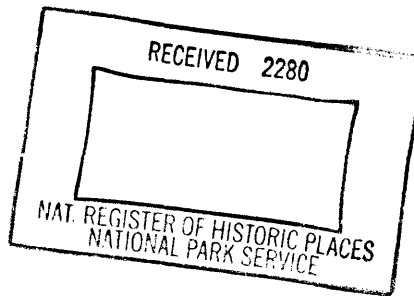


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**



1. Name of Property

historic name Mullen Court Apartments

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1140-1150 N. Topeka Avenue [N/A] not for publication

city or town Wichita [N/A] vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Sedgwick code 173 zip code 67214

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Patricia Palmer DSHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

12/6/06
Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- removed from the
National Register
- other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper

Edson W. Beall
Date 1.17.07

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.
N/A

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National
Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

Materials

Foundation: CONCRETE

Walls: BRICK

Roof: ASPHALT

Other: N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1949

Significant Dates

1949

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Muller, J.B. (builder)

Lamb, J.C. (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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: Department of Special Collections, Ablah Library, Wichita State University; Wichita Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
14	646855	4174281			
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Rosin, Principal and Kristen Ottesen, Associate
 organization Rosin Historic Preservation Consulting, LLC date April 15, 2006
 street & number PO Box 414976 telephone 816-500-7062
 city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64141

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Grant Gaudreau, Transitional Residence Company
 street & number 550 N. 159th Street, #221 telephone 316-214-6519
 city or town Wichita state KS zip code 67230

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1

**Mullen Court Apartments
Sedgwick County, KS**

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION STATEMENT

The Mullen Court Apartments, located at 1140-1150 North Topeka Avenue, Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas is a two-story brick apartment building with a C-shaped plan. It is located in an urban neighborhood approximately one and one-half miles north of downtown Wichita. Situated on the east side of Topeka Avenue, the building's front elevation and courtyard face west. A paved parking area for apartment tenants abuts the rear (east) elevation. East of the parking area, a gravel alley runs north-south. The building's buff-colored brick walls rest on a concrete foundation. A flat, asphalt roof covers the building. The simple brickwork, clean lines and flat roof of the Mullen Court Apartments convey the building's Moderne styling. It retains integrity of location and setting, its character defining stylistic elements, and materials from its period of significance.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SETTING

The Mullen Court Apartments is located just south of the National Register-listed Topeka-Emporia Historic District in one of Wichita's older, close-in residential neighborhoods. To the north of the nominated property are single family homes. A variety of commercial buildings and multi-family housing characterize the area to the south, west and east. Several blocks to the southeast is St. Francis Hospital. A vacant lot adjoins the north property line and a multi-family apartment building of more recent construction occupies the lot immediately to the south. One block to the west is a fast food restaurant.

Topeka Avenue, which runs in front of the building, is a one-way street with traffic flowing to the south. It has two wide lanes and accommodates parallel parking on both sides. Concrete curbs and sidewalks flank the grass easement strip that separates the road from the buildings. Two concrete walks lead from the public sidewalk into the courtyard formed by the C-shaped plan of the Mullen Court Apartments. In the courtyard the walks split to access each of the building's eight entrances. One leg of the walk extends through the arched opening at the center of the building to the parking lot in back.

EXTERIOR

The main block of the Mullen Court Apartments measures approximately 180 feet long. Arms extend west from the main block approximately 90 feet, turning back to the north and south approximately 52 feet to form the symmetrical C-shaped plan. Brick wing walls extend six feet into the courtyard from the inner corners of the C. The wing walls terminate in brick posts with limestone caps.

The building's buff brick walls rise to a clean, simple cornice that features two corbelled courses capped by a course of rowlock bricks. Small blocks of limestone terminate the rowlock course at each corner. An arched passageway at the center of the main block provides access from the front courtyard to the rear of the building. Metal gutters and downspouts on the rear (east) elevation provide roof drainage. Non-historic wood structures with asphalt shingled shed roofs cover the basement windows on the north and south ends of the building.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 2

**Mullen Court Apartments
Sedgwick County, KS**

Windows and doorways define bays on the exterior of the building. Within the courtyard at the front of the building, the west (front) elevation of the main block has eleven bays. Five symmetrical bays flank a single bay at the middle of the elevation that contains the arched passageway. The furthest north and south bays are recessed slightly from the front wall. Within the courtyard the arms of the C have five bays on the north and south elevations and two bays on the short east elevations. Facing the street, the long arms of the C each have five bays on the west elevation and two bays on the north and south ends. The east (rear) elevation of the main block has twenty-two bays. The north and south elevations are identical with eleven bays each.

Double-hung wood windows are arranged singly and in pairs in rectangular openings. The horizontal muntins that define each window's two-over-two configuration emphasize the building's Moderne styling. Each opening has a rowlock brick sill. Many openings retain historic wood storm windows, although these are generally in poor condition. Metal hangers above the windows suggest the former location of awnings. Located just above ground level, the short rectangular basement windows have two-light sashes with vertical muntins and translucent glass. Below some of the windows rectangular openings cut through the brick walls contain non-historic heating/cooling units for the individual apartment units.

There are entrances to the building on all elevations. The courtyard contains eight primary entrances. Each entrance has a raised brick and concrete stoop sheltered by a flat metal canopy and a single door flanked by glass block sidelights. Metal lattice posts support the outer corners of the canopies, and square metal railings flank the edges of each raised stoop and its stairs. Entrances in the secondary elevations lead directly into the kitchen or a bedroom of each apartment. Some of the entrances (mostly on the secondary elevations) retain historic wood doors, which have three lower panels and an upper window that is divided into three lights by horizontal muntins. Other entrances have non-historic metal doors with small upper windows. Some entrances also have non-historic metal storm doors.

Open metal walkways cover the north, south, and east elevations of the building as well as the east elevations within the courtyard. Each walkway has a painted metal railing and a set of stairs leading to the ground. These structures provide egress from the back entrances to the second floor apartments.

INTERIOR

The symmetrical exterior appearance of the Mullen Court Apartments is reflected in the arrangement of spaces on the interior. In plan, the arched passageway bisects the building. The flanking north and south wings mirror each other in the layout of public spaces and apartment units as well as in the configuration of spaces within the apartments. In addition to the original configuration of spaces, most of the building's historic finishes also remain intact. Some plumbing fixtures and kitchen cabinetry have been replaced. In keeping with the simple, clean lines of the modern exterior, the interior architectural elements are also simple, clean, and utilitarian.

Inside each primary entrance is a small entrance hall that directly accesses to two apartment units and a staircase. The staircase leads to a second floor landing that has access to two more apartment units. The entrance halls and staircases are carpeted. Most have plaster walls and ceilings, although wood paneling covers some walls and acoustical tiles have been affixed to some ceilings. The staircases have simple square wood newel posts and a stock wood railing with square balusters. The doorways have casement opening with narrow molded trim.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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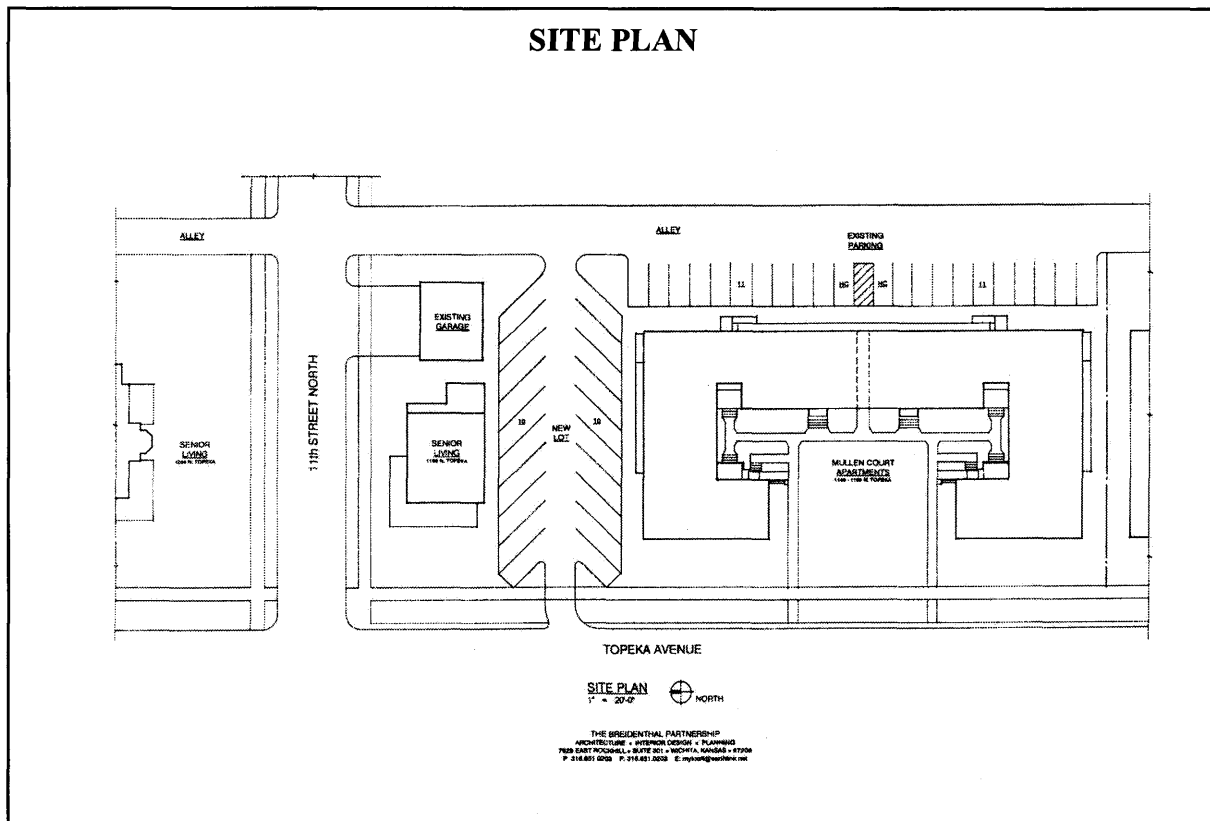
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Mullen Court Apartments
Sedgwick County, KS

The apartments are configured as studio and one-bedroom units. Carpet and sheet vinyl cover the floors. Walls and ceilings are plaster. Window and hallway door openings are uncased. Within the units narrow molded wood trim frames doorways to rooms and closets. A short wood base defines the floor-wall junction. Most apartments feature a built-in linen closet near the bathroom. Some apartments retain multi-light French doors between the living room and the bedroom.

INTEGRITY

The Mullen Court Apartments retains a very high degree of integrity, including the majority of features that define its multi-family residential function and Moderne architectural style. The most notable alteration was the addition of through-wall heating/cooling units below many of the windows on all four elevations. While this resulted in the removal of historic fabric (brick), it did not alter any character-defining features of the building and does not impact the visitor's understanding of the building's historic use or design. Some of the original front doors have also been replaced, although the arrangement and configuration of openings remains unchanged. The entrances in the west elevation of the main block retain their original glass block sidelights and all of the porches retain the original metal lattice porch posts.

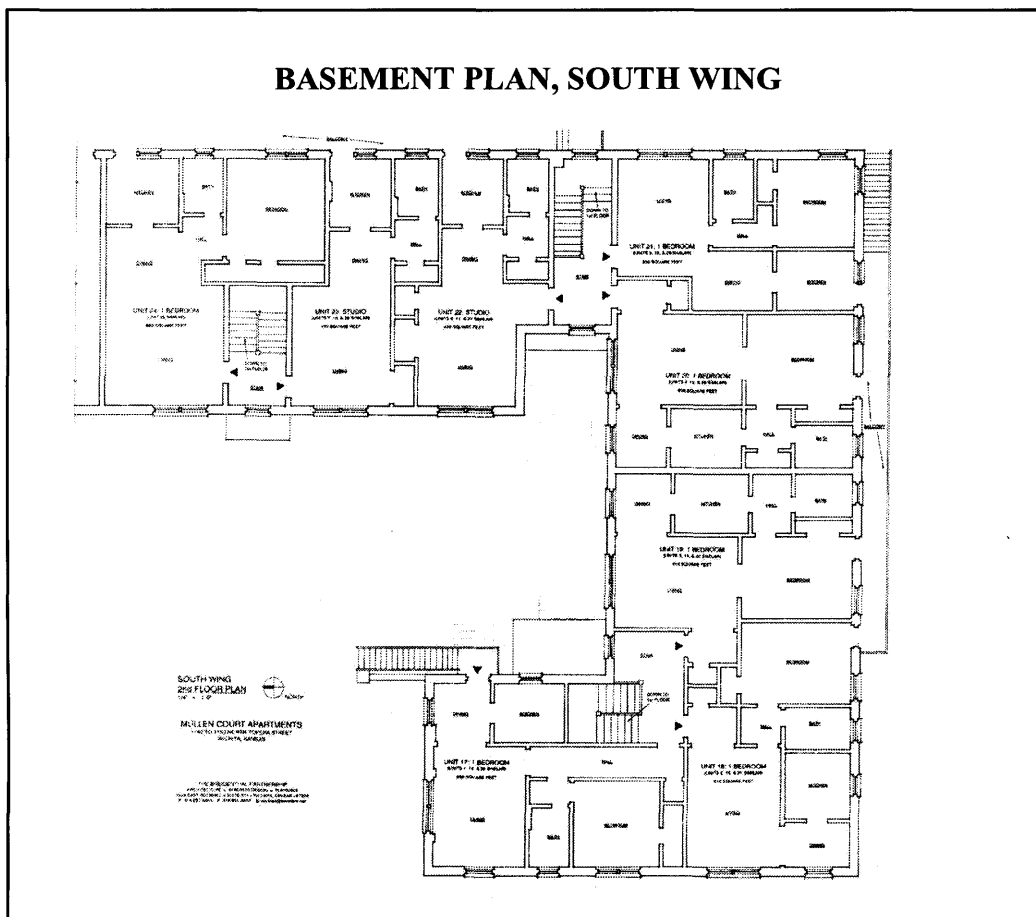


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National Register of Historic Places
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Mullen Court Apartments
Sedgwick County, KS

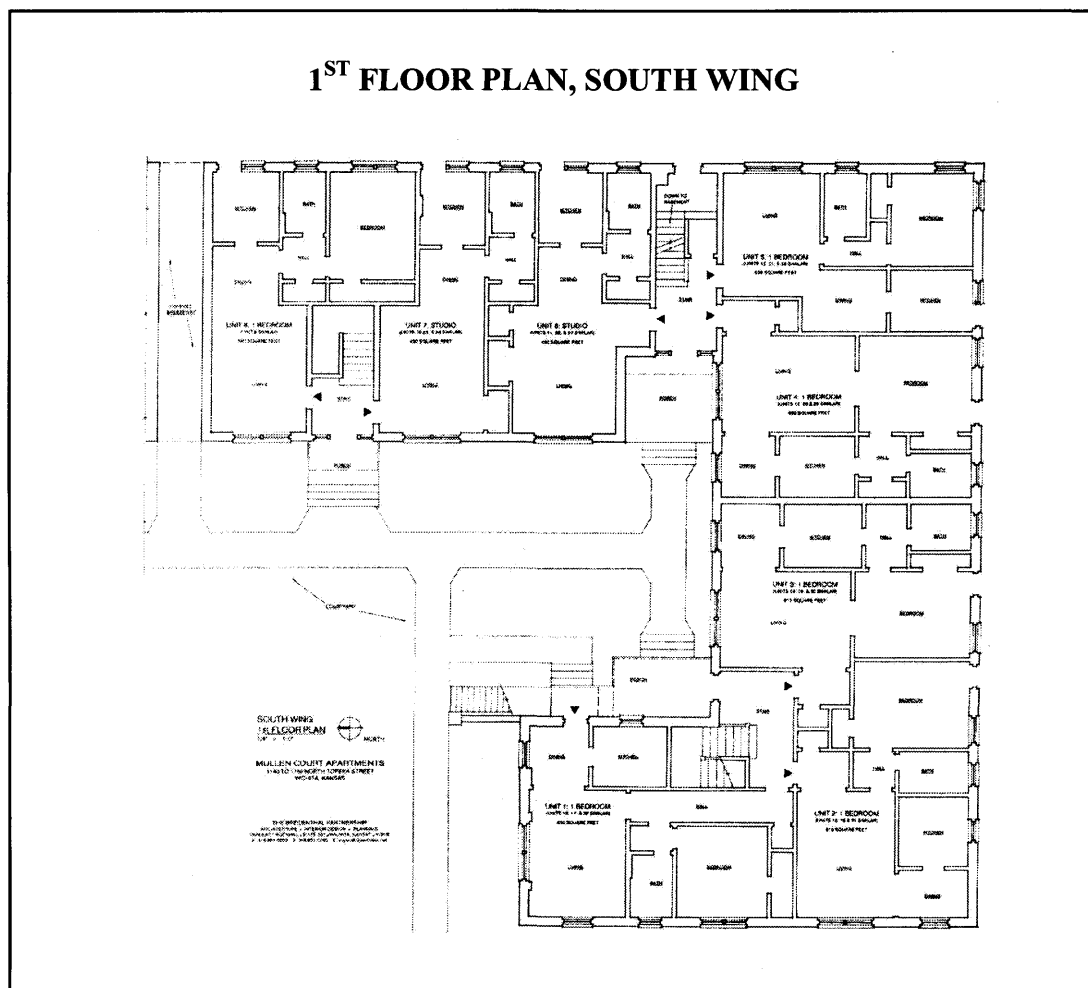


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Mullen Court Apartments
Sedgwick County, KS

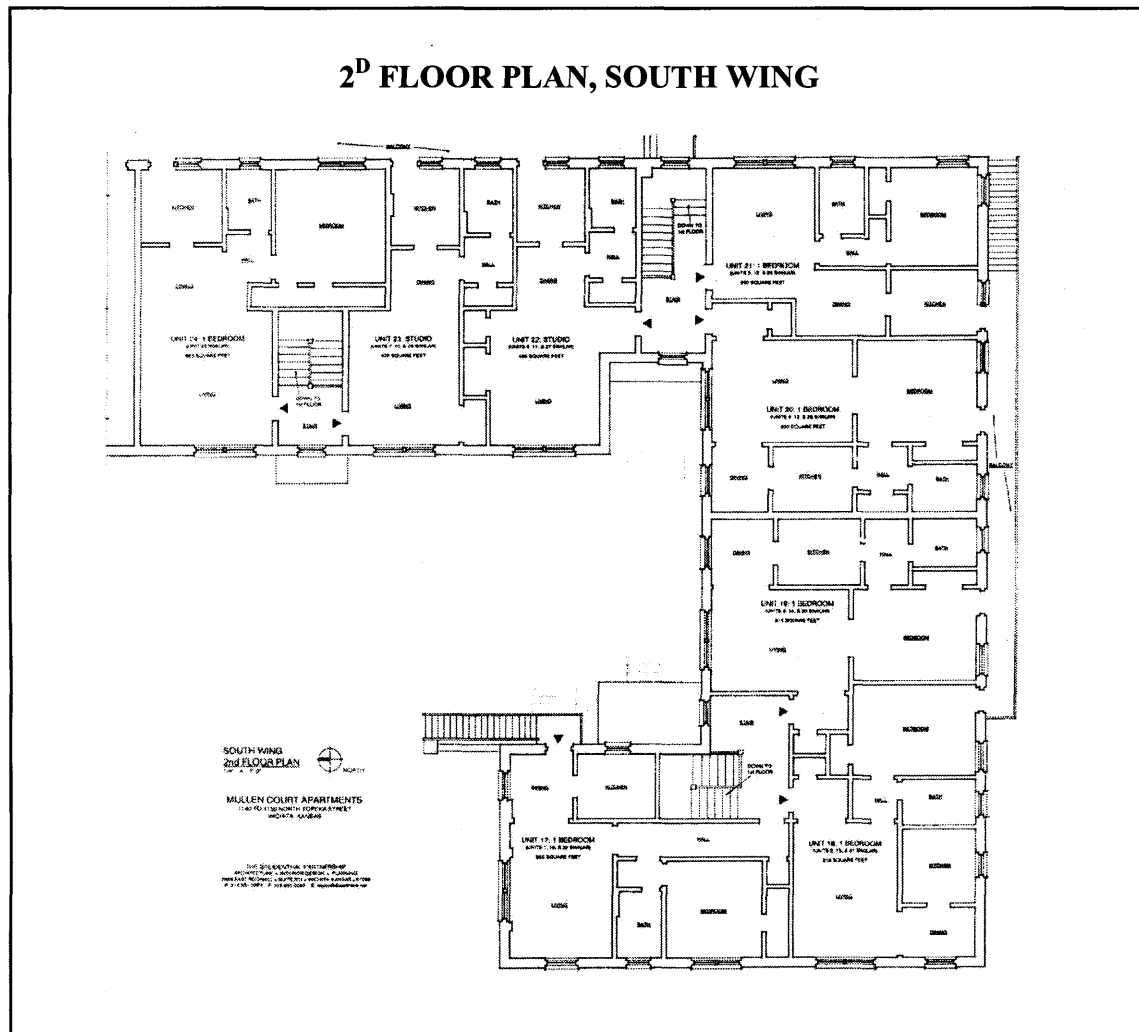


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Mullen Court Apartments
Sedgwick County, KS



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

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**Mullen Court Apartments
Sedgwick County, KS**

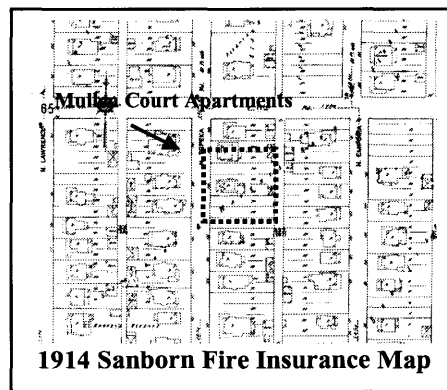
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mullen Court Apartments, 1146-1150 North Topeka Avenue, Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas is locally significant under National Register Criterion C for the area of ARCHITECTURE. Constructed in 1949, it is a highly intact example of a multi-family residence built in Wichita in the Moderne style. J.B. Muller and J.C. Lamb erected the Mullen Court Apartments for local apartment developer/manager Mrs. Eva Mercer Gilham. Both its location in one of Wichita's older, center city residential neighborhoods and its architectural style reflect the trend of new apartment construction to accommodate Wichita's rapidly growing population during this period. The buff brick walls, low horizontal form, glass block sidelights and horizontal muntins convey the building's Moderne styling. The period of significance for the Mullen Court Apartments is 1949, the year of its construction.

ELABORATION

PROPERTY HISTORY

The Mullen Court Apartments occupies five lots on the east side of North Topeka Avenue, immediately south of the National Register-listed Topeka-Emporia Historic District. The District is significant for its collection of single-family and multi-family dwellings constructed between 1885 and 1935.¹ In 1903 a rambling, single-family house was located at 1148 North Topeka Avenue. Like most of its neighbors, it occupied a double lot. One vacant lot separated it from the neighboring house to the north and three vacant lots separated it from its neighbors to the south. By 1935 the house at 1148 North Topeka Avenue had been demolished, leaving eight contiguous vacant lots between the single family houses at 1128 North Topeka Avenue and 1154 North Topeka Avenue.



Although single family residences constitute the primary property type in the Topeka-Emporia Historic District, during the 1930s developers began erecting new multi-family apartment buildings in the area and large single family homes were converted to apartments, flats or rooming houses. In 1935 the streetcar line along Topeka Avenue that serviced the neighborhood was discontinued and the area's character began to change as upper-middle class residents began moving to suburbs that were easily accessible to downtown by automobile.

The trend toward multi-family housing in this vicinity continued after World War II. The 1951 Sanborn Map depicts seven apartment buildings on the 1100 block of North Topeka in addition to the Mullen Court Apartments. All were much smaller than the Mullen Court Apartments, and the footprints depicted on the map suggest that they were converted single family dwellings. The Sanborn Map also shows five modern apartment complexes located within a three block radius of the Mullen Court Apartments.

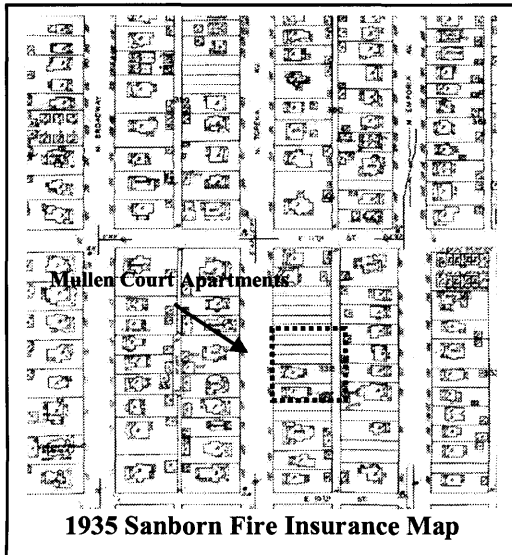
¹ Except where noted, information about the development of the neighborhood surrounding the Mullen Court Apartments comes from Deon Wolfenbarger, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form "Topeka-Emporia Historic District [preferred]," December 2003, Section 8. Wichita-Sedgwick County Metropolitan Area Planning Department, City Hall, Wichita Kansas.

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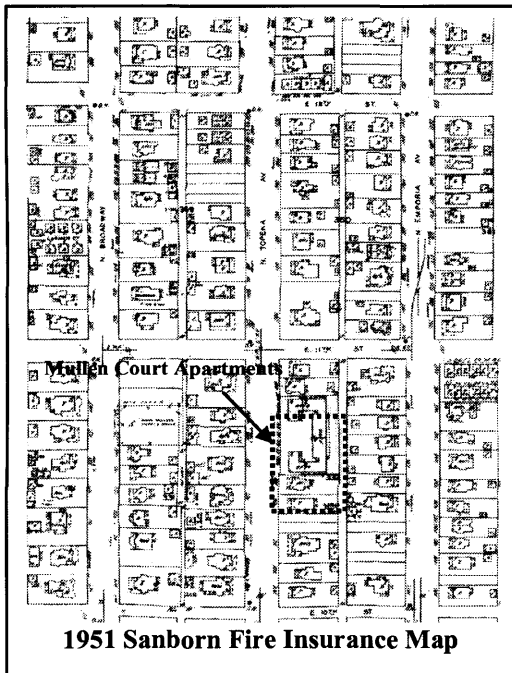
National Register of Historic Places
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Mullen Court Apartments
Sedgwick County, KS



1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

In 1949, the Wichita city directory notes that the apartment building at 1142-1148 North Topeka Avenue was under construction. The city directory provided no listings for J.B. Muller or J.C. Lamb, builders of the complex. When Eva Mercer Gilham purchased the property in March 1950 for \$250,000, the *Wichita Eagle* described the sale as “the largest real estate transaction completed thus far in 1950.” The article describes the building, completed in 1949, as being of buff brick construction and “handsomely landscaped.” It contained thirty-four one and two bedroom apartments.²

From the time of its construction, the Mullen Court Apartments housed middle-class tenants. During the 1950s the tenants included a projectionist at the Uptown Theater, a telephone company employee, a traffic assistant, an engineer at Boeing, an insurance agent, a tool designer for Beechcraft, a butcher, a salesman for Firestone, and several physicians and nurses from St. Francis Hospital. At the end of the decade residents included an attorney, an assembler for Cessna, a nurse, a waitress, a teacher, an oil broker, and an employee of the *Wichita Beacon*. By 1970 many of Mullen Court’s residents were retirees. Professions listed in the city directory that year included hospital attendants, a missionary, the secretary of the First United Methodist Church, an insurance salesman, a bank clerk, a secretary at Wichita State University, and a cashier.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING IN WICHITA

Construction of the Mullen Court Apartments occurred at a time when housing was of major concern in Wichita. Fueled by the presence of three major aircraft plants (Boeing, Beechcraft and Cessna) as well as other war-related industries, the city’s economy boomed during World War II and remained strong into the mid-1950s.³ As manufacturing employment rose by 487 percent between 1940 and 1955, the city’s population surged by 70 percent, growing from 114,966 in 1940 to 168,279 in 1950.⁴

2 “Apartment Building Sold for \$250,000,” *Wichita Eagle*, 3 March 1950, 2, Ablah Library, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS.

3 R.M. “Dick” Long, *Wichita Century: A Pictorial History of Wichita, Kansas 1870-1970* (Wichita, KS: The Wichita Historical Museum Association, Inc. in cooperation with The Junior League of Wichita, Inc., 1970) 179, Local History Collection, Wichita Public Library, Wichita, KS..

4 Long, 179; Craig Miner, *Wichita: The Magic City* (Wichita, KS: Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum Association, 1988), 193, Local History Collection, Wichita Public Library, Wichita, KS.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 9

**Mullen Court Apartments
Sedgwick County, KS**

City services were stretched to their limits and providing housing for new residents became a priority. The federal government helped the city address the problem by constructing 400 single-family houses in the new Hilltop Manor subdivision in 1941 and by designating Wichita as one of 146 “defense areas” nationwide. This recognition of Wichita’s vital role to the wartime economy encouraged private construction by making no-down-payment loans available through the Federal Housing Administration. During the 1940s, the City of Wichita issued residential building permits for \$105 million of new construction. Over one-fifth of that amount, \$22 million, occurred in 1949, the year that the Mullen Court Apartments were constructed.⁵ By 1950, the number of residential units in Wichita constructed during the previous decade exceeded the number of existing dwelling units constructed prior to 1920, confirming the rapid pace of construction during this period.⁶

Efforts to house Wichita’s rapidly growing population resulted in the development of several new residential subdivisions, most located on the outskirts of town in the vicinity of the new factories, as well as the construction of multi-family housing, mostly in existing neighborhoods. New apartment buildings were erected and large single family houses were converted to house multiple tenants. The 1940 city directory lists 224 apartment buildings in Wichita. This number grew by 69 percent to 326 apartment buildings, including the Mullen Court Apartments, in 1951. A 1954 city planning document identified 25 percent of Wichita’s housing in 1950 as multi-family buildings with three or more units. An additional 15 percent of the city’s housing that year was duplex dwellings.⁷ The older neighborhoods closest to downtown Wichita had the highest percentage of rented dwelling units and the greatest number of multiple family dwellings.⁸ Located just north of downtown, the neighborhood surrounding the Mullen Court Apartments experienced both the construction of new apartment buildings and the conversion of single family homes to apartments during this period. The Mullen Court Apartments is an excellent example of this activity.

ARCHITECTURE

Prior to World War II eclectic revival architectural styles dominated residential building design in Wichita and nationwide. Both single-family houses and multi-family apartment buildings adopted forms and facades that reflected the traditional building styles of Europe and Colonial America. Through the early 1940s, the textured walls and complex gables of English Tudor houses or the symmetrical facades and classical ornament of Colonial Revival residences were typical features of residential buildings. By the late 1920s, however, elements of European Modern Movement began finding their way into American architectural design. The Modern Movement was functional and efficient, and by the mid-1940s, American architects frequently adapted aspects of Modern Movement design for new multi-family residential construction.

One popular Modern Movement variant was called Moderne. Moderne buildings were sleeker than their predecessors. They incorporated smooth wall surfaces, curved corners, minimal ornament, and low, horizontal massing in an effort to emulate the streamlined industrial designs popularized by automobiles and airplanes.⁹ The low, boxy buildings frequently utilized newly developed, prefabricated building materials, such as plywood and drywall, which gave them a more-uniform appearance. Interior layouts also reflected a more-practical approach to

⁵ Long, 186.

⁶ Donald O. Cowgill, *A Pictorial Analysis of Wichita* (Wichita, KS: The Community Planning Council & University of Wichita, 1954), 19, Local History Collection, Wichita Public Library, Wichita, KS.

⁷ Cowgill, 18.

⁸ Ibid, 98,100.

⁹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988), 465.

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Mullen Court Apartments
Sedgwick County, KS

design. The resulting buildings were economically prudent as well as stylish.

Building design in Kansas followed these national trends. The effects of the Great Depression resulted in minimal new construction during the 1930s, and new construction during the early 1940s, particularly in Wichita, reflected the urgent needs of war time industry. However, it was also during this period that the architecture program at the University of Kansas embraced the tenets of the Modern Movement. New buildings designed by the school's recent graduates promoted Modern Movement design ideals throughout the state.¹⁰ As money and materials became available for new construction after World War II, Kansans joined the building boom sweeping the country and embraced the sense of newness and progressiveness expressed by Modern Movement buildings.

The Mullen Court Apartments is an excellent example Moderne architecture applied to multi-family residential construction. The two-story building has a low, horizontal form enhanced by simple brick banding at the eaves. Buff brick veneer gives the building a clean look. Virtually devoid of ornament on both the interior and exterior, glass block sidelights and metal lattice porch posts at the front entrances reflect the materials and industrial design of the post-war period. While Mullen Court lacks the architectural flourishes and craftsmanship that distinguish older apartment buildings as unique designs, the property demonstrates a functional, economic approach to architecture that is the hallmark of its period of construction.

DEVELOPER EVA MERCER GILHAM

At the time she developed the Mullen Court Apartments, Eva Mercer Gilham was an experienced real estate investor. The *Wichita Beacon* described Eva Mercer in a 1941 article as a "widely-known local apartment and hotel manager."¹¹ Her first foray into apartment management occurred in 1926 when she and her first husband, salesman Levi Mercer, assumed operation of the forty-eight unit Severlawn and Severdale apartment buildings at the corner of Lewis Street and Emporia Avenue.¹² The Mercers signed a twenty-year lease with builder John Sever to manage the buildings for \$255,000. Just three years later, in 1929, Eva Mercer developed the Casa Loma apartments, located at 115 North Hillside Avenue.¹³

10 David H. Sachs and George Ehrlich, *Guide to Kansas Architecture*, (Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas Press, 1996), 24.

11 "New Wichita Apartments," *Wichita Beacon*, 31 August 1941, 12, Ablah Library, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS.

12 Dr. Edward N. Tihen's Notes from Wichita Newspapers, *Wichita Eagle*, 10 July 1926, 5, Department of Special Collections, Ablah Library, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS.

13 *Wichita Beacon*.

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Mullen Court Apartments
Sedgwick County, KS

The *Wichita Beacon* mentioned Eva Mercer again in 1941 in conjunction with her remodeling of the Cubana Apartment Hotel, at the northwest corner of Main and English Streets.¹⁴ Federal funds were allocated to Mrs. Mercer for the Cubana Apartment Hotel renovation to help accommodate Wichita's fast-growing population. The article in the *Wichita Beacon* described the building as having twenty-six of the most modern apartments in Wichita. The *Beacon* considered the opening of the Cubana to be "among the more important recent housing developments in Wichita." The finishes, furnishings and fixtures employed the most modern technologies and materials.

A 1949 article in the *Wichita Eagle* announced Mrs. Mercer's purchase of property for \$180,000 at 409-425 Broadway for a new building.¹⁵ Around that year Eva Mercer also married Gayland Gilham, a salesman for a roofing, siding and insulation company. They lived in the building at 411 Broadway until 1950 when they moved into the Mullen Court Apartments. In 1959, the city directory once again lists "Mrs. Eva Mercer," suggesting that she and her second husband were no longer married.

14 Ibid.

15 Dr. Edward N. Tihen's Notes from Wichita Newspapers, *Wichita Eagle*, 18 November 1949, 1, Department of Special Collections, Ablah Library, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS.

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Mullen Court Apartments
Sedgwick County, KS

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- "Apartment Building Sold for \$250,000." *Wichita Eagle*. 3 March 1950, 2, Ablah Library, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS.
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- Dr. Edward N. Tihen's Notes from Wichita Newspapers. *Wichita Eagle*, 10 July 1926, 5. Department of Special Collections, Ablah Library, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS.
- _____. *Wichita Eagle*, 18 November 1949, 1. Department of Special Collections, Ablah Library, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS.
- Long, R.M. "Dick." *Wichita Century: A Pictorial History of Wichita, Kansas 1870-1970*. Wichita, KS: The Wichita Historical Museum Association, Inc. in cooperation with The Junior League of Wichita, Inc. 1970. Local History Collection, Wichita Public Library, Wichita, KS.
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- "New Wichita Apartments." *Wichita Beacon*. 31 August 1941, 12. Ablah Library, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS.
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**Mullen Court Apartments
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Even Lots 230 to 240, inclusive, Stafford & Wright's Addition, Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This nomination includes the parcel of land historically associated with the resource.

PHOTO LOG

Photographer: Kristen Ottesen

Date of Photographs: January 2006

Location of Negatives: Owner

Photo Number	Description	Camera View
1	North Topeka Avenue	Southeast
2	West (front) Elevation	East
3	West (front) Elevation	East
4	Courtyard	Southeast
5	Courtyard	North
6	Courtyard	Northeast
7	North End of Courtyard	Northeast
8	Southeast Corner	Northwest
9	East Elevation	Northwest
10	East Elevation, Arched Passageway	West
11	Typical Entrance Hall	
12	Typical Second Floor Stair Landing	
13	Typical Apartment Interior (Living Room with View Toward Bedroom and Linen Closet)	
14	Typical French Doors Between Bedroom and Living Room	

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PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP

EXTERIOR VIEWS

