

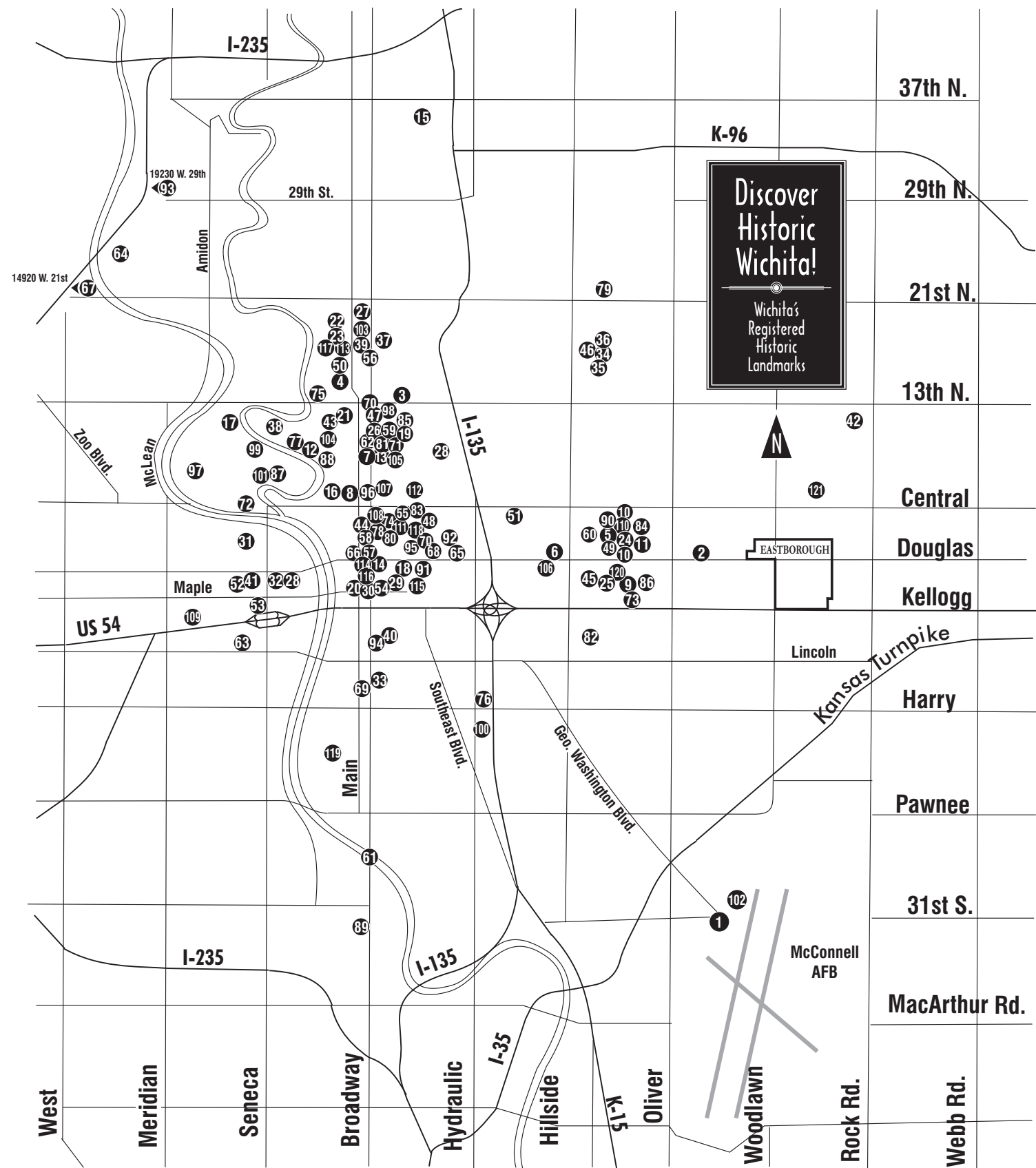
The background features a detailed illustration of historic Wichita architecture. On the left, a yellow building with a red-tiled roof and a bell tower is visible. On the right, a tall, ornate black street lamp stands prominently. The bottom of the image shows a multi-story brick building with arched windows and a corner entrance. The overall style is a blend of historical illustration and modern graphic design.

Discover Historic Wichita!

A Listing
of Wichita's
Registered
Historic
Landmarks &
Districts

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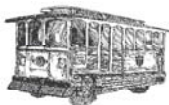
KEY:

- WRHP - WICHITA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
- RHKP - REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES
- NRHP - NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

For more information contact:
Historic Preservation Office
Metropolitan Area Planning Department
10th Floor-City Hall
455 N. Main
Wichita, Kansas 67202
(316) 268-4421
www.wichita.gov

Find out more about Wichita's history on
the Discover Historic Wichita! guided
trolley tour.

316-352-4809



INTRODUCTION

Discover Historic Wichita was first published in 1997. A second edition was printed in 2002 with a few minor changes. Since that printing, Wichita property owners have expressed a growing interest in listing their properties in the Register of Historic Kansas Places (RHKP) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and many have been added. Also, a commercial area, the Warehouse and Jobbers District, was listed in 2003 and Wichita's four historic districts were listed in the RHKP and NRHP in 2004. In this latest edition additional research was conducted to ensure accuracy.

The brochure is organized alphabetically by the name of the structure. The entries are also numbered to correspond with locations on the map found at the front of the brochure.

An online publication of the *Discover Historic Wichita* brochure is updated as properties and/or historic districts are added to Wichita's inventory of listed properties. The current version is on the Historic Preservation Office website at <http://www.wichita.gov/Residents/History/>.

Biographical notes of relevant architects have been added to this brochure. Wichita's periods of economic boom and bust brought these professionals to town to take advantage of building surges. These itinerant architects would practice in Wichita for the period of the boom and then move on to other states following the cycles of economic prosperity. Proudfoot and Bird are most notable of Wichita's itinerant architects.

If you are interested in learning the history of your property, you may contact the Historic Preservation Office at 316-268-4421. Other resources include the Local History Section of the Wichita Public Library, Wichita State University Libraries' Department of Special Collections, and historic photos of Wichita may be seen at <http://www.wichitaphotos.org>

Please respect the privacy of our historic property owners. With a few exceptions, the historic properties listed are privately owned and not open to the public. Three of the listed properties are museums. The Allen House has guided tours by appointment only. Old City Hall is the Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum and is open to the public Tuesday – Sunday. Calvary Baptist Church is home to the Kansas African American Museum and is open to the public Tuesday – Friday and Sunday.

Read more about each property listed on the Kansas and/or National Registers online at http://www.kshs.org/resource/national_register/index.php

Wichita Historic Landmarks and Districts



1 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, MUNICIPAL AIRPORT 3350 S. George Washington Blvd.

Construction of the Art Deco building began in 1929 and was completed in 1934 with the infusion of federal funds through New Deal relief programs. The facility provided municipal air service to Wichita until Mid-Continent Airport was constructed in 1951. The building and its grounds were then sold to the federal government. Special features include the stone panels on the front façade and the 37-foot cast Carthalite mural designed by L.W. Clapp (1898-1964). The mural depicts Charles Lindbergh's arrival at the coast of Ireland after crossing the Atlantic in 1927. The building is now home to the Kansas Aviation Museum. (RHKP, NRHP)

2 FRANK J. AND HARVEY J. ABLAH HOUSE 102-04 N. Pincrest

The Ablah House is a two-story, Art Moderne residence with a flat roof and two intersecting units on a modified L-plan. The walls are clad with variegated brick on the ground floor and smooth stucco on the upper façade. Round porthole windows at the entrance accent the flowing lines of the structure. The family tradition of



working together and living together is the most distinguishing factor in the rationale behind the architecture of the two-family house at 102-104 N. Pinecrest. The physical design of the residence epitomizes the close-knit family that lived and worked together in Wichita for over 90 years. To date, less than ten residential structures in the Art Moderne style have been identified in Wichita. Such scarcity makes this house unique. (RHKP, NRHP)



3 ADELINE APARTMENTS 1403 N. Emporia

The Adeline Apartment Building located at 1403 N. Emporia on the corner of 13th and Emporia, was designed by the Wichita builder Thomas C. Naylor. A former resident of Illinois, Naylor was active in Wichita from 1918-1926. The Adeline Apartment Building is an excellent example of the garden style apartments that were built in Wichita

during the boom years from 1915 through 1930. Typical features of garden style apartments are size of the building: no more than three stories tall, 18 to 26 apartment units and a landscape component. The Adeline Apartments were located one block east of the Wichita trolley route which connected the neighborhood to the downtown commercial district, the University and College Hill on the east side and the mills and other industrial concerns on the north side of town. (RHKP, NRHP)

4

ALEY HOUSE
1505 N.
Fairview

Built in 1889, the Aley House is one of the finest examples of Queen Anne architecture in Wichita. The three-story home was originally built for J. H. Aley, a Civil War veteran, Wichita merchant and civic leader. Built on a limestone foundation, the house features stained glass windows, a corner tower, fish-scale shingles, and a recessed balcony. (WRHP, Park Place/Fairview NR Historic District)



5

HENRY J. ALLEN HOUSE
255 N. ROOSEVELT

At the urging of Elsie N. Allen, wife of Kansas Governor, U.S. Senator, and newspaper owner Henry J. Allen, Frank Lloyd Wright (1869-1959) was commissioned to design the couple's College Hill residence and garden house. The design process began in 1915 and the house was occupied by early 1918. Constructed of buff brick with Carthage limestone trim and French tile roof, it is the last of Wright's Prairie residences. This style



emphasized simplicity and clean outline. It utilized wide masonry masses and low horizontal lines that blended with the flat landscape. Wright also designed the Allens' furniture in collaboration with George M. Niedecken, some of which is on display in the house. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



6 ALLEN'S MARKET **2936 E. Douglas**

Allen's Market was designed by Wichita architect Glen H. Thomas (1889-1962) and constructed in 1930 by Henrion Improvement Company. Its Art Deco design is highlighted with colored Carthalite, an artificial ornamental stone created by the Cement Stone & Supply Company of Wichita, Kansas. Carthalite was a very inexpensive substitute for cut stone and was a competitor of terra cotta. A flexible material, it was ideal for garden furniture, and it was easily adapted to any architectural style. (RHKP, NRHP)

7



AMIDON HOUSE 1005 N. MARKET

This three-story Queen Anne style house with its gabled roof, turned porch supports, and stone label lintels was constructed in 1887 and purchased by Samuel B. Amidon in 1896. The pressed brick construction with narrow mortar joints is considered unusual for its time. The house has dentilled cornices, two-story bays, and a wrap-around porch with elliptical arches between the porch supports. Colonel Amidon, considered “the greatest attorney in the Middle West” by the *Wichita Eagle*, was a national leader in the Democratic Party and a personal friend of Woodrow Wilson. (WRHP)

8

ARKANSAS VALLEY LODGE 615 N. Main

This two-story, red brick hall was the home of the Arkansas Valley Lodge # 21, F. & A.M. of the Prince Hall Masons. The lodge was chartered in 1885 and by 1910 it registered 100 members and was in need of a new meeting place. They purchased land at that time and built the present structure. Originally a three-story building, the third floor was removed after damage from a storm in 1947. It is one of the few remaining commercial buildings from Wichita’s original African American business district and served the community



through the years as a social center for banquets, dancing, and meetings. Although the building reputedly was designed by Josiah Walker, a local African American man, there is no evidence to support the claim. A man named Isenhart was the general contractor and several of the lodge brothers sublet contracts. In 2003 Sedgwick County renovated the structure and built a one-story addition on the north side. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



9 **AVIARY** 330 Circle Drive

Constructed by George Bird (1854-1953), from the architectural firm of Proudfoot and Bird, the residence was completed in 1887. Calling his home The Aviary, Bird designed the structure with

a mixture of Queen Anne and Richardsonian Romanesque elements. A carved stone tablet is integrated into the chimney masonry. This cartouche, inscribed with the name Aviary, is a Proudfoot and Bird trademark. (WRHP)



10 BELMONT ARCHES Central and Douglas at Belmont

With their welcoming light fixtures, the Belmont Arches represent technological advancement in the electrification of residential neighborhoods as an extension of the “White Way” projects that were developing in commercial districts. They adapt the American interpretation of Classical Revival architecture using limestone Tuscan piers and wrought iron arches to create a triumphal entryway into the most prestigious neighborhood of 1920s Wichita. The Belmont Arches were designed by Wichita architect Ellis H. Charles and constructed by prominent builder George H. Siedhoff in 1925. The Belmont Arches identified this streetscape as a high quality residential neighborhood that retains prestige yet today. (RHKP, NRHP)

11 FRANK E. BLASER HOUSE 136 N. Crestway

This Spanish Colonial Revival residence is located in Wichita’s College Hill neighborhood and was built by longtime Wichita contractor Frank E. Blaser in 1929. This house typifies Spanish Re-



vivalism so well that it is included in Virginia and Lee McAlester's book *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Characteristics of the style found on the Blaser House include an asymmetrical and stucco-finished exterior; multi-level side-gable roof with clay tiles; arched doorways; metal casement windows with scattered iron grillwork on the windows. The house features an attached garage on the east elevation. (RHKP, NRHP)



12 BOND/SULLIVAN HOUSE 936 Back Bay

Built in 1929, this unique Spanish Colonial Revival bungalow was designed by architect and contractor Sherman G. Bond (1867-1958) as his personal residence. He and his wife lived in it until 1942 when they sold it to Odom F. Sullivan, a business owner who established a large chain of movie theaters in Wichita. Sullivan, who also

served as Mayor of Wichita in 1942-1943, lived in the house until his death in 1981. It is one of a very few Spanish Colonial Revival bungalows in Wichita. (RHKP, NRHP).



13 BOWERS HOUSE
1004 N. Market

This American Foursquare house was built in 1906 for Dr. Charles E. Bowers, a noted physician who introduced the use of x-rays for medical treatment in Wichita. The two-story, tan brick structure has a raised basement, of which the exterior walls are red brick and are separated from the upper stories by a cast concrete stringcourse. This brick house is unique in the Midtown neighborhood among the wood frame houses typical of that era. (RHKP, NRHP)

14 BROWN BUILDING
105 S. Broadway

The Brown Building was designed by Schmidt, Boucher and Overend in 1927 and was built by George Siedhoff Construction Company. The building was originally six stories tall but designed to support five additional floors, which were added in 1928 to meet demand for more commercial space. The red brick building is trimmed with

Carthage and Bedford limestone and features a two-story arched entrance. Note the Ionic columns located near the top of the building. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



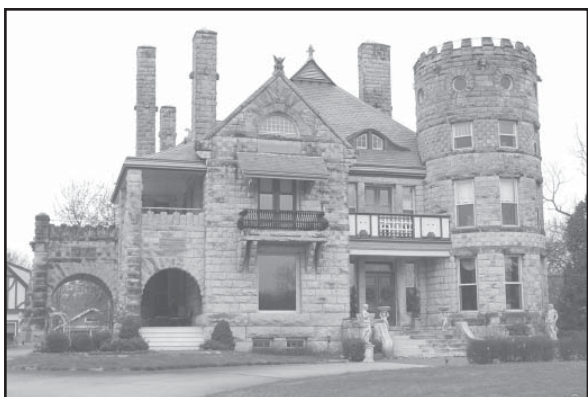
15 BURTON STOCK CAR BUILDING #9 801 E. 37th Street North

The Burton Stock Car building is a one-story, ten-bay, saw-tooth roofed structure located in the middle of an industrial complex. The building is historically significant for its use by several important local and national companies including the first occupant, the Burton Stock Car Company in 1887. Other tenants included the Jones Automobile Company (1915), Cessna Aircraft Company (1916), Stearman Aircraft Company (1929), and Coleman Company (1947). (RHKP)



16 CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH 601 Water

Local legend attributes the design of the Calvary Baptist Church to Josiah Walker. However, no provenance substantiates this. A building permit issued to architect U.G. Charles (1865-1947) in 1917 provides documentation that, in fact, Charles probably designed the structure. A 1916 newspaper article indicates that architects Crowell and Van Meter also drew plans for the church, which apparently were not used. Built in 1917-1920, it is regarded as one of only a few surviving structures of Wichita's early African American community. The two-story, red brick church features a large east facade portico with four Doric columns. The design is based on an Akron plan of church architecture in which the interior is wider than it is long and seating for the congregation is arranged in a half-circle around a raised platform. The nave features a raked floor, descending moderately from the entrance to the platform. Small meeting rooms for Sunday School classes adjoin the main auditorium, separated by moveable partitions that could be opened to allow the classes to participate in portions of the religious service. The church currently houses the Kansas African American Museum. (RHKP, NRHP)



17 **B.H. CAMPBELL HOUSE**
1155 North River Blvd.

Campbell Castle, designed by architect Alfred Gould (dates unknown) was built in 1888 for cattleman Burton Harvey Campbell during the building boom of the 1880s. It is one of two castle style homes that Gould designed at that time. The nearby J.O. Davidson home was demolished in 1962. The original interior woodwork features a variety of woods, including walnut, mahogany, and cherry. The home contains eight original fireplaces. Constructed of rusticated limestone blocks, the structure features a three-story castellated tower with carved stone gargoyles. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)

18 **CAREY HOUSE (EATON HOTEL)**
525 E. Douglas

John B. Carey, a Wichita mayor and businessman, built the Carey House in 1886-1887. The five-story, brick Second Empire style hotel has cut stone trim throughout the facade. Second Empire features include dormers in the Mansard roof, a tower, and minimal eave overhang. The east and north entrances have two-story, semicircular arched openings with cut stone surrounds. The northeast corner of the building features a projecting square tower extending the full building height



and terminating in a truncated pyramidal roof with gabled dormers on the north and east sides. On December 27, 1900 Carry Nation brought her temperance campaign to the elegant hotel bar, throwing billiard balls against the mirror and damaging John Noble's painting of "Cleopatra at the Bath." In 1905 a west wing was added and the lobby and mezzanine areas were remodeled, removing the building's original bar. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP, East Douglas Avenue NR Historic District)



19 **CARLISLE HOUSE**
1215 N. Emporia

The architectural firm of Terry and Dumont designed this house for W. K. Carlisle, a Wichita attorney. Built in 1886 during the Victorian era,

the home borrows details and influences from the Stick and Queen Anne architectural styles. The two-and-one-half-story house features horizontal bands, steeply pitched cross gables, and overhanging eaves. In 1977 an extensive community effort saved the Carlisle House from demolition. (WRHP, Topeka/Emporia NR Historic District)



20

CARNEGIE LIBRARY 220 S. Main

The Carnegie Library was constructed in 1914 with the aid of a \$75,000 gift from Andrew Carnegie and designed by local architect A.A. Crowell (1865-1924). The Wichita City Library moved from its quarters in the City Hall building to the new Beaux Arts style structure in 1915. Distinguishing features include walls of dressed Bedford limestone, a scroll modillion cornice and label hood lintels. The recessed arched entrance is emphasized by the keystone lion's head design and supported by paired Ionic columns. The central bay also features a convex hipped roof of green tile topped by a lantern. The building served as the city library until 1967. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)

21

CHAPMAN/NOBLE HOUSE 1230 N. Waco

The Chapman-Noble House was built in 1890 by George B. Chapman, a local merchant and partner in the Chapman & Walker Dry Goods store. In 1897, Jane and Isobel Noble purchased



the home. The sisters became prominent Wichitans, known for their many civic, educational, and social contributions to the city. The two-and-one-half-story residence with hipped roof is a fine example of Queen Anne architecture. The compact mass of the structure is distinguished by a hexagonal corner tower and wrap-around porch. Turned porch supports and decorative fretwork complement the open stonework of the foundation. John Noble, an internationally known Wichita artist, frequently visited his cousins in their home. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)

22 L. W. CLAPP HOUSE 1847 Wellington Place

Lewis W. Clapp, businessman, civic leader, one-time mayor, and developer of the city's park system built his home in 1887. It was the first house constructed in the area known as Clapp Compound. Designed in the Queen Anne style by architects Terry and Hayward, the three-story home features varied surfaces and multiple porches, Doric porch columns, a slate roof, boxed eaves, dentilled cornice trim and cornice brackets. Extensive remodeling in 1907 included moving the main entrance of the house to its present corner position and installation of a carved front door designed by Mr. Clapp. The house is listed in the historic regis-



ters under the name “Wellington Place”. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP, Park Place/Fairview NR Historic District)



23 **MARC CLAPP HOUSE** 1817 Wellington Place

This two-story, stucco house designed by C.W. Terry (1847-1931) is an excellent example of Italian Renaissance architecture. The home, located in the Clapp Compound, was built in 1913 for Wichita financier Marc C. Clapp, son of L.W. Clapp. Features of the home include a tiled roof, massive paired cornice brackets, pedimented portico with dentil frieze flanked by Ionic pilasters, matching south side sun porch and north side porte-cochere. (WRHP, Park Place/Fairview NR Historic District)



24 RDW CLAPP HOUSE 320 N. Belmont

This residence was built for Robert D.W. Clapp, an officer of Clapp Mortgage Company and son of L. W. Clapp. The house is a significant example of Tudor Revival architecture. Carl P. Dumbolton (1901-1990), who worked for Lorentz Schmidt and Company from 1922 -1923, modeled the house after England's Sheffield Manor. RDW Clapp referred to his house as Clapp Manor. Constructed in 1923 at a cost of \$150,000, the three-story U-shaped residence boasts an 800-square-foot two-story great hall. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



25 COLLEGE HILL PARK BATHHOUSE 304 Circle Drive

This W.P.A.-funded structure was designed by Edward Forsblom (1875 - 1961) and built in 1937. The College Hill Bathhouse is a good ex-

ample of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The distinctive characteristics of the style include a low-pitched roof with virtually no overhang, a red tile roof covering, an arcade supported by columns, molded capitals, arched window openings, grills on windows, and an enriched door surround. The fenestration lintels and arcade arches are demarcated with radiating arched voussoirs of vertical brick stretchers. (RHKP, NRHP)



26 COMLEY HOUSE 1137 N. Broadway

This Queen Anne house was built ca. 1890 for Henry Comley, a Wichita lumber baron. The two-and-one-half-story frame house has ornate leaded glass and a stained glass window stairway. The home also features a wrap-around porch with a wide gazebo-end porch and paired Doric columns. The house boasts leaded and beveled sidelights, a sizeable stained glass window, fish scale shingled bays, and elaborate interior fretwork. The 1100 block of Lawrence (Broadway) Avenue became known as Lumberman's Row due to the many fine homes erected there by local lumber merchants. The Comley and Parks/Houston houses are the only survivors of that notable group. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



27 CUBBON/JACQUES HOUSE
1955 N. Market

Built in 1888 in the Queen Anne style with a wrap-around porch that incorporates a turret roof, the Cubbon/Jacques House was originally located on North Fairmount. In 1900 businessman and Wichita police chief George T. Cubbon purchased the house and moved it with mules to its present location. Local history records suggest that it was Cubbon who ordered the arrest of Carry Nation on December 27, 1900. The home was the residence of the Clerk of the District Court, A. E. Jacques, from 1932-1945. (WRHP)

28 DUNBAR THEATRE
1007 N. Cleveland

The Dunbar Theatre is a focal point of Wichita's African-American McAdams neighborhood. Its history is inextricably tied to the history of the McAdams neighborhood, a traditionally black neighborhood northeast of downtown Wichita. At the time the Dunbar Theatre was constructed in 1941, African Americans made up approximately 5% of Wichita's population. During World War II and the Cold War, Wichita's growing aircraft industry drew thousands of new residents. The African-American population alone jumped from 5600 in 1940 to 8000 in 1950. Black families were



drawn to Wichita not only because of employment opportunities, but also because the city had an established African-American community, centered in the McAdams neighborhood. (KRHP, NRHP)



29 **EAGLES LODGE #132** **200 S. Emporia**

The Eagle's Lodge, built in 1916 with a 1921 addition, is an example of the Beaux Arts Style of architecture. Named for the famous French Ecole des Beaux Arts, the style took its cues from classical architecture as well as French and Italian Renaissance design. The style proliferated between 1890 and 1920. Architects generally applied the style to free-standing public buildings, such as city halls and county courthouses, and to financial institutions, including early twentieth-century banks. Unlike the Eagle's Lodge, most examples are symmetrical in massing. The quintessential

Beaux Arts features include masonry construction, flat roof, pedimented entablature, regularly spaced pilasters, quoining, brackets, and large arch-topped window openings with fanlights. (RHKP, NRHP)



30 ELLIS-SINGLETON BUILDING 221 S. Broadway

The Ellis-Singleton building, designed in 1929, is a local interpretation of the Art Deco style. The brick and terra cotta façade is clearly influenced by 1920s skyscraper designs and the availability of decorative materials. The Ellis-Singleton building's smooth lines and application of low relief ornament place it clearly within the Art Deco style, popular for American skyscrapers in the late 1920s and the 1930s. The arched entrances at ground level and the impression of side pavilions add a Mediterranean flavor to the eight-story building. The building was designed by the firm of Schmidt, Boucher and Overend. (RHKP, NRHP)

31 ENOCH DODGE HOUSE 1406 W. Second

Enoch Dodge, one of the first two settlers in the Delano Township and a principal developer in the 1880s, erected this house in 1887. The details

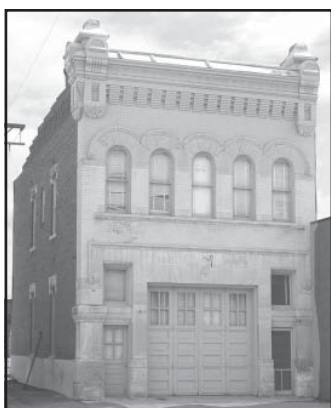


of the Queen Anne style house include curved brackets, sunburst designs, and turned posts and balusters. The 2-story, 14-room home has a wrap-around front porch, bay windows, original stained glass and decorative knobs. The second floor features elaborate half-circle windows with sunburst patterns in the gables. Originally a farmstead, the house is now located in a neighborhood whose streets are Dodge, Elizabeth, Glenn, Martinson, and Fern, all of which were named for members of the Dodge family. (WRHP)

32

ENGINE HOUSE #4 120 S. Seneca

Engine House Number Four is the city's oldest fire station. The Romanesque Revival structure, built in 1889, remained in operation until 1950. It was replaced by a larger station built at 101 S. Martinson. The elaborate brick and pressed metal cornice is supported by a band of corbelled brickwork. (WRHP)





33

ENGINE HOUSE #6 1300 S. Broadway

The two-story concrete brick fire station, constructed in 1909, was the last station in Wichita to be converted from stable and horse-

drawn equipment to motorized vehicles. Built to serve as a front line firehouse for the south side of Wichita, the station was active until 1953, when a new Fire Station #6 was built at Santa Fe and Mt. Vernon. It was then used by the Wichita Fire Reserve until 1988 and is now the home of the Kansas Firefighter's Museum. Like Fire Station #4, the building is identified as Romanesque Revival, featuring second floor arched lintels and concrete sills. Note the prominent quoining pattern found on the building. (RHKP, NRHP)



34

FAIRMOUNT APARTMENTS 1702 N. Fairmount

Constructed in 1930, this purpose-built apartment building was designed to provide multi-

family housing in the Fairmount neighborhood immediately south of Wichita State University. Wichita contractor John I. Graham, who is known to have constructed three apartment buildings between 1928 and 1930, applied for a building permit to construct this building for an estimated cost of \$35,000. This conventional, low-rise apartment building exhibits the characteristics of the popular early 20th century Spanish Colonial Revival style. (RHKP, NRHP)



35

FAIRMOUNT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH 1657 N. Fairmount

Built in 1910, the Fairmount Congregational Church is a vernacular interpretation of the Richardsonian Romanesque Revival style using brick and wood shingles. The church was designed by William R. Stringfield, who also designed several other Wichita churches and two permanent structures at the original Wichita Zoo. The Richardsonian Romanesque Style is an adaptation by Henry Hobson Richardson (1836-1886) of the Romanesque style popularized by James Renwick (1818-1895). Typical of the style, the church has a steeply-pitched, cross-gabled roof with lower gable wings, and towers with flared eaves and round arched windows. (RHKP, NRHP)



36 FAIRMOUNT COTTAGE 1717 Fairmount

Fairmount Cottage is another Proudfoot and Bird home built in Wichita's construction heyday of the late 1880s. The two-and-one-half-story-cottage was built in 1888 for A. S. Parks, president of the Kansas Sash and Door Company. A combination of limestone, shingle siding, stained glass, Palladian windows, and closely spaced, turned porch supports characterize this Queen Anne style cottage with Richardsonian Romanesque influences. A full-width front porch extends across the front facade that projects to the north to form a porte-cochere. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)

37 FAIRVIEW APARTMENTS 206 E. 18th Street

Built in 1924, the Fairview Apartment building is located a few blocks south of Wichita's North End commercial and industrial district once dominated by meat packing plants, the Wichita Livestock Exchange and associated banking facilities. This conventional low-rise apartment building has 16 residential units on each of the first and second floors. The design of the Fairview Apartments reflects popular architectural trends in multi-family housing seen in Wichita and nationwide during



the 1920s. This building has a U-shaped plan and features buff brick walls with patterned brickwork at the cornice and a flat roof with a shaped parapet. The bracketed door hoods with exposed rafter tails and multi-light upper window sashes are vernacular elements of Craftsman architecture. (RHKP, NRHP)



38 FRESH AIR BABY CAMP **1229 W. 11th Street**

The Fresh Air Baby Camp represents a nationwide trend to raise social conscience about the role of bacteria and illness and improve health conditions for children. Wichita residents rallied to the cause of care for at-risk infants by paying for the construction of this permanent building. In 1926, when the new maternity ward at Wesley Hospital fulfilled the need, the building was turned over to the Girl Scouts, a national organization dedicated to the social well-being of young girls. It was re-named the Girl Scout Little House and housed their programs for the next 75 years. Ar-

chitect Lorentz Schmidt designed the building; it was built by the Siedhoff Construction Company. (RHKP, NRHP)



39

GELBACH HOUSE 1721 Park Place

Built in 1910 by George W. Gelbach, this two-and-one-half story Neoclassical structure features colossal Corinthian columns and a double gallery full-façade porch typical of this style in the United States from 1900 to 1920. The Corinthian capitals are made of cast terra cotta. Gelbach operated a neighborhood grocery store at 108 W. Sixteenth Street until 1915 when he moved to the College Hill Neighborhood. (RHKP, NRHP, Park Place/Fairview NR Historic District)

40

GRACE M.E. CHURCH 944 S. Topeka

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church (1910), now known as Grace United Methodist Church, is a two-story, Neoclassical Revival style religious structure. It was designed by prominent architect, C. W. Terry (1847-1931), and was completed at a cost of \$65,000.00. The overall dimensions of the original church building include a frontage of 92 ½



feet on Topeka Avenue and 102 ½ feet on Gilbert Street. The church's main construction materials are cherry red brick and Carthage limestone. In 1958, a two-story education wing was added to the north side of the church. (RHKP, NRHP)



41 BENJAMIN GULDNER HOUSE **1919 W. Douglas**

This transitional Free Classic Queen Anne residence was built in 1910 using architectural drawings produced by G.W. Ashby (1860-1933) of the Radford Architectural Company of Chicago and ordered through the Caldwell Hoffman Lumber Company in Delano. The lumber for the house was milled at Western Planing Company in

Wichita. The Radford Company produced catalogues and trade publications from 1903 through 1926. A primary feature of the Guldner House is its one-story, wrap-around porch supported by Ionic fluted square pillars. This property is the only documented Radford Company-designed residence in Kansas at this time. (RHKP, NRHP)

42

HANDS OF GOD AND MAN 13th and Broadmoor

The cast concrete relief sculpture was erected in 1954 at 6909 E. Kellogg, the former site of the Reformation Lutheran Church.

Standing 32-feet-tall, 16-feet-wide, and 2-feet-thick, the sculpture is presently located at 13th and Broadmoor on the grounds of the new Reformation Lutheran Church. It serves as the centerpiece of a meditation garden. The sculpture was designed by internationally known Kansas sculptor Bernard “Poco” Frazier (1906-1976), who created several other sculpture pieces found in Wichita. Most notable are the “Hunter and Bison” inside the Wichita City Hall and the mosaic “Be Still and Know That I Am God” found on the main facade of the First United Methodist Church in downtown Wichita. (WRHP)



43

HARDING HOUSE 1231 N. Waco

The Harding House, built ca. 1890, is an excellent example of Queen Anne architecture, complete with exterior and interior woodwork unique



to the 1880-1898 period. The home was part of the redevelopment of Wichita after the economic bust of 1889. The second floor balcony and first floor porches feature extensive Eastlake trim and spindle work. It has a prominent corner tower. The house was built for Russell Harding, a railroad superintendent. In 1896, it was occupied by M. L. Garver, an early civic leader and founder of the Wichita Children's Home. (WRHP)



44 HAYFORD BUILDINGS 255 N. Market and 115-127 E. Second

These two-story commercial structures are located one block east of the Occidental Hotel. The larger, west building was constructed of rusticated concrete block in 1907 and the smaller, east brick building was added ca.1910. Both struc-

tures feature wood storefronts, metal cornices and original skylights. The two separate structures are joined by a small connector that is clad in brick to match the east building. (RHKP, NRHP)



45

HILLSIDE COTTAGE 303 Circle Drive

Willis Proudfoot (1860-1928) selected this yet-undeveloped location to build his personal residence. He designed the Colonial Revival cottage with an English gambrel roof, an elliptical gable window, a 15-foot-tall colored glass window lighting the interior stairwell, and a circular entrance porch supported by Doric columns. The basement and first floor walls are built of native limestone. A cartouche inscribed Hillside Cottage is located beneath the colored glass window on the north elevation. Proudfoot's business partner, George Bird, designed and built his own residence, The Aviary, nearby. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)

46

HOLYOKE COTTAGE 1704 N. Holyoke

This Queen Anne home was built in 1888 for Reverend J. H. Parker, a Congregational Church minister who helped found Fairmount College (now Wichita State University). From 1897 to



1918 the house served as the women's dormitory for Fairmount College which was promoted as the "Holyoke of the West". The home features a wrap-around porch and corner turret. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



47

HYPATIA HOUSE 1215 N. Broadway

The Hypatia House was designed by architect Ulysses Grant Charles (1865-1947) ca. 1903, for G. T. Walker, manager of the L. C. Jackson Coal Company. It is an excellent example of Dutch Colonial Revival architecture with a front Dutch gambrel roof. The two-and-one-half-story brick house features a front facade wrap-around porch, Tuscan columns, north side porte-cochere, wide eave overhangs and clay tile roof. The structure contains numerous examples of leaded and

stained glass windows. Hypatia Club, founded in 1886 by Mary Elizabeth Lease as a women's organization, owned the house from 1934 to 2001. It is once again a private residence. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



48

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER BUILDING 355 N. Rock Island

In 1902, several manufacturers of agricultural equipment consolidated to form the International Harvester Company headquartered in Chicago. Once consolidated, the company expanded throughout the Midwest to provide showrooms and retail stores rather than relying solely on catalog sales. The Wichita building, constructed in 1910, is typical of manufacturing/warehousing design of the period having plain brick walls and modest ornamentation. (RHKP, NRHP)

49

C.M. JACKMAN HOUSE 158 N. Roosevelt

This Spanish Eclectic house was built in 1924 for C.M. Jackman, President of the Kansas Milling Company. Lorenz Schmidt (1884-1952) designed this residence in the Spanish Eclectic style, which was popular in the 1920s. George Siedhoff (1878-1966), prominent Wichita contractor, built the house. The house was built in a “U” shape with



the wings serving as bedroom quarters. The house is stucco with Spanish tile roof and wood windows. It had a three-car garage on the south side of the west wing, which was converted to living space sometime in the 1980s. (RHKP, NRHP)



50 JENKINS COTTAGE 1704 N. Fairview

Built in 1894 for G. W. Jenkins, this Vernacular Queen Anne cottage is an excellent example of a typical modest home at the turn of the century. Vernacular styles are represented in structures that are built without being designed by formally trained architects. This cottage has ornate gingerbread trim, sunburst detailing on its gabled pediments, porch brackets and turned posts. (WRHP, Park Place/Fairview NR Historic District)



51 **JOHNSON DRUG STORE**
2329 E. Central

Although he was not an architect, businessman Gilbert Johnson is credited for the design of this Art Deco structure in 1930 with assistance from masonry fabricator Benjamin Krehbiel and builder Charles Waldon. The structure is known for its decorative exterior that features Carthalite concrete and glazed ceramic tiles in geometric Native American symbols. The multi-unit building originally housed a grocery store, a barbershop, a wallpaper store, and Johnson's Drug Store. From 1938 to 1968 John Callender, a pharmacist for Johnson, operated the corner business as Callender Drug. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



52 **JOHNSON COTTAGE**
133 S. Charles

Johnson Cottage was designed by noted architects Proudfoot and Bird. Gus Johnson, a stonemason, built the cottage in 1887 for himself.

Johnson, who was employed by Proudfoot and Bird, completed the stonework on many of Wichita's finest commercial structures. The side gable cottage is constructed of rusticated limestone with wood shingles in the gable ends and a gable dormer with a bay window. A rose and acorn cartouche in the chimney wall displays the 1887 construction date. (WRHP)



53

KANSAS MASONIC HOME 401 S. Seneca

Robert E. Lawrence preempted the land where the Masonic Home now stands and in 1885 built a home on the corner of Seneca and Maple. In 1896, the Masonic Order and the Order of the Eastern Star purchased the estate and used it as a retirement home for members until a fire destroyed the building in 1916. In 1917, a new facility was constructed, designed by Edward Tilton (1861-1933) in the Mission Revival style. Completed in 1921, the buildings were known for their white stucco walls and red tile roofs. In recent years, the majority of the complex's east side buildings were razed. (WRHP)

54

KAUFMAN BUILDING 210-212-214 S. Broadway

The Kaufman Building is a T-shaped, two-part commercial block completed in 1924 from plans by the nationally-known architecture firm Eberson and Weaver. The four-story building is



reinforced concrete construction with concrete frame and floors, a brick façade and brick curtain walls on the side and rear elevations. The building is nine bays wide. The storefront was rebuilt in 2006. (RHKP)



55 KEEP KLEAN BUILDING 800 E. 3rd

The exterior of the Keep Klean Building, built in 1929, represents the early twentieth-century Commercial Style. This style is most often seen in downtown commercial buildings from the 1910s and 1920s. Unlike their nineteenth-century predecessors, these buildings feature simple lines, without applied or projecting decorative elements such as elaborate cornices. These buildings had an emphasis on fire-resistance with fire-proof

materials such as reinforced concrete, brick and steel. In addition to their clean lines, Commercial Style buildings are defined by a number of exterior features such as parapets capped with squared-off stone or concrete, rough brick with raked mortar joints, and double-hung windows with square upper and lower sashes – in contrast to the tall, narrow windows seen in late-nineteenth-century commercial buildings. The Keep Klean Building is an L-shaped building. The building's principal exterior material is hard-fired multi-earth-tone rough bricks with recessed mortar joints. Horizontal limestone bands delineate the buildings levels. Limestone decorative geometric shapes provide limited detail. (RHKP, NRHP)



56

EDWARD M. KELLY HOUSE
1711 N. Market

Edward M. Kelly purchased this house in 1914. Kelly was a prominent Wichita grain merchant and served as treasurer of the Wichita Board of Trade for ten years. Built in 1910, the house is an example of Neoclassical architecture with Greek Revival details such as colossal fluted Ionic columns, a speaker's gallery, and fluted pilasters on the corners of the structure. (RHKP, NRHP)



57

KRESS BUILDING 224 E. Douglas

George E. Mackay (dates unknown), architect for the S.H. Kress Company, designed the Wichita store building; W.H. Bowen constructed it in 1929. The Gothic Revival five-story building required more than 800 tons of steel, making it the largest steel building in Kansas at the time. The quatrefoil stone ornaments in the horizontal banding, the arched window groupings on the top floor, and the polychrome terra cotta cornice make this an outstanding edifice. S. H. Kress Company constructed this innovation in “dime store” design to determine whether elegant architecture would attract customers and encourage sales. The building with its Gothic terra cotta ornamentation accomplished its intended purpose and a variation of the design was constructed in Dallas. Realizing the success of this strategy, Kress continued to create elegant structures to house their retail stores. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)

58

LASSEN HOTEL 155 N. Market

Originally developed as the Travelers Hotel, the name was changed during the planning stage to honor Henry Lassen, owner of a local



milling company, who purchased a major share of stock. The Columbus, Ohio architectural firm of Richards, McCarty and Bulford designed the eleven-story building, which has an exterior of red brick with segmented balustered parapets and a treatment of ornate decoration at the tenth floor of terra cotta arches and window trim. The top floor windows of the hotel were originally leaded and stained glass. A two-story lobby with marble floors marked the entrance into the hotel. The hotel opened its doors on New Years Eve, 1918. The hotel was rehabilitated into an office building in the 1980s. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)

59 GOVERNOR L.D. LEWELLING HOUSE 1245 N. Broadway

Built in 1893, Lorenzo D. Lewelling and his family lived in this Wichita house during his brief tenure as the Governor of Kansas. He was the Populist Party gubernatorial candidate for the 1892 election and was inaugurated as governor in January 1893. Lewelling presided over the “legislative war of 1893” between the Republicans and Populists over leadership of the House that culminated in a Kansas Supreme Court ruling in favor of the Republicans. He was not re-elected governor in 1894. This two-and-one-half-story wood-frame



house features a foursquare form with a mix of Colonial Revival, Queen Anne and Shingle styles. (RHKP, NRHP)



60 SENATOR CHESTER LONG HOUSE 3401 East Second

Wichita investor Hardy Solomon built this 1887 farmhouse in what was then a rural area east of Wichita. By the time Senator Chester I. Long purchased it in 1911, the area had become the fashionable College Hill neighborhood of the city. The large, three-story frame house was modified in 1912 and again in the 1930s to its present appearance with a gallery of two-story Doric piers. The ample rooms were often open for the social and political gatherings of the prominent family. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)

**61**

JOHN MACK BRIDGE **2700 S. Broadway**

Opened in July 1931, Wichita's southern gateway is reportedly the longest remaining rainbow truss bridge designed by James Barney Marsh (1854-1936). The 800-foot span of reinforced concrete consists of eight tied arches and is nationally acknowledged and locally revered for its aesthetic and historic significance. The bridge was named for John Mack of Newton, a member of the Kansas State Highway Commission. Mack was known as "the father of good Kansas roads." In 1991, when the bridge was in danger of being demolished, a community effort was created to save and restore the bridge to its former splendor. The "Save the John Mack Bridge" campaign succeeded and in 1992 funds were allocated for restoration and the bridge was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. (RHKP, NRHP)

62

MARKET STREET COTTAGE **1144 N. Market**

The house is a Queen Anne Style cottage and Aesthetic (Eastlake) Period house design from the early to mid 1800s. It has an L-shaped porch, multiple gables, fish-scale and horizontal siding, carved barge boards, carved brackets in the window bay corners, carved panels under windows, rectangular, arched, and peaked windows. Interior has original radiator system, a pair of French doors, two sets of pocket doors, ornate fireplace surround



with original gas insert, ornate brass door hardware, and original light fixtures. The arched and peaked multi-paned windows are pocket sashes that slide up into the walls. (RHKP, NRHP)



63

MCCORMICK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **855 S. Martinson**

The McCormick Elementary School building is the only remaining Wichita public school designed by architects Proudfoot and Bird. Constructed in 1889-1890, the original four-room building was designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. In 1910 an addition to the school doubled the size of the quarried limestone struc-



64 **ELIZABETH A. MCLEAN RESIDENCE**
2359 N. McLean Blvd.

This bi-level Ranch Style house was designed by architect Glenn Benedick and built in 1956. The exterior material of the house is Etowa pink marble quarried in Tate, Georgia. Reportedly, a new method using a guillotine device had been developed to cut stone more precisely and quickly. The supplier convinced Elizabeth to use the pink marble instead of brick and allow the company to use the house as a model for the new technique. Elizabeth A. McLean was the widow of Benjamin Drew McLean, son of Benjamin F. McLean a significant figure in the history of Wichita. (RHKP, NRHP)



65 **MENTHOLATUM BUILDING**
1300 E. Douglas

The Mentholatum Company Building is a one-story Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival build-

ing, constructed of reinforced concrete. The building's exterior is rendered in stucco and originally was painted white with mint green trim, the colors of the Mentholatum products. It is nominated for its association with A. A. Hyde, who founded the internationally known company. It is also significant for its association with the prominent Wichita architect, U. G. Charles and built by the Wurster Construction Company in 1908. (RHKP, NRHP)

66

MICHIGAN BUILDING 206 E. Douglas

The Michigan Building, erected in 1909, was built for \$60,000 by Wichita's first druggist, Oscar D. Barnes, and his son, Maurice P. Barnes, and remained in their family until 1972. The Barnes family played a significant role in Wichita's commercial history by developing downtown business blocks. Designed by Charles W. Terry, the building is a narrow structure of reinforced concrete, steel, and

terra cotta brick that stands six stories tall. It is significant for its historic presence in downtown Wichita's streetscape and as the home of several locally prominent music stores. Its physical presence contributes to the "canyon" of East Douglas Avenue, a busy downtown thoroughfare lined with towering structures. The music stores housed within the building – the Martin & Adams Music Com-



pany, The Adams-Bennett Music Company and the Bennett Music House – drew customers from Wichita and the surrounding region. (RHKP)



67 **MOHR BARN**
14920 W. 21st Street North

The balloon-frame wood barn built in 1913 is clad with vertical board and batten siding with faded red paint and white trim. The barn measures approximately 40 feet wide by 60 feet long with the main entrance on the north end of the building. The eave projection on the gable ends have exposed roof braces and carved verge boards. A white wood stringcourse separates the gable end from the lower façade and curves downward as it meets the corner of the barn and the eave. The wood used in the construction of the barn is dimensional lumber. The Mohr farmstead is a highly significant property relating to the history of Sedgwick County. The farm has remained in the same family for more than 100 years, passing through four generations. The property retains its original purpose as a working farm, contributing to its historical significance. The barn is an outstanding example of rural architecture and craftsmanship. (RHKP, NRHP)



68

MODERN CLEANERS BUILDING 904-06 E. Douglas

The Modern Cleaners building is an example of the modest, one-story commercial blocks that housed basic services in the early 20th century. It was constructed in 1917 by the J.C. Smith Hide Company, a support business to the local livestock industry. The structure is unique because it is one of the oldest surviving commercial buildings in Old Town. (WRHP, Warehouse and Jobbers NR Historic District)



69

MONROE/MAHAN HOUSE 1357 S. Broadway

Research indicates that Reverend J. M. Monroe built this Queen Anne style house in 1887 and it served as a parsonage for ten years. John P. Mahan purchased the home in 1897. Mahan owned the saloon in the Carey Hotel that became the object

of Carry Nation's infamous attack on "Demon Alcohol" in Wichita. Significant details include the hipped and multi-gabled roof and limestone foundation. The house is distinguished by its two-story bays on the north and south elevations. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



70 **MORTON-SIMMONS/KEEN
KUTTER BUILDING**
830 E. First

The Morton-Simmons (Keen Kutter) Building was constructed in 1905 by the St. Louis-based Morton-Simmons Hardware Company. The brick structure was built as a distribution center for the company's line of Keen Kutter products. With 80,000 square feet, the building was reported to have contained more wholesale floor space than any other building in Wichita. Designed by the St. Louis firm of Mauran, Russell and Garden, the building incorporates both Italianate and Romanesque features. The four-story, nine-bay building boasted an automatic sprinkler system that included a 20,000-gallon water tank located in the tower. (WRHP, Warehouse and Jobbers NR Historic District)

71 **MULLEN COURT**
1140-1150 N. Topeka Avenue

Built in 1949, the Mullen Court Apartments is an example of a multi-family residence built in



Wichita in the Moderne style. Its location in one of Wichita's older center city residential neighborhoods and its architectural style reflect the construction of new apartment buildings during this period to accommodate Wichita's rapidly growing population. J. B. Muller and J.C. Lamb erected the building for local apartment developer/manager Mrs. Eva Mercer Gilham. The buff brick walls, low horizontal form, glass block sidelights and horizontal muntins convey the building's Moderne styling. (RHKP, NRHP)



72 **MUNGER HOUSE**
Old Cowntown Museum
1871 Sim Park Drive

This one-and-one-half-story log structure is considered to be the first house in Wichita. It was constructed of square-hewn cottonwood logs by

Darius S. Munger, an early resident and founding father of the city. The house sits on a foundation of rubble stone with mortar consisting of clamshells, sand, water, and buffalo hair. Built in 1868, the log structure served as a hotel, post office, hall of justice and community center. The house was relocated in 1952 to the grounds of Old Cowtown Museum. (RHKP, NRHP)



73 NEWBERN/GORE HOUSE
400 S. Roosevelt

The Newbern-Gore house was built in 1927 and is a two-story American Foursquare with Craftsman and Prairie design elements and has an original detached garage. This two-story house is buff brick with a concrete foundation. It is three bays wide by three bays deep and has a low, hipped gable roof with composition shingles. The roofs on the house and garages were replaced in 1992. The brick is laid in a running bond stretcher pattern with a brick soldier course sill plate, rowlock windowsills and soldier course window lintels on the first floor. It has a deep eave overhang with beaded board soffits and block modillions. The house was built by Scott Brothers Construction Company. (RHKP, NRHP)



74

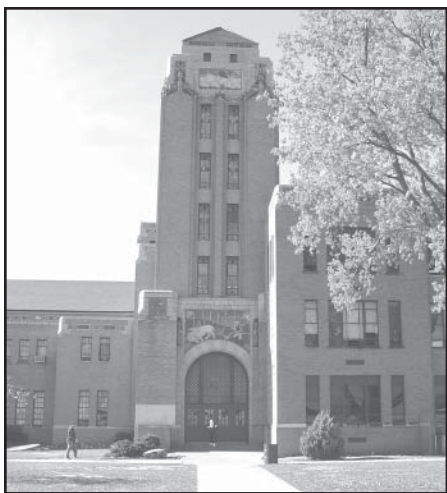
NOKOMIS AND NAVARRE APARTMENT BUILDINGS 420-426 N. Topeka

The Nokomis and Navarre apartment buildings survive as a matched pair, although construction was a year apart. The Nokomis was completed in 1924 and the Navarre in 1925. Minimally adorned, the three-story brick buildings have some craftsman elements and mirror each other in the placement of porches, windows, and other architectural details. Each building has a cartouche bearing its name. Wichita real estate developer Claude E. Neil and contractor John Denny partnered to build these handsome apartment buildings. (RHKP, NRHP)

75

NORTH HIGH SCHOOL 1437 N. Rochester MINISA BRIDGE – 13th Street at the Little Arkansas River

North High School was designed in 1929 by local architect Glen H. Thomas (1889-1962) with the assistance of his associates, in particular, Lawrence W. Byers (1905-1993). Built in the Thomas-coined “Prairie American” architectural style, the building is constructed of buff brick trimmed in polychrome terra cotta. Internationally known sculptor Bruce Moore created the bas-relief sculptures and decorative panels that adorn the exterior of the building. The multi-colored panels



incorporate designs of eagles, buffalo, and Native American motifs with scenes depicting the lives of the Native Americans and early settlers. (WRHP)

The
40-foot wide,
251-foot long
Minisa Bridge
over the Little
Arkansas River
at Thirteenth
Street was built
in 1932. Glen
H. Thomas de-



signed the bridge with ornamental elements that complement the iconographic sculpture used on North High School. It features Native American and buffalo images made of Carthalite, a mixture of crushed colored glass and colored concrete. Students at North High School chose the name for the bridge. The translation from a Native American word, “Red Water”, signifies sunset on the river. The name was taken from the title of a symphonic poem composed by Thurlow Lieurance (1878-1963), Dean of University of Wichita Music Department. (WRHP)



76 NORTH LINWOOD PARK 1802 E. Harry

Henry Schweiter, a Swiss immigrant, came to the United State in 1865 and made his way to Wichita by 1870. He obtained a quarter section of land that became known as Schweiter farm. In 1887, Henry and Caroline donated 40 acres of land to the City of Wichita to be maintained “solely as a public park.” Now only about 14 acres, this park contains the only known original section of Chisholm Creek remaining within the city. Threatened by public school expansion, the heirs of Henry Schweiter and over 3,000 residents petitioned the City to have the park listed in the Wichita Register of Historic Places. In September 2001, North Linwood Park was officially listed in the local register. (WRHP)

77 NORTH RIVERSIDE PARK COMFORT STATION 1029 N. Bitting

The comfort station was constructed as a Civil Works Administration project in 1934. The brick building exhibits the character-defining features of the Art Deco style, as evidenced by its simplified form and streamlined shape, stepped facade, iron grill in windows, ornamental detailing executed in the same material as the building, low relief geometrical and stylized floral motifs, and



polychromatic colors. The building is notable for its cast stone decorations. In addition to the foliage panels on the north and south elevations, on each side elevation are recessed brick panels featuring Carthalite Art Deco decorations. Carthalite was the trade name for a mixture of concrete mortar mixed with pigmentation and in this instance crushed colored glass. Here on the comfort station, the Carthalite panel uses blue, green, and red on stylized rays. The panel is further accented with rust-colored brick and open cross brick decorations. (RHKP, NRHP)



78 OCCIDENTAL HOTEL
300 N. Main

This three-story hotel was built in 1873-1874, only three years after the town was founded, at a cost of \$35,000. The Italianate architectural

style is evident by the exaggerated paired brackets, widely over-hanging eaves, and segmental arched window hoods. A reconstructed two-story gallery is one of the hotel's most striking features. The Occidental was the first brick building in Wichita and was considered one of the finest hotels west of the Mississippi at the time. It is the oldest commercial structure remaining from that early period. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



79 OLD MISSION MAUSOLEUM 3424 E. 21st Street

Built in four stages between 1918 and 1954, Sidney Lovell (1867-1938), Chicago architect, designed Units One and Two and Boucher (1890-1967) and Overend (1891-1939), noted Wichita architects, designed Units Three and Four. George Siedhoff Construction Company built the first two units and Hahner Foreman Construction Company (purchased Siedhoff Construction Company) built units three and four. Its smooth Bedford limestone exterior and Vermont marble interior masonry with low-pitched red clay tile roof are characteristics of the Mediterranean Revival style. The mausoleum contains 2300 crypts and 55 family rooms. (RHKP, NRHP)

80 ORPHEUM THEATER 200 N. Broadway

Recognized for both its interior and exterior, the Orpheum is reported to have been the first “atmospheric” theater designed by John Eberson (1875-1965), who is credited with popularizing this



genre of movie palaces. The 1,700-seat auditorium originally featured ceiling lights that imitated stars and a cloud machine to enhance the mood. Built in 1922 to accommodate vaudeville and other live performances as well as movies, its ornate railings, plaster grillwork, wood lattice and balusters were intended to create the romantic aura of an Andalusian garden. The vaulted ceilings, Moroccan tile, exterior terra cotta ornamentation, and the green tile roof are typical of Spanish Revival architecture. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



81

PARKS/HOUSTON HOUSE 1111 N. Broadway

The Parks/Houston House is one of the finest examples of Neoclassical architecture in the city.

The four colossal columns and matching pilasters, speaker's porch, elliptical arched entry, and leaded glass windows at the entrance distinguish this architecturally significant home. In 1898-1899 A.S. Parks, who had previously owned Fairmount Cottage, commissioned Elbert Dumont (1849-1904) to design his new home. It is rumored that the house was the first residence in the city constructed with a two-story garage. In 1899 Parks took delivery on the first steam-powered automobile in the city. A.S. Parks was president and general manager of the United Sash and Door Company. He sold the home to S. J. Houston, another lumber dealer in 1920. The 1100 block of Lawrence Avenue (Broadway) became known as "Lumberman's Row" due to the many fine homes erected there by local lumber merchants. The Parks/Houston and Comley Houses are the only survivors of that notable group. (WRHP)



82 **PENLEY HOUSE**
3400 Penley Drive

Built in 1917 by F.H. Penley, this Classical Revival-style house sat on a 20-acre tract with a drive lined by pine trees. Few of the pine trees remain and the 20-acre tract was divided into lots in 1941 for residential development in response to the city's World War II-era housing shortage. A two-story Greek temple portico supported by four colossal Ionic columns that extend over the galleried porch dominate the structure. (RHKP, NRHP)



83

PHILLIPS 66 STATION 805 E. Central

In 1927, the Phillips Petroleum Company constructed the first Phillips 66 filling station in the United States in Wichita. The brick Tudor Revival style architecture with its front chimney, steeply pitched roof, and gables was intended to blend into residential neighborhoods and make automobile owners comfortable with their “new-fangled” possessions. It became the standard pattern for all company stations constructed for a number of years. The station opened on November 19, 1927 and by 1935 there were 14 other Phillips filling stations operating in Wichita. (WRHP)



84

LON H. POWELL HOUSE 330 N. Crestway

The house Tudor Revival House was built in 1926 for Lon H. Powell, pioneer grain dealer and civic leader in Wichita. He came to Wichita from Eldorado in 1902 and entered the grain busi-

ness here. He oversaw the building of the Wichita Terminal grain elevator and served as its president until his retirement in 1944. Powell died May 16, 1954 and the family sold the property in 1963. Architects were Schmidt Boucher Overend and builders were John Childs Neely and Aaron Wilson. (RHKP, NRHP)



85 PRATT/CAMPBELL HOUSE
1313 N. Emporia

The Pratt/Campbell House was built in 1887 by W. O. Sternberg for George L. Pratt, a lumber company owner. Cattleman M.C. Campbell purchased the home in 1899. Architecturally, the brick residence is high-style Queen Anne with Richardsonian Romanesque influences. It is one of the finest survivors of the city's building boom of the 1880s. Distinguishing features include the imposing roofline with dormers, a square tower, and stone lintels and sills. An elegant wrap-around porch, marked by elliptical arches that spring from the cushion capitals on the posts, completes the effect. In 1998 reconstruction of the porch was patterned after historic remnants found on site. (WRHP, Topeka/Emporia NR Historic District)



86

PRYOR HOUSE 263 S. Pershing

The building permit for the Pryor House is dated April 9, 1928 at a value of \$10,000 for the house and garage. Ralph J. Pryor, an independent oil producer, purchased the home and lived there until 1943. The Colonial Revival-style house, a prevalent house style in the College Hill neighborhood, was designed and built by Morris and Son Realtors. Built in a rectangular plan, this brick side-gabled house is two stories tall with end wall chimneys. The north chimney still retains an iron "P" attached to the upper flue. It is five bays wide with a central entrance. Block modillions accentuate the deep eave of the roof. The roof is French interlocking red tile with open gutters built in as part of the eave terminating at the gable ends in a cornice return. It has a contributing one-story brick garage with the same window, eave and roof details as the main structure. Both brick structures feature a running bond pattern. (RHKP, NRHP)

87

RIVERSIDE COTTAGE 901 Spaulding

Thomas Fitch built this house during the real estate boom of 1886-1887. It was designed by



the architectural firm of Proudfoot and Bird, and at the time was one of the first structures in the newly annexed Riverside area. In their customary style, the architects used compact mass, curved forms, and rusticated stone to create this house that is reminiscent of two other of their residential designs, The Aviary and Fairmount Cottage. A cartouche in the main chimney wall bears the inscription, Riverside Cottage. Thomas Fitch co-founded the Riverside Land Company with the intention of selling home sites along the Arkansas River. The bust of 1890 ended the company's plans and delayed development of the area until the 1910s and 1920s. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)

88 RIVERVIEW APARTMENTS 404-408 Back Bay Boulevard

Designed by William L. Schultz (1884-1968) and built by real estate speculator and contractor J.W. Schrader and Sons in 1927-1928, these garden apartments were constructed at the peak of Wichita's oil boom. The newspaper reported, "...they have all the very latest built-in features...are decorated in the latest Italian stucco...and the lighting fixtures are of the latest design." Garden apartments are typically two to three-story multiple unit buildings with a landscaped setting. Built in an "E"



configuration with courtyard, the Riverview Apartments were designed to integrate with the river setting and originally had a panoramic view of the Little Arkansas River and Central Riverside Park. (RHKP, NRHP)



89 GEORGE R. ROBBINS HOUSE 3333 S. Broadway

This two-story brick house, built in 1889 by George R. Robbins, Wichita pioneer, was the first house built south of the Arkansas River in Sedgwick County. Robbins homesteaded this land in 1869 in a sod house. Subsequent structures included a log cabin, a modest frame structure that burned, and the existing brick house. The bricks, handmade and fired in St. Louis, were originally intended for John Bright University in Wichita.

The university was never built and Robbins purchased the brick for his home. (WHRP)



90 **H.N. ROBERTS HOUSE**
235 N. Roosevelt

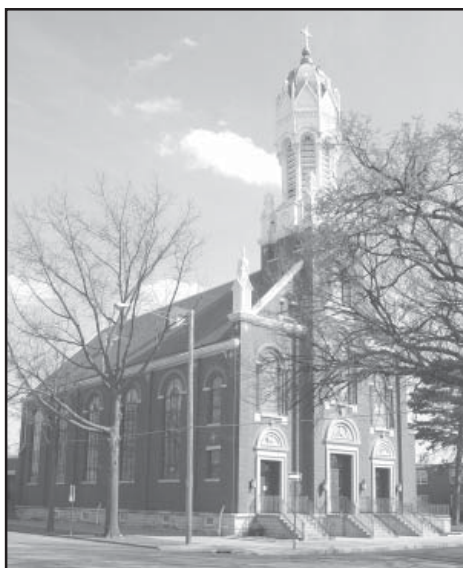
The Roberts House, constructed in 1909, is a two-and-one-half story American Foursquare with Craftsman details. As the name implies, it was square or rectangular and exhibited compactness and geometric precision. One-story wings, full-width front porches and hipped dormers on one or more sides of the hipped roof balanced the mass of the central two-story form. The Craftsman style, in many sizes and configurations, features a nonsymmetrical façade and is typically sheathed in stucco, wood clapboards, or wood shingles. Low-to medium-pitch roofs with wide eave overhangs and exposed roof rafters were primary architectural details. Gabled or shed dormers were also common. Wichita architect, U.G. Charles (1865-1947) used the basics of the Craftsman style to design the Roberts House. (RHKP, NRHP)

91 **ROCK ISLAND DEPOT**
711 E. Douglas

The Rock Island Depot was built in 1887 by the Chicago Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company. The rectangular two-story depot served as a freight and passenger station for the bustling



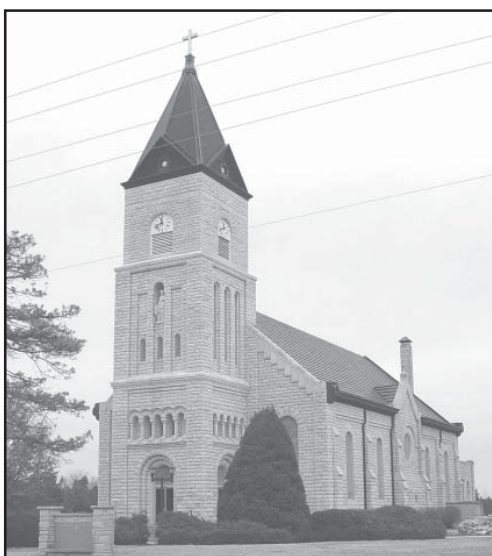
community that advertised itself as the “Athletic Ajax of the Aboundful Arkansas.” With its many Richardsonian Romanesque features, the brick depot is typical of Victorian era railroad stations built during the late 1800s. The window and entry arches on the first floor are of rough-hewn sandstone. Passenger service ended at the depot in 1914 when Union Station opened nearby. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



92 **St. ANTHONY of PADUA CATHOLIC CHURCH**
256 N. Ohio

St. Anthony of Padua Catholic Church was built by the immigrant German Catholic commu-

nity to serve the German-speaking population in the parish. The brick structure replaced an earlier frontier church. Construction began in 1902 and was completed in 1905. The stained glass windows were imported in pieces from Europe and assembled in Wichita. It is reported that the distinctive crown-shaped belfry sometimes served as a landmark for early Wichita aviators. This late Victorian era church is a combination of Roman and Gothic styles. The three doors with sandstone surrounds comprise a Roman door with relief carvings in the tympanums. (WRHP)



93 **ST. MARK CHURCH**
19230 W. 29th Street North

The St. Mark parish is the oldest Catholic parish in Sedgwick County. The church was built in 1903-1908 and served as the mission church for six surrounding German communities. It was designed by architect Elbert E. Dumont (1847-1904) and exemplifies the Romanesque Revival style of ecclesiastical architecture. Much of the limestone material for the new church was obtained from an existing structure in Wichita. The Peabody Watch

Factory, built in 1887, was a large factory on West Douglas that was intended to employ 400 people. The business never became operational due to an economic depression at the end of the decade. The factory was torn down in 1901 and the Wichita diocese purchased the limestone and other building materials. Additional limestone was obtained from Kansas quarries and shipped by train and wagon to the St. Mark site. (RHKP, NRHP)



94 **SCHNITZLER HOUSE**
1002 S. Broadway

Henry and Albertina Schnitzler, a prosperous and congenial family in Wichita, constructed this two-and-one-half-story home in 1911. The house is characteristic of the Colonial Revival homes of its period. The wide, overhanging eaves with block modillions and full-width porch with columns and double pediments add to the symmetry of the four-square plan. The floor plan is typical of this architectural style with rooms opening into one another. The home stands as a reminder of the once grand residences that existed along this portion of South Broadway. (WRHP)

95 **SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE**
332 East First

Designed by architects Proudfoot and Bird, this impressive four-story rusticated stone struc-



ture was built in 1887-1888 as the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). The building is typical of Proudfoot and Bird designs with its massive stone masonry, gables, arches, and castellated tower. It is an excellent example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture executed in Kansas limestone. The YMCA sold the building to the Scottish Rite Masons in 1898, and the Masons commissioned C.W. Terry to design an addition for the north side in 1907. Terry's plan blends impeccably with the architecture of the original structure. The interior of the building with its grand stairway, Crystal Room with hand-beveled plate glass, and third floor art glass dome retains the elegance of a by-gone era. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)

96

SEDGWICK COUNTY COURTHOUSE (OLD) AND SEDGWICK COUNTY MEMORIAL HALL SOLDIERS & SAILORS MONUMENT 504 N. Main

Sedgwick County officials employed W.R. McPherson (dates unknown) in 1888 to design a new courthouse when it became necessary to expand from the original location in a former bank building on Douglas Avenue. Early settlers Julia P. and Darius Munger had donated land in 1874 to the county for this eventuality. The Clas-



the Greek Revival structure is built of native limestone and is principally a three-story structure over an above-grade basement. A projected cornice marks the individual pyramidal roofs that crown the four corners and the central tower. The tower originally extended two stories above the roof and boasted a large clock. The entrances are distinguished by arched openings and ornate pediments. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)

The Soldiers & Sailors Monument, on the grounds of the courthouse, was built of Vermont granite in 1912-1913. Frederick Cleveland Hibbard (1881-1950), who specialized in Civil War sculpture, created and cast the four full-length statues that appear on the monument. The figures represent the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Navy of the Union states. The interior, designated as Memorial Hall, houses a collection of Union Civil War memorabilia. Atop the monument is a statue entitled “Liberty” which was cast by the W.H. Mullins Foundry of Ohio. Ernest Monroe Viquesney designed the commemorative monument in the popular Greek Revival style of



the time. Viquesney later became nationally renowned for his World War I commemorative sculpture entitled “Spirit of the American Doughboy.”



97

SIM PARK GOLF COURSE TEE SHELTERS **701 N. Amidon**

The Tee Shelters are an example of “social and recreational” facilities of the New Deal Era. The stone shelter structure shows the influence of Rustic Park Architecture in its design, as evidenced by its stone construction, buttressed base, and exposed rafters and beams. The shelter’s two supports are constructed of quarry-faced coursed ashlar limestone. They are large tapering square posts, set on integrated rectangular piers with additional buttresses at either end, which in turn are set on poured concrete foundations. Three large beam supports for the bench extend through the stone piers about a foot from the base and have rounded ends. (RHKP, NRHP)

98

SKINNER/LEE HOUSE **1344 N. Topeka**

In 1886 Lysander D. Skinner, founder of the State National Bank in Wichita, built his elegant Gothic Revival, two-story house at 637 N. Topeka. The bank failed in the “bust” of the 1890s and Skinner left Wichita. Ruth Lee, an early homesteader near Wichita acquired the house. Her daughter, a local artist and philanthropist, lived in



it until 1978. The house is a frame residence with clapboard siding, pyramidal roof, and wrap-around porch. The decorative bargeboards in the front gable and the second floor balcony are prominent features. In 1990 the house was moved to its present location. (WRHP, Topeka/Emporia NR Historic District)



99 SMYSER HOUSE 931 Buffum

This 1919 bungalow house represents the middle-income socio-economic lifestyle in Wichita. The Smyser House is a front-gabled, one-story frame structure with wood lap siding and simulated half-timbering on stucco in the porch gable end. This secondary front gable extends from the house

gable over a full front porch and is supported by battered, square wood posts on block piers. The same rock-faced concrete blocks form the foundation of the house. Wide eaves are ornamented in the gable end by three brackets and the wood balustrade on the porch contains plain flat balusters. (RHKP, NRHP)



100

SOUTH LINWOOD PARK GREENHOUSE AND MAINTENANCE BUILDING 1700 S. Hydraulic

Built in 1935, both one-story brick buildings are simplified examples of the Colonial Revival style. The design of the greenhouse is attributed to the Lord & Burnham company of Irvington, New York. The plans for the greenhouse were dated 1931, but the building was not completed until 1935 with funding and workers from the Works Progress Administration. The greenhouse and maintenance buildings represent the variety of New Deal work relief programs that were seized upon by the Wichita parks department in order to continue their program of expansion and develop-



ment of the city's parks system. These programs implemented by the Roosevelt administration pro-

vided much needed jobs for the unemployed of the city – from artists to writers, engineers to construction workers, and men, women and youth alike. (RHKP, NRHP)



101 **STACKMAN COURT APARTMENTS** **1207 Franklin**

Known originally as the Franklin Apartments, this brick Tudor Revival building was designed by Glen H. Thomas. The two-story, garden apartment complex is now named for Frederick Stackman, the property's owner. It was constructed in 1928-1929 during Wichita's second major period of prosperity, the petroleum boom of the 1920s. Several of the early tenants in the eight-unit building were agents, scouts, and stenographers who worked for various petroleum companies. The architect blended two popular styles of the time. He combined stucco siding and half-timbering of the gable ends, typical of Tudor Revival, with the extended rafters and large brackets on the entrances, reflecting a Craftsman influence. The U-plan is accented by a central entry with sculptured fountain and courtyard. (RHKP, NRHP)

102 **STEARMAN HANGAR** **McConnell Air Force Base (limited access)**

Stearman Hangar, now known as Building #9, is located at what was originally the north end of the old Municipal Airport, now the grounds of McConnell Air Force Base. Stearman Aircraft



Company built the structure in 1929 at a cost of \$42,000. The company used the one-story building for storage and display of new airplanes before they were delivered to a client. The south façade has eight cantilevered steel and glass sliding doors and is said to be the first aircraft hangar to utilize this door arrangement. The building has concrete footings, foundation walls and floors; the interior walls are thirteen inches thick and made of brick. (RHKP)



103 STEINBUCHEL HOUSE 1905 N. Park Place

Built in 1887-1888, the two-story, ten-room Steinbuchel House was originally constructed for Lee Taylor of the Taylor and Hall Insurance Co. This unusual residence is a combination of Queen Anne and Richardsonian Romanesque styles. It was one of the few brick residences constructed in Wichita in the late 19th century. Few changes have

been made to the house over the years. Typical architectural features include bracketed posts and spindle work on the full-façade porch. Other interesting details include an elliptical third-floor window and a circular sandstone course surrounding a window at the second-floor balcony. In 1907 Herman Joseph Steinbuchel acquired the property. A marriage between Marie Stackman, widow of Peter F. Stackman, and Steinbuchel created a combined family that was to be prominent in real estate speculation and civic interests in Wichita over the next 30 years. The property was held in the family until 1947. (WRHP, RHKP)



104 STERNBERG HOUSE
1065 N. Waco

William H. Sternberg, a contractor and builder during Wichita's economic boom days of the 1880s, built his own residence in 1886 incorporating the Victorian penchant for "gingerbread" millwork in this multi-gabled Queen Anne home. Sternberg constructed the house as a model residence to showcase his abilities. During his career he contracted the work on more than one hundred fine residences, commercial, and public buildings in Wichita. Architectural details include fish scale shingles, corner posts that articulate the building's

many angles, dentilled entablature, and Eastlake-inspired bargeboards. The Sternberg House is one of the few remaining homes of this elaborate style in the city. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



105 **STONER APARTMENTS**
938-40 N. Market

The Stoner Apartment Building was designed by Wichita architect, Fred G. McCune and built in 1909 by the Wichita contracting firm, Wenzel Contracting Company. The two-story brick building is nominated for its architecture as an example of early Wichita multi-family apartment buildings. The property also has galleried porches and landscaping elements typical of the style. (RHKP, NRHP)



106 **STOPHER APARTMENTS**
2505 E. Douglas

Harry D. Gaines hired contractor Lincoln Nason to build the Stopher Apartment Building

in 1924. It is a purpose-built two-story rectangular brick building with a center hall having a parapeted flat roof, red tile mansard cornice, a wood entablature that serves as a continuous lintel band above the windows on the second floor. A brick soldier course creates a belt course demarcating the water table. It is one of five apartments built by H.D. Gaines. (RHKP, NRHP)



107 TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB 536 N. Broadway

Originally a Colonial Revival style residence, built in 1886-1887 this property became the home of the Twentieth Century Club, a women's group that supported literary, educational and scientific undertakings, and fine arts. The Club purchased the house in 1923 and in 1925 constructed a two-story brick addition on the east side. In 1931, an auditorium with seating capacity of 700 was constructed on the east side of the first addition. The architectural firm of Schmidt, Boucher and Overend designed the auditorium in an Art Deco style with Spanish influences. (WRHP, RHKP)

108 U.S. POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BUILDING 401 N. Market

Construction on the U.S. Post Office and Federal Building began in 1930 and was completed in 1932 at a cost of \$1.2 million dollars. James A. Wetmore (1863-1940) was the architect. At the opening, the bunting-draped structure was the focus of a parade and patriotic celebration attended



by thousands of Wichitans. The four-story, Art Deco, Indiana limestone building originally housed the U.S. Post Office, the Federal District Court, and other U.S. government offices. It is constructed of ashlar limestone with massive towers at the corners on the south elevation. Incised decorative motifs mark the tower entablatures and friezes above the windows. Between 1936 and 1942, the Treasury Department sponsored a project to commission artwork for newly constructed post offices. Works by J. Ward Lockwood of Atchison, Kansas (“Pioneers in Kansas”) and Richard Haines of Marion, Iowa (“Kansas Farming”) were selected for the Wichita Federal Building. These oil-on-canvas murals are located in the first floor area originally occupied by the Post Office. (RHKP, NRHP)

109

UNIVERSITY HALL (DAVIS HALL) 2100 University

University Hall, located on the campus of Friends University, was constructed between 1886 and 1888 for the new Garfield University. After years of financial difficulty, James M. Davis of St. Louis purchased the building in 1898 as a gift to the Kansas Society of Friends under the condition that the city would donate additional land for the university. The structure was subsequently named for him. The Richardsonian Romanesque structure is the first and largest of the public buildings de-



signed by Proudfoot and Bird. Significant architectural elements include an imposing 148-foot clock tower, multiple circular towers, limestone trim, and an ornate stone cornice. Round arches mark the central windows and main entrance to the building. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



110 W.O. VAN ARSDALE HOUSE 201 N. Broadview

This Italian Renaissance Revival style residence was designed by Lorentz Schmidt (1884-1952) and built by Harold Underhill (1891-1967) in 1921-22. The low-hipped roof covered with red Spanish tile has wide overhanging eaves with decorative brackets. Open porches on the north

and south elevations feature carved stone columns with Chinese dragon fish capitals. The south elevation features a polygonal bay for an interior stair. (RHKP, NRHP)



VIRGINIA APARTMENT BUILDING **401-405 E. Third Street**

Constructed in 1917-1918 for Wichita developer Elmer Reece by Dieter and Wenzel Construction Company, the red brick apartment building is an excellent adaptation of the Craftsman style. Newspaper accounts mention the modern technology of the structure – firewalls between the three sections, electrical outlets in the baseboards and an electric light at the southeast corner of the building that burned all night. Dieter and Wenzel built many other notable buildings in Wichita. Union Station is one of the few that have survived. (RHKP, NRHP)



JUDGE WALL HOUSE **622 N. St. Francis**

Attorney Thomas B. Wall was appointed District Court Judge in 1885 at the age of 28, and at the time, was the youngest district court judge in Kansas. Noted for his aid to aspiring young lawyers and his incorruptible support of the judicial system, Wall was also active in civic affairs and national politics. Judge Wall built this home in 1887 and expanded it in 1898 in preparation for his mar-



riage. He lived there until his death in 1906. The house demonstrates symmetry of style that is not typical of high Queen Anne period, but it retains dominant characteristics of the style such as the wrap-around porch, hipped roof, second floor balcony, and shingles and decorative bargeboards in the gable ends. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



113 WEY MANSION 1751 N. Park Place

Herman Wey hired architect Sherman Bond (1857-1958) to design this home in 1909 for his large family. Wey, a retired entrepreneur, had established a series of hardware and lumber companies in Kansas and Oklahoma that were managed by

his sons. A newspaper article at the time mentions that he applied for a building permit “for one of the handsomest residences that has been erected in Wichita for some months. It will be ...a two-story and attic building of twelve rooms....” The Wey house is an example of the Eclectic Classical Revival style. The hipped roof is marked on two corners by pedimented gables above projecting three-sided wings. An unusual curvilinear dormer is located between the gables. Corinthian columns support a wide architrave. The home remained in the Wey family until 1968. (WRHP, Park Place/Fairview NR Historic District)

114 **WHEELER, KELLY,
HAGNY BUILDING**
120 S. Market

Construction on this Chicago Commercial style building began in 1919 and it was formally opened as the new year began in January of 1921. The



seven-story building is clad in red brick with carved limestone trim and features oculus windows that embellish the upper façade. The Indiana limestone cornice is detailed with scroll modillions. All windows above the second floor were originally hand-blown American glass. When the building was complete, the seventh floor was occupied by the Wichita Board of Trade, which had outgrown its previous location. The Board of Trade was organized to monitor and protect the wheat commerce that was so critical to the local economy. The new quarters were constructed specifically with tall arched windows and skylights that allowed natural light to illuminate the entire floor, enabling traders

to examine grain. The architectural firm Richards, McCarty, and Bulford of Columbus, Ohio designed the building; Wichita contractor George H. Siedhoff supervised the construction. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



115 **WHOLESALE GROCERY WAREHOUSE**
619 E. William

Constructed in 1894, this four-story masonry warehouse was once described as possibly the strongest structure built in Wichita. Based on six-foot wide foundations, the warehouse was constructed with massive timbered piers, high ceilings, and heavy wood floor joists. When built, the front of the structure was oriented toward the railroad tracks, thus the decorative brickwork and original loading bays are on the east side of the building. The Classic Revival Wholesale Grocery Warehouse is one of the oldest remaining multi-storied warehouses in the commercial district associated with the railroads that crisscrossed Wichita. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)

116 **WICHITA CITY HALL (OLD)**
204 S. Main

Built between 1890 and 1892 of Cambridge limestone from Cowley County, the old City Building is another important design by the architec-



tural firm of Proudfoot and Bird. It features tall, Norman towers and Roman arches in the heavy stonework typical of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The central tower houses four clock faces, each eight feet in diameter. This distinctive structure now houses the Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



117

WICHITA FELLOWSHIP CLUB 204 W. 18th Street

In 1952 the Wichita Fellowship Club purchased this house, which had been the home of Sydney Clapp Holmes and Winn E. Holmes, a Wichita

attorney. The Holmes lived in the Georgian style house from the time it was constructed in 1919 until 1952. Mrs. Holmes' father, civic leader L.W. Clapp, built the house for them as he created a family compound associated with his own home and property on Wellington Place. A son and another daughter lived nearby. The three-story, brick home has paired end chimneys, keystone lintels and a front entrance portico with an elliptical fanlight and sidelights. (WRHP)



118 WICHITA HIGH SCHOOL
324 N. Emporia

This Collegiate Gothic school was designed by St. Louis architect William Ittner and erected in 1910-1911. This building features a red brick exterior with stone quoins at the corners. Two crenellated towers flank the central entrance. Decorative corbels beneath the second story windows feature sculpted figures representing educational themes. Banded windows, crenellated towers, lintel and sill bands and corner quoins are defining characteristics of this style. (RHKP, NRHP)

119 WIEDEMAN HOUSE
1805 S. Wichita

The Wiedeman House, built in 1887, represents a unique interpretation of the Italianate residential style and stands as one of the last remaining 19th century examples of that style in Wichita. S.H. Reynolds, who promoted the development



of this residential area, constructed this house. It is named for John L. Wiedeman who acquired the house in 1900 when he brought his family to Wichita. Wiedeman added stables for his horses behind the house. That structure is now converted to apartments. The house has an entrance porch and upper level balcony, stone sills and arched lintels, and an east wing with projecting bay. The Italian Villa style is typified by the angular tower, balustrades, eave brackets and low-pitched roof. It is believed that the house was originally sided with clapboard; the stucco was added sometime after Wiedeman purchased the residence. (WRHP)

120 GRACE WILKIE HOUSE 4230 E. English

This two-story, shingle-clad house contains eight rooms in a symmetrical, four-rooms-over-four plan with center stairway ascending from the front entry alcove. The integrity of the interior including fireplaces, woodwork, arched doorways, and built-in cupboards typical of craftsman detailing remains intact. The principal architectural detail of this carpenter-built, vernacular home is a façade dominated by a steep, centered gable over the entrance that is significant of the Tudor Revival style and applied to a very modest interpretation of a Colonial Revival subtype (simple, two-story rectangular block with moderately-pitched, side-gabled



roof; dormers; symmetrical window placement with center door; paired, double-hung windows with multiple panes on upper sash and single pane on lower sash; and a one-story, enclosed side porch with low hipped roof). The combination of these two major styles of the 1920s represents the popularity of these features in a finely preserved vernacular cottage. (RHKP, NRHP)



121 WOODBURN HOUSE 547 N. Brookfield

Architect William Newton Caton (1895-1993) was born in Winfield, Cowley County, Kansas. Caton designed over 60 documented residences in Wichita as well as in Ponca City, Oklahoma; Dallas, Texas and other communities throughout

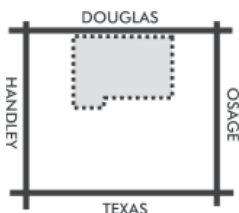
the United States. He typically used wood shingles, horizontal wood siding, board-and-batten, brick or rough cut limestone. Varying combinations of gable and hipped roofs are brought to human scale by dropping the eave line down to eye level. The house was designed for contractor L.C. Schrader (1900-1970) as a speculative house and was purchased by Juanita Woodburn. The house was built in 1956-1957. (KRHP, NHRP)

WICHITA HISTORIC DISTRICTS

COMMERCIAL

800 WEST DOUGLAS BLOCK 809-811-815 W. Douglas

The 800 West Douglas Block, consisting of three, two-story brick commercial buildings in Wichita's Delano neighborhood, is an icon of Delano's economic history. All three were typical of the commercial buildings facing Douglas Avenue, with shops on the first floor and lodgings on the second floor. The 815 West Douglas building, the oldest of Delano's commercial buildings, was erected in 1887 during Wichita's real estate and building boom, and has the oldest intact cast iron front of any of Wichita's commercial buildings. The 809 and 811 buildings, erected in 1906, are two of a small number of surviving commercial buildings from Delano's economic revival during the early 20th century. (RHKS, NRHP)

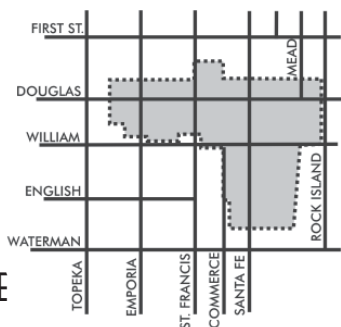


CAREY HOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Carey House Square District was the first historic commercial district created in the city and was placed on the Wichita Register of Historic Places in 1977. It is located on the south side of the 500 block of East Douglas and is contained within the larger East Douglas Historic District. The structures on this block were constructed between 1886 and 1906. They were built to meet the demand for more commercial and hotel space that accommodated businessmen who traveled on the nearby railroads. They now represent the only uninterrupted original commercial streetscape in Wichita. The Carey House (Eaton Hotel) is

located within the bounds of this district. (WRHP, RHKP, East Douglas Avenue NR Historic District)

EAST DOUGLAS AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



The East Douglas Avenue Historic District, created in June of 1985, was designated a Kansas and National Register historic district in 2004. It is located on East Douglas and bounded by Rock Island on the east and a point midway between Topeka and Emporia on the west. East Douglas was the most significant commercial thoroughfare in Wichita for over 100 years. As such, several buildings within the district were architect designed and represent architectural styles found in the late Victorian era through the early 20th century. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)

FARMERS AND BANKERS HISTORIC DISTRICT

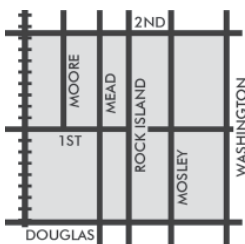
Comprised of the Wichita Commercial Club (1911) and the Elks Club (1925) buildings, they were eventually owned and operated by the Farmers and Bankers Life Insurance Company. Both buildings exhibit Classical Revival details. The Wichita Commercial Club brick building is adorned with stone, terra cotta and marble and faces south onto 1st Street. The Elks Club has a stone base topped with a simple stringcourse. Its entrance has recessed brass doors and a green marble surround. (RHKP, NRHP)



WAREHOUSE AND JOBBERS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Created in 2003, this district is bounded by the railroad tracks on the west, Douglas Avenue

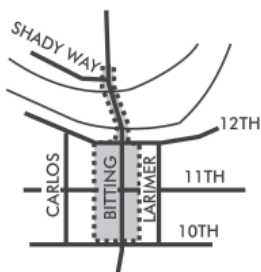
on the south, Washington Avenue on the east and Second Street on the north. There are sixty-one buildings in this 33-acre district. This collection of commercial, industrial and manufacturing buildings is the only remaining district of three such districts that once thrived in downtown Wichita. The district is a physical record of Wichita's economic development of the first half of the 20th century and the vital role that the railroads had in Wichita's development. This district is part of an area in Wichita known as Old Town. (RHKP, NRHP)



RESIDENTIAL

BITTING HISTORIC DISTRICT

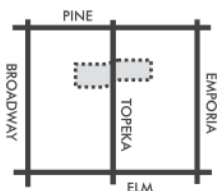
The Bitting Historic District, created as a local district in 1978, is located in the 1100 and 1200 blocks of Bitting. There are 37 structures within the district's boundaries which represent



the three periods of architectural significance in the city of Wichita: the boom period of the late 1880s with its Queen Anne architecture; the Craftsman and Prairie periods through the 1920s; and the post 1940s Minimal Traditional period of construction. The district also contains examples of Revival style architecture and represents a working class neighborhood during the late 1800s and early 1900s. There is a small commercial area in the center of the district including an original Golden Rule filling station at the corner of Eleventh and Bitting. The district was designated in the Kansas and National Register of Historic Places in 2004. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)

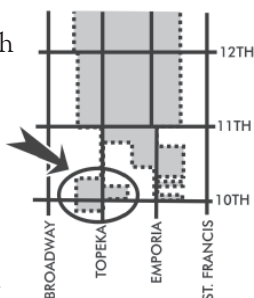
NORTH TOPEKA APARTMENTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

The North Topeka Apartments Historic District includes a cluster of four purpose-built apartment buildings located at 625, 630, 631, and 632 North Topeka Avenue. Built within a span of four years, the buildings share common features of design and construction. All are rectangular in plan and two or three stories in height and have brick-clad exteriors and flat roofs with slightly shaped parapets. While the buildings illustrate vernacular interpretations of Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival and Art Deco architecture applied to multi-family buildings, their form and materials also share many traits with Tapestry Brick commercial blocks constructed during the 1920s. One of the buildings (632 North Topeka Avenue) is a Stacked Flats Apartment Building with a single residential unit on each floor. The other three buildings are Conventional Low-Rise Apartment Buildings that house between fifteen and twenty-four residential units organized around a double-loaded corridor. (RHKP, NRHP)



NORTH TOPEKA AVENUE/10TH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

The homes in the North Topeka Avenue/10th Street District are located at 1065, 1103, 1108, 1109, and 1113 North Topeka. This district is the only remaining cluster of late 19th century Queen Anne style houses established by early founders of the city. The district reflects the early development of North Topeka Avenue as an important residential neighborhood and its subsequent changes to a multi-family residential and finally to a commercial area. The Queen Anne style of architecture was

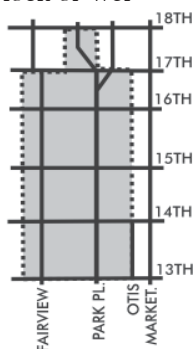


popularized during the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. The district lies within the Midtown Neighborhood. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)

PARK PLACE/FAIRVIEW HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Park Place/Fairview Historic District is located in the 1400 through 1700 blocks of Park Place and Fairview and the 1800 block of Wellington Place. There are 196 structures in the district reflecting three major periods in the architectural history of Wichita: the boom period of the 1880s; the Craftsman and Prairie era; and the post-1940s Minimal Traditional period of construction.

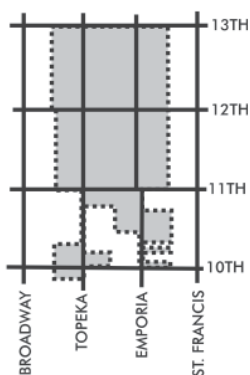
The four most prominent styles in the district are Queen Anne, Neoclassical, National Folk, and Craftsman. The main house types are American Foursquare and Bungalow. Several of Wichita's individually registered historic landmarks can be found in the district, including the L.W. Clapp House, the Marc Clapp House, the Wichita Fellowship Club, the Wey Mansion, Jenkins Cottage, Gelbach House, and Aley House. The local historic district was created in 1978 and listed in the Kansas and National Register of Historic Places in 2004. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



TOPEKA/EMPORIA HISTORIC DISTRICT

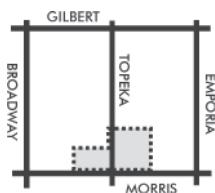
The Topeka/Emporia Historic District was created as a local historic district in 1977, and placed in the Kansas and National Register of Historic Places in 2004. It is located in the 1000 through 1300 blocks of North Topeka and North Emporia. There are 81 structures in this district, with the majority of them representing the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, and Craftsman styles of architecture dating from 1885 to

1911. American Foursquare and Bungalow are the pre-dominant house types in this district. Locally designated historic structures in the district include the Pratt/Campbell House and the Carlisle House. The district lies within the Midtown Neighborhood. (WRHP, RHKP, NRHP)



WINDERS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Three buildings comprise the district: 1044 S. Topeka, 1045 S. Topeka and 1038-1040 S. Topeka. Over the years, the Winders multi-generational family built and owned several houses in this block on South Topeka; these three remain significantly unchanged and well documented. The grouping represents three consecutive architectural eras between 1890 and 1949, and includes both single family and multi-family housing structures. The oldest, at 1044 South Topeka, is a wood frame vernacular residence with Classical Revival influences that lend a grace to the one-and-a-half-story house type that was popular with the middle class in the last decade of the 19th century. It was built for Harry J. Winders. 1045 South Topeka was built for Harry's son, Ira D. Winders, in the nationwide hey-day of Craftsman bungalows. It is on the site of an earlier Folk Victorian cottage built for his grandfather, Elias Winders. 1038-1040 South Topeka is a World War II-era brick duplex. It was constructed for Ira Winders in reaction to the dire housing shortage in Wichita as the local aviation companies, Beech, Boeing, and Cessna hired workers to keep up with national demand for airplanes in wartime.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

GROVE PARK ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

The Grove Park Archeological Site is located at 28th Street North and Grove on the south bank of the east fork of Chisholm Creek. The site is the oldest known human habitation site in Wichita. Remains in the area have been dated between 3,000 B.C.-1,200 A.D. The site contains the archeological remains of at least three pre-European American Indian occupations: Early Archaic, Plains Woodland and Central Plains. (WRHP)

HACKBERRY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

The Hackberry Archaeological Site is located north of Pawnee and one-half mile east of Oliver in the Cessna Park area. The multi-component site contains the archeological remains in a lower stratum dating to Early Ceramic times (circa A.D. 1 to A.D. 1,000) and an upper level that may be affiliated with the Middle or Late Ceramic occupation (800-1,600 A.D.) of the Arkansas River Valley. This site is on record in the Kansas State Historical Society as a prehistoric bison kill site. (WRHP, RHKP)

PAINTED TURTLE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

The Painted Turtle archeological site is located in an area one-half mile west of Oliver and one-quarter mile south of Pawnee. The site contains archeological remains that have been dated by radiocarbon testing at 1,010 A.D. + 75 years. It is unique as one of the few Plains Woodland sites identified in south central Kansas. (WRHP)

ARCHITECTS

GEORGE WILLIAM ASHBY

George W. Ashby (1860-1933), notable Riverside, Illinois architect, was born in LaFayette, Indiana on October 28, 1860. He received his degree in architecture from Purdue University. He moved to Chicago in 1880 where he apprenticed with William LeBaron Jenney (1832-1907). In 1887 he moved to Riverside and then on to Berwyn in 1893, but kept his architecture office in Riverside. In 1903 he became part of the Radford Architectural Company and co-authored many of the early publications as well as designing house plans and building specifications the company sold. Radford's Artistic Homes (1908) lists G.W. Ashby as the vice-president of Radford Architectural Company.

It is unknown how long G.W. Ashby remained with Radford Architectural Company. Ashby maintained separate offices in the same buildings as the Radford Architectural Company – the Green Block in Riverside and later in the Medinah Building in Chicago. He published his own book, Ashby's Design of Schools and Libraries in 1909.

He formed an architecture firm with his son, William B. Ashby and another architect whose last name was Schultze in Berwyn, Illinois. They specialized in the design of residences, schools, municipal and commercial buildings. With only one exception, every grade school in Berwyn, Cicero, Stickney and Lyons was designed by G.W. Ashby. He practiced architecture until his death in 1933.

GLENN E. BENEDICK

Glenn E. Benedick (1915-2001) was born in Plainview, Kansas on September 19, 1915. His family lived in Arizona for one year and then moved to Manhattan, Kansas. He completed public school in Manhattan and received his architecture and architectural engineering degrees

from Kansas State University in 1938. He worked for the Army Corps of Engineers during WWII and met his wife Betty in Utah. He learned his craft working with William N. Caton (1895-1993). He also worked with Buckminster Fuller (1895-1983) on the Dymaxion House. Benedick designed schools, churches and houses and in later years took up woodcarving. He retired in 1984 and sold his practice to his nephew Richard Kraybill (1945-). Glenn Benedick died on December 21, 2001 and is buried in Kensington Garden Cemetery.

WILLIAM NEWTON CATON

William N. Caton (1895-1993) was born in Winfield, Cowley County, Kansas on January 27, 1895 to Harry A. and Lola McCampbell Caton. William graduated from Winfield High School in 1913 and attended Kansas State College earning a degree in Engineering in 1917. He enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps and did a tour in England in the Signal Corps. The small churches and houses in England are reflected in his designs. He typically used wood shingles, horizontal wood siding, board-and-batten, brick or rough cut limestone. Varying combinations of gable and hipped roofs are often brought to human scale by dropping the eave line down to eye level. Interior finishes include the use of exposed masonry.

When he came home from the war, Caton married his childhood sweetheart and went to work in the family monument business. Shortly after his marriage, his wife died and he moved in with his parents. His first foray into architecture was designing and building a house and several smaller structures for his parents.

He opened his architecture practice in Winfield in 1924. He designed churches, mansions, modest homes and rental housing. He survived the Depression through public work and mausoleum commissions. Caton designed over 60 documented residences in Wichita (See appendix) as well as in Winfield, Kansas; Ponca City,

Oklahoma; Dallas, Texas and other communities throughout the United States. In 1950 Don Potter and Bob Yadon joined the firm and in 1956 they became partners in Caton Yadon & Potter. Caton sold his interest in the firm to Yadon and Potter upon his retirement in 1966 for the whopping price of 50 cents each. Caton continued to be involved with small projects until his death on December 9, 1993. Other Wichita architects that trained with Caton were Glenn E. Benedick (1915-2001) and Uel C. Ramey (1918-). Caton is buried in Highland Cemetery in Winfield, Kansas.

SHERMAN G. BOND

Sherman G. Bond (1867-1958) moved to Wichita in 1903; he was 34 years old. His occupation in the 1904 Wichita City Directory is designated as Contractor. In 1906 and subsequent years he identifies himself as "Architect, Contractor, and Builder" with offices at 219 E. Waterman. Beginning in those early years, he purchased ads for his services in the directories, placing himself with ambition among the advertisements of many prominent businesses.

Bond successfully established himself in Wichita as indicated by a building permit application that he obtained on behalf of owner Herman C. Wey in April 1908. Bond was the architect/contractor for Wey's prestigious residence at 1751 Park Place. The Wey Mansion represents a magnificent home of the early 20th century. On a smaller scale, but interesting in its own right, is the home that he built for his bride in 1928. This distinctive Spanish Colonial Revival bungalow with Craftsman elements is located on Back Bay Boulevard. Bond is however, represented by a larger body of work in commercial structures. Sherman G. Bond was born in 1867 in Illinois. He was a member of Albert Pike Lodge/Wichita Consistory, and IOOF.

S.G. Bond died in 1958 at age 92.

CECIL FRANCIS BOUCHER

Cecil F. Boucher (1890-1967), was born in Boca Raton, New Mexico on June 8, 1890. He attended the University of Illinois at the same time as Lorentz Schmidt. He came to Wichita in 1917 and joined Lorentz Schmidt and Company architectural firm. In 1925, the firm reorganized and became Schmidt Boucher and Overend. In 1931, the firm reorganized and became Overend and Boucher. Cecil Boucher moved to Menlo Park, California in 1960 and died there on April 27, 1967.

ELLIS HAMLINE CHARLES

Ellis H. Charles (1893-1986) was born May 5, 1893 in Jeffersonville, Indiana to Leonidas and Henrietta Charles. He was the nephew of Ulysses Grant Charles (1865-1947), a noted Wichita architect. Ellis graduated from Wichita East High School and went on to study architecture at the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago. He graduated from Armour Institute, precursor of Illinois Institute of Technology, in 1917 and returned to Wichita. He married Margie Ruth Wilkinson in 1918.

In addition to the Belmont Arches, Charles designed the West Side Christian Church (1928), Fire Station No. 1 at 3rd and Water (1930, demolished), Ingalls School (1927), Sorosis sorority building on the campus of the University of Wichita (1940). He also designed several residences including his personal residence at 1518 North Woodrow (1939). After the depression, he worked for the Federal Housing Administration from at least 1937 through 1939 according to the Wichita City directories. He is again listed as an architect in 1940 and listed with a partner Ort-meyer from 1941 through 1943.

Charles moved to Dallas, Texas and took another job with the Federal Housing Administration in 1945. He left the FHA job and went to work for noted Dallas architect Mark Lemmon

(1889-1975). Lemmon, an institutional architect, designed churches, schools, office buildings, and university complexes (Southern Methodist University and University of Texas). Ellis Charles died in Dallas in August 1986.

ULYSSES GRANT CHARLES

Documentation of U.G. Charles' (1865-1947) work is found in the Wichita Eagle and Wichita Beacon newspapers, advertisements and listings in the Wichita City Directories, and Building Permit files at Wichita's City Hall. From these resources twenty-three residences, seventeen commercial structures, and fourteen public, fraternal, and church buildings have been identified to date as Charles designs. Twenty of these known fifty-four structures are extant. His house designs were built principally between 1902 and 1910. He accomplished the thirty other identified buildings between 1905 and 1912 with three exceptions (1917) and two buildings in 1922).

U.G. Charles was born in Indiana and arrived in Wichita in 1887 with six of his adult family members. In 1894 after the birth of his son, Charles moved his family to Oshkosh, Wisconsin to take employment as head of the design department for the Northwestern Car and Machine Works. He subsequently left Northwestern to open his own architectural office at which time he also gained a position with the Morgan Company, a nationally recognized sash and door manufacturer. He was engaged in design work at Morgan for five years, and then accepted a similar position at the Radford Architectural Company.

Ulysses G. Charles' residential designs in Wichita indicate that Charles was strongly influenced by the new rectilinear style that is known as American Foursquare, which was popularized in catalogs by the Radford Company. Just at the time that Radford was opening his new architectural publishing company (1902), U.G. Charles left that company and returned to Wichita to take up work as an architect.

Charles' residences are all monumental in scale and the majority of them adhere to the American Foursquare style in both frame and brick, using simple massing with full-width porches and flared-eave dormers.

ANTHONY ALLAIRE CROWELL

Anthony A. Crowell's (1865-1924) most significant contribution to Wichita architecture is the Carnegie Library building, 220 S. Main (1914), which may have been his first big contract after arriving in Wichita in about 1912. It seems that he worked in this city for approximately five years. He established a partnership with George W. VanMeter (1915-?) and among the designs they created were St. Mary's Convent on East Lincoln (1914) and Webster Elementary School, 640 N. Emporia (1915). They also submitted plans for the Calvary Baptist Church in 1916, which apparently were never used.

CARL P. DUMBOLTON

Carl P. Dumbolton (1901-1990). No other biographical information available. Dumbolton is credited with designing the RDW Clapp residence at 320 N. Belmont (1923). He worked for Lorentz Schmidt and Company from 1922 -1923.

ELBERT E. DUMONT

Elbert E. Dumont (1847-1904), an architect from Farmerville, New York, arrived in Wichita in 1884. He formed a partnership with C.W. Terry for two years, during which time they designed many commercial and residential structures including the Carey House (Eaton Hotel), 525 E. Douglas (1886) and the Carlisle House, 1215 N. Topeka (1886). During 1886 he created his own company with another Terry associate; Albert W. Hayward (dates unknown). The partnership of Dumont and Hayward produced several business blocks, a firehouse, and the original Wichita University building, located on East Lincoln. The men worked

together for about five years, at which time Hayward left Wichita. Elbert Dumont continued his architectural career until shortly before his death in 1904. That time period of his work is associated with the Parks/Houston House, 1111 N. Broadway (1898) and St. Mark Church, 19230 W. 29th Street North (1903).

JOHN EBERSON

John Eberson (1875-1965) was born in Austria and lived in St. Louis and Chicago in the early 1900s; he then settled in New York City in 1926. He is best known for his designs of grand theater buildings throughout the mid-western United States that popularized the “atmospheric” style of elegant and ornate theatre architecture. Wichita’s Orpheum Theater is an example of that high style. In 1923-1925, Eberson maintained an office in Wichita with associate architect Harry E. Weaver (1886-1970) as the firm Eberson and Weaver, but listed his residence as Chicago. During that time, they designed the Shirkmere Apartment building, 256 N. Topeka (1923), the York Rite Temple (1925), and the Kaufman Building, 212 S. Market (1923). The 1920 Illinois Census shows that Harry Weaver lived near Chicago with his family and worked as an architect. This suggests that Weaver and Eberson were colleagues and by 1923, Weaver had re-located to Wichita to represent the firm in designing local buildings. The duration of this professional relationship is unknown, but by 1930 Weaver had moved his family to Houston, Texas. By 1955, Weaver had gained a reputation as an important Texas architect.

EDWARD FORSBLOM

Edward Forsblom (1875-1961) was born in Titusville, Pennsylvania and came to Wichita in 1905. He was associated with C.W. Terry for 13 years and succeeded Terry in the firm when the elder architect retired. Wendell Parks (1902-1991) joined Forsblom in 1928; in 1940 Parks became a

partner and the architecture firm of Forsblom & Parks was formed. Forsblom retired in 1960 and died August 7, 1961. He is buried in Old Mission Cemetery. Edward Forsblom designed fire stations, park buildings, churches, schools, residences and commercial buildings. His broad portfolio of designs includes the Broadview Hotel, Lincoln Heights Village Shopping Center, College Hill Bath House, Wilner Auditorium and Jardine Hall (WSU), Lincoln School, Robinson School, and Fire Station #2.

ALFRED GOULD

Alfred Gould (dates unknown) apparently lived in Wichita for only one or two years. The 1887 City Directory lists him as being "from Boston". It is known that he formed a brief partnership with C.W. Terry for about four weeks in that year. During that time Gould obtained contracts to design the prestigious Burton Campbell and J.O. Davidson residences on the west bank of the Little Arkansas River. If Terry was involved in those plans, it is undocumented. Campbell Castle, as it is known locally, still stands as Gould's distinguished contribution to Wichita.

RAYMOND M. HARMON

Raymond M. Harmon (1915-1983) grew up in Wichita and was the son of railroad postal clerk Raymond Harmon, Sr. and his wife Lillian Harmon. He married his wife Erlis and by 1940 he had opened an architectural firm at 116 S. Main in Wichita. His architectural career was well launched with the design of the Dunbar Theater in 1941. Later in his career, Harmon practiced engineering, becoming president of Harmon and Beckett Engineers.

ARTHUR B. HARRIS

Arthur B. Harris (1898-1957) was born and raised on a farm in Sumner County, Kansas. He attended Kansas University and graduated in

1923 with a degree in Architecture. After marrying Hazel Walcher of South Haven, Kansas, he settled his family permanently in Wichita in 1927. He soon found employment with architect Glen H. Thomas and his first big project was involvement in the design of the new Wichita North High School. Arthur Harris was associated with Thomas throughout his career, becoming a full partner in 1944 (Thomas & Harris). Harris' work spans many important Wichita structures including Alcott Elementary School (1930), John Marshall Intermediate School (1939), Huston Nurses Home, Wesley Hospital (1940), Grace Presbyterian Church (1946), St. Patrick's Church (1950), and First Baptist Church (1950). In 1950 Roy E. Calvin, Jr. joined the partnership (Thomas, Harris, Calvin & Associates). Structures attributed to that firm include West High School (1951), Mid-Continent Airport, Administration/Service Building, (1952), and Sedgwick County Courthouse (1957). Arthur B. Harris died in 1957 and is interred in Wichita Park Cemetery. Glen H. Thomas died in 1962. Calvin, surviving them both, formed his own company Calvin, Perkins, and Jones. Glen C. Thomas (1922-2008) and Robert B. Harris (1927-), sons of the founders, worked in their fathers' company and continued the legacy with partners Charles Ash (1917-2009) and Claude Mason (1924-), subsequently forming Thomas Harris Ash & Mason.

WILLIAM BUTTS ITTNER

William Ittner (1856-1936) was born and reared in St. Louis, Missouri. He attended the Manual Training School of Washington University after high school and then went on to Cornell University and received a degree in architecture in 1887. From 1910 through 1916 Ittner was the Architect of the St. Louis Board of Education and designed all public schools during that time period. He became a well-known for his school building architecture and designed more than 500

schools built in 115 cities in 29 states. Wichita High School is the one of three schools in Kansas attributed to him. The other two are located in Lawrence, Kansas.

SIDNEY LOVELL

Sidney Lovell (1866-1938) was born and raised in Racine, Wisconsin and upon graduating high school became an architect's apprentice in that city. In 1883, Lovell apprenticed with Col. J.M. Wood of Chicago who was an established architect known for theaters and public buildings. That association became Wood and Lovell in 1891. The first mausoleum Lovell designed is the Community Mausoleum in Chicago's Rosehill Cemetery, which reportedly was the prototype for the mausoleum at Forest Lawn in Glendale, California. Lovell designed units 1 and 2 of the Old Mission Mausoleum in Wichita which were under construction from 1918 through 1922 and 1927 through 1929 respectively.

GEORGE E. MACKAY

No biographical information is known about George E. Mackay (? - ?), other than the fact that he was one of a cadre of architects employed by the S.H. Kress Company. The architectural division operated from about 1905 until 1944. During that time, company architects designed the exteriors and interiors of over 200 Kress stores. Mackay is known to have designed the store at 224 E. Douglas in Wichita (1929) as well as the store in Montgomery, Alabama (1929).

WILLIAM M. MAMPE

William M. Mampe (1881-1932) was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1907. In 1910 he was living in Winfield, KS and by 1913 had moved to Wichita. He designed the Pacific Hotel (1913) and the Eagle's Lodge #132 (1916). His World War I draft registration card shows him living in the Broadmoor Hotel in

Kansas City, Missouri and his occupation as school architect for the Kansas towns, McPherson and Anthony. He designed the McPherson Carnegie Library (1917) and two buildings on the Tabor College campus in Hillsboro (ca. 1920). He died in St. Louis, Missouri in 1932.

JAMES BARNEY MARSH

Originally an Iowa bridge salesman, James Barney Marsh (ca. 1854-1936), is responsible for hundreds of concrete arch bridges of his own design. Between 1910 and 1930 he built distinctive “Rainbow Arch” bridges throughout the mid-western and western states that are now recognized as structurally sophisticated as well as aesthetically pleasing. Over 30 Marsh Arch bridges remain in Kansas including the exceptional eight-span John Mack Bridge in Wichita.

MAURAN, RUSSELL & GARDEN

Architects John Lawrence Mauran (1866-1933), Ernest John Russell (1870-1956) and Edward Gordon Garden (1871-1924) were associates in St. Louis from 1900 to 1909. In 1905-1906 the Morton Simmons Company of St. Louis commissioned them to design a warehouse in Wichita for their Keen Kutter line of hardware products. That structure is located at 830 E. First Street.

WILLIAM R. McPHERSON

William R. McPherson (dates unknown) is documented as an architect active in Wichita from 1887 to 1888. A Wichita newspaper article records his design projects as the Smith, Skinner, Walters and Snively commercial block at 141 N. Market Street (1888) and the Sedgwick County Courthouse, 504 N. Main (1888). The 1887 City Directory lists him as “From Indianapolis, IN”. No other biographical information is known about him.

FRED G. MCCUNE

Fred G. McCune (1869-1943) was born in 1869 in Corydon, Wayne County, Iowa. He came to Wichita in 1884 while working for the Rock Island and Santa Fe railroads in maintenance and construction. His biography in the 1910 *History of Wichita and Sedgwick County Kansas: Past and Present* did say he graduated from Architecture College, but the college was not identified. In 1893, McCune went out on his own and began designing and constructing buildings throughout southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma. He designed the College of Music; the Whitlock Block on South Emporia; the Ratcliffe Block in Cunningham, Kansas; Thomas Kirse Block in Medford, Oklahoma; furnished plans for schools in Spivey, Sawyer, Hazelton, and Maize, Kansas. He designed and built the 12-story Bitting Building, the Noble Block, Elks Club, Harry Cottman residence, and the W.F. Kuhn residence on University Avenue. McCune advertised in the 1909 *Kansas Farmer's Star* as a "successful contractor and builder for a period of more than 20 years" specializing in reinforced concrete and brick. He died in Oklahoma.

PROUDFOOT & BIRD

Willis T. Proudfoot (1860-1928) arrived in Wichita from Iowa in 1885 to establish an architectural practice. George Washington Bird (1854-1953) joined him in 1886 and for the next several years their business flourished due to the boom of development in Wichita. The Richardsonian Romanesque style of architecture, which is a hallmark of their work, is exemplified in public and private buildings. Fine examples of their residential designs remain in Wichita as various stone cottages including Proudfoot's home, "Hillside Cottage" and Bird's home, "The Aviary". They also left a legacy of monumental public buildings such as University Hall, 2100 University (1886), the Scottish Rite Temple, 332 E. First (1887), McCormick Elementary School, 855 S. Martinson (1889), and the old

Wichita City Hall, 224 S. Main (1890). Having established their careers and depleted the building boom, Proudfoot and Bird left Wichita in 1893 to pursue opportunities in other cities. They continued their partnership for another 20 years.

HARRISON GEORGE OVEREND

Harrison G. Overend (1891-1957) was born in Peoria, Illinois. He attended the University of Illinois and earned a degree in architecture in 1917. Overend, Lorenz Schmidt, G.H. Thomas, and C.F. Boucher were all members of the Alpha Rho Chi architectural club and knew one another from their college days. Overend came to Wichita in 1919 to join Schmidt and Company architectural firm. Schmidt, Boucher, and Overend was formed in 1925. In 1931, he and Cecil Boucher left Schmidt and organized their own company, Overend and Boucher. He remained with that partnership until his death on April 30, 1957. H.G. Overend is entombed in Old Mission Mausoleum.

RICHARDS, McCARTY & BULFORD

Clarence E. Richards (1865-1921), Joel E. McCarty (1857-1952) & George H. Bulford (1870-1942) rose in prestige to become a leading architectural firm in Columbus, Ohio in the first half of the 20th century. The senior partner, Richards, was educated and worked in El Dorado, Kansas before making his way to Columbus in about 1900 where he met the other two men and established the company. Their designs are principally represented by structures in Ohio but others are also scattered throughout Indiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Two of the firm's designs completed shortly before Richards' untimely death are seen in Wichita, Kansas (Lassen Hotel, 1918 and Wheeler, Kelly, Hagny Building, 1919).

LORENTZ SCHMIDT

Lorentz Schmidt (1884-1952) was born in Clyde, Kansas April 25, 1884. He finished high school in Emporia, Kansas and attended Kansas State Normal School (now Emporia State University) for one year. He attended the University of Illinois and graduated with a B.S. in architecture in 1913.

Schmidt came to Wichita from Illinois to begin his architectural practice in 1915. He was associated with Glen H. Thomas for three years until Thomas formed his own company. Cecil F. Boucher (1890-1969) joined Schmidt in 1917 and Harrison G. Overend (1892-1957) came to the firm in 1919. In 1925 Schmidt and Company reorganized as Schmidt, Boucher, and Overend, an association that lasted until 1931. The prominent firm designed private residences as well as many public buildings including schools, churches, commercial, and university structures. Throughout the 1930s, 1940s, and until his death in 1952, Lorentz Schmidt continued to design theaters, schools and churches, plus commercial and hospital buildings.

He is well-known for school design; a few of which are: Horace Mann Elementary (demolished), Washington (demolished), Linwood (demolished), East High, Hamilton, Blessed Sacrament, James Allison, and Roosevelt. This association with the Wichita School District helped launch his career throughout the region. His list of Kansas's schools includes schools in Newton, Andover, Augusta, Belle Plain, Clyde, McPherson, Liberal, Hugoton, Clearwater, Ellinwood, Colwich and Dodge City. His blueprint record also includes the Stillwater, Oklahoma High School. Schmidt also designed churches, hospitals, commercial buildings and residences. Other Schmidt structures in Wichita are Hillcrest Apartments, Ranney-Davis Warehouse, Ellis-Singleton (Petroleum) Building, Brown Building, St. James Episcopal Church and Gloria Dei Lutheran Church. A number of his significant residential structures are found in College Hill, Midtown and Riverside.

Schmidt also did architectural work for the planned war housing projects during World War II at Hilltop Manor and Planeview in Wichita, as well as war housing projects in Great Bend, Independence, Liberal, Pratt, Victoria, Junction City and Independence. Schmidt died on February 5, 1952.

DON BUEL SCHUYLER

Don Schuyler (1888-1972) started out in his father's construction company, which eventually included his uncle, brother, and cousin. At this time the family used the original spelling of their name, "Schuler". Don graduated from Fairmount College and left the city in 1913 to pursue studies in architecture at the University of Illinois. He completed a BS degree in 1916. During these student days, Shuler obtained employment with Chicago architect Francis Berry Berne (1883-1967) and was tapped by Byrne's colleague Frank Lloyd Wright to work as a site architect in 1916-1917. The job was the construction of a Wright-designed house back in Shuler's hometown, Wichita. Schuler fulfilled that position and the Henry J. Allen House holds the distinction of being the last Prairie Style residence that Wright designed.

Don Shuler remained in Wichita for the next ten years, during which time he opened a private architectural practice, changing the spelling of his name to "Schuler". One of the first big projects that he completed was a memorial arch that spanned Wichita's main intersection at Lawrence and Douglas Avenues. The arch was a tribute to returning military troops at the close of World War I. The arch was dismantled in 1920.

Building permit applications indicate that Schuler's career in Wichita included a mix of high style churches, commercial buildings, and residences as well as modest residences. Many of the high-style designs show influences from Frank Lloyd Wright patterns.

Don Schuler left Wichita in 1926. At that time he changed the spelling of his name again to "Schuyler". He worked in an architectural firm in Mobile, Alabama for about seven years, and ultimately established a private practice in Tuscaloosa. It was in that state that the bulk of his work was accomplished. According to a 1954 inventory, nearly 90 structures in Alabama were credited to him as of that time.

WILLIAM L. SCHULTZ

Wichita City Directories document William L. Schultz's (1884-1968) career as a draftsman for various architects in Wichita including A.A. Crowell, 1913; S.S. Voight, 1918, 1920, 1923; and W.V. Street (1886-1960) in 1922. From 1924 to 1955 he is listed as an independent architect. He is best known for his work with contractor J. W. Schrader in the design for the Riverview Apartment building, 404-408 Back Bay Boulevard (1927-1928).

CHARLES W. TERRY

Charles W. Terry (1847-1931) resided and worked in Wichita for about thirty years. He moved to the city in 1885 and worked for the first two years with several associates including Elbert Dumont (1874-1904), Alfred Gould (dates unknown), A.W. Hayward (dates unknown), and Charles Louis Thompson (1873-1949). Dumont and Hayward soon started their own business, as did Gould. Edward Forsblom (1875-1961) joined C.W. Terry in 1906 and purchased the business in 1916 when Terry retired to California. Terry died there in 1931. C.W. Terry's company is credited with many fine residences extant in Wichita including the L.W. Clapp House, 1847 Wellington Place (1887), the Steinbuchel House 1905 Park Place (1887), the Cyrus M. Beachy House, 3715 E. Douglas (1909), and the Marc Clapp House, 1817 Wellington Place (1913). He also designed the elegant north addition to the Scottish Rite Temple

(1907), 332 E. First Street, and numerous commercial buildings.

GLEN HERBERT THOMAS

Glen H. Thomas (1889-1962) moved to Wichita in 1916 to join the firm of Lorentz Schmidt, whom he met when they were architecture students at the University of Illinois. After serving in World War I, he returned to Wichita in 1919 and established his own company. Lawrence Byers (1905-1993) worked as a draftsman/architect for Thomas from about 1929 to 1935 and is credited by Thomas as an important contributor to the North High School design in 1929. Glen Thomas also hired Arthur B. Harris (1898-1957) in 1928, which was the beginning of a long and successful association; in 1944 Harris became a full partner (Thomas and Harris). Their work spans many important Wichita structures including Alcott Elementary School (1930), John Marshall Intermediate School (1939), Huston Nurses Home, Wesley Hospital (1940), Grace Presbyterian Church (1946), St. Patrick's Church (1950), and First Baptist Church (1950). Roy E. Calvin, Jr. (1920-1982) joined the partnership in 1950 (Thomas, Harris, Calvin & Associates). Structures attributed to that firm include West High School (1951), Mid-Continent Airport, Administration/Service Building, (1952), and Sedgwick County Courthouse (1957). Glen H. Thomas died in 1962, having outlived Arthur Harris. Calvin, survived them both and formed his own company Calvin, Perkins, and Jones. Glen C. Thomas (1922-2008) and Robert B. Harris (1927-), sons of the founders, had worked in their fathers' company and continued the legacy with partners Charles Ash (1917-2009) and Claude Mason (1924-), subsequently forming Thomas Harris Ash & Mason.

EDWARD TILTON

Edward Tilton (1861-1933), a nationally known architect, made his contribution to Wichita

in 1917 when he designed a new Kansas Masonic Home, 401 S. Seneca. Tilton was a founder of the National Beaux Arts Society of Architects and designer of the U.S. Immigration Station on Ellis Island. He is most noted as a key architect in Andrew Carnegie's philanthropic quest to provide hundreds of public libraries across the United States. Tilton's philosophy that "A library building should combine aesthetic and practical; the former to allure, the latter to satisfy" was the basis of his many library designs in states such Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, including 15 in Cleveland, and in Washington, DC.

JOSIAH (or JOSHUA) WALKER

Josiah (or Joshua) Walker (ca. 1860-1923) is reputed to have been the architect of the Arkansas Valley Lodge #21, 615 N. Main (1910) and the Calvary Baptist Church, 601 N. Water (1917). No documentation has been found to substantiate this. It is known that he was a member of the Calvary Baptist Church, a Mason, and that he attended the cornerstone ceremonies of the lodge building. His obituary states, "He was a bricklayer and plasterer by trade and ran a boarding house and real estate office." Walker appears to have been an active member of his community and it is assumed by this that at the very least, he was involved in the efforts to raise the two important structures. Due to the fact that he was a skilled laborer, it is possible that he was a subcontractor for the masonry work.

SAMUEL SIEGFRIED VOIGT

S. S. Voigt (1885-1937) was born in Leipzig, Germany and arrived in Wichita in 1896 with his parents Carl and Anna. Voigt completed an architectural and engineering degree from an International Correspondence in 1909. He married Florence English of Marysville, Ohio in 1912. He worked as a draftsman for Wichita architect Fred G. McCune (1869-1943). While working for Mc-

Cune, the firm designed and built a large number of buildings in Wichita and the surrounding area. In 1913 Voigt established his own practice as an architect and engineer. According to the 1929 Who's Who in Wichita, Voigt designed more than 400 schools, 200 churches and numerous residences. He has completed designs in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Texas. He died November 17, 1937 in Wichita.

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

Frank Lloyd Wright (1869-1959) is considered the preeminent American architect. Wright was born in Richard Center, Wisconsin on June 8, 1867. He attended engineering school at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, but never completed his degree. He began his career with minimal formal training and a drafting position in the firm of Adler & Sullivan in Chicago. Eventually his own studio became the workplace for many of his colleagues as they developed the Prairie School of architecture. Wright's work spanned more than sixty years and included two designs for residences and a university building in Wichita. In 1915 he accepted a commission for the Henry J. Allen House, which was built at 255 N. Roosevelt. It is considered the last of his Prairie Houses. By 1935 his experiments with well-designed homes for people of modest means attracted Charles and Louise Hoult of Wichita. They contracted with him to draw a plan for this "Usonian" house type. In the end the arrangement was abandoned and the house was never built. However, the design became the prototype for many others built elsewhere over the next 20 years. Corbin Education Center was one of the last buildings by Wright. He designed it in 1957 for the campus of the University of Wichita (Wichita State University). It was built in 1963, after his death. During his lifetime, Frank Lloyd Wright built 532 homes, museums, and office buildings. More than 400 of his structures still stand. Wright died in Phoenix, Arizona on April 9, 1959.

JAMES A. WETMORE

James A. Wetmore (1863-1940) served as the Acting Supervising Architect for the United States Treasury from 1915 to 1933. Wetmore was responsible for the passage of the 1926 Public Buildings Act, which prompted the construction of the \$300,000,000 Federal Triangle project and other important buildings in the District of Columbia. Wetmore is credited with overseeing the design of more than 2,000 post offices and other public buildings across the country during his tenure, including the U.S. Post Office and Federal Building in Wichita (1932).

WICHITA'S HISTORY AT A GLANCE.....

Archaeological evidence indicates that the site of present-day Wichita, which is located at the junction of the Arkansas River and Little Arkansas River in south central Kansas, has served as a trading center and meeting place for at least five thousand years. Early inhabitants were nomadic, following the game they hunted throughout the central continent. European explorers may have first visited Kansas in 1541, when the Spaniard Francisco Vasquez de Coronado hunted for the mythical "golden" cities of Quivira. French and American explorers followed in later centuries.

The forces of westward expansion and financial rewards attracted the first white settlers to the area in the 1850s and 1860s, some of whom realized great profits from hunting and trapping the wildlife and trading with the native population. Among them were James R. Mead, Jesse Chisholm, William Greiffenstein, and William Mathewson; men who later shared a vision for a city on the prairie.

The first recorded permanent settlement was a collection of grass houses built in 1863 by the Wichita Indians. Due to the tribe's pro-Union sentiment in the midst of the Civil War, the Wichita moved north from Indian Territory (Oklahoma) under the protection of the U.S. government. J. R. Mead, among others, established profitable businesses trading with the Wichita and supplying the govern-



James R. Mead



Jesse Chisholm



**William
Greiffenstein**



**William
Mathewson**

ment agency charged with their protection. When the region's native peoples were "removed" to Indian Territory in 1867 to open the area for white settlement, the trading business followed them, using the Wichita site as a base and establishing the Chisholm Trail as a route of transport.

The City of Wichita was incorporated in 1870 as a village due to the efforts of Mead, Greiffenstein and other pioneers, and became county seat of Sedgwick County soon thereafter. A short-lived army post known as Camp Beecher was established nearby, providing a market for local businesses. In 1872, the railroad arrived, and Wichita became the destination for Texas cattle being driven north along the Chisholm Trail for shipment by rail to eastern markets. This industry coupled with the grain and milling market, led to rapid growth of the community. By 1886 Wichita was incorporated as a city of first class, and was established as the region's principal city.

Just as the city experienced its initial growth during the post-Civil War era, so did the periods of the two 20th-century world wars bring further development. In 1917, the first plane, the Cessna Comet, was manufactured in Wichita. Over the course of the inter-war years, this industry would grow to establish Wichita as the "air capital." World War II brought thousands of aircraft manufacturing jobs to the city in the early 1940's, resulting in a population explosion. Activation of the Wichita Air Force Base (renamed McConnell in 1954) in 1951 attracted thousands more. The entrepreneurial spirit that prompted Wichita's founding continued in the development of several companies that would rise to national prominence, such as Mentholatum, Boeing, Beech, Lear, Cessna, Coleman, White Castle, Pizza Hut, and Koch Industries.

Wichita today reflects the impact of each development throughout its history. Evidence of these eras can still be seen in the city's architectural heritage. From the mansions of the early

cattlemen to the industrial buildings of the 20th century, the spirit of those who built Wichita into a manufacturing, financial, educational and cultural center lives on.

