NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

APR 1 8 2007

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 Smith, H. F., House

Other name/site number 191-5730-0020

2. Location

Street & number 721 West Harvey Ave. ☐ not for publication

City or town Wellington ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Sumner Code 191 Zip code 67152

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 3/2/07

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:)

Smith, H. F., House
Name of Property

Sumner County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		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
Domestic: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: STONE: Limestone
Walls: WOOD: Weatherboard; Shingle

Roof: SYNTHETICS

Other: BRICK; METAL: Iron

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

Smith, H. F., House
Name of Property

Sumner County, Kansas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1886 - 1930

Significant Dates

1886, c. 1896, c. 1930

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dumont, Elbert

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Kansas State Historical Society

Smith, H. F., House
Name of Property

Sumner County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	641305	4125340
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Karl H. and Jana K. Braddick

Organization N/A Date 8/28/2006

Street & number 721 West Harvey Ave. Telephone 620-326-5884

City or town Wellington State KS Zip code 67152

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 Karl H. and Jana K. Braddick

Street & number 721 West Harvey Ave. Telephone 620-326-5884

City or town Wellington State KS Zip code 67152

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

Summary

The Henry Freemont Smith House is located at 721 West Harvey Avenue (on lots seven (7) and eight (8), Block ten (10), Fultz and Millard's addition) in Wellington, Sumner County, Kansas. The original house was built in approximately 1886 as a one-story home, purchased by H. F. Smith and his wife, Margaretta Crosby Hemphill, in 1887. Significant revisions occurred in approximately 1896, to convert the home to a two-story residence. Builder and architect, Elbert Dumont of Wichita, Kansas, built the now existing, two-story, transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style residence (sometimes called Queen Anne Free Classic). Not much is known of the original structure other than the original wall layout and that many of the first floor doors and windows were used on the second floor, which is noted on Dumont's blueprints. The home today is approximately 3,800 square feet excluding the partial basement. Basement walls and foundation are native limestone and architectural concrete block and the chimney is patterned brick. The ground exterior is cedar clapboard and the upper levels of the house are cedar fish scale shingles. The exterior is painted a soft yellow, trimmed in white, and accented with black forest green.

The footprint of the house is rectangular with the long axis oriented south to north. The roof is a pyramidal hipped roof with six lower asymmetrically cross gables, two facing front, three facing west, and one facing north. The roof decking is clad with an architectural style composite shingle and the ridge is capped with an ornamental metal ridgecap and is terminated with hip and gable finials. The large roof cresting was lost or removed some time subsequent to 1908, the date of the last known photograph showing it on the roof's center ridge. The bracketed main cornice is returned on the gable ends and consists of a bed molding, fascia, soffit, and crown molding, resting on a twelve-inch frieze. A one-and-a-half-story cantilevered tower with rounded bent glass is tucked into the front southwest corner and covered by the central hipped roof. The front porch is a covered gabled pediment entry with pedestal columns that rise to the height of the balustrade and extend across the southeast via the balustrade to the east veranda porch of matching design. The second-story sleeping porch is cantilevered out beyond the plane of the veranda and is covered by a cross hipped roof supported by full height columns and decorative railing.

Double hung single pane windows are the prevalent window style used throughout the design. The home is accentuated with numerous elaborations such as beveled and leaded glass windows on the front and west gables, two elliptical stained glass windows proportionally arranged on the front gable, a large stained glass family crest window built into the west staircase, dining room casement windows with five separate stained glass windows, and upstairs bath with two stained glass windows. The front door and its' sidelights are beveled and leaded glass, framed with quarter-sawn oak.

Exterior Elaboration

South/Street Façade: The south façade, facing West Harvey Avenue, has a complete ground floor elevation and is arrived by climbing the five steps to the floor of the recessed front porch. The front porch is a covered hipped and cross-gabled pediment entry with pedestal columns. The seven Doric columns are supported by one foot square by two foot high pedestals that rise to the height of the balustrade that extends to the southeast corner where it connects to the east veranda. The eight foot high by nine foot wide front entry has two sidelights with a forty-inch wide door. The front door and its sidelights are beveled and leaded glass, framed with quarter-sawn oak.

Two small double hung windows and one large single paned window are centered on the southeast wall between the front entry and the east veranda. A one-and-a-half-story cantilevered tower with rounded bent glass is tucked into the front southwest corner and covered by the central hipped roof. The cantilevered base of the tower is made of galvanized iron, which is elaborated by a dentil and cornice band. The ground floor siding is cedar clapboard that is transitioned by a corniced frieze to the second floor. The windows and corner boards are trimmed with four inch, five quarter lumber. The floor level and foundation is transitioned by a 12-inch skirt board that bands the entire house and porch perimeter.

The second floor and gabled siding is cedar fish scale. The bracketed main cornice is returned on the upper and lower porch gable ends and consists of a bed molding, fascia, soffit, and crown molding, resting on a 12 inch frieze. A half round window, with beveled and leaded glass, is centered in the upper cross gable, directly below is a large double hung window with two elliptical stained glass windows (with yellow, amber, blue, and purple), proportionally arranged under each gable return. The upper southwest wall, covered by the central hipped roof, has two side-by-side double hung windows. The windows are trimmed with a stepped, four-inch surround.

West Façade: Starting from the south and working north is the cantilevered tower with rounded bent glass windows. The tower base represents the first turn in the main staircase and the large family (Crosby) stained glass crest window built to the north of the tower, represents the final staircase turn to the second floor. The Crosby crest window with yellow, turquoise, blue, green, purple, red, brown, and white was brought from the Hemphill Estate at Glen Mills, Pennsylvania in the late 1890s and is covered by a small cross gable roof.

To the north and below the crest window is a gabled addition (7' x 13') that was originally built as a bay window (4' x 9') according to blueprints. An atrium was built in its place in the early 1900s and the

structure was rebuilt, because of its lack of structural integrity, in 2003 as a full bath. The five single-hung, six-light windows were salvaged from the atrium and the other architectural elements, such as half round gable window and bracketed cornices of the original house were incorporated in the addition.

The north half of the west façade incorporates a large, cantilevered, dining room casement window with five separate stained glass windows. The casement window is covered by a hipped metal roof. The windows are of a ribbon pattern that connects the windows to one another. Hemphill family records indicate that these and other stained glass windows were brought to this house from the Hemphill Estate in Pennsylvania. To the right of the casement window is one double-hung single-paned window. The window location was originally an exterior door, which was moved to the second floor sleeping porch in 2003.

The ground floor level of the west façade is cedar clapboard that is transitioned by a corniced frieze to the second floor. The first floor gabled addition above the cornice returns is cedar fish scale siding. The floor level and foundation is transitioned by a 12-inch skirt board that bands the entire house. The windows and corner boards are trimmed with four inch, five quarter lumber.

The second floor gable is centered over the first floor addition. A half-round window, with leaded beveled glass, is centered in the gable and directly below it are two double hung windows. A double hung window is located on the north side of the gable. Directly north of the upper gable are two hinged stained glass windows and two double hung windows on the far north corner. The second floor siding is cedar fish scale and the windows are trimmed with a stepped, four-inch surround. The main cornice is bracketed and returned on the upper gable. The brick chimney is visible from the west elevation and is built into the valley of the upper west and north gable.

North Façade: The north façade is the rear of the house. A hipped screened porch was originally built on the northeast corner and was enclosed by a previous owner. The structure was rebuilt in 2003 and was incorporated into the existing kitchen space along with a new kitchen design to accommodate new cabinets, and better work flow. The three, single hung, six light windows were salvaged from the atrium and other original architectural elements of the porch were preserved in the new structure. To the northwest are two double hung, single light windows, which are proportionally spaced on the north dining room wall. The ground floor level of the north façade is cedar clapboard that is transitioned by a corniced frieze to the second floor. The floor level and foundation is transitioned by a 12-inch skirt board that bands the entire house. The windows and corner boards are trimmed with four inch, five quarter lumber.

The north gable appearance is similar to a New England saltbox, which covers the entire north elevation. The main cornice is bracketed and returned on the second floor roofline, to the west, and returned on the east, above the lower corniced frieze. One double hung window is located on the upper west side of the gable, parallel to similar windows on the west, and the other window is located on the upper east side of the gable, approximately two feet below the northwest window. The second floor siding is cedar fish scale and the windows are trimmed with a stepped, four-inch surround.

East Façade: The east elevation's main architectural element is the forty by eight foot hipped roof veranda, located on the southeast corner of the house. The five Doric columns are supported by one foot square by two feet high pedestals that rise to the height of the balustrade, which extends from the southeast corner to the north. The veranda cornice is bracketed and the interior ceiling and frieze is beaded board. Three double hung windows and one beveled plate glass oak door are located under the cover of the veranda. To the north of the veranda are two paired double hung windows. The ground floor level is cedar clapboard that is transitioned by a corniced frieze to the second floor. The floor level and foundation is transitioned by a 12-inch skirt board that bands the entire house. The windows, doors, and corner boards are trimmed with four inch, five quarter lumber.

A second-story sleeping porch was built in the early 1900s over the north most corner of the veranda. The porch is cantilevered out beyond the plane of the veranda and is covered by a cross hipped roof supported by full height columns and decorative railing. The cornice is bracketed and the porch ceiling is beaded board. The early renovation required removing one of the paired double hung windows to accommodate an exterior door and removing part of the lower veranda roof to accommodate the porch decking. In addition, the four-by-four posts and the screened enclosure was removed and replaced with new columns and railings derived from the Sternberg House in Wichita, Kansas. Two double hung windows are placed to the south of the sleeping porch and one hinged single window is located on the south corner of the porch. The siding is cedar fish scale and the windows and door are trimmed with a stepped, four-inch surround.

To the north of the sleeping porch is a nine foot wide dormer. The dormer is cross-hipped off the north gable and sided with fish scale. The cornice is bracketed and two double hung windows are proportionally arranged in the opening, trimmed with a stepped, four-inch surround.

On the lower northeast corner is a corniced and bracketed breezeway with full-height columns that connects the house to the garage. This structure was rebuilt in 2003 to properly tie into the roofline of the house and to reflect the same architectural elements of the house. In the 1970s, a previous owner removed the original carriage house and replaced it with the current detached garage. The two-car

garage also has two rooms and half-bath space and is currently being re-sided to conform to the architectural design of the house.

Interior Features

The interior blueprint of the H. F. Smith House is essentially as it was when it was constructed, except as noted below:

- An atrium was built to the west of the library in the 1930s. The structure was rebuilt in 2003 as a full bath to match the original interior and exterior design elements.
- The back porch was enclosed and the butler's pantry removed by a previous owner. The structure was rebuilt in 2003 to incorporate the existing kitchen space, along with a new kitchen design to accommodate new cabinets and better work flow. The original interior and external design elements were preserved in the new structure.
- A sleeping porch was added to the east chamber in the early 1900s, resulting in the replacement of one of the double hung windows with an exterior door. The east chamber interior walls were removed in 2003. The open space is currently used as a family room.
- A third bath was incorporated into the south west chamber and the east wall was moved four feet to the west to reveal the southwest elliptical stained glass window that had been enclosed in the closet.
- Most of the interior plaster walls, approximately 80%, were removed and replaced with sheet rock in 2003.
- About 90% of the interior woodwork is original to the house; the remaining was replicated to match the original.
- The large crystal chandelier in the reception hall is original to the two-story house and the Library Lamp in the dining room is original to the single story home. Other light fixtures in the upstairs hall, closets, and baths were found in the house and are assumed to be original to the house. New, "period", light fixtures are used in the kitchen, front staircase, and the two north bedrooms.

A partial basement runs under the dining room and library and the remaining area, below the floor joists, is crawl space. The first floor was designed with a formal reception hall and bridal staircase, front and back parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, and half bath. The second floor was designed with five chambers, one bath, back staircase, and servant quarters over the kitchen. All mechanical elements of the house, including heating and air, plumbing, water, sewer and electrical were brought up to code in 2003. Some notable interior features include:

- Quarter-sawn oak bridal staircase, wall paneling, door trim, and window trim in reception hall, library, front parlor and back parlor.

- Three sets of large pocket doors.
- Two large gas chandeliers, converted to electricity, original to the house. One is a stepped, leaded crystal fixture (brought to the house from the Hemphill Estate in Pennsylvania). The other is a hand painted Victorian Library Lamp.
- Restored door hardware, and window hardware throughout the home.
- Oak (first floor) and Heart Pine (second floor) hardwood flooring laid in a picture frame pattern through most of the house.
- Ten stained glass windows, two beveled glass doors, beveled and cut glass front door with two sidelights, and beveled glass gable windows. See exterior features for additional information.
- Large formal rooms for entertaining, ten foot high ceilings down stairs, and original or architecturally restored trim throughout the home.

Basement: Entrance to the basement is from a central staircase, built in the central north section of the house, between the dining room and the kitchen. The partial basement under the dining room is 17' x 13' x 6" tall and is used for storage. The section under the library is 13' x 13' x 8' tall and houses the downstairs furnace and hot water heater. The walls are of native limestone and all other area under the floor joists is crawl space. All heating and air duct work for the ground floor is run under the house to floor registers and air returns are built into a central shaft between the kitchen, dining room, library, and back parlor.

Ground Floor - General Comments: The interior finish in the reception hall, library, staircase, parlor, and dining room are identical in design, the dining room is finished with painted pine and the other rooms are finished with lacquered quarter-sawn oak. The interior five panel doors are trimmed with a 5 x 10 inch plinth and beveled 5 inch casing on top of the plinth. The head casing is 8 ½ inches high with a 3 ½ inch cornice and ½ inch bead at the base. The cornice is comprised of a cyma recta crown on top of a beveled 2 ¾ inch casing and finished on the bottom bevel with an egg-and-dart molding. The interior window casing and head casing is finished the same as the doors. The windows are paneled below the window stool to the floor and trimmed with a 6 inch top concaved base molding and base shoe.

The remaining rooms on the ground floor (kitchen, bath, and laundry) are finished with painted pine. The door and window trim is identical to the rooms noted above, except for the following:

- The head casing is 6 ¼ inches high with a 1 ½ inch corniced crown and a ½ inch bead at the bottom.
- The windows are finished out, below the stool, with a 5 inch beveled casing.

The base molding, used throughout the home, is 10 inches high and is constructed with a 7 ½ inch base with an inverted cavetto at the top and a 2 ½ inch cyma reversa beaded cap. The base molding is finished with base shoe. All floors on the ground floor are oak.

Ground Floor - Reception Hall: The grand entrance is from the south to the north through the large oak, beveled and cut glass door. The 13' 6" x 21' 9" reception hall is some what ostentatious with its centered crystal chandelier, from the Hemphill Estate in Pennsylvania, its quarter-sawn oak bridal staircase, oak paneling, coat closet, bent glass tower, and the Crosby stained glass crest to the west, the library with its large pocket doors to the north, and the thirty four foot long front and back parlor to the east. The walls are lathe and plaster in the entry and staircase, the ceiling in the entry is sheetrock and lathe and plaster in the staircase. The ceilings are trimmed with oak picture molding. The six-stepped crystal chandelier is made of brass, is two feet square at the bottom with four lights, and has a 48" drop. The staircase has three wall mounted slipper-shade fixtures of the Art Deco era mounted on each wall.

Ground Floor - Front and Back Parlor: The parlor is virtually one large 34-foot long room. The front parlor is 11' 5" wide on the south, expands to 15' at the south porch/entry wall, and narrows to 13' at the entry/library wall. On the southwest corner is a single window facing west to the front porch, directly north of the window is a small closet and a six-foot wide passageway to the reception hall. Because of concerns regarding the ceiling's structural integrity, the closet was added in 2003 to support a new header to hold the ceiling joist. On the northwest wall is a six-foot wide pocket door entrance to the library.

On the north wall is a six-foot wide pocket door entrance to the kitchen, which was added in 2003. The doors used on the north wall were found in the garage and are believed to be from the original single-story structure built in 1886. Originally, there was no access to the kitchen except through the dining room, located on the northwest side of the house. On the northeast wall is a double hung window (72" x 28") and door set with beveled plate glass that exits to the outside veranda. South of the door are two double hung windows, proportionally arrange.

Three windows are centered on the south wall, the two outside windows are 22' x 72' and the center window is 42' x 72'. The ceiling is finished with a multi-stepped crown molding and three light fixtures. The two restored light fixtures in the front are from the Colonial Revival period, and the single fixture in the back is a restored "slipper-shade" from the Art Deco era.

Ground Floor - Library: The library is north of the front entrance and northwest of the parlor. On the north is the only fireplace in the house. The surround is unusually plain and was probably altered when the atrium was added in the early 1900s. To the east of the fireplace is a single entry door to the dining room and

on the west side is a single double hung window (72" x 28"), centered between the fire place and the west wall. On the east is a six foot wide pocket door entrance to the back parlor and on the south is a six foot wide pocket door to the reception hall.

The entrance to the downstairs bath is on the southwest wall and directly north of the door is 2' x 6' beveled and cut glass window installed lengthwise at a height of six feet. Originally, according to blueprints, a four-by-nine bay window was built into the west wall. An atrium was built in its place in the early 1900s and the structure was rebuilt, because of its structural problems, in 2003 as a full bath. The ceiling in the library is finished with an oak picture molding and a brass, six-light, Colonial Revival light fixture.

Ground Floor – Bath: The downstairs bath is entered from the west wall of the library and is 7' x 13'. On the south wall is a single hung (six light) window and on the west are three windows of the same design. A vintage pedestal sink is placed to the right of the center window and a half round window provides light in the west gable. There is one window and a vintage claw foot tub on the north wall. The entrance to the library is on the south corner of the east wall and on the north half of the wall is 2' x 6' beveled and cut glass window installed lengthwise at a height of six feet, directly under the window is the toilet. Between the door and the toilet is an 18" x 38" wall sectional with glass doors on the south and paneled doors and pull out draws on the north.

The walls are wainscoted at a height of 44" with painted bead board. The ceiling is vaulted with painted breadboard with picture molding and a brass (four light) Colonial Revival light fixture. The door is a two panel two light door with frosted glass and the floor is oak. Originally, a four-by-nine bay window was built into the west wall of the library. An atrium was built in its place in the early 1900s and the structure was rebuilt in 2003 as a full bath.

Ground Floor - Dining Room: The dining room, 13' 2" x 23' 4", is located on the northwest corner of the house. Two double hung windows (76" x 36") are proportionally arranged on the north wall. On the east wall are two doors to the kitchen, one on the north and one on the south. On the south wall is the entrance to the library.

The west wall's focal point is the 10-foot long, cantilevered casement window, with five separate stained glass windows, with a ribbon pattern that connects the windows to one another. Hemphill family records indicate that these and other stained glass windows were brought to the house from the Hemphill Estate in Pennsylvania. The window is placed off center to the north and to its south is a centered double hung window. The single window location was originally an exterior door. Centered in the room is a spectacular Victorian Library Lamp with a 14" diameter hand painted "Bridal Roses" dome shade, cast brass dragonfly filigree arms

and cast font. The canopy, banding, and chains are stamped brass with a glass smoke bell and a 53" drop. The ceilings are trimmed with a multi-stepped crown molding.

Ground Floor - Kitchen: The galley styled kitchen is located in the northeast corner of the house. Working from the south to the north is a 9' x 11' sitting area, a 10' x 16' working area, and on the far north corner, a 10' x 6' laundry on the west and a 10' x 6' pantry and rear entry on the east. On the south wall is a six-foot wide pocket door entrance to the parlor and on the west are two doors to the dining room, one on the north corner and one on the south corner. Between the two doors is the back staircase to the upstairs bedrooms (entered from the north) and (entered from the south) is the basement staircase. To the east, centered in the sitting area is a pair of 72" x 28" double hung windows, directly north are additional period styled upper and low cabinets with a centered double sink and refrigerator to the north. A pair of 40" x 28" double hung windows is centered over the sink and the counter top is 3" x 6" tiles laid in a brick pattern (subway tile). At the base of the back stairs, on the north wall, is a built-in hutch. The current kitchen space was redesign in 2003 to incorporate additional storage, better work flow, and more living space.

The laundry room is enclosed by a single five panel pocket door on the inside east wall. On the north and west walls are two (six light) single hung windows and on the south is a two panel door covering the main electrical panel box. To the east is the pantry and rear entrance. The pantry cabinets are on the exterior east wall just south of the rear entrance. The exterior door is a new (15 light) wooden French door. On the north wall is a single hung (six light) window and on the west is the entrance to the laundry room. The walls are wainscoted at a height of 44" with painted beaded board and the wall rise to a height of eight feet to accommodate the servant's quarters above (all other ceilings are 10' or more). The ceilings are crowned.

Front Stairway and Hall: The bridal staircase is an integrated off-shoot of the reception hall. The staircase is made of quarter sawn oak, has two landings and is 48" wide to the second floor hall. The first seven steps run west from the reception hall to the first landing. The tower landing contains a pair of double hung bent glass windows, one facing south and the other facing west, each with the dimensions of 86" x 46".

The stairway continues seven steps north to the second landing. The Crosby Family Crest runs from floor to ceiling at the landing and is an 88" x 38" double hung window with a pyramid top. Margaretta Crosby Hemphill, wife of H. F. Smith, brought the Crosby crest from the Hemphill homestead in Pennsylvania, around 1898. Her grandmother, Ann Pierce Crosby is a descendant of Sir John Crosby, alderman and Sheriff of London around 1461. He built Crosby Place as his residence and placed on the north front above the oriel, his Arms and Crest, viz.: Arms – Sable, a Chevron Ermine, between three Rams passant, Argent. Crest – A Ram trippant. The motto is *"Te Duce Libertas"* i. e., "Liberty under Thy guidance" a good motto for the

Crosby's of free America. The description on the front of Crosby Place in London is identical to the one in the staircase.

From the crest window the staircase turns to the east and preceds six steps to the second floor hallway. The hallway is 17' 6" x 5' and runs west to east with two doors for the south bedroom and bath and one north to a bedroom. The far northeast corner of the hall opens to a family room and hall. The ceiling has crown molding and two restored colonial revival light fixtures.

Second Floor - General Comments: Except as noted, the windows on the second floor are double hung (28" x 72") and the doors are four paneled. All second floor interior finishes are painted pine and identical in design. The doors are trimmed with a 5 x 10 inch plinth and beveled 5 inch casing on top of the plinth. The head casing is 6 ¼ inches high with a 1 ½ inch corniced crown and a ½ inch bead at the bottom. The interior window casing and head casing is finished the same as the doors. The windows are finished out, below the stool, with a 5 inch beveled casing. The base molding, used throughout the home, is 10 inches high and is constructed with a 7 ½ inch base with an inverted cavetto at the top and a 2 ½ inch cyma reversa beaded cap. The base molding is finished with base shoe. All floors are heart pine except for the north bath, which is tiled with one-inch sextagonal tile.

Second Floor – West Bedroom: The west bedroom (13' x 12) is the first door to the north at the top of the stairs from the front hall. A pair of double hung windows is centered on the west wall and one window is placed on the west corner of the north wall. The brick chimney is visible on the north wall with a built in cabinet between it and the east wall. The entrance to the closet is on the south corner of the east wall. The ceiling is crowned and the restored lighting is from the Colonial Revival era.

Second Floor – Front Bath: The front bath (12' x 9') is the first door to the south at the top of the stairs from the front hall. A quarter round shower is built into the northeast corner and is tiled with 3" x 6" tile, laid in a brick pattern. Centered on the east wall is the toilet with a door to the master bedroom on the south corner. The south wall has a pair of windows and on the west is a centered period sink with wall mounted art deco lights on either side of the medicine cabinet which was the single hung window in the old downstairs bath. The walls are wainscoted at a height of 44" with painted bead board. The ceiling is crowned with a polished aluminum Art Deco fixture.

The south bath was originally one of six chambers on the second floor. In 2003 the east wall was moved four feet to the west so the west elliptical stained glass windows could be seen from the master bedroom. The stained glass window was originally hidden from view in the closet of the chamber that is now the bath.

Second Floor – Master Bedroom: The master bedroom (16' x 15' 6") is the last door on the south from the front hall. On the north is the entrance to the original walk-in closet with built in cabinets and drawers. Two windows are on the east and on the south are two elliptical stained glass windows on each corner with a (44" x 72") double hung window centered on the wall. On the west is a door to the south bath. The ceiling is crowned with a restored Colonial Revival fixture.

In 2003 the west wall was moved four feet to the west so both elliptical stained glass windows could be seen from the master bedroom.

Second Floor – Family Room and Hall: The front hall opens to the family room (16' x 12') and continues to the back hall on the north. On the east wall is a beveled plate, two paneled door paired with a single widow to the sleeping porch. The north has one single hung window (21" x 38") on the east corner and the west has a door on the north corner to the attic.

The back hall (4' x 8') continues off the northwest corner of the family room. To the west is the entrance to the back bath, to the north is to the north bedroom, and to the east is the entrance to the back staircase and the servant's quarters. The ceiling is crowned in both rooms with restored Colonial Revival fixtures.

The family room was originally one of six chambers on the second floor. In 2003 the west and south walls were removed to include the hall and open the space for an upstairs sitting area. The closet on the north was enclosed and now opens to the servant's quarters to the north. In the early 1900s a sleeping porch was added to the east and one of the windows on the east wall was removed and a door was installed.

Second Floor – Back Bath: The entrance to the bath (9' 6" x 7' 6") is from the east off the back hall through a two-panel door with frosted glass on the upper half. On the south wall are a centered period sink, medicine cabinet, and toilet to the west. Centered in the west wall are two-hinged stained glass windows of various shades of blue. On the north wall is a corner tub with a rounded corner on the open end and shower ring above. The tub is tiled with 3" x 6" tile, laid in a brick pattern. The ceiling is crowned with a polished aluminum Art Deco fixture.

Second Floor – North Bedroom: The bedroom (13' x 15') is accessed from the back hall. The west wall has two windows with one window on the north. Centered on the east wall is the entrance to the closet. The ceiling is crowned with a fan and light.

According to the builder's blue print, a linen closet (13' x 10' 9") was originally built into the south section of the bedroom with a door on the east, to an extended back hall. The heart pine floor is picture framed in this area, indicating that walls have been removed. The date of the renovations is not known.

Second Floor – Servant Quarters and Back Staircase: The back staircase entrance is from the east wall of the back hall. The staircase turns to the north on the first three fan steps to a landing and precedes 14 steps down to the kitchen. The stairway walls are wainscoted at a height of 44" with painted bead board. There are three restored Colonial Revival light fixtures, one at the top, middle, and bottom of the stairs.

At the top landing, to the east, is the entrance to the servant's quarters. This is a dormered (10' x 23') room with a vaulted ceiling in the dormer. To the north of the entrance, on the west wall, is a 36" x 20" hinged window facing the back staircase installed at a height of 57". On the north wall is one window and centered in the dormer of the east wall is a pair of 28" x 48" double hung windows. Next to the entrance on the south is an eight light closet door. The servant quarters have a brushed aluminum fan with light.

Third Floor – Attic: The access to the attic is through a door on the west wall of the family room. The steep and narrow stairs (24" wide, 8" treads, and 7" rise) turn immediately to the south and rise 16 steps to the attic floor. The upstairs central heat and air unit and electrical panel box is housed in the attic space with the ductwork running on the outside walls. A large 4" x 12" header running east to west over the south wall of the front hall was added in 2003 to correct structural deficiencies in the ceiling and floor joists below. Originally, in an effort to support the framing below, the builder installed an A-frame in the attic with a rod running down the master bedroom's north wall to the ceiling joist in the parlor. This structure was removed in 2003 so the proper repairs could be made to correct these deficiencies.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The H. F. Smith House at 721 West Harvey Avenue in Wellington, Kansas is being nominated under Criteria C for its local architectural significance. The house is a well-preserved example of a transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style residence (Queen Anne Free Classic). Identifying features include a pyramidal roof with multiple lower cross gables; clapboard siding transitioned by quirked molding and patterned shingles, cantilevered wall extensions, bay window, tower on corner of front facade, bracketed main cornice returned on the gables, and a wrap-around porch with classical pedestal columns and balustrade. Incorporated into the home are imported stained glass windows and chandeliers from Mrs. Smith's family homestead, "Sweetwater Farms" (Hemphill Estate) in Glen Mills, Pennsylvania.

The original house was built in approximately 1886 as a one-story home with significant revisions occurring in the late 1890s to convert the home to a two-story residence, by builder and architect, Elbert Dumont, of Wichita, Kansas. The house was built during a transition time for the city of Wellington, when old settlement homes and businesses were being replaced with more substantial buildings for the rapidly growing city. During this period, Wellington was named the Sumner County seat, the Santa Fe and Rock Island Railroad had run tracks into the city, business commerce and farming was booming, and the finer cultural elements of life were being established in the old settlement town.

Elaboration

Henry Freemont Smith was born October 26, 1862 in Enosburg Falls, Vermont. His older brother Orville came to Kansas with a government party to survey the Indian Territory in 1870 and returned to Vermont, most likely in 1876, to bring his brother Henry to Kansas. H. F. Smith was in the first class to graduate from Arkansas City High School in 1880. In 1885, he graduated with a civil engineering degree from the University of Kansas and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa June 9, 1896. After college, he worked with his brother Orville laying out sections in southern Sumner County.

Margaretta Crosby Hemphill, wife of H. F. Smith, was born April 22, 1865 in Lawrence, Kansas. Margaretta's parents, Joseph and Phoebe Hemphill, came west from Glen Mills, Pennsylvania in 1862, where her grandparents had built Sweetwater Farms (Hemphill Estate). Her grandmother was a descendent of Richard Crosby, who came with William Penn to America and was one of the first 200 landowners. They purchased 1000 acres from the King of England and by recognized standards, were wealthy when they arrived. The Crosby crest in the main staircase can be traced to Sir John Crosby, Sheriff of London in 1471. Margaretta

graduated from the University of Kansas with a B. D. Normal degree in 1884. She was reported to be an avid golfer and one of the first women golfers in Kansas, dying after playing in a golf tournament at age 65.

Henry F. Smith married Margaretta, October 26, 1887 in Lawrence, Kansas at the home of her uncle, Brinton Webb Woodward. Mr. Woodward had established the Round Corner Drugstore in 1855, which still operates today. Apparently, Uncle Brinton had some influence on Henry's career path because shortly after returning to their new home in Wellington, Henry purchased the Central Drug Store in Wellington, and operated the business for thirteen years, selling the business in 1905. In 1897, H. F. Smith and eight other "business men and citizens of prominence" organized the Security State Bank, Smith serving as the vice president and a life long director of the board until his death, in 1940. He was also active in the Wellington Wholesale Grocery, Wellington Mill and Elevator Company, and Stewart Dry Goods.

The H. F. Smith House is located at 721 West Harvey Avenue (on lots seven (7) and eight (8), Block ten (10), Fultz and Millard's addition) in Wellington, Sumner County, Kansas. The Fultz and Millard addition was first recorded July 9, 1883, being just west of the original town settlement; it was developed in response to the rapid growth and population increase of the city. The original lots were purchased in 1884 for $120 and sold to a real estate developer on February 21, 1887 for $1,000 and a month later (March 30, 1887) to H. F. Smith for $1,500. Sumner County records indicate the original single story home was built in 1886, prior to being purchased by H. F. Smith.

According to the drawings produced by Elbert Dumont of the planned renovation of the house, the footprint of the original single story home, for the most part, follows the now existing foundation. On the north, approximately 140 square feet and approximately 60 square feet on the southwest, and the wrap-around porch was not part of the old ground elevation. The original home was a Queen Anne/Spindlework with delicate turned porch supports and spindlework ornamentation on the porch frieze, gables, wall overhangs, and corner brackets. The siding was clapboard with patterned shingles under the windows, and a partial front entry porch. This American spindlework interpretation was a popular style of the "new" Wellington, throughout the 1880s and early 1890s.

The now existing, two-story, Queen Anne /Free Classic, was built between 1895 and 1898. Mrs. Smith's family records (Hemphill), indicate the two conflicting dates and her still-living granddaughter confirms that it was built in the late 1890s. During this period, Wellington was coming out of the economic effect of the national depression of 1893 and a devastating local tornado in 1892. The tornado destroyed sixteen blocks in and around the downtown business district and caused property losses in excess of $500,000.

The alterations and additions to the residence were made by builder and architect, Elbert Dumont. As noted on Dumont's blueprints, he was resourceful in his planning to include in the new home, doors and windows from the original structure by incorporating them into the upper floor. In addition, from Mrs. Smith's ancestral home, the Hemphill Estate in Glen Mills, Pennsylvania, he incorporated the Crosby family crest into the west wall of the staircase, an extraordinary grouping of ribboned stained glass windows into the dining room, and other stained glass windows into the bath and south bedroom.

Elbert Dumont, architect and builder, was born in 1847, in Seneca County, New York. He served in the Civil War with the 111th New York Volunteer Infantry and in the 9th Michigan Volunteer. In 1878, he went to DeKalb County, Missouri to learn carpentry, then to Seneca, Nemaha County, Kansas in 1881 where he was superintendent on several projects in that city. Dumont came to Wichita in 1884 where he formed a partnership with C. W. Terry for two years, during which time they designed many commercial and residential structures, including the Carry House (Eaton Hotel), 525 E. Douglas (1886) and the Carlisle House, 1215 N. Topeka (1886). During 1886 he created his own company with another Terry associate, Albert W. Hayward. The partnership of Dumont and Hayward produced several business blocks, a firehouse, and the original Wichita University building, located on East Lincoln. The men worked together for about five years, after which Hayward left Wichita. Dumont continued his architectural career until his death in 1904. This period of his work is associated with the Parks/Houston House, 111 N. Broadway (1898) and St. Mark Church, 19230 W. 29th Street North (1903). It is not known how H. F. Smith and Elbert Dumont's path crossed. However, it is not difficult to imagine how they may have met, since Wellington is just twenty miles south of Wichita.

Dumont's design exemplifies the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style that became widespread during the 1890s. The new, "high-style" urban home was built with a steeply pitched irregular hipped roof with a six foot ridge deck and three foot high cresting. The roof was finished with a dominant front-facing gable, two cross gables to the west, and one to the north, all asymmetrically placed on their respective facades and framed by a bracketed cornice, returned on the gables. To avoid flat wall surfaces, Dumont facilitated his design, by using patterned shingles on the second story elevation and transitioning the lower lap siding with false overhangs formed by a bed molding and fascia. In addition, a cantilevered tower bulges from the main mass of the house on the front west corner, a cutaway bay window on the west elevation, and numerous random changes in the horizontal continuity of the wall plane facilitate the irregularities of his design. The identifying features of the Queen Ann style are complete with the large front entry wrap-around porch with its gabled pediment entry and pedestal columns that rise to the height of the balustrade. The uncovered balustrade extends across the southeast to the covered east veranda porch of matching design. It is not difficult to imagine why the Smith's chose this style to showcase their prosperity and the future of Wellington.

Conclusion

The original architectural integrity of the exterior and interior of the house has been maintained, and looks today very much as it did when it was built in the late 1890s. The H. F. Smith house is an excellent example of a Queen Anne/Free Classic of the late 19th century and is a fitting tribute to its style and place in history as it relates to the city of Wellington, Kansas.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 7 and 8, Block 10, Fultz and Millard's Addition, City of Wellington, Sumner County, Kansas.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with this resource that retains its integrity.

PHOTOGRAPIC INFORMATION

Property Name: H. F. Smith House
Location: 721 West Harvey Avenue, Wellington, Sumner County, KS
Photographer: Kristen Lonard
Date: 4 January 2007

Digital images filed at the Kansas State Historical Society

Photo 1: South (front) elevation, view from the south

Photo 2: West elevation, view from the southwest

Photo 3: East elevation, view from the southeast

Photo 4: North (rear) elevation, view from the northwest

Photo 5: Garage, view from the west

Photo 6: Interior, entryway, main staircase, view from the southeast

Photo 7: Interior, first floor living room, view from the north

Photo 8: Interior, first floor, dining room, view from the southeast

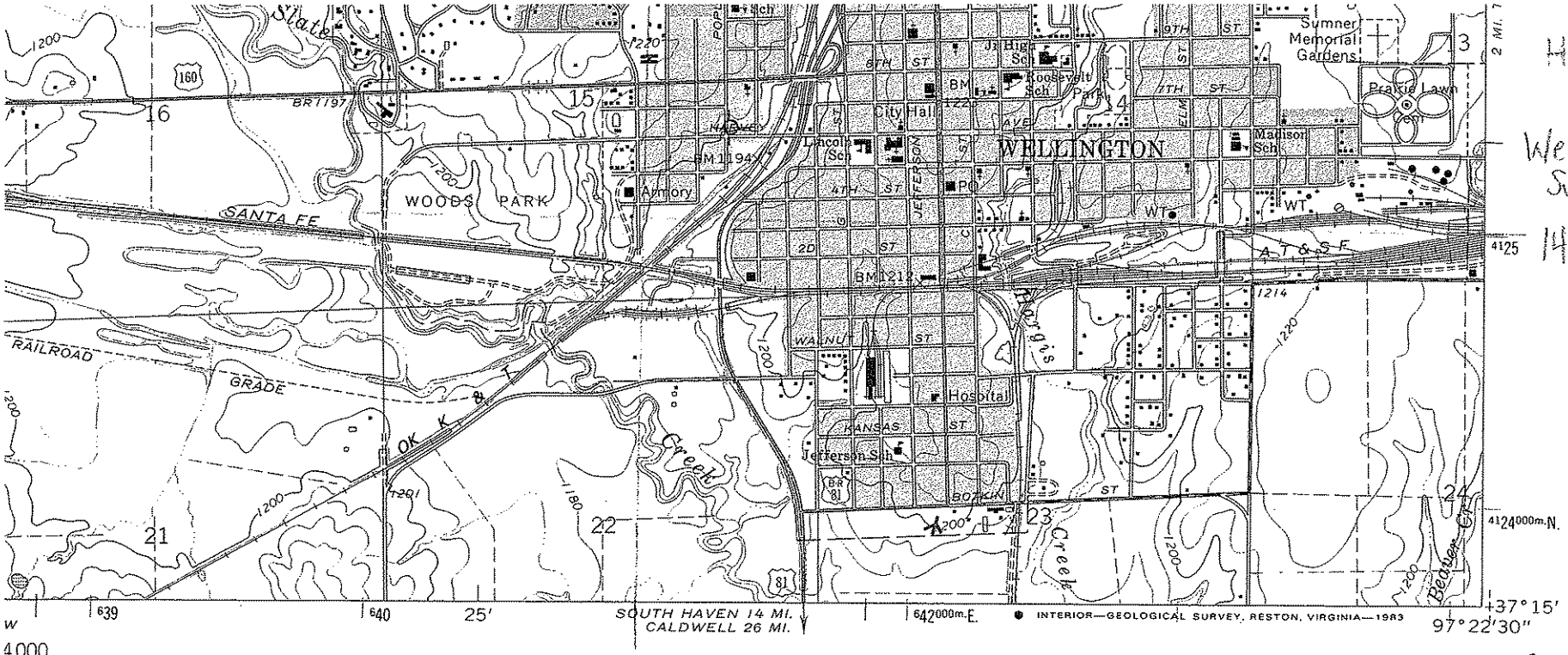
Photo 9: Interior, stairway, stained glass window, view from the east

Photo 10: Interior, stairway, windows, view from second floor-north

Photo 11: Interior, second floor bedroom, stained glass window, view from the north

Photo 12: Interior, second floor bedroom, window hardware, view from the southeast

Photo 13: Interior, second floor hallway, original door hardware, view from the east



H. F. Smith House
Wellington, Sumner Co. KS
14: 641305
4125340

4000

1 MILE

4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

AL 10 FEET
CAL DATUM OF 1929

L MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
Y, LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044
ND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty
Light-duty
Medium-duty
Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other sources
This information not field checked. Map edited 1983
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area

WELLINGTON, KANS.

N3715—W9722.5/7.5

1965
PHOTOREVISED 1983
DMA 6558 IV SW—SERIES V878