

## DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Leavenworth's 45-block downtown was planned in 1854 and in its first two decades commerce boomed. Most of the City's early stores were built in "blocks" with multiple storefronts and common upper areas. Many of these magnificent structures are gone and some that remain are the lower floors left after fire, tornado and neglect took their toll on their upper levels. Infill is evident nearly everywhere and pavement replaced buildings as the demand for off street parking grew, especially after World War II.

Examples of block-style development are still evident today are the O'Donnell Block at 100 S. 5<sup>th</sup> Street, the Masonic Temple at 421 Delaware, the Yum block at 311-321 S. 5<sup>th</sup> Street and the intact block of commercial stores in the 600 block of Cherokee Street.

There are 65 contributing properties in the district, mostly constructed of red brick with cast iron and terra cotta trim features. Their architecture is described as "high style" with Colonial and Classical revival variations reflective of their era. Two were previously placed on the National Register of Historic Places (429 and 500 Delaware Street).

Knights of Columbus Block, 331 Delaware Street  
c. 1882; c. 1945

This three-story building has a corner entrance that is canted at both stories. The façade of this late 19<sup>th</sup> Century building was significantly altered in the 20th Century. Divisions are created through the use of brick stringcourses and by alternating different colors of brick and large, cast stone tiles. Commercial storefronts occupy the first story and are divided into three bays on the Delaware Street façade. The c.1945 alterations have achieved their own significance as a historic alteration and maintained the size, scale and mass of the original building.

McCaffree Short Title Co., 330 Delaware Street  
1910

This two-story building is a streamlined adaptation of the Neoclassical Revival style, one bay wide and 12 bays long. Round inner columns and square outer corner columns flank each window and support a simple frieze and cornice. The building terminates without ornamentation. The west façade of the building has 12 bays separated by simple pilasters that support a frieze and cornice. Much of the building's original fabric is intact and in place and retains a high degree of integrity. An original third story was removed after being damaged by a tornado.

First City Photo, 406 Shawnee Street  
c. 1865

The first story of this redbrick structure has four bays and an end (west) bay entrance to the second story. Display windows flank a recessed entrance. All of the original storefront treatments are intact, including the cast-iron bulkheads, transoms, and window

enclosures. The second story has three bays. Above the second-story windows and at the roofline, narrow, brick stringcourses project slightly from the building. This building retains a very high degree of integrity, having retained the often-compromised elements of the historic storefronts downtown. In 2003, a mural of early Leavenworth and native son Buffalo Bill Cody was painted on the west elevation.

City Hall, 100 N. Fifth  
1924

Leavenworth's City Hall is a detached, two-story, light gray terra cotta building on a landscaped area on the west half of Block 50. Feth & Feth, local architects designed this and many other city halls, courthouses and schools in the greater Kansas City area. This building is an excellent example of the Classical Revival architectural style favored by private and public institutions during the early 20th Century. A classical entablature wraps around the building. Over the entrances and above the entablature are parapets clad in terra cotta. The spandrels on both elevations have classical garlands in low relief. In 2004, all covered windows were reopened and an interior light court was reopened as a significant architectural feature. Although the original light court was open to the sky, the new atrium is roofed, with skylights. The exterior of the building was restored to its 1924 historic character.

O'Donnell Block, 100-108 S. Fifth Street and 501-505 Shawnee  
1905 (with parts dating to 1854)

This two-story brick building had deteriorated during the 1970s through the 1990s and was scheduled for demolition. Mike and David Greenamyre accepted the conversion challenge and the project served as an early example of a mixed use (commercial-residential) success. During the interior tear out process, it was apparent that most of the foundation was original to a building built at this location in 1854, making at least a part of this building one of the earliest in town. The east elevation has five separate storefronts that feature full arches that span the width of the paired windows and rise to the roofline. Within the arches is a terra cotta sunburst. Common elements in all of the sections is the use of stone beltcourses to visually separate the first and second stories, as well as above the second-story windows, and as a part of the cornice configuration. Brickwork, laid in a textured pattern, defines the entablature and projecting cornice of the different building segments. Other common stylistic elements are cornice window heads, architrave window frames and stone sills supported by brick corbels.

This highly ornamented two-part commercial block retains a high degree of integrity of location and setting. The building retains all of its original exterior building materials. With a few minor exceptions, its original design, including its size, scale, massing, character-defining elements and ornamentation are retained without loss, alteration or additions. The covered transoms and bricked-up entrances are easily reversible and it remains an excellent example of a variation of popular early 20th Century revival designs for commercial buildings.

500 Shawnee  
c. 1858

This former saloon survives from Leavenworth's early heyday and retains its historic features including a diagonal corner entry. The Fifth Street elevation has a continuous row of symmetrically placed, brick, arched openings on the first and second stories that incorporate windows and entrances. The original storefront elements on Shawnee Street (bulkhead, openings, transoms, and cast iron elements) are intact. Even the rebuilt chimneys retain their original configuration.

510 Shawnee  
1942

This is one of two surviving "Nu Way" drive-ins from the regional chain that dotted the south central states. It is significant for its autocentric design as well as reflecting the evolution of commercial dining facilities in the District from saloon to restaurant/café to drive-in. The secondary façades have several openings of different sizes cut into them to accommodate a drive-through window and secondary entrances.

516-518 Shawnee  
1908

This two-story, red brick building has four bays. The first-story storefront is a modern alteration that retains the original configuration of entrances flanking two display windows. Wrought iron balconets span the width of the upper floor windows.

531 Shawnee  
1867, 1930

Mediterranean Revival influences of the early 20th Century dominate this Carrara glass-front building. Flanking the two slightly recessed arched entrances are rectangular casement windows. Wrought iron fretwork decorates panels below these windows. The Sixth Street side features a classical door surround incorporating cast iron panels coupled with slightly recessed fluted columns resting on piers. Above the lintel is an elliptical arch with supporting brackets. The later application of Carrara glass panels has achieved significance as a historic alteration. The modern windows are reversible and do not detract from the building's importance.

600 Shawnee  
1922

This building's downtown location provides an additional, large scale institution which strengthens the downtown's stability. The structure references Art Deco motifs and geometric terra cotta ornamentation creates "cuts" in the parapet walls for more definition. Upgrades have not spoiled the building's high degree of original materials and architectural elements.

601 Shawnee  
c. 1864

Although this is a simple two-story stucco building with significant alteration, it retains its original size, scale, massing, fenestration, setting and location. The storefront retains its original configuration, the original window and transom openings are intact. It still communicates the commercial association it had with its period of construction.

607 Shawnee  
c. 1883

This small, one-story structure is recessed from the sidewalk. The central entrance bay has a gable roof with cross bracing. The façade contains a central entrance flanked by projecting, three-sided bay windows applied to a brick building face. A copper hip roof caps the bays and the transom and the sidelights have polygonal lead windows.

This building retains many of its architectural elements dating to the 1880s. An 1883 Sandborn map indicates that the building footprint has been retained, complete with the bay windows. Historic maps indicate a residence at this location prior to 1883. It is a unique component of the District and shows the admixture of land uses common to 19<sup>th</sup> Century development. Early photographs of Leavenworth show small wood frame houses randomly located throughout the 45 downtown blocks.

601 Delaware  
1904

This symmetrical, two-story, tan-brick building has corner pilasters with stone capitals and bases that visually support an oversized entablature, cornice, and a stone-edged parapet. The entrance has flat fluted pilasters supporting a classical entablature. A wide entablature and a projecting cornice wrap around the building. Above this, a brick parapet with projecting, square, brick piers is directly above the pilasters. The building was the original sales office for the Lambert Lumber Company.

529 Delaware  
1906

This corner building is a two-story structure with a brick and limestone façade that features symmetrical massing and classical ornamentation. The end bays of the primary façade are composed of red brick flanked by stone quoins. The first-story windows have stone lintels with keystones. The central portion of the building has smooth limestone facing.

The building was built for the People's Telephone Company, was converted to an outpatient hospital in the 1970s, and is currently office space.

528 Delaware  
1908

This is the only remaining six-story commercial building in the downtown (two elderly apartment buildings are located to the north east of the business district). There is a three-bay front (south) elevation and a nine-bay side (west) each separated by brick pilasters that terminate midway at the sixth story with geometric, stone capitals. It was built for a tin or steel fabricator and warehouse, and was converted to the Montgomery Ward Department store, which only used the basement and the first three floors from the 1940s through 1971, when it moved to the Plaza Shopping Center. In the intervening years, it has been a furniture, antique and collectibles shop. It currently houses a computer technician workspace in the upper floors and event space on the lower floors.

527 Delaware  
c. 1915

Although infill covers the original first-story storefront, the original second-and-third-story windows continue to be important character-defining elements of the building and its mass and style contribute greatly to the district.

520-522 Delaware  
1903

Ornamented cast iron brackets highlight this Colonial Revival structure. Other stylistic elements include three molded, semi-circular, brick arches with keystones, roundels centered within each arch under a shed roof supported by paired, ornamented cast iron brackets. second-story casement windows. These details, combined with the Colonial Revival motif, reflect an eclectic assembly of features that are each historic to their construction era. The building has been used as a bank, a credit bureau and for associated offices.

521 & 523 Delaware  
c. 1905

These buildings contribute because of their mass, but otherwise have almost no ornamentation. The oversized windows rise into an area that normally would incorporate a third story. The treatment of the second story is consistent with its former use as a meeting hall. The window openings, transoms and casements are intact under the metal sheathing and are therefore reversible.

512-514 Delaware  
c. 1890

As with 521-23 Delaware, these storefronts offer little architectural appeal, but they retain their original window, door and transom configuration and contribute to the district by their mass.

513 Delaware  
1899

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

510 Delaware  
c. 1890

This two-story, brick building has an ornate corbelled brick cornice with two rounded openings surrounded by brick voussoirs and projecting pilasters resting on rounded stone bases. The first story of the building incorporates two storefronts, both of which reflect sensitive alterations and retain their original configuration.

509 Delaware  
1890

This two-story, painted brick building exhibits Italianate features commonly found in commercial buildings of the late nineteenth Century. Those defining elements include the extruded and bracketed cornice, exaggerated bracketed window hoods, and the symmetrical arrangement of the fenestration. Doors providing access to the second story are on either side of the double storefront, in the end bays. The rectangular windows have stone sills and window hoods with exaggerated, stylized brackets. Despite the alteration to the storefront and the exterior paint, this building retains its original storefront material and character-defining architectural elements.

505-507 Delaware  
1922

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

504-506 Delaware  
1883

This building's roofline is dominated by a heavy, elaborately decorated entablature and cornice. The cornice design employs a central gable front dormer for each storefront section, flanked by a projecting cornice supported by scroll brackets. This building retains a sizable portion of its original ornamentation, fenestration, materials and design.

501-503 Delaware  
1938

Several geometric forms provide the design motif of this structure. Original elements include a recessed corner entry and continuous display windows. The most distinguishing characteristic is the 1938, Art Deco red Carrara glass panels aside a one-story bay that services the upstairs offices. This building is representative of streamlined 20th Century designs of the 1920s and 1930s.

Performing Arts Center, 500 Delaware  
1937  
National Register Property 1989

This two-and-one-half-story, concrete building represents the Art Deco architectural style of the 1920s-1930s. The central vertical definition on the building's symmetrical south elevation emphasizes the marquee-entry area. The marquee shelters two recessed entries and the ticket booth. The City Seal was painted in the recessed circle, which was originally painted pink and green. Small shop areas on either side have recessed entries and display windows. This is used as the city's Performing Arts Center and is one of a handful of art deco theaters left in the state. It was placed on the Kansas Register of Historic Places in 1985 and had to wait two years before it was qualified for submission to the National Register. This is one of only two buildings downtown that were on the National Register prior to submission of the district.

Yum Block, 213-223 S. Fifth Street  
c. 1880

The building's primary façade faces west and contains five storefronts. It had been covered with tin siding for over 30 years. In 2001, pieces of the metal exterior siding tore off the building creating a public safety hazard. The property owners initially sought to replace the metal with a seamless aluminum siding, but the local landmarks board successfully negotiated a tuckpoint and painting alternative, which the owners accepted...and saved almost \$50,000 in cost differential when local tax incentives and grants were factored into the price. The building contributes to the district more so because of its mass than its detail.

AXA Building, 429 Delaware  
1905  
National Register Property 1976

This two-and-one-half-story, symmetrically massed, red-and-tan brick building has an eclectic combination of stylistic ornamentation. Classical terra-cotta ornamentation decorates the wide arch surrounding the main west side entrance. Upper elevation windows are slanted bays with bracketed, arched hoods, or are rectangular openings with contrast brick surrounds and cornices with elaborate keystones. Contrasting brick also creates quoins on all of the building's corners. The upper half story forms an entablature punctuated by regularly spaced windows between paired scroll brackets that support a molded cornice. Dentils follow the upper line of the entablature.

430 Delaware  
1921

This two-story, temple front, gray Indiana limestone Neo-Classical building features two story corner piers with classical detailing and columns with Corinthian capitals and low, square plinths support a wide entablature and pediment. The design of the pediment incorporates dentils. Wrought iron fencing inhibits passage to the centralized entry.

427 Delaware  
c. 1905

This two-story, symmetrical, dark-red brick building is an example of early 20th Century Revival and Colonial Revival design idioms. On the classically designed upper façade, brick piers frame a single bay and extend above the parapet to form posts for a wrought iron balustrade. A wide entablature and decorative cornice complete the elevation's design. Despite modern renovation, the building's mass is important to the district.

421-423 Delaware  
1914

This three-story, symmetrical brick building has classical terra-cotta ornamentation. The storefront housed F.W. Woolworth Co. and features a recessed entry with classical ornamented surrounds. The Masonic Block includes another a small shop with a recessed entry. Brick pillars separate the upper story bays. The brick pillars and the spandrels below the windows have terra-cotta tiles. A dentil course, brackets, an elaborate molded cornice and ornamented parapet cap the building. This property has retained its architectural elements representative of period style with a high degree of integrity.

416 Delaware  
1865

This two-story, brick building is one of the original downtown buildings. Despite a current lack of maintenance, the building maintains a high degree of historic and architectural integrity.

415 Delaware  
1870

This three-story, three-bay, symmetrical-painted brick building exhibits Italianate ornamentation above its remodeled storefront. A 1930 alteration changed the original storefront configuration to a deeply recessed entry flanked by display windows. A temporary panel runs above the storefront openings to the sills of the second-story windows covering the transom area. The third story windows have a full arch and the arched window hoods have keystones. The building terminates with a paneled entablature, elaborate brackets, corbelling, and a projecting molded cornice. With the exception of some minor storefront alterations, the building retains a high degree of integrity.

414 Delaware  
c. 1940

This two-story, buff-brick building contains a grouping of four, tall, aluminum, stacked vent awning windows. The first story is comprised of storefront windows. The west section retains its original, curved glass recessed storefront surrounded by Carrara glass.

409-413 Delaware  
c. 1900

This three-story building lost its original cast-iron window hoods; a recent restoration replicated them in paint. The two-over-two light, double-hung sash windows are original. Applied brick pilasters rise past the cornice to a finial. Signage panels cover the original transom windows. The modern storefronts retain the original cast iron posts. This building compliments the Masonic block.

412 & 408 Delaware  
c. 1910

These two-story, buff-brick buildings have been modernized with wood panels over the original transoms and aluminum and glass storefronts and canopy style awnings. The retained, original architectural elements are sufficient to communicate the building's original design, feelings and associations despite the 1980s renovations. Twenty years from now, they might qualify as historic to their era, but the modernization efforts are reversible.

400-402 Delaware  
1860, 1905

This two-story building is one of the downtown's original grand commercial properties and once housed Russell, Majors and Waddell, outfitters that later became the postal contractor that created the Pony Express (albeit in St. Joseph, Missouri). Prior to its use as a title company, it was the Manufacturers State Bank (Commerce Bank today). The

primary façade (south) ground floor has two entrances. The eastern entrance contains a 1905 Colonial Revival style entry. The eastern entry is a modern storefront. The fenestration and ornamentation on the east elevation (Fourth Street) is similar to that of the south elevation. The early 20th Century remodeled (eastern) storefront represents a historical “modernization” characteristic of retail commercial centers at the turn-of-the-century. Despite the replacement of some of the window sashes, this building retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

#### 600 Block, Cherokee

The 600 Block of Cherokee Street was included in this district because the center structures (604-612) are an intact 1880s block of buildings. The carnival style, Spanish Colonial gas station on the west end of the block is a 1930s infill, a style that is vanishing from the country’s landscape. Although this was probably not the first gas station built to serve the new motorist, it is the oldest remaining such structure from that early era.

#### 604-606 Cherokee 1887

This two-story, symmetrically massed, red-brick commercial block has elaborate Italianate ornamentation and multiple storefront bays. Huge brackets support the cornice and hood. All of the important character-defining architectural features and ornamentation remain. Originally constructed as the Cleverdon Drug Company, the building has also housed the BPOEOW, known locally as the Black Elks, before its conversion to a restaurant in the early 1990s.

#### 610-614 Cherokee 1890

The size, scale, massing, much of the original matter, setting and association with their era help these two buildings contribute to the district.

#### 630 Cherokee 1934

This one-story, asymmetrically massed, brick curved “L” plan building is on a corner lot at 7<sup>th</sup> and Cherokee Streets. It is one of the few surviving examples of the "carnival" style of early auto-service stations. Terra-cotta pilasters topped with urn-shaped ornamentation separate the three service bays. The south end wall has arched, recessed garage door entrances with overhead, incised lettering detailing the gas station services offered. This property has had no exterior alterations over time.

#### 700 Cherokee 1865

Originally built as a grocery store, this three-story brick building was also the Burlington Hotel and it recently reopened as the Market Place Bakery. It is one of a handful of

three-story buildings remaining in the Central Business District, and it is one of the original downtown buildings, but it was built for function, not form.

702 Cherokee  
1875

This two-story, red-brick building reflects popular late 19th Century commercial design idioms. A wood-frame storefront within the façade's brick framework also features iron storefront posts. On the second story, slightly arched, four-over-four light, double-hung sash windows have stone sills and soldier course brick "hoods". Brick stringcourses and dentils decorate the parapet wall. This building retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource to the District.

704 Cherokee  
1897

This two-story, brick commercial building features Jacobethan Revival style details – steeply pitched parapet-front gables; polychrome coat of arms ornamentation in the gables flanked by vertical pilasters, cast stone trim, and tall, narrow, paired windows. Suspended brick pilasters pierce a stone cornice and terminate just below the roofline with small stone pediments. Centered above each paired window opening are two gable dormers that project above the roofline. A stone cornice with a dentil course defines the roofline.

This building retains a high degree of integrity. Originally Ressmeyer's Grocery and later part of Kaaz Construction Co., it is presently owned by a retail import business.

#### North Broadway Historic District

North Broadway Historic District contains some of Leavenworth's earliest mansions anchored by St. Joseph's Catholic Church, the German parish built in an era when segregation was not limited to races but included nationalities. Immaculate Conception (to the north and east) served the Italians, to the south and central, St. Casimir served the Poles and Sacred Heart served the rest, and that was just the Catholic faiths. The District is in the City's 1858 Western Addition with North Broadway Street serving as the main boulevard in the middle of the subdivision. Broadway Street is also in the center of the district. Developer Elijah Hughes intended for Broadway to be mansion-lined with smaller houses to be built on smaller lots on the cross streets (Miami, Osage and Ottawa). By 1865, when the majority of the grand homes were built here, Leavenworth had five local brickyards, the Phoenix Foundry, a cast iron manufacturer, granite and limestone quarries and lumber in abundance. These resources enabled Leavenworth to build considerable structures at a time in the state's early history when many settlers lived in sod huts.

The church with its Gothic inspired details was designed and built by Cyril Knoll, a Carmelite Father, who then received the parish in 1864 (a common practice). High style Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque and Victorian styles are noted in the ensuing descriptions.

This seven acre, compact district is important because its 39 contributing structures retain their integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and association with their era of construction.

201 N. Broadway  
Fred C. Schulte House  
c. 1930

This two-story frame Colonial Revival-style house has a rough stucco exterior on the first story, wood-shingle siding on the jettied second story, and a gable roof. The front entry has a 19th Century Greek Revival surround with sidelights, a transom, and pilasters with a checkered design on their faces (the surround may have been reused from another dwelling). Exterior chimneys of textured variegated brick rise on the south gable end and the end of a two-story ell.

217 N Broadway  
Martin House  
c. 1888

This story-and-a-half frame Late Victorian-style house of L-shaped form with a front port has vernacular classical colonnettes and square-section balusters. Other features include a bay window on the south side and a one-story rear wing. The house appears in its present form on the 1889 Sanborn map.

219, 221, 223 N. Broadway & 767, 769 Miami  
Apartment Buildings  
Late 1920s

These two-story frame Craftsman-style apartment buildings have weatherboard siding and a hip roof with exposed rafter ends and a gabled dormer. There are double two-tier front porches under hip roofs with modern posts and square-section balusters on the lower tiers and original square-section wood columns and square-section balusters on the upper tiers. The buildings were built as in-fill apartment buildings and have been used for this purpose ever since.

300 N Broadway  
Garden  
Late 19<sup>th</sup> c.

This garden, which occupies the corner of Miami and North Broadway and is bounded on the east by the St. Joseph priory and on the north by St. Joseph Catholic Church, has a

sandstone flagstone walkway, flower beds, and ornamental shrubs. There is an ivy-covered grotto of rough sandstone construction that contains a Madonna and Child statue in a niche (1940 era) and a boulder to which is attached a Leavenworth County Historical Society plaque. The garden has historically been associated with the church and priory.

306 N Broadway  
St. Joseph Catholic Church  
1868, 1891

St. Joseph's is a significant anchor near the south end of the district. This Gothic Revival-style nave-plan church is constructed of random-course American-bond brick with pink mortar joints and has a hip/gable roof with flared eaves. The dominant element is a center entry tower with a metal-sheathed octagonal spire with a cross finial above a belfry with clock. Below the belfry is a trefoil-arched niche with stone trim, a large lancet-arched stained-glass window in a splayed opening with a stone keystone and sill, and, at the base of the tower, a lancet-arched entry with a painted molded stone surround. The corner piers of the church and tower project above the roof eaves and have pyramidal caps. The church and tower have cornices with a band of machicolation-like blind lancet arches. At the east end of the nave is a polygonal apse and lower flanking hipped wings. The church is attached to St. Joseph's school, added in 1891 with Gothic Revival features designed to match the main structure.

307 N Broadway  
Thomas Helmers House  
c. 1880; c. 1900; 1922

This two-story Romanesque Classical Revival-style house is constructed or faced with smooth stretcher-bond brick. An elaborate front dormer has an arched brick and stone parapet with scrolled trim, a heavy keystone, and a round-arched window that opens onto a balcony with a brick and wood balustrade. There are two other dormers, both hipped, with round-arched windows, a round-arched first-story window with projecting brick voussoir-like elements in the arch, and an inset one-story porch. The porch has rectangular-section brick pillars with classically inspired capitals incorporating consoles and cartouches, and there is a segmental pediment aligned with the front entry and decorated with torch and arabesque designs. The porch was extended (probably in 1922) by a porte cochere with paired Doric columns on stone pedestals. A one-story sunroom with round Doric pilasters, casement windows and paneling extends from the south end. The property includes one of several extant limestone mounting blocks dotted around Northeast Leavenworth, formerly used to mount passengers into carriages.

311 N Broadway  
John & Mary Lamber House  
c. 1863

This two-story frame Greek Revival-style house features a front entry with sidelights and a transom, and a one-story frame garage with matchboard doors dating to 1920. Rather than convert a carriage house, this garage was built for a horseless carriage.

319 N Broadway  
Henry W. Gillett House  
1867; 1895

This two-story Italianate is the oldest contributing structure in the district. The ornate bracketed cornice features paired brackets on foliated corbels, a dentil molding, a paneled frieze with lozenge motif, and a paneled soffit. The front entry has a paneled embrasure and double-leaf natural finish wood doors with round-arched glass panels and turned bosses. The windows have boldly projecting segmental-arched cast-iron lintels with console-type corbels; those on the front second story have fleur-de-lis crests. The concrete front walk has a brownstone border, near it stand two stone hitching posts with chamfered corners and iron rings. A brownstone sidewalk flagstone survives at the corner of North Broadway and Osage.

403 N Broadway  
Harry Jenkins House  
c. 1920

This one-story brick Craftsman-style bungalow has a shed dormer and a hipped extension that engages the front porch. The house is constructed of Flemish variant five-course American-bond brick. The porch has L-section brick pillars and a brick half-wall with stone coping. A partial enclosure has a segmental-arched entry with sidelights.

405 N Broadway  
Hillel Samisch House  
c. 1920

This two-story frame Tudor Revival/Craftsman-style house has a stretcher-bond veneer of textured and variegated brick up to the bottom of the second-story windows with rough stucco above. The hip roof has a hipped dormer and two front gables with diamond-shaped terra-cotta accents in the gables. The front entry opens onto a brick and concrete terrace and has a classical stoop with an arched roof on consoles above Doric columns.

406 N Broadway  
Jacob & Christiana Gaiser House  
1893

This two-story Queen Anne-style house of smooth stretcher-bond brick construction has a complex gable roof with elaborate gable ornament. The front gable ornament features a petaled element with an inner ring of turned spindles, a horizontal run of square-section spindles below, and rake boards with decorative appliques. The south gable has a gridwork of turned bosses, a run of turned spindles below, pendant millwork with a heart

motif, a decorative window in the gable itself, and rake boards with decorative appliques. The property is bordered by brick sidewalks with pavers in herringbone and basketweave patterns.

407 N Broadway  
James & Louise Davis House  
c. 1924

This one-story frame house represents an unusual mix of Mission and Tudor Revival-style elements seen in the juxtaposition of a rockfaced stone front gable end (containing the entry in a round-arches recess) with a stone and dark brick chimney with weatherings, and in the small buttress-like element at the front south corner. Other features include a round-arched window with diamond panes, a hipped dormer, and a telescoping rear wing with a small modern bay window.

410 N Broadway  
W. R VanTuyl House  
Late 19<sup>th</sup> c.

This two-story Late Victorian-style house of painted seven-course American-bond brick construction has a hip roof with deck and two modern shed dormers on the north side. Other features include two front entries, a front gable with a pair of round-arched windows with decorative brick lintels, and an interior brick chimney.

411 N Broadway  
Sol Cohen House  
1928

This two-story Tudor Revival-style house has a jettied second story that is entirely false half-timbered and, below, an entry with a wood panel door under a shallow lancet arch. A one-story shed-roofed sunroom on the south end appears to have been an open porch originally. The south exterior chimney has decorative brickwork panels.

501 N Broadway  
Daniel & Elizabeth Anthony House  
c. 1903

This two-story, wood-shingle-sided frame house is basically Queen Anne-style in character with Shingle-style and early Craftsman-style influence. The dominant exterior features are the roof and porch. The roof has overhanging flared eaves, with elliptical arches over three one-light windows. The one-story wraparound porch stands on rough stone pillars above stone half-walls, and it has a shallow-pitched gable roof, heavy brackets with ball pendants, and a glassed-in south end. The lot is bordered by a stone retaining wall that was built about the same time as the house, and has two carriage houses. A two-story frame carriage house contained an apartment with a full day room

for use by an employee. A one-story frame garage is referred to as an “auto ho.” on a 1905 Sanborn map. This may have been the first “auto haus” built in Leavenworth.

The home is an exact replica of an Atlantic Coast summerhouse where the Anthonys vacationed prior to moving west. Daniel R. Anthony, Jr., introduced the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the US Constitution which gave women the right to vote when it was ratified in 1920.

519 N Broadway  
Allen-Anthony House  
c. 1868; c. 1930

This two-story Italianate/Classical Revival-style house is constructed of painted seven-course American-bond brick and has a hip roof with a deck with an ornate metal balustrade. The bracketed cornice has a paneled frieze that incorporates roundels and a paneled soffit. The corners of the house are defined by stone quoins, and the segmental-arched windows have boldly defined surrounds, those on the front with keystones. The front entry has a segmental-arched transom covered by a metal grille, and is contained within a surround with fluted Corinthian columns and pilasters. The entry opens onto a concrete terrace with vasiform stone balusters and paneled piers. On the south elevation is a two-story Classical Revival-style wing defined by monumental Doric columns.

On the north elevation are an oriel-like bay window with a bell roof, decorative windows, and a concrete base with panels ornamented with painted bas-relief figures of a lion, urn, swags, ribbons, and plumage. Next to this feature is a round-arched stained-glass window with a polychrome foliated lintel. A two-story wing on this elevation has a one-story bay window below a triple window with a pediment, round arches, chamfered surrounds, and foliated capitals.

Visitors to this home included Susan B. Anthony, President William Howard Taft and most recently, Melissa Etheridge. Daniel Reed Anthony founded *The Leavenworth Daily Conservative* in 1861, the year Kansas became a state. As a free stater, Anthony dueled (and killed) pro-slaver RC Slatterlee. Later that year he was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in the Union Army (7<sup>th</sup> KS Regiment). He was beaten, shot, and was always in the thick of Leavenworth's early days. His epitaph reads: "He helped to make Kansas a free state, he fought to save the Union. He was no hypocrite." In his time he was far more important on the local, regional and national platform than Buffalo Bill, George Custer or others who became more notable after they left town.

#### Area Homes:

Two significant structures near the North Broadway Historic District are worth noting. The Ado Hunnius House at 610 N. Broadway is under reconstruction (2004); Mr. Hunnius was a draftsman, artist and cartographer who created many of the “Birds’ Eye View” maps of area communities from 1863 through the 1880’s. The Gothic Revival house was built for Paul Rohe in 1864.

The William Small Memorial Home, 715 N. Broadway, was constructed after the Spanish American War for the specific philanthropic purpose of providing a boarding house for war widows (see North Esplanade Historic District). The home later served female boarders and eventually became dilapidated and vacant. Transients set fire in the main floor of the house in 1983. In 1985 the block was purchased by V.B. Greenamyre and was converted to 26 apartments for senior citizens. It was one of the country's premiere examples of the use of the 1984 Rental Rehabilitation Act program to support affordable housing for lower income households.

## NORTH ESPLANADE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The North Esplanade Historic District was designated as the first historic district in the city on December 12, 1977. It consists of fourteen residences and the North Esplanade Park, stretching four blocks along North Esplanade Street between Ottawa Street in the north to Seneca Street in the south. Historically, this district has been a popular residential area for upper and middle class businessmen. North Esplanade Street was originally known as Main Street, and it follows the bluff line above the Missouri River. This area of Leavenworth was in the original 320 acre town plat that was filed in the Surveyor General's Office at Fort Leavenworth on December 20, 1854. The individual lots in these four blocks were originally twenty-four feet wide, and 125 feet deep, bounded on the west by an alley fourteen feet wide. The west side of the street has always been a residential district, and the first houses on the street were relatively small, and served as working men's homes or boardinghouses. Larger structures were built from the 1860s through the 1880s, and many of the owners were managers of commercial and industrial enterprises. Many of Leavenworth's leading businessmen lived here in the 1880s and 1890s. The structures listed below as a part of the district, are all set back approximately the same distance from the street and were built before 1900. The houses on North Esplanade are differentiated from others in northeast Leavenworth by their size, well-maintained appearance and yards, and common relationship to the street and park. It is one of the most cohesive, unified neighborhoods in Leavenworth tied together visually by the North Esplanade Park.

### North Esplanade Park

Part of the original town plat, the park is the oldest public park in Kansas. It is a beautiful grassy expanse overlooking the Missouri River and into Missouri, with trees along the street. Playground equipment is at the north (since 1973) and south ends of the park, and a sidewalk with park benches and vintage-style lampposts (c. 1999) runs throughout the length of the park. Two historical audio way stations are in the park. The southern station documents Bleeding Kansas and the northern one provides information on the Anthony family, including Colonel Daniel R. and Susan B. Anthony, who were brother and sister. Colonel Anthony lived in the house directly opposite this station at 417 North Esplanade and his sister visited here often.

Winfield Denton House  
515 N. Esplanade

Mid 1880s

This irregularly shaped house is located at the southwest corner of Ottawa Street and North Esplanade. It is a large, two-and-one-half story white wood frame structure with some of its wood detailing still intact. Winfield Denton purchased the property in 1886. Together with Elmore W. Snyder, who owned 409 N. Esplanade, the two men were the proprietors of Kansas Central Elevator, which was located just down the street to the north of the district.

James McCahon House

507 N. Esplanade

Mid 1860s

The McCahon home is a two-and-one-half story clapboard structure, formerly painted white. The one-story screened porch across the east façade of the house is not original. James McCahon, an attorney at law, bought the property in 1865. He died in 1871 and his wife Martha lived here as a widow until 1883. Another well-known Leavenworth citizen who resided here in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century was Otto H. Wulfekuhler. He was born in Germany in 1865 and was a life insurance and farm loan agent.

Alvin Woodworth House

501 N. Esplanade

mid 1860's

The Woodworth House is a two-story brick structure, with a hip roof and Captain's or widow's walk. In the 1890s, a large bay window was added to the dining room and a small bay window was added to the living room. Two other prominent Leavenworth citizens resided in this home. Adolph (Adolf) Lange, Sr. added the north wing and the bay window off the sitting room in the 1880s. The home remained in the Lange family until 1960. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Stanley, Jr. lived in the home for approximately 40 years beginning in the 1960's. Judge Stanley was a United States District Judge, and served with distinction in the Armed Forces during two world wars but he is famous locally for his participation in the last actual cavalry charge during the pursuit of Pancho Villa in the early 1900s.

George Ross House

417 N. Esplanade

early 20<sup>th</sup> Century

The original two-story home on this property belonged to Daniel R. Anthony and was built in the early 1870s. At approximately the same time, Samuel Cochran, a wholesale grocer and capitalist purchased a two-story home next door at 419 N. Esplanade. D.R. Anthony started in insurance and was an early editor and proprietor of *The Leavenworth Times* and an early postmaster. His sister, suffragette Susan B. Anthony, visited him often on the Esplanade. Colonel Anthony, owing to his sister's fame, championed women's suffrage as a U.S. Senator. After his death in 1904, his wife Anna O. Anthony

continued to live in the home for another ten years. By 1914, George Ross owned the Cochran home just north of the Anthony house. When Mrs. Anthony decided to move to California, she sold her home to Mr. Ross. An architect determined that the Anthony house was structurally sound and to make the home more suitable for the Ross family, the Cochran house was razed sometime after 1915. The north half of the present structure was constructed as an addition to the Anthony home. The entire house was then stuccoed and a new roof and sun porch was added.

Elmore W. Snyder House  
409 N. Esplanade  
Mid 1880s

This Victorian home is a large, two-and-one-half story irregularly shaped wood frame (clapboard) structure. It has a rounded tower on the northeast corner and a one-story porch across the east façade. Elcana Hensley, President of the Kansas Insurance Company, built the home in 1871. In 1885, banker E.W. Snyder purchased the home. Born in New York State in 1850, Mr. Snyder came to Leavenworth in 1883 and worked in the grain business with the firm of Snyder and Denton (see 515 N. Esplanade). In 1888 the Manufacturers National Bank was organized, and Mr. Snyder became its president. Thirty-three years later he was the oldest bank president in Kansas. In 1893, he and Senator Vinton Stillings (see 303 N. Esplanade) built the Terminal Bridge over the Missouri River for \$1.2 million. This brought two railroads to town and made a highway to Platte County, Missouri.

Lewis Burnes House  
403 N. Esplanade  
late 1860's

This two-story federal-style brick home has a hip roof with wide bracketed cornices. Its original red brick has been painted white and it probably had cosmetic alterations in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The room on the north side of the home was added in 1997, and the garage extension was added in 1998. Lewis Burnes, a lawyer, built the home c. 1865 and lived here until 1874. Additionally, John C. and E.B. Ketcheson lived in the home between 1875 and 1881. In 1882, John built another home and both men moved into this house at 309 N. Esplanade.

William Small House  
321 N. Esplanade  
c. 1871

This two-story home was probably built c. 1871 by Joseph C. and Mary H. Irwin, but underwent extensive exterior alterations in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century including the addition of stucco, a red tile roof and an L-shaped porch. In approximately 1887, prominent businessman William Small and his wife Zephy purchased the house. William Small and Company was the largest real estate company in town. Mr. Small also helped organize and was the President of Leavenworth and Mexico Agricultural Company, which owned

and grew coffee on 1,100 acres in Mexico. Mr. Small was known for his honesty and generosity. His wife carried on his philanthropy after his death by founding the William Small Memorial Home for Aged Women at a cost of \$50,000. It still exists at 711 N. Broadway Street and was converted to 26 apartments in the mid-1980s after years of neglect.

L.G. Terry House  
317 N. Esplanade  
c. 1865

This two-story Victorian brick home was built c. 1865 for L.G. Terry. The principal exterior features include a two-story bay window on the south side and a widow's walk over the porch on the east façade. This wood porch with four columns is not original to the house and the entire house has been painted white. On the interior, the home has its original gas furnace with gravity feed water radiators, nine foot ceilings, maid's quarters, an Italian marble fireplace, butler's pantry, and leaded glass transoms. Mr. Terry was the Superintendent of the Kansas Stage and Omnibus Company and died in the early 1880s. In approximately 1884, his widow took over as the proprietor of Leavenworth Bus Transfer and lived in the house until 1908.

William Small House  
313 N. Esplanade  
c. 1880s

This smaller two-story wood frame home has a one-story wood veranda on the east façade. William Small, a dealer in dry goods with Small, Ramsey and Vories, built the home circa 1883.

Ketcheson House  
309 N. Esplanade  
c. 1882

John C. Ketcheson, a printer, purchased the three lots that comprise this property in 1877 and built this large irregularly shaped two-story white frame Queen Anne Victorian house in 1882. The structure of the home has changed little since then. Its principal exterior features include the octagonal three-story tower on the east facade, the rounded veranda also on the east facade, two-story bay windows on the east and south sides and leaded glass windows in the original dining room. The property includes a two-story carriage house that also has leaded glass windows. In 1895, Mr. Ketcheson sold the property to Colonel James L. Abernathy, who founded Abernathy Furniture Company in the spring of 1856.

Edward Stillings House  
303 N. Esplanade  
mid 1870s

This two-story red brick home has a hip roof and wide bracketed cornices. It also features an elaborate one-story wood veranda on the east façade. By the 1970s, the home had been painted white with white trim. Judge Edward Stillings bought the property in 1876. His brothers Ralph and Vinton E. Stillings resided in the home as well and, they too, were lawyers in the firm Stillings and Stillings. A later and very colorful owner was Ferdinand “Jesus” Mella, born in Italy in 1857. As a co-proprietor of the National Hotel during Carry Nation’s visit to Leavenworth in March 1901, Jesus dissuaded her from taking a hatchet to the bar due to his “pleasant smile.” He served three terms on the city council, and was known for his optimism and helpfulness.

E. H. Durfee House  
219 N. Esplanade  
c. 1872

This two-story Italianate red brick home was originally built by Indian trader E.H. Durfee in 1872 as a rectangular Italian villa with a hip roof, stone window accoutrements and wide bracketed cornices. Probably during the 1920s, major alterations to the exterior incorporated Georgian Revival details and included the application of stucco and the addition of a garage, a new and wider front stairwell and porch, and a sun room. The stucco was sandblasted off of the brick c. 1984, and combined with weather damage to the brick Text-coat was applied for protection, the roof was replaced, and soffit and fascia were restored. In 1998 a major addition to the west side of the house added over 1,400 square feet to the home.

E.E. Henry House  
213 N. Esplanade  
c. 1880

This two-and-one-half story frame house features a one-story veranda across the east façade, and a two-story bay window on the south. The original home was the north portion of the structure and the south part was added at a later date. E.E. Henry, the famous Leavenworth photographer, built the home c. 1880.

C.W.P. Collins Boarding House  
203 N. Esplanade  
c. 1872

This L-shaped, one-and-one-half story brick apartment was built as a rooming house in 1872. It features a Mansard roof with gabled dormers and a one-story wood porch on the east façade. In 1876, C.W.P. Collins purchased the building. In 1882, ten people were listed in the City Directory as boarders. The Planters Hotel was southeast of the property on the east side of N. Esplanade, until it was demolished in the 1950s. A replica of the “Lincoln” steps from the Planters building will commemorate his 1859 declaration as a candidate for the U.S. Presidency. Up until Lincoln’s Leavenworth visit in December 1859, he had been met by less than enthusiastic support.

Union Depot – 123 S. Esplanade

Leavenworth County Courthouse

South Esplanade Historic District

The South Esplanade Historic District is an 1857 addition to the City of Leavenworth. On the east side of the street, travelers are treated to an unobstructed view of the first truly eastward bend in the Missouri River and the valley extending to the bluffs approximately four miles away. In earlier times, the top of the slope was wide enough to permit baseball games on level ground. The flood of 1993, primarily, caused extensive collapse of the hillside. This necessitated clearing the slope and building the terrace found midway down the incline which may one day be incorporated into Leavenworth's linear park and trail system. South Esplanade was originally named Main Street and was connected to North Esplanade via a bridge over Three Mile Creek that still exists but is obsolete and structurally incapable of bearing any traffic. The 3MC parkway may incorporate restoration of the bridge as a part of the new pedestrian trail.

Of interest in the area, one of Leavenworth's early coal mines was on Second Street south of the Missouri Valley Shipyards dry dock which is still visible from the Esplanade Bluff. The coal mines created a demand for low cost and frequently, "company" provided housing, mostly in the form of "shotgun" homes. These still dot the older half of Leavenworth, mostly in close proximity to the mines.

The shipyard built landing craft during World War II and launched several tugboats a year for river barge navigation. The last tug boat splashed into the river in June, 1983. Thereafter the Shipyard merged with Missouri Valley Bridge & Steel, the general contractor for the San Francisco Bay Bridge, the longest single span bridge of its day when completed over 50 years ago. The Missouri Valley works finally closed their doors in 1987 and sold their production facility at 790 Thornton Street to the City for use as its Public Works Service Center.

The tour begins at 2<sup>nd</sup> and Olive streets a little south of the boundary of the Historic District; South Esplanade is a one-way street south.

Drechsel-Wiley House  
800 S. Second Street  
1985

(Picture if we can get one)

As you approach South Esplanade, note the beautifully restored Stick Style house on the southwest corner. It was built in 1895 by William Drechsel, a shoe store owner. The three small cottages north of the house were built for coal miners

Albert Doege House  
108 Olive

1864

Although not presently within the boundaries of the district, this 1864 house is significant because of its age and blend of Federal and Italianate features. Mr. Doege was the owner of the National Soap Co., manufacturers of laundry and toilet soaps, violet starch, sal soda and blueing. This house was saved from the wrecking ball by Jeanette and Manny Craig. It is listed on the Kansas State Historical Register.

Joseph Eble House  
100 Olive  
1924

At the corner of Olive and South Esplanade, on the left, is a 'kit' house from the Gordon-Van Tyne Co. of Iowa. It arrived on two-rail road flatcars and was constructed by Joseph Eble in 1924. He and his family lived with his in-laws, the Doeges, while construction was taking place.

T.W. Judge House  
810 South Esplanade, c. 1890

This house marks the north end of the present Historic District. The original porch posts have been replaced on the shingled story-and-a-half house. Note the flared eaves and cornice returns.

George William Combs  
814 South Esplanade, c. late 1800's

This two-story frame Queen Anne style house features decorative stained glass around the front window and a transom above the front door. The front porch is a 1920s Craftsman style replacement of the original. G.W. Combs came to Leavenworth as a child. He became the Superintendent of Milling and Pattern Making at the Great Western Manufacturing Co. His flour sifting invention was a forerunner of sifters still made by that company for mills around the globe. Leavenworth sifters sift the world's flour.  
(PICTURE)

Josephine Norton House  
818 South Esplanade  
c. 1870

This two-story frame house has Greek Revival influence in the peaked lintels above the windows and front door. The porch is a later Craftsman style replacement, similar to that at 814 South Esplanade.

Findlay and Mary Hathaway House  
822 South Esplanade

This small house has been drastically altered from its beginning as a simple four-room house. The Hathaways lived here from 1888 to 1920. Only plaster and lathe remnants in a crawl space under the eaves are left to indicate its early life as a single-story house with ten-foot ceilings. A mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century remodel eliminated the Victorian-era interior. Two small dormers from that change became the large second story shed dormer in the 1960s.

Charles F. Dassler  
826 South Esplanade

This brick house is shown on the 1876 Adolph Hunnius map. Originally, the story-and-a-half building had an L-shaped front porch and a back porch, both of which had been removed by 1949. Chas. Dassler was a lawyer and lived here for much of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. It was modified later to accommodate a full second story.

James McGee House  
830 South Esplanade  
c.1886

The McGee House is a two-story, frame Queen Anne. The wrap-around porch with a gazebo is a 1990s replacement. Mr. McGee was an insurance agent. On a stage coach trip to southeast Kansas, he and the other passengers were confronted with an 'unusual and unreasonable' request from the Jesse James gang to hand over their cash and valuables. After giving up a total of \$700, the journey continued to Pleasant Hill. The carriage house on the alley behind the McGee house is over a century old. It is one of the few old frame carriage houses still existing in Leavenworth.

John and Harriet Gimper House  
114 Spruce Street  
c.1876

This small one-story brick Victorian no longer has its across-the-front porch. Note the small dormers and the old stone wall topped with a low metal fence. Mr. Gimper was superintendent of the Leavenworth Gas and Light Co. G.W.Combs bought the property in 1910 as a gift for his son, Dr. Frederick C. Combs. Dr. Combs' son, George, grew up here. His widow, Mary, and granddaughter, Kathy Green, still reside here.

W.D.Evernghim  
118 Spruce Street  
c.1876

The present house started out as a simple, clapboard-covered frame house. Around 1920, the owner decided to have a Craftsman style porch built and to veneer the whole house with brick. The house was known for many years as the home of Dr. Channell.

Thomas Templeton Reyburn House

900 South Esplanade  
c.1918

The Reyburn family operated a hardware business in Leavenworth for many years. Thomas built this house for his bride. It replaced one on the site that had burned. Later owners have found remnants of the earlier house, including a coin silver spoon. The house was originally a single story home. Sometime between 1924 and 1949, the second story was added. Around 1970, the rear garage addition was constructed.

George Tobey Anthony  
912 South Esplanade  
c.1975

George and Rosa Anthony built this gable-front Italianate about ten years after coming to Leavenworth from New York state. He was a second cousin of famed local publisher, D.R. Anthony and his sister, Susan B. Anthony. He was the seventh governor of Kansas, serving from 1877 to 1879. He championed locating the Old Soldiers Home, now the Eisenhower Veterans Administration in Leavenworth in the 1880s. Matthew Ryan, Sr. and his wife were the second owners of this house. (PICTURE)

Dakotah Skinner Ryan  
920 S. Esplanade  
c.1908

This house is an example of the Prairie Four Square style, considered to be the first purely American home design. Mrs. Ryan was the widow of Matthew Ryan, Jr. The Ryan's owned several businesses in Leavenworth and cattle interests in Wyoming or Montana. Her widowed mother-in-law was still residing next door at 912 South Esplanade. Note the cantilevered bay window on the north side. (PICTURE)

Ambrose and Janet Reno House  
928 South Esplanade  
c.1860

The brick two-story brick home has some of its original Italianate features such as the brackets at the cornice. The front entry pediment on the south side and the porch overlooking the river are likely c. 1930s Colonial Revival influences. It is thought the original owner was a Quaker from New Orleans involved in the iron trade. He came to Leavenworth to escape the Civil War. Clarence Ryan lived here in the early 1900s, next to his brother's widow. (PICTURE)

Smith-Lange House  
1000 South Esplanade  
c.1868

Attorney and journalist, Nicholas Smith, built the Tudor-looking house. It was said he was inspired by Washington Irving's home in the Catskills. It was originally a Gothic Revival, built of brick and embellished with gingerbread at the cornices. His second wife was Ida Greeley, who was the daughter of Horace, the famous New York editor and writer. Horace frequently visited Leavenworth, as have his descendants in recent times. During Prohibition, Adolph Lange, a pharmacist, acquired the house. Myron Feth, architect, redesigned the residence around 1920 making it a Tudor Revival. The renovation was most likely funded by the sale of 'medicinal spirits' sold during prohibition (by prescription only, of course!). (PICTURE)

G.J.Bub House  
1008 South Esplanade  
c. late 1800's

This one-story frame Late Victorian-style house has vinyl siding and replacement windows. Although the front façade appears typical of the era, the rear additions are from later years and the modifications render the house a non-contributing structure in the district. Leavenworth's newly found emphasis on the historic importance of our architectural environment is encouraging owners of modified homes to restore them back to their original condition. This is a likely candidate.

Orlando D. Coppedge House  
1016 South Esplanade  
c.1925

This is a Mission-style house reflecting its later construction. Of particular interest is the arched recess for the front door. It is framed with terra cotta blocks and columns and was designed by Myron Feth. A tile fountain is in the rear. The garage and living space above it are from a 1980's renovation. Mr. Coppedge owned a glove factory at 4<sup>th</sup> and Seneca. He died while driving to his summer home in Minnesota. He was reading a newspaper, as he usually did while driving, and collided with a pig causing his vehicle to overturn. (PICTURE)

Arch Street Historic District

As an ensemble, the houses of this district embody the distinctive characteristics of a number of architectural types and periods. The majority possess a high degree of original integrity. The district is located on 10 acres in Fackler's Addition to Leavenworth, platted in 1857. The Fackler Home, known as the house on the hill, is at 222 Vine and worthy of a one block detour.

The district retains the pattern of development that characterized it during the period of significance in that its streets and block layout has not been significantly altered since platting and it retains its stock of historic single-family dwellings.

The earliest homes are Italianate and date to the late 1860s and 1870s. Other early styles include Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Late Victorian. By the 1910s and 1920s homebuilders were erecting and remodeling houses in eclectic idioms such as the Classic Revival, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman styles. The Wilson House at 221 Arch Street is a notable local work of the Kansas City architectural firm Wright & Wright.

One theme of note in the development of the district is an association with the Great Western Foundry and two companies created from it, the Great Western Manufacturing Company and the Great Western Stove Company. The stove company's first president was Edward P. Willson, who lived at 211 Arch Street. His next-door neighbor at 221 Arch Street was John Wilson, the president of Great Western Manufacturing. The neighborhood developed into something of a managerial enclave for the two companies over the following decades. In 1883, Thomas Braidwood, a foreman with the stove company built his house at 200 Arch Street. Frank A. Pickett, chief engineer with the manufacturing company built his house at 1012 3<sup>rd</sup> Street in 1908.

May Millis, daughter of Lynn and Nellie Millis, married in 1910. Her letter of 1952 recalls the relationship of the Arch District with the Leavenworth Downtown and the Soldier's Home (VA Center). Her parents "always strictly cautioned her to lock the doors at night since many 'old soldiers' would try to walk back to the Soldier's Home after using their month's pay drinking in town". Today you can rest along the terrace of 2nd Street and Arch Street where "the 'Old Soldiers' would set and rest a spell."

Thomas Braidwood House  
200 Arch Street  
1883; 1990

This home was built by Thomas Braidwood, a foreman of the Great Western Stove Company. It is a Gothic Revival brick home with Italianate influence and a front gable roof. A gable ornament on the east side has a chamfered stanchion that resolves into a turned finial at its top and a turned pendant at its base. The corner entry tower has a hip roof with gabled projections, a bracketed cornice, and an entry with a transom in a segmental arch and double-leaf front doors with rounded arch glass panels. The interior finishes have been meticulously restored while the exterior undergoes long-term development.

The composter along alley evokes the architecture of the Braidwood House and personality of the owner. It has multiple gables on the roof, wood shingles, irregular sawtooth verge boards, and heavy ornamentation of found art.

Willson-Hamilton House  
211 Arch Street  
1868; 1920

A ca. 1920 remodeled Tudor Revival home with stucco exterior and hip-and-gable roof. The Tudor influence is most evident in the false half-timbering of the gables and on a

one-story shed-roofed sunroom on the east. A historic brick pier fence extends along the back alley with alternating projecting and inset courses. The garage with hip roof and multiple hipped dormers suggest a former upstairs apartment. Other features of the garage include a small ventilation cupola on the ridge, exposed rafter ends, an historic wood and glass doors. The garage occupies the same general location as a 19th Century outbuilding (probably a carriage house) and may incorporate it. This home forms the cornerstone for the Great Western influence in the Arch Street district. Mr. Willson owned Great Western Stove Company.

William A. Tholen House  
206 Arch Street  
1909

William A Tholen and his brother Webster operated the Tholen Brothers Supply Company. William built this Craftsman-style home framed with wood shingles and front-gable roof with gable brackets and shed dormers. The front porch, which is partially inset, has stepped rectangular-section brick pillars that project through the roof on the front and have heavy triangular brackets, square section balusters, and concrete front steps with brick cheeks. Quarter-round windows in the gable flank a front bricked chimney.

The Craftsman-style continues on the inside with bold but simple quarter-sawn oak timbers, and molding with typical built-in furniture components  
O'Donnell House  
214 Arch Street  
1885

An Italianate and Queen Anne-style brick home with a front-gabled roof. Diagonally set boards that create a half-timbered effect above a spindle frieze and sawn brackets adorn the front gable and the gable of the north wing. The one-story wrap around porch has a curved corner, sawn brackets, a spindle frieze, and deeply chamfered posts. The segmented arched windows with keystones are linked at their tops with by a projecting belt across the flat elevation. An interesting feature on the north elevation includes an angled wall in a second-story re-entrant corner supported by a fan-like corbeling.

Christian Meeth House  
218 Arch Street  
1865

This house site was given to Elizabeth E. Fackler “with love and affection” by her father as part of the Fackler’s Addition in 1858. Elizabeth built the house in 1865. This Italianate-style hip roof house with weatherboard siding is thought to be the oldest in the district. Flared eaves with corner brackets accentuate the hip roof. The front entry stoop has a gable roof with an arched cut out in the pediment and modern posts below.

You can still notice the remnants of a “fire marker” above the entrance that told responding firemen if fire insurance was up to date. The 1919 tax rolls for this property was \$81.66.

Lynn and Nellie Millis House  
220 Arch Street  
1898

Lynn and Nellie Millis purchased two lots at this location in October 1897 and they borrowed \$2,400 from a local lending institution the same month. The house was provided with water service in 1898, suggesting completion of construction. It is a Queen-Anne style house with weatherboard siding and a hip-and-gable roof. The porch features turned posts with chamfered bases, large curved brackets that create an arched effect on the ends of the porch, a bracketed cornice, a spindled frieze, and a hip roof with a small gable aligned with the front entry. Other features include an interior brick chimney, a rectangular vent in the front gable with a decorative surround and molded lintels, a large front window, and a lower two-story ell with a kitchen wing and a sun porch on the east side.

Wilson House  
221 Arch Street  
1868

John Wilson, President of Great Western Manufacturing, built the original home on this site. His son Samuel remodeled it as a Classic Revival-style home in 1914 covered with rough stuccoed brick and a hip and deck roof with barrel-vaulted dormers, and dentil cornice. The front entry has a pedimented surround with fluted Doric columns and pilasters, a paneled frieze, and elliptical fanfold motifs. The entry opens onto a full length brick terrace and windows with decorative balcony-like grills, round arched transoms with fanfolds panels, and keystones with acanthus-leaf carvings. A pergola-like colonnade extends from the east elevation. A porte-cochere with smooth round Doric columns covers the brick-paved drive.

Folk lore for the home includes a transfer of ownership through a poker game, filming of the HBO *Truman Movie*, and a reception for Colin Powel during the dedication of the Buffalo Soldier Monument. It has been a bed and breakfast since 1998.

Craftsman-Style Bungalows  
1013 & 1015 S. Third Street  
1920

Armilda Miller built this pair of mirror-image Craftsman-style bungalows of rough stucco that have gabled roofs and front shed dormers and are typical examples of the bungalow form at its height of popularity in 1920. The engaged and screened front porches have square-section and stuccoed pillars. Other features include stuccoed chimneys with shoulders at the first-story level, poured foundations scored to simulate

masonry, decorative exposed rafter ends, and one-story shed-roofed bay windows. Both bungalows have basement-level garages and stone retaining walls.

1011 S Third St  
Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century

A Queen Anne-style home of wood-shingled frame construction with front-gabled roof, skylights, and a gabled dormer with exposed rafter ends. The front porch has turned posts, sawn brackets with turned pedants, and modern square-section balusters. A decorative frieze with turned bosses and projecting blocks covers the front gable. A small gable gabled front wing has a decorative rake board. A stone retaining wall with jagged coping extends across the front.

The garage with novelty weatherboard siding, gable roof, hinged matchboard doors, and a shed addition suggests construction about 1949.

George LeMay Home  
226 Pine  
1900

A Victorian-style brick house with a hip roof. The wraparound porch stands on Doric columns. The back porch has classical columns and square-section balusters. Transoms cover the front entry. Next to Third Street near the back of the house is a concrete mounting block beside an early-twentieth-Century hitching post fashioned from metal pipe.

This home was also a dance studio during the mid-1900's.

Washington C. Zentmeyer Home  
222 Pine St  
1872; 1950

Cabinetmaker W.C. Zentmeyer build this modified two-story frame house with weatherboard siding and a hip roof. He lived in a house on the north side of Pine Street between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> between 1868-69. He bought the property in 1866. Records are unclear if it is the same home as the one you see today. Mr. Zentmeyer owned a cabinet shop on the east side of 5<sup>th</sup> Street

219 Pine Street House  
1914

A Craftsman-style house with brick veneer on the first story and wood-shingle sheathing on the second story. The hip roof has a hipped ventilation dormer. The front porch has a gabled roof and is constructed of irregular red and vitrified brown brick with square-section pillars linked by a brick railing with a concrete coping. A bay window rises on the west with a trapezoid-plan. The batten shutters have candle cut-outs.

The garage has novelty weatherboard siding, gable roof, doors with matchboard set diagonally. In 1999, a large pine tree died in the west yard so the owners commissioned a totem depicting a large eagle with draped feathers.

218 Pine Street House  
Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century

A Late Victorian-style house of weatherboard frame construction and gable roof. The Craftsman-style front porch has tapered posts on brick pedestals, and porch and roof balustrades with turned balusters. The front gable includes a sawn and pendant ornament. The 1876 Hunnius map shows a house at this location.

217 Pine Street House  
1930

A Craftsman-style house with a clipped front-gable roof. Features include a front entry stoop with a bracketed gable roof and windows with batten shutters.

216 Pine Street House  
1925

A Tudor Revival-style house of stone, stucco, and brick with a steep complex gable roof. juxtaposed with a slightly projecting gabled front wing is a brick chimney with a stone cap and weatherings. The east corner of the wing has a buttress-like element with rough stone quoins. The house features a sunroom off the west gable end, and an ell with an enclosed porch at its end. The garage harmonizes with the house with its steep gabled roof.

215 Pine Street House  
1900

This home features apparent Late Victorian-style characteristics and a hip roof. The front porch has tapered square section wood columns. A wraparound section of the east elevation was enclosed after 1949. The garage has novelty weatherboard siding, gable roof, and exposed rafter ends.

Benedict House  
211 Pine St  
1900

A Queen Anne-style house with hip roof and front gables. The porch stands on tapered square-section wood columns with molded caps and metal balustrade.

Michael & Johanna Przymowicz Home  
201 Pine Street

1881

Polish immigrants Michaela and Johanna Przybłowicz built this home that his family lived in for 80 years. It is an Italianate-style brick house with a hip roof and bracketed cornice with paneled frieze that cost \$5,000 to build. The front, east, and back entries have chamfered posts on chamfered bases and sawn brackets. The segmental-arched front entry has a double-leaf door and a transom panel with a scrolling incised design. The windows have jack arches with segmental lower edges and incised ornament between the arch and window head.

On the street near the side and front entry are large flat “carriage stones” that served as a platform for mounting and dismounting a steed or vehicle, analogous to a mounting block. A 1995 octagonal gazebo with a cupola, chamfered posts and sawn brackets with square section balustrades acted as a prop for wedding setting. Michael & Johanna’s granddaughter noted in a 1986 letter that she remembered the Tree Peony by the back porch.

914 S. Second St House  
Circa 1870

A Late Victorian-style house of weatherboard frame and gable roof. The porch stands on wooden posts with molded caps, sawn brackets, and square section balusters. The front entry has sidelights and transom, peaked and molded lintel, chamfered jambs, and a Queen Anne-style wood and glass door.

Booth House  
918 South Second Street  
Circa 1880

An Italianate-style house of painted brick construction with a hip roof with bracketed cornices. The wraparound porch has turned posts and balusters, sawn brackets, square-section newels with ball finials, a spindle frieze, a gable with beaded matchboard in its face aligned with the front entry, and second gable over a corner projection. This brick house is distinguished by its decorative window heads which have peaked stone lintels with center roundels decorated with six-pointed stars. The foundation, which is probably rough stone, is purged and scored to imitate ashlar masonry. Two brick wings extend from the rear one of which has a screened sleeping porch. A brick sunroom addition with decorative windows and transoms with highly textured piers of irregular brickwork also extends from the rear. The home was made into apartments during World War II.

Third Avenue Historic District

Welcome to the Third Avenue Historic District. The area was platted in 1856 and became known as Day’s Subdivision. The current houses were built between 1859 and 1920. All of the homes featured are two-story, either brick construction or weatherboard siding, and have some type of porch. The majority are described as Victorian or Queen

Anne style. Some have had Craftsman-style updates in the 1920s-30s yet retain their original character. In some you will find Greek Revival and Italianate influences. This district also includes two schools.

As you approach this district from Arch Street, you are viewing three homes that are in this district. They are on lots owned in 1857 by John B. Miego, Bishop of Kansas. Stop for a moment at this intersection to note the houses and descriptions before turning right to continue the tour. If you are using this booklet as a driving tour reference, please note that many streets in the Arch Historic District are one-way. Please obey all traffic laws while viewing this historic district.

1036 Second Avenue  
1910

This two-story frame house blends elements of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles. The house has weatherboard siding on the first story and wood-shingle siding on the second story. In the front gable is a three-part opening with a concave shell form to the arch, Ionic colonettes, and a slightly projecting pent roof in front. On the north side is a complex hip and gambrel-roofed element with a polygonal attic window. The south side has an extension over the one-story bay window. A two-tiered back porch has an enclosed lower tier and a screened sleeping porch in the upper tier. Other features include 16/1 and 1/1 windows with molded lintels and a one-story framed carriage house. Leavenworth architect William B. Feth was the designer of this home as well as the house to the north.

Garrett-Cobb House  
1036 Second Avenue  
1905

The house directly opposite Arch Street is also a two-story frame Queen Anne-style house. Samuel and Lettie Garrett purchased the site in 1904 and are thought to have been the builders of this home. It features a large off-center gabled dormer and a lancet-arched recess containing a double window that opens onto a balcony. The one-story wraparound porch has slender Ionic columns, a decorative balustrade, and modern fluted newel posts on the front steps. This home also features a two-tiered back porch similar to the house to the south.

Bishop Miego House  
1028 Second Avenue  
1860s

This unusual two-story frame house shows the influence of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The one-story entry porch has a sunburst design in its gable. The 1/1 windows and the front entry have peaked lintels with petaled bosses at their centers. Note the front entry with diagonal board paneling and a glass upper panel.

In December 1865, Bishop Miege sold all of the lots except for this one, suggesting the present house had been built or planned. In 1879 the Catholic Sisters of Charity operated a school in a rented house on Second Avenue, probably this dwelling. In 1995, the house was rehabilitated into a single-family dwelling and featured on “This Old House”.

Nettie Hartnett School, USD 453  
1000 Third Avenue  
1923, 1990

This two-story Tudor Revival-style brick school building has a rectangular form and a flat roof behind a parapet. The projecting two-story entry bay in the center of the front (east) façade has a Tudor-arched opening. Extending across the rear (west) elevation is a two-story 1990s addition with a brick veneer that is designed to harmonize with the original Tudor styling. On the south side of the school is a playground that replaces two historic dwellings demolished in the 1990s.

An 1869 aerial perspective appears to show a school here. The original school was built in 1862, improved in 1865, remodeled in 1897, and razed in 1923. The relatively plain two-story brick building featured a belfry with rounded openings. This present building is thought to be the oldest continuous school in the district. It was known in the early 20th Century as the Congress Street School. The present building was renamed after long-time school employee, Nettie Hartnett in the 1960s. Myron K. Feth of the Leavenworth architectural firm Feth & Feth contributed to the design of the building and the school on the next block.

Bullen-Johnson House  
1007 Third Avenue  
1898

Beginning with the corner house directly across from the school property you will note another two-story frame Queen Anne style home. It has weatherboard siding and a steep hip-and-gable roof with flared eaves. A small front gable has decorative rake boards, diagonal strips on its face, and a three-part window. The one-story wraparound porch has Craftsman-style tapered posts on stone pedestals, square-section balusters, and screening. Above it is an inset second-story porch with tapered posts and square-section balusters.

Contractor and bridge builder, J.A. Bullen, is thought to have built this house about 1898. In 1900 it was the home of Thomas L. Johnson, a newspaper editor, printer, and justice of the peace. Johnson is also remembered for organizing a local chapter of a typographical union, one of the first trade unions in the state.

Thomas Jones House  
1013 Third Avenue  
1870, 1930

This two-story frame house has Craftsman-style details such as a front entry stoop on triangular brackets and 4/1 windows, indicating a remodeling in the 1920s or 1930s. A one-story porch extended across the front of the house but has been replaced by the present stoop. Bricklayer Thomas Jones is the first known occupant at this address, in 1872, although there is evidence that the house may date to the preceding decade. Jones was listed as a contractor and builder in an 1873 city directory and the Jones family lived there through the 1940s.

Leavenworth chronicler Agnes Murphy suggests that the next three houses (1017, 1021, and 1025) were built by the owner of 1029 Third Avenue, Mark Delahay. Both 1021 and 1025 are virtually identical and were likely built at the same time by the same builder. The 1017 house is also closely related architecturally.

1017 Third Avenue  
early 1870s, 1920

Although remodeled in the Craftsman Style in the early twentieth century, the house is similar to its neighbors at 1021 and 1025. One notable difference is the fact that this house has true windows at the front corner of the south side, whereas the other houses have false windows at that location. It was likely more Italianate-style in character originally. This two-story house of painted brick construction has a hip roof and a one-story wraparound porch with Craftsman tapered posts on brick pedestals. The segmented-arched 1/1 windows have protruding brick drip moldings and the segmental arch over the front entry has a covered-over transom.

1021 Third Avenue  
early 1870s

This two-story Italianate-style house is of painted brick construction. The one-story front entry porch has a Craftsman tapered post on a brick pedestal with square-section balusters and beaded matchboard. The 2/2 windows have segmented arches with projecting brick drip moldings. At the front corner of the south side are first and second-story false windows identifiable by window openings with permanently closed louvered wood shutters. Also on the south side is a one-story bay window with molded panels and segmented-arched 1/1 windows.

1025 Third Avenue  
early 1870s

The original outer façade of this painted brick construction is identical to the prior house. A distinct difference is the one-story entry porch with classical colonettes. The first and second-story false windows are also permanently closed with louvered wooden shutters. The integral two-story brick ell has a weatherboard frame extension with an upper level sleeping porch, and exterior stair, and a deck.

Delahay House

1029 Third Avenue  
1859, 1872

This two-story house has a five-bay front, seven-course American-bond brick walls, gabled roof, and a number of notable Greek Revival-style features. Foremost among these is the one-story front porch, which stands on tapered round wood columns with rippled surfaces that evoke fluting. Against the house walls are flat Doric pilasters with the original bases with rounded-arch panels. The front entry has a Doric surround with a dentil cornice, molded jambs, sidelights, and transom. A second story entry directly above is similar but narrower and leads to the roof balcony.

The house was built by a Kentuckian named James B. Newland in 1859. In 1863 Mark Delahay, a Republican activist, who is remembered for arranging Abraham Lincoln's visit to Leavenworth in 1859, purchased it. His wife, Louisiana Hanks Delahay was Lincoln's second cousin. Following the death of Mr. Delahay in 1876, Mrs. Delahay and her younger daughter, Mary, moved into the house at 1021 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue.

Samuel and Susan Atwood House  
1037 Third Avenue  
1865, 1880s

This house was begun in 1865 and attained its present form and Queen Anne-style exterior by 1886. The west-facing house has weatherboard siding and hip-and-gable roof. The main front gable is ornate, with intricate gridwork including a window with a peaked lintel. The front entry has a peaked lintel, a transom, and a double-leaf door. On the south side is a two-story element with a bay window on the first story and a balcony with a bracketed overhang on the second story.

While living here, Mr. Atwood served in the Kansas House of Representatives and in local government. In 1900, Edward H. Connor purchased the house. He was chief engineer of Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company. He helped to design and build the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. His family lived here for more than 40 years.

Lucien Baker House  
1036 Third Avenue  
1883, 1920s

Directly across the street is another two-story Queen Anne-style house with weatherboard siding and hip-and-gable roof. The ornamental work in the front gable includes a fanfold design. The screened one-story porch has Doric columns, square-section balusters and newels, and a roof balustrade. The present porch had replaced a wraparound porch (around 1924). There is a one-story bay window on the south side with a roof balustrade.

U.S. Senator from Kansas Lucien Baker and his wife Mary were the first occupants of this house. Baker came to Leavenworth about 1870 to practice law. In 1872 he was elected City Attorney followed by election to the state Senate in 1892 and service in the

U.S. Senate from 1895-1901. Baker died in 1907 and his widow sold the house in 1909. In 1910 it was acquired by Fred and Elnora Wulfekuhler, who owned the wholesale grocery firm Rohling & Company.

517 Marshall Street  
1920

This house is second from the corner. It is a two-story Craftsman-style Foursquare-form house with weatherboard siding, hip roof and hipped dormer covered with modern fishscale wood-shingle sheathing. The one-story front porch stands on heavy square-section wood columns. Other features include 8/1 windows, a front entry with sidelights, and a three-part first story front window.

519 Marshall Street  
1865

This two-story Victorian-style brick house has a one-story wraparound porch with a curved corner. There are segmental-arched 4/4 windows and a front entry with an elliptical fanlight and double-leaf door. The one-story west side brick wing is either original to the house or a very early addition. The brick carriage house was built with segmental-arched openings with built-out garage type doors, and star-shaped iron tie rod ends.

Ben Day School  
1100 Third Avenue  
1920

This two-story Tudor Revival-style school brick building is basically rectangular in form. Two slightly protruding bays near the ends of the front elevation have entries in plain stone surrounds below second-story windows with false metal balcony railings with urn finials. Other front features include sections of checkered brick and stucco frieze and octagonal stone plaques in the parapets at both ends.

The school had been known as Third Avenue School for a number of years. It served elementary students, then primary, and now early childhood programs; birth through kindergarten. In 1985, it was renamed Ben Day School. Following WWII, Mr. Benjamin Day was a teacher and coach at Lincoln, an all black school, at that time. In 1970 he was appointed principal of this school, serving here until 1978. He was elected the first black mayor of Leavenworth in 1972 and served four consecutive one-year terms (most mayors serve only one term).

1128 Third Avenue  
1868

This two-story frame Victorian-style house with weatherboard siding and a hip roof, has a five-bay front elevation. Other features lend support to the 1868 date given by a wall

plaque. The one-story front porch retains an original Gothic-inspired frieze incorporating quatrefoil motifs and a balustrade that repeats a fleur-de-lis motif. The original porch posts themselves have been replaced with Craftsman-style posts on brick pedestals. The front entry has an elaborate surround with turned corner blocks, sidelights, and transoms with a diamond-pattern under the sidelights are panels with cartouches. The 1/1 windows have molded lintels; clusters of three colonettes to a side frame the center second-story window.

Labon and Julia Hopkins House  
1132 Third Avenue  
early 1870s

This two-story Italianate-style brick house has a hip roof with a bracketed cornice and original or early gabled dormers. The one-story front porch has chambered posts grouped in twos and threes, a dentil cornice and a roof balustrade. The segmental-arched front entry has sidelights and a transom, and windows are a combination of segmental-arched 2/2 and round-arched 1/1. As you turn right on to Middle Street you will note the south side of the house features a two-story bay window with projecting brick heads over the 2/2 windows of the first story and a bracketed cornice with dentils. To the rear is a lower two-story wing with an entry stoop on triangular brackets that may be original.

Julia E. Hopkins purchased this site in the early 1870s and evidenced suggests she had the house erected soon thereafter. Julia's husband Labon E. Hopkins was an attorney and city title examiner.

601 Middle Street  
1865

Across the street is a two-story Victorian-style house of brick construction. The one-story front porch has chamfered posts with molded bases and caps, sawn brackets, and a bracketed cornice. The front entry has sidelights and a transom. An original one-story brick wing extends across the back.

Vanderschmidt House  
614 Middle Street  
1890s

This two-story frame Victorian-style house with a gable roof has a two-tier front porch that features a screened lower tier with Doric columns and square-section balusters and a partly enclosed, partly screened upper tier. The two-story front wing has a round gable window in a decorative surround and a first-story bay window with a paneled apron with chamfered surrounds and a picture window that replaces the original double windows. The front entry has French doors and a transom. On the east gable end is a one-story bay window with Greek Revival-style pilasters and panels with chamfered surrounds.

Continue on Middle Street one block and you will come to a T-intersection at Middle and 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue that features three National Historic Homes on your driving tour map. They are The Nathaniel Burt House, The Carroll House and the boyhood home of the first US Supreme Court Justice from Kansas, David Brewer. The homes are described in the National Register Properties part of this booklet. From there, turn right on to Fifth Avenue and continue to Spruce Street where the Union Park District begins.

Brewer House

Burt House

Carroll Mansion

Union Park Historic District

The Union Park Historic District occupies approximately six acres just south of the central business district. Its shape clearly marks this landscaped park as a unique, attractive showpiece for the city. The district straddles two subdivisions platted in 1857, the Clark and Rees Addition and Day's Addition, platted only three years after the founding of the original town in 1854. The unusual shape is attributed to a survey correction to properly align 7<sup>th</sup> Street north to south because the original town plat was surveyed parallel to the Missouri River rather than on a magnetic north grid. The result was a triangle-shaped parcel. In December 1870, local citizens dedicated this parcel "for a Public Park for the use of the Public forever." Eventually, the park became known as Union Park. Though we are uncertain as to its origin, the park's name "Union" was commonly applied to public and commercial structures to commemorate the victory of Union forces in the American Civil War. Leavenworth was home to several union veteran organizations, which probably influenced the widespread acceptance of the park's name.

In the 1880s, a fountain, fence and trees were added to enhance the park. Beginning in the late 1900s, the park began to seriously deteriorate until it became obvious that a major effort was necessary to save and rehabilitate this piece of Leavenworth history. In 1997, interest in the park gained momentum. A significant volunteer effort returned the park to its former beauty and place among Leavenworth's many attractions. Members from the Master Gardener program planted and revived the park's landscape. A replica fountain along with period-style lamps completed the work; this allowed the city to re-dedicate the park in 1999 helped by a grant from the Kansas City 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary fund.

The Union Park Historic District possesses a high degree of integrity both overall and in its constituent parts. There are 11 featured structures or sites in the district. The majority was built to serve as single-family dwellings, but also include businesses, a firehouse, carriage houses and the park itself. Today, most structures are single family homes. The houses represent a variety of styles including Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Victorian, Romanesque, Craftsman, Classical Revival, and Colonial Revival. These

vivid architectural representatives create a sense of time and community for the district and contribute to the rich legacy of early Leavenworth, the “First City of Kansas”.

Hose House No. 2  
903 Fifth Avenue  
Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century

This two-story structure was originally Hose House No. 2 and the original vehicles were horse drawn. In 1905 it was labeled Fire Department No. 2 and housed the city's first "hook & ladder truck." The fire department vacated the building in 1973. A local dry cleaning firm occupied the structure until the current owners acquired it.

Fields Building  
901 Fifth Avenue  
Circa 1880, 1930

This two-story commercial building was built in 1880. An 1889 map identifies the building as a grocery store, a confectionery shop in 1897, a barbershop in 1905 and a stationery shop in 1913. It once contained the Fields family drugstore. The tile-block addition was made between 1924 and 1949 and was used as a church in 1949. In the 1960s the building housed Clark’s Cleaners, which expanded into the adjoining fire station at 903 Fifth Avenue in 1973 and connected the two buildings with a small cinder block hyphen. The present owners acquired the building and restored it using a photograph as their principal source. The restoration won an award from the Kansas Preservation Alliance in 1999.

Callahan Building  
900 Fifth Avenue  
1940

This two-story commercial building of smooth brick construction was built by J. H. Callahan, who lived nearby at 802 South Seventh and operated a pharmacy here in the early 20th Century. The building also once contained the Putnam Drug Store.

900 Fourth Avenue  
1870

This two-story frame Victorian-style house has weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a small shed dormer and a cornice that incorporates dentil moldings and modillion-like elements. The front entry has sidelights and a transom in a paneled embrasure. Other features include a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, side entries, and tall (to floor) windows on the first-story front. The house appears on the 1876 Hunnius map and in more-or-less its present form on the 1889 Sanborn map, although a rear one-story section was enlarged to two stories between 1889 and 1897.

700 Spruce Street

Late 1900s, mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> Century

This one-and-two-story commercial building evolved as the result of two or more phases of construction spanning the final quarter of the 19th Century and was architecturally unified by a single façade treatment towards the end of its evolution. The two-story sections along South Seventh Street have stretcher-bond brickwork and metal-sheathed shed roofs behind parapets. The principal elevation along South Seventh, which wraps a short distance along Spruce Street, has a parapet that incorporates brick corbelling and cross-shaped recesses below a fringed wooden cornice with a canted frieze with an incised scrolling design. The two-story sections of the building appear in their present form on the 1889 Sanborn map. A grocery occupied the south end and a meat market the north end. Porches or awnings formerly extended into Spruce and Fifth streets. The one-story additions were made to the west side between 1889 and 1897; the north addition contained a grocery warehouse. A retail store occupied the building in 1924 and 1949.

Callahan House  
802 South 7<sup>th</sup> Street  
1922

This two-story frame Colonial-Revival house was built by Drugstore owner J. H. Callahan in 1922. His architect was Myron K. Feth of the Leavenworth firm Feth & Feth and his builder was Henry Grote. Callahan's pharmacy was located nearby at 900 Fifth Avenue. The house is built on fill over a sunken area that is said to have once had tennis courts. In 1889 several small buildings including a meat market and a feed store stood on the lot.

Knapp House  
720 South 7<sup>th</sup> Street  
1900

This structure is one of the finest residential properties in Leavenworth. The two-story Queen Anne/Romanesque-style house of smooth brick construction has an asphalt-shingled hip roof with pediment gable dormers and fish scale wood-shingle sheathing, battered sides, and shield-like ornaments and dentil moldings in the pediments. The exterior has several types of decorative brickwork including banded, projecting brick below the level of the first-story windows on the south elevation, a rectangular spandrel with multiple recesses between the first and second-story windows. At the northeast front corner, sits two-story bay window with round corner piers and a large first-story window with decorative upper sash. Other features include a stone foundation, an interior brick chimney with a T-shaped cross section, cut-away front corners and a second-story balcony on the south elevation. Attached to the north side of the house is a 1990s two-story wing (the second story on level with the first story of the house) that harmonizes with the house architecturally.

Chauncey L. Knapp was the founder and owner of C. L. Knapp & Co. The present house was probably built about 1900 and is similar to period designs by Leavenworth architect William P. Feth.

Sybil Harvey House  
625 Olive Street  
1902

This two-story house, which combines Queen Anne, Romanesque, and Classical Revival stylistic attributes, is constructed of smooth brick. Famed Leavenworth architect William P. Feth designed the house for the Harvey family, who resided across the street. Mr. Harvey initiated construction of this house for his daughter Sybil. Unfortunately he passed away in 1901 before the house was completed.

Sybil Harvey may have lived in the home for a short period, but she eventually lived with her mother at the 624 Olive address. After her mother died, Sybil remained in the home even after her marriage to banker Sylvester Parker in the 1920s. In 1927 the house was sold to Henry Kaufmann, who operated a grocery in the neighborhood.

624 Olive Street  
Frederick H. Harvey House  
1869

This two-story stone house is a premiere example of the Second Empire Style in Leavenworth and is nationally notable for its association with restaurant pioneer Frederick H. Harvey, the first "chain" restaurateur in the western half of the United States. The impressive architectural detail and cream-colored Junction City limestone walls rise above a foundation of lighter colored stone. The building boasts flamboyant masonry detail at the corners, roof and windows.

Bands of buff-colored brickwork mark or fill the points of attachment for porches that formerly extended across the front elevation and the west side. The grounds preserve many historic and later features. Low stone retaining walls topped by iron fences extend along Seventh and Olive streets and the two-story carriage house is now home to the National Carousel Association. The property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977 and serves as the paramount structure in the district.

Several sources point to 1869 as the date of construction for this house, which was built for banker and real estate broker Alexander A. Higginbotham. The property's second owner was Harvey D. Rush, who controlled local flourmills and coal mines and is said to have operated one of the largest grain elevators in the West. Rush sold the house to Frederick H. Harvey in 1883 who made it the family home until the 1940s.

Harvey (1835-1901), a native of England, was appointed as western freight agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in 1863 and came to Leavenworth in 1865. Harvey grew dissatisfied with the poor quality of railroad dining facilities and in the 1870s he began to purchase and operate restaurants. This was the origin of the Harvey House chain of restaurants which were located along the line of the Santa Fe Railroad and which established a national reputation for quality fare and service. The chain

eventually operated 50 Fred Harvey Houses and 20 dining cars. The restaurants were staffed over the years by thousands of demure and immaculately dressed Harvey Girls who themselves became fixtures in Western lore and motion pictures.

Fred Harvey's widow and daughter Sybil lived in the house after his death. In 1944, the house was given to Cushing Memorial Hospital for use as a nurse's home and in 1949 it was transferred to the Leavenworth Board of Education for use as administrative offices. The Leavenworth Historical Museum Association now owns the Harvey House and are in the process of renovating the building and then converting it to a museum.

Davis House  
610 Olive Street  
Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century

This late 19<sup>th</sup> Century two-story frame Victorian-style house has vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. A west side wing has a one-story bay window with decorative metal cresting and, on the roof above, a steep decorative gable with Gothic Revival-style influence. On the east side is a two-story bay window with tall windows on the first story. Other features include a stone foundation, interior and exterior brick chimneys, and a one-story rear wing. A two-story carriage house is a contributing structure to the district. It abuts the Harvey Carriage House.

For many years, this was the home of the Davis family. Mr. Homer Davis was a prominent lawyer who was very active in local organizations and politics.

Farrell House  
608 Olive Street

This two-story Victorian home is identified as the William H. Farrell House in an 1869 illustration of Leavenworth. Farrell first appears as a resident of Olive Street in an 1872 directory and soon after is listed as the occupant of 608 Olive.

Leavenworth Public Library (Carnegie Arts Center)

Angel House

Historical Industrial District

Welcome to Leavenworth's Historical Industrial District. This is the finest example anywhere in the country of an intact 19<sup>th</sup> Century industrial, manufacturing and warehousing center. Its wealth in coal, beer, metallurgy contributed to its success. Our natural resources and location on the Missouri River are perhaps our greatest asset. Leavenworth's early history as last vestige of civilization before wagon trains headed west, made Leavenworth a powerful place for industry to flourish and she grew from a few hundred people in 1854 to over 5,000 by the time Abraham Lincoln announced his candidacy for President, here, in 1859.

The buildings in this district speak volumes of the city's early importance to the young nation's westward expansion. The district is bound on the east by the Missouri, on the south by Three Mile Creek (3MC) and follows an irregular boundary from Third Street to Cherokee Street. There are seven contributing buildings and one contributing feature (a brick alleyway mid block between Choctaw and Cherokee streets which retains its original integrity and provides a glimpse of the brick streets buried under the City's asphalt). There are no non-contributing structures in the district although several unsafe structures were removed and the vacated lots are used for parking—a much preferred alternative to inappropriate infill that might have occurred if the demand for parking had not surged after World War II.

S. L. North Carriage & Buggy, Freighting (Russell, Majors & Waddell), Munson & Burrows Wood Manufacturing, Leavenworth Steam Boilerworks, Brandon & Kirmeyer Soda (pop), Keystone Mills, Missouri Valley Bridge, Leavenworth Carpet, Brown Medicine & Manufacturing, Union Stove and above all Malson & Wilson (later Great Western) flourished in the state's first industrial park in the 1860's and 70's. By 1865, the town was the largest in the region with over 20,000 people. As with so much of Leavenworth's built heritage downtown, buildings were lost to fire, tornado and neglect making preservation of what remains, so much more important today.

Great Western Stove Company  
401-419 S. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
1882, 1887, 1901 and 1934

The primary building, constructed in 1882, is a four story, symmetrical structure on the corner at 2<sup>nd</sup> & Choctaw. A distinctive cupola ornament (with flagpole) embellishes the parapet at the northwest corner of the roofline.

A double hip roof building to the south was constructed in 1901. This is actually two buildings, each with a central clerestory, one running north and south and one running east and west. The other building has similar windows, but has a large semi-circular window on a stone sill centrally located in the upper level.

A two story, brick addition was also added in 1905 to join the double hip roof building to an elevator tower which was built to serve a five story building built in 1885 as a stand alone property. A concrete block building added in the 1930's connects the main building to the five story building and creates two interior courtyards, a feature that has attracted developers to this active secondary market tire warehouse (Tire Town).

The property retains its original configuration and has had no significant alteration since the block building was added in 1934. All of its defining characteristics are intact and it is truly the anchor property in the historic district. It was used as a tire production and warehouse facility through 2004. With the advent of the Landing and Three Mile Creek parkways and the City's reclaiming the public property around the block, the tire operations are being moved into one of the city's industrial parks.

Great Western Stove Company  
402-410 S. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
1874, 1900

This complex of brick buildings occupies most of the west side of South Second Street at Choctaw Street, forming an L-plan. The primary building, located on the northeast corner of the block, constructed in 1874, is a four-story building with a stone foundation. It has two primary facades facing Choctaw and Second Streets. A two-story, one-bay connecting brick addition that links the main building to a double-hip roof, stepped gable, symmetrical brick structure was constructed in 1900. It mirrors a building across Second Street. Each bay contains a double-hung sash window with a pedimented lintel and cast iron sill, except for the central bay, which contains a garage door bay. The four-story building is part of Tire Town, while the connected structure houses an active plumbing supply company.

The defining historic elements of the building are intact, including the design, size, scale, massing and materials. The original fenestration is intact, although many windows have been replaced with modern units that fill the original openings. In spite of these alterations, this building clearly conveys its integrity and contributes to the significance of the District.

Great Western Manufacturing Co.  
411-419 S 3<sup>rd</sup> Street  
c. 1899, c. 1940

Unified School District #453 purchased the Leavenworth Foundry in 1985 and converted it to its Service Center. The primary building was erected in 1899. The window openings have cast iron sills and arched brick lintels. The building has a high degree of historic integrity, retaining its location, materials, size, scale, massing, fenestration, and character-defining elements, including its spatial relationship to 3MC.

Of note: the foundry, one of the oldest in Kansas, made titanium parts for the F-111 fighter parts prior to closing in 1988.

Great Western Manufacturing Co.  
206-220 Choctaw Street  
c. 1860, c. 1885, c.1890, c.1910

This complex has three buildings sharing party walls and each facing south. The earliest building is the central two-and-one-half story brick structure which may contain 1860 elements on the interior. The exterior dates to an 1885 Great Western Manufacturing Company expansion and features embellished corbeled brickwork. An 1890 addition was originally a three-and-one-half story, hipped roof structure, later reduced to two stories because of wind damage and fire threat. A two-story brick addition to the east elevation of the central building dates to 1910.

The large size, scale and massing of the buildings, as well as the common use of materials and architectural details, brickwork and fenestration, visually link the various additions to the original complex. They continue to have a defined industrial character and convey the commercial associations for which the District is significant.

High Noon Saloon gradually acquired, converted and refurbished all of this property during the 1990s.

Great Western Manufacturing Co.  
320 S 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, 200 Choctaw Street  
1905

Originally connected to its neighbors to the west at 206-220 Choctaw Street, this two-story building sits on a raised brick foundation on the northwest corner of Choctaw and Second streets and features a parapet coped with square-cut stone. The primary entrance shows a classical motif with heavy lintel. This building was converted to six loft apartments in 2003 and new metal, full-sized windows with transoms replaced the mid-1970's inappropriate metal window inserts. The original painted "Great Western Manufacturing" signs were repainted on the sides of the building during the conversion.

Even with the conversion, this building retains a majority of its defining historic architectural characteristics. The original materials, design, workmanship, size, scale, fenestration patterns and massing remain. It has a high degree of architectural integrity and is a contributing resource to the District.

Union Stove and Machine Works  
117-121 Cherokee Street; 309-13 South Second Street  
1874, 1879

This building was the first property to be converted to other than industrial use in 1985. Accountants, abstractors, beauticians, dentists and other professionals occupy the structure. This led the way for the other projects to follow.

This brick building comprises the remaining buildings from the original Union Stove and Machine Works complex. The company's original building dates to 1874 and faces north. This façade has seven bays. It is two-and-one-half stories tall with a raised full-length clerestory. Other blighted, unsafe buildings in this complex were demolished in 1985. The surviving building dates from the earliest occupation of the property by the company and retains its corner location, size, scale massing, fenestration, and roof form as well as materials and design features. The east and south facades, which originally served as party walls, have been re-clad since the demolition. In spite of these changes, its association with the industrial era has been maintained.

A new building designed similar to a circus tent is being constructed at 101 Cherokee Street to house three antique carousels, two of which were manufactured locally by the C.

W. Parker Carousel Co. Its design was approved by the local Landmarks Board because it retains the size and scale of the other buildings while being quite unique and it is located on the cleared Union Stove Co. property.

#### Savoy Hotel

126-130 Cherokee Street; 211-217 South Second Street  
1900

The Savory Hotel was built to serve travelers associated with passenger train service to Leavenworth. Its size dictates that it was probably never a major competitor for this trade. By the 1920's it was a brothel. By the 1950's it operated as Laura's Hotel. In the vernacular, it was an 'after hours' and a very good bar-be-que 'joint'. The upstairs cribs were 8'x8' rooms. By the mid 1960's Leavenworth Steel purchased the property for its primary office building. Laura's raised throne platform upstairs was still intact in 1985 but gave way to the conversion project that ensued in the effort to save the building.

With the exception of the replacement of the storefront windows, this building retains all of its original materials, workmanship, fenestration and design.

Alleyway between Second and Third Streets north of Choctaw Street  
1880

This historic alleyway runs east and west between Second and Third streets behind the buildings facing Choctaw and Cherokee streets. Approximately 14-feet wide and extending about 312 feet, this road surface retains its original red brick pavers, as well as spatial relationships. This strip of alleyway is in good condition and clearly conveys its defining historic characteristics. Although a small section at the intersection with Third Street has been covered in asphalt, this surviving structural element contributes to the District and should be a prime Heritage Trust Fund candidate.