NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10[illegible]018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

APR 18 2007

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 Belmont Arches
Other name/site number 173-5880-8157

2. Location

Street & number Located on Belmont at the Central and Douglas intersections ☐ not for publication
City or town Wichita ☐ vicinity
State Kansas Code KS County Sedgwick Code 173 Zip code 67208

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 3/2/07
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet..
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

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	
		buildings
		sites
		structures
2		objects
2		total

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

Previously listed in the National Register
See Continuation Sheet N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: monument

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: monument

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation

Walls

Roof

Other: Stone: marble; limestone; Metal: cast iron

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

Name of Property Belmont Arches | County and State Sedgwick County, KS

8. Statement of Significance

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

- [x] **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.
- [x] **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] **D** Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Engineering
Invention
Community Development and Planning

Period of Significance

1925 to 1956

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ellis Charles, architect
George Siedhoff Construction Company, contractor
Southwestern Electric Company, Electrical Contractor

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

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 lising (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:
- [x] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

Name of Property Belmont Arches | County and State Sedgwick County, Kansas

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1.	14S	651086	4173213	Belmont and Central
2.	14S	651034	4172402	Belmont and Douglas

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 Kathy L. Morgan, Senior Planner

Organization City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office Date July 23, 2005

Street & number 455 N. Main, 10th Floor Telephone 316-268-4421

City or town Wichita State Kansas Zip code 67202-1688

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 City of Wichita and Belmont Neighborhood Association

street & number 455 N. Main telephone 316-268-4351

city or town Wichita state KS zip code 67202

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

Architectural Description

The Belmont Arches, built in 1925, are located in the City rights-of-way at the intersections of Belmont and Central and Belmont and Douglas, are freestanding Classic Revival piers connected with wrought iron arches (Figure 1). Each set of arches is comprised of four freestanding limestone piers[1]. Each pier has a 2'1" Carthage limestone base with a Bedford limestone shaft and Bedford limestone gadrooned urn with a pinecone finial. The Bedford limestone was quarried from Lawrence or Monroe County, Indiana as per architectural bid specifications. The arches were built at a cost of $11,700.

Piers

The outer piers, referred to as "A posts" in the blueprints, are 3'4" square with three feet footings, rise 10'10-3/4" from grade. The cap and urn are 2'6" tall. All four corners of the base and capital are a 5" quirk miter corners. The two inner piers, referred to as "B posts" in the blueprints, measure 5'4" square with three feet footings rise 15'7-1/2" inches from grade with urns measuring 3'6" in height. All four corners of the base and capital are 8" quirk miter corners. The original bid document specifies the core of all piers are to be hard burned common brick set with one-part Portland cement and three-parts sand. The mortar mix is "one part dry hydrated lime or property slake and prepared lump lime paste, to not over three parts sharp, WASHED CLEAN sand, with the addition of stainless cement"[2]. The flush joints are 1/4" wide, raked back 3/4" and filled with a mortar grout mix of one part non-staining cement and one-part fine white sand.

Ironwork

All ornamental ironwork arches connecting the piers is wrought iron, forged and finished by hand. All ornaments are cast iron. The wrought iron arches between the A and B posts are a Greek fret pattern one foot wide with a 12'2" span. The wrought iron span between the B posts is an interlace pattern, one foot wide, that springs from the B post beneath the architrave and measures 41'10" from center to cross the entire width of Belmont Avenue. The joints between wrought iron sections are ground smooth with no visible joints.

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[1].George Siedhoff's construction blueprints and bid specifications (original) are archived at Hahner, Foreman & Harness, Inc located at 423 N. St. Francis, Wichita, Kansas. The Wichita Historic Preservation Office maintains a digital copy and paper copy of the blueprints and bid specifications.

[2] Ellis Charles and Company Architects, Bid Specifications, Street Entrances Belmont Place, pg. 17.

Ornaments and Electrification

Cast iron ornaments are chased from a metal pattern. The light bracket is 3'6" tall and projects 2'6" from the face of the pier. The light fixture is a 2' glass globe that matched the Belmont Street light standards of that time. The bid specifications state that the electrical contractor is to make the connection to the underground white way conduit system to connect the light fixtures on the piers. Bronze plaque and street names attached to the piers are original and placed according to the blueprint.

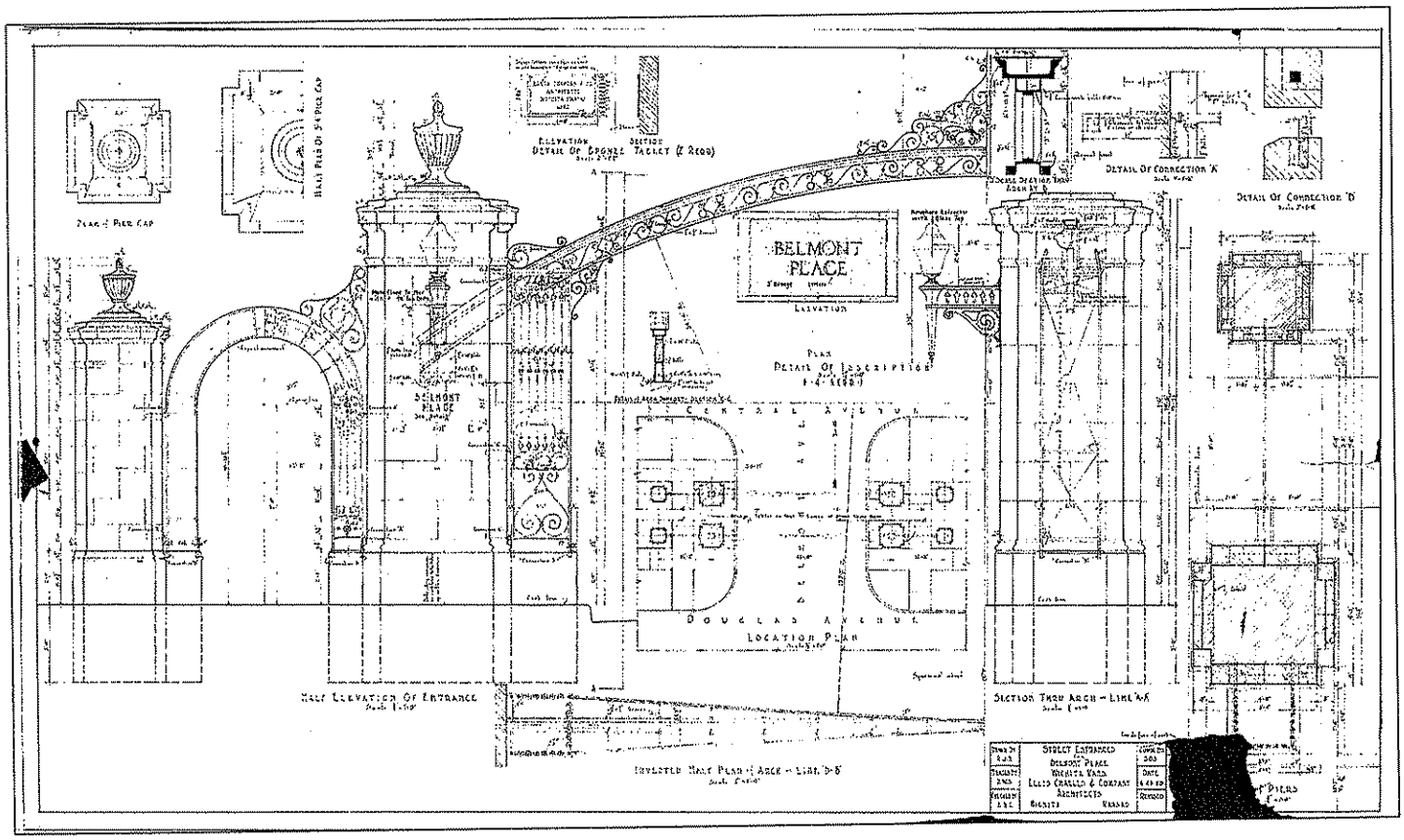

Figure 1. Ellis Charles construction detail

Statement of Significance Overview

The Belmont Arches meet Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development and Invention, and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Belmont Place was Wichita's premier residential area of from 1915 to the 1930s and was the first residential street in Wichita to have electric streetlights. This innovation was carried through to the Belmont Arches designed by Wichita architect Ellis H. Charles and constructed by prominent Wichita builder George H. Siedhoff. These two men contributed significantly to Wichita's architectural heritage. The Classic Revival style Belmont Arches brands this neighborhood as a high quality residential neighborhood that retains that prestige yet today.

A 'Who's Who of Wichita" have lived on Belmont between the arches. H.J. Hagny built his home at 401 N. Belmont in 1913 and Howard V. Wheeler, 346 N Belmont, built his house in 1915. Hagny and Wheeler were prominent Wichita businessmen and bankers. Henry Lassen oilman and hotelier had his home 345 N. Belmont designed by Kansas City architect F.E. Parker, and built in 1914. Other notable residents of Wichita living on Belmont Place were Dr. H.W. Horn, 339 N. Belmont (1915); Charles H. Smyth, 325 N. Belmont (1923); Will H. Stanley, 304 N. Belmont (1923); George H. Siedhoff, 307 N Belmont (1920); Deering Marshall, 255 N. Belmont (1918); and the R.D.W. Clapp residence at 320 N. Belmont (1921).

Criterion A – Community Planning and Invention

The invention of electricity and the incandescent bulb forever changed the way people lived. The first documented street lighting occurred in London in 1417 using oil lamps[1]. Benjamin Franklin introduced street lighting in the United States in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania mid-eighteenth century. These streetlights were candles shining inside boxes. In 1816, the City of Baltimore lighted their streets using gas lights, an invention by Britain's William Murdoch in 1792. As use of gas lighting became more ubiquitous throughout the United States, and developers were looking to find more efficient and safer methods of lighting, Thomas Alva Edison came on the scene with the development of the incandescent light bulb in 1879. Although Edison has the United States patent for the light bulb, other inventors can be credited with aspects its development. German inventor Heinrich Goebel developed a carbonized bamboo filament in a vacuum bottle in 1854. Another inventor in England, Joseph Wilson Swan patented a device that used a carbonized paper filament inside an evacuated glass bulb. The Canadian company of Woodward and Evan's Light was making their own advances and patented a carbon rod held between electrodes in a glass globe filled with nitrogen in 1874. Not being able to raise capital to market the invention, Edison stepped in and purchased the patent. Edison and a team of scientists developed the spiral carbon filament in 1879. By 1880, they had developed bamboo-derivative filament bulb that would last for over 1200 hours. For several years, there was a patent dispute with Swan that resulted in Edison having to take Swan in as a partner in his British electric works. Within a few years, Swan sold his patent rights to Edison. As technology continued to improve, a metal-covered carbon

[1] "History of street lighting in the United States". http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Way

filament that wouldn't blacken the inside of the bulb was invented in 1903 by Willis Whitnew. By 1910, the tungsten filament was invented by William David Coolidge.

Between 1878 and 1892 several major electric companies were founded: Edison Electric Light Company and American Electric and Illuminating, 1878; Westinghouse Electric Company, 1886; and General Electric Company founded by the merger of Thomas-Houston and Edison General Electric, 1892[2]. Westinghouse demonstrated an electric generation and distribution system at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. This electric distribution system gave rise to lighting streets with incandescent light, particularly the commercial streets. Often, lighting of residential streets did not occur until after the mid-1920s. This early 20th century practice of electrification of street lighting was referred to as a "White Way"[3]. The 1904 St. Louis Exposition further popularized the use of electric lighting for homes and businesses.

The process of lighting of Wichita's streets mirrored what was going on nationally. Fifteen coal gas lights were illuminated on the night of July 4, 1884 inaugurating the first modern street lighting in Wichita. At the same time that gas lighting was making it's mark, there was a race between Schuyler Electric Light Company and Thomas-Houston Electric Company to get the franchise from the City to run their lines along the streets and in the alleys in October 1885[4]. In December 1885 the first demonstration of the lights was held at the intersection of Douglas and Topeka. There were four lights turned on inside buildings –one inside N.F. Niederland's office, one in Niederland grocery store "Famous" and two in the cracker factory and one bulb was suspended over the center of the intersection[5]. The first incandescent lighting plant was in operation in the city by November 1886. Thomas-Houston Electric merged with Wichita Gas Company in August 1886 to become Wichita Gas, Electric and Power Company. Schuyler Electric Light Company continued as an independent company.

Merchants in the first block of North Main contracted with the electric company to light the street and in July 1907 the "Great White Way" (so dubbed by the merchants in the block) had 44 arc lamps, 22 on each side, lighting the street from Douglas to 1st Street[6]. The "Great White Way" was extended into the second block of North Main and lights were illuminated on October 27, 1907.

Consolidation of smaller companies continued until 1910 when a charter was granted to Kansas Gas and Electric Company merging the United Gas Company, Edison Light and Power Company of Wichita and the Home Light, Heat and Power Company of Pittsburg, Kansas[7]. In April of that same year, the City awarded a contract to Kansas Gas and Electric to provide street lighting to burn all night. As electric power became more dependable, industry soon

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[2] "Timeline of Electricity – Electronic Inventions." http://inventors.about.com/library/inentors/blelectric2.htm
[3] History of street lighting in the United States". http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Way
[4] Wichita Eagle, October 28, 1885, pg. 4
[5] Wichita Eagle, December 17, 1885, pg. 4
[6] Wichita Beacon, June 22, 1907, pg. 5
[7] Wichita Eagle, February 4, 1910, pg. 1

followed suit and traded their steam power for electric. In 1914, Kansas Gas and Electric installed electric motors at the Wichita Flour Mill plant, the Imboden mill, the Howard mill, the Red Star Mill and the Otto Weiss Alfalfa mill[8].

Electrification of residential street lighting didn't gain popularity until the mid-1920s. The electrification of the Belmont Arches by the Southwestern Electric Company[9] was the first residential "White Way" in Wichita[10]. The electrification was completed per the specification of Ellis Charles' architectural drawings.

Criterion C – Architecture

Contractor **George Herman Siedhoff** was born in St. Louis, Missouri on March 7, 1878. He married Lydia Louise Wilhelmina Amelia Hagemann (b. 1883, d. 1964), also from St. Louis, on November 7, 1900. He learned his trade as a concrete construction foreman in St. Louis and reference was made to his association with the St. Louis American League Baseball Park. Concrete construction was becoming the preferred method of construction at the turn of the century and Siedhoff became known for his thorough knowledge of concrete construction. Around 1905, he went to Virginia for two years where he worked as a construction superintendent for projects in Norfolk and Richmond[11]. One of his projects was the rebuilding of Murphy's Hotel in Richmond, listed at that time as one of the noteworthy hotels of the south. He moved to Kansas City in 1908 and began his own contracting company with a working capital of $12.50. His first project for Curtis and Thwing made him a profit of $3,500 launching his career as a successful building contractor.

George Herman Siedhoff

Among his projects in Kansas City between 1908 and 1917, were Mercy Hospital, Rialto Building, Karnes School, J.L. Case Building, Bonfils Building, Higbee Building and scores of others[12]. While he was still operating his construction company in Kansas City, he got the contract to build 12 buildings in Wichita for Standard Oil Company during the summer of 1916[13]. Siedhoff moved his operation permanently to Wichita in 1917. Siedhoff Construction Company built many of the major buildings in Wichita that included a wide variety of building types. "As a builder, George Siedhoff's mark is seen in Wichita from College Hill to the Orient shops and from the Red Star Mill to the Marland Refinery Building."[14] Siedhoff had a strong sense of community and built both the Mercy Hospital in Kansas City and the Fresh Air Baby Camp in Wichita for only the cost of the materials.

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[8] Wichita Eagle, June 26, 1914, pg. 5
[9] Wichita Beacon, July 21, 1925, pg. 9
[10] Wichita Eagle, August 1, 1925, pg. 5
[11] Wichita Beacon, November 1, 1925, microfiche, Wichita Public Library
[12] Kansas City Star, ca. 1915, vertical files, Wichita Public Library
[13] Wichita Morning Eagle, April 23, 1916, pg. 5
[14] Wichita Beacon, July 15, 1928, pg. 23

Buildings constructed by Siedhoff Construction Company include – Fresh Air Baby Camp, Belmont Arches 20th Century Club, Hillcrest Apartments, Allis Hotel (demolished), Wheeler Kelly Hagny Building (NRHP), Brown Building (Wichita Register of Historic Places), Wichita Broadview Hotel, Emporia Broadview Hotel, the Forum (demolished), Innes Warehouse (Warehouse and Jobbers NR Historic District), Grant Telegraph Building (Warehouse and Jobbers NR Historic District, Uptown Theater, Wesley Hospital, First National Bank Building, Shirkmere Apartment Building, Union National Bank Building, Woolf Brothers Building (demolished), Kaufman Building, J. Arch Butts residence, Siedhoff Residence, Sedgwick County Jail (Munger Building north of Old Sedgwick County Courthouse), US Post Office and Federal Building (NRHP), Smith Bakery, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Depot in Newton, Kansas and many others. Hahner, Foreman & Harness Construction Company maintains an archive of 154 blueprints of Siedhoff's construction projects in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma[15].

Siedhoff was not only a contractor, he had other varied business affiliations. He was the president and owner of the Broadview Hotels Company, director Braley Aircraft Company, president of Supreme Propeller Company, vice-president of Braley School of Flying[16], and president of Eastborough Estates Company[17]. Siedhoff retired from his construction business in 1934 and devoted his time to his investments and the Broadview Oil Company[18].

ELLIS HAMLINE CHARLES
Photo by Werts

Siedhoff died September 9, 1966 at the age of 88 in Emporia, Kansas.

Architect **Ellis Hamline Charles** was born May 5, 1893 in Jeffersonville, Indiana to Leonidas and Henrietta Charles. He was the nephew of Ulysses Grant Charles (1865 – 1947), a noted Wichita architect. The 1900 US Census records Ellis living in Wichita with a sister and his parents. Ellis graduated from Wichita East High School and went on to study architecture at the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago[19]. He graduated from Armour Institute, precursor of Illinois Institute of Technology, in 1917 and returned to Wichita. He married Margie Ruth Wilkinson in 1918. He designed several buildings in Wichita, unfortunately no archive of his drawings save the construction blueprints in the Siedhoff archive are known to exist.

Buildings and structures attributed to Ellis Charles as documented in the Tihen Notes[20]. In addition to the Belmont Arches, Charles designed the West Side Christian Church (1928), Fire Station No. 1 at 3rd and Water (1930, demolished), Ingalls School (1927),

[15] City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office and Wichita State University Libraries, Department of Special Collections, *Guide to Drawings and Jobs of Wichita Contractor George H. Siedhoff.*
[16] Who's Who in Wichita, 1929, Robert M. Baldwin Publishing Company: Wichita, Kansas, pg. 179
[17] Wichita Beacon, March 12, 1930, pg. 11
[18] Wichita Eagle, January 27, 1952, Special Section pg. 5
[19] Who's Who in Wichita, 1929, Robert M. Baldwin Publishing Company: Wichita, Kansas, pg. 41
[20] Dr. Edward N. Tihen read and took notes from nearly every issue of Wichita's newspapers dating from 1872 to 1982. There are some 6,000 transcribed pages that document the people, places and events that have shaped Wichita's history.

Sorosis sorority building on the campus of the University of Wichita (1940). He also designed several residences included his personal residence at 1518 North Woodrow (1939)[21]. After the depression, he worked for the Federal Housing Administration from at least 1937 through 1939 according to the Wichita City directories. He is again listed as an architect in 1940 and listed with a partner Ortmeyer from 1941 through 1943. The only Ortmeyer listed in the City directory is the Ortmeyer Lumber Company. The 1944 street directory shows him living at the house he designed and built at 1518 North Woodrow.

He moved to Dallas, Texas and took another job with the Federal Housing Administration in 1945. He left the FHA job and went to work for noted Dallas architect Mark Lemmon (1889-1975). Lemmon, an institutional architect, designed churches, schools, office buildings, and university complexes (Southern Methodist University and University of Texas).

Ellis Charles died in Dallas in August 1986.

Architecture

Classical Revival architecture, most popular in America from about 1770 to 1830 re-emerged during the first two decades of the 20th century, particularly for public buildings. The 1893 Columbian Exposition celebrated the grand scale, symmetry and classical ornament that were characteristic of this style. This resurgence of the Classical Revival style is simpler and more oriented toward an American interpretation of Greek architecture[22]. Egyptians developed the basic column design, which consists of a pedestal, the column shaft, and the capital. The shaft was either one piece or stacked as blocks in a cylindrical form. The Greeks took this basic column and developed three orders: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian and added fluting to the column shafts[23]. The Romans further embellished the classical orders with two variations: the Tuscan, which was a Doric column without fluting and the Composite, which stacked an Ionic capital on a Corinthian capital. Another style of classical column is the caryatid, which is a sculpture of a robed woman that performs the same structural function as a column. The vertical column, which is the fundamental feature of this style, is interpreted as piers in the Belmont Arches.

Another integral element of Classic Revival architecture is the arch. The Romans adapted the use of the arch from the Assyrians, which allowed stone to span wider spaces than post and lintel construction. Romans adapted the use of arches for doorway, bridges, windows and triumphal entryways. The wrought iron arches connecting the Tuscan piers of the Belmont Arches embody the triumphal entryway executed by the Romans.

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[21] Telephone conversation with Betty Ruth Charles Osborn, July 27, 2005
[22] Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia.* Norton & Company: New York, 63, 64
[23] http://www.wilhelm-aerospace.org/Architecture/classical/classic.html

Summary

The Belmont Arches represent technological advancement in the electrification of residential neighborhoods as an extension of the "white way" that was more common in commercial districts and qualifies for listing in the National Register under Criterion A. Ellis Charles' excellent adaptation of the American interpretation of Classical Revival architecture using limestone Tuscan piers and wrought iron arches to create a triumphal entryway, reminiscent of the Romans, into the most prominent neighborhood of Wichita in the 1920s and 1930s, and the quality workmanship of George H. Siedhoff qualifies the Belmont Arches for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Ellis Charles and Company Architects, Bid Specifications and Blueprints, 1925.

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"History of street lighting in the United States". http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Way

http://www.wilhelm-aerospace.org/Architecture/classical/classic.html

Kansas City Star, ca. 1915, vertical files, Wichita Public Library

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Betty Ruth Charles Osborn, daughter of Ellis Charles, telephone interview, July 27, 2005

George Siedhoff construction blueprints and bid specifications (original) archived at Hahner, Foreman & Harness, Inc located at 423 N. St. Francis, Wichita, Kansas. The Wichita Historic Preservation Office maintains a digital copy and paper copy of the blueprints and bid specifications

Guide to Drawings and Jobs of Wichita Contractor George H. Siedhoff, City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office.

"Timeline of Electricity – Electronic Inventions." http://inventors.about.com/library/inentors/blelectric2.htm

Wichita Eagle, various articles 1885 – 1926

Who's Who in Wichita, 1929, Robert M. Baldwin Publishing Company: Wichita, Kansas

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located in the rights-of-way on the south side of the intersection of Central and Belmont and the north side of the intersection of Douglas and Belmont

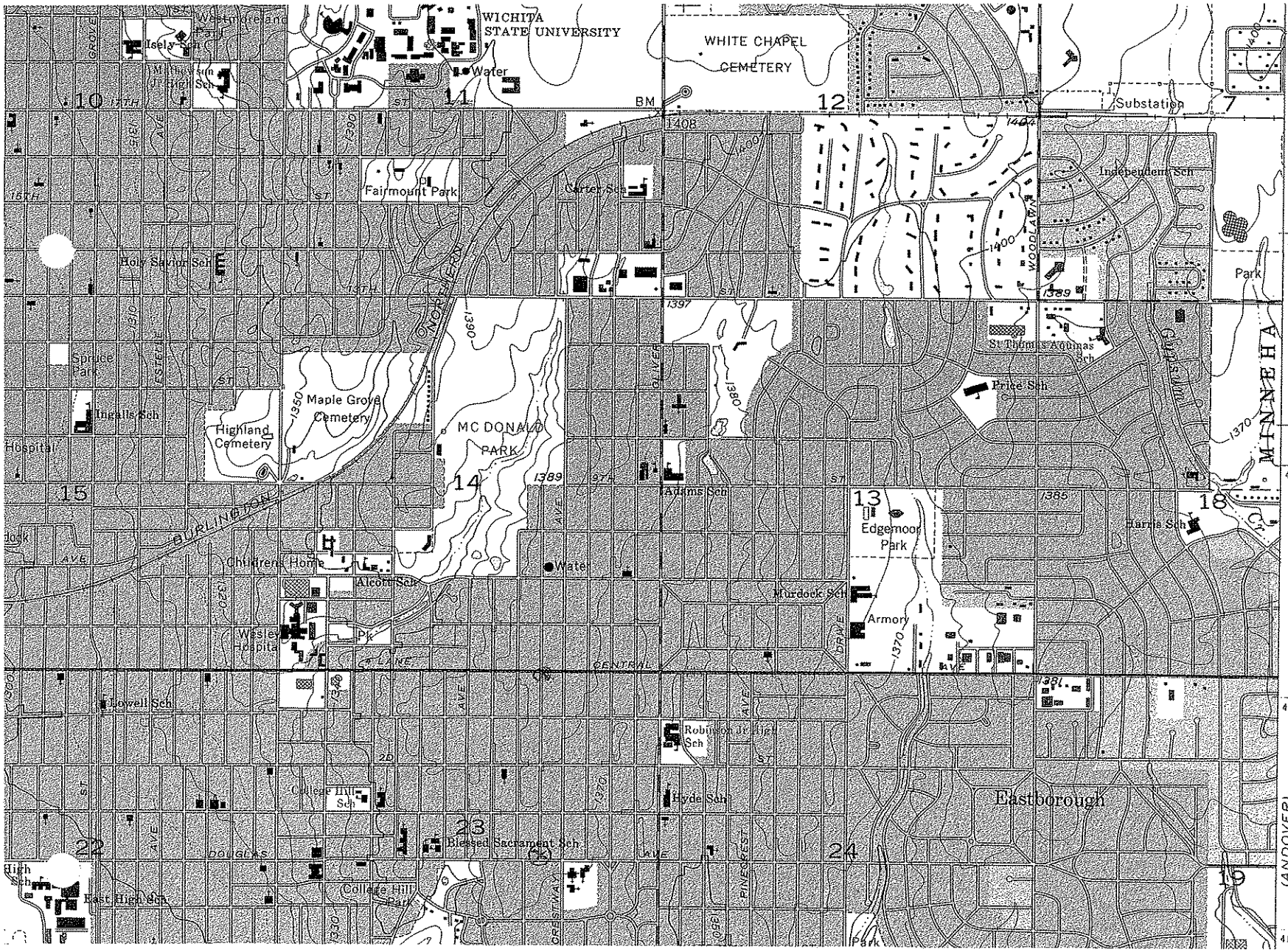
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This nomination includes the parcels of land historically associated with the resource.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Belmont Arches
Sedgwick County, Kansas
Kathy L. Morgan, Photographer
Date of Photographs: June 2005
Location of digital images:
City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office
455 N. Main, 10th Floor
Wichita, Kansas 67202-1688

1. Arches on north side of Douglas at Belmont, looking north
2. Piers on east side of Belmont at Douglas, looking north
3. Wrought iron arch detail at Douglas and Belmont, looking north
4. Pier detail at Douglas and Belmont, looking north
5. Arches at Douglas and Belmont, looking northeast
6. Arches at Central and Belmont, looking north
7. Arches at Central and Belmont, looking northwest
8. Piers on west side of Belmont at Central, looking northwest



WICHITA, SEDGWICK CO, KS

BELMONT ARCHES

E651086
N4173213

E651034
N4172402