

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

NOV 04 2009

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 Powell House
Other name/site number 173-5880-0918

2. Location

Street & number 330 N. Crestway not for publication
City or town Wichita vicinity
State Kansas Code KS County Sedgwick Code 173 Zip code 67218

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 10-26-09
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

- 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:) _____

Powell House
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	
2	0	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
2	0	total

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

Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Family

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Family

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:

Tudor Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Brick

Stucco

Roof: Slate

Other:

Narrative Description

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

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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

1925 -1935

Significant Dates

1925-1926

1935

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Schmidt Boucher Overend

Aaron Wilson & John Neeley

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:

City of Wichita - Historic Preservation Office

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.4 acres

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

1

1	4	6	5	1	2	6	5	4	1	7	2	7	0	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 Kathy L. Morgan, Senior Planner
Organization City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office Date January 4, 2008
Street & number 455 N. Main, 10th Floor Telephone 316-268-4392
City or town Wichita State KS 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 Dr. Phil Burton, Burton Revocable Family Trust
Street & number 330 N. Crestway Telephone 316-686-2121
City or town Wichita State KS Zip code 67208

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
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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Overview

The Lon Powell House (1925-1926) is located in the 300 block of North Crestway in Wichita's College Hill Neighborhood. The lot on which the house sits is 125 feet wide and 275 feet deep with frontage on both Crestway and Terrace streets. The house is situated on the east side of Crestway with the main entrance facing west. The Tudor Revival-style house was designed by Schmidt Overend and Boucher and was built by contractors John C. Neely and Aaron Wilson. The construction of the two-and-a-half-story house began in 1925 and was completed in 1926. It is clad in dark red-brown brick laid in a running bond on the first floor, stucco and false half-timbering on the second floor and has a slate roof. The stucco has been painted beige with the half-timber applications and trim a chocolate brown. The half-timber applications are vertical with the exception of three gently curved pieces. A wood stringcourse separated the first floor from the second on both the house and carriage house. The garage has the same usage of exterior materials and color scheme. An eight-foot wing wall extends on the west side of the north elevation, which provides structural support for a security gate across the driveway access to the garage. A two-story addition was built on the south end of the house in 1935 that incorporated the original sunroom and porch. Sometime after 1950, a pool with a wide concrete deck was added in the rear yard.

The windows are a mixture of multi-light steel casements that appear in single, pair, and triple configuration, eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash, some having diamond paned transoms. The three chimneys have identical corbelled detailing in the chimney caps and cast stone collars where the chimneys rise from the roof. The main roof is a hipped side-gable with asymmetrical hipped gable wings on the north and south end.

West (Front) Elevation

The house faces west toward Crestway and has four wall plane changes. The main entrance is contained in the front-facing gable bay. A first-story shed roof supported by heavy brackets that spring from limestone blocks covers the door. A brick sailor course segmental arch articulates the door opening. The wood panel door has diamond pane leaded windows and is flanked by narrow wood panels with diamond pane leaded windows. On the north side of the door is a two-story, pentagonal tower that contains the primary interior stairway. The windows in the tower are all steel casement.

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The windows in the first floor are eight-over-eight wood sash with the exception of the windows in the tower. The tall multi-paned window on the north side of the tower is wood and inoperable. The set of triple windows in the hipped gable bay, which breaks the wall plane, is a segmental arch window, typical of Schmidt Overend Boucher designs. A similar treatment is done on the National Register-listed C. M. Jackman House at 158 N. Roosevelt in Wichita, Kansas.

The second-floor windows are multi-paned casement appearing in single, double and triple configuration. The vertical half-timbering frames the windows emphasizing the illusion of height.

North (Side) Elevation

The north elevation contains a multi-paned door that exits from the small mud roof off the kitchen on the first floor. The windows in the half-story provided light to the maid's room, bathroom, and ironing room. The eight-foot brick privacy wall continues from the exterior wall that transitions from the kitchen to the breakfast room and attaches in an ell configuration to the southwest corner of the garage. An arched opening with a wrought-iron gate provides access to the back yard. A side-gabled, slate roof structure accentuates the opening.

East (Rear) Elevation

The east elevation is comprised of a series of projecting and receding sections, much like the west elevation. Beginning with the northeast corner, proceeding from north to south, the first section contains the one-story breakfast room bay. French doors with flanking sidelights allow access to the backyard. The second story above the bay is stepped back and the breakfast-room bay has a hipped slate roof. The walls of this section are brick and have no stucco and half-timber detail.

The next section to the south is a two-story projecting bay with a hipped gable. The first floor has nine-over-nine sash windows topped by diamond paned transoms that provide light into the formal dining room. Separating the first and second floor is a wood cornice with block modillions that extend into the next recessed bay. The second floor has nine-over-nine wood sash windows and the exterior wall is stucco and half-timber. The second-floor guest room is located in this bay.

The next section south is recessed with a brick first story and stucco and half-timber second story. Four casement windows allow light into the formal dining room. The exterior wall material changes from brick to stucco and half-timber south of the dining room windows. This section contains the formal living room. A single leaded glass fixed window provides light into the living room. The second floor bay has

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a single six-over-six window and a projecting bay with diamond paned casement windows. This bay was the original sleeping porch and was converted into the sitting room of the master bedroom suite when the addition was built.

The southernmost portion of the east elevation contains a projecting hipped gable two-story section with paired, corner, casement windows with a one-story projecting room. This section was originally a one-story porch and between 1935 and 1939, when Powell's eldest daughter was married, it was incorporated into a two-story addition on the south end of the house. The first floor is the card room and sunroom and the second floor is the master bathroom.

South (Side) Elevation

The south elevation is the 1930s two-story addition. A library/office was added on the west end of the sunroom. The second story of the addition expanded the master bedroom and the second bedroom. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the south wall. Double French doors open out from the card room onto the small gable roof side patio. The windows in the second story of the bay are paired stained glass windows that light the master bathroom.

INTERIOR

The front door opens into a vestibule and hall. The dining room opens onto the east side of the hall, the living room on the south and the stair hall on the north. The back stair hall connects the main stair hall and the kitchen. The kitchen has been remodeled within the configuration of the original room. The ceiling beams remain in the kitchen and breakfast room. The dining room is accessed through the breakfast room. The walnut paneling in the room came from timber cut on a friend's Butler County farm. Another unusual feature of the room is the molded plaster ceiling. Wood radiator covers provide window seats in the living room. The floor in the card room/ballroom is polished marble.

Beneath the main staircase is a small landing with a built-in desk. The walnut is used again in the stair hall panels and balustrade of the main staircase. The dogleg staircase has an open balustrade with turned balusters; newel and railing posts are square with chamfered corners. Casement windows provide natural light for the landing. The child's bedroom suite consists of a bedroom sitting area and bathroom. The door into the suite is on the south end of the stair hall. The guest bedroom has its own bathroom and shares a hall with the master suite. It can be accessed from the side hall and the stair hall. The master suite is accessed from the side hall.

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North of the main staircase is the back (servant's) staircase that leads down to the kitchen. A sewing room, bathroom, and maid's room are located at the north end of the hall. Built-in chest and a linen closet are accessed in the hall.

The basement has cement floors and contains the boiler room, storerooms, and laundry room.

GARAGE (1925-1926)

The garage is one-and-a-half stories and uses the same materials as the main house. The side-gable roof has jerkinheads instead of hipped gables. Stairs lead up to the caretaker's quarters, now a guest room with a kitchenette and bathroom. The west elevation has a shed dormer and the east has a wall shed dormer. A small one-story wing on the west side provides storage for lawn and pool equipment.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OVERVIEW

The Powell House (1925-1926) is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its Tudor Revival-style architecture, which was popular in the United States from 1915 through 1940. It is nominated as part of the "Residential Resources of Wichita - 1870-1957" multiple property listing as an example of a single-family residence. The house was designed by prominent Wichita architecture firm Schmidt Overend and Boucher and Lorentz Schmidt (1884-1952) and contractors Aaron Wilson (1882-1971) and John C. Neely (1894-1985). The period of significance begins with the construction of the house in 1925 and extends to 1935 when a two-story addition was built on the south end of the house.

ARCHITECTURE

Tudor Revival architecture has its roots in the Eclectic movement that began as the Victorian Era was winding down in the late 1800s and was popular in American from 1880 through 1940. In Wichita, this popularity extended into the early 1950s. This style of house is commonly clad in brick, stucco, or a combination of brick, wood, and stucco; uses false half-timbering applied over stucco; is decorated with strapwork of narrow bands; has steeply pitch gables; has little or no eave overhang; features slate or wood shingles; is tall and massive; has elaborate chimneys with decorative chimney pots; features tall, narrow windows and/or double-hung or casement windows with small, diamond-shaped panes arranged in groups of three or more; has stone or wood window surrounds; and has Tudor-style arches around the main entrance and first-floor windows. Houses are typically two-story, two-and-a-half-story, or three-story. Wichita's Tudor Revival-style houses are primarily located in Wichita's College Hill neighborhood.

Within this revival style is the Jacobean style, which is based on an interpretation of Late Medieval palaces that emphasized elaborate chimney pots, stone tabs around arched doorways and windows, steep high-pitched roofs, parapeted gables, multi-paned metal or wood casement windows grouped in strings of three or more, and heavy board and batten doors. Patterned brickwork and stonework is also common.

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OWNER

Leonidas (Lon) H. Powell (1868-1954) was born in Sullivan, Illinois, and came to Wichita in 1902 from El Dorado.¹ According to the 1895 Kansas Census, Powell was a grain merchant living in El Dorado. The 1905 Kansas Census lists him in Wichita and his occupation as a merchant.

From 1904 through 1915, Powell operated L. H. Powell & Company Lumber. The 1909 Kansas Farmers Star publication listed a branch location in El Dorado and a southern office in Shreveport, Louisiana. In 1916, L. H. Powell & Company changed to cottonseed products and the L. H. Lumber Company was listed separately.²

The 1918 Wichita City Directory lists Powell as the Secretary and Henry Lassen as President of the Wichita Terminal Elevator Company. The Wichita Terminal Elevator Company was organized in 1916 with the board of directors named as Henry Lassen, C. W. Carey, L. R. Hurd, and C. M. Jackman all of Wichita; C. Gearing and A. J. Hunt of Arkansas City; J. H. McNair of Halstead; Carl Warkentine, Newton, and George Hunter of Wellington.³ These men represented the interests of the Hunter Milling Company, Wellington; New Era Milling Company and Arkansas Milling Company of Arkansas City; Newton Milling Company of Newton; Red Star Milling Company; and Kansas Milling Company of Wichita. The construction of the elevator began in the fall of 1916 and was designed to hold one million bushels of grain. The structure used 3,000 tons of cement to build and was capable of unloading and reloading 100 cars of grain daily.⁴

Henry Lassen died unexpectedly in January 1919 and Lon Powell became president of the Wichita Terminal Elevator Company. In 1925, the elevator was expanded adding two new large storage tanks and eight smaller ones, bringing the capacity from 1,250,000 bushels to 2,000,000 bushels. Powell saw the company through a major expansion in the early 1920s and served as president of the company until 1944. Before the turn of the twentieth century, "most Kansas wheat was shipped out of state for milling because wheat was cheaper to ship than flour." Once freight regulations adjusted and Kansas developed milling facilities, Wichita had become the fifth-largest milling market in the country. "Kansas ranked

¹ Powell's obituary states he came to Wichita from El Dorado in 1902. No listing for him could be found for him in the 1903-1904 Wichita City Directory. The 1905 Kansas Census places him in Wichita, Sedgwick County.

² Wichita City Directories 1904 through 1920.

³ *Wichita Eagle*, 25 April 1916, p. 2.

⁴ *Wichita Eagle*, 10 June 1917, Section B, p. 2.

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third among the states in milling – and grain executives amassed small fortunes.”⁵ Powell’s rise and success in the company coincided with his planning for the construction of his large home on Crestway.

In 1944, the Wichita Terminal Elevator stockholders instructed Powell to liquidate the company and physical assets. The Wichita Terminal and country elevators at Seward, Cunningham, Leoti, and Marienthal, Kansas, were sold in June 1944. G. M. Ross and Carl Ross of Ottawa; Paul Ross, L. e. Zimmerman and T. T. Zimmerman of Whitewater; and J. D. Zimmerman and Floyd W. Ross of Sterling purchased the company and formed the Wichita Terminal Elevator, Inc.

Powell married Lucy Thomas in 1910 in Wichita. They lived at 1346 North Emporia from 1911 until 1926 when they moved into 330 North Crestway. Powell served on the boards of the Wichita Children’s Home, Forth National Bank, Wichita Perpetual Building and Loan Company, and the Central States Fire Insurance Company. He was a member of the Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, Albert Pike Masonic Lodge, and Wichita Consistory No. 2. Powell died May 16, 1954 at his home at 330 North Crestway. He is interred at the Old Mission Mausoleum in Wichita alongside his wife Lucy who died in December 1962 at the family home on Crestway.

ARCHITECT

Lorentz Schmidt (1884-1952) was born in Clyde, Kansas, on April 25, 1884. He was the eldest of nine children born to Bernhardt and Magdalene (Gram) Schmidt. He left school after he completed the seventh grade to work full time on the farm. When he was eighteen, he lost his leg in a farming accident. No longer able to work the farm, he went back to finish high school. Schmidt soon found a job as a barber that paid room and board so he didn’t have to traverse the three miles between home and school twice a day. He finished high school in Emporia and attended Kansas State Normal School (now Emporia State University) for one year.⁶ Using his barber trade, he then worked his way through college at the University of Illinois where he graduated with a B. S. in architecture in 1913. He came to Wichita in 1915 and practiced here until his death in 1952. Schmidt was elected to the 1951 class of fellows of the American Institute of Architects.⁷

According to his obituary published on the front page of the *Wichita Eagle* on February 6, 1952, he was the only practicing architect from Kansas ever elected to a fellowship in the American Institute of Architects. The press release announcing his selection cited his effort in the passage of the Kansas

⁵ *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Documentation Form*, Section E, Page 27. Accessed online at: www.kshs.org/resource/national_register/MPS/HistoricAgricultureRelatedResourcesofKSDRAFT_mps.pdf.

⁶ *Wichita Beacon*, 25 February 1923, Sunday Magazine, pg. 1.

⁷ *Wichita Eagle*, 29 April 1951, pg. 10.

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Architectural Registration legislation; his efforts to help organize the Wichita Association of Architects in 1945 and his service as its first president; his involvement to organize the Kansas Builders forum; his service on the Wichita Planning Commission; his membership with the Chamber of Commerce, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Community Chest and Boy Scout council as criteria for his selection as an AIA fellow; and the establishment annual scholarships in his name at Kansas State University and Kansas University.

Schmidt came to Wichita from Illinois to begin his architectural practice in 1915. He was associated with Glen H. Thomas for three years until Thomas formed his own company. Cecil Francis Boucher (1890–1969) joined Schmidt in 1917 and Harrison George Overend (1892-1957) came to the firm in 1919. In 1925 Schmidt and Company reorganized as Schmidt, Boucher, and Overend, an association that lasted until 1931. The prominent firm designed private residences as well as many public buildings including schools, churches, commercial, and university structures. Overend and Boucher left to form a new company that was active into the 1950s. Throughout the 1930s, 1940s, and until his death in 1952, Schmidt continued to design theaters, schools and churches, plus commercial and hospital buildings. Lorentz Schmidt, Jr. continued his father's legacy in a subsequent firm of McVay, Schmidt, and Peddie, which was active through the 1960s.

Schmidt designed a wide array of structures that remain part of the Wichita landscape. He is most well known for his school buildings. A few of the schools he designed for the Wichita School District are: Horace Mann Elementary (demolished), Washington (demolished), Linwood (demolished), East High School, Hamilton Middle School, Blessed Sacrament School, James Allison, and Roosevelt. This association with the Wichita School District helped launch his career throughout the region. His list of Kansas schools includes buildings in Newton, Andover, Augusta, Belle Plain, Clyde, McPherson, Liberal, Hugoton, Clearwater, Ellinwood, Colwich and Dodge City. His blueprint record also includes the Stillwater, Oklahoma High School.⁸ Schmidt also designed churches, hospitals, commercial buildings and residences. Gloria Dei Lutheran Church was his last significant project. A number of his significant residential structures are found in College Hill, Midtown and Riverside.

In addition to designing the Fresh Air Baby Camp, Schmidt did architectural work for the planned war housing projects during World War II at Hilltop Manor and Planeview in Wichita, as well as

⁸ City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office and Wichita State University Libraries, Department of Special Collections, *Guide to Drawings by Wichita Architect Lorentz Schmidt*.

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war housing projects in Great Bend, Independence, Liberal, Pratt, Victoria, Junction City and Independence.⁹ Schmidt died from cancer at his home in Wichita on February 5, 1952.

Cecil Francis Boucher was born in Raton, New Mexico on June 8, 1890. He graduated from Las Vegas, New Mexico public schools. Boucher married Mary J. Schroeder of Raton, New Mexico. He attended the University of Illinois at the same time as Schmidt, came to Wichita in 1917 and joined Lorentz Schmidt and Company architectural firm. In 1925, the firm reorganized and became Schmidt, Boucher, and Overend. Schmidt left the firm in 1932, and it became Overend and Boucher. The last building he designed in Wichita was the Southwest National Bank Building at the northeast corner of Douglas and Topeka. Boucher moved to Menlo Park, California in 1960 and died there on April 27, 1969.

Born August 13, 1891 in Peoria, Illinois, Harrison George Overend attended the University of Illinois and earned a degree in architecture in 1917. Schmidt, Boucher, and Overend were members of the architectural club and knew one another from their college days. He enlisted and served overseas for eighteen months as a captain in the Coast Artillery Corps. Overend came to Wichita in 1919 to join Schmidt and Company architectural firm. He married Pearl Stewart of Wichita in 1924. In 1925, the firm reorganized and became Schmidt Boucher and Overend. Schmidt left the firm in 1932, and it became Overend and Boucher. He remained with Overend and Boucher until his death on April 30, 1957. He is entombed in Old Mission Mausoleum.

Some of the more-well known commercial and religious structures in Wichita that were designed by Schmidt Overend and Boucher are Hillcrest Apartments, Allis Hotel, Ranney-Davis Warehouse, Petroleum (Ellis-Singleton) Building, Brown Building, and St. James Episcopal Church.

CONTRACTORS

John C. Neely (1894-1985) was born in Topeka, Kansas on October 11, 1894. He matriculated through Topeka public schools and attended the University of Illinois where he earned his architecture degree in 1917. Neely worked for the Fuller Construction Company at Camp Funston in Kansas, projects in Alliance, Ohio, and Washington, DC, after leaving Illinois. He was the assistant for Major Wood (later General Wood) who was the government representative for the construction of the Old Hickory Power Plant at Nashville, Tennessee. Neely was transferred to New Cumberland, Pennsylvania as the engineer for the Ordinance Department where he was responsible for the construction of warehouses.

⁹ *Wichita Eagle*, February 6, 1952, pg. 4

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Neely joined the Army and was stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky where he attended officer's training school. After the Armistice was signed in November 1918, he came home to Topeka and worked as a bridge engineer. He left that job after a couple of months and came to Wichita and joined Lorentz Schmidt and Company. He worked there until 1922 when he started his own construction company.¹⁰ He married Lottie Thompson on October 26, 1922 in Wichita.

John had several different professional partners in his construction company. The first few years of the company, it was known as Seidl Wilson Neely Construction Company. By 1927, Wilson had left the company and was on his own. The Seidl-Neely Construction Company remained in business until 1941 when Louis Seidl left the company. John C. retired in 1980 and his son John C. Neely, III, graduate of Kansas State University School of Architecture, continues to operate Neely Construction Company in Wichita, Kansas. John III was born in Wichita on April 1, 1928, and died in December 24, 1985, and is entombed in Mission Chapel Mausoleum in Wichita.

Aaron Wilson (1882-1971) was born in Indiana on October 21, 1882 as documented on his World War I draft card. Little biographical information could be found about him. The last time he appeared in the Wichita City Directories was 1971.

SUMMARY

The Powell House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the "Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957" multiple property nomination under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of a single-family, Tudor Revival-style residence.

¹⁰ *Lion Tattler*, Spring 1982, P. 3. John Neely wrote a letter to his alma mater that was published requesting that his housemates between 1914 and 1918 contact him. The previous biographical information was taken from this alumni newsletter.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 12 Powell House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
Name of property County and State

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Powell House is located on the east side of Crestway Street. The lot runs the depth of the block between Crestway and Terrace streets. The property's legal description is: Lots 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33, College Hill Plaza Addition, City of Wichita, Kansas.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the parcels historically associated with the Powell House.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Property Name: Powell House
Location: 330 N Crestway, Wichita, Sedgwick County
Photographer: Sarah Martin
Date: 9 May 2008

Digital Images are filed at the Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, KS

- Photo 1: West (front) elevation, facing E
- Photo 2: East (rear) elevation, facing W
- Photo 3: West (front) elevation of garage, facing E
- Photo 4: Front entrance on west elevation, facing E
- Photo 5: Interior, fireplace in living room
- Photo 6: Interior, fireplace in family room
- Photo 7: Interior, staircase looking up to stained glass bay at landing
- Photo 8: Interior, built-in desk

