

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JAN 16 1996

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 an 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 Senator William H. Thompson House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 902 N. 6th Street  not for publication

city or town Garden City  vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Finney code 055 zip code 67846

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
Richard D. Pankutz D-SHPO, November 28, 1995  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Kansas State Historical Society  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action  
2/10/96

Entered in the  
National Register

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
2		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**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single Dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals:

Classical Revival

Neo-Classical

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: Concrete

walls Wood: Clapboard Siding

roof Wood: Shingle

other

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years 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.)

**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) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Politics and Government

**Period of Significance**

c. 1907

**Significant Dates**

c. 1907

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Thompson, William H.

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Garloch, J.D., Builder

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Finney County Museum Library

Senator William H. Thompson  
Name of Property

Finney County, Kansas  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	4
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3	3	5	8	2	0
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4	2	0	4	1	8	0
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Zone

Easting

Northing

2 

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3 

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Zone

Easting

Northing

4 

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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 Carol Hagen - Historic Sites Project Director

organization Finney County Historical Society date September 15, 1995

street & number 403 S. 4th Street telephone (316) 272-3664

city or town Garden City state Kansas zip code 67846

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

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

#### Additional items

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

#### Property Owner

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

name Eva Stephens et al Bill & Nita Stephens

street & number 9702 W. 87th Avenue telephone (303) 421-3521

city or town Arvada state Colorado zip code 80005

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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The Senator William H. Thompson House (c. 1907) is located at 902 N. Sixth Street in Garden City, Finney County, Kansas (pop. 24,900). The three story Neoclassic style house with narrow clapboard wood siding and wood shingle hip roof stands on a high cement stone block foundation. The building maintains a western orientation, measuring thirty-eight feet from north to south and thirty two feet from west to east overall. The building's simple rectangular form is augmented by a full entry porch with a full lower-width, semicircular, porch that wraps around to the bay window on the south elevation. The simple vertical line on the east elevation is broken with an enclosed porch. The house, showing signs of deterioration, maintains a very high degree of architectural and structural integrity.

A carriage barn, twenty feet by thirty-one feet, is located at the northeast corner of the property. The rectangular structure with vertical board and batten construction has barn doors that swing open from the center on the west and east elevations so that carriages could be driven through. A fiberglass garage door has been installed on the south side of the barn. Evidence of the large flower garden with flowering trees remains at the southeast corner of the house to the lot line.

The Senator Thompson house has a simple rectangular plan, a medium-pitch hipped roof, and a symmetrical facade; vertical lines are emphasized in the building's design. Moderate eaves project beneath the hipped roof and wide eaves project below the gable above the triangular bay on the south elevation. The vertical exterior trim on the front corners of the house have the same Ionic capital detail made of terra cotta below the cornice at the roof line as the porch columns. The Thompson house is a vernacular interpretation of the Neoclassic style, with Queen Anne Revival influence found in the Palladian window of the porch gable, the intersecting gable with wide eaves above the triangular bay on the south elevation and gable dormers on the north and east. The full-height entry porch closely resembles certain Early Classical Revival and Greek Revival subtypes. The front door and full transom light of leaded glass with a simple entablature that has four fluted columns reflect Greek Revival details but, the vertical lines and its classical detailing and proportion clearly place it in the Neoclassic tradition.

The front facade dominated by the full-height entry porch, has a porch gable with a palladian window. The full-width lower porch (forty four feet by eight feet) is built independently, passing behind four Ionic columns, across the facade, semi-circular (twenty-eight by eight feet) around to the south facade, with a low balustrade around the platform of the lower porch. Seven Ionic

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columns support the one story semi-circular porch that spans the front building facade around to the bay on the south elevation; five wooden steps provide a second exit from the porch near the bay window. Lattice wood encloses the porch foundation on either side of wide wooden steps leading up to the front porch, in line with the building's centrally located front door. The second story porch, supported by the house only, is screened and has a front low balustrade.

Fenestration on the building is comprised primarily of double hung sash; these windows are arranged symmetrically. Four windows in the front rooms, the library and parlor, of the house have a transom look of leaded glass. A fixed leaded glass window is located on the east wall of the dining room. Two small fixed windows, providing light in two closets, are located in the center of the second story of the north and south elevations. A fenestration of three, a center double hung sash with smaller fixed windows on either side, in the gable above the triangular bay window; the bay is fenestrated with double hung sash on the first and second floors. Gable dormers project from the north and east elevations; the dormers are fenestrated with two double hung sash. The second story porch has a fenestration of two, smaller, square, fixed windows with wood mutins on either side of a long narrow double hung sash window that opens to the screened porch.

A brick furnace chimney rises from the center of the northern wall, a double fireplace chimney rises from the center of the southern wall just west of the intersecting gable.

The interior maintains a very high degree of integrity, despite a fire in 1921. Origin of the fire is not known, but it seemed to have started on the back porch. There does not appear to be any evidence of the fire on the first and second floors, however, there is structural damage to the rafters on the third floor. "It is believed the fire started on the back porch, spontaneous combustion due to some rags used in painting and varnishing around the house and which were left on the porch". "... the house was badly damaged by fire and water. Damage was heavy". (Garden City Herald June 16, 1921). Deterioration of the roof, areas of the soffit, porch ceiling and floor are in need of repair due to weathering and lack of maintenance. Interior ceilings of the first and second floors show water damage.

The large front door of oak with an ornate door plate and plate glass opens into a reception hall finished in oak. At the center of the hall, wide oak stairs with two landings lead to the second

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story; at the foot of the stairs is an oak seat. An ornate spindle trim spans the middle of the reception hall. It extends down from the ceiling approximately two feet and meets the Ionic columns that are immediately behind the seat. Oak columns in Ionic design also separate the parlor, to the north of the reception hall and the library, to the south; thus, separating the rooms and at the same time doing away with the shut-in effect which closed doors give. A large tulip shade over the hall light adds to the effect. A small closet at the east end of the hall, under the stairs has been converted to a half bath. A door also provides entry to the dining room from the far end of the reception hall.

The library, south of the reception hall, is finished in oak. The Ionic columns play an important part and are distinctive features providing the openness for the library and the parlor. A diagonal oak fireplace is in the southeast corner of the library near the entrance to the dining room. It has a tile front with a massive beam mantel. Corinthian columns grace either side of the fireplace with a wood carved dragon head on the columns.

Sliding doors (pocket doors) at the east end of the library open into the dining room which is finished in birch with a beam ceiling and hard maple floors. A china closet built in the north wall is finished in birch. "The lower part of the walls is decorated with leather paper and above the plate rail the paper shows large clusters of grapes. The grape effect is carried out further in the lighting of the dining room, the shades for the ceiling lights being in the form of bunches of grapes which hang from the beams". (Garden City Telegram October 8, 1907). The dining room has been papered over the original; however, the plate rail and the picture molding remain intact. A bay window on the south and a leaded window on the east adds to the cheerfulness of the room. A door just west of the bay opens to the wrap around porch from the dining room.

"The kitchen which occupies the northeast corner of the first floor is large and convenient. Between it and the dining room is located the pantry which is arranged with a special view of convenience. A door from the pantry leads to the basement where are located the laundry, the storage rooms for fruit and the heating plant". (Garden City Telegram October 8, 1907). A washer and dryer have been installed in the pantry without displacing the original cupboards.

The second floor is reached by a wide staircase in the reception hall or by another series of steps

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from the kitchen which meets the second landing in the reception hall. An atrium on the second floor provides access to four large bedrooms, the den, a linen closet, bath and stairway to the third floor. The arrangement of the rooms is most convenient and the family rooms can be reached from each other without going through the hall. The bathroom can be reached either from the hall or the family bedrooms. The master bedroom is large and has a triangular window seat in the bay. A fireplace is located in the southwest bedroom. Each of the rooms has a large well lighted closet and the family bedrooms have walk through closets. A large linen closet opens from the atrium, it is part of the closet that separates the two north bedrooms. A den, between the north and south front bedrooms, has a floor to ceiling bookcase along one wall with glass doors. The den has a window that opens to the second story screened porch.

"The rooms on the second floor are as convenient as those on the first and they are finished in the same good taste. One bedroom is finished in Georgia white pine, another in Tuna mahogany, a third in bird's eye maple and fourth in mahogany, while the den is finished in cherry. The rooms have been furnished in harmony with the finish and this lends to the handsome appearance of the interior. The third floor is large and roomy and contains bedrooms and storage rooms." (Garden City Telegram October 8, 1907). Today, only one room remains on the third floor that is partitioned and could be used as living space, it is in the south gable above the bay.

There is no evidence of exterior structural or major interior changes. The house retains its original floor plan and detailing as reported in 1907. Many of the details such as turn knobs and push button light switches, light fixtures, curtain rods, door knobs and plates, bath fixtures and radiators are original. The decorative mouldings, trim, crowns and transoms of all windows and doors are original and in excellent condition. In short the house is complete in every respect. As reported in the Garden City Telegram of October 8, 1907, "This is one of the handsome houses of the town; one of the kind that is giving Garden City a reputation as a fine residence town and a town of fine residences"

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The Senator Wm H. Thompson House (c.1907) is being nominated to the National Register under criteria B for its historical association with Senator Thompson and under criteria C for its architectural significance as a Neoclassic house. The building maintains a high degree of interior and exterior architectural integrity.

The three story, Neoclassic style house was the home of District Judge and U S Senator Wm. H. Thompson from 1907 until 1919 when the property was sold. Senator Wm H. Thompson was born, October 14, 1871, in Crawfordsville, Indiana and came with his parents to a Kansas farm six miles north of Sabetha in 1880. He practiced law at Iola with his father until 1905 when he moved to Garden City.

"W. H. Thompson, a lawyer from Iola, Kansas came to Garden City to stay and formed a partnership with R. S. Cone. Mr. Thompson has been practicing law for over eleven years, and comes from the oil and gas district, where there has been a great deal of litigation and experience in corporate business. He was one of the lawyers employed by the state to defend the constitutionality of the special session in 1901 in the Supreme Court. His wife, Bertha Felt, is the daughter of Ex-Lieutenant Governor, A. J. Felt, who is well known by many of the old citizens of Garden City". (Garden City Imprint October 28, 1905).

An advertisement in the October 5, 1906 Daily Reflector reads:

W. H. Thompson - R. S. Cone Attorneys-At-Law Practice in all courts.  
Bank of Western Kansas Building. Phone 16 - Garden City, Ks.

April 6, 1907, Garden City Herald reported that Thompson was about ready to commence work on his new residence, but will be delayed on account of the mysterious disappearance of his architect and plans. The disappearance was never explained; however, work was to commenced on his new residence by May 11 in the northeast part of town on Sixth Street. The plans called for a six or seven thousand dollar house and the building was to be modern in every respect. It was to be one of the most expensive residences erected in the city reported the Garden City Herald and The Daily Reflector.

The estimate of the Thompson house in J. D. Garloch's Estimate Book recorded a cost of the house at \$5,298.18 with three additional entries (unfigured and underfigured - \$200,

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plumbing - \$475, extra on front door and side lights - \$40) for a total cost of \$6,013. The estimate contained 51 detailed entries itemizing costs such as:

"Porte-cochere, \$100; Balcony and columns, \$200; Main roof, \$296.62; Gable over bay windows, \$40; Two dormers, \$75; Beams, columns and seat across hall, \$60; Two columned openings, \$120; Beamed ceiling in dining room, \$20; China closet and cupboard, \$60; Plate rail and picture molding, \$20; One set of sliding (pocket) doors, \$60; 22 doors, \$264; 26 windows, \$312; 7 complete transoms, \$21; Main stairs, \$140; Back stairs, the attic and cellar stairs were each itemized at \$50".

"The newly completed residence of Judge W. H. Thompson at the corner of Sixth and Hackberry streets and the bold lines of its architecture makes it a great addition to one of the fine residence sections of town. The house is complete in every respect. This is one of the handsomest houses of the town; one of the kind that is giving Garden City a reputation as a fine residence town and a town of fine residences". (Garden City Telegram October 8, 1907). Thompson made a statement of his commitment to this western Kansas community with the building of such an elegant structure

The Thompson house is an example of Neoclassic style with Queen Anne influences and Greek Revival details. The house has a simple rectangular plan, with narrow clap board siding, a medium-pitch hipped roof, and a symmetrical facade; vertical lines are emphasized in the building's design with wide exterior corner trim and a triangular bay. The building sits on a cement stone block base. A full height entry porch dominates the front facade with a full width lower porch built independently, passing behind four columns with Ionic capitals, across the facade, semi-circular around to the south facade. The spacious interior of the house is delineated by a large reception hall plan and Neoclassic style with Greek Revival details.

"Neoclassical was a dominant style for domestic building throughout the country during the first half of the 20th century. Never quite as abundant as its closely related Colonial Revival contemporary, it had two principal waves of popularity. The first, from about 1900 to 1920, emphasized hipped roofs and elaborate, correct columns. The later phase, from about 1925 to the 1950s, emphasized side-gabled roofs and simple, slender columns. During the 1920s, the style was overshadowed by other Eclectic fashions." (McAlester, 1984, p. 344).

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The Senator's father was a farmer and lawyer, and was elected judge of the twenty-second judicial district in 1890, serving with distinction. Senator Thompson graduated from Seneca High School at the age of 15 years. Upon his graduation, he commenced studying law under the direction of his father, during the time he was serving as court reporter, he passed the law examination and was admitted to the bar. At the close of his term as court reporter, he went into partnership with his father and practiced law at Seneca until January 1897, when he was appointed clerk of the Court of Appeals, an office he held until 1901. "While acting as clerk of the Court of Appeals, Mr. Thompson practiced law in Topeka, and upon the expiration of his term, again joined his father in the practice in Iola, Kansas until 1905 when he moved to Garden City". (Kansas and Kansans VOL. III pp. 1567 & 1568)

The Senator was descended from patriotic stock, he grew up in political circles having been involved with his father at such an early age, and later, with his father-in-law, Lieutenant Governor, A. J. Felt. No doubt this association created an awareness of the unlimited career opportunities in Garden City and Finney County, which would ultimately allow him to pursue his political aspirations.

R. S. Cone had worked up a good law business in Finney and most of the Southwestern counties of Kansas. His gradually increasing business made it necessary to take in a partner. The June 24, 1905 Garden City Imprint reported, "Robt. Wrigley and W. H. Thompson came in with homeseekers excursion Tuesday from Iola, Kansas". "Attorney W. H. Thompson and wife of Iola are visiting here this week". (Garden City Imprint September 23, 1905). "W. H. Thompson, a lawyer from Iola, Kansas has come to Garden City to stay and has formed a partnership with R. S. Cone of this city; from what we can learn of Mr. Thompson, we feel that he has made a good selection". (Garden City Imprint October 28, 1905).

"Mr. Thompson has been in Lakin for the past few days building fences". (Daily Reflector October 5, 1906) and Mrs. W. H. Thompson advertised in the October 23, 1906 Daily Reflector classifieds for a competent girl.

"W. H. Thompson, Democratic candidate for Judge of the 32nd Judicial District, addressed the largest gathering of the year at the opera house. Mr. Thompson, an able and pleasing speaker held the closest attention of his audience during his entire speech". (G. C. Imprint November 3,

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1906). He was introduced by Mr. M. D. Elledge, a republican, of Indianapolis, Indiana who spoke of Thompson's growth and influence, his trustworthiness and talents as he referred to the brilliant and successful young attorney.

"One year after his arrival to Garden City, at the age of thirty-five, he was elected judge of the thirty-second judicial district, for a term of four years. He was the first democrat ever elected judge in that district and was re-elected in 1910 by a majority of 643 in a district with a normal republican majority of 1,500". (Kansas and Kansans p. 1568)

"The law firm of Thompson & Cone was dissolved yesterday for the reason that Mr. Thompson will take up duties as Judge, January 14. Mr. Cone will continue the business of the firm". (Evening Garden City Telegram January 2, 1907).

When Judge Thompson went on the bench, land titles in his district were in a clouded confused and uncertain condition on account of old mortgages, tax sales and tax deeds, some of which were void and nearly all of which were voidable. This brought him considerable responsibility and work; the land was becoming valuable and settlers desired to have their titles perfected.

He rendered many important decisions on subjects having to do with these titles, all of which attracted the interest of the bar and judiciary throughout the state and in the western country. In all doubtful cases, he favored the actual settlers, those who had come to the West to build and make homes.

"No land shark or speculator had a chance in his court to establish a title upon an unjust technicality. The decisions rendered by him in these matters have become a part of the law of the state. He also gained distinction by cleaning up his court dockets which for many years had been burdened with accumulated litigation".

The rapidity with which this was accomplished gave rise to the western legal phrase "Jack Rabbit Justice," which his friends represented by the picture of a jackrabbit and used in political campaigns to indicate his ability to run. (Kansas and Kansans p. 1568)

"Another distinguishing quality was his determination to prevent lawlessness and to see to it that persons who committed wilful crimes, were punished without fear or favor. The natural tendency of westerners had been to trifle more or less with human life and a number of murders had gone

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without trial because the country was so sparsely settled that jurors could not be obtained who would qualify. In the early part of his service, he gave it to be understood that lawlessness of every kind and character would be dealt with fairly in his court". (Kansas and Kansans p. 1568).

"Judge Thompson was always a strong advocate of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. He entered the 1912 primaries as a candidate for the nomination for United States senator under the Oregon plan then the law in Kansas. Judge Thompson had secured the democratic nomination for United States senator and at the general election in 1912, won by a majority of 21,000 votes over his progressive republican opponent, Gov. W. R. Stubbs. He took his seat in the Senate at the special session of the Congress in the spring of 1913". (Kansas and Kansans p. 1568)

Senator Thompson was not a servile follower of his party, but has contributed original thought and leadership in national affairs, and while working with and in his party has often displayed a complete independence in his views on public policy. He has been one of the leaders in their fight for national prohibition and national woman suffrage. Senator Thompson has been a factor in Kansas democratic politics since he became of age. (Kansas and Kansans p. 1568). He served in the Senate until 1919, and then returned to Kansas City to practice law until his death in 1928.

Johnson David Garloch, (1861 - 1953) was a prominent builder in Garden City. He was the son of William A. and Mary Garloch, born in Wood County, West Virginia, May 5, 1861. After completing the first year of high school he took a short course at Ohio Valley Business College.

With his father he arrived in Garden City April 8, 1885. Mr. Garloch relates: "When we got off the train here about four o'clock in the afternoon we were greeted by a sand storm from the south with wind of about sixty miles per hour. Had I been alone with money enough to buy a ticket, I would have taken the next train east. Homesick? Just think of being married to the sweetest girl on earth, and suddenly find yourself 1,500 miles away. Next morning, however, the storm had abated and things looked more cheerful." (History of Finney County Kansas, Vol. I p. 151)

Mr. Garloch built more than one hundred homes and business buildings in this area. J. D. Garloch's Building Estimate Book has itemized costs of many of these structures. The Estimate Book is in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Pauline Miner of Sublette, Kansas.

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On Fifth Street alone, at one time, stood five monuments to his skill and craftsmanship. One of these structures is known as 'Sunnyland' located at 501 N. Fifth. It is a three story brick residence built in 1909. Garloch's estimated construction costs were \$10,400 (excluding bids for electric wiring, plumbing, and heating; total estimated costs were \$12,000). Original plans of this grand home called for 16 large rooms, three and one half baths, and a ballroom on the third floor. It has three fireplaces and also featured an ultra modern innovation such as a built in vacuum cleaning system.

J. D. Garloch built his residence in 1906 at the corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets. In November, 1981 the home was moved to a country setting approximately six miles north of Garden City to make way for the expansion of the St. Catherine Medical Complex. During the past three years, we have seen an increasing number of these old homes either moved out or demolished to clear property for commercial use. Other large, potential historical homes have been zoned multi-family and made into apartments.

The definitive style of J. D. Garloch that was found in the Thompson house is evident in many of the homes he built; reception halls that featured open stairways, column dividers that provided an elegant openness, pocket doors that gave privacy, fireplaces that added to the atmosphere and the woodwork trim, moldings and paneling that added warmth. Truly, he was a master builder, you can feel it when you walk into these homes. The Senator William H. Thompson house is the only structure that is representative of the three story Neoclassic style in Garden City and all of Finney County. It is one of the few structures that maintains such a high degree of architectural and structural integrity in this area.

The Senator Thompson House was sold, September, 1919, to Mary A. McCue, wife of B. M. McCue, rancher and businessman, who came to Garden City in 1904. McCue was the builder of the Garden City, Gulf and Northern Railroad which ran 10 miles south of Garden City and north to Winona. After leaving the railroad business, McCue continued in real estate and operated the Garden City Land and Immigration Co. Mary, his wife, died in 1931, Mr. McCue remained in the house until his death February 5, 1953 living with his daughter Eva McCue Stephens and her family. Mrs. Eva Stephens is the present owner; however, is unable to remain in the house because of ill health. It is a son, Bill Stephens and his wife, Neta, who wish to renovate the structure.

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## **VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The nominated property stands on Lots Five and Six, Block Eight, J. A. Stevens Addition, Garden City, Kansas. The property is bounded to the west by North 6th Street, to the south by Hackberry Street, to the east by the alley, to the north by adjacent property line.

## **BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary includes the entire parcel that is historically associated with the nominated property. A carriage barn stands at the northeast corner of the property and is included in the boundaries for this nomination.

Preservation and Planning Project: An Inventory of Historic Properties in Garden City, Ks.  
Fourth Session. Grant No. 20-95-10004-005. **FINNEY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**  
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