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

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name N/A

other names/site number Houston Whiteside Historic District [preferred]

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by the BNSF railroad, Pershing, Ave. B & Ave. A, Plum & Elm Streets [n/a] not for publication

city or town Hutchinson [ ] vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Reno code 155 zip code 67501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ☐request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide X locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Richard D Pankratz DSHPO June 2, 2004
Signature of certifying official Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
175	126	buildings
		sites
2		structures
		objects
177	126	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1 (one)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwellings
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single & multiple dwellings
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

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

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

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

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

See continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

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

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

Property is:

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

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

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

[ ] **D** a cemetery.

[ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object,or structure.

[ ] **F** a commemorative property.

[ ] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Community development & planning
Architecture

Period of Significance
1880-1929

Significant Dates
N/A

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Kurfis; Unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 been requested.
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:
☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☒ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 61.56 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14S	595105	4212337	3	14S	595165	4211949
2	14S	595163	4212094	4	14S	594608	4211934

☒ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deon Wolfenbarger/Preservation Consultant

organization Three Gables Preservation date April 9, 2003

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

city or town Nederland state Colorado zip code 80466

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name see continuation sheets

street & number _____ telephone

city or town _____ state _____ zip code

SUMMARY

The Houston Whiteside Historic District is located within the city limits of Hutchinson, Reno County, Kansas. The district is roughly bounded by the railroad tracks on the north, Pershing Street on the east, East Avenue A and East Avenue B on the south, and by Plum and S. Elm on the west. The rectangular grid system of city streets is partly bisected on the north end of the district by the former Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad tracks, which traverses northwest/southeast. The district is on level land, and deciduous shade trees line the streets. The neighborhood includes three of the major east/west streets in the historic portion of Hutchinson, which are wider than those in other historic neighborhoods. There are 181 primary buildings within the boundaries of the historic district: 121 are contributing, and 60 are non-contributing. The majority of non-contributing buildings were constructed during the district's period of significance, but have non-original siding. Removal of the siding may alter these building's contributing status. There are an additional 120 outbuildings: 54 are contributing and 66 are non-contributing. These outbuildings are generally small, located on the alleys, and not visible from the public streets. There are also two contributing structures: two historic brick streets, one with wide grassed medians. There are a variety of housing styles, types, and sizes located within the district including representatives of the Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival styles. Additionally, there are residences distinguished more by their form than by any architectural style, such as the Foursquare and simple National Folk forms like the gable-front-&-wing. With the variety of housing styles and types constructed over a wide span of years, the district represents many changes in American architectural tastes. The district as a whole retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and to a lesser extent, materials.

ELABORATION

The Houston Whiteside Historic District is located east of the historic downtown commercial area of Hutchinson, and immediately south of the former Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad where it intersects Plum Street. The major east/west streets -- First Avenue, A Avenue, and Sherman -- lead directly into the commercial district to the west. Plum Street is a major north/south collector through the district, and serves as part of the western boundary. East Avenue A is also a major collector in the neighborhood. Most of the lots are oriented north/south, and are thus addressed and face onto the east/west streets. A few properties which were subdivided out of larger corner lots face onto the north/south streets of Plum, Ford, Cleveland, and Pershing. There are unpaved alleys behind all of these lots, with the exception of those houses which back up to the railroad tracks.

Most of the sidewalks are concrete, although the few areas of historic brick and slate sidewalks would be considered contributing to the historic character of the district. In addition, the East Avenue A from Plum to Pershing retains its historic brick paving and would be considered a contributing structure. Finally, the medians in East 1st Avenue A between Plum and Ford Street also contribute to the historic streetscape.

The lots in the 500 blocks of 1st Avenue, Sherman, and A Avenue tend to be larger, and correspondingly the houses are larger as well. These blocks are also well-maintained. Larger lots are also found on the corners of many streets. Smaller lots and houses are located near the former Sugar Mill/Nelson Manufacturing Supply Plant on East 1st Avenue. Most of the streets are lined with deciduous shade trees. The generally level topography affords a clear view of all of the houses in the district.

There are a variety of materials used on the residences, from original materials such as brick, stone, wood clapboard and shingles, to later applied asbestos, metal and vinyl siding. While the siding changes affect the contributing status of many of the buildings, the majority of those buildings with non-original siding still retain a high degree of original stylistic features and floor plans. Removal of the non-original siding would change the contributing status of a majority of the buildings which are listed in this nomination as "non-contributing."

The architectural styles and building forms vary greatly within the district, from the impressive Foursquare at 510 E. Avenue A, to the large Queen Anne residence at 528 E. Sherman. Known as the "Silk Stocking" district, the neighborhood retains several of the earliest mansions remaining in Hutchinson. Several of these high style late Victorian residences are found in the 400 block of East 1st Avenue A, including the rare Second Empire John Nelson House at 407 E. 1st, and the elaborate Queen Anne mansion at 429 E. 1st. The district is also noted for its impressive collection of early twentieth century houses. The 500 block of E. Sherman has several noteworthy houses, including the Houston Whiteside House at 504 E. Sherman. This house was significantly altered in 1915, from a late Victorian home to a Tudor Revival, complete with false-thatched roof. Across the street at 511 E. Sherman is a textbook example of a large Colonial Revival house. Also on this block is the large Shingle style McMillan-Kelly House at 512 E. Sherman. With Foursquare and Craftsman Bungalow houses also on the block, nearly forty years of American residential architecture can be found on one street. Although the level of maintenance varies throughout the entire district, the neighborhood appears to be enjoying a renaissance, with several homes undergoing rehabilitation in recent years.

Approximately 67% of the primary buildings within the district are contributing.[1] Virtually all of the non-contributing buildings were constructed during the district's period of significance, but have had alterations which have reduced their integrity of materials. Most of these are only siding alterations; the buildings otherwise retain a high degree of integrity of design. Removal of the non-original siding would likely change the status of most of these buildings to "contributing." A majority of garages are non-contributing. Many of these are new garages, while several small historic garages have been altered. However, the vast majority of garages are small and located on the alleys. They are not visible from public right-of-ways, and their non-contributing status does not detract from the historic sense of time and place in the proposed district.

The boundaries are determined by historic development, visual factors, and a decline in a significant concentration of intact historic buildings. The railroad tracks serve as a key visual boundary on the north; the other edges are determined by the architectural integrity of the adjoining buildings. Although the majority of the homes adjacent to the district are greater than fifty years in age (and many quite older), most of those located outside of the boundaries have undergone such significant changes that they could no longer be considered contributing to a potential district. In addition, the character of these buildings changes outside of the boundaries of the Houston Whiteside Historic District, from that of the large mansions of the former "Silk Stocking" neighborhood to smaller, working-class cottages.[2]

A full listing of the buildings in the Houston Whiteside Historic District follows, giving the address, building style/type/form, estimated date of construction, and contributing status.[3] Known alteration dates are included as well, although most buildings have undergone minor, undocumented alterations which do not affect integrity levels. A brief description of each contributing building follows the listing, which includes the style or building form listed in *italics*. The last line indicates a count and the contributing status of any outbuildings, such as garages.

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[1]Including the garages, approximately 58% of the buildings in the district are contributing.

[2]The proposed Houston Whiteside Historic District does contain a collection of working-class cottages on East 1st Avenue; however, those appear to have been constructed in conjunction with industries located in the district along the railroad.

[3]"Key contributing" indicates buildings which are potentially individually eligible for the National Register.

Kansas SHPO Policy on Artificial Siding

Non-original siding – vinyl, aluminum, asbestos
It has been the policy of the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) not to list buildings with non-original siding either individually on the National Register of Historic Places, on the Register of or as contributors to historic districts. There are cases where buildings with some siding have been listed on the State Register.

To be listed on the National Register of Historic Places or Register of Historic Kansas Places, a building must ordinarily be 50 years old and maintain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, as well as meet one of the four National Register criteria for eligibility. When determining a building's integrity, we often use the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, and other guidance from the National Park Service, to guide us. If a building has seen significant changes that are contrary to the *Standards*, it may lack the integrity necessary to be listed.

For twenty-five years, the National Park Service has provided guidance for treating historic buildings through its Preservation Briefs. Preservation Brief #8, "Aluminum and Vinyl Sidings on Historic Buildings," states that "To the degree that they conceal the original building fabric, substitute materials such as aluminum and vinyl sidings will always subtract from the basic integrity of historically and architecturally significant buildings (page 2)." In addition, the brief states that siding is not always a reversible treatment – that in many cases decorative trim, etc. is removed when siding is added (page 3).

Although our policy prevents artificially sided buildings from being listed on the National Register, it is difficult to ensure that siding will not be placed on them at a later date. Buildings listed on the Register of Historic Kansas Places, including all National Register-listed buildings, are protected by the state preservation statute, K. S. A. 75-2724. However, review of projects in accordance with the state law is initiated by the filing of a permit. Most communities do not require a permit for the installation of artificial siding.

When a property owner within a historic district files for funding through the tax credit program, our staff reviews the property in its current condition to determine whether or not it contributes to the district. In some instances, a property was designated a contributor at the time of the district's initial listing, then determined a non-contributor when reviewed for the tax credit program. If a building has non-original siding, our policy has been to require removal as part of the tax credit project. This is consistent with the National Park Service's policy for the federal rehabilitation tax credit program.

Non-original exterior material - stucco
In the past, the SHPO has treated stucco differently from other non-original siding. The application of stucco, common during the early twentieth century, was often part of an overall treatment to a building to convey a more popular style. For instance, contractors coated Victorian-era buildings with stucco, added steel casement windows and clay tile or pan tiles to create a Spanish Colonial Revival look during the 1910s and 1920s. Provided stucco treatment is part of a planned overall style change with quality materials, these buildings may be determined eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places, Register of Historic Kansas Places, or as contributors to districts.

Artificial materials as an original treatment
Although most occurrences of artificial siding were applied after original construction, some artificial materials like asbestos, aluminum, PermaStone and stucco, have been manufactured for over fifty years. It has been the policy of the SHPO not to list buildings with siding not original to their construction. However, it has been the policy of the SHPO to list properties whose artificial siding is original to their construction.

The SHPO has never evaluated for eligibility a building whose original exterior material was aluminum or vinyl siding. The SHPO has evaluated buildings whose original exterior material was asbestos, PermaStone or stucco.

EAST 1ST AVENUE

402 E. First Avenue, House. (c. 1890s) ***Key Contributing***
This large two-story *Queen Anne* house exhibits stylistic details typical of the *free classic* subtype, as described by Virginia and Lee McAlester in A Field Guide to American Houses.[4] It has the character-defining multiple gable-on-hip roofs, which feature widely overhanging enclosed eaves. The gable ends feature deep pediments and flat modillions beneath the eaves. Typical of Victorian designs to avoid a flat wall surface, the second story, southeast corner of the house is curved, and the east gable bay has chamfered corners beneath the second story. Windows vary in size and arrangement; those on the front elevation have pedimented lintels. The front-facing gable has Palladian windows on the second story, and a pedimented gable entry on the porch below. The front porch wraps around to the west, and has a circular corner on the southeast. The house exhibits a very high degree of architectural integrity.

403 E. First Avenue. (c. 1930) ***Contributing***
A one-and-a-half story *Colonial Revival* influenced house with original wood siding. A large front gable dormer features a longer east slope which extends below the roof eaves to align with a gable awning over the front entry. This awning is supported by triangular brackets and has a barrel vaulted ceiling. Windows are double-hung, with multi-panes over a single sash. The front door is also multi-paned. The east and west elevations also feature two shallow one-story bays with side gable roofs and end returns. There is an attached one-car, flat roofed garage on the east at the rear of the house.

407 E. First Avenue, Nelson, John House. (c. 1898) ***Key Contributing***
This elaborate two-story residence is a rare Hutchinson example of the *Second Empire* style. It features the distinguishing mansard roof over the main block, with mansard roof wings on the front, east and west elevations. There are numerous elongated brackets underneath the eaves, and the roof is further accented with elaborate dormers. A partial width one-story front porch with flat roof wraps around to the west elevation. The porch features grouped square columns, set on stone piers and supporting a block entablature. The porch foundation and balustrade is stone, while the frieze features stickwork. Stickwork also demarcates windows sill and lintel bands. Windows are tall, narrow and double-hung. They are grouped in threes on the front

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[4]Virginia & Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984) pp. 262-264.

wing, which has chamfered corners. There is a one-story, one car brick ***contributing*** garage with bellcast hip roof at the alley.

411 E. First Avenue, Bradley House. (c. 1896) ***Contributing***
This two-story *Foursquare* has clapboard siding and a hip roof. It has a full width, one-story, hip roof porch with round wood columns and square wood balusters. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, and are arranged singly except for the first story, front elevation window, which features a larger double-hung window flanked by tall, narrow double-hung. A dormer is centered on the front elevation.

413 E. First Avenue, McKittrick House. (c. 1910) ***Non-contributing***
A one-story *National Folk: pyramidal* house has a large gable-front dormer with paired windows, as well as a gablet on the front elevation. There is a full width, flat roof porch with large tapering round columns set on brick piers. Removal of the non-original siding would change the building's contributing status. There is a two car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage, built outside the district's period of significance, to the rear. It has a shallow pitched roof and overhanging eaves.

415-415 ½ E. First Avenue. (c. 1930s) ***Non-contributing***
This one-story house with *Colonial Revival* influences has wide aluminum siding; removal of the siding would change the building's contributing status. Although designed as a duplex, the facade is arranged asymmetrically. It features a gablet hip roof, with two wings at both ends of the front elevation extending forward, each featuring a hipped gable roof. Each of these wings contains an entry -- the eastern entry has a gabled awning over the front door, while the roof plane of the western wing extends to the west to form a covered entry porch. There is a two car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage with vertical siding at the alley, built outside the district's period of significance.

417 E. First Avenue, Chubbock House. (c. 1900) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story hip roof *Foursquare* house has aluminum siding; removal of the siding would change the building's contributing status. There is a full width, one-story, hip roof porch on the front elevation with tapering round wood columns and simple square wood balusters. There is a one-story bay window on the west with hip roof, a centered hip roof dormer on the front, and a rear ***contributing*** garage. It has a gable-front roof, shiplap siding, and sliding garage doors; it is in poor condition.

423 E. First Avenue, Price caretaker's house. (c. 1888) ***Contributing***
This simple *National Folk: I-house* originally served as the residence for the caretaker of the Price House, adjoining on the east. This brick structure was covered with stucco during the district's period of significance, and has become significant in its own right. The windows are double-hung, and those on the side elevations retain their radiating arched brick voussoirs. There is a gable awning over the centered front entry (not historic), and a one-story porch set within a rear west ell formed by a rear addition (historic).

428 E. First Avenue, House. (c. 1890s) ***Key Contributing***
This two-story *Queen Anne* residence has the character-defining multiple rooflines, featuring a hip roof with multiple cross gables. The gable ends have large arched decorative vergeboards. Windows are tall, narrow, 1/1. A round bay window on the southeast corner of the house has a circular roof. On the western end of the front elevation, the roof eave extends to form the porch roof, which has round columns set on stone piers. There is a small triangular dormer on this roof plane as well. The house has original clapboard siding and exhibits a very high degree of architectural integrity.

429 E. First Avenue, Price House. (c. 1888) ***Key Contributing***
This elaborate two-and-a-half story *Queen Anne* residence was said to be the "fanciest house in town" when it was built. It features a three-story corner tower with pyramidal roof set at an angle on the northeast corner of the house. The tower has shed roof extensions on the second story, and a gabled awning over a small raised porch on the first story. The main portion of the house has a hip roof, with a front gable wing extending on the western end of the north elevation. This features a lower front gable pedimented entry porch which wraps around to the tower. As is typical of Queen Anne residences, there are many architectural features utilized to avoid a flat, monotonous surface, including numerous bays, varied surface textures, varied windows, etc. There is a iron fence along the 1st Avenue and Plum Street sides. A one-story, L-shaped ***non-contributing*** bowling alley (built after 1967) with gable roof and exposed rafter tails is at the rear of the property.

500 block of E. First Avenue, Major W.L. Brown Park. (c. 1905) ***Contributing structure***
This block consists of brick streets with two wide grassed medians, containing recently planted deciduous shade trees. At approximately 514 E. First, there is a turning radius, with the medians changing in width at this point (approximately 50' to the east, and 20' to the west).

502 E. First Avenue, Broadmoor Apartments. (c. 1907; altered c. 1927) ***Contributing***
Formerly a single-family residence, this stucco building was significantly altered during the district's period of significance into an apartment building. The rectangular plan building has a low pitched hip roof with overhanging, enclosed eaves. Recessed beneath the roof on the west is a three-bay, two-story front porch, while the easternmost bay on the front elevation extends to the roof's eaves. The porch has column supports on the second story, and columns on brick piers on the first story. The windows are paired or single, and the large entry door has multi-panes. There is a ***non-contributing*** multi-family dwelling unit to the rear.

510 E. First Avenue. (c. 1900; altered c. 1930s) ***Contributing***
Formerly a residence, this stucco building was significantly altered during the district's period of significance into an apartment building. This irregular plan building has a combination of flat and mansard roofs. The entry is approximately centered in the asymmetrical building, and features a hip roof awning supported by brackets over the entry door with sidelights. A patio with stucco balustrade extends from the raised front stoop across the eastern half of the front elevation. There is an additional entrance on the east. The windows on the front elevation vary in size and configuration, and are single, paired, or in groups of three. Most are either multi-paned fixed, or are 6/1 or 8/1 double-hung. There are ***three non-contributing*** accessory dwelling units to the rear.

507 E. First Avenue, Redhead House. (1880)[5] ***Key Contributing***
This one-and-a-half story *Queen Anne* house has multiple gable roofs, with a main entry and porch on the west (non-street facing) elevation. This porch is one-story with a flat roof, and extends the full width. The north-facing gable end features decorative vergeboards, and has a flat roof, three sided bay window with paired brackets under the extended eaves. There are panels beneath the tall, narrow, 2/2 double-hung windows on the bay. A one-story addition to the west has chamfered corners and a mansard roof; this roof also features paired brackets. The windows here have decorative wood surrounds with pedimented lintels. There is a two car, side gable ***non-contributing*** garage, built outside the district's period of significance, at the rear. Access is from Lane Street, and is under the garage's eaves.

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[5]Abstract information contradicts the historic resources inventory form, which lists a construction date of c. 1903.

514 E. First Avenue, Moore House. (c. 1900) ***Contributing***
This one-and-a-half story *Queen Anne* house with clapboard siding has steeply pitched, cross-gable roofs, and decorative vergeboards at the gable ends. The front gable also features a Palladian arrangement of attic windows. There is a full width, hip roof porch which wraps around half of the east elevation. The porch features a pedimented entry at the western end, and has paired classical columns set on piers. Windows are tall, narrow, and 1/1. There is a ***non-contributing*** one-story, two-car garage to the rear, with a gable-front roof and extension to the west.

515 E. First Avenue, Richards House. (c. 1908) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story *Foursquare* house has a pyramidal hip roof with very wide, enclosed overhanging eaves. The front porch has been enclosed since the 1980s; removal of the enclosure would change the contributing status of the house. There are hip roof dormers on the front and east elevation, and an attached carport to the west. Windows are double-hung, and have multiple panes over a single sash. There is a three car ***non-contributing*** concrete block garage with a flat roof.

517 E. First Avenue, Pegues House. (c. 1900) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story *Foursquare* house has a pyramidal hip roof with front hip roof dormer. It has asbestos siding; removal of the siding would change the building's contributing status. There is full width, one-story, hip roof porch with round classical columns. A one-story, flat roof addition on the west has tall wood stairs leading to a deck. There is a one-and-a-half story, gable-front ***contributing*** outbuilding at the alley in deteriorated condition. It has a non-historic, shed roof addition with wide siding on the east.

518 E. First Avenue, Hill House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This two story *National Folk: side gable* house has elements of the *Craftsman* style, with its wide wood shingle sheathing, exposed rafter tails, and wide, square shingled porch columns. The windows are also typical *Craftsman,* with vertical 4/1 sashes. The 3/4 width front porch has a gable-front roof.

521 E. First Avenue, Nussbaum House. (c. 1902) ***Non-contributing***
This two-and-a-half story residence illustrates the transitional period between the *Queen Anne: free classic* subtype and the *Colonial Revival* styles. This house has multiple gable roofs, with a large front-facing gable, featuring a slightly projecting lower gable, both having pedimented cornices at the gable ends. The expansive, flat roof porch wraps around to the west elevation and

features paired square wood columns with simple block spandrels, set on piers. Removal of the asbestos siding would change the contributing status of this building. There is a four car, concrete block ***non-contributing*** garage at the alley with shallow gable roof, and an attached porte cochere on the west.

522 E. First Avenue. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This one-and-a-half story *Queen Anne* house with narrow clapboard siding features multiple cross gable roofs with overhanging eaves. The front gable wing has two tall, narrow, 1/1 windows on both floors. There is a one-story hip roof porch within the eastern ell with non-original wrought iron supports; a gable wall dormer is above the porch. Another porch with flat roof is on the west elevation. There is a one car, one-story ***non-contributing*** garage to the rear with shallow-pitched front gable roof.

524 E. First Avenue, Talmadge House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
A two-story clapboard house with design elements transitioning from the late *Victorian* era and the *Colonial Revival* styles. The house has cross gable roofs, with the front gable having a decorative vergeboard. Formerly featuring a full width porch, there is currently a pedimented entry with gable end returns remaining on the eastern end of the front elevation. The porch columns have been replaced with wrought iron. Windows are tall, narrow, and double-hung.

526 E. First Avenue, Payne House. (c. 1900) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story *National Folk: gable-front-&-wing* house has non-original siding; removal of the siding would alter the building's contributing status. There is a full width, one-story flat roof porch with square tapering wood columns on brick piers. Windows are tall, narrow, 1/1 double-hung.

527 E. First Avenue, Vincent House. (c. 1892) ***Non-contributing***
This large, two-and-a-half story *Queen Anne: free classic* style house has the character-defining roof forms: a steeply pitched hip roof with multiple lower gables. The house features an extensive one-story front porch which curves and wraps around both the east and west elevations. There is a centered pedimented porch entry with scroll work in the pediment. The round classical columns are set on stone piers. There is a three-sided bay window on the second story, front elevation, and the overhanging pediment on the front-facing gable features stickwork. A small triangular dormer is also on the front elevation. The house has non-original siding; removal of this would alter the building's contributing status. A one car, gable-front

contributing garage is to the rear, with access from High Street. The garage has shiplap siding, exposed rafter tails, and a non-original garage door.

528-A E. First Avenue, Downey House. (c. 1920) ***Contributing***
This two-story stucco *Foursquare* house has a front gable roof, with widely overhanging eaves, flat brackets in the gable ends, and exposed rafter tails. There is a gable-front porch, also with overhanging eaves and rafter tails. The porch has massive square stucco columns and a solid stucco balustrade. Windows are double-hung, and are single or in groups of three on the second story, south and east elevations.

530 E. First Avenue, house. (c. 1904) ***Contributing***
A one-story *cross-plan* house with clapboard siding and steeply pitched gable roofs. The gable ends are pedimented and have wood shingles. There is a hip roof porch with round classical columns, which wraps around to the west elevation. There is a one car, one-story ***contributing*** to the rear with gable-front roof.

532 E. First Avenue. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This one-story *Queen Anne* cottage with shiplap siding features the character-defining gable-on-hip roofs, with the gable-front wing having gable end returns, shingled pediment, and a 1/1 attic window. This is a hip roof, wrap-around porch with simple square wood columns.

534-36 E. First Avenue, Haines House. (c. 1890s)[6] ***Contributing***
A one-story *Queen Anne* cottage with multiple gable roofs on a hip roof. The gable-front wing has end returns and wood shingles in the apex. There is a shed roof porch in the western ell. Stick detailing provides accents in the clapboard siding. There is a one-story, two-car ***contributing*** garage with clapboard siding to the rear.

539 E. First Avenue. (c. 1930's) ***Non-contributing***
A simple one-story hipped gable-front *bungalow* with a lower hipped gable-front porch. The porch columns are square wood, set on piers; the balusters are simple square wood. Removal of the vinyl siding may change the building's contributing status. A one-car ***contributing*** garage with gable roof and entry from High Street has brick, wood, and shingle siding.

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[6]The multiple roofs and stylistic details indicate an earlier construction date than that recorded on the inventory form.

541 E. First Avenue. (c. 1908) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story *Foursquare* has a hip roof with overhanging enclosed eaves, and a centered hip roof dormer. The 3/4 width, one-story, hip roof porch has tapering square wood columns. Removal of the vinyl siding would change this building's contributing status.

543 E. First Avenue. (c. 1909) ***Contributing***
A one-and-a-half story *National Folk: gable-front* house featuring *Colonial Revival* stylistic details, such as the gable end returns. There are large cross gable dormers with shingle siding on both side elevations, which correspond to projecting bays. The porch, originally recessed beneath the main roof, was enclosed during the period of significance, but still retains original balustrade, clapboarded porch supports, and siding. There is a one car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage with shallow pitch and asbestos siding.

545 E. First Avenue, Smith-Mayes House. (c. 1909) ***Contributing***
This two-story *Foursquare* house has a bellcast hip roof with centered hip roof dormer. The 3/4 width, one-story, hip roof porch has tapering wood classical columns, although the porch balustrade is not original. The house retains its original clapboard siding. Windows are single or paired, 1/1, double-hung.

546 E. First Avenue. (c. 1905) ***Non-contributing***
A one-story *National Folk: gable-front-&-wing* house with non-original wide siding; removal of the siding would alter this building's contributing status. There is a flat roof porch set within the western ell, with simple slender columns. Windows are 1/1, double-hung.

547 E. First Avenue, Schlaudt House. (c. 1908) ***Non-contributing***
This one-and-a-half story *Queen Anne* cottage has vinyl siding; removal of the siding would alter this building's contributing status. The house features a gable-on-gablet hip roof. The front-facing gable has end returns and paired tall, narrow windows. A 3/4 width front porch with hip roof has slender round columns. There is a small one car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage, built outside the district's period of significance, at the alley.

548 E. First Avenue. (c. 1890s)[7] ***Contributing***
Originally a cross-plan house with hip roofs, this one-story clapboard building still retains paired brackets beneath the overhanging eaves. There are porches set within the two ells, east and west, with non-original metal supports. The windows are tall, narrow, with simple wood surrounds.

550 E. First Avenue, Dunkin House. (c. 1951) ***Non-contributing***
A one-story *National Folk: massed plan, side gable* house with asbestos siding and multi-paned, double-hung windows. A shed roof awning with simple square columns shields the front entry. There is a one car, one-story, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage to the rear.

551 E First Avenue. (1903) ***Non-contributing***
This one-and-a-half story *National Folk: gable-front-&-wing* house has lost much detailing with the application of wide aluminum siding; removal of the siding may reveal a contributing building. It is currently lacking a front porch, although the entry door still remains within the ell. The windows are tall, narrow, double-hung. There is a one car, gable-front ***contributing*** garage in deteriorated condition to the rear of the house, with access from Ford Street.

600 E. First Avenue, Kansas Sugar Refining Company Mill - Nelson Brothers Manufacturing and Supply Company Warehouse Building. (1882) ***Key contributing***
An early limestone example of a *warehouse/light manufacturing facilities* property type, as defined in the multiple property submission "Commercial and Industrial Resources of Hutchinson." This building has a four-story central block, with flat roof and simple parapet. This section has a centered double door flanked by a single window; all other floors have three windows. This central block is flanked on both the east and west with two-story wings, also with flat roofs and simple parapets. These wings have a single window on the first floor, and two windows on the second. All fenestration openings have shallow segmental arched lintels. There is a massive square chimney, with a two-story stone base and a two-story brick upper section on the west end. ***The stone sugar mill building was listed on the National Register on 01/03/1985.*** Also on the property is a one-story ***contributing*** brick warehouse building (c. 1905-1915), with gablet hip roof and a garage door on the south elevation. It is also an example of a *warehouse/light manufacturing facilities* property type building.

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[7]Plan and stylistic details indicate an earlier construction date than recorded on the inventory form.

601 E. First Avenue, Schmied House. (c. 1905) ***Non-contributing***
This one-story *National folk: pyramidal/bungalow* house has wide aluminum siding and a closed-in front porch. Removal of the siding and enclosure may alter this building's contributing status. There is a gable-front dormer, and the flat roof porch was originally partly recessed beneath the dormer. There are also gable dormers on each side elevation. There is a ***non-contributing*** two car garage, built outside the district's period of significance, at the rear. The garage has a two-story addition on the north end, and automobile access is from Ford Street.

605 E. First Avenue, house. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
A one-story *National folk: pyramidal* house with asbestos siding; removal of the siding would alter this building's contributing status. There is a 3/4 width front porch with flat roof. The porch supports are tapering square wood and set on wood piers; they support a plain entablature with overhanging cornice. There is a carport attached to the rear of the house, and a one-story, one car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage, built outside the district's period of significance, at the alley.

607 E. First Avenue. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
Similar to 413 E. First Avenue, this *Queen Anne* cottage with clapboard siding features a gablet hip roof with a front gable wall dormer featuring a diamond-shaped attic window. There is a 3/4 width, one-story hip roof porch, with slender square wood columns. A ***non-contributing*** garage, with gable-front roof, exposed rafters, and asbestos siding is at the alley.

611-613 E. First Avenue. (c. 1913) ***Contributing***
Constructed as a duplex, this two-story *Foursquare* with pyramidal hip roof has original clapboard siding on the front elevation. There is a full width, one-story hip roof porch with square wood columns. Dual entry doors are centered on the front elevation; windows are double-hung, 1/1.

612 E. First Avenue, Nelson Brothers Manufacturing and Supply Company Building. (1905) ***Contributing***
An example of a brick *warehouse/light manufacturing facilities* property type, as defined in the multiple property submission "Commercial and Industrial Resources of Hutchinson," this building has two wings extending to the east forming a U-shaped plan. The western portion of the building has two sections: the southern end has a flat parapet roof with corbeled cornice, and 2/2 windows. The northern end has metal gable roof, with tall, narrow windows. The south entry has a central recessed roof, flanked on each side by paired 2/2 fixed windows. The east

wings have gable roofs, stucco walls, and high multi-paned fixed windows. There are large garage doors at both eastern elevations. Although the construction dates of the additions are unknown, all were built before 1915.

617 E. First Avenue. (c. 1905) ***Non-contributing***
A one-story *Queen Anne* cottage with clapboard siding, featuring a gablet hip roof on the main, rear portion, with a gable-front wing. Alterations which reduce its integrity include an enclosed porch on the east ell, an attached carport on the east, and replacement windows on the gable-front wing. The gable-front retains its shingle siding.

621 E. First Avenue, Hurty House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This one-story *Queen Anne* cottage with narrow clapboard siding has a similar plan as 617 E. 1st; it features a hip roof on the main rear portion, with a gable-front wing. The gable-front end is pedimented, with a fixed sash window featuring an arched wood surround in the attic level. There is a shed wood porch in the eastern ell.

629 E. First Avenue. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
A simple one-story *National Folk: pyramidal* house with a one-story rear addition. There is a 3/4 width porch with shallow pitched hip roof and spindlework columns. The entry door is centered. There is a small shed in poor condition with board & batten siding to the rear.

635 E. First Avenue. (c 1903) ***Contributing***
This one-and-a-half story *National Folk: gable-front* house has asbestos siding and a non-original front porch. Rehabilitation of this building may change its contributing status. The current porch is one-bay, with a shed roof supported by wrought iron columns. The entry door is centered, and there are two symmetrically placed 1/1 windows on the upper story. There is a one-story, hip roof rear addition.

637 E. First Avenue, Schall-Hershberger House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
A one-story *National Folk: pyramidal/bungalow* house with narrow wood clapboard siding. The hip roof has enclosed, overhanging eaves, and extends on the front to form a full width porch. The porch columns are tapering square wood, and support a simple entablature. There are three hip roof dormers, all with widely overhanging eaves. The front window is double-hung, with multi-panes over a single sash, and the entry door has sidelights. There is a two car, one-story ***contributing*** garage to the rear with low-pitched hip roof and clapboard siding.

701 E. First Avenue, Hurth House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This one-story *National Folk: pyramidal* house has wide aluminum siding and an enclosed front porch. Rehabilitation of this building may alter its contributing status. A shed roof addition is on the east. There is a two car ***contributing*** garage, with hip roof and exposed rafters, to the rear.

702 E. First Avenue, Wray House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This one-story *National Folk: pyramidal* house has a gablet end, as well as a front triangular gable dormer with a 1/1 attic window. The shallow hip roof front porch is integrated beneath the eaves of the main house, and has slender square wood columns.

706 E. First Avenue, Jurgens House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
A one-story *National Folk: pyramidal* clapboard house with a gable-front dormer featuring wood shingles and a diamond-shaped attic vent. A full width porch with shallow hip roof has non-original wrought iron supports.

709 E. First Avenue, house. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This two-story *Foursquare* with hip roof and clapboard siding has a front gable dormer with end returns. The dormer also features fish scale shingles in the apex, and louvered attic windows. The one-story, full width front porch has a hip roof supported by chamfered wood columns. The second story windows on the front elevation have flat pediments, while the first story windows feature a large central window with stained glass, flanked by tall, narrow 1/1 windows. There is a one-story, one car, gable-front ***contributing*** garage with clapboard siding to the rear. It has a shed roof addition on the south.

710 E. First Avenue, Barnes House. (c. 1912) ***Contributing***
This one-story *National Folk: pyramidal* clapboard house has a full width front porch, with shallow hip roof integrated beneath the eaves of the main house . The porch has tapering round classical wood columns, and a hip roof dormer on the front elevation with paired windows.

714 E. First Avenue, Harney House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This one-story *Queen Anne* cottage with clapboard siding features a gablet hip roof with gable-front wing. The gable-front portion has end returns, fish scale shingles, and a diamond-shaped attic vent in the apex. A one-story porch with shallow hip roof is set within the eastern ell; it has slender square wood columns.

715 E. First Avenue, Schwede House. (c. 1905) ***Non-contributing***
Similar to others in the 600 block of E. 1st Avenue, this *Queen Anne* cottage features a gablet hip roof over the main rear portion, and an extending gable-front wing. This wing features chamfered corner walls, gable end returns, and decorative vergeboards. According to the Sanborn maps, all of these cottages originally had a full width, wrap-around porch. This building retains a partial width, hip roof porch on the eastern ell, with round tapering wood columns. There is a shed roof addition to the west. Removal of the vinyl siding would alter this buildings contributing status. There is a one-story, gable-front ***contributing*** garage to the rear with clapboard siding and folding garage doors.

716 E. First Avenue, house. (c. 1912) ***Contributing***
This one-story *National Folk: pyramidal bungalow* with clapboard siding features a recessed full width front porch with corbeled brick columns supported a wide entablature. The roof eaves are enclosed, and widely overhanging. There is a hip roof front dormer with three 1/1 windows. There is a one-story, gable-front ***contributing*** garage with clapboard siding at the rear.

717 E. First Avenue, Parks House. (c. 1920) ***Contributing***
A one-story clapboard *Craftsman Bungalow* with a gable-front roof having exposed rafter tails and a triangular knee bracket at the apex. There is a lower gable-front porch roof, also with exposed rafter tails, and stucco finish at the pediment. The porch columns are massive, square tapering stucco, with stucco balustrade. There is a one car, one-story, gable-front ***contributing*** garage to the rear.

718 E. First Avenue, House. (c. 1920) ***Contributing***
A one-story stucco *National Folk: gable-front bungalow* which is a mirror image of the building on the east. It features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and triangular knee brackets at the gable end. The porch also has a gable-front roof, which is slightly offset from the main ridge and is 3/4 width. It has large square stucco columns and a stucco balustrade.

719 E. First Avenue, Downey House. (c. 1913) ***Contributing***
This one-story *National Folk: pyramidal* house with clapboard siding features a steeply pitched roof with enclosed eaves. There is a large triangular dormer on the front, with diamond-shaped attic vent. The nearly full width front porch is partly recessed beneath the overhanging eaves, and has a flat roof supported by square tapering wood columns set on cast-stone concrete piers. There is a one-story, shed roof addition on the rear.

720 E. First Avenue. (c. 1920) ***Contributing***
A one-story stucco *National Folk: gable-front bungalow* which is a mirror image of the building on the west. It features overhanging eaves, with exposed rafter tails and triangular knee brackets at the gable end. The porch also has a gable-front roof, which is slightly offset from the main ridge and is 3/4 width. It has large square stucco columns and a stucco balustrade.

721 E. First Avenue, Davis House. (c. 1905) ***Non-contributing***
This one-story *Queen Anne* cottage has asbestos siding and a non-original front porch; rehabilitation may change its contributing status. The house features gables-on-hip roofs, with pedimented gable ends. A shed roof porch is set within the eastern ell, and has a solid wood balustrade and lattice-work frieze.

722 E. First Avenue. (c. 1920) ***Contributing***
A one-story stucco *National Folk: gable-front bungalow* which features overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and triangular knee brackets at the gable end. The porch is recessed beneath the main roof, and has large square stucco columns and a stucco balustrade.

723 E. First Avenue, Totten House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This one-story *National Folk: pyramidal* house features a steeply pitched hip roof with enclosed, overhanging eaves. These eaves are interrupted on the front elevation by a triangular gable dormer with pent eaves, and a hip roof front porch integrated beneath the main roof eaves. The porch has a simple entablature supported by square wood columns. There are two entry doors on the main facade.

724 E. First Avenue, Wickendoll House. (c. 1912) ***Non-contributing***
A one-story, *National Folk: pyramidal /bungalow* with enclosed front porch having wide non-original siding and multiple 1/1 windows. Rehabilitation of the front porch and removal of the siding may alter this building's contributing status. The hip roof has wide, overhanging eaves, and a hip roof front dormer with paired windows.

726 E. First Avenue, Garton House. (c. 1916) ***Contributing***
This one-story *National Folk: pyramidal/bungalow* house with clapboard siding has a hip roof with open eaves showing exposed rafter tails. There is a hip roof front dormer, also with exposed rafter tails. The porch columns are simple square wood, and support a clapboarded entablature. To the east of this building is a non-contributing industrial building, marking the eastern boundary of the district.

EAST SHERMAN AVENUE

East Sherman Avenue is lined with deciduous street trees. Brick sidewalks remain in some areas, and there is a large grassed median between the sidewalks and the streets. Many homes retain hitching posts at the street curb. The 500 block contains a number of high-style residences, with the lots in this block varying in size.

501 E. Sherman, house. (c. 1913) ***Non-contributing***
This two-and-a-half story, *National folk: front gable* wood frame house, although clad in aluminum siding, retains its large wrap-around porch with tapered classical wood columns. There are also classically-inspired gable end returns on the front elevation, and a gable dormer on each side. A low retaining wall defines the front edge of the slightly elevated front lawn. Removal of the siding would alter the building's contributing status. There is a one-and-a-half story, one car ***contributing*** garage at the alley with gable-front roof.

502 E. Sherman, Morton House. (1902) ***Contributing***
Constructed from plans from the Ladies Home Journal, this two-story house features *Colonial Revival* design elements, found in its slender paired classical porch columns. The house features a steeply pitched, side gable roof which extends in the front to cover a half-wide porch. There is additionally a small hip roof dormer, and a two-story hip roof front-projecting bay. The siding width is differentiated between the two stories. A low stone retaining wall defines the front edge of the slightly elevated front lawn. The house is designated as a local landmark.

504 E. Sherman, Houston Whiteside house. (1886; significantly altered 1915) ***Key Contributing***
This two-story stucco residence has a cross-gable roof, with the front gable having shed roof extensions. The *Tudor Revival* influence can be seen the grouped, multi-paned windows; the steeply pitched, multiple roof forms; and the shingle roofs wrapped to give a "thatched" appearance. There is a large, flat roof dormer on the east elevation also features a band of grouped windows. The windows are multi-paned, and several are casement. The building is set on a large lot, with an extensive yard on the east side. A low stone retaining wall with iron fence defines the front edge of the lawn. There is a one-and-a-half story shiplap ***contributing*** wood barn on the northeast corner of the lot. The barn has a gable roof, and a two garage entry doors on the east (one historic).

507 E. Sherman, house. (c. 1915) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story, wood frame *foursquare* has *Classical Revival* influences in its full width porch with pedimented entry and classical columns. There is also a centered gable dormer with end returns. The front entry door and first story windows have transoms. The porch also features a stone base which wraps around the house as a terrace. Although clad in aluminum siding, the house otherwise retains a good degree of integrity; removal of the siding would alter the building's contributing status. The raised front lawn has a low concrete retaining wall. There is a two car ***contributing*** garage with hip roof at the alley.

511 E. Sherman, Setney House. (c. 1900) ***Key Contributing***
This large, two-story wood clapboard *Classical Revival* house features an impressive porch set off by a projecting central bay, topped with a gable pediment with a radiating-paned oval window. The flat roof entry portico has square columns; above this on the second story is a Palladian-inspired door arrangement, with an arched transom above and multi-paned sidelights. The main entry on the first level also has multi-paned sidelights and transoms, although these are flat. The hip roof features two eyebrow dormers on the front elevation. There is a two-story addition on the east. The slightly elevated front lawn has a low concrete retaining wall. The house is designated as a local landmark. There is a two-story ***contributing*** accessory building at the alley with shallow-pitched hip roof. It has a garage entry on the first floor, and 6/6 double-hung windows on the second story.

512 E. Sherman, McMillan-Kelly House. (1905) ***Key Contributing***
This rambling wood frame, two-and-a-half story house is representative of *Shingle* style houses, with its wood shingled wall cladding, asymmetrical facade with irregular, steeply pitched roof lines, intersecting cross gables, multi-level eaves, and extensive porch with rusticated stone. The massive Romanesque arch on the porch entrance is also a typical Shingle-style feature, as is the front gable dormer. The porch has a castellated balustrade on the second story. Incorporated into the stonework on the front elevation is a massive exterior chimney. Also typical is the strip of three or more windows, found on the second story. The house sits on a large lot, with a rear ***contributing*** one-story carriage house, with hip roof and elements reflective of the main house's architecture.

513 E. Sherman, Hettinger, Franklin House. (1902) ***Non-contributing***
Bridging the *Queen Anne: free classic* sub-type and the *Colonial Revival* sub-type: *hipped roof with full-width porch*, as defined by McAlester, this two-and-a-half story house features a front

gable bay with a combination hip and side gable roof.[8] The full width, hip roof front porch is supported by round classical columns, and wraps around the front projecting bay. A portion of the western porch is enclosed. Windows are paired and single 1/1, double-hung. There are double entry doors with transom above. The narrow vinyl siding does not significantly detract from the building; removal would change the building's contributing status. There is a low concrete wall in the front yard, and a one-story ***non-contributing*** outbuilding to the rear. The original one car, gable-front building remains (with some siding replaced), and a shed roof has been built over the east gable plane, extending the building to the east.

521 E. Sherman, Penney House. (1903) ***Contributing***
A more elaborate variant of the *Colonial Revival* sub-type found at 513 E. Sherman on the west, this two-and-a-half story house features a gable front bay with Palladian-style ornament at the attic level, full-width wrap front porch with off-set pedimented entry and classical round porch columns. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, and there are double entry doors. There is a low concrete wall at the front lawn edge. The house is designated as a local landmark. There is a one car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage, built outside the district's period of significance, at the rear with attached carport.

525 E. Sherman. (c. 1884) ***Non-contributing***
This one-and-a half story frame *Queen Anne* house has decorative detailing of the *free classic* subtype. The basic form of the house is cross-gable, with steeply pitched roofs and bracketed eaves. The front gable wing features a square oriel window on the first floor, and a three-sided oriel window on the second. The central pedimented entry to the porch has grouped tapering classical columns, while the rest of the porch features single columns. There is a three story, centered square wood tower, which is an unusual feature in this style. This tower features a steeply pitched, cross gable roof. Several of the windows feature original wood pedimented lintels. Although the house is clad primarily in vinyl siding, the third story of the tower, and the battered porch balustrade is clad in original wood shingles. Removal of the non-original siding would change the contributing status of this building. There is a one car, gable-front ***contributing*** stucco garage at the alley, with attached carport.

[8]McAlester, pp. 328-329.

528 E. Sherman, McLafferty House. (1889) ***Key Contributing***
This elaborate two-and-a-half story *Queen Anne* residence features steeply pitched multiple roof forms (including hip, gable, and octagonal pyramid), as well as typical Victorian stylistic devices to avoid flat wall surfaces, including irregular massing. The partial width porch is recessed beneath the roof, and features spindle work frieze and supports. The east corner on the first story is chamfered with wood spandrels, and a octagonal turret in the second story above the entry porch. In the central bay of the front-facing gable, there is a second story oriel with pedimented porch above on the third story. There is a one-and-a-half story ***contributing*** clapboard garage/carriage house. It has a side gable roof, and a large single garage door at the alley; above is an opening with a hinged wood door.

531 E. Sherman, Duvall House. (c. 1903) ***Non-contributing***
Although altered with vinyl siding and partial porch enclosure, this house still retains integrity of design with sufficient stylistic features to identify it with the *Queen Anne* style and its period of construction. Removal of the siding would alter the building's contributing status. It features multiple cross gables roofs, all of which are very steeply pitched. The tall, narrow windows feature pedimented surrounds. The partial width front porch has been partly enclosed. There is a wrought iron fence in the front. There is a three stall, hip roof, cast concrete block ***contributing*** garage/outbuilding at the alley, with historic wood doors.

533a & 533b E. Sherman. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
This simple one-story *bungalow* features a front-gable-on-hip roof, and a 3/4 width front porch with hip roof and classical columns. The cladding is wood shingles. The deep two-car garage at the alley with gable-front roof is ***non-contributing*** as it was built outside the district's period of significance.

535 E. Sherman, house. (c. 1909) ***Non-contributing***
This one-story *National folk: gable-front* house with *Colonial Revival* influence had vinyl siding, which does not detract from the basic National Folk form of the building; removal of the siding would alter the building's contributing status. The moderately pitched gable roof has close eaves. The porch, with lower front gable, forms a classically-inspired pediment over the double-entry doors, each with multiple panes. The windows are also multi-paned, double-hung. There is a lower cross gable bay on the west elevation.

536 E. Sherman, Whitelaw House. (c. 1893) ***Key Contributing***
This two-story hip roof house with original clapboard siding is an excellent example of the *free classic* subtype of the *Queen Anne* style. The one-story hip roof porch wraps around three sides of the residence, with circular edges on both corners. The round Ionic porch columns are set on stone piers, and the porch foundation is open brickwork. The roof eaves feature a wide cornice band with brackets beneath the moderately pitched hip roof. Windows are 1/1, double-hung; several are large.

538 E. Sherman, Duplar House. (c. 1896) ***Non-contributing***
Although the *Queen Anne* massing and roof forms are still evident in this one-story wood frame cottage, the wide metal siding and window replacements reduce its integrity of design. The front gable wing has chamfered corners, and there is a one-story porch set within the western ell. Removal of the siding may change the contributing status of this building. A large two car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage, built outside the district's period of significance, is at the rear, with access from High Street.

540 & 540-1/2 E. Sherman, Williams House (now duplex). (c. 1903) ***Non-contributing***
This large two story residence with cross-gable roofs has non-original metal siding, additions, and fenestration alterations on the front elevation which reduces its integrity of design. There is a ***contributing*** cast concrete block, one car garage at the alley; it has a shallow pitched hip roof, close eaves, and exposed rafter tails.

543 & 543-1/2 E. Sherman, duplex. (c. 1930) ***Non-contributing***
This front-gable *Craftsman* duplex has wide, overhanging eaves. There are small gable awnings over the two entries at opposite ends of the front elevation. The eaves of both the awnings and the main roof are supported by triangular knee brackets. The asbestos siding reduces its integrity; removal of the siding may alter the building's contributing status.

544 E. Sherman, Fontron-French House. (c. 1908) ***Key Contributing***
This large, two-story *Shingle* style house wood frame has features typical of the style, including wood shingled wall cladding, asymmetrical facade with irregular, steeply pitched roof lines, intersecting cross gables, and multi-level eaves. The front gables feature decorative beams under the eaves; one roof plane flares over the east side, where there may have been open porches at one time. There are single, paired, and grouped windows, some in oriels. The centered front entry features a barrel-roof awning with parapet edge. The multi-paned door is flanked by sidelights. A one-and-a-half story, two car, *Shingle* style ***contributing*** garage with side gable

roof is located to the rear. The garage windows are multi-paned, and the south eaves overhang on this elevation, and feature triangular knee brackets at the corners. A small, one-story, one bay, hip roof addition is on the west. The house is designated as a local landmark.

545 E. Sherman, house. (c. 1930) ***Non-contributing***
This one story, cross-gable house with *Tudor Revival*-influenced features has non-original siding. The eaves of the front gable portion extend to the west to form a shed roof over the porch entry, which features an open arched door. Windows on the front elevation are paired, and are tall, narrow double-hung. Removal of the siding may alter the building's contributing status.

546 E. Sherman, house. (c. 1909) ***Non-contributing***
This one-and-a-half story house features a front-gable wing set on a gablet hip roof, with an additional side gable bay. There is a partial width, hip porch with square wood columns. A tall, narrow single double-hung window is centered above the porch in the front gable, with paired windows with transoms beneath on the first story. The steeply pitched, multiple rooflines suggest influence from the *Queen Anne* style. Removal of the non-original siding would alter this building's contributing status.

548 E. Sherman, house. (c. 1904) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story wood frame house features design elements from both the *Craftsman* and *Colonial Revival* styles. The truncated hip roof has open eaves with exposed rafter tails, while the one-story, full width porch has classical columns. The windows on the east elevation also feature classical detailing, such as the first story oriel window with projecting cornice. The windows on the west of the main entrance also feature elaborate surrounds. Removal of the vinyl siding would alter this building's contributing status. The oriel window on the east elevation retains its original siding, and features spandrels beneath its hip roof; there is also a bay window on the first story, front elevation. There is a one-story, one car ***non-contributing*** garage with halifax roof at the rear, with entry off of Ford Street.

551 E. Sherman, Fairchild House. (c. 1900) ***Non-contributing***
This two-and-a-half story *gable-front* house has *Classical Revival* detailing, such as the Palladian-arranged windows in the upper story of the front elevation. The one-story front porch, which extends beyond the house on the east side, has square columns set on a shingled balustrade. The second story windows on the front elevation are 20/1 double-hung. The non-original siding, a combination of some asbestos and vinyl siding, does not detract sufficiently

from the other original features; removal of the siding would alter this building's contributing status.

557 E. Sherman, house. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
This *National Folk: gable-front* house has a partial width, one-story porch which wraps around to the west elevation, and a partial inset on the northwest corner of the building. There are gable dormers on both the side elevations, and the front gable has a single window with arched transom featuring a keystone at the attic level. A two-car ***non-contributing*** garage, built outside the district's period of significance, has two metal doors and is at the rear.

559 E. Sherman, Sawyer House. (c. 1917) ***Contributing***
This one-story *Craftsman bungalow* features a gable-front roof, with slightly lower projecting gable-front porch. Both roofs have open eaves with exposed rafters, while the porch roof has triangular knee braces. Cross gable roofs are over two projecting wings on either side. Windows are typical Craftsman style, with multiple vertical panes on the upper sash, over a single sash. The front entry door features sidelights. The massive, tapering square wood columns are set on brick piers. A one car, side gable ***non-contributing*** garage, built outside the district's period of significance, is at the rear. Access is under the roof eaves.

567 E. Sherman. (c. 1920)[9] ***Key Contributing***
This two story *Colonial Revival* style house features wood shingle cladding, and a hip roof with exposed rafter tails. There are large gable roof dormers on the side elevation, and a centered front gable dormer as well. The centered entry features a gable pediment, with sidelights surrounding the rood. It is flanked by grouped windows. The second story features a three-sided oriel window with flat brackets beneath. The east elevation has a one story porch with flat roof and balustrade above. There is a one-and-a-half story ***contributing*** garage at the alley, with gable-front roof featuring overhanging, open eaves with exposed rafter tails and original siding.

600 E. Sherman, house. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This one-and-a-half story *National Folk: gable-front* house features a steeply pitched roof with bell-shaped flared eaves. The full width front porch has tapering square wood columns set on pedestals. There are large shed roof dormers on both sides. The windows reflect the *Craftsman* influence, and feature multiple vertical panes over a single sash. There are sidelights flanking the

[9]This is an earlier construction date than recorded on the inventory form. The lot is vacant in the 1915 Sanborn, but is present in 1922.

entry door and front elevation window. A one-story, two car ***non-contributing*** garage with halifax roof and access from Ford Street, is at the rear.

601 E. Sherman, Sweet House. (1908) ***Contributing***
A one-and-a-half story *gable-front-&-wing* clapboard house with full width, hip roof one-story porch. The gable ends are flared with end returns. The square, paneled porch columns support a one-story, full width porch which wraps around the west into the ell. There is a partial wall, hip roof dormer on the front elevation with Craftsman style 4/1 windows. The house is designated as a local landmark.

604 E. Sherman, Snell-Brooks House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This two-story, hip roof *Foursquare* house has *Colonial Revival* details, found in the classical columns of the full-width, one-story porch. The bellcast eaves are enclosed, and there is a shed roof dormer on the front. A shallow oriel window on the east elevation has a tapering roof.

607 E. Sherman, Barton House. (c. 1897) ***Contributing***
A one-and-a-half story *cross-gable* clapboard house with *Craftsman* porch. The porch, on the west side of the front gable ell, has a pedimented gable entry, and square wood columns on piers. Windows vary in size; most are 1/1 double-hung, although the attic window on the front gable features stained glass panes surround a single sash. There is a shallow bay window with bellcast hip roof on the east elevation, and a one-story addition to the rear.

608 E. Sherman, Holaday House. (c. 1923) ***Contributing***
This two-story *Foursquare* house has a front gable roof with *Craftsman* details, found in the open eaves with exposed rafters and triangular knee braces on the front gable. *Classical revival* details are found in the dentil band between the second and attic levels, the square paneled wood porch columns, and the pedimented entry bay in the full-width front porch. The porch balustrade is covered in clapboard. The attic features a multi-light window with slight entablature. A very shallow, one-story bay window is on the east elevation. There is a one car ***contributing*** garage, with gable-front roof and clapboard siding, at the alley.

610 E. Sherman, Greenlee-Hostetter House. (c. 1912) ***Key Contributing***
A large, two-story *Colonial Revival* house with hip roof and three semi-circular dormers on the front facade. The central entry also has a semi-circular roof, with entry door flanked by sidelights. There is a two-story, flat roof wing on the east elevation, with a one-story, hip roof bay. There is another two-story wing on the west elevation. The windows vary throughout the

house, although they are arranged in a symmetrical fashion on the front elevation; several are multi-paned. A large ***contributing*** guest house/two car garage is located at the rear. It has a side gable roof, shingle siding, and dormers on the south elevation. There is a brick wall along the rear property line. The house is designated as a local landmark.

611 E. Sherman, house. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
This large, narrow clapboard *Foursquare* with hip roof features a hip dormer on the front facade. There is a full width, one-story, hip roof porch with slender, round classical columns. Most windows are 1/1, double-hung, although the first story window on the front elevation is a fixed sash flanked by double-hung windows on either side. A one-story bay with hip roof is on the west elevation. The house is designated as a local landmark.

615 E. Sherman, Hettinger, James House. (1908) ***Contributing***
Similar to its neighbor on the west, this *Foursquare* residence has narrow clapboard siding, and a hip roof with widely overhanging enclosed eaves. There is a centered hip roof dormer on the front facade, and a one story, hip roof, full width front porch. The porch columns have been replaced with wrought iron. The windows are typical of the *Craftsman* era, and feature multiple vertical panes over a single sash. There is a two car, gable-front ***contributing*** garage at the alley, with exposed rafter tails, sliding garage doors, and shiplap siding.

618 E. Sherman. (c. 1905)[10] ***Contributing***
This one-story side gable house with front cross gable has a full width front porch, partially enclosed with screening above the clapboarded balustrade. The porch has paired square wood columns set on piers. There is a bay window on the east elevation, and a ***non-contributing*** one car garage with gable-front roof, built outside the district's period of significance, to the rear.

619 E. Sherman, house. (c. 1908) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story L-plan house has moderately pitched hip roofs, with projecting eaves and a wide cornice band beneath with brackets, reminiscent of the *Italianate* style.[11] There is a hip roof porch set within the ell with slender wood columns. Removal of the non-original siding would

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[10]This construction date is earlier than that recorded on the inventory form. This house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, and was formerly numbered "620."

[11]Stylistic features may indicate an earlier construction date than estimated on the survey forms.

alter this building's contributing status. There is a one-story, gable-front, one car ***contributing*** garage to the rear of the house, with original garage doors featuring small glass sashes.

620-620-1/2 E. Sherman. (c. 1905) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story, wood frame *Foursquare* has *Colonial Revival* details, which include the Palladian-arrangement of attic windows and the boxed cornices on the hip roof. The full width, one-story porch has a hip roof supported by tapering square columns set on brick piers. There are bay windows on the east and west sides of the house, both with hip roof. Removal of the wide aluminum siding of the house would alter this building's contributing status. There is a two car ***non-contributing*** garage with shallow-pitched gable roof with close eaves, metal siding at the alley. It was built outside the district's period of significance.

622 E. Sherman, Newton House. (c. 1920) ***Non-contributing***
Originally a *Colonial Revival* house with saltbox roof, the aluminum siding and window alterations have reduced the integrity of this house so that it no longer contributes to the district. There is a two car ***non-contributing*** garage with gable roof, built outside the district's period of significance, to the rear.

623 E. Sherman, Eisiminger House. (c. 1903) ***Contributing***
Similar to 619 E. Sherman on the east, this two-story L-plan house also has moderately pitched hip roofs with wide, overhanging eaves, and a wide cornice band with brackets. Its massing and roof form are also reminiscent of the *Italianate* style, which may indicate an earlier construction date than that recorded on the inventory form. The one-story porch set within the ell has a hip roof, currently without a support. Some windows are tall, narrow, and double-hung. There is a one car, gable-front ***contributing*** garage to the rear of the house with original siding.

624 E. Sherman, Brashear House. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
A very intact one-story *Craftsman Bungalow* with side gable roof having wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. There is a front-gable, partial width porch on the east side of the front elevation, also with wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and flat brackets in the gable-front. The porch is supported by wide, tapering square wood columns set on clapboarded piers. The windows are the typical double-hung, 3/1 *Craftsman* style; on the front elevation, these windows are grouped in pairs or in threes. The house has narrow clapboard siding. There is a ***contributing*** two-car garage with gable-front roof and original siding at the rear of the house. The house is designated as a local landmark.

625 E. Sherman, house. (c. 1950) ***Non -contributing***
This one-story *ranch* house with attached garage on the west has wide siding and a side gable roof.

626 E. Sherman, Jones House. (c. 1904) ***Contributing***
This one-story *National Folk: Pyramidal* house has a bellcast hip roof of moderately steep pitch, with wide overhanging eaves. The porch is partly integrated beneath the main roof, but an additional lower shed roof extends further from the front elevation. The porch has tapering round wood columns. There is a hip roof dormer with wide eaves on the front elevation. A ***contributing*** two-car garage is to the rear. The house is designated as a local landmark.

633 E. Sherman, Ramsey House. (c. 1892) ***Key contributing***
This large, two-story *Italianate* house has narrow clapboard siding and moderately pitched, hip roofs over the multiple sections of the house. The front (original) portion of the house features brackets under the widely overhanging eaves. There is a one bay, one-story front porch on the west bay of the front elevation, with a gabled awning pediment having vaulted ceiling, supported by groupings of three slender wood columns. There is another porch on the east elevation with flat roof and slender columns. The single 1/1 windows are tall and narrow. There is an exterior chimney on the west, as well as another interior chimney. A ***contributing*** one-and-a-half story garage/carriage house on the alley has a brick foundation and stucco walls. It has a hip roof with gablet on the south elevation. Windows are tall, narrow, 1/1. There is a gable awning entry on the west elevation.

700 E. Sherman, Alexander House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
A clapboard *Foursquare* house with bellcast hip roof having widely overhanging eaves and a centered hip roof dormer. The full width, one-story, hip roof porch with large paneled square porch columns. There is a ***contributing*** clapboard two-car garage with corrugated metal gable roof at the rear.

701 E. Sherman, Faulkner-Setney House. (c. 1900) ***Contributing***
A large, two-story wood frame with *Queen Anne* details, including multiple, steeply-pitched roof lines, fish scale shingles, decorative carved wood at the gable ends, spindlework, and carved wood piers. A one-story porch set within the ell has a projecting pedimented bay, and wraps around on the west elevation to the west gable bay. The porch columns are square wood. Windows are tall, narrow, 1/1 double-hung. A one-story addition extends on the east. There is a

large, two story ***contributing*** wood frame garage/barn to the rear with original siding and gablet hip roof.

EAST AVENUE A

East Avenue A is a very wide street, as it formerly contained the local street car line. The 500 block of East Avenue A contains a number of large high-style homes, as well as several large Foursquare houses. The lots vary in size, but several are larger than those found in the other blocks of East A. The front lawns on the north side of the street are generally raised above the sidewalk, and feature stone retaining walls. This block features a wide grassy median between the street and the sidewalks. The 600 block contains a number of intact Foursquares.

500 E. Avenue A, McLeod House, Rayl-Way Home. (c. 1917-1923) ***Contributing***
This two-story stuccoed brick home has a low-pitched, hip roof with wide, overhanging eaves; there are brackets at the corners. Other elements of the building, including the bands of grouped windows and horizontal emphasis on belt courses at the sills, suggest the influence of the *Prairie* style. There is a two story wing on the west with a slightly lower roof line, and a one bay wide, centered one-story, shed roof porch on the front elevation with massive brick piers. Exterior stairs have been added on the east.

501 E. Avenue A, Gage House. (c. 1910) ***Key Contributing***
This large *Foursquare* retains a very high degree of integrity, with eclectic details from both the *Colonial Revival* and *Prairie* styles. The slightly bellcast hip roof has very wide overhanging eaves with flat modillions. The overhanging eaves are also emphasized in the hipped dormers, as well as the bay on the west side. The full width, one-story porch also has a hip roof with wide eaves, as well as massive square wood paneled columns supporting a simple architrave. There is a three-sided bay window on the second story of the front elevation, and a one-and-a-half story bay on the west elevation. Windows are paired or single double-hung, with multi-paned upper sashes. There is a ***non-contributing*** garage to the rear with hip roof and non-historic garage doors; the garage was built (or altered) outside of the district's period of significance. The house is designated as a local landmark.

505 E. Avenue A, Chapman House/Robbins Apartments. (c. 1900) ***Contributing***
This two-story *National Folk: gable-front-and-wing* house has clapboard siding, and a hip roof addition at the rear. The full width front porch also has a hip roof, with round columns. The tall

narrow windows are paired on the front gable portion. There is a ***non-contributing*** one-and-a-half story, gable-front accessory dwelling unit at the rear.

506 E. Avenue A, Scales House. (c. 1908) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story *Colonial Revival* house features a gambrel roof with denticulated cornice and symmetrical facade. There are three barrel roof dormers across the front roof. The one-story, one bay entry porch awning has square posts. The double-hung windows are 9/1. Removal of the non-original aluminum siding would alter the building's contributing status. The house is designated as a local landmark. There is a large two car ***non-contributing*** garage, built outside of the district's period of significance, with gambrel roof and metal garage doors, at the alley.

507 E. Avenue A, Campbell House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This *Foursquare* building with narrow clapboard siding has *Colonial Revival* details in its tapering round wood porch columns, and enclosed eaves with flat modillions.. The steeply pitched hip roof features a hip roof dormer on the front. The porch also has a hip roof, and is full width with square wood columns. An oriel window on the west side has a pedimented gable roof. There is a one car ***non-contributing*** garage with shallow gable roof and close eaves to the rear, set at an angle to the property line. The house is designated as a local landmark.

508 & 508-1/2 E. Avenue A, Bentley House/Adams Apartments. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
This two story *Foursquare* house with shingle siding has a gable-front roof with wide, overhanging eaves with triangular knee brackets beneath. The prominent full width, one-story front porch has a gable-front roof, also with wide eaves and brackets. There are square porch supports and an enclosed balustrade. The windows on the second story are paired, and all are double-hung and feature multi-paned upper sashes. There is a two car ***non-contributing*** garage with gable-front roof and asbestos siding, built outside of the district's period of significance, at the alley. The alley elevation has only one garage door.

509 E. Avenue A, Bangs House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This clapboard *Foursquare* has elements of the *Colonial Revival* style, with its multi-paned arched window on the second story and simple tapering, round wood porch columns. The moderately pitched hip roof has block modillions, and the windows are tall and narrow. There is a centered hip roof dormer on the front elevation, a bay window on the west, and an addition to a bay on the east.

510 E. Avenue A; Meyer, Edward House. (c. 1913) ***Contributing***
A two-and-half-story, *National Folk: gable-front-&-wing* house with a two-story, gable-front bay, accenting a lower one-story gable-front entrance. The shingle clad house features triangular knee brackets in the wide, overhanging eaves. The windows are multi-paned casement or double-hung, with multi-paned upper sashes. There is a two-story addition on the east with gable roof, with an additional one-story shed roof addition. The house is designated as a local landmark and has a high degree of architectural integrity. There is a one car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage, built outside of the district's period of significance, at the rear.

512 E. Avenue A, Nation House. (c. 1902) ***Contributing***
This *Foursquare* house has wood shingles which are differentiated in size between the first and second stories. It features a hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, and hip roof dormers. The one-story, full width porch also has a hip roof, with square wood columns. The porch balustrade and dormer walls are also clad with wood shingles. Second floor windows on the front elevation have multiple diamond-shaped uppers sashes. There is an oriel window with conical roof on the east elevation. There is a one-and-a-half story, two car ***contributing*** garage with shingle siding, side gable roof with overhanging eaves featuring modillions, and multi-paned double-hung windows at the alley. The two garage doors are on the south beneath the eaves. The house is designated as a local landmark.

514 E. Avenue A, Simons House. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
This *Foursquare* house has *Classical Revival* detailing, found in the paired round classical porch columns, denticulated cornice, flared parapet dormer, and the Palladian arrangement of the dormer windows. There is wide wood clapboard on the first story, and narrow on the second. The hip roof, one-story porch is full width, and extends additionally out to the east. The raised front lawn has a cast stone retaining wall. There is a one-story, one car ***non-contributing*** garage, built outside of the district's period of significance, of concrete block. It has a gable roof over the one car bay, and a shed roof addition on the east.

515 E. Avenue A, Scheble-Menke-Van Zandt house. (c. 1884) ***Key Contributing***
This two-and-a-half story house is a high-style example of the *Queen Anne* style, with numerous characteristic architectural features. It features the typical steeply-pitched, multiple roof lines, and other devices which avoid a flat wall surface. This includes narrow clapboard siding differentiated by panels at the sill course of both stories, carved dentils, floral motifs, a sunburst motif on the front gable dormer, and eave brackets. The windows are also varied in size and shape throughout the house. The one-story hip roof porch wraps around the east side, and has

square paneled wood columns and a pedimented gable entry on the west. There is a one-story, two car, side gable ***non-contributing*** garage at the rear, with a gable wall dormer on the north elevation. The house is designated as a local landmark.

519 E. Avenue A, Knorr House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This two-story *National Folk: gable-front-and-wing* house has a shed roof over a second story addition on the east elevation. The moderately-steep pitched gable roofs have open, overhanging eaves. The full width front porch has a low hipped roof with slightly off-centered gable pedimented porch entry. The porch supports are square wood. There are wood shingles in the gable ends at the attic level. There is a ***contributing*** outbuilding to the rear, with halifax roof, close eaves, clapboard siding, and doors on the east elevation.

522 E. Avenue A, Carr House. (c. 1888)[12] ***Non-contributing***
The narrow vinyl siding on this *Foursquare* house does not significantly detract from its architectural integrity, and removal would change the contributing status of the building. The house features a hip roof with enclosed eaves and brackets. There is a centered gablet roof dormer. The full width, one-story hip roof porch has round classical columns set on wood piers. The raised lawn has a stone retaining wall. There is a two car, hip roof ***contributing*** garage with open overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails at the alley.

523 E. Avenue A, Myers House. (c. 1900) ***Non-contributing***
Possibly originally an Italianate house, this L-plan house has non-original asbestos siding, an early twentieth century porch (not original and partially enclosed), and modified window openings. All of these alterations diminish its architectural integrity.

524 & 524-1/2 E. Avenue A, house. (c. 1888; porch c. 1930s) ***Contributing***
A one-and-a-half story *Queen Anne* residence with later *Craftsman* style porch, which is now historic in its own right. The house is clad with wood shingles, and the porch piers and balustrade is also shingles. The one-story, full width porch has a pedimented gable entry, with squat, square tapering wood columns set on piers. The double-hung windows vary in size, and are single, paired, and grouped.

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[12]The style indicates a later construction date than that recorded on the survey form.

525 E. Avenue A, house. (c. 1930) ***Non-Contributing***
This one-story *Craftsman* bungalow retains a high degree of integrity, except for the wide, non-original siding and porch columns substituted with wrought iron; removal of the siding would likely make this building contributing. The attic level of the gable-front house extends to cover the full-width front porch, which retains its brick piers. The triangular knee brackets of the gable ends are also retained. There is an exterior brick chimney which pierces the west roof eaves. There is a two-car ***non-contributing*** garage with gable-front roof, built outside of the district's period of significance, to the rear.

527 E. Avenue A, Moore House. (c. 1895; porch ca. 1930s) ***Contributing***
This two-story *Queen Anne* house features a later *Craftsman* front porch, now historic in its own right. The house features cross gable roofs set on a hip roof, with wide overhanging eaves. The attic level of the gable ends have Palladian arranged windows. The house also has chamfered corners on the first story of the gable-front portion. The half-width front porch has a pedimented gable-front porch with square wood columns set on brick piers. A three-sided bay is on the first story of the east elevation, which also contains an exterior chimney. There is a one-story hip roof ***contributing*** garage with clapboard siding at the rear.

528 E. Avenue A, Gano House. (c. 1900) ***Key Contributing***
This elaborate, high-style *Queen Anne* house features the distinctive hipped roof with lower cross gables - a subtype defined by McAlester. It also features a circular tower with spire (sometimes present in this subtype) on the west side of the house.[13] There are *free-classic* elements in the oval window, gable pedimented entry, Corinthian porch columns, brackets, and decorative swags on the tower. Other architectural devices used to avoid a flat wall surface are the varied siding materials, including narrow clapboard, wood shingles, and glass mosaics in the pediments. The front porch wraps around on the east elevation with a large flat circular roof, and features a pedimented entry on the west. The entry door features sidelights and a transom. There are two dormers -- one set at an angle on the southeast corner. There is a low stone retaining wall in the front, and a one-story brick ***non-contributing*** two-car garage, built outside of the district's period of significance, with hip roof at the alley. The house is designated as a local landmark.

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[13]McAlester, pp. 262-264.

531 E. Avenue A, Hostutler House. (c. 1905) ***Non-contributing***
This *Foursquare* house has a mixture of architectural elements from both *Colonial Revival* and *Craftsman* style. The hip roof has wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, while the one-story, full width, hip roof front porch has square wood columns set on brick piers. An elaborated entry features multi-paned door with sidelights. The windows are typical Craftsman, with 5/1 double-hung sashes. The gable-front dormer, however, has a Palladian window arrangement, although the side gable dormers features paired Craftsman windows. Removal of the non-original siding would change the building's contributing status. There is a one car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage, built outside of the district's period of significance, to the rear. It has a flat roof extension on the south elevation.

535 E. Avenue A, Schrader House. (c. 1919)[14] ***Non-contributing***
This two-story wood house, with form and roof reminiscent of the *Italianate* style, is no longer contributing due to loss of front porch and window closures and changes.

539 E. Avenue A, Connelly House. (c. 1891; alterations c. 1940) ***Non-contributing***
Alterations to this T-plan house include a large twentieth century wrap-around porch with massive tapering square columns. The porch is partially enclosed. There is a non-original dormer on the front, and the cornice area has been altered. Coupled with the building's current deteriorated condition, the building no longer contributes to the district.

540 E. Avenue A. (1994) ***Non-contributing***
This one to one-and-a-half story non-historic house has multiple gable roofs, and a 3/4 length hip roof porch. The front-facing gable portion is one story, and has pent eaves and chamfered corners. There is a ***non-contributing*** two car garage, built outside of the district's period of significance, with side gable roof at the alley; the garage doors are under the eaves.

541 E. Avenue A. (c. 1928) ***Contributing***
This simple one-story *Minimal Traditional* house has a cross gable roof, with close eaves and returns. It is sided with wide shakes, and features a gable awning supported by brackets over the entry door. The front elevation has paired, 3/1 double-hung windows. There is a one car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage, built outside of the district's period of significance, to the rear.

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[14]The form and remaining original features indicate an earlier construction date than recorded on the survey form.

542 E. Avenue A, Sawyer House. (c. 1908; porch c. 1930s) ***Contributing***
This two-story *Queen Anne* house has a later *Craftsman* era front porch, which is one-story, full width, with square tapered wood columns on brick piers. The house has a hip roof with lower cross gables, with the gable ends showing elaborate architectural details, such as a sunburst motif, brackets, fish scale shingles, and other milled woodwork. As is typical of Queen Anne homes, the windows vary in size and configuration, and are particularly elaborate on the gable-front wing. There is a one-story, two car, side gable ***non-contributing*** garage with clapboard siding and metal roof, built outside of the district's period of significance, to the rear.

545 E. Avenue A, Chapman House. (c. 1890) ***Contributing***
This *Queen Anne* home also features a later *Craftsman* era porch; although the columns of this porch have been replaced with metal poles, the original brick piers remain. The roof massing recalls the character-defining Queen Anne hipped roof with lower cross gables. The windows are tall, narrow 1/1 double-hung. There is a one car ***contributing*** garage with side gable roof and clapboard siding to the rear.

546 E. Avenue A, Vandeveer House. (c. 1903) ***Key Contributing***
This two-and-a-half story example of a *Neoclassical* style house features a cross-gable roof with full facade, colonnaded two-story porch beneath the front-facing gable, which gives the house the appearance of a Greek temple. The gable front features a Palladian window arrangement on the attic level. The double entry doors feature a stained glass transom above. The gable ends of the roof are pedimented, with a bracketed project at the apex featuring decorative woodwork. There is a one-story, one car, cast concrete ***contributing*** garage with hip roof to the rear. The house is designated as a local landmark.

547 E. Avenue A, Williams House. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
This *Foursquare* has *Colonial Revival* details, notably in the paired square classical porch columns, the flat modillions under the wide eaves, and the double-hung windows with multi-paned upper sashes. The house features a hip roof with a gable roof dormer on the front and west sides, both with gable end returns. The full width porch wraps around the east side, where there is a two-story extension with lower hip roof. A gable-front dormer with paired windows is on the front elevation. There is a one-story ***contributing*** brick accessory dwelling unit at the rear. It has a pyramidal hip roof, overhanging open eaves, and exposed rafters. There are two hip roof dormers, and windows are segmentally arched. There is a shed roof addition on the north.

550 E. Avenue A, Johns House. (c. 1903) ***Contributing***
This *Foursquare* house with original clapboard siding has a hip roof with front and side hip roof dormers, and a full width, one story hip roof front porch with classical columns. The window configurations vary, with 9/1 double-hung on the second story, front elevation. The entry door has multi-paned sidelights. There is a one-story, one car gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage, with entry from Ford Street, to the rear.

551 E. Avenue A, Brown House. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
This two-story *Craftsman* house features a front-gable roof with exposed rafter tails and triangular knee brackets on the gable end. The first story is clad in brick, and the second story is clad in wood. The front porch wraps around three-quarters of the front elevation and around to the east. It features large square columns on brick piers, and a brick balustrade. There is a two-car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage with access from Ford Street to the rear.

600 E. Avenue A, Winslow House. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
This *Foursquare* house has a hip roof with very wide, overhanging enclosed eaves. There is a front gable roof dormer with broken pediment and Palladian window arrangement. There is another dormer on the west side. The east side has a flat roof oriel window. A full width, one story front porch has a hip roof and square columns. There is a pair of hitching posts on the street, and a large two car, gable roof ***non-contributing*** garage at the rear, with access from Ford Street. The house is designated as a local landmark.

601 E. Avenue A, house. (1908) ***Contributing***
This one-story *Queen Anne* cottage has a cross gable roof with a porch set within the ell on the west side. The porch has turned spindle supports. There are tall, narrow paired windows on each gable end, with shelf entablature surrounds.

603 E. Avenue A, house. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
This *Foursquare,* hip roofed house is clad with two different sidings (sometimes referred to regionally as a *Shirtwaist* house) -- the first floor is clapboard, while the second is wood shingles. The one-story, hip roof, full width porch is supported by shingled piers set on a battered, shingle balustrade. There is a centered hip roof dormer on the front with a multi-sash window. Other windows are typical of the *Craftsman* era -- vertical multiple sashes over a single sash. A one-story, side gable ***contributing*** garage with clapboard siding is to the rear.

606 E. Avenue A, house. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
This *Foursquare* house with original clapboard siding has a hip roof with enclosed, overhanging eaves, and a centered hip roof dormer. The full width, one-story, hip roof porch has round classical wood columns, and a wood balustrade. There is an oriel window on the west side, supported by decorative brackets beneath. There is a two car ***non-contributing*** garage, with gable-front roof, close eaves, and a large metal garage door, to the rear.

607 E. Avenue A, house. (c. 1908) ***Non-contributing***
This *Foursquare* house has wide aluminum siding on most elevations, and a portion of the front elevation with board and batten. Removal of the non-original siding would change the contributing status of this building. There is a gablet dormer center on the hip roof. The one-story, full width porch has square wood columns and balustrade. There is a two-story, shed roof bay addition on the west, and an entry on the east with a gable awning. There are two ***non-contributing*** garages to the rear, both with shallow-pitched gable roofs. The garage at the very rear of the property has a side gable roof and aluminum siding, and the building to the north has an attached carport.

608 E. Avenue A, Teed house. (c. 1903) ***Contributing***
This *Foursquare* house with has *Colonial Revival* influences, found in the large centered gable pedimented dormer on the front with Palladian window arrangement. The entry door also had sidelights, and the full width, one story, hip roof porch has tapered, paneled square wood columns set on piers. The house is clad in wood shingles. There is a one car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage to the rear, built outside the district's period of significance. The house is designated as a local landmark.

609 E. Avenue A, house. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
This one-story, *National Folk: gable-front-&-wing* house may have been constructed earlier than the survey form indicates, as it retains some elements of the late Victorian era. However, it has an early twentieth century *Craftsman* style porch, and wavy asbestos siding. Although these alterations may not be considered complementary to the original design, they are nonetheless historic alterations which have achieved their own significance over time. The front porch, set within the ell, has square tapered wood columns set on brick piers. Windows on either side of the front door have transoms above. The wing portion of the house has a hip roof. There is a one-story, gable-front, two car ***non-contributing*** garage (built outside of the district's period of significance) to the rear.

610 & 610-1/2 E. Avenue A, Johns-Cost House. (c. 1914) ***Key Contributing***
This two-and-a-half story *National Folk: gable-front* house has some revival style influences applied to a large *Foursquare* form. The *Tudor Revival* influence can be found in the large exterior chimney, the wood bands in the gable end, the steeply pitched gable roof, the leaded glass windows in the second story, and the diamond paned windows in the attic story. The full width front porch has a flat roof supported by square columns set on a stone balustrade. There is a large side gable dormer on the west. The house is clad in narrow clapboards. A two car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage, with two metal garage doors, is at the alley. The house is designated as a local landmark.

611 E. Avenue A, Welch House. (c. 1911) ***Contributing***
This *Foursquare* residence with narrow wood clapboard siding has a steeply pitched hip roof with overhanging, enclosed eaves, and a centered hip roof dormer set at the apex of the main roof. There is a one story, hip roof, full width front porch with square wood columns. There is a one car, hip roof ***contributing*** cast concrete block garage with non-original garage door to the rear.

612 E. Avenue A, Wiley House. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
This hipped roof, *Foursquare* house has original narrow clapboard siding and enclosed eaves with brackets beneath. The one-story, full width front porch has a hip roof supported by wood columns on brick piers. There is a centered hip roof dormer with diamond paned windows. There is a one car, hip roof ***contributing*** garage with enclosed eaves and shiplap siding at the alley.

615 E. Avenue A, Westmacott House. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
This large *National Folk: gable-front* house has narrow clapboard siding and a one-story, full width front porch which wraps around the east elevation. The porch columns are fluted with capitals. A lower gable-front wing extends forward on the west end of the front elevation; an entry door with sidelights is centered here. There are gable dormers on both side elevations. There are two ***contributing*** outbuildings to the rear: a large, two-car garage with clapboard siding and gable-front roof, and a small side gable building with clapboard siding and multi-paned windows.

617 E. Avenue A, Thompson House. (c. 1898) ***Non-contributing***
Changes to this former *Queen Anne* style house have reduced its architectural integrity, and include removal of the front porch, altered windows, a two-story verandah on the west elevation,

and vinyl siding, including the diagonal placement of siding in the gable end. There is a ***non-contributing*** one car garage with gable roof, built outside of the district's period of significance, to the rear.

618 E. Avenue A, Payne House. (c. 1908) ***Non-contributing***
Although probably constructed earlier than indicated on the survey form, this two-story house with side tower has undergone so many alterations that its architectural integrity has been severely compromised. These alterations include rough wood siding and an enclosed front porch. Rehabilitation may reveal a contributing building. There is a one car, gable-front ***contributing*** garage, with open eaves, exposed rafter tails, and original doors, at the alley.

619 E. Avenue A, Chaffin-Campbell House. (c. 1903) ***Non-contributing***
Although the original *Queen Anne* form of this two-story building is retained, the addition of shiplap vinyl siding, vinyl window trim, and a non-original porch (although the porch may be considered historic in its own right) detract from its original appearance. The multiple roof lines are reminiscent of a late Victorian plan. A ***non-contributing*** garage is to the rear; it has been significantly altered since the district's period of significance. Originally a one-car tile garage, it has been widened on the north and extended on the east with frame construction to a two-car, gable roof garage.

620 E. Avenue A, house. (c. 1914) ***Non-contributing***
Although this two-story house has wide, non-original aluminum siding on the front elevation, other elevations retain the original wood siding. There are no other significant alterations to detract from its integrity; removal of the siding would change its contributing status. The house features two gable-front bay projecting beyond the hip roof. There are additionally gable dormers on the front and side elevation. Windows are grouped in threes on the second story, with a larger 8/1 flanked by two narrow 4/1 windows. The front porch is on the west bay, and features brick rails. There is a two car, hip roof ***contributing*** garage with clapboard siding to the rear.

621 E. Avenue A, Meisenheimer House. (c. 1903) ***Contributing***
This two-story house features *Queen Anne* massing and some details, with a *Craftsman* era porch. The one-story, full width, hip roof porch wraps around the east side and has square wood columns on brick piers, a brick balustrade, and a gable pedimented entry bay. The house features two front gables, one jerkinhead. There are decorative brackets in the gables. The house is clad with narrow siding, with wood shingles in the attic level of the gable ends. A ***contributing*** two-

car garage/barn is to the rear, although in deteriorated condition. The outbuilding has a gable-front roof, with access from Cleveland. It has cast concrete block walls, and a gable roof addition on the northwest corner. The house is designated as a local landmark.

700-702 E. Avenue A, Smith-Humphries Duplex. (c. 1934) ***Contributing***
This simple two-story side gable house with wood clapboard siding has some architectural features with *Colonial Revival* stylistic references. The 6/6 double-hung windows, multi-light entry doors, and steeply pitched gable awnings over the entries, which are further demarcated by brick siding, are some of the revival-influenced details. There is a ***non-contributing*** garage at the rear.

701 E. Avenue A; Campbell, Charles House. (c. 1906) ***Contributing***
This simple one-story *National Folk: gable-front-&-wing* house with wood clapboard siding has a porch set within the ell on the west elevation. The porch, with slightly pitch shed roof, has simple square wood columns. The house, with original wood siding, has a small attic gablet dormer. A ***non-contributing*** two-car garage with gable roof, built outside of the district's period of significance, is to the rear.

703 & 703-1/2 E. Avenue A, McKinney House. (c. 1905) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story *Foursquare* house with hip roof has non-original siding, window alterations, removal of full width front porch and addition of a one bay front porch, the addition of exterior stairs on the west, and another entry door added on front elevation (to accommodate the present duplex arrangement). These changes reduce the building's architectural integrity. There is a two-car ***non-contributing*** garage, with additional carport on the east side, to the rear. The garage has a gable-front roof and metal siding; it was built outside of the district's period of significance.

706 E. Avenue A, Emmert House. (c. 1905) ***Key Contributing***
A *Foursquare* with an extremely high degree of integrity, this residence features many architectural details which differentiate it from the other *Foursquares* on East Avenue A. The front gable roof features gable end returns and fish scale shingles at the gable end, with a Palladian window arrangement at the attic level. The remainder of the house is clad in narrow clapboard, with the exception of the porch which has wide shake shingles for the balustrade and foundation. The full width, one story porch has a hip roof, with round wood columns set on the balustrade. The first story, front elevation window has leaded glass, and there is a two story bay

addition on the west. A two car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage is to the rear. The garage has clapboard siding, and entry is under the eaves. The house is designated as a local landmark.

708 E. Avenue A, Booth House. (c. 1912) ***Contributing***
This two story, L-plan home is a variant of the *National Folk: gable-front-&-wing* in that it has a hip-front bay, set on a hip roof wing. The house has a low-pitched hip roof with boxed eaves. The one-story porch, set within the ell on the east elevation, is currently missing its porch columns.

709 E. Avenue A, Dryden House. (c. 1905) ***Non-contributing***
This one-story, side-gable building has non-original siding, and according to the 1922 Sanborn map, appears to originally have had a porch set within an ell on the east side. That was enclosed sometime before 1944, and another full width porch added to the front. These alterations diminish its historic integrity. There is a two-car ***non-contributing*** garage (built outside of the period of significance) with gable-front roof to the rear.

710 E. Avenue A, Rose House. (c. 1912) ***Contributing***
Originally identical to the house at 712 E. Avenue A, this house has had minor alterations which do not detract from its architectural integrity. Those changes are limited to wrought-iron porch supports and railing. Otherwise, this one-and-a-half story *National Folk: gable-front* house retains a high degree of integrity. The steeply pitched gable-front roof with end returns has shed roof dormers on both side elevations. The windows vary in size and configuration, and include very tall, narrow windows, multi-paned diamond/1 double-hung sash, and leaded glass windows. On the front elevation, second story, the windows are grouped in a Palladian-type arrangement.

711 E. Avenue A, Sturgeon House. (c. 1909) ***Non-contributing***
This multi-hipped roof house has non-original siding, but retains its form and enough other historic features; removal of the siding would change its contributing status. The hip roofs have very wide, overhanging eaves. The house has a basic L-plan, and a full width, one-story porch, also with hip roof. There is a ***non-contributing*** two-car garage with gable roof (built outside of the period of significance) to the rear. The house is designated as a local landmark.

712 E. Avenue A, Booth House. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
Originally identical to the house at 712 E. Avenue A, this house retains a very high degree of architectural integrity, including its original porch columns. This one-and-a-half story *National Folk: gable-front* house has a steeply pitched gable-front roof with end returns has shed roof

dormers on both side elevations. The windows vary in size and configuration, and include very tall, narrow windows, multi-paned diamond/1 double-hung sash, and leaded glass windows. On the front elevation, second story, the windows are grouped in a Palladian-type arrangement. The full width, one-story, hip roof porch has a wood sided balustrade. The house is designated as a local landmark.

714 E. Avenue A, Brown-Southworth House. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
This one-and-a-half story *Colonial Revival: gambrel roof subtype* (also referred to as *Dutch Colonial Revival*) house contains virtually a full story under its steeply pitched, gambrel-front roof. There are gable dormers on the side elevations with battered walls, and several oriel and bays windows on the first elevation. The full width, flat roof porch has simple classical round wood columns. The wood shingles at the gambrel-front and multi-paned windows are other distinguishing characteristics of this style. A one car, gable-front ***contributing*** garage is at the alley. The garage has original siding, and knee brackets on the south elevation.

715 E. Avenue A, Bennet House. (c. 1912) ***Contributing***
This one-story *Craftsman Bungalow* has a side gable roof with gable-front dormer containing three multi-paned windows. The house has wide, overhanging open eaves with exposed rafter tails and triangular knee brackets in the gable end. The full width front porch is integrated beneath the extended eaves of the roof, and features three short wood columns set on massive brick piers at each end of the porch. The wall is clad with shake shingles, and the house overall retains a very high degree of architectural integrity. A ***non-contributing*** L-shaped garage with additions is to the rear; the original portion is cast concrete, with a side gable roof and exposed rafters. There are two additions to the garage -- one to the north, and a small side gable addition to the east. The house is designated as a local landmark.

718 E. Avenue A. (c. 1908) ***Contributing***
This one-and-a-half story *Colonial Revival: gambrel roof subtype* (*Dutch Colonial Revival*) house contains virtually a full story under its steeply pitched, gambrel-front roof. There are hip roof dormers on both side elevations. The gambrel-front end has wood shake shingles, while the rest of the house is clad in wood clapboard. The porch is recessed beneath the main roof on the east end, and has a non-original wrought iron support. A one car, gable-front ***contributing*** garage is at the alley; the garage has an alley access metal door, and brackets beneath the eaves.

719 E. Avenue A, Livingood House. (c. 1900) ***Non-contributing***
This large two-story, T-plan *Queen Anne* house has had siding alterations which detract from its architectural integrity; removal of the siding would change its contributing status. The hip roof house had a front hipped gable bay. The one story, flat roof porch wraps around to the side elevations and has round classical columns. A few brackets remain under the overhanging eaves. Windows are paired or single, 1/1 double-hung. There is a ***non-contributing*** garage to the rear, with side gable roof and asbestos siding.

720 E. Avenue A, house. (c. 1900) ***Non-contributing***
This two-story, mansard roof house may have been constructed earlier than indicated on the historic building survey form, but alterations through the years have diminished its integrity. These alterations include vinyl siding, placed diagonally in the front gable ends, and a non-original front porch with even later column replacements.

721 E. Avenue A, Oliphant House. (c. 1912) ***Contributing***
This *Foursquare* house has a hip roof with overhanging eaves, and a centered hip roof dormer. The one-story, full width front porch has a pediment over the entry bay, and a battered, shingle balustrade. The porch columns have been replaced with wrought iron. The house has narrow clapboard siding, and a two story bay extension with gable roof on the east side. There is a ***non-contributing*** garage to the rear; originally a one-car gable-front garage, it is now a double-gable garage housing two cars.

723 E. Avenue A, Crawford House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This simple *Foursquare* house with bracketed, hip roof has clapboard siding, and a full width, one-story hip roof porch. The porch has wrought iron supports and balustrade. An altered ***non-contributing*** garage is to the rear; originally a one-story, gable-front garage, it now has a small shed roof addition on the rear with garage door entrance, as well as a very shallow shed roof addition to the east with a two-car garage door entrance.

724 E. Avenue A, Holaday House. (c. 1912) ***Contributing***
This intact one-and-a-half story *Colonial Revival: gambrel roof subtype* (also known as a *Dutch Colonial*) house contains virtually a full story under its steeply pitched, gambrel-front roof. It has hip roof dormers on both side elevations. The second story (gambrel-front) is clad with wood shake shingles, while the narrow clapboard siding on the first. The front porch is recessed beneath the main roof at the east corner, while the remainder of the front wall has chamfered

corners, much like a bay window. A two car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage is at the rear corner of the house.

726 E. Avenue A. (c. 1916) ***Non-contributing***
This one-story *National Folk: pyramidal* house may be older than indicated on the historic building survey form, but alterations through the years have greatly diminished its historic integrity. Some of these alterations include asbestos shingle siding, side porch with wrought iron railings, and non-original windows. A two car, gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage is to the rear.

728 E. Avenue A, Prather-Kauzer House. (c. 1925)[15] ***Contributing***
This two-story L-plan house with clapboard siding has a medium-pitched hip-on-hip roof. There is a full width, on-story porch with shed roof, with paired wood columns set on piers. Brackets, grouped with the location of the paired columns, are repeated on both the porch and main roof eaves. The entry door is multi-paned. A two car, shallow-pitched gable-front ***non-contributing*** garage, built outside the district's period of significance, is at the alley.

730 E. Avenue A, Gilpin-Layman House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
This *Foursquare* house has a hip roof with hip roof dormers on the front and side elevations. The overhanging eaves are enclosed, and have flat modillions. The house features a hip roof, full width, one-story front porch with square tapered wood columns set on short wood piers, and turned spindle balustrade. There are two accessory buildings at the rear, both with access from Pershing Street. On the alley is a one car, gable-front ***contributing*** garage with exposed rafter tails and shiplap siding. There is also a large two car, side gable ***non-contributing*** building, built outside the district's period of significance. The house is designated as a local landmark.

731 E. Avenue A, house. (c. 1949) ***Non-contributing***
This one-story *massed plan, side gable* ranch was constructed outside of district's period of significance. There is a one car ***non-contributing*** garage (built after the period of significance) with gable roof to the rear.

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[15]This date differs from that recorded on the inventory form, and is based on Sanborn maps which indicate a different house before 1922.

735 E. Avenue A, Grimes House. (c. 1880s)[16] ***Non-contributing***
Although altered from its original period of construction, several of the changes to this building have become historic in their own right. Rehabilitation of this building could change its contributing status. The two-story, stucco on wood frame house has an L-plan, massing, and roof shape indicative of the *Italianate* style, which would indicate an earlier construction date than recorded on the historic building survey form. Additionally, the very tall, narrow second story windows with molded lintels also indicate a late Victorian era construction date. There is currently a non-historic, full width, one-story front porch with hip roof. A one car, one-story ***contributing*** garage with shiplap siding and gable-front roof (entrance from Pershing) is to the rear.

CLEVELAND

6-8 S. Cleveland. ***Non-contributing***
This one-story duplex has vinyl siding; removal may alter the building's contributing status. It features a side gable roof with gable-front wing. There is a porch set within the south ell, with a flat roof and square wood columns, that provides entry to one unit. On the north, the roof plane extends to form a recessed entry for the other unit. Windows are 3/1 double-hung. There is a ***non-contributing*** metal carport structure, enclosed on three sides with a segmental arched roof, at the rear.

7-11 S. Cleveland. (c. 1945) ***Non-contributing***
This one-story, L-plan *ranch* duplex house has brick veneer. One portion of the duplex has a gable-front, and there is a two-car garage joining the two units.

15 S. Cleveland. (1961) ***Non-contributing***
This one-story, *massed-plan, side gable ranch* house with wide aluminum siding has a front projecting gable over the entry porch, and an attached garage.

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[16]This date is earlier than recorded on the architectural inventory form, and is based on the original Italianate plan of the house.

FORD

10 N. Ford. (c. 1912) ***Contributing***
A *National Folk: gable-front-&-wing* house with wood shingle siding and eclectic detailing. The roofs are very steeply pitched, and the side gable has a triangular dormer with semi-circular window. A hip roof porch is set within the ell, and has a solid wood shingle balustrade. There is a three-sided bay window on the gable front wing with hip roof. A ***contributing*** garage with wood shingle siding is to the rear.

12 N. Ford. (c. 1950) ***Non-contributing***
A *massed plan, side gable* house with vinyl siding. The entry door is slightly off-centered entry, with two windows on the north end and one on the south.

104 S. Ford, Edwin Sawyer House. (c. 1905) ***Contributing***
A *National Folk: pyramidal* house, with gablet front containing an attic vent. There is a full width, hip roof porch set beneath the eaves of the main house, with tapering round wood columns and no balustrade. The house has wood clapboard siding.

106 S. Ford. (c. 1912) ***Contributing***
A *National Folk: pyramidal* house, with a hip roof dormer at the front apex. The dormer has paired leaded glass windows. There is a full width porch recessed beneath the eaves of the main roof, with tapering square wood posts. The windows flanking the main entry also have leaded glass. The house has wood clapboard siding.

SUMMARY

The Houston Whiteside Historic District in Hutchinson, Kansas is significant under criteria A and C in the areas of ***Community Planning and Development*** and ***Architecture***. Several of the houses are also individually eligible in the area of ***Architecture***, and a few may also be significant under criterion B for their association with prominent Hutchinson citizens. In the area of ***Community Planning and Development***, the district represents the development patterns of "close-in" residential neighborhoods in Hutchinson. Located directly east of the downtown commercial area and south of the railroad tracks, this area was platted and developed during the residential "boom" of Hutchinson of the mid-1880s. However, many of the other developments platted in Hutchinson during this period eventually reverted to farmland. This neighborhood, on the other hand, persevered for several reasons. First, its prime location between the amenities of downtown and the industrial area to the east had already attracted many of the city's prominent citizens. Furthermore, the neighborhood was situated along the wide east/west thoroughfares, had easy access to downtown, and contained large lots which appealed to a higher class of development. It was immediately popular shortly after its platting, and thus by the time the real estate boom went bust, the neighborhood was already firmly established as a prestigious residential area. Nonetheless, residential construction in the neighborhood slowed after the bust until the turn of the century, when it experienced a new spurt of growth during in the first two decades.

With its residential development spanning several decades, there are naturally a wide variety of historic housing styles and types located within the district. Thus not only does the development of the neighborhood represent a wide time span in Hutchinson's residential growth, but the district is also significant in the area of ***Architecture*** for containing a variety of residences that represent changing tastes, fashions, and construction methods in American architecture. The district includes several good examples of the large fashionable homes of the well-to-do, as well as the more modest National Folk type residences of the working class. Construction continued in the district up through the 1920s until the neighborhood was built out. Furthermore, the Great Depression effectively halted construction throughout Hutchinson for a while. Finally, by the end of the 1920s, other neighborhoods in Hutchinson were considered more "fashionable" for middle and upper class residents.

For nearly half a century during Hutchinson's earliest development, though, the Houston Whiteside neighborhood was one of the most renowned residential districts in Hutchinson. The period of significance therefore extends from the construction of the oldest extant house within the district, 1880, through the beginning of the stock market crash in 1929. After this time, some

of the houses were converted to apartments and the parts of the neighborhood experienced some decline. A resurgence of interest in rehabilitation in recent years has rekindled an interest in the former "Silk Stocking" district of Hutchinson.

ELABORATION

Community Planning and Development

The Original Town plat for Hutchinson, consisting of one square mile, was laid out in 1871 by C. C. Hutchinson. The boundaries for the plat of "Original Town" extended from 4th Avenue on the north, south to G Avenue, and from a half block west of Madison on the west to three lots east of Plum Street. Main Street was planned as the commercial thoroughfare, and the earliest residential development in Hutchinson originally centered around the downtown commercial area. Some of the earliest houses were built immediately adjacent to businesses. As the downtown area expanded, Main Street and the adjacent blocks turned over entirely to commercial enterprises. Retail businesses were primarily located on Main Street, while wholesalers, manufacturers, and other businesses were located along the adjacent side streets or one of the several rail lines in town. The Arkansas River and Cow Creek on the west and south served as natural boundaries to future growth, so it was not surprising that residential development headed east and north. However, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe rail lines on the north somewhat contained the northern growth -- at least in the early years. Thus both the natural and man-made boundaries served in part to encourage residential development to the east and towards the Houston Whiteside district.

The main east/west street within the proposed district is Sherman Avenue, named after the maiden name of C.C. Hutchinson's intended bride. When he platted the town, Hutchinson intended for this, and the east/west streets, such as 1st, 2nd, and A Avenues, to be significant cross streets, as noted by their generous width. As the city grew and these streets were opened up, their generous width allowed for street trees, grassed central medians, and even trolley lines. All of these factors would eventually work in favor of residential development in the Houston Whiteside area.

In anticipation of the growth in the new town, the Hutchinson Investment Company was organized in 1872 by Leander A. Bigger, S.W. Campbell, W.R. Brown, and others. After the initial flush of community development in the first few years, though, natural disasters worked against the growth of the new town for a few years. The grasshopper invasions of the mid-1870s

coupled with a disastrous drought not only hurt the residents of Hutchinson, but also did little to entice new immigrants to Kansas. By the end of the decade, however, the rains came more regularly and farmers began to return to the area.

A bird's eye view map of Hutchinson near the end of this decade shows that the residential growth in Hutchinson was limited on the west to the block immediately adjacent to Main Street. On the east, however, the first three blocks on First, Sherman, and A Avenues were almost solidly built out with residences, and a few homes continued on past Plum into the future Houston Whiteside district.[17]

Houston Whiteside, for whom the district is now named, is often referred to as one of the first known residents in the Brown and Bigger's Addition (platted 1884). In fact, in 1886 Whiteside purchased an existing clapboard house at 504 E. Sherman, which was in the far eastern portion of the Original Town plat. Furthermore, there were other prominent citizens already living in the area before the Brown & Bigger's addition was platted, such as Judge W. R. Brown. Brown had served as the Deputy Clerk of the Kansas Supreme Court, and the Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives. He moved to Hutchinson in 1873, and was partner in the law firm of Brown & Zimmerman.[18] He owned the entire block between Lane and High Streets, and First and Sherman Avenues; his residence was either later demolished or greatly altered.[19]

An extant example of a residence which predated the platting of the addition is the one-and-a-half story Queen Anne/Second Empire style residence at 507 E. First Avenue, which was built in 1880 for Caroline and James F. Redhead. Its orientation to the west, instead of north towards First Avenue, is an indication that it was constructed prior to the platting of the neighborhood. Another early residence is that of Enoch and Nellie Ramsey at 633 E. Sherman. The Ramseys were farmers, and as this property was actually outside of the city's limits at the time of its construction, their farmland may have been adjacent. The Italianate form of the house is indicative of its early construction date.

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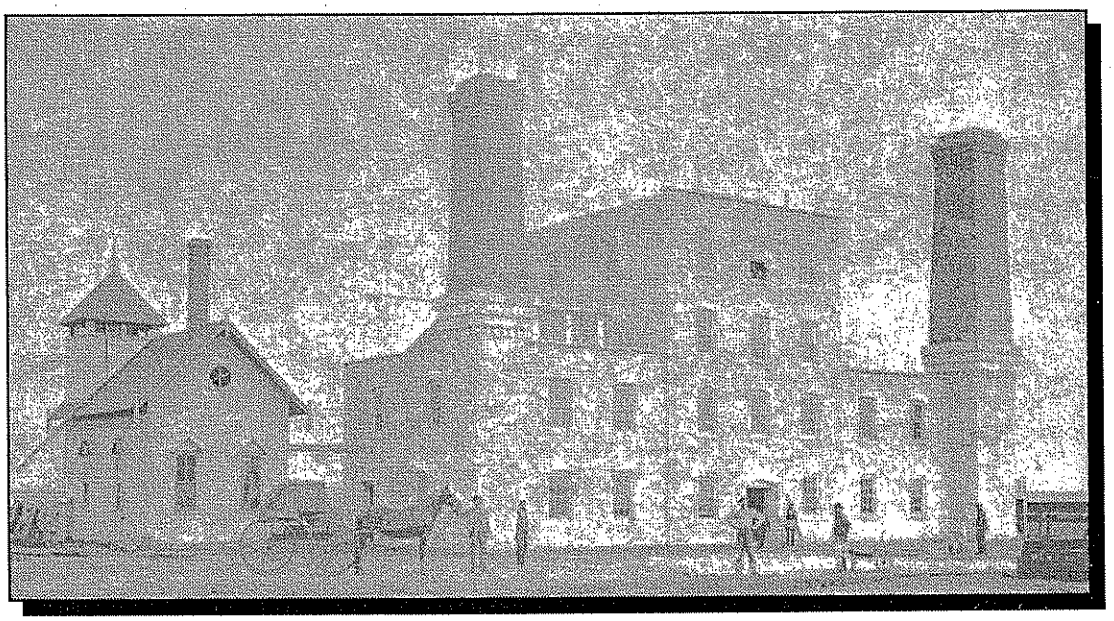
[17] Hutchinson, Kansas 1878: County Seat Reno Co, Bird's Eye View Map of Hutchinson (1878).

[18] William G. Cutler, History of the State of Kansas (Chicago: A.T. Andreas, 1883; reprint ed., 1976) 2:1373.

[19] "Brown & Biggers' Addition," (City of Hutchinson, Kansas, 1884).

An important development in the area, also predating the platting of the neighborhood, was the construction of the Kansas Sugar Refining Company Mill at 600 E. First Avenue in 1881-1882. It was built to house the processing plant of the Kansas Sugar Refining Company. This enterprise was established in 1881 by Professor W.H.C. Onderdonk, with hopes that the construction of the plant would encourage the cultivation of sorghum for sugar. The mill was not successful, however, due to the lack of ability of the local farmers to furnish the raw materials. The plant only operated for little over a year, and then sporadically until March 1885. Local legend purports that the mill was used by the townspeople of Hutchinson as a fort for three days in 1886 from an expected Indian attack which never occurred. In 1888, the building reopened as the Hutchinson Soap Factory, which produced brand name soaps such as Ponds, Lilley, and Roses Mottled, as well as the featured "Hutchinson Electric" laundry soap. It was purchased around the turn of the century by Nelson Manufacturing and Supply Company, which built the adjoining factory building at 612 E. First.[20] The Kansas Sugar Refining Company Mill was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on January 3, 1985.



The Kansas Sugar Refining Mill, c. 1885

[20]Richard J. Cawthon, "Kansas Sugar Refining Company Mill National Register of Historic Places Inventory -- Nomination Form," (21 November 1984), Section 8.

In spite of some early sporadic settlement, the true development of the neighborhood district didn't really begin until the mid-1880s, when local residents and speculators began platting residential subdivisions in and adjacent to Hutchinson. At this time, wealthy eastern capitalists turned their eyes towards Kansas, looking for emerging communities in which to invest their money. A nationwide real estate boom developed, and was particularly feverish in nearby Wichita. According to a Bradstreets' report in 1887 (the height of the nationwide boom), Wichita was third in the country in absolute volume of real estate operations, behind New York City and Kansas City, and outranking larger cities such as Chicago and Brooklyn.[21] It didn't take long for real estate "fever" to affect transactions in Hutchinson as well. Land prices began to rise exponentially after 1885, and grew even more the next year. The value of an average lot in Hutchinson increased 800% between January 1886 and January 1887. The number of real estate transactions increased 900% during that same period, with some lots selling twice in a day.[22] It wasn't all speculation, however. Hutchinson's population increased to 8,000 in the winter of 1886, and 225 homes were built in the last six months of that year in order to handle to the increase in residents.[23]

With the rapid influx of new citizens to Hutchinson in the mid-1880s, many felt the time was ripe to add new residential developments to the town. Some undoubtedly hoped to cash in on speculative construction as well. Thus several new subdivisions were added to the city during the boom. At a single town meeting in February 1888, fifteen new plats to the city were approved by the town commissioners. Within the boundaries of the proposed Houston Whiteside Historic District, there were seven additions which were added to the city during the real estate "boom." The largest and earliest of these was the Brown and Bigger's Addition, which was platted in 1884. It was the first addition approved by the city council to include land not in the original city plat as part of the city.[24] This addition joined the eastern edge of Original Town and extended west to Cleveland, and was generally bounded on the north by the Atchison, Topeka,

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[21]Craig Miner, Wichita: The Magic City (Wichita: Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum Association, 1988) pp. 56-57.

[22]Tim Stucky, Reno County: The Early Years (Pretty Prairie, KS: Prairie Publications, 1985) p. 55.

[23]Ibid., p. 56.

[24]Sheridan Ploughe, History of Reno County Kansas: Its People, Industries and Institutions (Indianapolis, IN: B.F. Bowen & Company, Inc., 1917) p. 333.

and Santa Railroad track to the south of Avenue A East. This addition did not subdivide various larger properties within those boundaries, such as the sugar mill and the block which included the Judge Brown residence (not related to J.B. Brown of "Brown & Bigger's") The original plat for Brown & Bigger's shows lots of varying sizes, with several being larger than those subdivisions which would soon follow. Between the large lots and the wide, main thoroughfares which ran through the neighborhood, it was clear that this area of town would provide amenities to attract prominent citizens.

Other additions platted in the mid-1880s which are included within the proposed Houston Whiteside Historic District are as follows: the *Quiring & Goerz Addition* (1885), which extended from Cleveland to Severance, and from Sherman Street to alley south of the south side of Avenue A; *Carr's 1st Addition* (1886), from Cleveland to west of Bismark (now Pershing), on the north side of Sherman to the alley; the *East Side Addition* (1887), a portion in the west end of the block between Plum and Ford, on the south side of East Sherman Street; the *Lawn Addition* (1887), a portion of the west end of the block between Plum and Ford, on the north side of East Avenue A; *Frayne's Addition*, which was subdivided out of the Brown & Bigger's Addition on the south side of First Avenue between Factory (now Ford) to Cleveland.[25]

After the platting of these additions, the popularity of the neighborhood as home to Hutchinson's wealthy citizens took off. As noted, the area had many factors in its favor: it was conveniently located between downtown on the west, and the industrial development on the east. Local entrepreneurs could be close to the banks, stores, and wholesale houses downtown, or to the stock yards, mills, and salt plant on the east. The wide streets were another inherent benefit, and there were also several large lots to choose from. The earliest residents of the neighborhood therefore tended to be wealthy, and built large, high style mansions on the larger lots.

The 400 block of East First Avenue contains several elaborate residences from the Victorian era. A notable example is the large Second Empire residence was constructed for John Nelson, a regionally significant manufacturer, circa 1889. John and his brother, Peter, started a hardware store in 1872, which then branched out in 1898 to create the Hutchinson Machine Shop. This company manufactured irrigation pumps; John became sole proprietor of this branch in 1906 when the brothers dissolved their partnership. Nelson Manufacturing & Supply moved their plant to the former Sugar Mill at 600 E. First Avenue in 1905, and built additional buildings on

[25]City Plat Maps. City of Hutchinson, Kansas.

this same block. The company grew to eventually manufacture and ship galvanized iron water tanks, pumps and pump cylinders, and grain tanks across the country.

The 400 block also contains homes from this period at 402, 428, and 429 E. First -- all excellent examples of Queen Anne style mansions. Prominent high style examples of Queen Anne residences were not restricted to 1st Avenue, however, and were found throughout the entire neighborhood. A widow, Sarah McLafferty, built a Queen Anne style residence at 528 E. Sherman which was purportedly a reproduction of a much larger house in Chicago. The Houston Whitelaw house at 536 E. Sherman is another good example of the Queen Anne style; in this case, the *free classic* subtype, as defined by Virginia and Lee McAlester.[26] Whitelaw was a partner in the law firm of Houk & Whitelaw, and was the first President of the Hutchinson Literary Association in 1893. In fact, so many of Hutchinson's wealthy residents eventually built homes here that the neighborhood earned the moniker of "Quality Knob" and "The Silk Stocking District."[27]

Houston Whiteside

The district is named for one of its most prominent citizens, Houston Whiteside. Whiteside came to Hutchinson in 1872 as an attorney, but his first job in town was as editor of the Hutchinson News. He was elected County Attorney of Reno County that same year, and was later City Attorney. He re-entered private practice in 1873, and continued until his retirement in 1905. Whiteside was also active in several businesses, both in Hutchinson and out-of-state. He was a director of the Reno County State Bank, an incorporator of the Hutchinson Lumber Company, and was also engaged in farming,

[26]McAlester, p. 264.

[27]Linda Laird & Associates, "Whiteside Historic Resources Survey," (Report presented to City of Hutchinson, Kansas, 1986) p. 2-79.

cattle, money lending, and mining.[28] He also took an interest in local history, and wrote "Historic Hutchinson" for the city. He purchased the house at 504 E. Sherman, but later extensively rehabilitated it in 1915.

In 1888, the real estate boom in Hutchinson collapsed nearly as quickly as it came, and many developers who were in town solely for real estate speculation left.[29] There were a number of factors which affected the "bust," including the nationwide recession, local crop failures, low prices for agricultural products, and the fact that immigrants were being lured into the newly opened Oklahoma territory. Several of the numerous additions platted to Hutchinson in the mid-1880s reverted to farmland. The neighborhood which would eventually be called "Houston Whiteside" however, had a secure foundation by having already attracted some of the most prominent citizens in town as its residents. The surrounding development also had a stabilizing effect on the neighborhood. The downtown commercial district was located to the west, and prominent businessmen still appreciated the proximity of the neighborhood to their businesses. With its wide streets, larger lots, and close-in location, the neighborhood had many amenities to continue to lure new residential construction.

Nonetheless, after the bust residential development in the neighborhood continued at a slower pace until the turn of the century. During this period, the city of Hutchinson officially opened 1st Avenue from Ford to High Street in 1889 by city Ordinance #164. In 1892, the city opened 1st Avenue to Pershing by Ordinance #310.[30] In general, however, growth was slow throughout Hutchinson in the 1890s, not just in the Houston Whiteside Historic District.

When the local economy began to pick up by the turn of the century, particularly as the grain, salt, and wholesaling industries became firmly established, there were still plenty of buildable lots in the district. Furthermore, the desirability of the neighborhood had not been superceded by others, as would happened a few decades later. The east /west streets were still among the most prominent and visible in town. A majority of the city's churches were located within close proximity of the neighborhood. First Avenue has three churches located between downtown and the neighborhood: the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist Church, and the Episcopal

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[28]Cutler, p. 1377.

[29]Houston Whiteside, "Historic Hutchinson," Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, KS.

[30]P.B. Lee, City Engineer, "Hutchinson Data Sheet" (October 1927) G-5.

Church. Other churches were located east of downtown on East Sherman and two on East Second. By the turn of the century, First Avenue also contained a median park with fountain downtown, and City Hall was on Sherman. The depot was nearby on North Walnut and East Second Avenue. Street car lines ran on East Avenue A, and joined up to the line on Main Street. The neighborhood was thus prominently situated at the hub of Hutchinson's amenities.

A pre-1906 postcard which shows East First Avenue lined with trees on both sides, as well in the median. The trees began on Walnut, and ended at the 600 block just west of the Sugar Mill.

Some blocks, such as the 400 block of East 1st Avenue, were fairly well established by the turn of the century, but there were still several vacant lots, especially on the eastern edge.[31] With land available and the population of the city now growing rapidly (from 9,135 in 1900 to 23,298 in 1920), the early twentieth century was the period of largest growth in the Houston Whiteside Historic District. This growth coincided with the city's overall increasing economic development in the salt, wholesaling, manufacturing, and agricultural industries. The neighborhood continued to attract prominent citizens associated with these enterprises, such as grain magnate W.K. McMillan, who built a Shingle style mansion at 512 E. Sherman in 1905. This house was sold in 1912 to another grain magnate, William Kelly. Kelly owned Kelly Mills, which in 1910 was producing 500 barrels of flour a day. Another prominent grain merchant who moved to the neighborhood was George Gano, who with his wife Addie, purchased the mansion at 528 E. A in 1903. The house had been built in 1900 by a dentist who moved to Arizona and never lived there. At the time of his death, Gano's estate was estimated to be worth over $7,500,000.[32]

Entrepreneurs associated with the wholesaling industry also found the neighborhood attractive. William A. Knorr formed the Knorr-Irvan Wholesale Notion Co. at the same time he moved to

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[31] Plat Book of Reno County , (Minneapolis: Northwest Publishing Co., 1902) p. 32.

[32] "528 E. Ave A," Kansas Historic Resources Inventory Form, September 1985.

519 East Avenue A in 1905. In 1909, it became the Knorr-Schlaudt Wholesale Notion Co. His partner, Arthur Schlaudt, also lived in the neighborhood during the 1920s. Schlaudt purchased the impressive Colonial Revival style house originally built for K.E. Sentney, who was treasurer of the family-owned Sentney Wholesale Grocery Company. Sentney also was vice-president of the Commercial National Bank and treasurer of the Hutchinson Interurban streetcar system. Another officer of the Knorr-Schlaudt Wholesale Notion Company lived nearby. Alonzo Sentney came to Hutchinson around 1912 to become president of this company. Apparently not involved with the Sentney Wholesale Grocery Business, he purchased the house at 701 E. Sherman, which had been built for the John Faulkner, manager of the financially plagued Hutchinson Chemical and Alkali Co. (the soda ash plant).[33]

Other prominent merchants or manufacturers who moved into the neighborhood included D. Earl Richards. Richards began a small candy company in 1900, and took in A.R. Scheble as a partner in 1903. The Richards-Scheble Candy Company eventually became quite successful, with Donita Brand Chocolates as their main product. Richards moved to 515 E. First Avenue circa 1905. His neighbor at 517 E. First was equally well known in Hutchinson. Lindsey S. Pegues founded a dry goods store in Junction City in 1901. It became the Pegues-Wright Dry Goods store in 1903, and after a fire, moved to Hutchinson in 1912. The store was a mainstay of Hutchinson retailing until recently. Pegues' neighbor to the east was Benjamin Nussbaum. Already successful by the time he moved to 521 E. First, Nussbaum had opened Star Clothiers in 1887. This company had the first mail order department in Hutchinson.

The houses built for Hutchinson's upper class immediately after the turn of the twentieth century were in a variety of architectural styles popular at the time. Some were still reflective of the exuberance of the late Victorian style homes, while others showed the transition to the more restrained revival styles which were popular in the first decades of the twentieth century. Not all of the residences in the neighborhood were mansions, and not all of its residents were the upper class in Hutchinson, however. A number of middle class citizens were also enamored with the neighborhood's location and amenities. Several homes were built for attorneys, doctors, small business owners, accountants, and officers of various local companies, primarily the grain mills, salt companies, or wholesale distributors.

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[33]Kansas Historic Resources Inventory Forms.

In the 1910s and 1920s, an increasing number of homes were built for the working class on the remaining vacant lots. Contractors, carpenters, and traveling salesmen were some of the new home owners during this period. The Nelson Manufacturing Company, located at the former Sugar Mill property, led to the development of an area of small worker's cottages on nearby streets. Platted in 1907 by William and Paulina [nee Jurgens] Schwede, Jurgens Addition was on the east side of the Nelson Manufacturing Company site and included both the north and south sides of First Avenue East, from approximately Factory (now Ford) to Bismark (now Pershing) Street, plus seven lots on the east side of Bismark. All of the these lots were narrow -- only twenty-five wide, except for the first three lots on the southeast corner of 1st and Ford, which varied from 50 to 60' wide. As a further indication of the working class nature of this end of the neighborhood, the width of First Avenue as originally platted was not carried through here. The street narrows at this point, leaving no room for extra "amenities" such as the grassed and tree-planted central medians. The homes that were built here were small, one-story cottages, in contrast to the rest of the historic district which contains primarily two-story residences.

The district's attractions, already numerous, continued to grow in the early twentieth century. Virtually all of the key buildings downtown, for example, were on First, Sherman, or Avenue A -- a short walk from the district. The post office was located on East Sherman Street; the YMCA was on E. First, as was the most prominent commercial building in town, the Rorabaugh-Wiley Building. The Convention Hall, Salt City Business college, and a school were on E. Avenue A. Thus in spite of the fact that many of the lots had been developed in the first decade of the twentieth century, the neighborhood was still popular in the 1910s. In a 1916 article about "Building on Ave. A," the Hutchinson News noted that there were "thousands of dollars of construction work on a street that is already built up," and that "out on Quality Knob, and elsewhere along Avenue are handsome new homes."

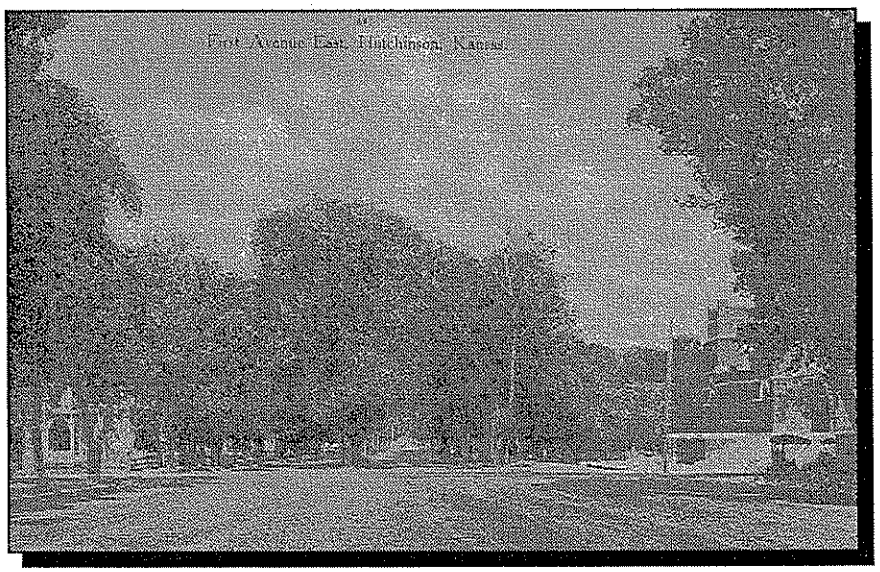
> Avenue A is what could be regarded as a developed and settled street, one where it would hardly be expected there would be much construction work, with the street solidly built up. Yet many thousands of dollars worth of new buildings and residences have been built this year and are now under construction along Avenue A east.[34]

New homes were not the only construction activity occurring in the district in the mid-1910s. The article also commented on the amount of remodeling going on in the area, noting that Phil

[34] "Building on Ave. A," Hutchinson News (2 September 1916)

Hostetter started out to remodel his former residence "but before he was through he had virtually built a new house, the cost of which was $4,500."[35]

The News also commented on the quality of landscaping in "Quality Knob," noting that it had "lawns and gardens which would hardly be improved on by a landscape gardener."[36] Private residences were not the only landscape feature in the district; the street trees and medians, which served as small parks, added greatly to the quality of life in the neighborhood. A postcard from the era reveals the shade trees, which had grown close to maturity in just a few decades.



View from just outside of the district, looking east on First c. 1909, showing mature streets trees forming a complete canopy over the street.

The significance of the neighborhood through the 1920s as one of the prime residential districts in Hutchinson is reflected in its connection to the city's street car line -- another amenity which encouraged continued development in the neighborhood. The Hutchinson Interurban Railway Company provided local electric railway service, focusing primarily on the commercial and

[35]Ibid.

[36]Ibid.

industrial district, but also connecting the downtown commercial district with the Houston Whiteside neighborhood. In 1918, the street car line extended from the Kansas State Fair Grounds on the north end of Main (approximately 20th Street) south to Carpenter Street at the Arkansas River. There was also a small spur on 2nd Avenue East to the Bisonte Hotel, and a loop from F Avenue east to Elm, south to Carpenter, and back north up Main. The extension along Avenue A East was the only portion of the line to extend out of the downtown into a residential neighborhood. This line stretched east from Main Street to Lorraine, and ended at the Larabee Mills.[37] In 1915, the Arkansas Valley Interurban, linking Hutchinson to Wichita, began running cars over the line. For this line alone, there were thirteen runs daily, with one daily freight train.[38]

Electric street cars eventually fell out of favor though. Due to increased automobile traffic and improved roads, passenger traffic on the interurban declined and the last passenger car ran in 1938. This coincided with the shift in the preferences of Hutchinson's citizens for new houses in the suburbs to the north of downtown. One of the factors contributing to this preference for new subdivisions was that by 1920 the neighborhood was almost fully built-out. From 1921 to 1928, there was some scattered construction on the few remaining vacant lots, or in the subdivision of back lots.[39] However, the stock market crash of 1929 and resulting Great Depression effectively halted new construction in the Houston Whiteside Historic District. During the 1930s, several of the large mansions and foursquares were converted to apartments, and eventually many of the homes began to suffer from lack of maintenance. By the 1980s, however, new residents interested in rehabilitating historic homes began moving back into the neighborhood. A neighborhood organization for the "Houston Whiteside Historical District," loosely defined as the 400 through 800 blocks of East First Avenue, East Sherman, East Avenue A, and East Avenue B, was formed in 1985 (at first, for social reasons.)[40] The neighborhood chose the name in honor of one of the district's most prominent resident, Houston Whiteside, and this name has

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[37]"Street Map," Standard Atlas of Reno County (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1918)

[38]Ibid., p. 15.

[39]Laird, p. 2-80.

[40]Stephen Blair, "Historic Home Restored: Houston Whiteside Homes Rejuvenated," The Hutchinson News (26 November 1993) p. 13.

remained in use for almost two decades. In 1986, the city received grants to conduct historical surveys, which provided the background for this nomination.

The Houston Whiteside Historic District is thus significant in the area of ***Community Planning and Development*** as the first residential neighborhood platted outside of Hutchinson's "Original Town" and one of the earliest developed. Due to its location between downtown and the industrial area to the east, the neighborhood was close to the businesses and amenities of the commercial district and the nearby churches, yet distant enough to provide a large, quite lots. The three east/west streets were the key thoroughfares leading out of downtown, and also featured many amenities which further enticed residential development. The medians and "parks" along East First Avenue, and the trolley line on East Avenue A were enticements for continued residential growth in the district, and the neighborhood remained popular for several decades.

Although laid out in a grid system of streets, it contains a somewhat irregular pattern of development due to different sized blocks, lots, and wide east/west streets. Furthermore, the residential construction occurred over a period spanning over four decades, which also contributes to the variety of housing stock. The district was platted during Hutchinson's real estate boom, and several of the high style mansions were constructed during that growth period of Hutchinson. Since the boom was short-lived, though, there were still plenty of lots in the neighborhood for future development. Thus the neighborhood is representative of several decades of Hutchinson's development. Although a high proportion of Hutchinson's prominent citizens and entrepreneurs lived there, it also included a section of working class cottages for the nearby industries as well as a number of middle-class homes. It is therefore significant for its association with early residential development in Hutchinson, and for its association with a cross-section of Hutchinson's residents, including many of the founders of the city's key industries.

Architecture

The Houston Whiteside Historic District is significant in the area of ***Architecture*** for containing residences which represent nearly every period of pre-World War II architecture found in Hutchinson. There are approximately twenty different residential styles or forms in the neighborhood. In some cases, there is only a single representative of a particular style; these are typically high-style, architect-designed homes, such as the Tudor Revival home designed for Houston Whiteside, or the Neoclassical home built for the Vandeveer family. Other residential styles or forms are well represented within the district. The Foursquare, for example, comprises

nearly twenty percent of the homes. The Queen Anne style is another predominate style in the Houston Whiteside Historic District. National Folk housing types, a broad-brush category of vernacular housing types defined by their form, are the single largest group, with over twenty-five percent of the homes in the district falling into this category.

Although a wide variety of housing types can be found within the proposed district, the residences can be divided into four main categories based upon their architectural tradition or time period. A discussion of each category, with their accompanying styles or forms, follows.

National Folk Residences

As a whole, this group represents the largest category of housing types in the Houston Whiteside Historic District, with almost fifty examples, or twenty-six percent, of the housing stock of the district.. The houses are associated primarily by their forms, by also by their shared history , serving as modest housing for working and middle class citizens of Hutchinson. Although many of these residential folk forms descended from Tidewater South building traditions, the advent of inexpensive railroad shipments changed the nature of simple, vernacular dwellings across the country. Modest dwellings across the country were not restricted to locally available building materials or traditions. Lumber, as well as ready-built stylistic details, could be shipped virtually anywhere across the country.[41] Residences no longer reflected regional or ethnic trends, as much as nationwide trends instead. As a result, American domestic architecture became more homogenous. Hutchinson contains many typical examples of these wide-spread vernacular residences. Several of the basic folk forms were adorned with architectural detailing which was popular nationwide. Those built before the turn of the century, for example, utilized the turned and jig-sawn decorative features also found on more elaborate Queen Anne homes, while those built after the turn of the century often added Craftsman style porches. As a result, one-story *gable-front* houses appear very similar to Craftsman bungalows.

National Folk Residences are significant under criterion C in the area of ***architecture*** as local representatives of the variety of national vernacular housing types found in Hutchinson. As a county seat and a regional economic center, Hutchinson provided job opportunities for all levels of citizens, from the well-to-do to working class, and these National Folk residences generally provided housing for the latter group of citizens. In many cases, the individual buildings may

[41]McAlester, p. 89.

lack distinction, but when located within a district, they provide a better understanding of a neighborhood's developmental history and are significant as contributing buildings.

National Folk types are generally characterized by their massing and floor plans. A discussion of the character-defining features for the predominant types found within the proposed district follows.

Pyramidal

The pyramidal subtype is the most prevalent folk housing type in the Houston Whiteside Historic District, comprising ten percent of all residences. Although scattered throughout the entire district, they are more concentrated on the western edge. While rectangular plan houses were generally covered with a gable roof, houses with a square plan commonly had pyramidal hipped roofs. Although slightly more complex in their roof framing, they required fewer long rafters and were less expensive to build. One-story examples are more typically found in southern states and are true folk forms.[42] After the turn of the century, two-story square houses with hip roofs -- today called "foursquares" -- were found in pattern books and catalogues with a variety of stylistic details. These are classified as a separate housing category and are discussed later.

Gable-Front

This subtype represents the second most prevalent folk housing type int he district. This form evolved from the Greek Revival style, where its front-gabled shape mimicked the pedimented temple facades of that style. It was common in New England and the northeast region in the pre-railroad era, and continued with the expansion of the railroads after the 1850s. The form was best suited for narrow lots in the neighborhood.[43] Later examples from the early 20th century derive more their influence from the prevailing Craftsman and Prairie styles, particularly in their porch details. Many one-story examples in the district have a similar appearance to bungalows, and are the most prevalent example of this type.

Gable-front & wing

Approximately seven percent of the houses in the Houston Whiteside Historic District are of this subtype. Gable-front-&-wings are believed to have also descended from styled Greek Revival

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[42]Ibid., p. 100.

[43]Ibid., p. 90.

houses like the gable-front residences which dominated urban settings. Gable-front-&-wing houses were more common in rural areas, however. In this form type, a side-gabled wing was added at right angles to the gable-front section, forming an L-shaped plan. Both one- and two-story examples are found in the district.[44] In Hutchinson's historic neighborhoods, most were simple folk houses where the wings were sometimes the result of additions over the years. A variation of this folk form are buildings with virtually identical floor plans but with hip roofs over the two main blocks rather than gable.

I-house

I-houses are typically two stories in height, two rooms wide, and one room deep. They evolved from traditional British folk forms, and are found in both the pre- and post-railroad building era.[45] They are a prevalent form in the Midwest, although there is only one example in the proposed district. However, the district does contain a few examples of one-story side gable houses.

Late Victorian residential styles

These buildings reflect a range of styles popular during the late nineteenth century in American residential architecture. Industrialization and the advent of transporting materials by railroad caused striking changes in residential design and construction. Balloon framing replaced heavy timber, which allowed houses to depart from traditional box shapes. Victorian era residences, in particular those of the Queen Anne style, took advantage of this freedom with complex shapes and features which avoided a flat wall surface. There was also a free adaptation of details, often mixed, from both Medieval and classical styles.[46]

In the proposed district, several of the Victorian era residences are high-style houses, and were likely designed by skilled professionals who showed an understanding of prevailing architectural styles and basic design principals. Some of the designs may have appeared in pattern books, but nonetheless featured a more formal approach to the application of ornamentation and details. Some of the earliest examples of late Victorian era residences in the proposed district were outside of the city limits at the time of their construction. Thus the original lots or parcels of land associated with the residences were typically quite large. Over the years, however, annexation by

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[44]Ibid., p. 92.

[45]Ibid., p. 96.

[46]Ibid., p. 239.

the city and subdivision of the original lots into smaller surrounding lots has reduced the size of many of the properties. The set-back or orientation of these houses may therefore vary from the adjoining buildings. Later examples, particularly those of the Queen Anne style, were constructed after the neighborhood was platted by Hutchinson's upper class, and were sited on larger lots than typical working class homes.

Hutchinson's late Victorian era residences are significant under criterion C in the area of ***architecture*** as local representatives of the national housing types and styles of the community's well-to-do citizens. With the wealth generated by the growing salt, wholesale, and agricultural-related industries, the late Victorian residences are physical manifestations of the success of some of Hutchinson's citizens in the late nineteenth century. A symbols of their owners' financial wealth and social standing, these houses also represent the growing economy of the community. A few homes from this era are more modest, but reflect that owner's desire to fit in with the surrounding homes.

Italianate

This style represents some of the earliest residences in the district. Of the six that remain, however, only one retains enough architectural integrity to be considered contributing. The Italianate style of domestic architecture was popular in this country from 1850 through 1880. In Hutchinson, Italianate Residences were constructed in the late 1870s through early 1880s. As is true of the vast majority of Italianate Residences in America, all of Hutchinson's examples are two-stories high. A distinguishing feature is the low-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves. Set beneath the projecting eaves are decorative brackets, emphasizing the cornice line as a principal area of elaboration. Windows and porches are another area of emphasis.[113]

In Hutchinson, design features from this architectural style were sometimes applied to traditional folk forms, such as a gable-front-&-wing house. The widely overhanging eaves are all supported by brackets. A wide cornice band under the eaves is another distinguishing feature. The windows are typically tall and narrow, and are located either singly or in pairs. Arched and curved lintels may be found, but simple rectangular windows are more typical in Hutchinson. Due to the age of these buildings, several of the Italianate houses in Hutchinson have been altered over the years. Some of these alterations are now historic in their own right.

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[113]Ibid., pp. 211-212.

Second Empire

Second Empire residences are distinguished by a mansard roof with dormer windows located on the steep lower slope. The edges of the dual-pitched roof generally feature molded cornices, and decorative brackets are beneath the eaves. Classical details are common, and windows may be arched or pedimented. The first floors windows are often very tall.[114] There are very few extant examples remaining throughout the entire city, and only one within the district. That building, however, is an outstanding example of this style. The John Nelson House at 407 E. 1st Avenue features the character-defining mansard roof, elongated brackets beneath the eaves, and elaborated dormers, as well as number of architectural details.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was clearly the most popular architectural mode during the 1880s throughout the entire district, and variations of the style continued to be built into the first decade of the twentieth century. Over twenty percent of the homes in the district represent the Queen Anne residential period. During the 1880s, when the style was new in popularity across the country, the well-to-do of Hutchinson clearly preferred this architectural mode. The wealth of the neighborhood's earliest residents gave them the means to build elaborate homes, while their background made them acquainted with the most popular "high styles" of American residential architecture. Thus the collection of Queen Anne homes in the proposed Houston Whiteside district represent some of the finest examples of residential architecture from this period in Hutchinson. Although the Queen Anne style was one of the most popular for the well-to-do in Hutchinson during the late nineteenth century, and number of simple one-story Queen Anne cottages continued to be built in the district up to and just past the turn of the century. These simpler one-story buildings were built more for the working class, who may have been more hesitant to turn to new styles, instead sticking with the "tried and true" form.

The Queen Anne style typically features irregular massing, steeply pitched multiple rooflines, and a variety of devices to avoid a smooth-walled surface. These devices include a variety of wall coverings and textures, projecting bays, and applied decorations.[115] Some of Hutchinson's more prominent examples are the "free classic" subtype, as defined by McAlester. These residences utilize an eclectic mix of classically-inspired details, such as Palladian windows,

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[114]John J.-G Blumenson, Identifying American Architecture (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1981) p. 53.

[115]McAlester, p. 263, and Blumenson, p. 63.

cornice-line dentils, and classical columns, with the irregular floor plans and multiple roofs. They tend to lack the spindlework detailing.[116] There are five examples within the proposed district, and include the Gano House at 528 E. Avenue A and the Whitelaw House at 536 E. Sherman. In both instances, the porch and windows details distinguish this subtype from other Queen Anne residences, although both also feature details such as bay windows and projections which avoid a simple "boxy" shape.

20th Century Revival & American Movement Houses

Although some may have been reluctant to abandon late Victorian styles, other Hutchinson residents desired quality residences executed in the latest styles after the turn of the century. Like others across the country, they were rejecting the old-fashioned "fussy" exuberant styles from the Victorian era. Tastes in residential architecture were turning in favor of revival styles, which harkened back to an even earlier era, or to the simpler lines of the Prairie style.[117] The level of detailing on several of these residences in the proposed district may indicate the services of an architect. Nationwide, architects were beginning to enjoy higher status and profiles. Most were more highly educated than their predecessors, studying either in Europe or in the newly developing architectural schools in this country. With over 10,000 architects listed nationwide in the 1900 census, there was keen competition for the commissions of large public buildings and private mansions. Many architects during this period made their reputation in comparatively modest residential designs. With architectural firms in Hutchinson and Wichita, and even those from Kansas City within easy access, residents could chose from among many competent firms. Whether architect-designed or not, several of these resources are typical representations of a this style, and are therefore significant under Criterion C in the area of ***architecture***. A description of the character-defining features of these most prevalent styles in the district follows.

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style was predominant in American residential architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. It was also the most predominant revival style within the Houston

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[116]McAlester, p. 264.

[117]In the Houston Whiteside district, revival styles were favored over the American movement styles, such as Prairie and Craftsman. Combined, the high-style examples of revival architecture comprises approximately ten percent of the homes in the district, although revival-influenced architectural features were often applied to simpler house forms, such as a Foursquare or National Folk house.

Whiteside district. Although only approximately seven percent of the homes in the districts were true representations of this style, many more houses has some features from this style applied to a basic house form. Colonial Revival homes can range from historically correct copies to free interpretations which contain details inspired by earlier precedents. Typical identifying features of this style include an accentuated front door. Entry accents may incorporate a decorative pediment or crown supported by pilasters, or a pedimented portico serving as the entry porch. Fanlights or sidelights, or both, are also typical of entry elaborations. The facades are symmetrically arranged. Windows are double-hung and multi-paned (often 6/6 or 12/12). Palladian windows are found, as are other classically inspired detailing.[118] The Sentney House at 511 E. Sherman and the Greenlee-Hostetter House at 610 E. Sherman are impressive examples of this style. Both feature a symmetrical main two-story block, with accentuated entry doors and dormers. Similar in their stylistic interpretations are the singular examples of a Classical Revival house at 511 E. Sherman and the Neoclassical style Vandeveer house at 546 E. Avenue A. The latter features full height classical columns supported a pedimented gable-front roof, and other classically-inspired features such as Palladian windows.

Tudor Revival

Common identifying features of the Tudor Revival style are steeply pitched roofs, with at least one front-facing gable. Many have ornamental false half-timbering and stucco in the upper story. The windows are tall and narrow, often in bands of twos or threes, and are multi-paned, some with diamond-shaped lights. Chimneys are large and prominent, located on the exterior on a front or side elevation.[119] Although a rare style within the district, a notable local Tudor Revival residence is the Houston Whiteside House at 504 E. Sherman, which features a false thatched roof.

Craftsman

Inspired by the work of Charles and Henry Greene, who in turned were influenced by the Arts & Crafts movement and oriental architecture, Craftsman styles residences were often bungalows. Virtually always one-story, Craftsman homes feature a low-pitched roof with wide, open, overhanging eaves, exposed roof rafters, braces under the gable ends, and porches supported by

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[118]McAlester, pp. 321-326 & Blumenson, p. 25.

[119]McAlester, pp. 355-356.

square columns.[120] The Houston Whiteside Historic District has a rare two-story example, and six Craftsman bungalows. Craftsman-inspired features are much more prevalent that true Craftsman house, though, and several other residences have a Craftsman porch or other details.

Prairie

Considered one of the few indigenous American styles, the Prairie style is typified by a low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves. The emphasis in the detailing is on the horizontal, although the overall massing of the house may be vertical or squarish. Along with the overhanging eaves, the cornices, porches, wings, and other details all focus on horizontal lines. Massive square piers are used for porch supports.[121] Within the proposed district, Prairie style-inspired details are more common than a true Prairie style residence, of which only one exists within the district's boundaries.

"Comfortable" Houses

The "Comfortable" House, a term popularized by Alan Gowans, refers to the profusion of styles and types built in suburban settings from 1890-1930. They were considered "modern" homes, built first and foremost for comfort and convenience. Indoor plumbing, built-in gas, electricity, and central heating were all luxuries a few decades before, but were becoming common in the early twentieth century. Laundry facilities began to appear in basements, instead of back yards or rear porches. Coal-fired central heating systems almost entirely superseded the wood or coal-burning stoves in the post-Victorian period, even though they had been introduced in 1818. By the 1920s, alternative heating systems utilizing steam, hot air, and hot water were available.[122]

The technological improvements in the kitchen, bath, heating and ventilation systems required a good deal more space in these house, and now comprised 25% of the total cost of the house. To compensate for this increase in construction costs, houses overall were smaller and the square footage decreased. The average size of the American family decreased as well, from five children in 1870 to three and one-half in 1900. Contrasting with Victorian single purpose rooms and their accumulated clutter, these new houses had multiple-function spaces, simpler interior

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[120]Ibid., pp. 453-454.

[121]McAlester, pp. 339-440.

[122]Alan Gowans, The Comfortable House (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1987), pp 25-27.

woodwork and furnishing for more efficient, sanitary living.[123] Isolated box-like rooms continued to be designed for sleeping areas, however, probably due to the owners' desire for privacy, although communal sleeping porches were rooms promoted for health.

For the majority of houses built nationwide and in Hutchinson, the design of such buildings fell not to a commissioned architect, but from cheaper and ready sources. Local contractors replicated and adapted entire building plans form a variety of sources, such as books, catalogues, and trade literature. The *Ladies Home Journal* was a major arbiter of residential taste, and supplied plans for a nominal fee. Entire books of plans, such as the Radford catalogues, offered blueprints through the mail. Ordering plans for houses through the mail evolved to ordering entire houses. While the idea of ordering parts of a building was not new, mail-order building firms felt that by ordering an entire ready-made house, an owner could eliminate the mistakes and misinterpretations of local carpenters. The Alladin Company, Sears & Roebuck, and Montgomery Ward were among the major suppliers of ready-built homes.

Since many of these houses were built from partial or total prefabrication, and also utilized combinations of forms and ornament, distinct classifications based on architectural style difficult is often difficult.[124] The two most prevalent within the Houston Whiteside district, based primarily on form, are as follows.

Foursquare

The Foursquare is the most prevalent house form with the Houston Whiteside Historic District. There are thirty-eight Foursquares in the neighborhood, approximately twenty-one percent, varying from simple vernacular examples to ones with elaborate detailing. The foursquare is a two-story building, two rooms wide and two rooms deep, also with a low-pitched roof. Often, there were front and side dormers. Foursquares were set on a raised basement, with the first floor approached by steps. The features and details typically represent the Prairie and Craftsman styles, such as wide, overhanging eaves, square or tapered porch supports, full length front porches, and horizontal groupings of windows. Others have stylistic features more typical of Colonial Revival homes, such as classical columns. The most distinctive feature of the Foursquare is its massive appearance. Although the front facade was often asymmetrical, the

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[123]Catherine Bishir and Lawrence S. Early, ed., Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina (n.p.: Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985) pp. 27-28.

[124]Gowans, p. xiv.

overall visual effect of the house is balanced.[125] The Gage House at 501 E. Avenue A is one of the more elaborate versions in the proposed district, although the 500 block of E. Avenue A contains numerous examples of this type.

Bungalow

The "Bungalow/bungaloid" is one of the two most popular forms of housing for the working class citizens in early twentieth century America. Although typically identified with the Craftsman style, the term for the form type "bungalow" has been confusing from its inception after the turn of this century. Generally thought of as a one- or one-and-a-half story house noted for its porch roof extending from that of the main house and sweeping over a verandah, the typical Craftsman features were found in the porch supports, windows, materials, and exposed rafters or brackets in the eaves. However, bungalows were found with ornamentation from other styles as well.[126] There are only a handful of true bungalows within the Houston Whiteside district, although many of the *National Folk: gable-front* homes have a bungalow appearance, particularly those with Craftsman-inspired porches.

These two forms were built for the working and middle class resident in the district, in part because they were popular with pattern books or kits, such as Craftsman Bungalows or Foursquare houses. As noted, these forms could have a variety of architectural styles applied. Within the Houston Whiteside district, the Foursquare houses provided a basic backdrop for the widest variety of architectural detailing. Some foursquares utilized Colonial Revival detailing, such as that built for attorney Charles Milton Williams in 1908 at 547 E. A. Other foursquares showed the influence of the Prairie or Craftsman styles, such as the Gage House at 501 E. A.

From simple bungalows to the large mansions of Hutchinson's "Silk Stocking" citizens, the district contains a cross sampling of Hutchinson's architecture, and correspondingly, represents the development patterns of the city as well as the varied socio-economic status of its citizens. No one style or form comprises more than a fifth of the housing stock, and for several styles, there is only one representative. This cross-section of American residential architecture is typical of a slowly developed neighborhood, and is therefore associated with the historic development patterns of the Houston Whiteside District. The district is significant under criterion C in the

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[125]Ibid., p. 84.

[126]Ibid., pp. 74-77.

area of ***architecture*** as a varied collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences which are typical of those found in Kansas neighborhoods which have developed over several decades.

There are several residences in the proposed district which may be individually eligible in the area of architecture as excellent examples of a style.[127] From the late Victorian era, the residences which are "key contributing" are:

- **402 E. First Avenue, House. (c. 1890s)** ***Queen Anne: free classic subtype***
- **407 E. First Avenue, Nelson, John House. (c. 1898)** ***Second Empire***
- **428 E. First Avenue, House. (c. 1890s)** ***Queen Anne***
- **429 E. First Avenue, Price House. (c. 1888)** ***Queen Anne***
- **507 E. First Avenue, Redhead House. (1880)** ***Queen Anne/Second Empire***
- **528 E. Sherman, McLafferty House. (1889)** ***Queen Anne***
- **633 E. Sherman, Ramsey House. (c. 1892)** ***Italianate***
- **515 E. Avenue A, Scheble-Menke-Van Zandt house. (c. 1884)** ***Queen Anne***
- **528 E. Avenue A, Gano House. (c. 1900)** ***Queen Anne: free classic subtype***
- **536 E. Sherman, Whitelaw House. (c. 1893)** ***Queen Anne: free classic subtype***

Although one of the first neighborhoods in Hutchinson to attract middle- to upper-class residents, there were still several lots available for construction well into the twentieth century. Thus the proposed district has several significant homes from this era which also have potential for individual listing. They include:

- **544 E. Sherman, Fontron-French House. (c. 1908)** ***Shingle style***
- **567 E. Sherman. (c. 1920)** ***Colonial Revival***
- **610 E. Sherman, Greenlee-Hostetter House. (c. 1912)** ***Colonial Revival***
- **504 E. Sherman, Houston Whiteside house. (1886; significantly altered 1915)** ***Tudor Revival***
- **511 E. Sherman, Sentney House. (c. 1900)** ***Classical Revival***
- **512 E. Sherman, McMillan-Kelly House. (1905)** ***Shingle Style***
- **501 E. Avenue A, Gage House. (c. 1910)** ***Foursquare w/ Colonial Revival & Prairie***

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[127] As most of these are large mansions built for prominent citizens, some may also be eligible under Criterion B for their association with the former owners.

- **546 E. Avenue A, Vandeveer House. (c. 1903)** ***Neoclassical***
- **610 & 610-1/2 E. Avenue A, Johns-Cost House. (c. 1914)** ***Eclectic w/ Tudor Revival***
- **706 E. Avenue A, Emmert House. (c. 1905)** ***Foursquare w/ Classical Revival***

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UTM Coordinates (cont.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5.	14S	594551	4211951
6.	14S	594377	4212250
7.	14S	594375	4212361
8.	14S	594575	4212412

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is generally bounded by the BNSF railroad tracks to the north, Pershing Street to the east, an alley between E. Avenue A and B, and Plum and Elm Streets to the west. Beginning at the southeast corner of the district, the boundary proceeds north from the southeast corner of Lots 17 and 18, Block 4 along the western curb of Pershing Street. The boundary proceeds west at the northeast corner of Lots 19 and 20, Block 1. The boundary proceeds west along an alley, running along the northern property lines of Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33; Block 1. The boundary proceeds north along the eastern property line of Lots1, 2, and 3; Block 1 and then west along the northern property line of aforesaid tract to its northwestern corner, where the boundary proceeds north across E. Sherman Avenue and continues north along the eastern property line of Lots 1 and 2; Block 1, where at the northeastern point of this tract the boundary proceeds east, following an alley along the southern boundaries of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; Block 2. At the southeast corner of Lots 8 and 9; Block 2, the boundary proceeds north, crossing E. 1st Avenue, and then east along the southern lot lines of the east 16' of Lot 15, all of Lots 16, 17, and 18; Block 1. The boundary then proceeds north along the eastern property line of Lot 18; Block 1 to the BNSF railroad tracks, where it follows a west by northwesterly direction along the northern property lines of Lots 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1; Block 2; and Lots 83, 93, 9, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3; Brown and Biggers Subdivision. The boundary then proceeds south along the western property line of Lot 3; Brown and Biggers Subdivision to a point in the center of Lots 134, 136 and 138, where it proceeds west across Plum Street, continuing along the northern boundary of the east 6' of Lot 128 and all of Lots 130 and 132; E. 1st Avenue to the northwest corner of this tract, where it proceeds south along the western boundary of the property to E. 1st Avenue. The boundary proceeds west along the northern curb of E. 1st Avenue to Lots 104, 106, and 108; Block 1 (1st East Original Town), where it then proceeds north along the eastern boundary of the property. At the northeast corner of Lots 104, 106, and 108; Block 1 (1st East Original Town) the boundary proceeds west along the tract's northern line, turning at the northwest corner to proceed south along the tract's western boundary, which is marked by the eastern curb of Elm Street. The boundary proceeds

south across E. 1st Avenue, crossing Elm Street, and continuing south along the eastern curb of Elm Street to the N. 76.5 ' of Lots 103 and 105 E. 1st Avenue, where it turns east at the southwest corner of the lot, proceeding along the southern boundary of this tract. At Lots 107 and 109; Block E the boundary proceeds south along the western edge of this tract, and then at its southwestern corner it proceeds east along the southern boundary of this tract and Lots 111, 113, 115, 117, and 119; Block 1 E; and Lots 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, and 131; E. 1st Avenue. The boundary crosses Plum Street and then proceeds in a southerly direction along the eastern curb of Plum Street to an alley that bounds the southern edge of the district. Running along the southern edge of Lots 133, 135, and 137; E. 1st Avenue; and Lots 74 and 73, 72, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, and 37; Brown and Biggers Subdivision; and Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18; Block 4 the boundary proceeds east to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The district boundaries encompass the highest concentration of significant residential buildings in one of the oldest residential districts in Hutchinson. It generally conforms to the Brown & Bigger's Addition, platted in 1884, although some other smaller historic additions are included as well. Buildings outside of the proposed boundaries were not included because they were either non-historic; they have had too many alterations so that they no longer retain enough integrity to be contributing buildings to a historic district; or they had no historic associations with the Houston Whiteside neighborhood.

The former Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad tracks serve as a visual boundary on the north, and Pershing Street for most of the western boundary. Buildings on the south side of part of the 700 block of East First Avenue and those west of Plum (except for the 400 block of East First Avenue) were determined, as a group, to have lost too much integrity to be considered contributing to a historic district. Integrity was evaluated primarily in the areas of materials and design. Furthermore, the buildings north of the railroad tracks, and to the west and south were not historically associated with this neighborhood, and have different architectural and historic associations than those within the Houston Whiteside Historic District boundaries. The boundaries for those resources which are included are based on the current legally recorded lot lines for the associated properties.

The following information applies to all photographs:
Location of original negative:
City of Hutchinson
Planning and Development Department
125 East Avenue B
P.O. Box 1567
Hutchinson, Kansas 67504-1567

The following information applies to photographs 6, 9, 11, 14-15, 17-18, 22:
Name of photographer:
Deon Wolfenbarger
Date of photographs:
9 December 2002

The following information applies to photographs 1, 8, 13, 16, 20:
Name of photographer:
Doug Hintzman
Date of photographs:
01 October 2002

The following information applies to photographs 2-5, 7, 10, 12, 20-21, 23-24:
Name of photographer:
Doug Hintzman
Date of photographs:
29 December 2002

Further information is listed in the following:
Photograph number, Description of view
1. Looking southeast towards the south side of the 400 block of E. 1st Avenue.

2. Looking northwest towards the north side of the 400 block of E. 1st Avenue.

3. Looking southeast towards 507 E. 1st Avenue

4. Looking southwest towards the south side of the 500 block of E. 1st Avenue.

5. Looking northwest towards the north side of the 500 block of E. 1st Avenue.
6. Looking southeast towards the south side of the 600 block of E. 1st Avenue
7. Looking southeast towards south side of the 600 block of E. 1st Avenue.
8. Looking northwest towards 600 E. 1st Avenue.
9. Looking northeast towards the north side of the 700 block of E. 1st Avenue.
10. Looking southwest towards the south side of the 500 block of E. Sherman.
11. Looking northwest towards 512 E. Sherman.
12. Looking northeast towards the north side of the 500 block of E. Sherman.
13. Looking southeast towards the south side of the 500 block of E. Sherman.
14. Looking north towards 544 E. Sherman.
15. Looking southeast towards the south side of the 600 block of E. Sherman.
16. Looking northwest towards 610 E. Sherman.
17. Looking northeast towards the north side of the 700 block of E. Sherman.
18. Looking northeast towards the north side of the 500 block of E. Avenue A.
19. Looking north towards 528 E. Avenue A.
20. Looking southwest towards the south side of the 500 block of E. Avenue A.
21. Looking southwest towards the south side of the 500 block of E. Avenue A.
22. Looking northeast towards the north side of the 600 block of E. Avenue A.

23. Looking southeast towards the south side of the 600 block of E. Avenue A.

24. Looking northwest towards the 500 block of E. Sherman.

Houston Whiteside Addresses 10-17-03

OWNER	PROPERTY_L		MAILING_AD		ZIP
Alma Pierson	567	E SHERMAN AVE	567 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Amy Conner	617	E 1ST AVE	617 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Amy Lou Cummins	723	E 1ST AVE	723 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Anthony Ediger	525	E SHERMAN AVE	525 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Anthony Railsback	517	E 1ST AVE	517 E 1ST AVE SUITE 5	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Armando Avevalo	523	E A AVE	536 E CAMPBELL	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Barbara Dellinger	535	E SHERMAN AVE	535 E SHERMAN	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Barbara Wilson	718	E 1ST AVE	718 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Barry Law	511	E SHERMAN AVE	511 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Beatrice Dean	717	E 1ST AVE	717 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Berle Chalmers	626	E SHERMAN AVE	626 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Billy Asberry	540	E SHERMAN AVE	620 E. SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Billy Asberry	551	E SHERMAN AVE	551 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Bruce Peterson	536	E SHERMAN AVE	536 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Bruce Peterson	538	E SHERMAN AVE	536 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
C T Thayer	547	E 1ST AVE	547 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Carmon Roberts	719	E 1ST AVE	719 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Carolyn Corrick	429	E 1ST AVE	6615 MAYFAIR DR #102	FALLS CHURCH, VA	22042
Charles Bethas	542	E A AVE	542 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Charles Hill	536	E 1ST AVE	714 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Cheryl Miller	531	E A AVE	531 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Chris Howard	706	E A AVE	706 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Cindi Foulk	714	E A AVE	714 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Clifford Betts	601	E 1ST AVE	601 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Clinton Sides	512	E SHERMAN AVE	1382 PAWNEE ROAD	MCPHERSON, KS	67460
Connie Navarro	559	E SHERMAN AVE	559 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Connie Yust	500	E A AVE	PO BOX 2496	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Darren Davison	604	E SHERMAN AVE	604 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
David Birney	608	E SHERMAN AVE	608 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
David Blanton	521	E 1ST AVE	521 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Deanna George	611	E A AVE	611 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Deborah Finecy	557	E SHERMAN AVE	557 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Debra Brown	702	E 1ST AVE	702 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Delbert Kidwell	514	E 1ST AVE	514 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Denice Bromwell	709	E 1ST AVE	709 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Dennis Smith	613	E 1ST AVE	P O BOX 1726	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Donald Parker	726	E 1ST AVE	705 W 15TH AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Donald Smith	722	E 1ST AVE	316 CHARLES ST	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Douglas Mendenhall	411	E 1ST AVE	411 E. 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Douglas Proett	701	E A AVE	701 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Douglas Proett	703	E A AVE	701 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Duane Carey	502	E 1ST AVE	4503 N STATE ROAD 61	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501

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Easy Fortune	718	E A AVE	720 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Edward Biera	710	E 1ST AVE	5600 JOHNSON DR	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Edward Tatro	621	E 1ST AVE	621 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Eilene Goode	621	E A AVE	968 NE 120TH AVE	MURDOCK, KS	67111
Elaine Johnson	550	E A AVE	550 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Elaine Johnson	701	E SHERMAN AVE	550 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Eldon Wood	622	E SHERMAN AVE	622 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Ellen Blair	610	E A AVE	610 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Ellis Pina	548	E 1ST AVE	548 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Eloise Burson	618	E SHERMAN AVE	618 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Everett Berends	735	E A AVE	735 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Everette Scott	534	E 1ST AVE	536 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Fern Wells	605	E 1ST AVE	605 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Forest Tennant	720	E 1ST AVE	338 GLENDORA AVE	WEST COVINA, CA	91791
Gary Bigger	612	E A AVE	612 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Geneva Anne Bishop	524	E 1ST AVE	524 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Gilbert Castro	12	N FORD ST	9005 NANTUCKET CT APT 2	WICHITA, KS	67212
Gilbert Steele	546	E SHERMAN AVE	546 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Grant Colby	625	E SHERMAN AVE	625 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Gregory Holmes	615	E A AVE	615 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Harry Nachtigal	711	E A AVE	3203 N MALLOY	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Henry Irving	508	E A AVE	6923 BELLAIRE AVE	NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CA	91605
Homer Hendrickson	714	E 1ST AVE	901 E 31ST AVE APT A 21	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Howard McClure	11	S CLEVELAND ST	217 E AVE A APT 1	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Huxman Family Trust	522	E A AVE	522 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Indalesio & Inosencia Silva	635	E 1ST AVE	635 E. 1ST	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
James Cole	724	E 1ST AVE	4801 W 43RD AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
James Ellis	611	E SHERMAN AVE	611 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Jason & Morgan Field	543	E 1ST AVE	543 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Jeffrey Collins	601	E SHERMAN AVE	601 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Jeffrey Corcoran	544	E SHERMAN AVE	544 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Jerry Boone	505	E A AVE	505 E AVE A	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Jesse Sellers	623	E SHERMAN AVE	623 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Jim McCurtis	715	E 1ST AVE	716 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Jimmie McCurtis	716	E 1ST AVE	716 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Jimmy Plummer	618	E A AVE	2907 LUCILLE DR	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Jo Bowman	615	E SHERMAN AVE	615 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Joel Brown	402	E 1ST AVE	402 E. 1ST	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Joel Haag	407	E 1ST AVE	407 E. 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Jon Potter	527	E 1ST AVE	527 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Joseph Jarmer	106	S FORD ST	707 N KENT RD	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Joseph Richardson	545	E 1ST AVE	545 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Joseph Woody	619	E A AVE	619 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501

Houston Whiteside Addresses 10-17-03

June Lamb	637	E 1ST AVE	637 EAST 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Karla Schroeder	610	E SHERMAN AVE	610 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Kay Jones	608	E A AVE	608 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Kenneth Byard	715	E A AVE	715 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Kenneth Moore	721	E 1ST AVE	721 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Larry Bromwell	607	E SHERMAN AVE	P O BOX 362	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Larry Cole	535	E A AVE	706 W 25TH AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Larry Cole	633	E SHERMAN AVE	706 W 25TH AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Larry Ohara	428	E 1ST AVE	P O BOX 52	RAYMOND, KS	67573
Larry Wintamute	601	E A AVE	601 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Laverle Pounds	3	S CLEVELAND ST	201 E 2ND AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Laverle Pounds	512	E A AVE	512 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Lester Cape	506	E A AVE	506 E AVE A	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Lewis McCully	515	E 1ST AVE	309 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Linda Kelly	532	E 1ST AVE	532 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Linda Laird	502	E SHERMAN AVE	502 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Loren Postier	507	E 1ST AVE	209 12TH AVE	INMAN, KS	67546
Lorrie Norris	726	E A AVE	726 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Lowell Mellenbruch	700	E SHERMAN AVE	700 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Lowell Troyer	700	E A AVE	4707 E EALES RD	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Luanne Bornholdt	710	E A AVE	212 E TAYLOR ST	LYONS, KS	67554
Margaurite Bryan Trust	510	E A AVE	510 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Margie Brown	514	E A AVE	514 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Matthew Yoder	531	E SHERMAN AVE	531 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Max Hoffman	721	E A AVE	723 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Max Hoffman	723	E A AVE	723 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Max Hoffman	731	E A AVE	723 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Merle Olds	504	E SHERMAN AVE	504 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Michael & Cornelia Shannon	609	E A AVE	609 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Michael Bacon	600	E A AVE	600 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Michael Wray	545	E A AVE	545 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Mike Kallaus	600	E SHERMAN AVE	600 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Mildred Lundstrom	545	E SHERMAN AVE	707 E 9TH AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Mildred Porter	550	E 1ST AVE	550 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Norbert Goetz	701	E 1ST AVE	701 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Norma Heard	712	E A AVE	712 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Omar Lee	546	E A AVE	546 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Paul Dominy	708	E A AVE	4933 D ST	SPRINGFIELD, OR	97478
Paul Hale	541	E 1ST AVE	541 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Paul Smith	706	E 1ST AVE	706 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Perry Nolan	709	E A AVE	709 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Property Owner	500	E 1ST AVE	500 E. 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Ralph Gingerich	524	E A AVE	528 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501

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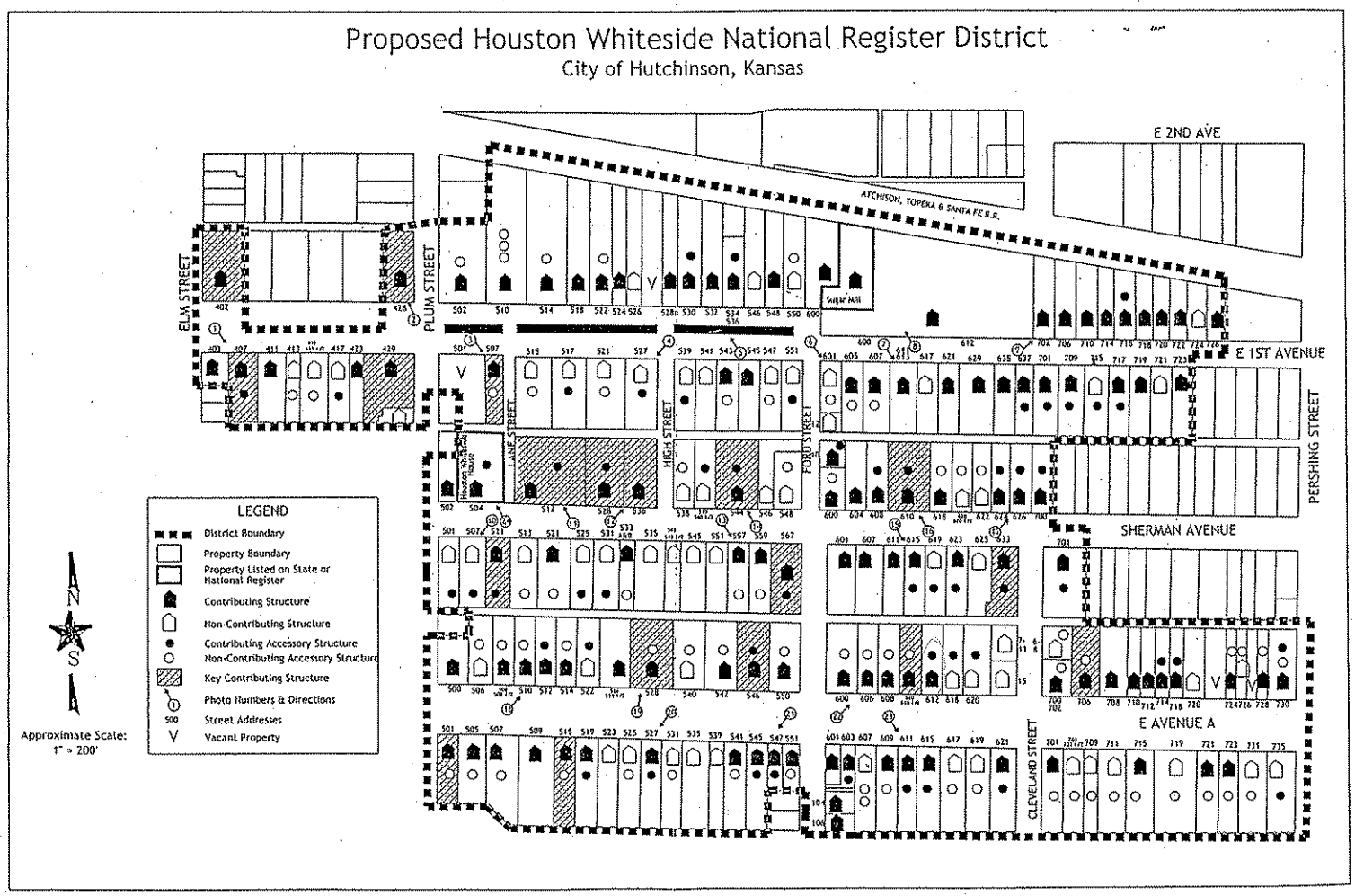
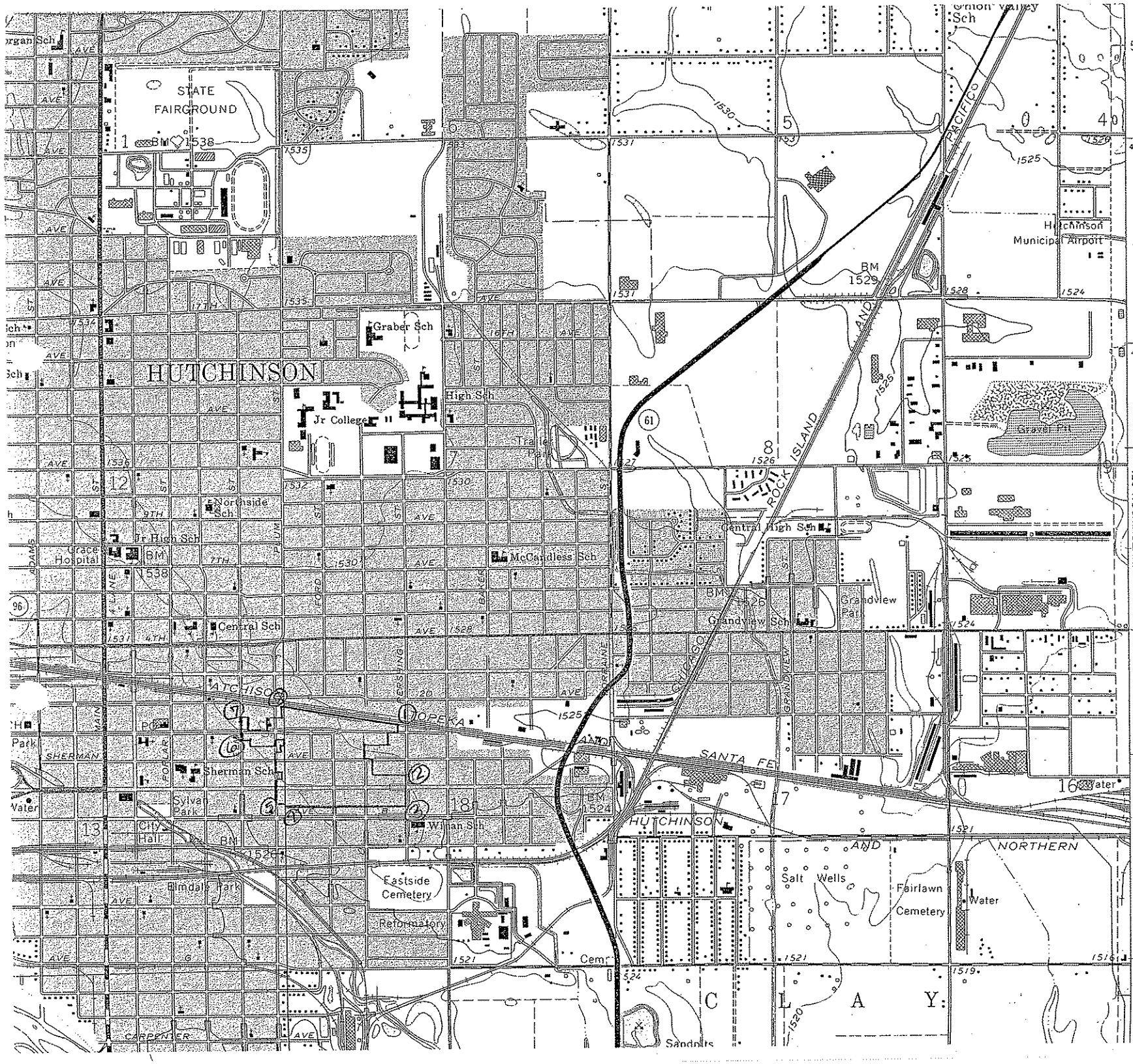
Ralph Gingerich	528	E A AVE	528 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Ray Corwin	607	E A AVE	607 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Ray Siebert	510	E 1ST AVE	21007 S WHITESIDE RD	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Raymond Bigger	525	E A AVE	525 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Rebecca Cole	528	E SHERMAN AVE	528 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Rebecca Cole	533	E SHERMAN AVE	528 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Reginald Jones	413	E 1ST AVE	413 E. 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Richard Boom	539	E A AVE	539 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Richard Westphal	509	E A AVE	515 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Richard Westphal	515	E A AVE	515 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Richard Westphal	519	E A AVE	515 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Richard Wickliffe	540	E A AVE	540 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Rita Jean Bishop	719	E A AVE	719 E A AVE #1	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Robert Baker	547	E A AVE	547 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Robert Deck	513	E SHERMAN AVE	513 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Robert Garland	507	E SHERMAN AVE	507 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Robert Jones	551	E A AVE	551 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Robert Raigoza	104	S FORD ST	66 RANDOM RD	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Robert Stegman	501	E A AVE	501 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Robert Vieyra	527	E A AVE	527 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Robert Watson	501	E SHERMAN AVE	501 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Russell Fallis	551	E 1ST AVE	7017 VALLEY RD	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Russell Fallis	617	E A AVE	7107 VALLEY RD	HUTCHINSON, KS	67502
Ruth Birket	603	E A AVE	603 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Sebastian Caudillo	518	E 1ST AVE	518 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Sebastian Caudillo	522	E 1ST AVE	518 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Sherye Parks	607	E 1ST AVE	810 W 25TH AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Stephen Burson	620	E SHERMAN AVE	620 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Stephen Hays	730	E A AVE	730 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Steve Burson	543	E SHERMAN AVE	620 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Steven Dechant	521	E SHERMAN AVE	521 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Steven Kelman	526	E 1ST AVE	526 E 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Steven Kelman	528	E 1ST AVE	908 E 17TH AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Steven Miller	507	E A AVE	507 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Susan Schmidt	629	E 1ST AVE	629 EAST 1ST AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Sylvia Cannon	541	E A AVE	541 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
T&T Leasing	600	E 1ST AVE	PO BOX 1007	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
T&T Leasing Inc.	612	E 1ST AVE	P O BOX 1007	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Tabetha & Larel Gray	624	E SHERMAN AVE	624 E SHERMAN ST	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Ted Robinson	530	E 1ST AVE	P O BOX 1007	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Thomas McCarthy	619	E SHERMAN AVE	619 E SHERMAN AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Timothy Sessions	15	S CLEVELAND ST	15 S CLEVELAND ST	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Vernette Rogers	539	E 1ST AVE	1212 W 4TH AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501

Houston Whiteside Addresses 10-17-03

Vicki Fultz	620	E A AVE	620 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Vincent Stephens	546	E 1ST AVE	210 COUNTRYSIDE DR	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Virgil Robertson	548	E SHERMAN AVE	3700 LAKEVIEW RD	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
~~Virginia Kerns~~	415	E 1ST AVE	3007 PRINCETON DR	HUTCHINSON, KS	67502
Weslye Bruce	10	N FORD ST	10 N. FORD ST	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Weslye Bruce	403	E 1ST AVE	100 S. AIRPORT RD	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
William Mitchell	417	E 1ST AVE	417 E. 1ST	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
William Mitchell	423	E 1ST AVE	417 E. 1ST	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
William Weesner	606	E A AVE	606 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Willis McNett	728	E A AVE	728 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Zane Fortune	720	E A AVE	720 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501
Zane Fortune	724	E A AVE	720 E A AVE	HUTCHINSON, KS	67501


Proposed Houston Whiteside National Register District
City of Hutchinson, Kansas
E 2ND AVE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R.R.
ELM STREET
PLUM STREET
E 1ST AVENUE
LANE STREET
HIGH STREET
FORD STREET
PERSHING STREET
SHERMAN AVENUE
E AVENUE A
CLEVELAND STREET
LEGEND
District Boundary
Property Boundary
Property Listed on State or National Register
Contributing Structure
Non-Contributing Structure
Contributing Accessory Structure
Non-Contributing Accessory Structure
Key Contributing Structure
Photo Numbers & Directions
Street Addresses
Vacant Property
N
S
Approximate Scale:
1" = 200'



Houton Whiteside Historic District

Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kansas

1) 14S 595105 4212237
2) 14S 595163 4212044
3) 14S 595165 4211949
4) 14S 594608 4211934
5) 14S 594551 4211951
6) 14S 594377 4212250
7) 14S 594375 4212361
8) 14S 594515 4212411