

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1031

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Winfield National Bank Building

other names/site number KHRI #035-5970-00010

## 2. Location

street & number 901 Main Street

☐ not for publication

city or town Winfield

☐ vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Cowley code 035 zip code 67156

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national statewide x local

Patrick J. Zoller  
Signature of certifying official

11-30-11  
Date

DSHPO  
Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Joe Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

1-20-12  
Date of Action

## 5. Classification

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

### Category of Property (Check only one box)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	buildings
	district
	site
	structure
	object
1	<b>Total</b>

### Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

NA

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

### Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS:

Classical Revival

### Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone

walls: Stone

roof: Synthetic

other:

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## Narrative Description

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### Summary

The Winfield National Bank building (built 1923) is a two-story corner building distinguished by its symmetrical facade of ashlar stone. Portraying a monumental yet reserved image common among banks of this period, the building is Classical Revival in style with a "temple-front" that features paired pilasters framing a recessed central entrance. Detailing includes intricate carved stone panels, a bracketed cornice and tall parapet. In contrast to its classical form and detailing, modern features include the original steel Chicago-style steel windows on the ground floor with operable side casement panels and three-light transoms.

The bank originally occupied the ground floor with various offices on the upper floor. Although the bank remained in this location for only twenty-two years after construction of this building, the interior of the building retains a high degree of historic integrity. Original finishes include a patterned terrazzo floor and marble wainscoting in the original bank lobby. Mezzanine bank offices are extant, with ornate plaster detailing at the first-floor ceiling, although obscured by a suspended ceiling. Two bank vaults are in place at the rear of the first floor and the original configuration of the secondary north entrance and rear stair is intact. The second floor retains its original configuration with a corridor along the south side and individual offices with private lobbies/waiting rooms. The offices are characterized by original wood-framed doors with operable transoms and flanking windows.

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### Elaboration

The Winfield National Bank building was constructed in 1923, the third bank building on this site that had been occupied by Winfield National Bank since 1871. Located on the southwest corner of 9<sup>th</sup> and Main, Winfield National was one of four banks located at this intersection in downtown Winfield.

The building faces east, fronting Main Street with its north facade facing 9<sup>th</sup> Street. The site is a traditional downtown commercial setting with the building set back from the street on the east and north with a concrete sidewalk spanning between the building and the street curb. Perimeter sidewalks feature street trees and plantings, and there is on-street parking. Adjacent commercial buildings abut the building on the south and on the west.

Reflecting the last stage of the Classical Revival architectural style in the United States, the building embodies Beaux Arts detailing from the later, refined stage of that style. The paired pilasters framing the front facade, the pronounced cornice topped by a tall parapet (featuring balustrades on the north), and the ornate detailing are characteristic of Beaux Arts Classicism. Distinguished by its formal, symmetrical facade and smooth stone surface, the building is designated under the Classical Revival style for its reserved expression.

The windows are also a distinguishing feature of the bank's design. While the upper windows are paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows typical of earlier styles, the ground-level windows lend a modern reference to the austere facade. Unlike the single-light fixed panes common in the Neo-classical style, the bank features a Chicago-style window with fixed center panel and operable casements on each side and three-light transoms.

Typical of banks designed in the early decades of the twentieth century, the design embodies a "temple front"<sup>1</sup> with a recessed entrance framed by twin columns/pilasters. Also like many banks of this period, the Winfield National Bank was located on a corner with a secondary facade that is subordinate but closely related to the composition of the front facade. The physical form presents a monumental image of stability with historic references evoking tradition and trust – important characteristics to a financial institution.

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<sup>1</sup> As defined by Richard Longstreth in his *The Buildings of Main Street*, 1987.

The building measures approximately 25' x 100' and has a tapered membrane roof obscured by the parapet. Winfield National Bank is a two-story structure with an ashlar stone facade. Three-quarter-height paired pilasters featuring Corinthian column capitals frame the slightly-recessed center bay. A simple entablature is inscribed "Winfield National Bank", topped by a projecting cornice with brackets. A simple parapet extends above the cornice, defined by an ornate cartouche in the center. The center bay is comprised of a pair of doors flanked by a narrow single-light window on each side. The doors at the front entrance are framed by a secondary stone surround that features carved rosettes, an unadorned entablature and projecting cornice. A three-light transom spans the width of the center bay over the entrance and an ornate carved stone panel featuring an eagle is located between the transom and upper window. A set of three 1/1 double-hung windows is located on the upper level of the center bay.

The north facade repeats detailing on the front facade with subtle differences. The north facade is seven bays wide with the end bays framed by single pilasters with ornate Corinthian capitals like on the front facade. The end bays also repeat the ornately carved stone panel between the transom and upper windows. The center bays of the north facade maintain the same basic proportions and components minus the ornate detailing. The parapet and cornice band continue along the length of the north side. In lieu of the cartouche on the front of the building, the north parapet features two balustrades.

Each bay on the north facade features a set of three-light steel windows on the ground level with a three-light transom. Operable casement panels flank a center fixed panel at the ground-level windows and transoms. In contrast, the upper windows are paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The west end bay has a single door that provides access to the rear of the first floor and a rear stairway accessing the basement and upper floor. The front and rear door are a paneled wood door with a three-quarters-height single glass light.

A vestibule is enclosed at the front building entrance and features a paneled plaster ceiling with cornice molding. A small office, located in the northeast corner of the ground floor, is accessed from the entry vestibule as well as the interior of the bank. A restroom has been enclosed in the southeast corner of the ground floor and it is unclear if this area was originally enclosed or possibly a second office. A mezzanine level is located over the office and entry vestibule at the front of the building and stairs may have been located in the southeast corner, providing access to the east mezzanine.

The ground floor was generally open as the bank lobby and offices. Two vaults are located at the rear of the ground floor as well as a small bathroom, a stairway to the basement and second floor, and a stairway to the rear mezzanine. Three non-historic offices have been partitioned on the south wall, near the center of the first floor.

A split mezzanine level originally functioned as bank offices and corresponds to the transom windows on the ground floor. At the front of the bank, a small mezzanine level, comprised of a single room, was located across the east end of the building. There is currently no access to this area of the mezzanine; the stairs have formerly been removed. A secondary stair in the southwest corner of the ground floor provides access to a separate rear mezzanine that is comprised of two rooms/offices. The eastern-most office is open on the east, overlooking the bank lobby.

The bank lobby is distinguished by a two-tone patterned terrazzo floor and marble wainscoting. Simple cast-iron radiators are recessed in the north perimeter wall and an ornate grill covers the recessed radiator in the entry vestibule. The paneled plaster ceiling features ornate detailing comprised of a cornice band with dentils, a secondary band with leaves, and a gilded rope molding. Interior pilasters and beams correspond to the facade bays, and feature ornate carved capitals. A suspended acoustical tile ceiling was formerly installed through the first floor but the original ceiling is extant and visible above the ceiling. Walls, above the wainscoting are a painted block and carpet has been installed over the terrazzo throughout much of the first floor. The original steel windows and transoms are in place. A secondary lobby is located at the rear entrance on the north facade, with an open stairway to the second floor. The stair and rear lobby floor are a contrasting, simple gray-black terrazzo.



The open stairway provides access to the second floor at the southwest corner of the building. Two narrow bathrooms are in place, adjacent to the stairway on the north. A corridor spans the south side of the second floor, from the rear stair on the west to an office across the east end/front of the building. A single office is also located in the northwest corner of the floor. Five additional offices are located along the north side of the upper floor. These offices are distinguished by individual small lobbies accessed from the corridor. The offices and lobbies feature wood-framed doorways with operable transoms and flanking side windows. The same wood-framed "storefront" is repeated on the shared wall between each individual office and lobby. The offices along the north wall are also interconnected with a single door providing access between each office.

The second floor retains historic finishes as well as the historic plan configuration described above. The stairway and corridor are terrazzo; floor covering in the offices and lobbies is vinyl tile over wood flooring. Tile floor is deteriorated beyond repair. Walls and ceilings are generally plaster with a painted finish. Walls are in fair condition while ceilings are in poor condition with exposed wood lath in many areas. Historic trim includes door and window frames, and baseboards, all of which retain a stained and varnished finish throughout the second floor. Historic light fixtures are in place in the corridor and offices on the second floor. Formerly occupied by a doctor's office, many of the second-floor offices have wall-mount sinks, some of which are contemporary replacements.

**8. Statement of Significance****Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

**Period of Significance**

1923 - 1945

**Significant Dates**

1923

1945

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation****Architect/Builder**

The American Fixture Co., contractor/architect

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The bank building was constructed in 1923. Winfield National Bank was purchased by First National Bank in 1945. The two banks were consolidated and moved to the First National Bank building at 900 Main (across the street). This building ceased to function as a bank at that time (1945).

**Criteria Considerations (justification)**

N/A

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

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### *Summary*

The Winfield National Bank Building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Commerce for its association with early commerce in Winfield, Kansas, and Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of an early twentieth-century Classical-Revival bank. Established as the first bank in Cowley County by J.C. Fuller in 1870, the same year that the town of Winfield was established, the bank and the city grew together. Constructed in 1923, it is the third bank building on the southwest corner of Ninth and Main Street and served the Winfield National Bank until 1945 when it was purchased by the First National Bank (the merged bank moved across the street to the First National Bank building).

### *Elaboration*

#### A Brief History of Winfield

Winfield, the seat of Cowley County, is located on the Walnut River in south-central Kansas on land leased from Chief Chetopa for six dollars. Winfield and neighboring town, Arkansas City are situated just nine miles apart, each having a population of around 12,000 in a county of approximately 35,000 residents. Winfield is home to Southwestern College and known for the Walnut Valley Music Festival held each fall.

Cowley County was organized in 1870 and named in honor of Matthew Cowley, First Lieutenant of Company I of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, who died in the service at Little Rock, Arkansas in 1864. Winfield was founded in 1870 and named for Reverend Winfield Scott, a Baptists minister of Leavenworth, who built a church in return for the honor. Winfield was selected as the county seat at the first election in the county, on May 2, 1870.<sup>2</sup>

The first claim on the Winfield town site was made by Col. E.C. Manning in June 1869, with W.W. Andrews, C. M. Wood, and A.A. Jackson taking adjoining claims shortly thereafter. The Winfield Town Company was organized in January 1870 with E. C. Manning named President. Forty acres of Manning's land was laid out as the center of the new town, organized around Main Street, a 120 feet wide north/south street. A post office was established in May 1870 with E.C. Manning named as postmaster. A.D. Millington, later proprietor of the *Courier* newspaper, and J.C. Fuller arrived in August that year and purchased Jackson's claim. Progress of the new town had been slow and there were but four buildings housing commercial enterprises. Millington and Fuller took immediate steps for advancement of the town.<sup>3</sup>

The county was surveyed in 1871 creating disputes over discrepancies with early claims in the Winfield town site. Immediately after the government survey, Manning, Fuller, and Millington formed a new company called the Winfield Town Association and claimed additional property for the association. Fuller was made president of the new association. D.A. Millington, who was the only engineer in town, surveyed the town site into blocks, lots, streets and alleys. The men's plan to encourage building in Winfield was to give a deed of the lot built upon free, and the adjoining lot at current value. Property disputes were ultimately settled by a probate judge although a group of citizens carried the case to the Supreme Court who ultimately failed to reverse the earlier ruling.<sup>4</sup>

Winfield was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1873. Having reached a population of over 2,000, it was declared a city of the second class on February 27, 1879. At that time, the city was divided into two wards, the First Ward taking in the area east of Main Street and the Second Ward being all area west of that line.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Frank W. Blackmar, *Kansas: a cyclopedia of state history, embracing events, institutions, industries, counties, cities, towns, prominent persons, etc.*, (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912) 925-926.

<sup>3</sup> Andreas, *History of the State of Kansas*, Cowley County, Parts 2- 3.

<sup>4</sup> Andreas, Part 3.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

The first decade of the town's existence saw the establishment of numerous local businesses and erection of substantial permanent buildings. Among these early businesses and buildings was a stone school in 1872, the county courthouse in 1873, Winfield City Mill in 1872, the Winfield National Bank in 1870 and Read's Bank in 1872. The Methodist and Baptist churches were organized in 1870 with the Christian, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and African American Episcopal churches all established in the first decade of the town's existence. The first rail line reached Winfield in 1879, a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe line (Cowley, Sumner & Fort Smith Railway) further boosting business opportunities as well as bring new settlers. The population of the county grew from 1,175 in 1870, to 8,963 in 1875, and 20,649 in 1880. The total acreage of land under cultivation was 305,855 in 1880 compared to 151,394 acres in 1877. By 1880, there were 126 school districts with over 5,000 children enrolled.<sup>6</sup>

The town continued its building boom in the 1880s. The Winfield Carriage Works opened in 1880 and the Brettun hotel was completed downtown in 1881. The Building and Loan Association and the Telephone Exchange were established in 1882. The Winfield Creamery and a new Roller Mill opened in 1883 (following destruction of the City Mill by fire the previous year).<sup>7</sup>

Expanding the local educational opportunities, Southwestern College was founded in 1885 as a Methodist school and St. John's College was established in 1893 by John P. Baden to provide training for Lutheran ministers and for young people of both sexes.<sup>8 9</sup>

The city of Winfield had grown to a population of 5,184 in 1890 and 5,554 in 1900. The prospering town was located within a bountiful farming district and shipped large quantities of livestock, grain, produce, and dairy products. Quality magnesian limestone was quarried locally and shipped out. By 1910, Winfield had a population of 6,700. They were an incorporated city that boasted rail service from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Missouri Pacific railroads. The city had an electric street railway, a fire department, water works, sewer system, three parks, and paved, shaded streets with electric lights and was well-known as host to the second largest Chautauqua celebration held in Island Park each year (behind only New York). Local businesses included two daily newspapers, four mills, grain elevators, machine shops, carriage and wagon works, marble works, ice and cold storage plant, department stores, and all other lines of retail establishments. Winfield had telegraph and express offices, and a post office with ten rural routes. In addition to Southwestern College and St. John's Lutheran College, the state institution for feeble minded youth was also located in Winfield. Among privately owned institutions were the Winfield College of Museum and the Central Sanitarium.<sup>10</sup>

By 1930, the population of Winfield had topped 9,000. *The WPA Guide to 1930s Kansas* notes that Winfield served as an arts center for the smaller communities around it. The sociology department of the University of Kansas announced that Winfield had the best environment in the state for rearing a family (1938). Local residents paid lower taxes because the city received income from municipally owned gas wells and a municipal light and water plant. The 1938 mill levy was the second lowest in the state among cities of the second class. Educational opportunities were abundant with Winfield High School, Southwestern and St. John's Colleges centrally located and a new Carnegie Library was completed in 1938. The State Training School for children and adults of sub-normal mentality, housed approximately 1,200 inmates in 1938, and was located on a 400+ acre campus that included thirteen buildings.<sup>11</sup> Local manufacturing included burners for natural gas and water coolers for oil fields. Farming surplus including wheat, corn, kefir, sorgho, and alfalfa, was shipped out of the city by rail.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Federal Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration of the State of Kansas. *The WPA Guide to 1930s Kansas*, (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1984) 469-470.

<sup>9</sup> See National Register Nomination for Baden Hall, Fraser, 2010.

<sup>10</sup> Blackmar.

<sup>11</sup> The State Training School/Institution was founded at Lawrence in 1881 and moved to Winfield in 1883.

<sup>12</sup> WPA, 469-470.



### A Brief History of the Winfield National Bank

The first banking house established in Cowley County was the Winfield Bank of J.C. Fuller. It was established in January 1871 and privately conducted until 1879. Col. J.C. McMullen, who had been engaged in the banking business in Arkansas City since 1871, came to Winfield and started the Citizen's Bank in 1878. On April 1, 1879, the two banks consolidated and formed the Winfield Bank, chartered under state law. McMullen was elected president and Fuller was elected cashier. A new brick building was erected in the summer of 1879 at a cost of \$8,000.<sup>13</sup> The new bank was built on the southwest corner of Ninth and Main, the same location as Fuller's one-story frame building housing his private bank. The new two-story brick building had a basement that was later occupied by *The Courier* newspaper and printing office, and the second floor was occupied by various offices.

J.C. McMullen was born in Jersey City, New Jersey in 1836 and moved to Wisconsin at the age of 13. McMullen served in the First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers and was commissioned Colonel in 1864. He worked for the Government in the Treasury Department of Tennessee and married Mary E. Loomis in 1865. They came to Kansas in 1871, locating in Arkansas City and opened the second bank in the county.<sup>14</sup>

J.C. Fuller was one of Winfield's founding fathers. Fuller was born in New York in 1835. In 1869 he came to Kansas and remained one year in Fort Scott, and then came to Winfield. Fuller served as president of the Winfield Town Association and his grew alongside the city of Winfield.<sup>15</sup>

The banking partnership between Fuller and McMullen was successful. The new Winfield Bank increased its deposits from \$50,000 in 1879 at its formation, to \$320,000 in 1883. In 1884, Fuller and McMullen sold their stock in the bank to H.B. Fuller who nationalized the bank in 1885. The bank was sold again in 1891 and in 1911. A year-end *Courier* article in 1920 was entitled "A Half Century of Service and Progress" noting that Winfield National Bank would be celebrating 50 years having been established on this site January 1, 1871.<sup>16</sup> A brochure celebrating the bank's 50 year anniversary in 1921, recorded assets of \$1,271,041.90 and listed Henry Kibbee as Cashier.<sup>17</sup>

The 1888 City Directory of Winfield listed among the town's recent accomplishments that Main Street had been macadamized the past summer, the sidewalks widened, and substantial guttering completed. The directory noted, "At the corner of Ninth and Main Street may be found the three magnificent buildings owned and occupied by the First National, Winfield National, and Farmers Banks."<sup>18</sup> Within a few years, there would be a bank at each of the four corners of the intersection of Ninth and Main Street in downtown Winfield. The First National Bank was located on the southwest corner, Cowley County National Bank on the northeast corner, Winfield State Bank on the northwest corner, and the Winfield National Bank on the southwest corner.

The 1879 brick building of the Winfield National Bank was remodeled in 1916 with the addition of a limestone facade. In addition to the change in materials, the corner entrance was lowered to sidewalk grade, eliminating the steps up to the corner entrance.<sup>19</sup>

The existing Winfield National Bank building was built in 1923. A January 1923 *Courier* article noted that the "present" building would be wrecked and a new building was being constructed at the same location. The new building was to be 25' x 100' and built of Carthage limestone. Offices were to be located on the second floor with a stairway off of Ninth Street. The bank would occupy the ground floor with the entrance off of Main

<sup>13</sup> Andreas, Part 3.

<sup>14</sup> Andreas, Part 7.

<sup>15</sup> Andreas, Part 5.

<sup>16</sup> Numerous articles from the *Courier* newspaper in the "banks" clipping file at the Cowley County Museum (CCHM).

<sup>17</sup> Brochure is available at Cowley County Historical Museum.

<sup>18</sup> 1888 *City of Winfield Directory*, pg XI.

<sup>19</sup> *Winfield Free Press*, July 11, 1916.

Street on the east versus the former corner location. The contract for the building was awarded to American Fixture Company whose architects were in town, currently taking measurements for the new building.<sup>20</sup>

Winfield National Bank survived the Great Depression. A 1928 bank statement cited just over \$2 million in bank deposits and years later, the bank remained proud of the fact that not a dollar was lost at Winfield National Bank during the financial crisis. The bank continued to lease office space on the second floor of their building, likely contributing to their solvency.

The First National Bank of Miami, Oklahoma purchased controlling interest in Winfield National Bank in 1945. The Mullendore Brothers, prominent cattlemen and bankers in southeast Kansas, would hold controlling interest in the new bank. Noel Mullendore, a lawyer, was named president and his brother, C.H. Mullendore, Vice-President of the First National Bank in Miami, Oklahoma, was named to the board of directors. The merged bank moved to the First National Bank building on the southeast corner of Ninth and Main, across the street from the Winfield National Bank Building. This brought to a close the seventy-four year history of Winfield National Bank, the first bank in Cowley County and in the city of Winfield.<sup>21</sup>

#### The Winfield National Bank Building

Constructed on the southwest corner of Ninth and Main in 1923, the existing Winfield National Bank Building was the third building built on this site. The existing building served the Winfield National Bank for twenty-two years, until Winfield National was merged with the First National Bank and relocated to the southeast corner of Ninth and Main in 1945.

Press coverage of the new bank building focused on distinctions compared to the former bank building, namely the corner entrance. Although Ninth Street remained an integral part of Winfield's downtown business district, the commercial focus had clearly shifted to Main Street. The new building featured a front entrance on Main Street instead of the former corner entrance. The new building included office space on the second floor with a separate street entrance off of Ninth Street.

Just as the 1879 brick building had reflected the bank's investment in the community with the construction of one of the early brick structures in town, the 1923 building, with its monumental, austere style, reflected an image of prosperity and stability. Classical Revival in style, the bank design featured a formal, symmetrical facade and smooth stone exterior. Detailing on the building reflected Beaux Arts influences including the carved stone panels and the tall parapet with a stone cartouche. Reflecting a common bank design of this period, the new Winfield National Bank had a "temple-front" with three-quarter-high paired pilasters framing the recessed entrance in the center of the front facade. Although asymmetrical in composition with a secondary entrance in the west bay on the north facade, the symmetrical rhythm of bays was carried around to the north facade, as was the prominent cornice and tall parapet.

The first-floor windows are a unique feature of the bank building providing natural lighting to the voluminous bank lobby. Unlike the wood upper-story windows, the first-floor windows were steel Chicago-style windows with a fixed center pane flanked by operable side casements. A three-light casement topped each set of windows, providing full-height windows in the ground-level bank lobby. Solid panels spanned between the window and the transom on the end bays of the north facade, corresponding to the interior structure of the mezzanine on the east and west ends of the bank lobby.

<sup>20</sup> *Courier*, January 20, 1923.

<sup>21</sup> CCHM Banks Clipping file.

The exterior of the bank building is in near-original condition, clearly reflecting its original design. On the interior, offices have been partitioned on the ground floor and a suspended ceiling was installed that obscures the mezzanine and the ornate paneled ceiling. Despite the alterations, the interior retains a high degree of historic integrity with significant historic features and finishes intact. The second-floor offices are in near-original condition, retaining the historic finishes and plan configuration.

Following consolidation and relocation in 1945, the Winfield National Bank building served as home to a variety of offices. An oil company occupied the second floor at one time and physician's office was located on the upper floor in the 1960s. The ground floor was home to H & R Block for a few years and the upper floor offices have now been vacant for several years.

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Winfield Bicentennial Commission. Winfield and the Walnut Valley: A History. Arkansas City, KS: Gilliland's Publishing, 1975.

Winfield Commercial Club. *Souvenir of Winfield, Cowley County, Kansas*. Winfield, KS: Courier Printing Co., 1904.

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*Winfield Kansas City Directory 1880*. Digitized by Larry Rhodes and Bruce Hedrick, accessed on-line at [www.ausbcomp.com/~bbot/cchm/](http://www.ausbcomp.com/~bbot/cchm/).

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Winfield National Bank Building  
Name of Property

Cowley County, KS  
County and State

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☒ Other

Name of repository: **Kansas Historical Society & Cowley County Historical Museum**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>14</u> Zone	<u>677653</u> Easting	<u>4123179</u> Northing	3	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing
2	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing	4	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The bank building is located on the lot on the southwest corner of 9<sup>th</sup> Street and Main Street in downtown Winfield. The legal description of the property is Lot 1 EXC W50', Block 109 in the Original Townsite of the City of Winfield.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The site reflects the lot on which the existing bank building was constructed in 1923.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Brenda R. Spencer  
organization Spencer Preservation date August 1, 2011  
street & number 10150 Onaga Road telephone 785-456-9857  
city or town Wamego state KS zip code 66547  
e-mail spencer@wamego.net

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Winfield National Bank Building  
City or Vicinity: Winfield  
County/State: Cowley County, Kansas  
Photographer: Brenda Spencer  
Date of Photos: 30 June, 2010

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

- 1 East and North facades, looking SW
- 2 Front/East facade, looking W
- 3 Front entrance in center of east facade, looking NW
- 4 Detail of upper east facade, looking W
- 5 North facade, looking NE
- 6 Rear building entrance at west end of north facade, looking S
- 7 Detail of balustrade on north parapet, looking S
- 8 Looking SE on 1<sup>st</sup> floor with office in NE corner
- 9 Vestibule at front entrance, looking east
- 10 Grill over recessed radiator in entry vestibule, looking SW
- 11 Front mezzanine, looking E above 1<sup>st</sup> floor suspended ceiling
- 12 Detail of molding at 1<sup>st</sup> floor ceiling, looking NW
- 13 Office on rear mezzanine, looking NE
- 14 Looking west on 1<sup>st</sup> floor with non-historic offices on R
- 15 Bank vault near rear of 1<sup>st</sup> floor, looking SW
- 16 Stairway in SW corner of 2<sup>nd</sup> floor with bathroom adjacent, looking W
- 17 Corridor along south side of 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, looking E toward front of building
- 18 Typical office along N side of 2<sup>nd</sup> floor with individual foyer/waiting area, looking N
- 19 Typical office along N side of 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, looking S toward corridor
- 20 Larger office along east end of 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, looking NE
- 21 Detail of corridor door with transom and flanking windows (typical at offices along N wall), looking NW

**Historic Views** are provided at end of document

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**Property Owner:**

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

name Scott McClure, Manager, Hands Full Properties, LLC

street & number 1014 Manning telephone 620-218-1622

city or town Winfield state KS zip 67156

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

The following is the 1925 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. Map for Winfield, Kansas Sheet 3 illustrating existing bank building. The lower image is 1918 Sanborn Map, Sheet 9 illustrating the former bank building on the same site.



### Historic Views

The following historic views of the Winfield National Bank were provided by the Cowley County Historical Museum unless otherwise noted.



*c.1870s view of J.C. Fuller's private bank on corner*



*Brick building built by Winfield National Bank 1879, raised 1923*



*Stone facade installed on brick building in 1916, raised 1923*





This panoramic view of Ninth and Main in downtown Winfield illustrates banks on each of the four corners of this intersection. The photo is dated 1910 (in reality post-dates 1916 when the stone facade was installed on the Winfield National Bank).  
Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winfield,\\_Kansas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winfield,_Kansas)



Existing bank building, constructed in 1923 on same corner lot after former brick building (with 1916 stone facade) was raised.  
Photo date April, 1938



c. 1940s view of Main Street; Winfield National Bank existing building on far right

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Winfield National Bank Building  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KANSAS, Cowley

DATE RECEIVED: 12/09/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/05/12  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/20/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/24/12  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11001031

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1.20.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the  
nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, Kansas



Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS #2





Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS 43



Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS



Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS



Winfield National Bank Building. Cowley County, KS #6





Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS



Winfield National Bank Building , cowley County , KS



Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS #9



Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS





Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS



Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS



Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS



Winfred National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS

#14





Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS #15



Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS #16



Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS #17



Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS #18





Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, Ks

#19

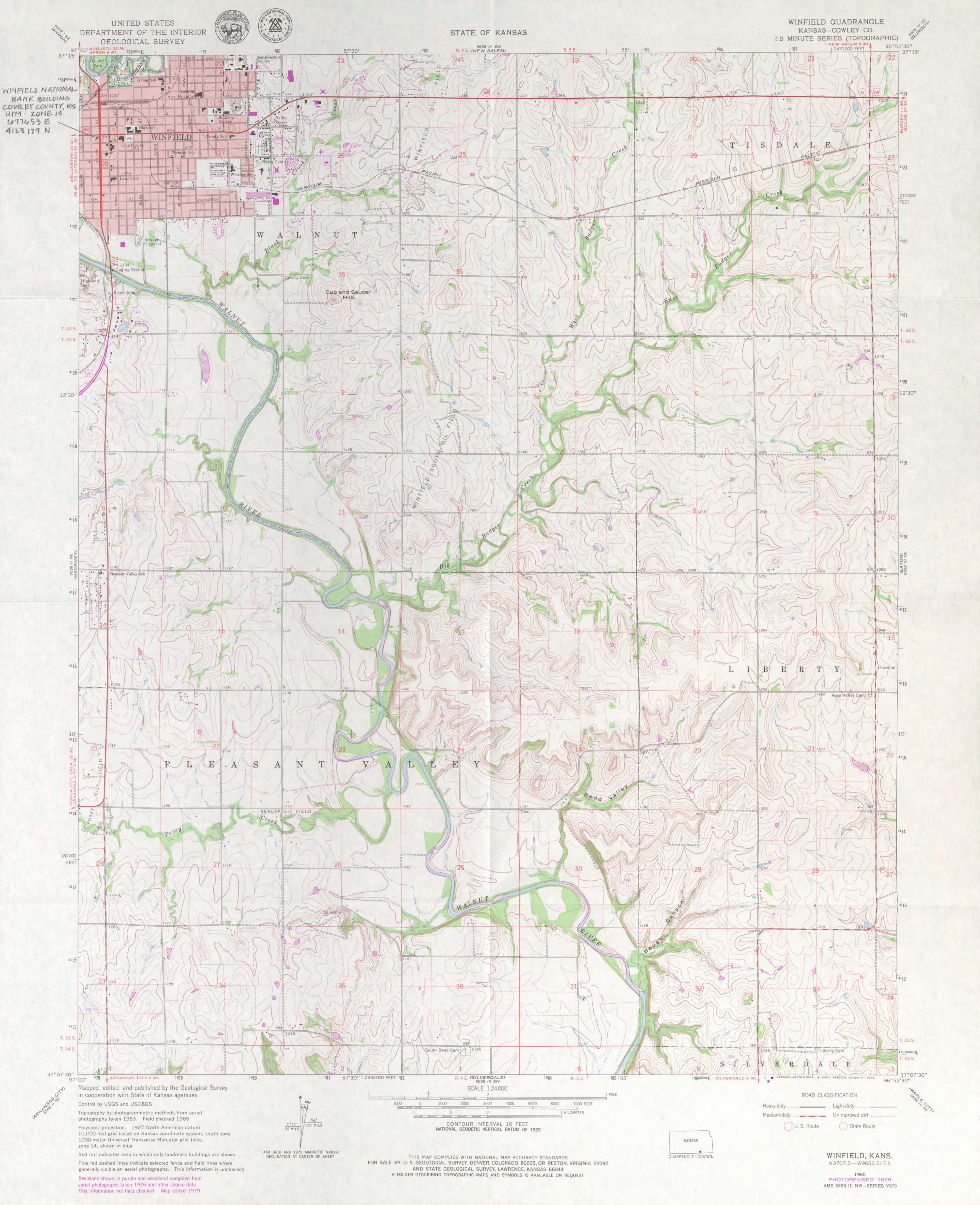


Win-freld National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS

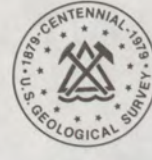


Winfield National Bank Building, Cowley County, KS #21





UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



STATE OF KANSAS

WINFIELD QUADRANGLE  
KANSAS-COWLEY CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

WINFIELD NATIONAL  
BANK BUILDING  
COWLEY COUNTY, KS  
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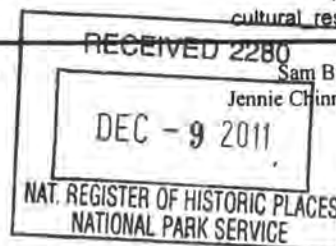


Kansas Historical Society

phone: 785-272-8681

fax: 785-272-8682

cultural\_resources@kshs.org



Sam Brownback, Governor

Jennie Chinn, Executive Director

December 5, 2011

Carol Shull  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street, N. W.  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor (MS 2280)  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Please find enclosed the following National Register documents:

- Horace Mann Elementary School – Kansas City, Wyandotte County (new submission)
- Kansas City (KS) High School Gymnasium & Laboratory – Kansas City, Wyandotte County (new submission)
- Winfield National Bank – Winfield, Cowley County (new submission)
- ATSF Motive Power Building – Topeka, Shawnee County (new submission)
- Church of the Holy Name – Topeka, Shawnee County (new submission)
- Harmon House – Topeka, Shawnee County (new submission)
- Rocky Ford School – Riley County (new submission)
- Peabody City Park – Peabody, Marion County (new submission)

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. I may be reached at 785-272-8681 ext. 216 or smartin@kshs.org.

Sincerely yours,

Sarah J. Martin  
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures