

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Allen's Market
Other name/site number 173-5880-100000

2. Location

Street & number 2938 East Douglas Avenue not for publication
City or town Wichita vicinity
State Kansas Code KS County Sedgwick Code 183 Zip code 67214

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Patrick Zolner DSHPO 10/11/06
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register _____ <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:) _____		

Allen's Market
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: Department store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: Specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: CONCRETE
Walls: BRICK

Roof: METAL: Steel; ASPHALT

Other:

Narrative Description

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

Allen's Market
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1930

Significant Dates

1930

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Glenn H. Thomas (1889-1962)
Henrion Improvement Builders

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Allen's Market
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

1

1	4	6	4	9	7	2	0	4	1	7	2	1	2	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

2

Zone		Easting						Northing						

3

Zone		Easting						Northing						

4

Zone		Easting						Northing						

See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Dr. Pamela D. Kingsbury

Organization Historic Preservation Consulting Date 14 June 2005

Street & number 224 North Crestway Telephone 316-686-1731

City or town Wichita State Kansas Zip code 67208-3840

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Jim Collins

Street & number 2938 East Douglas Avenue Telephone 316-219-4772

City or town Wichita State Kansas Zip code 67214

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

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Allen's Market
Sedgwick Co., Kansas

Section Number 7 Page 1

The Allen Market is located at 2938 East Douglas Avenue at the corner of East Douglas Avenue and North Chautauqua Avenue in Wichita, Kansas.¹ The market, measuring 100 by 75 feet, is a one-story brick building with double brick walls and a partial basement located under the southern half of the building. The tan brick is highlighted with black speckling and has flush mortar joints. The interior is without load bearing walls, has its original concrete floor, and steel trusses supporting a wood roof covered with tar and a synthetic membrane.

The south front elevation faces East Douglas Avenue and is divided into three sections. The two outer sections consist of a series of four tall windows with transoms above. All the building's windows are modern replacements and have their original brick rowlock brick sills. Each of the elevation's tripartite divisions are framed by brick piers with black Carthalite bases and capped with a group of eleven semi-circular alternating black and white Carthalite tubes in the Art Deco style. Above the transoms is a white Carthalite scalloped border. The parapets of the two flanking sections are capped with a Carthalite black and white design. The central section of the front elevation has two pairs of windows with transoms flanking the recessed entrance with double doors, which are also modern replacements. A Carthalite white scolloped border is situated above the transoms (Plate 1).

During the ownership of Roy A. Allen an awing inscribed with "Allen's Market" was located between the windows and the transoms and spanned the length of the elevation. Above the awning was a tall neon sign located at the

¹ Allen's Market is located on the South 100.25 feet of Lots 9, 10 and 11, Douglas Avenue in Oliver's Subdivision of Lots 3 & 6, Block 7, Chautauqua Addition to Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas. Abstract of Title, The Midland Abstract Co., Wichita, Kansas, 21 November 1930.

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Allen's Market
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mid-section of the elevation, carrying the name "Allen's" (Plate 2). The central section gives the appearance of being recessed because the parapet is stepped back from the face of the elevation. Crowning the parapet is an intricate Carthalite decorative motif consisting of a series of inverted fans alternating with inverted triangles in black, white, gray, green, brown, with red trim on the edges of the fans, a very subtle touch. The lamps on the outer pilasters are original and have been restored by the present owner, Mr. Jim Collins (Plate 1).

The east side elevation faces North Chautauqua Avenue and, like the west front elevation, is defined by its Carthalite Art Deco decoration. At the corner of East Douglas Avenue and North Chautauqua Avenue is a set of three windows with transoms, which are replacements, followed by a Carthalite scalloped border and framed by brick pilasters topped with eleven alternating Carthalite black and white tubes (Plate 3). Five more brick pilasters surmounted by alternating Carthalite black and whites tubes define the remainder of the east elevation. Four square window openings with modern fenestration are located in the upper part of the next four spaces between the pilasters. At the northeast corner is a garage, with a modern garage door. Above the garage is a Carthalite scalloped border. Flanking the garage door are pilasters with Carthalite decoration. The parapet is capped by the same Carthalite decoration found on the south front elevation (Plate 4).

The north rear elevation consists of common brick laid in common bond with flush mortar joints. On the ground floor are six original window openings with modern replacements. A new steel staircase leads to a door on the second floor, which is not a part of the original elevation. At the northwest corner is an opening bricked shut. A stepped parapet capped with concrete slabs terminates the elevation (Plate 5).

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The west side elevation also has common brick laid in common bond with flush mortar joints. Today this elevation shares a party wall with the building at 2924 East Douglas, erected in the 1950s. Originally, this elevation, like the east elevation, had four square windows, that today are bricked shut (Plate 6).²

Originally the interior was an open space without load-bearing walls. Today at the rear of the interior there is a partial second floor held aloft with steel I-beams. The western half of the original concrete floor now is laid in brick by a previous owner. Originally the brick walls were plastered, today they have been uncovered. The four window openings on the west, which lost their fenestration when the building at 2924 East Douglas was erected, have been given white frames and shutters. This is also the case with the four windows on the east elevation (Plates 7 & 8).

² Sanborn Map Company (New York, 1935), Insurance Maps of Wichita, Kansas, Vol. 2, Sheet 207.

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Allen's Market
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Allen's Market is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Category C** because it was designed by Glen H. Thomas (1889-1962), one of Kansas' finest architects, and for the distinctive decorative characteristics of Carthallite, an artificial ornamental stone created by the Cement Stone & Supply Company of Wichita, Kansas.

Glen H. Thomas (1889-1962) and His Architecture

"All I know is building"¹

Although Glen H. Thomas (1889-1962) was trained as an architect, his first experience with construction was as a child on the family farm in Waterville, Kansas. For his sixteenth birthday his father gave him a hammer, saw and other carpenter's tools, and with them he learned construction "from the ground up."² After high school Thomas worked for seven years as a carpenter in California. At the suggestion of a relative, he enrolled in the architecture school at the University of Illinois in 1911.³ There he met another Kansas farm boy, Lorenz Schmidt (1884-1952), who was studying to be an architect. In 1915, Schmidt arrived in Wichita and formed the firm of Lorenz Schmidt and Company. In the following year he hired Thomas, who worked for three years in Schmidt's office. In late 1919, Thomas opened his own office, and 1928, Thomas and Arthur B. Harris (d. 1955) created the firm of Thomas & Harris. At a later date they were joined by Roy E. Calvin, forming Thomas, Harris & Calvin. In both firms, Thomas was the senior architect and designer.

¹ *Wichita Eagle*, 22 October 1959, p. 10A

² *Wichita Eagle*, 20 November 1962, p. 5.

³ Many of Wichita's leading twentieth-century architects were trained at the University of Illinois. Prominent among them were: Ronald Hickman (1924-1964), Harrison George Overend (1890-1957) and Wendell B. Parks (1902-1968).

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Trained in the Beaux Arts tradition, Thomas worked in a variety of architectural styles and building types. His architecture was is not doctrinaire, and he was open to new styles and building materials. Thomas was one of Wichita's most imaginative architects. He designed all types of buildings: airport terminals, city halls, county courthouses, public schools, commercial and manufacturing buildings, churches and residences. His architecture is found throughout the state: high schools in Coffeyville, Fort Scott, Pratt, Jetmore, Otis, Manter and several in Oklahoma; courthouses in Clark, Nehama and Sedgwick counties, and fifteen churches.

On many of his buildings Thomas employed Carthalite, an artificial cast stone mixture of concrete and crushed glass aggregate, which in most instances was colored glass rather than clear glass. Carthalite was a product of the Cement and Stone Supply Company of Wichita, Kansas.⁴ Supposedly, Benjamin F. Krehbiel (1890-1966),⁵ an employee of the company, was responsible for creating Carthalite,⁶ which is a trademark name. The crushed glass strengthened the concrete, making it more durable, and gave it a sparkling texture because of the colored glass. Carthalite was a very inexpensive substitute for cut stone and was competitor of terra cotta. A flexible material, it was ideal for garden furniture, large porch vases, bird baths, but its greatest value resided in its decorative qualities, as it could be easily adopted to any architectural style. The Allen Market, where Carthalite is used in the Art Deco style, gives it a flare that defines what otherwise would be

⁴ The Cement Stone & Supply Company was organized in 1904 by Colonel Hiram Lewis with, with H. B. Gilkeson as general manager. *Wichita Eagle*, 14 June 1925, p. 10. By 1912 the Company was owned by Lumbermen's Supply Company. *Garden Furniture*. Lumbermen's Supply Company, Introductory.

⁵ *Wichita Eagle*, 9 February 1966, p. 3B.

⁶ Oral Interview with George E. Vollmer Conducted by Angela Heger, 21 April 2001. Metropolitan Planning Department, City of Wichita.

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an ordinary small commercial building and at a very affordable cost. One of the largest applications of Carthalite was the four monolithic Ionic columns supporting the portico of the Hillside Church of Christ in which clear crushed glass was used instead of colored glass.⁷

Thomas' finest architecture is located in Wichita and was designed between the two world wars. He was responsible for Wichita's two municipal airport terminals. The first terminal was designed in 1929 and included an attached administration building (1929-1934). The terminal, now the Kansas Aviation Museum, is a brick building decorated with Carthalite in an Art Deco Style. Dominating the three-bay center of the front elevation is three green colored Carthalite American eagle friezes. Above is another Carthalite frieze, designed by L. W. Clapp, depicting Charles Lindbergh nearing the Irish coast on his record breaking solo flight across the Atlantic in 1927 (Plate 9).⁸ In 1959 Thomas exhibited his versatility when he designed Wichita's Mid-Continent Airport terminal, designed in a modified International Style. Also in the International Style is Thomas' 1953 Kansas Gas and Electric Building in downtown Wichita.

Wichita High School North and the Minisa Bridge, located in Wichita's Riverside neighborhood on the bank of the Little Arkansas River, epitomize Thomas' sensitivity to the prairie and Wichita history. Wichita High School North, designed in 1929, is one of the finest terra cotta public school buildings in this country. Thomas' imaginative interpretation of the prairie and its history is in a radically different mode from that of his far more famous contemporary, Frank Lloyd Wright.

⁷ *Wichita Eagle*, 3 July 1926, p. 6. The columns were cast in Kansas City.

⁸ The terminal and the administration building are on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Like Goodhue's Nebraska state capitol, which was being erected at the same time, Thomas rejected the revival styles that characterized America's public school buildings. Feeling the tide of changing tastes, he stated that "for sometime there has been a constantly increasing desire among some architects and a demand from the public for something new, something different, something American."⁹

North High School's location on the banks of the Little Arkansas River was the key to the school's iconographic program. With the assistance of Lawrence W. Byers (1905-1993), an architect in his office, who created the iconographic program, together with Bruce Moore (1905-1980), a nationally recognized Kansas sculptor, Thomas designed a terra cotta building devoted to the Wichita Indians, who settled at the confluence of the Big and Little Arkansas Rivers, and where the pioneers also settled. In a period when America's popular culture, especially in Hollywood movies and in pulp fiction, depicted Native Americans as blood thirsty savages, North High's iconographical program is remarkable for its depiction of the Native American in a positive light, living in harmony with the pioneers. Kansas icons of the prairie, Native Americans and their sun dials, pioneers, buffalo, eagles, and the sunflower decorate the school.

The focal point of the school is its tower rising above the landscape and the river, a beacon of history beckoning students to the school. Above the tower's entrance are terra cotta scenes of a pioneer plowman with his oxen turning the virgin soil. In each corner is a native American chief watching the scene, flanked by American eagles. At the top of the tower between pylons is a terra cotta scene of a Native American buffalo hunt. On the terra cotta wall to the east of the tower in terra cotta lettering is a quote from *Proverbs 3/13* (Plate

⁹ Glen H. Thomas, *The Wichita Magazine*, October 1929, p. 8.

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10). Over the entrance to the gymnasium in terra cotta lettering is the first stanza of Katherine Lee Bate's hymn *America the Beautiful*.

A short distance from North High School is the Minisa Bridge spanning the Little Arkansas Rivers at Thirteenth Street. The bridge was designed by Glen H. Thomas in 1932, with the sculpture by Bruce Moore. Minisa, a Native American word meaning "red water at sunset," was the first symphonic poem composed in 1930, by Thurlow W. Lieurance (1878-1963), Dean of Fairmount College, now Wichita State University. Lieurance based *Minisa* on his extensive study of Native American tribal music. Pairs of stern looking busts of Native American chiefs accompanied by buffalo heads decorate the bridge's four entrances (Plate 11). At intervals between the bridge's steel railings are stone piers bearing the Native American sun dial alternating with colorful images of buffalo set against a bright blue sky. These panels as well as the Native American busts and the buffalo heads are all made of Carthallite (Plate 12).

Allen's Market

We know more about Allen's Market than we do about its proprietor Roy A. Allen. The Allen Market was erected in 1930, on property owned by Walter S. Henrion (d. 1951), whose company, the Henrion Improvement Company, constructed the building and then leased it to Roy A. Allen for a period of fifteen years.¹⁰ The Henrion Improvement Company was one of the best known and respected construction companies in the southwest. After the First World War, Henrion began his career as a builder of fine residences. From there he

¹⁰ Agreement and Lease, 6 August 1930, No. 62 and 26 October 1945, No. 92, The Midland Abstract Company, Wichita, Kansas.

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broadened his scope of operation, becoming a major contractor of aircraft factories. Most of Wichita's big plane factories were constructed by the Henrion Improvement Company. Both the Travel Air plant and the Cessna plant were built by his company.¹¹

Henrion not Allen, hired Glen H. Thomas to design the market. He also employed Wichita's finest contractors in their respective fields. Shelley Electric Company did the electrical work, all the plumbing work was done by J. E. Landsdown, and the neon sign above the entrance was made by the Claude Neon Federal Company.¹²

Roy A. Allen was one of Wichita's leading specialty grocers. He began in the wholesale grocery business, working in it for fifteen years. In 1916, he formed a partnership with the Whitlock Market, and in 1918, he purchased the market. He followed this acquisition with the purchase of Ed Sturgeon's grocery, one of the city's leading groceries, located at 156 North Main.¹³

We are fortunate to have a detailed description of the layout of Allen's Market on its opening day, November 24, 1930. The interior was filled with light and the display cases were conveniently located throughout the market. At the entrance was a complete vegetable department. Immediately after the vegetable department was the delicatessen department that catered to those wanting to purchase cooked foods. A double-duty counter and steam table were available to keep the foods warm. Large assortments of American and imported cheeses were available as well as relishes and condiments. The meat

¹¹ *Wichita Eagle*, 23 November 1930, p. 8.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

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department was in the center of the store and offered American and imported products, all displayed in refrigerated cases. Lining the west wall were shelves stocked with canned goods. The market had a bakery department, one of the finest in the state, offering all sorts of breads, pastries, cakes, rolls and cookies. In addition to his fine line of food, Allen offered a complete line of staple groceries. In the past he had dealt exclusively in fancy groceries, catering to the best in the trade. With his new staple groceries he hoped to attract local neighborhood business. One of the larger sections in the market and one that was extremely popular was a health food department, featuring all the health foods from the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Allen's Market also offered a free delivery service, four times a day.¹⁴

According to Wichita resident Ruth Lawrence Allen's Market had a large clientele and "alot of people depended on them."¹⁵ Mrs. Allen worked along side her husband in the store. She had a thriving department that prepared specialty dishes for parties and family gatherings, which she cooked¹⁶

Like Henrion, Allen purchased only the best: all the market's clothes were made by the Wichita Service Garment Company, the refrigerating equipment was provided by Viking Refrigeration of Wichita and the Walter Harned Company of Wichita installed the bakery equipment. E. F. Bollinger of the Sherer-Gillette Company of Marshall, Michigan, who specialized in stores like Allen's market, designed the arrangement of the store's layout. According to the *Wichita Eagle* article "the store's arrangement is unique in its convenience and attractiveness."¹⁷

¹⁴ *Wichita Eagle*, 23 November 1930, p. 8.

¹⁵ Oral Interview with Ruth Lawrence Conducted by Pamela D. Kingsbury, 9 March 2006.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Wichita Eagle*, 23 November 1930, p. 8.

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Until the 1950s and the advent of the super market, Wichita's grocery stores were of three types. One was the small, ubiquitous, neighborhood store serving the neighborhood's needs. The second type was the larger pre-super market chain store like Dillons and Safeway and the independent store like Crawfords. The third type was what the *Wichita Eagle* characterized as a "fine" or specialty grocery, serving the wealthier, more demanding clientele and the entire community with a delivery service.

During the first half of the twentieth century Wichita's fine groceries were family owned enterprises. They were the Carl Bell Market, opened in 1928, Allen's Market, opened in 1930, Landrums opened in 1931, and Larchers Food Market opened in 1924. With the exception of the Carl Bell Market, located on East 13th Street, the other three stores were clustered on the east side of town. Larchers was located on East Central and Landrums and Allen's Market on East Douglas, a block apart from each other. These grocery stores followed the migration from the Riverside and Midtown neighborhoods as well as downtown Wichita east up to College Hill to escape the periodic flooding of the Big and Little Arkansas Rivers and their tributaries.

All of these fine grocery stores are now a phenomenon of the past as is the neighborhood grocery store. Alone among the four fine quality grocery stores, the Allen Market is a treasure trove of history. The Carl Bell Market was not designed by an architect and has been altered beyond recognition. The same fate has befallen the Landrum and Larchers grocery stores. Only the Allen Market survives in tact and provides an invaluable architectural and social documentation of one of Wichita's fine quality grocery stores.

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Maps

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Oral Interviews

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Verbal Boundary Description

Allen's Market is located on the South 100.25 feet of Lots 9, 10 and 11, Douglas Avenue in Oliver's Subdivision of Lots 3 & 6, Block 7, Chautauqua Addition to Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas.

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains all the property historically associated with Allen's Market in Wichita, Kansas.

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Photographs

Plate 1.

Photographer: Pamela D. Kingsbury

Date of Photograph: February 5, 2006

Location of the Original Negative: Pamela D. Kingsbury

View & Its Direction: South Front Elevation of Allen's Market

Plate 2.

Photographer: Pamela D. Kingsbury

Date of Photograph; February 5, 2006

Location of Original Negative: Pamela D. Kingsbury

View & Its Location: Southeast Corner of Allen's Market

Plate 3.

Photographer: Pamela D. Kingsbury

Date of Photograph: February 5, 2006

Location of Original Negative: Pamela D. Kingsbury

View & Its Direction: East Side Elevation of Allen's Market

Plate 4.

Photographer: Pamela D. Kingsbury

Date of Photograph: February 5, 2006

Location of Original Negative; Pamela D. Kingsbury

View & Its Direction: North Rear Elevation of Allen's Market

Plate 5.

Photographer: Pamela D. Kingsbury

Date of Photograph: February 5, 2006

Location of Original Negative: Pamela D. Kingsbury

View & Its Direction: West Side Elevation of Allen's Market

Plate 6.

Photographer: Pamela D. Kingsbury

Date of Photograph: February 5, 2006

Location of Original Negative: Pamela D. Kingsbury

View & Its Direction Interior View of Allen's Market Looking to the Southeast

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Plate 7.

Photographer: Pamela D. Kingsbury
Date of Photograph: February 5, 2006
Location of Original Negative: Pamela D. Kingsbury
View & Its Direction: Interior View Of Allen's Market Looking to the South

Plate 8.

Photographer: Pamela D. Kingsbury
Date of Photograph: February 5, 2006
Location of Original Negative: Pamela D. Kingsbury
View & Its Direction: North Front Elevation of the 1929-1934 Wichita
Municipal Airport

Plate 9.

Photographer: Pamela D. Kingsbury
Date of Photograph: February 5, 2006
Location of Original Negative: Pamela D. Kingsbury
View & Its Direction: Wichita North High School Looking South

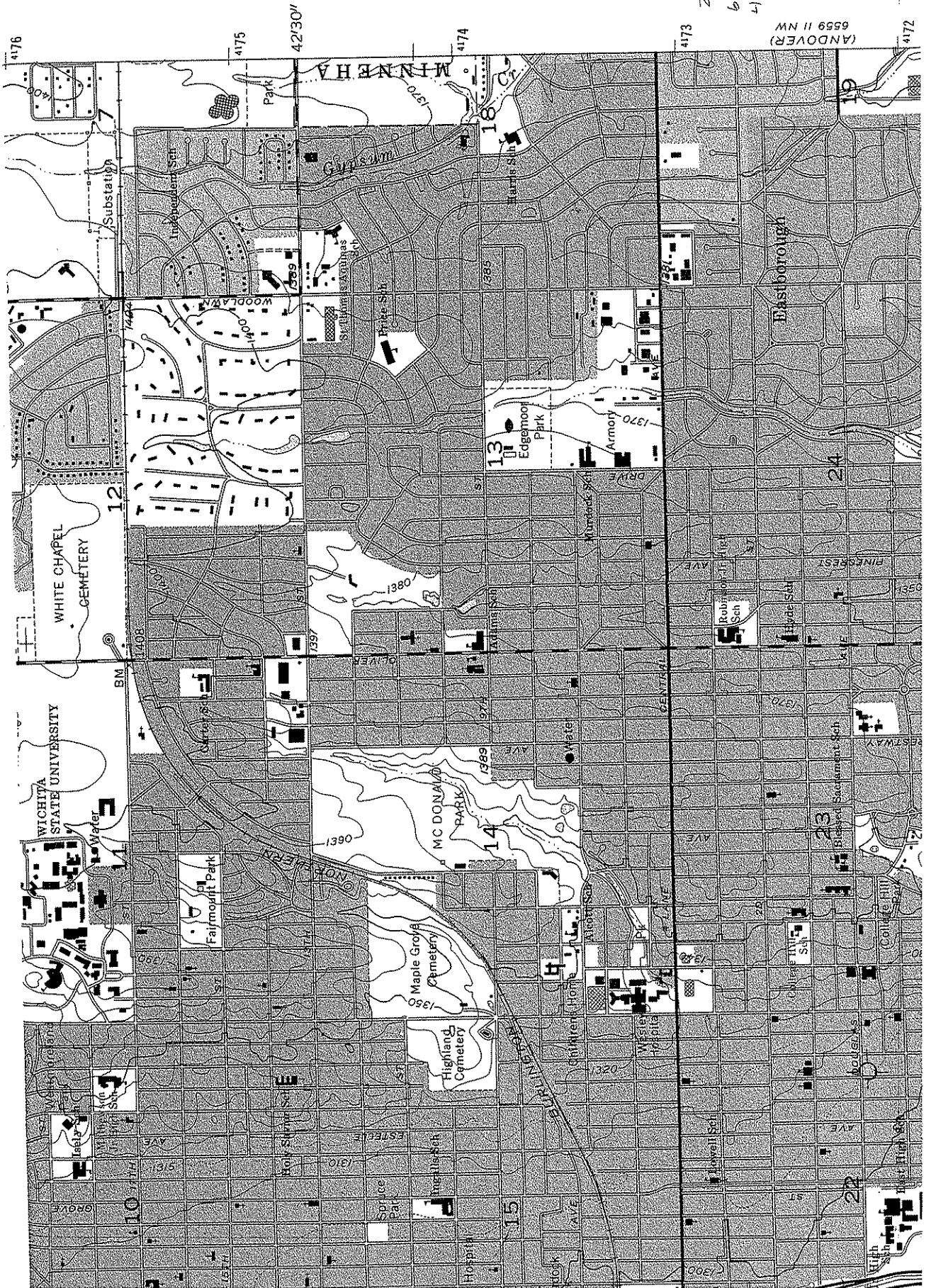
Plate 10.

Photographer: Pamela D. Kingsbury
Date of Photograph: February 5, 2006
Location of Original Negative: Pamela D. Kingsbury
View & Its Direction: Minisa Bridge Looking North

Plate 11.

Photographer: Pamela D. Kingsbury
Date of Photograph: February 5, 2006
Location of Original Negative: Pamela D. Kingsbury
View & Its Direction: Buffalo Frieze on the Minisa Bridge Looking North

Allen's Market
Zone 14
649720 E
4172120 N



(ANDOVER)
6559 11 NW