

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	2	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Public Schools of Kansas

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Moderne

foundation: Concrete
walls: Brick
roof: Asphalt
other: _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Kellogg School is a 2-story school building in the Hunter's 3rd Addition, east of downtown Wichita. The school, which sits on a parcel measuring 300' wide and 320' long, has a footprint that measures 232' 10" at its widest point east to west and 81' 6" at its widest point north to south. The property is located just east of the intersection of U. S. Highway 54/400 (Kellogg Avenue) and U. S. Highway 135, the major east/west and north/south highways that divide Wichita into quadrants. Although the Hunter's Addition was surveyed and platted during the 1880s real estate boom, the surrounding residential neighborhood, with its small bungalows, was not developed until the 1910s and 1920s. Over the following decades, the neighborhood took on a commercial character, with road-related business and other businesses developing along the bustling highway.

Narrative Description

Site

Kellogg School is located on property generally bounded on the south by Kellogg Avenue (Highway 54); on the east by East Kellogg Drive North, on the west by Laura Street, and on the north by a drive that separates the property from the adjacent residential neighborhood. The property boundary is marked with a chain-link fence with chevron-patterned gates. South of the building is an expansive front lawn interrupted by a narrow sidewalk that runs from the eastern boundary to western boundary. A concrete slab of the building's southwest corner likely served as a play area for the school. The northwest corner of the property is lawn. There is a concrete service drive in the center of the north side. A gravel drive stretches east to west along the north side of the property.

Exterior

Overall

Kellogg School is a reinforced concrete Art Moderne city graded school with brick and hollow clay tile curtain walls. The principal exterior material is blond brick with matching mortar, a pairing that creates a uniform exterior appearance. A series of horizontal bands create a horizontal emphasis. A cast-stone water table wraps around most of the building, creating a continuous sill for first-floor windows. A thinner cast-stone band wraps around the building, creating a continuous lintel for the first floor windows. Above the lintel are two projecting brick bands. Above these is a thin cast-stone band that creates a continuous sill for the second-floor windows. A wider stone band creates a continuous lintel for the second-floor windows. The parapet is capped with a cast-stone coping. The building has a flat roof. Although no documentation of the original windows could be found, they were likely steel casements. The existing windows, which fill the original window openings, are 9-part anodized aluminum windows with tinted glass.

South (Front) Elevation

The front elevation, which is symmetrical on a north/south axis, is seven bays wide. The first bay is a one-story classroom bay with no window openings. The second bay has two large window openings on each of the two stories. The third bay is a rounded entrance bay. It has an enframed entrance with stepped back brick interrupted by a rounded cast-stone projecting lintel band above a double entrance and a rounded cast-stone band at the parapet. The double doors at this bay are accessed via a raised landing with cast-stone cheek walls. The fourth center bay has five windows on each of its two floors. At the parapet, there is a stylized Art Moderne applied letters that read "KELLOGG ELEMENTARY." The fifth bay mirrors the third bay. The sixth bay mirrors the second bay. The seventh bay mirrors the first bay.

North (Rear) Elevation

Unlike the front elevation, the rear elevation is not strictly symmetrical. It is divided into five bays, differentiated by their varying wall planes. The first bay on the east end is a one-story curved bay, a distinguishing feature of the kindergarten room. The second bay has two windows on the first floor and no windows on the second. A one-story entrance bay projects from the first story of the second bay and east end of the third bay. It has a man door on its east wall, four small window openings on the north, and a window opening on the west. It has a shallow hipped roof with metal roofing. The third center bay has six large windows and one small window on its second level and three window openings and a utility entrance on the first level. A chimney, which rises above the roof height, projects from the center of this bay. There is no

cast concrete water table on this bay. The fourth bay has no window openings. The fifth bay is a one-story west-projecting bay. There is a stepped-back entrance, with historic door, transom and sidelights and cast-stone lintel on its east end. The blank north wall of the two-story west-projecting bay is visible from behind the one-story bay.

West Elevation

The west elevation falls on three different wall planes. The first bay has two windows on the first floor, two windows on the second floor, and an opening that may have provided access to the roof of the one-story west-projecting bay. The west elevation of the one-story west-projecting bay has two windows. The two-story west-projecting bay, whose second floor is visible behind the one-story bay, has no window openings. The east elevation mirrors the west elevation with the exception of the curved bay that projects from the north end of the two-story bay.

Temporary Classrooms

There are two temporary free-standing classroom buildings, also known as “pods,” north of the main school building. One of these is one bay wide. The second is two bays wide. They have concrete-block foundations, plywood cladding, and wood windows with horizontal muntins. The pods were built in ca. 1960, but moved to this site in the 1980s. They are in deteriorated condition. The National Park Service has determined that the pods are not contributing resources to the property.

Interior

Overall

Like the exterior, the interior has a high degree of architectural integrity. Among the historic finishes are terrazzo floors, flush wood doors and trim, ceramic-tile wainscoting with checkerboard edge, plaster walls, chalkboards and architectural glass blocks. The rooms retain their original ceiling heights, with square acoustical-tile ceilings, pendant-type fluorescent lighting, and simple crown molding.

First Floor

The first floor houses eight classrooms, a mechanical room, two restrooms and an office. The first floor is accessible via one of six exterior entrances – two on the south elevation and four on the north elevation. The circulation is a double-loaded corridor that runs east to west, accessible via north/south entry halls, accessible via the main entrances in the third and fifth bays of the south elevation. Recesses on the east and west ends of the north side of the hall house arched niches with water fountains on the outer walls and restroom entrances on the inner walls. There are two door openings on the west end and east end of the hall – one of these on each side is arched. The rooms in the center bay on the north side of the hall are devoted to utilitarian purposes; these include two restrooms and mechanical/janitorial rooms. The restrooms have glazed tile partition walls. There are only two classrooms on the north side of the building, including the kindergarten room in the northeast corner. There are six classrooms on the south side of the building. Classrooms have a great deal of original features, including chalkboards and coat closets with original storage cabinets and trim. The center room on the south side, sandwiched between classrooms, is an office.

Second Floor

The second floor houses a combination gymnasium/auditorium and six classrooms. There is no east/west corridor on the second floor. The spaces are accessible via separate stairs and separate landings on the east and west ends. At the top of the stair on the west corridor is an arched niche that houses a water fountain. Double doors on the east wall of the west landing open to the combination gymnasium/auditorium that occupies the center bay on the north end. A single door on the east wall opens to a classroom. A door on the west wall of the west landing opens to a small office created by enclosing the west end of the hallway with a non-historic wall. A door on the north wall of the west landing opens to a classroom in the northwest corner. A door on the south wall of the landing opens to a classroom on the southwest corner. There is a similar landing on the east side. A door on the north wall of the landing opens to a classroom in the northeast corner. A door on the south wall of the landing opens to a classroom in the southeast corner. A door on the east wall of the east landing opens to a small office created by enclosing the east end of the hallway with a non-historic wall. A single door on the west wall opens to a classroom. Three doors on the west wall of the east landing open to the combination gymnasium/auditorium. A nurse’s office is nestled between the two classrooms on the south end of the second floor.

A combination gymnasium/auditorium occupies the majority of the north half of the second floor. On the west end is a simple stage with rounded floor. The stage is accessible on the north and south sides by three steps. The proscenium is framed with fluted wood piers. Other details in this space include a wood picture rail and a decorative crown molding. The remainder of the ceiling is acoustical tile, like that found throughout the building.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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 is 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education _____

Architecture _____

Period of Significance

1941-1960 _____

Significant Dates

1941 _____

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Overend and Boucher (Architect) _____

Dondlinger and Sons Construction (Builder) _____

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for Kellogg School stretches from the building's completion in 1941 to 1960, fifty years back from present.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

Kellogg School is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Education and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of a "City Graded School" Property Type under the "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" Multiple Property Documentation Form and as an example of Art Moderne architecture. The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity from its period of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Brief History of Wichita

After Wichita was incorporated as a village in 1869, town boosters set out to secure its place as a regional trade center. Its future was threatened when the Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe Rail line chose to bypass the new town, with its then-unclear Osage land titles, instead passing through the paper town of Newton. Townboosters' efforts to secure \$200,000 in bonds to construct a spur line from Newton to Wichita in 1871, and the railroad's decision to extend the spur line south in 1877, both helped assure the city's future as a major industrial, milling, and wholesaling center.

Wichita experienced a clamorous boom in the 1880s, when the population peaked at over 31,000. An 1890s bust left the overdeveloped town in economic ruin. The stark outlook, coupled with the Oklahoma land rush caused the population to plummet. The economy did not begin to fully recover until the first decade of the twentieth century, during which the population doubled from 24,671 to 52,450. The city's population grew another 40% during the 1910s, reaching 72,717 in 1920.¹

Wichita's extraordinary population and economic growth in the years following World War I owed to a number of factors. First, oil was discovered in the region in 1915. In 1918, one area field alone produced over six percent of the nation's domestic oil. In the years following World War I, the oil field contributed \$65 million to the Wichita economy.²

By the 1920s, Wichita was the nation's 96th largest city and its fifth-largest milling market.³ And its capitalists were reaping the rewards of investments in the region's productive oil fields and aircraft industries. Among the new businesses were the Derby oil refinery, Koch Industries, and the Beech, Stearman and Cessna Aircraft Companies. These industries, and the services required to support them, attracted many new residents. Between 1909 and 1919, the city limits had more than doubled.⁴ Between 1920 and 1930, the city's population increased by 50,000.

Although many businesses closed their doors during the Great Depression, three of the city's aircraft companies survived, leaving them poised to tackle wartime military orders. The city's aircraft industry exploded during World War II, when its plants attracted \$20 million in defense orders. Civilian workers flocked to the air capital during the war, nearly doubling the city's population between 1940 and 1945, when it reached 200,000.⁵

Today, Wichita is a thriving city of 360,000. Many of the city's buildings are being rehabilitated as the city's core is revitalized.

History of Kellogg School

Kellogg School is located in Hunter's 3rd Addition to the City of Wichita, an area intended as a streetcar suburb. Hunter's 3rd addition, a one-block addition stretching from Kellogg on the south, Hunter (now Lewis) Avenue on the north, Laura on the west, and Pattie on the east. As the name implies, this was the third addition surveyed and platted by its namesake, Charles H. Hunter. Hunter was born in Pennsylvania in May 1847. He moved to the Wichita area in the late 1860s. By 1870, when he was twenty-two, Hunter was living in Wichita Township and working as a farmhand, likely for one of his

¹ 1920 U. S. Federal Census.

² Kathy Morgan and Barbara Hammond. "Residential Resources of Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas 1870 – 1957," Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2008.

³ A. E. Janzen, "The Wichita Grain Market," Kansas Studies in Business, (Lawrence, Kansas: School of Business, no. 8, June 1928).

⁴ Morgan, "Residential Resources..."

⁵ *Wichita Beacon* 1 January 1922; *Wichita Beacon* 9 November 1921; James R. Shortridge, *Cities on the Plains: The Evolution of Urban Kansas*. (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2004), 247-254.

farmer neighbors, which included fellow Wichita pioneer Milo Kellogg. In the late 1860s, Kellogg managed Durfee's Trading Post. When Kellogg was appointed the town's postmaster in early 1869, he took on Charles Hunter as his assistant.⁶ Like many Wichita pioneers, Charles Hunter became active in real estate speculating and fared well during the booming 1880s, when he surveyed and platted additions on East Kellogg. On August 19, 1889, while the boom was in the process of busting, Hunter surveyed and platted his final addition, Hunter's 3rd, arranging for a "school reserve" there.

In 1887, when it seemed that the boom would never end and Wichita would expand as far as streetcars could stretch from downtown, Wichita had overwhelmingly supported a \$100,000 bond issue for the construction of seven school buildings. Kellogg School would occupy the school reserve in Hunter's 3rd Addition. The first Kellogg School, a Richardsonian Romanesque building that faced west toward Laura Avenue, was completed in 1890 at a cost of \$16,195.⁷ By the time Kellogg School was completed, the boom had busted and the growth stopped. Hunter's Addition had a school – but not much of a residential neighborhood around it.

It was not until the 1910s and 1920s that the neighborhood surrounding Kellogg School was fully developed. By then, the school was surrounded on all sides with tiny bungalows and cottages. The overbuilt school served the neighborhood through the expanding interwar years; but by 1935, overflowing classrooms necessitated temporary classroom buildings northeast of the main building. By 1940, Wichita was forced to address its classroom shortage "as a result of the defense aircraft expansion program."⁸ Although the United States was not yet formally engaged in World War II, it was supplying aircraft to allies through the Lend-Lease Program – and families were moving to Wichita to work in aircraft plants. In 1940, as Wichita was once again poised for a period of growth related to wartime industries, the school district hired an architect to inspect its aging structures. The report, which established the nineteenth-century buildings as unsafe, was used to gain public support for a \$512,500 school bond issue. After the bond issue passed on November 3, 1940, the district built four new school buildings, including a new Kellogg School.⁹

Wichita Public Schools enlisted local architects Overend and Boucher to design the new Kellogg School. After much discussion, the school board decided on a "modernistic design" in a "light buff or tan" brick.¹⁰ By March 1941, the architects had completed their plans for the Art Moderne building and Dondlinger and Sons Construction Company was awarded the contract with a successful bid of \$113,980. Because the district could not spare any classrooms, it made plans to construct the new Kellogg School while the old school was still occupied. In order to do this, the school board purchased additional lots to the north of the old building. Construction began in Spring 1941, and was completed just in time for the opening day of school on September 8, 1941.¹¹

Kellogg School had consistent leadership for much of its history. In 1926, O. P. Loevenguth was hired as principal of Kellogg Elementary.¹² Loevenguth served as the school's principal for thirty-two years. After retiring in 1958, he went on to serve as the "director of elementary education for country schools" for Sedgwick County.¹³

By the time Loevenguth retired, the character of Hunter's Addition, the neighborhood surrounding Kellogg School had begun to change. Downtown had expanded east to Washington Avenue; and, as a consequence, modern free-standing commercial buildings began to spring up. Meantime, Kellogg Avenue, which bounded the school property on the south, became a major east/west thoroughfare – and eventually the city's only east/west highway. U. S. Highway 54 stretches from Springfield, Illinois to El Paso, Texas. The segment that passes through Wichita follows Kellogg Avenue, which was expanded to a four-lane road in 1955. Soon auto-related buildings began encroaching on the residential neighborhood. As traffic increased, it was no longer possible for pedestrians to safely cross Kellogg. In 1977, the highway was expanded to six lanes and safety dictated that a pedestrian walkway be constructed to allow students and others to cross Kellogg near Kellogg School.¹⁴

⁶ United States Post Office Database; Cutler, William G. *Cutler's History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: A. T. Andreas, 1883), <http://www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/>; Blackmar, Frank. *Kansas: A Cyclopaedia of State History, Embracing Events, Institutions, Industries, Countries, Cities, Towns, Prominent Persons, Etc...* (<http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/1912/>).

⁷ *Wichita Eagle*, 6 September 1887; Davis, "A History of Wichita Public School Buildings."

⁸ *Wichita Eagle*, 3 September 1941.

⁹ Nina Davis, "A History of Wichita Public School Buildings," 1978.

¹⁰ *Wichita Eagle*, 28 January 1941.

¹¹ *Wichita Eagle*, 3 September 1941.

¹² *Wichita Beacon*, 26 September 1926.

¹³ *Wichita Eagle*, 14 August 1958.

¹⁴ *Wichita Eagle-Beacon*, 17 November 1977.

By November 1995, Wichita boasted sixty-eight (68) public elementary schools. But as families continued their march to the suburbs and schools became increasingly larger, many historic neighborhood schools, like Kellogg School, no longer had the student population the school district believed necessary for maintaining a “modern” public school.¹⁵ Although many Wichita schools were closed, Kellogg was given a second life as a magnet school. Kellogg Science and Technology Magnet Elementary School was established by 1990.¹⁶

Declining enrollment, the Kellogg expressway project and the passage of a \$285 million bond issue in 2000 which provided funding for new schools nearby, contributed to the school’s closing in 2003. The current owners purchased the property in 2007 and obtained a zoning change to convert the building for use as housing.

Art Moderne Architecture

Kellogg School is an example of Art Moderne architecture, popular during the 1930s and 1940s. Art Deco and Art Moderne were reactions to the more traditional revival styles, which predominated in the first decades of the early twentieth century. Unlike Art Deco buildings, with their vertical emphasis and angular details, Art Moderne buildings tends to be horizontal in massing with rounded, not angular, features. Character-defining features include smooth wall surfaces, horizontal banding, rounded corners, glass block, and smooth exterior surfaces. In the case of Kellogg School, a uniform exterior appearance is achieved through the use of blond brick with matching mortar color. Art Moderne was inspired in part by industrial design for cars, airplanes and ships. Unlike most Art Moderne buildings, Kellogg School has a mostly symmetrical façade.

The Wichita School board commissioned a great number of school buildings to accommodate a growing population in the pre-war and early war-time years. Among them were Benjamin Franklin (1941), Thomas Jefferson (1942), Irving (1941), and Kellogg (1941) Elementary Schools. For Irving School, the board chose dark-red brick and Tudor Revival architecture. The final design was Georgian Revival. “Franklin and Kellogg schools,” they announced in the *Wichita Eagle*, “will be of modernistic design.” According to a member of the school board, “a number of residents ... were approached and that they almost unanimously favored a light color for their new school house.” Thomas Jefferson School, Benjamin Franklin School (designed by Forsblom and Parks) and Kellogg School would be Art Moderne.¹⁷

Overend and Boucher

Kellogg School was designed by the Wichita architecture firm of Overend and Boucher. Harrison George Overend was born in Peoria, Illinois in 1892. After graduating from the University of Illinois in 1917, Overend served as an Army Captain in World War I. Overend began practicing architecture in Wichita after eighteen months of military service. Overend partnered with Cecil Francis Boucher in 1921. Boucher was born in New Mexico in 1890. Like Overend, he received his architecture degree from the University of Illinois. During the 1920s, Overend and Boucher were partnered with local architect Lorentz Schmidt. The firm Schmidt, Overend and Boucher designed a number of well-known buildings, including the Edmund E. Stanley (1930), Laura V. Gardiner (1924) and Meridian (1924) Elementary Schools in Wichita. Overend and Boucher apparently parted ways with Schmidt in the 1930s. Overend died in Wichita in 1957.¹⁸ Boucher died in San Mateo California in 1969.¹⁹

City Graded School Property Type/Registration Requirements

Kellogg School is an example of the “City Graded School” property type as identified in the Historic Public Schools of Kansas MPS. The term “graded school” refers to schools that were constructed in a way that provided for instruction by grade, versus the one-room model in which multiple ages were taught simultaneously in the same classroom. The form reached maturity during the Progressive Era when schools were designed to house both classrooms for standard instruction and other special-use spaces like gyms and auditoriums.

The MPS sets forth registration requirements related to the various property types. Eligible buildings must be built as public schools between 1854 and 1955, and retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Because the majority of the state’s school buildings have replacement windows, the registration requirements allow for changes to windows. Interior changes are acceptable provided the buildings retain their historic

¹⁵ *Wichita Eagle*, 15 November 1995; *Wichita Eagle*, 9 April 1996.

¹⁶ *Wichita Eagle*, 7 February 1991.

¹⁷ *Wichita Eagle*, 28 January 1941.

¹⁸ *Wichita Eagle*, 1 March 1957.

¹⁹ California Death Index.

corridor configurations. Although the windows at Kellogg School have been replaced, the replacement windows fill the original window openings. The interior retains a very high degree of integrity from its original period of construction.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Blackmar, Frank. *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, Embracing Events, Institutions, Industries, Counties, Cities, Towns, Prominent Persons, Etc...* (<http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/1912/>).

Davis, Nina. "A History of Wichita Public School Buildings." 1978.

Janzen, A. E. "The Wichita Grain Market," *Kansas Studies in Business*. Lawrence, Kansas: School of Business, no. 8, June 1928.

Kansas Construction Magazine. Vol. 1, no. 8 (November, 1948).

Mills, Wilbur T. *American School Building Standards*. Franklin, Ohio: Franklin Educational Publishing Col, 1915.

Miner, Craig. *Wichita: The Magic City, An Illustrated History*. Wichita: Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum Association, 1988.

Morgan, Kathy and Barbara Hammond. "Residential Resources of Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas 1870 – 1957." Multiple Property Documentation Form.

Schmidt, Lorentz. Architectural Plans – Sunnyside School. 1923 Addition.

_____, Lorentz. "Planning a High School Building" *City Manager Magazine* Vol. 5, no. 12 (December, 1928).

Shortridge, James. *Cities on the Plains: The Evolution of Urban Kansas*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2004.

Spencer, Brenda. "Historic Public Schools of Kansas." Multiple Property Documentation Form. 2005.

United States Census.

Wichita Beacon.

Wichita Eagle.

Wichita Eagle-Beacon.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: **Kansas Historical Society**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 173-5880-08866

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.53 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>14</u> Zone	<u>647828</u> Easting	<u>4171622</u> Northing	3	<u>14</u> Zone	<u>647828</u> Easting	<u>4171564</u> Northing
2	<u>14</u> Zone	<u>647922</u> Easting	<u>4171622</u> Northing	4	<u>14</u> Zone	<u>647828</u> Easting	<u>4171564</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

LOTS 153-155-157 & SCHOOL RES HUNTERS 3RD. ADD.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary description is the legal description of the parcel on which Kellogg School sits. It includes the original school reserve and the additional lots to the north purchased by the Wichita school district to facilitate the construction of the existing building in 1941.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christy Davis

organization Davis Preservation date 8/6/2010

street & number 909 1/2 Kansas Ave, Suite 7 telephone 785-234-5053

city or town Topeka state KS zip code 66612

e-mail cdavis@davispreservation.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Kellogg Elementary School
City or Vicinity: Wichita

County/State: Sedgwick County, Kansas
Photographer: Christy Davis
Date: August 5, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 12** Exterior, Overall view of south (front) elevation, looking northwest.
- 2 of 12** Exterior, Overall view of south (front) elevation, looking northeast.
- 3 of 12** Exterior, Overall view of north (rear) elevation, looking southeast.
- 4 of 12** Exterior, Overall view of west (side) elevation, looking east.
- 5 of 12** Exterior, Overall view of east (side) elevation, looking west.
- 6 of 12** Exterior, Overall view of north (rear) elevation, looking south, showing one of the two pods.
- 7 of 12** Interior, Overall view of first-floor corridor, looking west.
- 8 of 12** Interior, first-floor corridor, looking northeast, showing architectural glass block.
- 9 of 12** Interior, first floor, typical classroom, showing coat closet and built-in cabinets.
- 10 of 12** Interior, second floor, west landing, looking east.
- 11 of 12** Interior, second floor, gymnasium/auditorium, looking west toward stage.
- 12 of 12** Interior, second floor, stair and stair landing.

Property Owner:
(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Geo Von, LLC c/o Tom George
street & number 1900 Red Brush Ct. telephone 316-264-8833
city or town Wichita state KS zip code 67206

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.