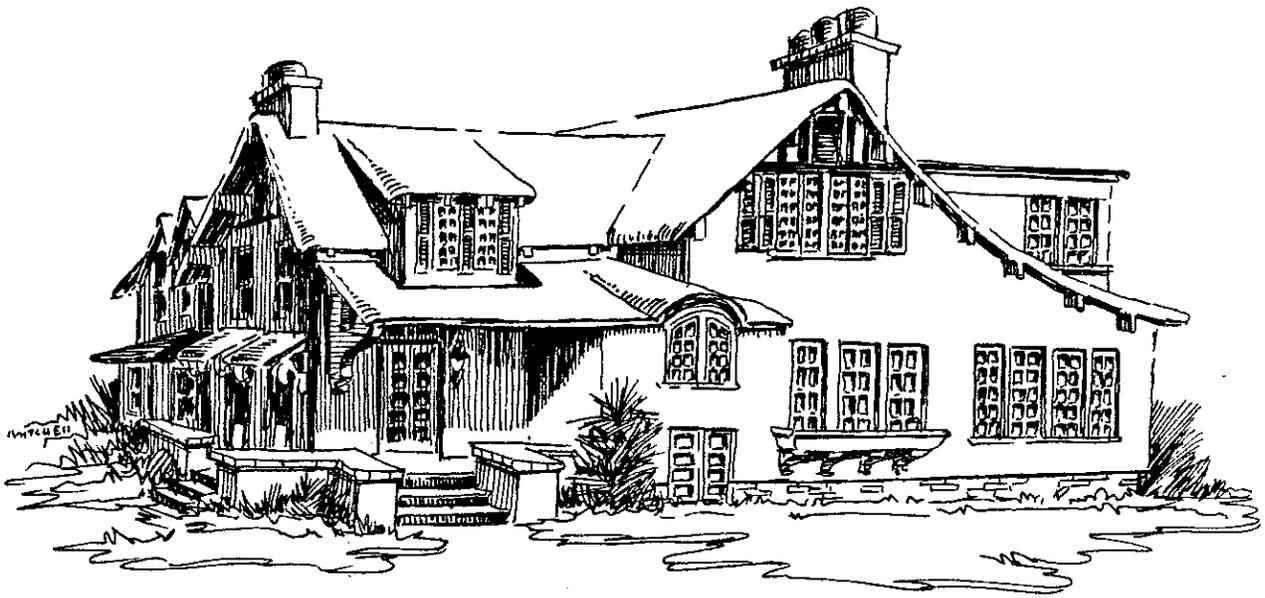


HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

FINAL REPORT



Houston Whiteside Home

Pat Mitchell, Hutchinson Historian

Linda Laird and Associates

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

Hutchinson, Kansas

Final Report

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ASSISTANCE

This report has been funded in part with the assistance of a matching grant-in-aid from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and as administered through the Kansas State Historical Society, Historical Preservation Department. The opinions concerning the eligibility of these buildings are those of the consultant, Linda Laird & Associates, and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer or the National Park Service. The mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer.



LINDA LAIRD AND ASSOCIATES
735 NORTH FOURTH AVENUE
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85705
TELEPHONE 602-792-1802

Hutchinson Historical Resources Survey

A Project of the City of Hutchinson, Kansas

Authorized by

Mayor

Frances J. Garcia

City Commission Members

John Corey
Ralph Gingerich
Joan Schrag
Frank Stuckey

City Manager

George W. Pyle

Planning Director

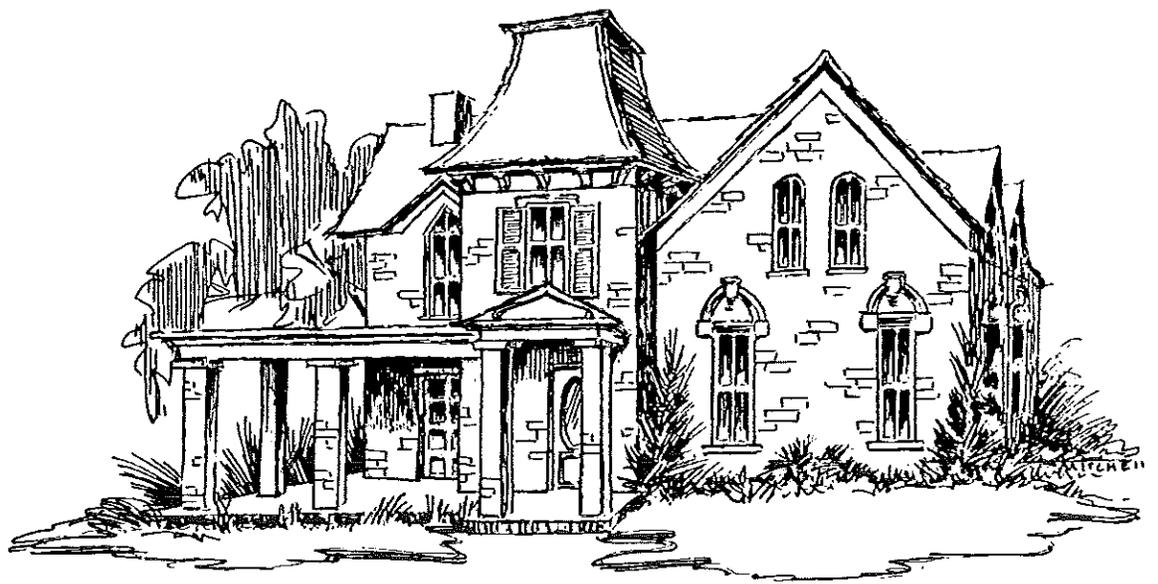
Carl E. Leivo

Preparing Consultants

Linda Laird & Associates

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Introduction

Introduction

Since its founding in 1871, Hutchinson has had a rich and colorful history. The development of the town as an important salt mining, grain storage center and county seat is evidenced in Hutchinson's built environment. The city of Hutchinson recognizes the opportunity these resources present in economically revitalizing the community, increasing industry and the desirability of considering significant resources in its future development plans.

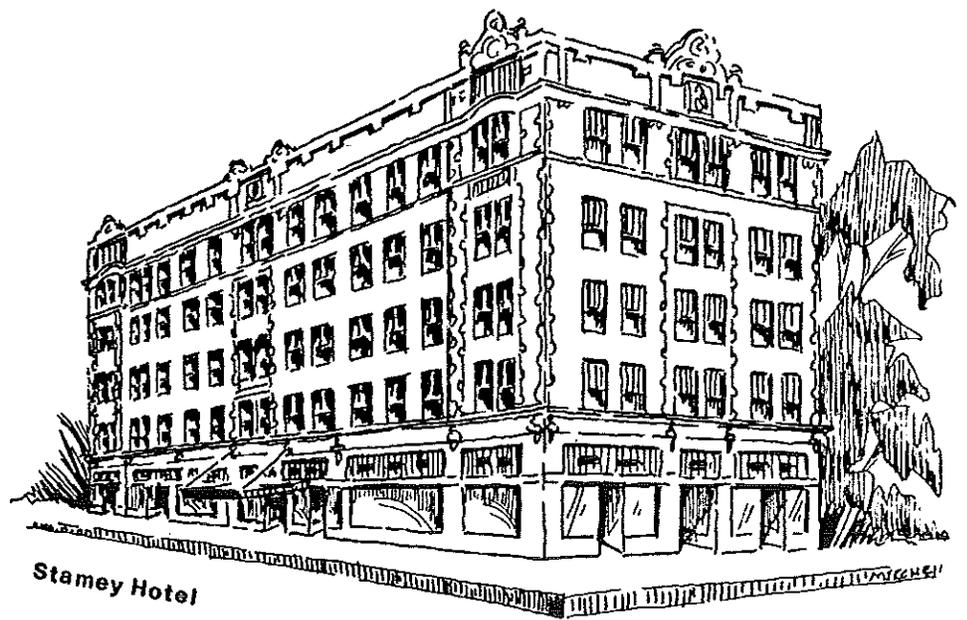
The first step in historic preservation is to conduct an historic resource survey. The City of Hutchinson was the recipient of a 1985-1986 National Park Service grant-in-aid through the Kansas State Historical Society, Historic Preservation Department. This grant, with matching funds from the City of Hutchinson, enabled the hiring of the historic preservation consulting firm of Linda Laird & Associates to complete an historical resource survey in Hutchinson.

Outlined below are the basic objectives met by the completion of the City of Hutchinson Historic Resource Survey:

1. To gather a data base, utilizing the State Historic Property Inventory form, which will provide property owners and the City with material necessary to plan any future historic preservation actions.
2. To provide an historic overview of the area.
3. To photograph and map all important buildings, sites and objects in the survey area.
4. To research historic source materials such as museum archives, newspaper files, State Archives, assessor's records, maps and conduct oral interviews.
5. To offer the City recommendations regarding possible future historical preservation actions.

The boundaries for the survey area were selected by the City of Hutchinson with the aid of the Historic Preservation Department. They included a major portion of the original townsite roughly bounded by G Avenue, Severance, Monroe and 3rd Avenue extending up Main to 13th Avenue. This entire area was videotaped and evaluated by the consultants during the inventory process. The videotape is available through the Historic Preservation Office and the City of Hutchinson.

This area was expanded by Linda Laird & Associates in consultation with the Planning Director to include a larger area for reconnaissance bounded by Monroe to 23rd Avenue West to Main to 20th Avenue East to Plum to 2nd Avenue East to Severance to Avenue B to Plum to G Avenue to Jefferson to 2nd Avenue West to Main to 6th Avenue West to Monroe. The reconnaissance area includes approximately 3514 structures which were evaluated and mapped.



Stamey Hotel

Survey Methodology

Survey Methodology

Field Survey

Initially, all previous survey information was obtained from the Historic Preservation Department, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were reviewed and Reno County Assessor's Records were copied. City Directories were obtained from the Mitchell Files (see bibliography) and the Hutchinson Public Library.

A windshield survey of the entire community was conducted to familiarize the survey team with common building forms, prevalent architectural styles and details and construction materials. The area within the original survey boundaries was video taped to document the area. 3514 structures within the expanded boundaries, which included approximately 251 blocks, were evaluated. The following numerical system was used:

- 1 = Structures that appear to meet the age criteria, are outstanding architectural statements, and are intact.
- 2 = Structures that appear to meet the age criteria, are common building forms and are intact or have minor alterations.
- 3 = Structures that appear to meet the age criteria and have been so altered as to irreversibly compromise their architectural integrity.
- 4 = Structures that do not appear to meet the age criteria.

This information was color coded and mapped. The results were reviewed with the City of Hutchinson and the Historic Preservation Department. The decision was made to proceed with an in-depth field survey of 187 structures which included a 6 1/2 block potential historic district and 44 scattered sites primarily on Main Street.

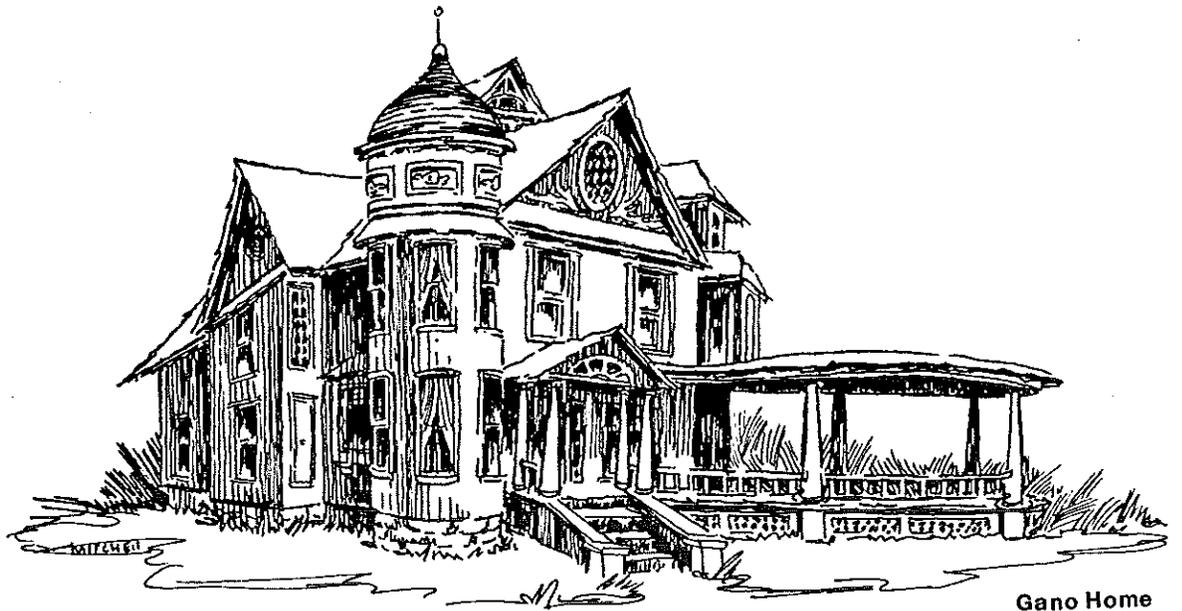
Each structure was photographed and video taped. A computerized field form was tailored to the area and a map was made of all potential historic structures. Historic Preservation Department survey forms were completed from the information gathered.

Research

Research was conducted by a local historian, Pat Mitchell, utilizing relevant research collections. Information evaluated include:

- o Current Assessor's Records - These records do not have building dates but provided current ownership data.
- o Maps - Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for 1884, 1892, 1899, 1922, 1942 were obtained. A current aerial of the survey area was provided by the Planning Department.
- o City Directories - These were reviewed from 1887 to 1979. Telephone directories were reviewed from 1930 to the present.
- o Monographs and Articles - See bibliography.

- o Family Collections - Casebolt Files, Whiteside Files
- o Photos - Photo collections of a few residents were obtained.
- o Oral Interviews - Many local residents were gracious and giving of their time and memories. See acknowledgements.
- o Newspapers - Articles from The Hutchinson News, The Hutchinson Record, The South Hutchinson Record and the Daily Gazette were reviewed.
- o Mitchell Files - This extensive Hutchinson Historical Collection includes filed newspapers and clippings, photographs and other assorted material on Hutchinson, accompanied by over 9,000 file cards which are cross referenced by name, subject and dates of newspapers. (see bibliography)



Gano Home

Historical Overview

OVERVIEW

Hutchinson, Kansas

Introduction

In 1871, C.C. Hutchinson, U.S. Indian Agent made an agreement with the Santa Fe Railroad to found a community at the point where the railroad crossed the Little Arkansas River. Mr. Hutchinson and the railroad were to share equally in the profits from the land sales. For a time, the community was called "temperance city", a reflection of Mr. Hutchinson's Baptist beliefs.

By the next year Hutchinson was incorporated as a third class city with 600 residents and became the Reno County Seat. In 1911, the town achieved first class status when the population reached 15,000. The State Fair, designated in 1913, became an important annual event. Salt mines and processing plants, milling and buffalo bones were early industries in the community. Wheat was stored in the growing number of grain elevators. The discovery of oil in 1924 brought a building boom and the end of temperance.

Main Street developed with a turn-of-the-century flare. Native limestone was used as a building material as well as brick. Terra cotta ornamental cornices and arched windows gave the streetscape a distinctly neo-classical feel.

The railroad, which arrived in 1872, brought advanced building materials such as dimensioned lumber, fishscale shingles, ornate windows and doors that were used to build exuberant Victorian style mansions. More modest homes were built in the Four over Four, I-house, Southern Pyramidal and Midwestern cube styles common in Kansas.

Many of these buildings still exist today. The City of Hutchinson recognizes the opportunity these resources present in economically revitalizing the community and the desirability of considering significant resources in its future development plans.

Indians - The Great American Desert

The explorer Coronado is generally thought to have been the first white man to visit this region. The year was 1542, and in his quest for the Seven Cities of Cibola, Coronado didn't tarry long. He did, however, remain long enough to name two meandering rivers he had crossed, the St. Peter and St. Paul. (Ploughe, Sheridan, Reno County Kansas, Vol I, p. 45) Today, we call them the Arkansas and the Little Arkansas.

In 1821, Jacob Fowler explored the area and left many written volumes recounting his travels. Major Stephen H. Long and Major Biddle, Lieutenant Wilkinson and Zebulon Pike similarly visited the region. They were all explorers, not intent on settling.

The eastern part of what we now call Kansas had long been inhabited by

two tribes of Indians. The Kansas, or Kaws, on the northern side of the Kansas River, and the Osage Indians to the southern part. In 1825, the United States government signed treaties with these tribes giving each a small portion of their territory and a promise of annual financial support. They also promised cattle, hogs and farming implements. This large area in the center of the United States was divided into several Indian Reservations. The Shawnee were the first tribe to be moved onto one of the reservations. In the ten to twelve years following 1830, seventeen or so tribes were located upon the designated areas, including the Iowas, Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos, Delawares, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Wyandottes and Miamis. By 1850, there was not a single tribe left in the settled states east of the Mississippi River.

In 1825, a young Missouri Senator, Thomas Hart Benton, persuaded the U.S. Government that the trackless grasslands to the west provided a necessary conduit to Santa Fe which was in the Northernmost area of Mexico. Explorers, trappers and traders were already making the prairie trek that would excite the world with stories of Spanish gold and the "Shining Mountains" as the Rockies were called. With Benton's support the Santa Fe Trail was marked and in 1829 military support was granted to keep it open. This trail ran north of Hutchinson, joining the Arkansas River at present day Great Bend and paralleling the river to Bent's Fort in Colorado. By 1844 when Josias Gregg wrote "Commerce of the Prairies," the route was becoming an important conduit for trade goods; settlers were not far behind.

Settlement - Territory

The cattlemen also marked the prairie with their trails. The earliest of these were the Bent Brothers in 1829. Later, John Chisholm laid out a long cattle trail from Texas to the north, crossing the land which was to become Reno County. Another trail crossed the southern part of the county, the Goodnight Trail, and the Northup Trail paralleled the northern border. The Northup was not a cattle trail, however, but rather a path laid out by a trader who had a government contract for buffalo meat. This trail was etched into the sod by the wheels of heavily-laden wagons pulled by well-fed mules.

The Preemption Act of 1841 presaged the opening of the prairies by providing the head of a family, a widow, or a single man over twenty-one years of age to file a claim for 160 acres of the public domain, provided he or she met certain requirements. This land law gave further impetus to the opening of Kansas and Nebraska. The popular song sung by working men and land hungry easterners in the eighteen fifties declared that "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

The Homestead Law of 1863 further refined the requirements for settlement on government land. After the Civil War the land boom began in earnest. The opening of new territories along railroad routes, the boomer mentality of states who enticed Easterners and Europeans and the enormous tracts of free land were factors that set the stage for the intensive settlement of Kansas in the 1880's.

The "Kansas Territory," a large segment at the center of the United

States, which extended west into what is today Colorado, was created in 1854. A large amount of land south of the Kansas Territory, at the present day Oklahoma, was then designated "Indian Territory." The tribes were summarily moved onto newly formed reservation areas. This opened up the Kansas Territory for settlement complements.

In 1855, Territorial Legislature passed three acts establishing counties in the Kansas Territory. One of these was Marion, an area one hundred miles long and eighteen miles wide. In 1865, Marion County was enlarged. Reno County, named in honor of Major General Jesse Lee Reno, became a county located within the area of Marion County, in 1867. Two years later, in 1869, these boundaries were changed. Three counties were created, Reno, Sedgwick and Butler. Each was forty-two miles by forty-eight miles.

Other than the practical enticement of cheap land offered by the government, Kansas promised little to the prospective settler, or so it seemed. Clinton Carter Hutchinson, the founder of Hutchinson, had a different view of the state when he wrote, HUTCHINSON'S RESOURCES OF KANSAS, 15 YEARS EXPERIENCE, in 1871. The state appropriated \$2,500 to publish the material, giving Hutchinson the honor of probably being the state's first subsidized author.

In his book, Hutchinson repeats the legend of a great salt marsh, 500 miles square, in Western Kansas, an area supposedly never seen by white men, but frequented by the Indians who traveled there to fill small leather pouches with the "Magic White Sand." Hutchinson quoted poet-preacher Rev. Robert Pierpoint, who observed that, "God doubtless might have made a lovelier country, but it is certain that he never did."

Kansas, according to Hutchinson, had timber which was plentiful and fast-growing when cut. It must be suspected though, that he conveniently neglected to specify that this timbered region lay only in Eastern Kansas. "Lawrence," he said, "is testing wooden pavement by putting it down on her principal street." (Later, his own town of Hutchinson was to lay one street, the first block of East Avenue A, with wooden bricks.) Hutchinson advocated the use of crushed limestone for surfacing streets. The cost was seven to ten cents a cubic foot for layers six to twelve inches thick. This process was called Macadamizing.

According to Professor J. A. Bent of Wheaton College, Illinois, no state in the union was so well supplied with rocks for paving and building. By 1871, hundreds of miles of stone wall had been laid in Kansas at a cost of only \$1.50 to \$2.50 per rod. Laying just below the surface in areas all over Kansas, this limestone rock, nature's gift to the new settler, was used to build homes, barns, and watering troughs. The rock was later quarried for fenceposts. Topeka, Cottonwood Falls, Dorrence and Florence, Kansas, were only a few of the towns with operating stone quarries supplying the needs of the state. Many settlers cut the stone from their own pastures for their homes and outbuildings. This readily available building material had yet another advantage; a home built of it resisted the distressingly frequent prairie fires which ravaged large areas. One carelessly attended campfire, or a wayward spark from a passing locomotive, could start a fire which would devour hundreds of

miles of tinder-box-dry grass, and the structures which stood in its path.

A scant few lines in Hutchinson's book are given to petroleum. Hutchinson admitted that oil did flow through fractures in sandstone rock in several places, and conceded that the Indians had long collected it from these springs to be used for medicinal purposes, "but," he ended with, "whether it exists in sufficient quantities to furnish an article of commerce remains unsettled."

HUTCHINSON'S RESOURCES OF KANSAS, 15 YEARS EXPERIENCE is rich with engravings of imposing buildings and homes in the settled areas of Eastern Kansas. It ends with detailed tables giving freight costs, and prices of furniture in Ottawa, Kansas (Hutchinson was one of the founders of Ottawa). Short paragraphs were headed, "When to Come to Kansas," "How to Come to Kansas," and "What to Bring." As far as Clinton Carter Hutchinson was concerned, Kansas was THE state to call home.

1870-1880



Into this new Reno County came the first white settler, Lewis M. Thomas from Iowa, who camped one night in late 1870, on his way west. Thomas liked what he found and stayed. Thomas was surely a man of vision, for this prairie had long been referred to as the Great American Desert, a rather uninviting name. The story from those who had crossed the plains painted a picture of the unrelenting monotony of seeing virtually nothing day after day except the seemingly borderless prairie, and the endless blue sky. Without trees, or markers of any sort, the trip was a frightening experience for many. Indeed, Mark Twain is rumored to have once quipped that it was possible to roll a marble from Colorado to the Missouri river, across Kansas, and never hit a tree.

The government wasn't even sure this land would ever be settled, so the section lines were marked with little care. A couple of men would set off across the prairie with a wagon load of rocks and a rag tied to one wagon wheel. Every so many revolutions of the wheel, a rock was tossed ceremoniously overboard for a section marker. (Ploughe, Sheridan, Reno County Kansas, Vol I, p. 80)

During the winter of 1870, the few white settlers in this area were easily outnumbered by the Indians. Three peaceful tribes wintered near a non-existent Hutchinson that year. A village of Kaw Indians was located in the sandhills, about eight miles north along the present Plum Street, and the Sac and Fox tribes were located just south of the Arkansas River. The winter passed uneventfully however. Then, in early 1871, the Cheyennes claimed this part of Reno County as their own. In April, a big war party approached from the south intent on battle with the Kaw, Sac and Fox. The latter tribes scurried into the sandhills and prepared to fight. Many of the settlers scattered and some never returned. This is said to have been the last invasion in this area by Indians.

The Santa Fe railroad was snaking its way across and among the cattle trails in Kansas. Because of his connection with the Legislature, Hutchinson knew the route mapped out by the railway. He made a deal with railroad officials in Topeka in the summer of 1871 for the settlement of a community where the Santa Fe railroad was expected to cross the Arkansas River. Hutchinson bought land from the railroad company along the proposed route, for \$15.00 an acre. Proceeds from the sale of town lots within this area were to be divided fifty-fifty between the railroad and himself. When it became doubtful that the railroad would make Hutchinson its division headquarters, the division of profits was cancelled. (Ploughe, Sheridan, Reno County Kansas, Vol I, p. 320)

With a discerning eye to the future, Hutchinson rode a Santa Fe train to Newton, Kansas in the fall of 1871. He was accompanied by A.F. Horner and S.T. Kelsey, rode west on horseback to find Section 13, Township 23, Range 6, West; the site picked by Clinton for his town, Hutchinson, Kansas.

The original townsite near the Arkansas River and bisected by Cow Creek was roughly one square mile, bounded today by Avenue G north to 4th Avenue, and from Plum to Monroe. Using a surveyor's instrument and the North Star, Hutchinson laid Main Street running perfectly north to south. He named the principal east-west street after his sweetheart, Gertrude Sherman. Legend tells it that, lacking wooden stakes on the treeless prairie (there was only one tree on the townsite, a large cottonwood at Avenue A and Main), the lots were marked with buffalo bones.

It was decided that A.F. Horner would return to Newton and disassemble a small building he owned there which had won the enterprising businessman a free lot at Florence, Kansas and later Newton. Horner brought the 16 x 60', 7' tall, black walnut structure to Hutchinson by wagon, reassembled it, and acquired a free lot for erecting the first building. The well-traveled structure, which was set on Lot 7 on November 13, 1871, became the hotel, post office and land office for the town.

On November 15, the settlement of Hutchinson began. (Ploughe, Sheridan, Reno County Kansas, Vol I, p. 321) A corner lot was sold for \$150, and an adjoining one for \$100. On November 17, lot 13 was sold. On November 25, Jacob Rupert bought lot 11, and on December 7, lot 15 was purchased. C.C. Hutchinson knelt on the floor of the black walnut building and signed the deeds. He later admitted that it took a great deal of persuasion to make prospective buyers see the value in the virgin lots.

In each deed for these lots, former Baptist minister Hutchinson had written a clause forbidding the sale or serving of liquor within three years of the date of sale. Failure to comply meant immediate forfeiture of the land. Hutchinson desired his town be populated only by settlers of high moral fibre. He wanted his namesake to be an exception to the popular saying of that time, "There is no God west of Newton, Kansas."

He also kept the rowdy cowpokes, who had given Dodge City and Abilene infamous reputations, out of Hutchinson. He convinced the State

Legislature to divert the cattlemen around Reno County. Needless to say, this action was bitterly opposed by the drovers, but the new Herd Law allowed the planting of farmland surrounding the town without herds of Texas cattle threatening the crops.

The city of Hutchinson had a secure beginning. A fire break was carefully plowed around it to protect it from the rampaging prairie fires; a clause in each deed to protect it from demon rum, and an act of the Legislature to prevent the visitation of rambunctious cowboys. It has been speculated that the later two items explain why Wichita grew to become a town of nearly 280,000, while Hutchinson itself has a population of only a little over 40,000. In the fall of 1871, however, the future growth of the city was viewed optimistically. New buildings were going up daily. Streets were being worn in the buffalo sod, and that winter a pristine snow soon settled the prairie dust.

In late December, the required 600 signatures were gathered on a petition by inhabitants who desired self-government. A few of the signatures belonged to citizens too young to consider the organization of the county of any great importance. C.C. Hutchinson was elected as a representative to the Legislature on January 6, 1872, and because of his work, the boundaries of Reno County were changed one final time. The area spanned thirty miles by forty-two. This change helped assure the city of Hutchinson its position as the county seat. On February 3, 1872, Hutchinson was so named.

The first county election followed in March, with one candidate each for the thirteen offices. A courthouse was provided in April, when a small shack was rented at Avenue B and Main by the county for \$18 a month.

The city's first bond election was also held in March, 1872. Three proposals were submitted, one for \$15,000 to build a courthouse, one for \$35,000 to bridge the Arkansas River south of town, Cow Creek and the Little Arkansas, and \$10.00 for expenses pending an assessment for collection of taxes. Two-hundred-fifty-two citizens voted and all three proposals carried.

Building began anew that spring. Hutchinson druggist E.L. Meyer (0077 is his son's house) made a trip to the sandhills north of town and dug a number of small trees which he carefully planted in front of his business on Main Street. Soon Meyer became the leading supplier of a variety of seeds. Martin Hoagland, who had settled near Brandy Lake the previous year, was determined to adorn the treeless plain with green. He canvassed Reno and the surrounding counties selling trees; trees brought to Newton from Illinois by train, and from there west by wagon. He also offered 4" tall evergreen seedlings dug from the Mississippi River bottom for \$.01 each. In two seasons, Hoagland sold an estimated 10,000 of these small green plants. (HUTCHINSON NEWS, July 4, 1922, Section 4, p. 6)

The Fourth of July, 1872, was a banner day. The first baseball game was played in Hutchinson between a team of Hutchinson men and a team comprised of Santa Fe track layers. The track layers had just arrived. The first Santa Fe passenger train puffed up in front of a new little wooden depot at 3rd and Main amid cheers from a sizable crowd. At last

there was a way to receive crucial building materials directly on the townsite.

On that same day, 5,000 copies of the first issue of the HUTCHINSON NEWS "hit the streets." Many copies were sent back east to draw people to this new land. "What may we expect when our lands are tilled?" was asked in a newspaper story titled, "The First Crop in the Arkansas Valley," the reporter tells of corn "shoulder high and still growing." The paper claimed the crop in Hutchinson was far superior to crops in highly cultivated regions. "We shall astonish the world!" the NEWS predicted.

Captain Williams manufactured Hutchinson's first bricks that same month. His plant stood outside of town, just a little northwest of present day Polaris Park. Near his kiln, on railroad land, stood the Santa Fe depot, water tank and turntable. By July 27, brick was being hauled from the railroad tracks to lots 57-59 on South Main. W.E. Hutchinson, C.C.'s cousin, was awarded the contract to build a new courthouse, which was to stand two-stories tall at 201 S. Main the following year.

A letter to the NEWS, printed on August 8, 1872, gives a view of Hutchinson just nine months after the arrival of that first little walnut building. "At length I came into sight of Hutchinson, and what a change! Instead of a very scrawny village I find a flourishing city. On the banks of the Arkansas River and Cow Creek are huge piles of lumber for bridges. Brick is collected for a magnificent courthouse. New buildings are going up in every direction. On all sides may be heard the rasping of saws and the clatter of hammers, while from the blacksmith's shop the anvils send forth their music. A beautiful depot has gone up. Also a watertank, windmill, turntable and roundhouse is commenced. A brick kiln sends up a cloud of smoke. Everything almost belonging to a city is present, save saloons. There is not a single saloon in the place, nor in Reno County."

C.C. Hutchinson organized a private bank in the fall of 1872, and by 1874 it was in a new brick building which stood on the present site of the First National Bank at 1 N. Main. A home was built for E.E. and Burt Wilcox at 134 E. Sherman about 1872. (This still stands as part of Johnson and Sons Funeral Home at 134 E. Sherman). Mrs. H.C. Brown arrived to build the first two story home in town in 1872. This was a boarding house. It stood on the present site of the Wolcott Building (0160). Hutchinson became a city of the 3rd class on August 15, 1872 when a petition was signed by a majority of the legal voters of the city and presented to W.R. Brown, Judge of the District Court. The petition declared that there were more than 250 people within the boundary line of the city, and less than 1,000 inhabitants. An election was held on August 26. Taylor Flick was elected as the first Mayor.

Houston Whiteside (0078), editor of the HUTCHINSON NEWS, wrote in November 1872: "One year ago today the first building was erected in this city. At that time there were but a few houses on claims in this vicinity, not a settler had crossed the Arkansas River, and the buffalo actually ranged over the very grounds where this city now stands. And now," he continues, "the city of Hutchinson contains one church, 30 x 50, with a handsome spire...(Whiteside optimistically exaggerated - this

church, the First Presbyterian (0010), wasn't actually completed until 1873)...a bank, a public school, first class newspaper and job office, two livery stables, two paint shops, three bakeries, two hotels, two butcher shops, a daguerrean gallery, five boarding houses, two drug stores, three dry goods stores, three exclusive grocery stores, one furniture store, two lumber yards, two coal yards, one stone and lime yard, one brick yard, one surveyors office, two land offices, two insurance offices, two physicians, three clergymen, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist, five law offices, three contractors and a population of between 500 and 600." "The buildings are all of pine," he reports, "as brick could not be obtained in time for this seasons work. but all of the stores are open fronts, several of them two-stories high."

The first sidewalk was laid in early 1873. It was twelve feet wide, made of two inch planks nailed to four two by six inch stringers, and ran from the depot at the north edge of town, to the new courthouse. A brick, two story, public school building—Sherman public school, on the west side of Maple, between Sherman and Avenue A—was constructed that year.

As the town grew, so did the crops. Whether or not these fields surrounding Hutchinson were astonishing the world or not remains to be discovered, but the productivity led to the need for a milling operation in town. The farmers were weary of transporting their grain nearly one hundred miles round trip to Cedar Point, northeast of Florence, Kansas, for milling. C.B. Myton obliged by building a grist mill along the Santa Fe tracks, near the present Walnut Street. As a miller, his prices were high and his flour inferior. Myton dealt more in buffalo bones than grain.

The gathering and selling of bleached buffalo bones from the prairie was Hutchinson's first industry. It was a sideline for some, and the family's income for more. Literally thousands of bones lay scattered, awaiting the bone-pickers hand. These were brought to town, weighed and bought for about \$6.00 to \$8.00 a wagon load. Enormous piles awaited shipment by train near Myton's Mill, and near the present Kansas Grain Elevator (0165). Once these bones reached their destination they became buttons, fertilizer and knife handles, among other things. By the late 1870's, this convenient source of income had all but disappeared. Nearly all the bones had been picked. It was no longer feasible to search out the few remaining. (HUTCHINSON NEWS, July, 1972, p. 37)

An ordinance was passed in 1874 that no building could be built on Main Street between the railroad and the courthouse except of brick or stone. This was also the year that the first Reno County Fair was held in Hutchinson. This fair planted the seed for the present Kansas State Fair held each fall at the fairgrounds on North Main.

If the year of 1874 is remembered for any specific thing, it is the grasshopper invasion which continued for seven full days in July and the beginning of August. Clouds of the insects came into town by the uncounted billions. When the grasshoppers departed, they left a completely devastated land; the crops were gone. Even the wooden handles of tools left outdoors bore the mark of the voracious creatures. Clothes left on clotheslines hung in tatters. The very real fear of

poverty and starvation drove a few Kansans to leave the state, but the generosity of the easterners brought trainloads of clothing and food for the remaining settlers. The unbelievable destruction wrought by the insects brought the curious, many of whom stayed. The grasshoppers put the name of Kansas and Hutchinson before the prospective new citizens in the east: The insects returned in fewer numbers for the next three years. (Dick, Everett)

The Santa Fe railroad began an experimental farm on twelve acres just west of town in 1874. Shade and fruit trees were planted there to determine what varieties were best suited to this region.

Indians once again were troublesome and that same year settlers rushed to Hutchinson from the surrounding areas. A "tent city" developed, populated by frightened settlers and their cows, pigs and chickens. The fearful community existed for many weeks along Main Street, from Avenue C stretching almost to the river. (HUTCHINSON NEWS, July 4, 1922, Section 4, p. 10, Reminiscences of Frank Vincent) Indians were not a problem in Hutchinson, but false rumors were. This was also the year that, without realizing the marvelous consequences of its actions, Hutchinson welcomed the Mennonite immigrants.

Mennonites "are a peculiar people," mused the HUTCHINSON NEWS. "They settle all disputes by arbitration." Beginning in the fall of 1873, the Mennonite's traveled to America from Russia seeking freedom from religious persecution. The larger number of these people created settlements in Harvey, Marion and Reno County. Each family carried with them their own little sack of Turkey Red wheat kernels. Their arrival was called "The Greatest Migration the World has Ever Known." The presence of these people brought even more than the gift of Turkey Red Wheat; the migration brought farmers.

With part of the grasshopper relief money sent to Hutchinson, an estimated \$35,000 was spent on new buildings in 1875. (HUTCHINSON NEWS, July 4, 1922, p. 39) Several brick kilns were turning out soft red bricks, and many buildings were constructed with these. It wasn't until the 1880's that the inferior quality of this Hutchinson product was fully realized and some buildings needed rebricking.

On January 1, 1876, it became legal to sell alcohol in Hutchinson. Pharmacists were the only ones granted this privilege by the city, however. (Historical Reference to City of Hutchinson, 1931, p. 11) Each druggist was licensed at \$20 a year to sell spiritous liquors upon prescription by a practicing physician. The prescriptions were ordered to be kept on file and subject to inspection by the city. The first Night Marshall, Joe Crist, was also hired this year. Many wondered if there was a connection.

Growth continued in Hutchinson. C.C. Hutchinson organized the Water Power Mill Company in 1876, and with his cousin, William E. Hutchinson (residence 0050), he built a four-story brick mill at Avenue C and Main (0157). This was intended as the ultimate competition for Myton's Mill. A mill race was dug from Cow Creek north of town, running along the south wall of the building, to power the equipment. An inspection of this structure today will show that in all probability, Hutchinson used a Hutchinson-made product, soft red brick, to build his mill. The old

walls are painted and have thus been preserved. The front facade of the building was modified in 1900 and the roof line changed at about that time. However, the south facing side facade, with hooded crowns at the upper level windows, are indicative of the earlier Italianate Style which was popular in that era of Hutchinson's development.

The first plate glass was brought into town in 1877 to be installed in the Wilcox Building at 2 S. Main. In May that year, Sunday morning church-goers were dismayed to find about two-feet of water covering the town when church was let out. The timid little Cow Creek had overflowed its banks and flooded Hutchinson. (HUTCHINSON NEWS, July 4, 1932, Section B, p. 8)

Cow Creek was said to have been a marvel to those who came upon it - an original discovery to every stranger who crossed. It was a small creek which trickled merrily along unseen from a distance of fifty feet. Sparkling, clear, and inviting, the town was optimistically located too near it. Indeed, this fickle little creek gave little evidence of its potential fury.

There was no driftwood to indicate previous flooding, for to have driftwood one must have trees, and there were none. Even the early Santa Fe engineers were too complacent when they bridged the creek west of town. Their bridge collapsed before the surging water ever reached town. A blacksmith shop soon followed the bridge into the rushing water. All that was visible of a garden on East Avenue A was a sign reading, "Keep Off This Garden." A catfish weighing nearly one pound was caught inside Carr's Bakery. The damages from this first flood, which covered the town for the better part of two weeks, was estimated at about \$10,000. Four more major floods throughout the next fifty-odd years followed this first one. In each, it was the normally placid little creek which brought the wet destruction. In 1942, the HUTCHINSON RECORD related that, "High water in the Arkansas River normally does not excite Hutchinson much, causing only a slight overflow in South Hutchinson and Carey Park," but the wrath of Cow Creek was something to fear: Ironically, the water from Cow Creek could not be depended upon to operate the Water Power Mill. The mill was idle as often as it ran.

An early flood control measure was quickly put into operation. Dirt was hauled to town and Main Street was raised about two feet. On Main Street the sidewalks and buildings were also raised about two feet. (Ploughe, Sheridan, Vol I, p: 51) Before the control measures could be tested, however, Hutchinson was sued because of them. Taylor Flick, Mayor only a few years before, walked off one of the raised sidewalks one dark night, and was injured. His lawsuit became Hutchinson's first; Flick asked for \$500, but was awarded only \$250. (HUTCHINSON NEWS, July 4, 1972, p. 42)

The flooding Cow Creek had other ramifications on the growth of the town. Eastside Cemetery was laid out in 1878. Bodies buried at the site of the first cemetery at 17th and Monroe were moved. It was felt that having the burial grounds northwest of town in the flood plain was unsanitary. (Ploughe, Sheridan, Vol I, p. 84)

C.C. Hutchinson, his health failing, and nearly destitute, left his

prairie town and moved to North Carolina in 1878. Judge G.V. Ricksecker remembered years later: "He hardly had a dollar to his name when he left. He had been a benefactor to me. He sold me a home on partial payments. I owed him \$500, but he never asked for it. The day he left, I went to the depot and handed him an envelope containing the money. He cried when he saw it. I believe that is all he had except a railway ticket. There was never a kinder-hearted or better man. He was a good man in every sense of the word. But he was not a business man. He should have become wealthy here." Hutchinson's father-in-law approached Attorney Houston Whiteside (0078), and turned over the legal matters of the Hutchinson Town Company to the lawyer.

Sidewalks were appearing on some of the side streets by the late 1870's. The work was done by the City Marshall and charged to the property owners. On June 19, 1879, the first saloon license was granted. Two more were issued that year at \$500 annually, payable quarterly in advance.

One of the homes that remains basically unaltered from this decade is the Conn House at 431 E. Sherman (0089). It is a charming example of this era, combining elements from several styles: Gothic Revival, Italianate and Second Empire. It is built of bricks with a mansard roofed tower with bracketed cornice. Its windows display the hooded crowns that were a popular feature in other Hutchinson buildings from the 1870's and 1880's. The house was built directly on the ground, which was a common practice until the city passed an ordinance sometime in the 1890's requiring foundations.

As Hutchinson stood on the threshold of the 1880's, the population stood at about 2,000. A financial statement of the City Treasurer made at the first meeting of the City Council in 1879, showed receipts of \$2,786.03 and expenditures of \$2,726.03, leaving a balance of \$60. Bids were being taken for the job of sprinkling the earthen city streets.

1880-1890



The City Council created the office of Street Commissioner in 1880, to relieve the City Marshall of the responsibility of grading and repairing the streets, alleys, crossings and sidewalks. Newspaper's reported that the assessed valuation of Hutchinson in 1881 was \$750,000. Real estate valuation alone was set at \$170,000. Talk of Hutchinson becoming the headquarters for a number of sorghum sugar mills in Kansas brought the promise of wealth for the city.

All of Hutchinson watched in anticipation as a four-story limestone sugar mill was erected in the 600 block on East 1st in 1882. (This building is now on the National Register of Historic Places as a locally significant industrial site). Farmers contracted eagerly with the Kansas Sugar Refining Company to plant many acres of their fields in sorghum. The sugar mill which had promised so much for the town closed within a few years. In the mid 1880's, a false Indian scare brought farmers and townfolk alike to hide inside the cool, thick walls for a period of weeks. (Canfield, Ralph, conversation, 1983)

An Opera House was built at 1st and Main in 1882. The first high school class, with two students, graduated that same year. Spindly trees dotted the townsite and the City Council ordered more trees set out wherever a majority of the residents or property owners on any street desired them and would petition the council. Three arc street lights, powered by a newly installed dynamo at the Water Power Mill (0157), were lit in 1882. These were the first electric lights in the state, attracting the attention of all Kansans. Passengers on the Santa Fe trains passing through Hutchinson marveled at the illumination of the single arc light suspended over the intersection on 2nd and Main.

A large windmill and watertank was installed behind the Wolcott Livery on West 2nd for a volunteer fire department in 1883. A horse-drawn engine, hose and other equipment soon arrived:

The following year, curb and guttering was constructed along both sides of Main Street between the Santa Fe depot and Avenue A. By this time, horse-drawn street sprinklers were a common sight on the streets. All board sidewalks were ordered taken up and replaced with either stone or concrete walkways, fourteen feet in width, on all Main Street property between certain streets:

Public service also began at about this time. The City Council took the first tentative steps toward locating the state reformatory in Hutchinson at about 1885. A large waterworks plant was begun on West Sherman by the Holly Manufacturing Company in the fall of the same year. This was to be called the Hutchinson Water, Light and Telephone Company. The first telephones in town were connected at the plant in December 1886. Phone numbers 1 and 2 were inside the plant, and number 3 went to the HUTCHINSON NEWS.

The Inter-State Gas Company of St. Louis was successful in convincing the city of the need for artificial gas. The gas plant was completed at 2nd and Adams in early 1886. The fuel produced was called Imperial Oil Gas, and was manufactured through a mixture of kerosene, water and air. The product was quite expensive and appealed only to the more elite. Some years later the plant was converted, using the cheaper coal in the manufacturing of gas. This fuel was used in Hutchinson in the patented Welsback Burner. The plant stood at the present site of the KP&L offices. A city light company was chartered in April.

In March, 1886 Hutchinson became a city of the 2nd class by petition, with a population of 2,300. The 1880's also marked the beginning development of a park, complete with a small zoo, along the Arkansas River on the south end of Main Street. None of these early buildings remain.

Halfway through the decade, John Severance, whose name is memorialized by the naming of Severance Street, persuaded the City Council that street cars were the up-and-coming mode of travel, and that Hutchinson needed "modern" transportation to remain a progressive city. Severance was granted a 21-year franchise for the Rapid Transit Company early in 1886, and by April, small horse and/or mule drawn cars were carrying passengers up and down Main Street, a street now lit by artificial gas lights.

The new flood control system was tested in June, 1886, and found sorely lacking. The raised Main Street held flood waters back in the downtown area, but west Hutchinson was literally swamped. A plan was instigated to reconstruct and straighten the meandering bed of Cow Creek, beginning northwest of town and continuing to southeast of the city, to allow the water a faster current through, and out of Hutchinson.

Meanwhile, Ben Blanchard, the man who was to alter Hutchinson history for all time, was busy platting out his town of south Hutchinson on the South bank of the Arkansas River. Anxious to promote his small settlement, Blanchard contracted to explore for oil, gas or coal. The ultimate goal changed from day to day. Free gas was promised to new inhabitants when gas was found and he fully expected to find it any day. It was also rumored that the well was "spiked" with oil to prove his discovery of petroleum. (HUTCHINSON NEWS, March 20, 1938) What Blanchard eventually found was salt. He, however, overlooked its significance.

Dr. Gouinlock, who was exploring for salt near Ellsworth, Kansas, heard of Blanchard's discovery and immediately rode to Hutchinson, staying to develop this important industry. His plant, the first in Hutchinson, stood near the present site of Barton Salt. (HUTCHINSON NEWS, July 4, 1932, Section B, p. 12) On December 16, 1887, a crowd of about 5,000 persons came to watch as the first salt was produced in Hutchinson. Eager to share in the riches, plants large and small soon sprouted up all over Hutchinson.

All of these early plants used an evaporation method. Water was forced down into wells drilled in the earth, and brine was pumped back up into heated pans. The brine was boiled, as workers walked along the side with long handled paddles raking the salt out to the edges. The Whiteside House (0078), 504 E. Sherman, has an outside porch and one room floored with 12" x 20" glazed tiles which lined the pans at the Riverside Salt Plant in the 1880's: A fireplace in the room is also built of the tile. Three of today's four Hutchinson salt plants use a refined method of this early evaporation process. The fourth plant is a salt mine.

With the discovery of this precious mineral, a building boom began in Hutchinson. Between 1880 and 1890, the population swelled from 1,540 to 8,682. Because of the prolific building during this era Hutchinson is left with several buildings reminiscent of this period. The Bank of Commerce Building (0192) at 200 N. Main is perhaps the finest example. The two-story limestone Romanesque Revival bank building has a chamfered corner entrance pavilion with pediment above the cornice line. The entrance is highlighted by a semicircular arched opening, flanked by polished granite columns set atop stone bases. The building remains much the same today, with only minor changes.

The Santa Fe Block of Romanesque Revival style, and limestone commercial buildings which stretch from 3rd to 4th along the west side of Main Street, although sadly altered at street level, remain as examples of the 1880's type of architecture. The First Presbyterian Church (0010) at Sherman and Poplar, reminds one of the stoneworker's artistic prowess when using limestone. Without a doubt, the largest, single example of the stonemason's work of the 1880's is the Kansas State Reformatory in

Hutchinson: Supervised by expert stonemasons, the prisoners built the limestone walls around themselves. (HUTCHINSON NEWS, February 16, 1982, Mitchell Files)

Limestone, the material formerly favored for its permanence and fire-resistance, was beginning to fall out of prominence. Cheaper and easier to use building materials were becoming available. Over the next decade or two, the old stone masons began dying, and many times their craft died with them.

The Depression later brought a brief resurgence of limestone construction using W.P.A. labor: The Reno County Courthouse (0006), while not a W.P.A. project, reflects the later use of limestone. About fifty car loads of Indiana limestone were used in the construction of this Art Deco building.

Few residential buildings remain from this era. The Brown House (0177) now known as the Pactola Apartments is, in spite of later additions, a fine example of Italianate architecture. John B. Brown, a land developer, banker, Mayor and Police Judge, was highly influential in the development of Hutchinson. He built his new home in 1880 on the corner of Poplar and First Avenue. The two-story Italianate brick home has a wrapped porch with cast stone base, typical hood crowns, quoins of cast stone, a bracketed cornice and wrought iron roof cresting.

A further example of period architecture is the McLafferty House (0076) at 528 E. Sherman. It is a typical example of Queen Anne Style residential architecture. It was built by Sarah McLafferty, a widow, and her daughter, and is said to have been a reproduction of a much larger house in Chicago. The two and a half story, wood frame home has an octagonal turret, a chamfered corner bracketed and cantilevered over the west front corner. The open porch has spindle work and turned wood posts.

Other more modest wood frame residences from the 1880's include the Hoagland House (0024) at 405 E. Sherman, the Scheble House at 515 E. Avenue A, (0085) at 417 E. Sherman and (0016) at 309 E. First Avenue.

The city of Hutchinson was featured in a supplement to the HARPER'S WEEKLY in November, 1888. The fact that the city was a "Temperance Town" was a source of fascination for many. The paper stated that, "unqualified respectability and sobriety were the foundation-stones upon which the future sobriety of Hutchinson was built." And it further pointed out that, "this was done, too, when it required courage to insist upon such an inflexible clause in a property deed." Even as the supplement was printed, however, the liquor issue was a heated one. The debate continued for years. Hutchinson even had two breweries during this period of history. Someone set fire to one and it burned to the ground. One rather amusing consensus in favor of allowing drugstores, and ONLY drugstores, the privilege of selling spirits was that, drunk or not, "drugstore drinkers" were of a higher social order than others!

Large amounts of land were taken into the city in this decade: Streets were carefully laid out, if only on paper. The streets north of 17th Boulevard were named Atkinson, McKinsey, Gar, Wisler, Hardy, Constant,

Whitney, Perkins, Medbury, Taylor, Sweetser and Grant: All of this area consisted of farmland, however, and remained so for several more decades.

Hutchinson closed out the 1880's with the construction of the first sanitary sewers. The City Council voted to take the first steps toward a "sewerage system" in February 1887. The city's plans were submitted to M.C. Orton of New York in June, and New York engineer John D'Arcy submitted his plans to a citizen's committee that same month. A contract was let for construction to Evans and Jack in January 1889. These first sewers carried raw sewage to Cow Creek. In April that year a suit was brought against the city as a result of this method of disposal. Judge Lysander Houk of Hutchinson decided in favor of the city. (Judge Houk was President of the Kansas State Historical Society from 1889 to 1895). Apparently, no sewage treatment plant was built until sometime after 1911, when the State Board of Health stepped in and demanded that a plant be constructed;

This first treatment facility was inadequate by the early 1930's, and for a time sewage was dumped into the Arkansas River. A plant was built on the southeast corner of Carey Park in 1936-37. This was abandoned in the late 1950's after a new plant, Hutchinson's third, was constructed.

The ten year building boom of the 1880's ended almost as abruptly as it had begun. With so many small salt plants operating, most made little money. Many closed, and the existing ones were consolidated into a few large companies in order to stabilize the salt industry. (Ploughe, Sheridan, Vol I, p. 356-365) Too many business buildings had been constructed, and too many firms begun; Real estate values had risen too high. Many firms went broke because financial concerns back east were no longer willing to loan them money.

1890-1900



The Hutchinson Fire Department was organized in May, 1890, to replace the volunteer unit. Company E was organized at about that same time by R.A. Campbell (residence 0152). The company's first line of duty was a county seat dispute in Seward County. The city bought lots at 113 W. Sherman for a City Hall. Fire Station #1 was also to be housed inside.

In an effort to reawaken the bleak economy here, Hutchinson businessmen organized the Commercial Club, with a membership fee of \$50 each. This evolved into the present Chamber of Commerce which was organized in 1919.

In 1892, the city ruled that all sidewalks were to be either brick, stone or concrete. The ordinance apparently allowed also for sidewalks made of cinders, which were used in many residential areas during this period. By 1896, Hutchinson's first cast concrete building stood at 121 E. Sherman. (Historical Reference to City of Hutchinson, 1931, p. 29) The first typesetting machine in town was installed here by A.M. Nettleton, a printer, who was later with the HUTCHINSON NEWS. This building was later torn down.

Homes such as the Price House (0043) at 429 E. 1st, were built by people of substance during this decade. It has been suggested that the family's Welsh-English background explains the elaborate Queen Anne architecture. Ryse Price was educated in Oskaloosa, Iowa. After graduation, he went into business with his father, John R. Price. The company, Price-McGavock, built railroads all over the United States. John bought land in Reno county and raised livestock, while Ryse became interested in salt production. He became President of the Kansas Salt Company in Hutchinson.

Price died of appendicitis when he was about 40 years old. He was ill for several weeks. Out of respect for him, East 1st and North Plum, beside his home, were both roped off to prevent traffic noise. He was almost bankrupt at the time and had not paid the premiums on his life insurance. Houston Whiteside paid the premiums for him out of friendship and promised to take care of Price's wife. (Whiteside, Houston, Jr., conversation August 1985)

After his death his wife inherited "a couple hundred thousand" dollars and for a time people speculated that Price was not dead at all, that his illness and supposed death were all part of a scheme to "bail" he and his family out of bankruptcy. After remaining in the home for a few years, Mrs. Price went to Europe to live.

When built, "this was the fanciest house in town." It was constructed by a family who wanted a "unique home and the cost be damned." The five fireplaces are said to have been imported from five different European countries. The foyer ceiling is of carved teakwood squares. The staircase is curved and has a tiny landing, just large enough for two persons to stand and gaze outside through the tiny window. The home is rich with fine woods and hand-carved trim.

Tract housing, or pattern houses, are found in Hutchinson dating from about 1890. Perhaps the new trend was begun as a response to the depression that occurred throughout the country during the decade before the turn of the century.

Henry Hegwer may be given the distinction of introducing the first of such homes, designed for the use of the middle income families. These homes were not grand by any means, but rather they were built on a narrow, thirty foot lot, with five rooms and no bath. The homes had three rooms on the ground floor, and two bedrooms on the second floor.

Hegwer married Flora Walker in September 1885, and became one of the early salt plant owners in Hutchinson in the 1880's. He had a very large salt operation in the vicinity of the present 11th and Lorraine for many years. In June, 1882, he joined the legions of Hutchinson men who have been arrested over the decades for selling liquor.

In the middle to late 1880's, or possibly the early 1890's, Hegwer began building his no frills "generic" houses. It is estimated that he may have built as many as 400 or 500 of these before ceasing construction at about 1912. (McNaghten, Charles, conversation August 1985) With the dawn of a new century, Hutchinson looked forward to a bright future. The lean years of the 1890's were fading quickly into the past.

1900-1910



The new City Hall was ready for occupancy by March 1900. The fire engine and Mac and Doc the fire horses, moved ceremoniously into their new home. The city governing body relaxed in their new surroundings. (One floor of this building remains, housing the Girl Scout and Boy Scout offices at 113 W. Sherman.)

The first rural postal routes out of Hutchinson were established in the fall of 1900. Ordinances were passed controlling the licensing of electricians and the use of electrical wires inside buildings. The development of the city by 1901 is reflected in a population growth to 9,135; grain receipts that year of 1,400 cars; 12,000 carloads of salt shipments, flour mills with a total capacity of 220,000 barrels and an assessed valuation of the city set at \$1,893,000. There were 320 telephones serving the citizens, with six firemen and four policemen to protect their interests.

A renewed enthusiasm for building during this decade left Hutchinson with houses such as the Meyer Home (0123) at 510 E. Avenue A, the Gano Home (0118) at 528 E. Avenue A, the Charles Gano Home (0083) at 407 E. Sherman, the Sentney Home (0101) at 511 E. Sherman, the W.Y. Morgan Home (0049) at 420 E. Sherman and the Kelly Home (0077) at 512 E. Sherman. These wood frame homes, though large, represent a shift in style from the ornate Queen Annes and Italianate to the more plain boxy four squares and Bungalow forms of the new century.

Work toward building a library building (0161) for Hutchinson was begun in 1902, after L.A. Bunker, an early real estate man, donated the land at the corner of Main and East 5th Avenue as well as \$5,000. Bunker urged the city to contact Andrew Carnegie who donated \$16,000 for the original building, and in 1916 gave another \$15,000 for an addition. The library, dedicated in 1904, had grown from a humble beginning by the Women's Club in 1895, with 500 books at hand and a \$1.00 charge a ticket to borrow them, to become a many book-shelved building with books borrowed free. For years this building was called the Free Public Library.

A new courthouse was built at 200 S. Main and an opera house called the Home Theatre opened at 201 S. Main.

Emerson Carey produced his first carload of salt from wells just south of the courthouse in 1901, and using warm water from his ice plant at that location, Carey filled a heated swimming pool and developed what he called a "resort," across Walnut, east of his plant.

By 1902, the age of the automobile had arrived in Hutchinson. Visions of tourism were uppermost in mind, with this new theater which was on a circuit from Kansas City to Denver, Carey's resort, "The Beach," and a towering new Reno County Courthouse, all within walking distance of the same intersection. These, plus Riverside Park at the south end of Main Street, which was touted as "Kansas' Answer to Coney Island," made for an active social life in Hutchinson.

In June 1903, however, Hutchinson once again found itself adrift in a sea of flood water. The northwest corner of the proud new Home Theatre was badly damaged, and the foundations of many business buildings were eroded by the rushing water. This flood has long been felt to have been the most expensive for Hutchinson. (Historical Reference to the City of Hutchinson, 1931, p. 36) The flood resulted in the first brick paving for the city. West Sherman, from Main to Adams, was the first street paved. The bricks beneath today's asphalt surface are said to be three layers thick, laid on edge. (Whiteside, Houston, Jr., conversation 1983) This was the first paved street because of Fire Station #1. The horses tended to get mired in the mud during the wet season and this hampered the department's ability to respond to fire calls. This 1903 flood also brought on the development of the Harsha Drainage Canal west of town. The 150' wide canal was constructed in 1905.

The innate adaptability to this region of the Turkey Red Wheat, brought from Russia by the Mennonites in the 1870's and 1880's, had grown to become lush summer fields of waving golden grain by the early part of the century. Metal elevators dotted the countryside. Grain companies filled many downtown offices. Kelly Mills at Avenue C and Main (0184), owned by William Kelly (residence 0077), rapidly expanded during this first decade of the new century to accommodate the golden harvest pouring into Hutchinson and out to all parts of the world. The developing grain empire of George Gano (residence 0118) built countless country elevators to gather the harvest for shipping to Hutchinson.

Bitulithic paving, a mixture of crushed limestone and asphalt, made its appearance in Hutchinson at about 1905. (HUTCHINSON NEWS, June 22, 1905) Main Street, south from 5th to Avenue D, and East Sherman and East Avenue A, were smoothed and the dust settled by this covering during this decade.

Emerson Carey bought the animal-powered streetcar system in 1905, and in 1906, he introduced the Hutchinson Inter-Urban Company, an electric streetcar line. The name "Inter-Urban" was selected to describe a line which was intended to also operate short branches to surrounding towns. These auxiliary lines were never built, but the name remained.

Natural gas was offered as an alternative to coal gas in 1906. The natural gas, at \$.30 per thousand cubic feet, became an instant competitor to the man-made product which sold at an upper limit of \$3.00 per thousand. Fire Station #2 was built on West 5th and a new motorized firetruck was purchased for the station in 1908. Hutchinson claimed to have the first such vehicle in the state.

An election was held in March 1909, which changed the council form of city government to the more progressive commission form. The Hutchinson Board of Trade was organized in May 1910 in order to more effectively handle the increasing amounts of grain being produced in fields surrounding the town. T.J. Templar, the owner of the Kansas Grain Company, was named the first president of the new organization. Realtor James Hoke constructed the tall, narrow Hoke Building at 27 E. 1st that same year, primarily to house the offices of the grain organization.

James Hoke was also active in residential development and began building his affectionately named Hoke Houses in the early part of the century.

(McNaghten, Charles, conversations 1982, 1983, August 1985) Seventeen building permits for his houses, ranging in cost from as little as \$600 to a high of \$1,250, are found in the January 5, 1905 issue of the HUTCHINSON NEWS. Hoke announced the building of twenty-four more in 1908. This fevered building continued up until about 1915. By the hundreds, these small, one story, again five rooms and no bath, houses were dotted all over town. The 500 block of East 7th, on the south side of the street, is rich with examples of Hoke Houses. The homes are still found scattered over Hutchinson, mostly north of 4th Avenue, on both sides of Main Street. An exquisite Hoke House, painted a gay yellow, is found squeezed stubbornly between two business buildings, on a street lined with business, in the 100 block of West 4th. A "transplanted" Hoke House is located at 1427 Cochran.

These pattern book homes exhibit a distinctive bay window-type parlor, a decorative bracket on the front gable ends, with the front porch and main entrance either on the left or right. In some, a wrap-around porch is found. With a few simple variations, these remain recognizable as "Hoke Houses."

Hoke's wife, Mattie, was one of the founders of the Apostolic Holiness School, a Nazarene sponsored establishment, in 1905. This later became Bresee College. The college closed in the early 1940's.

The business buildings constructed during this period were generally of brick. Limestone, the material formerly favored for its permanence and fire resistance, had fallen out of prominence.

1910-1920



Hutchinson became a city of the first class in 1911 by virtue of a population of more than 15,000 inhabitants, and was then allowed five city commissioners instead of the previous three. By 1911, Hutchinson had a population of 16,364, there were 900 natural gas meters, 2,400 telephones, 2,740 water meters, 4,930 light meters, three miles of city paving, 26 miles of sanitary sewer, 22 churches and 10 public school buildings. Five of these churches still exist; St. Theresa's, Congregational, Grace Episcopal, Hadley Methodist and First Presbyterian (0010). The High School (0194) is the only remaining school. This was the year that the city fathers divided the wards into precincts. Hutchinson had become the fifth largest city in the state.

The first issue voted on by the newly-enlarged commission was to build a new city auditorium, Convention Hall (0168), at 101 S. Walnut. This large two-story brick Classical Revival Style building with stylized Ionic pilasters has a protecting cornice with parapet. Set back from the facade is a gable projection with pediment having a Palladian window motif in each of the pilaster defined bays. The entrance was modified in 1954 when extensive remodeling occurred. The building remains as an important public resource from the historic period.

President Howard Taft traveled to Hutchinson in the fall of 1911. On September 26, he spoke to crowds at the fair in the early afternoon, and

then made an appearance at the construction site of the new city auditorium at 5 p.m., where the cornerstone was laid with an impressive ceremony under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge.

Fire Station #3 (1082) at 516 S. Main, was built by the city in 1912, and the traditional yearly fair opened on new grounds north of 17th on the east side of Main Street that fall. The first session of the City Commission was held in the new Convention Hall on May 3. Besides being a spacious auditorium for musical programs, car shows, poultry exhibitions and the like, the brick structure was designed to house all of the city offices:

Vernon Wiley (residence 0104) had a grand dream in 1912. The old Opera House at 100 N. Main was bought by Rorabaugh-Wiley's Dry Goods Company (0191) as well as a structure to the north. Wiley needed a 75' lot upon which to build a skyscraper. His dream was met with skepticism by many, including those to whom he went to borrow the \$350,000 he needed for his project. Finally one day he received a call from a representative of the Chase Manhattan Bank, who told Wiley that if he had the nerve to build an eight-story skyscraper in the middle of the prairie, in a town of less than 20,000, then he guessed their bank had nerve enough to lend him the money. (HUTCHINSON NEWS, October 15, 1980) Construction began. As the basement was dug and the foundations poured, pumps ran day and night taking underflow water out of the pit: Laura Yaggy, mistress of the widely known Yaggy Plantation, observed as she watched the workmen standing in ankle deep water, that Hutchinson residents were all indeed most ungrateful if they complained about lack of rain, when so much water awaited their usage just below the surface. (HUTCHINSON GAZETTE, March 1924) The buff brick "skyscraper" with terra cotta panels in scroll and fan patterns remains as a visual focal point for modern Hutchinson, although the ground floor storefronts have been altered, and a ninth-story penthouse was added in 1937.

The Yaggy Plantation name was locally synonymous with apples. It was only one of many orchards, large and small, in the vicinity. Many residents took advantage of this readily available water. According to government agencies, the underflow of groundwater in this region is the second largest in America: Hutchonians tapped this source as far back as the 1890's. By the 1920's, irrigation in the fertile Arkansas Valley was a favorite subject for growers. Through the early part of the century the growing of fruits, and especially apples, in surrounding orchards, and vegetables in numerous local greenhouses, was an important part of the Hutchinson economy. One company, Underwood and Viles (Underwood residence 0094), constructed a large warehouse in which to store these articles of commerce, and even supported orchards and greenhouses of their own.

Hutchinson's Main street took on a decidedly metropolitan appearance in 1913, when multi-globed streetlights, which were proudly dubbed "The White Way," were installed along the curbs. (Historical Reference to the City of Hutchinson, 1931, p. 46) Previously, single bulbs had hung suspended over selected intersections: Unfortunately these light fixtures have been replaced.

The Kansas State Fair was established as a State Institution of

Practical Education by the Kansas Legislature in 1913. To get the annual fair this designation took no small amount of work. Several other towns which also supported yearly fairs fought to receive state sanction and monetary support. When Hutchinson was chosen, the populace felt that only good years lay ahead for the fair. In reality, there were a couple of lean years. While using the state's name was finally legalized (Hutchinson had used it for years, but then, so did many other towns), money from the state to finance the fair was lacking until 1915. Hutchinson businessmen found themselves operating a fair grown much too large for them to handle. The fair was in some jeopardy for two years, until the legislated funding was finally received. (HUTCHINSON NEWS, April 20, 1941, p. 54-55)

The Arkansas Valley Interurban Company was organized in 1903 in Wichita by O.A. Boyle. The company planned an electric railway linking certain towns in the counties of Sedgwick, Harvey, Reno, Cowley and Sumner. Hutchinson was one of those towns. As the line slowly built its tracks from Wichita to Newton, anticipation ran high in Hutchinson toward the enjoyment of this modern convenience. Stock and bonds in the AVI were sold in each town requesting the company's service. The company sold these to finance the laying of the track. By early fall 1911, cars ran regularly from Wichita, joining Newton, VanArsdale Junction and Halstead. It constituted a total of 29.5 miles. The AVI's ultimate goal was Hutchinson, with its salt plants and flour mills, but a combination of complexities kept the company from Hutchinson for nearly four more years. (Isley, M.D. "Doc", Arkansas Valley Interurban)

Sometime in 1914, Emerson Carey, the owner of the city streetcar line, signed an agreement with the AVI to allow the cross-country cars to enter Hutchinson on East Avenue A, using the streetcar tracks on into town. This settled, the search for a site for the depot began. McVays Livery, at 16-18 East Avenue A, was strongly considered. The cars entered on East Avenue A, after all, and the tracks passed directly in front of the livery. The depot, however, was more "ideally" located at East 2nd, the location of a large veterinary hospital owned by the Mayor, Dr. Fred Cook. Cook's land was purchased in June, 1915.

On Monday, December 20, 1915, the first large green interurban car rolled into Hutchinson, met and escorted by one of the local streetcars ". . . in a triumphal procession such as will never again be witnessed in this city," claimed the HUTCHINSON GAZETTE.

The lure of traveling on the interurban faded in only 20 or so years. The last passenger run was made from Hutchinson July, 1938, and freight service was discontinued in July, 1942. For years, however, travelers were whisked from Wichita to Hutchinson in a mere 110 minutes for only \$1.00. The big interurban car approached Main on East Avenue A, lumbered north to 2nd, and traveled east one-and-a-half blocks to the depot. This structure is now on the National Register of Historic Places. Transportation from the depot was provided by a fleet of Ford taxi cabs, generally referred to as "Jitney's" in the early part of the century, which served Hutchinson in 1914. G.M. Brill and his son, Claude, owned the cab company which also ran baggage trucks. (HUTCHINSON NEWS, August 17, 1970)

If the arrival of the first interurban car in 1915, signaled the beginning of an era, the end of an era occurred in 1914 when the fire department sold its last team of horses. The beginning of the end of yet another era was seen in the middle of this decade, with the development of Crescent Park Addition, and Hyde Park which was architect designed. These urban elite subdivisions gave impetus to the start of an exodus of the upper middleclass from their older styled, large homes on East Sherman, East Avenue A and East 1st to the northern part of Hutchinson, altering the face of the city once again:

Within a few hours after the declaration of World War I, Cyril Bassett of Hutchinson volunteered to become the first soldier from Reno County. Mayor Cook promptly declared April 6, 1917 as "Loyalty Day," which was complete with a parade of bands, Hutchinson's own Company E, and the new Machine Gun Company. The war itself was grim. Company E left with 227 men and three officers; only 76 survived. In 1918, more distinguished service crosses were awarded Hutchinson soldiers—a total of nine—than to soldiers from any other town in Kansas. Reno County bought more than \$7 million in Liberty Bonds in one period, over subscribing the quota by over \$2 million dollars:

Another regretable fatality of the War was that of Hutchinson's automobile manufacturer—one of only five in the state—the Sellers Motor Car Co. Guy Rexroad, the owner of the company, and the majority of his employees, went overseas. After the war, too few returned. The American Legion erected the Soldiers and Sailors Monument (0178) at 1st and Walnut to honor the many fighting men of Reno County in 1919.

If the grim statistics of the War were not enough, a devastating flu epidemic struck the United States, including Hutchinson, in 1918. Over a hundred Hutchonians died. The Elks Home at 2nd and Walnut, was turned into a hospital to help with the increased patient load.

The threat of war, and then the actuality of it, caused a general slowdown in building during this decade. The Whiteside House (0078) at 504 E. Sherman is an attractive example of the architecture of this period. Although this was not built as a new home. A much smaller, clapboard house which was built in 1886, provided the nucleus around which the Whiteside Home was constructed in 1915. This was only the second home in Hutchinson to use a new building material, stucco.

Without consciously meaning to enrich our lives today, the Great American Life Insurance Company built a many-windowed treasure to close out the "teens." In 1919, this company constructed the Great American Life Insurance Company's main office building (0169) at 100 S. Walnut, to become the only insurance company in Kansas to own and occupy its own building at that time: (HUTCHINSON RECORD, May 24, 1935)

1920-1930



The War was over and Hutchinson entered 1920 with enthusiasm. The population had grown to 23,298. Two new fire stations were built, and a new hospital, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, was constructed in northern

Hutchinson: There were now 31 firemen and 11 policemen: George Gano (residence 0118) was Mayor:

Emerson Carey gave the city 200 acres of land south of Riverside Park at the south end of Main Street in 1921: Ultimately, the old Riverside Park land was purchased, and the complete acreage was renamed "Carey Park."

Park experts visited Hutchinson and praised the park at the south end of Main Street: Hutchinson was told that the park was unexcelled by any other in Kansas: The first asphalt paving to be laid in town was put down on East Avenue A, from Main to Pershing, in 1922, and this joined the total of a little over 28 miles of paved streets enjoyed by drivers.

Another President visited Hutchinson in 1923: President Warren Harding gave an address on "Agriculture Problems" to a crowd at the now demolished Bisonte Hotel: The President spoke at Sylvan Park (0167), and ran a 10-foot power binder on the Chester O'Neal farm, six miles west of town: It was thought that the President's presence on the O'Neal farm held a double significance, because O'Neal's wife was a cousin of Abraham Lincoln. (Baxter, David, notes taken for article by Baxter, Mitchell Files) President Harding died soon after his visit here, and money was raised by the school children of Reno County to erect the Harding Memorial on Rayl's Hill west of town: Soon after, a small stone with a bronze plaque commemorating the President's visit was placed in Sylvan Park:

A hue and cry was raised over cracks in the courthouse walls at 200 S. Main in the early 1920's: With Emerson Carey's salt wells just south of the site, many were convinced that the courthouse was collapsing into the cavities beneath: The 24-year-old courthouse was abandoned in 1924. And Emerson Carey was summarily sued: (SOUTH HUTCHINSON RECORD, March 15, 1929)

Later, the lawsuit was dropped, and in March, 1929, Carey bought the old building for \$60,000: The pillars from the front entrance went to the Carey owned Fairlawn Cemetery for a war memorial there, and a good number of the bricks went into the building of a new home in the northern part of town:

The future did, indeed, look promising: Oil was being found by drillers all over the state, and extensive explorations were underway in fields surrounding Hutchinson: Then, the long awaited happened: On January 21, 1924, a small group of spectators stood mesmerized as Carl Hipple carefully held a match to a quart bottle filled with a syrupy, dark brown liquid: On that cold winter morning, just after 4 a.m., the face of Reno County was changed forever. The murky fluid caught fire and Hipple shouted, "We have an oil field!" (HUTCHINSON NEWS, July 4, 1972, p: 60) Mayor Walter F. Jones promptly declared that January 24 was a town oil holiday. The #1 Welsh Well, a few miles north of town, hit a peak production of 115 barrels a day: The influx of oilmen, drillers, speculators and their families was immediate, and the face of Hutchinson was completely changed:

The Stamey Hotel (0162) at 501 N. Main became the "oilmen's headquarters," if the establishment's advertising is to be believed: This five-story Jacobean Revival Style building is one of Hutchinson's first architectural examples of twentieth century building. The symmetrical, dark red, brick building has light terra cotta decorations around each bay: The attic level is articulated with terra cotta crenelation, sprockets and decorative pediments:

The hotel was built by two widowed sisters who owned several Kansas hotels: The legendary Howard Hughes is reputed to have stayed in the hotel in 1930. Rin-Tin-Tin was another visitor. Two movies have used the hotel as background: "Wait' Til the Sun Shines Nellie," and "Picnic:"

New businesses selling and servicing oil field equipment opened all over town: Clubs catering to the weary oilmen's more basic needs, also opened. The "wet west end" was born: The most infamous club was perhaps "The Barn," outside of town on West 4th: (HUTCHINSON NEWS, July 4, 1972, p: 60) C.C. Hutchinson's early effort to prevent the sale and consumption of liquor in his "temperance town" was completely doomed by Hutchinson's new status as an oil center in the 1920's: Even nation-wide prohibition did not help.

Liquor raids by law officials appear in nearly every issue of the papers in the late 1920's, yet the liquor flowed: An intricate chain of bootleggers, and manufacturers of Sand Hill Dew, continued undaunted: Vern Wagoner, a respected dairy owner, was openly called, "The King of the Bootleggers:" (SOUTH HUTCHINSON RECORD, June 20, 1930) Repeated raids of the upstairs rooms along Main Street failed to dislodge the "Sewing Circle," a group of ladies pursuing the world's oldest profession: They were always found sitting sedately and demurely with their sewing in their laps when law officers paid official visits: (SOUTH HUTCHINSON RECORD, January 11, 1929)

Clinton Hutchinson's location of the original townsite, with the Santa Fe tracks bordering the northern edge, hit a snag in this decade: As the city grew north, well past 4th Avenue, the switching of the Santa Fe trains on Main continued, even as traffic pile-ups became more and more frequent: Desperation prompted serious discussion of a viaduct over the maze of tracks on Main Street in the mid 1920's. An architectural rendering of the proposed viaduct appeared in the newspaper. The railroad established the Santa Fe East yards several miles east of town, built a roundhouse, and then proceeded to move switching operations there, accomodating the Main Street traffic problem:

The same automobiles that steamed impatiently at 3rd Avenue while switching operations were underway, led to the covering of Cow Creek on West Avenue A to create more parking, in 1928: The city's first traffic lights were installed that same year:

In September 1928, as many as six airplanes a day were landing on a piece of farmland east of town which was owned by Emerson Carey. Hutchinson's "airport" was threatened that year when Carey expressed a desire to plant wheat there. Mrs. Albright, who lived on the land, strongly insisted that "Albright Field" was to be closed on Sundays:

(HUTCHINSON NEWS, August 21, 1928) Thus, R.G. Streeter was soon appointed chairman of a committee to secure a municipal airport for the city. By the fall of 1928, three civic organizations had agreed to help back the project which was expected to cost nearly \$75,000. (SOUTH HUTCHINSON RECORD, August 28, 1928)

In June 1929, 215 acres east of Hutchinson along 4th Avenue, was bought from the Carey Real Estate and Investment Company for \$32,500. A 40-acre tract was bought from Vernon and Irene Wagoner, and another 7-acre tract from Fred and Hattie Newberry to become a total of 262 acres.

Two hundred or so new homes were built in 1927, a gain of 269% in building permits in slightly over a period of one year. (Historical Reference to the City of Hutchinson, p: 60) Many of these homes were built north of the downtown area. The most common style residences built at this time were wood frame Bungalows with stick trim.

One representative example of the commercial architecture of this decade is Harley's Cycle Supply (0163) at 639 N. Main. This corner shopping area developed in response to residential development on north Main. A predecessor of the mini shopping mall, it contained a variety of neighborhood oriented businesses.

Bernard Foerster, Dean of Kansas State University's Architecture and Design Department called the building an "architectural oddity." (HUTCHINSON NEWS, May 23, 1984) The whimsical one-story, Gothic Revival Style brick building has a corner tower with pointed arches rising above the parapet. The pointed arches are repeated above the windows in each of six bays on the north facade. The east facade has curved arches above large plate glass windows.

One of the largest building permits issued in this period was a \$175,000 one for the Leon Hotel (0180) at 14 E. 2nd. This hotel had been promised to the city by B.K. Edwards and his brother in January 1918 if oil was "struck in Reno County," but was built by Emery Colson four years after the discovery of oil. In the midst of construction, the hotel windows looked blankly out over a dismal ocean of flood water.

On July 12, 1929, water came surging down Main Street from the northwest and Hutchinson was afloat again. The National Guard was called out to prevent looting, but no looting occurred. By July 16, most of the water had drained away.

1930-1940



The population of Hutchinson had risen from a little over 23,000 in 1921, to almost 28,000 by 1930. Many of the old homes on East Sherman, 1st and Avenue A were converted into apartments during this decade. Those already containing apartments were fully rented.

Work on the new municipal airport east of town progressed slowly but surely. In late August 1932, Wiley Post and his plane, the "Winnie Mae," landed there. About 5,000 Hutchonians were on hand to greet the

celebrated pilot: In September that year the famous speed flyer Major James Doolittle spent two days in Hutchinson: He had only recently broken the world's record by flying 300 m.p.h. at the Cleveland Air Races: People were invited by a September 16, 1932 article in the HUTCHINSON RECORD to "see him at the airport:"

At least four notable buildings were constructed in the early 1930's. The first, and easily the most imposing, was the opulent Art Deco Reno County Courthouse (0006) at 201 W. 1st: This building housed the county sheriff and county jail on the 5th floor during the county's continuing war on illegal liquor. The sewers backed up in the new building in February, 1931, only one month after the doors of the courthouse were opened to the public: The reason for the backup was 100 gallons of confiscated liquor which had been poured down a top floor drain. (HUTCHINSON RECORD, February 20, 1931)

The Fox Theatre (0179) at 18 E. 1st opened in June that year: It stands today determinedly retaining its somewhat faded, originally extravagant, Art Deco splendor: In 1933, an ornately gold-trimmed Kress Building (0159) was constructed at 111-115 N. Main: One month after the fall grand opening of the new Kress store, a contract was let to build the more conservatively designed Montgomery Ward Building (0190) across the street at 12-16 N. Main:

If the five-week appearance of noted Evangelist Billy Sunday at Convention Hall in November, 1930, lifted the spirits of many Hutchonians, the installation of Hutchinson's first parking meters in 1936, disgruntled many others: Workmen finished installing the grey metal bandits on a three block section of Main Street in late June 1936: It was to be on a 90-day trial basis, but the general attitude was that a shopper was then "forced" to place a nickle in a slot for the "priviledge" of parking one hour: Careful records were kept on the profits the meters made: Some merchants, however, began feeding the meters in front of their stores to keep their customers happy. Finally, a group of dissatisfied merchants organized and signed a petition requesting the removal of the meters: This, plus overall public disapproval, resulted in the absence of parking meters in downtown Hutchinson until the middle 1940's: (HUTCHINSON NEWS, July 4, 1972, p. 64)

The dark reality of the Great Depression lowered spirits as the decade began: This decade has long been remembered as the "Dirty Thirties" because of the eye-watering, train-derailing dust storms. It was wryly estimated that after a storm in March 1935, 469 pounds of foreign soil had settled on each of the 800,000 acres of land in Reno County between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.: The storm continued another twelve hours after that: There was one inch of dust reported in a local rain gauge! (HUTCHINSON RECORD, February 15, 1946)

In 1931, a community woodpile was maintained for use by the unemployed: Volunteers regularly invested their labor in the cutting and hauling of firewood to be added to the stack of fuel near the National Guard barns: (HUTCHINSON RECORD, December 18, 1931; March 24, 1933) Mayor A.L. Oswald gave trees from his farm, an estimated 22 loads of wood were cut in November 1931: On Armistice Day that year a large rabbit drive was staged

in the sandhills: The meat was given to the Salvation Army. This was only one of many such drives through Kansas, in an effort to help feed the unfortunate:

Once the pride of Hutchinson, the electric streetcar line fell victim to the Depression and the increasing use of automobiles in 1932. (HUTCHINSON NEWS, July 4, 1972, p: 60; HUTCHINSON RECORD, September 30, 1932) The rails were sold for scrap, but even as the streetcar line shut down, Emerson Carey was bringing a new type of transportation to Hutchinson: Seven new buses of the Hutchinson Transit Lines began operation on December 10, 1932:

Lack of patronage resulted in the shut-down of the bus line in May 1933, only five months after it began: (HUTCHINSON RECORD, May 26, 1933) The buses were sold to a company in Salina, Kansas: Hutchinson had no mass public transportation again until the late 1930's. Only taxi cabs roamed the streets, but these were plentiful: Price wars between companies were common and resulted in the vernacularism "Dime Taxies:" (HUTCHINSON RECORD, April 8, 1932)

Heralding the demise of the already-troubled electric streetcar line, Joe Citizen was wont to drive his family automobile around city streets and pick up passengers, thus earning a little pocket money: The streetcar company had complained loudly that frequently these interlopers picked up passengers waiting for a streetcar. Too late to help the streetcar line, but in order to put a stop to this practice, an ordinance was passed in 1933, requiring that taxi companies pay a city tax of \$25 a year for their first four taxies, and \$5 each for additional ones. Individuals were no longer allowed to use the family auto as a "taxi:" (HUTCHINSON RECORD, February 3, 1933; April 28, 1933)

In the midst of this period in history, Hutchinson was given the gift of its first radio station: KWBG (Keep With Bill Greenwald) broadcast its first signals in May 1935, from the second floor of the Great American Life Building (0169): (This station exists today on West 17th as KWBW (Keep With Bill Wyse:)

A "small army" of transients were reportedly sleeping in empty boxcars on the edge of town in June 1932: The "army" was counted at between 150 and 200 men: Another 35 or so slept in the city jail during one night that month: Hutchinson received word in the fall of 1933, that the city was in line for one of three "Hobo Camps" to be established in the state, if the city would provide a building large enough to house between 400 to 500 men: In December 1933, the doors opened at the city's Transient Home, 705 S: Main: The building became overcrowded by February 1934, and was enlarged: It was enlarged again in August that year: Provisions were made in August to also house boys 16 and under who were wandering the country at the Transient Home: The city soon arranged for some of these boys to attend school:

With the introduction of the W.P.A. programs, the government ordered the home closed in late 1935: Hutchinson was to put the men to work instead of supporting them: (HUTCHINSON RECORD, September 20, 1935) The men quickly became an asset rather than a liability.

The list of work done by men and women under the WPA program is long. From indexing old district court records, to bookbinding and operating a federally owned tree nursery near town, the men's talents were used to Hutchinson's advantage. A great deal of building and landscaping work in Carey Park was done during this decade by these men at a reduced cost to the city. Much of the metal work was done using materials from confiscated liquor stills. A sewing and weaving room was established at 826-828 S. Main. Hutchinson's present school hot lunch program was begun with the worker's labor in the very early 1940's. And the "WPA College," which was started in early 1937, became the Hutchinson Recreation Commission Program.

Work continued at the municipal airport throughout this decade, and most of the construction and landscaping was done by W.P.A. and K.E.R.C. labor. This airport remained rather small. The facility as it is today was created through the early 1940's, mainly as a result of the Naval Air Station being located near Hutchinson.

The men did bridge work, dredged canals, and constructed several buildings on the fairgrounds. But the most obvious example of this work force's ability is the old police station, and still Fire Station #1, at 16-18 East Avenue B (0166).

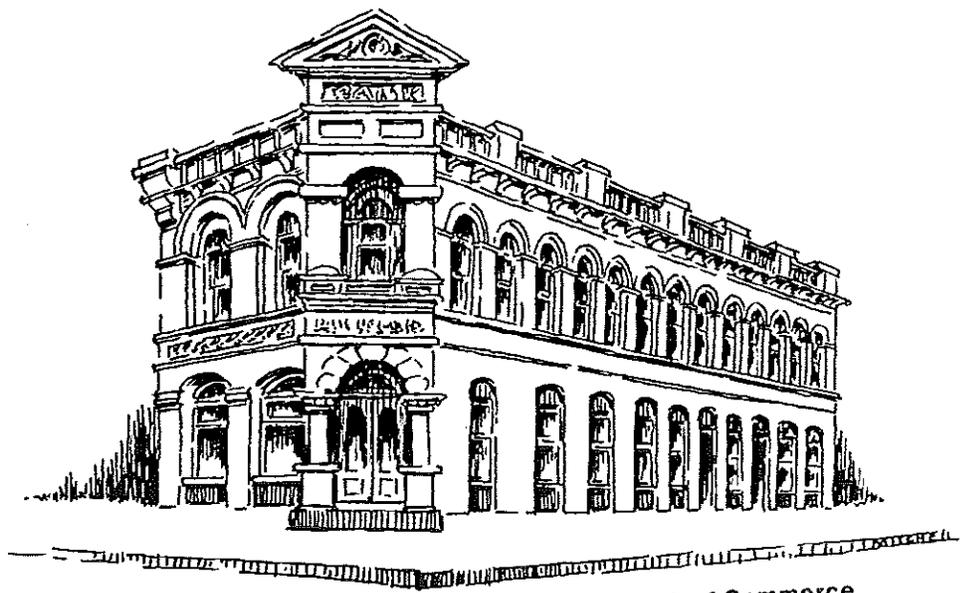
Eleanor Roosevelt's shelterbelt program, which began as an effort to tame the Kansas winds and settle the Kansas soil, has resulted in the many rows of trees standing in fields outside of town. The trees, grown in the federal nursery in Hutchinson, were sometimes tended by WPA workers once they were planted. Hutchinson closed the door on the 1930's with a visit from Eleanor Roosevelt in November 1939. The First Lady came to inspect her trees.

1940 Plus



As 31,564 Hutchonians entered the 1940's, relieved that the worst of the Depression lay behind them, a new United States Post Office (0195) was built at 128 E. 1st to welcome the new decade. Hutchinson was unaware then of the vital changes the as-yet-unthought-of Naval Air Station, and the non-existent war-time industries such as Cessna, would bring to the city's economy in the 1940's.

The future of Hutchinson lies in its ability to preserve its history. This history is nestled in the stone, brick, wood and stucco of the very buildings Hutchonians have created. Their ghosts, memories and tales live with these buildings. Hutchinson's buildings are its history.



Bank of Commerce

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MISCELLANEOUS:

Mitchell Files:

These were begun about 1970 by buying old Hutchinson picture postcards. The "Mitchell Files" now contain approximately 550 Hutchinson postcards; file folders of clippings from Hutchinson newspapers as far back as 1892 with good to excellent coverage from about 1940 to present, filed by year, and from 1983 onward also by month; approximately 75 full issues of Hutchinson newspapers as far back as 1901; one and a half full-size file drawers with original photographs, copies of photographs, and prints from newspapers, filed alphabetically; over one full file drawer of clipped newspaper advertisements from old Hutchinson newspapers filed by type of business, alphabetically; over one full drawer of "memorabilia" filed alphabetically by business name; (This file contains items such as the booklet handed out at the dedication of the Reno County Courthouse, which contains a description of the building, construction costs, ect., advertising ink blotters, business letters on company letterheads, and like items.); The Hutchinson News Centennial Edition, July 4, 1972; The Hutchinson News Sixtieth Anniversary Number, July 4, 1932; The Hutchinson News Fiftieth Anniversary Edition, July 2, 1922; a special history edition of the Hutchinson News-Herald, April 20, 1941; full and partial micro-copies of: January 4, 1883, August 14, 1887, September 22, 1887, July 4 and July 8, 1888, January 1, 1889 and July 4, 1912 issues of Hutchinson newspapers; seven micro-cassette tapes of oral histories; city and/or county directories: 1887-88, 1915, 1917, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1929-30, 1939, 1947, 1949, 1955, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1979, 1980 and prints from micro-film of the street and business sections of the 1909 directory, bound. Also included are prints from micro-film of the business sections of the 1888 and 1899-1900 directories, bound. Telephone books: 1930, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1952, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 to present; personal copies of the books listed in the bibliography with the exception of: Kansas, The First Century, Vol III, Annals of Kansas, Vol II, The Sod House Frontier, Pioneer Women, and Hutchinson's Resources of Kansas, 15 Years Experience; two file drawers of assorted information filed by subject:

The nucleus of this collection is over 9,000 4x5 index cards filed alphabetically by people's names, business names, and "things," which includes subjects such as electricity, telephones, streets, etc. Another drawer and one-half contains 4x5 index cards in yearly, monthly and daily

order which contain information from Hutchinson newspapers which have been read on micro-film or borrowed, but copies of which are not necessarily included in the collection.

The information on the "People," "Places," and "Things" cards has been taken from newspapers, books and oral interviews. When the filing system was begun about 1981 the source was not always listed. This was corrected from about 1982 on.

All of these cards are cross-referenced within themselves and the reader is referred to sources of further information, if known.

Location: Pat Mitchell, 23 Crestview, Hutchinson, Kansas

CASEBOLT FILES

These were eight boxes of clippings, books, booklets, photographs and assorted manuscripts collected by a former Hutchinson historian named Grace Casebolt. These were given to Pat Mitchell in the spring of 1985, and are now nearly all incorporated within the "Mitchell Files" with proper credit given.

MANN & COMPANY FILES

Records of buildings designed by Mann & Company (and their predecessors), 335 N. Washington, Hutchinson, Kansas:

HUTCHINSON PHOTOS AT STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

Steele Residence 1908
East 1st

Wilcox Home 1891
Sherman & Poplar

Sherman School 1883
1916 Picture

Fountain 1897
1st & Main, sent to Chicago Fair

Main Street Picture 1873-74
Opera Big Joe

Reno House 1880's
Corner 1st & Main
H.5 & H.721 no longer there

Emmett Hutton House 1938

John Braden House 1938

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADDR/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	33. SOURCES
0006	206 W. 1st	Reno County Courthouse	Booklet given during opening; Jan. 9, 1934 Hutchinson News; Dec. 29, 1933 Hutchinson Record; Dec. 20, 1929 So. Hutchinson Record; May 2, 1930 So. Hutchinson Record; Feb. 1, 1929 So. Hutchinson Record; Nov. 16, 1934 Hutchinson Record; April 26, 1929 So. Hutchinson Record; Dec. 25, 1931 Hutchinson Record; Jan. 20, 1933 Hutchinson Record; April 30, 1937 Hutchinson Record;
0010	201 E. Sherman	First Presbyterian Church	The Churches Centennial Book - (1872-1972); The Fair City, Volume I & II; Mitchell files; September 27, 1929 South Hutchinson Record
0015	381 E. 1st	Nickerson Church	The Fair City I; Dec 8, 1933 Hutch Record; Directories: 1909, 15, 23, 29, 30, 39, 47, 55, 59, 61, 62, 64, 72, 79; Telephone Books: 1958-1981, 82.
0016	309 E. 1st	N/A	Directories: 1909 - 1979; August 27, 1972 Hutchinson News; November 7, 1914 Hutchinson News; May 7, 1978 Hutchinson News; Mitchell files
0017	313 E. 1st	Holloway home	"Parade of Homes"; August 27, 1972 Hutchinson news; Directories: 1909, 15, 23, 29, 30, 39, 47, 55, 64, 72, 79; Cemetery Records; Mitchell files.
0018	315 & 315b E. 1st	N/A	Directories: 1909-1979
0019	317 E. 1st.	N/A	Directories: 1909-1979; Telephone Books: 1935; Mitchell files
0020	321 E. 1st	Kern House	Directories: 1909-1979; July 30, 1903 Hutchinson News; September 4, 1914 Hutchinson News; July 4, 1922 Hutchinson News
0021	323 E. 1st	N/A	Directories: 1909-1979
0022	327 E. 1st (15-13 N. Elm)	N/A	City Directories: 1903-1982; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
0023	1 & 3 N. Elm	N/A	Directories: 1903 - 1979
0024	336 E. Sherman	Hoagland House	Directories: 1903 to 1979; Cemetery Records; Mitchell files
0025	334 E. 1st	Graybill Home	Directories: 1903 - 1979; May 11, 1905 Hutchinson News; Sept. 22,

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADDR/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	33. SOURCES
			1914 Hutchinson News; Hutchinson News Book (1893); Mitchell files
0026	330 E. Sherman	Bigger Home	Directories: 1887-88, to 1979; Jan. 17, 1947 Hutchinson Record; Mar. 4, 1932 Hutchinson Record; Feb. 26, 1932 Hutchinson News; Cemetery Records; Kansas State Historical Collection, Vol IX (1905-1906); Mitchell files
0027	322 E. Sherman	Hess Home	City Directories - 1893 to 1979
0028	320 E. Sherman	Hutton Home	Directories: 1893 to 1979; Mitchell Files; Marriage Records
0029	316 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1904-1979
0030	312 E. Sherman	Jordan Home	Directories: 1909-1979; Historical Reference to the City of Hutchinson (1931); April 5, 1877 Hutchinson Herald; July 4, 1877 Hutchinson News; Mitchell files
0031	308 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909-1979; The Hutchinson Newsbook (1893); Cemetery Records; Interview with Dorothy Fontron; Mitchell files; July 10, 1883 Hutchinson News; July 4, 1922 Hutchinson News; July 4, 1932 Hutchinson News
0032	308 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909-1979
0033	8 N. Maple	N/A	Directories: 1915-1979; January 13, 1939 Hutchinson Record; July 15, 1955 Hutchinson Record; February 13, 1931 Hutchinson Record; March 18, 1932; October 22, 1948 Hutchinson Record; May 12, 1933 Hutchinson Record; Mitchell files
0034	12 & 12b N. Maple	N/A	Directories: 1909-1979
0035	14 N. Maple	Episcopal Parsonage	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0036	403 E. 1st (16 N. Elm)	N/A	Directories: 1909-1979
0037	407 E. 1st	Nelson Home	Mitchell files; November 26, 1983 Hutchinson News; Cemetery Records; Directories: 1897, 1899-1900, 1904, 1909-1979.
0038	411 E. 1st	N/A	Directories: 1897-1979; Cemetery Records

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADD/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	33. SOURCES
0039	413 E. 1st	N/A	Directories: 1909-1979; Mitchell files
0040	415 & 415 1/2 E. 1st	N/A	Directories: 1909-1979
0041	417 E. 1st	N/A	Directories: 1904-1979; Cemetery Records
0042	423 E. 1st	N/A	The Fair City, I; Directories: 1909-1979; Mitchell files; January 14, 1918 Hutchinson News;
0043	429 E. 1st	Price House	Directories: 1909-1979; April 17, 1977 Hutchinson News; August 27, 1972 Hutchinson News; Mitchell files; Interview with Houston Whiteside
0044	15a & 15b & 15 1/2 N. Plum	Carriage House	Directories: 1909-79; April 17, 1977 Hutchinson News; August 27, 1972 Hutchinson News; Mitchell files; Interview with Houston Whiteside
0045	9 & 11 N. Plum	N/A	Directories: 1915-1979
0046	1 & 3 N. Plum	N/A	Directories: 1939 to 1979
0047	428 E. Sherman	Taylor House	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Oct. 20, 1983, Wichita Eagle-Beacon; Oct. 19, 1983, Hutchinson News; Jan. 9, 1918, Hutchinson News; Sept. 21, 1914, Hutchinson News; April 20, 1941, Hutchinson News; Mitchell files; Interview with Houston Whiteside, Jr.
0048	424 E. Sherman	Sawyer House	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Nov. 9, 1934, Hutchinson Record; March 31, 1950, Hutchinson Record; Mitchell files; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.
0049	420 E. Sherman	Morgan Home	Directories: 1909-1979; Interview with Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Cemetery Records; Reno County Kansas (1918); Annals of Kansas, Vol I; July 4, 1932 Hutchinson News; January 8, 1934 Hutchinson News; February 26, 1932 Hutchinson News; October 17, Hutchinson Record; Mitchell files
0050	416 E. Sherman	Duvall Home	Directories: 1887-88 to 1979; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Cemetery Records; Dec. 16, 1949, Hutchinson Record
0051	414 E. Sherman	Miller Home	Directories: 1887-88 to 1979; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Mitchell Files

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADDR/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	33. SOURCES
0052	410 E. Sherman	Langille Home	Directories: 1897 to 1979; Mitchell files
0053	406 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1904 to 1979
0054	400 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1893 to 1979; Cemetery Records
0055	6 N. Elm	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0056	10 N. Elm	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0057	12 N. Elm	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0058	501 E. 1st		
0059	507 E. 1st	N/A	
0060	515 E. 1st	Richards House	Directories: 1904-1979; Mitchell files; Cemetery Records
0061	517 E. 1st	N/A	Directories: 1909-1979; August 1, 1983 Hutchinson News; Mitchell files; Cemetery Records
0062	521 E. 1st	Hussbaum Home	Directories: 1904-1979; Mitchell Files; Cemetery Records
0063	527 E. 1st	Vincent House	Directories: 1893 to 1979; Reno County Kansas 1918; Mitchell files; July 15, 1932 Hutchinson Record
0064	539 E. 1st	N/A	Directories: 1904 to 1979
0065	541 E. 1st	N/A	Directories: 1909-1979
0066	543 E. 1st	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0067	545 E. 1st	Mayes Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0068	547 E. 1st	N/A	Directories: 1904 to 1979; Mitchell Files; Aug. 11, 1933, Hutchinson Record
0069	551 E. 1st	N/A	Directories: 1904 to 1979
0070	548 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1899 to 1979; Cemetery Records
0071	546 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0072	544 E. Sherman	Fontron/French House	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Clipping dated "1973"; Sept. 22, 1944, Hutchinson Record; Cemetery Records; July 27, 1948, Hutchinson News
0073	540 & 540 1/2 E. Sherman	Williams House	Directories: 1899-1900 to 1979; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Cemetery Records
0074	538 E. Sherman	Sidlinger House	Directories: 1893 to 1979; Hutchinson News

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADDR/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	33. SOURCES
			us Book (1893); Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.
0075	536 E. Sherman	Whitelaw House	Directories: 1887-88 to 1979; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; July 4, 1912, Hutchinson News; Sept. 25, 1873, Hutchinson News
0076	528 E. Sherman	McLafferty House	Directories: 1887-88 to 1979; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; August 20, 1972, Hutchinson News
0077	512 E. Sherman	Kelly House	Directories: 1909-1979; July 17, 1936 Hutchinson Record; August 7, 1931 Hutchinson Record; Cemetery Records; April 20, 1905 Hutchinson News; Interview with Nation Meyer and Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Mitchell files
0078	504 E. Sherman	Whiteside House	Cemetery Records; Marriage Records; Mitchell File; "A Few Reminiscences for my Grandson", H. Whiteside, 1930; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.
0079	502 E. Sherman		Interview with Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Directories: 1909-1979; July 4, 1972 Hutchinson News
0080	14 N. Plum	N/A	Directories: 139-1979
0081	401 E. Sherman	Cooter House	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Sept. 17, 1937, Hutchinson Record; Casebolt Files; July 8, 1957, Hutchinson News; Mitchell Files; Aug. 20, 1972, Hutchinson News
0082	405 E. Sherman	Tiffany House	Directories: 1892 to 1979; Cemetery Records
0083	407 E. Sherman	Gano Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; May 18, 1905, Hutchinson News; Cemetery Records
0084	415 & 415 1/2 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0085	417 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Cemetery Records
0086	421 E. Sherman	Galloway House	Directories: 1897 to 1979; Cemetery Records
0087	425 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0088	427 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADDR/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	33. SOURCES
	431 E. Sherman	Conn House	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Cenetry Records; Marriage Records; Aug. 20, 1972, Hutchinson News; Reno County Kansas, Vol. II (1918); Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Mitchell Files; "A Few Reminiscences For My Grandson", H. Whiteside
0090	439 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0091	428 E. Ave A	Nelson Home	Directories: 1893 to 1979; Cenetry Records; April 25, 1947, Hutchinson Record; Mitchell Files
0092	424 E. Ave A	Ryker Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Hutchinson, The Salt City, (1910); Interview: Nelson Hobart; Cenetry Records; Aug. 13, 1972, Hutchinson News
0093	418 E. Ave A	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Mitchell Files
0094	414 E. Ave A	Underwood Home	Directories: 1893 to 1979; Hutchinson, The Salt City, (1910); The Fair City, Vol. I; Cenetry Records; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Sept. 2, 1914, Hutchinson News; Sept. 7, 1917, Hutchinson News; Feb. 11, 1949, Hutchinson Record; Dec. 8, 1908, Daily Gazette; Mitchell Files
0095	410 E. Ave A	N/A	Directories: 1899-1900 to 1979
0096	406 E. Ave A	Foeltzer Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Cenetry Records; Jan. 22, 1918, Hutchinson News; Jan. 24, 1918, Hutchinson News; Dec. 1, 1950, Hutchinson Record; April 9, 1937, Hutchinson Record; Hutchinson News Book (1893); Mitchell Files; The Fair City, Vol. I
0097	400 & 402 E. Ave A	N/A	Directories/Telephone Books: 1909 to 1979; Cenetry Records
0098	20 N. Elm	N/A	Directories: 1909-1979
0099	501 E. Sherman	Waddels Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Cenetry Records; Mitchell Files
0100	507 E. Sherman	Branch House	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Reno County Kansas, Vol. II (1918); Mitchell Files; Jan. 29, 1937, Hutchinson Record; Nov. 16, 1945, Hutchinson Record; Casebo

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADDR/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	33. SOURCES
			It Files
0101	511 E. Sherman	Sentney Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Aug. 20, 1972, Hutchinson News; Cemetery Records; Interview, Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Mitchell Files
0102	513 E. Sherman	Hettinger House	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Interview, Houston Whiteside, Jr.; June 5, 1942, Hutchinson Record; June 10, 1938, Hutchinson Record; Mitchell Files; Cemetery Records
0103	521 E. Sherman	Penney House	Directories: 1909 to 1979; July 24, 1931, Hutchinson Record; Sept. 6, 1940, Hutchinson Record; July 18, 1872, Hutchinson News; Sept. 22, 1887, Hutchinson News; Feb. 25, 1884, Hutchinson News; Mar. 3, 184, Hutchinson News; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Mitchell Files
0104	525 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Sanborn fire Maps: 1884, 92, 99 & 1922; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Casebolt files
0105	531 E. Sherman	Duwall House	Directories: 1904 to 1979; Cemetery Records
0106	533a & 533b E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0107	535 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0108	543 & 543 1/2 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1897 to 1979
0109	545 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0110	551 E. Sherman	Judge Fairchild's House	Directories: 1899 to 1979; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Reno County Kansas, Vol. II (1918); July 16, 1949, Hutchinson Record; Cemetery Records
0111	557 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0112	559 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0113	567 E. Sherman	Bigger Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Cemetery Records
0114	550 E. Ave A	Johns Home	Directories: 1904 to 1979; Marriage Records; Feb. 16, 1960, Hutchinson News; Mitchell Files; Interview with Houston Whiteside, Jr.
0115	546 E. Ave A	Vandever Home	Directories: 1899-1900 to 1979; Casebolt files; Mitchell Files; Dec. 14, 1885, Hutchinson News; Cemetery

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADDR/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	33. SOURCES
			Records; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.
0116	542 E. Ave A	Sawyer House	Directories: 1904 to 1979; May 26, 1973, Hutchinson News; Jan. 15, 1943, Hutchinson Record; Mitchell Files
0117	540 E. Ave A	Irwin Home	Directories: 1893 to 1979; Hutchinson, The Salt City (1910); Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Undated Clipping; Mitchell Files
0118	528 E. Ave A	Gano Home	Cemetery Records; Feb. 17, 1974, Hutchinson News; Aug. 16, 1971, Hutchinson News; Oct. 9, 1983, Hutchinson News; Mitchell Files; Aug. 11, 1939, Hutchinson Record; Oct. 9, 1953, Hutchinson Record; Oct. 8, 1937, Hutchinson Record; July 4, 1952, Hutchinson Record; Aug. 16, 1929, South Hutchinson Record
0119	521 & 524 1/2 E. Ave A	N/A	Directories: 1904 to 1979
0120	522 E. Ave A	Carr Home	Directories: 1897 to 1979; Cemetery Records; Reno County Kansas, Vo. II (1918)
0121	514 E. Ave A	Simmons Home	Directories: 1909-79; Interview with Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Hutchinson, The Salt City (1910); Cemetery Records
0122	512 E. Ave A	Nation Home	Directories: 1893 to 1979; Interview: Nation Meyer; Feb. 16, 1985, Hutchinson News; Jan. 12, 1918, Hutchinson News; Sept. 24, 1954, Hutchinson Record; Nov. 1, 1935, Hutchinson Record; Mitchell Files
0123	510 E. Ave A	Meyer Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Interview: Nation Meyer; Cemetery Records; Oct. 13, 1944, Hutchinson Record
0124	508 & 508 1/2 E. Ave A	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.
0125	506 E. Ave A	Scales Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Cemetery Records; April 4, 1941, Hutchinson Record
0126	500 E. Ave A	McLeod Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Jan. 24, 1947, Hutchinson Record; Jan. 30, 1953, Hutchinson Record; Mitchell Files

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADDR/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	33. SOURCES
0127	12 & 14 1/2 N. Plum	N/A	
0128	601 E. Sherman	Sweet Home	Directories: 1904 to 1979; Cemetery Records; Jan. 1 & 2, 1918, Hutchinson News; Mitchell Files
0129	607 E. Sherman	Barton Home	Directories: 1893 to 1979; Cemetery Records; March 15, 1946, Hutchinson Record; Mitchell Files
0130	611 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0131	615 E. Sherman	Hettinger Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Cemetery Records; Mitchell Files
0132	619 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0133	623 E. Sherman	Eisinger Home	Directories: 1904 to 1979; Cemetery Records
0134	625 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0135	623 E. Sherman	Ransley Home	Directories: 1893 to 1979; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Cemetery Records
0136	7 & 11 S. Cleveland	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0137	15 S. Cleveland	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0138	620 E. Ave A	Malloy House	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Cemetery Records; March, 1938, Hutch News; Interview: Harry Coberly
0139	618 E. Ave A	Payne Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Cemetery Records; Mitchell Files; April 16, 1948, Hutchinson Record
0140	612 E. Ave A	Wiley Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Cemetery Records; April 2, 1954, Hutchinson Record; Mitchell Files; Interview: Bob Wiley; March 20, 1949, Hutchinson News; Jan. 20, 1949, Hutchinson News; Feb. 14, 1954, Hutchinson News
0141	610 & 610 1/2 Ave A	Cost Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Cemetery Records; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.
0142	608 E. Ave A	N/A	Directories: 1899-1900 to 1979; Cemetery Records; July 22, 1955, Hutchinson Record; Mitchell Files
0143	606 E. Ave A	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Cemetery Records; Reno County Kansas, Vol. II (1918)

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADDR/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	3a. SOURCES
0144	600 E. Ave A	Winslow Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Cemetery Records; March 15, 1894, Hutchinson News; April 4, 1915, Hutchinson News
0145	601 E. Ave A	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0146	603 E. Ave A	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0147	607 E. Ave A	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0148	609 E. Ave A	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0149	611 E. Ave A	Welch Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Cemetery Records; March 8, 1933, Hutchinson Record; June 7, 1980, Hutchinson News; Casebolt Files
0150	615 E. Ave A	Westnacott Home	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Hutchinson, The Salt City (1910)
0151	617 E. Ave A	Thompson Home	Directories: 1897 to 1979; Reno County Kansas, Vol. II (1918); Nov. 19, 1954, Hutchinson Record; Cemetery Records; Hutchinson, The Salt City (1910); Mitchell Files
0152	619 E. Ave A	Campbell Home	Directories: 1904 to 1979; Aug. 19, 1880, Hutchinson News; Dec. 14, 1885, Hutchinson News; Mitchell Files; Cemetery Records.
0153	621 E. Ave A	Neisenheimer Home	Directories: 1904 to 1979; Interview: Houston Whiteside, Jr.; Cemetery Records; Marriage Records
0154	325-327 S. Main	McDerned Buildings	Directories: 1929-30, 39, 47, 49, 55, 59, 62, 64, 70, 79 April 30, 1948 Hutchinson Record (newspaper) January 23, 1918 Hutchinson News Letterhead dated 1910 with July 6, 1928 Hutchinson News agreement between Frank and Mitchell files Entry to manufacturing cigars
0155	319 S. Main	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Sanborn Maps 1899
0156	301 S. Main	Missouri Pacific Station	Mitchell files June 4 & 16, 1900 Hutchinson News Historical reference to Hutchinson (1931) Annals of Kansas, Volume I
0157	225 S. Main	Water Power Mill	Hutchinson New Book (1893) January 18, 1876 Hutchinson News

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADDR/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	33. SOURCES
			June 23, 1900 Hutchinson News July 12, 1912 Hutchinson News August 1, 1943 Hutchinson News May 10, 1953 Hutchinson News Mitchell files
0158	207 S. Main	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979; The Fair City, Vol. II
0159	111-115 N. Main	Kress Building	Directories: 1906, 1907 November 17, 1933 June 24, 1933 Hutchinson Record (newspaper) Hutchinson Record June 30, 1933 Hutchinson Record November 14, 1976 March 31, 1933 Hutchinson Record Hutchinson Record October 27, 1933 Hutchinson Record Mitchell files
0160	201 N. Main	Wolcott Building	June 28, 1948 Hutchinson News Dec. 17, 1937 Hutchinson Record July 18, 1930 Hutchinson Record Dec. 2, 1979 Hutchinson News Dec. 4, 1931 Hutchinson Record July 9, 1954 Hutchinson Record Jan. 1, 1932 Hutchinson Record Oct. 22 & 24 1954 Hutchinson Rec June 19, 1936 Hutchinson Record Feb. 6, 1985 Hutchinson
0161	427 N. Main	Carnegie Library	Jan. 23, 1944 Hutchinson News Sept. 7, 1951 Hutchinson Record Dec. 22, 1948 Hutchinson News Mitchell files Jan. 20, 1933 Hutchinson Record Caseb old files Oct. 7, 1965 Hutchinson News Hutchinson Public Library Board May 14, 1950 Hutchinson News Minutes
0162	501 N. Main	Staney Hotel	Leon Goldberg; Mrs. Raymond Walden; March 1924 Hutchinson Gazette May 7, 1978 Hutchinson News Aug. 3, 1951 Hutchinson News March 29, 1944 Hutchinson News 1956 & 58 Telephone Book April 15, 1945 Hutchinson News Mitchell files July 19, 1969 Hutchinson News The Fair City, Vol. I & II
0163	629 N. Main	A & A Drug Store	Directories/Telephone Books: 1926-, 1929-30, 1930, 1939, 1941,

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADDR/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	33. SOURCES
			1947, 1962, 1964, 1965 Harley V. Phillips Mitchell files May 23, 1984 Hutchinson News
0164	807 N. Main	Stewart Apartments	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Mitchell file s; The Fair City, Vol. I & II; Sanborn Maps: 1942
0165	100 Blk. W. 2nd	Kansas Grain Elevator	Sanborn Fire Maps: 1884, 1892, 1942; Cen tral Kansas Biographies, Vol I (1902); Interview: O.J. "Jack" Ste vens, Jr., Kern Adelgren; Mitchell files
0166	16-18 E. B Ave	Fire Station #1	1942 Sanborn Map April 13, 1934 Hutchinson Record July 14, 1943 Hutchinson News June 1, 1934 Hutchinson Record Jan. 8, 1934 Hutchinson News July 6, 1934 Hutchinson Record Jan. 12, 1934 Hutchinson Record Dec. 14, 1945 Hutchinson Record Feb. 1, 1935 Hutchinson Record Mitch ell files
0167	NE corner, East B & Walnut	Sylvan Park	Life Magazine, September 21, 1959 June 19, 1918 Hutchinson News July 30, 1935 Hutchinson Record July 9, 1931 Hutchinson Record Mitchell files
0168	101 S. Walnut	H.W. Grand Lodge	April 22, 1911 Hutchinson News Annal s of Kansas, vol II May 3, 1911 Hutchinson News July 4, 1941 Hutchinson Record Sept. 23, 25, 26, 27, 1911 Hutchinson Ne ws; Mitchell files Dec 11, 1941 Hutchinson News May 4 , 1954 Hutchinson Record April 5, 1929 Hutchinson Record Sept. 17, 1954 Hutchinson Record
0169	100 S. Walnut	Great American Life Insurance Co.	Assessors files Mitchell chell files Original blueprints May 24, 1935 Hutchinson Record August 19, 1932 Hutchison Record April 12, 1955 Hutchinson News
0170	100 E. Ave A	Salt City Business College	The School's Centennial Catalog, 1979 Bick fox December 26, 1979 Hutchinson News February 7, 1984 Hutchinson News Directories: 1924, 26, 29-30

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADDR/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	33. SOURCES
0171	105-107 Ave A	Rosemont Apartments	Directories: 1909-1979; Cemetery records; Sanborn Maps: 1922 & 1942; Interviews: Charles McLaughen, Steve Horrell
0172	115 E. Ave A	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0173	119 Ave A	Kussbaum Home	Mitchell Files; Directories: 1893 to 1979; Feb. 7, 1941, Hutch Record; Sept. 13, 1940, Hutch Record; Jan. 30, 1942, Hutch Record; Sanborn Maps: 1892, 1899, 1922 & 1942
0174	121 E. Ave. A	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0175	123 E Ave A	N/A	Directories: 1909 to 1979
0176	114 E. Ave A	Brevoort Hotel	Directories: 1887-88 to 1979; Sanborn Maps; 1884, 1892 & 1899
0177	15-19 N. Poplar	Brown House	1942 Sanborn Map Directories: 1887-88, 1893, 97, 99-1900, 1904, 09, 15, 17, 23, 24 March 23, 1970 Hutchinson News February 16, 1978 Hutchinson News March 2, 1978 Hutchinson News Mitchell files
0178	Intersection of 1st & Walnut	Lincoln's Statue	Reno's Response (1921) The Fair City, Vol. I Mitchell files
0179	18 E. 1st	Fox Theater	June 6, 1931 Hutchinson News; Kansas, The 1st Century III (1956) Feb. 22, 1946 Hutchinson News; April 11, 1930 Hutchinson Record; Mitchell files May 17, 1953 Hutchinson News; Oct. 24, 1930 Hutchinson Record; Mann & Company; June 7, 1981 Hutchinson News; Nov. 7, 1930 Hutchinson Record; Dec. 13, 1946 May 13, 1952 Hutchinson News; Jan. 2, 1931 Hutchinson Record; Hutchinson Record;
0180	14 E. 2nd	Leon Hotel	The Fair City, Vol. I & II; Mitchell Files; Mar. 11, 1965, Hutch News; July 21, 1969, Hutch News; Jan. 7, 1918, Hutch News; July 4, 1972, Hutch News; June 27, 1947, Hutch News; Oct. 25, 1970, Hutch News; June 2, 1931; Hutch News; Mar. 8, 1929, S. Hutch record; Feb. 8, 1929, S. Hutch Record; May 17, 1929, S. Hutch Record; July 14, 1933, Hutch Record; April 16, 1937, Hutch Record
0181	518 S. Main	N/A	Directories: 1909 - no 518; 1912 - no 518; 1915 - no 518; 1917

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

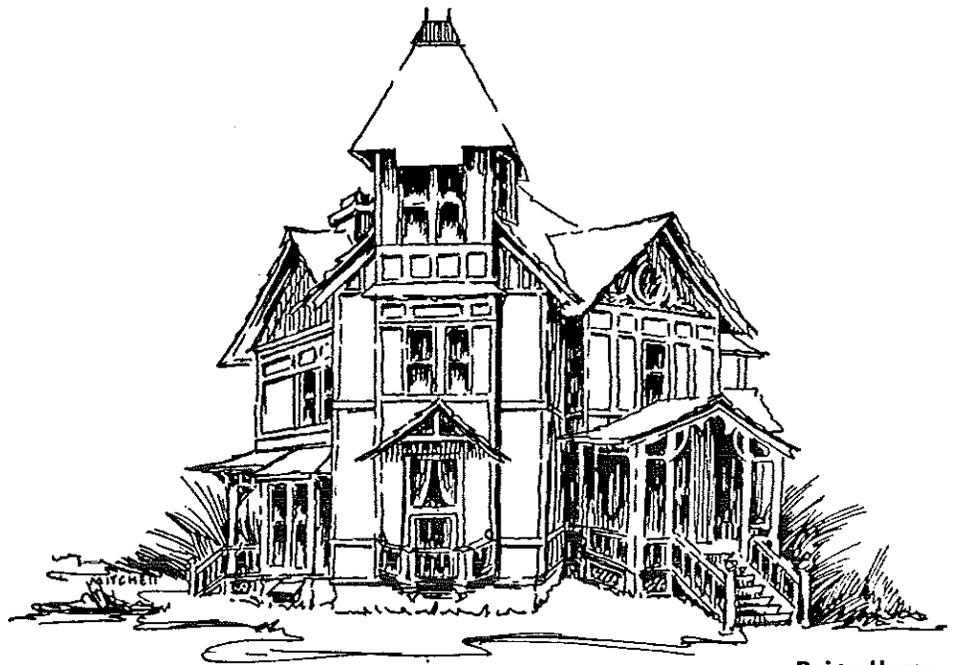
SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADDR/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	33. SOURCES
			C.O. Fowler, Shoemaker, O.W. Robinson, 2nd hand goods; 1924 I.D. Smith, Gunsmith; 1930 - no 518; 1939 - no 518; 1947 - no 518; 1955 Victor Scholtisseck, Liquors; 1965 Gingerich Liquor Store; 1966 - no 518; 1968 Mitchell Liquor Store; 1969 - no 518; 1970 vacant; 1975 - no 518; 1979 Brown Liquor Store
0182	516 S. Main	Fire Station #3	Mitchell files The Fair City, Vol. I The Trail Mirror - Vol. I, No. I (December, 1912) 1909 Directory
0183	512 S. Main	Johnson Sheet Metal	Directories: 1909 to 1979; Cemetery Records; July 4, 1972, Hutchinson News; March 7, 1954, Hutchinson News
0184	414 S. Main	Kelly Mills	Directories: 1909, 1912, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1923; Hutchinson, The Salt City (1910); May 1, 1936 Hutchinson Record; May 8, 1960 Hutchinson News; August 26, 28, & 30, 1981 Hutchinson News; December 30, 1981 Hutchinson News; January 8, & 15, 1980 Hutchinson News; Mitchell files
0185	300-302 S. Main	Bunte Building	July 4, 1972, Hutch News; Cemetery Records; Directories: 1909, 12, 15, 17, 23, 24, 26, 29-30, 39, 47, 49, 55, 61, 1964, 74 (Telephone Book), 1975 & 1979; Mitchell files; 1942 Sanborn Fire Map
0186	214 S. Main	N/A	July 6 & 15, 1934, Hutchinson Record; Directories: 1929-30, 39, 47, 55, 62, 70, & 79; Telephone Books: 1935 & 1938
0187	128 S. Main	The American Hotel	July 4, 1912, Hutchinson News; Feb. 22, 1946, Hutchinson News; Directories: 1915, 17, 19, 23, 29-30, 39, 75, 76, 77, 78 & 79; Mitchell files
0188	100 S. Main	Times Building	Sanborn Maps: 1892 & 1899; Mitchell files; April 20, 1905, Hutchinson News; March 27, 1938, Hutchinson News; April 12, 1955, Hutchinson News; Oct., 1913, Hutchinson Gazette; July 30, 1954, Hutchinson Record; April 1, 1955, Hutchinson Record; Directories: 1977 & 1979; Telephone Books: 1978 & 1956

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADDR/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	33. SOURCES
0189	120-122 S. Main	Hutchinson Printing Co.	Sanborn Maps: 1884, 1892, 1899 & 1942; Directories: 1909, 12, 15, 17, 23, 24, 26, 29-30, 39, 47, 49, 55 & 59; Telephone Books: 1950, 35 & 38; July 4, 1912, Hutchinson News; Mitchell Files
0190	14 N. Main	Ward's Building	
0191	100-102 N. Main	Rorabaugh-Wiley Building	Sanborn: 1942; Mitchell Files; March 1924, Hutch Gazette; Nov. 11, 1918, Hutch News; Oct. 15, 1980, Hutch News; Nov. 23, 1969, Hutch News; Dob Wiley; Mann & Co.; Kansas, The First Century, Vol. III, 1956; Mitchell Files; Feb. 22, 1946, Hutch Record; Oct. 3, 1947, Hutch Record; Feb. 7, 1947, Hutch Record; George Ewald; Nelson Hobart
0192	280 N. Main	Bank of Commerce	July 4, 1932, Hutch News; July 4, 1972, Hutch News; Feb. 9, 1905, Hutch News; Mar. 6, 1932, Hutch News; 1970, Hutch News; Jan. 1, 1984, Hutch News; Jan. 29, 1932, Hutch Record; Hutch News Book, 1893; Directories: 1887-88, 1904, 09, 12, 15, 24, 26, 29-30, 77 & 78; Hutch, The Salt City, 1946; Souvenir Booklet, 1951; Photos belonging to Hutchinson National Bank & Trust
0193	216 N. Main	Wells Fargo Office	Mitchell Files; Nov. 7, 1894, Hutch News; Aug. 13, 1969, Hutch News; Sanborn Map: 1899; Directories: 1909, 09, 15, 17, 23, 26, 29-30, 47-59, 61-69
0194	28 E. 7th	Hutchinson High School	The Fair City, Vol I & II; Mitchell files; Dec. 28, 1908 Daily Gazette; Aug. 29, 1928 Hutchinson News; July 8, 1982 Hutchinson News; June 2, 1944 Hutchinson Record; Interview with Leslie Phillips
0195	128 E. 1st	U.S. Post Office	Aug. 16, 1940, Hutch Record; Aug. 25, 1939, Hutch Record; Sept. 15, 1939, Hutch Record; July 26, 1940; Hutch Record; Aug. 2, 1940, Hutch Record; June 30, 1939, Hutch Record; Aug. 4, 1939, Hutch Record; June 9, 1944, Hutch Record; Sept. 6 & 13, 1940, Hutch Record; March 18, 1938, Hutch Record; July 29, 1938, Hutch Record; Aug. 8, 1941, Hutch News; June 25, 1942, Hutch News;
0196	115 1/2 E. Ave A	N/A	Directories: 1909-1979
0197	outbuilding for 512 E. Sherman	Kelly House carriage house	see form 0077

HUTCHINSON INVENTORY SOURCES SORT

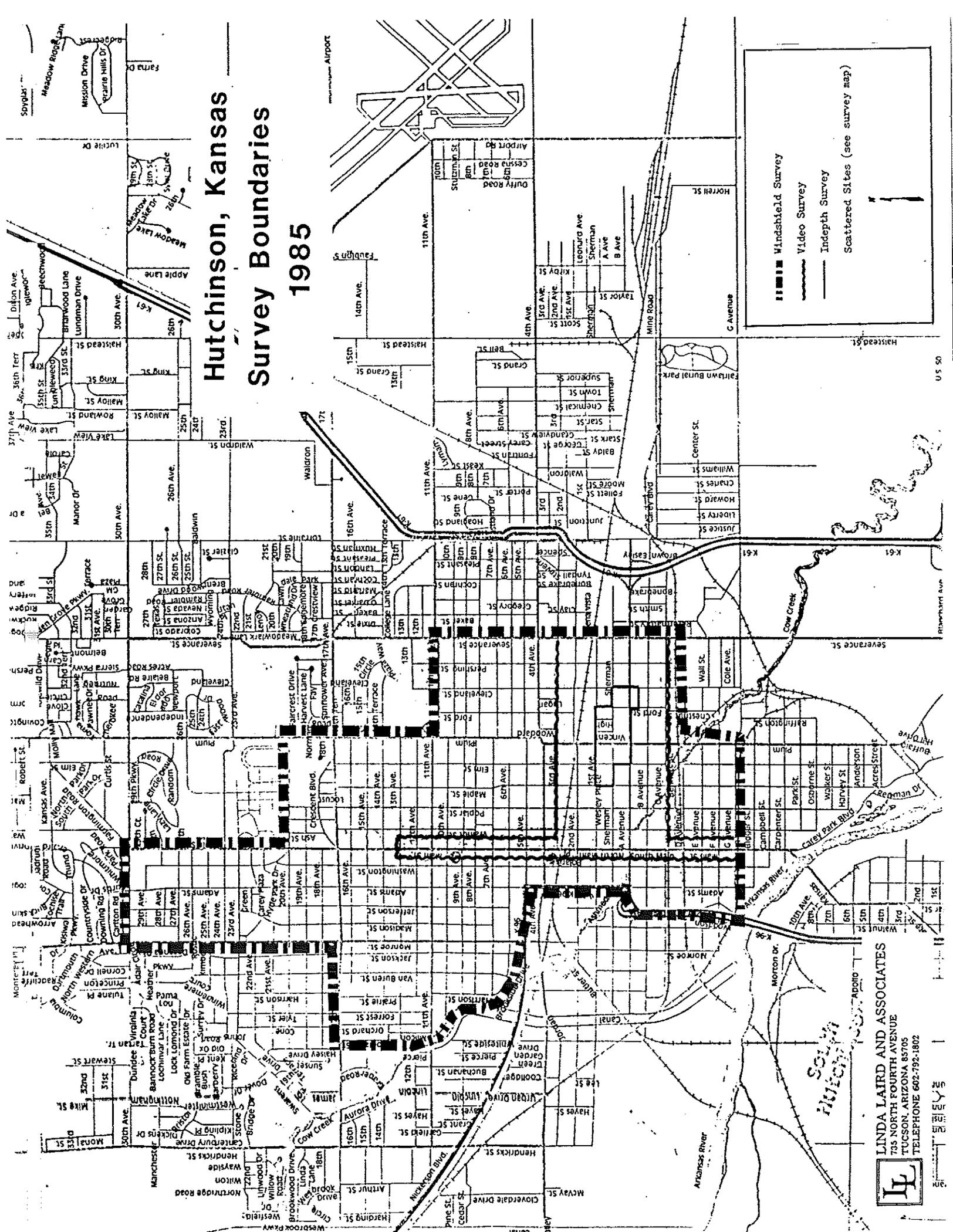
SURVEY NO	2. PROPERTY ADDR/DESCRIPTION (062)	1a. PROPERTY NAME, HISTORIC (050)	33. SOURCES
0198	415 1/2 E. Sherman	N/A	Directories: 1909-1979



Price Home

Survey Results

Hutchinson, Kansas Survey Boundaries 1985



Windshield Survey
 Video Survey
 Indepth Survey
 Scattered Sites (see survey map)

LINDA LAIRD AND ASSOCIATES
 735 NORTH FOURTH AVENUE
 TUCSON, ARIZONA 85705
 TELEPHONE 602-792-1802



Hutchinson

SURVEY RESULTS

The survey team began the Hutchinson Historic Resources Survey by conducting an initial reconnaissance survey of the city. Three thousand five hundred and fourteen structures in a 251 block area were evaluated for potential historical significance.

CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

This survey focused upon the architectural and contextual fabric of Hutchinson in order to determine potential eligibility for National Register listing and/or local designation. Criteria for eligibility employed in the survey were therefore based upon the National Register Criteria for evaluating potential entries. No local criteria exist at present.

The National Register of Historic Places (established 1966), recognizes that "the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association." The emphasis is clearly upon integrity of tangible property. Inasmuch as buildings and potential districts were being evaluated, the survey team looked for buildings and districts which 1) possess the integrity outlined above, 2) which "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction," and 3) which "have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory and history." These criteria were applied both to individual buildings and to groupings of buildings. With well defined exceptions, properties which have achieved significance within the past fifty years are not considered eligible for the National Register, although they could, depending upon criteria adopted, be considered eligible for local landmark status following establishment of a local ordinance.

In applying the criteria, attention was directed toward 1) original design characteristics, 2) degree of integrity of original design, and 3) degree of change. For groups of buildings, consideration was given to their interrelationships, the streetscape and the general landscape pattern.

This survey was undertaken to identify all potentially eligible individual properties and historic districts in the survey area. Consideration for potential National Register listings was given to possible individual nominations, district nomination, multiple resource nominations and thematic nominations.

Two structures in the survey area are currently on the National Register of Historic Places. The Sugar Mill at 600 East 1st Avenue, built in 1881-1882, was placed on the register on November 21, 1984 as a locally significant industrial site. The Terminal Station at 111 East 2nd

Avenue, built in 1915, was placed on the register on September 7, 1983 as a locally significant commercial site.

The area included in the reconnaissance survey contained the following:

204 buildings that appear to meet the age criteria, are outstanding architectural statements and are intact.

1321 buildings that appear to meet the age criteria, are common building forms and are intact or have minor alterations.

1078 buildings that appear to meet the age criteria and have been so altered as to irreversibly compromise their architectural integrity.

911 structures that do not appear to meet the age criteria.

(see reconnaissance survey map)

NATIONAL REGISTER MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA ELIGIBILITY

A multiple resource nomination is one which includes all or a defined portion of the historic resources in a specified geographical area which may be a rural area, a county, a small town, a large town or city, or a section of a town or city. The size of the area chosen should be determined by historic and/or geographic factors and by the practical factor of its manageability in the nominating process.

A multiple resource nomination may be composed of individual properties or a combination of individual properties and districts. For tax purposes, and with the exception of properties within historic districts located in a Multiple Resource Area, properties listed in a Multiple Resource Area will be considered to be individually listed in the National Register. Properties under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, will be considered "Certified Historic Structures" for the purposes of the Tax Reform Act of 1976.

Individual properties and historic districts identified in this report could be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a Multiple Resource Area. The nomination would be for entry at the local level of significance. However, inasmuch as the current survey area encompasses only a portion of the potential historic area of Hutchinson, additional survey work should be conducted before a final multiple resource nomination is prepared.

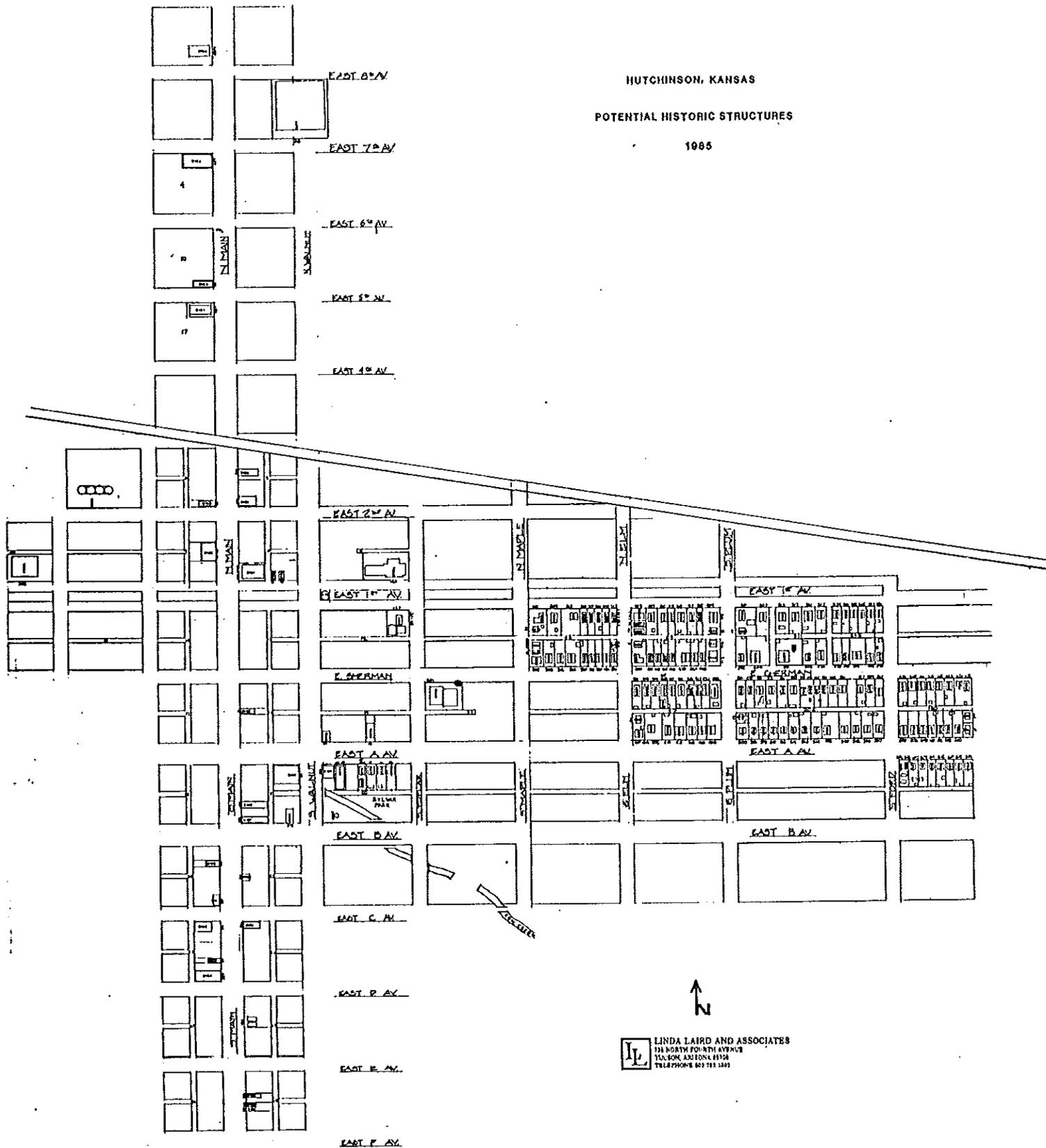
NATIONAL REGISTER INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY ELIGIBILITY

In the opinion of the consultant, the following buildings may qualify for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Some of these are also within potential historic districts. These properties would require further field inventory and research before a nomination could be completed.

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

POTENTIAL HISTORIC STRUCTURES

1985



LINDA LAIRD AND ASSOCIATES
124 NORTH FOURTH AVENUE
TULSA, OKLA. 74104
TELEPHONE 601 751 1800

An in-depth survey of the following potentially individually eligible structures was completed.

0015	301 E. 1st Ave.	Reorgnd Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Sts
0026	330 E. Sherman	Bigger Home
0037	407 E. 1st Ave.	Nelson Home
0042	423 E. 1st Ave.	
0043	429 E. 1st Ave.	Price House
0044	15a-15 1/2 N. Plum	Carriage House for Price House
0049	420 E. Sherman	Morgan Home
0058	501 E. 1st Ave.	
0063	527 E. 1st Ave.	Vincent Home
0072	544 E. Sherman	Fontron/French House
0075	536 E. Sherman	Whitelaw House
0076	528 E. Sherman	McLafferty House
0077	512 E. Sherman	Kelly House
0078	504 E. Sherman	Whiteside House
0079	502 E. Sherman	Morton House
0083	407 E. Sherman	Gano House (Charles)
0085	417 E. Sherman	
0089	431 E. Sherman	Conn House
0096	406 E. Ave A	Foeltzer Home
0099	501 E. Sherman	Waddells Home
0100	507 E. Sherman	Branch Home
0101	511 E. Sherman	Sentney Home
0102	513 E. Sherman	Hettinger House
0103	521 E. Sherman	Penney Home
0105	531 E. Sherman	Duvall Home
0113	567 E. Sherman	Bigger Home
0115	546 E. Ave A	Vandever Home
0117	540 E. Ave A	Irwin Home
0118	528 E. Ave A	Gano Home (George)
0125	506 E. Ave A	Scales Home
0126	500 E. Ave A	McLeod Home
0135	633 E. Sherman	Ramsey Home
0157	225 S. Main	Water Power Mill
0159	111-115 N. Main	Kress Building
0161	427 N. Main	Carnegie Library
0162	501 N. Main	Stamey Hotel
0163	629 N. Main	A & A Drug Store
0166	16-18 E. Ave. B	Fire Station #1
0167	NE Corner E. Ave. B & Walnut	Sylvan Park
0168	101 S. Walnut	Convention Hall
0169	100 S. Walnut	Great American Life Insurance Company
0170	100 E. Ave A	Salt City Business College
0171	105-107 Ave. A	Rosemont Apartments
0178	1st & Walnut	Soldiers & Sailors Monument
0179	18 E. 1st Ave.	Fox Theater
0183	512 S. Main	Johnson Sheet Metal
0184	414 S. Main	Kelly Mills Office
0187	128 S. Main	The American Hotel
0188	100 S. Main	Times Building
0191	100-102 N. Main	Rorabaugh-Wiley Building

0192	200 N. Main	Bank of Commerce
0194	28 E. 7th Ave.	Hutchinson High School
0006	206 W. 1st Ave.	Reno County Courthouse

The following 114 structures should be evaluated and inventoried in the future. Some of these are within potential districts.

Second Baptist, 2nd Ave. & Maple	7 Hyde Park
R.E.I.B., 201 E. 2nd Ave.	11 Hyde Park
Sentney, 124 E. 2nd Ave.	
Day Nursury, 300 E. 3rd Ave.	12 Hyde Park
Coberly Hayes Drug, NE Corner 4th Ave & Poplar	105 Hyde Park
Old Mill, end of 4th Ave.	109 Hyde Park
St. Therasas, 5th Ave. & Poplar	111 Hyde Park
102 E. 6th Ave.	125 Hyde Park
200 E. 6th Ave.	129 Hyde Park
208 E. 6th Ave.	6 W. 21st Ave.
213 E. 6th Ave.	12 W. 21st Ave.
210 E. 6th Ave.	10 W. 21st Ave.
220 E. 6th Ave.	8 W. 21st Ave.
226 E. 6th Ave.	7 W. 21st Ave.
228 E. 6th Ave.	9 W. 21st Ave.
United Presbyterian Church, 6th Ave & Poplar	100 W. 21st Ave.
806 N. Walnut	104 W. 21st Ave.
115 E. 8th Ave.	110 W. 21st Ave.
First Congregational Church, 11th Ave & Walnut	112 W. 21st Ave.
100 E. 12th Ave.	2020 N. Adams
101 E. 12th Ave.	112 W. 22nd Ave.
121 E. 12th Ave.	106 W. 22nd Ave.
112 E. 12th Ave.	Green home, W. 21st Ave.
116 E. 12th Ave.	5th Ave. & 6th Ave. along Main
Carey Place, 211 N. Jefferson	120 E. 12th Ave.
122 E. 12th Ave.	2011 N. Main
201 E. 12th Ave.	1825 N. Main
309 E. 12th Ave.	1809 N. Main
307 E. 12th Ave.	1807 N. Main
Dr. Foltz Home, 15th Ave. & Main	1803 N. Main
312 E. 16th Ave.	1828 N. Main
108 E. 17th Ave.	1826 N. Main
2 Crescent Blvd	1824 N. Main
4 Crescent Blvd	1818 N. Main
20 W. 17th Ave.	1816 N. Main
1615 N. Washington	1324 N. Main
104 W. 19th Ave.	1211 N. Main
100 W. 20th Ave.	1109 W. 12th Ave.
21 W. 20th Ave.	1107 W. 12th Ave.
Trinity Methodist Church, 17th Ave. & Main	1015 W. 11th Ave.
Fire Station, W. 6th Ave.	1014 E. 11th Ave.
Medicine Shoppe, 14th Ave. & Main	1006 E. 11th Ave.
Christian Science Church, 14th Ave. & Main	925 N. Main
807 W. 9th Ave.	807 W. 9th Ave.
Reger Rental, 615 N. Main	322 W. 6th Ave.
801 W. 7th Ave.	801 W. 7th Ave.
101 W. 8th Ave.	210 W. 8th Ave.

212 W. 8th Ave.
401 W. 7th Ave.
901 N. Washington
Bond Bakery, 630 N. Main
401 N. Main
Valley Building, 14 W. 1st Ave.
101 S. Main
Gaber Furniture, 22 W. 1st Ave.
Reno Hotel, 101 N. Main
I.O.O.F. Temple, 102 W. Sherman

5-15 W. 7th Ave.
301 W. 7th Ave.
903 N. Washington
400 N. Main
126 N. Main
100 Blk E. Sherman
McVays, 16-18 E. Ave A
4th & Poplar
Graber Bldg, 21 E. 1st Ave.
South side E. Ave A

There are a number of individual structures outside the reconnaissance survey boundaries that should be evaluated. They include the State Refomatory, the grain elevators and Carey Park.

NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT ELIGIBILITY

The criteria employed for individual property listing in the National Register of Historic Places is also applicable to groups of properties which may be listed as historic districts. The integrity demanded of individual properties applies to the district as a whole as well as to the units within. In the opinion of the consultants, six historic districts are found in the survey area.

AREA 1 - CONVENTION HALL DISTRICT

This area, though quite small, contains the highest concentration of commercial and public buildings found in Hutchinson. They have been fully inventoried during this survey and should be considered for a potential commercial historic district nomination.

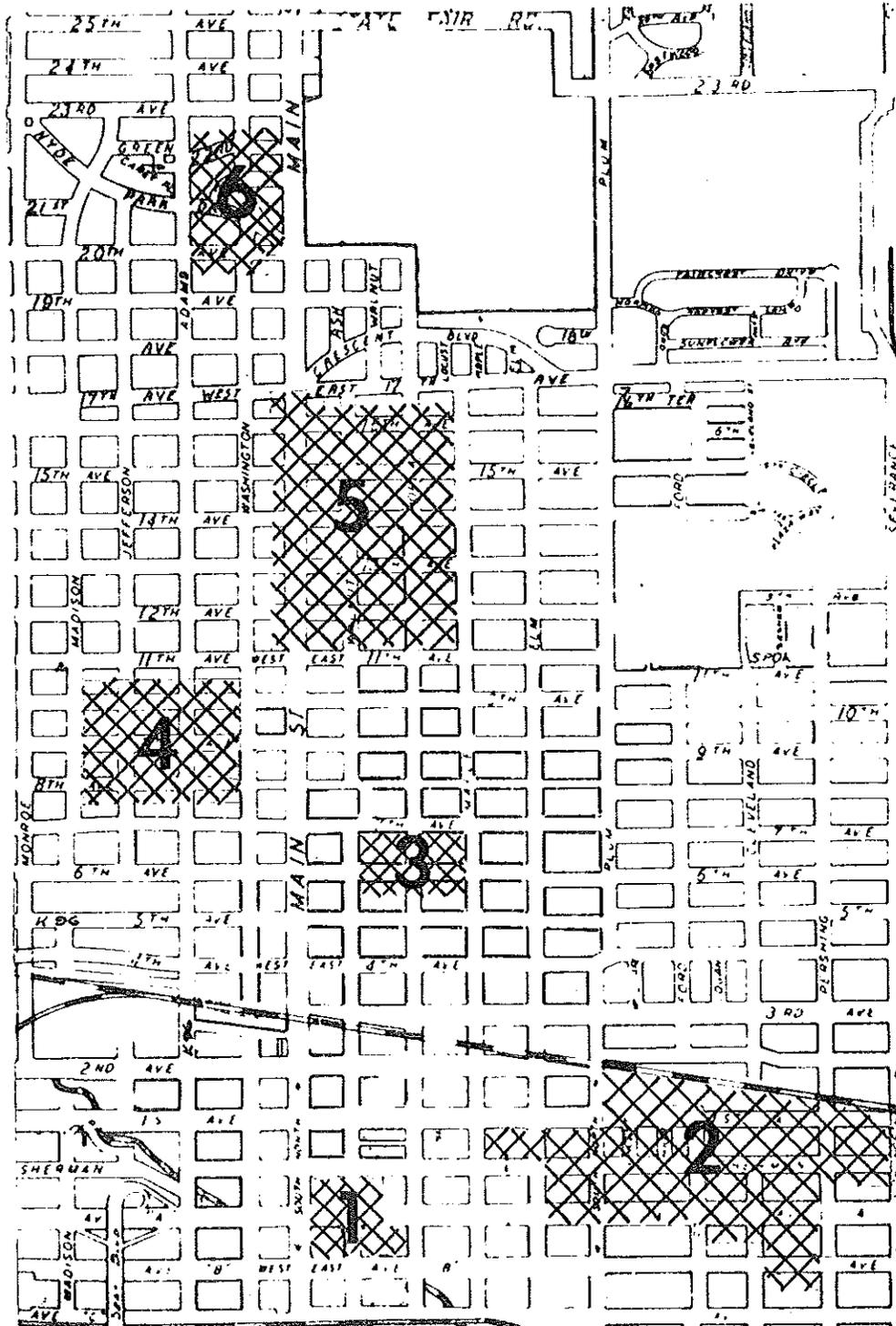
AREA 2 - HOUSTON WHITESIDE DISTRICT

This area contains the highest concentration of earliest residential buildings in Hutchinson with predominately intact architectural integrity. 143 homes were fully inventoried during this survey (see individual forms). 185 contiguous structures should be surveyed in the future and a nomination should be completed for the entire area.

AREA 3 - EAST CENTRAL RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

This small area is predominantly intact with a mix of large architecturally significant structures and smaller residences. Approximately 53 structures are included. The majority of these were built during the historic period and are intact. This area should be surveyed and evaluated for a district nomination.

HUTCHINSON KANSAS
 POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. COMMERCIAL DISTRICT | 4. WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT |
| 2. HOUSTON WHITESIDE DISTRICT | 5. NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT |
| 3. EAST CENTRAL RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT | 6. HYDE PARK DISTRICT |

AREA 4 - WEST CENTRAL RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

This area contains a mix of very early structures and later infill. Many have been modified. There appears to be some reinvestment occurring that could be enhanced by preservation efforts. This area contains approximately 120 structures and should be surveyed and considered for a district nomination.

AREA 5 - NORTH CENTRAL RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

This area is architecturally representative of the shift from earlier Queen Anne styles to Bungalow and Four Square forms. The structures are intact and in good condition. The area is quite large, containing over 300 buildings and should be surveyed and considered for a district nomination.

AREA 6 - HYDE PARK DISTRICT

This area was begun around 1918 and represents the movement of the wealthy from the inner city to the suburbs. The range of styles is eclectic, many were designed by architects. The street layout, which was architect designed, is significant in it's response to the curving park-like streetscape promoted by the "City Beautiful" planning movement from that period. It contains approximately 66 structures and should be surveyed and considered for a district nomination.

NATIONAL REGISTER THEMATIC GROUP NOMINATION

A Thematic Group nomination is one which includes a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way. They may be related to a single historical person, event, or development force; of a single building type or use, or designed by a single architect; of a single archaeological site form, or related to a particular set of archaeological research problems. Whatever the organizing principle or thematic relationship of the group of resources may be, the nomination should include all known properties within the group that are eligible for listing in the National Register.

(Note: Thematic Group nominations differ from Multiple Resource nominations in the primary way in which the component properties are related, i.e., thematically versus geographically. In general, the properties of a Thematic Group will be scattered over a much wider geographical area than those of a Multiple Resource Area where the intention is to identify through a comprehensive interdisciplinary survey all resources of architectural, historical and archeological significance within the area that are eligible for listing in the National Register.)

In the consultants opinion, there are several major themes on which to base thematic National Register nominations in Hutchinson. The following themes could be considered for future nomination.

Commercial buildings - 23 were fully surveyed during this inventory, others would need to be surveyed before nomination. The 23 surveyed include:

0154	325-327 S. Main	commercial
0155	319 S. Main	commercial
0157	225 S. Main	commercial
0158	207 S. Main	commercial
0159	111-115 N. Main	commercial
0160	201 N. Main	commercial
0161	427 N. Main	commercial
0162	501 N. Main	commercial
0163	629 N. Main	commercial
0169	100 S. Walnut	commercial
0170	100 E. Ave A	commercial
0179	18 E. 1st Ave.	commercial
0183	512 S. Main	commercial
0184	414 S. Main	commercial
0185	300-302 S. Main	commercial
0186	214 S. Main	commercial
0187	128 S. Main	commercial
0188	100 S. Main	commercial
0189	120-122 S. Main	commercial
0190	14 N. Main	commercial
0191	100-102 N. Main	commercial
0192	200 N. Main	commercial
0193	216 N. Main	commercial

Industrial buildings - (0157) and (0015) were fully surveyed during this inventory, others such as grain elevators and sites relating to the salt industry would need to be surveyed before nomination.

Public buildings - A number of public buildings were surveyed including the Carnegie Library (0161), the United States Post Office (0195), the Reno County Courthouse (0006), the Convention Hall (0168) and two fire stations (0166/ 0182). A thematic nomination could be prepared for these sites.

Churches - Only two churches (0010/ 0015) were included in this survey, others such as St. Theresa's and the Christian Scientist Church should be surveyed and considered for a thematic nomination.

Schools - The original High School (0194) was surveyed. Three others are of a potential age to be considered.

Tract housing, or pattern houses, are found in Hutchinson dating from about 1890.

Hegwer Houses - A number of these are found scattered throughout the residential area.

Henry Hegwer may be given the distinction of introducing the first such homes. Designed for the use of the middle income families,

these homes were not grand by any means. They were built on a narrow, 30' lot, five rooms and no bath. Three rooms on the ground floor, and two bedrooms on the second.

In the middle to late 1880's, or possibly the early 1890's, Hegwer began building his no frills, "generic," houses. It is estimated that he may have built as many as 400 or 500 of these before ceasing construction about 1912. A number of these remain and should be surveyed for a thematic nomination.

Hoke Houses - Over 50 of these pattern book homes are found scattered throughout the older residential area. Realtor James Hoke began building his affectionately named Hoke Houses in the early part of the century. (see historical overview, p. 22) They should be surveyed for a thematic nomination.

The following is a list of Hoke Houses, as noted in the windshield survey:

222 E. Ave. F	225 E. 2nd Ave.
316 E. Ave. F	421 N. Poplar
129 E. Ave. E	422 E. 5th Ave.
300 E. Ave. C	419 E. 5th Ave.
701 E. Ave. B	312 E. 5th Ave.
614 E. Ave. B	116-116 1/2 E. 5th Ave.
606 E. Ave. B	311 E. 6th Ave.
504 E. 7th Ave.	515 E. 7th Ave.
517 E. 7th Ave.	519 E. 7th Ave.
521 E. 7th Ave.	523 E. 7th Ave.
525 E. 7th Ave.	510 E. 7th Ave.
512 E. 7th Ave.	520 E. 7th Ave.
417 E. 7th Ave.	408 E. 7th Ave.
316 E. 7th Ave.	321 E. 8th Ave.
214 E. 9th Ave.	316 E. 7th Ave.
315 E. 7th Ave.	312 E. 7th Ave.
310 E. 7th Ave.	306 E. 7th Ave.
304 E. 7th Ave.	205 E. 7th Ave.
202 E. 7th Ave.	204 E. 7th Ave.
206 W. 6th Ave.	304 W. 6th Ave.
316 E. 7th Ave.	314 E. 7th Ave.
213 E. 7th Ave.	212 E. 7th Ave.
103 W. 8th Ave.	105 W. 8th Ave.
119 W. 9th Ave.	128 W. 9th Ave.
105 W. 9th Ave.	

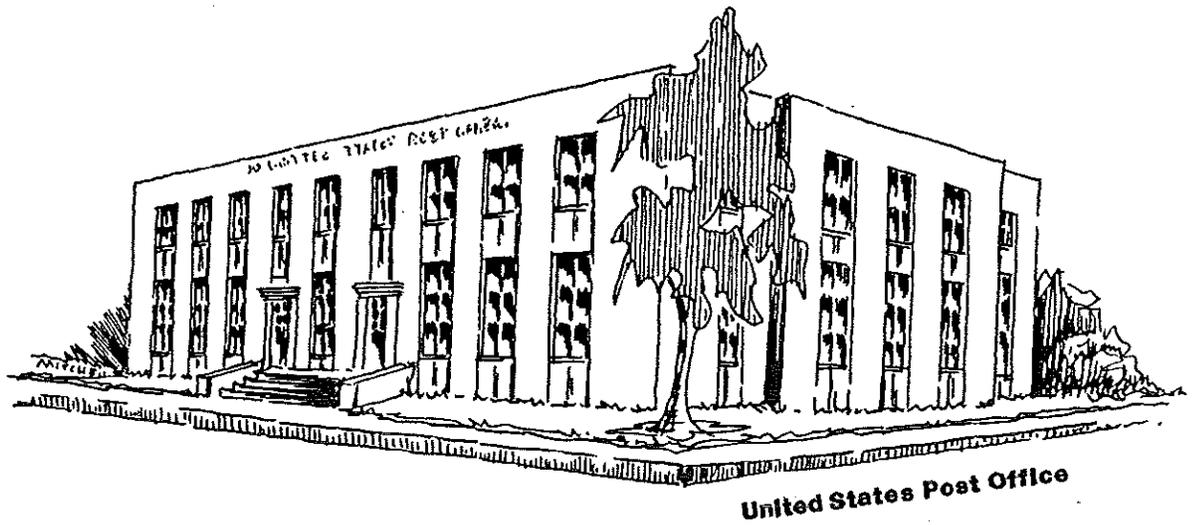
LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT OR CONSERVATION ZONE DESIGNATION ELIGIBILITY

The historic areas identified in the survey should be designated local historic districts to offer recognition and protection to properties in the older sections of town. A historic district would be created to emphasize the historic aspects of the designated area.

For the larger area which surrounds the historic districts, a conservation planning area could be designated to identify and offer design guidance for properties. Scattered throughout this area and clustered in small islands are concentrations of excellent historic resources. However, the area also has several intrusions which diminish the contextual significance of the area. Enhancement of the contemporary context for the historic structures is as important to a district as maintenance of the historic fabric itself. Efforts to direct compatible contemporary development and rehabilitation recognizes that buildings are important not only for their intrinsic historic value, but for their contribution to the creation of a sense of place, environmental considerations, artistic values, etc.

LOCAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION ELIGIBILITY

The properties that are listed above as individually eligible for the National Register, as well as others that can be evaluated for local designation only are potentially eligible for local landmark status. Designation will depend on criteria developed as part of a Hutchinson Historic Landmarks ordinance, or designation program. The Reno County Historical Society could help to set up local historic resources ordinances and guidelines. A landmarks ordinance could be adopted to protect significant individual properties lying outside designated historic districts. Local recognition of resources is vital to developing a sense of history in the community.



Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. The City of Hutchinson should designate a Historic Preservation Commission. The Hutchinson Housing Authority should be expanded and its role redefined to include the responsibilities of this Historic Preservation Commission. This expanded Commission should include a member from the Reno County Historical Society, the chairman from the Planning Commission and the Downtown Redevelopment Task Force as ex-office members, as well as business and residential property owners from potential historic districts or members of the community with an interest in historic preservation. Perhaps the Authority could be renamed the Hutchinson Housing Development and Preservation Commission. In the past, the Housing Authority has focused on preservation and rehabilitation of older housing and residential neighborhoods. Substantial numbers of historic structures are residential properties. Thus, this change makes organizational sense.

B. The City should develop a historic resources preservation ordinance. The purpose of the ordinance would be to encourage a boot-straps effort by property owners to restore historic structures and neighborhoods. The ordinance could:

- 1) Provide for the designation of Hutchinson Historic Landmarks and Districts by the Housing Development and Preservation Commission;
- 2) Define an assistance program which could include a revolving loan program, a tool library, education materials, and rehabilitation training;
- 3) Identify streetscape design standards for street lights, signs, landscape, curbs, sidewalks, and streets; and
- 4) Establish minimum housing rehabilitation standards and criteria for compatible new development to help preserve and enhance the integrity of specific historic structures and districts.

Should a Housing Development and Preservation Commission be formed, their first task would be to draft such an ordinance.

C. The City should actively help to form historic neighborhood associations in at least each of five residential historic districts. The first efforts should be made in the Houston Whiteside District and the Hyde Park District. In both these areas there appear to be individuals interested in forming a neighborhood association. Homes in each of these areas have been maintained in their original condition and other homes are being restored.

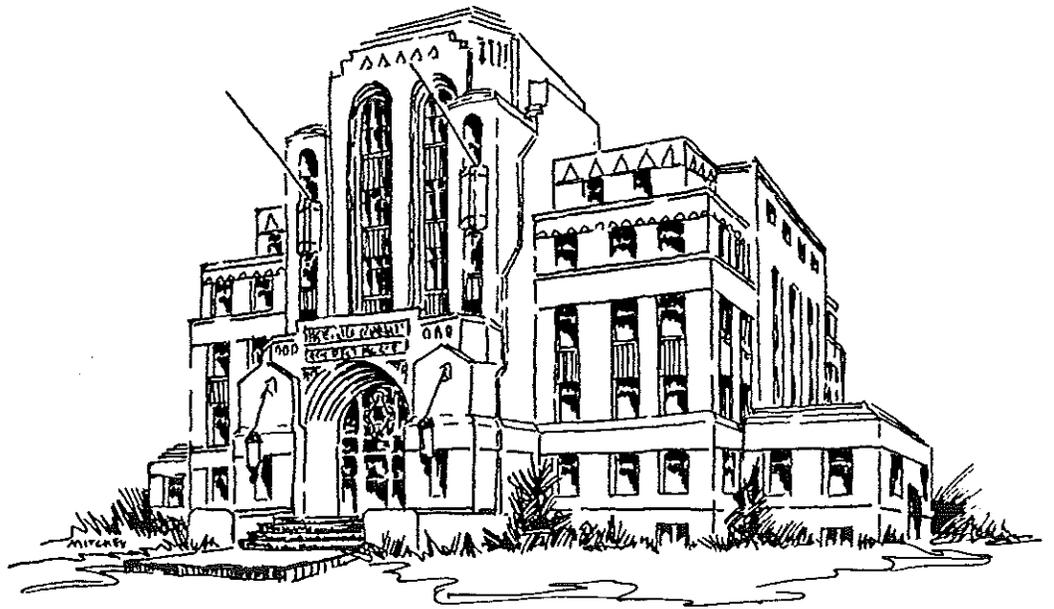
D. Comprehensive inventories of residential historic districts need to be undertaken. Approximately half the Houston Whiteside Residential District has been surveyed comprehensively. The remaining half and the other four residential districts need to be surveyed comprehensively.

Based on the likelihood of building alterations and the need to instigate restoration efforts, comprehensive surveys should be completed in the following priority order:

- 1) The remainder of the Houston Whiteside Residential District,
- 2) The East Central Residential District,
- 3) The West Central Residential District,
- 4) The North Central Residential District, and
- 5) The Hyde Park Residential District.

E. Hutchinson should prepare nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. First, a nomination should be completed for the Convention Hall Historic District. Second, as each of the comprehensive surveys are completed for the five residential districts, nominations should be filed. Third, the City should provide assistance to commercial property owners who wish to submit nominations for individual properties. Fourth, the City should submit thematic group nominations as identified by the Housing Development and Preservation Commission.

F. The City should seek designation as a Certified Local Government from the State Historic Preservation Department.



Reno County Courthouse

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