

Barnes, Oscar D. and Ida, House
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

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

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce: Professional

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
Italian Renaissance

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Brick

roof: Ceramic Tile
other: Porch: Limestone

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary

The Oscar D. Barnes House (built 1911-1913) is located in the 900 block of North Broadway Avenue in Wichita's Munger's Original Town Neighborhood. The lot is 60 feet wide and 150 feet deep with frontage on both Broadway and 8th Street. The house is situated on the north side of 8th Street with the main entrance facing east. The house reflects the Italian Renaissance style. The construction of the two-and-a-half story house began in 1911 and was completed by 1913, when the original owners are first listed in the Wichita City Directory as living there. The house may have been designed by architect Charles Terry, but this has not been confirmed in primary sources. The exterior is clad in rough-faced brown brick and has a green Ludowici-brand clay tile roof. The roof has upswept eaves and ridge rolls. A one-story, full-width porch made of limestone and supported by four brick piers accentuates the main entrance. There is a secondary entrance on the south side of the house that is accessed by a walkway of limestone, brick, and red tile. There is a second-story sleeping porch on the rear (west) elevation. The windows are primarily leaded glass with transoms in geometrical patterns. The three brick chimneys are positioned on the slopes of the roof. The main roof is low pitched, hipped with slight eave overhangs that are boxed with brackets. There are four hipped dormers, with the largest facing east.

Elaboration

SETTING

According to the 1914 Sanborn fire insurance maps, the Barnes House was originally surrounded by upscale single-family residences. Today, that is not the case as many of the older residences have been demolished. The area is rather transitional in function, with both commercial and multi-family and low-income housing. There is a large apartment complex across the alley on the west side of the property and another apartment building directly to the north. East, across Broadway Avenue, is a parking lot that serves an apartment complex (north) and a Spangles Restaurant (south). To the south of the Barnes House across Eighth Street is an empty lot in front of another apartment complex. In a broader context, the area is dominated by small businesses, apartment complexes, and several churches only a short walk or drive away.

EXTERIOR

East (Front) Elevation

The house faces east towards Broadway Avenue and has two wall plane changes. A full-width, one-story porch dominates the primary (east) façade. The raised porch is covered by a hipped roof with the same green tiles as the main roof. It is supported by four square brick columns with medallions. The floor of the porch is red brick and black and green tiles in geometric patterns. It is accessed by five stone steps. The doorway is segmental with a rounded transom and is paneled with leaded glass. There is a grouping of five one-over-one, double-hung windows with transoms to the left (south) of the entrance and a grouping of three similar windows to the right. The transom windows each have leaded glass in a starburst/diamond pattern. Two metal grates with designs are over windows to the basement and can be seen beneath the porch.

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There are five windows on the second story. The outer four are one-over-one, double-hung windows. The central window, which is framed by intricate stone molding with a small pediment, has leaded glass with a diamond pattern.

There is a hip-roof dormer centered on the east elevation with a grouping of three leaded windows.

South (Side) Elevation

The south elevation features an exterior brick chimney and a distinctive projecting bay: a one-story bow clad in a distinctive tooled stone. The easternmost bay on this south side of the house contains two leaded glass windows in the same geometric style as the east elevation window transoms. (At some point, one of the windows was removed and replaced with a window AC unit, but at present the AC unit has been removed and the window is temporarily boarded with wood until replaced with a matching leaded window.) Above this is one double-hung window. Adjacent to this is the exterior brick chimney. West of the chimney is the one-story bow clad in stone above which is a double-hung window. Directly west of the bow window is a basement-level entrance above which is a small fixed window with leaded glass. Above this is a tri-partite window with a multi-light center unit flanked by sidelights.

The remainder of the south elevation is stepped back from the primary building. This secondary area has an open-air porch accessed by steps from the south and west. The porch has a brick half-wall capped with limestone and a walkway of brick in the same pattern as the front porch. A secondary entrance (above the basement-level entrance) faces west. There is a one-story, three-sided bay clad in stone with a hipped tile roof adjacent to this entrance. Above the bay are two double-hung windows.

The roof has two hip-roof dormers with leaded glass windows with a diamond design.

West (Rear) Elevation

The dominant feature of the rear of the house is the combined structure of the enclosed first-story porch and the second-story sleeping porch – both of which occupy the north half of the elevation. The first-story porch has a shed roof with flared eaves, and the second-story porch rests directly on top. The second story has windows that open inwardly and screens on the outside. It is unclear if the sleeping porch is original, but it was at least added while the Barnes family was living in the house. A door is centered on the first-floor porch and is accessed by five stone steps. On the south side of this elevation, a small portion of the roof by the second story has lost its tiles and been replaced by metal. There is a small hip-roof dormer with a leaded glass window on the roof.

North (Side) Elevation

The north elevation, which is just a few feet from the adjacent building, has a flat wall plane with fifteen windows. The windows are primarily double-hung with limestone sills. They provide natural light for the main and servant's staircases, the parlor, and the bathroom among others. The hip-roof dormer near the center of the roof has a leaded glass window in a diamond design.

INTERIOR

The primary entrance opens to a small enclosed vestibule with a set of double doors leading into a central foyer. The double doors have clear leaded glass with a tulip motif, which is carried through to the full-height sidelights. The central foyer connects to several rooms: a parlor to the north behind another set of leaded glass doors; a large open space to the south that was likely a music room; and the dining room to the west. The main staircase is situated along the north wall of the foyer, with a small bathroom and closet tucked beneath. A door on the west wall of the foyer leads to a secondary hallway that

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accesses the kitchen, secondary staircase to the second floor, and the basement staircase. The floor throughout the first story is oak and arranged in a parquet rectangle design. The ceilings throughout the first floor are accented by wood beams.

The music room features some of the home's most ornate architectural details. The entry into the music room from the foyer includes two pairs of full-height wood columns – the outer set is square columns and the inner set is round columns, both sets featuring capitals with an egg-and-dart motif. The east wall of the music room is comprised of a set of five windows with leaded glass transoms. The south wall is defined by built-in bookcases with glass doors featuring a Gothic-arch motif, a fireplace with a tile surround and wood mantelpiece, and a round bay window with four one-over-one windows and a window seat. The music room is a large space with wood floors, a beamed ceiling, and plaster walls. The many windows illuminate the room with natural light during the day. A pair of swinging doors with leaded glass featuring a tulip motif is located in the west wall of the room and lead into the home's dining room.

In the dining room, the walls are paneled in African mahogany that is inlaid with ivory in geometric designs. There is a three-sided bay window on the south wall of the dining room. A radiator with a wood cushioned seat is within the bay window. There is a fireplace on the west wall of the dining room, featuring green tiles and a mahogany surround. A door in the west wall leads to the rear porch. There is a door on the room's north wall at the west corner that leads into the kitchen, which was completely remodeled in the mid-twentieth century.

A wood door in the west wall of the home's foyer accesses a secondary hallway space leading to the kitchen, a servant staircase up to the second floor, and the basement steps. This hallway contains several built-in cabinets.

Off the home's foyer below the primary staircase is a water closet bathroom featuring a tile floor and subway tile walls. The original porcelain sink is situated in the corner by the door, and the commode is behind a second door. There is a double-hung window with leaded glass in a diamond pattern in the bathroom.

The dogleg staircase is mahogany with square-topped balusters. On the home's north wall is a three-part stained glass window featuring three heraldic crests that gives light to the landing. The second-floor landing opens into a central space that connects to three bedrooms and a bathroom. The second-floor spaces retain an excellent degree of integrity with the original wood floors, plaster walls and ceilings, woodwork, doors, and fixtures. The primary wood used in the second-floor spaces is mahogany, although oak is used in the back staircase. The master bedroom is located at the southeast corner of the house and includes its own bathroom, complete with the original bathtub, sink, and bidet. Much like the first floor bathroom, this master bedroom bathroom has a tile floor and walls with subway tiles. The master bedroom also features a fireplace with a buff-colored tile surround and a wood mantelpiece with Classical details.

The other bedrooms include closets and a wash station with the original sink still intact. There is a spacious bathroom accessed off the second-floor hallway adjacent to the main staircase. Like the other two bathrooms, it has excellent integrity with the original tile floor and walls, bathtub, sink, and base of the shower still intact. This bathroom has a fireplace on its west wall.

A narrow hallway leads west off the central landing area toward the sleeping porch. Also off this hallway is a small room that may have served as a nursery and the doorway to the servant staircase. The third story is accessible via this back staircase. The spacious third floor contains a bedroom and bathroom, which likely served as servants' quarters, and a sprawling ballroom that may have served as a gathering place.

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The building includes a full-height basement with a concrete and utilitarian finishes. The basement includes a boiler room and a laundry room.

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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 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

Architecture

Period of Significance

1911

Significant Dates

1911

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1911, the year the house was constructed.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

N/A

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

The Oscar D. Barnes House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance in the area of architecture. It is nominated as part of the *Residential Resources of Wichita* multiple property nomination and is an example of the *Single-Family Residence* property type.

The house is an excellent example of the Italian Renaissance style executed on an early 20th century residence. Italian Renaissance architecture has its roots in the Eclectic movement that began as the Victorian Era was ending and was popular in the Wichita College Hill and Midtown neighborhoods from 1890 to 1930. The Barnes House lies in the latter district. This style of house is made of brick, stucco, or a combination thereof and has low-pitched hipped roofs covered by ceramic tiles; features first floor windows and porches; has smaller and less ornate upper story windows; and usually has a symmetrical façade. Houses are typically two-story, two-and-a-half story, or three-story. This particular house is a Foursquare variant of the Italian Renaissance style.

Elaboration

Wichita and Midtown¹

In the decade before the Barnes House was built, Wichita was recovering from a severe economic downturn. Driven by a cycle of boom and bust in the real estate market, Wichita survived by opening trade along the Cherokee Strip, becoming a regional shipping point along several major railroad lines, and by the investments of several entrepreneurs. In 1911, the city was in the midst of a slower growth period. Grain sales rose in advance of the coming oil boom of southeast Kansas beginning in 1915. Midtown was an older Wichita neighborhood, even in the early 20th century. For decades it was where wealthier citizens resided in elaborate mansions and cottages. Late 19th and early 20th century residences much like the Barnes House lined Midtown neighborhood streets. Nevertheless, within just a few years of Oscar Barnes moving into his new Midtown residence, Wichita's wealthier citizens began building houses in the up-and-coming College Hill neighborhood east of downtown.

Original Owner

Oscar D. Barnes (1852-1921) came to Wichita from Kalamazoo, Michigan with his parents Melzar (1824-1902) and Susan Barnes (1824-1900), his wife Ida (1855-1941), and his sister. While initially setting up shop as druggists, they soon moved on to become real estate speculators. O. D. Barnes took over the family business after his father died in 1902 and became a major commercial builder (many of his commissions are noted below). In 1911, he built a new residence for himself and his wife, his son Maurice who was then a student, and his daughter Adelaide.

Oscar and Ida Barnes were social and economic movers of early 20th century Wichita. Their involvement and leadership in local and regional clubs reflect their high status on the social and economic hierarchy.

¹ For more context on early Wichita and the Midtown neighborhood, see Kathy Morgan and Barbara Hammond, *Residential Resources of Wichita, Sedgwick County, 1870-1957* National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2008).

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Oscar was a charter member of the Wichita Commercial Club.² The organization began as a social club but grew to be the “foremost among Wichita’s commercial institutions” greater than even the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, which was considered the “junior commercial body in Wichita” during that period.³ The Commercial Club was not Barnes’ only business committee. In 1885, he served on a citizens committee for finance. He was a charter member of the Wichita Carnival and Street Festival Association.⁴ He was a member of the greeting committees for the delegates of the Trans-Mississippi Congress of 1899, a convention of business leaders interested in promoting the business interests in states and territories west of the Mississippi.⁵ Barnes was made the chair of the committee greeting all trains coming on the Frisco line. The other committee members were prominent Wichita builders, land speculators, and businessmen. Barnes was selected as a delegate of Wichita’s third ward to the Republican state convention several years in a row. He was a member of the York and Scottish Rite Freemasons, in which he held leadership or committee roles as well. He was a trustee of the local First Presbyterian Church.

Like her husband, Ida Barnes was socially and politically active. She was a member of the Old Settlers’ Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was a charter member of the Thursday Cooking Club.⁶ The latter was formed by Mrs. Robert B. Campbell and was comprised of the wives of prominent Wichita businessmen. The club’s activities and actions provide a glimpse into the political and social beliefs of Wichita’s elite women, such as when it refused to entertain Susan B. Anthony and other suffragettes during their visit to Wichita in 1894.⁷

Oscar Barnes died in 1921 and Ida Barnes moved to live in the family’s summer home in Los Angeles. At the time of his death, he had built or owned several Wichita buildings including “the Barnes Building, 301 E. Douglas; the Michigan Building, 206 E. Douglas; the Richland Building, 407 E. Douglas; the Holland Theater, 118 E. Douglas; the Palace Theater, 313 E. Douglas; several warehouses, and at least four apartment buildings.”⁸ In 1926, his son Maurice Barnes, who by then had built a house of his own in College Hill, sold the nominated house to the nearby First Presbyterian Church for \$20,000.⁹ They used it as church manse. The Presbyterian Church owned the house until 1950 when they sold it to Gertrude Cannon. The house quickly passed through several owners before it was bought by the Dodd Law Firm in 1959. Today, the Dodd & Macias Law Firm keeps its offices in the building.

Architecture: Italian Renaissance Style

The architect of the Barnes House is unknown. However, the most likely candidate for the building’s architect is Wichitan Charles Terry (1847-1931). Terry designed at least four commercial buildings for Barnes, including the Michigan Building (1909, state register-listed). From 1906 until Terry left Wichita in 1916, he seems to have been the only architect Barnes used for new buildings and structures. Other residences Terry designed, such as the Marc Clapp House at 1817 N. Wellington Place, share a resemblance with the Barnes House. Nevertheless, Terry has not been proven to be the architect of the Barnes House.

² *Wichita Daily Eagle*, 15 January 1896, 4.

³ Oremus Hills Bentley, *A History of Wichita and Sedgwick County* (Chicago: C. F. Cooper & Co., 1910), 74-82.

⁴ *Wichita Daily Eagle* 25 November 1899, 5.

⁵ *Wichita Daily Eagle*, 31 May 1899, 5.

⁶ *Wichita Social Registry* 1921.

⁷ “The Tihen notes” re *Wichita Daily Eagle*, 17 June 1894.

⁸ Susan Jezak Ford, “Michigan Building,” Registration Form, Register of Historic Kansas Places (Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 9 November 2006).

⁹ “New Manse for Presbyterians,” *Wichita Daily Eagle*, 29 January 1926, 2.

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The Italian Renaissance style was used in American residential architecture from 1890 through 1930, but was most popular in Wichita between 1900 and 1920. The style attempted to mimic the appearance of Italian villas. In residential architecture, it is typically characterized by low, hipped roofs with ceramic tiles, wide eaves with brackets, symmetrical facades, stucco or masonry walls, Classical columns and details, pedimented window heads, and recessed entryways. Windows and doors are often arched. The style fell out of favor after World War I and disappeared almost completely after the onset of the Great Depression.

There are several examples of Italian Renaissance-style residences in Wichita, including the 1913 Marc Clapp House and the 1921 William Van Arsdale House, both of which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁰ The Barnes House reflects the Italian Renaissance style, but executes it on a Foursquare plan, a common house form during the early 20th century. As Foursquares allowed for a large amount of variation and experimentation in style, the house also borrows influences from the Craftsman style, seen in its built-in cabinetry, geometric window designs, and interior floorplan. Few examples of Italian Renaissance style executed on a Foursquare plan remain in Wichita.

SUMMARY

The Barnes House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture as it is an excellent example of an Italian Renaissance-style residence. It retains an exceptionally high degree of architectural integrity, both on the interior and exterior.

¹⁰ The Marc Clapp House is a contributor to the Park Place-Fairview Historic District (NRHP, 2004); the Van Arsdale House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2009.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bentley, Oremus Hills. 1910. *A History of Wichita and Sedgwick County*. Windmill Publications.

Connelley, William. 1918. *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans*. Kansas State Historical Society.

Digital Sanborn Maps, 1897-1935/1950. ProQuest Information and Learning Company, ©2001 by The Sanborn Map Company, Sanborn Library, LLC. Online at <http://luna.ku.edu/luna/servlet/kuluna01kui~12~12> (University of Kansas, Kenneth Spencer Research Library).

Discover Historic Wichita! Wichita Preservation Office.

<http://www.wichita.gov/Government/Departments/Planning/PlanningDocument/Discover%20Historic%20Wichita!%20booklet.pdf>.

Dodd & Macias Law Firm. Minutes of the Board of Trustees, 1969-1980.

“Edward N. Tihen Notes” and assorted articles from the *Wichita Beacon*, *Wichita Eagle*, 1900-1980. State University Libraries’ Department of Special Collections.

Ford, Susan Jezak. “Michigan Building,” Registration Form, Register of Historic Kansas Places. Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 9 November 2006.

Huffman, Gary. Minutes of the Board of Trustees 1919-1955. Archives of the 1st Presbyterian Church, Wichita KS. 525 N. Broadway, Wichita, KS 67214-3503.

Morgan, Kathy, and Barbara Hammond. *Residential Resources of Wichita, Sedgwick County, 1870-1957* National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2008.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred P. Knopf, Inc., 1984.

Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, Historic Preservation Department, Kansas State Historical Society.

Wichita Beacon. 29 January 1926.

Wichita City Directory, 1913.

Wichita Daily Eagle, 14 January 1896.

Wichita Daily Eagle, 31 May 1899.

Wichita Daily Eagle. 25 November 1899.

Wichita Historical Museum. Photo Archives.

Wichita Social Registry, 1921. *Wichita Eagle*.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

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recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Name of repository: Wichita State University Special Collections

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.207 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u> 37.699092 </u>	<u> -97.335937 </u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Barnes House is located on the west side of N. Broadway Ave. The parcel runs the depth between N. Broadway and alleyway. The property's legal description is Lots 113 and 115, Munger;'s Original Town, City of Wichita, Kansas.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Diana Stanley (KSHS edits)

organization Newman University date 2014

street & number 4207 Cedar Lake Rd telephone (316) 640-3980

city or town Goddard state KS zip code 67052

e-mail Stanley313549@newmanu.edu

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

name Dodd & Macias Law Firm c/o Richard Macias

street & number 901 N. Broadway Avenue telephone (316) 262-5103

city or town Wichita state KS zip code 67214

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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.

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Barnes, Oscar D. and Ida, House

City or Vicinity: Wichita

County: Sedgwick State: KS

Photographer: Sarah Martin

Date
Photographed: February 27, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 17: Primary (east) façade, camera facing W
- 2 of 17: SE corner of building, camera facing NW
- 3 of 17: South elevation, camera facing N
- 4 of 17: SW corner of building, showing rear porch entrance, camera facing NE
- 5 of 17: Close-up of SW corner of building, camera facing NE
- 6 of 17: North side of building (shown at a sharp angle due to proximity of neighboring building), camera facing E
- 7 of 17: Windows overlooking front porch, camera facing SW
- 8 of 17: Interior, entrance and entry hall, camera facing E
- 9 of 17: Interior, entry hall, camera facing N toward main staircase
- 10 of 17: Interior, music room at southeast corner of first floor, camera facing E
- 11 of 17: Interior, music room, camera facing W toward double doors leading into dining room
- 12 of 17: Interior, dining room, camera facing W
- 13 of 17: Interior, typical second floor bedroom showing closet and sink
- 14 of 17: Interior, second floor master bedroom looking W toward private bathroom
- 15 of 17: Interior, second floor bathroom
- 16 of 17: Interior, third floor attic space
- 17 of 17: Interior, secondary staircase for servants

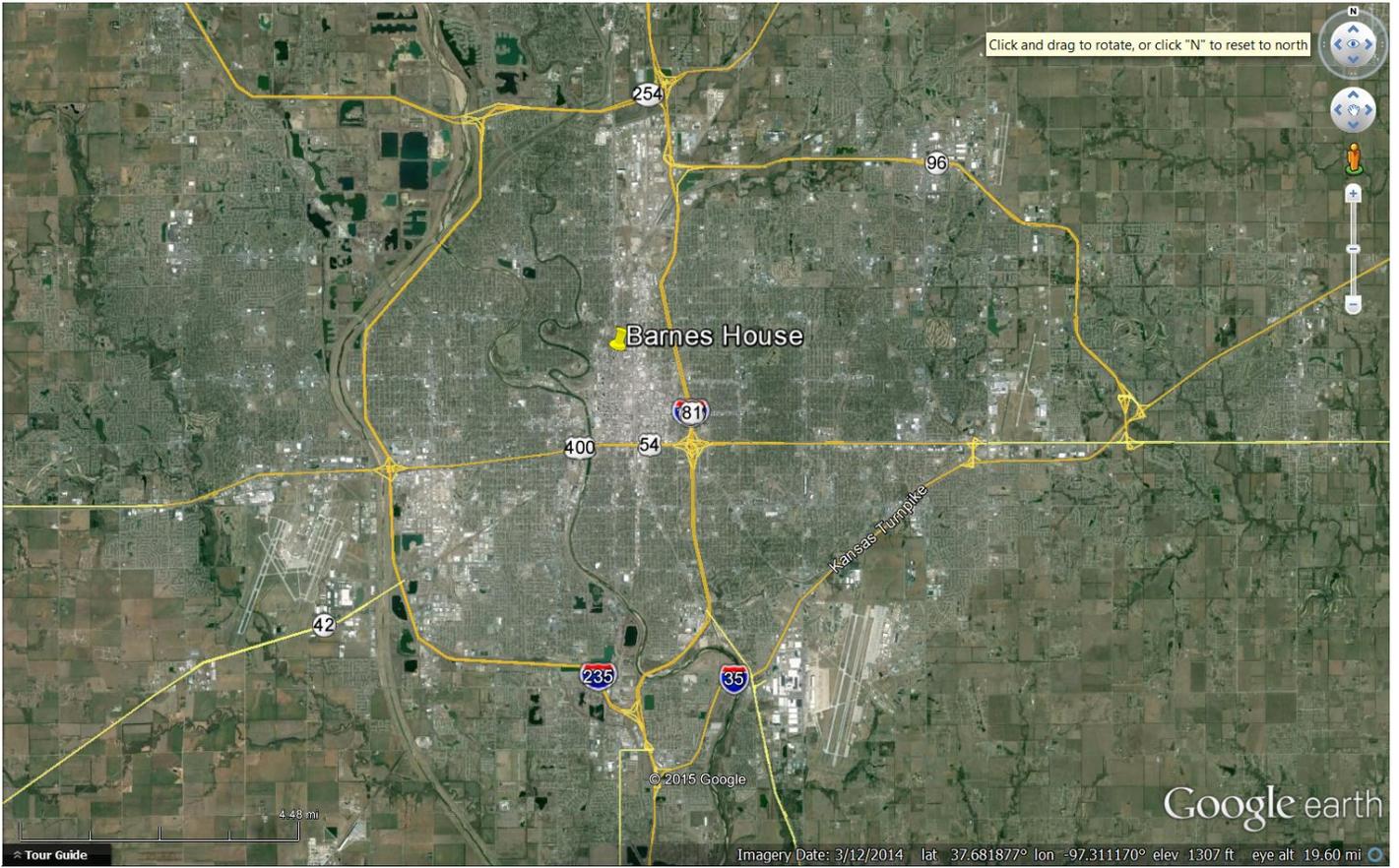
Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

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Figure 1: Contextual Aerial Image, Google Earth 2015



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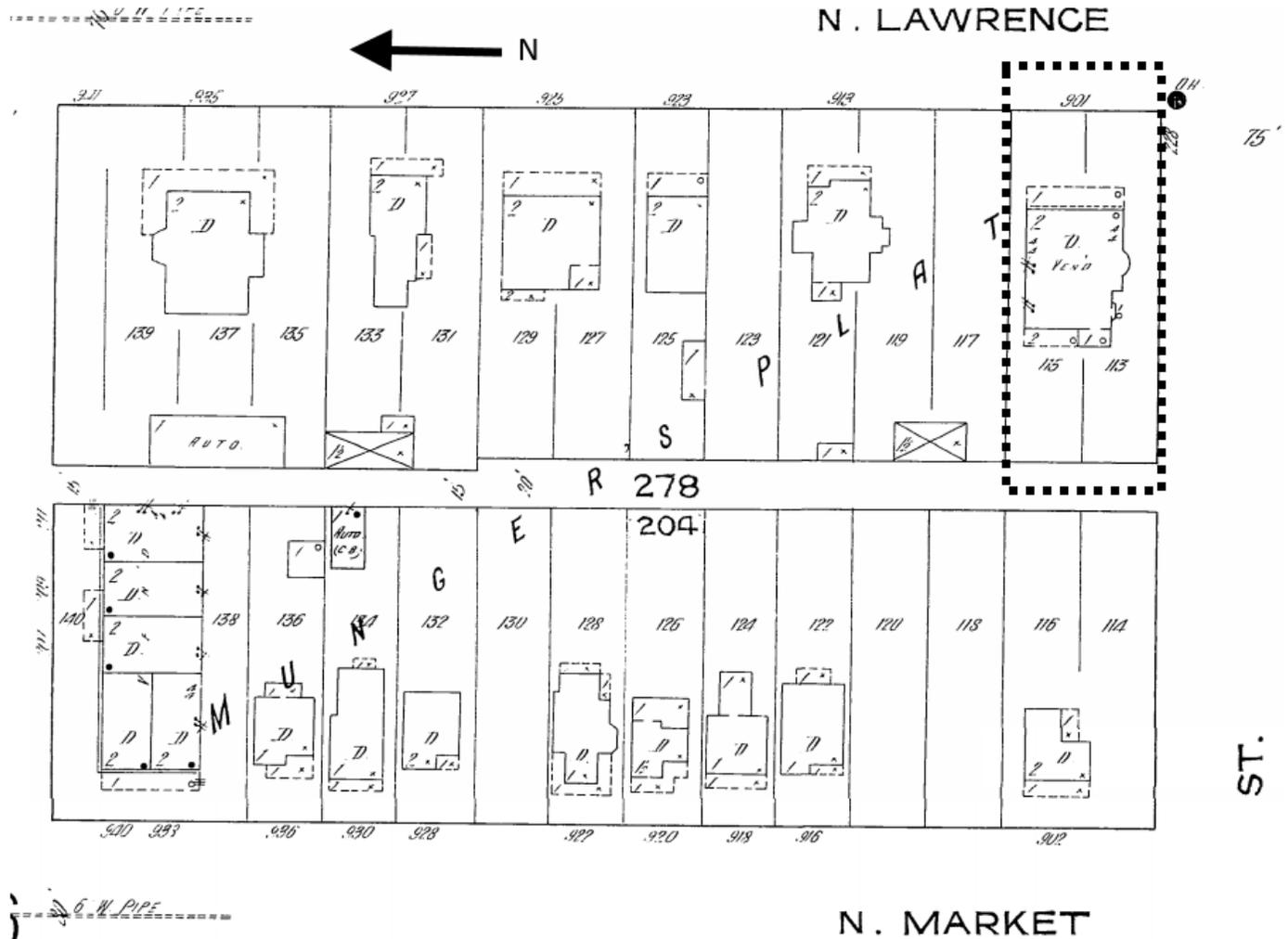
Figure 2: Close-in Aerial Image, Google Earth 2015



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Figure 3: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Wichita, Sedgwick County (1914, volume 1, sheet 53)



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Figure 4: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Wichita, Sedgwick County (updated 1950, volume 1, sheet 70)

