NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Campbell Dome House

Other names/site number: Bob and Lolis (Lolly) Campbell Residence

Name of related Multiple Property Listing:

2. Location

Street & number: 8126 Hamilton Dr. ☐ not for publication

City or town: Overland Park ☐ vicinity

State: Kansas Code: KS County: Johnson Code: 20091 Zip code: 66204

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ national ___ statewide _X_ local Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A ___ B _x_ C ___ D

Patrick Zollner 11-18-21

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register

____ determined eligible for the National Register

____ determined not eligible for the National Register

____ removed from the National Register

____ other (explain:)

National Register Listed - March 7, 2022

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Campbell Dome House
Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

X	private
	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

X	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Mid-Century

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: BRICK, GLASS, WOOD
roof: METAL: Steel, SYNTHETIC
other: PLEXIGLASS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary

The Campbell Dome House is an 80-foot diameter dome enclosing a courtyard and 2,500 square feet of living space. The dome house is a single-family dwelling situated in a typical suburban neighborhood in Overland Park, Kansas. The dome is a steel-framed structure designed in the style of a Schwedler dome. The radial supports are braced with rings of cross supports so that the structure forms trapezoids instead of triangles found on the more common geodesic dome. The dome is an example of mid-century modern aesthetics, most notably by blending indoor and outdoor space. The structure and floor plan of the house remains unchanged from its original design. The house has been repaired where deteriorated, and interior finishes have been updated so that the house can still be used as a comfortable residence. All changes have been made in the spirit of the original design and aesthetic.

Elaboration

View of front door (left) and garage (right), May 2021

Overview

The Campbell Dome House at 8126 Hamilton Dr. is located in the South Lake neighborhood of Overland Park, Johnson County, Kansas. This area is part of the Kansas City metropolitan area and has a great deal of history regarding the settlement in Kansas. Overland Park is the second-most populated city in the state of Kansas, and it consists of several dense commercial areas and is surrounded by many residential areas. The topography of the area consists of elevations between 232m and 355m above sea level. The area is fairly flat with slight hills and vegetation typical of a suburban location in hardiness zone 6.

The dome house is a single-family dwelling situated in a typical suburban neighborhood with densely populated residential properties. Although the Campbell House is located within a suburban neighborhood, it is dramatically set apart from the surrounding houses. The other houses are typically ranch, duplex, or split-level construction but generally from the Modern

era. The exterior shape of the dome is so unexpected that people often slow down to look at it or even knock on the door to ask about the space and peek inside. It is a well-known landmark in this area of Overland Park.

The Campbell House is an 80-foot diameter dome enclosing a courtyard and 2,500 square feet of living space, including a partially finished basement. The house sits on a trapezoidal 0.39-acre parcel with the front entrance of the home facing southeast and Hamilton Drive. A poured concrete driveway leads to a garage on the north part of the structure. A concrete pull through driveway curves in front of the main entrance. All driveways are original to the house. The south-facing side of the dome is a block of greenhouse windows – encompassing about 20 percent of the roof area – to create a passive solar effect. The passive solar design strategically uses the sun for heat and light in the winter and blocks the sun to provide shade in the summer. The dome is a steel-framed structure designed in the style of a Schwedler Dome.[1] The radial supports are braced with rings of cross supports so that the structure forms trapezoids instead of triangles found on the more common geodesic dome.

View of the courtyard windows (south) and entrance (southeast)

Exterior

Steel Dome Structure:

A Schwedler Dome[2] is created using meridional ribs (running top to bottom), connected by horizontal, cross-secting rings that increase in diameter from crown to base. The resulting structure resembles a half globe. At the Campbell Dome House, eight beams at the crown of the dome branch into 24 vertical, radial supports that extend to concrete anchors in the ground. Each individual vertical beam is straight but welded on an angle at each cross-section to form a curved half-sphere shape. The spacing between the vertical beams is equidistant. There are six rings of horizontal girders adjoining the vertical beams. Smaller steel joists between the girders support tectum panels that cover the entire dome surface. The steel frame also

[1] *Schwedler Dome Horizontal Polygonal Rings*. Beyond Discovery. Oct 5, 2021. https://www.beyonddiscovery.org/structural-engineering/info-irg.html

[2] *Schwedler Dome Horizontal Polygonal Rings*. Beyond Discovery. Oct 5, 2021. https://www.beyonddiscovery.org/structural-engineering/info-irg.html

supports glass panes that form the south-facing curve of the dome. The majority of the exterior building is covered in a white roofing membrane called FiberTite, single ply. The original roof was made from spray polyurethane foam but has been replaced twice since originally built due to deterioration and leaks. The most recent reroofing occurred in 2020. The top of the dome is capped with a clear plexiglass "bubble" (half sphere) that serves as ventilation and a skylight. Several of the vertical steel beams from the main structure are visible on the east side of the dome, extending from the interior to the exterior, anchored into concrete pylons.

Structural walls under the dome:

The main entrance into the dome is marked by a covered porch and a brick wall. Two horizontal cantilevered beams extend from the interior courtyard to the exterior porch to cover the front entrance. Between the cantilevered beams, a flat awning of tectum panels and roofing material covers the concrete pad of the porch and the main door. The front door is a wooden door, 82 x 35 inches, decorated with three wood-trimmed squares aligned down the middle. It is original to the house but in need of replacement as the bottom is rotted. Full-size windows, the same height as the door, flank the front door and show the first glimpse of the interior courtyard of the dome. The windows are narrower than the door at 23 inches, and a three-inch piece of the redwood frame divides each window pane. There are three windows south of the front door and one window north of the front door. The south side of the porch is partially enclosed by a section of the brick wall that juts out perpendicular to the front entrance. The brick wall spans from inside the courtyard to the front yard, dividing the porch from the southern side yard. The wall extends 15.5 feet into the front yard. Inside the dome, the wall reaches 16 feet into the courtyard and creates a small divide between the main entrance and the pool.

View of the interior pool and courtyard under the Dome, May 2021

The front door and front windows align in a straight wall, recessed under the round footprint of the dome. The dome roof does reach all the way to the ground in some sections of the roundhouse, but in this front area, the roof stops eight feet from the ground. The vertical structural beams, the "ribs" that form the curve of the dome, become exposed in the front of the house. When the solid roof stops, the exposed beams continue to their concrete footing at an angle. Seven of the 24 beams are visible at ground level from the front of the house. To the east of the main door, the wall is made of cedar panels and angles inward to create an even deeper recession. This recessed exterior wall at ground level aligns with the interior residence. These walls are straight beneath the curved footprint of the dome. The dome walls are curved, but all of the walls inside the residence are straight and at 90-degree angles to each other. The entire recessed east wall is covered in cedar panels. It has four windows that look out from the residence/living space. One window in the formal living room, two adjoined windows in the dining room, and one in the pantry, next to the garage. The upper and lower sections of the formal

living room and pantry windows open to allow air circulation. In the dining room, the upper window is just a pane of glass, but the lower half of each window opens with the same hinged awning as the other windows.

The garage is a rectangular space that is attached to the house and mostly extends outside the circular footprint of the dome. (Technical info about dome curve in the garage needed). The garage roof is covered in the same material as the dome but is a flat surface. The side wall of the garage in the backyard and the backside of the house is made of concrete block with a brick exterior. There is a recessed wall under the dome roof for a posterior person door from the garage and another at the backdoor of the house. There is a concrete porch pad at the house's back door and a concrete exterior stairway leading down to a basement door. Continuing around the circle of the dome, beyond the backdoor recess, the roof of the dome extends all the way to the ground. A window is cut out of the roof from the first bedroom patio. It is currently covered but will soon have a transparent pane installed to let in light to the bedroom patio. The main bedroom has an exterior, wood-sided porch extending outside the circular footprint of the dome. The porch has a concrete slab. Two of the structural beams of the dome extend down within the porch and are anchored to concrete footings in the concrete slab of the porch. The wide section of the porch wall is made of horizontal wood slats that provide privacy and entirely block the view inside the bedroom. The south wall of the porch has seven vertical louver slats that provide light and partial privacy. The north side is screened with a screen door for exterior access. The roof is corrugated steel (replaced in 2020) installed at a slight angle down. From the main bedroom, residents may access the porch from sliding doors in the main bathroom or main bedroom. Two more windows are cut out of the dome along the southwest side of the dome, and a side person door entrance to the courtyard sits on the south wall of the dome.

The south wall of the dome at ground level is made of corrugated fiberglass panels attached to a wood frame. The wood frame fills five and half sections of space between the vertical rib beams curving down from the top of the dome. Two of the fiberglass panels are removable to allow additional summer airflow into the courtyard. The fiberglass panels reach five feet of height from the ground up, meeting the steel grid of the greenhouse window section. The greenhouse windows span five sections of the 24 sections made by the vertical beams. The windows do not extend all the way to the crown of the dome but strategically stop at an advantageous angle for optimal sunshade in the summer. The edge of the solid roof (above the windows) blocks the sunlight from the residence and center of the courtyard at the hottest time of the year and allows the sun to heat the pool throughout the warm season.

Attached Garage:
The garage is a rectangle, 22 x 25.5 ft area connected to the residence but jutting out from the circular footprint of the dome. The garage is accessible through a wooden door in the family room of the residence. The cinder block wall that divides the garage and the residence is partially exposed in the family room, painted and defined by a series of 2 inches decorative, vertical wood slats attached to the cinderblock. This 8ft section of cinder block in the living room is meant to absorb warmth from the winter sun to help maintain the house's heat. The walls of the garage are cinder block but externally clad in brick. The roof is flat but covered in the same material as the dome roof. A steel I-beam girder in the garage ceiling shows the curved path of the dome through the roof of the garage but retains an open expanse by eliminating two (confirm this) steel beams and concrete pylons in the garage. The double white garage door is original but in need of repair or replacement as it is rotting. A person door on the southwest end of the garage leads to the backyard via a small covered porch.

View of the courtyard and retractable window-wall, May 2021

Interior

Courtyard

The front door of the dome opens directly to the courtyard. The steel frame of the dome is fully visible inside the courtyard, along with the tectum roofing panels that create the structural surface between the steel frame. The dome is 23 feet tall on the inside and encloses a courtyard full of tropical plants, a pool, and the residence. A large section (about 20%) of the south side of the dome, above the pool, is covered in window panels set in a metal grid that curves with the edge of the dome. The garden beds and pool were part of the original design, intended to bring the appeal of southern climates. Bob and Lolly Campbell were both natives of south Texas. The pool was resurfaced, and the coping and tiles were replaced in 2020. The floor of the courtyard is dark grey (nearly black) stained concrete with wood expansion joints aligned in a radial, sundial design. A sundial, made by the original owner and shaped like a banana flower, hangs above the pool beneath the south windows. The courtyard has five garden beds that are home to a variety of tropical plants, including a 50-year-old rubber tree that reaches the top of the dome. Though the courtyard is an enclosed space under the roof of the dome, it is not heated or cooled. From the courtyard, there are three entrances to the residence: (1) a wooden door painted robin eggshell blue that opens to the formal living room, (2) another wooden door, painted the same color, that opens to the kitchen and family room, and (3) a discreet, unpainted wooden door in an alcove behind a centrally-located brick wall that leads to the guest bathroom in the hallway. The bathroom was specifically designed to be used by the family and guests while they were swimming so they wouldn't have to go through the house while wet.

Residence

Underneath the external dome structure, the residence structure is built into the dome's eastern, northern, and western edges. It is essentially a U-shaped house surrounding the courtyard. The courtyard and the residence are both fully covered by the roof of the dome. The residence is climate controlled and has doors, ceilings, and windows that close to the non-climate controlled courtyard. The house maintains a standard mid-century house plan, with a clear separation of public and private spaces. The courtyard consumes roughly one-third of the overall dome and begins in the center of the dome then continues to the south. The public space of the residence surrounds the courtyard counterclockwise from the east to the north, and then the private space continues from the north to the southwest.

The residence walls and ceiling create a three-bedroom, 2.5 bath, single-story home within the dome. Four metal, cylindrical chimneys rise from the central brick wall of the house to the dome roof. The ceiling of the residence is structurally sturdy but not weatherproof. It is accessible from within the house and can be walked on. A person standing on top of the residence could touch the tectum panels on the downward slope of the dome at the back edges of the residence but can also stand upright and overlook the courtyard, 11 feet above the ground, at the edge of the family room ceiling.

View of the living room (main entrance left/south), courtyard (center), door to dining (right)

Formal Living Room

The entrance to the dome is from the southeast, which opens directly into the courtyard. To the east is the main door into the residence, entering the formal living room on the south wall. The living room is an octagonal-shaped space with a domed, wooden framed skylight ceiling. The wood design on the ceiling of the room mimics the beam structure at the top of the dome roof: each of the eight joists at the crown, branching into three. On the east of the room, the walls are solid except for a (52 inches L x 41 inches H) window facing the east. This window can open to the front yard and is screened for ventilation. The south and west walls between the living room and courtyard are made of narrow, floor-to-ceiling windows on three sides of the octagon. The windows create a full panorama of the courtyard, including the main entrance of the dome, the brick wall, the pool, the rubber tree, the brick wall of the bedroom section of the house, and the window wall of the living room. A garden bed is also directly outside these windows. On the north wall is a door to the dining room.

Dining Room & Kitchen

The dining room and kitchen are separated by a small section of built-in cabinets and a buffet countertop. The dining room has a (101 inches L x 41 inches H) double window looking east to the driveway and southeast front yard. The dining room is finished with plaster walls, wood doors, and trim. To the west is an opening connecting to the kitchen and family room. The galley kitchen features doubled-sided floating cabinets suspended by an opening hanging system made of black steel all-thread integrated into the ceiling; this separates the kitchen from the family room. The kitchen counter is a standard height, leaving an 18-inch space between the counter and the hanging cabinets to allow light into the kitchen. The kitchen counter creates an L shape, with the short end along the north cinder block wall shared with the garage. A walk-in pantry is to the northeast of the kitchen, with an additional sink and space for a second refrigerator. The open space connects the kitchen to the family room, which is the largest space in the residence. All of the features and finishes in these spaces are original to the building.

View of the interior living room, kitchen, and dining room (in the distance), glass walls lead to the courtyard

Family Room

The family room walls are made of brick, cedar panels, and redwood framed windows. The main focus of the family room is a 16-foot long brick wall with a mantel over the fireplace and firewood storage space built into the brick. The room is partially wood-paneled and has a built-in wooden bookcase in the paneling. The south wall of the family room features windows and a door and looks out to the courtyard facing the south windows of the dome. The wall has four large window panels framed in redwood and braced by diagonal rebar. Above the four large windows and doors are six smaller windows, creating an entire wall of windows. The main residence windows are aligned with the courtyard exterior windows, which allow ample winter sun inside the house's main living space. In the summer, when the sun is high in the sky, the top edge of the dome shades the residence from direct sunlight.

A significant and unique feature of the house is that the family room window-wall (bottom 4 panes) is mechanical, connected to a light switch, and can be recessed into the basement to open the family room up to the courtyard. It is an ingenious design and creates an integrated space for large gatherings and an opportunity to heat or cool the family room, kitchen, and dining room using the ambient temperature in the courtyard. The south-facing wall of the family room, on the garage side, is cinder block that absorbs winter sun to help maintain warmth in the house. The family room ceiling is half vaulted, with white-washed shiplap above exposed, rough-sawn cedar beams. The beams extend into the courtyard, cantilevered above the residence wall in a very distinctive Mid-Century Modern look. There are four doors in the family room along the north wall: moving from west to east is access to the hallway, the laundry and craft rooms (original to the house), garage, and a closet.

Laundry Room / Office

The laundry room, a small half bath, and office/craft room are to the north of the family room and adjacent to the garage. The laundry room has built-in wooden shelves above a small sink and a washing machine and dryer. Access to the roof of the residence is also found in the laundry room. A pull-down attic ladder can be found above the dryer. A door on the east side of the laundry room opens to a powder room with a toilet and sink. The north door of the laundry room opens to the craft room/office. This space partially extends past the circular footprint of the dome. A steel joist in the ceiling shows the path of the dome curve. The office/craft room walls are brick. It was originally carpeted and is currently unfinished concrete.

Open Concept & Public / Private Divide

The public space of the residence is an open concept design. The family room, kitchen, and dining room are all part of the same space. The public spaces are in the north and northeast sections of the residence, and the private spaces are in the west

and southwest sections of the residence. The public spaces open to the south directly into the courtyard and feature floor-to-ceiling windows looking out to the courtyard, while the private space is behind brick walls. The family room is the connection between the public and private spaces. It sits in the north portion of the dome with the garage to the northeast. On a parallel plane to the fireplace and internal brick wall, a large wooden door separates the public family room from the private hallway that leads to the bedrooms. The front of the house and the bedrooms have separate heating and cooling systems and electrical subpanels.

Hallway

In the hallway, a non-historic guard rail divides the stairwell from the hallway. The banister is made of rebar, and the handrail is wood. Woven wood slats were added as a safety barrier and visual element. On the northwest side of the house, directly across from the basement stairs, is a built-in coat closet with bi-fold doors. The backdoor with access to the backyard is directly across from the stairwell on the north side. The hallway features wood-paneled walls to the west and south and an exposed brick wall to the east (this is the fireplace wall). There is original tile work on the floors and an original skylight grid-patterned ceiling. The hallway leads to the first bedroom and the guest bath, then jogs around to two more bedrooms. There are two more linen closets with bi-fold doors between the two back bedrooms. All of the walls in the back half of the hallway are wood-paneled.

Guest Bath

The guest bath has two sinks, a toilet, and a walk-in shower (not original). The counter of the guest bath is original and is tiled in round green stones. The guest bathroom also has built-in, custom double-sided wood cabinets that open in the bathroom and the hallway. The upper cabinets can be stocked with clean towels from the hallway; the bottom cabinet has two sets of swing doors, one in the hallway and one in the bathroom, to deposit dirty towels into a laundry basket inside the cabinet. The guest bathroom serves as a pool bathroom and has a door at the south end that opens to the courtyard.

Bedrooms

The first bedroom, labeled “Connie Sue” on the house plans, is across from the basement stairwell. The main bedroom is between the other two bedrooms and features a private, full bath. The main bathroom contains two built-in vanities and sinks, two built-in closets with bi-fold doors, an oval bathtub and shower, and a toilet. The third bedroom is at the end of the hall and is labeled “Boys B.B.” on the plans. In each bedroom, and the main bathroom, sliding doors open to individual patio spaces. The first bedroom has a small patio captured under the dome’s overhanging eave, looking to the west at the wall of the dome. The main bedroom opens to a west patio extending past the dome wall. The third bedroom opens to a southwest patio under the dome and a storage area. The third bedroom has another south-facing sliding door that leads directly to the pool. Each bedroom has a section of clear acrylic ceiling panels (typical of an office building) that serve as skylights and allow electric light when the fixtures are on.

Basement

A flight of stairs descends to the basement with a landing, and a 90-degree L turns three-quarters of the way down. The main basement area has sealed concrete floors and exposed pipes, and a concrete ceiling. It once was a semi-finished ruckus room with drop ceiling panels hiding the pipes and shag carpet adhered to the concrete. The ceiling tiles and carpeting have been removed because of water damage. It also originally had a pool table and ping pong table, which have both been removed. Four metal beams support the concrete slab of the family room above it. Two rows of clear glass blocks on the south side let in light from the courtyard above. The motorized Craftsman drill, aluminum tracks, all thread rods, and counterweights are visible where the family room wall drops down into the basement to open the residence to the courtyard. When the wall is down, it is exposed and hanging in the basement. Behind a set of double doors to the east, there is a substantial storage area, an “attic fan” to pull cool air through the house, and a metal door that opens to an external staircase

in the backyard, leading up to the back door of the house. The basement also has a workbench, built-in storage shelves, and, at one point, had an operational darkroom.

Alterations

Some of the finishes in the interior residence have been updated so that the house can continue to be used as a home. The dining room and sitting room floor were formerly carpeted and have been replaced with engineered wood floors; the carpet was over 40 years old and worn out. The carpet in all three bedrooms was replaced as well. The bedroom, dining room and sitting room walls were stripped of wallpaper and painted. The drop ceiling tiles in the bedrooms were replaced. The kitchen counter was formerly tiled but was deteriorating and replaced with polished, concrete countertops. The roofing materials of the dome were replaced in 2003 and again in 2020. The 2020 reroofing project saw the introduction of a new, Kevlar-woven rubber material that replaced the spray foam material that made up the original roof. The roof remains white and smooth in appearance to mimic the historic and original materials.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

The Campbell Dome House is an example of innovative thinking and bold, futuristic design. It has many of the hallmarks of modernist design as well as several experimental designs and material choices.

- Using a Schwedler dome construction in a private residence instead of commercial or public space; the design, form, and construction are all character-defining features
- Building the living space under the dome roof is a unique use of space and the combination of function
- Passive-Solar principles, as a technology, use, and materials integral to the design and form
- Dual-use lighting that serves as both skylights and electric light sources
- Structural system, dome materials, residence materials, and the relationship between the spaces
- Blended indoor-outdoor space and connection to the attached garage
- A motorized, retractable family room wall to open the living space to the courtyard
- Open concept living space with floating kitchen cabinets
- Integral design and built-in features throughout the property and in each room (ceilings, walls, cabinets, spatial arrangements, etc.)

While the home is not totally energy-efficient, it was designed to utilize passive solar energy, making it an example of sustainable architecture. The dome shape covers the most space using the least amount of materials and allows for a large open space to exist without support beams. The south-facing windows, which cover 20% of the roof, allow the winter sun to enter and heat the courtyard. The black-stained concrete floor of the courtyard absorbs the sun, radiates heat, and continues to maintain the temperature of the dome for hours after the sun has set. The same windows are sloped in such a way that the sun is blocked from entering the dome and residence directly when high in the sky during the summer months.

The house also uses skylights throughout the design to light the interior of the house. The formal living room and hallway both have transparent, acrylic, prismatic ceiling tiles. The ceiling tiles serve as skylights during the day, allowing natural light into the house. At night, electric fixtures hung above the ceiling from the dome structure illuminate the house through the transparent ceiling tiles. Each of the three bedrooms has a section of the ceiling with transparent acrylic tiles for the same purpose. The courtyard floor near the residence also has three rows of transparent glass blocks set into the concrete floor, which filters natural light into the basement.

The use of the selected materials is simple and leaves the material in a bare form allowing them to have a natural feel. There are few ornamental decorations, but the materials include steel, brick, concrete, wood, and glass. The structural components

of the building are critical to the design, are left visible, and create the aesthetic of the home. Most notably, the relationship between the courtyard and the residence creates a blended indoor-outdoor living space. So much so that the wall between the courtyard and the family room drops down into the basement to fully open the living space to the courtyard. This retractable wall was created by the original homeowner with a counterbalanced weight in the basement and is still operated with a power drill attached to an All Thread rod.

The flow from indoor to outdoor is also apparent in many of the design elements that extend from one space to another. The beams of the roof extend to the front yard and are visible on the front side of the house. The beams of the porch covering extend from inside the courtyard to the exterior. A brick wall inside the courtyard extends out to the front yard. A brick wall inside the residence extends out to the courtyard. The exposed, angled cedar beams of the living room ceiling extend into the courtyard.

INTEGRITY

The house is in its original **location** in Overland Park, KS. The original **design** of the building is unchanged. The floorplan of the building has not been altered in any way, and the house is still used as a residence. The most notable aspects of the modernist design are intact. The **setting** of the house is also unchanged. It still is located on a suburban plot of land in a neighborhood near downtown Overland Park. The **materials** that make the house notable are unchanged. The windows, wood, brick, steel, and tectum panels remain as built. Some of the finishes, like 40-year old carpets, have been changed with newer carpets. All changes were minimal and do not impact the integrity of character-defining features of the house. The **workmanship** apparent in the structure is an interesting part of the design because the house was designed by a professional engineer, who helped build it and then lived in the structure and maintained it for 50 years. The steel beams were welded by the original homeowner/designer and his son as a way to experiment with dome structures he was designing for commercial applications. The house was also constructed using a one-way concrete slab with a drop beam spanning across steel columns in the basement. The **feeling** of the house is rooted in a modern, pragmatic style and creates a use of blended indoor-outdoor space. The **association** the house maintains is with Contemporary Modernist design inspired by midcentury aesthetics.

View of the main entrance to the dome, and the formal living room from the courtyard

8. Statement of Significance

___ within the past 50 years.

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance

Areas of Significance
ARCHITECTURE
ENGINEERING

Period of Significance
1967 – 68

Significant Dates
1968 - Completed

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Campbell, Bob D. – Architect, Engineer, Builder

Period of Significance (justification)
Construction began in 1967 and was completed in 1968. The period is the years of construction due to the property's unique design and engineering during the mid-century period.

Criteria Considerations (justification)
N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

The Campbell Dome House is an excellent example of Contemporary Modern Architecture and is an incredibly unique structure. It is eligible under Criterion C for design and engineering. According to Fleming, Honour and Pevsner, modern architecture is "concern[ed] with functionalism and new technology, a rejection of ornament, and aspired to create new solutions for architecture and urban design appropriate to the social conditions of the [20th century]."[3] The dome has many hallmarks of contemporary mid-century modernist design: an open floor plan, slanted interior roof, large masonry hearth, wood paneling, window walls, exposed beams, eaves that extend over exterior walls, simple building materials, few ornamental decorations, and a visual flow between indoor and outdoor spaces.[4] Furthermore, the distinct exterior dome shape, the large courtyard inside, and passive solar orientation make it a unique departure from traditional homes. The Campbell Dome house was envisioned as an alternative way to live, looking toward the future.

Elaboration

Context: Johnson County and Overland Park, KS

The territory that is now Overland Park, KS, started as prairie land , home to the "People of the South Wind," also known as the Kansa or Kaw people.[5] After 1825, the Shawnee people were forcibly relocated to the area by the U.S. government and resettled on the Shawnee Reserve in northeastern Kansas.[6] The Shawnee Indian Methodist Mission an Manual Labor School was established in 1830 in nearby Fairway. The Methodist Missionary Thomas Johnson, recognized in the naming of Johnson County, worked at the mission to destroy tribal bonds, with the intention of assimilating native people into Christianity.[7] In 1854 native people were once again forcibly removed from the area after the Kansas-Nebraska Act opened the Kansas Territory for white settlement.[8]

The first non-indigenous settlers of the area, besides missionaries, were farming families. In 1904 the entrepreneur William B. Strang ran the first car on the Strang Electric Interurban Trolley Line in 1904, running self-propelled trolleys between Kansas City and Olathe.[9] Between 1906-1921, Strang continued to develop the area with many other amenities, such as dance halls, ball fields, and an airfield, to draw spectators from Kansas City and other residents. In 1924, Kansas City Power & Light relocated to Overland Park, bringing jobs and thus a greater need for houses.[10] Following WWII, many veterans moved to the area, seeking affordable homes for their new families. The population of Johnson County nearly doubled from

[3] Fleming, J., Pevsner, N., Honour, H. (1998). The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. Penguin Books.(Originally published 1966).
[4] McAlester, Virginia, and A. Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York, ny: Alfred A. Knopf, 2019.
[5] Keech, N. and Wagner, F., 2004. *Historic Overland Park*. San Antonio, Tex.: Historical Pub. Network.
[6] Keech, N. and Wagner, F., 2004. *Historic Overland Park*. San Antonio, Tex.: Historical Pub. Network.
[7] Keech, N. and Wagner, F., 2004. *Historic Overland Park*. San Antonio, Tex.: Historical Pub. Network.
[8] Keech, N. and Wagner, F., 2004. *Historic Overland Park*. San Antonio, Tex.: Historical Pub. Network.
[9] *Today I Learned: Overland Park's Modern History*. Visit KC, August 7, 2017, https://www.visitkc.com/2017/08/07/today-i-learned-overland-parks-modern-history
[10] *Today I Learned: Overland Park's Modern History*. Visit KC, August 7, 2017, https://www.visitkc.com/2017/08/07/today-i-learned-overland-parks-modern-history

33,327 in 1940 to 63,000 by 1950.[11] The population doubled again in the following decade, reaching 140,000 by 1960.[12] Part of the population boom of Johnson County suburbs in the 1950s and 60s can be attributed to white-flight from urban areas following Brown vs. the Board of Education (1954) desegregation of schools. Many suburbs in Johnson County used redlining practices and racially restrictive covenants to restrict Black ownership, appealing to white homeowners seeking white neighborhoods.[13] Overland Park was officially incorporated as a first-class city on May 20, 1960, with a population of 28,085. It currently (2021) has a population of 201,034, and the city boundaries span 76 miles.[14]

The dome was built in 1967 in the middle of a suburban development boom in Johnson County and the City of Overland Park. Many new buildings were built during the rapid expansion of the 50s and 60s to serve the growing population. As a result of this mid-century development, much of Overland Park's built environment is markedly modern. Modern architecture, already popular with commercial architects, also became popular in suburban neighborhoods, partially inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright's vision of a financially accessible Usonian home.[15] The simplicity of design that is central to modernism synchronized well with suburban need for buildings that could be constructed quickly and affordably. Modernist homes and buildings require fewer and cheaper materials, while still maintaining a sophisticated design aesthetic. The Campbell Dome House is also such a house, bringing commercial materials and applications to a residential setting so that an interesting and unique design alternative was possible to an individual family.

According to McAlester, even with a growing popularity of modernism in suburban development, most builders used conservative, "middle-of-the-road modern" style that were more likely to be approved by banks for home loans.[16] The Campbell Dome House is an example of the slightly bolder Contemporary Modern design, mixed with the very unusual choice of a dome exterior. McAlester says that contemporary houses are most concerned with the spaces inside the house and how that space relates to the outdoors: "the design is created from the inside out, with the attention not on details visible as one approaches the house but rather on the functionality of the interior space and integration of outdoor views."[17] While the Campbell Dome House strikes an impressive first look to those that approach, the domed structure was used with the intention of creating a large, private courtyard that allowed the occupants a direct and year-long connection to nature. Many of the dome's most notable design details focus on use of natural light, sight lines to the interior greenery and sky, and visual flow from outdoors to indoors.

The Campbell Dome House is located near a commercial corridor of modern buildings in Overland Park, highlighted by the Johnson County Heritage Museum for the 2014/15 "What is Modernism?" exhibit.[18] The Campbell Dome House is included in the Guide to Kansas Architecture alongside other mid-century buildings in Overland park (the Glenwood Theater, the

[11] "Population of Counties by Decennial Census: 1900 to 1990". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved February 18, 2021.

[12] "Population of Counties by Decennial Census: 1900 to 1990". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved February 18, 2021.

[13] Euston, Diane. "Dissecting the Troost Divide and Racial Segregation in Kansas City." martincitytelegraph.com, July 2, 2020. https://martincitytelegraph.com/2020/06/30/dissecting-the-troost-divide-and-racial-segregation-in-kansas-city/.

[14] *Overland Park History.* City of Overland Park. https://www.opkansas.org/about-overland-park/overland-park-history/

[15] Craven, Jackie. "American Homes: Architecture from 1930 to 1965." *ThoughtCo*, ThoughtCo, 9 July 2019, https://www.thoughtco.com/guide-to-mid-century-homes-177108

[16] McAlester, Virginia, and A. Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York, ny: Alfred A. Knopf, 2019.

[17] McAlester, Virginia, and A. Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York, ny: Alfred A. Knopf, 2019.

[18] *What is Modernism?* Johnson County Museum, 2015, jcprd.com/DocumentCenter/View/5015/Modernism-Map-for-Web_Revised-June-2018-4

old King Louie West Bowling Alley, now the Johnson County Arts and Heritage Center)[19]. The Campbell Dome house has a distinct place amongst these neighboring historic, mid-century modern buildings.

Bob D. Campbell: Owner, Designer, Builder

The Campbell Dome House was designed and partially built by Bob D. Campbell. He was a well-respected civil engineer in the Kansas City metropolitan area and started the engineering firm Bob D. Campbell & Co. in 1957. The firm is still in operation today, renamed BDC Engineering. Campbell held a Bachelor's and Master's Degree in Architectural Engineering from the University of Texas at Austin. During his career, Campbell was involved in the structural engineering of several well-known Kansas City structures, including Truman Sports Complex, MCI Airport, and Kemper Arena Reconstruction. He was highly regarded as a creative problem-solver and talented engineer. Campbell was awarded a Kansas City Legends of Architecture award in 1999 for his many contributions to the built environment of the city (Figure 1 & 2).

In the 1950s and 60s, Campbell worked with several modernist architects to build unique structures in Kansas City, rural Kansas, and other parts of the country. In 1969, Campbell worked with architects Clarence Kivett and Ralph Myers on the B'Nai Jehudah Temple in Kansas City (torn down in 2003) (Figure 3). Kivett and Myers have been described as "the patriarchs of Modern Architecture in Kansas City."[20] He also worked with the Salina, Kansas-based architect, John A. Shaver, to design many modern structures around the country.[21]

Shaver and Campbell worked to build schools in central Kansas, Colorado, and Michigan that featured domes or other, non-traditional, modern designs. Central Heights High School building in Richmond, KS (Figure 4) and McPherson High School in McPherson, KS both have arenas with similar dome structures to the Campbell Dome House. Sherwood Elementary (Now Wilma Scott Elementary) in Greeley, CO (Figure 9 & 10) was an experimental layout designed to "foster flexible learning."[22] It featured a cluster of domed learning "pods" and an impressive indoor, outdoor domed gymnasium (since torn down). Sherwood, along with the other round schools of Greeley, were written about in national magazines, including an October 1964 edition of Life Magazine.[23] Shaver and Campbell also worked on non-traditional school structures in Saginaw, Michigan, such as the Heritage High School (Figure 5). Mark Campbell, Bob's son, says that Campbell partially built the Campbell Dome House so that he could improve upon the welding techniques of the commercial domes he was working on at Bob D. Campbell and Co.

Campbell and Shaver worked together on the Eugene and Julia Travis Closson Center at Graceland University in Lamoni, Iowa (completed in 1969)[24] as well. The unique, peaked roof of Shaver's design was constructed using spray polyurethane foam, similar to what was originally used on the Campbell dome roof in 1967. The University of La Verne's tented gymnasium in California, also designed by John A. Shaver and engineered by Bob Campbell, was the first permanent

[19] Sachs, D.H. & Ehrlich, G. (1996), *Guide to Kansas Architecture.* Canada: University Press of Kansas, Pg. 45.
[20] KC Modern - http://www.kcmodern.com/new-page
[21] Sachs, D.H. & Ehrlich, G. (1996), *Guide to Kansas Architecture.* Canada: University Press of Kansas, Pg. 45.
[22] Wenger, E. (2019). 'Greeley's round schools, once praised for their flexibility and style, now top of the list for replacement', *Greeley Tribune*, 18 May. Available at https://www.greeleytribune.com/2019/05/18/round-schools-once-praised-for-their-flexibility-and-style-now-top-of-the-list-for-replacement/
[23] Wenger, E. (2019). 'Greeley's round schools, once praised for their flexibility and style, now top of the list for replacement', *Greeley Tribune*, 18 May. Available at https://www.greeleytribune.com/2019/05/18/round-schools-once-praised-for-their-flexibility-and-style-now-top-of-the-list-for-replacement/
[24] Graceland University Closson Physical Education Center - https://www.graceland.edu/news-events/news/1661962/the-closson-project

tension fabric building in the world (Figure 6). The Denver Airport (designed by Fentress Bradburn Architects in 1995[25]) and M&G Research designed by Samyn and Partners in 1992, Italy,[26] both notable examples of tension fabric architecture, came years after the University of La Verne's tented gymnasium.

Architectural and Engineering Significance

When designing his own house, Campbell was inspired to build with a bold vision for a private home. Campbell was building this dome house at the same time Buckminster Fuller constructed his geodesic dome, the United States Pavilion, in Montreal at the '67 Expo[27]. While the Campbell Dome differs drastically from Fuller's work, it shares a futuristic vision of architecture. Though there are other dome-shaped houses, the Campbell Dome house is a one-of-a-kind structure, differentiated by: the size and shape of the dome; the Schwedler-style support structure; the courtyard area which creates a unique, expanded indoor/outdoor living space; the practicality of the residential space within a unique structure; and the passive solar orientation.

Campbell was engineering John Shaver's commercial dome designs during the planning and construction of his private residence. Campbell always said that he built his dome as a way to learn about welding techniques so that he could advise on the construction of his professional dome work with Shaver. Campbell did much of the work on the steel frame of the dome himself. Campbell was impressed with the dome as a structure because it covers the greatest amount of space with the least amount of material and allows for a large open area with no support beams. Sachs and Ehrlich describe it as "a house within a house" in *A Guide to Kansas Architecture*. They note that the "shell of the dome and the house within contains a swimming pool and semi-tropical garden."[28] Campbell designed his residence so that he and his wife, Lolly Campbell, could have a plant-filled courtyard area all year, reminiscent of their childhoods in southern Texas[29]. Campbell is quoted in the Kansas City Star newspaper as saying he wanted a house that was different and unique.[30] He didn't like design that was all the same. The home was so unconventional that Campbell had to petition the Overland Park City Council for approval to build the home and had trouble securing a loan for the full cost of the home.[31] The total cost of the house in 1967 was $55,000.[32] Campbell is quoted as saying, "You always run out of money before you run out of ideas and end up building just one half of what you wanted to build."[33] In the 1975 Kansas City Star feature about the house, Campbell calls it a "homemade house."[34] Campbell was a professional and well-respected engineer, but his private home was also full of experimental, improvisational, and self-built solutions. Campbell lived in and maintained the dome for more than 50 years before his death in 2011.

Along with the many hallmark elements of modern architecture, the house was also built through a filter of utilitarianism and an engineer's pragmatism. Campbell often looked for simple, affordable materials to meet his vision for the house. Campbell took structural forms and materials that are often used in commercial and industrial applications and translated them in innovative ways to serve the residential functions of a home. He used rebar throughout the house for interior finishes,

[25] *Denver International Airport.* Fentress Architect, 2015-2021, https://fentressarchitects.com/projects/denver-international-airport
[26] Prina, Francesca. (2008). Architecture: Elements, Materials, and Form. Princeton University Press.
[27] Carodine, Victoria. "Buckminster Fuller's Biosphere Celebrates 50." Architect Magazine, March 21, 2017, https://www.architectmagazine.com/design/buckminster-fullers-biosphere-celebrates-50_o
[28] Sachs, D.H. & Ehrlich, G. (1996), *Guide to Kansas Architecture.* Canada: University Press of Kansas, Pg. 45.
[29] Kansas City Star (Jan 2007), "Dome Sweet Home."
[30] Kansas City Star (Jan 2007), "Dome Sweet Home."
[31] Kansas City Star (Oct 1975), "One Man's Dome-icile is His Castle."
[32] Kansas City Star (Oct 1975), "One Man's Dome-icile is His Castle."
[33] Kansas City Star (Oct 1975), "One Man's Dome-icile is His Castle."
[34] Kansas City Star (Oct 1975), "One Man's Dome-icile is His Castle."

translucent ceiling panels you might see in an office building for indoor skylights, a homemade counterweight mechanism (powered by a 1960s era Craftsman power drill) to raise and lower the family room wall, and tectum panels in the dome, which are more often used in commercial applications. The simple, structural materials (glass, steel, brick, wood, concrete, tectum) were often left exposed, making the structural details of the house part of the aesthetic design. The most remarkable structural elements of the dome - the steel beams - are fully visible inside the courtyard and form a distinctive radial grid. This same pattern is repeated in the hand-crafted woodwork of the sitting room ceiling. The wood expansion joints in the concrete floor of the courtyard are also set in a radial design.

The large bank of south-facing windows in the Campbell Dome house is one of the property's most notable marvels. The windows provide a light-filled courtyard for tropical plants to thrive and create a direct line of sight from the living room to the outdoors, both features that make the house supremely pleasant to live within. However, the dome windows, when paired with the heat-absorbing black concrete floors, also serve as a passive solar energy retention system. On cold winter days, when the sun is shining, the temperature outside the dome could be well below freezing and inside reach a comfortable 65-70 degrees.

In *The Solar House* (2013), Anthony Denzer states that George Fred Keck, a modernist and pioneering designer of passive solar houses, had a degree in Architectural Engineering, a "rare, specialized field aiming to integrate creative and technical work" (2013). Bob Campbell also had an Architectural Engineering degree, and his house demonstrates his ability to think in both creative and technical capacities. Fred Keck designed "The House of Tomorrow" for the 1933 Century of Progress Exhibition.[35] The House of Tomorrow was made almost entirely out of glass. The sun heated the house in the winter but also overheated the house in the summer. To combat the problem of summer overheating, Keck adapted his design strategies to include a shaded overhang to block the sun at higher summer angles and allow sunlight in at lower winter angles.[36] Denzer also notes that the Robie House by Frank Lloyd Wright was designed, intentionally or intrinsically, to make use of sun and shaded overhangs in a similar way.[37] At the Campbell Dome House, Bob Campbell solved this problem by calculating where to position the edge of the windows with the solid dome roof. The south-facing windows let in hours of winter sun, heating the courtyard and adding supplemental heat to the living room, family room, and one bedroom. During the summer, when the sun is at a higher angle, the edge of the solid roofing (tectum and a waterproof membrane) blocks the sun, shading most of the courtyard beyond the pool and shading the house on the north side of the dome "shell." When the house was built in 1967, utilizing passive solar energy was not a common inclusion for residential builds.

Dome construction in a residential application is rare and bold, an artifact of a modernist architectural age that dared to think outside the box. Although it is simple in its materials and finishes, the design of the Campbell Dome House inspires awe. Bob Campbell contributed many innovations to the built environment of Kansas City and communities around the country. He was recognized and respected in his field while he was alive, but often, the contributing work of the engineer, if it's done well, goes unnoticed in generations that follow. The Campbell Dome House is a unique example of modernist architectural ideas, translated through the mind of an engineer. It is a unique combination of practicality, visionary thinking, and modern aesthetics. By preserving the Campbell Dome house, we hope to honor the legacy of Bob Campbell and protect a one-of-a-kind building.

[35] Denzer, Anthony. *The Solar House: Pioneering Sustainable Design*. New York, NY: Rizzoli, 2013
[36] Denzer, Anthony. *The Solar House: Pioneering Sustainable Design*. New York, NY: Rizzoli, 2013
[37] Denzer, Anthony. *The Solar House: Pioneering Sustainable Design*. New York, NY: Rizzoli, 2013

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http://www.kcmodern.com/new-page

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Campbell Dome House
Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one: 0.4

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	38.980650	-94.672020	2	
	Latitude:	Longitude:	Latitude:	Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The legal boundary is in the Overland Heights subdivision number 2 Sely. The Campbell property is a ½ of lot four (4) block seven (7). Official description here: Lot 0007 /0004B OVERLAND HEIGHTS NO. 2 SELY 1/2 LT 4 BLK 7 OPC 8041A. The boundary along Hamilton Drive measures approximately 100.30 feet (south to east), the sides both measure 150 ft (southeast to northwest), and the rear boundary measures 124 ft (southwest to northeast).

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary is the entire parcel, which the property is located and that it is historically associated.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine Campbell & Jeffery Rhodes
organization _____ date _____
street & number 8126 Hamilton Dr. telephone 913-980-4777
city or town Overland Park state KS zip code 66204
e-mail keli.campbell@gmail.com / jefferyr@gmail.com

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Mark A. Campbell
street & number 8130 Hamilton Dr. telephone 816-590-0033
city or town Overland Park state KS zip code 66204

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

Figure Number	Description
1	Legends of Architecture Medal - Front
2	Legends of Architecture Medal – Back
3	B'Nai Jehudah Temple KC – BDC historical files
4	Central Heights High School, Richmond, KS – Google Maps Aerial
5	Bob D. Campbell Architectural Rendering – School Building
6	La Verne University – Tension Fabric Roof Design
7	Bob D. Campbell in front of the Closson Center – Graceland University, IA
8	McPherson High School Gymnasium, McPherson, KS
9	Sherwood Elementary School Feature in LIFE Magazine, Oct. 16, 1964 (Greeley, CO)
10	Sherwood Elementary School Dome Pavilion, Greeley, CO
11	BDC School Building Architectural Rendering / Concept – from BDC historical files
12	BDC School Building Architectural Rendering / Concept – from BDC historical files
13	Central Heights High School – Richmond, KS – Interior Gymnasium, dome roof
14	BDC School Building Architectural Rendering / Concept – from BDC historical files
15	Bob D. Campbell at work
16	Boundary Map from Johnson County Assessors
17	Overview Map from Johnson County Assessors
18	Aerial Map from Google Earth
19	Neighborhood Map from Johnson County Assessors
20	Large overview Map from Johnson County Assessors
21	Topo Map from Google Earth


HARRY S. TRUMAN
Kansas City Spirit

Figure 2 Legends of Architecture Medal – Back

Figure 3 B'Nai Jehudah Temple KC – BDC historical files

Figure 4 Central Heights High School, Richmond, KS – Google Maps Aerial

Figure 5 Bob D. Campbell Architectural Rendering – School Building

Figure 6 La Verne University – Tension Fabric Roof Design

Figure 7 Bob D. Campbell in front of the Closson Center – Graceland University, IA

Figure 8 McPherson High School Gymnasium, McPherson, KS

Figure 9 Sherwood Elementary School Feature in LIFE Magazine, Oct. 16, 1964 (Greeley, CO)

Figure 10 Sherwood Elementary School Dome Pavilion, Greeley, CO

Figure 11 BDC School Building Architectural Rendering / Concept – from BDC historical files

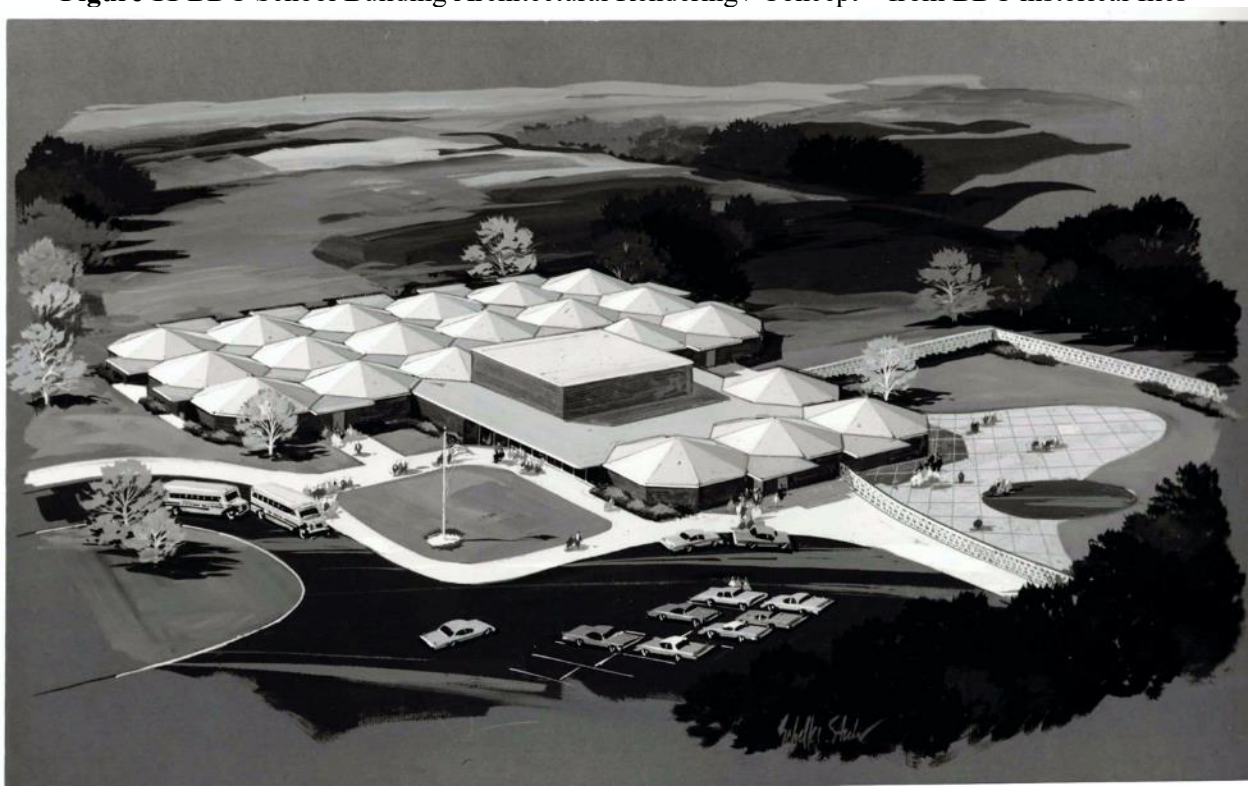

Figure 12 BDC School Building Architectural Rendering / Concept – from BDC historical files

Figure 13 Central Heights High School – Richmond, KS – Interior Gymnasium, dome roof

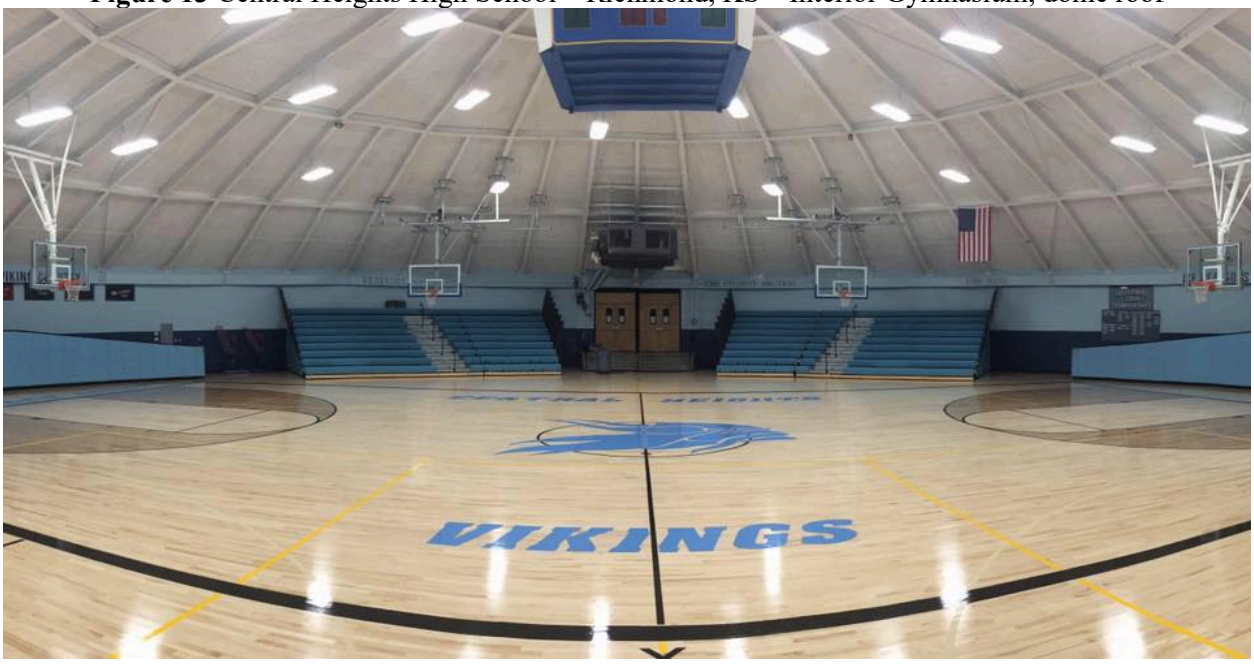

Figure 14 BDC School Building Architectural Rendering / Concept – from BDC historical files

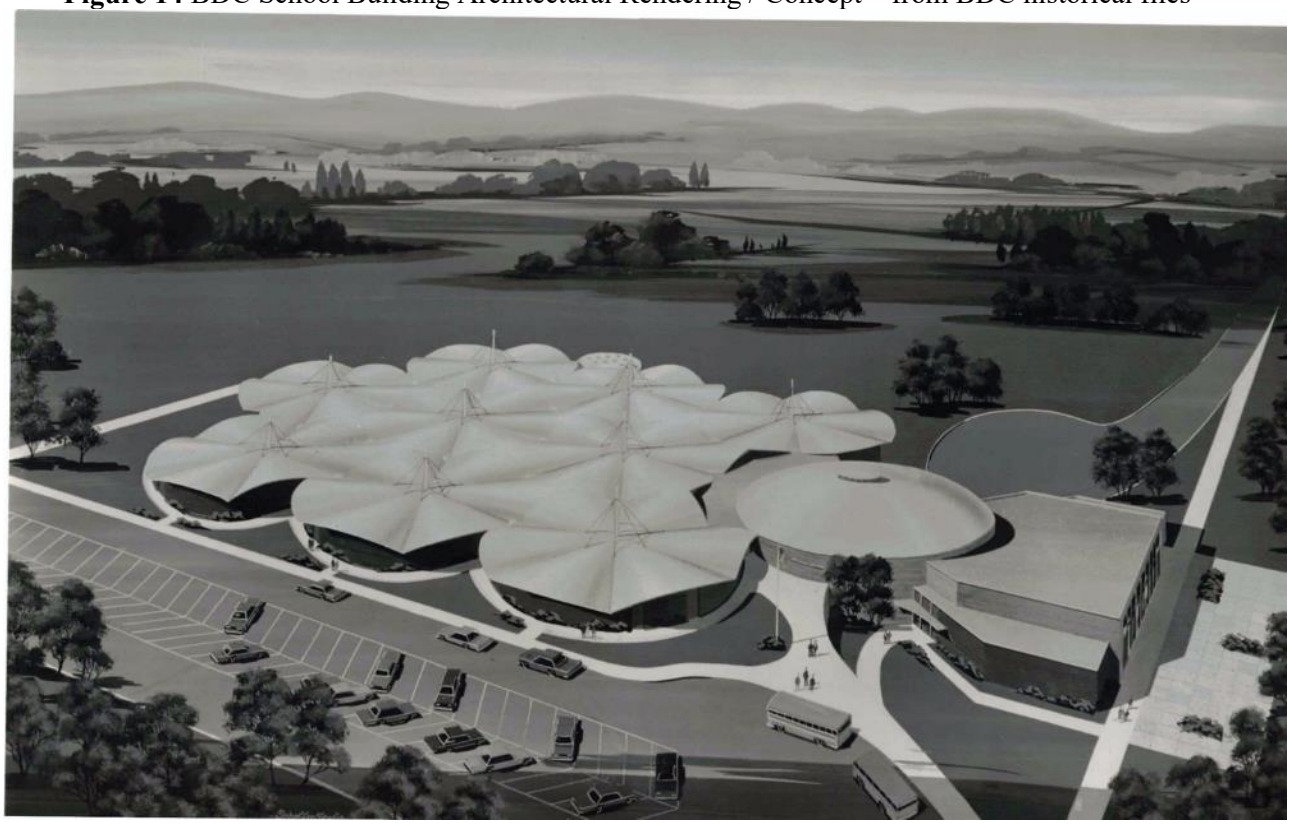

Figure 15 Bob D. Campbell at work

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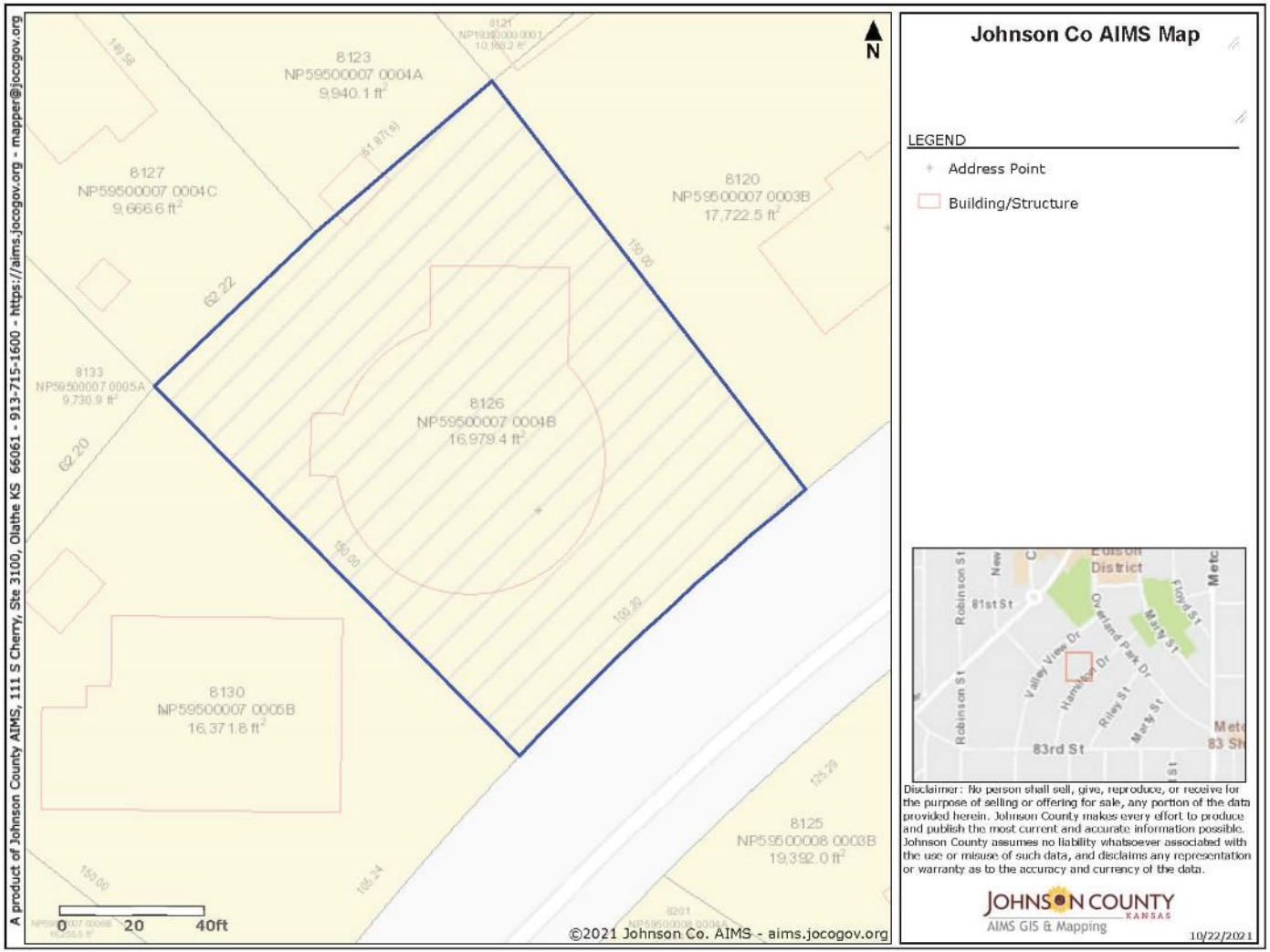

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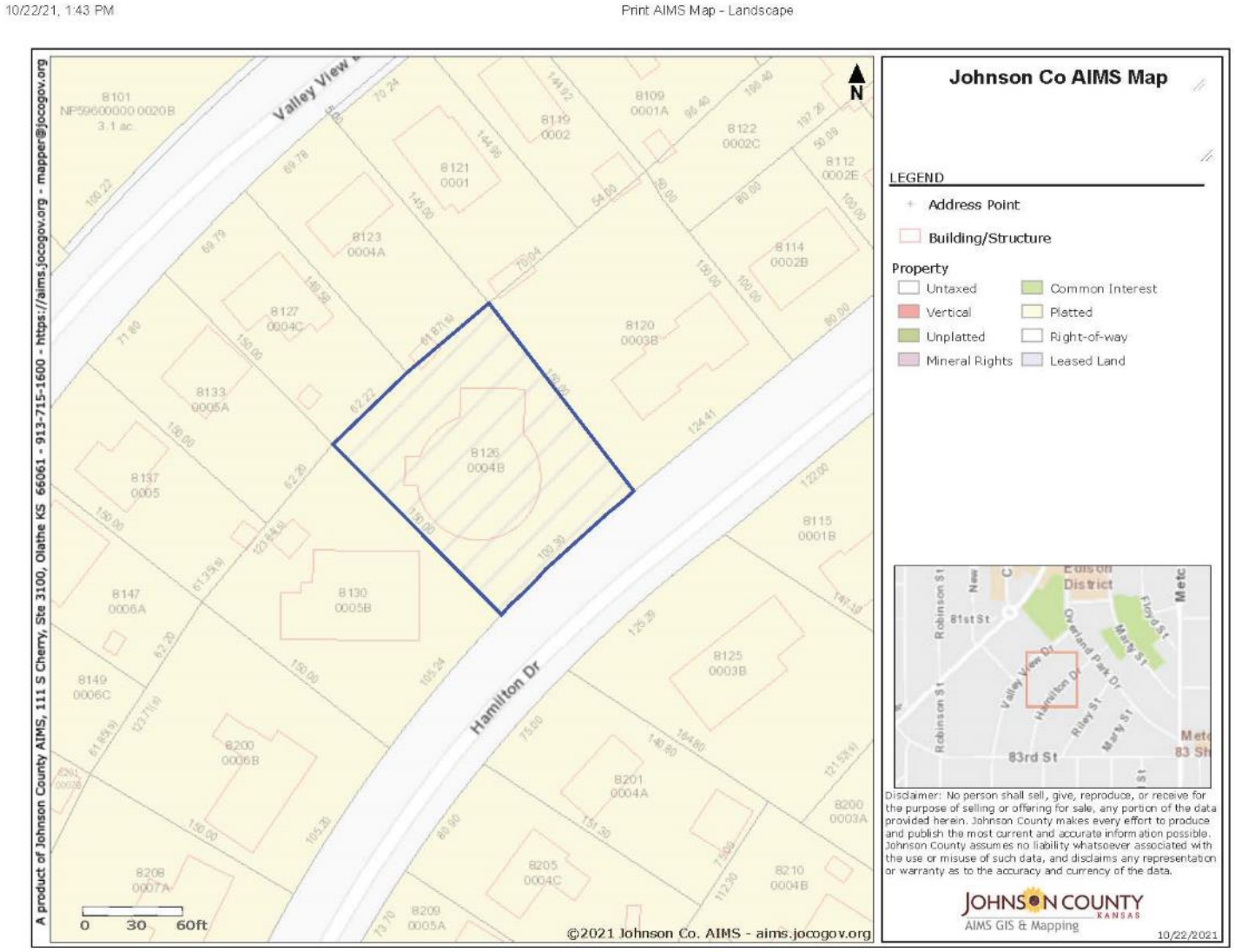
Figre 16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Right-of-way
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Leased Land
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10/22/2021
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1/1

Figure 17

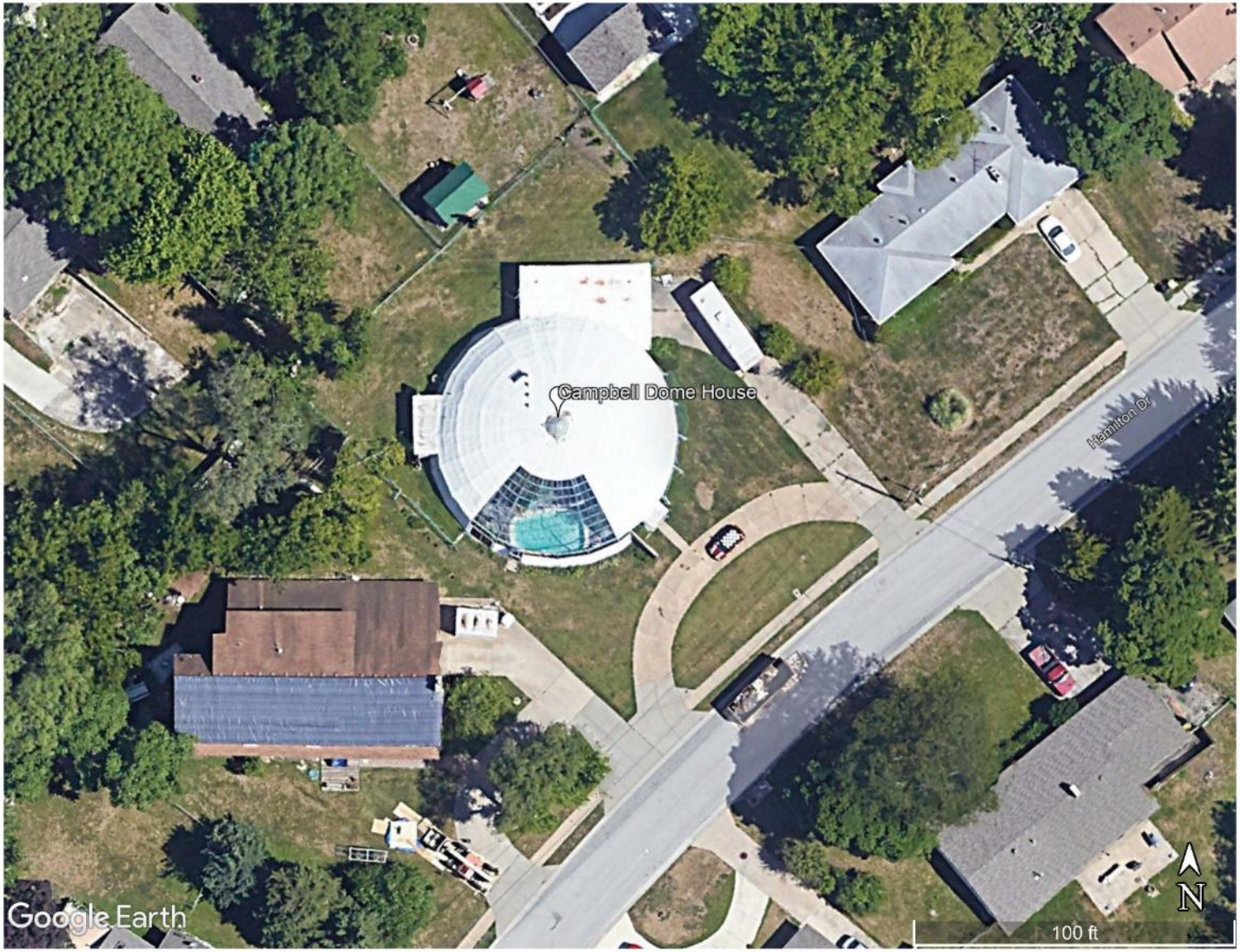
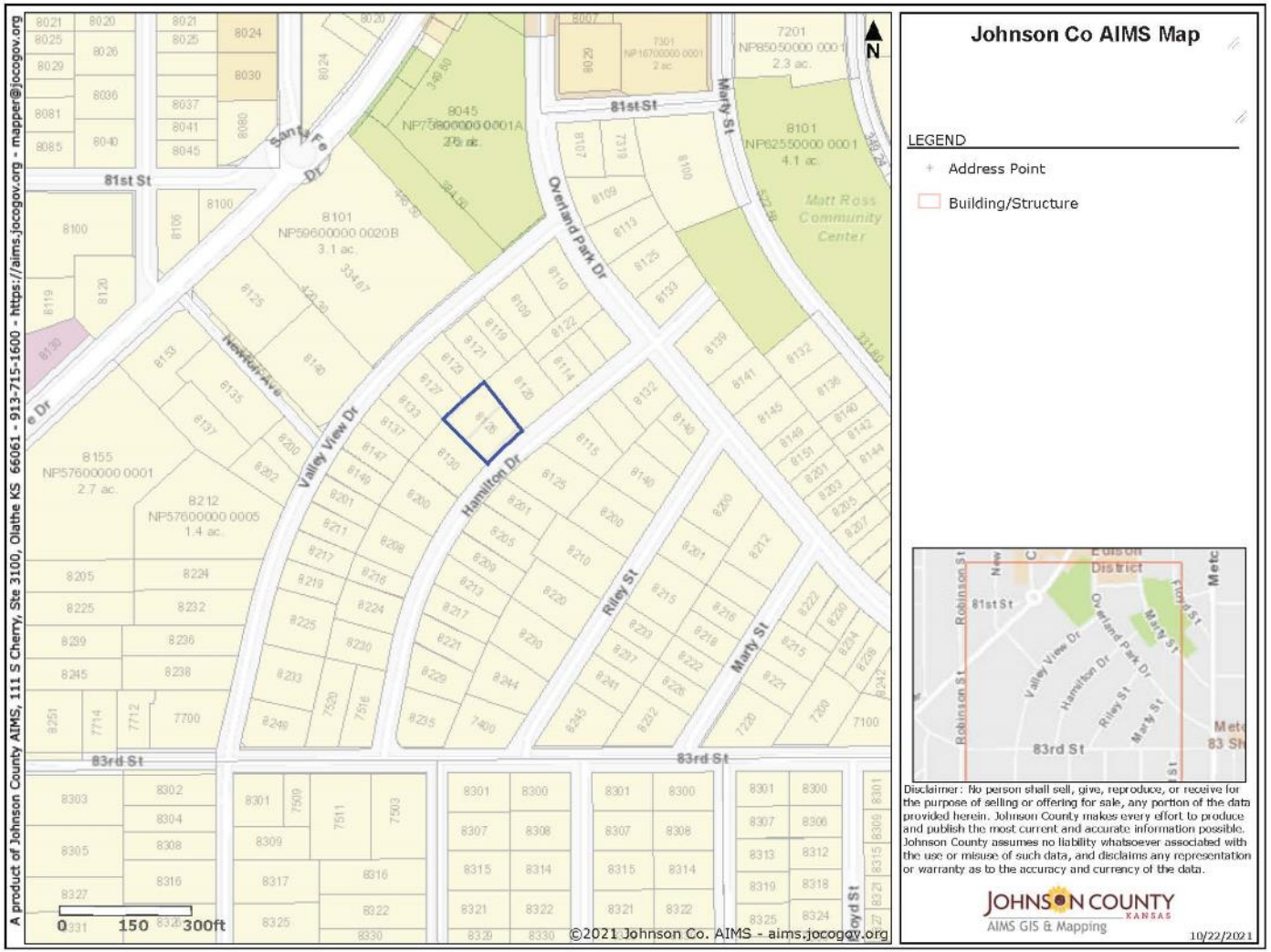


Figure 18

10/22/21, 1:44 PM

Print AIMS Map - Landscape



https://ims.jocogov.org/IMSPrint/prnlandscape.aspx

1/1

Figure 19

10/22/21, 1:45 PM

Print AIMS Map - Landscape

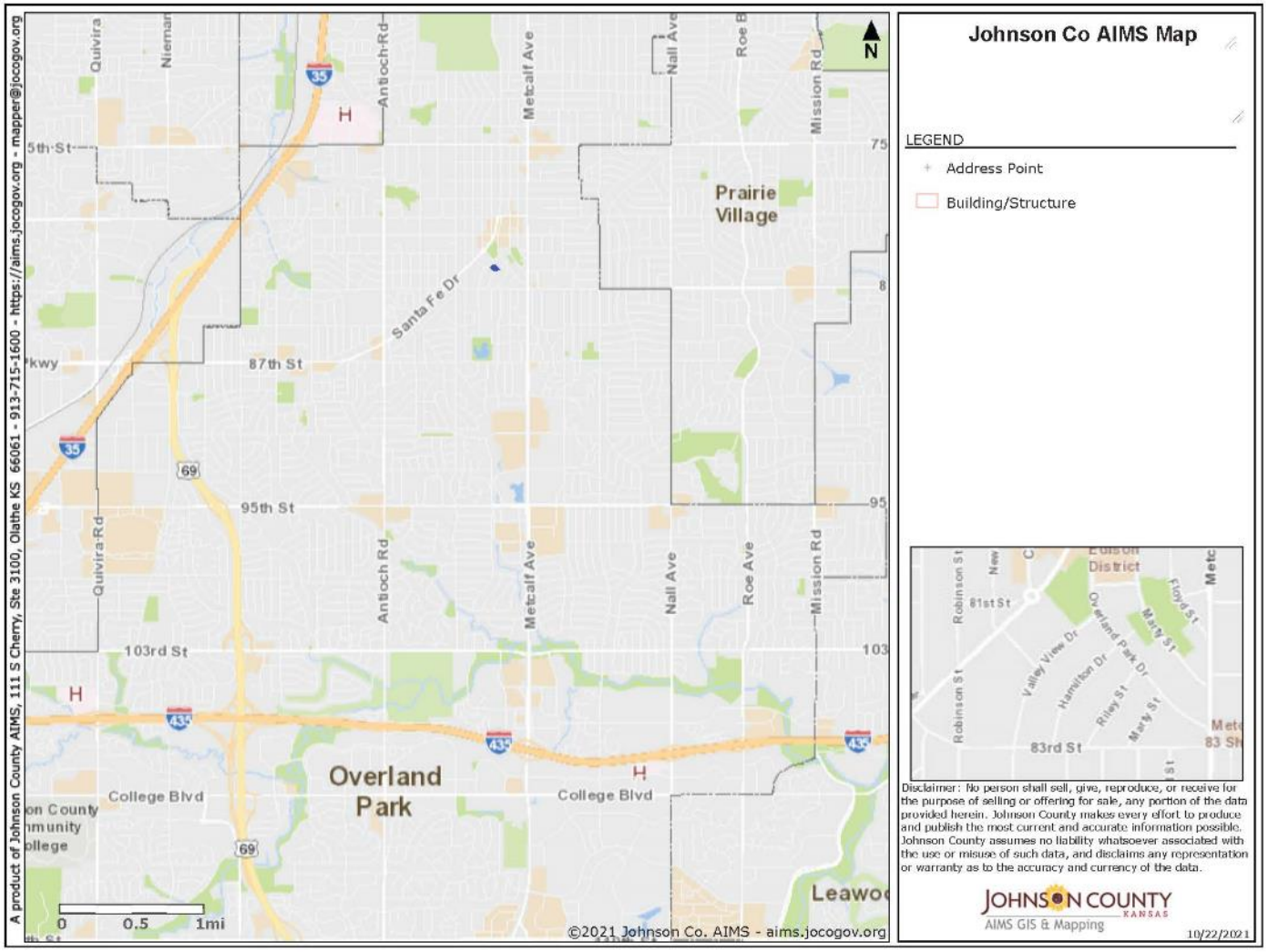


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Figure 20

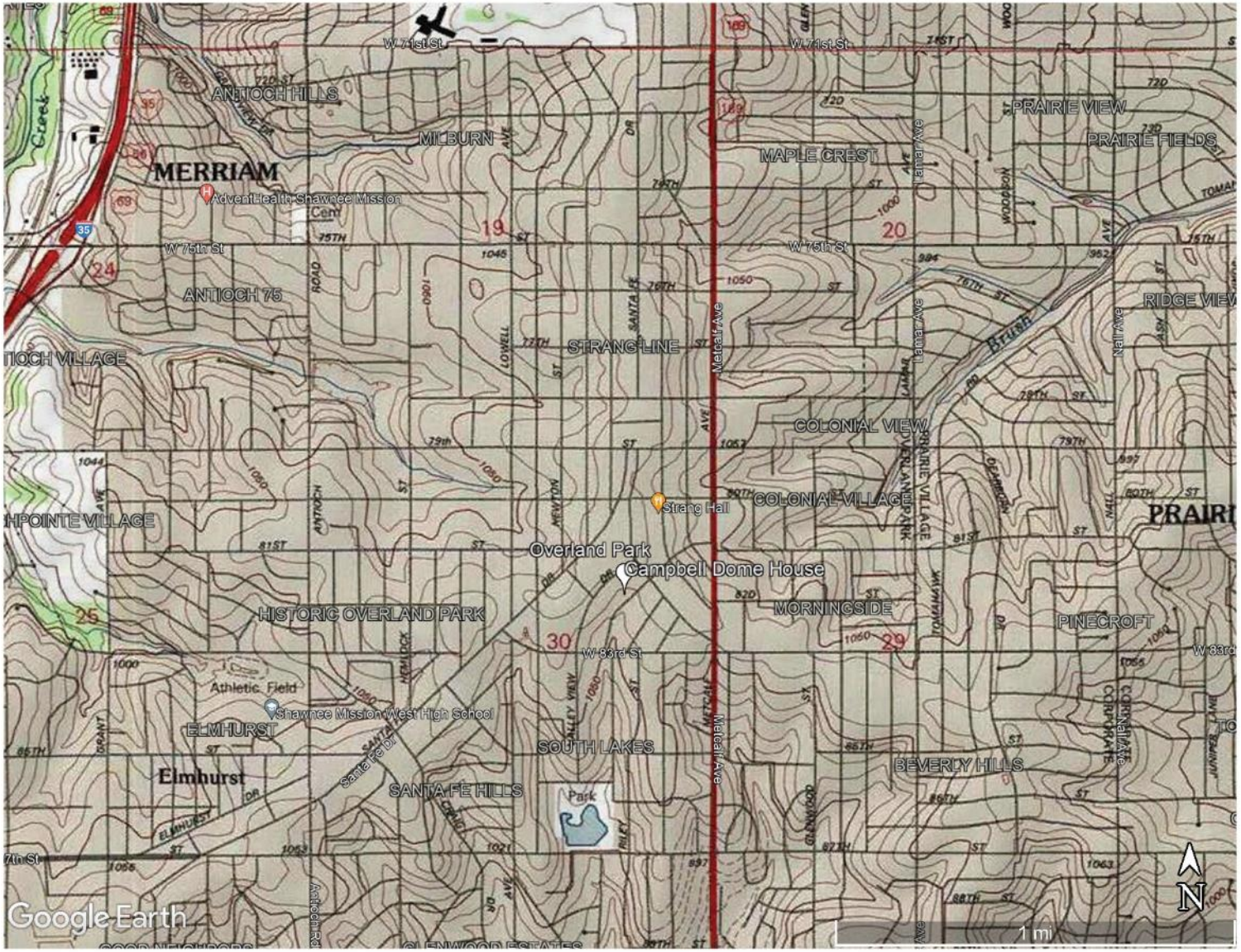
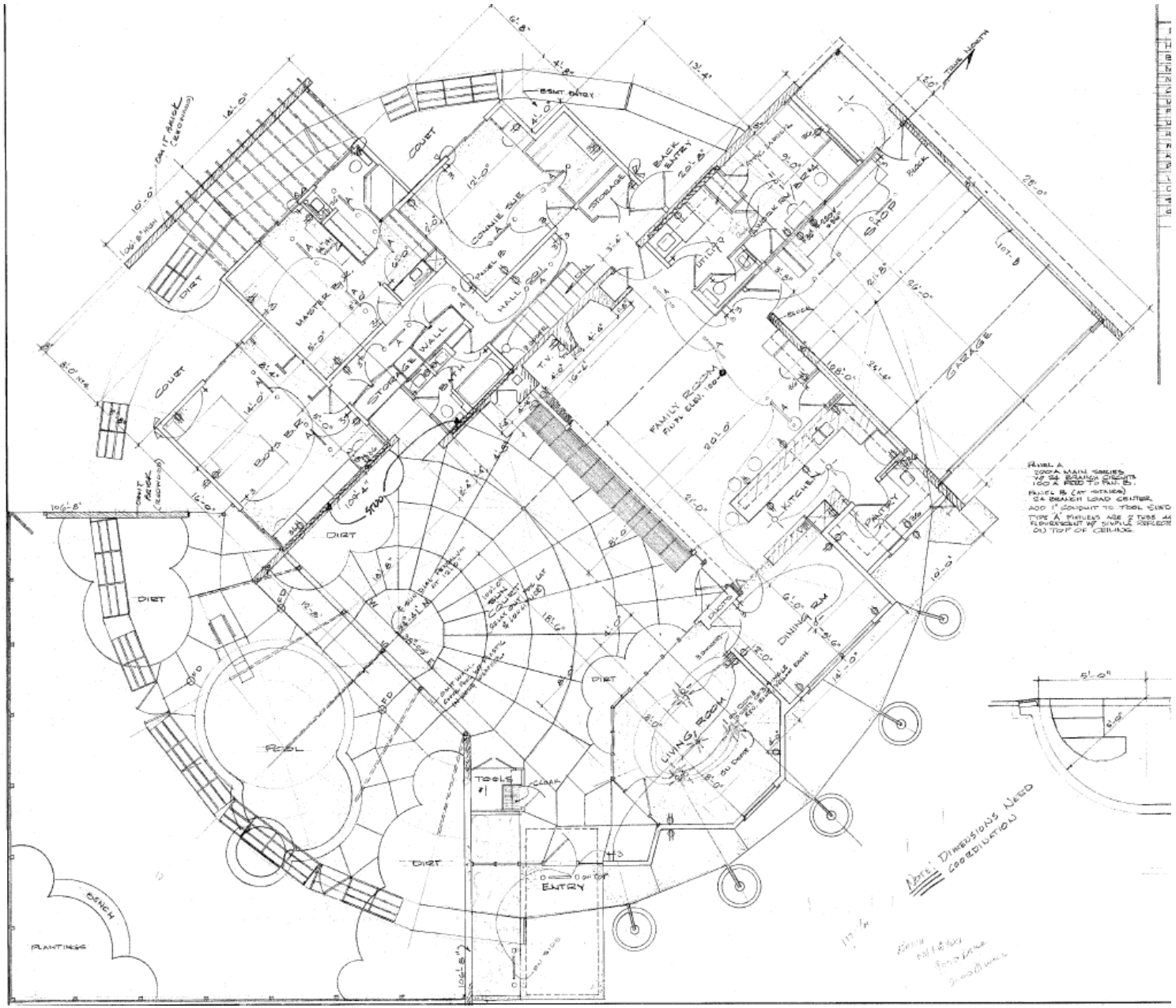
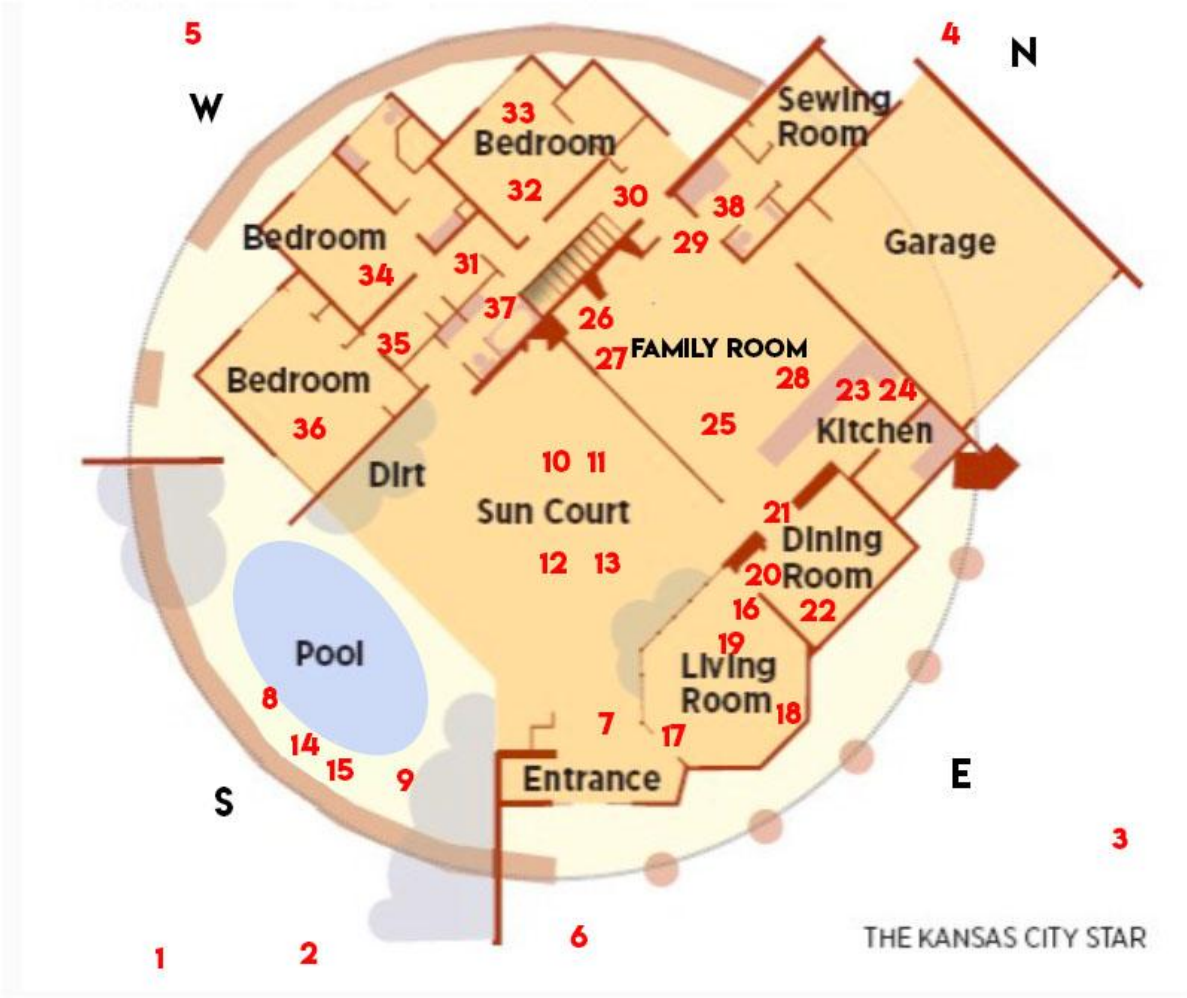

W 71st St
ANTIOCH HILLS
MILBURN
MERRIAM
AdventHealth Shawnee Mission Cent
MAPLE CREST
PRAIRIE VIEW
PRAIRIE FIELDS
W 75th St
ANTIOCH 75
STRANG LINE
RIDGE VIEW
COLONIAL VIEW
COLONIAL VILLAGE
Strang Hall
Overland Park
Campbell Dome House
HISTORIC OVERLAND PARK
MORNINGSIDE
PINECROFT
W 83rd St
Athletic Field
Shawnee Mission West High School
ELMHURST
Elmhurst
SOUTH LAKES
SANTA FE HILLS
Park
BEVERLY HILLS
Google Earth
1 mi
N

Figure 21


COURT
CONNIE SUE
STORAGE
BACK ENTRY
MASTER BR.
HALL
LINEN
WALL
STORAGE
BATH
BOYS BR.
FAMILY ROOM
KITCHEN
PANTRY
SHOP
GARAGE
DIRT
POOL
TOOLS
CLOSET
ENTRY
LIVING ROOM
DINING RM
BENCH
PLANTINGS


5
4
N
W
33
Bedroom
Sewing
Room
32
30
38
Bedroom
29
Garage
34
31
37
26
35
FAMILY ROOM
27
Bedroom
28
23 24
36
25
Kitchen
Dirt
10 11
Sun Court
21
Dining
Room
12 13
20
16
22
19
Pool
Living
Room
18
8
7
17
14
15
9
Entrance
E
S
3
1
2
6
THE KANSAS CITY STAR

Name of Property: Bob Campbell Dome Residence
City or Vicinity: Overland Park
County: Johnson State: KS
Photographer: Jamee Fiore, KS-SHPO & Keli Campbell & John Stambaugh
Date Photographed: May 2021 & November 20, 2020

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

Photo Number	View	Description
1	N	Exterior Southeast – South facing windows of the exterior dome, over the pool
2	N	Exterior South - South facing windows of the exterior dome, over the pool
3	SW	Exterior East - East side of the dome exterior, outer recessed wall of residence.
4	S	Exterior – North side looking toward garage from backyard (old roof)
5	E	Exterior – West side looking toward main road
6	W	Exterior - Front / Main entrance of the home, I beam covered patio and brick wall extending from interior
7	W	Courtyard – East side from front door looking at dome interior, three chimneys (Stambaugh 2020)
8	N	Courtyard – On south side of the pool, looking toward the courtyard and house
9	W	Interior Courtyard – On the south side of the pool looking west toward the courtyard and bedroom 3
10	E/NE	Interior Courtyard – View of living room, garden bed, and main entrance
11	E	Interior Courtyard – View of living rooms and door to family room
12	N	Interior Courtyard – View of family room / retractable wall from courtyard
13	W	Interior Courtyard – View of retractable wall, main brick wall with chimney, courtyard BBQ (Stambaugh 2020)
14	N	Interior Courtyard – View toward residence, dome structure
15	NW	Interior Courtyard – View of main brick wall and bedroom 3
16	E	Residence – View of living room, looking toward the east wall, courtyard and main entrance of the dome (Stambaugh 2020)
17	NE	Residence – View of living room looking toward dining room (Stambaugh 2020)
18	SW	Residence – Overview of living room from south corner (Campbell 2020)
19	--	View of living room ceiling design which mimics the dome structure
20	NE	Residence – View of dining room from living room
21	SE	Residence – View of dining room, toward living room (Stambaugh 2020)
22	NW	Residence – View of dining room, walk through to kitchen and family room (Stambaugh 2020)
23	NW	Residence – View of pantry

24	S	Residence – View of kitchen (Stambaugh 2020)
25	NE	Residence – View of kitchen, walk through to dining room (Stambaugh 2020)
26	NE	Residence – Panorama of family room (hallway to the left, courtyard to the right)
27	E	Residence – View of family room and kitchen (Stambaugh 2020)
28	W	Residence – View of family room, brick wall and fireplace (Stambaugh 2020)
29	S	Residence – Panorama of family room (kitchen to the left, hallway/fire place to the right)
30	S	Residence – View of hallway, basement stairs, bedroom 1 door and guest bath door (Campbell 2020)
31	S	Residence – View of hallway facing bedroom 3 (Campbell 2020)
32	NE	Residence – Bedroom 1, door to walk-in closet, sliding doors to patio (outside residence but still under the dome) (Campbell 2020)
33	W	Residence – Bedroom 1, sliding doors to patio (outside residence but still under the dome)
34	W	Residence – Bedroom 2 (Campbell 2020)
35	S	Residence – Bedroom 3, sliding door to courtyard at pool (Campbell 2020)
36	S	Residence – Bedroom 3, sliding door to courtyard at pool (Campbell 2020)
37	SE	Residence – Guest bathroom (Campbell 2020)
38	SW	Residence - Laundry room ((Stambaugh 2020)
39	SE	Residence – Overview of basement
40	S	Close up of glass lights into basement
41	S	Close up of weights for retractable wall

Photo 1

Photo 2

Photo 3

Photo 4

Photo 5

Photo 6

Photo 7

Photo 8

Photo 9

Photo 10

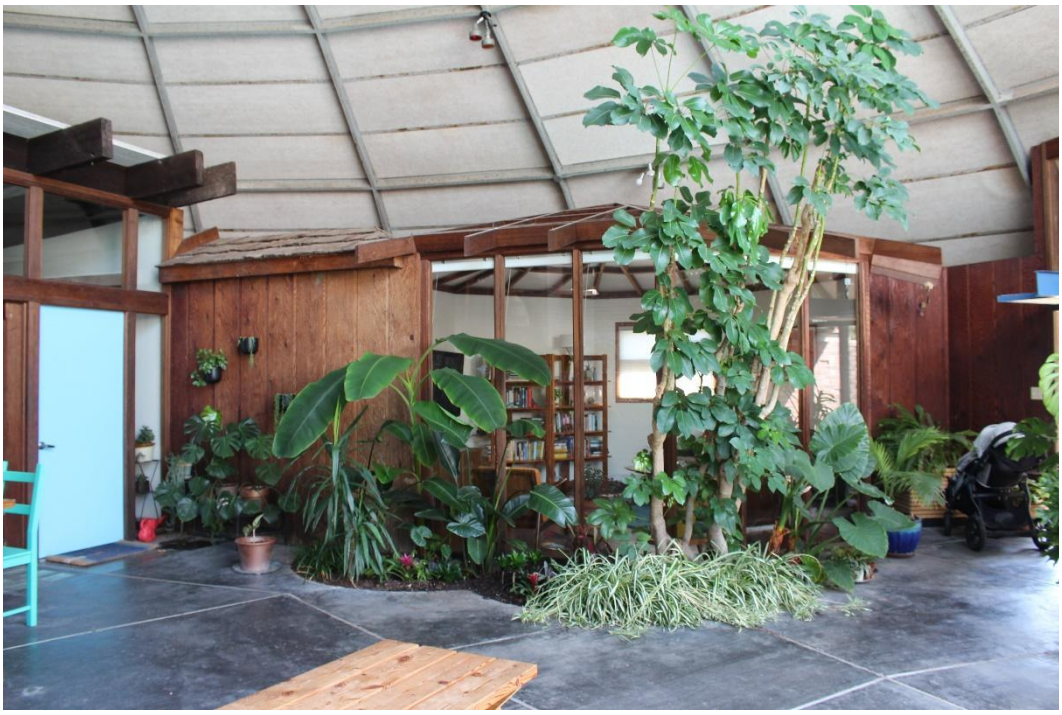


Photo 11

Photo 12

Photo 13

Photo 14

Photo 15

Photo 16

Photo 17

Photo 18

Photo 19

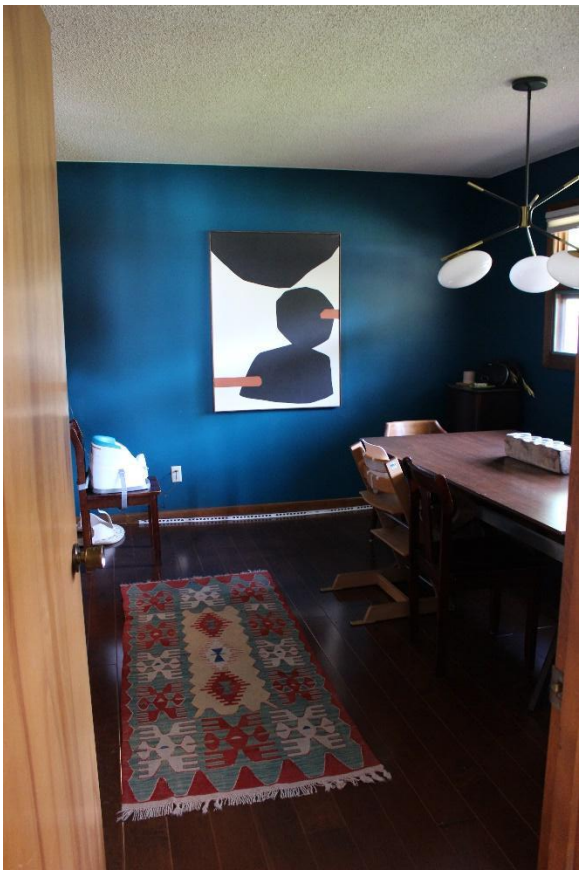


Photo 20

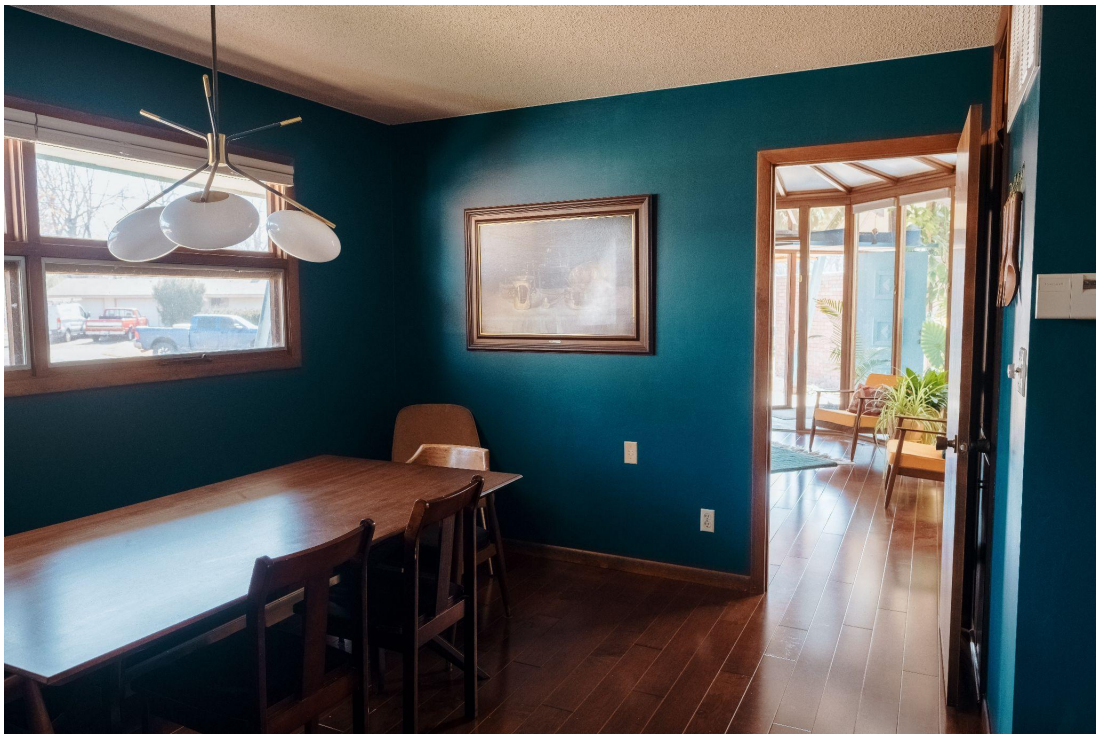


Photo 21

Photo 22

Photo 23

Photo 24

Photo 25

Photo 26

Photo 27

Photo 28

Photo 29

Photo 30

Photo 31

Photo 32

Photo 33

Photo 34

Photo 35

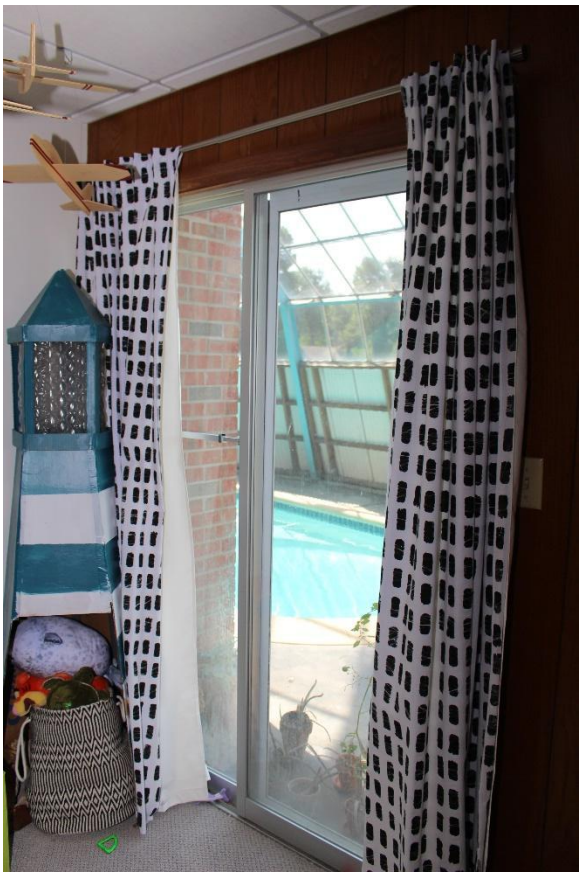


Photo 36

Photo 37

Photo 38

Photo 39

Photo 40

Photo 41