NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

NOV 0 1 2006

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 an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Comley House

Other name/site number 173-5880-0075

2. Location

Street & number 1137 N Broadway ☐ not for publication

City or town Wichita ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Sedgwick Code 173 Zip code 67202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 9/20/06

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		total

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

Previously listed in the National Register
See Continuation Sheet N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: STONE: Limestone

Walls: WOOD

Roof: ASPHALT

Other

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

Name of Property: Comley House | County and State: Sedgwick County, Kansas

8. Statement of Significance

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

- [ ] **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- [x] **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 likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

- [ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] **B** removed from it original location.
- [ ] **C** a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] **D** a cemetery.
- [ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] **F** a commemorative property.
- [ ] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1899 - 1950

Significant Dates

1899; ca. 1914

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Comley, Henry

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

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 lising (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] Previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- [x] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

Name of Property: Comley House | County and State: Sedgwick County, Kansas

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
14S	646701	4174259			

See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Kathy L. Morgan, Senior Planner and Barbara Hammond

Organization City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office Date July 23, 2005

Street & number 455 N. Main, 10th Floor Telephone 316-268-4421

City or town Wichita State Kansas Zip code 67202-1688

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name City of Wichita

street & number 455 N Main telephone 316-268-4421

city or town Wichita state KS zip code 67202

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

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

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Architectural Description Overview

This Queen Anne home (1899) and carriage house (ca. 1914)[1] was built for Henry Comley, a prominent Wichita lumberman. The Comley House is a two-and-one-half story wood frame structure with wood lap siding with corner boards, composite shingles on the roof and a limestone foundation. The irregular roof plan consists of a gable-on-hip at the top with lower cross gable wings on each elevation, two story bay windows on the north and south elevation gable wings, with pent eaves on each gable. A stone chimney remains on the north roof slope west of the gable wing. A continuous band of fish scale siding, 11 rows wide, visually separates the first and second floors and each gable wing has fish scale siding. The fenestration is one-over-one wood sash windows that are executed in two width sizes. The wider windows are located in the bay windows and the east elevation windows. The wrap-a-round porch begins on the east side of the south bay window and continues the full width of the east elevation. The southeast corner of the porch is a circular feature with a conical roof with a pawn-shaped finial. The footprint of the building is the same as shown in the 1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps[2]. The house has a full basement with eight-foot ceilings that conforms to the footprint of the building.

East Façade

The house is oriented to North Broadway (originally Lawrence Avenue). The gable-on-hip end has a sunburst in the tympanum with a dentiled window hood. The lower gable has a round arched Queen Anne window with a dentiled window hood. There are two oversized one-over-one sash windows in the second story and one oversized one-over-one sash window in the first floor. The front door is a beveled glass panel with a garland detail beneath the glass panel. It has beveled glass sidelights flanking the door. The porch has paired Tuscan columns sitting atop a paneled box element in the balustrade. The balusters are square. Pierced wood pickets create the skirting for the porch.

South Façade

The south elevation has a cutaway two-story bay in the gable end. The gable end window was converted to an emergency exit, but retains its truncated gable configuration. There are six windows in the second story. A metal fire escape was added sometime after 1972 when the house was converted to a group home. The first floor side porch on the west side of the bay window was enclosed sometime after 1935 probably during the group home renovation. The wall now has a large picture window.

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[1] Carriage house was built between 1903 and 1914. Carriage house appears on the 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, sheet 65
[2] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1903, sheet 9

West Façade

There is a door at grade that provides access to the basement. A new stair and deck off the back door was built during the 1972 renovation. The full-sized window on the second floor has been boarded over. There is a small single light sash window in the gable end. It appears from the 1903, 1914 and 1935 Sanborn Maps[3] that the back porch has always been enclosed. The west side of the north bay has had an emergency door with landing and stair added in the 1972 renovation.

North Façade

There is a stained glass window on the east side of the bay window[4] that provides light to the landing to the interior main stair. The gable end window has a truncated gable hood with a four-over-one light configuration. The two end lights are triangular to conform to the shape of the window hood. The window configuration is the same as the south elevation. To the east of the stained glass window is a cutaway with sunburst panels that conforms to the first run of the interior stair (shown at left).

Interior

The first floor arrangement consists of a foyer, parlor, living room, dining room, library, kitchen, butler's pantry, bathroom and back porch. The foyer opens to the parlor and the library. The parlor opens to the living room. The living room fireplace originally had an oak mantel and beveled mirror over-mantel with Ionic columns with fleur-de-lis appliqués on the column shaft. The tile fireplace surround was American Encaustic with a garland pattern. The fireplace in the library had same detail with a different color American Encaustic tile surround. Fireplace mantels, tile surrounds and over-mantels were stolen in December 2001. An ornate colonnade with interlace fretwork separates the foyer and the library. Interlace fretwork inserts are in the openings between the foyer and parlor, and living room and library. There is a colonnade with interlace fretwork between the parlor and living room. Wood panel pocket doors separate the living room and parlor. The window and door trim lintels in the foyer, parlor, living room, dining room and library have garland and ribbon appliqués with egg-and-dart crown molding. Very little of the original pantry, bathroom and kitchen trim and baseboard remain. The rear door is a panel door with light in the upper half.

The second floor has five bedrooms and a bath. There is a second stairway between the bathroom and north bedroom that leads down to the north emergency exit door. A stairway at the west end of the hallway leads up to the finished

[3] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1903 – sheet 9, 1914 – sheet 65, 1935 – sheet 78.
[4] The house was vandalized in 2001. The City removed several interior architectural features and the stained glass window for safe-keeping. When the property is sold, these items will be given to the owner to install back into the house.

attic room[5]. The attic has beaded board walls and ceiling. It is divided into one large sleeping room, a bathroom, bedroom and mechanical room. The basement has four rooms created by the load bearing walls. The two north rooms have been divided to allow for laundry area, mechanical rooms, dry storage, and cold and dry food storage areas. A stairway between the two north rooms leads up to the kitchen. An emergency stair leads up to the west elevation from the laundry room. There are four paired, two-light awning windows in the foundation wall. Two are on the south bay, one on the west elevation south of the emergency door, and one on the north elevation on the east side of the bay.

The carriage house is a one-story frame structure with hipped gable dormers on the south, east and north elevations and has a composite shingle roof. This building was converted to three bedrooms and a bath in the 1972 renovation. The garage door is extant and has been walled over from the interior. The windows are four-over-four wood sash; two in the south and north elevations, four in the west elevation, and one in the east elevation. There is a solid core wood person-door to the south of the garage door. The windows and door have been boarded to provide security of the structure. The east hipped gable has ribbon window with each window having four lights. The north and south hipped gable windows are double with four lights in each. Four inch wood lap siding is below the sill course of the windows and fish scale siding from the sill to the roof eave. The overhanging eave has block modillions approximately 16 inches on center (shown at right).

[5] Floor plans drawn for Focus Point, Inc group home, pg 2.

Statement of Significance Overview

The Comley House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion B** due to its association with the original owner, Henry Comley (1859-1932). Henry Comley established one of Wichita's most prosperous and long-lived lumber businesses in Wichita. Henry and his wife Ella lived in the house until their respective deaths, his in 1933 and hers in 1942.

The Comley House is also being nominated under **Criterion C** because it is an excellent example of the vernacular Queen Anne style. Its architectural features exemplify characteristics of the Queen Anne style that was widely used in homes of all sizes, from the grand residences of the wealthy to the moderate scale of the working class. Its fine interior appointments testify to Comley's stature in the community.

The Comley Family

Henry Comley was born in Worcester, England in 1859. As an orphan, he immigrated to the U.S. at the age of 14 to live with his brother in Chicago, Illinois. He worked there for a wholesale grocery company for several years. In 1880 he found employment with the Soper-Pond Company of Chicago. Henry Comley married Ella Rice (1864-1942) of Oak Park, Illinois in 1884. The couple moved west in that year and settled in Wichita, Kansas.

Comley's first business association in Wichita was with John B. Carey, also from Illinois. Carey was proprietor of the Wolf River Lumber Company. Carey accepted Comley as a business partner and they changed the name to Carey & Comley, dealers in lumber at 509-517 E. Douglas. The association between Comley and Carey was brief and by 1886 Comley had made entrepreneurial arrangements with his former employer in Chicago to establish the W.M. Pond & Company lumber dealership at 223-225 W. Douglas in Wichita. Carey continued his own lumber business; in 1887 he also built the Carey Palace Hotel (Eaton Hotel, NHRP). He was elected Mayor of Wichita in 1891.

In 1880, the population of Wichita was 5,482; by 1887 it had increased to 31,760. During a single year's time, 1886-1887, the population rose a staggering 60%. Advertisements in 1887 claimed that 2,600 buildings had been erected in a 12-month period and the number of real estate transactions for Wichita was third in the country behind New York City and Kansas City. As the city boomed under the publicity that speculators sent back east, Wichita grew rapidly. An illustrated promotional map of 1887 depicted trains and stagecoaches racing from all points of the compass toward Wichita, the "Peerless Princess of the Plains", the "New Chicago", the "Jerusalem of the West." Growth in population and commerce fed each other and the exciting prosperity spiraled upward in the late 1880s.

The railroads were bringing not only the new residents, but also the building materials for their ventures. In 1887 the boom was at its peak and Comley was poised to deal in the products of which the homes and

businesses in the city would be built. His company was one of thirteen lumber companies spread along Douglas Avenue on both the east and west sides of the Arkansas River. Numerous other enterprises that dealt in dry goods, hardware, furniture, and amenities were also in abundance. The 1887 City Directory listed no less than 187 real estate companies ready to sell the newcomers a bit of the future, which calculates to an average of one company for every 170 people in town, including children.

In 1889 Wichita's population growth reversed itself and a rapid decline began as the boom ended. Speculators pulled out of town, lot prices plummeted, and the city itself was in debt. To keep up the image of a prosperous city, Wichitans stretched the city's pocketbook and hired noted architects to design prestigious new structures to house the city and county administrative offices. The Sedgwick County Courthouse (NRHP) on North Main Street was completed in 1889; after much wrangling over location, the Wichita City Hall (NRHP) was ready for occupancy in 1892 on South Main Street. Further municipal expenses for gas, electricity, fire and police protection, and street maintenance led to budget cuts and loss of employment. At the turn of the 19th century, an economic depression known as "the bust" was a sobering end to the previous high spirits in Wichita.

"Boom" and "bust" are terms that have been used since the late 19th century to describe the economic expansions and contractions of business activity. Such cycles occurred in all parts of the United States at varying time periods and depending on local circumstances. Booms were typically fueled by real estate sales, immigration, commerce, and industry. Busts occurred when the markets were saturated and supply out-priced or outstripped demand.

Chicago experienced a recession due to the Great Fire of 1871 and when the economy began to recover, a frenetic platting boom caused subdivisions that would have provided space for 15 million residents, roughly 5 times the present-day population. Spokane, Washington boomed during speculation due to gold and mineral mining as well as plentiful timber and productive farming. By the 1880s Spokane was a center for agricultural and industrial fairs. However the economy turned bust after a catastrophic fire destroyed the city center in 1889. Los Angeles boomed in the 1880s from accounts of the region's beauty that resulted in shameless speculation by boosters, but by the 1890s drought stagnated the glamorous expansion. Minnesota was the greatest wheat-producing state in the U.S. in the early 1880s, which caused Minneapolis to become the premier flour-milling city. But the growth slowed, prices dropped, and a wheat bust occurred at the end of the decade when more grain was produced than there were adequate buyers.

The 1886 real estate market also pushed up land prices in Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota Territory. As in other western states, railroads advertised for settlers to occupy the land granted to them by the U.S. government. The railroads also provided financing, claiming the land was so fertile that farmers could easily earn back the cost of their farms. At that time, mortgages on Western properties were yielding 6 to

8 percent compared to 4 percent in the Eastern markets. This led to such a frenzy of lending that there often weren't enough borrowers in the Great Plains to fulfill the eager lenders in the East.

The land speculation and prosperous farming in Kansas directly affected the economy in Wichita by creating a metropolitan center for milling, stockyards, packing plants, and railroad shipping of agricultural products. The sale of retail goods (including building materials such as Henry Comley's) and services expanded to provide growing the population, and local investors spent money as they enjoyed the results of their speculations. "In rare instances," wrote Raymond C. Miller [1920s], "the price of land rose as high as $200 an acre. ...Wichita was the Las Vegas or Orange County of the Great Plains, and it came to a full boil in the winter of 1886-1887." The bubble burst, however, with a slump in grain prices followed by a10-year drought that began in 1887. Lending dried up with the moisture as Eastern investors stopped placing their money in the West. Mortgaged farmers and city dwellers alike were affected and Wichita experienced a bust when property owners could not meet their financial responsibilities. Between 1888 and 1892, many handed their properties over to the loan companies and followed the example of farmers who abandoned their land to head back to their eastern origins.

When the boom period of building ended in Wichita, local lumberyards were left stocked with inventory. However, the opening of Oklahoma Territory with the land runs that began in 1889 and culminated with the Cherokee Strip run of 1893 provided a new market that was conveniently close via the railroads. This proximity to an undeveloped region helped Kansas businesses survive the 1889 downturn and Comley's lumber company was one of them. With this regional opportunity, lumber and related companies maintained their headquarters in Wichita over the next two decades.

By 1899, with his business flourishing, Henry began construction on a new home at 1137 N. Lawrence (now Broadway). He was forty years old at the time. The Comley residence joined the fine homes of A.S. Parks (later owned by A.C. Houston-NRHP), and Howard Case, all lumber dealers, in the 1100 and 1200 blocks of that street. In the same year that Comley built his house, his business partner, W.E. Pond from Chicago, also purchased a home at 1257 N. Lawrence. That segment of Lawrence Avenue later became known as "Lumbermen's Row".

The lumber trade eventually became a family business for the Comleys. Henry and Ella had two sons, William Harry and Charles Albert, who carried on their father's concern. Their daughter May never married and lived in the home for most of her life.

Harry joined his father at W.M. Pond & Company in approximately 1908-1910 and quickly became an officer of the company. He was associated with the business for 40 years and succeeded his father as President in 1933. In 1913 Henry and Harry bought out W.M. Pond's interest and renamed the business Comley Lumber Company.

Henry Comley's civic activities included serving on the Board of the YMCA and the Commercial Club, which was a forerunner to the Chamber of Commerce. He was a devout member of St. John's Episcopal Church. He was also one of the founding members of the Wichita Country Club. At the time of his death in 1933 he owned approximately 20 lumberyards in three states.

Charles joined his brother and father as a bookkeeper in 1913 for a brief period. In 1915 Henry and Harry closed the Wichita yard but maintained an office in the Beacon Building to manage the many other lumber businesses they owned in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. In the meantime Charles had formed a new company in Udall, Kansas, with partner, Morris Neff, another employee of Comley Lumber Company. In 1924 Comley-Neff Lumber Company was ready to build a retail yard in Wichita. Charles returned to his father's company for a year or two in 1931, while simultaneously heading Comley-Neff, and serving as Director for Commercial Securities Company.

Charles Comley connected his family to two other prominent Wichitans when he married Thressa Lassen. Thressa was the daughter of milling magnate and hotel financier, Henry Lassen (Lassen Hotel, NRHP). They had four children, Henry L., Mary E., Lucille, and Thressa. Lucille married businessman John Dotson who served as Mayor in 1941-42. Charles Comley died suddenly in 1942, still holding the position of President of Comley-Neff Lumber Company.

Harry Comley retired from the lumber business in 1950 and moved to La Jolla, California. He died there in 1958 at age 73. He was survived by his wife, Lula.

In 1957 Comley Lumber Company came under the management of Harry's nephew, Henry Lassen Comley, son of Charles A. Comley. The lumber company operated until 1973, having served the physical growth of residential and commercial communities throughout three southwestern states. The company had seen a history of 87 years through three generations of the Comley family.

Criterion C - Architecture

The Queen Anne style was introduced in the United States of America at the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. This introduction was the beginning of the popularity of the American Queen Anne style from the mid-1870s until the turn of the 20th Century and was promoted through such publications as *The American Architect and Building News*[6]. Scottish-born architect Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912) and his followers are attributed with this style. The Queen Anne style in England is an eclectic style influenced by Gothic and Renaissance architecture. Some examples in America incorporated Colonial Revival elements[7]. English counterparts are typically brick structures while American Queen Anne structures are mostly wood frame with wood lap siding and decorative shingles

[6] Baker, John Milnes. *American House Styles: A Concise Guide*. Norton & Company: New York, 71, 88
[7] Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. Norton & Company: New York, 266, 267

and fretwork. There are some brick Queen Anne structures in the United States and some particularly fine examples in Kansas, but wood frame is more common.

Key characteristics of Queen Anne style are its human scale, irregular plan and elevations, oriel windows, projecting bays and irregular shaped roof. This style was used for row houses, seaside cottages to the substantial multi-storied single family dwelling resplendent with patterned shingles, spindles, brackets, and cutout bargeboards.[8] The industrial revolution and technological advances allowed building forms to change from a post and lintel construction and incorporate angles that allowed for irregular shaped rooms and roof patterns. Mechanization and railway transportation also allowed for architectural details to be produced, ordered from a catalog, and rail shipped to its final destination.

Summary

Henry Comley played a significant role in Wichita's boom years prior to the Great Depression. In addition to his business endeavors he was involved in Wichita's civic and social activities including serving on the Board of the YMCA and the Commercial Club, which was a forerunner to the Chamber of Commerce. He was a devout member of St. John's Episcopal Church. He was also one of the founding members of the Wichita Country Club. At the time of his death in 1933 he owned approximately 20 lumberyards in three states. The Comley House qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The Comley House also qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent example of the vernacular Queen Anne style and one of two remaining structures that were associated with Lumberman's Row. The interior finishes and craftsmanship are excellent examples of the appointments that would be found in Queen Anne homes at the turn of the century.

[8] Carley, Rachel. *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. Henry Holt and Company: New York, 154-5.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located on the west side of Broadway between 9th and 10th Street. The legal description of the property is lots 231-233-235 in Hyde & Farrell's Addition.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This nomination includes the parcel of land historically associated with the resource.

PHOTOGRAPHS

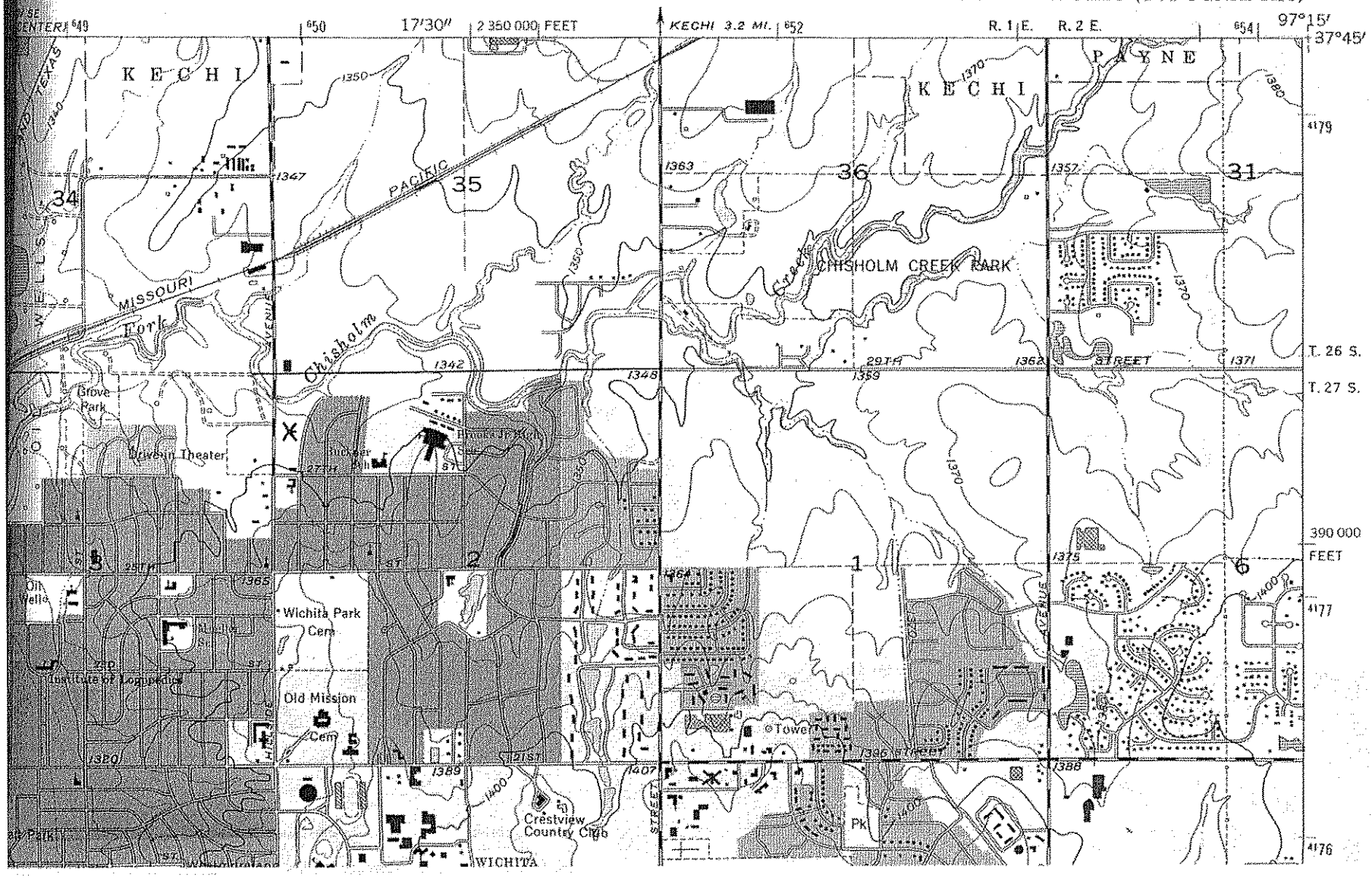
Comley House
Sedgwick County, Kansas
Kathy L. Morgan, Photographer
Date of Photographs: June 2004 and August 2005
Location of digital images:
City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office
455 N. Main, 10th Floor
Wichita, Kansas 67202-1688

1. East elevation, looking west
2. East gable detail, looking west
3. Column capital detail, looking west
4. South elevation, looking NW
5. West elevation, looking NE
6. Northwest corner elevation, looking east
7. North elevation, Looking SE
8. East and south carriage house elevations, looking NW
9. Beveled mirror console in foyer and Galatea lamp on newel post, looking north
10. Fireplace and over-mantel in living room, looking NW
11. Capital detail of over-mantle in living room, looking NW
12. Looking west from the foyer into the library
13. Second floor window configuration, looking south
14. 2nd floor hallway, looking west

KANSAS

WICHITA EAST QUADRANGLE

KANSAS—SEDGWICK CO.

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6559 I SW (GREENWICH)