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

OMB No. 1024-0018

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 **EDWARD M. KELLY HOUSE**
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number **1711 NORTH MARKET STREET** _ not for publication ___
city or town **WICHITA** vicinity ___
state **KANSAS** code **KS** county **SEDGWICK** code **173** zip code **67214-1037**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Richard D. Pankratz — **May 24, 2002**
Signature of certifying official — Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

_____
Signature of commenting or other official Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the _____
National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the _____
National Register
____ removed from the National Register _____

____ other (explain): _____

_____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property: Contributing	Noncontributing	
_x_ private	_X_ building(s)	1	1	buildings
_ _ public-local	___ district	___	___	sites
___ public-State	___ site	___	___	structures
___ public-Federal	___ structure	___	___	objects
		1	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: SINGLE DWELLING

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: SINGLE DWELLING

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation BRICK & CONCRETE
roof SYNTHETIC
walls WOOD: WEATHERBOARD
other

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)

_ __ 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 is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1910
1914 - 1936

Significant Dates
1914 - 1936

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
KELLY, EDWARD MICHAEL

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

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

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

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:
_ _ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
_X__ University
_ __ Other

Name of repository:
WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY, WICHITA, KS

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property LESS THAN ONE ACRE

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	676161	4175158	3			
2				4			

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 DARRELL L. STIPP

organization _____ date DECEMBER 10, 2001

street & number 1711 N. MARKET STREET telephone 316-262-8562

city or town WICHITA state KS zip code 67214-1037

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 DARRELL L. STIPP
street & number 1711 N. MARKET STREET telephone 316-262-8562
city or town WICHTA state KS zip code 67214-1037

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 the 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.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Edward M. Kelly
Hmsl
Wichita East Quad
14 676161
4175158

Introduction

The Edward M. Kelly House (c. 1910) is located at 1711 North Market Street in Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas. The two-and-a half-story, frame Neo-Classical style house stands on a concrete block foundation and is covered with an asphalt shingled, hipped roof. The property borders the locally designated Park Place Historical District, an area noted for its large, early twentieth century historic homes that were the residences of Wichita's successful businessmen and entrepreneurs.

Designed for entertaining with an open layout between the entry and the front parlor it features a formal dining room, which can be closed off from all other rooms by pocket doors, a two paneled door and a paneled swinging door to the kitchen. This dining room features an unusually large single hung pocket door, at 5 feet wide, separating it from the side parlor. At a colossal height of 34 to 35 feet from the street elevation the Kelly House presents a picture of grandeur. Originally the Kelly House was lit with gas and electric lighting as much of the cord and knob wiring and gas piping are still in place.

Converted from freestanding gas heaters in approximately 1940, date on serial number plate of old boiler, to efficient, comfortable hot water heat it has been fortunate to have neither muddling, additions nor use of incorrect materials, other than the composite roofing and non-original lighting fixtures.

Size of House

A sectioned layout of a 32-feet deep by 34-feet wide block with a half-hipped wing section shaped 20-feet wide by 15-feet deep on the West side of the central block. Based on the exterior measurements, the Kelly House is approximately 2,800 square feet, 10-room, one and three quarter bath, with a floored attic, accessible by a stairway, making it three stories high.

Lot Size

City lot size of 50-feet wide by 200-feet deep, the lot is bounded on the north and south sides by residential properties or adjacent property lines and on the west by an alleyway. The lot faces Market Street, which is a main thoroughfare between Old Lawrence Road (now Broadway) and Park Place.

Construction

The balloon framed structure features walls clad with clapboard siding with a typical 3-inch lap. The hipped roof has been wafer board decked and then clad with composite shingles; the original wood shingled roof was replaced after a hailstorm in 1992. Kelly House is supported by a concrete block foundation with a concrete block basement underneath the western half of the central block of the home.

Topping the concrete block foundation is an 8 to 9 inches wide fascia board that runs the full perimeter. Above this fascia board is a drip molding made from boards 1 inch thick by 3 to 4 inches wide laid horizontally. This drip rail assembly tops the concrete block foundation which projects 3 feet above ground level. The Kelly House is quite colossal with the above ground foundation, first floor ceilings at 9 feet 7 inches tall and second floor ceilings at 8 feet 6 inches tall and the pediment peaking 8 feet above the attic floor; the tip of the hip of the roof, or tallest point of the Kelly House is 12 feet above the attic floor.

The soffits are 3-feet wide made of beaded tongue-in-groove boards and heavy, sculpted brackets mounted beneath. The north and south facing dormers are hipped with soffits that are boxed with brackets, which duplicate the eave brackets.

The sides of the dormers are clad with wood shake shingles. Ceilings of both the front porch and the speaker's porch are clad with beaded tongue-in-groove boards. There are external, visible cross bracing strips on the ceiling of the front porch.

Exterior Details

East Façade

The Kelly House faces to the east and thus faces Market Street. The grand view of the east façade appears to touch the sky at the pediment of the full-height portico. The pediment eaves are boxed with small brackets, which replicate the brackets of the lower eave soffits of the house. These brackets are mounted to the raked cornice. The face of the pediment is clad with wood shake shingles and there are two single hung, 12-pane windows.

Three colossal fluted Ionic columns with ornate cast capitals support the portico and its pediment; the volutes of these capitals are set at 45° angles with anthemion patterns between and an egg and dart border at the capital base. These colossal fluted roman ionic columns support a second story speaker's porch, which spans under the pediment.

The speaker's porch rises into the pediment of the portico. Trimmed with an entablature of which the architrave has no decoration and is made up of alternating wide and narrow boards that divide the entablature into five horizontal bands topped with a quarter-round cornice; thus keeping with the Neoclassical Style. The speaker's porch is bordered by sections of a low wide railed balustrade made up of slender balusters running from column to column and from the corner columns to the east façade wall.

Each corner of the east façade has fluted pilasters, which are crowned with a plain capitol and base. The façade is symmetrically balanced with three double-hung one-over-one windows, a balancing single pane window and doors for the main entry and access to the speaker's porch. The balance is not fully symmetric, by an engineering definition in that the main entry door is set slightly north of center. Every window and doorway of the Kelly House is trimmed with a lintel, or entablature of a millwork-shaped-crown cornice, a plain undecorated frieze, or architrave supported by plain columns of 4 ½ to 5-inch wide boards and a plain sill.

The main entry door is a loop and dart trim ¾ length glazed entry door, oversized at 91 inches high. The door has wood details of a dental course run under a rail beneath the door glass and an Adamesque garlands or floral ornament on the lower portion of the door. The oak entry door is set between egg and dart trimmed beveled glass sidelights that are inset with the door. Windows of the first floor contain beveled glass for the east façade.

South Façade

A hipped dormer with two, single pane single-hung windows pierces the hipped roof above. The dormer soffits are 2-feet wide made of beaded tongue-in-groove boards. The dormer soffits are boxed with small Italianate sculpted brackets, which replicate the eave brackets of the lower soffits. These lower soffits are 3-feet wide made of beaded tongue-in-groove boards and are boxed by heavy sculpted brackets.

Protruding from the south façade is the bay for the built-in dining room settee. The bay has a hipped roof and contains three one-over-one double-hung windows. As with the east façade the south façade corners have fluted pilasters,which are crowned with a plain capitol and base. There are three symmetrically placed wide one-over-one double-hung windows trimmed as described for the east façade section.

On the south façade of the half hipped wing at the southwest corner of the house, a duster porch is built atop of the mudroom. The duster porch is bordered by sections of a wide railed balustrade made up of slender balusters running from the west façade wall to the plain crowned newel post at the corner of the porch. The duster porch has a hoop of ½ inch galvanized

pipe making a rack of which to hang rugs over for removal of dust. The duster porch is accessible from the 2nd story hallway by a three-paneled door, which has a single textured pane of glass in its upper portion.

The mudroom below the duster porch has tongue-in-groove flooring and beaded tongue-in-groove board walls between 4 by 4 inch support posts. There are three simple screened windows on the south wall of the mudroom. A storm door provides entry into the mudroom from the outside, while a single paneled door with a single pane of glass in its upper portion provides entry to and from the kitchen.

West Façade
The entry door to the mudroom is visible on the west façade. The west façade of the central block of the house has two one-over-one double-hung windows one for the dining room on the 1st floor and one for the fourth bedroom on the 2nd floor. The west façade windows are trimmed as described for the east façade section. As with the east façade each corner of the west façade of the central block and west wing has fluted pilasters, which are crowned with a plain capitol and base. Two one-over-one double-hung windows fenestrate the first floor kitchen, they are trimmed similar to those in the east façade section.

The 2nd floor has a single one-over-one double-hung window for the servant's bedroom. Again this window is trimmed as described in the east façade section.

The soffits are as described in the south façade section.

North Façade
At the center of the North façade is the three-paneled basement door containing a single pane of glass in its upper portion. The north façade of the west half-hipped wing has two symmetrically placed one-over-one double-hung windows. All windows are again trimmed as described in the east façade section. The north façade has a ribbon of three one-over-one double-hung windows for the side parlor. There are two wide one-over-one double-hung windows, one for the setting room and one for the third bedroom on the 2nd story. A window wider than the previous two is also one-over-one double-hung window for the upper landing of the stairway. A single pane, single-hung window is for the lower landing of the stairway.

The soffits are as described in the south façade section.

A hipped dormer with two, single pane single-hung windows pierces the hip roof above. The dormer is trimmed as described in the south façade section.

Carriage/Auto House
Remnants of old auto house, damaged by an earlier fire was demolished in summer of 2000 after a new 24 feet by 32 feet auto house with matching hip roof, 3 inch lap clapboard siding and exterior detail trim was built.

Present Condition
Some paint deterioration, some settling, overall good condition, the out of date inefficient boiler replaced in 1997, the cast iron radiators were retained and the house is kept very comfortable in the winter.

Interior Details

1st Floor
To describe the layout of the 1st floor I will begin by starting at the 16-feet wide by 18-feet deep entry, at the northeast corner or front of the Kelly House. A 16-feet wide by 15-feet deep Front Parlor is adjacent to the entryway and also in the front of the house. The formal 18-feet wide by 15-feet deep dining room is at the southwest corner of the central block of the house.

A 14-feet wide by 10-feet deep side parlor is directly north of the dining room also in the central block of the house. A three quarter bath 7-feet wide by 5-feet deep is adjacent to the side parlor in the west wing. The kitchen is 15-feet wide by 14-feet deep "L" shaped around the foursquare layout bath that it shares with the west wing. A mudroom 14-feet deep by 4-feet wide is directly south of the kitchen and is attached to the south wall of the west wing.

Woodwork Details

All 1st floor woodwork is of wide board mission style oak. Windows and doorways are trimmed with a lintel or entablature of a millwork-shaped-crown cornice, a plain undecorated frieze, or architrave supported by plain columns of 4 ½ to 5-inch wide boards.

Entry

Perimeter pattern laid oak floor, three boards are laid east to west in the center of the room and boards are laid around those making a stair-step pattern out from the center to each corner of the room. An alcove at the west end of the entry contains three two paneled doors, one each for the basement stairway, a front hall or entry room closet, and the dining room. The north and west walls are dominated by the grand oak stairway. The west wall of the entry features a built-in bookcase topped with an oak paneled wall, which rises to the stairway.

Staircase

The base of the stairway starts to the north of the entry door and rises three steps to the first landing, continuing to rise to the second landing which contains the two paneled door that conceals the servant stairway. Continuing along the west wall the staircase raises to the 2nd hallway. The staircase is positioned at 90° to the front entry to keep the up stairs hallway and bedroom areas private. The stairway newel posts are similar in style to exterior pilasters; they are fluted, cornice topped, square columns. The wide railed balustrade between these newel posts contains square oak balusters.

Front Parlor

The entry and the front parlor are separated by the support for the 2nd floor setting room and master bedroom floor joists; a massive boxed beam supported by two colossal three-panel columns. The 13-inch wide by 9-inch height boxed beam forms an entablature of a millwork-shaped-crown cornice, a plain undecorated frieze, or architrave, the columns are 14-inch by 14-inch. The boxed beam is almost 9 feet off of the floor and the opening into the front parlor is very wide creating an open feeling.

There is a gas fireplace in the front parlor made with a brick façade laid in column like form at the sides and sloped from the foot wide oak mantel above downward and back into the hearth. Just off center of the front parlor floor in front of the fireplace are the remains of the location of the servant buzzer.

Formal Dining Room

A double pocket door, six feet wide separates the front parlor from the formal dining room. A paneled door separates the entry from the dining room. The dining room is great for entertaining capable of handling a large party at 15 feet wide and 18 feet long. At the south end of the dining room is a built-in settee at one end. The settee is backed with oak paneling and also serves as a hiding place for the dining room's radiator. The settee is highlighted with three one-over-one double hung windows atop the back. The settee at one end of the dining room along with the large opening to the side parlor makes for a combined room length of thirty-two feet. The cut crystal, three tier, eight-arm chandelier is dated from the 1920s, but is not correct for the original construction of the Kelly House as the dining room is plumbed and wired for gasolier/electrolier lighting.

Side Parlor

The side parlor is separated from the dining room by a single 5-feet wide pocket door considered to be unusually large for a single pocket door. The four-panel pocket door features a bead at the center to create the appearance of two, two-panel doors when closed.

Servant's Stairway

The residence is unique for its servant's stairway, which starts in the side parlor and provides access to the basement as well as a narrow passage to the front staircase's second landing. As mentioned before the staircase starts on the north wall and proceeds up from the first landing to a second landing, which provides a turn along the west wall of the entry as well as the location of the upper door to the servant's stairway. This servant's stairway provides a back way or hidden access to the basement as well as the second story bedrooms. The servant's stairway is very narrow at 2 feet, yet it transitions from the 1st floor oak woodwork to the 2nd floor maple. The inner doors are also trimmed the same as the rest of the Kelly House.

Butler Pantry/Half Bathroom

Butler pantry entry from Kitchen walled in and pantry has been built into a shower expanding the half-bath into a three quarter bath.

2nd Floor

The Kelly House is a foursquare layout with the master bedroom at the southeast corner, a sitting room or nursery at the northeast corner and a 2nd and 3rd at the other two corners. The servant's bedroom is at the back or west side of the west wing. There is a 5-foot by 30-foot long center hallway servicing all of the bedrooms and the bathroom.

Woodwork Details

Millwork and trim patterns are the same as 1st floor but the wood is hard Maple with hard maple floors. All of the windows and doors are trimmed as described for the 1st floor.

Speakers Porch

The entrance to the speaker's porch is between the master bedroom and the sitting room/nursery at the center of the east façade. The entrance door is an egg without dart trimmed two-panel entry door, a wood detail of an egg course run is under a rail below the single glass pane in the upper portion of the door and below the egg course run is a wooden garlands or floral ornament.

Third Bedroom

The servant's stairwell protrudes into the eastern 2 feet of the third bedroom. This protrusion is only 21 inches height and is topped with a tongue-in-groove counter. At the south end of the protrusion is a covered well that was used to conceal the chamber pot; the pot did not survive our previous owners children's curiosity. The third bedroom has a very small 16-inch by 55-inch closet.

Servant Bedroom

No heat, very narrow at 5 and half feet wide by 12 feet long. One wall has exposed plumbing from the adjacent bathroom; one end of room is divided to make a small closet.

Full Bathroom

The second story bathroom has been restored with beaded board wainscoting and a large claw-foot bathtub and pedestal sink. Restoration details included a 1929 wall mounted tank toilet and a mosaic tile floor.

Attic

The attic is floored with shiplap boards the dormer windows and those in the pediment of the east façade provide natural light. The attic is accessible from a finished "U" shaped stairway which features a center wall that has its upper surface finished as a rounded handrail. The chimney for the front parlor fireplace is its bricks laid in a dog-leg fashion to connect the placement of the fireplace chimney through the 2nd story to the roof exit location adjacent to the peak of the roof hip.

The Edward M. Kelly House (c. 1910) is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion B for its historical association with Edward Michael Kelly (1871- 1949), a miller and grain dealer, and under criterion C for its architectural significance as an example of the Neo-Classical style. Constructed during the period of recovered prosperity which swept through the nationwide housing industry of the early 20th century, the Kelly House was part of a new phase of urban development in Wichita. The Kelly House is representative of an upper middle-class family residence of 1910.

The Kelly House is an example of the Neo-Classical style with Greek Revival details. The house has a simple, rectangular plan, with narrow clapboad siding, a medium pitched, hipped roof with dormers, and its vertical lines are emphasized in the building's design with corner pilasters. A full height entry porch supported by three colossal fluted Ionic columns dominates the facade.

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

The Kelly House was built in 1910 by Elmer S. Brodie, a speculator in real estate who built a new home every two years in early Wichita, as documented by Wichita City Directories. Elmer Brodie lived next door at 1717 North Market during the construction of 1711. Elmer Brodie built a home every two years in Wichita; he is listed in Wichita City Directories with addresses from North Mid-Town to a 1700 block of South Market to homes in the developing College Hill area. Elmer Brodie was listed as Real Estate and Oil for his business interests. Elmer Brodie drops from any Wichita City Directories after a listing in the 1929 directory, possibly moving to the oil boom towns of Eldorado or Augusta. Mr. Brodie sold the home to another in real estate, a Henry C. Whalen listed as "Real Estate and Insurance" in the 1913 Wichita Directory.

The home's most prominent resident, Edward M. Kelly, bought the residence in 1914. The residence is very unique and deserves historical preservation as it was the home of Edward Michael Kelly with the address 1711 N. Market St., listed in "*Who's Who of Wichita* 1929". Edward Kelly lived in the house from 1914 to 1936, as documented from the Wichita City Directories. Mr. Kelly was educated at Notre Dame and Wichita University. According to the *Who's Who of Wichita 1929*, Mr. Kelly was a miller and grain dealer.

Edward M. Kelly was president and manager of Commerce Milling and Elevator Company, as well as manager of Edward Kelly Grain Company. *Who's Who of Wichita 1929* lists Mr. Kelly's office address as 300 Commerce, now a vacant lot west of the railroad tracks in central Wichita and approximately one city block south of Union Station, which is on the east side of the tracks. This places Commerce Milling and Elevator Company at the center of Wichita's railroad and warehouse district and well south of the concentration of mills constructed between 1907 and 1915 in north-central portion of Wichita (White, Ward & Humphrey, page 19). The Kelly House is located just a few blocks west of this concentration of grain mills.

After the bust period of the 1890s a major component of the Wichita economic structure was agriculture. Farmers formed social organizations or granges to make themselves less susceptible to land prices and high freight costs charged by the railroads, European crop price market controls and the weather. The Wichita Board of Trade when formed in 1903 provided a power base for Sedgwick County grain companies. The Board of Trade served as broker between 1904 and 1906 for nearly 11,000 railroad cars of grain, thus establishing Wichita as one of the best-known grain distribution centers in the southwest (White, Ward & Humphrey, page 19).

Wichita attained its prominence as a milling center during the first three decades of the 20th century. As a milling center, Wichita ranked fourth or fifth in the nation for volume of grain in 1938. Wichita millers persevered in introducing the public to hard wheat and their mills grew with the public demand. Kelly's company, Commerce Mill and Elevator Company was an offshoot of Wichita's flour first mill, the Wichita City Roller mills, founded in 1874.

The Wichita Board of Trade was the first grain exchange to be founded in Kansas. Wichita was a cash market, so the actual wheat and not options are bought and sold on the floor. The actual samples were inspected by buyers and sellers. Hedges and furtures were not handled by this market. In 1929 the Board of Trade did a volume of business which ranged between $35 and $40 million. The officers and directors of the board served without pay, with the exception of the executive secretary.

Kelly was elected secretary of the Wichita Board of Trade in 1925. At that time he was the president of the Edward Kelly Grain Company and of the Imperial Flour Mills Company. He began his Wichita based enterprises in 1905. Kelly also served as Treasurer for the Wichita Board of Trade for 10 years and President for one term. At a cost of $25 annually, one could become a member of the Board of Trade when it was originally founded in 1903. By 1910, the year that the Kelly House was built the annual membership fee had risen to $1,000. The October 3rd edition of the Beacon newspaper in 1920, ten years later states that it cost $10,000 to become a member of the Board of Trade. A photo plate taken in 1918 of the Board of Trade is featured in Long's A Pictorial History of Wichita, Kansas on page 137, this photo plate of Board of Trade members shows Ed Kelly seated in the front row as well as his eldest son Art in the back row.

Mr. Kelly and his wife, Harriet (Bannon), had six children after their June 24, 1896 wedding in Joliet, Illinois. Mr. Kelly's father Joseph Aloysius Kelly was born in Trillick, Ireland, in 1843, and came to America in 1847. Joseph Kelly was also educated at Notre Dome University and married Edward Kelly's mother, Marie Elizabeth (Hendricks), whose mother was also from Ireland and came to America in 1830. Edward Michael Kelly had been a resident of Wichita since 1906, born in Joliet, Illinois, November 15, 1871. Mr. Kelly was also a member of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Kelly was a Republican. Edward and Harriet's children are listed as Arthur, *born* 1900; Mary *born* 1898, *died* 1902; Eugene *born* 1903; Edward *born* 1905, *died* 1906; Claire *born* 1906; Mildred *born* 1910. Arthur is listed above his father in the "*Who's Who of Wichita* 1929".

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Polk Wichita City Directories; 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 – 1936.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property is located on Lots 30 and 32, on Market Street, Hersey's 2nd Addition. City lot size of 50-feet wide by 200-feet deep, the lot is bounded on the north and south sides by residential properties or adjacent property lines and on the west by an alleyway. The lot faces Market Street, which is a main thoroughfare between Old Lawrence Road (now Broadway) and Park Place.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the entire parcel that is historically associated with the nominated property.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Edward M. Kelly House
Wichita, Sedgwick County, KS
Kathy Morgan
December 2001
Kansas State Historical Society

1/12 west view, east facade
2/12 southwest view, east facade, north elevation
3/12 northwest view, east facade, south elevation
4/12 northeast view, south and west elevations
5/12 northwest view, porch column capital detail, east facade
6/12 eave bracketting, detail
7/12 foyer and stair, first level, northwest view
8/12 dining room, first level
9/12 dining room, first level, southwest view
10/12 dining room and pocket door detail, first level
11/12 living room fireplace detail, first level, southwest view
12/12 front door detail, first level