NPS Form 10-900
OMB No. 1024-0018
(Rev. 10/90)

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: Leavenworth Downtown Historic District

Other name/site number:

2. Location North side of Cherokee Street 416-700; Delaware Street 325-601; South Fifth Street 100-220; Shawnee Street 400-609;

N/A not for publication

City or town Leavenworth N/A vicinity

state code KS county Leavenworth county code 103 zip code 66048

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this XX 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 XX meets ___does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___statewide XX locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Richard D. Pankratz D-SHPO March 11, 2002
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 Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
X private	___ building(s)	65	14 buildings
X public-local	X district		___ sites
___ public-State	___ site		___ structures
___ public-Federal	___ structure		___ objects
	___ object		79 Total

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

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2 (two)

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store	COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: office building	COMMERCE/TRADE: office building
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution	COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: auto service station	COMMERCE/TRADE: auto service station
DOMESTIC: single dwelling	DOMESTIC: single dwelling
SOCIAL: meeting hall	SOCIAL: meeting hall
EDUCATION: school	EDUCATION: school
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store	COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
RECREATION AND CULTURE: theatre	RECREATION AND CULTURE: theatre
GOVERNMENT: city hall	GOVERNMENT: city hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)	
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial	Foundation	LIMESTONE
	Walls	BRICK
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate	Roof	ASPHALT
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival	Other:	WOOD

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.)

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.)

___ 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
COMMERCE	1865-1945	N/A
ARCHITECTURE	1865-1945	

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person	Architect/Builder
N/A	N/A

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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

X Local government

____ University

X Other

Specify repository:

Spencer Library, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
Leavenworth County Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 39.95

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	1/5	3/3/4/6/9/5	4/3/5/3/7/1/0/	3	1/5	3/3/5/0/8/5	4/3/5/3/7/7/0
2	1/5	3/3/4/9/3/5	4/3/5/3/8/2/5	4	1/5	3/3/5/2/0/0	4/3/5/3/5/8/0

x 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 Sally F. Schwenk, Kerry Davis,

organization Historic Preservation Services, date JuLY 31, 2001

street & number 818 Grand Boulevard, Suite 1150 telephone (816) 221-5133

city or town Kansas City state Missouri zip code 64106

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.

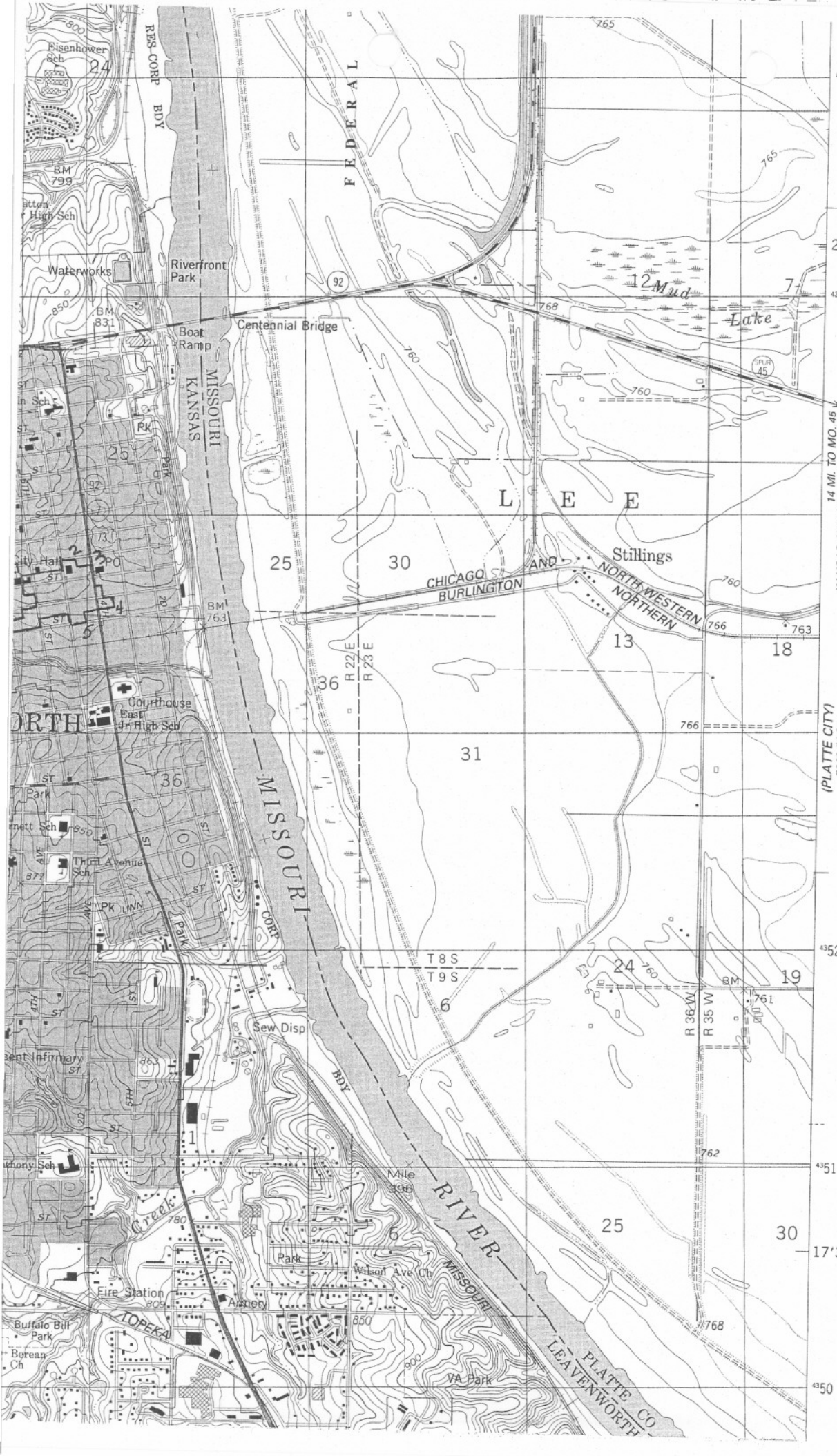
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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

Name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____



LEAVENWORTH DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

LEAVENWORTH, LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS

UTM:

1-15/334695/4353710

2-15/334935/4353825

3-15/335040/4353770

4-15/335120/4353580

5-15/334990/4353510

6-15/334560/4353440

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Renaissance
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco
OTHER: Historic Eclecticism

SUMMARY

LOCATION AND SETTING

The proposed Leavenworth Downtown Historic District is located within the boundaries of the City of Leavenworth, Leavenworth County, Kansas [See Figure 1: City of Leavenworth Location Map]. The city's business district is a level area in the narrow valley of Three Mile Creek. The District is part of a larger commercial neighborhood generally bounded by Three Mile Creek to the south, the Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Missouri River to the east, Seventh Street to the west and Seneca Street to the north.

The 39.95-acre District is an irregularly-shaped area generally bounded by Cherokee Street on the south, Fourth Street on the east, Shawnee Street on the north and Sixth Street on the west, with a one-block extension to the west along the north side of Cherokee Street [See Figure 2: Leavenworth Historic District Boundary Map]. It includes properties on both sides of Fifth and Sixth streets between Shawnee and Cherokee streets, and both sides of Shawnee and Delaware streets between Fourth and Sixth streets. The area includes the buildings on the north side of Cherokee Street between Sixth and Seventh streets, as well as the two corner buildings on the east side of Fourth Street at the intersection with Delaware Street. There are two buildings already listed on the National Register of Historic Places (429 Delaware Street and 500 Delaware Street), 65 contributing buildings, 14 noncontributing buildings, and 10 vacant lots/parking lots.

The District's setting reflects its late nineteenth and early twentieth century riverfront commercial land use and its historic buildings underscore this as well. The 65 contributing properties include buildings constructed between 1865 and 1945. Of these properties, 13 date from 1864-1880, 18 date from 1881 to 1900, 24 date from 1901-1920 and 10 date from 1921-1945. The non-contributing buildings constitute less than 18 percent of the proposed district. Currently, there are 10 surface parking lots, which occupy a number of former vacant lots. Approximately 94 percent of the extant buildings were historically commercial buildings. Other historic functional buildings are a meeting hall, one recreational/cultural building (theater), one government building (city hall), one educational facility (high school) and one domestic residential building. The commercial buildings are on rectangular lots, generally measuring 24-feet by 125-feet, platted in a grid system and, with few exceptions, facing north and south. They usually occupy the full width of the lots, sharing party walls with buildings on

neighboring lots. Alleys run east-west through the blocks. The streets have sidewalks on both sides and concrete curbs.

The majority of the buildings are two stories in height, with the exception of buildings constructed later in the period of significance. With few exceptions, a large percent of the buildings have dark red or brown brick cladding. Light-colored terra-cotta and pressed metal are common materials used as decorative architectural elements. In addition, many have awnings sheltering the first-story commercial space. With the exception of City Hall, the setbacks are the same throughout, a treatment that contributes to the cohesiveness of the District.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE AND TYPE

Architectural styles found in the District range from high style buildings to building designs with stylistic references. Most of the high style buildings are restrained versions of popular architectural styles applied to a commercial property type and include variations on popular styles from the era in which they were constructed.

Contributing properties in the District that are classified Late Victorian styles include eight Italianate style buildings (Photograph # 26, 415 Delaware Street and Photographs # 36 and 37, 604-606 Cherokee Street); one Renaissance Revival style building (Photograph # 5, 500 Shawnee Street); and one Queen Anne style building (Photograph # 12, 605 Shawnee Street).

Contributing properties that are Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Revival styles include three Colonial Revival style buildings (Photograph # 15, 529 Delaware Street); six Classical Revival style buildings (Photograph # 24, 430 Delaware Street and Photographs # 4 and #3, 100 Fifth Street); two Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings (Photograph # 2, 423 Shawnee Street and Photographs # 39 and 40, 630 Cherokee Street); three Italian Renaissance style buildings (Photograph # 6, 501 Shawnee Street and Photograph #26, 409-413 Delaware Street); and one Jacobethan Revival style building (Photograph #41, 704 Cherokee Street).

Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century American Movement Styles include 34 Commercial Style buildings (Photograph # 1, 400 Shawnee Street and Photograph # 27, 404-412 Delaware Street) and two buildings in this classification with the subtype classification as "Other" styles. They are further classified as Historical Eclecticism due to the presence of a number of stylistic references popular when the building was erected (Photograph # 23, 429 Shawnee Street).

There are two Modern Movement style buildings (Photograph #30, 331 Delaware Street). One building is classified as "Mixed" due to the dominant presence of three or more styles (Photograph #28, 400-402 Delaware Street).

BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT PREVIOUSLY LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER

429 Delaware **Building Date:** 1905 **Photo Log #:** 23, 25, 38.
Style: MIXED
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-and-one-half-story, symmetrically massed, red and tan brick building has an eclectic combination of stylistic ornamentation. Its primary façade faces west; the elevation is divided into two equal and identically ornamented wings (store level spaces vary in design), which are connected by a one-story arched entryway. Classical terra-cotta ornamentation decorates the wide arch surrounding this opening. Upper elevation windows are either slanted bays with bracketed, arched hoods, or are rectangular openings with contrast brick surrounds and cornices with elaborate keystones. Contrasting brick also creates quoins on all of the building's corners. The upper half story forms an entablature punctuated by regularly spaced windows between paired scroll brackets that support a molded cornice. A stringcourse wraps the building under both the upper window levels. Dentils follow the upper line of the entablature.

500 Delaware **Building Date:** 1937 **Photo Log #:** 21
Style: MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco
Functional Use/Type RECREATION AND CULTURE: Theater
This two-and-one-half-story, concrete building represents the Art Deco architectural style of the 1920s-30s. The central vertical definition on the building's symmetrical front (south) elevation emphasizes the marquee/entry area. Geometric forms and grouped square columns create a unified central bay that projects above the roofline, providing a vertical emphasis. Wide, incised, horizontal bands on the wall surface emit from the center bay, wrap around the corner and continue to the east elevation. The lines are broken by a smooth surface bay which is centered with a large painted roundel. An irregular roofline terminates the building. The marquee shelters two recessed entries and the ticket booth. Small shop areas on either side have recessed entries and display windows.

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

1. **416 Cherokee** **Building Date:** 1865 **Photo Log #:** 31
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story, brick building has four bays on the store level and three bays on the upper level. The left front bay contains a doorway providing access to the second story. Two window bays flank the recessed store entry bay. Simple cast iron trim and molded cornice, which separate the two stories, are the primary decorative elements. The second story windows have stone sills and arched, soldier coursed brick lintels. Modern double-hung sash windows replace original window units.

With the exception of the replacement windows, this building retains its original materials, scale, size, massing, and storefront. The building maintains a high degree of historic and architectural integrity. The primary (south) façade and a partial view of the east façade are visible in photograph number 31.

2. **600 Cherokee (216 S. 6th Street)** **Building Date**: c.1895 **Photo Log #:** 36
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This simple two-story brick building has six bays on both the first and second stories. The first-story storefront has an aluminum framed display system containing an entry door on the far west, and a window filling out the remainder of the bay. The balance of the storefront contains large sections of glass. A corner entrance is on the east side of the building. A single brick pilaster separates the two middle bays. An asphalt-shingled canopy spans the width of the storefront and turns the corner to cover the entrance. Each second-story bay contains a tall, narrow, replacement casement sash in the original window opening that has a stone sill. A projecting course of brick and simple brick corbels are the only ornamentation on the building. Metal siding covers the secondary, east elevation. A modern rear addition (216 South 6th Street) has metal cladding.

Although the original storefront is altered, this building retains sufficient integrity through its retention of its original size, scale, massing, materials, spatial arrangements, setting and location. The metal siding can be removed to reveal the original wall without causing damage. The building's south and east façades are shown in photograph number 36.

3. **604-606 Cherokee** **Building Date:** 1887 **Photo Log #:** 36, 37
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story, symmetrically massed, red brick building has eight bays on the first story and six bays on the second story. The configuration of the first-story bays has slight alterations. The second-story bays have elaborate Italianate ornamentation. The first story features two storefronts that have recessed entries and display windows with a band of transom windows above. The storefronts flank a pair of central entrances to the second story space. Stone-banded brick pilasters frame and separate the storefronts. The second story has one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows with stone sills; brackets support window hoods composed of two curved terra-cotta segments supporting a horizontal terra-cotta segment. The first story has fixed, plate glass, window units. A central front gable rises above the roofline and spans the width of two bays. In the area above the second-story windows is a band of brickwork. The gable has a wide frieze board. The top of the gable is flattened. Huge brackets support the cornice and hood.

All of the important character-defining architectural features and ornamentation remain. The building is a representative example of a period style and maintains its architectural integrity. Photograph number 37 shows the main (south) façade of the building.

4. **608-610 Cherokee** **Building Date:** 1924 **Photo Log #:** 36, 37, 38
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This three-story, red brick building has seven bays on the first story and eight bays on the second and third stories. Half of the first story contains a garage door flanked by doors or bays. Wood mullions divide transom windows into rectangular sections. The second- and third-story windows are double-hung sashes with six-over-six lights. They have continuous stone sills. The parapet wall features patterned brickwork. Changes to the building are confined to the storefronts.

In spite of the covering of the windows with corrugated siding and the alterations/infill to the storefront, much of which is reversible, this building is able to clearly convey its historic character, period of construction and commercial associations. It therefore has sufficient integrity and is a contributing element to the District. A partial view of the building is visible in photograph number 38.

5. **612 Cherokee** **Building Date:** c.1890 **Photo Log #:** 38
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story brick building has three bays. A corbeled brick cornice caps the building. Projecting flat, arched, brick window hoods cover each of the window openings. Replacement windows are smaller than the openings and the upper portions of each opening have wood panel infill. Although the storefront corner columns remain, the storefront reflects alterations. The storefront retains its original spatial arrangement. A shake shingle shed awning spans the storefront.

In spite of the replacement windows, the size, scale, massing, much of the original material, setting and location are all in place. Removal of the awning can occur without damage to the façade. The building therefore retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the District. A partial view of the façade is visible in photograph number 38.

6. **614 Cherokee** **Building Date:** c.1890 **Photo Log #:** 38
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story brick building has three bays. A corbeled brick cornice caps the building. Projecting flat arch brickwork forms window hoods above the window openings. The segmental arch windows have double-hung sashes with one-over-one lights, and appear to be original to the building. The storefront does not retain its original configuration. Divided-light windows flank each side of the central entrance; large rounded awnings cover each opening.

Despite the loss of the original storefront, this building retains a sufficient degree of architectural integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling, and association to contribute to the District. The south façade of the building is partially visible in photograph number 38.

7. **620 Cherokee** **Building Date:** c. 1900 **Photo Log #:** 38

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, dark red brick building has four bays. The storefront has two entrances. One is a recessed entry flanked by plate glass display windows; the other is an end bay stair entrance to the second story. Stone stringcourses run above and below the paired, second-story windows. There are a series of brick arches containing decorative roundels and a decorated parapet wall. Signs cover the transom windows. The aluminum awning and an aluminum and glass door are modern alterations.

The original configuration and architectural elements are intact and the building is representative of a period style. The main (south) façade is visible in photograph number 38. It retains its historic integrity and is a contributing element to the District.

8. **630 Cherokee** **Building Date:** 1934 **Photo Log #:** 52, 53

Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Auto Service Station

This one-story, asymmetrically massed, brick "L" plan building is on a corner lot at 7th and Cherokee streets. The inner walls of the building are curved to accommodate three single-bay, garage door openings accessible from the paved service area. Terra-cotta pilasters topped with urn-shaped ornamentation separate the three openings and the retail portion of the plan. The west end wall contains two large, full arch, steel windows with multi-pane windows. Stucco fills the space between in the arches. The south end wall has arched recesses with stucco panels and contains a single door and a small fixed, multi-pane rectangular window. Incised lettering on the panels above the entries identifies the functions of the interior spaces. The building has a truncated hip roof of red tiles.

This property has a high degree of integrity with little or no exterior alterations. Photograph number 39 shows the curved main façade of the building. Photograph number 40 shows the south elevation.

9. **700 Cherokee** **Building Date:** c. 1910 **Photo Log #:** 41

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This three-story, brick commercial building is on a corner lot. The south façade has three bays, and the east elevation has eight bays. It is a simple, early twentieth century, symmetrical design. The two vertical muntins in the upper sash of the windows on the second and third stories reflect craftsman influences. The windows have slight segmental arch openings and stone sills; the storefront appears to be the original. Display windows flank a recessed entry. The south end bay of the 7th Street elevation repeats the storefront treatment. The first-story fenestration includes transoms.

This building has a high degree of integrity and is representative of an early twentieth century, commercial, retail service building.

10. **702 Cherokee** **Building Date:** c.1875 **Photo Log #:** 41

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, red brick building reflects popular late nineteenth century commercial design idioms. A wood frame storefront within the façade's brick framework consists of a recessed storefront entry flanked by plate glass display windows. An entry toward the east side provides access to the second story. A row of transom windows spans the width of the storefront. Iron storefront posts are visible. On the second story, slightly arched, four-over-four light, double-hung sash windows have stone sills and soldier course brick "hoods." Brick stringcourses and dentils decorate the parapet wall.

This building retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource to the District.

11. **704 Cherokee** **Building Date:** 1897 **Photo Log #:** 41

Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Jacobethan Revival

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, brick commercial building has a four-bay storefront and a two-bay second story. The upper story features Jacobethan Revival style details -- steeply pitched parapet front gables; polychrome coat of arms ornamentation in the gables flanked by vertical pilasters; cast stone trim; and tall, narrow, paired windows. On the first story, plate glass display windows flank the recessed storefront entry; a second entry to one side accesses the second story. A panel covers the transom window area. The aluminum awning is a modern addition to the storefront. Paired windows in the symmetrical second story of the elevation are one-over-one light, double-hung sashes with stone sills and lintels. Suspended brick pilasters pierce a stone cornice and terminate just below the roofline with small stone pediments. Centered above each paired window opening are two gable dormers that project above the roofline. A stone cornice with a dentil course defines the roofline.

This building retains a high degree of integrity.

12. **325 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1876 **Photo Log #:** 30

Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, symmetrical, red brick building has a seven-bay storefront and a six-bay second story. Italianate ornamentation on the storefront includes narrow, cast iron columns that separate the bays, full arch windows with window hoods, and the bracketed cornice. Alterations include the ground floor display windows and central entrance, as well as the modern awning. The second story windows are double-hung sashes with one-over-one lights and wood sills. Arched ornamental hoods cap the windows. Narrow molding defines the entablature space above, which has a bracketed projecting cornice. The corbel between brackets provides additional decorative emphasis.

This building is representative of Italianate commercial designs found throughout the District and retains its

original configuration and second-story architectural elements. In spite of the alterations to the first-story storefront, this building retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the District. Photograph number 30 is a southeast view of the building from the corner of Fourth and Delaware streets.

13. **327 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1900 **Photo Log #:** 30

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This simple three-story building has three bays. Wood panels cover the central upper-story window. Each end bay contains windows that are significantly smaller than the original openings. A course of projecting brick forms each window opening. Additional brick ornamentation above the windows consists of a rectangular square of projecting brick. The altered storefront has a veneer of simulated stone panels. An aluminum storefront entry and two small windows are cut into the new façade.

With the exception of the original wood and glass storefront, the building retains its original materials. These changes are reversible as the fenestration pattern remains and removal of the infill can occur without damaging the window surrounds. The buildings original size, scale, massing, setting and location are intact. These features as well as the retention of setting, materials and ornamentation covey the building's period of construction and original function.

14. **330 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1910 **Photo Log #:** 29

Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Financial Institution

This two-story building is on the northeast corner of Fourth and Delaware streets, a major intersection in the commercial hub in Leavenworth. It is a streamlined adaptation of the Neoclassical Revival style. This building is one-bay wide and 12-bays long. A large, rectangular, canvas awning fills the large first-story front window. The window has multiple panes divided into five vertical panels. A pair of columns flanks the window; the inner columns are round and the outer corner columns are square. The columns support a simple frieze and cornice. The second story of the façade has a bank of three metal windows separated by stone mullions. The building terminates without ornamentation. The west façade of the building has 12 bays that are separated by simple pilasters that support a frieze and cornice. Each bay on the second story contains a large metal window system. Each bay on the first story has a small rectangular metal window with multiple panes.

Much of the building's original fabric is intact and in place. The building's south and west façades are visible in photograph number 29. The building retains a high degree of integrity.

15. **331 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1882; c.1945 **Photo Log #:** 30

Style: MODERN MOVEMENT

Functional Use/Type COMMERCIAL/Specialty Shop/SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

Occupying a corner lot, this three-story building has a corner entrance that is canted at both stories. The façade of this late 19th century building was significantly altered in the twentieth century. The three story building appears to have two stories divided into four horizontal planes through the use of brick stringcourses and by alternating different colors of brick and large, cast stone tiles. The storefront façade has large, ochre-colored, cast stone tiles

while the second-story façade is primarily buff-colored brick. Above the first-story windows, a stringcourse spans the façades on Fourth and Delaware streets. The stringcourse surrounds a band of ochre-colored cast stone that delineates the rectangular aluminum windows that are set into both façades. A stringcourse also forms the coping of the parapet. Midway in the Fourth Street façade, a vertical rectangular brick wall projects 1½-stories above the roof. Commercial storefronts occupy the first story and are divided into three bays on the Delaware Street façade.

This building has retained its materials, size, scale and massing from the c.1945 alterations that have achieved significance as a historic alteration. This building has a high degree of integrity and contributes to the District.

16. **400-402 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1860, 1905 **Photo Log #:** 27, 28
Style: MIXED
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
Occupying two lots at the corner of Fourth and Delaware streets, this two-story, light-brownish/pink brick building has six-bays defined by the upper story windows. The primary façade (south) ground floor has two entrances. The eastern entrance contains c.1905 Colonial Revival style entry. The western entry is a modern storefront. The eastern entrance fills four bays and features a divided transom and sidelights that surround modern, double-leaf aluminum doors. On either side of this entrance is one-over-one light, double-hung sash window with a hopper transom window above. Occupying the two west end bays is a storefront with a modern plate glass window, bulkhead, and entrance. A rounded awning spans the width of this storefront. The second-story windows reflect Italianate commercial design idioms and consists of six single windows with one-over-one light, double-hung sashes, stone sills and slightly arched flared window hoods. The fenestration and ornamentation on the east elevation (Fourth Street) is similar to that of the south elevation. A simple brick stringcourse, entablature, and brick cornice cap the building.

The early twentieth century remodeled (eastern) storefront represents a historical alteration. As such, it reflects the storefront "modernization" characteristic of retail commercial centers at the turn-of-the-century. Photograph numbers 27 and 28 show the main (south) façade of the building. The modern storefront alterations date from a later period. Despite this alteration and the replacement of some of the window sashes, this building retains a sufficient degree of architectural integrity reflecting the "Mixed" National Register stylistic category to contribute to the District.

17. **404 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1910 **Photo Log #:** 27, 28
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This simple, commercial-style, two-story brick building has three bays on both the first and the second stories. The second-story windows are the original one-over-one light, double-hung sashes. Brick mullions separate the window units. A single course of projecting brick frames each window. A simple, bracketed, cast stone stringcourse spans the width of the windows and runs above the simple, brick window surround and below the parapet. The storefront is not original to the building but retains the original configuration.

Despite some alterations to the storefront, original architectural elements remain on the upper story. The building

retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the District. The main (south), façade is visible in photograph numbers 27 and 28.

18. **406 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1910 **Photo Log #:** 27, 28
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story, three-bay brick building has little ornamentation. The building has a slightly shaped parapet capped with stone. A bracketed stone stringcourse with geometric medallions at each end spans the width of the three windows on the upper story. Each of these windows has a surround created by a single course of protruding brick. A single cast-stone sill spans the width of the three windows. The windows are double-hung sashes with one-over-one lights. The storefront and the entry door to the second story are modern alterations. A large, shake shingle shed awning spans the width of the storefront.

The main (south) façade of the building is visible in photograph numbers 27 and 28. The building's size, scale, massing, setting and location, as well as its materials and design are sufficient to make the building a contributing property to the District. With the exception of the loss of the original window sashes and frames and the storefront elements, all other changes are reversible.

19. **408 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1910 **Photo Log #:** 27
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story, buff brick building has four bays. The building's shaped parapet has a stone cap. A simple, terra-cotta stringcourse molding runs the width of the façade. Under the stringcourse are four, double-hung sash windows with one-over-one lights that appear to be original. A course of stacked bond brick encircles the bank of windows. A continuous stone sill runs the width of the building below the windows. Wood panels cover the transom area. A modern aluminum and glass storefront follows the original configuration. A modern awning spans the entire façade.

The original architectural elements retained are sufficient to communicate the building's original design, feelings and associations. It retains its location, setting, materials and workmanship. The main façade is visible in photograph numbers 27 and 28.

20. **409-413 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1900 **Photo Log #:** 26
Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Italian Renaissance
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
Rising three stories to a flat roof, the first story of this brick building has commercial storefronts with recessed entries. The two upper stories have twelve bays. It appears that this building lost its original cast-iron window hoods; a recent restoration replicated them in paint. The two-over-two light, double-hung sash windows appear to be original. Corbelled brick provides the bracketing effect at the cornice, including a projecting two-bay-wide hood form above the center two or the third story windows. Historic photographs show a pediment above the projecting hood). Applied brick pilasters rise the two upper stories past the cornice to a finial. Signage panels cover the original transom windows. The modern storefronts retain the original cast iron posts.

Despite the loss of window hoods, the application of paint, and the modified storefronts, this large building conveys its original associations and style/period of construction through its size, scale, massing, rhythm of fenestration and decorative brickwork. This building retains a sufficient degree of historic integrity to contribute to the District.

21. **410 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1905 **Photo Log #:** 27

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This simple, two-story, dark red brick building has three bays. Cast stone caps the flat parapet. A course of flat cast stone runs several feet above the three windows. The double-hung, one-over-one light sash windows do not appear to be original; wood fills the upper portion of the openings. A projecting course of brick surrounds each window while a continuous stone sill runs beneath the windows. The original multi-pane colored art glass transom is intact. The modern storefront windows and doors maintain the same configuration as the originals.

Despite the loss of the windows, the openings remain unaltered. The building retains its original materials, decorative brickwork, size, scale, massing, and setting.

22. **412 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1910 **Photo Log #:** 27

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story building has a buff-colored brick façade and three bays. Simple projecting brick courses frames each of the second story two-over-two light, double-hung sash windows. A single, cast stone sill connects the windows. A large, bracketed projecting stone "beam" rests above the windows. The asymmetrical storefront has aluminum framed display windows flanking a recessed entrance and an entry door leading to the upper story. A simple cast-stone lintel with a keystone adorns the entrance door. Paneling covers the storefront transom.

Despite some alteration of the storefront, the remaining materials and design elements present are original architectural elements with a satisfactory degree of architectural integrity. The main façade is visible in photograph number 27.

23. **414-418 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1940 **Photo Log #:** 27

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, buff brick building has a 12-bay façade that is divided into three sections. Each second story section contains a grouping of four, tall, aluminum, stacked vent awning windows. Each window has seven horizontal sections. There is no ornamentation on this story. The first story is comprised of storefront windows. The west section retains is original, curved glass recessed storefront which is surrounded by Carrara glass. The other two sections contain one large storefront with a central recessed entry that is not original to the building. A large signboard of aluminum siding separates the first and second stories. A modern metal awning spans the width of the building. The building is partially viewable in photograph number 27.

The retention of the materials and design of the second story, as well one-third of the storefront level elements

qualifies this building as a contributing element to the District.

24. **415 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1870 **Photo Log #:** 26

Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This three-story, three-bay, symmetrical painted brick building exhibits Italianate ornamentation above its remodeled storefront. A c.1930 alteration changed the original storefront configuration to a deeply recessed entry flanked by display windows. A temporary panel runs above the storefront openings to the sills of the second-story windows, covering the transom area. The two-over-two light, segmental arched, double-hung sash windows have segmental arched window hoods. The third story windows have a full arch and the arched window hoods have keystones. The building terminates with a paneled entablature, elaborate brackets, corbelling, and a projecting molded cornice.

With the exception of some minor storefront alterations, the building retains a high degree of integrity and is a contributing element to the District. The main, or north façade is visible in photograph number 26.

and 425 421 is unused entry

25. **421-423 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1914 **Photo Log #:** 25

Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This three-story, nine-bay, symmetrical brick building has classical terra-cotta ornamentation. The left six bays of the storefront house the F.W. Woolworth Co. and consist of two recessed entries and plate glass display windows. A recessed entry with classical ornamented surrounds occupies the seventh bay and provides access to the upper stories. The eighth and ninth bays contain a small shop, which has a recessed entry. Brick pillars separate the upper story bays. The brick pillars and the spandrels below the windows have terra-cotta tiles. The second story openings incorporate two stacked pairs of double-hung sash windows with one-over-one lights. The third story windows are narrower pairs of stacked double-hung sash windows with one-over-one lights and have a single pane transom above each pair. A dentil course, brackets, an elaborate molded cornice, and ornamented parapet cap the building. The storefront and transom reflect modern alterations.

This property has retained its architectural elements representative of period style. Its original architectural elements give it a high degree of integrity. The main façade is shown in photograph number 25. It is a contributing element to the District.

26. **427 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1905 **Photo Log #:** 23,25

Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, symmetrical, dark red brick building is an example of early twentieth century revival design and reflecting Colonial Revival design idioms. On the classically designed upper façade, brick piers frame a single bay and extend above the parapet to form posts for a wrought iron balustrade. Soldier course brickwork frames the large second- story window opening that has a continuous stone sill. The window grouping consists of two double-hung sash units with one-over-one lights that are flanked by narrow double-hung sash units with six-over-

six lights topped by transoms with mullions. A brick panel above the window grouping, a wide entablature and decorative cornice complete the elevation's design. The storefront exhibits a later modern renovation.

The original storefront configuration and architectural elements of this c.1920 design have been maintained. The building's north façade is visible in photograph number 25. The building retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the District.

27. **428 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1885 **Photo Log #:** 24

Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, three-bay, pink brick building has Italianate ornamentation. The second story arched windows have stone stills and curved hood molds. A paneled entablature, dentils, scroll brackets, and projecting cornice emphasize the building terminus. Modern alterations to the storefront include a recessed entry flanked by display windows, panels covering the transom and an awning that spans the width of the front elevation.

The upper façade elements of this building are original and, although the storefront has incompatible alterations, the building retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the District.

28. **430 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1921 **Photo Log #:** 24

Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Financial Institution

This two-story, temple front, gray Indiana limestone Neo-Classical building is on a corner lot. Two-story corner piers with classical detailing and columns with Corinthian capitals and low, square plinths frame a recessed front wall and support a wide entablature and pediment. The design of the pediment incorporates dentils. Wrought iron fencing inhibits passage to the centralized entry, which is approached by four steps. Centered above the modernized entry is a square panel containing relief sculpture.

This building is a very good example of a popular form and period revival style in the District. With the exception of the entrance doors, the building retains a very high degree of its historic integrity and it is a contributing element to the District. The south façade, and a partial view of the west façade are visible in photograph number 24.

29. **501-503 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1938 **Photo Log #:** 19, 22

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story red brick building is on a corner lot. Geometric forms provide the design motif of this structure. Although later storefront alterations have occurred, the original configuration of elements has been maintained. Original elements include a recessed corner entry, continuous display windows, and an entry bay providing access to the second story to one side. The most distinguishing characteristic is the c.1938 Carrara glass in a one-story bay that services the upstairs offices. Decorating the recessed entry are black and red Carrara glass panels with Art Deco designs. The paired second-story window openings contain new window units with one-over-one lights.

The windows have molded brick surrounds and stone sills that form continuous decorative bands. A smooth, stone beltcourse with geometric designs wraps the building at the base of the parapet wall. A stone band caps the parapet.

This building is a strong contribution to the District, as it is a representative of streamlined twentieth century designs of the 1920s and 1930s. It retains the original, one-story entry bay with Carrara glass that provides access to the second story. The main façade of the building as well as the smaller entrance is visible in photograph number 22. It maintains a high degree of architectural integrity and is a contributing element to the District.

30. **504-506 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1883 **Photo Log #:** 21

Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, painted brick building exhibits late Victorian ornamentation. The building consists of two storefronts sharing a common internal wall. Each has a storefront in the first story and three large, rectangular windows on the second story, creating six bays. All of the windows on the primary elevation are two-over-two light, double-hung sashes with stone sills. The building terminates with a heavy, elaborately decorated entablature and cornice. The cornice design employs a central gable front dormer for each storefront section, flanked by a projecting cornices supported by scroll brackets. The storefronts are modern alterations. Display windows flank the recessed entries in each storefront, replicating the original footprint of the building. A modern awning is attached to the building.

This building retains a sizable portion of its original ornamentation, fenestration, materials and design. The main façade is partially visible in photograph number 21.

31. **505-507 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1922 **Photo Log #:** 19, 22

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, symmetrically massed, brick building's front elevation features two bays created by large window openings on the second story and two storefronts and the first story. The storefront fenestration consists of deeply recessed entries and plate glass display windows reflecting the original footprint of the building. There are some alterations to the original display windows. On the upper story, two large plate glass window units that have transom windows divided into three panes occupy slightly recessed panels. Brick corbelling defines the upper edge of the panels. The building terminates with a dominant molded stringcourse and a cornice supported by brackets and corbelling. The building is painted a dark red brick color. A canvas awning spans the width of the storefronts.

This painted brick building maintains its historic integrity through the retention of the original configuration of its storefronts, the dominant, second-story window treatment, the upper façade's original brickwork, stringcourses, and the elaborate cornice. In addition to these elements, the building's integrity of location and setting, size,

scale, and massing provide evidence of its association with the commerce of the city and convey feelings of the period of its construction. The primary façade of the building is visible in photograph number 22.

32. **508-510 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1890 **Photo Log #:** 20, 21

Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, brick building has seven bays and features an ornate corbeled brick cornice. The centerpiece of the cornice consists of two rounded openings surrounded by brick voussoirs and projecting pilasters resting on rounded stone bases. On the second story, seven segmental arched windows have stone window hoods and sills. The one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows are original. The first story of the building incorporates two storefronts, both of which reflect sensitive alterations. Both storefronts retain their original configuration. The eastern storefront (508 Delaware) retains its original transom. A modern awning spans the entire first story of the façade.

The building retains its historic integrity due to the retention of a significant amount of the character-defining design features of the building. In addition, it retains its original materials, workmanship, location, and setting.

33. **509 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1890 **Photo Log #:** 19, 22

Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, painted brick building exhibits Italianate features commonly found in commercial buildings of the late nineteenth century. Those defining elements include the extruded and bracketed cornice, exaggerated bracketed window hoods, and the symmetrical arrangement of the fenestration. The first-story fenestration is comprised of a recessed central entry with double doors. Flanking the entry are diagonal display windows. Doors providing access to the second story are on either side of the double storefront, in the end bays. While the storefronts follow the original configuration, there is evidence of the use of modern materials and alterations. The second-story fenestration is comprised of a series of six double-hung sash windows with one-over-one lights. The rectangular windows have stone sills and window hoods with exaggerated, stylized brackets. Terra-cotta stringcourse molding defines the entablature area. Brackets similar to those on window headings support the cornice. The building is painted a dark green.

Despite the alteration to the storefront and the exterior paint, this building retains its original material, original storefront configuration, and character-defining architectural elements. In addition, it retains its historic setting and conveys feelings and associations to commercial buildings erected in the late nineteenth century. The building is partially visible in photograph number 22.

34. **513 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1899 **Photo Log #:** 19

Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Vertical Block

This three-story, classically designed, red brick building has two bays and is divided into three distinct horizontal zones. The first story has had extensive alterations. The second and third stories have inappropriate window

replacements. A transom window atop the storefront is the only historic remnant on the first story. In the second-story bays, flanking the one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows are Ionic columns that support the entablature and cornice. The replacement sashes are significantly smaller than their openings, and the remaining space has wood panel infill. End pilasters and the wall surface have recessed bands of brick. A brick entablature and continuous stone sill visually separate the second and third stories. The third-story openings have paired, one-over-one lights, double-hung sash windows, separated by engaged columns. Again, the windows are significantly smaller than their openings and there is wood panel infill. The openings have molded brick surrounds. A stringcourse, paneled entablature, dentil course, and projecting cornice cap the building.

Despite storefront alterations, this building retains much of its original building materials, ornamentation and Classical Revival stylistic idioms it conveys clear associations with its period of construction and with its original commercial and organizational use. It retains all of the window openings, stringcourses, attached columns and cornice – all of which are dominant design features. The transom window appears to be intact under paneling. The inappropriate infill can be easily reversed without damaging the building's original materials. Loss is limited to the storefront windows and the window sashes and surrounds on the upper stories.

35. **512-514 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1890 **Photo Log #:** 21

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story brick building has three bays. The parapet wall slopes up toward the center from each end. A decorative course of projecting bricks laid in a soldier course caps the parapet. Small decorative terra-cotta elements are at each corner. A rectangle of projecting brick centered above the windows is the only other ornamentation on the building. A single course of projecting brick surrounds each window opening. The windows are not original and are not uniform in size or configuration. The storefront retains its original configuration, though the windows and doors constitute modern alterations. Wood panels cover the original transom area. A modern awning spans the eastern half of the building.

This building retains its original size, scale, massing, materials, setting and location. Despite replacement of many windows, the building maintains sufficient integrity to communicate its associations with the commercial district and provides feelings of the period of its construction. The south façade of the building is partially visible in photograph number 21.

36. **515 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1882 **Photo Log #:** 19

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This simple, two-story, brick building has three bays. The only ornamentation on the building consists of projecting brick courses at every fourth course. On the second story, the one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows appear to be original. The storefront retains its original configuration despite being a replacement. A shake-shingle awning spans the width of the building.

Due to the retention of its location, setting, materials and features, this building contributes to the District. The primary façade is visible in photograph number 19

37. **516 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1910 **Photo Log #:** 17, 21
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story building has a flat roof and three bays. The first-story commercial storefront retains its original configuration, including the door providing access to the second story. The second story has three rectangular, one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows. End brackets support a projecting, pressed metal cornice that spans the width of the elevation. A shed roof awning with shake shingles spans the width of the storefront.

With the exception of the painted brick walls and the shed roof awning, this building retains its original materials, ornamentation/workmanship, fenestration, setting, and associations with commercial structures on the streetscape and constitutes a property that contributes to the District.

38. **518 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1906 **Photo Log #:** 17, 21
Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story, red brick building has classical ornamentation. The second story is symmetrical and has two bays created by an arcade with double openings that contain classical columns. A projecting cornice, which shelters the arcade openings, has decorated wood brackets that support a decorative frieze. The parapet forms a large, low-sloped, triangular pediment capped with stone. Storefront alterations include new display windows, bulkheads, and a modern metal awning. Wood shingle panels cover the original transoms. It is unclear whether the storefront configuration and the entrance to the second story replicate that of the original.

This building retains its original configuration and architectural elements on its second-story elevation. The high level of the extant ornamentation contributes to the integrity of the building. The primary façade is partially visible in photograph number 21. Despite some storefront alterations, this building retains sufficient integrity and is a contributing element to the District.

39 **521 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1905 **Photo Log #:** 15, 18
Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, brick building has a flat roof. The second-story fenestration creates four bays. On the first story, large storefront display windows flank a recessed entrance. The second-story windows are rectangular. A single window is in each end bay. A pair of windows separated by a wide brick mullion occupies the central portion of the façade, creating two bays. Painted metal sheathing covers the upper portion of the windows, so only the lower portion of the windows is visible. The windows appear to be oversized and they rise into an area that normally would incorporate a third story. The treatment of the second story is consistent with its former use as a meeting hall. A close examination reveals that the window openings and casements are intact under the metal sheathing. The same sheathing covers the building from the transom area to the second-story sill area. A modest cast cornice band and a capped parapet are the only other ornamentation.

40. **520-522 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1903 **Photo Log #:** 17
Style: OTHER: Historic Eclecticism
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story, brown brick building has three bays and a smooth cut limestone foundation. Colonial Revival stylistic elements include the three molded, semi-circular, brick arches with keystones and roundels centered within each arch. These arches create the three bays of the first story of the building. The east bay contains the entry, and the remaining two bays contain eight-over-one light, double-hung sash windows. Providing horizontal emphasis are the brick stringcourses located above the first-story window openings and below the second-story windows. Further accenting the horizontal elements are the grouped, second-story casement windows under a shed roof supported by paired, ornamented cast iron brackets. These details, combined with the Colonial Revival motif, reflect an eclectic assembly of features. The parapet has stepped corners and stone edging.

This building has a high degree of architectural integrity in the retention of its original materials, character-defining architectural features, setting, location and workmanship. The upper casement windows and entrance door appear to be the only alterations. The primary façade is visible in photograph number 17.

41. **521-523 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1920 **Photo Log #:** 15, 18
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This simple, three-story, red brick building has four-bays. Its window openings are the primary design elements. The storefront level consists of three large, plate glass display windows, and a recessed entry in the east end bay. The second- and third-story windows occupy most of the wall space of the upper elevation. On the second story, wood paneling covers the windows, which are small glass panels placed over large plate glass windows. The third-story has 12-over-12 light, double-hung sash windows. All of the second- and third-story windows have stone sills. The building terminates with a simple, stone stringcourse and a stone-capped stepped parapet.

Despite the covering of the second-story windows, which is reversible, this building retains its architectural integrity and is representative of commercial design treatments in the first decades of the twentieth century.

42. **527 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1915 **Photo Log #:** 15, 18
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Vertical Block
This three-story, brick building has six narrow window bays. Infill covers the original first-story storefront. The location of the original side entrance to the building remains. The second and third stories feature six rectangular, one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows. Canvas awnings cover each window. A band of soldier brick and a band of cast stone form the cornice of the building. The parapet roof has stone caps.

Although infill covers the original first-story storefront, the original second- and third-story windows continue to be important character-defining elements of the building. These features and the retention of the original materials, simple cornice work, location and setting allow this building to contribute minimally to the significance of the District.

43. **528 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1908 **Photo Log #:** 16

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Vertical Block
This symmetrical, six-story, red brick building has a three-bay front (south) elevation and a nine-bay side (west) elevation. Separating the bays are brick pilasters that terminate midway at the sixth story with geometric, stone capitals. Paired, one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows are in the front elevation and in the end bays of the west elevation. Within each of the remaining bays on the side elevation is a single, one-over-one light, double-hung sash window. Narrow stone bands run under the third- through sixth-story windows, and are above the sixth-story windows. On the first story, flanking the central entrance are modern display windows. Metal panels extend upward from the top of the store windows to the sill line of the third floor, covering part of the façade. This corner building is the only building within the district to be more than three stories in height.

With the exception of the storefront alterations, the building retains its original materials, design, workmanship, setting and location. It conveys its associations with the commerce of Leavenworth and provides feelings of the time of its construction and its original function. Photograph number 16 shows the main (south) façade and a partial view of the west façade of the building.

44. **529 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1906 **Photo Log #:** 15,18
Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Office Building
This corner building is a two-story structure with a brick and limestone façade that features symmetrical massing and classical ornamentation. The building has smooth limestone facing on the raised foundation walls of the primary façade. A stone water-table tops the foundation wall and spans the width of the façade. A stone stringcourse divides the first and second stories. The end bays of the primary façade are composed of red brick flanked by stone quoins. Within the end bays are rectangular windows on the first and second stories. The first-story windows have stone lintels with keystones. The central portion of the building has smooth limestone facing.

On the first story of this portion of the building, rectangular windows flank a central, recessed, full arch entrance. In the central bays of the second story, stone pilasters flank four rectangular, one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows. A projecting cornice with a dentil band wraps around the primary façade and continues one bay into the side elevation. Paired corner brackets located above the quoins support the cornice. A brick parapet rises above the projecting cornice. The side elevation has seven bays, which includes an end bay that is identical to the end bays on the primary façade, and six second-story windows that replicate those on the second story of the primary façade. The four, first-story windows in the side elevation are in the two end bays and are similar to those on the second story. The side elevation features a raised foundation of rough-cut limestone and a limestone water-table.

This building has a very high degree of integrity due to the maintenance of its original architectural elements. Infill wood panels appear to cover the transom lights of the upper story windows. Photograph number 18 shows the main façade of the building.

45. **601 Delaware** **Building Date:** 1904 **Photo Log #:** 14

Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This symmetrical, two-story, tan brick building has three bays exhibits classic motifs. The corner pilasters, which have stone capitals and bases, visually support an oversized entablature, cornice, and a stone-edged parapet. The front elevation faces north. Brick Pilasters flank the two-story, central entrance bay. The entrance has flat fluted pilasters supporting a classical entablature. Above this, a modern sign is centered in the bay. Although the first story windows are the same dimensions, one has three divisions that incorporate a divided transom with fixed panes below, and the other window has four divisions following this mode. Centered above these windows are paired, double-hung sash windows with one-over-one lights. The windows on the first story create a horizontal emphasis, as does the stringcourse that wraps the building at the base of the second-story windows. (The two story pilasters at the corner of the building and those that flank the entrance break the stringcourse.) Flanking each of the paired, second-story windows are rectangular, brickwork panels with contrasting colored brick at the corners. A wide entablature and a projecting cornice wraps around the building. Above this, a brick parapet with projecting, square, brick piers is directly above the pilasters.

The building has a high degree of integrity. It retains its original materials, and with the exception of a few minor details, the original stylistic ornamental and design elements. Its setting has been impacted by demolition. Photograph number 14 shows the main (north) façade of the building, as well as a partial view of the east elevation.

46. **100 N. Fifth** **Building Date:** 1925 **Photo Log #:** 3, 4

Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Functional Use/Type GOVERNMENT: Block and Wing

Leavenworth's City Hall is a detached, two-story, light gray terra-cotta building on a landscaped area on the west half of Block 50. Its west elevation (photograph number 4) is symmetrical and contains a central projecting bay with square pilasters and columns. Within this bay is a recessed, double-door entrance topped by a bracketed pediment and flanked by two-story Ionic columns. A wide, ornamented entablature pediment with a molded cornice and relief ornamentation further emphasizes the central bay. Flanking the central portion of the façade and defining the three bays are pairs of one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows with transom lights above. The south elevation (photograph # 3 and #4) contains a formal entrance near the west end of the building. This part of the elevation has three bays that project slightly from the building wall. Full height pilasters divide the bays and extend to the second-story cornice. It is composed of a central entry door with a bracketed pediment. Single, rectangular windows flank the entry. On the second-story, a single rectangular window is in each of these bays. The single windows are the same as the paired windows on the south façade. The remainder of the elevation consists of three bays created by two pairs of windows on the first and second stories, and a single window on both stories of the end bay. A classical entablature wraps around the building. Over the entrances and above the entablature are parapets clad in terra-cotta. The spandrels on both elevations have classical garlands in low relief. All window frames are metal, replacing the earlier wood frames.

This building retains a very high degree of integrity. Its architectural elements are intact and in place. It is a representative example of an institutional building in the District, as well as an example of the Classical Revival architectural style favored by private and public institutions during the early twentieth century.

47. **100-108 S. Fifth Street (501-505 Shawnee)** [1] **Building Date:** 1905 **Photo Log #:** 6, 8
Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Italian Renaissance
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story, brick building has a flat roof. The south elevation has five separate storefronts. Each storefront and its second-story fenestration vary from the adjacent sections. The western segment has three bays created by three rectangular windows on the second story. Above the windows is a stone beltcourse that supports three full arches directly above the windows. A stone beltcourse also forms the sills. A corbel cornice caps the parapet. The second and fourth storefront sections (numbering from west to east) each have three bays created by three rectangular windows that have double-hung sashes with six-over-one lights. A modified soldier course, semi-circular, brick arch caps the windows. A stone beltcourse above the arches merges with a frieze and cornice. The center storefront segment has a parapet that rises above that of the other sections. It features two large bays, created by paired windows with six-over-one lights, under a stone beltcourse and large, cast stone, full arches that span the width of the paired windows and rise to the roofline. A stone beltcourse forms the sills. The easternmost storefront section has three bays created by rectangular windows with architrave window frames capped by cast stone full arches. Within the arches is a sunburst terra-cotta panel. The modern window replacements are double-hung sashes with snap-in muntins that create a multi-light appearance. The storefront below has a corner entrance. Panels cover the transom windows and part of the display window on the east façade. The east façade has brick infill recessed in the openings of two doors that originally accessed the second story. The second story has eight bays created by rectangular windows with segmental arches. The window replacements are identical to those on the Shawnee façade for this end segment of the building. Common elements in all of the sections is the use of stone beltcourses to visually separate the first and second stories, as well as above the second-story windows, and as a part of the cornice configuration. Brickwork, laid in a textured pattern, defines the entablature and projecting cornice of the different building segments. Other common stylistic elements incorporated into this ensemble are cornice window heads, architrave window frames, stone sills supported by brick corbels, a paneled balustrade above the cornice that implies a third story, the use of an enlarged beltcourse merged with a frieze and cornice above certain windows and sometimes combined with another main cornice.

This highly ornamented two-part commercial block retains a high degree of integrity of location and setting. The building retains its all of its original exterior building materials. With a few minor exceptions, its original design, including its size, scale, massing, character-defining elements, and ornamentation are retained without loss, alteration or additions. In particular, the building reflects a high degree of integrity of workmanship in its original brickwork and stonework, including the retention of the original cornice, elaborate second-story brickwork, and

[1] In accordance with National Register Bulleting A, p. 17, this ensemble is counted as one resource although built as separate storefront units. The buildings were designed and built as a whole and share common walls. The exception to this guideline is that of townhouses, which are counted as separate units.

all five storefront segments on the primary façade. The original storefront transoms are intact and have wood panels covering them that are easily removable. All of the storefront display window and entrance footprints remain unaltered, retaining their original openings and bulkheads. The only loss to the storefronts is the original display window glazing and muntin configuration above the original bulkheads. On the secondary elevation of the storefront at 108 S. 5th Street (501-505 Shawnee,) the first bay with its corner entrance is intact. The central portion of this facade has two entrances to the second story that have brick infill. The infill is recessed and the original opening surround is intact. This alteration is reversible. The brick walls on either side of these openings have a different coloration than the brick and reflect sandblasting to remove a successive layers of painted signs; traces of historic painted sign remain in these spaces. The second-story window sashes of this building section are replacement units, but match the original sashes in configuration and fill the original spaces. Because of its integrity of setting, the retention of the original size, scale and massing of the block, the presence of all of the original stylistic ornamentation including cornices, and the retention of all of the original materials with the exception of window glazing, which constitutes a small percentage of the façade, this building continues to be an excellent example of a variation of popular early twentieth century revival designs for commercial buildings.

48. **105 S. Fifth** **Building Date:** c.1880 **Photo Log #:** 7

Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story building has a flat roof. Vinyl panels cover the first-story storefront. The second story remains quite intact. On the second story, rectangular windows with high profile, pedimented window hoods and limestone sills define the building's six bays. On the first story are a series of entrances with pedimented hoods. The wide cornice is elaborately bracketed. This building shares a party wall with 111 South Fifth Street.

Despite the alterations to the first-story storefront, much of which is reversible, the elaborate Italianate decorative elements retained on the second story give this building a sufficient degree of integrity to contribute to the District. The building retains its original materials, setting, location and can convey associations with commerce in Leavenworth as well as feelings about the period of its construction.

49. **111 S. Fifth** **Building Date:** c.1910 **Photo Log #:** 7

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, buff brick building shares a party wall with 105 South Fifth Street. Its façade features a stucco wall treatment and is flanked by brick engaged piers at the corners of the primary façade. The first story retains its storefront, which is sheltered by a modern, flat, suspension awning. The second story has three bays, each with a rectangular, one-over-one light, double-hung sash window. The center window is covered. Above the windows and below the parapet is a projecting, bracketed, hip roof that is cantilevered from the wall surface. Tile caps the parapet wall, which screens the flat roof.

Through the retention of its original fenestration, size, scale, massing, materials, and decorative elements, this building has sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource to the District.

50. **213-223 S. Fifth** **Building Date:** c.1880 **Photo Log #:** 32,34
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This building is on a corner lot. Its primary façade faces west, is 19-bays wide and contains five storefronts. The three storefronts and entrance to the second story on the northern portion of the façade retain their original pilasters and iron storefront elements appear to be encased within some of the existing storefront elements. The south façade that faces onto Cherokee Street is seven bays wide and retains the original two storefronts under the metal sheathing. The partial removal of metal siding (photograph number 34) reveals that the original second story fenestration has been preserved. (The metal siding is attached to wood strips applied to the masonry walls, creating a space between the metal siding and the original masonry walls. Fiberglass covers the original window frames and sashes. The only loss to the upper story of the building is one row of projecting brick that formed a cornice. The north wall, which is on an alley, and the east wall (rear) are exposed and retain their original materials and fenestration without any alterations. An interior inspection reveals that all of the original casements and double-hung window sashes with four-over-four lights (primary façade) and six-over-six lights (secondary façades) are intact on the second story. The brick segmental arches of the windows are flat, patterned, soldier course brick.

Although metal siding covers part of the building, inspection of the interior and exterior of the property provides information that the building retains a remarkable degree of physical/historical integrity from its historic period of construction and use. Sufficient siding has been removed to disclose that the only significant loss of fabric is part of the cornice and original storefront glazing. Because of these factors, it is apparent that the building retains a significant amount of its original materials and design elements, workmanship, location and setting. Moreover, the second story of the interior spaces retain all of their original integrity, including transom doors and other interior features, such as stove chimneys. Therefore, the building conveys its commercial associations and feelings about the time period in which it was constructed. The City presently is working with the owners to remove the remainder of the siding and to begin restoration and rehabilitation work.

51. **400 Shawnee** **Building Date:** c.1875 **Photo Log #:** 1
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
Occupying a corner lot, this two-story, brick building has a corner entrance below a modern, shallow, shed canopy. Commercial storefronts, divided into three bays occupy the first story of the Shawnee Street façade. Although modern display windows are used, the building retains its original footprint and bulkhead parameters. Boards cover the transom area. The second story has seven bays, each a narrow round-arched window with stone sills. Small modern windows occupy the enclosure of the original windows; the top half of the arched space has wood panel infill. A projecting brick stringcourse one brick in depth spans the façade and wraps to the east elevation at the roofline. The brick corbel cornice spans the top of the parapet wall and wraps to the eastern elevation. The east elevation features the same fenestration and design treatment as the south elevation.

Having lost only its original second-story window units and display windows, this building retains a sufficient

integrity of material, design, workmanship, setting and location to convey feelings about its period of construction and its associations with the commercial evolution of Leavenworth's downtown retail center.

52. **406 Shawnee** **Building Date:** c.1865 **Photo Log #:** 1

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, dark red brick building has a flat roof. The first story has four bays and an end (west) bay entrance to the second story. Display windows flank a recessed entrance. All of the original storefront treatments are intact, including the cast iron storefront, bulkheads, transoms, and window enclosures. The second story has three bays. In each bay is a two-over-two light, double-hung sash window with an eyebrow-shaped widow hood. Above the second-story windows and at the roofline, narrow, brick stringcourses project slightly from the building. A plain, brick parapet is above. There is some evidence that an applied cornice may have been removed.

This building retains a very high degree of integrity, having retained the often-compromised elements of the historic storefront and the second-story windows.

53. **500 Shawnee** **Building Date:** c.1880 **Photo Log #:** 5

Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Renaissance Revival

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, red brick building is on a corner lot and has a diagonal corner entry. The Fifth Street (east) elevation has a continuous row of symmetrically placed, brick, arched openings on the first and second stories that incorporate windows and entrances. A brick cornice stringcourse separates the first and second stories on this elevation. The Shawnee Street (south) elevation has three bays created by the second-story windows that are identical to those on the east elevation. The first story of the south elevation and five bays of the east elevation are storefronts that flank the corner entrance. The original storefront elements on Shawnee Street (bulkhead, openings, transoms, and cast iron elements) appear to be intact. The storefront on the east elevation has wood sheathing. The second-story window openings on the east and south elevations are arched and have stone sills. Smaller replacement windows have been installed with wood paneling in the arch. Brickwork on the upper portion of the building creates texture and emphasizes the top of the building, which is terminated with brick dentils under a slightly projecting band of brickwork. The rebuilt chimneys retain their original configuration.

With the exception of the loss of the original window units, this building retains its original integrity of materials, design, workmanship, size, scale, massing, location and setting.

54. **502 Shawnee** **Building Date:** c.1910 **Photo Log #:** None

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This simple, two-story, brick building has three bays and a flat roof. The original storefront appears to be intact. A recessed end bay contains a single door and canted display window, another display window, and an entrance to the second-story space. Wood, painted to mimic the original transom panes, covers a transom that spans the

width of the building. The only ornamentation on the building is a single, brick soldier course that accents the common bond brick wall that is several feet below the top of the building, and a small, diamond-shaped, brick modillion above each window. A slightly recessed soldier course of brick caps the window opening containing double-hung sashes with one-over-one lights. The double-hung windows appear to be original and rest on a brick sill.

The building's setting has been impacted by the demolition of buildings to the west. Despite this loss, the building retains a high degree of integrity due to the amount of original building fabric and design.

55. **507 Shawnee** **Building Date:** 1900 **Photo Log #:** 8

Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Italian Renaissance

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

The painted brick façade of this two-story building exhibits Renaissance Revival references in its ornamentation. The building has two bays defined by the first story entrance and display window, and corresponding second-story pilasters. On the first story, a large, plate glass, display window occupies nearly two-thirds of the wall surface. The symmetrical window configuration features two narrow panes flanking a large central pane, above which are four transom lights. Wood panels cover the transoms and end windows. A recessed entry is within the remaining portion of the first story. Above the entrance is a bracketed cornice that supports a decorated, semi-circular, low relief, Rococo panel surrounded by a molded arch. Dentils and a stringcourse separate the first and second stories. On the second story, centered above the entry, brick pilasters flank a double-hung sash window with one-over-one lights. To the east, between the middle and end pilasters are two evenly spaced windows identical to the one above the entrance. Narrow, brick pilasters frame each window. All pilasters rest on the stringcourse and support a beltcourse. The brickwork in the larger pilasters simulates quoins. Below the projecting cornice is a row of dentils that define the roofline. Brickwork on the parapet wall forms a paneled balustrade.

Despite the painting of the brick and the wood infill panels in the first-story window, both of which are reversible, this building retains its original materials and stylistic architectural elements, as well as its integrity of location, setting and workmanship.

56. **510 Shawnee** **Building Date:** c.1942 **Photo Log #:** 9

Style: MODERN MOVEMENT

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Restaurant

This one-story building has a rectangular plan and a steep hip roof. The walls have stucco cladding. The façade has three bays. A large, horizontal, fixed-pane window, divided into two side-by-side sections, defines two of the bays. In the southeast corner of the building, the recessed entrance under the hip roof constitutes the other bay. Board-and-batten shutters flank the two window units. Below each window is a window box. The secondary façades have several openings of different sizes cut into them to accommodate a drive-through window and secondary entrances.

This building retains a very high degree of integrity of materials, design, setting and location. It communicates its associations with a particular commercial property type, the drive-in restaurant that developed in the first half of

the twentieth century. As such, it is significant for its autocentric design as well as reflecting the evolution of commercial dining facilities in the District from saloon to restaurant/cafe to drive-in.

57. **516-518 Shawnee** **Building Date:** 1908 **Photo Log #:** 9

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, red brick building has four bays. The first-story storefront is a modern alteration that retains the original configuration of entrances flanking two display windows. Brick piers separate the bays. The piers, bulkheads, and transom areas appear to be intact. Half of the second-story façade is a rectangular arcade containing two bays separated by a brick pier. The other half of the façade incorporates a projecting, three-sided bay window, and a pair of windows with a wrought iron balconet spanning the width of the windows. The windows are double-hung sashes with one-over-one lights. A stone beltcourse caps the windows and the arcade opening. Above this and below the brick corbel cornice is brickwork that creates a paneled effect. The brick parapet has stone caps.

Despite the replacement of some windows, this building retains a majority of its original architectural elements and maintains sufficient integrity of materials and location to contribute to the District.

58. **525 Shawnee** **Building Date:** c.1870, c. 1935 **Photo Log #:** 11

Style: OTHER: Historic Eclecticism

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, brick building has stucco cladding and a flat roof. On the first story, paneling covers the four commercial storefront bays. A simple, shed roof awning is above the storefronts. The second story has five bays. With the exception of the central bay, the other bays have triple-hung sash windows. The central bay has a multi-pane, double-leaf door with a multi-pane transom.

This building is one of the rare 1870s buildings remaining in the commercial district. The stucco cladding appears to be a historic alteration and may have achieved significance for its associations with the building to the west. Despite alterations to the storefront and because of the retention of the unusual second-story fenestration that incorporates the French doors, as well as the retention of the original size, scale, massing, location and setting, this building minimally meets the criteria for integrity as a contributing element to the District. As such, it provides associations with the evolution of commercial architectural styles and treatments in the District.

59. **531 Shawnee** **Building Date:** 1867, 1930 **Photo Log #:** 11,13

Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story, symmetrically massed, painted brick building reflects Mediterranean Revival influences of the early twentieth century. The building has a low, red tile, hip roof. Large brackets support the wide eaves. Between the brackets is an entablature containing painted panels of a contrasting color. Carrara glass panels, popular from the 1920s through the 1950s, cover the front elevation of the first story, extending to the window

sills of the second story, and around the corner to decorate the end bay on the west elevation. Flanking the two slightly recessed arched entrances are rectangular casement windows with metal mullions and muntins. Wrought iron fretwork decorates panels below these windows. The second story on the Shawnee façade has three bays. In the central bay, two windows flank a wider, rectangular, double-hung sash window with eight-over-eight lights. Flanking this ensemble are bays composed of two rectangular windows with double-hung sashes and eight-over-eight lights. Brick piers separate the bays. The side (west) elevation contains seven bays. Brick piers separate the bays. The south end bay has no openings. The next five bays consist of recessed spaces created by brick piers that contain, on the second story, single rectangular windows with 10-over-10 light, double-hung sash windows. Below are slightly recessed brick walls. The end bay on the south has a large cast iron door surround with a pair of rectangular, eight-over-eight light, double-hung sash windows. The classical door surround incorporates cast iron panels coupled with slightly recessed fluted columns resting on piers. Above the lintel is an elliptical arch with supporting brackets. Flanking the door are brick pilasters capped with dentils. The door surround rises to the height of the second story. Recessed within the larger surround is a modern entrance door. A three-story addition to the rear has three bays created by single segmental arch windows with double-hung sashes on the upper stories. Below is an asymmetrical arrangement of a single entrance door with a segmental arch and a modern garage door. All of the second-story windows and the windows in the rear addition are replacement windows with snap-in muntins.

The appearance of the building dates to the c.1930 remodeling of an older building. Because of the retention of the character-defining elements such as the tile roof, wide bracketed eaves, brick piers, fenestration, as well as the original building materials, this building contributes to the District. The later application of Carrara glass panels has achieved significance as a historic alteration.

60. **600 Shawnee** **Building Date:** 1922 **Photo Log #:** 10

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Other: Historic Eclecticism

Functional Use/Type EDUCATION: School

This two-story, symmetrically massed, red brick building is on a sloping lot and the foundation level is fully exposed on the southern elevation. The primary façade has three bays and faces east. Steps lead from the sidewalk to the central entry bay. The entrance bay has stone surrounds flanked by double-hung sash windows with one-over-one lights and a single pane transom above. Above these windows are identical window units. Directly above the entrance surround is a window opening incorporating three rectangular, one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows and fixed-pane transoms. Separating the central bay from other elements of the front elevation are brick piers with a stone geometric design on their upper portion that references Art Deco motifs. Centered between the piers is a large rectangular cast stone panel. Geometric terra-cotta ornamentation creates "cuts" in the parapet wall. Windows in the side bays are in groups of five and share a stone beltcourse sill. All the windows are one-over-one light, double-hung sashes with single pane transoms above. All of the window lintels are soldier course brick. Stone stringcourses below the first-story windowsills, above the second-story windows, and in the cornice create a horizontal emphasis. The building walls terminate in an irregular, stone-edged parapet, behind which is a flat roof. The south elevation has seven bays. The easternmost bay has brickwork panels with contrasting terra-cotta corners. The next bay to the west is an entrance bay with a stone entrance surround and paired windows above. Defining the two central bays are two sets of three windows. West

of the central bays are projecting brick piers that incorporate another entrance with a stone surround, and window openings containing three windows. Identical window units on each story comprise the final two bays. All of the windows are identical to those found on the primary north façade. A modern addition, attached by a passageway, is at the rear (west) end of the building and is smaller in size and massing than the original structure. All of the windows are modern, aluminum replacement windows that replicate the originals.

This building retains a high degree of its original materials and architectural elements.

61. **601 Shawnee** **Building Date:** c.1864 **Photo Log #:** 12

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This simple two-story stucco building occupies the southwest corner of Sixth and Shawnee streets. The front of the building faces Shawnee and both the storefront and the second story are three bays wide. The storefront has an aluminum display window system that rests on a red brick bulkhead. A heavy aluminum mullion separates each of the three bays. The easternmost bay is chamfered to hold a corner entrance that consists of a single wooden door. A large, wood, shake shingle awning covers the storefront and entrance. The second story contains three arched window openings with stone sills. Replacement windows are smaller than the originals and wood panels cover the remainder of the openings. The simple cornice consists of a band of stucco that slightly protrudes from the building. The east façade of the building has irregular fenestration. Seven windows occupy the second story and are identical to those on the Shawnee Street façade. Below, at the southern end, two windows flank each side of an entrance. The single entrance opening has a segmental arch, as do the windows. At the rear of the building, a two-story, brick addition appears lower because of the change in elevation between Shawnee and Delaware streets. It has three bays created by modern window openings cut into the wall. A chamfered corner has a modern, two-car garage bay and a single window above. A brick corbel is the only evidence that this is a historic addition that has been significantly altered.

The building retains its original size, scale, massing, fenestration, setting and location. The storefront retains its original configuration, although some loss of material is apparent. The modern awning covers the transom area and can be removed without impacting the integrity of the building. Although the second-story window units are inappropriate infill, the original openings are intact. Because of its size, scale, massing and corner location, the building minimally contributes to District and communicates its commercial associations and feelings of the period of construction.

62 **603 Shawnee** **Building Date:** c.1875 **Photo Log #:** 12

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

This simple, two-story brick building has three bays. In the eastern portion of the storefront façade is a wood and glass entry door providing access to the second story. The storefront, which has been altered, consists of sets of paired, wood window and transom systems flanking a commercial, metal double-entry door with a wood transom. The east entry door and the window openings appear to be original. The commercial entry doors are not original. The second story of the building contains three arched window openings with stone sills. Each opening has a

rectangular, one-over-one light, double-hung sash window and wood panel infill. The building has no cornice, but approximately one-foot from the top of the building a course of brick protrudes slightly.

Despite some replacement windows, sufficient materials and design elements, as well as retention of the original size, scale, massing and fenestration allows the building to contribute minimally to the District.

63 **605 Shawnee** **Building Date:** 1870 **Photo Log #:** 12

Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story, asymmetrical, brick building retains its original configuration of architectural elements despite alterations to the storefront with modern materials. Although the windows flanking the recessed entrance are smaller than the originals, the storefront retains its original configuration. A shingled, shed roof awning spans the width of the storefront. The entry to the second story is in the far west bay of the façade. The second-story windows are the primary architectural elements of the building. Creating two bays are two full-arched windows within rectangular brick moldings. A wrought iron balconet spans the width of the two windows. The original window frames have one-over-one light, double-hung sashes with fixed arched transom lights above. A projecting three-bay window forms the third bay. The bay window has narrow, one-over-one light, double-hung sashes. Below the windows are wood panels. A hip roof caps the bay window. Ornamental brickwork imitating a bracketed cornice separates the second story from the parapet wall, which has stacked panels of recessed brick.

Modern alterations include the wrought iron balcony, the shed roof awning, and the large bulkheads in the storefront. The balcony and shed roof can be removed without impacting the integrity of the building. Because of its historic setting and the retention of significant amounts of material and design elements, this building retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the District's significance

64 **607 Shawnee** **Building Date:** c.1883 **Photo Log #:** 12

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Other: Historic Eclecticism
Functional Use/Type DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
This small, one-story, brick building is slightly recessed from the sidewalk. The central entrance bay has a gable roof with cross bracing. The façade contains a central entrance flanked by projecting, three-sided bay windows applied to a brick building face. The bay windows have one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows. A copper hip roof caps the bays. Single lights compose the transom. The transom and the sidelights have polygonal lead windows.

This building retains many of its architectural elements dating to the 1880s. An 1883 Sandborn map indicates that the building footprint has been retained, complete with the bay windows. The windows in the bays appear to be original. The copper roof appears to be a later addition, as is the cross bracing, entrance sidelights, and transom treatments. Historic maps indicate a residence at this location prior to 1883. It is in a unique component of the District.

65 **609 Shawnee** **Building Date:** c.1870 **Photo Log #:** 12
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story, brick building has a flat roof. The first story retains its storefront, which has four bays sheltered by a modern, shingled, shed roof porch. The entrance to the second-story office/residential space is in the southern end bay. The second story has three bays composed of three windows. Each window has a bracketed stone sill and window hood. The double-hung sash windows have two-over-one lights. A simple brickwork corbel is at the cornice line. It appears that an applied cornice may have been removed at some point in the past.

This building retains a high degree of integrity. With the exception of the loss of the cornice and the application of a shed roof awning, the building retains a high degree of integrity of materials, design elements, scale, massing, location and setting.

NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

66 **418-422 Cherokee** **Building Date:** Unknown **Photo Log #:** 31
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: One Part Commercial Block
This modern, one-story, brick building has a flat roof with terra-cotta coping. The front façade has no windows. The recessed main entrance is in the far right bay. An additional back entrance is in the far left bay.

This building does not convey any associations with a particular commercial function and it fails to convey feelings of a past period.

67 **424-426 Cherokee** **Building Date:** Unknown **Photo Log #:** 32
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: One Part Commercial Block
This modern, one-story, brick-clad building has two large bays. Delineating the bays are applied pilasters that appear to be iron, and the pediment shape of the parapet above. Each of these bays contains a storefront with multiple modern window openings. The south end of the building is visible in the far right of photograph #32.

The modern alterations to this building impact its integrity to such an extent that it is unable to convey feelings and associations with its commercial function or period of construction. This building does not contribute to the District

68 **616 Cherokee** **Building Date:** c.1890 **Photo Log #:** 38
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story building has three bays. Textured stucco covers the walls. A corbelled brick cornice caps the building. A projecting, flat-arched window hood is above each one-over-one light, double-hung sash window.

The storefront has been replaced in its entirety and has lost its historic configuration. The brick infill precludes reversing this alteration. A large quarter-round awning spans the length of the façade.
This simple building has suffered irreversible damage due to the modern synthetic cladding, the loss of original windows, and the brick infill in the storefront.

69. **618 Cherokee** **Building Date:** c.1890 **Photo Log #:** 38
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This plain, three-story, three-bay building has lost much of its architectural integrity. The cornice has been removed and the storefront has been irreversibly altered with brick infill. Boards cover the upper-story windows. Flat, flush, cast stone elements are over and between the windows, where normally there would be window hoods. A cast iron balcony remains across the second-story façade alluding to an earlier appearance.

Because much of the original fabric of the building has been altered or lost, this building does not provide clues as to its original appearance. It therefore lacks sufficient architectural integrity to convey associations with the architectural continuum of commercial buildings in the District or its original commercial function.

70. **626-628 Cherokee** **Building Date:** c.1905 **Photo Log #:** 40
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story building has a flat roof with a parapet. Brick infill has irreversibly altered the first-story façade. The first-story storefront has four bays consisting of a first-story entrance flanked by display windows, and an entrance in an end bay providing access to the second story. A terra-cotta stringcourse divides the first and second stories. A recessed portion of the second-story façade has synthetic stucco applied over the original brick Modern window units replace the original windows. A small, central window has masonry infill. Only the sills of the windows reflect the original fenestration patterns. A dentil course under a plane beltcourse constitutes what remains of the cornice. The original parapet is missing.

This building has suffered irreversible alterations to its façade that compromises its historic integrity.

71. **706 Cherokee** **Building Date:** c. 1905 **Photo Log #:** 44.
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story brick building has a flat roof. The first story has four bays and the second story has three bays. The first story storefront has new brick cladding and brick infill, altering the original openings. The bays consist of two narrow horizontal windows flanking the entrance and an end bay entrance providing access to the second story. The three second-story windows have corbelled, brick window hoods, and what appear to be stone sills. A brick corbel spans the top of the building. The cornice and parapet are missing.

Because of the irreversible alterations, this building does not retain sufficient integrity to provide associations and feelings related to its period of significance or its original commercial function.

72. **401-407 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1960 **Photo Log #:** 26
Style: MODERN MOVEMENT
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Financial Institution
Occupying the corner of Delaware and Fourth streets, this 1½-story bank building is clad in buff brick and has a flat roof. The Delaware Street façade has five bays that vary in width – the two outer and the central bays are narrower than the second and fourth bays. Brick piers delineate the bays. A large, flat, cantilevered porch shelters the main entrance.

This building is non-contributing due to its date of construction.

73. **417 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1870 **Photo Log #:** 25
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This three-story, painted brick building has three bays. During a previous renovation, much of the building's Italianate ornamentation was removed when metal sheathing was attached. This building is a twin of the adjacent building at 415 Delaware, which retains much of its original ornamentation. The modern storefront is asymmetrical and contains display windows flanking an entry door. A simple ornamented column is at each end of the building. The second story has one segmented arched-top window in the west bay. The center and east bays contain a reconstructed bay window based on a photograph showing the original appearance of the building. Each third-story bay contains an arched, triple-hung, metal replacement window with snap-in muntins. Few original architectural elements remain. The window openings and some of the decorative brickwork at the cornice line remain. The original storefront, window hoods, window casements and sashes, projecting cornice elements, and bay are lost.

Although the most recent renovation was done in a sensitive manner and included reconstruction of the bay window and referencing the missing window hoods with paint, not enough of the original character-defining architectural elements remain for the building to retain its architectural integrity.

74. **420-426 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1980 **Photo Log #:** 24
Style: NO STYLE
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This two-story building has a flat roof. The first story has seven bays and the storefronts have two recessed entries. The second story has metal cladding and 13 bays. Windows define the bays and, with the exception of the central bay containing a large modern, tripartite, plate glass window, the remaining bays have narrow, rectangular windows with modern triangular hood/awnings.

The building is a non-contributing property in the District due to its date of construction.

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75. **524-526 Delaware** **Building Date:** c.1900 **Photo Log #:** 17
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: One Part Commercial Block
Siding, a shallow shake shingle awning, and modern storefronts obscure any historical architectural materials and features this building may retain.

76. **100 S. Fourth** **Building Date:** c. 1985 **Photo Log #:** 44
Style: MODERN
Functional Use/Type: COMMERCE: Business Office Building
This building is set back and oriented toward the southwest corner of Forth and Shawnee streets. This two-story building has smooth-faced paneled masonry, an irregular plan, and a flat roof. Cubes of varying heights compose the massing of the building. The entrance is in the recess where the two wings meet. The primary façades feature rows of fixed, single pane, casement ribbon-band windows with metal frames that create a horizontal emphasis on both levels of the building. The north corner of the building curves from the Fourth Street façade to the Shawnee Street façade reflecting Art Moderne influences as do the series of metal ribbon windows, smooth wall surface, and flat roof.

The building does not contribute to the District due to its date of construction.

77. **404 Shawnee** **Building Date:** c.1875 **Photo Log #:** 1
Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block
This simple, two-story building has three bays. The building is clad in irreversible synthetic stucco. The modern storefront has a recessed entrance flanked by single-pane display windows and plain wood columns. On the second story, each bay has a tall, arched-top, double-hung sash window with four-over-four lights.

This building has suffered irreversible alterations to its storefront and through the application of synthetic stucco. In addition, brickwork and cornice elements typical of commercial buildings of the date of construction are missing. The only element that appears unaltered is the double-hung sash windows with two-over-two lights.

78. **423 Shawnee** **Building Date:** 1952 **Photo Log #:** 2
Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: One Part Commercial Block
This one-story Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style building reflects the California Mission sub-style. It retains a remnant of the 1850 building on the rear of the property that has been rehabilitated. It has three bays and a fourth "L" bay at the far right. The first and third bays are simple, rectangular, stucco-clad sections, each with a large multi-pane window in the center. Above each window is an exposed heavy wood header. The center bay is slightly recessed. A partial red pan tile roof spans the center bay, covering the wood entry door and another large divided light window, which matches those of the other bays. A large wood beam supports the roof and spans the entry bay. Decorative wood brackets support the beam at each end. The fourth "L" bay contains the entry within a colonnaded arcade. Plain, round wood columns and a carved wood beam decorate the recessed opening.

Surrounding the central doorway is a glass storefront system of square lights. A building on the far east portion of the property has building elements characteristic of c.1860 construction.

This building is a good representative of a popular revival style. A rehabilitated portion of the structure dates to c.1860 and is on the back portion of the property. The building is a non-contributing property due to the size of the new addition in relation to the original building and the fact that a major part of the building was not built during the District's period of significance.

79. **433 Shawnee** **Building Date:** c.1890 **Photo Log #:** 7

Style: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Functional Use/Type COMMERCE: Two-Part Commercial Block

Occupying a corner lot, this two-story building has a flat roof with terra-cotta coping on its parapet. The first-story storefront retains the original cast iron storefront columns. The only visible alterations appear to be the loss of display windows and the cornice. The remainder of the first story has vinyl siding and vertical modern pilasters that sheath the building and original storefront areas. This incompatible modern treatment may be reversible, revealing intact original storefront level elements. It appears that vinyl sheathing covers the transoms. The second story retains its historic integrity. The Shawnee Street façade has six bays defined by rectangular, one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows with decorative stone sills and window hoods. The Fifth Street façade has eight bays composed of windows identical to those found on The Shawnee façade.

The addition of vinyl siding and the loss of the cornice and the original, first-story display windows impact the building's ability to convey feelings and associations with its period of construction. The building may become a contributing element to the District if the vinyl siding is removed and it is revealed that the building retains a sufficient amount of its original materials, ornamentation and character-defining elements.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Leavenworth Downtown Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of COMMERCE and under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The District is the city's only late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial district. Composed primarily of commercial retail and service business buildings, with a handful of recreational, governmental and educational buildings, the District has strong associations with the economic development of Leavenworth and the continuum of commercial and institutional architectural styles found in Leavenworth during its development in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
As a grouping, they reflect the evolution of diverse commercial uses present in Leavenworth's primary commercial area from the end of the Civil War through World War II. Whether they reflect highly ornamented high style designs or whether they are simple designs, Leavenworth's downtown buildings reflect the particular circumstances of their location and associations. As individual units of a particular building type, they contribute to a rich vocabulary of their particular style. As a collection of styles erected at different periods, they demonstrate the evolution of commercial and institutional design in Leavenworth from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. Where once they shared the same distinctive characteristics of their time, today, many of them are important as lone survivors of their age and/or stylistic family. Others sharing the same style remain in sufficient numbers to communicate the many variations on a common stylistic theme. The District contains 65 contributing buildings and 14 non-contributing buildings. Two properties located in the District are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The District's period of significance is 1864-1945, reflecting the date of construction of the earliest extant building and the date of construction of the last extant building that is more than 50 years of age.

ELABORATION

An understanding of the significance of the resources found in the Leavenworth Downtown Historic District requires knowledge of the relationship of the resources to larger historic contexts associated with the commercial development in Leavenworth, Kansas and the region. In addition to contextual information relating to the resources themselves, two general thematic contexts relate to the commercial development of Leavenworth in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries: "Commercial Development in Leavenworth, Kansas" and "Town Planning and Commercial Architecture."

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

PERIOD OF EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT (1820-1880)

Located on the west bank of the Missouri River, the City of Leavenworth spreads out over high bluffs, hills and river bottom land. The town site, located on rolling hills enclosed by a crescent of hills, features a commercial and retail business district covering a level area in the narrow valley of Three Mile Creek at its confluence with the Missouri River. The shallow stream flows between steep banks and forms a natural southern boundary to Leavenworth's industrial, wholesale and retail business district complex. Within this area, Leavenworth's

commerce and industrial activities developed close to the Missouri River, its tributaries, and to the city's railroad facilities. Its retail sales and government district developed directly north of its manufacturing area. The earliest commercial development began in 1854. The area continued to function as the city's retail and wholesale commercial district into the twentieth century.

Territorial Period

The establishment of a commercial trade route to Santa Fe in 1821 promoted the first major encroachment by Euro-Americans[1] into the territory of the Kansa, Osage, and Pawnee nations. Further complicating the intrusion into the traditional lands of these Plains tribes, the federal government, in the mid-1820s, initiated the relocation of approximately 30 eastern native American nations to "Indian Territory" in the eastern portion of what is now Kansas. The establishment of Fort Leavenworth in 1827, to protect the trade routes and keep peace among the various Indian nations, stimulated settlement in the immediate area.

By the time the forced migration of the eastern tribes ended in the mid-1840s, pressures created by the increasing use of the Santa Fe trade route and the California-Oregon overland emigrant trails impacted the sanctity of the territory set aside for native American groups. In an attempt to accommodate these activities and as a first step to opening Kansas to settlement, the United States government began to remove all the tribes from what is now the State of Kansas, relocating them to reservations in present-day Oklahoma.[2]

When the Kansas Territory opened for settlement after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, there was an immediate influx of Missourians into the territory. The resulting land claims were premature, as the stipulations in the various treaties had not been enacted and the titles extinguished. One such group of settlers and land speculators formed a town association on June 10, 1854 and chose for their town site a 32-acre area bounded by the Missouri River on the east, the Fort Leavenworth military reservation on the north, Three Mile Creek on the south, and Seventh Street on the west. The company set aside 15 acres for public use and employed Major F. Hawn to survey the area and plat the town. After much discussion, they named their town Leavenworth City.[3]

In his survey, Major Hawn platted streets parallel to the river to measure 60 feet in width. Cross streets were 60 to 61 feet in width and alleys measured 14 feet in width. Delaware Street[4] measured 70 feet in width. The survey

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1 Other than the early explorers and trappers.

2 David Sachs and George Ehrlich, *Guide to Kansas Architecture* (Lawrence: the University Press of Kansas, 1996), 6.

3 William G. Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas*. (Chicago: A. T. Andreas, 1883), http://www.ukans.edu/carrie/kancoll/books/cutler/leavenworth/leavenworth-co-p7.html:Internet: accessed 3 February 2001. Note: The Delaware tribe responded to the sale of lots for Leavenworth City by petitioning the federal government for relief. In response, the government ordered the commandant at Fort Leavenworth to drive off all trespassers on the Delaware lands. The town association successfully petitioned the government to halt the action and a period of uncertainty followed. Relief came two years later through the Government's sale of the lands and restitution to the Delaware nation.

4 Named Broadway before the filing of the official plat.

designated Main Street[5] as the first street parallel to the river with others numbered two through seven. Major Hawn named the perpendicular streets after prominent Indian tribes. The company offered all lots from the river to Seventh Street for public sale. Typical lot sizes were 24-feet wide by 125-feet deep. Each block had 32 lots. Along the Missouri River, Hawn platted a row of seven single lots that were 100-feet deep that he designated as warehouse blocks. The front of these blocks was approximately 150 feet from the edge of the river. He designated the area between the river and Main Street as a levee with an esplanade. The residential blocks along the esplanade featured a row of lots facing onto the river, with a parallel row behind.[6]

On October 9, 1854, the first sale of town lots took place and the Company sold 54 lots.[7] Building activity began immediately. By winter, a number of stores and houses sat clustered on the bank of the river. Some of the business houses faced onto the levee, others were on Main and Cherokee streets and at the eastern end of Delaware and Shawnee streets between Main and Second streets.

Among the earliest commercial buildings was Scruggs' sawmill at the mouth of Three Mile Creek. Lewis N. Rees erected a building on Block 3, Lot 1 for his wholesale and retail grocery business; the building also housed the city's first post office. John J. Bentz opened his wholesale grocery business on Water Street. Two other wholesale grocery business that opened at that time were France & Company and the firm of F. & W. Engelman. A boarding house went up in the middle of Block 3 facing Main Street, and the Leavenworth Hotel on the northwest corner of Main and Delaware opened for business. Samuel Norton built a drugstore just east of the corner of Main and Delaware streets. Chris Dengler, a shoemaker, opened his business on Delaware Street about the same time. George Russell opened the town's first tinsmith and hardware store on Main Street. The first bank established in Leavenworth commenced business in 1856, near the northeast corner of Delaware and Second streets. Soon afterward, Isett, Brewster & Co. arrived from Des Moines, Iowa, and established a general banking business in a one-and-a-half-story brick building on the north side of Cherokee Street, between Main and Second streets. [8]

William Phillips, Col. Dave Johnson, John I. Moore, B. H. Twombly, Cole McCrea and John A. Halderman were among the town's earliest attorneys. Dr. Charles Leib, physician, had an office on the levee, "in the big tent north of the big elm tree," as early as September 1854, and later moved to more permanent quarters. Dr. J. H. Day also maintained offices in a commercial building.[9]

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5 Later named the Esplanade.

6 Mary Jo Winder, "An Historical Overview of the Settlement and Development of Leavenworth Kansas" (Cultural resource survey report prepared for the City of Leavenworth, Kansas, April 1986), 4.

7 Ibid., 5.

8 Ibid. 6 and Cutler, www.ukans.edu/carrie/kancoll/books/cutler/leavenworth/leavenworth-co-p13.html: Internet: accessed 3 February 2001.

9 Cutler , www.ukans.edu/carrie/kancoll/books/cutler/leavenworth/leavenworth-co-p13.html: Internet: accessed 3 February 2001.

In 1855, the completion of a wagon road to Fort Riley and a road leading northwest to connect with the Oregon and St. Joseph (Missouri) emigrant trails stimulated further development of Leavenworth. The city's population jumped from 200 in April to 2,000 by November 1. Newcomers erected more than 200 new dwellings.[10] Among them were the establishments of Julius Trumel who operated a barbershop near the corner of Cherokee and Water streets, and J. Wollman who opened a clothing business. Although a fire in March destroyed much of a two-block area on the north side of Main Street, tradesmen, wholesale dealers and merchants quickly erected new business houses. On July 20, 1855, the Kansas Territorial Legislature held a special meeting and named Leavenworth City the first incorporated town in the Kansas Territory. The charter granted by the legislature provided for the selection of a mayor and councilmen. After the city election on September 3, the new council met September 11 in a room on the second floor of J. L. Roundy's furniture store on Delaware between Second and Third streets.[11]

In the spring of 1856, J. L. Abernathy established the Abernathy Furniture Company in Leavenworth. In addition, the firm of J. F. Richardson & Co., established in Leavenworth that year, became one of the region's most extensive wholesale and retail jewelry houses. The following fall, the firm of Majors, Russell and Waddell, who had lucrative government contracts to transport goods on the western trails, chose Leavenworth as the headquarters for their vast transportation system. Employing hundreds of men, oxen and wagons, the firm had a tremendous effect on the development of the town. They constructed stores, blacksmith shops, and wagon and repair shops. The firm employed more than 500 wagons, 7,500 head of cattle and nearly 1,800 men annually.[12] Soon, outfitters from river trade centers in Missouri – Independence, Westport, Weston and St. Joseph – moved to Leavenworth. The town quickly became a regional financial center, equal in importance to cities five-times larger than Leavenworth.[13]

Within a few short years, Leavenworth's commercial sales and financial district took shape, forming a few cohesive blocks of storefronts containing retail and wholesale sales items or services on the first floor, and offices for attorneys, doctors, real estate developers, meeting halls, and living quarters on the upper floors. On strategic corners were banks and financial institutions. Scattered throughout were hotels that catered to a diverse clientele. The opera house served as the city's central cultural institution and community auditorium. By 1858, the town's commercial center included eight banks, five newspapers, numerous shops, and a growing number of manufacturing concerns. That same year fire destroyed 32 business houses on Delaware Street, most of which were frame buildings. New brick buildings quickly took their place. The next year, telegraph communication linked Leavenworth to eastern cities and the city graded the streets, laid sidewalks and constructed gas works. [14]

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10 Winder, 6

11 Ibid. and Cutler www.ukans.edu/carrie/kancoll/books/cutler/leavenworth/leavenworth-co-p6.html, www.ukans.edu/carrie/kancoll/books/cutler/leavenworth/leavenworth-co-p8.html: Internet: accessed 3 February 2001.

12 Cutler, www.ukans.edu/carrie/kancoll/books/cutler/leavenworth/leavenworth-co-p6.html: Internet: accessed 3 February 2001.

13 "Kansas Preservation Plan Study Unit on The Period of Exploration and Settlement (1820s-1880s)" (Topeka: Historic Preservation Department, Kansas State Historical Society, 1987), 9.

14 Cutler, www..ukans.edu/carrie/kancoll/books/cutler/leavenworth/leavenworth-co-p7.htm and www..ukans.edu/carrie/kancoll/books/cutler/leavenworth/leavenworth-co-p8.html:Internet accessed 3 February 2001.

Leavenworth had an advantage over other Kansas and Missouri river communities that competed to become the leading city in the region. It had the largest population in western Missouri and eastern Kansas and a monopoly on the approximately $600,000 spent each year for salaries and supplies by the U.S. Army at the fort.[15] Nevertheless, other river communities also enjoyed favorable conditions. Atchison, Missouri, the farthest point west on the bend of the Missouri River, had railroad connections to St. Joseph, Missouri, assuring the community's role in trade in Utah and Colorado. The community of Wyandotte, Kansas had a geographical advantage due to its location at the junction of the Kansas (Kaw) and Missouri rivers near the terminus of the Santa Fe and Oregon trails.[16]

The fiercest competition between the new settlements was for rail lines and, initially, Leavenworth appeared in the lead. One of the first charters granted by the Territorial Legislature was to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad in 1855.[17] As the starting point for western train travel, railroad developers chose Leavenworth as their eastern terminus. In 1860, a convention of railroad developers in Topeka changed Leavenworth's railroad status. The group decided upon a plan to charter five railroad lines and named the town of Wyandotte as the eastern terminus. Leavenworth, the largest city between St. Louis, Missouri and San Francisco, California at this time, got only a branch line.[18] This was a significant event in view of the fact that the city's population was 15,000 and only 12 counties in the state had more than five individuals per square mile.[19] Further compounding Leavenworth's loss was the failure to complete the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad line. In 1863, after completion of surveying, grading and stocking construction supplies, difficulties arose and the railroad speculators moved the terminus to Wyandotte.

Border and Civil Wars 1855-1865

The political strife between pro-slavery and abolitionist factions, which generated into the Border War after the territorial elections in 1854, played a major role in the city's early settlement and development. In 1856, the Kansas Territory officially opened for settlement and, in 1861, Kansas became the 34th state to enter the Union. That same year the Civil War began – an event that was an escalation of the Kansas-Missouri border strife that began in 1855 over the status of slavery in the Kansas Territory.

During the war, little overall growth occurred in the state except around Fort Leavenworth, where the presence of federal troops guaranteed some stability. Within Kansas, very little armed conflict between the regular armies occurred. In the eastern portion of the state, however, continuous guerrilla warfare involving Kansas volunteer units and Missouri militia units plagued the Kansas-Missouri border areas.[20]

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15 *The WPA Guide to 1930s Kansas* (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 1984), 198, 235.
16 "Kansas Preservation Plan, Study Unit on the Period of Exploration and Settlement (1820s-1880s)," 53.
17 It later became the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad.
18 "Kansas Preservation Plan, Study Unit on the Period of Exploration and Settlement (1820s-1880s)," 53.
19 Ibid., 42.
20 Sachs, 9.

Despite the political turmoil and the incessant raids between pro-slavery and abolitionist forces, the protection provided by the military made Leavenworth City the commercial terminus for the wagon roads radiating to the West and Southwest. At this time, the town's population stood at 15,000 and newly erected brick buildings gave the town a settled appearance. Freighting activity centered on river transportation. Factories, mills and breweries sat on the banks of the Missouri River and Three Mile Creek. The town boasted a fire company; a public school system and several private academies, a half dozen churches, ten hotels, a theater, a men's library association, telegraph service, a paved levee and graded streets with curbs.[21]

Leavenworth's prosperity continued throughout the war due to the trade provided by the fort. In addition, the guerrilla activity affected the flow of goods and services in the surrounding countryside and many residents from these areas traveled to Leavenworth to sell and purchase goods. In 1864, the Kansas Legislature approved the construction of a penitentiary on land south of Leavenworth near the community of Lansing. Leavenworth's economy benefited not only from the construction jobs and contracts generated by the project but also from the permanent jobs and services generated by the prison. At the close of the war in 1865, the city had 20,000 inhabitants, an increase of 5,000 in five years.[22]

Economic Recovery and Depression (1865-1880)

After the war ended, Kansas again was a destination point for settlers from the East. Between 1865 and 1870 the state's population grew from 150,0000 to 365,000.[23] The 1862 Homestead Law and the rapid growth of railroads immediately after the Civil War encouraged speculators to construct towns. Included in this onslaught of emigrants were war veterans who received generous land grants and former slaves who saw homestead grants as an opportunity to become self-sufficient. Most of these settlers established farmsteads in rural areas and, consequently, the state's population began to spread into the central and western portions of the state.[24]

Immediately after the end of the war, Kansas' leaders focused on rail construction. In addition to Leavenworth's loss of the role of eastern terminus in the state to the town of Wyandotte; in 1865, the Union Pacific Eastern Division completed its line from Kansas City, Missouri to Lawrence, Kansas, bypassing Atchison and Leavenworth. The selection by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad of Kansas City, Missouri for their branch line from Cameron in 1870 paved the way for Kansas City's ascendancy in the region.[25] Despite the loss of its position as a railroad center, by the early 1880s, six rail lines operated from or serviced Leavenworth.

With its position as a railhead lost, other events affected the economic development of Leavenworth. Adding to its growing role as a center for the manufacturing of furniture; in the 1870s, manufacturers of flour, stoves,

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21 Winder, 9-10, and Cutler, www..ukans.edu/carrie/kancoll/books/cutler/leavenworth/leavenworth-co-p7.htm and www..ukans.edu/carrie/kancoll/books/cutler/leavenworth/leavenworth-co-p8.html:Internet accessed 3 February 2001.

22 Sachs, 9.

23 Winder, "An Historical Overview. . . ," 10.

24 "Kansas Preservation Plan, Study Unit on the Period of Exploration and Settlement (1820s-1880s)," 55.

25 Ibid. 53.

mining and milling machinery, and meat packing products located in Leavenworth. In addition, diversified farming and raising of livestock in the surrounding area added to the local economy.

Factory buildings and warehouses, two- and three-story brick wholesale and retail business houses and new houses became more prominent in the cityscape. Bounded by the river on the east and by the military reservation on the north, the city's retail and industrial district grew to the south and west. Three Mile Creek became the border between the town's commercial and industrial areas and the city's newest residential area to the south and west. North of the retail district was the city's earliest residential enclave. In 1874, the county erected its first courthouse south of Three Mile Creek on Walnut Street on the block between Third and Fourth streets.[26]

Despite this growth, by the mid-1870s, the city began to realize the effects of the dwindling river trade. For the rest of the decade, Kansas City's growth as a rail center displaced many of the town's earliest industries. Although some industries such as wagon making, manufacturing of furniture, and flour milling continued to maintain stability. National economic conditions, including periods of depressed market conditions, combined with grasshopper plagues in the surrounding farming communities, also restrained economic development in Leavenworth during this period. After the economy absorbed the effects of two large bank failures in 1878, commercial activity improved. By the end of the decade, Leavenworth was a city of 19,000 inhabitants. Elegant residences, stately churches, brick business blocks, and large manufacturing complexes stood as testament to the town's prosperity.[27] During this period, Leavenworth's commercial business district expanded west of the river edge.

Extant buildings in the District dating from this early period in the downtown's commercial development include: John Biringer's 1864 gunsmith shop at 601 Shawnee (Photograph #12); D. Kinnear's c.1865 produce market building at 416 Cherokee (Photograph #31); L. T. Smith's c.1865 building at 702 Cherokee (Photograph #41); the c.1865 building at 406 Shawnee (Photographs #14); the c.1865 saloon at 500 Shawnee (Photograph #5); the c.1870 building at 525 Shawnee (Photograph #11); the c.1870 specialty store buildings at 605 Shawnee (Photograph #12) and 609 Shawnee (Photograph #12); the 1870 building owned by Russell, Majors and Waddell Freight Company at 415 Delaware (Photograph #39); the c.1875 grocery store and residential building at 213-223 Fifth Street (Photographs #32, #34); the c.1875 building at 400 Shawnee (Photograph #1); M. Kelley's c.1875 broom maker's shop at 601 Shawnee (Photograph #1); and gunsmith, J. F. Schmelzer's c.1876 business at 325 Delaware (Photograph #30).[28]

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26 Leavenworth became a county seat in 1857 during the territorial period. The 1874 courthouse burned in 1912 and was replaced in 1913 by the current courthouse, which occupies the same site.

27 Cutler, www.ukans.edu/carrie/kancoll/books/cutler/leavenworth/leavenworth-co-p6.html: Internet accessed 3 February 2001.

28 Mary Jo Winder, Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (Cultural resource survey forms prepared for the City of Leavenworth, Kansas, April 1986).

BOOM YEARS (1880-1900)

The growing number of commercial businesses established during the 1880s and 1890s in Leavenworth reflected prosperous times. The sudden growth to 5,000 residents between 1880 and 1883 reflected the change in the region's economic climate.[29] The presence of the state prison, the federal institutions located at Fort Leavenworth, and a handful of local industries that produced around $10 million in goods annually, as well as Leavenworth's proximity to Kansas City, Missouri, contributed to a stable and gradually expanding local economy throughout the 1880s and 1890s.

Although, Fort Leavenworth ceased to be a major outfitting post for the U.S. Army, its redefinition as a preeminent army education center, beginning in the 1880s, assured the Fort's continuing role in the economy of the city. In 1885, the federal government established the Western Branch of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers in Leavenworth. The next year, the federal government erected a new building on the corner of Fourth and Shawnee streets to house a post office, a federal revenue collectors' office, a United States customs' office, an Examiner of Pensions' office, and a United States Deputy Marshall's office.[30] Contributing to these economic forces were the six coal mining companies operating in Leavenworth by the late 1880s. One of the companies also began manufacturing brick from clay at the mine site. By the end of the century, Leavenworth's mining industry employed over 1,000 men.[31]

Despite a depression of the market in 1893 that ended the real estate boom, the 1890s were a period of modest improvements in Leavenworth. In particular, the construction of a federal prison in 1898 contributed to economic stability in the community.

The commercial center of the city reflected the changes that occurred in the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Two new depots – the Santa Fe,[32] constructed in 1887, and the Union, constructed in 1888, – provided both passenger and freight services to the city. The business district continued to expand. Builders chose locally produced brick for the city's new commercial buildings and iron storefronts produced by the city's foundries.

Extant buildings in Leavenworth's downtown commercial district dating from this period include: the c.1880 buildings at 105 Fifth Street (Photograph #7); the corner building at 213-223 Fifth Street (Photograph #7) that originally housed a grocery store at the corner of Fifth and Cherokee streets and storefronts facing onto Fifth Street with second-story offices and apartments; the 1882 building constructed to house Flescher, Schuenaman and Company Dry Goods Store at 515 Delaware (Photograph #32); the 1883 remodeled building at 504-506 Delaware (Photograph #21) that housed a hardware business; the c.1883 remodeling from residence to

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29 Winder, "An Historical Overview. . . ," 14.

30 The structure was demolished and a new building was constructed on the site at the corner of Fourth and Shawnee streets in the 1950s.

31 Cutler, www.ukans.edu/carrie/kancoll/books/cutler/leavenworth/leavenworth-co-p13.html: Internet accessed 3 February 2001.

32 Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

commercial building at 607 Shawnee (Photograph #12); the c.1885 commercial building at 428-430 Delaware (Photograph #24) that originally housed a crockery business and a drugstore; the c.1887 building at 604-606 Cherokee that was initially a clothing store (Photographs #36, #37); H. S. Sallars' c.1890 clothing store building at 612 Cherokee (Photograph #38); N.C. Schiermeyer's restaurant c.1890 building at 614 Cherokee (Photograph #38); The c.1890 commercial building that housed specialty stores on the first floor and physicians' offices on the second floor at 508-510 Delaware (Photographs #20, #21); the c.1890 commercial repository building at 512-514 Delaware (Photograph #21); the c.1890 department store building at 509 Delaware (Photograph #19, #22); Louis Isaacson's c.1895 clothing store building at 600 Cherokee (Photograph #36); F. C. Schulte's 1897 building at 704 Cherokee (Photograph #41); and the 1899 Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.) building at 513 Delaware (Photograph #19).[33]

EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY LEAVENWORTH (1900-1930)

By the early twentieth century, Leavenworth shared the role of most small county seats and benefited by the jobs and services related to the state and federal penitentiaries and the nearby fort. The city's industrial base continued to decline while the retail downtown commercial and financial center remained about the same size.

New public buildings constituted important additions to the cityscape. In 1902, industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie funded the new public library building in Leavenworth as he did in other communities throughout the nation. A new 1913 courthouse replaced the 1874 courthouse destroyed by fire a year earlier. The residential block at 600 Shawnee gave way to a new Roman Catholic Church high school building in 1922 (Photograph #10). In 1926, the need for a modern city hall prompted the construction of a Classical Revival style reinforced concrete and terra-cotta building at the corner of Shawnee and Fifth streets (Photographs #3 and #4).[34]

Although the downtown area remained about the same size, its appearance changed drastically during the first decades of the twentieth century. Many property owners modernized their nineteenth century buildings. Others demolished existing buildings and erected new streamlined counterparts. Extant buildings and storefront façades in the District that date to the first two decades of the twentieth century include 29 buildings erected or modernized between 1900 and 1930.

Many of these buildings stayed in use by the same company over an extended period. In 1900, the Leavenworth Dairy and Creamery Company constructed a new building at 507 Shawnee (Photograph #8) that continued to be used by the company for over 30 years. The 1904 Lambert Lumber Company building at 601 Delaware (Photograph #14) continued in company use until 1954. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the building at 408 Delaware (Photograph #27) housed a confectioner's shop on the first floor and doctors' offices on the second. The 1860s Manufacturer's National Bank building at 400-402 Delaware (Photographs #27, #28) enjoyed uninterrupted use by the bank that continued after its remodeling in 1905. The First National Bank Building at 330 Delaware (Photograph #29), which was remodeled in 1910, and the State Savings Bank's 1860s

33 Winder, "Kansas Historic Resources Inventory."
34 Winder, "An Historic Overview. . . ," 17.

building at 430 Delaware (Photograph #24), which was remodeled in 1921, merged with other banks and continued to operate at their original locations well into the 1960s. The 1914 ~~F. W. Woolworth Company~~ The building at 421-423 Delaware (Photograph #25) erected as a ~~retail store with a second floor~~ meeting hall for the Masonic Lodge continued in that use for over four decades. The 1922 J.C. Penny Company building at 505-507 Delaware (Photographs #19, #22) served as the company's department store until 1967.[35] The 1st floor was rented to F W Woolworth + other businesses + co to this date. *

Some buildings in the District reflect the continued use of a specific type of business. The 1908 department store building constructed for the J. W. Crancer & Company at 528 Delaware (Photograph #16) also housed the Montgomery Ward store from 1930 until 1970. The building at 404 Delaware (Photographs #27, #28) served as a jewelry store for a number of owners between 1900 and 1947. The 1905 building at 429 Delaware (Photograph #25) continues in its original use as a drugstore. Two buildings constructed specifically to house telephone company offices continued in the same use. The Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company Corporation acquired the property at 520-522 Delaware (Photograph #17) in 1903 and erected a two-story, brick building. In 1920, it became the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company building (Photograph #17). Southwestern Bell also used the 1906 People's Home Telephone Company building at 529 Delaware from 1920-1928 (Photograph #15, #18).[36]

Many buildings housed a variety of businesses through the years. The specialty store building at 406 Delaware (Photographs #27, #28) housed a men's clothing store, shoe shop and photograph studios in the early years of the twentieth century. The building at 412 Delaware (Photograph #27) housed a photography studio, a cigar company, a shoe store and a women's clothing shop on the first floor, and physician's offices on the second floor during a period that spanned 50 years.[37]

Other buildings erected or modified at the turn of the century include the c.1900 restaurant building at 620 Cherokee (Photograph #38), the tea store at 327 Delaware (Photograph #30), and the c.1905 dry goods building at 427 Delaware (Photographs #23, #25). The double storefront building at 516-518 Shawnee (Photograph #9), served as a repair shop and undertaking business the first two decades of the twentieth century. The c.1905 building at 410 Delaware housed M. E. Ward's milliner's shop and James W. Sexton's undertaking businesses (Photograph #27). A remodeling of the building at 501 Shawnee at the turn of the century created a series of small retail shops facing onto Fifth Street (Photographs #6, #8). The nineteenth century building at 502 Shawnee, remodeled around 1910, housed various artists and photographers. The 1906 building constructed for Harry Jenkins at 518 Delaware housed a paint and wallpaper store (Photographs #17, #21). The c.1910 building at 700 Cherokee (Photograph #41) originally housed the Burlington Hotel and grocery store. The series of shops at 521-527 Delaware (Photographs #15, #18), included a bookbinding business and business college. Upstairs was the Moose Hall.[38]

* see letter dated 5/28/02 in correspondence file.

35 Winder, "Kansas Historic Resources Inventory."
36 Ibid.
37 Ibid.
38 Ibid.

Other early twentieth century specialty stores include: the c.1910 building at 516 Delaware (Photograph #21); the building at 111 Fifth Street (Photograph #7); the c.1915 building at 508-510 Cherokee (Photograph #35); the 1920 remodeled building at 523-525 Delaware (Photographs #15, #18); and the 1924 remodeled building at 608-610 Cherokee (Photographs #36, #37, #38). James C. Davis' purchase in 1920 of the late nineteenth century Odd Fellows Building Association headquarters at 531 Shawnee (Photographs #11, #13) and its conversion to a funeral chapel resulted in the removal of the third story and the redesign of the building to reflect the then popular Mission/Spanish Revival style. Almost ten years later, Davis added colored opaque structural glass tile reflecting the influences of the Art Deco style to the first floor entrance façade.[39]

THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND WORLD WAR II (1931-1945)

With the exception of public building projects, little private commercial development occurred during the Great Depression. The Leavenworth school district oversaw construction of a senior high school at Fourth and Walnut streets in 1932. In 1938, state and federal grants funded a water works plant erected on the Missouri River bank between the military reservation and the city's northern boundary.

The most prominent of the private buildings erected during the period include the Art Deco style theater at 500 Delaware Street, built in 1937 at the corner of Fifth and Delaware (Photograph #21).[40] Prior to this time, a Congregational church and a bank occupied the lot. Also reflecting Art Deco influences is the remodeled Professional Building at 501-503 Delaware (Photographs #19, #22). The 1870s Shoyer Block, demolished in 1937, previously occupied the site. Other large commercial buildings constructed at this time include the service station erected on the corner location at 630 Cherokee (Photographs #52, #53) and leased to the Texas Oil Company. An example of a "modernized" storefront of the period is the building at 414-418 Delaware (Photograph #27).[41]

By the onset of World War II in 1941, Leavenworth's population was 21,876, almost the same as the city's population at the end of the Civil War.[42] Fort Leavenworth's role as a training center during World War II created considerable activity in the nearby community. The number of programs conducted at the fort and the constant stream of "ninety-day wonders" that graduated from the Officer and Command Schools' training program affected the local community. The commercial businesses in Leavenworth reaped the benefits of the increased military activity in the area and, although building slowed, the local economy remained healthy. Extant resources in the District dating from this period include the c.1942 restaurant building at 510 Shawnee (Photograph #9), and the introduction of a distinctly modern new property type – the "drive-in" restaurant.

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39 Ibid.

40 The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

41 Winder, "Kansas Historic Resources Inventory."

42 Winder, " An Historic Overview. . . , " 18.

POST-WORLD WAR II LEAVENWORTH

By the end of World War II, the nineteenth century commercial and residential neighborhoods clustered around Leavenworth's industrial and retail center reflected the effects of the Great Depression and the rationed resources of the World War II period. As in many American cities in the 1950s, poorly maintained older buildings created pockets of blight on the fringes of Leavenworth's downtown retail area. During the 1950s and 1960s, federally funded "Urban Renewal" programs led to the demolition of large numbers of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century buildings. These programs also redesigned the traditional grid system of commercial centers and altered traditional traffic patterns. Large lots behind stores and at the ends of blocks became surface parking lots. One-way streets and closed streets creating pedestrian malls changed how traffic flowed. Free-standing metal and concrete "awnings" covered the sidewalks in front of storefronts in an effort to create a unified design for the older downtown business district. High-rise and large apartment complexes designed for the elderly and those of limited means introduced a new type of residential land use to the city's historic retail center. These buildings and other government buildings also reflected template designs that differed in size, scale, massing and materials from existing commercial buildings on adjacent blocks.

At the same time that government programs attempted to renew older commercial centers, federal housing programs aimed at the 10 million returned soldiers, and new federally funded freeway systems drew families away from both large and small urban commercial centers and neighborhoods. Between 1950 and 1956, mortgage banking firms increased loans nationally from $6 billion to $20 billion.[43] Most were for homes in new suburban subdivisions.

The level of postwar building activity, particularly new construction, is not surprising. Over 20 years passed during which the Great Depression and wartime restrictions severely constrained construction opportunities. Except for very limited private construction, the principal changes in the American landscape and cityscape during those decades came from a highly selective program of funding public buildings and various defense plants. Thus, there was both a real and psychological need for all kinds of new, clear symbols of progress.

In Leavenworth, federally funded programs demolished most of the buildings and structures relating to the city's original settlement period. On the eastern side of the downtown, the city's 1880s Union Depot building remained along with a few peripheral commercial and industrial buildings. Paved parking lots, a new federal building, and a HUD high-rise apartment building replaced the two-story brick buildings that once defined the city's commercial grid.

During this period, a few new commercial buildings and a large number of remodeled storefronts changed the downtown's appearance. The greatest change was the demolition of original storefronts and replacing them with aluminum framing and reclad bulkheads. At the same time, owners often covered the original transom areas with opaque panels or signs. Many of the remodeled storefronts retained the original display window footprint and,

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43 Kenneth T. Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), 233.

with the exception of the use of modern materials, the buildings continued to convey their original design. The buildings at 423 Shawnee (Photograph #2) and 433 Shawnee (Photograph #7) reflect different types of modern alterations. In both cases, but to a different extent, some of the original buildings' elements are apparent.

The surviving historic buildings in the District reflect the continuum of commercial enterprises in Leavenworth from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. They are significant as a surviving group of buildings and structures that represent important periods in the city's history. As the largest concentration of extant buildings that retain their historic architectural integrity and associations with the city's commercial past, they form a distinctive district with a visible sense of place. Nineteenth century commercial enterprises in downtown Leavenworth represented by these buildings include: dry goods and clothing stores; shoe shops; hardware, buggy and wagon dealers; gunsmiths; grocery and produce dealers; drug companies; restaurants and saloons; hotels; barber shops; railroad agent offices, undertakers and furniture dealers; tobacco shops; crockery, Queensware and cutlery stores; organizational meeting rooms; broom, basket and cigar makers; wallpaper and paint stores; newspaper offices and lumberyards – goods and services necessary to the daily life of a growing Kansas community. Toward the end of the century, more luxury items became available in Leavenworth as businesses expanded to include florists, confectioner shops, jewelers, sporting goods dealers, photographers and artist studios, and bookbinders and stationary stores. In the twentieth century, many of these enterprises continued to be part of the city's economy. Later the department store and dime store soon replaced the local mercantile, crockery or dry goods store. Automobile service stations replaced livery stables and undertaker establishments became funeral parlors. The movie theater replaced the opera house. New streamlined bank buildings occupied the corners of their predecessors' Victorian "repositories." Newly constructed buildings also reflected changes in technology, housing, the local telephone company, and gas and electric utility offices. Throughout both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the second floors of the two-part commercial blocks housed professional offices of doctors, dentists, lawyers and real estate agents, as well as residential apartments.

TOWN PLANNING AND COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE

EARLY TOWN DEVELOPMENT

Kansas' communities, like those from the nation's first settlements, followed the European tradition of providing proper spaces and choosing special sites for both public and private buildings. During the early settlement period in Kansas, the town's main street usually faced the river and contained the major commercial buildings. After the arrival of the railroad, three distinct types of town plans emerged in Kansas – those oriented to river traffic, those with a public square, and those with a central main street. Leavenworth City combined two of these patterns – a river orientation and a central main street – an arrangement that reflects the circumstances of time and technological development.

Before the Civil War, the steamboat was the dominant carrier of freight and passengers in the Kansas-Missouri border area. Towns such as Leavenworth, which developed in this region during this period, mirrored the plans of

the nation's early seacoast communities. Each town's street system served the water front – the river levees and landings. Business houses occupied locations on the landing with the most convenient arrangement for unloading and breaking cargo in bulk for distribution to retail traders, as well as collecting, packaging and shipping raw goods to other locations. Directly inland from the river landing were government offices, hotels, saloons and retail establishments. Choice residential enclaves often occupied bluffs overlooking the river upwind from the landing. Leavenworth's development during the 1850s reflected this arrangement of land uses.

The development of Leavenworth after the coming of the railroad also reflected the Main Street prototype where business houses faced onto a main street. While characteristic of New England town plans, the deciding factor in the layout of these communities, more often than not, was related to physical factors – the location of the river or the presence of a railroad line. In Leavenworth, the location of the rail depot accessible to the tracks, which ran along the riverbanks where there was a gradual change in grade, assured continuation of the city's orientation to freighting services on its eastern end. As a result, Leavenworth's commercial businesses continued to cluster along its main commercial thoroughfare, Delaware Street.

Other transportation networks also influenced the development and physical character of Leavenworth. As concentrations of commercial and residential building continued to develop along the city's rail systems, urban and interurban lines transported people within the town and to neighboring communities. Leavenworth's first urban line began in 1872[44] and established Fourth Street as a major connector street. Running through the center of the downtown, it stimulated the construction of apartment buildings, neighborhood commercial corners, and institutional buildings such as government offices, private schools, and churches along its corridor. As a result, Leavenworth citizens had convenient access to not only downtown shopping but to other services and programs as well. The Santa Fe Depot serviced an interurban electric trolley line that ran between Fort Leavenworth and Kansas City, Missouri from 1899 to the late 1930s, further establishing the downtown as a local transportation hub.

Because of its location on the Missouri River and the number of tributaries in the area, bridges also played an important role in city development patterns. Leavenworth's first permanent bridge spanned Three Mile Creek on Main Street in the 1850s. After it washed away in a flood in the early 1860s, a wagon and railway bridge replaced it. In 1869, a group of businessmen, in hope of attracting a major rail line, financed the construction of a bridge to cross the Missouri River. Problems in construction doomed the effort and the completion of a bridge over the Missouri in 1872 proved too late to aid the city in the battle for rail dominance. The bridge remained and affected development patterns. In 1889, the Leavenworth Terminal Railway and Bridge Company erected a pontoon bridge with a movable span to allow river traffic at a convenient location to the downtown area, as the fort's bridge was three miles away. Tolls collected from the pontoon bridge helped finance a new steel bridge constructed across the river at the end of Choctaw Street in 1894. This bridge served as a major link to Missouri until 1955 when the Centennial Bridge replaced it.

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44 While it initially used mule power, it quickly adopted electrical power.

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURAL STYLES AND PROPERTY TYPES

The availability of water and suitable building materials influenced the location, configuration, and physical appearance of communities such as Leavenworth in the state's early settlement period. A number of areas in Kansas contained limestone formations that supplied a readily accessible building material. In these locations, builders used local stone not only for building foundations, but also for trim elements on brick buildings, as well as for entire buildings. In areas with clay deposits, brick-making enterprises appeared. Large stands of hardwood trees covered the eastern portions of the Kansas territory . Settlers used the native oak and hickory for framing and they imported white and yellow pine for finish-lumber.[45]

Whether they built their residences and business houses of wood, stone or brick, the builders of the first permanent buildings in Kansas followed the vernacular building traditions and styles they had known in their home communities. They also adapted the popular high style Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival styles and modified them according to the skills and materials available in the new community.[46]

At the time Kansas entered the Union, 35 urban centers in the United States had populations exceeding 25,000. Thirty years later, there were almost four-times that number and at least two dozen cities claimed more than 100,000 inhabitants. During this period, sharp differences emerged between the East and the West, as well as between village, town and city. The larger commercial centers began to organize land uses and relegated administrative, retail, wholesale, industrial, recreational and professional services to certain locations. Architects and builders designed new building types for specific functions or reinterpreted and adapted traditional designs for new uses. Out of this emerged designs for the commercial block, office building, city hall, courthouse, schoolhouse, opera house, hotel, department store, manufacturing plant and warehouse.[47]

Most of the first commercial buildings in Kansas were simple temporary structures capable of housing various business functions. As soon as possible, owners replaced their first business houses with brick or, when available locally, stone. Most were two or three stories in height. Rooms on the upper floors served as offices, assembly rooms, or provided residential space for the merchant's family or tenants.[48] These buildings housed local merchants, such as the offices of lawyers, doctors, and other professionals. Every commercial center had several livery stables, saloons and restaurants. Certain buildings with special functions such as banks, hotels and opera houses were the town's most impressive structures and usually reflected popular high style architecture.[49]

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45 Sachs, 2-3.

46 Kansas Preservation Plan. "The Period of Exploration and Settlement," 63.

47 Carole Rifkind. *A Field Guide to American Architecture* (New York: Times Mirror New American Library, 1980), 193.

48 "Kansas Preservation Plan Study Unit on the Period of Rural/Agricultural Dominance (1865-1900) (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1984), I-29.

49 Ibid.

Although the largest of Kansas cities in the late nineteenth century, the evolution of Leavenworth's commercial center mirrored that of other communities in the region. In the cities and towns of the Midwest and West at this time, there was a physical and emotional need to make order from the chaos of the earlier settlement period and the war. In rural and urban communities, elected officials commissioned the leveling of bluffs, erection of bridges and paving of streets. Citizens approved bond issues to install gas, electricity and telephone lines. New concerns for public health and safety resulted in fire and building codes as well as the creation of water and sewer systems. Through the boom years of the late nineteenth century, the shape of the downtown business center expanded as more commission houses, banks, industrial headquarters, offices, hotels and retail shops appeared.

Architects and builders in the early nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries designed most commercial buildings to be seen from the front rather than as freestanding objects. As a result, the façade provided commercial architecture with its distinctive qualities. Sidewalls were often party walls, shared with, or secured to those of the adjacent structure. Walls at the end of blocks or facing onto alleys had simple, utilitarian design treatments. Lot dimensions determined the form and, commercial buildings filled most if not all of their respective lots. Most lots shared standard dimensions, were rectangular, and were deeper than they were wide.[50]

By the late nineteenth century, in addition to the typical Midwestern city's high style train depots, banks, hotels and county courthouse, many of the town's successful merchants erected business buildings in the latest style to advertise their prosperity. These buildings exhibited the elaborate ornamentation that characterized the popular architectural styles of the period. Fancy brickwork and intricate stonework; carved and cast details on windows, pillars and cornices; bay windows and turrets enlivened the façades of these buildings, while regularly spaced windows, repetition of decorative details, and the use of common building materials created a sense of unity.[51]

No matter how intricate their details, the composition of the façades of most commercial buildings can be reduced to a few simple designs that reveal the major divisions and/or elements. Those designed for human occupation, rather than storage, reflected an effort to provide the greatest possible amount of natural light and air through the use of large display windows, transom windows, light wells and skylights.[52] They also fell into certain types. In Leavenworth, there are five surviving types -- one- or two-part commercial blocks, two-part vertical blocks, Temple Front, enframed blocks, and the central block with wings. Materials, doors, windows, cornices, porticos, decorative details, and stylistic expressions were secondary characteristics that related to the basic compositional arrangement of the building.[53]
While popular architectural styles defined a great many of the buildings erected in Leavenworth during the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries, the majority of the buildings erected had simple plans and designs augmented by minimal architectural ornament. Ornament on these buildings was often limited to local adaptations of popular architectural styles or vague references to a particular style. At other times, the design of

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50 Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture.* Washington D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987), 17.
51 Ibid.
52 Ibid.
53 Ibid.

the façade incorporated a mixture of stylistic idioms. Mass-produced stock building elements included locally manufactured cast iron storefronts and window hoods, as well as wooden elements available at one of several local lumberyards. More often than not, ornamental embellishment took the form of brickwork and the juxtaposition of limestone beltcourses and sills, with minimal use of molded and cast ornamental tiles and brick.

Whether executed in a popular style or a simple generic design, the downtown commercial retail or service buildings found in communities like Leavenworth commonly took the form of the one- or two-part commercial block building types.[54] Typically of masonry construction, these buildings are between one and four stories in height. They have a distinct hierarchy of architectural elements. All have a cornice at or above the roofline. A horizontal band or beltcourse separates the first story and upper stories. This division reflects the different uses of the ground floor and the upper stories. When there is a second story, the windows have defined lintels, sashes and sills. Below the second story windowsills (or, below the cornice in the case of the one-part commercial block) is a space reserved for a sign (sign frieze). Below this is the storefront cornice that spans the width of the storefront below. Located below this cornice line are transom windows. Flat or recessed entrances (to first and second stories) and display windows fill the storefront area below the transom windows. Below the display window is a solid bulkhead supporting the window frames. Doors often have kick plates in a corresponding location. In addition to the visually and/or physically supporting elements of the first floor storefront, pilasters and columns provide vertical definition, framing the ends of the display windows as well as the transition to the entrances.

Late Victorian versions are more ornate than earlier and later periods, reflecting a new taste for decoration and the increasing desire to have the buildings themselves perceived as ornaments to the community. Those built in the late nineteenth century, such as the building at 409-413 Delaware (Photograph #26), usually feature an accentuated cornice serving as an elaborate terminus to the whole building. Decorative surrounds or caps frequently embellish the windows. Ornamental framing may occur in the form of a stringcourse or cornice between each floor of the upper zone with differing vertical treatments on the sides.[55] During this period, the amount of ornament and the variety of elements and materials employed increased. Often a much larger portion of the wall surface is covered with decorative patterns in wood, stone, brick, and cast or stamped iron. The two-part commercial block at 604-606 Cherokee Street (Photograph #37) reflects these treatments. At the same time, many two-part commercial block buildings erected at this time are relatively simple, with only a few surface details or large ornamental elements to suggest their period of construction.[56] The simple Queen Anne building at 605 Shawnee (Photograph #12), with its arched windows and projecting hip roof window bay on the second story, serves as an excellent example of the simpler versions of the Late Victorian two-part commercial block building. These buildings reflect the mass manufacture of building products and the creation of new materials that allowed thousands of buildings to attain a distinctive appearance previously reserved for only the costliest edifices. As a result, the commercial center became a collage of competing images. At the same time, the buildings themselves possess design commonalties. By the mid-nineteenth century, town and city commercial centers shared uniform characteristics. Nevertheless, this process of diffusion does not mean that the results are identical. People in

54 Ibid., 24, 29, 31
55 Ibid., 31.
56 Ibid., 35-36.

towns wanted their buildings to reflect the latest in urban commercial architecture. At the same time, they represented the extent and degree of economic resources of the individual owners and, to a general extent, that of the community.[57]

As the nineteenth century drew to an end, larger plans for commercial buildings emerged. The open-plan department store, which created spacious accommodations to display a variety of goods, is an important example of the evolution of the specialty store plan. An example of this commercial type is the building at 421-423 Delaware (Photograph #25). Another variation of the larger commercial plan is the grouping of storefronts. Modest 25- to 30-feet wide buildings began to appear integrated into three-to six-unit blocks that created an impressive and modern effect to the downtown streetscape.[58] Examples of this commercial building type include the buildings at the southwest and northwest corners of Fifth and Shawnee streets (Photograph #6 & 5).

The specialized function of commercial and institutional buildings also determined the materials and technologies used in their design. The designers of these buildings utilized both traditional and new materials in a variety of combinations to create a rich and dramatic effect. Typical of these juxtapositions in commercial buildings in the late nineteenth century was the use of smooth, hard, dark-red or dark-brown brick with crisp, icy-toned limestone. Other designs for the more important buildings in a community featured the use of both rough-hewn ashlar and polished stone treatments, including brownstone, dark granite and limestone, to enhance visual and tactile appeal.[59]

The history of public, institutional and commercial buildings in Kansas, as in other states, also reflects the systematic adaptation of the latest in structural systems and the quest for fireproof buildings. Wood, iron, steel and, finally, reinforced concrete, replaced wood beams, rafters, joists and studs. Tile, stone and terrazzo replaced wood floors and appeared as interior elements in important buildings.

Soon after the end of the Civil War, most new commercial and public buildings had load-bearing masonry walls with cast iron fronts. In Leavenworth, the use of iron for structural support continued to be more common than steel and natural cements (rather than the new artificial Portland cements) and prevailed until the end of the century.[60] The majority of the late nineteenth century buildings in the proposed district are of solid brick construction, often resting on stone foundations.

Late Victorian Styles

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57 Ibid., 16.

58 Rifkind, 194.

59 Ibid.

60 Jorbe Burchard and Albert Bush-Brown, *The Architecture of America A Social and Cultural History* (Boston: Little Brown and Company, 1961), 136-137. The manufacture of artificial Portland cement began in the United States at Lehigh, Pennsylvania in 1875, but a decade later the material was still not an important ingredient in building construction. It was not until a great deal of experimentation had been conducted that increased its strength in tension that it came into general usage in the early twentieth century. Indeed, it could not be until a great deal of experiment had been conducted.

The explosion in population after the end of the Civil War, which continued until the twentieth century, resulted in rapidly changing architectural styles. The popular Late Victorian architectural styles -- Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Romanesque and Renaissance Revival styles -- with their exuberant designs, appealed to the citizens of the prosperous post-Civil War period.

These popular styles appeared in commercial architecture as well as more formal institutional buildings and residences. Downtown buildings typically featured applied cornices with patterned brickwork and corbels, elaborate brackets, dentils and complex moldings carved from wood or made from pressed metal. Storefronts and window surrounds also featured cast iron or turned wood trim. Wood and metal elements were typically painted with elaborate multi-colored paint schemes that highlighted the intricacy of the designs. Advances in technology allowed for the mass production of architectural ornaments such as these, and builders could easily order standard products from catalogs or purchase stock items at the local lumberyard or iron works.

Surviving examples of "high style" Late Victorian style commercial buildings in Leavenworth's downtown include versions of the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Renaissance Revival styles. All are two- to three-story, dark brick buildings with light stone detailing and flat roofs. Pronounced moldings and details such as stringcourses, window molds and cornices accentuate the formal balance of the design. Commercial examples of the Italianate style that was popular from 1840 to 1880 feature bracketed cornices composed of brick corbels, cast metal or a combination of both elements; stringcourses; tall, narrow, round arch windows with double-hung sashes and hood molds on the upper floors and iron storefronts. The earliest extant examples include the c.1870 building at 415 Delaware (Photograph #26) and the c.1876 Italianate style building at 325 Delaware (Photograph #30). Examples of the style as executed in the 1880s include the c.1880 building at 105 S. Fifth Street (Photograph #7) and the 1885 building at 428 Delaware (Photograph #24). The 1883 building at 504-506 Delaware (Photograph #21) and the 1887 building at 604-606 Cherokee (Photographs #36, #37) reflect variations that include projecting gable front parapet sections flanked by wide bracketed eaves. The 1890s building at 508-510 Delaware (Photographs #20, #21) is a simple rendition of the style, while the building at 509 Delaware (Photographs #19, #22) reflects a more ornate treatment dating from the same period. The c.1880 commercial block that faces onto Fifth Street (Photograph #6) and lines the south side of the 500 block of Shawnee Street incorporates brick and stone arches above each window opening, a brick corbeling and elaborate cornice and reflects the Renaissance Revival style popular in the late nineteenth century. While the earlier, c.1870 building at 605 Shawnee (Photograph # 12, third from the left) represents a variation of the rare Queen Anne style commercial building.

Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Revival Styles

Beginning in the 1890s and well established in the first decade of the twentieth century, was a subtle shift in American architecture. The change had its origins in the growing progressive reform movement that eschewed the sentimentality and ornamental excesses of the Victorian era. Initially, there was a return to classical architectural styles that became well established by 1895 and continued until the late 1920s. When executed in commercial and public buildings, these styles tended to be larger, grander, and more elaborate than earlier nineteenth century revival styles.[61] From urban ensembles sited along grand boulevards, to the college campus and the county courthouse square, a wide range of public buildings utilized the Revival styles. They include civic monuments, memorial buildings and commemorative sculptures; courthouses and capital buildings; symphony halls and museums; libraries and university halls; banks and hotels; and fire and police stations.

Chicago's Columbian Exposition in 1893 played a major role in popularizing these changes, particularly in the Plains states. The Exposition introduced classical architectural forms and mass-produced building materials and products to the owners of businesses in rural and urban commercial centers. The 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, as well as the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, and the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego, both in 1915, influenced the popular acceptance of classical and Mediterranean revival styles, as well as the Arts and Crafts movement.[62] As a result, the important styles that influenced commercial architecture in Kansas at the beginning of the twentieth century included Colonial Revival (1870-1920), Romanesque Revival (1890-1910), Classical Revival (1890-1920), Renaissance Revival (1890-1920), and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (1915-1940).[63] This period of change demonstrates the difficulty of affixing a particular stylistic terminology to many structures of the early twentieth century. Very few were truly in one style.

In Leavenworth, as in other Kansas communities, commercial centers during the first decade of the twentieth century exhibited new revival styles and combinations thereof. Extant buildings in Leavenworth's downtown featuring the Classical Revival style date from 1899 to 1925. They include the c.1899 Y.M.C.A. building at 513 Delaware (Photograph #19), which is a relatively early example of the use of the style for an organizational building. The 1906 building at 518 Delaware (Photograph (#17) incorporates a highly stylized use of a columned, recessed balcony on the second story over a traditional storefront. The c.1910 First National Bank building at 330 Delaware (Photograph #29), and the 1921 bank building at 430 Delaware (Photograph #24), reflect the popularity of the classical style idiom, albeit a streamlined one, for financial institutions. They serve as excellent examples of the "Temple Front"[64] commercial architectural style utilized by banks, which became popular through the impetus of the academic movement at the turn of the twentieth century. Over the next three decades, it was used almost exclusively for banks. Both bank buildings are variations of the common *distyle in antis* version that features a recessed entrance fronted by twin columns set between sections of an enframing wall that read like

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61 Rifkind, 220.

62 Daniel Holt, "Kansas Preservation Plan Study Unit on A time of Contrasts: Progress, Prosperity, and the Great Depression, 1900-1940," (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1990), 10-11.

63 Ibid., 12.

64 Longstreth, 100.

thick piers. As is characteristic of late nineteenth and early twentieth century treatments, they are decorative allusions to the temple; their porticos are shallow and, in the case of the First National Bank Building, even attached to the wall. As is typical in other communities, these bank buildings have corner locations and have side elevations that are subordinate yet closely related to the façade composition.[65] The 1925 City Hall at 100 Fifth Street (Photographs #3, #4) is a representative example of the popularity of the Classical Revival/Neoclassical style for public buildings such as city halls and courthouses. As was common during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, this prototypical public building's design is a freestanding block and wing plan, its importance demarcated by surrounding open space.[66] The building at 421-423 425 Delaware (Photograph #25), constructed in 1914 ~~to house the F. W. Woolworth store and the meeting hall for~~ by the Masonic Lodge ~~on the second story~~, is an excellent example of the classical idiom adapted to a commercial retail building. The first floor was rented to F.W. Woolworth & other businesses and in use to this date.

Colonial Revival style buildings in the District include examples such as the simple, restrained 1904 building at 601 Delaware (Photograph #14) and the more elaborate 1906 building at 529 Delaware (Photographs #15, #18). Identifying features on the building at 601 Delaware are the heavily elaborated central entrance composed of pilasters supporting an entablature, symmetrically balanced windows, and paired upper story windows with one-over-one lights. The more elaborate version at 529 Delaware features a symmetrical arrangement of windows around a central arched entrance, quoins, a dentil frieze below the projecting cornice, keystone lintels above one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows. Both buildings have elaborated cornice friezes and architraves below a parapet that, in effect, forms a solid "balustrade."

A number of different property types in the District feature Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival stylistic treatments. The 1932 automotive service station at 630 Cherokee (Photographs #52, #53) is an excellent example of the adaptation of the style to a commercial use for a specific property type. The former fraternal lodge at 531 Shawnee (Photographs #11, #13), remodeled in the late 1930s in the Mission/Spanish Revival style, reflects the adaptation of the style to a nineteenth century building -- a historic alteration that has become important in its own right.

Influences of the Italian Renaissance style can be found in the c.1900 Building at 409-413 Delaware (Photographs #25, #26), the series of storefronts from 100-108 South Fifth Street (Photographs #6, #8), and the small building at 507 Shawnee (Photograph #8). All have symmetrical fenestration, feature differentiated window treatment that emphasizes each story, a prominent cornice and a roofline balustrade.

More generic designs represent the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century American Movement Commercial Style that evolved during this period. These are the simple late Victorian and early twentieth century commercial buildings that have flat roofs, symmetrical fenestration, and traditional storefront designs. Most decorative, stylistic ornamentation occurs on the upper stories of the façade and includes a restrained parapet or false front treatment, arched or rectangular windows with a stringcourse and terra-cotta or glazed brick ornament separating the ground floor from the upper stories. An impressive streetscape composed of these vernacular

65 Ibid., 100-101, 104.
66 Ibid., 14.

buildings dating from the first decade of the twentieth century includes the buildings from 404-412 Delaware Street (Photograph #27). Each of these buildings incorporates design motifs reflecting the Arts and Crafts movement and the Prairie School. In particular, the horizontal emphasis created by a stone or terra-cotta stringcourse at the roofline (several are projecting and bracketed), continuous stone stringcourses for the sills of the upper story windows, wide rectangular windows, and wide transom windows below a delineated sign frieze, borrow from the Craftsman and Prairie styles.

Part of the movement to more simple lines and orderly spaces that occurred in the first decades of the twentieth century was the result of the industrial revolution. Inexpensive mass-produced wood products, ready-made millwork and ornamentation, and steel for structural framing came into common usage during this period, stimulating new streamlined building styles. The widespread use of elevators, steel frame construction, and reinforced concrete during this period changed the physical appearance of commercial areas. Most of these buildings have brick veneer walls and minimal stone or terra-cotta ornamentation. At the same time, public and commercial buildings became larger and taller during this period.[67] The 1908 Wards Building at 528 North Delaware (Photograph #16) reflects this phase in the technological and design evolution of commercial downtown buildings.

Several of the commercial buildings in the District reflect an eclectic mixture of styles dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. They are categorized as "Other: Historic Eclecticism" or "Mixed." Historic Eclectic buildings such as the 1903 building at 520-522 Delaware Street (Photograph #17, third from the right); and the funeral home building at 525 Shawnee (Photograph #11) reflect the conscious combination of different stylistic idioms at one time. Commercial buildings classified as "Mixed" are buildings that reflect at least three different stylistic treatments applied at different periods. The building at 400-402 Delaware (Photographs #27, #28) reflects Italianate, Colonial Revival, and Modern Movement treatments.

During the early twentieth century, the architecture of Midwestern retail centers did not change as rapidly as it had in the late nineteenth century. The technical innovations with steel and cast concrete that led to the skyscraper and the Chicago School of Commercial Design did not affect towns like Leavenworth. The classical styles continued to be used for banks, government buildings, and churches. The storefront went unchanged except for the subtle evolution of stylistic treatments that referred to styles of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The Great Depression and World War II Period (1931-1945)

The prosperity enjoyed by Kansans in the 1920s brought, by the end of the decade, a general acceptance of designs inspired by the Moderne Movement's Art Deco style. The style originated in Europe and gained popularity in America in the late 1920s, becoming the first widely popular style in nearly three decades that departed from the traditional revival styles that Americans chose for their government, commercial and institutional buildings. The style took its name from the *Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et*

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67 Burchard, 136-137.

Industriels Modernes, held in Paris in 1925, that repudiated classical and revival styles and embraced artistic expression that complemented the modern machine age. By the end of the decade, both high style and restrained versions of the Art Deco style quickly appeared in commercial buildings on the main streets of America's towns and cities, including those in Kansas. By the early 1930s, almost every main street in the country had at least one modern Art Deco building. Leavenworth was no exception. In addition to the high style movie theater located at 500 Delaware, which is already listed on the National Register, other buildings in the District that reflect Art Deco styling include: the high school building at 600 Shawnee Street (Photograph #10), and the 1938 remodeled building at 501 Delaware Street (Photograph #22).

As the sobering realities of the Great Depression set in, the high style Art Deco building seemed extravagantly fussy. Designs inspired by the austere Moderne Movement that evolved out of the plain, cubist, European International Style began to appear in public architecture. As interpreted in America, the Moderne style of the 1930s featured cubic and cylindrical forms with a horizontal emphasis, smooth surfaces, curving shapes and a minimum of ornamentation.

Despite the decline in construction during the Great Depression years, the new architecture reflected changing national stylistic preferences. In particular, the state and federal relief programs played an important role in introducing to the country the simplified form of design and ornament that evolved from the streamlined Moderne style. As part of the employment and public work programs initiated during the Great Depression years, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) stimulated the spread of these modern architectural forms throughout the country. During this period, architects worked almost exclusively on government funded projects such as dams, bridges, parks, schools, stadiums, post offices, city halls, courthouses, and fire and police stations. The WPA program's use of simple and cost-efficient designs based on the new Moderne style spread the style throughout the country. The targeted funding for construction programs in the Midwest, the area hit hardest by hard times and drought, assured the use of the style in small towns and urban centers.

The emergence of the Modern Movement and International Style resulted from the new structural principles based on the use of reinforced concrete and steel-frame construction methods. Poured concrete, cast concrete ornament, and glass and steel became commonly used materials, replacing brick and stone. Art Deco brought Formica, black glass and marble, as well as bronze and terra-cotta into common usage in commercial and institutional buildings. The Moderne style's vocabulary introduced the use of large expanses of glass, glass brick, chrome and stainless steel. Poured concrete construction and cast concrete ornament are frequent in 1930s construction.[68] The c.1945 remodeled corner commercial block at 331 Delaware Street (Photograph #30) reflects Modern Movement styling.

A change occurred after 1938 when prospects of the United States entry into the escalating war in Europe prompted the government to begin reallocating resources from depression-era projects to preparation for combat.

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68 Rifkind, 218.

The American public's taste shifted from the austere modern designs to old building forms and historical styles that were familiar and, thus, reassuring.

SUMMARY

The buildings in the proposed District are significant as a group in that they represent a cross-section of commercial and institutional property types and architectural styles found in the late nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century in Midwest communities such as Leavenworth. A number are significant for their high style architecture and reflect the continuum of popular commercial and institutional architectural styles found in urban centers throughout America. The majority can be identified primarily by their plan and form as their designs use restrained stylistic references, such as patterned brickwork, restrained terra-cotta ornamentation and applied wood or pressed metal cornice and storefront treatments.

Of the 81[69] buildings that comprise the Leavenworth Downtown Historic District, 84 percent are two-part commercial block buildings with varying degrees of architectural styling and ornament. This commonality of form unifies the District, while their architectural styling reflects the evolution of the city's commercial and architectural history. As such, these buildings not only reflect the patterns of commercial development that became established by the mid-nineteenth century and remained dominant for another hundred years, they also represent the emergence and growth of strictly commercial buildings as a major component of community architecture beginning in the early nineteenth century and culminating, by the century's end, in the existence of entire precincts filled with commercial buildings that defined towns such as Leavenworth. As a result, the size and extent of Leavenworth's extant commercial buildings serve as an index of its economic achievement and Leavenworth's role in America's rise as a major economic power which was closely related to the settlement of much of its territories.

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69 This number includes contributing, non-contributing and buildings already listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the District boundaries.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property 40.0

Verbal Boundary Description: See Scale Map of District

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the Leavenworth Downtown Historic District encompass the city lots of those properties that represent the remaining significant concentration of historic commercial and institutional buildings that retain their architectural integrity. Beyond the district boundaries the incidence of vacant lots, new construction, and altered buildings increases significantly.

UTM References (continued):

5.	1/5	3/3/4/9/9/0	4/3/5/3/5/1/0
6.	1/5	3/3/4/5/6/0	4/3/5/3/4/4/0

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES	PARCEL NUMBER	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS
1. 416 Cherokee	077-35-33-16-11	David W. & Kathleen J. Boyer	416 Cherokee Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
2 600 Cherokee (216 S. 6th Street)	077-36-20-07-13	Storehouse Rentals, Inc.	P.O. Box 881 Lawrence, KS 66044
3. 604-606 Cherokee	077-36-20-07-12	Kevin C. & Patricia A. Lis	716 S 7th Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
4. 608-610 Cherokee	077-36-20-07-11	Merlva K. & Tracy Archer	749 Cherokee Leavenworth, KS 66048
5. 612 Cherokee	077-36-20-07-10	Christopher & Jaroon Meyer	612 Cherokee Leavenworth, KS 66048
6. 614 Cherokee	077-36-20-07-9	Elaine T. Morrison	614 Cherokee Leavenworth, KS 66048
7. 620 Cherokee	077-36-20-07-6	Charlotte L. & Gail V. Ellis	620 Cherokee Leavenworth, KS 66048
8. 630 Cherokee	077-36-20-07-4	Anthony A. Bielecki	P.O. Box 554 Leavenworth, KS 66048
9. 700 Cherokee	077-35-10-10-16	James P. Sr. & Clara Bagner	616 Marion Leavenworth, KS 66048
10. 702 Cherokee	077-35-10-10-16	James P. Sr. & Clara Bagner	616 Marion Leavenworth, KS 66048
11. 704 Cherokee	077-35-10-10-15	Kaaz, Julius Construction Co.	716 Cherokee Leavenworth, KS 66048
12. 325 Delaware	077-25-33-15-1	Jerry L. & Winifred J. Hubbard	18608 McCouth Road, Tonganoxie, KS 66086
13. 327 Delaware	077-25-33-15-2	Meriva K. and Tracy Archer	749 Cherokee Leavenworth, KS 66048
14. 330 Delaware	077-25-33-14-2	Sam McCaffree	201 N. Cherry Olatha, KS 66061
15. 331 Delaware	077-25-33-15-3	Sanata Maria Association	P.O. Box 321 Leavenworth, KS 66048
16. 400-402 Delaware	077-25-33-13-16	Joe F. Jenkins II	18701 Hemphill Road Tonganoxie, KS 66086
17 404 Delaware	077-25-33-13-15	Evelyn & Hershel E. Chapman	404 Delaware Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
18. 406 Delaware	077-25-33-13-14	Renee Adams	406 Delaware Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
19. 408 Delaware	077-25-33-13-13	William D. & Mary J. Choice	1139 Santa Fe Street Leavenworth, KS 66048

20.	409-413 Delaware	077-25-33-16-2	Ralph E., Jr. & Mary A. Dix	1508 S 4th Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
21.	410 Delaware	077-25-33-13-12	Robert K. & Barbara Spear	410 Delaware Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
22.	412 Delaware	077-25-33-13-11	Davis Funeral Chapel, Inc.	531 Shawnee Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
23.	414-418 Delaware	077-25-33-13-9 077-25-33-13-10	Yum Yum Tree, Inc.	414 Delaware Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
24.	415-417 Delaware	077-25-33-16-3	Davis Funeral Chapel, Inc.	531 Shawnee Leavenworth, KS 66048
25.	421-423 Delaware	077-25-33-16-6	Leavenworth Masonic Building Association	421 Delaware Leavenworth, KS 66048
26.	427 Delaware	077-25-33-16-6	Ronald R. Booth	1909 Grand Ave Leavenworth, KS 66048
27.	428 Delaware	077-25-33-23-7	Laura Linda Properties	428 Delaware Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
28.	430 Delaware	077-25-33-23-6	Laura Linda Properties	428 Delaware Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
29.	501-503 Delaware	077-36-20-06-1	David R. and Diana J. Hazels	229 Cherokee Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
30.	504-506 Delaware	077-25-33-12-13	Charles J. & Ruth I. Thompson	506 Delaware Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
31.	505-507 Delaware	077-36-20-06-1	David R. and Diana J. Hazels	229 Cherokee Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
32.	508 Delaware 510 Delaware	077-25-33-12-12 077-25-33-12-11	Reilly & Son Inc. Driver, Deresel; et. al. James W. & Theresa A. Wiggins	P.O. Box 9 Leavenworth, KS 66048 616 Broadway Leavenworth, KS 66048
33.	509 Delaware 511 Delaware	077-36-20-06-2 077-36-20-06-3	Alma L. & Diana C. Bahr James W. & Theresa A. Wiggins	26801 203rd Street Leavenworth, KS 66048 1013 N. 7th Leavenworth, KS 66048
34.	513 Delaware	077-36-20-06-4	~~Carolyn M. Camp~~ DAVID BASGHAR SCOTT KS	~~412 Holiday Drive~~ ~~Lansing, KS 66043~~
35.	512-514 Delaware	077-25-33-12-10	Thomas G. and Norine A. Lauhon	526 Hickory Trail Lansing, KS 66043
36.	515 Delaware	077-36-20-06-5	Karen R & William E. Kidder, Trust	Willow Drive Lansing, KS 66043
37.	516 Delaware	077-25-33-12-9	John P. & Sue Suwalsky	2716 Olde Creek Court

				Leavenworth, KS 66048
38.	518 Delaware	077-25-33-12-8	Boappler & Sons Rentals Inc.	1411 Cherokee Leavenworth, KS 66048
39.	521 Delaware	077-36-20-06-6	Daniel C. & Dinah J. Zeck	1924 Pine Ridge Road Leavenworth, KS 66048
40.	520-522 Delaware	077-25-33-12-6	Alliance Housing Corporation	P.O. Box 465 Leavenworth, KS 66048
41.	523 Delaware	077-36-20-06-7	Richard M. Thomas	523 Delaware Leavenworth, KS 66048
42.	527 Delaware	077-36-20-06-8	Development Inc.	300 Santa Fe Leavenworth, KS 66048
43.	528 Delaware	077-25-33-12-5	Connie Baxter	33014 187 Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
44.	529 Delaware	077-36-20-06-8	Development Inc.	300 Santa Fe Leavenworth, KS 66048
45.	601 Delaware	077-36-20-07-01	Citizens National Bank	P.O. Box 309 Greenleaf, KS 66943
46.	100 N. Fifth (5th & Shawnee	077-25-33-12-14 077-25-33-08-2	City of Leavenworth, Kansas	100 N. 5th Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
47.	100-108 S. Fifth Street (501-505 Shawnee)	077-25-33-12-1	David & Michale Greenamyre	300 Santa Fe Leavenworth, KS 66048
48.	105 S. Fifth	077-25-33-13-4	Chapman & Waters	8th & Shawnee Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
49.	111 S. Fifth	077-25-33-13-4	Chapman & Waters	8th & Shawnee Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
50.	213-223 S. Fifth Street	077-35-33-16-8	Jung Hyun & Sang OK Yum	414 Delaware Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
51	400 Shawnee	077-25-33-08-5	Falcon Resources, Inc.	229 Cherokee Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
52.	406 Shawnee	077-25-33-08-3	Paul E. & Debra D. Lamborn	25704 155th Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
53.	500 Shawnee	077-25-33-09-8	Julian & Jay H. Reichman	500 Shawnee Leavenworth, KS 66048
54.	502 Shawnee	077-25-33-09-7	Kevin & Patricia Lis	716 S. 7th Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
55.	507 Shawnee	077-25-33-12-2	Allan R. & Patricia Simpson	507 Shawnee Street Leavenworth, KS 66048
56.	510 Shawnee	077-35-33-09-5	Corbett Elmer Fowler	810 Village Street Leavenworth, KS 66048

57.	516-518 Shawnee	077-35-33-09-4	Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce	P.O. Box 44 Leavenworth, KS 66048
58.	525 Shawnee	077-25-33-12-3	Davis Funeral Chapel, Inc.	531 Shawnee Leavenworth, KS 66048
59.	531 Shawnee	077-25-33-12-4	Davis Funeral Chapel, Inc.	531 Shawnee Leavenworth, KS 66048
60.	600 Shawnee	077-25-33-10-4	Catholic Archdiocese	12615 Parallel Kansas City, KS 66109
61.	601 Shawnee	07-25-33-11-1	Larry D. and Sandra K. Wise	601 Shawnee Leavenworth, KS 66048
62.	603 Shawnee	07-25-33-11-2	Davis Funeral Chapel, Inc.	531 Shawnee Leavenworth, KS 66048
63.	605 Shawnee	077-25-33-11-3	Davis Funeral Chapel, Inc.	531 Shawnee Leavenworth, KS 66048
64.	607 Shawnee	077-25-33-11-3	Davis Funeral Chapel, Inc.	531 Shawnee Leavenworth, KS 66048
65.	609 Shawnee	077-25-33-11-3	Davis Funeral Chapel, Inc.	531 Shawnee Leavenworth, KS 66048

NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES				
66.	418-422 Cherokee	077-25-0-33-16-010-00	Chuck Haling	29296 187th Leavenworth, KS 66048
67.	424-426 Cherokee	077-25-0-33-16-009-00	David Massing	317 Delaware Leavenworth, KS 66048
68.	616 Cherokee	077-36-20-07-8	Elaine T. Morrison	614 Cherokee Leavenworth, KS 66048
69.	618 Cherokee	077-36-20-07-7	Leo R. Poff	507 Cherokee Leavenworth, KS 66048
70.	626-628 Cherokee	077-36-20-07-5	George H, Jr. & Mary Retier	709 Pennsylvania Leavenworth, KS 66048
71.	706 Cherokee	077-35-10-10-15	Kaaz, Julius Construction Co.	716 Cherokee Leavenworth, KS 66048
72.	401-407 Delaware	077-25-33-16-2	MidAmerica Bank & Trust Company	401 Delaware Leavenworth, KS 66048
73.	419 Delaware	077-25-33-16-3	Davis Funeral Chapel, Inc.	531 Shawnee Leavenworth, KS 66048
74.	420-426 Delaware	077-25-0-33-13-	Development, Inc.	300 Santa Fe

	008-00		Leavenworth, KS 66048
75. 524-526 Delaware	077-25-33-12-5	Ricky J. & Sylvette Walker	524 Delaware Leavenworth, KS 66048
76. 100 S. Fourth 419 Shawnee	077-25-33-13-3	Ethan & Betty B. Potter	P.O. Box 509 Leavenworth, KS 66048
77. 404 Shawnee	077-25-33-08-4	Gloria C Nash Trust	P.O. Box 449 Leavenworth, KS 66048
78 423 Shawnee	077-25-0-33-13-00-301	Frank W. & Virginia Wilson; Michael B. & Mary S. Wilson	P.O. Box 225 Leavenworth, KS 66048
79. 433 Shawnee	077-25-33-13-4	Chapman & Waters	8th & Shawnee Street Leavenworth, KS 66048

FIGURE 1: CITY OF LEAVENWORTH LOCATION MAP

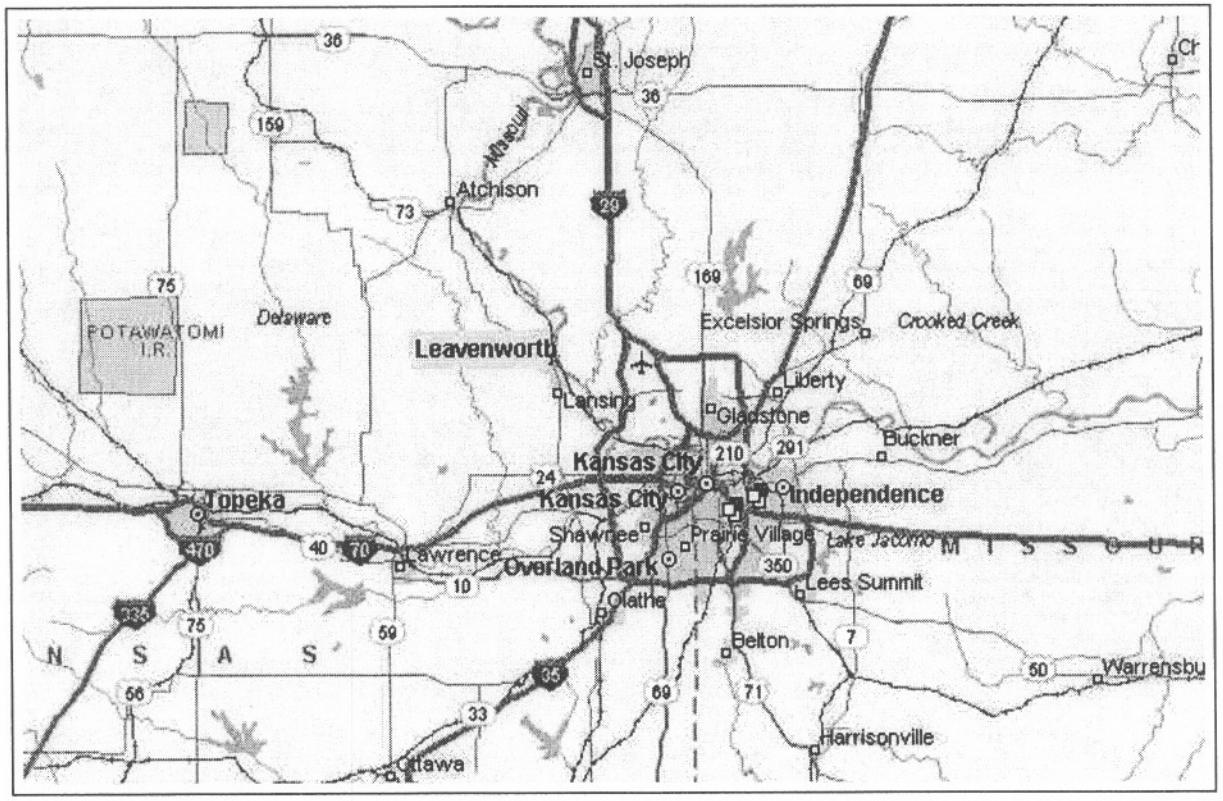

FIGURE 2: LEAVENWORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP

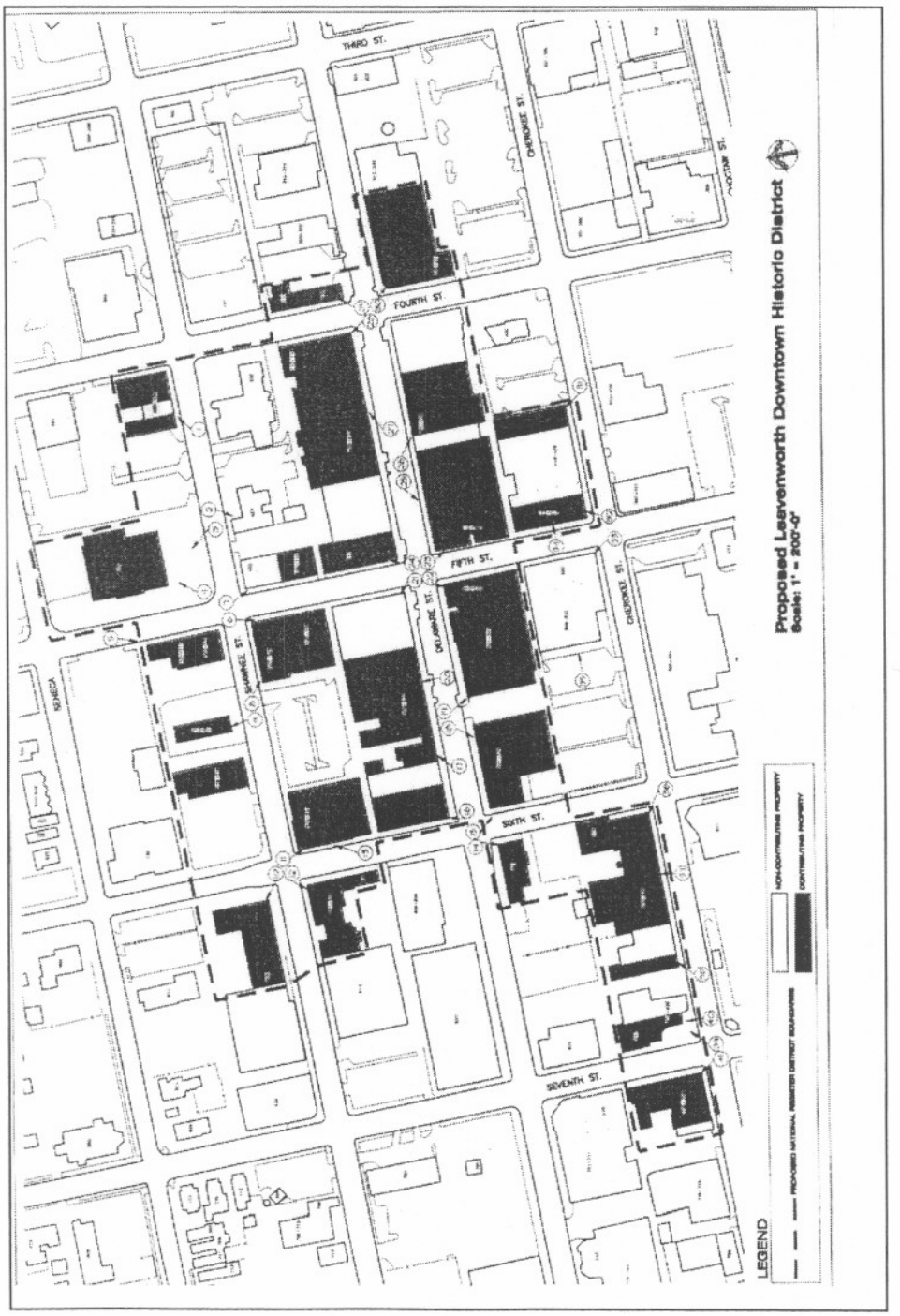

FIGURE 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

Photographer: Brad Finch, Kansas City, Missouri
Date of Photographs: Spring 2001
Location of Original Negative: City of Leavenworth, Leavenworth, Kansas

Photograph Number	Camera View	Street Address / Intersection
1	Northeast	406, 404, 400 Shawnee Street.
2	Southwest	423 Shawnee Street.
3	Northwest	100 Fifth Street. South side elevation.
4	Northeast	100 Fifth Street. South and West elevations.
5	Southwest	500 Shawnee Street on the Northwest corner of Fifth and Shawnee streets.
6	Southwest	100-108 South Fifth Street (501-505 Shawnee Street) and buildings to the South on Fifth Street.
7	Southeast	433 Shawnee Street and buildings to the South including 105 and 111 Fifth Street.
8	Southeast	507 Shawnee Street and 100-108 South Fifth Street (501-505 Shawnee Street).
9	Northwest	510 and 516-518 Shawnee Street.
10	Northwest	600 Shawnee Street on the Northwest corner of Sixth and Shawnee streets.
11	Southeast	531 Shawnee Street on the Southeast corner of Sixth and Shawnee streets and 525 Shawnee Street.
12	Southwest	601, 603, 605, 607 (recessed), and 609 Shawnee Street on the Southwest corner of Sixth and Shawnee streets.
13	Northeast	Looking Northeast to 531 Shawnee Street on the Southeast corner of Sixth and Shawnee streets.
14.	Southwest	601 Delaware Street on the Southwest corner of Sixth and Delaware streets.
15.	Southeast	529-521 Delaware Street on the Southeast corner of Sixth and Delaware streets and buildings to the East.
16.	Northeast	528 Delaware Street on the Northeast corner of Sixth and Delaware streets.
17.	Northeast	526-524, 522-520, 518 and 516 Delaware Street.
18.	Southwest	521, 523-525, 527 and 529 Delaware Street.
19.	Southeast	515, 513, 511-509, 507-505 and 503-501 Delaware Street.
20.	Northeast	514 Delaware Street and buildings to the East.
21.	Northwest	500 Delaware Street on the Northwest corner of Fifth and Delaware streets, and 504-506, 508-510, 514 to the West.
22.	Southwest	501-503, 505-507, 509-511, 513, 515 Delaware Street on the Southwest corner of Fifth and Delaware streets.
23.	Southeast	429 Delaware Street on the Southeast corner of Fifth and Delaware streets, including 427 and 425 Delaware to the East.
24.	Northeast	430 Delaware Street on the Northeast corner of Fifth and Delaware streets, including 428 and 426-420 Delaware Street to the East.
25.	Southwest	421-423, 427 and 429 Delaware Street.

26.	Southeast	417 and 415 Delaware Street and buildings to the East including 413-409 and 407-401 Delaware Street.
27.	Northeast	412, 410, 408, 406, 404, and 402-400 Delaware Street.
28.	Northwest	400-402, 404, 406, and 408 Delaware Street.
29.	Northeast	330 Delaware Street on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Delaware streets.
30.	Southeast	331, 327 and 325 Delaware Street.
31.	Northwest	416 and 418-422 Cherokee Street.
32.	Northeast	213-223 South Fifth Street including 429 Delaware Street's West elevation to the North and an infill building to the East at 424-426 Cherokee Street.
33.	Northwest	220 South Fifth Street.
34.	East	223, 221, 219 South Fifth Street.
35.	East	Parking lot and view of the East elevation of 220 South Fifth Street and 508-510 Cherokee Street in the foreground.
36.	Southwest	600, 604-606, 608-610 Cherokee Street.
37.	North	604-606 Cherokee Street.
38.	Northeast	620, 618, 616, 614, 612, and 610-608 Cherokee Street.
39.	Northeast	630 Cherokee Street on the Northeast corner of Seventh and Cherokee streets.
40.	North	630 Cherokee Street on the Northeast corner of Seventh and Cherokee streets and 628-626 Cherokee Street.
41.	Northwest	700, 702, 704 and 706 Cherokee Street.