



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Westside IOOF Lodge  
other names/site number KHRI 173-5880-00105

### 2. Location

street & number 928-930 West Douglas Avenue  not for publication  
city or town Wichita  vicinity  
state Kansas code KS county Sedgwick code 173 zip code 67203

### 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Patrick Gelmer DSHPO  
Signature of certifying official/Title

3-7-13  
Date

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):

John Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

5-1-13  
Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

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

- Private
- public – Local
- public – State
- public – Federal

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		<b>Total</b>

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

N/A

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

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

COMMERCE: Financial

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS:  
Classical Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt

other: Stone

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Westside IOOF Lodge is located at 928-930 West Douglas in Wichita's Delano District. Now a shopping and entertainment district, Delano was first established in the 1870s as the city's vice district, began a transformation into a suburban commercial district as the city expanded west of the Arkansas River (known as the "West Side") in the 1880s, and was fully developed in the 1910s as the city's growing population filled bungalows in the nearby Riverside Addition. The Lodge, which is located on the northeast corner of Walnut Street and Douglas Avenue, the main east/west thoroughfare through downtown and Delano, is a two-story masonry Commercial Style building that is fifty feet wide and 125 feet long. The building's south-facing front elevation reflects its historic functions. The lower façade is divided into two twenty-five-foot storefronts with canted entrance on the southwest corner. The upper façade is divided into two parts: a gabled parapet on the west delineates the gabled roof over the lodge's main ceremonial space; and a flat parapet on the east betrays the flat roof over the breakout space. The building's exterior character-defining features include dark red brick with raked mortar joints; corbelled-brick parapet; and stone cornice, sills, lintels and caps. Interior character-defining features include hardwood floors, pressed-metal ceilings, and wood baseboards.

### **Narrative Description**

#### Exterior

**Front (South) Elevation** – The front elevation reflects the historic uses of the first and second floors. On the lower level, the façade is divided into two equal parts. The west half, which historically housed the bank, has a recessed entrance on its southwest corner. The wood-framed entrance, which includes a centered transomed door flanked by transomed storefronts, is boarded over. This inset space includes a pressed-metal ceiling and mosaic tile apron with a black, green and red Greek-key border in one-inch square tiles and white hexagonal field tile inset with the words "FARMERS STATE BANK" in black hex tiles. The corner is supported on the southwest corner by a stone Tuscan column with simple stone entablature. The southeast and northwest corners of the recess are supported by brick pilasters with stone caps and bases. East of the recessed entrance is a large three-part anodized aluminum window, formerly a wood Chicago-Style window with decorative transom, with a stone sill and lintel. The east half of the lower façade has a non-historic three-part anodized aluminum storefront window with non-historic brick bulkhead, historic brick header lintel. The transom area has been covered with particle board. A ca. 1990s photograph shows a painted wood or iron storefront with bulkhead and centered recessed double-door entrance. The east and west halves are divided by a brick pilaster that rises from a stone base to a stone cornice above the second-floor windows.

The proportions of the upper façade reflect the historic uses of the second floor. The west two-thirds, with a gabled parapet reflect the ceremonial space. The east third, with a flat parapet, reflects the breakout space. The west two-thirds is divided by brick pilasters into three bays. The first bay, above the entry entablature, has a window opening with anodized aluminum window, plywood-infilled transom, stone sill, lintel, and cornice. Above the stone cornice is an arched corbelled brick pattern capped with a stone keystone. The roofline is capped with a stone parapet cap. The second bay, above the bank storefront window, has two plywood-infilled clerestory windows with continuous stone band above decorative brick with stone corbels. Above the clerestory windows, a stone cornice forms a continuous lintel. Above this is an arched corbelled brick pattern with a stone reading "IOOF No. 345" with the iconic three rings capped with a stone lintel. The upper façade's third bay matches the first bay. The fourth bay, which houses the breakout space, is divided from the third bay by a brick pilaster that runs from the continuous stone lintel below the second-floor windows to the stone cornice. This bay houses a three-part anodized aluminum window with brick lintel, recessed brick pattern at the transom level, brick corbelling, stone cornice and stone parapet cap. A brick pier that runs from the sidewalk to the top of the parapet delineates the buildings east wall.

**Rear (North) Elevation** – The lower level of the rear elevation has five particle-board covered masonry openings, four window openings with stone sills and arched brick lintels and door with arched lintel. There are six window openings on the upper level with stone sills and arched brick lintels.

**Side (West) Elevation** – The west elevation is divided by brick pilasters into nine bays. Although the first three bays on the north end are not as tall or as decorative as the bays to the east, they are original to the building and house the historic

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(and only) stairs to the second floor. The stairs and the exterior door that access them occupy the first bay. There is a two-part transom over the door. The second and third bays each feature a large masonry opening on its lower level and a window opening with brick header lintel, stone sill and anodized aluminum window on the upper façade. The masonry opening in the second bay is partially infilled (particle board) with a man door and metal overhead door. The masonry opening in the third bay is completely infilled with particle board. The historic use of this space is unclear (City Directories and Sanborn Maps offer no clues). However, these openings indicate that there may have been storefronts in these openings. The bays are topped with brick corbelling and a stone parapet cap.

The fourth bay has an enclosed door opening on the lower level and window opening on the upper level. The window opening historically housed a single window with transom above. The transom is infilled with plywood; the window opening has a two-part anodized aluminum window. Both the window and transom have stone sills. The fifth through eighth bays are of equal widths. Each has a double window opening with a two-part anodized aluminum window topped with a two-part plywood-infilled transom. The windows and transoms have stone sills. On the lower level, the fifth bay has a window opening with stone sill and lintel, two double-hung wood windows, and two-part transom. The sixth bay has a double-hung window with transom and a man door with transom. The window has a stone sill. The window and door share a stone lintel. The seventh and eighth bays each have a wood Chicago-Style window with decorative transom and stone sill and lintel. The lower level of the ninth bay is the recessed entry with Tuscan column and entablature. On the upper level, the ninth bay has a single window opening with two-part anodized window, plywood-infilled transom, both with stone sills. The fourth through ninth bays have decorative brick (three header rows with alternating recessed forming a checkerboard pattern), brick corbelling and stone parapet caps above the upper-story windows.

Interior

Overall – The building's floor plans (see Figure 1) have changed little since its construction. Although the uses of the first floor have changed over the years, many interior finishes remain. The majority of those on the second floor, whose use did not change over time, are intact.

First Floor, West Half – The first floor is divided into two principal spaces. The west half, which was historically occupied by the Farmers State Bank, is divided into two main spaces – a large finished space on the south and smaller utilitarian space on the north. The south space in the west half is accessible via a recessed/canted entrance on the southwest corner of the façade and a man door off the sidewalk on Walnut Street. There is a small restroom in the northeast corner. Finishes in this space include concrete, asbestos tile and mosaic ceramic tile floors; plaster and gypsum board walls, wood window trim; and pressed-metal ceiling and cornice. There are no baseboards. The window on the south wall is missing its trim. The north and south ends of the west half are divided by a brick wall with a large cased opening. The north end of the west half, accessible via the cased opening on the south wall and a man door on the west wall, is utilitarian in character. Finishes include concrete floors, simpler pressed-metal ceiling and cornice, gypsum board and plaster walls, and simple squared painted wood trim. On the west wall, there is a man door and overhead door. The northwest corner of the building is occupied by a stair rising from the exterior and, in the space beneath it, a small restroom. A large cased opening on the north end of the east wall opens to the north end of the east half of the building.

First Floor, East Half – Modifications to the east storefront have eliminated exterior access to the east half of the first floor, which was historically occupied by the Ponca Tent and Awning Company and Kellogg Brothers Feed. Like the west half of the first floor, the east half is divided into north and south spaces – although here they are divided by a non-historic frame wall. There is a small non-historic restroom in the northeast corner of the south end. Finishes include concrete floors, plaster walls, pressed metal ceiling and cornice, and non-historic stained plywood wainscoting. There are no baseboards or window trim. The north end of the east half has concrete floors, plaster walls, pressed-metal ceiling and cornice, and painted wood window and door trim and historic double doors on north wall. There is a small room in the northwest corner of this space.

Second Floor, North End – The second floor is accessible via a historic stair that rises from the sidewalk on the north end of the building's west elevation. (There are no interior stairs.) The stair has a carved wood square newel post and turned wood railing. The straight-run staircase with a central landing opens to an L-shaped corridor. Four doors on the north end of the corridor open to two small restrooms and two small closets. The restrooms are framed by a non-historic wall extending west from a historic storage closet west of the stair. A six-panel door on the west end of the south corridor wall opens to a large room between the stair corridor and ceremonial space. A second six-panel door on the corridor's south wall opens to a vestment closet. A door on the south end of the vestment closet opens to a second vestment closet, which in turn opens to the ceremonial space to the south. A door on the east wall of the stair corridor opens to an office on the northeast corner of the second floor. This office is also accessible via a door on the south end of the east wall of the north vestment closet. Woodwork in the office, including six-panel doors, door trim, window trim, baseboards and cabinets, is



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stained and varnished. The walls have non-historic plywood wainscoting. A door on the west end of the office's south wall opens to a small kitchen. Trim and cabinetry in the kitchen is painted wood. A double door on the south wall of the kitchen opens to the breakout space east of the ceremonial space.

Second Floor, South End - The south end of the second floor is occupied by the historic IOOF ceremonial and breakout spaces. The ceremonial space, which occupies the west two-thirds of the building, has a vaulted ceiling that follows the lines of a hipped roof. The ceiling is finished with adhered one-foot square ca. 1950s acoustical tiles. The floors are tongue-and-groove hardwood running east to west. The south wall of the ceremonial space features a non-historic raised wood platform in front of a historic stained and varnished mantelpiece with fluted pilasters (the caps are missing) and dentilled cornice. That the platform is non-original is evident in the fact that it covers the bases of the pilasters. Above this are two clerestory windows. The mantelpiece is flanked on each side by a single window with transom. Although the windows have been replaced, the historic stained and varnished wood window trim remains. The north wall mirrors the south in that it also features a platform, in this case original, and stained and varnished mantelpiece with fluted ionic pilasters and dentilled cornice. The north mantelpiece is flanked on the west by a cased opening with two six-panel doors and transom on the west and single transomed door on the east. A low raised platform along the west wall likely indicates the former location of a row of seats, as is common in fraternal ceremonial spaces. Like the south wall, the west wall retains its historic window trim despite the windows having been replaced. The ceremonial space is divided from the breakout space to the east by historic casework that houses seven wood overhead doors. The floors in this space are one-foot square asbestos tile. The east wall of the breakout space, a party wall with the adjacent building to the east, is uninterrupted by architectural details or openings. There is a small mechanical room in the northeast corner of the breakout space.

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**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

**Period of Significance**

1911-1962

**Significant Dates**

1911

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**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.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The Period of Significance for the Westside IOOF Lodge stretches from its construction in 1911 until 1962. The Oddfellows occupied the second floor until 1983.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

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**Statement of Significance** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Westside IOOF Lodge is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion A in the area of Social History for its association with the International Order of Oddfellows. The building was constructed in 1911 for the Westside IOOF Lodge and housed a number of businesses, including the Ponca Tent and Awning Company during World War II, the Farmers State Bank from 1919 to 1933, Grotto Recreation, and Kellogg-Buck Furniture.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

A Brief History of Wichita

After Wichita was incorporated as a village in 1869, town boosters set out to secure its place as a regional trade center. Its future was threatened when the Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe Rail line chose to bypass the new town, with its then-unclear Osage land titles, instead passing through the paper town of Newton. Town boosters' efforts to secure \$200,000 in bonds to construct a spur line from Newton to Wichita in 1871, and the railroad's decision to extend the spur line south in 1877, both helped assure the city's future as a major industrial, milling, and wholesaling center.

Wichita experienced a clamorous boom in the 1880s, when the population peaked at over 31,000. An 1890s bust left the overdeveloped town in economic ruin. The stark outlook, coupled with the Oklahoma land rush, caused the population to plummet. The economy did not begin to fully recover until the first decade of the twentieth century, during which the population doubled from 24,671 to 52,450. The city's population grew another 40% during the 1910s, reaching 72,717 in 1920.<sup>1</sup>

Wichita's extraordinary population and economic growth in the years following World War I owed to a number of factors. First, oil was discovered in the region in 1915. In 1918, one area field alone produced over six percent of the nation's domestic oil. In the years following World War I, the oil field contributed \$65 million to the Wichita economy.<sup>2</sup>

By the 1920s, Wichita was the nation's ninety-sixth-largest city and its fifth-largest milling market.<sup>3</sup> And its capitalists were reaping the rewards of investments in the region's productive oil fields and aircraft industries. Among the new businesses were the Derby oil refinery, Koch Industries, and the Beech, Stearman and Cessna Aircraft Companies. These industries, and the services required to support them, attracted many new residents. Between 1909 and 1919, the city limits had more than doubled.<sup>4</sup> Between 1920 and 1930, the city's population increased by 50,000.

Although many businesses closed their doors during the Great Depression, three of the city's aircraft companies survived, leaving them poised to tackle wartime military orders. The city's aircraft industry exploded during World War II, when its plants attracted \$20 million in defense orders. Civilian workers flocked to the air capital during the war, nearly doubling the city's population between 1940 and 1945, when it reached 200,000.<sup>5</sup>

Today, Wichita is a thriving city of 360,000. Many of the city's buildings are being rehabilitated as the city's core is revitalized.

The Independent Order of Oddfellows

Fraternal organizations like the Oddfellows trace their roots to the craftsman guilds of the Middle Ages. By the seventeenth century, there were a number of Oddfellows organizations in Great Britain. The movement expanded internationally by the nineteenth century, with the founding of the first American Oddfellows organization in New York as early as 1806. The American order traces its formal founding to Thomas Wildey, an English craftsman who was initiated

<sup>1</sup> Ancestry.com, *1920 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010). Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

<sup>2</sup> Kathy Morgan and Barbara Hammond. "Residential Resources of Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas 1870-1957," Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2008, E8.

<sup>3</sup> A. E. Janzen, "The Wichita Grain Market," *Kansas Studies in Business*, (Lawrence, Kansas: School of Business, no. 8, June 1928).

<sup>4</sup> Morgan and Hammond.

<sup>5</sup> *Wichita Beacon* 1 January 1922; *Wichita Beacon* 9 November 1921; James R. Shortridge, *Cities on the Plains: The Evolution of Urban Kansas*. (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2004), 247-254.

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into the fraternity in 1804. Wildey immigrated to the United States in July 1817 and along with four other Oddfellows – John Welch, Richard Rushworth, John Duncan and John Cheatham – organized the Washington Lodge Number One. In 1821, this first lodge surrendered its charter for the formation of “The Grand Lodge of Maryland and of the United States.” Wildey devoted the remainder of his life to recruiting new members and organizing lodges in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. In 1843, the American order formally separated from the English organization and took on the name Independent Order of Oddfellows (IOOF). In 1851, the IOOF became the first fraternal organization to admit women through its Rebekah’s Daughters auxiliary.

As the nation forged west, the IOOF followed. Such organizations, so-called benevolent fraternities, became increasingly popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to provide medical, burial and widows’ benefits to their members. The IOOF’s membership peaked at approximately three million in 1915. By that time, there was an Oddfellows Lodge in nearly every Kansas community. As a growing number of Americans found financial protection through private insurance companies and public welfare programs – and as many entered new professions and progressive advancements gave workers more leisure time, fraternal organizations turned their focus toward social networking and recreation.

Today, the Independent Order of Oddfellows boasts approximately 600,000 members in thirty countries around the world. However, many Kansas lodges have disbanded and vacated their buildings, which are often still identifiable by the symbol of the brotherhood, a three-link chain, which represents the tenets of friendship, love and truth.<sup>6</sup>

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In January 1886, the Wichita Eagle announced plans for a new bridge spanning the “Little River” to the west, connecting downtown Wichita with an area formerly known as Delano, a notorious vice district in the city’s wild and woolly cowtown days.<sup>7</sup> The bridge would provide access with a new development known as the Riverside Addition. Soon, the city’s growing class of capitalists was investing heavily in Wichita’s “West Side.” Among the boom-time improvements aimed at drawing further investment to the area were the establishment of Garfield University (a precursor to Friends University) and the extension of the city’s street railway system.<sup>8</sup>

These initial public improvements and institutional investments had the intended effect of drawing additional private investment and raising property values. Among the West Side projects commenced during the 1880s real estate boom were the construction of a Convent, Methodist Church, Ice Plant, Packing House, School, Riverview Hotel, Lawrence Block, Martinson Block, and the Sunflower Block.

Soon, Wichita’s West Side took on the feel of a streetcar suburb with its own institutions, including banks, churches and fraternal organizations. The Westside IOOF Lodge (No. 345), instituted at the end of the real estate boom on July 14, 1888, held early meetings in the Sunflower Block, a three-story brick building on the corner of Douglas and Seneca Streets. Soon after the lodge was established, the economy collapsed and left the overdeveloped town in ruin. Many of the city’s institutions, including the YMCA, which had recently completed a \$60,000 structure downtown, suffered the ills of overexpansion. Fortunately, however, the Westside Lodge survived the bust, weathering the hard times in the Sunflower Block.

It was not until the early twentieth century, when Wichita’s economy finally improved, that the city’s institutions began to build again. The city’s recovery coincided with a peak in Oddfellows membership nationwide. In 1911, two Oddfellows Lodges, the Queen City Lodge (instituted 1872) in downtown, and the Westside Lodge built new buildings.

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<sup>6</sup> Benson Mathlon Powell, *The Triple Links; or Odd Fellowship Exemplified: a Treatise Both for the Initiated, Who Love Odd Fellowship, and for the Uninitiated, Who Desire to Know What Odd Fellowship Is* (Cherryvale, Kansas: Triple Link Publishing, 1906). <http://www.ioof.org/aboutus.html>; Aaron Burt Grosh, *The Odd-fellow's Manual: Illustrating the History, Principles, and Government of the Order, and the Instructions and Duties of Every Degree, Station, and Office in Odd-Fellowship* (Philadelphia: HC Peck and Theo. Bliss, 1860). Thirty-two Kansas Oddfellows Lodges have been documented in the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory.

<sup>7</sup> Craig Miner, *Wichita: The Early Years, 1865-1880* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1982), 109.

<sup>8</sup> *Wichita Eagle*, 1 June 1886. According to this article, the “parties interested on the west side ... donated one-third of the purchase money” for the land for the university; *Wichita Eagle*, 10 September 1886.

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In the first decade of the twentieth century, the parcel that would come to be the site of the Westside Lodge housed a feed mill, known in 1903 as C. D. Lindsay's Feed Mill and later as Fred Kellogg's Mill.<sup>9</sup> In January 1909, the Westside Lodge announced a contract to sell its property on the west side of the Sunflower Block. The lodge would use the proceeds to purchase the fifty-foot lot on the northeast corner of Douglas and Walnut from Fred Kellogg for \$6500 and to "erect a two-story brick building there as a home for the organization."<sup>10</sup>

In the 1910s, when the oil and war industries assured the city's long-term survival, Wichita's West Side finally began to live up to the boosters' hype. Bungalows filled the long-sparsely developed Riverside Addition, new residents joined fraternal organizations like the Westside IOOF Lodge, and new industries filled the business buildings on West Douglas. Among the early occupants of the Westside Lodge building was the Ponca Tent and Awning Company, which moved from Ponca City, Oklahoma to Wichita in 1908. By 1910, the company had "grown out of their present quarters at Douglas and Seneca" (on the West Side) and announced plans for a new building on North Osage.<sup>11</sup> Ponca Tent occupied many Wichita buildings during its long tenure. It was listed at 928 W. Douglas in 1918.<sup>12</sup> The growing company had apparently left the building by 1922, when 928 W. Douglas was listed as the address of Kellogg Brothers Feed and West Side Mill.<sup>13</sup> Kellogg Brothers continued to occupy this part of the building until about 1950.<sup>14</sup> After that, the space housed the American News Company.<sup>15</sup>

Another early occupant of the Westside IOOF Lodge, as evidenced by a mosaic tile apron at the building's canted entrance, was the Farmers State Bank, which occupied the west side of the first floor, at 930 W. Douglas. The Farmers State Bank was organized in 1919, the year it was first listed at this address.<sup>16</sup> The bank did not survive the Great Depression. Despite a 1931 merger with the Citizens State Bank, Farmers closed in 1933.<sup>17</sup> For the remainder of the 1930s, as well as the 1940s and 1950s, this part of the building housed Grotto Recreation, known early on as "Grotto the Billiards."<sup>18</sup>

For many decades, the building was occupied by Kellogg-Buck Furniture. The company, founded by Fred Kellogg who first sold the parcel to the Oddfellows in 1909, opened at the adjacent building, 914 W. Douglas in 1929. The firm changed its name to Kellogg-Buck in the 1950s, in honor of Kellogg's partner Henry Buck. Over time, the company expanded to the west into the Oddfellows Building. The building has been vacant since Kellogg-Buck closed in 2004. The Westside Oddfellows met in the building until the early 1980s.<sup>19</sup> As membership in fraternal organizations declined in the post-war years, they were no longer able to afford to maintain large meeting halls and buildings. The Westside Oddfellows now meet in a small brick building (1957) at 310 S. Dodge, approximately three blocks to the southwest of 928-930 W. Douglas. After the Oddfellows left the building, the second floor was used for storage.

Friends University recently purchased the building to house its Art Department and gallery.

Architectural Style

Like many early twentieth-century buildings, the Westside IOOF Lodge incorporates a variety of architectural styles, including Classical and Romanesque Revival, using the fireproof building techniques of the Progressive Era. Romanesque Revival details include the rounded arch elements at the parapet on the front elevation. Classical Revival details include the columned entrance with entablature and stone keystones.

<sup>9</sup> 1903 Sanborn Map.

<sup>10</sup> *Wichita Eagle* 22 January, 1909.

<sup>11</sup> *Wichita Eagle*, 5 October, 1910.

<sup>12</sup> *Wichita City Directory*, Polk Publishing Company, 1918.

<sup>13</sup> *Wichita City Directory*, Polk Publishing Company, 1922.

<sup>14</sup> *Wichita City Directory*, Polk Publishing Company, 1950.

<sup>15</sup> *Wichita City Directory*, Polk Publishing Company, 1951-1960.

<sup>16</sup> *Wichita City Directory*, Polk Publishing Company, 1919.

<sup>17</sup> *Wichita Eagle*, 1933.

<sup>18</sup> *Wichita City Directory*, Polk Publishing Company, 1930-1950.

<sup>19</sup> 930 ½ West Douglas was last identified as the address for the IOOF Lodge in 1983. In 1984/85, it was listed as "Gibson Storage."

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

**Bibliography**

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- Miner, Craig. *Kansas: The History of the Sunflower State, 1854-2000*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2002.
- Miner, Craig. *Wichita: The Early Years 1865-1880*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1982.
- Powell, Benson Mathlon. *The Triple Links; or Odd Fellowship Exemplified: a Treatise Both for the Initiated, Who Love Odd Fellowship, and for the Uninitiated, Who Desire to Know What Odd Fellowship Is*. Cherryvale, Kansas: Triple Link Publishing, 1906. <http://www.ioof.org/aboutus.html>.
- Social Security Death Index.
- Wichita Beacon*.
- Wichita Eagle*.
- Wichita City Directories, Polk Publishing Company.
- Wichita Sanborn Maps, 1914, 1935, 1950.

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

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than 1 acre \_\_\_\_\_  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Westside IOOF Lodge  
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas  
County and State

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>645280</u>	<u>4171840</u>	3	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	4	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated area includes Lots 21-23 Chicago now Douglas Avenue, West Wichita Addition, Wichita, Kansas.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The above is the legal description for the parcel on which the Westside IOOF Lodge sits.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Christy Davis  
organization Davis Preservation date 12/10/2012  
street & number 909 1/2 Kansas Ave, Suite 7 telephone 785-234-5053  
city or town Topeka state KS zip code 66612  
e-mail cdavis@davispreservation.com

**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.)

Westside IOOF Lodge  
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas  
County and State

---

**Photographs:**

Name of Property: Westside IOOF Lodge  
City or Vicinity: Wichita  
County: Sedgwick State: Kansas  
Photographer: Christy Davis  
Date Photographed: July 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 15. Exterior, Overall View of South and West Elevations, Looking Northeast.
- 2 of 15. Exterior, Close Up of Upper Façade, Looking Northwest.
- 3 of 15. Exterior, Overall View of West Elevation, Looking Northeast.
- 4 of 15. Exterior, Overall Views of West and North Elevations, looking Southeast.
- 5 of 15. Exterior, Overall View of North and East Elevations, looking Southwest.
- 6 of 15. Interior, First Floor, West Half, Looking South.
- 7 of 15. Interior, First Floor, West Half, Looking North.
- 8 of 15. Interior, First Floor, East Half, Looking South.
- 9 of 15. Interior, First Floor, East Half, Looking North.
- 10 of 15. Interior, Second Floor, Ceremonial Space, Looking South.
- 11 of 15. Interior, Second Floor, Ceremonial Space, Looking Northeast.
- 12 of 15. Interior, Second Floor, Northeast Office, Looking North.
- 13 of 15. Interior, Second Floor, Northeast Office, Looking Southwest.
- 14 of 15. Interior, Second Floor, Stair, Looking Northwest.
- 15 of 15. Interior, Second Floor, Vestment Closets.

---

**Property Owner:**

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

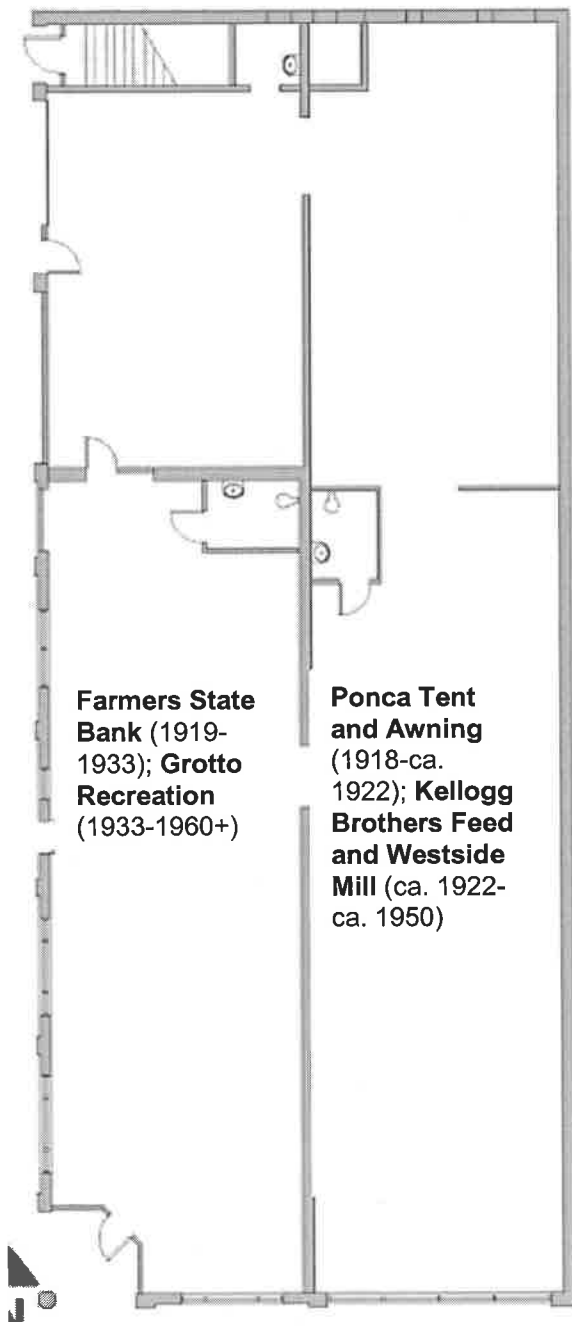
name Friends University (Randy Doerksen)  
street & number 2100 University Avenue telephone 316-295-5000  
city or town Wichita state KS zip code 67213

**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.).

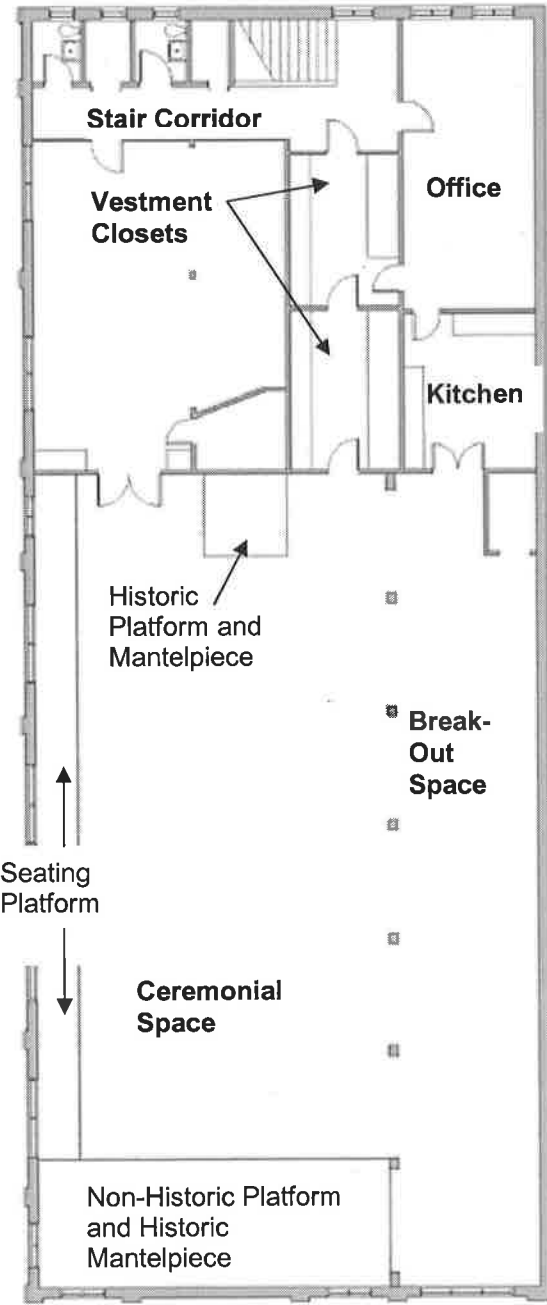
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

Westside IOOF Lodge  
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas  
County and State



**First Floor**



**Second Floor**

**Figure 1: Floor Plans**

Westside IOOF Lodge  
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas  
County and State

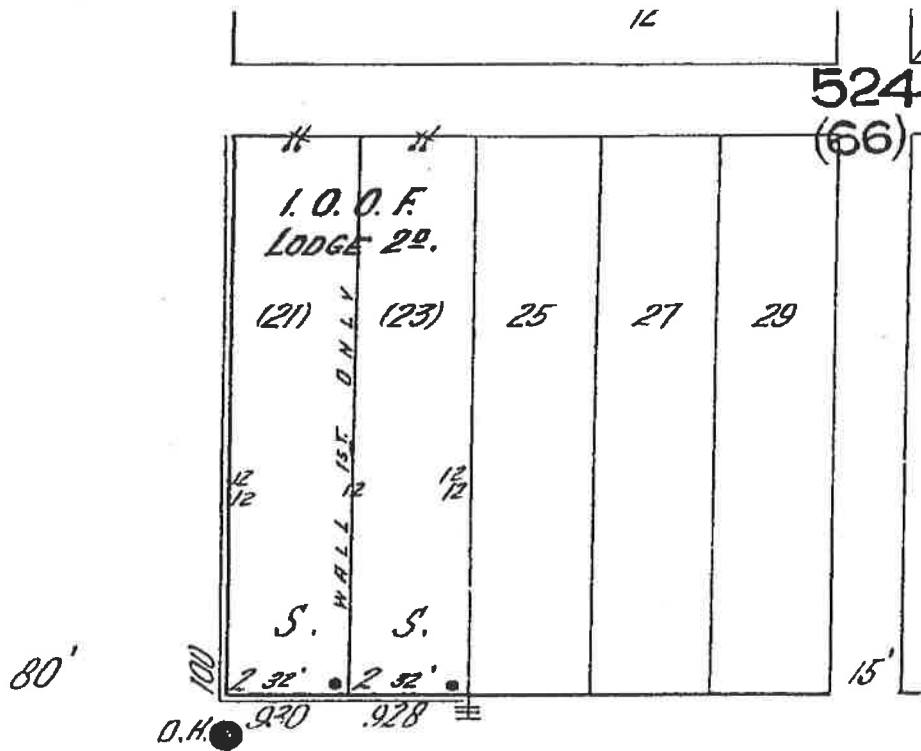
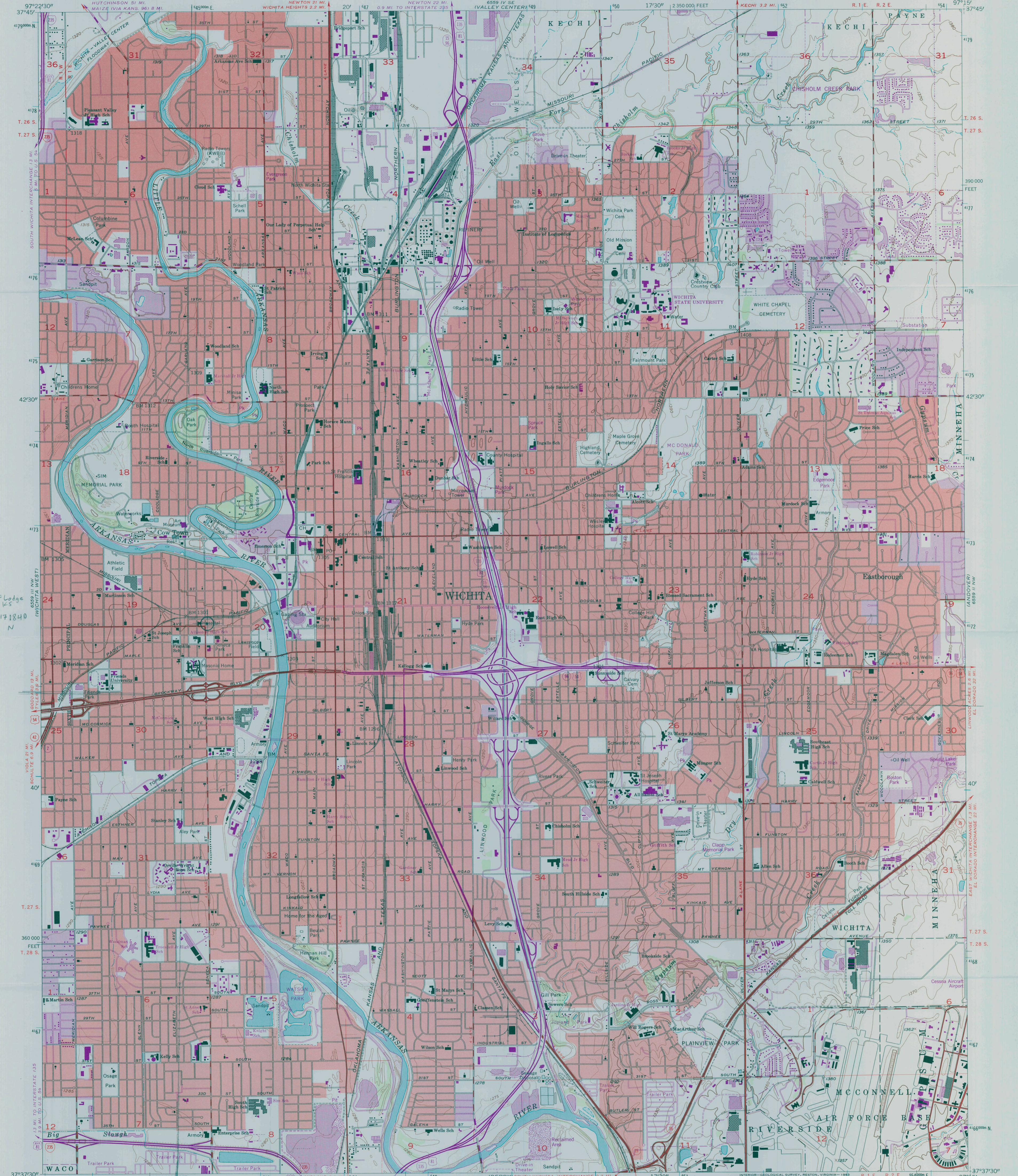


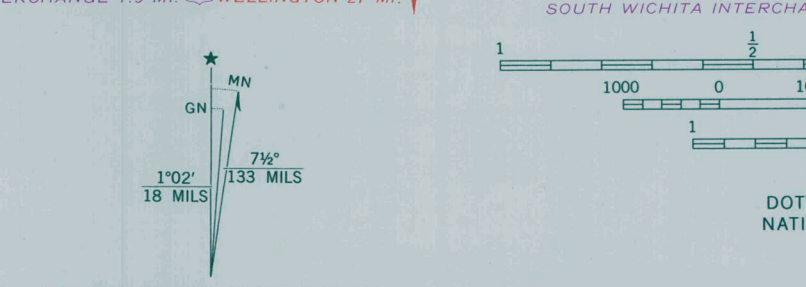
Figure 2: 1914 Sanborn Map



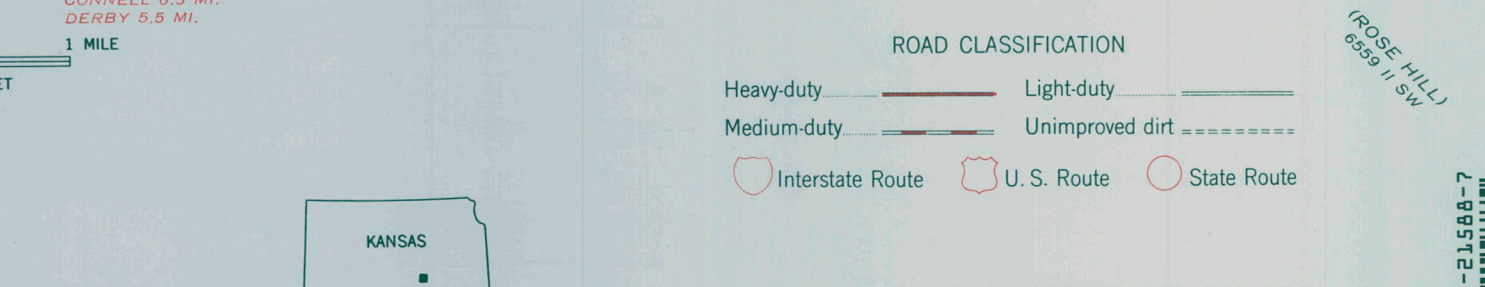


Westside 100F Lodge  
Sedgwick Co, KS  
14 6452804171840  
E N

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with State of Kansas agencies  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Cultures and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1954. Topography by planetable surveys 1940-1941  
Revised 1961 in cooperation with the City of Wichita  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Kansas coordinate system, south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 27 meters east as shown by  
dashed corner ticks  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of  
the National or State reservations shown on this map



SCALE 1:24 000  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1980 and other sources  
This information not field checked. Map edited 1982  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area

WICHITA EAST, KANS.  
N 3737.5—W 9715/7.5  
1961  
PHOTOREVISED 1982  
DMA 6559 III NE—SERIES V878







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21  
UNITY  
SOCIETY

22

23

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Westside IOOF Lodge  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KANSAS, Sedgwick

DATE RECEIVED: 3/15/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/10/13  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/25/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/01/13  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000220

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 5-143 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.

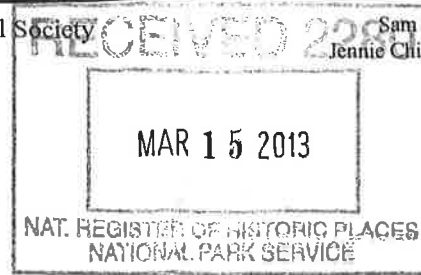
6425 SW 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Topeka, KS 66615



phone: 785-272-8681  
fax: 785-272-8682  
cultural\_resources@kshs.org

Kansas Historical Society

Sam Brownback, Governor  
Jennie Climm, Executive Director



March 8, 2013

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:

We are pleased to submit for your consideration the following National Register documents:

- Commodore Apartment Hotel – Wichita, Sedgwick County, KS (new submission)
- Fourth National Bank Building – Wichita, Sedgwick County, KS (new submission)
- Westside IOOF Lodge – Wichita, Sedgwick County, KS (new submission)
- Woolf Brothers Clothing Co. Bldg. – Wichita, Sedgwick County, KS (new submission)
- Wayland, John F., House – Washington, Washington County, KS (new submission)
- Boot Hill Museum – Dodge City, Ford County, KS (new submission)
- Dodge City Municipal Building – Dodge City, Ford County, KS (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](mailto:smartin@kshs.org).

Sincerely yours,

Sarah J. Martin  
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures