UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Topeka--Emporia Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KANSAS, Sedgwick

DATE RECEIVED: 6/22/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/08/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/23/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/05/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000779

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 8/4/04 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

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.

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name N/A

other names/site number Topeka-Emporia Historic District [preferred]

2. Location

street & number Roughly N. Topeka & Emporia Avenues between 10th & 13th Streets [n/a] not for publication

city or town Wichita [ ] 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 of 1986, 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 nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Richard D. Pankratz PS-HPO June 7, 2004
Signature of certifying official 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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper: Edson H. Beall

Date of Action: 8/4/04

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

[X] private
[ ] public-local
[ ] public-State
[ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

[ ] building(s)
[X] district
[ ] site
[ ] structure
[ ] object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
101	38	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
101	38	Total

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwellings
DOMESTIC/multiple dwellings

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single & multiple dwellings

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals
Late 19th & early 20th Century American Movements
Other: National Folk

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone, CONCRETE, BRICK
walls WOOD, BRICK, ASBESTOS
roof OTHER
other Limestone, BRICK

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

See continuation sheets.

SUMMARY

The Topeka-Emporia Historic District is located within the city limits of Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas, and comprises the extant core of historic residential buildings in one of the few remaining "close-in" neighborhoods. It is located approximately three-quarters of a mile north of the downtown commercial core. The district generally extends along both the east and west sides of N. Topeka and N. Emporia Avenues from 10th through 13th Street, with exceptions made for areas of non-contributing buildings. The district is on level land, and deciduous shade trees line the streets. There are 82 primary buildings within the boundaries of the historic district: 69 are contributing, and 13 are non-contributing. Some of the non-contributing buildings were constructed during the district's period of significance, but have non-original siding. Removal of the siding may alter these buildings' contributing status. There are an additional 57 outbuildings: 32 are contributing and 25 are non-contributing. These outbuildings are generally small, located on the alleys, and not visible from the public streets. Although there are a variety of housing styles, types, and sizes located within the district, including representatives of the Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival styles, there are a number of excellent examples of the free-classic subtype of the Queen Anne style. The majority of houses date from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, and most are large, two story buildings. The district as a whole retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, association, design, workmanship, and materials.

ELABORATION

The Topeka-Emporia Historic District is rare extant collection of intact upper middle-class residences, located in a neighborhood originally laid out during Wichita's "boom years" during the mid-1880s. Part of Wichita's original grid system of streets laid out to the compass points, Topeka and Emporia Avenues run north-south. West of the district is Broadway, a busy collector street with non-historic development. The north boundary is 13th Street, another heavily traveled arterial street. South of the district is a hospital complex and related medical buildings which are non-historic. Outside of the eastern boundaries are non-historic buildings, or buildings lacking of historic integrity.

The majority of residential buildings date from the 1880s to the 1910s. Many are two story, and several are very large and impressive examples of a particular architectural style. As home to several prominent Wichita citizens, a number of homes are architect-designed. The homes have similar setbacks, ranging from twenty to thirty feet. There are a few vacant lots resulting from past demolition. A number of small garages are to the rear along the alleys; some alleys have historic stone rubble walls at the rear property lines.

With buildings spanning several decades of construction and styles, there is not a set pattern of development on any particular block. Each block contains buildings ranging from large two

story Queen Anne houses to small bungalows. With foursquares making up the highest percentage of any one style or property types, however, there are a few areas that contain a contiguous collection of these buildings, such as the 1200 block of N. Emporia and the 1300 block of N. Topeka.

A list of the contributing and non-contributing buildings follows. Information specific to each building is found in the following list, including: present address, historic name if known, construction and significant alteration dates in parenthesis, and the building's contributing status. Also included is a brief description of each building, including architectural style if applicable. Lastly, a description of any outbuildings and their contributing status follows.

EMPORIA AVENUE

1100 N. Emporia, Arnold House. (c. 1909) ***Key Contributing***
This two-story *Neoclassical* house has narrow clapboard siding and wide corner boards forming classical pilasters. The facade is dominated by a pedimented gable-front, supported by two-story, round tapering fluted columns. The main portion of the house has a hip roof, and there is a side hip roof dormer; all roofs have very wide, overhanging eaves have long modillions beneath. There is a curved verandah on the second story facade, with a porch door at this level. A fanlight is in the tympanum at the attic level. The entry door has leaded glass sidelights, and windows are multi-paned, varying in size and configuration. There is a one car ***contributing*** garage at the alley, with pedimented gable roof, wide overhanging eaves, curved flat brackets, clapboard siding, and corner boards.

1110 N. Emporia, Midtown Ronald McDonald House. (1985) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story *Colonial Revival* building has brick veneer cladding, hip roof, and symmetrical facade. There is a centered entry bay with flat roof porch featuring a verandah above. An enclosed porch on the north elevation also has a verandah above.

1127 N. Emporia, Maggard House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This two-and-a-half story residence is a good example of a *Free Classic: cross-gable roof* subtype of the *Queen Anne* style, as defined by Virginia and Lee McAlester in A Field Guide to American Houses.[1] As the name implies, it has the Queen Anne character-defining steeply pitched cross gable roofs with classical details. The gable ends feature arched, shingled

[1]Virginia & Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984) pp. 280-281.

bargeboards supported by paired brackets on the gable ends. There is a full width, hip roof porch with classical columns set on stone piers and wood rail balustrade. The house has wood shingle and clapboard siding, providing varied surface texture. Windows are 1/1, and are single or paired. The entry door features sidelights. The first story of the north and south elevations has asbestos siding; the second story and front elevation have original wood clapboard. There is a ***contributing*** garage at the alley with hip roof, boxed cornice, clapboard siding, and corner boards.

1135 N. Emporia. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This two-story narrow wood clapboard *Colonial Revival* house has a second story overhang, and moderately pitched hip roof featuring a wide cornice band and flat modillions beneath the overhanging eaves. The symmetrically arranged facade features a central entry with one-bay porch. The flat roofed porch has short Ionic columns set on stone piers, supporting a wide entablature with dentil cornice and modillions. There are flanking first story oriel windows, each with a central 8/1 double-hung window. Above each oriel window on the second story are 8/1 double-hung windows and a smaller centered window with a fixed sash and sidelights. There are two hip roof dormers on the front facade, and one on each side. There is a ***contributing*** garage at the alley with hip roof, plain frieze band, clapboard siding, and corner boards.

1137 N. Emporia, Kinnaird House. (c. 1903) ***Contributing***
This two-and-a-half story residence is a *Free Classic: cross-gable roof* subtype of the *Queen Anne* style. The gable ends are pedimented with flared eaves. There is a 7/8's width shed roof porch with an offset pedimented entry. Wood classical columns support an entablature with dentil band. Window are 1/1 and vary in size. The offset entry door has a single fixed sash. The house has narrow clapboard siding and fish scale shingles in the gable ends. There is a ***non-contributing*** garage at the alley, with side gable roof, exposed rafter tails, and clapboard siding. It was built after the district's period of significance.

1141 N. Emporia, Stearns House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This two-story clapboard *Colonial Revival* house has a hip roof featuring very wide, overhanging eaves with flat modillions beneath. A simple cornice band is beneath the eaves. There is a full width, shed roof porch, with offset entry featuring a boxed pediment with floral decoration in the tympanum. The porch has three Ionic columns on each corner supporting an entablature with modillions; the columns are set on wide stone piers. There is a simple wood rail balustrade. The entry door has leaded glass sidelights. Most windows are 1/1, with a fixed sash window flanked by sidelights on the first story facade elevation. There is a hip roof dormer on the front elevation, and a triangular dormer on the south. The south elevation also features a three-sided oriel window with hip roof and modillions. There is a ***non-contributing*** garage at the alley, with front

gable roof, close eaves, metal garage door, and clapboard siding. It was built after the district's period of significance.

1147 N. Emporia, Dakin House. (c. 1906) ***Contributing***
This *Foursquare* house features a hip roof with overhanging enclosed eaves. There is a full width, shed roof porch with offset entry and simple wood rail balustrade. Porch columns are slender square wood. Windows are 1/1, and the entry door with large fixed glass sash has a transom. There are hip roof dormers on the front and side elevations.

1155-57 N. Emporia. (1966) ***Non-contributing***
This is a one-story example of Modern Architecture. This building has a flat roof and tan brick cladding, with vertical brick piers on both corners extending beyond the roof edge and forming divisions between vertical bands of windows. The off-center entry has full length sidelights and windows above, also forming a vertical fenestration opening.

1156 N. Emporia, Old English Court Apartments. (1930) ***Contributing***
This is a *Colonial Revival* example of a two-story courtyard or "garden" apartment building. The central courtyard has a brick wall with entry columns, and is flanked by two wings with side gable roof. The building is clad in multi-colored brick, with sill and lintel courses of dark vertical brick stretchers. There are irregular stone accents bordering the front wall chimney, which features double flues. Windows are 6/1, double-hung.

1201 N. Emporia, Baird House. (c. 1924) ***Contributing***
This eclectic two-story house with narrow clapboard siding has design elements typical of the *Prairie* style. These include the very wide, overhanging enclosed eaves, the low pitched hip porch roof with low entry pediment, and massive square brick porch supports. The house has a front gable roof with extremely wide overhanging eaves, a front pediment, and gable end returns. There is a gable roof side dormer as well. A wide cornice band is beneath the eaves. The porch, which wraps around to the south, has a red brick balustrade and red brick piers, with tan brick supports set atop a stone band. The entry is angled at the southeast corner. The northern portion of the front porch is partly enclosed. Windows are typical Prairie/Craftsman 3/1 double-hung with vertical upper sashes. There is a rear ***contributing*** two car garage (c. 1924) with pedimented front gable roof, featuring gable end returns similar to the main house. It also has wide, overhanging eaves.

1202 N. Emporia, Hill House. (c. 1910) ***Contributing***
Located on a corner lot, this two-story *Colonial Revival* house with narrow clapboard siding has stylistic-defining architectural detailing on the both the west and south elevations. It features a hip roof, with widely overhanging eaves, modillions, and a cornice band beneath. The hip roof

dormers and wrap-around front porch with hip roof are similarly detailed. The porch has tapering square wood columns set on cast concrete block piers. There are two entries to the porch, reached by concrete steps, on both the south and west elevations, with one set of double doors. A three-sided bay window with hip roof is also on the south elevation.

1205 N. Emporia, Kurt House. (c. 1920) ***Contributing***
This one-story *Craftsman bungalow* has a side gable roof, with front roof plane extending over to form the roof for the full width front porch. The porch columns are paired on both ends, and are squat tapering wood set on high brick piers. The centered entry is flanked by short piers capped with stone. The front facade also features a large gable roof dormer with paired window with exposed roof beams and rafter tails. Windows are 1/1, double-hung. There is a small, one car ***contributing*** garage to the rear, with front gable roof featuring exposed rafter tails, clapboard siding, and small windows on the south elevation.

1208 N. Emporia, Magill House. (c. 1910) ***Contributing***
This two-story, side gable stucco *Craftsman* house has secondary *Tudor Revival* influences. It features three gable dormers on the front elevation with false half-timbering. A full width front porch with flat roof has square brick columns, and wood balustrade on both the first and second stories. The double entry door has leaded glass sidelights. There is a brick exterior chimney on the south elevation. Windows are 1/1 double-hung. There is a two car ***contributing*** garage at the alley, with gable roof and clapboard siding.

1214 N. Emporia. (c. 1922) ***Contributing***
This wood clapboard *Foursquare* duplex has secondary *Prairie* influences. The house has a hip roof with widely overhanging enclosed eaves. The full width, hip roof porch has a similar roof, with massive square wood columns set on stucco piers. There are brackets beneath the porch eaves set at each column. There are two centered entry doors, and windows vary in size and configuration from 6/1 double-hung, to six sash fixed. A square, three-sided oriel window with hip roof is one the south elevation. There is a two car ***contributing*** garage at the alley, with gable roof and clapboard siding.

1215 N. Emporia, Carlisle-Johnston-Rorabaugh House. (c. 1886) ***Key Contributing***
This two-story *Stick* style house with a steeply pitched side gable roof features front gable wings (also steeply pitched), and a side tower. There is a centered entry bay recessed beneath one gable-front wing. This entry has a stickwork King's post truss found in the apex of gable-front porch roof, supported by slender columns. Other *Stick* style features include clapboard wall cladding interrupted by horizontal boards (stickwork), diagonal porch-support braces, and overhanging eaves. Window are 1/1 double-hung, and are tall and narrow. The interior chimney has a corbelled brick cap. There is a wrought iron fence along the front yard boundary.

1221 N. Emporia. (1926) ***Contributing***
This two-story colonnaded brick fourplex has elements of the *Prairie* style. It has a flat roof, with parapet edge and corner pilasters, with a widely overhanging flat cornice set beneath. A 3/4 width, two-story front porch with flat roof has widely overhanging eaves which are aligned with the cornice. The porch columns are square brick, with the second story being slightly narrower than the first. There are three entry doors on the first floor, with one leading to the second story, and two porch entry doors on the second story. All doors have fifteen fixed glass panes.

1222 N. Emporia, Stuckey House. (c. 1907) ***Contributing***
This two-story, clapboard *Foursquare* has a partly enclosed front porch; this alteration does not significantly detract from the building's contributing status. It features a hip roof with wide, overhanging eaves and plain cornice board beneath. There are hip roof dormers on the front and side elevations, and a one-story hip roof porch. The remaining porch support is square wood set on a cast concrete pier. The entry door has a sidelight on the north, and windows are 1/1 double-hung. There is a small one car ***contributing*** garage at the rear of the house with gable roof.

1224 N. Emporia. (c. 1952) ***Non-contributing***
This one-story brick ranch multiple-family dwelling has cross gable roofs and rear, side gable wing.

1230 N. Emporia. (c. 1907) ***Contributing***
This simple two-story *Colonial Revival* house has an asymmetrical facade. The main roof is side gable, with a gable-front wing with lower ridge; both gables have end returns. Windows vary in size and configuration, from 1/1 to fixed sash. There are Palladian windows on the second story of the gable-front wing, and a Palladian-like arrangement of small fixed sash windows at the attic level. The full width, hip roof porch has tapering round classical columns and simple wood rail balusters. There is narrow clapboard siding on the first story, and square wood shingles on the second. A ***non-contributing*** dwelling unit with side gable roof asbestos siding is at the alley, constructed outside of the district's period of significance.

1234 N. Emporia. (c. 1903) ***Contributing***
This is a one-story example of a *Queen Anne: free classic* style house. It has a hip roof with a gable-front wing and a large triangular dormer on the south. The gable-front wing has a Palladian window in the attic level, and decorative shingle siding. There is a full width, shed roof porch with tapering classical columns and simple wood rail balusters. Windows are 1/1, double-hung and vary in size. The house has clapboard siding.

1235 N. Emporia, Clendenin House. (c. 1906) ***Contributing***
This is a variation of large *Foursquare* house, which has a one-story hip roof porch which wraps around to the south, and an additional two-story wing on the southwest. There are hip roof dormers on the front and south elevation; all roof eaves are enclosed and widely overhanging. The porch, partly enclosed, features large square tapering wood columns and simple wood rail balusters. Windows vary in size and configuration. The house has clapboard siding on the first story, and wood shingles on the second.

1240 N. Emporia. (c. 1911) ***Contributing***
This eclectic two-story, side gable house with clapboard siding has stylistic features from both the *Craftsman* and *Colonial Revival* styles. Features typical of the Craftsman style include overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, and a low-pitched shed roof dormer on the front elevation. Colonial Revival features include square fluted classical porch columns, the 6/1 double-hung windows, and the entry door sidelights. The south end of the front porch is partly enclosed with clapboard siding and a grouping of three windows; this does not significantly detract from the building's contributing status.

1241 N. Emporia, Dewey House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This two story clapboard *Foursquare* house has a full width, hip roof front porch featuring classical columns and simple wood rail balusters. There is a hip roof dormer on the front with multi-paned fixed windows. Second story windows are 1/1, double hung, while those flanking the front entry are large fixed sash with diamond paned transom. The entry door has sidelights. There is a one car, front gable ***non-contributing*** clapboard garage at the alley, built outside of the district's period of significance.

1244 N. Emporia, Snyder House. (c. 1916) ***Contributing***
This one-story tan brick *Bungalow* has Classical Revival influences, seen in the tapering square wood Classical columns which are set on a solid brick balustrade with stone coping. The porch columns support a wide architrave with a pedimented gable above. The porch covers the south two bays of the front elevation, and a brick verandah continues on the north third. There is a centered entry door flanked by two large fixed sash windows. There is a ***non-contributing*** gable roof outbuilding at the alley, with vertical and horizontal board siding. It was built outside of the district's period of significance.

1245 N. Emporia. (1900) ***Contributing***
This one-story *Queen Anne: free classic* cottage features highly irregular roof lines, formed with a steep pitched hip roof over the main block with gablet, a gable-front wing and cross gable

wings, and a hip roof front porch with gable pedimented entry. The full width porch has round tapering Classical columns supporting a simple architrave, and simple wood balusters. The gable-front wing has Palladian windows in the attic level, with a dentil band serving as lintels and a paneled bargeboard above. The gablet has a semi-circular attic vent. Windows are primarily double-hung, and vary in size and configuration. There is a one car gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage at the alley, built outside of the district's period of significance.

1247 N. Emporia. (c. 1913) ***Contributing***
This two-story eclectic stucco house features cross gable roofs and stylistic elements harkening to both the *Craftsman* and *Classical Revival* styles. Craftsman elements can be seen in the false half-timbering in the gable end, and 6/1 and 4/1 double-hung windows with upper vertical sashes. Classical Revival elements can be found in the pedimented gable ends and tapering square classical porch columns. The one-story porch with hip roof is partial width. There is a second story oriel window on the front elevation. The rear ***contributing*** stucco two car garage is designed in a manner complimentary to the main house, with cross gable pedimented roof with overhanging eaves, and false half-timbering in the gable ends. Garage windows are typical Craftsman configuration.

1248 N. Emporia. (c. 1911) ***Contributing***
This duplex *Foursquare* has brick veneer on the first floor and wood siding on the second. It has a bellcast hip roof with widely overhanging, enclosed eaves. The roof extends on the front elevation to cover the two-story, full width front porch. The porch has tapering square wood columns set on cast concrete piers on the first story, and square wood columns on the second. Wood trellis currently serves as the first story balustrade, with simple wood rail balusters on the second. There is a hip roof dormer with two small windows on the front elevation. There are two entries on the first story: one single flanked by sidelights, and the other double. There are also double doors on the second story leading to the upper front porch.

1251 N. Emporia, Grant House. (c. 1911) ***Contributing***
This two-and-a-half story *Tudor Revival* house has stucco and false half-timbering cladding. Besides the half-timbering, other typical character-defining Tudor Revival features include the steeply pitched side gable roof with facade dominated by two prominent cross gables, one with pedimented eaves. The one bay front porch also has a gable-front entry, with square stucco columns. All gables have a finial pendant in the apex. There is a full width verandah on the front with solid brick balustrade, stone coping, and urns. Windows feature multiple panes, most typically in the upper sash. The front entry door has a leaded glass sidelight. There is a rear concrete block ***non-contributing*** two car garage with hip roof, altered with application of stucco panels.

1301 N. Emporia, Sim House. (c. 1906) ***Contributing***
This is an example of a two-story *National Folk: side gable* house with narrow clapboard, updated for the twentieth century with Classical Revival details, including deep pedimented gables and square classical porch columns. There is a full width, flat roof porch on the front elevation, with an upper story balustrade of wood shingles; the shingles extend around the building in a wide course separating the first from second story. There is a first story bay window on the south elevation with hip roof. The entry door has sidelights, and windows vary in size and configuration, although all have multi-paned upper sashes. There is a ***contributing*** two car garage at the alley, with access from 12th Street. It has a front gable roof, clapboard siding, and wood garage doors with cross beams. There are triangular bracket "spandrels" at each garage door corner.

1302 N. Emporia, Forrest House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This two-story *National Folk: gable-front* house has a basic *Foursquare* floorplan. The gable-front is pedimented with end returns, and there are slender modillions beneath the wide, overhanging eaves. There is a full width, hip roof front porch, with Craftsman era porch supports consisting of short, tapering square wood columns set on brick piers. The entry door is offset to the north, and windows are 12/1 double-hung, or 6/1 double-hung in the attic level. It has narrow clapboard siding with corner boards. There is a one car ***contributing*** garage at the alley, with pedimented gable roof, fishscale shingles in the gable end, wide overhanging eaves, curved flat brackets, clapboard siding, and corner boards.

1304 N. Emporia. (c. 1904) ***Non-contributing***
This one-story gable-front bungalow with full width porch has non-original aluminum siding; removal of the siding may alter this building's contributing status. The porch also has replacement wrought iron supports. Windows are 1/1 double-hung. The roof has wide, overhanging open eaves with exposed rafter tails.

1305-'11 N. Emporia. (1952) ***Non-contributing***
This one-story brick multi-family dwelling has a basic L-shaped floorplan. Each wing has a low pitched gable roof, and there is a shed roof porch along the south side of the ell. Windows are double-hung, and there is a door into each unit.

1306 N. Emporia. (c. 1904) ***Contributing***
This one story *Queen Anne* cottage has a steeply pitched hip roof featuring a front gablet, as well as a triangular dormer on the north end of the front elevation. The roof plane continues on the front to form a 3/4 width shed roof porch with wrought iron supports. There is an attic vent in the gablet, and a fixed sash window in the gable front; other windows are 1/1 double-hung. It has clapboard siding with corner boards.

1313 N. Emporia, Pratt-Campbell House. (1887-1890) ***Key Contributing***
This is known as the finest extant *Queen Anne* residence in Wichita, and is an excellent representative of the *patterned masonry* subtype, as defined by McAlester.[2] The impressive two-and-a-half story brick residence with high stone foundation features a steeply pitched pyramidal roof, with a hip roof wing that projects slightly forward on the front (east) elevation; a south projecting wing with partial octagonal roof; a north projecting wing with gablet hip roof; and a three-story tower on the northeast corner with steeply pitched pyramidal roof. There are also two hip roof dormers on the complicated roofline, with an additional eyebrow dormer on the east and south elevations. Beneath the roof eaves are large corbelled brick brackets. Brick corbelling also accents the prominent chimneys. Prominent stone sill and flat lintels have arched hoods. The elaborate wrap-around front porch with hip roof was recently reconstructed according to historic photographs, utilizing a local grant. It features an incised wood frieze, spindle balusters, and a spindlework trellis in the foundation area. There is a smaller porch on the north elevation, with flat roof and stone balustrade for the steps leading up to the porch. This house is listed as a local landmark.

1314 N. Emporia, Carson House. (1885; altered 1923) ***Contributing***
Although this is the earliest house constructed on the east side of this block, the current appearance of this *National Folk: side gable* house dates from the 1920s. The one-and-a-half story clapboard house has a shed roof wall dormer interrupting the roof plane on the center front elevation. There is a central entry door with transom, flanked by a two narrow 1/1 windows on the south, and a larger 1/1 window on the north. The dormer windows are small, and are 6/6 or 1/1. A porch with shallow shed roof is centered beneath the wall dormer, and has simple square wood columns with square capitals.

1316 N. Emporia. (c. 1902) ***Contributing***
This one-and-a-half story clapboard *Queen Anne: free classic* cottage has a steeply pitched hip roof featuring a large front gable dormer, and another gable dormer on the south elevation. Both dormers are pedimented, and feature wood shingles in the gable end. The front roof plane extends forward to cover the front porch, which has slender wood columns, wood rail balustrade, and a centered pedimented entry. South of the centered entry door is a three-sided bay window. Windows are tall, narrow, and double-hung. There is a one car ***contributing*** garage at the alley, with gable-front roof, exposed rafter tails, and clapboard and shiplap siding.

1318 N. Emporia, Pechin House. (c. 1903-04) ***Contributing***

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[2]Ibid., pp. 264, 284-285.

This one-story *Queen Anne* cottage has *free classic* detailing, seen in the Palladian arrangement of the attic windows and the classically inspired square porch columns. The house features a hip roof, with lower hip roof wing projecting on the front; both of these feature a small gablet, one with semi-circular attic vent. There is additionally a pedimented triangular dormer on the front, with a Palladian-like arrangement of three small windows. The front porch has a shed roof and square wood balusters. There is a prominent exterior chimney on the south. There is a ***non-contributing*** outbuilding with gable roof at the rear of the house, constructed outside of the district's period of significance.

1322 N. Emporia. (2002) ***Non-contributing***
This simple one-story house was constructed by "Habitat for Humanity." It has a gable-front roof with full width hip roof porch. The porch has a hip roof which forms a pediment across the gable front, square wood columns, and high balustrade of square wood rails.

1323 N. Emporia, Stanley House. (c. 1916) ***Contributing***
This is an early twentieth century example of the *National Folk: gable-front* house with *Craftsman* detailing. The house has narrow clapboard siding with stucco in the gable ends. Windows are typical Craftsman-era 4/1, with vertical upper sashes. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the front facade. The 7/8 width front porch with gable-front roof has false half-timbering in the gable end, square brick columns, and a solid brick balustrade. Both gable-front roofs have exposed beams and boxed cornices with flared ends. There is a smaller one-bay side porch on the south elevation, with square columns set on a brick balustrade, and braces beneath the gable awning. A low stone brick wall, with iron railing above and brick corner piers, encircles the front yard. There is a ***non-contributing*** two car garage with steeply pitched gable roof to the rear, built outside of the district's period of significance.

1331 N. Emporia, Schaetzel House. (c. 1903) ***Key Contributing***
This is an impressive two-story *Queen Anne: free classic* house with a circular tower at the southeast corner. It has the typical hip roof with lower cross gables. Both gables are pedimented; the front has a Palladian window arrangement, and the south wing has chamfered wall corners. The full width front porch wraps around to the south. It has a curved corner, and features round classical columns. The entry door has sidelights, and most windows are 1/1 double-hung. The tower windows are curved. The house is clad in narrow clapboard siding on the lower levels, and wood shingles on the attic level. There is a ***non-contributing*** two car garage, built outside of the district's period of significance, at the alley. It has a front gable roof and clapboard siding.

1338 N. Emporia, Newman House. (1916) ***Contributing***

This two-story clapboard *National Folk: gable-front* house has a full width porch, also with gable-front. The gable roof has end returns, and a wood band giving a pediment appearance. The porch has square columns set on cast concrete piers, supporting a wide architrave. Most windows are 1/1, although the centered window on the second story has multi-lights. There is a one car ***contributing*** garage (1920) at the alley, with gable-front roof, exposed rafter tails, and clapboard siding.

1339 N. Emporia, Kirkwood House. (c. 1909) ***Contributing***
This two-story clapboard *Foursquare* house with a moderately pitched hip roof features wide, overhanging enclosed eaves. There are front and side hip roof dormers, all with prominent overhanging eaves as well. The low-pitched porch roof also has overhanging eaves above a plain entablature. The porch has tapering square wood columns and square wood balusters. The central entry door has leaded glass lights. There is a shallow oriel window on the first story of the south elevation.

1342 N. Emporia, Richt House. (c. 1922) ***Contributing***
This side gable one-story *Bungalow* is possibly a pattern-book or kit house, with Classical Revival influences. The steeply pitched roof with wide, overhanging eaves extends on the front to cover the recessed porch, which has a very wide architrave supported by paired, square tapering columns. These columns are set upon a solid balustrade of wood shingles. The windows surrounds mimic the tapering square columns, with a narrow projecting lintel serving as architrave, and the side boards tapering as the columns. There are also two shed roof dormers on the front elevation, and the side gable ends are pedimented. The house is clad in wood shingles and narrow clapboard siding. There is a one car ***contributing*** garage at the alley, with hip roof, wide overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, and corner boards.

1345 N. Emporia, McNaughton House. (c. 1906) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story *National Folk: gable-front* house with gable end returns has a reconstructed one-story, full width front porch. The porch has a pediment on the south end and square porch supports. The windows have entablature surrounds. There is asbestos shingle siding on the first story, and clapboard siding on the second.

1346 N. Emporia, Powell House. (c. 1920-21) ***Contributing***
This is a side-gable example of a *Foursquare* house with pedimented gable ends. The 3/4 width front porch with hip roof has tapering square wood columns set on a solid brick balustrade. Windows are Craftsman-era, with 2, 3, or 4 vertical sashes over a single sash. The shed roof dormer has three windows, all with narrow vertical sashes. The house has narrow clapboard siding with corner boards. There is a two car ***contributing*** garage at the alley, with gable-front roof, overhanging eaves, cornice board, end returns, clapboard siding, and corner boards.

1349 N. Emporia. (c. 1906) ***Contributing***
This *Craftsman Bungalow* duplex with side gable roof features triangular knee braces and a full width shed roof porch with exposed rafter tails. The porch supports are squat tapering wood, set on brick piers. There is a centered gable front dormer, with an exposed beam, exposed rafter tails, and triangular knee braces at the corner. The dormer window has vertical sashes. There are two entry doors, with 5/1 windows on either end of the front elevation. There is a bay window on the south elevation with gable roof, exposed rafter tails, and knee braces. There is a ***contributing*** two garage at the alley, with hip roof, exposed rafter tails, and clapboard siding. The garage doors are wood with cross bracing.

1350 N. Emporia. (c. 1903) ***Contributing***
This one-story *Queen Anne* cottage has the character-defining hipped roof with lower cross gables. The hip roof features a gablet on the front elevation. All gable ends have wood fishscale shingle siding, while the rest of the house is clad in narrow clapboard. There is a full width shed roof porch, with tapering square wood columns supporting a plain architrave. Windows vary in size, and are 1/1. There is a one car ***contributing*** garage at the alley, with gable-front roof and clapboard siding.

1351 N. Emporia, Tarrington House. (c. 1910) ***Contributing***
This two-story *Foursquare* shows the oriental influence on the *Craftsman* movement. The hip roof has bellcast eaves which are widely overhanging and accentuated with flat modillions. The front and side dormers feature hip roofs which are similarly exaggerated and accented. The full width front porch, also hip roof with modillions, has large square tapering wood columns and square rail balusters. Most of the windows are 1/1, although there is a centered multi-paned oval window on the second story. The first story entry door has sidelights. The house has narrow clapboard siding with wide cornerboards, and a cast concrete foundation. The front yard is enclosed with a wrought iron fence. There is a ***non-contributing*** garage with hip roof, built outside of the district's period of significance.

1359 N. Emporia. (c. 1922) ***Contributing***
This two-story house has a roof form typical of Queen Anne house (hipped roof with lower cross gables), but stylistic details from the *Craftsman* era (with oriental influences). The hip roof has a front gablet, and wide overhanging eaves with flat modillions. All gable ends have wood shingle siding, while the rest of the house has narrow clapboard with wide corner boards and horizontal lintel courses. The one-story wrap-around porch has a partial bellcast hip roof, with flat verandah on the second story. Porch supports are square wood, and there are simple square wood balusters. Windows are 1/1, double-hung. There is a wrought iron fence enclosing the street boundaries. There is a one-and-a-half story ***contributing*** dwelling behind the main house in deteriorated condition. One entry is on the east, and the building is visible from 13th Street. It

has clapboard siding, a side gable roof, and a centered gable wall dormer. Its windows are 1/1, double-hung.

TOPEKA AVENUE

1156 N. Topeka. (c. 1901) ***Contributing***
This two-story *National Folk: gable-front* house has *Classical Revival* influences, seen in the pedimented gable-front (giving a temple appearance), classical porch columns, and window details. Centered beneath the apex of the gable-front on the second story is an oval window with keystone accents. There are dentils and brackets beneath the eaves. The wrap-around hip roof porch has a pedimented entry as well, with paired tapering classical wood columns (in threes on the corners). The entry door has a transom.

1201 N. Topeka, Benjamin B. Anawalt House. (c. 1904) ***Contributing***
This two-story *National Folk: gable-front* house also has Classical Revival influences. The gable-front is pedimented, giving the house a temple appearance, and has modillions and a wide cornice board under the eaves. There is an oval attic level window, currently painted over. A full width, flat roof front porch has square classical columns supporting an architrave with brackets. There are two second story windows with diamond-paned sidelights, and a centered fixed sash window. Small gable roof dormers are on the side elevations. There are asbestos shingles on the second story of the north elevation, and clapboard on the remainder of the house. There is a rear, two-story ***contributing*** dwelling unit, with a T-shaped floor plan and cross gable roofs. The building is in deteriorated condition, and has suffered some loss of integrity of siding on the west elevation, with insulation board replacing several areas of clapboard siding.

1204 N. Topeka, Vermilion House. (1887; additions 1929 and post-1959) ***Contributing***
This two-story clapboard house with the typical Victorian-era gablet hip roof with lower front gable wing. There is additionally a two story, side gable addition to the north. There is a second story oriel window with gable roof set within the gable-front wing. Both gable ends have a carved and decorated bargeboard, and the tympanum area has wood fishscale shingles. There is also a shallow pitched shed roof dormer on the front elevation. Windows are tall and narrow, 1/1 double-hung. The shed and hip roof porch is probably a c. 1920s alteration, but has achieved its own significance. It wraps around to the south elevation and has square wood columns supporting a plain architrave. The entry door and sidelights have leaded glass. A non-historic addition on the north has a side gable roof, and is open on the ground story to form a porte-cochere. There is a rear ***contributing*** three bay garage. It has a hip roof with dentil cornice band, and a front pedimented gable dormer. There are two wood garage doors with fixed sashes in the upper section, and an entry door in the third bay.

1209 N. Topeka, Jett House. (c. 1907) ***Contributing***
This two-story red brick *Classical Revival Foursquare* has a hip roof featuring overhanging eaves with modillions and a dentil cornice. There are two hip roof dormers on the front and side elevations. A 3/4 width shed roof porch has square brick columns set on stone bases, which in turn are set on wider brick piers. There is a stone sill course separating the basement from first story, and the windows have stone lintels with keystones. Corbelled brick mimics quoins on the building's corners. The entry door has leaded glass and sidelights within a classical surround. There is a two-story, shallow projecting bay on the north elevation with a tall window featuring a semi-elliptical transom. There is a three car brick ***contributing*** garage at the alley rear with hip roof, plain cornice board, and a vertical brick stretcher course beneath.

1212 N. Topeka, Butts House. (c. 1909) ***Contributing***
Designed by architect U.G. Charles, this two-story *Classical Revival Foursquare* house has narrow clapboard siding, and wide cornerboards appearing as classical pilasters. The wide, overhanging hip roof has flat modillions, and brackets beneath on the cornice. There are gable dormers with exposed beams on the front and north elevations, and wood shingle siding. A full width front porch has a flat verandah for the second story. The square wood columns have carved geometric shapes and oriental-influenced capitals. The second story balustrade has square paneled piers between flat wood balusters. The offset entry door has sidelights; windows are 1/1. There is a ***contributing*** two car carriage house on the alley. It has a hip roof with very wide, overhanging eaves and flat corner brackets, a gable dormer on all four elevations with modillions beneath the overhanging eaves, and a very wide frieze board. The garage has narrow clapboard siding with cornerboards.

1217 N. Topeka, Sluss House. (c. 1902) ***Contributing***
This two-story *Foursquare* has a truncated hip roof and hip roof dormers on the front and side elevations. The front dormer features three double-hung windows with multi-paned upper sashes. There is a full width shed roof porch with square fluted wood columns. Other windows are 1/1 double-hung. The entry door has sidelights. The house is clad in narrow clapboard, with corner boards and plain cornice. There are ***two contributing*** garages at the alley: a one car garage with low-pitched hip roof and clapboard siding, and a two car garage with truncated hip roof and clapboard siding.

1227 N. Topeka, Hamilton House. (c. 1909) ***Key Contributing***
Designed by architect U.G. Charles, this two-story tan brick house has *Classical Revival* influences. It has a hip roof with cross gables, all with widely overhanging eaves featuring modillions, and a wide cornice band beneath. A pedimented gable front dormer has Palladian windows. There is a full width porch with flat roof and verandah above, which wraps around to the south elevation. The porch has large square brick columns, with two brackets above each

column on the wide architrave. The porch cornice also has modillions. First and second story porch balusters are square wood, and there are square wood paneled piers on the second story. The entry door has leaded glass sidelights, and several windows also feature multi-paned leaded glass. The north elevation also has two oval windows. There is a two car, tan brick ***contributing*** garage at the alley with hip roof, overhanging eaves, flat modillions, wide cornice board, and limestone foundation.

1233 N. Topeka, Adenauer House. (c. 1924) ***Contributing***
This is a simple one-story *false thatched roof* variant of the *Tudor Revival* style with rough stucco siding. The house has a clipped side gable roof, with an eyebrow hood extending to form a one-bay porch awning on the south end. The offset entry door has a semi-circular top, and is flanked by four light fixed windows. The other windows are multi-paned casement. There is a large exterior chimney on the north elevation. There is a deteriorated ***non-contributing*** outbuilding at the alley with wood siding; the deteriorated condition reduces this outbuilding's integrity.

1234 N. Topeka, Congdon House. (c. 1925) ***Contributing***
This one-story *Craftsman Bungalow* has a side gable roof and front gable dormer. The dormer roof has exposed brackets, and the main roof has triangular knee brackets at the gable ends. The front eave extends to form a shed roof over the full width front porch. The porch has square wood columns and flat wood balusters. The house is clad in narrow clapboard. There is a ***non-contributing*** garage at the alley, built outside of the district's period of significance, with clapboard siding and front gable roof.

1235 N. Topeka. (c. 1920; moved c. 1952) ***Non-contributing***
This one-and-a-half story *Dutch Colonial Revival* house was moved to this site c. 1952. It has a front gambrel roof, with large shed roof dormers on both side elevations. It is clad in brick veneer on the first story, and aluminum siding on second story. Windows are multi-paned double-hung. There is a two car ***non-contributing*** garage at the alley with hip roof and altered siding which was constructed outside of the district's period of significance.

1237 N. Topeka. (c. 1923) ***Contributing***
A simple two-story brick *Colonial Revival* duplex, it has a hip roof featuring overhanging eaves with flat modillions. There is an offset entry on the north, with a full width verandah. The door surround is a stretcher course which forms a semi-circular arch above, filled with basket-weave pattern of stretcher bricks. The paired second story windows are 6/6 double-hung, and there are

two additional paired French doors on the first story. There is a two car ***contributing*** garage at the rear with hip roof and clapboard siding.

1240 N. Topeka. (c. 1902) ***Contributing***
This two-story residence has cross gable roofs. The house has a stone veneer on the first story, square wood shingles on the second, and a tile mosaic in the gable-front end. There is a one-story shed roof porch set within the north ell, with square wood columns. Windows vary in size and configuration; some are leaded glass. There is a two story bay with chamfered corners on the south. Although somewhat altered, the building retains integrity in floorplan and siding on two stories. There is a ***non-contributing*** garage at the alley, either built outside of the district's period of significance or significantly altered, with board & batten siding and side gable roof.

1244 N. Topeka. (c. 1900; altered c. 1930, post-1959) ***Non-contributing***
A one-and-a-half story side gable house with front gable wall dormer, this house formerly had a full width front porch. Currently it has a pedimented awning over the offset entry door, with the former stone porch foundation serving as a verandah. There is a shed roof front awning with diamond panes, and the gable-front wall dormer has end returns. Rehabilitation of the house may alter this building's contributing status. There is a ***non-contributing*** two car garage at the alley, built outside of the district's period of significance. It has a side gable roof with garage doors beneath the eaves, board & batten siding, and a shed roof dormer on the east elevation.

1245 N. Topeka. (c. 1925) ***Contributing***
This one-story *Craftsman Bungalow* duplex has a central two-story section in the middle third of the building. It features a gable front section with symmetrical facade arrangement. There are entries at both ends, with stoops featuring brick piers and eyebrow awnings supported by paired brackets at both ends. The windows are typical Craftsman vertical sashes -- 6/1 double-hung, and the entry doors have similar vertical sashes. The two-story portion reads as large gable dormers from the side elevation, but has windows on all three sides. The eaves have exposed rafter tails and beams, and the house is clad in narrow clapboard siding. There is a two car ***contributing*** garage at the rear with gable-front roof, triangular knee brackets, clapboard siding, and sliding wooden garage doors.

1249 N. Topeka. (c. 1926) ***Contributing***
A one-story *Craftsman Bungalow* duplex, this house has a central two-story section in the middle third of the building. It features a gable front section with symmetrical facade arrangement. There are entries at both ends, with stoops featuring brick piers and eyebrow awnings supported by paired brackets at both ends. The windows are typical Craftsman vertical sashes -- 6/1 double-hung, and the entry doors have similar vertical sashes. The two-story portion reads as

large gable dormers from the side elevation, but has windows on all three sides. The eaves have exposed rafter tails and beams, and the house is clad in narrow clapboard siding.

1250 N. Topeka, Reiff House. (1909-10) ***Contributing***
This two-story *Foursquare* shows the oriental influence on the *Craftsman* movement. The bellcast hip roof has widely overhanging eaves which are accentuated with flat modillions. The front and side dormers feature hip roofs which are similarly exaggerated and accented. The full width front porch wraps around on the south elevation, and has a hip roof with offset pedimented entry featuring a carved medallion in the tympanum; there are square wood porch columns. Most of the windows are windows are double-hung and are either 9/1 or 12/1. The first story entry door has multi-paned sidelights. The house has narrow clapboard siding. There is a tall iron fence with brick columns on the front and side yard boundaries. There is a ***contributing*** one car garage at the alley, with clapboard siding, bellcast hip roof, and wide, overhanging eaves.

1305 N. Topeka. (c. 1900) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story house has a gablet hip roof, and lower gable front wing. The gable end has a sunburst decoration in the apex and fishscale shingles. The remainder of the house is clad in asbestos shingles; removal of the shingles would alter this building's contributing status. There is a full width porch, which appears to wrap around the south side due to the projecting front wing. The porch has a hip roof, square classical columns, a plain architrave, and square wood balusters. Windows are 1/1 double-hung. There is a rear ***contributing*** three car garage (1912) with hip roof, clapboard siding, corner boards, and sliding wooden garage doors. There is also a rear ***non-contributing*** accessory dwelling unit, with side gable roof, built outside of the district's period of significance.

1308 N. Topeka, Jones House. (c. 1900) ***Contributing***
This two-story *Foursquare* has narrow clapboard siding. The low-pitched hip roof has a gablet on the front, and enclosed eaves with a narrow cornice board beneath. There is a full width hip roof porch which wraps around to the south elevation, with tapering classical columns featuring simple capitals. There is also a three-sided bay window on the north elevation with hip roof. Windows are 1/1, double-hung. The front entry has sidelights, and first story windows have leaded glass transoms. There are corner boards, and a first story window lintel board encircling the house on the sides. There is a ***non-contributing*** one car garage with side gable roof and close eaves at the alley, built outside of the district's period of significance.

1309 N. Topeka, Trice-Strong House. (c. 1896) ***Contributing***
This two-story *Queen Anne* house features a side tower with pyramidal roof on the northeast corner. It has the character-defining hip roof with lower pedimented cross gables, and molded cornice beneath. The north gable wing has chamfered corners and spandrels with pendants

beneath the eaves. There is a hip roof porch which wraps around to the south elevation, with a pedimented entry on the north end. The porch has tapering round classical columns and turned spindle balusters. Windows are primarily 1/1; one on the north elevation has a semi-circular transom. The wood siding is probably not original.

1312 N. Topeka, Rogers House. (c. 1910) ***Contributing***
This is a two story *Foursquare* with *Classic Revival* details found in the flat modillions beneath the overhanging roof eaves, and wide fluted cornerboards resembling pilasters. The house has a steeply pitched bellcast pyramidal roof, and a front dormer with bellcast hip roof. The full width, hip roof porch has wide square wood columns set on cast concrete piers. The offset entry door has leaded glass sidelights, and first story windows have leaded glass transoms. There is a ***contributing*** one car garage at the alley, with hip roof, wide overhanging eaves, modillions, clapboard siding and corner boards.

1315 N. Topeka, Bailey House. (c. 1900) ***Contributing***
This is a free-classic example of a two-story *Queen Anne* residence. It has a steeply pitched gablet hip roof with lower cross gable roofs, including a pedimented gable-front wing with Palladian windows in the attic level. Other windows are 1/1, double-hung. There is a full width, shed roof porch with central pedimented entry featuring incised floral design and round, tapering wood classical columns. There is a wide cornice board beneath the overhanging eaves.

1320 N. Topeka, Thompson House. (c. 1912) ***Contributing***
This two-story stucco *Foursquare* has *Dutch Colonial Revival* influences. It features cross gambrel roofs with wood shingled pedimented ends. There are square bay attic level windows, with a shed roof above extending on both sides to meet the main roof planes. There is a full width hip roof porch with round tapering columns on stucco piers. There is an upper story bay window on the front elevation. The majority of windows are 1/1, although there are some multi-paned fixed sash windows.

1323 N. Topeka. (c. 1914, altered c. 1930) ***Contributing***
This is a one-story house with side gable roof and large shed roof dormer on the front elevation, with three 1/1 double-hung windows. There is a projecting centered entry bay with gable roof, entry door, and corner trim resembling pilasters. Windows flanking the entry door are 8/1. The lower portion of the house has stucco cladding with wood trim, and the upper story at the gable end wood clapboard. There is a one car ***non-contributing*** garage at the rear with gable-front roof, constructed outside of the district's period of significance.

1324 N. Topeka. (c. 1910) ***Contributing***

This two-story *Craftsman* house has a side hip roof with a gable-front wing. There are exposed rafter tails on widely overhanging open eaves of the main roofs, as well as on the shed roof of a second story bay window, and on the hip porch roof. The porch has a pedimented entry and large cast stone concrete square columns. It has a new concrete porch foundation. Windows are in groups of 2, 3, or 4 on the front elevation. There is an exterior chimney on the north.

1327 N. Topeka, Van Zandt House. (c. 1899) ***Contributing***
This two-story *Queen Anne* house has the character-defining gablet hip roof with lower cross gables. The front projecting wing has angled sides, and a pedimented gable with shingle walls and multi-paned stained glass attic window. The one-bay front porch is at the south end of the front elevation, and has a shallow gable awning supported by turned wood columns. There is a shed roof bay window on the north elevation. The wood clapboard siding with corner boards may not be original. There is a one car ***non-contributing*** garage at the rear with gable-front roof, constructed outside of the district's period of significance.

1328 N. Topeka, Atkinson House. (c. 1902) ***Contributing***
This two-story *Foursquare* house has narrow clapboard siding, a hip roof with widely overhanging enclosed eaves, and hip roof dormers on the front and side elevation. Classical Revival influences are found in the full width shed roof porch with Ionic columns supporting an architrave with dentil cornice. The porch foundation is cast concrete. The entry door has sidelights, and the windows are 1/1 double-hung. There is a three-sided oriel window on the second story above the entry door. There is a ***non-contributing*** two car garage with hip roof, clapboard siding, and metal garage door to the rear, built outside of the district's period of significance.

1332 N. Topeka. (1926) ***Contributing***
This is a one-story side gable *Craftsman Bungalow*, with full width gable-front porch featuring exposed rafter tails. The porch has square wood columns on brick piers. There is an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation. The house has narrow clapboard siding. There is a ***contributing*** one car garage (1930) at the alley, with front gable roof and clapboard siding.

1336 N. Topeka. (1892; altered c. 1910) ***Non-contributing***
This altered house, probably a former *Queen Anne* residence, features the typical hip roof with lower cross gables. The building is now clad with asbestos shingles, and no longer retains a full width front porch. There is a recessed porch bay on the north end. Most windows are 1/1; one has multiple panes. Front elevation windows have board wood shutters. There is a ***non-contributing*** one car garage at the alley, with side gable roof and asbestos shingles.

1344 Topeka. (c. 1880s; moved 1991) ***Contributing***
This elaborate two-story *Queen Anne* house was moved to this site in 1991; it is considered contributing because it is an integral part of the district and for its architectural value. It has a steeply pitched hip roof with lower cross gables. The gable ends have a narrow vergeboard with bulls-eye cutouts, decorative siding which includes sunburst appliques, and attic windows with surrounds formed by wood columns supporting an entablature above. There is an offset hip roof porch set within the north ell which wraps around to the north. The porch has a pedimented entry bay, spindlework columns, and jigsawn balustrade. On the gable-front wing, there is a first story bay windows with slender spindlework columns at the corner; above is a second story porch, also with spindlework columns. The south gable wing has chamfered corners with pendant spandrels. The house is clad in narrow clapboard with corner boards. And exterior chimney on the south has a corbelled cap and recessed window on the first story. There is a ***non-contributing*** two car garage at the alley, constructed outside of the district's period of significance. It has a steeply pitched gable roof, with a single large metal garage door under the eaves.

1354 N. Topeka, Taylor House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This two-story *Foursquare* has *Colonial Revival* features. It has a hip roof with side hip roof dormers, and a front pedimented triangular dormer with Palladian window arrangement. There is a full width hip roof porch with tapering fluted classical columns. The porch foundation is cast concrete. The house is clad in narrow clapboard siding. A one car, one-story ***contributing*** garage with hip roof and clapboard siding is at the alley.

1356 N. Topeka, Tucker House. (c. 1907) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story *Foursquare* has been altered over the years, including the addition of asbestos siding, removal of front porch, and some window alterations. Rehabilitation may alter this building's contributing status, however. It has a steeply pitched hip roof, with hip roof dormers on the front and side elevations. The front entry is reached by steps leading to an uncovered stoop, and the sidelights have been boarded over. There is a one-story, three car ***non-contributing*** garage to the rear, consisting of a two-car, gable roof portion with vertical wood board siding and garage doors beneath the eaves, and a flat roof one car addition on the south.

12TH STREET

402-408 E. 12th Street. (c. 1942) ***Non-contributing***
This is a one-story brick fourplex with hip roof. There are four entry doors on the south elevation, facing 12th Street, each with brick steps leading to a small stoop, with gable-front awning featuring an arched ceiling. Windows are 6/1 double-hung. Each dwelling unit has an

interior corbelled brick chimney. There is a ***non-contributing*** garage building with four bays at the alley, with clapboard siding and hip roof.

509 E. 13th. (c. 1911) ***Contributing***
This one-story *Dutch Colonial Revival* has an upper story present beneath the cross gambrel eaves. There is a 7/8 width front porch with shed roof and tapering square wood columns. Windows are 1/1, and the building and porch have a cast concrete foundation. The house has narrow clapboard siding.

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)

[X] **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

[ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] **B** removed from its original location.

[ ] **C** a birthplace or a 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.

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Community development & planning
Architecture

Period of Significance
1885-1935

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
U.G. Charles; Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical 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 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:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 28.58 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14S	646976	4174729	3	14S	646947	4174142
2	14S	646986	4174139	4	14S	646837	4174225

× 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 Deon Wolfenbarger/Preservation Consultant

organization Three Gables Preservation date December 21, 2003

street & number 320 Pine Glade Road telephone 303/258-3136

city or town Nederland state Colorado zip code 80466

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name see continuation sheets

street & number _____ telephone

city or town _____ state _____ zip code

SUMMARY

Wichita's Topeka-Emporia Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the area of ***Community Planning and Development*** and under Criterion C in the area of ***Architecture***. In the area of ***Community Planning and Development***, the district represents one of the few remaining "close-in" residential districts which were platted near the downtown commercial center during Wichita's real estate boom of the 1880s. Although considered somewhat outlying at the time, the expansion of commercial and other non-residential uses in and around Wichita's downtown have resulted in the demolition of most other similar neighborhoods. Furthermore, with an increasing array of transportation modes after the turn of the twentieth century allowing residents to move even further from the city's core, neighborhoods such as this eventually fell out of favor. In its prime, however, N. Topeka and Emporia Avenues were considered prestigious residential addresses. Although platted during the first real estate boom of the 1880s, the majority of its residences were built after the turn of the century during another resurgence of building in Wichita. The architectural styles in the district thus represent two key periods of American residences. The district is also significant in the area of ***architecture*** with residences that represent the changing tastes, fashions, and construction methods in American residential architecture. In particular, the district includes many excellent examples of the large fashionable homes of the well-to-do during the period transitioning from the late Victoria era to the American revival period. There are also some examples of plan book residences from the early twentieth century as well. Within the boundaries of the proposed district, there is a total of 101 contributing buildings and 38 non-contributing buildings. The period of significance for the district extends from 1885, the construction date for the oldest extant building in the district, through 1935. At this time, the streetcar lines were abandoned along Topeka Avenue; a majority of vacant lots in the district had been developed with residential construction; and outlying residential neighborhoods in Wichita had supplanted districts such as this in popularity.

ELABORATION

Community Planning and Development

During Wichita's settlement period, it was common to build residences immediately adjacent to a place of business. This was partly due to transportation issues -- people needed not only to be close to work, but they also wanted to be close to any amenities found within the new community as well. As Wichita grew, it no longer made sense for valuable commercial land to be taken up with small residences. Until residents could reach outlying neighborhoods, however, these areas were destined to lay undeveloped.

In the 1880s, residences began being demolished in the central core area of Douglas, Market, and Lawrence (now Broadway). New residential construction starting occurring on the outer fringes, still close to downtown. With the Arkansas River on the west, and Chisolm Creek on the east,

and limited passages across either waterway, most residential development occurred in an elongated north-south area, with Douglas Avenue as the center.[3] Most of the earliest additions to the city were primarily east and south of the Original Town plat, and extended no further north than Oak Street.[4]

With the establishment of Wichita's street car lines in 1883, residential development was drawn further out from the city's center, creating "streetcar suburbs."[5] These first streetcars were drawn by horse and mule, but in 1887, the first electric line was started. That same year, Wichita had sixty miles of streetcar line.[6] This was a main impetus for residential development in the outlying areas of Wichita. The earliest of these would later be known as the Midtown and Old Town areas of the city, located between St. Francis on the east, Water Street on the west, Central Avenue on the south, and 10th Street on the north.[7]

Other factors encouraged residential development to extend further and further from the city center. Not only did the rising value of lots in the commercial core of town force out residential usage, but downtown soon was a less desirable place to live. With cattle drives, grain mills, and other noisy industrial activities occurring along Douglas, residents of means were the first to move further away from the city's core. By the summer of 1886, it was clear that the areas where people were moving were north of downtown. The most desirable areas were Lawrence Avenue, Fourth Avenue (now St. Francis Street), and Market Street.[8] Fourth Avenue was graded, a tile surface was laid on N. Topeka, and water mains were added along Oak Street, encouraging residential development north into this area. Furthermore, two new streetcar routes came in or near the neighborhood. The North Topeka-Central Avenue line began at Central Avenue, then down Topeka Avenue to Douglas, then across the Douglas Bridge to Oak Street in

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[3]Sheryll White, Terry Ward, and Patricia Humphrey, "Midtown I Historic Resources Survey Report" (27 June 1990) p. 10.

[4]Edwards Map of the City of Wichita, Kansas (1882).

[5]The City Council approved an ordinance granting a twenty-five year franchise in 1881, but construction of the streetcar lines did not begin until 1883.

[6]Craig Miner, Wichita: The Magic City (Wichita: Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum Association, 1988) p. 76.

[7]White, Ward, & Humphrey, p. 11.

[8]Ibid., p. 67.

West Wichita.[9] This line was later extended along N. Topeka up to 13th Street, and again later up to 14th, where it jogged east for two blocks, and then back north up to 17th.[10] A second trolley line in the area also encouraged residential growth in the neighborhoods north of downtown.

There were other locational advantages enjoyed by the neighborhood. It was situated between the Missouri Pacific and AT&SF rail lines, which were joined at the stockyards at approximately 17th and St. Francis. Main Street to the west, although not developing as rapidly as Douglas Avenue, was nonetheless a primary commercial artery. The commercial district continued to expand north, which also encouraged residential development to extend in the same direction. This neighborhood along North Topeka and Emporia Avenues was in a prime location for entrepreneurs wishing to remain close to their places of business, yet far enough away to enjoy respite from the noise and debris of commerce. Although later residential neighborhoods would eventually be developed at an even greater distance from downtown, this neighborhood offered a perfect combination of accessibility and tranquility in the 1880s.

There is one last factor which cannot be overlooked in discussing the residential development of Wichita in the 1880s. The platting of additions and subsequent development of this neighborhood coincided with the citywide real estate boom. Wichita was in the full throes of the nationwide real estate boom in the mid-1880s. The real estate activity in Wichita was, in fact, virtually unparalleled by any other city in the nation. A Bradstreets' survey of 1887 found that Wichita ranked third in terms of absolute volume of real estate operations, behind New York City and Kansas City, and outranked larger cities such as Chicago and Brooklyn.[11] The citizens were so obsessed with real estate transactions that the new "industry" in town became the butt of local jokes. Craig Miner records one such joke of the period:

> "What is addition?," went a new style class in arithmetic. "Answer---Addition is the platting of out lots, on adjacent land in Wichita (see College Hill); Q.---What is division? A.---Division is the art of buying two or more lots on a corner, on a block in an addition, and then dividing them or it up into smaller tracts and selling each tract or piece back to the original owner for the purchase price on the tract divided (see Firebaugh's sub-division on College Hill.[12]

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[9] Wichita Beacon (25 August 1886).

[10] Harland Bartholomew, A Comprehensive City Plan for Wichita, Kansas (The City Plan Commission, 1923) p. 39.

[11] Miner, pp. 56-57.

[12] Ibid., p. 64.

Although it may have been inevitable that residential growth would have occurred along these streets at some future date, it was the real estate boom that hastened their development. There were five additions platted within the boundaries of the proposed district within a two and a half year time span in the mid-1880s. Ferrell's Second Addition was platted on July 14, 1883 by Lloyd and Tarsey Ferrell. It extended from 11th on the south to 13th Street on the north, and from the east side of Emporia west to the west side of 5th. The next addition, Stafford & Wright's, was located southeast of this. Platted on May 5, 1884, it extended from 10th to 11th, and from the east side of Lawrence to the west side of Emporia. Davidson's Addition to Wichita was platted on March 1, 1885 by May, Ida, and J.O. Davidson. It extended from 12th on the south to 13th Street on the north, and from the east side of Lawrence to the west side of Emporia. Ferrell's Third Addition was shortly afterwards, platted on July 8, 1885 by the Ferrells. It included the area previously platted by the Ferrells in their second addition, but added the west side of Emporia between 11th and 12th. The last addition in the proposed district occurred on February 3, 1886. Burleigh's Addition extended from 10th to 11th, and from the east side of Emporia to the west side of 5th.[13]

In addition to the platting activity that was occurring in the area, the transference of properties reached a feverish pitch during the real estate boom. As one of the more desirable residential areas in town, empty corner lots were selling for as high as $6,000. In one week during the height of the boom, a group of Realtors handled $200,000 worth of property transfers in the Midtown area, while another handled $77,000 of transfers along N. Topeka Avenue alone.[14]

However, the real estate boom in Wichita wasn't purely speculation. Between June 1886 to June 1887, 2,600 new buildings were constructed in throughout the entire city. Building activity eventually peaked in Wichita in late 1887 and early 1888. During the boom period, three extant houses had been built along N. Topeka and Emporia Avenues, and one was in the midst of construction.[15] An additional eight were constructed up through 1899.

These early residences, and those built in the first decade of the twentieth century, were built for some of Wichita's most prominent business owners and professionals. The neighborhood was popular with attorneys and judges. Two prominent members of the judiciary lived in the neighborhood -- H.C. Sluss at 1217 N. Topeka and O.H. Bentley at 509 E. 13th. Another

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[13]Sedgwick County Plat Maps, Sedgwick County Recorder of Deeds, Wichita, KS.

[14]Wichita Beacon (22 January 1887).

[15]Due to lack of records, it is difficult to ascertain the exact number of residences constructed along N. Topeka and Emporia Avenues during this time; discussion is based on extant resources.

fashionable home was built at 1204 N. Topeka in 1887 for attorney R.R. Vermilion. North Lawrence, Topeka and Emporia Avenues were also favored addresses for local lumber barons. T.M. Deal (T.M. Deal Lumber Company) resided at 1247 N. Emporia, and A.C. Houston (Houston Lumber Company) at 1240 N. Topeka. Leonida H. Powell, lumberman and president of the Wichita Terminal Elevator Company, lived at 1345 N. Emporia, and Arthur Hill (president of Hill-Engstrom Lumber Company) moved from 1108 N. Emporia to 1202 N. Emporia in 1910.[16] Other prominent families associated with the livestock, grain, and wholesaling industries in Wichita also favored these streets.

Considering the means of their owners, it was natural that these houses were impressive examples of architectural styles that were popular throughout the country during this period. The first house erected on the east side of the 1300 block of N. Emporia is also the oldest extant building within the proposed district. Constructed in 1885 for the Carson family, it may have originally represented the Greek Revival style. James R. Carson was an attorney associated with C.R. Miller. It was since altered in 1923, and its current appearance dates from that period.

1313 N. Emporia Avenue

1215 N. Emporia was built for W.K. Carlisle, a prominent attorney, in 1885-'86. His father, John, was Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and was a frequent visitor to the house. Several other prominent Wichitans resided at this address through the years. W.W. Johnston of Johnston Larimer Dry Goods was the next owner in 1891. He was followed by another dry goods dealer, A.O. Rorabaugh of Rorabaugh Dry Goods. Rorabaugh was also well known in Wichita for his many civic projects and philanthropies, especially as a major donor to Wesley Hospital. A later owner was Lewis R. Hurd, President of Red Star Mills, and physician E.M. Seydell.

Construction began on the most elaborate home in the district just before the crash

[16]White, Ward, & Humphrey, p. 82.

of the real estate boom in 1887. 1313 N. Emporia took a few years to complete, and its cost was reputed to be in the thousands of dollars. Had the owner not been lumberman George L. Pratt (owner of the Chicago Lumber Company, and later operator of the Pratt Lumber Company), the cost would have been even greater. A prominent businessman, Pratt was also was the first president of the Wichita Club and served as city treasurer. He selected W. H. Sternberg as the contractor for the house. Sternburg, originally from New York, was involved with entrepreneurial schemes in Wichita with William Greiffenstein.[17] He also constructed the C.R. Miller residence at 509 S. Lawrence, the only building in Kansas designed by noted architect Stanford White. The owner had engaged Sternberg to construct his home, and Sternberg in turn commissioned Stanford White.[18] Pratt sold the house at 1313 N. Emporia to another significant entrepreneur in 1897 -- cattleman Melville Clark Campbell. Campbell owned a 20,000 acre ranch near Sikta, and was known as the "dean of cattlemen."[19] He was also the director of the First National Bank and president of the Kansas National Live Stock Association.

Early in 1888, the number of lot transfers in Wichita began a sharp decline and the prices for lots plummeted. Consequently construction slowed as well. The real estate bubble burst, and people began leaving town. Wichita's population had peaked in 1888 at 33,999, but by 1890 the city's population was down by nearly a third to 23,500. The decline wasn't over, though, with population sinking to about 20,000 in 1892 and finally to a low of 19,892 in 1896. Although the city began a slow recovery in 1899, it didn't reach the level of its 1888 population until 1905.

In spite of the tough economic times, new home construction surprisingly continued in the proposed district through the 1890s, although from 1892 through 1895 no additional houses were built within the proposed district. In 1889, 1154 N. Topeka (no longer extant) was constructed for A.E. Shober, proprietor of Shober Boots & Shoes. In 1890, three house were built along N. Topeka in the 1200 and 1300 blocks. Construction then was at a standstill until 1896, when two new homes were built along N. Topeka. Two more were built on this street before the turn of the twentieth century.

Wichita's population in 1900 was 24,671, still not at the level it had reached in the height of the boom. Eventually through the promotional efforts of civic organizations and the planning efforts undertaken by city government, Wichita's economy finally rebounded in the first decade of the

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[17]Miner, p. 36.

[18]Ibid., p. 15.

[19]"1313 N. Emporia," Kansas Historic Resources Inventory Form (21 June 1990).

twentieth century. The city's industrial base grew in value 200% between 1904 and 1909, and its population finally surpassed Topeka's in 1908 to become the largest city in the state. It continued to increase rapidly in just a few short years, reaching 31,110 in 1905, 52,450 in 1910, and 56,379 by 1912.

The business upturn in Wichita during the first decade of the twentieth century was accompanied by a residential building boom. Although the number of real estate transfers was not as spectacular as that of the 1880s, this boom was based on solid economic growth; it was therefore longer lasting and resulted in more structures. There was a steady increase in the total number of building permits issued between 1900 to 1908. By 1909, the city was issuing between 100 to 200 permits a month.[20]

Between 1900 through 1911, there were forty-seven new residences houses built in the district. At the start of this building boom within the neighborhood, N. Topeka was more heavily developed than N. Emporia, particularly in the 1100 block and the west side of the 1300 block.[21] N. Emporia, on the other hand, had about three houses per block side in 1903. By 1914, there remained approximately two building lots vacant per block. The exception was the west side of the 1200 block of N. Topeka, in which the entire north half was still undeveloped. The houses built in this decade tended to be for upper-middle class citizens of Wichita, who served either as owners, presidents, or managers of lumberyards, wholesale companies, and commercial enterprises.

Residential construction in the neighborhood continued at a steady but slow pace through the 1910s, with approximately one house per year being built -- all but one of these were on N. Emporia. Construction slowed in the early 1920s, though, and by the time it started back up in 1924-1925, the neighborhood had begun its transformation from one of the more prestigious residential districts in Wichita to a working class area. The houses built in the mid- to late-1920s tended to be smaller bungalows, and some even served as rental units for working class citizens. Other outlying neighborhoods were rising in popularity, and were luring Wichita's upper class further from the city's core.

Although there were few vacant lots available, new construction in the proposed district continued through the early 1930s. The district had begun a transformation to multi-family housing, though, and one of the new developments reflecting this change was the Old English

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[20]Ibid., pp. 120-121.

[21]"Wichita, Kansas," (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1903).

Court Apartments (1930). Other apartments in the neighborhood were formed by dividing the large single-family dwellings into multiple units.

1935 can be viewed as a turning point for the neighborhood, as this was when the streetcar line along Topeka Avenue discontinued service. Although this was more of a reflection of the growing use of automobiles, and not a direct indication of the decline fortunes of the neighborhood, the two factors are nonetheless intertwined. The upper-class of Wichita were moving further out to the suburbs, now made easily accessible by automobiles. The conversion of several of the large homes into apartments continued. After this point, new construction in the district came about as the result of demolition of an older building. Further hastening the neighborhood's decline was the growing development of nearby St. Francis Hospital. New hospital buildings and accompanying medical complexes led to the demolition of dozens of homes in the area, primarily to the south of the district.

The residential development along N. Topeka and Emporia Avenues reflects some key development patterns of Wichita in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and is therefore significant under criterion A in the area of ***Community Planning and Development.*** Wichita was one of the communities most affected during the nationwide real estate boom of the 1880s, both in the rise in values associated during the "boom," and with the crash in real estate associated with the "bust." Another real estate boom in Wichita occurred in the early twentieth century, and the extant homes in this district reflect these two important periods of Wichita's growth. Although development of this neighborhood was dependent upon the streetcar, growth in this mode of transportation permitted and encouraged housing to continue to move even further away from the dense city center into ever more distant suburbs. The automobile further encouraged this trend. The growing congestion of downtown, and the corresponding rise in popularity of suburban living, encouraged the emergence of more suburban neighborhoods.

Architecture

Although the proposed Topeka-Emporia Historic District has residences which represent several decades of residential building styles in Wichita, the majority of residences fall into either the late Victorian or early twentieth century revival movements in American architecture. The Queen Anne residences from the 1880s, although few in number, are some of the finest in the city. More noteworthy as a collection, rather than as individual examples of a particular style, are the numerous homes in the district which were built in the first decade of the twentieth century. They are excellent illustrations of the transition from the late Victorian to twentieth century residential architecture.

Typical of settlement towns, the earliest residences in Wichita were constructed of logs and finished either with a log or sod roof. During the boom years of the 1880s however, Wichitans

became more conscious of architectural styles. Those residents of means built homes in the prevailing styles of the period, with Italianate, Romanesque, Queen Anne, Shingle, and Stick styles being the most prevalent throughout the city. Wood was the primary building material, although masonry homes became more popular by the late 1880s.[22]

The earliest extant houses in the district were constructed during the boom period of 1880s, and represent the Queen Anne style. This style was at its height nationwide during this period, so it is natural that Wichita's fashionable residences reflected this. The Queen Anne style is noted for steeply pitched roofs of irregular shapes, most often a hip roof with a dominant front gable. There are multiple devices used to avoid a flat wall surface, including cutaway bay windows and shingle siding. The facade is usually asymmetrical, and can have a full or partial width porch which often wraps around one side of the building. An outstanding excellent example of the *patterned masonry* subtype is 1313 N. Emporia. As defined by Virginia & Lee McAlester in A Field Guide to American Houses, the *patterned masonry* subtype comprises only about five percent of all Queen Anne homes. These are noted for their masonry walls with patterned brickwork or stonework, and relatively little wooden details. They are usually high-style architect-designed houses, and are common in larger cities.[23] Probably architect-designed (although the architect's name is unknown), this impressive two-and-a-half story brick residence certainly reflects its design heritage. The intricacies of the design begin with the complicated roof forms, featuring a steeply pitched pyramidal roof with several projecting wings, featuring hip, octagonal, and gablet hip roofs. There is also a three-story tower on the northeast corner, two hip roof dormers, and an eyebrow dormer. Brick corbelling forms large brackets under the eaves and also accents the prominent chimneys. The windows have prominent stone sill and flat lintels have arched hoods. The elaborate wrap-around front porch with hip roof was recently reconstructed according to historic photographs. It features an incised wood frieze, spindle balusters, and a spindlework trellis in the foundation area.

Less complicated, but nonetheless still representative of the Queen Anne style, is the Trice-Strong House at 1309 N. Topeka. This two-story house features a side tower with pyramidal roof on the northeast corner. It has the character-defining irregular rooflines, formed by a hip roof over the main block with lower pedimented cross gables. The north gable wing has chamfered corners and spandrels with pendants beneath the eaves. Also typical of Queen Anne houses is the hip roof porch which wraps around to the south elevation.

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[22]White, Ward, & Humphrey, p. 9.

[23]McAlester, p. 264.

A rare extant example of a *Stick* style house is found at 1215 N. Emporia (c. 1886). Known as the Carlisle-Johnston-Rorabaugh House, the character-defining *Stick* style features include clapboard wall cladding interrupted by horizontal boards (stickwork), diagonal porch-support braces, and a centered entry bay with a King's post truss found in the apex of gable-front porch roof, supported by slender columns. It also has a steeply pitched side gable roof featuring front gable wings (typical of the Victorian era) and a side tower. There is a total of seventeen Queen Anne homes in the proposed Topeka-Emporia Historic District -- approximately twenty percent of the primary buildings. A few of these, like those previously noted, are high-style elaborate examples. Others are simpler one-story cottages which were built up through the first decade of the twentieth century.

The district as a whole contains a high percentage of buildings which show the transition from late Queen Anne houses to early asymmetrical Colonial Revival houses. From 1890 through about 1910 (in Wichita) it is often difficult to distinguish between these two architectural styles. The *free classic* subtype of the *Queen Anne* style, as it is referred to by McAlester, uses classical columns for porch supports, rather than turned posts with spindlework detailing. Palladian windows, cornice dentils, and other classical details such as modillions were common.[24] Approximately forty percent of the Queen Anne houses in the district are examples of this *Free classic* subtype. These buildings serves as a transition to early asymmetrical *Colonial Revival* buildings. Although this latter type utilized similar architectural details, they tended to be slightly more "correct" in their historical interpretations.

One of the most impressive examples of a *Queen Anne: free classic* residence in the district is the Schaetzel House at 1331 N. Emporia. The two-story house, with circular tower at the southeast corner, has the character-defining Queen Ann hip roof with lower cross gables. In this instance, both gable wings are pedimented, and the front gable wing has a Palladian window arrangement. The full width wrap-around porch is another typical Queen Anne feature, but instead of turned spindles, has round classical columns and a circular corner. Entry door sidelights are another feature which takes its inspiration from classical and/or Colonial Revival architecture.

Following the free classic examples of the Queen Anne style were more correct Colonial Revival buildings, which are distinguished by their symmetrical facades as well as their classically-inspired features, something that Queen Anne houses rarely presented. Besides their symmetrical facades, Colonial Revival houses also featured an accentuated entry, with either a crown or pediment, sidelights, and sometimes fanlights. Windows are usually multi-paned and double-hung. Approximately ten percent of the residences within the proposed district are

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[24] Ibid.

categorized as Colonial Revival. 1135 N. Emporia is a good example of this style. This two-story house has a moderately pitched hip roof featuring a wide cornice band and flat modillions beneath the overhanging eaves. The symmetrically arranged facade features a central entry with one-bay porch. The flat roofed porch has short Ionic columns set on stone piers, supporting a wide entablature with dentil cornice and modillions. Multi-paned upper sashes are another character-defining feature of Colonial Revival houses. Here there are first story oriel windows, each with a central 8/1 double-hung window, as well as 8/1 windows on the second story.

Classical Revival style homes and their variants were another reaction to the architectural excesses of the late Victorian era of American architecture. Academic Classical Revival buildings were more typically found in public buildings from 1890 through 1930; when applied to residential architecture, its elements closely resembled that of the Colonial Revival style.[25] The allusion of a temple, presented by a pedimented gable front, and the use of Classical details were typical elements of this style. Thus the folk form referred to by McAlester as *gable-front* became a temple with design details emphasizing the pediment on the second story. 1156 N. Topeka Avenue best illustrates this design principle, with 1302 and 1338 N. Emporia as more modest examples. In addition to the pedimented gable-front at 1156 N. Topeka, it has windows and porch columns which are classically-inspired. Centered beneath the apex of the gable-front on the second story is an oval window with keystone accents. There are also dentils and brackets beneath the eaves.

Not all Classical Revival style homes within the district are temple-fronts; two designed by local architect U.G. Charles are noteworthy for their classically-influenced details: 1212 and 1227 N. Topeka. 1212 N. Topeka has narrow clapboard siding with wide corner boards mimicking classical pilasters. Classically-influenced details are found in the flat modillions and brackets beneath the roof eaves, and the flat verandah front porch with square columns featuring carved geometric shapes and oriental-influenced capitals. 1227 N. Topeka is a tan brick house which also has modillions beneath the hip roof eaves, as well as a wide cornice band beneath. A pedimented gable front dormer has Palladian windows, and this porch also has a verandah above. Both of these have contributing historic garages which are designed in a manner complimentary to the main houses.

As noted previously, not all of the homes in the proposed Topeka-Emporia Historic District were built for residents of means. Particularly during the 1910s and 1920s, home owners (which still desiring a stylish residence) tended to utilize basic folk or vernacular floorplans. The design of the simpler residences came from cheaper and more ready sources. Local contractors replicated

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[25] Alan Gowans, The Comfortable House (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1987), pp. 173.

or adapted plans from a variety of sources, such as magazines, catalogues, and trade literature. Ordering plans for houses through the mail evolved to ordering entire houses. The Alladin Company, Sears & Roebuck, and Montgomery Ward were among the major suppliers of ready-built homes; it is possible that some of the buildings in the district from this period are from one of these sources. The categorization of these buildings by style is sometimes difficult. A description of some of the prevalent building types during the 1910s and 1920s, based on form, follows.

The basic *Foursquare* is the single most prevalent housing type found within the Topeka-Emporia Historic District. There are nineteen foursquares, almost twenty-three percent of the primary buildings. The foursquare is defined as a two-story building, two rooms wide and two rooms deep, also with a low-pitched roof. The features and details of both structures borrow from the Prairie and Craftsman styles, such as wide, overhanging eaves, square or tapered porch supports, full length front porches, and horizontal groupings of windows. The most distinctive feature of the Foursquare is it massive appearance. It generally featured a hip roof, whose wide, overhanging eaves were usually enclosed. Often, there were front and side dormers. The front porch was full-length, and the porch columns would vary from those reminiscent of the Craftsman style, to round classical columns. In the Topeka-Emporia Historic District, foursquare examples range from modest to architect-designed. Many of the foursquares in the district contain architectural details with classical references, tying them into the design vocabulary of the rest of the neighborhood. The two-story brick Jett House at 1209 N. Topeka is one such example. Its hip roof features overhanging eaves with modillions and a dentil cornice. There are two hip roof dormers on the front and side elevations. The windows have stone lintels with keystones, and corbelled brick on the building's corners mimics quoins. The entry door has leaded glass and sidelights set within a classical surround.

Approximately ten percent of the district's houses are bungalows. The *Bungalow* was one of the most popular forms of housing for the working class in early twentieth century America. Although typically identified with the Craftsman style, the term for the form type "bungalow" has been confusing from its inception after the turn of this century. Generally thought of as a one- or one-and-a-half story house noted for its porch roof extending from that of the main house and sweeping over a verandah, the typical Craftsman features were found in the porch supports, windows, materials, and exposed rafters or brackets in the eaves. However, bungalows were found with ornamentation from other styles as well. 1349 N. Emporia is a typical example with Craftsman features, including triangular knee braces in the gable ends, and exposed beams and rafter tails beneath the overhanging eaves. The full width porch supports are squat tapering wood set on brick piers. In contrast are the Classical Revival style influences details on the Snyder House at 1244 N. Emporia. This tan brick bungalow has tapering square wood Classical

columns which are set on a solid brick balustrade with stone coping. The porch columns support a wide architrave with a pedimented gable above.

Due to the prominence and wealth of many of the original owners, and the sophistication of detailing found on several of the homes, it is likely that many of the residences are architect-designed. However, the only architect of record in the district is U.G. Charles. Ulysses Grant Charles was a prominent Wichita architect, whose work ranged from residential to commercial, and whose buildings are found in several Kansas and Oklahoma cities. He was born in Indiana in 1865, and his early training consisted of a long apprenticeship and general mechanic position in two of the nation's leading passenger coach works companies. In 1894, he became the Master Mechanic in charge of design for the Northwestern Car and Machine Works in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He resigned to become an architect with offices at Oshkosh. Not long thereafter, he was engaged in doing special detail and art design work with the Morgan Co., the second largest manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds in the United States. He undoubtedly gained valuable experience with architectural detailing at this position. He then accepted a similar position with the Radford Company, who also manufactured mill work. In 1901, Charles decided to begin a career as an independent architect, and chose to start his business in Wichita. By 1918, he had designed approximately 100 residences in Wichita and forty commercial buildings. Charles also contributed to various magazines and periodicals on technical subjects, and for approximately two years he was the publisher of a monthly architectural magazine in Wichita.[26] Two of his more significant works in Wichita include the Mentholatum Building, a Spanish Revival style buildings at the northeast corner of Douglas and Cleveland, and the White Way lights of 1912. The Mentholatum Building, constructed in 1908 in the Spanish Mission Revival style, was the first complete building in Wichita to be constructed of reinforced concrete. Charles' offices were in the Schweiter building, and he lived in Wichita until the last year of his life. He died in 1947.[27] Several of Charles' residential designs are noteworthy for their Classically-influenced details, and the two houses credited to him in the Topeka-Emporia Historic District are excellent representatives of his work.

Collectively, the homes in the Topeka-Emporia Historic District represent a wide range of architectural styles prevalent from the mid-1880s through the 1920s in Wichita. Although a preference for classically-influenced architectural details predominated in this neighborhood after the turn of the twentieth century, this small district nonetheless contains a variety of other

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[26]William E. Connelley, A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1918) vol. 4: pp. 1781-1782.

[27]Beverly Henline, "Master architect U.G. Charles shaped the way Wichita looks," Active Aging (March 1992), p. 6.

fashionable, as well as vernacular, housing types. The district is therefore significant under criterion C in the area of ***Architecture*** for this variety of residential types. Some of the homes in the proposed "Topeka-Emporia Historic District" may also be individually eligible in the area of ***Architecture***, either as excellent examples of a style or type of construction, or as representative of an architect's or contractor's work. The following buildings have potential for individual listing in the National Register for their architectural significance to Wichita:

- **1215 N. Emporia, Carlisle-Johnston-Rorabaugh House. (ca. 1886)** ***Stick***
- **1313 N. Emporia, Pratt-Campbell House. (1887-1890)** ***Queen Anne: patterned masonry***
- **1331 N. Emporia, Schaetzel House. (ca. 1903)** ***Queen Anne: free classic***
- **1100 N. Emporia, Arnold House. (ca. 1909)** ***Neoclassical Revival***
- **1227 N. Topeka, Hamilton House. (ca. 1909)** ***Classical Revival***

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Wichita City Directories.

UTM COORDINATES (cont.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5.	14S	646805	4174716

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Topeka-Emporia Historic District is shown as the heavy black line on the accompanying map entitled "Topeka-Emporia Historic District."

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the buildings and their associated lots that have historically been part of one of Wichita's prominent late nineteenth-early twentieth century neighborhoods, and that maintain their historic integrity. The outside edges of the district are demarcated by parking lots and non-contributing buildings. Furthermore, the boundaries closely follow that of the locally designated historic district, which was designated in 1977, with the exceptions of some non-contributing buildings which were excluded from the proposed National Register district.

The following information applies to all photographs:
Location of original negative:
City of Wichita
Wichita-Sedgwick County Metropolitan Area Planning Department
455 N. Main, 10th Floor
Wichita, Kansas 67202-1688
Name of photographer:
Doug Hintzman

The following information applies to photographs 2, 4-5, 8-9, 15, 17, 19-21:
Date of photographs:
30 September 2002

The following information applies to photographs 3, 10-14,18, 22-23, 25:
Date of photographs:
30 December 2002

The following information applies to photographs 1, 6-7, 16, 24:
Date of photographs:
6 June 2003

Further information is listed in the following:
Photograph number, Description of view

1. Looking northwest towards the west side of the 1200 block of N. Topeka Avenue.

2. Looking northeast towards 1204 N. Topeka Avenue.

3. Looking east towards the east side of the 1200 of N. Topeka Avenue.

4. Looking west/southwest towards the west side of the 1200 block of N. Topeka Avenue.

5. Looking northeast towards 402-408 E. 12th Street.

6. Looking northeast towards the east side of the 1300 block of N. Topeka Avenue.

7. Looking southwest towards west side of the 1300 block of N. Topeka Avenue.

8. Looking northwest towards 1327 N. Topeka Avenue.

9. Looking northeast towards 1340 N. Topeka.
10. Looking northeast towards 1100 N. Emporia Avenue.
11. Looking northwest towards the west side of the 1100 block of N. Emporia Avenue.
12. Looking northwest towards the west side of the 1100 block of N. Emporia Avenue.
13. Looking west/northwest towards the west side of the 1200 block of N. Emporia Avenue.
14. Looking northeast towards the east side of the 1200 block of N. Emporia Avenue.
15. Looking northwest towards the west side of the 1200 block of N. Emporia Avenue.
16. Looking southeast towards the east side of the 1200 block of N. Emporia Avenue.
17. Looking east towards 1244 N. Emporia Avenue.
18. Looking northwest towards the west side of the 1200 block of N. Emporia Avenue.
19. Looking northwest towards 1301 N. Emporia Avenue.
20. Looking west/northwest towards 1313 N. Emporia Avenue.
21. Looking west/northwest towards 1331 N. Emporia Avenue.
22. Looking northwest towards the west side of the 1300 block of N. Emporia Avenue.
23. Looking southwest towards the west side of the 1300 block of N. Emporia Avenue.
24. Looking northeast towards the east side of the 1300 block of N. Emporia Avenue.
25. Looking northeast towards the east side of the 1300 block of N. Emporia Avenue.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
DUONG, SCOTT & GAI T VAN 10205 W BELLA VISTA WICHITA KS 67212	**Site: 509 E 13TH ST N** E 40 FT LOTS 340-342-344 EMPORIA AVE FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD.
PENNINGTON, EDWARD L & SHIRLEY E 8345 N BROADWAY VALLEY CENTER KS 67147	**Site: 1359 N EMPORIA** LOTS 341-343 EMPORIA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD.
AVANT, EDITH B 1356 N TOPEKA AVE WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1356 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 340-342 TOPEKA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD.
ST PAULS UNITED METHODIST CHURCH 1356 N BROADWAY WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: Vacant** LOT 9 ST. PAUL'S ADD. EXEMPT 5092-0
STONE, VAN C & PHENALOPIE HOLDEN- 1351 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1351 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 337-339 EMPORIA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
LAMM, ROGER L 1354 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1354 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 336-338 TOPEKA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD.
FISHBACK, JOHN D LIV TRUST 1350 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1350 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 336-338 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD.
OEHM, JOHN S 1349 S EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1349 N EMPORIA** N 1/2 LOT 331-ALL LOTS 333-335 EMPORIA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD.
CHEW, DONALD L & MARLENE F 1344 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: None** N 20 FT LOT 332-ALL LOT 334 TOPEKA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD.
BAMBERGER, TAMARA K 1346 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1346 N EMPORIA AVE** W 118 FT N 3 FT & E 22 FT N 2 FT LOT 330-ALL LOTS 332-334 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
CHEW, DONALD L & MARLENE F 1344 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1344 N TOPEKA** N 10 FT LOT 328-ALL LOT 330 & S 5 FT LOT 332 TOPEKA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD.
HUBBARD, SHANA N IRREV TR 73405 EL PASEO STE 32-D PALM DESERT CA 92260	**Site: 1345 N EMPORIA AVE** N 1/2 LOT 327-ALL LOT 329 & S 1/2 LOT 331 EMPORIA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD.
ASSOCIATES FINANCIAL SERVICES CO 250 E CARPENTER FREEWAY IRVING TX 75062	**Site: 1342 N EMPORIA AVE** LOT 328 & LOT 330 EXC W 118 FT N 3 FT & EXC E 22 FT N 2 FT EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD.
CHEW, DONALD L & MARLENE F 1344 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: Vacant** LOT 326 & S 15 FT LOT 328 TOPEKA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
SHEA, MICHAEL 1339 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1339 N EMPORIA AVE** N 21 FT LOT 323-ALL LOT 325 & S 1/2 LOT 327 EMPORIA AVE. DAVIDSONS ADD.
HANDLEY, AMY ANN 1338 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1338 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 324-326 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
KENT, AUSIE M ETAL 1336 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1336 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 322-324 TOPEKA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
BREES, RUTH E 1331 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1331 N EMPORIA** LOTS 317-319-321 & S 4 FT LOT 323 EMPORIA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
WICHITA HABITAT FOR HUMANITY INC PO BOX 114 WICHITA KS 67201	**Site: Vacant** LOTS 320-322 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
RHOADS, JOHN T ETUX 1141 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1332 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 318-320 TOPEKA AVE DAVIDSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
SPURLIN, VICTORIA M 1328 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1327 N TOPEKA AVE** E 116 FT OF N 15 FT LOT 315 & E 116 FT LOTS 317-319 TOPEKA DAVIDSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
LE ENTERPRISES LLC 912 N 5TH GARDEN CITY KS 67846	**Site: Vacant** W 34 FT LOTS 311-313-315-317-319 TOPEKA AVE DAVIDSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
CADENA, JAIME A & ELVIRA 1318 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1318 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 316-318 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
ALLEN, RANDAL G & DEBORAH L 1328 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1328 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 314-316 TOPEKA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
FEAREY, ALAN J ETUX 1323 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1323 N EMPORIA AVE** N 7 1/2 FT LOT 311-ALL LOTS 313-315 EMPORIA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
DO, THUY 1323 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1323 N TOPEKA** E 116 FT LOTS 311-313 & E 116 FT S 10 FT LOT 315 TOPEKA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
TEDLOCK, ARMEDA J 1316 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1316 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 312-314 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
HOUTS, RODNEY L 1324 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1324 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 310-312 TOPEKA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
KRULL, STEVEN W & RUTH J 1313 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1313 N EMPORIA ST** N 7 1/2 FT LOT 303-ALL LOTS 305-307 -309 & LOT 311 EXC N 71/2 FT EMPORIA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
ALVARADO, MELQUIADES & ELLEN J 1314 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1314 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 306-308-310 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
MEDINA, GUILLERIMO & LINDA 1320 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1320 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 306-308 TOPEKA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD. EXEMPT 1839-3 DAVIDSONS ADD.
GILES, MARK E 1315 N MAIN SUITE 1 WICHITA KS 67203	**Site: 1315 N TOPEKA** LOT 5 VIRGINIA PLACE ADD. SCHOTTS ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
BRADSHAW, BRENDA G 1312 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1312 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 302-304 TOPEKA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
FITZGERALD, DANIEL J & KAREN D 1309 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1309 N TOPEKA AVE** LOT 6 VIRGINIA PLACE ADD. TALLGRASS EAST ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
SMITH, DALE R 1306 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1306 N EMPORIA AVE** N 20 FT LOT 302-ALL LOT 304 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
LOPEZ, ROMUALDO 1710 WOODROW CT WICHITA KS 67203	**Site: 1305 N EMPORIA** LOTS 299-301 & S 17 1/2 FT LOT 303 EMPORIA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
BAILEY, DIOCELINA 1308 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1308 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 298-300 TOPEKA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
KILLION, MARCUS L & TERESA L KINCADE 1304 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1304 N EMPORIA ST** LOT 300 & S 5 FT LOT 302 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
SMITH, LAWRENCE E & ROSALIE 314 E ELM WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1305 N TOPEKA AVE** LOT 7 VIRGINIA PLACE ADD. MC KNIGHT PLACE ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
SMITH, ROBERT J & CARMEN E 1302 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1302 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 296-298 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
WINFIELD, JOSEPH R & MARGARET A 155 PSC 3 APO AE 9021	**Site: 1301 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 295-297 EMPORIA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
LOPEZ, ROMUALDO & LETICIA 1710 WOODROW CT WICHITA KS 67203	**Site: 402 E 12TH ST** LOTS 294-296 TOPEKA AVE. DAVIDSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
HILL, ANTHONY M & TERRI Y 1251 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1251 N EMPORIA AVE E** LOTS 291-293 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 3RD. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
KERN, JOSEPH C ETUX 1250 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1250 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 292-294 TOPEKA AVE STANCER & HODSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
BRUEGGEMANN, ROBERT E 841 LITCHFIELD WICHITA KS 67203	**Site: 1249 N TOPEKA AVE** N 8.56 FT LOT 291-ALL LOT 293 FORREST GROVE ADD. TRACY & BYER'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
SMITH, LAWRENCE E ETUX 314 E ELM WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1250 N EMPORIA** N 5 FT LOT 290-ALL LOTS 292-294 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
HEIN, VEROBELLE REESE 1245 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1245 N TOPEKA AVE** LOT 289 & S 16.44 FT LOT 291 FORREST GROVE ADD. SUNSET ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
GUINN, CAROL A 1247 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1247 N EMPORIA** N 17 FT LOT 287-ALL LOT 289 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 3RD. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
PENDERGRAFT, KEITH P 2225 N FOUNTAIN WICHITA KS 67220	**Site: 1248 N EMPORIA AVE** LOT 288 & S 20 FT LOT 290 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
YEAGER, HAROLD C 1240 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1244 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 284-286-288 TOPEKA AVE. STANCER & HODSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
SCHUELER, JEFFREY A 1237 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1237 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 285-287 FORREST GROVE ADD. MILES 4TH. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
RONDHOLZ, FRED & ANN E 1245 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1245 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 283-285 & S 8 FT LOT 287 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELLS 3RD. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
WILKINSON, RICHARD E 1244 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1244 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 284-286 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
RICE, MILDRED M 1235 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1235 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 277-279-281-283 FORREST GROVE ADD. INTERURBAN PLACE ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
WILKINSON, RICHARD E 1244 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1240 N EMPORIA** LOTS 280-282 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
RONDHOLZ, FREDRICK W ETUX 1241 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1241 N EMPORIA AVE** N 1/2 LOT 277 - ALL LOTS 279-281 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 3RD. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
YEAGER, HAROLD C 1240 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1240 N TOPEKA AVE** N1/2 LOT 276 ALL LOTS 278-280-282 TOPEKA AVE. STANCER & HODSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
GREER, THERESA 1234 N EMPORIA ST WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1234 N EMPORIA AVE** N1/2 LOT 276-ALL LOT 278 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
RICE, BOBBY JOE P.O. BOX 243 PETTUS TX 78146	**Site: 1235 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 273-275 & S 1/2 LOT 277 EMPORIA AVE FERRELL'S 3RD ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
LAKEY, LEONARD E JR & EDITH B 1233 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1233 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 273-275 FORREST GROVE ADD. RIVERLAWN HEIGHTS ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
PARKER, RANDY L 1230 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1230 N EMPORIA AVE** N 10 FT LOT 272-ALL LOT 274 & S 1/2 LOT 276 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.
YEAGER, HAROLD C 1240 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1234 N TOPEKA AVE** LOT 272-ALL LOT 274 & S1/2 LOT 276 TOPEKA AVE. STANCER & HODSON'S ADD. DAVIDSONS ADD.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP LIST

Property Owner Name	Legal
RICE, BOBBY JOE P.O. BOX 243 PETTUS TX 78146	**Site: Vacant** LOTS 269-271 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 3RD. ADD.
GARCIA, RAUL & ESTECA 2044 N MARKET WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1224 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 268-270 & S 15 FT LOT 272 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD.
JOHNSON, DELBERT A ETUX 1227 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1227 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 267-269-271 FORREST GROVE ADD. PAWNEE MESA ADD.
HINMAN, RALEIGH & RHANDALEE D 1212 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1212 N TOPEKA AVE** N 70 FT RES A & ALL LOTS 266-268-270 TOPEKA AVE
MITCHELL, MARK E 1221 N EMPORIA AVE WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1221 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 265-267 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 3RD. ADD.

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STUEVER, GREGORY J 130 E 16TH. WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1222 N EMPORIA AVE** N 20 FT LOT 264-ALL LOT 266 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD.
PRAY, STEPHEN B & CINDA M 1217 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1217 N TOPEKA** LOTS 261-263-265 FORREST GROVE ADD. SE1/4 SE1/4 W 317.5 FT M/L S 1328.3 FT M/L TO S LI E 316.6 FT
BOWLES, MARK H REV TR 1215 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1215 N EMPORIA** LOTS 257-259-261-263 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 3RD. ADD.
B B M ENTERPRISES 2261 WESTPORT WICHITA KS 67203	**Site: 1214 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 260-262 & S 5 FT LOT 264 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD.
HUXMAN, M WAYNE & JULIE A 1209 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1209 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 255-257-259 FORREST GROVE ADD. TO BEG & THAT PT LOT 8 BEG NLY COR SW 63.31 FT NE 62.9 FT TO NE LI NW

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BELLEVILLE, PENELOPE A 1208 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1208 N EMPORIA** N 1/2 LOT 254 - ALL LOTS 256-258 EMPORIA AVE FERRELL'S 2ND. ADD.
KERN, KENDREE H 1204 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1204 N TOPEKA** S 150 FT RES A EXC N 20 FT THEREOF TOPEKA AVE. STANCER & HODSON ADD.
HOUSER, EDWARD R & LYNNE R ZIEGLER 1205 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1205 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 253-255 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELL'S 3RD. ADD.
WATTMAN, WALTER J SR 1201 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1201 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 249-251-253 FORREST GROVE ADD. PEACHWOOD 7TH ADD.
KELLY, BENNY J & SHERYL A 1202 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1202 N EMPORIA** LOTS 250-252 & S 1/2 LOT 254 EMPORIA AVE. FERRELLS 2ND. ADD.

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ESTERS, CHARLES D & LINDA C 1201 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1201 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 249-251 EMPORIA AVE FERRELL'S 3RD ADD.
HOME MISSION BD OF SO BAPT CONV 4200 NORTH POINT PARKWAY ALPHARETTA GA 30022	**Site: 1157 N EMPORIA** LOTS 241-243-245-247 EMPORIA AVE. STAFFORD & WRIGHT'S ADD. EXEMPT 7090-0
HRVAC SUPPLY INC P.O. BOX 3577 WICHITA KS 67201	**Site: 1156 N EMPORIA** LOTS 44-46-48-50 EMPORIA AVE. BURLEIGH'S ADD.
SCYOC, PATTIE V 1537 S WALNUT WICHITA KS 67213	**Site: 1156 N TOPEKA** LOTS 246-248 TOPEKA AVE STAFFORD & WRIGHT'S ADD.
HOWELL, MARGARET & PATRICIA VAN SCYOC 1156 N TOPEKA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: Vacant** LOTS 242-244 TOPEKA AVE. STAFFORD & WRIGHT'S ADD.

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HOME MISSION BOARD OF SO BAPT CONV 4200 NORTH POINT PARKWAY ALPHARETTA GA 30022	**Site: 1147 N EMPORIA** LOTS 237-239 EMPORIA AVE. STAFFORD & WRIGHT'S ADD. EXEMPT 609-87-TX
BD OF PARK COMM 455 N MAIN WICHITA KS 67202	**Site: Vacant** LOTS 38-40-42 EMPORIA AVE. BURLEIGH'S ADD EXEMPT 2360-3
VIA CHRISTI REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER IN 959 N EMPORIA SUITE 302 WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: Vacant** LOTS 235-237 TOPEKA AVE. STAFFORD & WRIGHT'S ADD. EXEMPT NO. 91-13209-TX
KANADY, VERN R ETUX 1141 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1141 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 233-235 EMPORIA AVE. STAFFORD & WRIGHT'S ADD.
BD OF PARK COMM 455 N MAIN WICHITA KS 67202	**Site: Vacant** LOTS 34-36 EMPORIA AVE. BURLEIGH'S ADD. EXEMPT 2360-3

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Property Owner Name	Legal
VIA CHRISTI REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER IN 959 N EMPORIA SUITE 302 WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: Vacant** LOTS 231-233 TOPEKA AVE. STAFFORD & WRIGHT'S ADD. EXEMPT NO. 91-13208-TX
ZIEGLER, RANARD G ETUX 1137 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1137 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 229-231 EMPORIA AVE. STAFFORD & WRIGHT'S ADD.
BD OF PARK COMM 455 N MAIN WICHITA KS 67202	**Site: Vacant** LOTS 28-30-32 EMPORIA AVE. BURLEIGH'S ADD. EXEMPT 2360-3
UNIV OF KS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE 1010 N KANSAS WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1125 N TOPEKA AVE** LOTS 223-225-227-229 TOPEKA AVE. STAFFORD & WRIGHT'S ADD.
DOEDEN, BRADLEY J & CHERYL R 1135 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1135 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 225-227 EMPORIA AVE. STAFFORD & WRIGHT'S ADD.

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COE, GEORGE A & WANDA R 1127 N EMPORIA WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1127 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 221-223 EMPORIA AVE. STAFFORD & WRIGHT'S ADD.
VIA CHRISTI REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER IN 959 N EMPORIA SUITE 302 WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: Vacant** N 7 FT LOT 203-ALL LOTS 205-207-209-211 EXC ST. EMPORIA AVE. STAFFORD & WRIGHT'S ADD.
VIA CHRISTI REGIONAL MED CTR INC 959 N EMPORIA # 302 WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1110 N EMPORIA AVE** N 15 FT LOT 12-ALL LOT 14 EMPORIA AVE BURLEIGH'S ADD.
VIA CHRISTI REGIONAL MED CTR INC 959 N EMPORIA # 302 WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: Vacant** LOTS 6-8-10 & S 10 FT LOT 12 EMPORIA AVE. BURLEIGH'S ADD. EXEMPT 857-6
SMITH, LAWRENCE E & ROSALIE M 314 E ELM WICHITA KS 67214	**Site: 1100 N EMPORIA AVE** LOTS 2-4 EMPORIA AVE. BURLEIGH'S ADD.

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