NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

DEC 06 2005

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 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 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Lanphear-Mitchell House

Other name/site number 005-0260-0412

2. Location

Street & number 417 N. 4th Street ☐ not for publication

City or town Atchison ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Atchison Code 005 Zip code 66002

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.)

DSHPO 10/24/05

Signature of certifying official/Title 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 official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

☐ 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:)

Lanphear-Mitchell House
Name of Property

Atchison Co., Kansas
County and State

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)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		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

N/A

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 Victorian: Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Brick, Stucco
Walls: Wood

Roof: Asphalt

Other:

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

Lanphear-Mitchell House
Name of Property

Atchison Co., Kansas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register

- ☐ **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 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 it 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.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1883-1897

Significant Dates

1883

1897

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Lanphear-Mitchell House
Name of Property

Atchison Co., Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	318080	4381480
2			
3			
4			

☐ 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 Kathy L. Morgan

Organization Morgan Consulting Date March 12, 2004

Street & number 1207 W. 14th St. Telephone 316-267-8821

City or town Wichita State KS Zip code 67203

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 SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Terry Knopke

Street & number 417 N. 4th Street Telephone 913-367-7473

City or town Atchison State KS Zip code 66002

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

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Architectural Description Overview

The Lanphear-Mitchell House at 417 N. Fourth Street is a Victorian-era Queen Anne style home built in 1883 for Dr. Albert H. Lanphear. The current configuration of the structure dates to the 1897 renovation. The structure is one block east from the Atchison County Courthouse (1896-97) designed by George P. Washburn and five blocks west of the Amelia Earhart home. The site includes the original two-story carriage house.

The Lanphear-Mitchell house is a wood frame structure with wood lapped siding. The irregular roof plan consists of a gable-on-hip wings on the east and south elevations with a lower cross-gabled hip wing on the west and a cross hip on the north. A brick chimney remains near the ridge of the north cross-gable, but no fireplace remains in the house. The gable end and eave overhangs are unadorned. The roof materials are composite asphalt shingles. With few exceptions, the original glass panes of the windows are intact as are the original wood sashes and frames. The house has a stained glass half circle fanlight which lights the landing in the box staircase. The stairwell also has two square windows that once were stained glass, but now are single pane clear glass. There are oculus windows in the east and south gables. The house has a concrete-and-brick foundation covered with plaster, with the exception of the porch. It was changed from a tongue-and-grove wood floor to concrete with an exposed running bond brick foundation wall. No documentation was found as to when the porch flooring was changed.

The site also includes a front gabled one-and-one-half-story, wood lap sided carriage house that was built in 1883. The double-leaf glass-and-wood panel garage doors are hinged and open out from the center. The privy was built inside the carriage house and remains intact although deteriorated.

East Façade

The Lanphear house is oriented to Fourth Street and contains a front facing gable with an oculus window in the gable end. Typical of the Queen Anne Style the elevation is arranged in different planes. The front of the house was altered in 1897. Originally, the front gable had a bay window with a porch on either side. The 1897 renovation removed the bay window, side porch and a fireplace on the south side of the parlor room. During this renovation, the parlor room was expanded by five feet and the two side porches were connected creating a wrap around porch. The porch features turned spindles in the porch balustrade and in the frieze suspended from the porch roof eave. There are also ornamental brackets at the top of the turned porch supports. The porch has a front gabled entry with decorative raised scrollwork in the tympanum.

The front entrance has a residential-style, glass-and-wood panel door with an exterior scrolled work screen door. Immediately to the right (north) of the door is a curved diamond pattern leaded glass window. There are several different window patterns in the east elevation. In the east gable, the windows are larger one-over-one wood sash.

The secondary planes of the main elevation contain two-over-two wood sash windows. There is a small square window between floors in the stairway that was originally stained glass, but is now a single pane. No documentation exists for the stained glass pattern. There are four windows in the first floor and five windows in the second story. The porch has a running bond brick foundation with a concrete floor

South Façade

The south elevation has a gabled bay with an oculus window in the gable end. The windows are one-over-one wood sash in the first and second story with the exception of a smaller two-over-one sash window in the second story at the west end of the façade. This two-over-one sash window pattern is also used on the west elevation and the west end of the north elevation. The foundation is stucco over brick except for the porch foundation which is running bond red brick.

West Façade

There is a small, partially enclosed porch on the north end of the west façade. The windows two windows in the second story are two-over-two wood sash. There are three two-over-one wood sash windows in the first story. The foundation is stucco over brick.

North Façade

There are two windows lighting the interior box staircase. One is a three-pane, stained glass, half-circle fanlight and the other is a single pane clear glass window. The other windows are two-over-two and two-over-one wood sash. The foundation is stucco over brick.

Interior

The first floor arrangement consists of an entry hall, foyer, parlor, living room, dining room, kitchen and bathroom. There are four bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. The attic is unfinished and only has about five feet clearance. The basement is divided into five rooms and has access from the kitchen and the outside.

The original (1883) oak wood floors are still intact as is the staircase from the 1897 remodeling. The first floor openings between the foyer, parlor, dining room and kitchen have vine and leaf pattern fretwork at the top of the openings. The windows have leaf-and-dart crown moulding and bulls-eye door trim.

Statement of Significance Overview

The Lanphear-Mitchell House meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a very good example of American Queen Anne style. This wood frame structure has distinctive windows, porch details and interior wood trim and fretwork. The wrap around porch has turned balusters and support posts with pierced brackets and a circle and horizontal spindle frieze. The pedimented gable in the porch roof marks the entrance onto the porch leading to the front door. The tympanum in the pediment is decorated with wood scrollwork. Another distinctive element of the house is the original curved leaded beveled glass window next to the front door and the stained glass half circle fanlight in the stairwell. The light pattern in the leaded glass window is a mixture of diamond, rectangle and polygonal panes. The interior wood trim has its original clear varnish finish. The parlor doors and windows have tongue-and-dart crown moulding. The openings between the foyer, parlor and kitchen have intact wood tracery spandrels. The staircase is articulated with carved newel posts, turned balusters and guttae.

Historic Context

In May 1854, President Pierce signed the Kansas and Nebraska Act in 1854 officially opening the land for white settlement. The United States government signed a treaty with the Kansa and Osage tribes that ceded their claims to what would become northeastern Kansas. George Million who reportedly had been in the area since 1841 ran a trading post outfitting settlers and trading with the Kansa and Osage. Million and Samuel Dickson, another early settler, made the first claims on the Atchison town site. The Atchison Town Company comprised of Dr. J.H. Stringfellow, Ira Norris, James Darnell, Leonidas Oldham, James Martin, David Rice Atchison, Elijah Green, E.H. Norton, Peter Abell, B.F. Stringfellow, Lewis Burnes, Calvin Burnes, and Stephen Johnson formed on July 11, 1854 and bought out Million and Dickson. The town company held its first sale of lots on September 21, 1854 and Atchison was incorporated on August 30, 1855 by a special act of the territorial legislature[1].

Atchison was laid out in a grid system at the banks of the Missouri River along the narrow valley of White Clay Creek. The commercial district developed along the north side of White Clay Creek and the industrial district along the south side of the Creek along the Missouri River banks. Residential districts developed adjacent to the commercial and industrial districts. Original Atchison, also known as Old Atchison, was soon followed by platting in the surrounding area: North Atchison in 1857 by Dr. Stringfellow, Samuel Dickson platted South Atchison in 1858, L.C. Challiss platted West Atchison in 1858 and Spring Garden in 1860 by G.T. Challiss.

After the Civil War, Atchison began a long decline partly due to the downturn as a major westward expansion Missouri River shipping point and a fire in June 1867 that destroyed a significant number of buildings on Commercial Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets. Atchison turned it sights toward the immediate hinterland and began buying

[1] Wolfenbarger, Deon. *Atchison Historic Resources Survey Analysis: Summary Report*. September 25, 1998. pp 10-11.

and selling goods to the settlements in northeastern Kansas. It was this foundation that launched Atchison into the financial foray.

Albert H. Lanphear was born December 19, 1829 in St. Lawrence County, New York. He moved west to Springfield, Illinois in the fall of 1850. He went back to New York to attend the University of New York City in 1855 and received his degree in 1859. He returned to Illinois and began his practice in Lincoln. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, Lanphear was appointed the regimental surgeon in the Illinois Volunteer United State service.[2] After the Civil War he returned to Illinois. In 1869, he came west and located in Atchison starting his medical practice once again. He became involved with the Perpetual Building and Savings Association in 1871 as the Secretary of the association.

From 1854 through 1891, Kansas went through volatile times without general commercial banking laws. Banking practices were diverse, some operating on a shoe string and others being solidly capitalized. The national banking legislation enacted in 1863, apart from providing financing for the Civil War, was an attempt to bring banking and currency under the supervision of the national government. In an attempt to provide a legal foundation for state banking institutions, the Kansas legislature passed a law in February 1868 authorizing the incorporation of savings banks. Prior to this, there was no provision for state authorized banking activities. During the period from 1870-1891, Atchison was second only to Leavenworth in its total resources of its national banks. Leavenworth had the distinction of being the banking center of Kansas, but Atchison was second to none for the stability and continuity of its banking institutions. On March 10, 1891, the Kansas legislature passed the first regulatory legislation. As a result, all banking activities in Kansas were controlled by national and private banks for almost 15 years[3]. Additional detail was added to the 1891 legislation in 1897 and except for some minor changes, banking legislation in Kansas remained unchanged until 1947. It was under Lanphear's guidance that the association weathered the Panic in 1873 and was reorganized as the Perpetual Savings Bank.

Lanphear returned to his medical practice in 1883. He died in 1921 and is buried in the Mt. Vernon Cemetery in Atchison.

M.J. Mitchell and his wife Juanita purchased the house from Lanphear in 1896. It was Juanita Mitchell who removed the bay window and added the wrap around porch. M.J. Mitchell was a conductor on the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad for 45 years. The Central Branch was originally chartered as the Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad Company on February 11, 1859. The first section of line from Atchison to Waterville opened January 20, 1868. Other lines comprising the company included Waterville to Lenora; Greenleaf to Washington; Downs to Bull's City (Alton); Yuma to Talmage; and Jamestown to Burr Oak. The total length of the lines operated by the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad was 386.1 miles. Mitchell died in 1924 according to Juanita Mitchell's obituary, published in the April 27, 1942 Atchison Globe. No obituary was found for M.J. Mitchell. Juanita lived in the house until her

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[2] *The United State Biographical Dictionary*, 668-9
[3] Bright, John D., Ph. D. Kansas: The First Century, Vol. II. Lewis Historical Publishing Company: New York. 405-06

death in 1942.

Criterion C - Architecture

The Queen Anne Style was introduced in the United States of America at the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. This introduction was the beginning of the popularity of the American Queen Anne Style from the mid-1870s until the turn of the 20th Century and was promoted through such publications as *The American Architect and Building News*[4]. Scottish-born architect Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912) and his followers are attributed with this style. The Queen Anne style in England is an eclectic style influenced by Gothic and Renaissance architecture. Some examples in America incorporated Colonial Revival elements[5]. English counterparts are typically brick structures while American Queen Anne structures are mostly wood frame with wood lap siding and decorative shingles and fretwork. There are some brick Queen Anne structures in the United States and some particularly fine examples in Kansas, but wood frame is more common. Queen Anne structures in Atchison are the reverse of this national trend. Because Atchison had operating brick factories, the majority of the Queen Anne Style is executed in brick. Only a few wood frame Queen Anne Style structures are extant in Atchison. These are located in the Old Atchison and South Atchison plats. The Lanphear-Mitchell House is one of the few examples of the Queen Anne Style executed in wood frame in Atchison.

Key characteristics of Queen Anne Style is its human scale, irregular plan and elevations, oriel windows, projecting bays and irregular shaped roof. This style was used for row houses, seaside cottages to the substantial multi-storied single family dwelling resplendent with patterned shingles, spindles, brackets, and cutout bargeboards.[6] The industrial revolution and technological advances allowed building forms to change from a post and lintel construction and incorporate angles which allowed for irregular shaped rooms and roof patterns. Mechanization and railway transportation also allowed for architectural details to be produced, ordered from a catalog, and rail shipped to its final destination.

The Lanphear-Mitchell house exhibits the key characteristics of the Queen Anne style architecture in its multiple planes of the building façades, the chamfered and curved elements on the front façade, and the asymmetrical and irregular roof pattern. Interior spaces with 12 foot ceilings incorporate distinctive details in the wood trim, entryway treatment, multiple window patterns, use of leaded and stained glass elements, size and layout of the rooms. This two-story house with a full basement has remained unchanged since the 1897 alteration and qualifies for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

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[4] Baker, John Milnes. *American House Styles: A Concise Guide*. Norton & Company: New York, 71, 88
[5] Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. Norton & Company: New York, 266, 267
[6] Carley, Rachel. *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. Henry Holt and Company: New York, 154-5.

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Ingalls, Sheffield. *History of Atchison County Kansas: Illustrated.* (Lawrence, Kansas: Standard Publishing Company, 1916).

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984).

Maliszewski-Pickart, Margaret. Architecture and Ornament. (North Carolina: MacFarland and Company, 1998).

Sanborn Insurance Company maps, Atchison, Kansas, 1883, 1887, 1891, 1896, 1901, 1910, 1924.

Wolfenbarger, Deon. *Atchison Historic Resources Survey Analysis: Summary Report.* September 25, 1998.

The Atchison Daily Globe, April 27, 1942.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located on an interior lot on the west side of North Fourth Street. The legal description of the property is the south one-half of Lots 1 and 2, Block 64, Old Atchison.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary is the original location of the property built for Dr. Albert H. Lanphear.

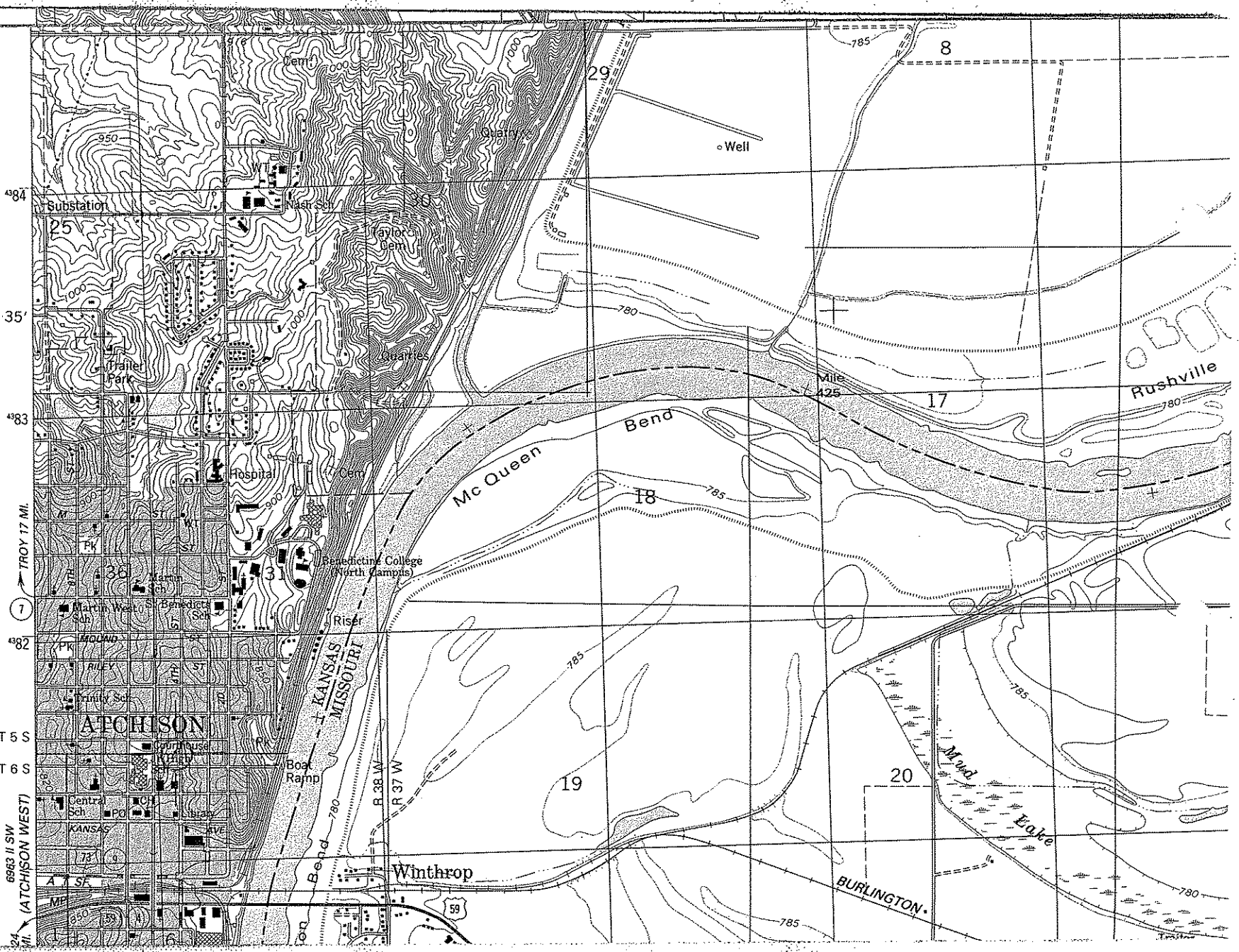
PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is consistent for all photographs:

1. Lanphear-Mitchell House
2. Atchison Co., Kansas
3. Photograph by Kathy L. Morgan
4. October 18, 2003
5. Negative on file at KSHS

The following information is specific for each photograph:

Photo #	Description of View
1.	View from the east
2.	View from the south
3.	View from the southeast
4.	View from the southwest
5.	View from the north/northeast
6.	View of front porch detail from the east
7.	View of front entry from the east
8.	View of front door from the interior
9.	View of fretwork between parlor & dining room
10.	Looking from parlor into dining room
11.	Crown molding detail
12.	Kitchen
13.	Baluster detail
14.	Upstairs hall

15. Upstairs bedroom
16. Upstairs hall
17. Upstairs bedroom work in progress
18. Fretwork detail looking from foyer into kitchen
19. Newel post detail
20. Foyer detail including newel post

anphear-Mitchell
house
Atchison Co., Kansas
UTM Coordinates:
5/318080/4381480