTER



Dr. Simeon B. Bell, his wife, Eleanor Taylor Bell and children came to Kansas Territory in 1857 from Mansfield, Ohio, settling near Stillwell and Aubrey - Johnson County, Kansas.

After his service and experiences in the Civil War, Dr. Bell purchased a quarter-section of land in the Turkey Creek Valley. (Later comprised the North part of Rosedale.) His wife died in 1866. Dr. Bell devoted his time to farming and his property. (Land Owner). If he practiced medicine it was on a very limited basis.

For a long time he cherished the thought of a medical Institution being located on his Rosedale property and to serve as a memorial to his wife. In 1894, Dr. Bell offered thru Dr. Francis Huntington Snow, Chancellor of the University of Kansas, to give the State of Kansas land located in College Park to build a Medical Hospital and Medical School for the last 2-years Clinical Work of the new medical course. The first 2-years were taught at Lawrence, Kansas.

The Eleanor Taylor Bell Memorial Hospital was built in 1905. It was a 2-story building and basement 112 feet by 45 feet with Oak stairways. This was the "Medical Pavilion."



October 23, 1911, a new 3-story brick building was opened and used as an Infirmary, taking care of 75 patients. The building also included a ward for the treatment of crippled children.

(This picture shows the porch after it had been enclosed when the building was renovated for Virus Research (1958). The monkeys used in the research program were housed on the porch.)

The Hospital Dispensary and Laboratory was erected in 1915.

The 2-story building had 6 rooms for Out-patients. A laboratory was equipped on the 2nd floor for routine laboratory tests.



Following World War I, plans for the expansion of the hospital and school were further advanced when the 1919 Kansas Legislature voted \$200,000 for a new hospital building if a suitable site could be obtained.

March 1920, The City of Rosedale voted bonds amounting to \$35,000 for the purchase of a site for the new hospital. A campaign to raise an additional \$35,000 was started by gifts from Alumni Members, faculty, friends and public subscription.

May 1920, The Kerns Property (approximately 13 acres) - 39th Street and Rainbow Boulevard was purchased for \$65,000 for the new hospital to be known as "The Bell Memorial Hospital and The Kansas Medical School."



The Bell Memorial Hospital and The Kansas Medical School

The new hospital was opened June 26, 1924. The building had 70 rooms, 66 beds, an X-Ray Room and laboratories.

Thru the years, the hospital and school have expanded to occupy 35 acres with 50 buildings plus the present project under construction.

1936 - The Bell Memorial, original hospital of the School of Medicine of the University of Kansas was renamed "The University of Kansas Hospital." "Bell Memorial" was designated as the name of the Medical Center Administration Building.

1947 - The name "UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER" was officially adopted.

1952 - The second year of the four-year program was moved to the Medical Center.

1962 - The 4-year Medical Course was consolidated on one campus -- climaxing an endeavor of 57 years.

The School of Medicine and Hospital have grown not only in additional land and buildings but also in services and educational programs.

The School and Hospital are now known as:

"University of Kansas Medical Center College of Health Sciences and Hospital."

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE OLD BUILDINGS ON "GOAT HILL"

June 1924 - Kansas City, Kansas took over the Old Bell Memorial Hospital as a new civic and communicable disease hospital. Capacity: 65 beds. The program was cancelled a year later.

1929 - During the Depression - (1929 and in the 20's) The Rosedale Community Center, a charitable organization was here - helping the unemployment situation in the community. At one time, nine families who were unable to pay rent were housed here.

1936 - A Tuberculosis Ward was established in the 2-story building - taking care of 35 patients. (In 1951, this Annex Building was used as a Psychiatric Hospital).

1937 - The original Bell Memorial Hospital was razed.

1958 - The buildings were renovated and new equipment installed. The Virus Research Center moved to the Eleanor Taylor Buildings. Virus Research Team closed their laboratory work here in 1970.

1962 - The Leukemia Research Group came to the Eleanor Taylor Buildings. They continued their work here until March 1972 when the laboratory and equipment was moved to 4207 Rainbow Boulevard - building formerly occupied by Rosedale Post Office.

Spring 1972 - In the Urban Renewal Program the buildings were razed.

The inscribed Bronze plaque in the Main Entrance Hall of the Medical School of the University of Kansas:

This Institution Was Founded by a
Gift of Land and Money by

DR. SIMEON BISHOP BELL

1820 - 1913,

As A Memorial to His Wife,

ELEANOR TAYLOR BELL,

1824 - 1866

"I hope that the hospital will never be limited to any class or condition; that the sick of every kind will be admitted, white and colored, adults and children; those suffering from contagious diseases as well as those who are not -- the well-to-do as private patients and the poor as free or with charge suitable to their financial condition."

--- Dr. Simeon Bell.

The Winding Valley and the Craggy Hillside

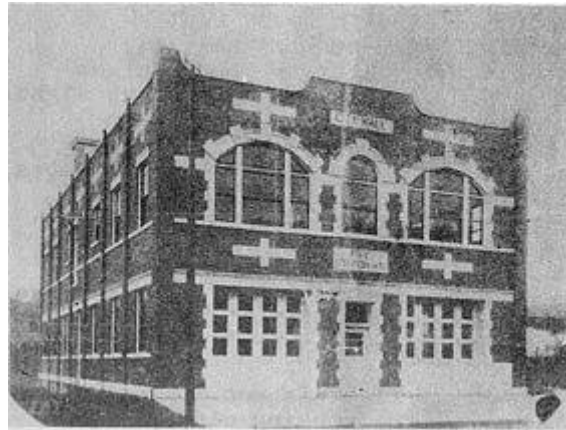
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Chapter VII THE CITY HALL AND FIRE DEPARTMENT

The City of Rosedale, Kansas became a City of the Third Class, August 28, 1877. Three years later, (August 9, 1880), Ordinance No. 28 provided: "To levy a tax for the building of the City Hall of Rosedale, Kansas." The levy was 1% on the dollar on Real and Personal Property in the City Limits.

A frame building was erected at 1156 Kansas City Avenue. This building served until 1912 when Bonds for \$20.000 were approved for the construction of a new City Hall.



The New City Hall was built with Missouri Mottled Face Brick #1 on Lots 2 and 3 in Block 1, Rolling Mill Resurvey Addition. The City Offices, Fire Station on No. 1 and the City Jail were here.

The following poem appeared in The Inter-State News, Rosedale, Kansas, December 20, 1912:

ROSEDALE, KANSAS, 1912

Rosedale, Kansas in the wild West,
Almost the center of the United States;
Her hills can be seen on every side,
Decked with trees and roses fine,

To climb the hills in the summer time,
The pleasant breeze is something fine.

Down from her hill tops can be seen
One of nature's winding streams
Winding its way through the ravines
Where nature's beauty can be seen.

Of cold and heat we can't complain;
In season we have snow and rain,
But take it all the year around
A healthy climate can be found.

Our town is growing very fast --
Plenty of water and natural gas,
With electric light to see at night
And city officials to keep things right.

We have a man we must confess
The youngest mayor in the United States,
A fine equipment he has bought,
And now the town begins to boast.

The old city hall had to vacate
For a modern building to fill its place.
Our schools and churches are up-to-date
And the business men are in the race.

The sewerage fight is won at last,
Helping out the working class,
In passing through our growing town
Visitors are welcome all the time.

-- Anthony Johnston.

(Mr. Johnston owned a bakery on Dodd Street in Rosedale.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT

In 1889, Rosedale organized a Volunteer Fire Department and equipped a Hook and Ladder Company. There were sheds that housed fire hose and was carried on 2-Wheel Carts. The sheds were located:

Hose Co. No. 1 - Southwest Blvd. Cor. D. Street

Hose Co. No. 2 - Southwest Blvd. Cor. 2nd Street

Hose Co. No. 3 - Booth Cor. 39th Street

Hose Co. No. 4 - Kansas City Avenue Cor. Henning

February 1912, The City of Rosedale purchased from The City of Atchison, Kansas, the combination chemical and hose wagon.



Fire Department - Rosedale, Kansas - 1912

Chief Neal Geary Walter Harris Driver Oswald Green
(Cornelius T.)

Serving on the purchasing committee were: A.T. (Al.) Stewart, (Undertaker); John Stuhlman, (Monument Maker); C.B. Stevens, (Veterinarian) and H.W. Gates, (Livery Stables and Undertaker).

A new Motor-Propelled Combination Fire Car that included pumper and hose, water and side ladders was put in service October 1915.

After Annexation, April 25, 1922, Rosedale Fire Station No. 1 became Kansas City, Kansas Station No. 10, Rosedale District.

One of the provisions of Annexation was that a Fire Station would be built "on top of the hill."



Kansas City, Kansas Fire Station No. 12

Kansas City, Kansas Fire Station No. 12, a new, cottage type building was built at 43rd Street and Rainbow Boulevard and put in service November 1924. The equipment, a Thomas Flyer Truck, for this station came from the Kansas City, Kansas Fire Department.

The Winding Valley and the Craggy Hillside

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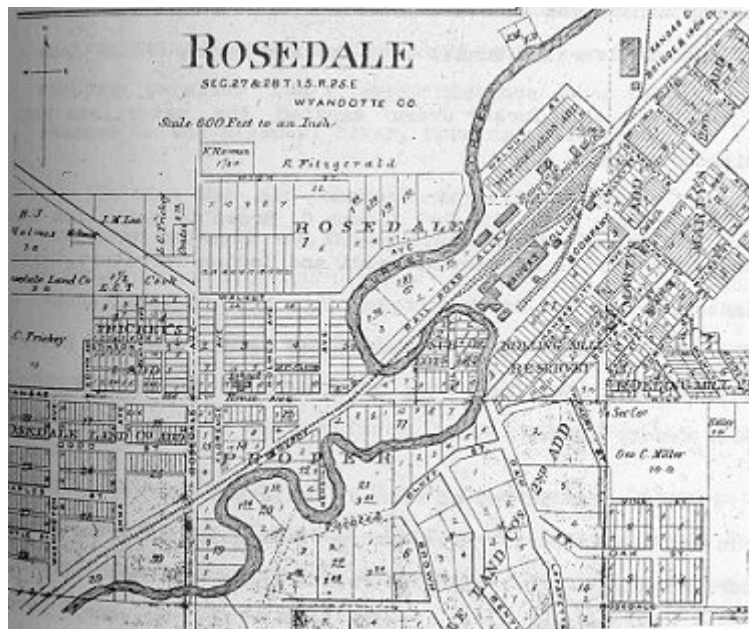
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Chapter VIII

TURKEY CREEK and THE DIVERSION TUNNEL

"....Since there were still many Wild Turkeys along the little stream by which they were to build, it was given the name of Turkey Creek."

"To the eyes of the Beholder" Turkey Creek has been and is "to many different people many different things."



The above detail showing how Turkey Creek meandered thru Rosedale is from a map in the Official Atlas of Kansas City, 1887.

"Turkey Creek, a live, impetuous stream, meanders at will through the place seemingly priding itself on its independence in designating its own path, regardless of the points on the compass, or the predominating requirements of this expeditious age in economizing time and space by taking air line courses." (As described in the Wyandotte Herald Newspaper, January 26, 1882.)

As we know Turkey Creek today, it originates in Johnson County, Kansas and ends in Rosedale as it flows thru the Turkey Creek Diversion Tunnel into the Kaw River.

At one time Turkey Creek emptied its water into the Missouri River.

A survey made 1823 by Joseph C. Brown to establish the State Boundaries between Missouri and Indian Territory, later Kansas, shows the Creek emptying into the Missouri about a mile down stream from its confluence with the Kaw River. West of the State Line the Creek drained a watershed of about twenty miles.

1826 - The Survey of John C. Sullivan, (Survey of Jackson County, Missouri) shows Turkey Creek going into the Missouri River. Father Nicholas Points' map of 1840 showing where his parishioners lived, (Kansas City, Missouri) also shows Turkey Creek.

When Turkey Creek emptied into the Missouri river, the towns were "separated by two streams rather than one stream." The Kansas River could be crossed by boat or ferry; but Turkey Creek was impassable because it was a "narrow stream too muddy to be forded and too narrow to call for a ferry."

The Flood of 1844, the all-time record of being the largest local flood, changed the course of the Creek to become a tributary of the Kaw River near the old-water-works of Kansas City, Missouri and the Stock Yards (19th Street).

In 1856, the survey of Wyandotte County by Surveyor General J. Calhoun shows Turkey Creek going to the Kaw River, running parallel for a short distance then taking its old channel to the Missouri River, forming an island.

In time the old channel was filled either by natural causes or man-made and Turkey Creek again flowed into the Kaw River.

Rosedale was supplied, in the early days, with water from wells and cisterns for household use. Turkey Creek was the water supply for manufacturing and other domestic uses.

In the Flood of 1903, Turkey Creek was a "flood-gate." When the waters of the Kaw "backed-up" and went into Turkey Creek about 19th Street, this caused the flood in the West Bottoms along Santa Fe Street.

Turkey Creek has flooded many times in Rosedale after periods of heavy rain.

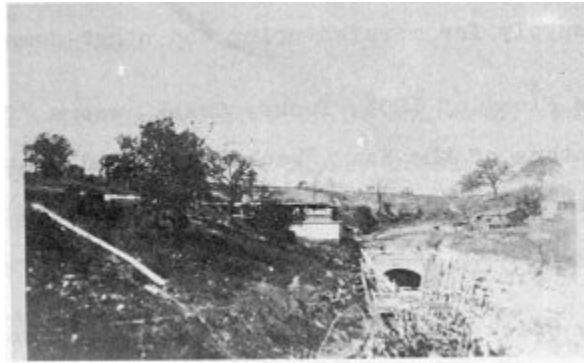
Flood Protection and the drainage of Turkey Creek was a complicated situation because of the many parties and legislation involved. Early in 1911, the idea of the Diversion Tunnel thru Greystone Heights emerged; damming the Creek and channeling the water thru the tunnel into the Kaw River.

The City of Rosedale, Kansas Ordinance #1020 approved the diversion, altering and changing the course of Turkey Creek in Rosedale. (August 1913).

There were delays and disagreement; other plans submitted and time consuming legislation.

The contract was awarded January 1918 for the "Upper Section" and the "Lower Section" of the diversion of Turkey Creek. The "Lower Section" was the work on the

diversion tunnel thru Greystone Heights Hill. The "Upper Section" was the straightening of the creek in Rosedale and a new bridge across Southwest Boulevard.



View of Turkey Creek Diversion Tunnel Under Construction - 1919



Another View Showing the Tunnel Under Construction and the Dam on the Creek

The Diversion Tunnel has well served its purpose in preventing floods beyond the "Lower Section" and some valuable land has been reclaimed.

The straightening of Turkey Creek and the work on the "Upper Section" has not been the complete answer to the problem of Turkey Creek flooding in Rosedale.

June 1, 1935 - Turkey Creek went on a rampage deluging homes and business places along the Boulevard.

In the 1930's the Work Progress Administration (WPA) worked in widening the creek and cleaned away the debris. The heavy rains of May 1937 cause the creek to swell but this time it stayed within its banks.

There was another destructive flood September 13, 1961.

There is much about this small, insignificant stream that has not been recorded.

Many will recall personal experiences of going wading or "craw-dadding" in the creek and ice-skating in the winter by the old Bath House.

Many young fellows took advantage of the "Ol' Swimming Hole" that Turkey Creek afforded by the Frisco's Number 8 Bridge. Number 8 Bridge was close to Gray's Park in back of the old Ball Park.

Early residents used to cut ice from the creek.

Some of the churches used "to do their baptizing" in the creek.

From Walnut Street, there were some large rocks in the bed of the creek that served as "Stepping Stones" for a "Short-cut" across the creek. But "When the creek was up" you had to go around.

Then to cross the "Swinging Bridge" over Turkey Creek on Henning Street in the back of the Depot.

... Or standing on the Bridge on the Boulevard tossing pebbles in the placid stream and to watch the ripples.

As it has been it will continue to be:

"Many Different Things to Many Different People!"

The Winding Valley and the Craggy Hillside

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Chapter IX EARLY TRANSPORTATION

Thru the years Rosedale has shared in the "mutual experiences" and changes in public transportation.

We take for granted that "Shank's Pony" and "Old Dobbin" were probably the first methods of commuting from one place to another.

The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, in December 1868, afforded the earliest passenger train service to the Turkey Creek Valley.

Rosedale was four miles southwest of the Union Depot (Union Avenue) in the West Bottoms. Trains run morning and evening for the special convenience of the people of Rosedale. Fare: Three cents a mile was the legal rate.

In the 1880's, the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad built an amusement park at Merriam, Kansas. On Sunday trains ran nearly every hour to the park thru Rosedale and South Park.

By 1912, there were nine incoming and nine outgoing passenger trains daily thru Rosedale over the Frisco tracks. The passenger trains were described as "some of the finest trains in the West."

Passenger trains were "the means of transportation" for many years. Train travel thru the years has been the target of much competition -- the coming of the automobile -- cross-country bus lines and air travel.

Gradually, one by one, the railroads discontinued passenger train service on established runs. In July 1965, The Missouri-Kansas and Texas eliminated its last two passenger trains -- the last two trips being made to Dallas, Texas. The Frisco remained until February 1968, when its last passenger train left for Birmingham, Alabama.

LIVERIES Another early form of transportation was available at "Livery Stables." The State Line Livery was operated by H.W. Gates. In one of his advertisements of 1888, he would "furnish on short notice buggies, double rigs, saddle horses (for ladies of gents), hacks, etc. Everything in my stable is fresh and new. No rickety buggies or worn out horses, unsafe harness, etc. All animals thoroughly broken and warranted kind and gentle. Polite hostlers and prompt attention always"

STREET RAILWAY

The earliest record that I have been able to associate with Street Railway transportation and Rosedale, Kansas is a copy of "Abstract of Corporate Record" from the Secretary of State's Office, Jefferson City, Missouri. The Kansas City and Rosedale Street Railway (St. RR 60), a Missouri Corporation, incorporated November 1, 1881, with their registered office in Kansas City, Missouri.

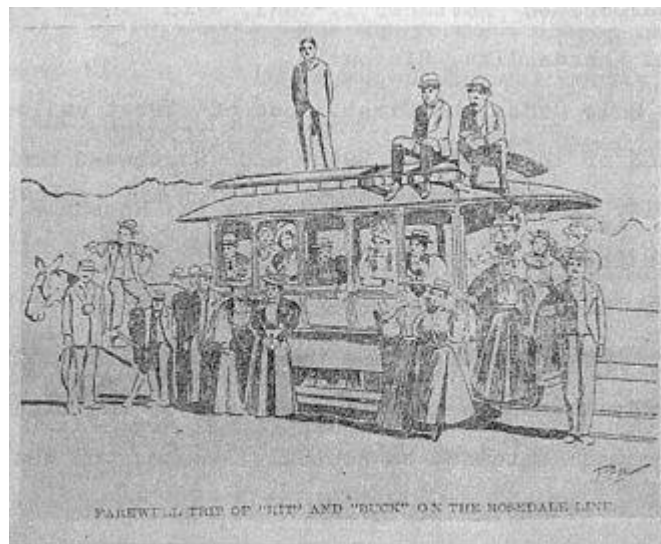
The Mule Cars, the first mode of street railways, came to the end of the line at 29th and Southwest Boulevard in Kansas City, Missouri and those going to Rosedale walked to their destination.

After linking Southwest Boulevard in Kansas City, Missouri thru Dr. S.B. Bell's farm and Marty's 3rd Addition with Kansas City Avenue in Rosedale, the "End of the Line" for the Mule Cars was extended to Rosedale Avenue, the Western City Limits of Rosedale.

August 1887, Rosedale Ordinance No. 106 authorized the Kansas City and Rosedale Street Railway to construct, maintain and operate a Street Railway in the City of Rosedale, Kansas "A double or single track Street Railway, the motive power of which shall be Endless Cable, Electricity or Animal Power"

Mule Cars operated "on, along, through and over Kansas City Avenue" in Rosedale from 1887 to 1897. The Rosedale Horse Line connected at Eighteenth and Main with a Cable Line. At this point horse cars were attached to cable trains.

The Horse (or Mule) Lines were single tracks. At the end of the line the horses were transferred to the other end of the car. At the end of the line at Rosedale Avenue, there was a "Turn Table." In the winter time, straw was put on the floor to keep the passenger's feet warm.



(Kansas City Star - May 26, 1897)

May 26, 1897, the small, dingy cars with the slowly, plodding mules bade farewell to Rosedale. And so passed an era of passenger transportation with the faithful mules as motive power.

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY

The West Side Electric Line, Grand Central Depot, Second and Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Missouri formally opened the new road to Rosedale, May 23, 1897. The new trolley cars run from Second Street on Wyandotte and Southwest Boulevard to Rosedale. The new cars would carry the residents of Rosedale to the city "in half the time with greater convenience and comfort."

Thru the years Rosedale had a variety of street cars ranging from the big street cars to "Dinky's" .. "Puddle Jumpers" and the "Toonerville Trolley" types.

There were two City Street Car lines in Rosedale. The 39th Street Line and the Rosedale Line. Later the Roanoke Line traversed State Line to 45th Street; also, the two interurbans that went thru Rosedale.

BUSSES

During the Mid-1930's Motor Busses became part of the Public Transportation System. After World War II, busses became more prominent.

Street Cars were replaced by Busses. By January 1959, Motor Busses comprised the entire system.

SUBURBAN ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

The two suburban electric railways that went thru Rosedale were:

1. A line that served the area South of Rosedale. The line had been known by several different names:

The Kansas City and Olathe Railway
The Kansas City, Lawrence and Topeka Railroad Co.
The Hocker's Grove Line
The Kansas City, Merriam and Shawnee Line

The street car line was a single track with "switch-over." The cars would wait for each other to pass.

The Kansas City and Olathe Railway started about 1903. The road was abandoned in 1934. During World War II the tracks were torn-up. The line was 7.1 miles long.

2. The Missouri & Kansas Interurban Railway Company was also known as "The Strang Line." This line connected Kansas City with Olathe - going thru Rosedale "on top of the hill."

The 1906 advertisements of the Missouri & Kansas Interurban stated: "The line from 39th Street and State Line to Olathe, Kansas, running on top of the old historic Santa Fe Trail, operated with Strang Gas-Electric Cars."

The last trip of the "Red Electrics" of the Missouri & Kansas Railway was made July 1940 to Olathe, Kansas. The Strang Line was the last of the Interurban Lines to be "Sold For Junk!"

The Winding Valley and the Craggy Hillside

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Chapter X SOUTHWEST BOULEVARD

The way thru the Turkey Creek Valley was first an Indian Trace amidst the woodlands and uncultivated tracts of land.

Kansa became a State in 1861. Most of the Shawnee Indians had sold their land and following the Civil War, settlers started coming to this area.

Dr. Simeon B. Bell had lived in Aubrey (Johnson County) during the Civil War. At the close of the war, he bought the 160-acre farm from Catherine Swatzell and Rebecca Fitzpatrick. (Mrs. Swatzell and Mrs. Fitzpatrick were granddaughters of the Head Chief - Captain Joseph Parks.) Part of this was described as "the north Boundary of the Shawnee Reserve" and "The Missouri-Kansas State Line." This land later comprised the North part of Rosedale.

Roads were non-existent at that time. In clearing his land, Dr. Bell opened up the first road around the bluff (following Turkey Creek) into the bottoms close to Twenty-Fourth Street. Other references tell that Dr. Bell, in clearing his land, took logs to a Saw Mill near the Missouri River that was operated by James E. Fisher and Abel Fisher.

The Townsite of Rosedale, Kansas was platted and recorded in Wyandotte County, May 16, 1872, by James G. Brown and Abraham Grandstaff.

Kansas City Avenue was the main street from the Western boundary at Rosedale Avenue to Hill Street, the Northern boundary. Kansas City Avenue was originally sixty (60) feet wide. A later Rolling Mill Plat shows Kansas City Avenue was sixty (60) feet wide from Shawnee Street to Rosedale Avenue. From Hill Street to Shawnee Str4eet was one hundred (100) feet wide. (This is the "jog" in the boulevard at the holy Name church.)

"THE ROSEDALE ROAD"

According to the map of S.N. Simpson, a Real estate Dealer in the 1870's, "The Rosedale Road" began at 20th and Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, ran in a Southwesterly direction, crossing Broadway and then Summit Street.

At 24th Street, the Shawnee Road went due West from the Rosedale Road.

From 24th Street, The Rosedale Road continued Southwesterly to the Missouri-Kansas State Line; also indicated as the North Boundary of the Shawnee Reserve.

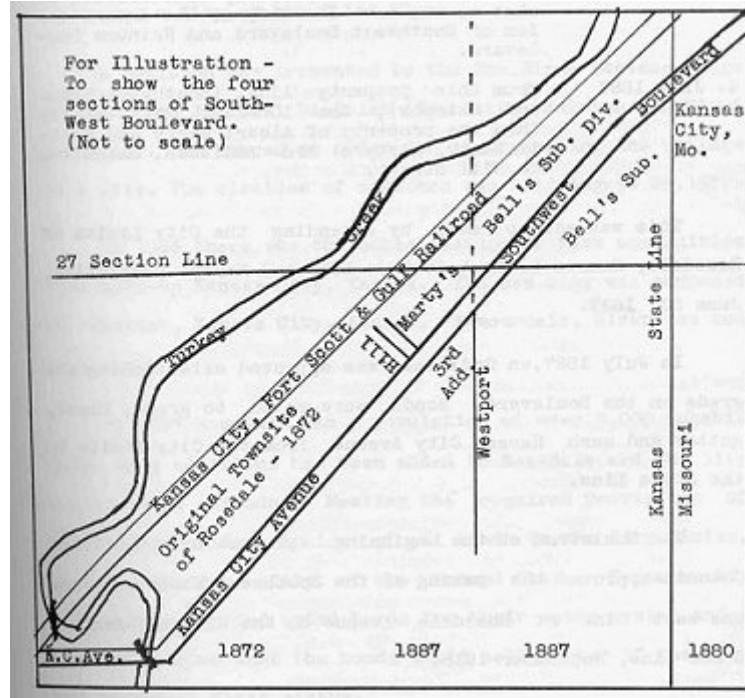
Later material refers to this road as the "Kansas City Boulevard" and then as "Southwest Boulevard."

Kansas City Boulevard was an avenue one hundred feet in width and four miles in length.

There was no direct connection from Kansas City Avenue, Rosedale, Kansas to the southwest Boulevard in Kansas City, Missouri.

Between the Missouri-Kansas State Line and the Northern Boundary of Rosedale was the property of Dr. Simeon B. Bell and a tract of land owned by Albert Marty and Nellie Marty, (Marty's Third Addition).

"LINKING ROSEDALE TO KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI"



Southwest Boulevard is the consummation of four separate sections:

1. May 1872 - Kansas City Avenue in the original Townsite of Rosedale, Kansas .. from Hill Street to Rosedale Avenue.
2. About 1880 - The Rosedale Road. Also referred to as Kansas City Boulevard and Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. The Rosedale Road, ran from 20th and Main Street to the Missouri-Kansas State Line.
3. June 1887 - "The Connecting Links:" The 100-foot Right-of-Way thru Dr. S.B. Bell's farm from the Missouri-Kansas State Line to where his property line crosses at what we can now identify as the intersection of Southwest Boulevard and Rainbow Boulevard.
4. June 1887 - From this property line, (Southwest Blvd. And Rainbow), the 100-foot Right-of-Way thru the property of Albert Marty and Nellie Marty, Marty's 3rd Addition, extending to Hill Street.

This was accomplished by extending the City Limits of Rosedale, Kansas to include the Ball and Marty properties, June 27, 1887.

In July 1887, an Ordinance was approved establishing the grade on the boulevard. Bonds were voted to grade, block, gutter and curb Kansas City Avenue from the City Limits to the State Line.

The Boulevard at the beginning was macadamized. The Council approved the paving of the Southwest Boulevard from the west line of Rosedale Avenue to the Missouri-Kansas State Line, September 1915.

The Winding Valley and the Craggy Hillside

**A History of the City of Rosedale, Kansas by Margaret Landis.
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All attempts have been made to reproduce the spelling, capitalization and layout of the original book as much as possible.

Chapter XI ANNEXATION

The Townsite of Rosedale, Kansas	- 1872
"The Town of Rosedale, Shawnee Township"	
The City of Rosedale, Kansas	- 1877
Kansas City, Kansas - Rosedale District	- 1922

Two years after the Kansas Rolling Mill moved to Rosedale (1875) there was the required population of 600 persons to become a City of the Third Class.

A petition was presented to the hon. Hiram Stevens, Judge of the Tenth Judicial District (Wyandotte, Johnson and Miami counties). He issued an order for incorporating the village as a city. The election of officers was held August 28, 1877.

In 1886 there was the consolidation of five communities that made-up Kansas City, Kansas. The new city was composed of Wyandotte, Kansas City, Kansas, Armourdale, Riverview and Armstrong.

By 1897 Rosedale had a population of over 2,000 inhabitants. Many additions had been added to Rosedale and the City Limits were extended. Meeting the required provisions of population and description of all lands in the City Limits, Rosedale became a City of the Second Class, December 24, 1897. Rosedale had voted bonds for their water system and it was the opinion that the bonds would sell better if the city was of Second Class status.

Argentine was annexed in 1909. Following the annexation of Argentine, the Kansas City, Kansas Council passed a resolution inviting Rosedale to become a part of Kansas City, Kansas.

The Rosedale election of 1911 had three parties in the field: The Progressive, The citizens and The Socialist. The ballot expressed the voice of the people: "We are in favor of the new City Hall and of the Mill Street Tunnel, but against Annexation." Samuel Clasen was elected mayor. Being Mayor at the age of 25, he was given the title as "The Boy Mayor."

After four years of contention, a petition was presented to mayor J.R. Wimmer and the 8 Council Members calling for a vote on the consolidation issue. The election was held July 15, 1913 and a majority of the citizens voted to join Kansas City, Kansas. The vote was not certified at this time.

The controversy continued for another eight years. The ordinance of consolidation contained some unreasonable demands from the Rosedale council that could not be accepted by Kansas City, Kansas.

The opinion of the majority of Rosedaliens regarding the fusion question had remained steadfast. Among the proponents were the Good Government League of Rosedale headed by L.H. Rose; others included Dr. O.M. Longnecker, Dr. B.M. Barnett, George Rushton, Frank Rushton, J.A. Haner and George Gerner.

The State Legislature passed an Act (1921 Kansas Laws, Senate Bill No. 127) providing for the consolidation of cities. The Act, in substance, provided that when a Second Class City had an election on the question of consolidation and the vote was in favor, the City clerk was to certify under the seal of the city and send the results of such election to the Governor. The Governor should within 15 days issue his "proclamation proclaiming the consolidation of said first and second class cities as one city."

In 1921 the legal fight for consolidation was carried to the Supreme Court of Kansas. Rosedale City Attorney L.R. Gates and former City Attorney S.R. Williamson prepared the papers. The object of the law suit was for the certification of the vote of the election of 1913 that the council had not authorized the clerk to certify.

The election of 1922 brought a Council favorable to Consolidation. The Rosedale City council instructed city clerk A.H. Smedinghoff to certify the election of July 15, 1913 so that the merger could be completed.

April 7, 1922, Governor H.J. Allen issued a proclamation for the consolidation of Kansas City, Kansas and the City of Rosedale, Kansas. In the history of the State of Kansas, it is reported to be the first instance of two cities being merged by proclamation of the governor.

The preliminary business was taken care of .. including an audit of Rosedale's financial condition and other details pertaining to bond issues and public property.

After over-coming many legal obstacles and much political opposition, at midnight, April 25, 1922, the City of Rosedale, Kansas was merged with Kansas City, Kansas. Rosedale had been an autonomous city for 45 years.

HOW ANNEXATION AFFECTED ROSEDALE

Upon Annexation, Rosedale became the Eighth Ward of Kansas City, Kansas and the "Rosedale District." Rosedale became a "part of a First Class" City. Harry Burton was the mayor of Kansas City, Kansas.

The Rosedale Branch Post Office became Rosedale Station, Kansas City, Kansas.

A.P. Vaughn was Superintendent of Rosedale, Kansas Schools from 1914 to 1922. In Kansas city, Kansas, he became Supervisor of the Rosedale District Schools.

There were 7 public schools in Rosedale and fifty-six teachers. About 2,000 enrollment. Public Schools: Whitmore, Attucks, Columbian, Maccochaque, Snow, Noble Prentis and Rosedale High School. Parochial School: Holy Name School.

Edward Powers, Chief of Police in Rosedale, continued as a Kansas City, Kansas Sergeant and divided police supervision of the new 8th Ward with Sgt. Walter W. Lacy and Sgt. Joseph Cigich. Rosedale's Water supply was purchased from Kansas City, Missouri. Rosedale owned its mains. After annexation, the water came from the K.C. Kansas Municipal Plant.

Rosedale's Electric Service was furnished by the Standard Electric Light Company. After consolidation, electricity came from the K.C. Kansas Municipal Light Plant.

Many of the Streets of Rosedale were renamed to correspond with Kansas City, Kansas and eliminate duplicate names of streets. Accordingly, the names of many churches of Rosedale were changed. The churches that had the word "First" in their title became "Rosedale." (Example: The First Baptist Church of Rosedale became the Rosedale Baptist Church.)

The Rosedale Pool and Bath House opening ceremony was held July 4, 1924. The pool was 90 feet by 125 feet and had a capacity of 250,000 gallons of water. The swimming pool was close to 36th and Springfield near the south end of the present Rosedale Middle School parking lot.

One of the agreements of annexation was that a fire Station would be built "on top of the hill." Station No. 12 was built at 43rd and Rainbow boulevard and put in service November 1924.

Annexation made possible the building of a connecting route between Rosedale and Kansas city, Kansas. The Seventh Street Trafficway was completed to Southwest Boulevard in 1935.

The City of Rosedale, Kansas – MAYORS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVED</u>
D.S. Mathias	1877 - 1878
William Rankin	1879
David Mathias	1880 - (Father of D.S. Mathias)
John Haddock	1881 - (Resigned)
L.A. Wohlforth	1881 - (Acting Mayor)
D.E. Jones	1881 - 1882
W.C. Boyer	1883
D.E. Jones	1884
W.H. Spencer	1885
D.E. Jones	1886 - 1887 - 1888
B.M. Barnett	1889
James M. Killmer	1890 - 1891
D.E. Jones	1892 - 1893
W.D. Mathias	1894 - 1895
John Robinson	1896 - 1897
James M. Killmer	1898 - 1899 - 1900
Newell E. Smith	1901 - 1902
B.M. Barnett	1903 - 1904

Henry E. Kiefer	1905 - 1906
E.F. Bryant	1907
Edward J. Eicholtz	1908 - 1909 - 1910
Samuel Clasen	1911 - 1912
J.R. Wimmer	1913 - 1914
S.H. Rennick	1915 - 1916
John Fezler	1917 - 1918
S.H. Rennick	1919 - 1920 - 1921 - 1922

The Last Mayor of Rosedale S.H. Rennick.

Mr. Rennick served six terms as Mayor.



The Winding Valley and the Craggy Hillside

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Chapter XII THE ROSEDALE MEMORIAL ARCH (and Athletic Field)

PRELUDE

1914 -- 1919 ... World War I

April 6, 1917 -- United States declared war on Germany.

Among the various military branches of service, the 42nd United States Infantry Division was organized. The 42nd Division is more popularly known as the "Rainbow Division"; composed of men from 26 states and the District of Columbia.

In the make-up of the Rainbow Division, Kansas was assigned the Ammunition Train. (Kansas National Guard.) In June 1917, twelve truck companies were recruited throughout the State of Kansas to make-up the 117th Ammunition Train. The first six companies were recruited in Rosedale, Kansas on top of Mt. Marty. Recruits were from Rosedale, Kansas City, Missouri and surrounding communities.

No. 7 and 8	Chanute, Kansas
No. 9	Dodge City, Kansas
No. 10	Parsons, Kansas
No. 11	Manhattan, Kansas
No. 12	Pratt, Kansas

Battles that the 117th Ammunition Train participated:

Champagne - Marne	Aisne - Marne
St. Mihiel	Meuse - Argonne
Defensive Sector	

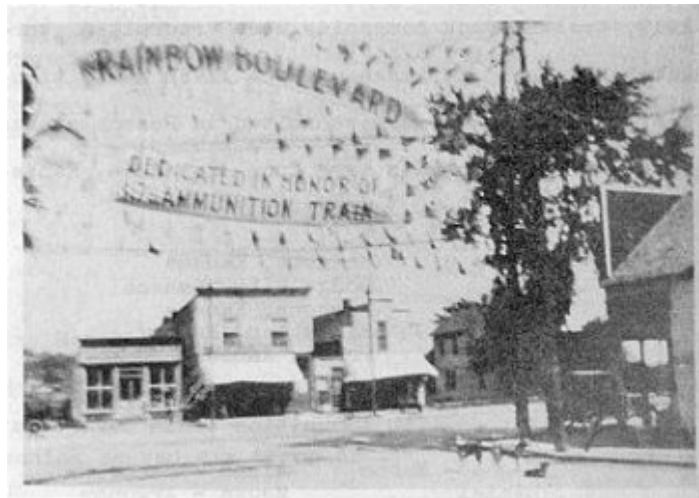
They were also at:

Luneville Sector	Baccarat Sector
Chateau Thierry	Bourmont
Forest de la Reine	Sedan

Maj. General Flagler's General Orders No. 21-K commends the Rainbow Division for their service and the service of the 117th Ammunition Train. "The 117th Ammunition Train has a magnificent record and Kansas may well be proud of her representation in the Rainbow Division."

November 11, 1918 ARMISTICE DAY. The end of fighting in World War I.

May 12, 1919 Rosedale welcomed the returning Veterans. The streets were decorated with Rainbow colors. Johnson County, Miami County and surrounding communities shared in the "Welcome Home" celebration.



A resolution passed by mayor Shelby H. Rennick and the City Council changing the name of Westport Road, also known as Hudson Road to Rainbow Boulevard. "Said name to remain Rainbow Boulevard forever in honor of the Rosedale boys who gave their lives in France and those who saw service there."

On the Wyandotte County Roll of Honor in Memorial Hall, two Rosedale Veterans names are inscribed:

William A. Davis, 117th Ammunition Train
Died of Wounds Oct. 11, 1918

Bert L. Newton, Corp., 338 Bakery Co. 164 Dep. Brg.
Died in France July 9, 1919

MILITARY MEMORIALS

The Committee on State Affairs introduced in the House of Representatives (1919), "An Act authorizing and empowering various counties and municipalities of Kansas to erect military Memorials .. to issue bonds .. and levy a tax to pay for such bonds .."

The citizens of Rosedale were desirous of erecting a memorial to those from Rosedale who served in the Great War "to commemorate their valorous achievements."

In accordance with the law on Military Memorials, a petition was presented to the Mayor and City Council requesting a bond election. A special election was held June

21, 1921 for "Voting on the establishment of a memorial park and the erection of an Arch at its entrance." "The improvement will cost \$25,000. For which bonds are to be issued ..."

The vote carried by a large majority. A committee was appointed to prepare plans for the Military Memorial. The committee was composed of Frank Rushton, Dr. O.M. Longenecker, Dr. B.M. Barnett, Otto Zieglemeyer, Rolla Duncan and Henry C. Alwes.

The committee proposed the purchase of a tract of land on Mount Marty north of 36th and Springfield "to lay out an athletic field 150 feet by 290 feet on the tract, erect a stone arch as an entrance to the field and some day convert the rest of the land into a memorial park, with proper utilitarian facilities and embellishment."

John LeRoy Marshall, a Rosedale Legionnaire, designed the Rosedale Memorial Arch. While in France, he sketched many scenes; a number of the sketches were of the Arc de Triomphe, Paris.



Mr. Marshall's delineation of the Rosedale Memorial Arch has been described as a monument of "Classic Proportions." The Rosedale Arch is to be built of cut Limestone blocks. The "Classic Proportions":

"It is to be 34 feet six inches high. 25 feet 5 inches wide. The Archway to be 20 feet high and 10 feet wide.

The pillars are to be 7 feet square at the base - 6 feet square throughout most of the height."

On the front of the Arch will be a large inscription tablet cut in stone. The tablet is twelve feet long and three feet high. The inscription: "Erected by the people of Rosedale in honor of its citizens who answered their country's call and served under arms for the triumph of right over might in the World War."



This picture is of the original delineation of the Rosedale Memorial Arch that appeared in the Program of the Ground Breaking Ceremonies conducted by Rosedale Post No. 346 of The American Legion, July 20, 1923. Mr. Marshall's picture also appeared in this program.

LAND FOR THE MEMORIAL

April 24, 1922, Rosedale City Attorney L.R. Gates filed a petition for the appointment of Appraisers in Condemnation Proceedings to acquire a site for a military memorial in the City of Rosedale, Kansas. Frank Rushton, O.M. Longenecker and B.M. Barnett were appointed Commissioners.

The land taken for this purpose was in Marty's High School Park, an Addition in Rosedale, Kansas. This property was originally purchased as 21 lots for \$10,000. This land has also been described as 5.2 Acres.

THE MILITARY MEMORIAL BONDS

The Rosedale Council passed an ordinance for the issuance of Special Improvement Bonds in the amount of \$25,000.00. Before the bonds were issued or sold, the city of Rosedale, Kansas was consolidated with Kansas City, Kansas. After consolidation, there was the question of the validity of the bond election.

Representative L.R. Gates, Wyandotte County, introduced legislation authorizing and directing the issuance of the military memorial bonds by "cities of the first class, with which there has been consolidated a city of the second class."

July 19, 1923, the Commissioners made legal the issuance of bonds for the "purpose of establishing a park as a Military Monument in the City of Kansas City, Kansas (in that portion formerly known as Rosedale, Kansas.)" The entire issue of bonds were sold to A.H. Gillis and Company, Kansas City, Kansas.

PLANS FOR THE GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY

In the spring of 1923, General Henri Joseph Eugene Gouraud was visiting the United States.

General Gouraud, one of the most decorated heroes of France. He spent 20 years in Africa fighting in the jungles and desert. General of the Fourth Army of France under whom the 117th Ammunition Train and the 117th Signal Battalion of the Rainbow Division served in World War I.



Long before the ground-breaking date was set, "it became the dream of Rosedale men who fought under General Gouraud to have him here for the ground-breaking ceremony."

>Under the leadership of John B. Smith and the Rosedale American Legion Post #346 the initial plans and preparations were begun.

Arrangements were made for the General to visit Kansas City as guest of the Veterans of the Rainbow Division and to participate in the ground-breaking ceremonies of the Rosedale Memorial Arch.



A project of this magnitude required much detailed planning and delegation of responsibilities to committees.

BREAKFAST AND RECEPTION

General Henri Joseph Eugene Gouraud and party arrived at the Union Station at 7:30 a.m. July 20, 1923 in his private car "Berwick."

The General was greeted amid the French and American flags that adorned the lobby of the station and the martial call of trumpets and roll of drums, "flourishes and ruffles", by the Wyandotte Post American legion Drum and Bugle Corps. A group of French people from Greater Kansas City also greeted the General.

Escorted by five motorcycle patrolmen, John B. Smith, General chairman and the Reception Committee, accompanied the General and his party to the Grund Hotel, 6th and Ann Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas for Breakfast at 8:15 a.m. with Veterans of the 42nd Division (Rainbow Division) and members of the Reception Committee.

M. George Mignolet, French Consul to Kansas City acted as an interpreter with Lieut. DeVibray Brays, French Army-Aide.

In the Motorcade to the Hotel, the ten Lincoln cars carried the distinguished guests. Among those in the Motorcade:

Col. Wm. H. Hughes	Chief of Staff of the 42nd Division (Rainbow Division)
Col. Ruby D. Garrett	117th Signal Corp Battalion, 42nd Division (Missouri)
Col. Frank L. Travis	117th Ammunition Train (Kansas) 42nd Division
Adj. Gen. R. Neill Rahn	State of Kansas
Robert T. Newton	Commander of Rosedale American Legion Post #346
Maj. R.B. Paddock	Chief of Staff - (General Gouraud)
Maj. Arthur Budd	U.S.A. - assigned by the War Department for the Gouraud tour
Maj. John J. Mangin	Rainbow Veterans Association
Col. _____ Dumont	Military Attaché, French Embassy, Washington D.C.
Capt. C.E. McCullough	In charge of transportation
Lieut. Col. W.W. Bodine	Rainbow Veterans Association
Maj. Gen. G.B. Duncan	Commander Seventh Army Corps Area, Fort Omaha, Nebraska
Brig. Gen. H.A. Smith	Commandant Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Capt. W.P. McLean	State Commander, American Legion, Kansas

Mayor W.W. Gordon, Kansas City, Kansas declared a half-day holiday in honor of General Gouraud's visit and the Rosedale Memorial exercises. Mayor Frank Cromwell, Kansas city, Missouri issued a proclamation calling on the citizens and school children to honor General Gouraud by flying flags, attending the parade and the ground-breaking ceremonies.

THE PARADE

(Note: This Parade took place several years before Seventh Street Trafficway was built. At that time, you had to go thru Kansas City, Missouri to get from Rosedale to Kansas City, Kansas.)

ROUTE OF PARADE

The Parade: The General and Party and Citizens crossed the Inter-City Viaduct (now Lewis and Clark Viaduct) to Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. South to Pershing Road; West to Broadway then South thru Penn Valley Park. At 39th Street the parade of motor cars turned West.

At 39th Street and State Line, the other units of the parade had assembled. Joining the General's party were:

From Fort Leavenworth: The Infantry Band, Infantry and Artillery Details.

Rosedale American Legion Post #346 - Color Guard
Elmer J. Allen - 117th Ammunition Train
John Nolan - Navy

Detachment of Marines from the Recruiting Station

Rosedale Ex-Service Men
200 Rosedale Ex-Service Men were marshaled by Dr. C.E. Sanders

Standards of neighboring Legion Posts representing:

Rufus J. Montgall	Joseph Liebman
William F. Fitzsimmons	Peter Smith
William R. Nelson	Overland Park
Hewitt Swearingen	Wyandotte
Tank Corp 381	Olathe

A welcome arch with two inscriptions was erected on the line of march:

"CHAMPAGNE" -- 1918" and "ROSEDALE -- 1923"

A crowd of 6,000 had assembled for the services.

PROGRAM

Louis R. Gates, of the Rosedale American Legion Post #346 and chairman of the program, presided at the ceremonies.

The Military Band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and "La Marsellaise." The audience sang "America." The invocation was by Rev. Anthony Dornseifer, Pastor, Holy Name Church.

Others on the platform included: Mayor W.W. Gordon, mayor Frank Cromwell, Col. E.C. Little, Senator Arthur Capper, Gov. Jonathan Davis, Brig. Gen. H.A. Smith, Maj. Gen. G.B. Duncan, Lt. H.D. Heitz, Wm. R. Baker, Frank J. Ryan, W.P. McLean, Wilder S. Metcalf, Col. Frank L. Travis, Gen. R. Neill Rahn, Col. Chas. Bowman, Maj. Arthur Budd, Robert T. Newton, J. LeRoy Marshall and John B. Smith.

The Benediction was by Rev. W.D. Kelly, Pastor, Walnut Street M.E. Church, South.

NOTES ON THE PROGRAM

The weather was a good July day .. sunny and warm. The program was held amid the military atmosphere created by the presence of the many different colored uniforms .. the blue French uniforms .. the Khaki of the Doughboy .. the navy and the Marines; the martial music and the patriotic enthusiasm of the crowd assembled to pay tribute to the French General and those from Rosedale who had served in the great World War.

A Salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of the General, who took his place in the speakers stand and the parade passed in review before him.

Mayor Gordon and Representative Little congratulated Rosedale for their tribute to the Veterans.

Mayor Cromwell also spoke about the Rosedale Memorial Arch and about the Kansas City, Missouri Memorial.

Senator Capper applauded the American legion that had charge of the program and their principles.

Governor Davis urged "that the principles of liberty for which the boys who died had fought be not forgotten."

Capt. W.P. McLean received an ovation when he expressed the fact that the American Legion backed-up France-s occupation of the Ruhr Valley.

John B. Smith, General Chairman, introduced General Gouraud. Following the General's speech, he went to the enclosure marking the site of the Arch and turned the first spade of earth.

The gold-plated spade used to turn the earth was presented to the Legion by George Gerner, a Rosedale grocer.

On the speakers stand were Veterans of three wars:

Civil War...	Capt. W.B. Gates, Ottawa, Kansas, served from 1862 to 1865. He was decorated for bravery in action.
Spanish-American...	William B. Trembley, (Postmaster of Kansas City, Kansas) served in the Philippines and received the Congressional medal of Honor.
World War...	Forrest M. Flannigan, Rosedale, who was decorated by General Haig with the British Medal of Honor. Lt. H.D. Heitz, Rosedale, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

The program concluded with the Ceremony of Retreat, the cannon salute and lowering of the French and American flags

Following the ground-breaking ceremonies, the General and his party were escorted to the French Sisters of Notre Dame de Sion for a short visit.

From the convent, they went to the Union Station where their train departed for Denver, Colorado.

BUILDING THE ARCH

The bonds having been sold and the ground-breaking ceremonies conducted, attention was turned to the task of constructing the Arch.

The purchase of the ground was completed August 1923. The work of constructing the Arch was under the supervision of Harry Kaelin, Park Commissioner, Kansas City,

Kansas. On March 15, 1924, "Notice To Contractors" was published in the Kansas City KANSAN for sealed proposals. The contract was awarded to H.C. Readecker. Henry C. Readecker lived in Rosedale and was a contractor and stone mason.

On April 1, 1924, a committee from Rosedale American Legion Post #346 met with Harry Kaelin, Park Commissioner and George K. Grindrod, Engineer of the Park Department to decide the location of the Arch. The Legion Committee: Dr. Raymond Swinney, Chairman; Louis R. Gates, Miles Gates, J. LeRoy Marshall, Robert T. Newton and John B. Smith. Business Men: Frank Rushton, George Rushton, Sr., and E.R. Slater also met with the group.

The decision reached by the committee that: "The site of the Memorial Arch for the entrance to the memorial Park in Mount Mary Park in the Rosedale District would be at the North End of the park."

During the summer of 1924, the building of the Arch was completed.

THE UNVEILING AND DEDICATION OF THE ARCH

Ceremonies for the unveiling and dedication of the Memorial Arch were held September 7, 1924, Sunday afternoon, at 3:00 p.m.

The Dedication Service Committee:

Rosedale American Legion Post #346: Robert T. Newton, Commander; J. LeRoy Marshall, John B. Smith, Carl Parker and Miles Gates.

The Citizens Committee: Frank Rushton, Dr. O.M. Longenecker and Dr. B.M. Barnett.



ROSEDALE MEMORIAL ARCH -- 1924

THE UNVEILING AND DEDICATION OF THE ARCH

NOTES ON THE PROGRAM

The Rosedale Memorial Arch was unveiled before a crowd of 2,500 citizens. While the 114th Cavalry Band played and the audience sang "America", Miss Camille Parker lifted the veil on the Arch.

When the Arch was unveiled, the 114th Cavalry Band and Service Troop of the Kansas National Guard, Kansas City, Kansas, were led thru the Arch by the flag and standard of the Rosedale American Legion Post #346 and then passed in review before General Smith.

Mayor W.W. Gordon spoke of the deeds of the Rosedale Veterans and acclaimed the tribute of the Rosedale Citizens to erect the Military memorial.

Frank Rushton, a member of the original Citizens Committee for the Memorial, spoke of the meaning of the Arch.

Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith, Commandant Fort Leavenworth, delivered the principal address. He also lauded the action of the people of Rosedale in erecting the memorial in commemoration of those who served in the World War. General Smith also spoke on the National Defense Test Day and the importance of preparedness.

John B. Smith, on behalf of the Veterans, made an address of acknowledgment and acceptance and conveyed their appreciation of the Memorial.

THE STADIUM AND THE WALL

In 1928 plans for the erection of a Stadium for the football field were started. One Section of the Stadium was completed and dedicated November 7, 1929. The dedication program centered on "The Stadium: An Impetus to Athletics; A Community Project; An Asset to Rosedale High School and An Addition to the Memorial Field."

In 1929 was the "Wall Street Crash" and the subsequent "Depression of the 30's." During the Depression, as a means of providing jobs, the Works Progress Administration - (W.P.A.) started a road from Rainbow Boulevard, west on Seminary up to High School Hill. This was a "pick and shovel" project. The road was not completed.

Other work relief projects included the building of the retaining wall around the field and a second section of the Stadium.

A rock wall, 750 feet long and lacking inches of being 22 feet high in places was built. The rock was quarried on the hill adjacent to the athletic field. The wall is fourteen feet wide at its base and is built on a solid rock foundation. The wall added 50 feet to the width of the field and was much longer after it was filled-in. (Date - 1935.)

An addition 150 feet long was built on the stadium, doubling the seating capacity.



View of Retaining Wall from Rainbow Boulevard

THE DECLINATION OF THE ARCH

The years after the Dedication of the Arch brought about many changes. During the 30's there was not only a "Depressed Economy" but the people were "Depressed and Distressed." In 1934 there was a record drought and the "Dust Bowl" followed by short crops in 1935.

About the time the country was emerging from the Depression, World War II broke out. Young men and women were off to war and workers to war industries. Rationing and other related war-time conditions were foremost in the peoples thought. (World War II ... 1941 - 1945).

The Arch, due to the lack of conservation thru the years, became isolated in the over-growth of brush and weeds. Time and the elements contributed to the deterioration. Even the responsibility of the care and up-keep of the Arch was questioned.

Some of the persons active in the original Arch project moved from Rosedale. Death claimed others.

Several attempts were made by individuals and organizations to get the Arch and surroundings cleaned-up. June 1962, R.E. Jameson, a Rosedale barber and a member of the Kansas City, Kansas Planning Commission met with 14 representatives of business and patriotic organizations regarding the Arch.

A rehabilitation program was achieved by the City, the Board of Education, Veterans groups, private firms and individuals. Spot-lights were installed and the road gravelled. The Arch was rededicated to all veterans, Men and Women of all wards, Sunday, November 11, 1962.

In the years between 1962 and 1968 brought the University-Rosedale Urban Renewal Project and the proposal that the Arch be moved to the developing Recreation Center at 36th and Rainbow Boulevard. The move was rejected and renovation was favored. June 1968, a public-private cooperative renovation project was sponsored by the Rosedale Business Association - and the Kansas City, Kansas Street and Park Department. The project included cleaning the area, sand-blasting the Arch, new gravel access road from Booth Street and new sod. November 11, 1968 - The Lighting Ceremony: Two high intensity flood lights illuminating the arch were turned on.

The new concrete road and vantage point were completed in 1972 by the Kansas City, Kansas Street and Park Department. The new walkways and rest areas were added in 1974.

The Winding Valley and the Craggy Hillside

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Chapter XIII THE SEVENTH STREET TRAFFICWAY General History

Upon the completion of the Turkey Creek Viaduct over the Katy and Frisco Railroad tracks and the Approaches, The Seventh Street Trafficway was opened to Southwest Boulevard, April 23, 1935.

The Cross-town trafficway is approximately 10 miles in length from the Northern City limits to the Southern city limits; linking three counties: Johnson and Wyandotte Counties in Kansas and Platte County, Missouri. It carries U.S. Highway 29 and connects with U.S. Highway 50 on the South.

The traffic-way spans the Kansas River with the Fairfax Bridge. There are six railroad viaducts and the Shawnee Road Overpass. The railroad viaduct: The Missouri-Pacific, The Kansas City Southern, The Kansas City Terminal, The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, The Missouri-Kansas-Texas and the St. Louis and San Francisco.

Construction was during the Depression of the 1930's. Among those involved in the cost of the trafficway were: The Federal Government, The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, The States of Missouri and Kansas, Wyandotte County, Kansas, Platte County, Missouri, Kansas City, The State Highway Commissions of Kansas and Missouri and the Railroads over which the viaducts were built. The cost, from end to end, was 5 million dollars.

The trafficway fulfills a long-time need and is the culmination of many years of legislation and planning. Each section was a major undertaking in itself. State Legislation, county and City Ordinances, Financing, contracts, Benefit Districts, Right-of-Ways, Widening of streets, grading, paving, Bridges, Viaducts All were part of the realization of the trafficway.

PREFACE

Rosedale, of course, is my prime interest and the detailed material will focus on the early efforts of Rosedalians for a way over the bluffs and across the river; The Seventh Street Bridge, Section 4 and 5 of the Trafficway.

Rosedale was isolated geographically. On the South side of Turkey Creek there were seven hills but on the North side there was one continuous high bluff that started in the West end of Rosedale and extended to Todaloupe where Turkey Creek emptied into the Kansas River. Unless you were "On Foot or Horseback," it was necessary to go thru Kansas City, Missouri in order to get "Wyandotte:" - (Kansas City, Kansas).

One of the agreements of the annexation of Rosedale to Kansas City, Kansas was that a trafficway would be provided. The entire Seventh Street Trafficway was determined by two factors situated in Rosedale: (1) - There must be a bridge across the Kansas River. (2) - There must be a viaduct across the tracks of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

EARLY EFFORTS

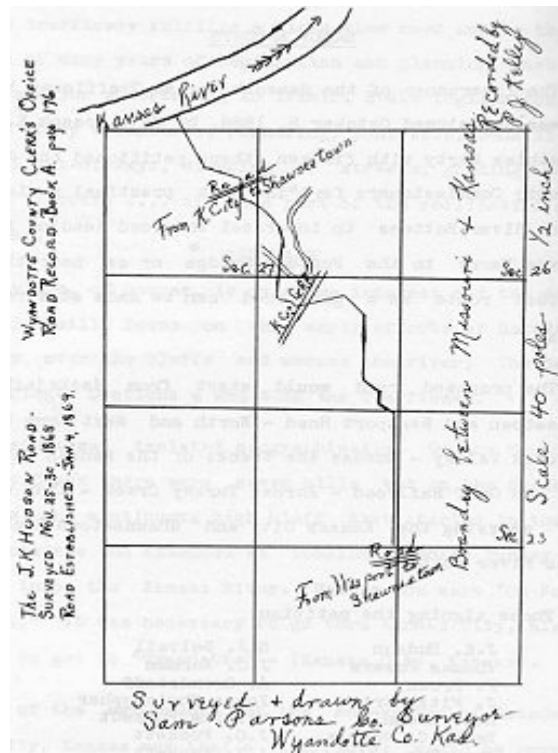
The forerunner of the Seventh Street Trafficway in Rosedale was envisioned October 5, 1868, by Maj. Joseph K. Hudson and Mathias Marty with fifteen others petitioned the Wyandotte County Commissioners for "The most practical route to the Kansas River Bottoms to intersect the road leading from the Delaware Ferry to the Pontoon Bridge * or as near the above described route as a good road can be made at a reasonable expense."

The proposed road would start from Mackajack on the Shawneetown and Westport Road - North and West thru the Turkey Creek Valley - Across the tracks of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad - Across Turkey Creek - then over the bluff crossing the Kansas City and Shawneetown Road to the Kansas River Bottoms.

Those signing the petition:

J.K. Hudson	S.J. Belvail
Thomas Powers	J.C. Norman
F. Brown	A. Grandstaff
J. Fitzpatrick	James Christopher
E.O. Brown	William Puckett
Henry C. Morris	J.C. Puckett
Amos Dye	J.J. Puckett
M.C. Singleton	M.M. Marty
John Campbell	

The viewers appointed to approve the road: J.S. Pritchard, J.B. Steel and A. Grandstaff.



Map of Sam Parsons, Wyandotte County Surveyor, who surveyed the road, November 25 - 30, 1868, and reported:

"The line is crooked and hilly but is as well located as the nature of the country will admit and is much needed by the citizens along the line."

The perpetuation of the J.K. Hudson Road was continued by the following streets: Hudson Road, Westport Road, Mill Street S.S. Ely Road and the S.S. Ely Road Extended.

By our present day locations, the junction of the J.K. Hudson Road and the road from Westport to Shawneetown is known as Rainbow Boulevard and U.S. Highway 50. Rainbow Boulevard passes in front of the K.U. Medical Center. The jog from 39th Street is still in Rainbow Boulevard. Seventh Street Trafficway replaced old Mill Street; crosses the railroad tracks and Turkey Creek then proceed on the Extension of the S.S. Ely Road. The intersection of the road from Kansas City to Shawneetown is the location of the Shawnee Road Overpass.

1911, L.H. Rose was president of the Wyandotte County Trafficway Commission whose objective was to build a united and greater Kansas City. In 1912 Mr. Rose was President of the Cross-Town Trafficway.

March 1913, Mayor Samuel Clasen and the Rosedale City Council passed an Ordinance which provided for the opening of Waldeck Street to connect with Roanoke Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri City.

A boulevard system of Kansas City, Missouri would pass thru Rosedale, across the hill North of Rosedale (30th Street, K.C. Mo.) across the Kansas River via the Fifth

Street Bridge. This afforded a direct route from Minnesota Avenue to the South Section of Kansas City, Missouri.

The bridge over the Kansas River was a vital link. After the 1903 flood, when the Fifth Street Bridge and the Twelfth Street Bridge were rebuilt there were a number of attempts to get a bridge at Seventh Street.

Representative Louis R. Gates, 9th District, Wyandotte County, introduced a bill in the 1923 Session of the Kansas Legislature relating to Bridges and Approaches. Rep. Gates lived in Rosedale. He was City Attorney for the City of Rosedale from 1919 to 1922.

The Bill provided that the Board of County Commissioners "May locate, erect and construct one bridge and the necessary approaches thereto across any river which flows through said county, at a point where a public street, highway or trafficway crosses, or if prolonged would cross said river.....: From the South Side QUAY STREET was the only available approach to the Kansas River and this determined the location of the Seventh Street Bridge. Quay Street was located in Potomac Heights. Potomac Heights was platted and recorded Dec. 19, 1889 by George F. Winter and Eliza Winter.

After locating the Bridge, an ordinance was passed Feb. 23, 1923, officially designating Seventh Street Trafficway."The purpose being to create a thoroughfare and trafficway connecting the North and Southeasterly portions of Kansas City, Kansas and making the two sections of the City accessible one to the other.".....

Frank A. Davis was a resident of Rosedale and a member of the Kansas Legislature from Wyandotte County; also Secretary of the Greater Kansas City Regional Plan Association. Representative Davis advocated a system of trafficway.

In the Legislative process, a bill was passed providing that: ".....certain streets and avenues shall be established and designated as main arterial highways..."

With this enabling law, the Kansas City, Kansas City Commissioners passed an Ordinance (Ordinance 26862) (replacing a previous Ordinance) authorizing the establishment of Seventh Street Trafficway:

"The designation and establishment of a main arterial trafficway to be known as the Seventh Street Trafficway..." The main arterial trafficway was established and designated into five (5) Sections of the continuous route:

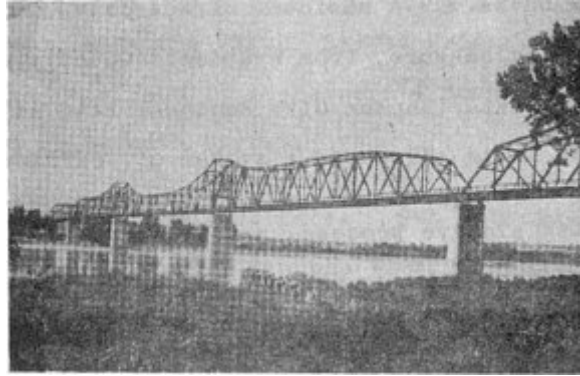
Section 1. North of Quindaro Boulevard Trafficway. (North City Limits to intersection of Seventh Street Trafficway and Quindaro Boulevard Trafficway.)

Section 2. Quindaro Boulevard to Kansas Avenue Section.

Section 3. Kansas Avenue to Kansas River and Fifth Street Section.

Section 4. Metropolitan Avenue to Southwest Boulevard Section. (From the Kansas River on the North.)

Section 5. Southwest Boulevard to Johnson County Section. (The Southern City Limits via Rainbow Boulevard.)



The Fairfax Bridge - also known as the Regional Bridge, spans the Missouri River between Platte County, Missouri and Wyandotte County, Kansas. The Northern-most part of the Seventh Street Trafficway. The design for the bridge was by Sverdrup & Parcel Consulting Engineers. The contract for the bridge was awarded to the Kansas City Bridge Company. Steel was furnished by the Kansas City Structural Steel Company. Ground was broken April 21, 1931. The bridge was completed September 27, 1934. The Cost: \$600,000.00.

The Fairfax Bridge built of steel and concrete is 2486 1/2 feet long; 55 feet above the water. It has 13 spans resting on 14 piers.



Fairfax Bridge Toll House

The bridge, now free, was a toll bridge until paid for. Later, due to such heavy traffic, a "Twin Bridge" was built. (The "Twin Bridge" is now the toll bridge.)

Frank A. Davis .. was Secretary-Manager of the Greater Kansas City Regional Plan Association in 1929. He later served as Superintendent and Manager of the Fairfax Bridge.

The Missouri-Pacific Railroad Viaduct



The Missouri-Pacific Railroad Viaduct is in Section 1 of the Trafficway, North of Quindaro Boulevard. The cost of the viaduct was \$118,000.00.

In the portion from Kansas Avenue to the Kansas River was Shawnee Park. In the path of the trafficway in Shawnee Park was a Spanish-American War Cannon. It was

necessary to divide the park for the road-way -- move the cannon and erect six-foot woven-wire fence on either side of the trafficway thru the park.

On the West side of Seventh Street and in Shawnee Park there is now a 155 M. Howitzer of World War II that replaced the Spanish-American War Cannon.



PLAQUE

155 M. Howitzer of World War II

Replacing Spanish-American War Cannon
Contributed to Scrap Iron Salvage in Steel
Production Crisis of 1942.

Replacement Arranged By Wyandotte County
Salvage

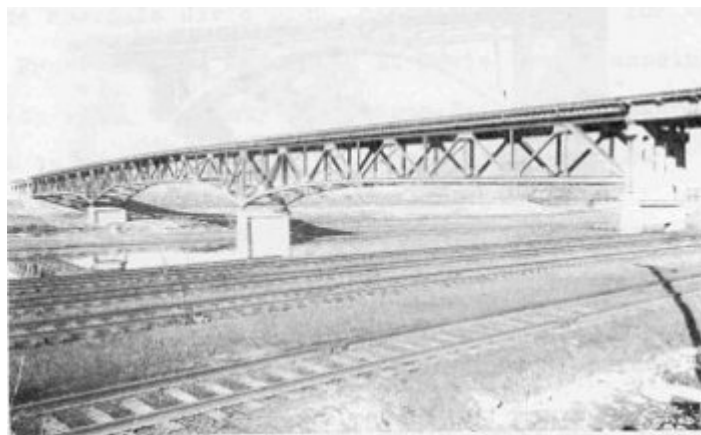
1942 - 1947

The Seventh Street Bridge

Not until the Emergency Act of 1932 was action taken on the bridge. The State Highway Commission required that the City furnish the plans for the bridge and that the railroads build the Approaches to the Bridge over the tracks.

November 24, 1932, the War Department approved the plans for the Seventh Street Bridge. The State Highway Commission was authorized to build the bridge approaches. The contract to build the bridge was awarded to the Kansas City Bridge Company.

The bridge was paid for by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (A Federal Government Agency) advanced to the Kansas State Highway Commission.



The Seventh Street Bridge spans the Kansas River from Cheyenne Street on the North to Stine Avenue on the South. It is 2503 feet long.

The Viaduct Approaches on the North Side of the River were paid for by the Kansas City Southern Railroad and the Kansas City Terminal Railroad and on the South Side of the River by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. Much of the labor on the Approaches was under Federal Relief Programs.

Designed by: Sverdrup & Parcel Consulting Engineers.

Contractor: Kansas City Bridge Company.

Steel by: Kansas City Structural Steel Company.

Cost of Bridge: Approximately a half-million dollars.



The Shawnee Road Bridge (Overpass) is between the Seventh Street Bridge and the Turkey Creek Viaduct. The Bridge is constructed of steel and concrete. The Roadway is 26 feet in width with concrete sidewalks of 5 feet in width on each side. Cost: Approximately \$20,000.00.

Section 4 of the Trafficway included the Shawnee Road Bridge over Seventh Street and the Turkey Creek Viaduct over the tracks of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. (Also known as the Katy-Frisco Viaduct and the Seventh Street Viaduct.)

The viaduct across the railroad tracks presented problems that originated in 1905 when the Old City of Rosedale passed an Ordinance granting the railroad the right to operate its tracks and system of railroad across Mill and Clinton Streets in the City of Rosedale. The Ordinance also provided that whenever the volume of travel along Mill Street reasonably so required, the railroad would build and construct a viaduct over its tracks. The subject of a viaduct over the railroad tracks had emerged several times.

The Rosedale Civic Club renewed its drive for the Viaduct. Frank Rushton and Frank A. Davis were appointed to negotiate with the Katy and Frisco Railroads regarding the viaduct in compliance with the Rosedale Ordinance.

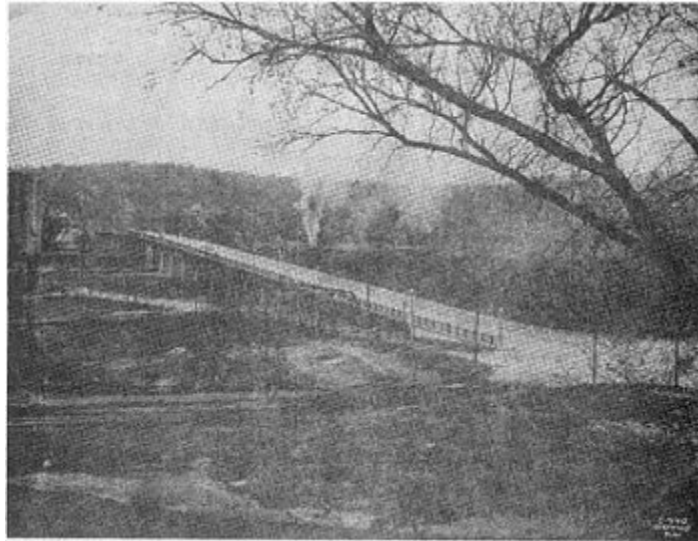
The building of the viaduct was imperative. In order to receive money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the Fairfax Bridge and other improvements, the City must enforce the building of the viaduct. The R.F.C. did not want to finance a thoroughfare that would "dead end" after crossing the Kansas River Bridge. The Trafficway had to be opened to Southwest Boulevard.

By January 1931 the Railroads had taken no action, so the Committee appeared before the City Commissioners. Mayor Don C. McCombs and the Board of

Commissioners ordained "that for the safety and protection of the public that a viaduct with the approaches thereto be constructed."

A four-way agreement was worked out between the Kansas State Highway Commission, Kansas City, Kansas, The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad and The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

The viaduct was completed in 1934; the Approaches in 1935. It was opened April 23, 1935 and thus the Seventh Street Trafficway was completed to Southwest Boulevard.



When the Seventh Street Viaduct was built it spanned 26 tracks of the two railroads.

The Kansas State Highway Commission built the viaduct.
Designed by Sverdrup & Parcel Consulting Engineers.
The Contract was awarded to the Tobin and Scherer Construction Company.
Cost: \$314,400.00.

Section 5. The contract for the widening and paving of Rainbow Boulevard from Thirty-Ninth Street south to the South City Limits was awarded to the Tobin Construction Company, June 1937. The name of this portion of Seventh Street Trafficway remained Rainbow Boulevard. Named Rainbow Boulevard in 1919 in honor of the Rainbow Division (42nd Division) of World War I.

SEVENTH STREET CUT-OFF

For about 20 years there was a jog from Seventh Street and Southwest Boulevard to Rainbow Boulevard (on Southwest Boulevard.) This created a "bottle-neck" resulting in traffic congestion and accidents.

A new Trafficway "Cut-Off" eliminated the jog by routing Seventh Street diagonally southward to Rainbow Boulevard. The hill south of Southwest Boulevard was leveled for this part of Seventh Street.

An enclosed over-head walk-way was installed at Seminary Street over Seventh Street for pedestrian traffic and school children from Columbian School. The walk-way was later removed in the Urban Renewal Program.

The Seventh Street "Cut-Off" was officially opened July 1, 1955. Public Officials, civic leaders and others attended the dedication ceremony.

SEVENTH STREET -- TURKEY CREEK EXPRESSWAY -- I-35

The Turkey Creek Expressway follows the old Fitzgerald Road on the North bank of Turkey Creek and is part of Inter-State 35 Route with inter-changes at Seventh Street.

Parcels of land for the "right-of-way" were acquired in 1962. The multi-million dollar project was under way by 1963. Connections with Mission Road and Southwest Boulevard was [sic] accomplished by exit ramps.

By February 1970 the Inter-State 35 Route was opened to the Missouri State Line.

Seventh Street Viaduct was enlarged to four lanes each side with exits at the inter-changes. The diagonal Cut-Off to Rainbow Boulevard was divided to two lanes each side with right turn bays.

SEVENTH STREET BRIDGE -- RAPAIRS

In the fall of 1970, the Seventh Street Bridge was closed for reconstruction. A four-lane roadway was achieved by widening the bridge two and on-half feet. The bridge repairs cost 1.2 million dollars.

The bridge was reopened July 27, 1971. Kansas Governor Robert Docking formally reopened the bridge in ceremonies attended by public officials, civic leaders and others from Argentine, Armourdale and Rosedale.

During the ten-month construction period, traffic was re-routed over 12th Street Bridge, 32nd, 42nd and 55th Streets.

RAINBOW BOULEVARD IMPROVEMENTS

The Rainbow Boulevard Improvements was An Urban Renewal Project (Site Improvements). The improvements were from 36th Street to Southwest Boulevard. The 1976 project included the widening of the boulevard and islands at intersections.

(*The County Road was established on the South side of the Kaw River in 1864. The Pontoon Bridge was a military measure at the mouth of the Kaw River.)

The Winding Valley and the Craggy Hillside

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Appendix I ROSEDALE, KANSAS POST OFFICE

The Glen Park, Wyandotte County, Kansas Post Office was established August 12, 1870. Edward Vaughn was appointed Postmaster. Glen Park was originally in Dr. S.B. Bell's farm. It is the tract of land that the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad now occupies along the East Boundary of the State of Kansas, Southwest Boulevard, Clinton Street and Turkey Creek.

The Glen Park Post Office was discontinued August 22, 1872 when the name was changed to Rosedale, Wyandotte County, Kansas. From the Statement to the Topographer's Office: "The Post Office was on the route from Kansas City, Missouri to Baxter Springs, Kansas on which mail was carried six times per week each way. The Post Office was directly on this route at the depot on the south side 50 feet from the depot. The Post Office was 1 1/2 miles south of the Glen Park Office. Rosedale was a new town - just building with about 50 inhabitants. The population to be supplied by the Rosedale office was 150." - Mrs. Jane Dakin was appointed Postmistress.

Edgar B. McDill was appointed Postmaster November 11, 1872. The post office was discontinued September 2, 1874. The Rosedale Post Office was reestablished August 18, 1875 after the Kansas Rolling Mill came to Rosedale. Edward V. Wilkes was appointed Postmaster. He was Secretary of the Kansas Rolling Mill and it could be assumed that the mail was received and delivered from the Rolling Mill Office.

ROSEDALE, WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS -- POST OFFICE

<u>POSTMASTER</u>	<u>DATE OF APPOINTMENT</u>
Edward Vaughn (Glen Park)	August 12, 1870
Mrs. Jane Dakin	August 22, 1872
Edgar B. McDill	November 11, 1872
Edward V. Wilkes	August 19, 1875
Ira Harris	July 12, 1877
Maggie A. Lamphar	January 22, 1879
Newton M. Wellman	February 8, 1882
James H. Campbell	August 4, 1884
Henry F. Chick	November 1, 1887
William C. Copley	May 15, 1889
Mary F. See	May 8, 1893
Louis H. Rose	May 15, 1897

SUPERINTENDENTS -- ROSEDALE BRANCH POST OFFICE

Harry C. Hough 1910

Charles L. Hickey 1916

After annexation to Kansas City, Kansas Postmaster W.B. Trembley, (K.C.Ks.) signed the Postal record changing the name to "ROSEDALE STATION."

LOCATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE

1000 Kansas City Avenue 1889 - 1910

1002 Kansas City Avenue 1910 - 1912

1419 Southwest Boulevard 1912 - 1951

4207 Rainbow Boulevard 1951 - 1971

2200 West 36th Street 1971 -

Rosedale was "Zone 3" and when the "Zip Code" was put in service Rosedale's "Zip" was 66103.

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Appendix II NEWSPAPERS OF ROSEDALE, KANSAS

The Iron City Press - 1883

J.B. Mulla & Co. Publishers

The Wasp (A Labor Paper) - 1883 - 1885

Published Monthly by the Rosedale Publishing Co.

T.H. Evans, Editor

Record and Era - 1888 - 1890

The Bee - 1889 - 1890

The Rosedale Inquirer - (Vol. 1 - No. 1) Jan. 24, 1890

G.W. Whipple, Proprietor

Town Topics - Weekly Paper (Every Saturday) Vol. 1 - No. 1 Aug. 10, 1895

By: Hugh J. Wallace

Town Topics became The Rosedale Commercial - Jan. 21, 1896

To: H.F. Canutt & Son

From: Hugh J. Wallace

The Rosedale Commercial - 1898 - 1902

(Continuation of Town Topics)

B. Frank Sanders, Proprietor (May 21, 1898)

Purchased the franchise of the Rosedale Commercial from Messrs.

H.F. Canutt & Sons.

A 4-page paper -- published at 1008 Southwest Blvd.

Southwest Boulevard Gazette (about 1)

B. Frank Sanders, Prop.,

1010 Kansas City Ave.

Inter-State News -- A Weekly Newspaper

Hugh J. Wallace and Mrs. Grace Wallace 1903 - 1921

15 No. Wyandotte St., - and

518 Southwest Blvd. (Union Hall)

Inter-State News -- 1921 - 1928

John B. Smith

518 Southwest Blvd.

The Inter-State News was continued by Carl Gastreich and his brother for several years. Then it was leased to V.A. McGilvray.

B.H. Fryer -- 136 - 1950

The Inter-State News - was thrown as a "shopper."

The Rosedale Independent - was the paper mailed by subscription.

The business was continued as the Inter-State Printing Company until 1951 when it

became the Fryer Printing and Stationary Company, 1209 Southwest Boulevard.

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Appendix III UTILITIES WATER

Water and water rights are of prime interest to any community, especially a pioneering, new place. When Rosedale was a new town, Turkey Creek was a clean, placid stream. When the Kansas Rolling Mill came to Rosedale in 1875, the Mill was built on the banks of Turkey Creek and water was pumped from the creek for industrial purposes; also used for many household purposes.

The City had a well on Kansas City Avenue (now Southwest Boulevard). This well was probably the source of supply for drinking and cooking as evidence by Rosedale Ordinance No. 21, dated September 27, 1879:

"Section 1. That no person shall at any time pump or use water from the City well on Kansas City Avenue near the Rolling Mill Store in the said City, for any other purposes than for drinking and cooking and drinking herein applies only to drinking water for persons."

As the City grew other wells were dug. Cisterns were built to store water and "to catch rain water." A neighborhood pump was located by Burns Grocery in Gray's Park.

August 13, 1881, Ordinance No. 41 granted a franchise to the Rosedale Waterworks Company. The Officers of the Company: D.E. Jones, President; Dr. L.A. Wohlfarth, Secretary; D.J. Watkins, Treasurer. The Waterworks Company purchased a tract of land 198 feet by 330 feet from Richard Fitzgerald and Bridget Fitzgerald for a reservoir. The reservoir was to be built on the bluff at an elevation of 147 1/2 feet with a capacity of ten to twenty thousand barrels. The large steam pumps of the Kansas Rolling Mill were to be used to pump the water from Turkey Creek to the reservoir. The Rolling Mill was to be paid one cent for every three barrels of water raised.

Excavation for the reservoir was made and walls were built. The Rolling Mill closed in 1883 and no further work was done on the water-works. This plan, although not completed, reveals the ingenuity of the pioneers of Rosedale and their desire for self-sufficiency.

Realizing the need for City water, Rosedale, in 1897, voted bonds for \$25,000. The money was to be used to pipe water from the Missouri City Limits. A meter was placed at the State Line. Rosedale purchased water from Kansas City, Missouri in wholesale lots and sold it to residents at a small profit. "It is accredited with being

the first municipal water-works in the state." By 1912 Rosedale had about 17 1/2 miles of water mains serving approximately 1140 consumers.

After Annexation, Rosedale's water came from the Kansas City, Kansas Water and Light Department. In the spring of 1929, the Board of Public Utilities was created by an act of the Legislature. Laurence E. Wilson, of Rosedale, served on the Board of Public Utilities 26 years. A. Bauer, a Superintendent of the Rosedale Water Department continued with the Kansas City, Kansas Water Department. He worked for the Water Department 50 years. Sidney Martell also served the Rosedale and Kansas City, Kansas Water Departments for many years.

ELECTRICITY

April 12, 1890, forty-two incandescent lights were turned on for the illumination of the streets of Rosedale.

Electricity for general domestic purposes was furnished by the Standard Electric Light Company, a subsidiary of the Kansas City Light and Power Company.

After Annexation, electric current came from the Kansas City, Kansas Municipal Plant at 12th and Missouri River.

GAS

In 1879, The Rolling Mill Company drilled a test hole near the Mill searching for gas. At 220 feet they found a flow. Drilling deeper, at 330 feet, a bed of coal was found and an increase of gas.

On about the same strata of rock, another hole was drilled on Dr. Bell's farm; gas and a two-foot vein of coal was found. Several other holes were drilled including the Geyser Mineral Springs in which there was a pocket of natural gas. This gas accidentally caught on fire and burned for years. It was a "sight-seeing" attraction. This recreational area was also called "Burns Park."

Wyandotte County Gas Company furnished gas to Rosedale. By 1912 the Rosedale office had 1,500 customers.

TELEPHONE

In 1879 the first Telephone Directory of Kansas City was published. Listed in this directory:

Station D - Rolling Mill Office

Station E - Rolling Mill at Rosedale

Prior to 1919 there were two separate telephone companies: Bell Telephone and Home Telephone. Residents could have a choice of companies but business firms, of necessity, subscribed to both telephone companies. The two telephone companies merged August 1919.

The Rosedale Telephone Office was on the second floor at 1000 Southwest Boulevard. (Over the Kansas Building and Loan Association.) This office was closed 1929.

In the August 16, 1929 issue of the Rosedale Independent, V.A. McGilvray wrote:
"The Rosedale District has lost its identity in our telephone directory. No more
Rosedale numbers. They have all been changed to Logan and Valentine. Dial phones
have been placed in service over the entire district"

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Appendix IV THROUGH THE YEARS A CHRONOLOGY

- 1803 - For the intent and purpose of this chronology, "The Louisiana Purchase" will serve as an appropriate starting point.

The future "City of Rosedale, Kansas" was in the "Province of Louisiana" that the United States purchased from France.

- 1825 - The Shawnee Indians settled in that section of Wyandotte County South of the Kaw River ... (and adjoining Northeast Johnson County.)
- 1854 - (July 7) Andrew H. Reeder took the oath of office as Governor of Kansas Territory.

The Shawnee Indians remained in possession of the land until 1854 when Kansas was organized into a Territory. Many of the Shawnee sold their land and moved to Indian Territory; now known as the State of Oklahoma.

- 1856 - Surveyor General J. Calhoun's map shows Turkey Creek joins the Kaw River then separates to return to the Missouri River - forming an island between the Kaw and Missouri Rivers.p>
- 1860 - The Kansas City Sun Newspaper, May 8, 1896, published a "Roll of Honor" of those living in Wyandotte County who came to Kansas in 1860 or before. Listed from Rosedale were: 1855, Frank McDowell; 1857, Dr. S.B. Bell, Mrs. M.J. Filkin, Mrs. Freddie Brush, Samuel Bousman, John Bousman, Daniel Bousman, Ellen Lindsay, Rachel Steel, Frank Holsinger; 1858, Mrs. Mary McDowell; 1860, Richard Fitzgerald, Bridget Fitzgerald, Margaret Bell, Thomas Powers, Mary Powers.
- 1861 - (January 29) Kansas admitted to the Union.
- 1864 - Simeon B. Bell bought the farm that later comprised the North part of Rosedale. In clearing his farm, the timber was cut into saw-logs and hauled to the West Bottoms to a saw-mill operated by James E. Fisher, for many years a resident of Rosedale, and Abel Fisher.

1865 - 1870

- 1865 - The End of the Civil War.

The Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company was incorporated. The K. & N.V. went thru the Turkey Creek Valley (later Rosedale) to Olathe then south to Baxter Springs, Kansas.

- 1867 - Gottlieb F. Espenlaub and wife, Mrs. Elvira Espenlaub bought a tract of land between what is now Argentine and the Rosedale District. Mr. Espenlaub was the first nurseryman and florist in Wyandotte County.
- 1868 - (Oct. 5) - The forerunner of the Seventh Street Trafficway was envisioned

by Major Joseph K. Hudson and Mathias Marty with fifteen others petitioned the Wyandotte County Commissioners for the most practical route from the Shawneetown and Westport Road to the Kansas River Bottoms.

(Oct. 10) - The name of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Co. was changed to the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Co.

(Dec. 16) - The railroad reached Olathe, Kansas and was placed in operation from Kansas City, Mo. To Olathe, Kansas - a distance of 21 miles.

1869 -

1870 - 1875

1870 - Major Frank Holsinger and wife, Mrs. Francis (Fannie) Holsinger settled on a 160-acre farm just southwest of the future City of Rosedale. The nursery business founded by Major Holsinger in the 1870's is still carried on by his descendants.

1871 - Anthony Sauer built his "Castle" on land that later became 945 Shawnee Road.

1872 - (May 16) - The Townsite of Rosedale was platted and then recorded in Wyandotte County, Kansas by James G. Brown and Abraham Granstaff.

(Aug. 22) - Post Office changed to Rosedale, Kansas. Mrs. Jane Dakin was appointed Postmistress.

1873 - Peter Muehlebach, thru land purchases, acquired 35-acres. (Rainbow Blvd. To State Line - 39th to 41st Street - Less the Kerns property.) He planted a vineyard; operated a winery and had a wine garden on his land.

1875 - 1880

1875 - (April 14) - The Kansas Rolling Mill was incorporated in the State of Kansas. The Rolling Mill was established in Rosedale. "Rosedale Grew Up Around The Rolling Mill."

About 100 families came to Rosedale with the Rolling Mill. Some of the Rolling Mill Men were: David Mathias; D.S. Mathias, D.E. Jones, B.L. Stine, George Gilbert, Harry Gilbert, Benjamin Rees, Thomas Evans, William Rankin, William Bowen, T.B. Newton, Joseph Evans.

The Grasshopper Plague - Grasshoppers washed down stream in Turkey Creek flood.

Previous to the year 1876, the first Mass offered up in the Rosedale area was celebrated by Father Anton Kuhls. The service was held in a log house owned by Richard Fitzgerald.

1876 - (Holy Name Parish) - Rosedale became a Mission. A church was constructed of upright boards.

The Union Sunday School - the 100 or more families that came from Decatur, Illinois with the Rolling Mill attended the Sunday School. Ira Harris, the Superintendent of the Mill, was also superintendent of the Sunday School.

A one-room frame school house was built on the East side of Hudson near 42nd Street. A country school known as "District 39" and "Malvern Hill."

1877 - (Aug. 28) - Having the necessary population of 600, Rosedale was authorized to become a city of the Third Class. D.S. Mathias was elected the first Mayor.

1878 - The Thor Iron Works commenced operation in Rosedale - making bridge castings and girders.

(Feb. 1) - The Constitution of the Rosedale Rolling Mill Beneficial Society was adopted. Officers for 1878: president, William Rankin; Vice-President, Isaac Hines; Treasurer, Henry Jurgens; Secretary, William D. Mathias, Directors: John Hutchison, Sr., Thomas Shinton, Simon Toothill, Ben Rees, William Bowen, William R. Havard, Thomas D. Jones, George W. Derr, Ed. Cassidy and Abe Williamson.

1879 - The first Telephone Directory of Kansas City published. Listed in this directory:
Station D - Rolling Mill Office
Station E - Rolling Mill at Rosedale

Henning Avenue Methodist Church organized. The church building was dedicated November 1880.

(Mar. 22) - The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Co. was incorporated.

The Good Templars Lodge was organized.

1880 - 1885

1880 - The first Holy Name Parochial School in Rosedale was conducted for a term and a half.

In searching for coal for the Rolling Mill, the "Mineral Geyser" was found. The Geyser Mineral Spring of Rosedale - later the Rosedale Mineral Bath House.

(June 5) - The Iron City Lodge No. 48 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen instituted. (A.O.U.W). it's membership comprising employees of the Rolling Mill.

(Sept. 28) - "Pride of Rosedale" No. 6683 - The Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters instituted.

1881 - (Aug. 13) - Pioneer Lodge No. 1 (State of Kansas) of the amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States was instituted. William Rankin was elected President; William Vaughn, Vice-President; James B. Mullay, Recording Secretary; Newton Watson, Financial Secretary; S.P. Lewis, Corresponding Reporter.

(Aug. 13) - The Rosedale Waterworks Company was granted a franchise. Turkey Creek was to be the source of water supply.

(Fall) - The Rosedale Coal and Mining Co., at a depth of 335 feet, struck a twenty-inch vein of coal.

(Nov. 1) - The Kansas City and Rosedale Street Railway Co. was incorporated.

- 1882 - The colored Baptist Society (later the Pleasant Valley Baptist church) built a church on land that had been purchased from Mathias Marty and wife, Amanda Marty in 1880.

(September) - "The Law and Order Society" organized. The purpose: "To oppose in every legal manner the open and repeated violation of the prohibitory law in this otherwise peaceful and orderly city."

(Sept. 9) - Achilles No. 54, Knights of Pythias, (K. of P.) Lodge was established in Rosedale with 46 charter members.

The City owned 2 school buildings. The 3-room school at Kansas City Ave. and Florence had an average attendance of 250. The School at Bluff and Central Streets, a comfortable frame building, had an average attendance of 43.

Peter Clasen came to Rosedale. He started his dry goods and grocery store at 704-705 Southwest Blvd. In 1886. Later his son Samuel Clasen was manager of the store: P. Clasen and Son.

- 1883 - (Jan.) - The Pacific Mutual Telegraph Company was organized. The organization planned lines between principal cities in the West with headquarters in Rosedale. The Home Telegraph and Signal Company was organized about this time. (The Organization was composed mostly of Rolling Mill officers. When the Mill closed, the plans were discontinued.)

The Kansas Rolling Mill closed due to the depressed economy and financial difficulties caused mainly by the railroads changing from iron rails to steel.

(Dec. 6) - "The Kansas Rolling Mill sold at Sheriff's sale for \$100,000. To Jas. Parmalee of Cleveland, Ohio."

- 1884 - Rosedale High School was organized under George E. Rose. Mr. Rose served as Superintendent of the Schools until 1887. Then from 1890 to 1894 and from 1904 to 1914.

1855 - 1890

In the 1880's there was a business boom in Kansas City, Missouri that spread to the surrounding areas -- including Rosedale, Kansas.

"The Rising Tide Raises All Boats" (Old New England Saying)

- 1885 - William S. Smith and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith came to Rosedale. Mr. Smith served the City as Street Commissioner for several years and as a member of the School Board. They were the parents of the "Four Smith Boys of Rosedale."
- 1886 - (May 11) - The great tornado. "It came here from a southwesterly direction and cut a diagonal swath through the city, from around Rosedale to the gas works on the east levee, and it took its awful tragic toll of lives and property all the way."

The first graduating class of the High School with seven graduates. The Schools were under the supervision of Prof. Geo. E. Rose assisted by a corps of five teachers.

Mr. And Mrs. Wm. A. (Billy) Drew came to Rosedale. Mr. Drew worked for

the fire department and the county sheriff's office. He served as Truant Officer for the School Board. He will be especially remembered by any one who "played hookey" from school.

- 1887 - (Spring) - Students from William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, started a Baptist Mission in Rosedale. The Mission developed into the First Baptist Church of Rosedale.

There was considerable building during 1887. Some of the buildings were:

Brick School House - Cost \$8,000.

Kansas City Bridge & Iron Co. - \$5,000.

Edward Bunyar, Florist, built his hot-house and house.

H.W. Gates built a house and barn.

Gottlieb Naschold - the Oldest Bakery in Rosedale. (Later sold to Rushton Bakery).

Rosedale Union of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.) was organized with Mrs. Frances J. Lewis as its first president.

(May 17) - Dr. S.B. Bell's College Park plat recorded.

City Limits extended. The City established grades on all the streets.

Dr. Simeon B. Bell offered a strip of 100 feet thru his farm and Albert Marty and wife, Nellie Mary offered a strip of 100 feet thru their property to connect Kansas City Avenue in Rosedale with Southwest Blvd. In Kansas City, Mo. This was the connecting links for Southwest Blvd. And the coming of the horse car to Rosedale.

Trackage Rights Agreement was made between the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad and the Kansas City and Pacific Railway Co. (Later consolidated with the M-K-T). To give the Kansas City and Pacific through service between Kansas City and Coffeyville, Kansas. This trackage rights agreement is still in effect. The Katy uses the Frisco tracks between Paola and Kansas City. The Katy Railroad entered Rosedale via the track agreement.

- 1888 - (Jan. 4) - The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad and six other companies consolidated to form the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Springfield Railroad Co.

(April 24) - The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company was incorporated. An agreement of consolidation by the Kansas city, Fort Scott and Springfield Railroad and the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis Railroad Co.

John Douglas Patrick, a distinguished artist, first exhibited his painting "Brutality" in Paris at the Universal Exposition. The French Government was so impressed with the painting, they awarded Mr. Patrick a Medal of Honor. Mr. Patrick lived in Rosedale for many years.

Rosedale (Red) Elevator was built. Capacity: 100,000 bushel. Located at Wyandotte Street and the K.C., FT.S. & G. tracks. One of the oldest

elevators in either Kansas City was destroyed by fire in 1938.

The "Brick" School was built on College Avenue between Westport and High Street.

The value of school property, including sites, was \$30,000. The cost of running the schools last year was \$3,000. And this was paid without any assistance from saloon licenses.

The Southwest Boulevard is completed and is the finest drive of nearly five miles in the state.

The Rosedale Steam Bakery was started by George Rushton, who had formerly been engaged in the baking business in England.

- 1889 - The new Post Office Building - built by W.C. Copley and located at 1000 Kansas City Avenue.

During the past year the City equipped and organized a fine Hook and Ladder Company (Volunteer Fire Department.) One of the most necessary things the City has needed for years.

Dr. Simeon Bell commenced the erection of a brick building on the Boulevard near the State Line. This was Bell's Hall, - a 3-story building.

The new Attucks School Building - red brick. Located at Central - northwest corner Bluff Street.

Mr. Kemp erected the largest building Rosedale at the corner of Hill Street and Kansas City Avenue. The upper story was used as a hall. (Kemp's Hall.)

Edward Bunyar, Florist at 636 Southwest Blvd. Built two green-houses.

1890 - 1895

- 1890 - (Jan. 10) - Rosedale Lodge No. 333 A.F. & A.M. was constituted. Dr. B.M. Barnett was the First Master. The Lodge met at McGeorge's Hall, 1207 Kansas City Avenue.

The new Killmer Building - 40 feet by 70 feet -- 2-stories was built at 1174 Southwest Boulevard. It later was the Eagle's Hall.

(April 12) - New electric street lights were turned on. There were 42 incandescent street lights.

- 1891 - The First Baptist Church of Rosedale built a frame building on property at Shawnee and Summitt Streets.

- 1892 - After her marriage to H.W. Gates, Mrs. Mary L. Gates became associated in business with him as Undertakers. Mrs. Gates was the first woman to be licensed in Missouri as an embalmer and is believed to be the first in the United States. The business has been continued by their descendants.

Fred Larson started his dairy business on Ely's Hill. Five years later moved to Southwest Blvd. and built his home at 331 Division Street.

- 1893 - After several years of being the "Public School" Whitmore School was named after the school's first teacher, a Professor Whitmore. The name was

submitted by Helen Espenlaub. (Whitmore School was razed December 1973.)

The "Brick School" was named Columbian for the Columbian Exposition. The name Columbian was submitted by Carrie Wohlfarth (the late Mrs. D.J. Harding). (Columbian School was razed in 1966 in the Urban Renewal Program.)

- 1894 - Walnut Street Methodist Church, South, was founded under the direction of Bishop E.R. Hendrix of Kansas City; Rev. T.C. Downs, presiding elder and Rev. H.D. Hogan. (Walnut Street Methodist and the Rosedale Methodist Church merged in 1943.)

Dr. Simeon B. Bell offered College park, in Bell's Third Sub-Division, to the State for a medical hospital and school for teaching of the last 2 years of the University Medical Course.

A.P. Warrington and R.M. Killion served as school superintendents between the years of 1894 and 1904.

Among the early Rosedalians were: E. Blanford, Tom Love, The Helmreich Family, Thomas Worthington, William Ball, D.J. Leavengood, William Purviance, Archie Turner, B.L. Stine, James M. Killmer, Solomon Jones, M.L. Brophy, L.L. Potter, H.F. Chick, William Hampton, Jim Christopher, John Manke, Dave Buckland, Louis Althoff, Grant A. Woodcock, H.S. Woodcock, Rush Fissette, Phillip Erhardt, J.M. Byerly, Amos Martin.

1895 - 1900

- 1897 - (May 15) - Louis H. Rose was appointed Postmaster. He served as Postmaster 13 years.

(May 25) - The Mule Cars made their last trip on Southwest Blvd. The new West Side Electric Road to Rosedale was opened and ran from Second and Wyandotte Street to Rosedale.

(September) - Jewell Rebekah Lodge #329 was organized. Mrs. George McGarry was elected Noble Grand.

(Dec. 24) - Rosedale was incorporated as a City of the Second Class.

- 1898 - Arms and Kidder Flower Mills built at State line and Southwest Blvd. Edward Arms and R.E. Kidder, proprietors. Capacity: 60,000 bushel. (This mill was later operated as Moore-Lowry Flour Mills and is currently operated by Sunshine biscuit Co. - Milling division.)

The First Baptist Church moved their frame building to a new location at Wyandotte and Southwest blvd.

(Aug. 13) - bids were to be received for new Whitmore School ... 8 rooms and 4 room addition.

- 1899 - Clyde Leavengood started in business. His first venture was the drug store business in Union Hall, 520 Southwest Blvd. Another store was opened later across from Whitmore School.

(April 7) - The Rosedale Council 647, Knights and Ladies of Security was

organized. The charter members were: H.E. Kiefer, B.T. Sharp, W.J. Isaac, William Robbins, W.E. Huntington, Amos Martin, John Cessna, Robert E. Page, John Robinson, John Kraxner, John Duback, D.J. Leavengood and John Lloyd.

1900 - 1905

- 1900 - The Pleasant Valley Baptist Church, 1013 Bluff St. built a new unit to their church.

John D. Peebles came to Rosedale. Later he purchased the North Rosedale Pharmacy.

About the turn of the century, Chris W. Fincke built the building at Lincoln Street and Southwest Blvd. for his feed, hay and grocery business.

Mrs. Chris Fincke was "a fancier of fine horses.: She had the first rubber tire buggy in Rosedale.

- 1901 - The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad entered ROSEDALE Kansas by long-term lease of the lines of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Co. - - extending service from Kansas City to Memphis and Birmingham.

S.H. Rennick was in Rosedale by this time. He later served six terms as Mayor of Rosedale.

The Walnut Street Church, South, built a new and larger church at Walnut Street and Florence St. (After its merger with the Rosedale Methodist Church this property was converted into their parsonage.)

The superstructure of Holy Name School was finished. Miss Lena Kraft was engaged as a teacher and opened school with fifty pupils. Rev. Anthony Dornseifer was in charge of the school.

- 1902 - Rosedale's Volunteer Fire Department had four hose companies.

George Gerner went in the grocery business at 900 Southwest Blvd.

Kimball-Fowler Cereal Mill was built on Division Street between Wyandotte and Shawnee Streets. Later operated as the Kimball-Sawyer Milling Company. (Destroyed by fire July 7, 1924.)

Chas. Engler built the Mill at the corner of Southwest Blvd. and Westport. Richard Engler was manager of the Mill. (Filling Station now on this property.)

The Frisco Elevators - "The Frisco" and "The Memphis" came to Rosedale.

The Progressive Council 704, F.A.A. (Fraternal Aid) was organized. By 1912 the F.A.A. had a membership of 425.

- 1903 - (Feb. 2) - The Rosedale State Bank opened at 726 Southwest Blvd.

(May 30) - The 1903 flood. Water stood 14 feet deep in the Turkey Creek Pumping Station. The Kaw River water flowed into Turkey Creek and thru

the West Bottoms to spill into the Missouri River along Santa Fe Street.

The Fifth Street Bridge was built after the flood of 1903. The bridge across the Kaw River was an access to Armourdale, Argentine and Minnesota Avenue.

The Inter-State News, the Weekly Newspaper, was started by Hugh J. Wallace and Mrs. Grace Wallace.

(Sept.) - Gold Bonds were sold by the Kansas City and Olathe Electric Railway for the Interurban that served the area south of Rosedale.

(Oct. 18) - The Malvern Hill L.D.S. Church, Hudson near 42nd Street. The Latter Day Saints Church was organized at the Malvern Hill School House.

Rosedale High School had only a three year's course. The course was changed in 1903 and the school was made a qualified high school.

The Rosedale Mining and Milling Co. was incorporated for mining and milling at Mt. Sheridan, Wichita Mountains, Territory of Oklahoma. T.B. Newton was President and F.A. Starbuck, the Secretary.

The Southern Milling Co. (Feed Mill,) Division and the S.W. Corner First Street was built by Amos Martin, proprietor. Capacity: 10,000 bushel. (Destroyed by fires 192_).

1904 - (May 27) - Abdiel Chapter No. 267 O.E.S. was constituted. Mrs. Jane Rushton was the first Worthy Matron and Dr. B.M. Barnett was the first Worthy Patron.

Construction began on the Missouri and Kansas Railway Co. line from Kansas City to Lenexa. The Interurban Railway went thru Rosedale and was also known as The Strang Line.

1905 - 1910

1905 - (April) - Albert Marty gave five acres to the City of Rosedale for a park.

(June 5) - Rosedale Aerie No. 1100 F.O.E. (Eagles) was organized. Henry Kiefer was the first president; Hugh J. Wallace, first secretary and Dr. D.I. Blanford, physician. 54 charter members.

(Aug. 27) - Construction contract awarded for the Eleanor Taylor Bell Memorial Hospital and the Medical School of the University of Kansas.

Dr. Simeon B. Bell sold the Glenn Park and other property to the Missouri-Kansas- Texas Railroad for \$3,000. per acre for about 40 acres.

Dr. O.M. Longenecker built a 2-story brick building at 1324 Southwest Blvd.

Wm. L. Morgan started in the cleaning business in Rosedale. He operated as The West End Cleaners and The Rosedale Cleaners. (He was in business for 65 years, retiring in 1970.)

1906 - Rosedale High School was built at a cost of \$25,000. The site for the school was given to the City by Albert Marty.

Oak Street Baptist Church started as a Baptist Mission. (Later the State Line Baptist Church.)

- 1907 - In the High School and Three Ward Schools, the enrollment was about 1,230. 25 teachers were employed in the schools. Armon P. Vaughn came to Rosedale.

(July 9) - The Commercial State Bank was opened at 1401 Kansas City Avenue. Major Frank Holsinger, President; Jas. P. Burney, Cashier, Mrs. M.Y. Trickey later was elected President. (The bank closed Sept. 18, 1930.)

Rosedale Camp 141, Woodman of the World (W.O.W.) was organized. Another W.O.W. group was The Rosebud Grove No. 39.

- 1908 - (March 29) - First Methodist Church, Southwest Blvd. and Florence, dedicated new stone church. (Organized in 1879 as Henning Avenue Methodist Church.)

(Sept. 28) - The Kansas Building & Loan Association chartered. L.H. Rose served as secretary until 1930. Robert B. Rose succeeded his father and served until his death in 1963. After 57 years in business in Rosedale at 1000 Southwest Blvd., The Kansas Savings and Loan Association moved to Roeland Park, Kansas in 1965.

Rosedale State Bank built a new building at 722 Southwest Blvd. After 68 years in business on the Boulevard, the Bank moved October 1971 to a new building at 3500 Rainbow Boulevard.

The political parties of the 1908 election were the "Progressive" and the "Citizens." E.J. Eicholz was elected Mayor.

- 1909 - Congregational Church started as Maple Leaf - became The First Congregational Church of Rosedale in 1911, 4326 Lloyd.

1910 - 1915

- 1910 - Harry C. Hough became Superintendent of the Rosedale Branch Post Office. The Post Office was moved to 1002 Kansas City Ave., Rosedale, Kansas.

(May 8) - The First Christian Church of Rosedale was organized at Eagle's Hall. (Now Rosedale Christian Church, 2330 So. 9th St.)

The Far Famed Meat and Sausage Company started in business at 743 Southwest Blvd. Chris Schoeller was associated with the meat Market for many years.

(November) - The Holy Name Council No. 1523, Knights of Columbus was organized with 75 members.

Dr. P.J. O'Connell began his practice of medicine. He honored his profession for 62 years, retiring in 1972.

Rosedale had two theatres: The Electric Theatre at 1205 Kansas city Avenue and The Palace Theatre, 527 Southwest Blvd.

- 1911 - (April) - Samuel Clasen was elected Mayor. The youngest mayor in the State of Kansas. City Physician, Dr. P.J. O'Connell was the youngest City

Physician.

(April) - Contract awarded for 3-story building west of the "Medical Pavilion" to be used as an Infirmary and a Ward for crippled children.

Bonds voted for 2 new school buildings. One of the new grade schools was The Noble Parents School (Dodd Street near the western limits of Rosedale.) The other located on Maple Hill, the Maple Leaf School, 43rd and Pearl. (Later named Snow School.)

The Board of Education was composed of 10 members. Two from each of the 4 wards and 2 from the outlying districts.

L.H. Rose was President of the Wyandotte County Trafficway Commission whose objective was to build a united and greater Kansas City. In 1912, he was President of the Cross-Town Trafficway.

Maccochaque School, up to now a country school, known as "District 39" and also "Malvern Hill" became a part of Rosedale by extending the City Limits.

(October) - Father Anthony Dornseifer received from the Palmer School of Penmanship a gold medal in honor of his Parish School ranking highest in penmanship in the Leavenworth Diocese.

1912 - (February 20) - The Security State Bank, 39th and State Line opened. J.C. Simpson, President; W.R. Parker, Cashier. In 1922 the name was changed to the Roanoke State Bank. (The Bank closed December 21, 1926.)

(March) - Horse Drawn Fire Equipment was purchased from the City of Atchison, Kansas. Cornelius T. Geary was appointed Fire Chief.

(June 2) - New Holy Name Church, Southwest Blvd. And Shawnee Street dedicated.

(June) - Rosedale Ball Team was organized by John Shaw. The Rosedale Ball Park was located at St. Charles Street and Frisco Railroad Crossing.

(June) - New School Building contract on the Maccochaque site awarded to F.H. Crites, Kansas City, Mo. The Maccochaque School property was acquired by the University of Kansas Medical School in 1958. (The building was razed in 1968 and is now a parking lot.)

Rosedale Post Office moved to 1419 Southwest Blvd. The Post Office was at this location until 1951 when it moved to 4207 Rainbow Blvd. After 20 years at the Rainbow Blvd. Location, the Post Office was again moved to the present location - 2200 W. 36th St.

J.R. Kaufman, grocer, 1629 Dodd St. completed a big barn on his premises for feeding mules for market.

The new Rosedale City Hall and Fire Department Headquarters completed. Located at 1154 Southwest Blvd. No. 1 Fire Station was located in the Hall.

Rosedale Athletic Club was organized. Officers were: Mike Wavada, President; Howard Harding, Vice-President; Tom Smith, Manager, Jack Whalen, Official Timer and Scorer; and LeRoy Marshall, Captain First Basket-Ball Team.

Other Fraternal Organizations and Lodges of Rosedale meeting in 1912 included:

Inter State Lodge No 477, Independent Order Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.)
Charity Camp 1425, Royal Neighbors of America
Degree of Honor
Rosedale Camp 6062, Modern Woodmen of America (M.W.A.)
The Knights of Father Matthew (K.F.M.)
Olive Conclave No. 4, Order of True Kindred
Holy Name Circle No. 146, Daughters of Isabella
The Ladies of the Maccabees of the World were represented by two groups:
Rosedale Hive No. 34 - L.O.T.M.
Progressive Hive No. 31 - L.O.T.M.

1913 - (Jan. 18) - Dr. Simeon B. Bell died. Buried DeSoto, Kansas.

(June 24) - City of Rosedale passed an Ordinance confirming agreement with Kansas City, Mo. For Turkey Creek Tunnel.

(July 15) - Special Election - The Question of Annexation. Annexation of the City of Rosedale, Kansas with Kansas City, Kansas. The vote carried but was not certified at this time.

(Summer) - Rosedale High School Annex (Gymnasium) was built.

South Rosedale Baptist Church ne cor. 45th and Westport started. (Later the Olivet Baptist Church.)

(Nov. 16) - The Cornerstone for the Masonic Building at 912 Southwest Blvd. was laid.

Rosedale had four public halls; McGeorge's Hall, Bell's Hall, Union Hall and Kemp's Hall.

1914 - Sam Zeff started his Shoe Repair Business. In 1920 he built a 2-story brick building at 1145 Southwest Blvd. With his wife, Mrs. Mollie Zeff, expanded the business to include Dry Goods.

1915 - The Geyser Mineral Springs Building was built with hotel and mineral bath facilities at 301 South Rosedale Avenue.

(Sept. 8) - The "Wettest September" on record and the worst Turkey Creek flood.

New Motor Propelled Combination Fire Car was purchased. (Included pumper and hose, water and side ladders.)

The Superior Oil Company moved to Rosedale, locating at Shawnee and Valley Streets.

The third building of the Eleanor Taylor Bell Hospital was erected. It was used as the Hospital Dispensary and Laboratory.

(December) - The Granite Bituminous Paving Company completed the paving of Southwest Blvd. From the West Line of Rosedale Avenue to the Missouri-Kansas State Line.

- 1916 - (March 5) - the new brick building of the First Baptist Church of Rosedale, Southwest Blvd. And Wyandotte St. was dedicated.

(Nov. 17) - Ordinance No. 1446. Rosedale passed Ordinance authorizing the execution of contract for the Diversion of Turkey Creek.

(Dec. 4) - The Commerce State Bank, Southwest Blvd. And State Line opened. A year later the name was changed to the Inter-city State Bank. Clayton Bodley, President; Lee Williams, Cashier. (The bank closed Dec. 30, 1926.) The Inter-City Bank Building later housed Goulding's "First Chance - Last Chance" Saloon. The building has been dismantled.

- 1917 - (May) - Purchase of a Ford Roadster for \$369.35 for the City Water Department.

The City also purchased a 5-Passenger Ford Touring Car for \$384.35 for the Police Department.

Adolph Strasser started in business in Rosedale as The Rosedale Plumbing and Electric Co. at 1002 Southwest Blvd. Descendants continue the business on an enlarged scale as The Strasser Hardware Co., 912 Southwest Blvd. (The Strasser Block).

Samuel Clasen of Rosedale, served in the Kansas House of Representatives from Wyandotte County.

Rosedale World War I.

(Aug. 5) - Headquarters Motor Co., Ammunition Train, Kansas National Guard, Rosedale, Kansas Orders for Mobilization and Duty at Drill Grounds, Thirty-Ninth and Hudson Road. The first six companies of the 117th Ammunition Train had been recruited in Rosedale on Mount Marty.

Rosedale was represented in other Divisions of the Army - The Navy - Marines and other branches of the Service.

- 1918 - (March) - Work started on the Turkey Creek Tunnel.

- 1919 - (May 12) - The 177th Ammunition Train, a part of the Rainbow Division, greeted with home welcome.

Rainbow Boulevard named in honor of the Rainbow Division, World War I. Formerly named Westport Road and Hudson Road.

Parker Transfer Company founded by Carl Parker. Louis Helmreich joined the company in 1927. The business was sold about 1967, after 48 years in business in Rosedale.

Sidney R. Williamson was a member of the House of Representatives, for

the years 1919 and 1920, from Wyandotte County, District 9, Kansas.

1920 - 1922

1920 - Plans for New Hospital.

(March) - The City of Rosedale voted \$35,000. in bonds for the new hospital. Rosedale was to furnish the land. The Kansas Legislature appropriated for the school \$200,000. There was a campaign to raise the additional \$35,000. to purchase the ground for new buildings for the Kansas Medical School and Bell Memorial Hospital.

(May) - The Kerns Property, (approximately 12 acres) at 39th St. and Rainbow Blvd. was purchased for \$65,000. for the new hospital to be known as "Bell Memorial Hospital" and the Kansas Medical School.

(June 28) - The Twin-City State Bank, 43rd and State Line opened. A new building was built about 1950. Another 2-level addition was opened September 1972. Four Drive-In Customer Lanes were part of the new addition. The Drive-In Bank at 4020 Rainbow was opened June 1965.

The new George Rushton Bakery erected - after fire destroyed their second bakery in 1917.

Other bakeries in Rosedale about this time were: Naschold's Bakery, Midwest Bakery, Myer's Bakery and Reiger's Bakery.

Before the days of the "Super Markets" and the "Chain Stores," the "Corner Grocery Store" and the "General Merchandise Store" were the source of supply and where people "did their trading."

Rosedale had a number of neighborhood grocery stores. Among them were: Benj. Bernard, 535 Southwest Blvd.; Herbert E. Kyte, 1701 Southwest Blvd.; Newton & Son, 100 N. Rosedale Ave.; Jesse P. Preston, 402 Southwest Blvd.; Harry Ringer, 198 So. Rosedale Ave.; Ray Russell, 900 Southwest Blvd.; Suter Brothers, 4301 Lloyd; Fred Taylor, 704 Southwest Blvd.; Joseph Trabon, 1308 Southwest Blvd.; George West, 407 Southwest Blvd.; J.W. Davis & Son, 2033 Freeman.

(And do you remember the sack of candy the kids got when you paid your bill?)

1921 - Completion of work on the "Upper Section" and the "Lower Section" of Turkey Creek and the Turkey Creek Diversion Tunnel. (The "Upper Section" referred to the straightening of the channel of Turkey Creek.)

(Sept.) - The Rosedale American Legion Post #346 was organized with John B. Smith as Commander.

1922 - The Trusswall Stone Company moved to Rosedale - locating on old Rolling Mill property.

George S. McAnany and Son, 1904 West 39th Street -- "Insurance Since 1922".

The Katy Elevator and original units were built. The enlarged elevator is now

operated by The Bunge Corporation.

Rosedale Memorial Arch.

(April 10) - Proposed plans for an Athletic Field and Arch as a memorial to those who served from Rosedale were approved. Ground-breaking ceremonies were held July 20, 1923 on the crest of Mount Marty. General Henri Gouraud of France "turned the ground for the Arch with a gold spade." The Rosedale Memorial Arch was unveiled September 7, 1924. (November 11, 1962, the Arch was rededicated to the Veterans of all American Wars.)

The new \$30,000. Rosedale Theater located at 1405 southwest Blvd. was opened. T.L. Ricksecker was the owner.

(April 25) - The City of Rosedale, Kansas became a part of Kansas City, Kansas by Annexation after overcoming many legal obstacles and much political opposition.

The Winding Valley and the Craggy Hillside

A History of the City of Rosedale, Kansas by Margaret Landis.
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All attempts have been made to reproduce the spelling, capitalization and layout of the original book as much as possible.

LOOKING BACK AND REMEMBERING

"As dew to the blossom, and bud to the bee, as the scent to the rose, are those memories to me."

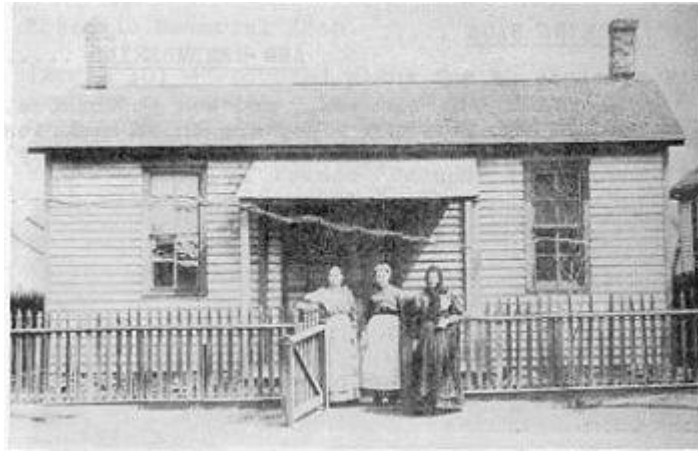
(Amelia B. Wiley)



Anthony Sauer built his "Castle" on land that later became 945 Shawnee Road. The view of the Kaw River reminded him of his homeland and the Rhine River in Germany. This is the oldest residence in Rosedale.



The home of the Major Frank Holsinger family on Fitzgerald Road - originally built by Capt. Ira Harris, of the Rolling Mill. The house was removed in the construction of the Turkey Creek Expressway.



Lizzie Love - Grace Rankin - Jean Rankin
(Neighbor) - (Mother) - (G. Grandmother)

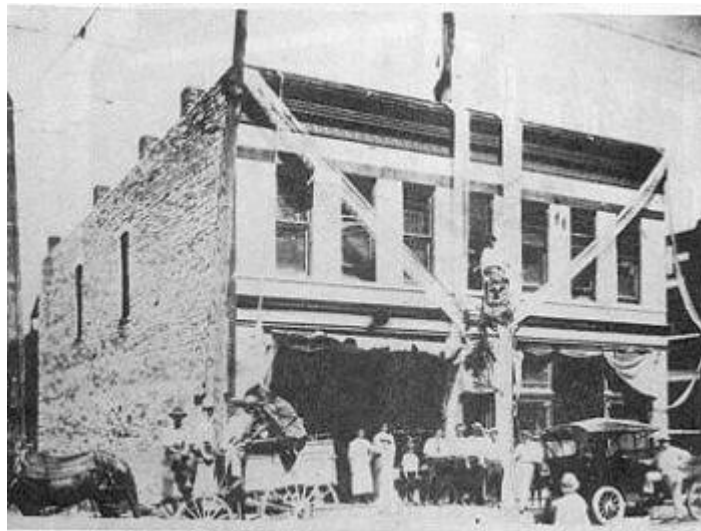
The Rolling Mill built houses in the new town and leased them to the employees with the option to purchase them. This house was at 19 North Rolling Mill Street. It was leased then purchased by William Rankin. This property was in the Rankin Family from 1876 to 1965 - 89 years.



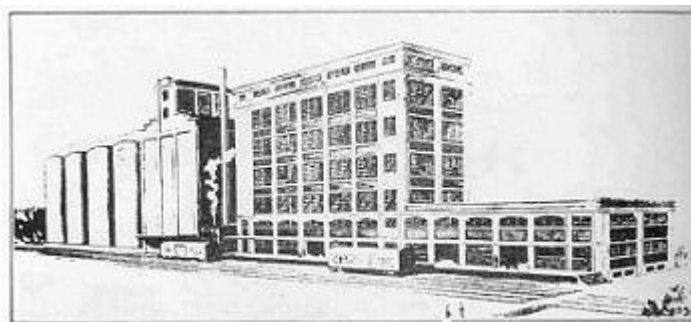
George Rushton, Sr. started the Rosedale Steam Bakery in Rosedale in 1888.
Delivery wagons and employees of the Bakery on Southwest Blvd. in 1898.



The McGeorge Block that included McGeorge's Hall, 1207 Kansas City Avenue was built 1889 by William McGeorge. The "Electric Theatre" was at 1205 Kansas City Avenue.



Eagle's Hall was originally built by J.M. Killmer in 1890, located at 1174 Kansas City Avenue. It was razed for the Turkey Creek Expressway Ramp - about 1968.



The Arms & Kidder Flower Mill was built 1898 at State Line north of Southwest Blvd. About 1929, the mill became The Moore-Lowry Flour Mills. Since about 1955, it has been "Sunshine Biscuits - Milling Division."



Union Hall was located at 520 Southwest Blvd. Built 1899. Archie Turner, Henry Keifer and Amos Martin were interested in the building. The second floor was used as a public hall.

Clyde Leavengood started his drug store business here.

The Inter-State News was published here for many years.

The Clasen-Morse Chevrolet Company owned the property when it was included in the Urban Renewal Project.



The North Rosedale Pharmacy was located at 650 Southwest Blvd. John D. Peeples, Proprietor, (Center of picture). He worked for Peter Clasen's Drug Store, then went in business for himself. Lee Iles is second from the left. (Others not identified at this time.)



Chris W. Fincke built this building for his Feed, Hay and Grocery business at 726-728 Southwest Blvd. During the past 76 years, some member of the Fincke Family has been in business in this building. Julius Fincke, the Coal business for many years. Another son, Lou Fincke, the Hardware business. Now a grand-son has the Fincke Tackle Co.



George Gerner went in the Grocery business in 1902 at 900 Southwest Blvd. Next door a Dry Goods Store was operated by his brother-in-law, John Slater. Both families lived over their stores. This building is now a part of the Strasser block.



The Hocker's Grove Line, an interurban, that served the area south of Rosedale. This was before Merriam Boulevard was paved. James (Jim) Smith of Rosedale is the man in the picture.

The Rosedale State Bank opened for business Feb. 2nd, 1903 at 726 Southwest Blvd. (Fincke Bldg.)

This building was built in 1903 at 722 Southwest Blvd.

Dr. Ray Swinney and Dr. John Kennedy had offices on the second floor.

The building was remodeled in 1950.

There was another remodeling program in 1965 and Drive-Up Windows were added.

The move to 3500 Rainbow Blvd. was October 1971.



Bert Chronister, who was the most active in the organization, was associated with the bank for 46 years. Russell Crawford was also affiliated with the bank for many years.

The Officers when the bank was organized:

President - A.J. Poor

Vice-Pres. - E.S. McAnany

Cashier - Bert Chronister

Directors:

Dr. O.M. Longenecker

George Gerner

Clyde Leavengood was a long time Director.



Dr. Simeon B. Bell benefactor of the Eleanor Taylor Bell Memorial Hospital and a donor of a connecting link of Southwest Boulevard.



Louis H. Rose, Postmaster and Civic Leader. Secretary of the Kansas Building and Loan Association.



The Geyser Mineral Springs occupied a 4-acre tract when this building was built in 1914. Modernized in 1952 to a 25-room hotel with "Spa Facilities" under the name of The Rosedale Mineral Bath and Hotel. When the Bath House property was taken for Inter-State 35 construction, The Country Manor Nursing Home was the occupant.

The cornerstone for the Masonic Hall at 912-914 Southwest Blvd. was laid November 16, 1913.

Rosedale Masonic Lodge No. 333 used this hall for 58 years.

A new hall was built in 1971 at Johnson County, Kansas.

This building is now occupied by The Strasser Hardware Co.

Prior to the building of the Masonic Hall, this was the location of the "Gambrina" Hotel and later the "Central" Hotel of Rosedale.





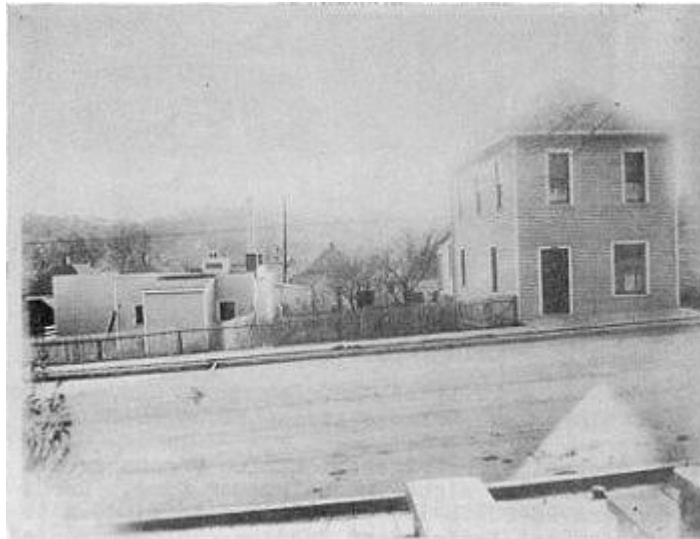
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Lyles, Mr. Lawrence, Claude Strong
Minnie and College Avenue about 1915

Before mechanical refrigeration, Ice Wagons were a welcome and familiar sight in the summer time. Cards with the numbers 25-50-75-100 were placed in windows to denote the amount (weight) of ice the customer wanted.

Other Ice Routes in Rosedale were the Holsinger Brothers, (George, Charles and John); H.H. Brooks and the McGrew Brothers.



The Superior Oil Company moved to Rosedale in 1915, locating at Shawnee and Valley Streets. James H. Morris, General Manager, F.L. Landis, Secretary and Jess H. Landis, Sales Manager. After being in Rosedale for 45 years, the business was sold in 1960.



The former Bakery and Residence of Anthony (Tony) Johnston, 1621 and 1625 Dodd Street (now 39th Avenue.)



H.W. and Mrs. M.L. Gates, Funeral Directors, State Line and Southwest Blvd. This building burned 1917.



Gates Funeral Home rebuilt at State Line. Their residence on the right. The move to

their present location at 41st and State Line was about 1925 where descendants have continued the business.



Mrs. Mary L. Gates, Rosedale Business Woman for 68 years and active in community affairs.



John Douglas Patrick, famous artist and teacher. Rosedale was his home for 35 years.



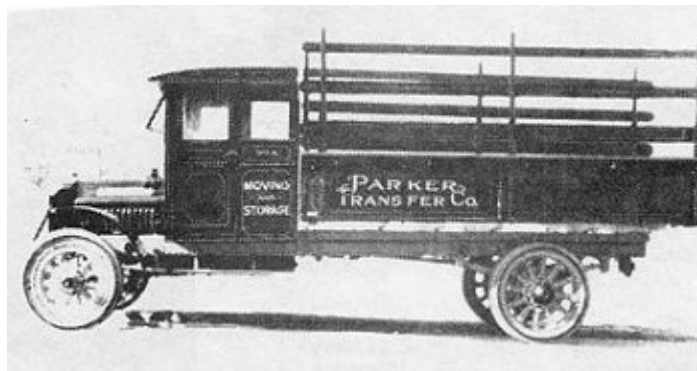
Louis R. Gates, Rosedale's City Attorney, State Representative and Federal Judge.



Frank Rushton, President of School Board, Civic Leader and Business Man.



Wm. L. Morgan retired in 1970 after 65 years in the cleaning business in Rosedale. In 1922 as West End Cleaners at 1306 Southwest Blvd. Later as Rosedale Cleaners at 1419 Southwest Blvd.



Parker Transfer Company started in business (1919) at 1201 Southwest Blvd. Later at 734 Southwest Blvd. as The Parker Transfer and Storage Company.



Mrs. Minnie Y. Trickey was elected president of the Commercial State Bank in 1911. She was the first woman bank president in Kansas. From an account in the Inter-State News, (Official Rosedale newspaper) "One of the few ladies at the head of banking institutions in the country."

Mrs. Trickey also served the City of Rosedale as Treasurer from 1902 to 1912.

Mrs. Trickey and her husband, L.C. Trickey, both taught in the first school in Rosedale at Cook's Hall.



Samuel Clasen "The Boy
Mayor of Rosedale."

Later, (1927) he became "Mr.
Chevrolet" of Rosedale.

Cornerstone - Rosedale City Hall
Erected 1912

Samuel Clasen Mayor

Aldermen

A.T. Stewart	N.C. Gray
J.R. Wimmer	L.P. Chapman
J.L. Stuhlman	A. Anderson
J.E. Harris	J.F. Watson



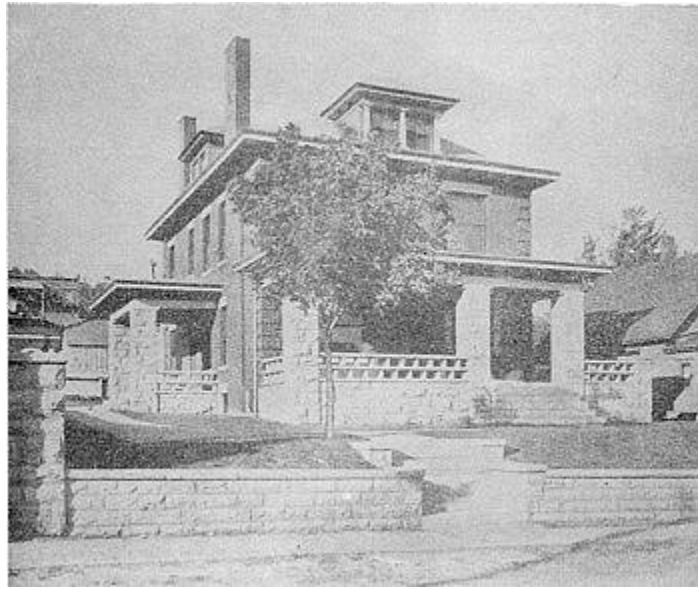
The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Martin, Second and Division Streets. Mr. Martin was a grain merchant and operated an elevator.



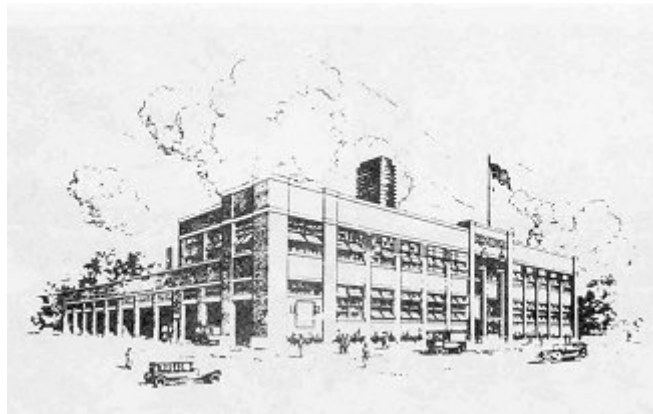
The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Turner, 111 Southwest Blvd. Mr. Turner was a contractor.



Residence of Dr. and Mrs. B.M. Barnett, 819 Southwest Blvd.



Residence of J.R. Kaufman, Corner Dodd Street and Washington Avenue.



The George Rushton Baking Company, in the 800 block of Southwest Blvd. was built in 1920. The Rushton Family operated a bakery for 58 years in Rosedale. The bakery was sold in 1946.



The Twin-City State Bank at 43rd and State Line was opened June 28, 1920. H.W.

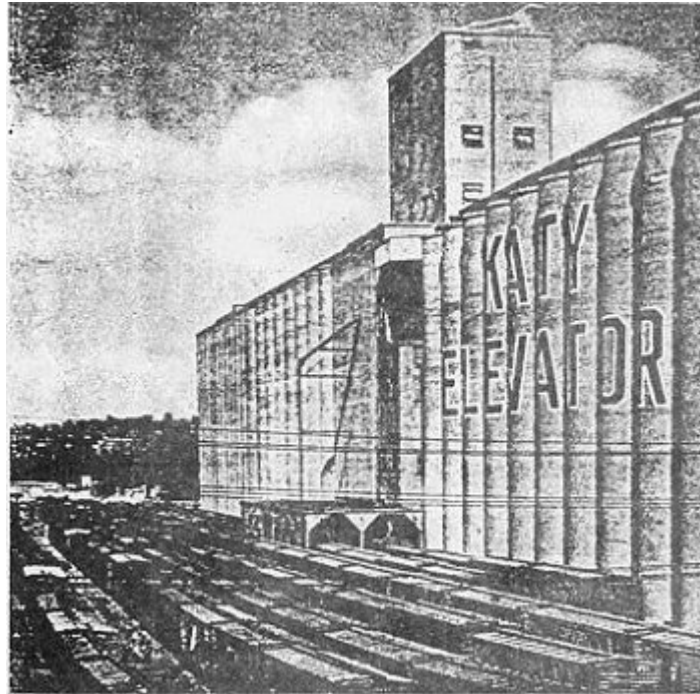
Gates, President; C.E. Williamson, Cashier. Oscar Magnuson and S.H. Rennick were among the founders.



Before Rosedale High School had a football field games were played at The Rosedale Ball Park. A game played between Rosedale and Argentine, 1920. The Rosedale Ball Park was located at St. Charles Street, Frisco Railroad Tracks and South Rosedale Avenue. The Grandstand and Bleachers are pictured at the left.



The E.R. Slater Motor Company, 641-649 Southwest Blvd. The first Ford Agency in Rosedale. The corner building was built about 1921.



The Katy Elevator was built in 1923. Since 1951 it has been operated by the Bunge Corporation. The elevator has been enlarged to a capacity of 4,3000,000 bushel.
(Southwest Blvd. at 7th St.)

Zeff's Clothing Store 1145 Southwest Blvd. was started in 1914 by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Zeff. Beginning as a shoe repair shop and branching out until it became a family clothing store.

A son, Isadore Zeff, took over the business in 1946. The store closed in June 1975, after the Zeff Family had been in business in Rosedale for 61 years.





The High School Steps -- 180 steps to "Higher Education" on one of the loftiest hills in Rosedale -- Mount Marty. (Originally 166 steps, 14 were added in the 1955 building program.)

Each page in this compilation presents some facet of the history and heritage of the City of Rosedale, Kansas.

As you read and remember, may you also recall memories that are cherished by you individually.

The Winding Valley and the Craggy Hillside

A History of the City of Rosedale, Kansas by Margaret Landis.
Copyright 1976.

All attempts have been made to reproduce the spelling, capitalization and layout of the original book as much as possible.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The obligations of one who compiles a history are wide and varied. The utmost care and effort to secure a creditable record has been used.

My sincere thanks to all who have shared an interest in this project and for the encouragement so generously bestowed.

My first acknowledgment is an expression of appreciation for the personal records of my grandfather, William Rankin and other Rankin Family records that were kept and preserved by my mother, the late Mrs. Grace Rankin Cochran. To my husband, the late Jess H. Landis for technical guidance, pictures and historical material.

I am indebted to many Rosedalians and others who so graciously loaned pictures and shared other material:

The late Mrs. Edna Jones Duey
William M. (Bill) Smith
Miss Sibyl Rose
Mrs. Grace Bousman Rand
Richard (Dick) Rushton
Julius Fincke
William L. Morgan
Miss Gussie Reeds
John S. Gates - Gates Funeral Home
James e. (Jim) Lemon - Gates Funeral Home
Clarence C. Casey - Rosedale State Bank
Charles L. Dodsworth - Twin-City State Bank
Bill D. Todd - Rosedale High School and J.C. Harmon High School
Tom Yearsley - Kansas City Structural Steel Company
Rosedale Fire Stations - No. 10 and No. 12
Ray Stockdale, Retired - District Fire Chief

Miss Margaret Y. Barclay	Mrs. J. LeRoy Marshall
Mrs. Pauline Hervey Boyd	Mrs. Emma Morgan Matney
Mrs. Julia Engler Green	Miss Maxine Medved
Harold Henre	Mr. and Mrs. Harold Parkes
Miss Dorothea Hervey	Miss Hilda Rennick
George Hiatt	Mrs. Ada Lawrence Stroth
Mrs. Dorothy Davis Jones	Miss Bernice Tatum
Mrs. Carmen Hayes Kline	Mrs. Grayce Patrick Wray
Arvid Larson	

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