

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any 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 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name White Cloud Historic District
other names/site number 043-5850-0100

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Poplar, 6th, Chestnut, & K-7 [n/a] not for publication
city or town White Cloud [] vicinity
state Kansas code KS County Doniphan code 043 zip code 66094

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Richard Ruckert
Signature of certifying official

5/28/96
Date

DEPUTY STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, 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 or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this 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): _____

White Cloud Historic Distr.
Name of Property

Doniphan Co. , 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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>66</u>	<u>16</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
		structures
		objects
		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/specialty store
COMMERCE/department store
SOCIAL/fraternal hall
GOVERNMENT/public works
EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/specialty store
COMMERCE/general store
SOCIAL/meeting hall
GOVERNMENT/city hall
CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival
Gothic Revival
Italianate
OTHER: I-house
OTHER: hall-&-parlor
OTHER: pyramidal
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone, Brick
walls Brick, weatherboard, metal,
concrete
roof Asphalt
other

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheets.

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 a 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.)

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 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ArchitectureCommunity Planning and Development**Period of Significance**c. 1863-1938**Significant Dates**1868**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a**Cultural Affiliation**n/a**Architect/Builder**Carr [Erasmus T.]/Wakefield & Co., Bowers
Unknown**Primary Location of Additional Data:**

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office CFR 67 been
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Kansas State Historical Society

White Cloud Historic District

Doniphan County ansas

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____

	Zone	Easting	Northing
3	_____	_____	_____
4	_____	_____	_____

☐ 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 Deon Wolfenbarger

organization Three Gables Preservation date January 8, 1996

street & number 9550 NE Cookingham Drive telephone 816/792-1275

city or town Kansas City state Missouri zip code 64157

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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name (See continuation sheet)

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

White Cloud Historic District
Doniphan County, Kansas

SUMMARY

The White Cloud Historic District is located within the city limits of White Cloud, Doniphan County, Kansas. It lies in the northeastern corner of the state near the junction of four states: Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri. The town is situated high on the bluffs overlooking the Missouri River, and the grid pattern of streets is imposed on the hilly topography. The topography rises dramatically beyond the north and south limits of the district, serving effectively as both a physical and visual boundary, while the Missouri River serves as a visual terminus on the east. The town's sense of historic time and place as a nineteenth century river town has remained intact not only because of the high number of extant mid-nineteenth century buildings, but also because of the town's overall layout and pattern of development. The White Cloud Historic District is comprised of virtually all of the historically developed portion of the city. It contains not only the main commercial strip--Main Street--but the surrounding residences and churches as well. The nominated district contains acres, and is roughly bounded by Highway K-7 on the east, the north side of Poplar Street on the north, 6th Street on the west, and the south side of Chestnut Street on the south. There are 67 contributing buildings, one contributing site, 15 non-contributing buildings, and one non-contributing site contained within the district. There are also ruins of buildings which are not included in the building count. Two of the contributing buildings have previously been listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places--the Poulet House (9/3/71) and the White Cloud School (4/13/73). The White Cloud Historic District as a whole retains integrity in the areas of setting, location, association, feeling, and design. Additionally, many of the individual buildings retain integrity of materials and workmanship.

ELABORATION

Sited high above the Missouri River plains with a breathtaking view of the river to the east, the White Cloud Historic District contains buildings which reflect historic small-town residential and commercial architectural development from the mid-nineteenth through early twentieth century. Located in the northeastern corner of the state, the Nebraska border is five miles north, and the Missouri border is across the river to the east. The town is served by two main thoroughfares--a county road and state highway K-7. The county road runs east/west through town and serves briefly as Main Street for the commercial district in White Cloud. It splits just west of town, with the northern fork leading to the Iowa, Sac, and Fox Indian Reservation, and another fork leading southwest. Highway K-7 runs north/south in the Missouri River flood plain just east of the bluffs, and serves as the eastern edge of town. The main industry in town, the White Cloud Grain, is located at the junction of these two highways. The historic district itself begins a half block to the west of K-7; the boundaries are delineated in Figure 1 at the end of Section 7.

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A description of White Cloud's setting found in an 1883 History of Kansas is still fitting today.

The location of White cloud is an exceptionally beautiful one. In front rolls the smooth expanse of the Missouri, and back of it rise the wooded bluffs with their rich outlines draped in dark foliage. To the north, where the Atchison & Nebraska Railway hugs the sandy cliffs, are fantastic forms that baffle description. Seen from the opposite shore, it looks as if some giant plow had been driven downward to the river in smooth furrows hundreds of feet wide. Farther up, the faces of the bluffs change and present a smooth roundness like the defiant shape of a huge boulder which has lain for centuries on some eastern sea-shore . . . It is a picture for an artist, and one which no satiety of mountain or sea-shore can make tame.¹

The town's grid pattern of streets is overlaid on this varied natural topography, with the streets at an approximate 45 degree angle to the four points of the compass. Although the town's streets are named on various maps, there are no street signs in the town due to the city's small size. Neither are the buildings individually marked with addresses--mail is delivered city P.O. Box numbers. In order to identify the buildings for the purposes of this nomination, the buildings are numbered west to east on each side of a street, beginning in the northwest corner of the district. Locational addresses, such as "southeast corner of Poplar and 2nd" are given as references as well in the list of contributing buildings that follows. The district boundaries and building numbers are seen in Figure 1.

The historic district is entered from the east off of highway K-7 on Main Street. K-7 and the White Cloud Grain Company are both located in the Missouri River plain, while the majority of the town is set on higher ground to the east. Main Street rises quickly up from K-7 to a high point near 2nd Street. The street continues on fairly level through the end of the historic district at 6th Street. Main Street is a wide street paved to the sidewalks, which are located intermittently through the historic district. Most sidewalks are concrete, although a few historic brick sidewalks remain. Diagonal parking is available at the street edges. There are no street trees on Main Street except on the vacant or residential lots.

The buildings on Main Street are a mixture of one and two story residential and commercial. The majority of buildings are commercial with flat roofs, and are constructed of brick; the few

¹A. T. Andrews, History of Kansas, 1883, p. 483.

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White Cloud Historic District
Doniphan County, Kansas

residential buildings are frame. There is a mixture of commercial building types which represent nearly every era of small-town commercial development from the 1850s through the present. The earliest commercial buildings have a decidedly residential appearance, and indeed, the Sol Miller Building (#42) and building #22 served both commercial and residential purposes. There are typical turn-of-the-century two-part commercial blocks, such as the White Cloud Lodge #78 (#24) and building #26, as well as a simple one-part commercial block built a few decades later--the First State Bank. In spite of, or more likely, because of the residential buildings and vacant lots scattered throughout, the street has a decidedly small-town commercial feeling from its eastern edge through 3rd Street. From that point west, the vacant lots, city park land, and school yard give the western edge of the district an open appearance.

Behind the commercial buildings on the north side of Main Street, the land rises sharply so that the elevation in the alleys behind the buildings is above that of most of the roofs on Main Street. The ground continues to rise to the north, so that the houses on the south side of Poplar Street have exposed basements to the rear, and the houses on the north side have raised lots. On the south side of Poplar, nearly every lot contains a building, while the north side has some vacant lots. The houses are set close to the street. There are sidewalks along part of the south side of Poplar, and houses here on the blocks between 1st and 3rd streets are set close to the road.

The houses in the north side of the White Cloud Historic District are an eclectic mixture of frame and brick, one and two story, vernacular to high style residential types. The construction dates range from mid-nineteenth century up through 1928, although the majority were built around the Civil War period. The Poulet House, already individually listed on the National Register, is the most impressive as an excellent representative of the Italian Villa subtype of the Italianate style. Equally significant as vernacular housing types are residences such as the frame Beckett house (#5) just across the street from the Poulet House. Inspired by the Greek Revival style, the simple form of this gable front residence nonetheless bears features inspired by classical architecture. Most of the residences from the early twentieth century reflect the influence of the Craftsman and Prairie styles, such the William Lynds house (#17) on the southwest corner of 2nd and Poplar.

The residential area south of Main Street is much larger than that north, yet contains fewer houses. The density is particularly low between Main and Chestnut Streets, which drops in elevation down to a creek bed. A number of houses are located on the south side of Chestnut between 1st and 4th. The elevation rises back up at this point, and continues to rise sharply south to the bluffs and the Lewis and Clark lookout beyond. Many of the roads shown on maps are not "improved", and in reality give the appearance of never having existed on the ground. Thus a

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White Cloud Historic District
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few of the houses present their main facade to vacant lot, especially those along Chestnut between 1st and 2nd streets.

There are some modern ranch style houses scattered among the south side, and several lots have dense tree cover. The houses located between Main and Chestnut have larger lots, such as the Gothic Revival J.E.H. Chapman House (#54). Consequently, there is a higher number of extant outbuildings in this section of the district, although in general the district does not contain many garages. One large twentieth century barn (#48) remains on the former site of a livery stable. A greater number of the houses are of frame construction, although there are a few high style brick, such as the Italianate Springer-Campbell House (#58). Across the street to the west from the Springer-Campbell House is the White Cloud Christian Church (#57).

The following list of contributing and non-contributing resources is categorized by buildings and sites. The buildings are listed by number annotated on the aforementioned map, historic name if known, approximate location, and construction/alteration dates. Many buildings have undergone minor, undocumented alterations which do not affect integrity levels.

Contributing Buildings

- ~~1~~. **Kelley, Phillip, House.** Northwest corner 3rd & Poplar. 1866.
- ~~2~~. **Forncrook, W.H., House.** Northeast corner 3rd & Poplar. 1866.
- ~~3~~. **House.** North side Poplar between 2nd & 3rd. c. 1908.
- 3a. **Garage.** North side Poplar between 2nd & 3rd. Unknown.
- ~~4~~. **Cooper House.** Northwest corner of 2nd & Poplar. c. 1866.
- ~~5~~. **Beckett, James M. & Anna, House.** Northeast corner of 2nd & Poplar. c. 1866. *Key contributing.*
- ~~6~~. **House.** North side Poplar between 1st & 2nd Streets. c. 1864.
- ~~7~~. **Mauck, M.S., House.** Southeast corner 4th & Poplar. c. 1879.
- 7a. **Garage.** Southeast corner 4th & Poplar. Unknown.
- ~~8~~. **White Cloud School.** South side Poplar between 3rd & 4th. c. 1865.
- ~~10~~. **Methodist Episcopal Parsonage.** Southeast corner 3rd & Poplar. c. 1866.
- ~~11~~. **McGauhey, Dr. Joseph, House.** South side Poplar between 2nd & 3rd Streets. 1928.
- ~~12~~. **Moore, J.W., House.** South side Poplar between 2nd & 3rd Streets. c. 1868.
- 12a. **Outhouse.** South side Poplar between 2nd & 3rd Streets. Unknown.
- ~~13~~. **Noyes, C.W., House.** Southwest corner 2nd & Poplar. c. 1867. *Key contributing.*
- ~~14~~. **Dutch House.** Southeast corner 2nd & Poplar. c. 1912.
- 14a. **Dutch Garage.** Southeast corner 2nd & Poplar. c. 1912.

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- 14b. **Dutch Outhouse.** Southeast corner 2nd & Poplar. c. 1912.
- ~~15.~~ **Poulet, Alexis, House.** South side Poplar between 1st & 2nd. 1879-1880. *Key contributing, listed in National Register of Historic Places as "Poulet House" on 9/3/71. 043-5850-0001*
- ~~16.~~ **Taylor-Shreve House.** South side Poplar between 1st & 2nd. 1866.
- 16b. **Shed.** South side Poplar between 1st & 2nd. Unknown.
- ~~17.~~ **Lynds, William, House.** Southwest corner 1st & Poplar. 1908.
- 17a. **Lynds Shed.** Southwest corner 1st & Poplar. 1908.
- ~~18.~~ **Beven, William, House.** Southeast corner 1st & Poplar. 1920.
- ~~19.~~ **Macy, H.F., House.** East side 1st Street between Poplar & Main. 1863.
- 19a. **Outbuilding.** East side 1st Street between Poplar & Main. c. 1925.
20. **Whitman, John, House.** Northeast corner 6th & Main. c. 1867.
22. **Commercial building.** Northwest corner 3rd & Main. c. 1900.
- ~~23.~~ **Commercial/residential building.** North side Main between 2nd & 3rd Streets. 1869.
- ~~24.~~ **White Cloud Lodge #78.** North side Main between 2nd & 3rd Streets. 1896.
26. **Keller Groceries Building.** North side Main between 2nd & 3rd Streets. c. 1910.
- ~~28.~~ **First State Bank.** Northeast corner 2nd & Main. 1923.
- ~~29.~~ **White Cloud Barber Shop.** North side Main between 1st & 2nd Streets. 1864. *Key contributing.*
- ~~30.~~ **State Bank of A. Poulet.** North side Main between 1st & 2nd Streets. 1905.
- ~~31.~~ **Community Christian Church.** Northwest corner 1st & Main. 1920.
- ~~32.~~ **Bailey & Noyes Fancy Dry Goods Store.** Northeast corner 1st & Main. 1868-69. *Key contributing.*
- ~~33.~~ **Commercial building.** North side Main between Levee & 1st Streets. c. 1868.
34. **White Cloud School.** Southwest corner of 5th & Main. 1872-73/1914. *Key contributing, listed on the National Register on 4/13/73.*
- 34a. **Shed.** Southwest corner of 5th & Main. c. 1925.
39. **White Cloud Electric Company Plant.** Southwest corner 3rd & Main. 1913.
40. **House.** Southeast corner 3rd & Main. c. 1870/moved c. 1900.
- ~~41.~~ **House.** South side Main between 2nd & 3rd Streets. c. 1925.
- ~~42.~~ **Miller, Sol, Building.** Southeast corner 2nd & Main. 1865-66. *Key contributing.*
- ~~43.~~ **Osgood, Charles, House.** Southwest corner of 1st & Main. 1880.
- ~~45.~~ **Atchison & Nebraska City Railroad Depot.** South side Main between K-7 & 1st. 1871/moved 1938. *Key contributing.*
- ~~46.~~ **House.** West side 4th between Main & Market Streets. c. 1870.
- 46a. **Shed.** West side 4th between Main & Market Streets. Unknown.
- 46b. **Shed.** West side 4th between Main & Market Streets. Unknown.

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- ~~48.~~ **Barn.** Northeast corner 2nd & Market Streets. c. 1925.
~~49.~~ **Hook House.** Southwest corner of 4th & Market Streets. c. 1909.
~~50.~~ **Moore, W.W., House.** Between 2nd & 3rd where Market would cut through.
(Note: needs further research as to remaining buildings. Site inaccessible; log cabin removed).
~~54.~~ **Chapman, J.E.H., House.** Northeast corner 3rd & Chestnut. 1880. *Key contributing.*
~~55.~~ **Lynds, John H., House.** Northeast corner 1st & Chestnut. 1868/c. 1871.
55a. **Lynds Outbuilding.** Northeast corner 1st & Chestnut. c. 1880.
55b. **Lynds Shed.** Northeast corner 1st & Chestnut. c. 1920.
~~56.~~ **Mauck House.** Southeast corner 4th & Chestnut. c. 1909.
56a. **Zimmerman Garage.** Southeast corner 4th & Chestnut. c. 1916.
~~57.~~ **White Cloud Christian Church.** Southwest corner 3rd & Chestnut. 1868/1919.
~~58.~~ **Springer-Campbell House.** Southeast corner 3rd & Chestnut. 1880. *Key contributing.*
58a. **Campbell Shed.** Southeast corner 3rd & Chestnut. Unknown.
58b. **Campbell Shed.** Southeast corner 3rd & Chestnut. Unknown.
~~59.~~ **House.** Southwest corner 2nd & Chestnut. c. 1866.
~~60.~~ **McQuilken-Frost House.** Southeast corner 2nd & Chestnut. 1865/c. 1878/c. 1890s.
~~61.~~ **Utt, Josephus House.** South side Chestnut between 1st & 2nd. c. 1869.
61a. **Barn.** South side Chestnut between 1st & 2nd. Unknown.
~~62.~~ **House.** Southwest corner 1st & Chestnut. c. 1902.
62a. **Outhouse.** Southwest corner 1st & Chestnut. c. 1909.

Contributing Sites

38. **Market Square.** South side of Main between 3rd & 4th Streets. ????

Non-contributing Buildings.

- 1a. **Garage.** Northwest corner 3rd & Poplar.
16a. **Garage.** South side Poplar between 1st & 2nd. Unknown.
20a. **Garage.** Northeast corner 6th & Main. Unknown.
21. **Doniphan County Rural Fire District Building.** Northeast corner 4th & Main. 0079
~~25.~~ **Commercial Building.** North side Main between 2nd & 3rd. 0080
~~27.~~ **Jack's (commercial building).** Northwest corner 2nd & Main. 0082
35. **House.** East side of 5th between Main & Market.
36. **Lear House.** South side main between 4th & 5th. c. 1909. 0072
37. **House.** Southwest corner 4th & Main. 0073
~~44.~~ **Senior Citizen Center.** Southeast corner 1st & Main.

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47. **House.** Northwest corner 3rd & Market.

~~51.~~ **House.** Southwest corner 2nd & Market. 1925. 0035

~~52.~~ **Mobile home.** Southeast corner 2nd & Market. 0032

~~53.~~ **House.** Southwest corner 1st & Market. 0087

54a. **Chapman Barn.** Northeast corner 3rd & Chestnut. Unknown.

Non-contributing sites

9. **Trailer Park.** Southwest corner 3rd & Poplar. Unknown.

In addition to the two buildings already listed, there are other buildings within the White Cloud Historic District which may be individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places in the areas of Architecture or Commerce. However, the *tout ensemble*--the district as a whole retains its integrity as a mid-nineteenth century river town, and thus represents a unique resource type in Kansas. The majority of buildings in the White Cloud Historic District were constructed in the decade immediately following the Civil War. However, the district does contain a mixture of housing and commercial property types typical of small Midwestern towns up through the early twentieth century. The contributing buildings are described individually in further detail below.

1. **Kelley, Phillip, House.** Northwest corner 3rd & Poplar. 1866.

This brick upright-and-wing house with stone foundation has a 1½ story gable front section with lower one story portion forming an ell. The gable front portion has a side entry door with engaged wood pilaster, sidelights, tripartite transom, and flat stone lintel above. A shed roof porch with replacement wrought iron posts is set within the ell of the two wings, and covers a secondary entry on the one story portion. The windows have arched radiating voussoirs of brick headers. A non-contributing two-car garage is located northwest of the house.

2. **Forncrook, W.H., House.** Northeast corner 3rd & Poplar. 1866.

This frame I-house with stone foundation has been covered with vinyl siding, but still retains its historic appearance of form plan and fenestration patterns. The five bay facade features tall, narrow 1/1 windows and a one story, three-bay wide porch with pedimented gable roof. An exterior brick chimney is on the east, and a small one story addition to the rear.

3. **House.** North side Poplar between 2nd & 3rd. c. 1908.

This 1½ story frame bungaloid house has a pedimented gable front with wood shingles on the upper story and narrow wood clapboards on the first story. There is a one bay wide recessed

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porch on the east end of the front facade. There are paired double-hung windows on the upper story of the front facade. There is an oriel window on the first floor of the west side with a large, pedimented gable roof dormer above, both with bands of double-hung windows. A rear porch has been enclosed. The lot is raised above the street, with an in-ground garage in front.

3a. **Garage.** North side Poplar between 2nd & 3rd. Unknown.
Located in front (south) of the bungalow frame house, this one-car garage is built within the hill. There is a brick facade with stepped gable parapet edge and metal railing above. The modern garage door has a flat stone lintel above. Access is from Poplar Street.

4. **Cooper House.** Northwest corner of 2nd & Poplar. c. 1866.
This National Folk frame house is representative of the pyramidal subtype.² Also known as the pyramid square, the clapboard covered house has a stone foundation, pyramidal hipped roof with open eaves, and two brick interior chimneys. The original entry door has lower wood panels with a fixed upper glass sash surrounded by small square panes. The facade retains engaged turned pilasters and shadow marks from the original three-quarter length front porch no longer extant. The house is presently abandoned, and its double-hung windows are closed down. The lot is raised above the street level.

5. **Beckett, James M. & Anna, House.** Northeast corner of 2nd & Poplar. c. 1866. *Key contributing.*

This National Folk, gable-front house is an excellent example of the Greek Revival vernacular. The narrow clapboard frame house has a stone foundation and wood shingle front gable roof with end returns. The wide, plain cornice board is supported on the corners of the facade by wide corner boards with simple capitals. The three bay facade has an elaborated entry at the east end. The paneled wood door has a transom above, and a classically-inspired surround with engaged pilasters supporting a wide entablature. The 2/2 windows have simple wood surrounds. A one story addition to the east has been removed since 1985, leaving a concrete slab. The lot is raised above the street level.

²Virginia & Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984), pp. 100-101.

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6. House. North side Poplar between 1st & 2nd Streets. c. 1864.

This frame upright-and-wing house with stone foundation has a 2 story gable front section with lower one story portion forming an ell to the west. The gable front portion has a central entry door and full width, one story porch with shed roof and turned porch posts. The double-hung windows are 2/2. The one story west addition has four bays, two of which have paneled wood entry doors. The house is presently vacant.

7. Mauck, M.S., House. Southeast corner 4th & Poplar. c. 1879.

This 1½ story, clapboard covered frame house with stone foundation has an irregular floorplan which gives the house a somewhat eclectic appearance. The main portion of the house, which includes the front facade, has Greek Revival elements. The 2/2 windows here have projecting pedimented wood lintels; in the other sections of the house, the windows have simple wood surrounds. There is an off-center gable wall dormer with paired windows on the front, as well as a one-bay, one story pedimented entry portico. At the southeast rear corner, there is a small gable roof bay with end returns, and a shed roof bay on the southwest corner. A two story rear sleeping porch is on the rear (south) elevation. The first floor is enclosed and has bands of windows, while the second story is open.

7a. Garage. Southeast corner 4th & Poplar. Unknown.

This one story, gable roof frame garage has board & batten siding and double folding garage doors. Each section of the door has a fixed sash window with four panes. The garage is southeast of the main house.

8. White Cloud School. South side Poplar between 3rd & 4th. c. 1865.

This one story gable-front brick building has wide, overhanging open eaves and an interior brick chimney. The front facade is three bays with a centered paneled wood entry door with transom above. The window openings have flat arch radiating voussoirs of brick stretchers and wood sills. The intact windows are 4/4; some window openings retain deteriorated wood shutters. A garage door has been cut into the west elevation, and the building remains open to the elements. The lot is raised above the vacant lot to the east.

10. Methodist Episcopal Parsonage. Southeast corner 3rd & Poplar. c. 1866.

This National Folk frame house is representative of the pyramidal subtype. Also known as the pyramid square, the clapboard covered house has a pyramidal hipped roof with open eaves and a central chimney. The three-quarter length porch with shed roof has replacement wrought iron supports. The centered entry door with metal storm has a transom above. The windows on the

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west elevation are large fixed sash with stained glass transoms above. The remaining windows have wood surrounds with projecting lintels. A shed roof addition to the rear has synthetic siding.

11. McGauhey, Dr. Joseph, House. South side Poplar between 2nd & 3rd Streets. 1928. This Craftsman-inspired bungalow has a multi-colored brick facing on the first story and a stucco covering on the gable ends and rear addition. The overhanging roof eaves have exposed rafters. A lower, one-bay gable front porch has square brick post and wood balustrade. Craftsman windows are grouped in threes on the first story and paired in the gable end of the front facade. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation, and a dormer on the east. A two story stucco addition as well as a modern wood deck are attached to the rear.

12. Moore, J.W., House. South side Poplar between 2nd & 3rd Streets. c. 1868. This brick upright-and-wing house has a 1½ story gable front section with a lower one story portion forming an ell to the west. The gable front portion has an off-center entry door with Greek Revival design elements. The door has multiple fixed glass sashes, as do the sidelights and transom. The entry surround has a projecting entablature above. The 6/6 windows in the gable front portion have stone sills and lintels. The former porch set within the ell has been enclosed with wood siding and modern double-hung metal windows. There is a hip roof bay addition on the west elevation, and a front shed roof dormer in the ell.

12a. Outhouse. South side Poplar between 2nd & 3rd Streets. Unknown. This small, gable roof frame building has shiplap siding and a small rectangular window on the north elevation.

13. Noyes, C.W., House. Southwest corner 2nd & Poplar. c. 1867. *Key contributing.* This 2 story brick Greek Revival house has a T-shaped plan. The front five-bay portion has a gable roof with pedimented ends. The wide band of trim in the gables and under the eaves has dentils, as do the eaves of the rear portion. There is a one-bay, one story flat roof porch centered in the front elevation. Its widely overhanging eaves have brackets in the frieze area and a dentil band in the entablature area. It is supported by square wood columns with simple capitals. The accentuated entry area has a simple entablature with sidelights and a broken transom area divided by engaged pilasters with capitals. The present entry door has a large oval glass sash. The 4/4 double-hung windows have arched radiating voussoirs of brick headers. The upper story windows have moveable arched-top wood shutters. There are interior wood chimneys on both ends. A one story porch wraps around the entire rear "T" portion, and has slender square wood

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posts with simple capitals. A shed-roof sleeping porch with clapboard siding has been added to the second story rear.

14. Dutch House. Southeast corner 2nd & Poplar. c. 1901.

This frame foursquare residence with hip roof has clapboard siding and a one story, full width, flat roof porch with tapering round columns on stone piers. There is a hip roof dormer on both the north and south elevations. The entry door is slightly off-center, and has a metal screen door. The first story flanking windows each have a large fixed sash with decorative leaded glass transom. The second story windows are 1/1 double-hung. All fenestrations have wood surrounds with slightly project flat lintels. There is a one story shed roof bay on the east elevation, and another one story addition to rear. There is a limestone and concrete retaining wall at the rear of the lot.

14a. Dutch Garage. Southeast corner 2nd & Poplar. c. 1901.

This one story frame building has clapboard siding with corner boards supporting a wide cornice band under the hip roof. On the south elevation, the raised foundation provides entry to the basement. Wood plywood covers this south basement wall, which presently has an entry door and 1/1 window. A window on the south framed wall has been closed down. A wood paneled door is on the north wall. The garage is located south of the main house, and overlooks the downtown.

14b. Dutch Outhouse. Southeast corner 2nd & Poplar. c. 1901.

This small pyramidal hipped roof building has clapboard siding with narrow corner boards. It is located east of the garage.

15. Poulet, Alexis, House. South side Poplar between 1st & 2nd. 1879-1880. *Key contributing; listed in the National Register on 9/3/71.*

This imposing Italianate house has 2 stories on the front (north) facade, and three on the rear due to the sloping lot.³ The L-shaped house has a 3 story tower set within the ell; this tower bay also contains the two story porch with pedimented gable roof. At the porch corners are paired square wood columns. There are small paired brackets at the corners of the first story, and larger ones on the second story. The intersecting hip roofs have widely overhanging eaves with a wide

³*Italian Villa* is also often used to categorize Italianate residences with towers; see pp. 224-225, McAlester.

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entablature band beneath featuring paired brackets. The pyramidal hip roof of the tower has gable dormer vents on all four sides; paired brackets are located under its eaves as well. The segmental arched windows and entry door have hooded carved stone lintels with keystones, except for the third story tower windows, which have round arch radiating brick voussoirs with keystones. The double wood entry doors each have a fixed glass upper sash. The rear elevation has eight bays on all three floors. There is a full-length balcony porch on the second story which corresponds to the first floor on the front facade, and a one-third width balcony porch centered on the third story. The porch balustrade is wrought iron. There are two entry doors on all three floors, but their location varies from floor to floor. The rear elevation faces out over a level lot landscaped on the edges, and down over the commercial district of White Cloud.

16. Taylor-Shreve House. South side Poplar between 1st & 2nd. 1866.

This clapboard covered frame gable-front-&-wing house with brick and limestone foundation is 1½ stories on the front (north) elevation and 2½ on the rear due to the sloping lot. The corner boards with simple capitals and entry with transom are inspired by the Greek Revival style. The gable front portion is three bays on the first story, with the entry door on the west bay. The windows on the first story are 6/6, while those on the upper story are 1/1. There are shed roof dormers with paired windows on both the front and east elevations. There is an interior chimney, as well as an exterior on the west wall whose lower portion has been replaced by concrete block.

16b.Shed. South side Poplar between 1st & 2nd. Unknown.

This small frame shed with shiplap siding has a gable roof, and probably dates from the early twentieth century. It is adjacent to a non-contributing garage with plywood siding and gambrel roof.

17. Lynds, William, House. Southwest corner 1st & Poplar. 1908.

This large frame foursquare home with stone foundation has a bellcast pyramidal hip roof with hip roof dormer on the main (east) facade. There is a plain wide entablature under the overhanging roof eaves. The narrow clapboard siding of the second story slightly overhangs that of the first story by flaring out over the lintel course of the first story. A full-width, one story porch has a flat balcony roof supported by tapering round and square wood columns on stone piers. There is a metal balustrade on the second story balcony, which features a centered door. The windows are 1/1, double-hung sash. There is a one story shed roof addition on the rear (west), and two interior brick chimneys.

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17a. Lynds Shed. Southwest corner 1st & Poplar. 1908.

This small frame shed with gable roof has clapboard siding and a brick chimney and foundation. It is located southwest of the main house.

18. Beven, William, House. Southeast corner 1st & Poplar. 1920.

The main facade (north) of this Craftsman-inspired home features multiple roof lines with widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and large triangular knee braces. The 1½ story clapboard-covered frame building has a lower gable front bay on the west end of the main facade, containing an off-centered entry door. The windows are typical Craftsman-inspired 4/1, double-hung sash. There are low-pitched shed roof dormers on the west and east sides. Two pairs of dormer windows on each side have hoods. A partly screened-in porch is under the west eaves. A large rear gable roof section is enclosed on the first story, and contains a sleeping porch on the second.

19. Macy, H.F., House. East side 1st Street between Poplar & Main. 1863.

This frame central passage-double pile home has narrow clapboards and a side gable roof. The main facade is five bays, with a projecting central entry bay which is not original. There is a full-width, one story porch with flat roof and wide entablature supported by round columns. A flat-roofed, one story bay on the north elevation has wood panels beneath its windows. The windows are 1/1, double-hung sash. There are two interior chimneys.

19a. Outbuilding. East side 1st Street between Poplar & Main. c. 1925.

This frame outbuilding has board & batten siding and a metal gable roof. It is 1 to 1½ stories in height due to the sloping lot. The windows are irregularly placed around the building; most are small, square fixed sash. There are doors centered on both stories of the south elevation which are also constructed of board & batten.

20. Whitman, John, House. Northeast corner 6th & Main. c. 1867.

This small 1½ story brick Gothic Revival house has had additions to the rear and the west. The historic brick portion is 3 bays wide, and has a steeply pitched side gable roof with center wall gable dormer, also steeply pitched. The gable dormer has a jig-sawn decorative bargeboard. A one-bay, one story front porch has a shed roof supported by slender square posts. A non-contributing modern garage is located northwest of the main house. The house sits on a large lot raised from the street level.

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22. Commercial building. Northwest corner 3rd & Main. c. 1900.

This freestanding frame one story commercial building has a sizeable wall area above the store entry forming a false parapet front which covers the gable portion to the rear. There is a central entry door flanked by tall, narrow 1/1 windows. A small shed roof portico covers the entry area. There is a secondary entry door on the east wall, as well as three windows. A small hip roof addition is on the rear. The clapboard covered commercial building is set close to the sidewalk.

23. Commercial/residential building. North side Main between 2nd & 3rd Streets. 1869.

This frame commercial building has elements of residential construction typical of early nineteenth century commercial buildings. The two story gable-front building has a one story shed roof addition to the east which has a false parapet front. There are two paneled wood entry doors remaining on the front facade with four additional fenestrations closed down, some of which may also have served as doors. A full-length, one story, shed roof porch formerly covered the front facade; all that presently remains is the wood frame. There are four window openings on the second story which have been closed down. The lower one-third of the west and north (rear) walls are partly constructed of brick and are covered with stucco. Behind the building is a brick patio, a raised well/cistern, and a stone cellar built into the hill behind with a paneled wood door. There is a brick sidewalk in front of the building. The clapboard building is covered with asphalt shingles, and is in deteriorated condition.

24. White Cloud Lodge #78. North side Main between 2nd & 3rd Streets. 1896.

This brick two-part commercial block building retains its original storefront. There is a recessed entry door on the east side of the main facade. The wood door has a paneled lower portion and a fixed glass sash above surrounded by smaller glass panes. There are three display windows west of the entry door--one is angled--with paneled wood bulkheads below. The windows are separated by fluted cast iron columns. A full-length, one story, shed roof porch of metal is supported by slender metal posts. The second story has three closed down windows with segmentally arched radiating brick voussoirs and stone sills. The cornice area is accented with corbeled brick. A peaked metal parapet, not part of the original design, caps off the roof top. Entry to the former second story lodge hall is from the rear (north).

26. Keller Groceries Building. North side Main between 2nd & 3rd Streets. c. 1910.

This frame two-part commercial block building has a historic pressed metal cladding applied to the second story. The centered entry has double doors with lower panels and large fixed glass sashes. The entry is flanked by display windows with paneled bulkheads. There are transoms

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above the storefront, which is shaded by a full-length one story metal shed roof porch. The second story has three closed down windows, and a falsefront stepped parapet roof edge.

28. First State Bank. Northeast corner 2nd & Main. 1923.

This early twentieth century one-part commercial block brick building has two storefronts. Both have recessed single entry doors on the west, and a large fixed sash display window to the east. Above both doors and windows are transoms with square panes. A flat metal awning runs the full length of the front facade. A recessed corbeled brick panel is in the signboard area. The parapet edge of the roof is balustraded, and has vertical rectangular openings with concrete coping. There is an entry door on the west wall, flanked by paired 1/1 double-hung windows, and single 1/1 windows on the east wall.

29. White Cloud Barber Shop. North side Main between 1st & 2nd Streets. 1864. *Key contributing.*

This clapboard covered frame two-part commercial block building has a falsefront parapet edge covering the gable roof. The centered entry door is slightly recessed, and has lower wood panels and four fixed sashes. A two part transom is above the door, which is flanked by large display windows containing four sashes each. The wood bulkheads have decorative wood appliques. Grooved pilasters framed the storefront, and a jig-sawn wood band embellishes the cornice area of the first story. The second story has 1/1 windows which have been partly closed down. They also have a jig-sawn band in the lintel area. The parapet edge is topped with an entablature featuring a band of dentils. On the remaining elevations, windows which are not closed down are 2/2. The rear wall is close to the hill behind, which has a retaining wall. There is a short door on the first floor of the rear elevation.

30. State Bank of A. Poulet. North side Main between 1st & 2nd Streets. 1905.

This brick one-part commercial block building has a pedimented gable front roof and classically-inspired entablature, giving reference to temple front buildings typical of banks. The one story building is set within a hill, and has a lower walk-out basement with entry door, closed down window, and modern brick retaining wall. Concrete steps with wood rails lead to the entry on the west side of the front facade. The storefront area is enframed with brick edges, and is partly closed down with wood and modern fixed sash windows in the display area. The transom windows above have been retained. The entablature on the front facade has a frieze with dentils and a wide architraves. The gable eaves also have dentils underneath. There is a small brick addition to the rear with standing seam metal roof.

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31. Community Christian Church. Northwest corner 1st & Main. 1920.

This brick Classical Revival church building has a moderately pitched hip roof with a full-height one bay pedimented portico centered on the front facade. The temple front portico has a wide architrave supported by paired square brick columns as each corner. A lower tower bay contains the vestibule entrance on the east end of the main facade. It has paired wood entry doors on the west side, and paired 1/1 windows on the other sides. A band of 1/1 windows with transoms is under the portico bay. Another pair of 1/1 windows is on the front facade, and others line the east elevation. There are no windows on the west elevation, which does contain a gable roof dormer vent. A rear shed roof addition is clad with vertical wood panels.

32. Bailey & Noyes Fancy Dry Goods Store. Northeast corner 1st & Main. 1868-69. *Key contributing.*

This large brick commercial building is a two-part commercial block on the west, with a one-part commercial block attached on the east. Both sections have flat roofs. The single wood entry door with fixed glass sash is set within an angled entry; above, the rectangular floor plan is retained with the second story overhanging the entry area. A metal shed roof porch runs three-quarters length of the front facade and wraps around the angled entry. Due to the slope of the street down towards the river, the basement of the building is partly exposed and is covered with stucco. The first story of the main (south) facade has large display window areas comprised of four fixed glass sashes. Above each display window is a three sash transom. Separating each display window are grooved cast iron columns. The one story section has a parapet roof edge with bracketed corners and a dentil band in the wide cornice area. The second story windows are 2/2 double-hung sash, and have scrolled window lintels. The second story of the main facade, as well as one bay on the east, is covered with pressed metal. There is an overhanging metal cornice on the front with end brackets and decorative panels. Metal stairs on the west lead to a second story entry door with transom. There is also an entry door partly below grade due to slope of lot near the rear of the west elevation. There are small additions to the rear and the northeast corner; all are one story with shed roofs, and are variously clad in brick, wood, or corrugated metal sheeting.

33. Commercial building. North side Main between Levee & 1st Streets. c. 1868.

This two-part commercial block building has corrugated metal siding and a gable roof partly covered by a falsefront parapet edge. The storefront area has been partly closed down, but retains its centered entry door and four sash display window with bulkhead to the east. On the second story, the three windows have been closed down. A shed roof awning runs the full length of the

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front facade, which is capped with a widely overhanging cornice with brackets beneath. Two small gable roof buildings are attached on the west side.

34. White Cloud School. Southwest corner of 5th & Main. 1872-73/1914. *Key contributing; listed in the National Register on 4/13/73.*

The Italianate school building is two stories in height with a cupola tower centered in the truncated hip roof. A wide entablature band under the overhanging roof eaves has large paired brackets and dentils. The main entry door is centered on the front facade under a gable wall dormer. The large recessed entry area has been partly closed down with modern doors, but retains its transom above. All fenestrations have segmentally arched hoods. The majority of windows on the front facade are paired tall, narrow, double-hung sash, although those flanking the entry door and window above are smaller and single. Above the entry door, paired windows are set within a round arched opening, and have a circular transom above. In the gable end, the attic window is also round. The central entry bay is demarcated by engaged brick columns capped with brackets. The cupola tower has a truncated hip roof with bracketed eaves, and round arched wood vents on the clapboard sides. The 1914 addition extended the wing on the west. Its roof features, including elaborated entablature, are identical to that of the original portion. The bricks are vari-colored, with red being the predominant hue. Windows in this section are grouped 6/1, and have flat lintels.

34a.Shed. Southwest corner of 5th & Main. c. 1925.

This large, one story rectangular shed/barn building has a metal gable roof and is covered with corrugated metal panels. There are double wood paneled entry doors on the west end of the long north elevation. The shed is located southwest of the school building.

39. White Cloud Electric Company Plant. Southwest corner 3rd & Main. 1913.

This one story flat roof building of rusticated concrete block was formerly a one-part commercial structure, but has been altered to serve as a garage for the City of White Cloud. The main (north) facade now has a garage doors. Remaining windows on the other elevation have concrete lintels and sills.

40. House. Southeast corner 3rd & Main. c. 1870/moved c. 1900.

This one story frame gable-front-&-wing residence retains its original Queen Anne decorative elements. The clapboard covered building has a brick foundation, and wood shingles in the gable front end. There is a wide entablature band under the eaves which continues to form a pediment on the gable front. Decorative jig-sawn bands are found here and in the lintels of the 1/1

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windows. The wing section has a hip roof, and a shed roof porch is set within the ell. The porch retains its turned spindle posts and decorative frieze, but has been partly enclosed in the balustrade area with clapboards. A brick sidewalk remains in front.

41. House. South side Main between 2nd & 3rd Streets. c. 1925

This one story frame Craftsman house has a side gable roof with large gable front porch portico. The overhanging roof eaves have exposed rafters and triangular knee braces. The front gable entry roof is supported by paired tapering square wood columns on paneled piers. Identical paired pilasters are located at both corners of the houses. There are applied stick decorations in the front gable, and a centered chimney. Due to the sloping lot, the rusticated concrete block basement is exposed to the rear, which also has an addition and modern wood deck. A rusticated concrete retaining wall is on the east side of the front lot.

42. Miller, Sol, Building. Southeast corner 2nd & Main. 1865-66. *Key contributing.*

This two story Italianate brick building with stone foundation has an L-shaped plan with intersecting hip roof. On the main facade, a falsefront parapet edge extends above the roof line, and features a projecting cornice with bracketed eaves and dentils. On the signboard area of the falsefront are the faint remnants of "MORRIS & POULE_" painted signage. There are entry doors on both sections of the main facade; the east entry has a single leaf paneled wood door with sidelights and broken transom divided by pilasters. Above is a second story entry door which once led to a balcony porch. All fenestrations on the main facade have large stone lintels. The centered entry on the projecting western section has double wood paneled doors with large fixed glass sashes. The remaining windows have flat arch radiating brick voussoirs; all windows are 6/6 double-hung sash. A one story shed roof addition covered with asphaltic sheet siding is on the rear, as is a frame porch.

43. Osgood, Charles, House. Southwest corner of 1st & Main. 1880.

This frame two story gable-front building has clapboard siding and a stone foundation. There is a centered front entry door with a large 1/1 window to the west and a pair of small 2/2 windows to the east. The west elevation has a one story, one bay entry porch with hip roof supported by square posts. The windows on this elevation are irregularly placed and vary in size. There is a shed roof porch at the rear of the east elevation partly enclosed by wood lattice. The house is set up against the sidewalk. A small halifax roof stall structure, used during the twice yearly flea markets, is located immediately to the west.

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45. **Atchison & Nebraska City Railroad Depot.** South side Main between K-7 & 1st.
1871/moved 1938. *Key contributing.*

This one story frame gable-front building has shiplap siding and is set upon a high stone foundation due to the steep drop-off of the lot from the street. There is a door leading from the exposed basement on the east. The widely overhanging roof eaves are supported by triangular knee braces in the front and rear gable ends. The centered front entry is recessed and is partly closed down; there are double screen doors over a large single leaf door which is partly covered. The ornate brass door handle is still visible. The entry is flanked by closed down windows with multi-pane transoms above. The west side has a telegrapher's bay; north of this tripartite bay is a closed down door, and south is a smaller door. There are two interior chimneys, one of which is broken off at the roof line. The remaining windows are 6/6 double-hung sash. The depot is presently in deteriorated condition.

46. **House.** West side 4th between Main & Market Streets. c. 1870.

This frame hall-and-parlor residence has clapboard siding and two rear additions. The centered entry door is covered by a shallow pitched shed roof with simple square posts and braces. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. There is an interior chimney. The house is on a large lot west of the City Park.

46a.**Shed.** West side 4th between Main & Market Streets. Unknown.

A small gable roof frame shed is located directly west of the main house.

46b.**Shed.** West side 4th between Main & Market Streets.

A small shed roof frame shed with vertical board siding is located southwest of the main house.

48. **Barn.** Northeast corner 2nd & Market Streets. c. 1925.

This 2 ½ story transverse-frame barn with board & batten siding has a one story shed roof addition to the east. A large rectangular opening is beneath the hanging gable hay hood on the south elevation. There are smaller vent openings on the second story, and a centered large door on the first level. A decorative lightning rod adorns the roof ridge. The barn is set on a large lot, and is the only building on the north side of Market between 1st and 2nd.

49. **Hook, Henry, House.** Southwest corner of 4th & Market Streets. c. 1872.

This 1 ½ story frame I-house has a two story addition to the south forming a L-shape. There is an off-centered entry door on the north elevation with a small awning. An entry on the east wall of the addition has a gable roof portico porch. Windows on the first story are 1/1 double-hung sash,

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while those beneath the eaves of the I-house are small square fixed sash. There are two interior chimneys. The house is sited in a valley; as 4th Street does not extend through from Market to Chestnut, the house has a large yard to the east.

W.W. Moore House
50. **House.** Between 2nd & 3rd where Market would cut through. c. 1925

This small, one story frame house is not accessible from the road, and remains partly hidden in the summer months due to overgrown vegetation. It has a gable roof and clapboard siding, with a shed roof rear addition with board & batten siding. A log cabin was removed from the site in 1995.

54. **Chapman, J.E.H., House.** Northeast corner 3rd & Chestnut. 1880. *Key contributing.* This U-shaped brick Gothic Revival residence has steeply pitched intersecting gable roofs decorated with jig-sawn bargeboard. A decorative spandrel board with pendant serves as frieze for the flat roof porch set within the "U". The windows on the gable front sections have segmentally arched hoods with keystones; the remaining windows are identical but without the keystone. There is an entry door set within the "U", on the west end of the east gable front section, and on the west elevation. The house has a large lot comprising the entire southern half of block 52. There is a rose-covered arbor at the front sidewalk, and a gable roof outbuilding in ruins.⁴

55. **Lynds, John H., House.** Northeast corner 1st & Chestnut. 1868/1871. This 1 ½ story brick I-house has additions to the rear. A one story gable roof addition to the rear forms an ell. A one story brick pyramidal hip roof addition joins at the northeast corner of the rear portion. The 3 bay wide house has a one bay, one story flat roof porch on the front (south) facade. Simple square wood posts support a wide entablature with dentil band. Engaged pilasters demarcate the porch width at the house. There is a gable front wall dormer centered in the front facade. A rear porch is set within the northwest ell, and has square classically inspired columns supporting an entablature with dentil band. Due to the slope of the lot, the porch is set on tall brick piers. All windows are tall, narrow, double-hung and have flat arch radiating brick voussoirs and wood sills. An early twentieth century retaining wall has been constructed along the west side of the lot along the sidewalk.

⁴Building in ruins not included in resource count.

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White Cloud Historic District
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55a.Lynds Shed. Northeast corner 1st & Chestnut. c. 1880.

This small brick building has a gable roof which is partly collapsed. There is a paneled wood door on the west elevation.

55b.Lynds Shed. Northeast corner 1st & Chestnut. c. 1920.

This frame building with gable roof has widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. The siding is board and batten. The building is located in the southeast corner of the lot.

56. Mauck House. Southeast corner 4th & Chestnut. c. 1909.

This National Folk frame house is representative of the pyramidal subtype. Also known as the pyramid square, the clapboard covered house has a truncated pyramidal hipped roof with a gable vent top recently added. The roof has wide overhanging enclosed eaves and a central chimney. The foundation is concrete block, and the clapboard covered house has an addition to the rear. The full-length one story flat roof porch has 2x4" posts and a lattice-work balustrade. The entry door is slightly off-center, and the windows are 1/1 double-hung sash.

56a.Zimmerman Garage. Southeast corner 4th & Chestnut. c. 1916.

This one story frame garage building has a corrugated metal, low-pitched gable roof with exposed rafter tails. The gable front is clad with vertical beaded board, while the side elevations have metal sheet siding. There is a shallow flat roof awning extending beyond the length of the facade to the west. A wood entry door is on the east end of the facade. The east elevation has a long band of fixed sash windows.

57. White Cloud Christian Church. Southwest corner 3rd & Chestnut. 1868/1919.

This 1 1/2 story brick side steeple church building has been covered with stucco. It has a front gable roof with high basement in the front (north) facade due to the sloping lot. The entry door is at the ground/basement level of the northeast tower. There is a pedimented awning above the wood door with double pane transom. The upper story windows in the tower have round arched tops; the remaining windows have flat tops and are 2/2 or 1/1. The third level of the tower has large rectangular wood vent openings, and the parapet roof of the square tower is peaked and crenelated. Engaged pilasters with corbeled tops divide the bays on the east and west sides. In the upper story of the gable end, there is a group of three 1/1 windows tops with a round arched fanlight. Concrete steps with metal rail lead from 3rd Street to the entrance.

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58. Springer-Campbell House. Southeast corner 3rd & Chestnut. 1880. *Key contributing.* This 2 story brick Italianate home has a cross-plan modified by additions. The moderately pitched cross gable and hip roofs have overhanging eaves and prominent gable end returns with paired and triple brackets beneath on the wide entablature band. The gable roof has been extended on the northeast corner where a former ell was enclosed with brick, leaving the gable end returns suspended on mid-wall. The porch within the northwest ell has been enclosed with a clapboard balustrade and a row of windows, but retains its elaborate spindlework and jigsawn frieze beneath its mansard roof. A nearly identical porch remains open at the southeast ell. There is a wooden oriel window on the first story of the east gable front bay with decorative wood carvings and panels. The majority of windows have segmentally arched brick hoods with carved keystones.

58a. Campbell Shed. Southeast corner 3rd & Chestnut. c. 1880/c. 1925. This very long frame outbuilding is directly behind the main house to the south, and has a metal gable roof and vertical board siding. It consists of several additions over the years. The building is sited below the road bed for part of its length, so that the roof eaves are nearly level with the road. There is an entry door on the north, and various small fenestrations through its length.

58b. Campbell Shed. Southeast corner 3rd & Chestnut. c. 1900. This gambrel roof building has vertical board siding, a small door on the west, and the major entry to the east where there are adjoining pens.

59. House. Southwest corner 2nd & Chestnut. c. 1866. This one story frame house was probably a hall-&-parlor originally, but has had additions over the years. The side gable roof has been extended on the east for a full-length front porch, supported by turned wood spindle posts. The brick foundation has a partial stucco covering, as does the central chimney. There is a shed roof addition to the south. The house is clad with a combination of wood and asphalt/composition shingles.

60. McQuilken-Frost House. Southeast corner 2nd & Chestnut. 1865/c. 1878/c. 1890s. This 1 ½ story frame house with clapboard siding had a T-shaped plan with additions. There are dormer windows with gable roofs on the west elevation, as well as a shed roof small addition at the southwest corner. A porch within the southeast ell has been enclosed.

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61. Utt, Josephus House. South side Chestnut between 1st & 2nd. c. 1869.

This 1 ½ story frame house with clapboard siding has features influenced by the Gothic Revival style. The steeply pitched side gable roof has a centered, steeply pitched wall gable dormer on the front (north) facade. The dormer features a Gothic arched window with hood in the upper level. A one-bay shed roof porch faces north towards where Chestnut Street would extend. The street is not improved, however, and there is no access from the north. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west, and at least two additions to the rear (south).

61a.Barn. South side Chestnut between 1st & 2nd. Unknown.

This 1 story frame barn has a corrugated metal gable roof and weathered board & batten siding. It is set within a hillside, and has a door on the east elevation.

62. House. Southwest corner 1st & Chestnut. c. 1902.

This Queen Anne-inspired cottage has a basic pyramidal roof form with a gable roof bay extending from the southeast corner. There is a wide entablature band under the overhanging eaves of the steeply pitched roofs. The gable end is pedimented, and has decorative wood shingles. A porch recessed in the northeast corner has original turned spindle posts, a spindle-work frieze, and jig-sawn spandrels. There are two original entry doors with historic screens within the porch. The doors have a fixed glass sash on the upper have, and decorative wood carvings beneath. The wood screens have turned spindles. The tall narrow windows have wide wood surrounds with slightly projecting entablatures; a few windows have transom panes above a fixed sash. The house is well maintained.

62a.Outhouse. Southwest corner 1st & Chestnut. c. 1902.

This small frame building is located southwest of the house, and has shiplap siding and a halifax roof. A door is on the east gable end.

Contributing Sites

38. Market Square. South side of Main between 3rd & 4th Streets. ????

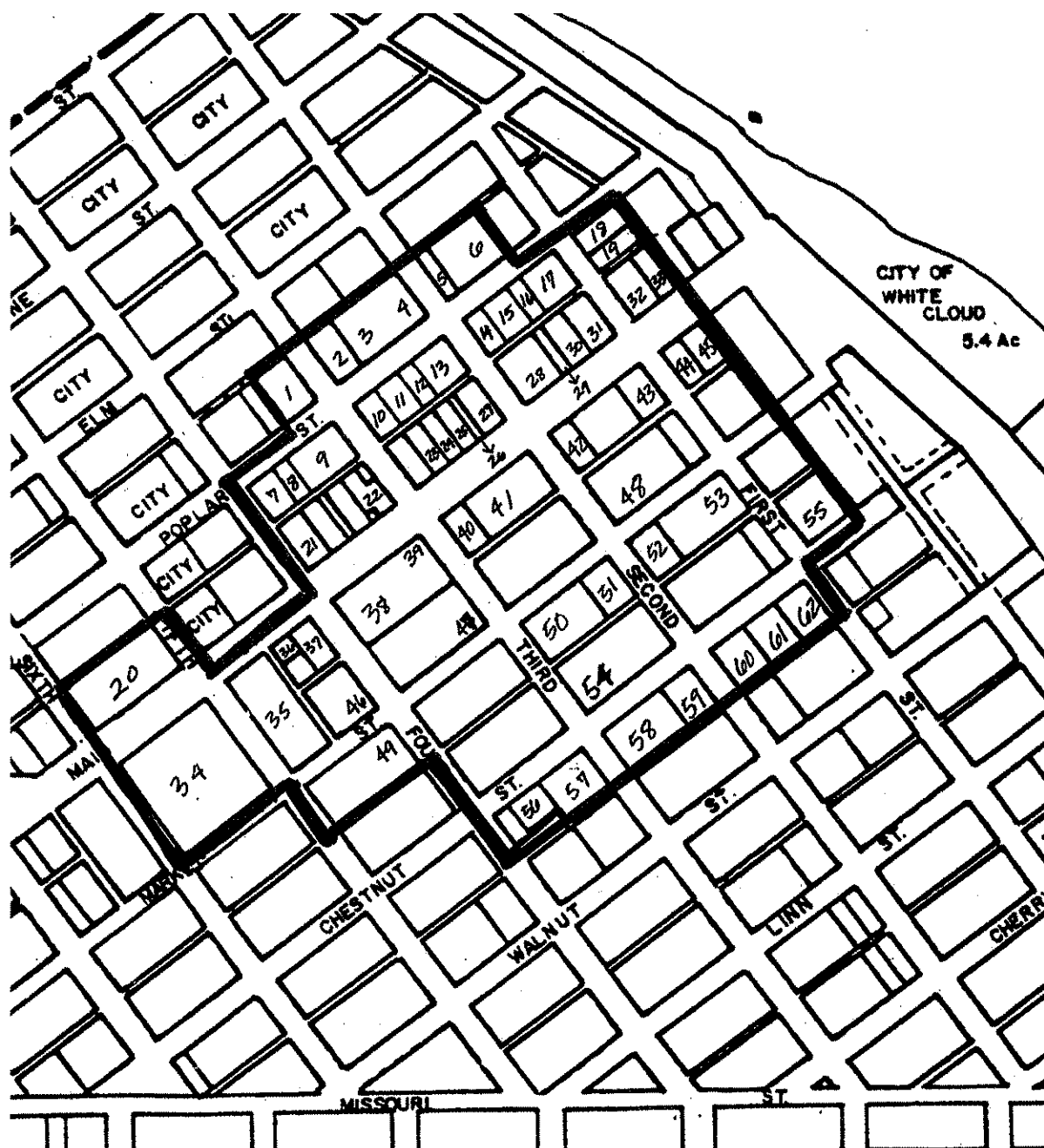
Currently the City Park, this site contains a contributing building on the northeast corner. There are asphalt basketball courts, modern play equipment, and room for RV/camping vehicles on the south portion. The majority of ground has grass sod, and there are mature shade trees scattered throughout.

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Boundary map
Figure 1.



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SUMMARY

The White Cloud Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the area of **COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**, and Criterion C in the area of **ARCHITECTURE**. In **Community Planning and Development**, it serves as a nearly intact example of a mid-nineteenth century river town, founded on the great transportation by-way of the Missouri waters after the signing of the Kansas and Nebraska Act in May 1854. The promise of traffic along the river way led to speculative development of numerous towns along the Missouri River. After the advent of the railroad, however, very few of these survived. Although a railroad line did serve White Cloud from 1871 through 1933, the town's heyday had already occurred. Most of the development in the community was in association with the river traffic and its ancillary businesses. Although new buildings occasionally replaced earlier structures over the years, the layout of the community and the majority of buildings date from this earliest period of development. In the area of **Architecture**, the White Cloud Historic District contains buildings from all periods of its development. The majority of residential buildings were constructed just after the Civil War period, and there are a few rare examples of mid-nineteenth century commercial buildings as well. There are vernacular and high style examples of Victorian era architecture, with typical residential and commercial buildings dating from the early twentieth century. The period of significance extends from the earliest known construction date of extant resources, and extends through 1938, when the moving of the railroad depot signaled the end of White Cloud's easy accessibility to outside markets.

ELABORATION

Community Planning and Development

The first white inhabitants in the area surrounding White Cloud was at the Iowa and Sac Mission in 1835 and 1836, and trading posts were later established at Bellemont (Whitehead), Wathena, and Elwood. Permanent white settlement did not come for another two decades, however, when President Pierce signed the Kansas and Nebraska Act in May 1854. Even before this Act was signed, land speculators and prospective town developers were eyeing locations on the western bank of the Missouri River for prospective townsites. In the summer of 1854, land surveyors swarmed across the Missouri River in a three hundred mile stretch of the river north of Kansas City staking out dozens of new towns.¹ The allure of a river site, as opposed to prospective

¹John W. Reps, The Forgotten Frontier: Urban Planning in the American West Before 1890 (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1981), p. 66.

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“inland” locations, was the transportation opportunities afforded by the Missouri river. Scores of Kansas towns were planned in the period from 1854 to 1857, though, both along the Missouri and in other locations, until the national financial panic put an end to speculative townsite development for a time.² Very few of these speculative towns survived the initial boom.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854 thus “officially” opened up these two large territories to white settlement. Doniphan County was organized in 1855 while Kansas was yet a territory. The land on which White Cloud was to be settled still belonged to the Iowa Indians in 1856 when two men, John Utt and Enoch Spaulding, selected the site for a town. The town was named for *Ma-hush-kah* or White Cloud, a noted chief of the Iowas who had been killed in battle in the region of the Nemaha around 1854. In 1857 the White Cloud City Company was formed with paid-up capital stock of \$45,000 and a membership of 30.³ One of the company’s members, Dr. Richard J. Gatling, the inventor of the Gatling gun, pointed out that it would not be wise to build a city on Indian land, so the sale of lots was delayed until the summer of 1857, when the land was legally purchased. The 1939 Guide to Kansas describes what occurred at that time.

The settlement had a ferry landing, a store, a frame house, and several log shacks when in June 1857, the promoters purchased the site from the United States Government. They announced a great auction sale of town lots for July 4; advertised a barbecue, plenty of liquor, band music, dancing, and patriotic oratory, and arranged steamboat excursions from other Missouri River towns. Actors, bartenders, barbers, and other circus “spielers” were hired to impersonate investors. The “sooners” who had come to the townsite and recklessly put up buildings without acquiring title to the lots, lost their property in the auction. When a desirable lot was put up for sale, the town owners’ employees outbid the building’s owners, so that the promoters, by buying from themselves and paying the money to themselves, acquired all the sooners’ buildings free, retained the most desirable lots, and permitted the outsiders to buy the adjoining property. The *bona fide* sales amounted to \$23,798; sales of food, whiskey, and steamboat tickets to 6,000 visitors amounted to a similar sum. Thus the promoters netted a

²Ibid., p. 76.

³A.T. Andreas, History of Kansas, (1883), p. 483.

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profit of \$30,000 or \$40,000, still had their \$45,000 of capital, and owned the best lots in town.⁴

Due primarily to speculative development, a number of other towns shared White Cloud's advantageous river location on both sides of the Missouri River, but very few survived the initial boom. Nearby Iowa Point in Doniphan County is an example. Founded in 1855, within a year it had a population of 3,000. Antagonism between Free State and pro-slavery settlers disrupted the commercial enterprises, and by 1857 the town was in an abrupt decline. Even serving as a station on the branch of the Burlington Railroad did not help the city's fortunes, and by 1939 it had a population of 75. Today just a few structures remain at the crossroads. Other communities were not even this fortunate. By 1905, White Cloud was noted as the only Missouri River town established in the 1850s to have survived "after a half century of severe trials."⁵ White Cloud's establishment illustrates the perseverance of its original promoters, and partly explains its longevity.

Prior to the sale of land in White Cloud, a number of structures had already been built. A log cabin was constructed at what would later be the later ferry landing, and soon thereafter a number of other buildings were erected, including commercial structures. By and large, though, not much construction occurred until 1863 when John H. Utt opened a planing mill.⁶

A brief but significant early period of economic growth in White Cloud was associated with the overland freighting of federal government supplies. Aided by the decline of nearby Iowa Point, White Cloud had succeeded its downstream competition as the river city of Doniphan County. It was also the most westerly Kansas town on the Missouri River being twelve miles further west than Atchison. This presumably should have assured its role in the westward migration movement and distribution of goods. White Cloud did serve briefly as the headquarters for Russell, Majors, and Waddell, a significant company in government freighting. They established

⁴James Shortridge, ed., Federal Writers' Project, Guide to Kansas, (1939; reprint,) pp. 310-311.

⁵Patrick Gray, Gray's Doniphan County History, (Bendena, KS: The Roycroft Press, 1905), p. 87.

⁶Henry J. Calnan, ed., Illustrated Doniphan County, Supplement to Weekly Kansas Chief, 1837-1915, (Troy, KS: n.p., 1915), p. 95.

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their headquarters in White Cloud in 1859, but then moved to Atchison after only a year. However, even this brief period of association with this large overland freighting firm was probably enough to secure the future of White Cloud and helped to differentiate it from the dozens of other Missouri River towns of the period. Nearby Nebraska City to the north languished until Russell, Majors, and Waddell established a major depot at that city's western edge. In 1859, the firm employed eleven hundred persons in Nebraska City, operated seven hundred wagons, and owned nearly six thousand yoke of oxen.⁷

By 1859, White Cloud had 500 inhabitants, five stores, a printing office for the weekly paper, the Kansas Chief, and a school.⁸ As river traffic was still a factor in the town's success at this point, an important key to commerce was the steam ferry boat which operated down at the levee. It was established in 1858 by Joshua Taylor, who operated it until 1862. The boat "White Cloud" operated until 1867 when it was wrecked. A new boat was constructed, and in 1871 John H. Lynds bought a partial interest in the company. In 1881, he became sole proprietor.

The ferry was instrumental in supporting the economy of White Cloud, particularly the lumber business. This industry came to White Cloud almost by accident, however. The owners of the first saw mill only came to White Cloud in 1856 because they had not been not allowed to operate in Iowa Point or to even land in Leavenworth due to their abolition sentiments. This first mill was a "muley", but was key to the construction of the community. Later, John Utt's mill utilized a circular saw, and he secured most of the business in town. The lumber business remained prominent through much of the nineteenth century, with a ready supply of timber on the opposite side of the Missouri River. White Cloud purportedly manufactured more than double the amount of lumber of any other town on the Missouri River during the 1860s.⁹ Even by this date, the Missouri River afforded the only channel of commerce to White Cloud. Thus, although local industries were providing the bulk of income, the distribution method for products--river traffic--was still the key to White Cloud's success.

⁷Reps, pp. 69-72.

⁸Gray, p. 35.

⁹R.F. Smith, ed., Doniphan County, Kansas History and Directory, 1868-69, (n.p.: Smith, Vaughan & Co., 1868), p. 286.

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White Cloud continued to grow through the 1860s, and recorded a population of approximately one thousand in 1868. A county history and directory of this time makes note of the resources in the community: a brick school, brick church with plans for two other churches on the way, a three story brick hotel--"finest hotel in northern Kansas," a number of dry-goods, grocery, drug, and other stores; a livery stable; a steam ferry-boat; a newspaper and job printing office; an extensive pork-packing establishment; several grain dealers; and several manufacturing enterprises, including a large grist mill; a carding mill; a planing mill; four saw mills; and two shingle manufactories.¹⁰

Even in the late 1860s, it appeared that local residents were counting on the river traffic to continue to give White Cloud an edge over other communities. As noted in an 1868 county history, "Doniphan County has a great advantage in location over all other counties in Kansas, being bordered on three sides almost entirely by the Missouri River."¹¹ There were over ninety-two and a half miles of navigable river in or on the county's boundaries.

This secures to us greater advantage for good markets, convenient to all parts of the county, and outlets for our products than any other county in the magnificent state of Kansas.¹²

This same publication noted that the surveyed route for the Atchison and Nebraska would shortly go through White Cloud, and the future for the city in 1868 seemed very bright. The first rail line in Kansas was completed in Doniphan County in 1860, the four mile stretch from Elwood to Wathena.¹³ The Atchison and Nebraska City Railroad (A & N) was chartered in 1867. The line from Atchison to the north boundary of Kansas, just three miles north of White Cloud, was completed in 1871. It continued on to Lincoln, Nebraska in 1872. In 1880, the railroad was purchased by the Burlington & Missouri Railroad company. Although the significance of the railroad in establishing new towns in the American West is well documented, it is also true that

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Ibid., p. 272.

¹²Ibid.

¹³Ibid., p. 282.

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the coming of the railroad did not always signal prosperity.¹⁴ In spite of its location on a railroad line, the change of distribution and transportation modes away from river traffic eventually led to a decline in White Cloud's economy. In spite of the fact that the A & N was not a significant line, White Cloud's future was probably secured by being located on a rail line.

The economic decline noted above is better described as period of stagnancy. The town's population remained fairly stable through most of the nineteenth century, and indeed, White Cloud remained the largest city in Doniphan County through the 1890 census. In 1879-80, White Cloud's population was 825; the closest Doniphan County city in size was Wathena at 710. An 1883 history of Kansas recorded in White Cloud four general stores, two grocery stores, three drug stores, one hardware store, one furniture store, two restaurants, two hotels, one livery stable, one barber shop, one grist-mill, one saw mill, two boot and shoe shops, two blacksmith shops, one jewelry store, one billiard hall, one harness shop, one wagon shop, one meat market, one printing office, and one millinery store. There were also two lawyers, four physicians, two carpenters, three painters, and three plasterers in town.¹⁵

An 1882 Atlas of Doniphan County shows the extent of development in the town by this date. By comparing the location of buildings in Figure 2 to the boundaries of the nominated historic district seen in Figure 1, Section 7, one can see that the town never developed much beyond its present appearance. This map also reveals the high expectations for growth so typical of speculative town development in the 1850s. Following the custom of the American Frontier, the speculators of White Cloud laid out the town in a grid design with ample room for growth. There were streets, blocks, lots, civic spaces, and public building sites planned to accommodate development well beyond the first spurt of building.¹⁶ The core of White Cloud's grid is lightly askew of a straight north-south/east-west axis, and is aligned with the Missouri River and topography. Even so, the grid is superimposed on the hilly bluffs and valleys of the town with little regard to natural features. Interesting to note are the edges of town, where the streets from these plats are aligned due north and south, and thus meet and conflict with the streets from the central portion of White Cloud.

¹⁴Reps, p. 89.

¹⁵Andreas, . 484.

¹⁶Reps, p. 5.

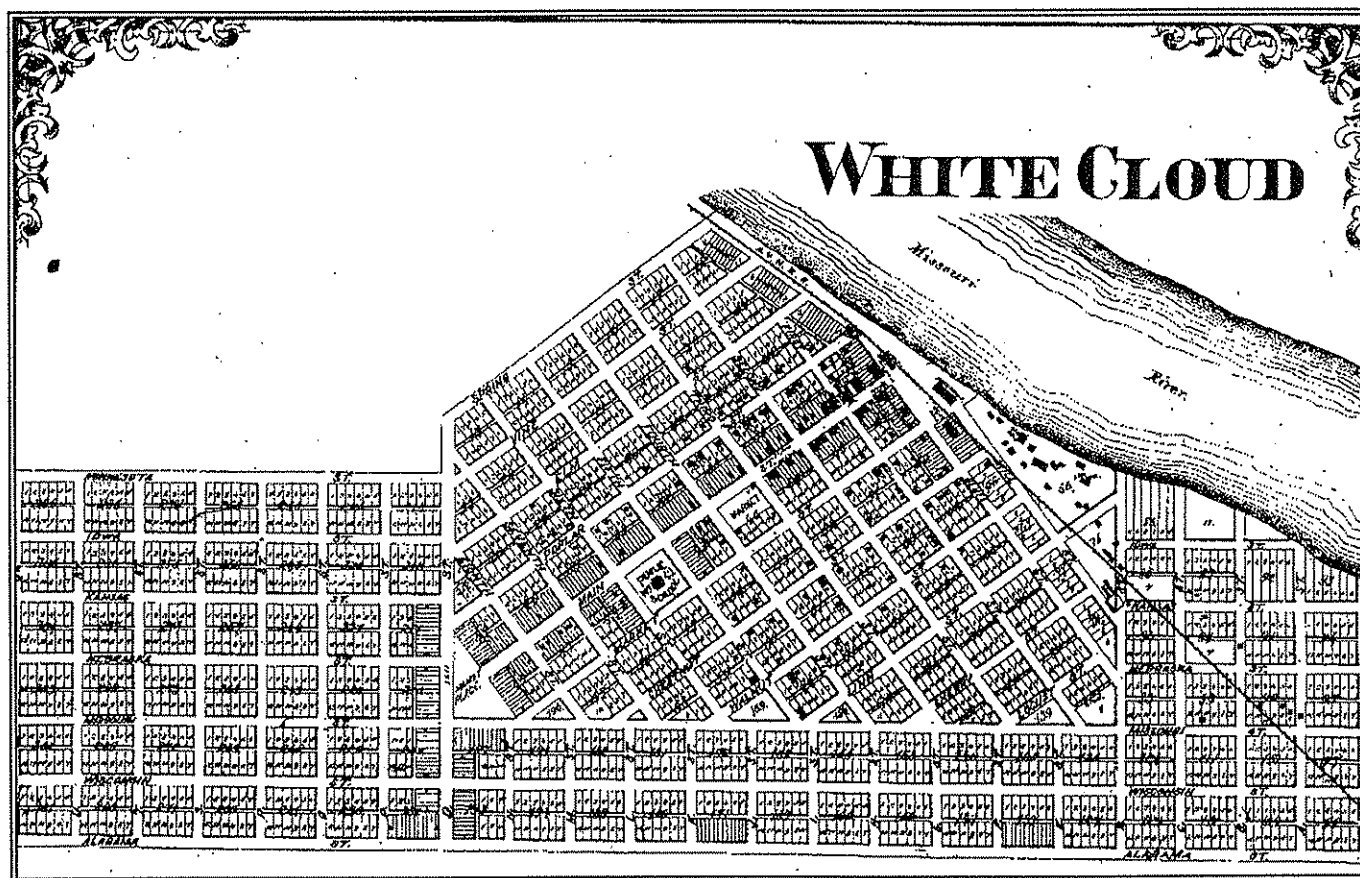
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Figure 2
from 1882 Historical Plat Book of Doniphan County, Kansas



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By 1889-90, White Cloud's population had dropped to 744, but it was still the largest city in Doniphan County. In an 1889-90 state report on Doniphan County, White Cloud, along with Wathena, Highland, and Severance, was said to be a "thriving place" with a large trade.¹⁷ Even though White Cloud's population had risen in 1900 to 823, it had been overtaken in size by the Doniphan County towns of Troy (907) and Wathena (829). From that point, White Cloud's population declined, to 630 in 1909-10; 627 in 1919-20; 509 in 1929-30; and 542 in 1939-40.

By the time the earliest maps showing building locations were published, the extent of White Cloud's development was nearly complete. Over the years buildings were occasionally demolished; sometimes others were constructed in their place, but more often the lots were left vacant. There was never a period in White Cloud's history where an entire block on Main Street was filled with adjoining commercial buildings. White Cloud never reached the expectations of development of the founders of the White Cloud City Company, but it *did* survive--the loss of river traffic commerce, the loss of the rail line, and the loss of some of its main industries. The majority of early speculative river towns were not so fortunate.

Looking at the Sanborn maps of the city through the years, the pattern of infill vs. vacant lots is much the same as it is today. The area with the highest degree of alteration over the years was the levee area and first half block to the west.¹⁸ The highest degree of building loss within the nominated district boundaries has occurred in the residential area south of Main Street. The majority of these buildings were frame, and some of the remaining structures remain threatened today. White Cloud's economy has been boosted in recent decades by a twice-yearly flea market which draws tourists from a large area. This boon to the economy may also have some detrimental effects to the historic resources. A number of buildings have been purchased by out-of-town vendors who keep the buildings empty except for the flea market weekends. It is hoped that the nomination will help to increase not only local residents' pride in their unique community, but aid property owners with rehabilitation plans by making tax credits and grant funds available.

¹⁷Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Seventh Biennial Report, (1890), p.57.

¹⁸This area is not included within the boundaries of the nominated historic district.

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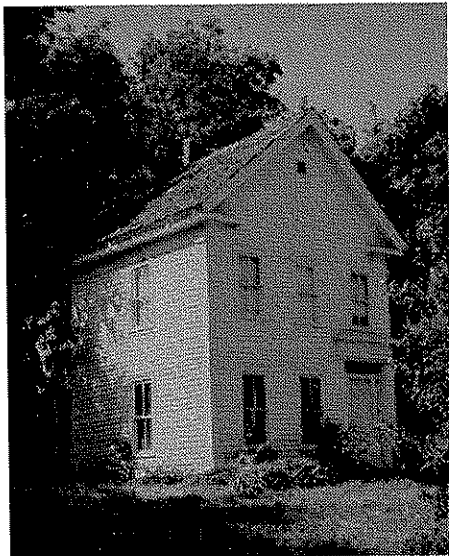
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Architecture

The White Cloud Historic District contains a variety of property types typical of small Great Plains towns, from small vernacular frame hall-and-parlor residences to brick two-part commercial blocks to large community buildings, such as the White Cloud School. Each building is representative of both the status of its individual owner, as well as reflecting upon the town's fortunes at the time. Thus, there are many fine large brick residences, several with high-style architectural elements, which reflect upon the prosperity of the community in the 1860s. The few buildings from the 1920s are generally more modest in their construction, and are typical of those found across the country. The number of extant buildings within each property type and from each period of construction are thus physical reminders of White Cloud's growth and development, as well being good representatives of architectural types.

Residences

The largest number of historic resources, as well as the group which has the widest variety of buildings, is found among the historic residences of White Cloud. Of the thirty historic residences which are extant, there are fifteen different property types or architectural styles. This variety of building types is typical of small-town residential architecture, and differs from larger cities where there are often several city blocks of similar or even identical buildings which are constructed at the same time and often with the same contractor.



Beckett House

Most of White Cloud's residential property types are vernacular in nature; that is, they are common building types typical of the area and the era in which they were built. These vernacular buildings were sometimes lacking in any architectural ornamentation, but many often had some minimal references to the prevailing style of the time. In a few cases, the "marriage" of the vernacular form and architectural style resulted in an exemplary representative of a simple property type, such as the gable-front Greek Revival Beckett House (c. 1866) on Poplar Street. The C.W. Noyes House, southwest of the Beckett House on Poplar Street, is another fine example of the Greek Revival style applied to a basic I-house form, but in this instance, the vernacular form is subordinate to the high level of architectural detailing. A few residences are definitive examples of their style, such as the Italianate Poulet House (individually listed in the National

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Register of Historic Places on 9/3/71) which has elements of the Italian Villa sub-type. The Dr. Joseph McGauhey House, while definitely more modest in its execution, is nonetheless a good representative of the Craftsman style.

The wide variety of vernacular types and styles of residences in the White Cloud Historic District can be found in the following list: three Upright-and-wings; three I-houses; one Central passage-double pile; two Bungaloid/bungalows, one with Craftsman details; two Craftsman houses; three pyramidal subtypes of National Folk; one gable-front sub-types of National Folk with Greek Revival features; two gable-front-&-wing sub-types of National Folk, one with Queen Anne features; three hall-&-parlors, most with additions over the years; one irregular plan with some Greek Revival elements; one high-style Greek Revival residence; two Foursquares; one high-style Italianate residence; one Queen Anne cottage; and two Gothic Revival houses.

Although there is a great deal of variety among the residential building types, there are several unifying design features in the historic district. The houses on north of Main Street are generally set upon small lots with the same set-back from the street's edge, while those on the south have larger lots. Most of the small, one-story homes are of frame construction covered with clapboard, and the majority of larger, two-story residences are brick. Most of the historic residences have moderately pitched roofs, and architectural elaborations are generally kept to a minimum. Front porches, for example, are small even on the high style residences.

Historical information on the individual historic residential buildings of White Cloud, along with their associated outbuildings, follows. The number before each building references the location on the map found at the end of Section 7.

1. **Kelley, Phillip, House.** Northwest corner 3rd & Poplar. 1866.

Phillip Kelley was born in Ohio in 1840 and settled in White Cloud in 1865. A year later he purchased this property. He started as a bootmaker, and later developed a general mercantile enterprise. Kelley served three terms as a Kansas state legislator, Postmaster of White Cloud, and in 1889 was appointed to the board of managers of the Hutchinson Reformatory. The house has had its present form from at least 1884, when it appeared on a Sanborn map, and retains its integrity from the mid-nineteenth century.

2. **Forncrook, W.H., House.** Northeast corner 3rd & Poplar. 1866.

W.H. Forncrook owned this property in 1865 and apparently sold it the next year, when property taxes indicate a building was constructed. He then purchased the property back in 1868.

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Forncrook is listed in the 1868-69 Directory as a partner in a grocery store. He was named Postmaster in 1871. Purchased in 1895 by George Burkhalter, and later sold to McIntyre Ryan in 1900. It was later owned by Ryan's son-in-law, Emil Marker. The latter two men operated Ryan & Markers furniture store and undertakers from 1910 out of the first floor of the White Cloud Lodge #78 building on Main Street. By 1884, the two-story I-house had two additions to the rear. By 1893, these additions had been "squared off" so that the house had an L-plan.

3. **House.** North side Poplar between 2nd & 3rd. c. 1908.

This house was constructed c. 1908 for Perter Burkhalter, who also owned the house on the lot adjacent to the east which is no longer extant. It is one of the few early twentieth century residences scattered among the earlier homes.

3a. **Garage.** North side Poplar between 2nd & 3rd. Unknown.

Probably constructed at a later date than the residence, the building is the only in-ground garage in White Cloud in spite of its hilly terrain.

4. **Cooper House.** Northwest corner of 2nd & Poplar. c. 1866.

The White Cloud City Company sold this lot to H. Cooper by 1866, when this house was probably constructed. Original a smaller house, probably a hall-&-parlor, by 1884 it had a small 1 story addition to the rear. By 1893, the house's plan had been squared off and had a one bay wide porch in the front. In 1905, there was yet another addition to the rear. Later owners include C.F. Vanbuskirk in the 1870s, Lawrence Mills in the 1880s, George Nuzum in the 1890s, followed by J.P. Kelley.

5. **Beckett, James M. & Anna, House.** Northeast corner of 2nd & Poplar. c. 1866. *Key contributing.*

James Beckett purchased this lot in July of 1865; tax records indicate the house was probably constructed by the next year. In 1869, James and Anna Beckett mortgaged the property to Charles Burkhalter. Apparently they were unable to pay off the mortgage as Burkhalter eventually acquired the property through a sheriff's deed. There have been numerous owners since this period; from 1885 to 1895, it was owned by Howard Vanderslice whose grandfather had been the first Indian Agent in the area. Vanderslice moved to Kansas City in 1895, where, having become very wealthy, he eventually willed his imposing mansion to the Kansas City Art Institute. The McCahan family owned the house from 1911 to 1943. In 1884, there was a one story frame addition at the northeast corner and an additional one to the rear. There were also

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numerous outbuildings at the rear of the lot through 1905. The house is an excellent representative of the vernacular Greek Revival executed in frame construction.

6. **Pickett-Stanley House.** North side Poplar between 1st & 2nd Streets. c. 1864. Tax records are somewhat unclear about the origins of this building. James A. Pickett purchased lots 21-25 from the White Cloud City Company in 1857, but lot 24--on which this house stands--was owned by the White Cloud City Company in 1863. A rise in taxes the next year indicate the construction of a building. By 1866, it was owned by Rebecca Gray, then in the 1870s by J.M. Bucketh. The Stanley family owned it from 1880 to 1906, when Myron Connelly purchased it. The 1884 Sanborn map shows the building serving as a hotel. The building had its present form at this time--a 2 story upright with 1 story wing to the west. In 1893, there was a one story addition at the rear of the 1 story wing.

7. **Mauck, M.S., House.** Southeast corner 4th & Poplar. c. 1879. Morgan S. Mauck purchased this property in 1879 and began construction on the house that same year. He came to White Cloud with his parents in 1859. He and his father operated the White Cloud City Mills until 1869, when Morgan became sole operator until the late 1880s. At this time, he went into the general mercantile business. Mauck served as Mayor in 1869, and again in 1889-91. In 1911, he was elected to a four year term as Doniphan County Probate Judge. The house probably had its irregular floor plan from the beginning, as it appears in the 1884 Sanborn map. A one story shed is visible in 1893 in the same location as the (7a.) **Garage**, which was probably constructed during the early twentieth century.

10. **Methodist Episcopal Parsonage.** Southeast corner 3rd & Poplar. c. 1866. This small vernacular house may have originally be constructed by a private citizen, but by the 1880s was owned by the adjacent Methodist Episcopal. It was listed as the parsonage in the 1900 tax records. The Methodist Episcopal Church, no longer extant, was organized in White Cloud in 1857.

11. **McGauhey, Dr. Joseph, House.** South side Poplar between 2nd & 3rd Streets. 1928. Constructed on the former site of the Methodist Episcopal Church, this house was constructed for Dr. Joseph McGauhey in 1928. McHauhey, a native of Agency, Missouri, came to White Cloud in 1888 just after graduating from Missouri Medical College in St. Louis. During the years he served in White Cloud as physician, he also served a President of the Board of Education, Mayor, and President of the State Bank of White Cloud. The house was owned by the family until 1941, and it one of the few early twentieth century residential buildings located in the historic district.

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12. **Moore, J.W., House.** South side Poplar between 2nd & 3rd Streets. c. 1867.
The property was sold by the White Cloud City Company to J.W. Moore in 1866, who was a dealer in grain and produce. Moore was a partner with C.W. Noyes in one of the early grain warehouses on the Missouri River. The Moore family owned the house until 1923. The 1884 Sanborn map shows both brick wings of the upright-&-wing house. By 1893, a front and rear porch are set within the ells. A well and small outbuildings, possibly including the (12a.) **outhouse** appear in the 1884 Sanborn. The house remained in the Moore family until 1923. It was owned by L.W. Beeler from 1928-1946.

13. **Noyes, C.W., House.** Southwest corner 2nd & Poplar. c. 1869. *Key contributing.*
Although locally referred to as the C.W. Noyes house, it is possible that this residence predates the Civil War and was originally constructed for C.A. Briggs.¹⁹ Charles W. Noyes, a native of New Hampshire, had settled in White Cloud by 1860, and purchased this property in 1870. Noyes was listed in the city directory as a merchant in 1868-69, owing a large fancy dry goods store at the northeast corner of 2nd & Main along with his partner Bailey. His other businesses included a ferry boat and a grain warehouse. Noyes moved to St. Joseph, Missouri by 1878 where he became a wholesaler of boots and shoes and later a city benefactor. The home was later owned by the Orton, Burkhalter, and Kelly families. The residence is a virtually intact example of the Greek Revival style, a style prevalent prior to the Civil War, and its plan has remained unchanged since at least the 1884 Sanborn map.

14. **Dutch House.** Southeast corner 2nd & Poplar. c. 1912.
Originally the site of a 2 story frame dwelling, this lot was purchased by Alexis Poulet in 1893 who then apparently tore down the structure. The property was sold to Sam Dutch, a local businessman, in 1912. It remained in the Dutch family until 1959, when it was sold to Kenneth Nuzum. The (14a.) **garage** and (14b.) **outhouse** were probably constructed at the same time.

¹⁹Tax records show a decline in valuation from 1865 to 1866, when the owner was listed as "unknown." This decline may be due to faulty records or factors associated with the Civil War, as Briggs is again listed as the owner in 1868, and valuation of the property is back up.

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15. **Poulet, Alexis, House.** South side Poplar between 1st & 2nd. 1879-1880. *Key contributing; listed in National Register of Historic Places as "Poulet House" on 9/3/71; previously surveyed as part of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, 1939.*

Alexis [Alois] Poulet was a native of France who came first to Doniphan County at Iowa Point from New Orleans. He came to White Cloud in 1858, where he operated a hardware store, a general mercantile business, and established a private bank. His son, Acton Poulet, was born and raised in White Cloud. Acton served as representative of an American oil company in the Orient from 1909 until 1922 when he was appointed United States Consul at Saigon, then French Indo-China. The house remained in the family after Alexis Poulet's death until 1919, when merchant C.H. Lupold bought the home from Poulet's daughters. During the 1930s, the residence was used as a rooming house. The iron balconies on the rear elevation reveal French influences from Poulet's New Orleans' residency. The house is an excellent representative of the Italian Villa/Italianate style, and is virtually intact on the exterior from its time of construction.

16. **Taylor-Shreve House.** South side Poplar between 1st & 2nd. 1866.

The lot was purchased from the White Cloud City Company in September 1866 by D. Clinton Taylor, when tax records indicate a building had been constructed. Poulet purchased the house a year later, then sold it to C.W. Shreve in 1884. Shreve was the son of Thomas Shreve, the first druggist in White Cloud with his partner, Macy. C.W. Shreve succeeded his father in the drug store, and also served as a United States Commissioner and on the White Cloud City Council. The Shreve family owned the house until 1975. Since 1884, the house has had its present floor plan, although a second story was added to the west wing sometime between 1893 and 1905. Three separate outbuildings appear in the 1884 through 1905 Sanborns, one of which may still be extant (16b.Shed).

17. **Lynds, William, House.** Southwest corner 1st & Poplar. 1908.

William Lynds, son of the White Cloud ferry owner and operator John H. Lynds, purchased the property in 1908 and had this house built. He shortly moved to Kansas City to operate the ice company started by his father and Howard Vanderslice. In 1913, he sold the house to James P. Kelley, who owned the dry goods store across the street with his brother. The (17a.) shed was probably constructed at the same time of the house. The house has had few alterations on the interior or exterior.

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18. Beven, William, House. Southeast corner 1st & Poplar. 1920.

William Beven operated the drug store in White Cloud, succeeding Thomas & C.W. Shreve. He purchased the property in 1919 and constructed this Craftsman style residence. The home remained in the family until 1944.

19. Macy, H.F., House. East side 1st Street between Poplar & Main. 1863.

The frame house was constructed between 1863 and 1864 for H.F. Macy, who with his partner Shreve had opened the first drug store in White Cloud in the 1850s. The house was later sold to Milton Utt in 1868. From 1884 through 1905, the house has a one bay wide centered front porch with a rear full length porch; by 1930, it has a full-length front porch. The (19a.) **outbuilding** had replaced early smaller sheds by 1930..

20. Whitman, John, House. Northeast corner 6th & Main. c. 1867.

Tax records indicate that this Gothic Revival cottage was built for John Whitman c. 1867.²⁰ Charles Newton purchased the property in 1875. John R. Taylor, who constructed the Ma Huska Inn building, was an owner in the early twentieth century.

40. House. Southeast corner 3rd & Main. c. 1870/moved c. 1900.

This Victorian-era cottage was moved from the riverfront around the turn of the century on the former site of a small frame dwelling. The adjoining lots, one now a part of this property, contained two adjoining brick commercial buildings, one of which housed the I.O.O.F. Hall.

41. House. South side Main between 2nd & 3rd Streets. c. 1925.

This Craftsman style bungalow was built on the former site of the two story brick I.O.O.F. hall and commercial building.

46. House. West side 4th between Main & Market Streets. c. 1870.

The hall-and-parlor house was probably constructed for John I. Hook after he purchased the lot from the White Cloud City Company in May 1870. It is representative of a small National Folk style residence constructed throughout the nineteenth century and on up to the turn of the century.

²⁰Whiteman had purchased the property in 1859, however, and it is possible this assumption is faulty. The lack of pre-Civil War records coupled with the poor record-keeping during the war may serve to obscure an antebellum construction date.

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A rear addition is evident by 1893. The two associated sheds (46a and 46b) were probably constructed in the twentieth century.

49. Hook, Henry, House. Southwest corner of 4th & Market Streets. c. 1872. Henry Hook purchased the lot from the White Cloud City Company c. 1870-71, and tax records indicate that a house was probably constructed by 1872. Hook owned the property at least through 1909. By 1930, an addition was constructed on the south side. The I-house is representative of a vernacular housing type found throughout the country.

50. House. Between 2nd & 3rd where Market would cut through. c. 1925 W.W. Moore, a carpenter, purchased lot 4 in 1866 and shortly thereafter constructed a 1 ½ story log cabin which remained on site until its removal due to deterioration in 1995.²¹ The logs were numbered and plans are for its eventual reconstruction. Moore and his wife Mary were divorced, and she received title to this property. She married Henry Abrams in 1880. The property then was sold to J.E.H. Chapman in 1889, who lived immediately south of this lot. Chapman then sold to Thomas Taylor in 1891, and the property remained in that family for many years. The present property includes lots 1-4, though. Ascertaining their history is hampered by the fact that the Sanborn maps do not cover this block until 1930, and historical atlases do not show any buildings on the entire half block. By 1868, J. Cable owned lots 1 & 2, and tax records indicate a building was probably constructed on these lots at this time. The 1893 and 1905 Sanborn maps record a building just off the map on lot 4, but not on any other lots. By the 1930 Sanborn, there is a small dwellings on lot 3, the building which remains.

54. Chapman, J.E.H., House. Northeast corner 3rd & Chestnut. 1880. *Key contributing.* J.E.H. Chapman was a native of Connecticut. Born in 1828, he is listed in the 1880 census as a farmer south of White Cloud. That same year, he purchased this property and built the Gothic Revival residence and retired to the city. After 1912, his son Charles owned the property. In 1913, his 10 year old grandson Wilbur gained national recognition when he bought a pig, raised, and sold it to support the American Leprosy Missions. This started a movement in which over 100,000 iron "pig banks" were filled to support the work of the American Mission to lepers, and eventually leading to the common piggy bank. There is a plaque commemorating Wilbur

²¹Prior to the removal of the log cabin, this property has been referred to as the "W.W. Moore Home."

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Chapman in front of the White Cloud Community Christian Church, placed there in 1938. The house is an excellent representative of the Gothic Revival style.

55. Lynds, John H., House. Northeast corner 1st & Chestnut. 1868/1871.

John Witham, an early mason, purchased the property from the White Cloud City Company between 1868 and 1869, constructing a house at this time. He then sold the property to John H. Lynds in 1874. Lynds originally came to White Cloud in 1857 at age 11. After the Civil War, he became a river boat engineer. He returned to White Cloud in 1870 and joined his step-father, J.C. Pierce in operating a livery stable. Tax records indicate that he probably added to the property in 1871 when he purchased it. Also in 1871, he began a 41 year operation of the White Cloud ferry. After 1878, Lynds became a partner of Howard Vanderslice in a number of milling and commission enterprises in Doniphan county and Kansas City, Missouri. Lynds sold the home to his son Roy in 1908. In 1913, the property was purchased by Flavel Nuzum, and it has remained in the family ever since. The additions to the building as well as the brick outbuilding (55a.) date from at least 1884. The small brick outbuilding to the rear at one time housed a light plant motor. The wood shed was constructed sometime between 1905 and 1930. The house is a good representative of a the vernacular I-house form executed in brick, and the site contains historic outbuildings and landscape features spanning a long period of the property's history.

56. Mauck House. Southeast corner 4th & Chestnut. c. 1909.

Although a building occupied this site from the 1870s, it is probable a new residence was constructed c. 1909. J.F. Mauck owned lots 1 & 3 since 1890; early atlases show a building on lot 3.

56a. Zimmerman Garage. Southeast corner 4th & Chestnut. c. 1916.

L.V. Zimmerman purchase lot 2 c. 1916 and probably constructed this building, which may have housed a commercial enterprise.

58. Springer-Campbell House. Southeast corner 3rd & Chestnut. 1880. *Key contributing.*

The property was purchased by Josiah S. Springer, operator of the first bakery in White Cloud, in 1880. By 1882, Springer was a partner in the private banking firm of Springer & Emerson. Emily Campbell, who with her husband owned a general merchandise store, purchased the house in 1895. The Campbells had no children, and Emily left the home to her companion who owned it until her death in the early 1960s. The building retained its cross-plan shape through at least 1905; by 1930, the northeast corner had been enclosed with brick. The (58a.) **shed** immediately to the south appears to have been expanded from original 1880s small square plan to its present

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long rectangular plan by 1930. The second (58b.) **shed/barn** building was probably constructed c. 1900.

59. **House.** Southwest corner 2nd & Chestnut. c. 1866.

A building has occupied this site since the 1860s, and Sanborn maps reveal a small hall-&-parlor type house with numerous additions over the years.

60. **McQuilken-Frost House.** Southeast corner 2nd & Chestnut. 1865/c. 1878/c. 1890s.

The earliest portion of the house, purportedly of log construction, was built c. 1865 for Sam McQuilken, an early photographer. In 1878, it was purchased by Alonzo Frost, a ferry pilot who added to the home. The house continued to have alterations up through 1905 through it various owners to reach its present form. A 1 ½ story house was present in 1884; by 1893, an addition to the rear formed the present T-shaped plan.

61. **Utt, Josephus House.** South side Chestnut between 1st & 2nd. c. 1869.

This Gothic Revival-influenced house was constructed c. 1869 for Josephus H. Utt, one of the founders of White Cloud and an early merchant. Utt came to the area in 1853 and served for one year as a teacher for the Iowa Indians. By 1884, there was a one story addition to the rear; another addition was added by 1905. Another outbuilding shows up at this time, possibly (61a.).

62. **House.** Southwest corner 1st & Chestnut. c. 1902.

Constructed for Josephus Utt between 1900 and 1902, this intact Victorian cottage probably did not serve as his residence. It was next owned by Irene Dutch, who purchased the property in 1910. The (62a.) **outhouse** was probably constructed at the same time as the house.

Commercial Buildings

The commercial core of White Cloud can be found on its Main Street, a wide linear east-west street leading down to the Missouri River. The majority of historic commercial buildings are located on the rise overlooking the river and the bluffs to east. Although few in number, the commercial buildings of White Cloud reflect the change in size, scope, and complexity of commercial enterprises in the city, resulting in buildings which became increasingly specialized in function and form over the years.²²

²²Richard Longstreth, The Buildings of Main Street (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987), p. 13.

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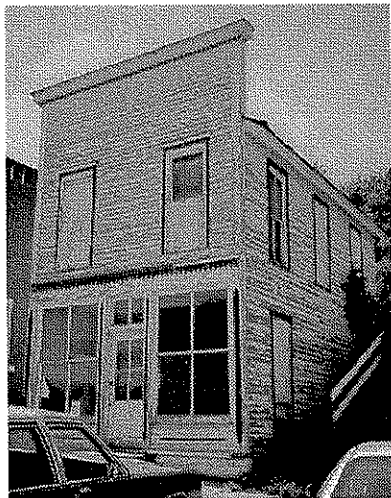
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Sol Miller Building

Buildings which contained shops at the street level and living quarters above were not a new innovation. The shop-house form was a standard European form dating from at least the Middle Ages. These combination utilitarian/residential buildings generally had few features to distinguish them from residential buildings, other than a sign and perhaps its location adjacent to the street's edge. White Cloud has two examples of this early commercial property type. The Sol Miller Building in most respects resembles an

Italianate residence, but it in fact housed commercial enterprises on its first floor for most of its history.



White Cloud Barber Shop

In the early decades of the nineteenth century, new shop-house buildings were altered so that their commercial purpose was clearly evident from the exterior. This led to development of the two-part commercial block as defined by architectural historian Richard Longstreth.²³ White Cloud has an early example of a frame shop-house which is making the transition to a commercial building. The White Cloud Barber Shop (1864) has a gable roof and wood clapboards like many residential buildings in White Cloud, but has a distinctive commercial storefront with a central entry door flanked by large display windows. The upper story of the Main Street facade has a false parapet front which hides the gable roof and residential use of the second story. Two other commercial buildings in White Cloud also utilize a false parapet front to present a more imposing facade towards Main Street; one, on the west end of Main Street, gives a one-story building the

appearance of a two-story building.

The gradual decline of shop-houses was due in part to both an increase in demand for goods and services coupled with a rise in land values.²⁴ It became too expensive to build residential

²³Ibid, p. 24.

²⁴Ibid.

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structures on Main Street, even in a town the size of White Cloud. In fact, White Cloud's size limited the prime commercial sites to the levee street and a few blocks on Main Street, making these lots valuable as well. Thus commercial buildings either became larger, encompassing several lots like the Bailey & Noyes Fancy Dry Goods Store, or became more efficient in their floor plan, filling up the entire lot like the White Cloud Lodge Building and Keller Groceries Building. These buildings are typical of two-part commercial block buildings which contain two distinct zones, separated from each other with a horizontal feature as well as differentiated by different architectural features. The first floor is designed to reflect its public use, with a accentuated entry door flanked by large display windows. These windows not only allowed visual access to the goods within, but also helped to provide lighting for the interior. As most commercial buildings filled the entire lot and were thus connected to the adjoining structure, exterior lighting for the interior was at a premium. Two-part commercial blocks are the most common historic commercial property type, with five examples found within the historic district.

Historical information on the individual commercial buildings of White Cloud follows. The number before each building references the location on the map found at the end of Section 7.

22. Commercial building. Northwest corner 3rd & Main. c. 1900.

This one story turn-of-the-century commercial building was constructed on the former site of a two story brick building which housed the B. Smith Wagon Shop. In 1905, a photography and developing business were located here. By 1930, the building housed the telephone exchange. An addition to the rear was present by 1905, and a dwelling was located at the rear of the lot through at least 1930.

23. Commercial/residential building. North side Main between 2nd & 3rd Streets. 1869.

In 1869, the lot containing the western and oldest section of this building was sold to E. Berkley.²⁵ In the 1883 Sanborn map, this western two story building with brick first story contained a meat store. In 1893, it is listed as a dwelling, and has a full-length one story porch. By 1905, it is shown as containing a dwelling on the western section, and a meat store on an eastern addition. By 1930, it is shown as a dwelling again. The building is a rare combination dwelling/commercial building whose style reflects residential influences, rather than the typical commercial features found in late nineteenth century commercial buildings.

²⁵It is possible that this section of the building predates this sale, but due to ownership of combined lots, it is impossible to ascertain an earlier construction date.

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24. **White Cloud Lodge #78.** North side Main between 2nd & 3rd Streets. 1896.
The White Cloud Lodge, No. 78, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation May 17, 1869, and under a charter October 21 of the same year. Meetings were held in various commercial buildings in town until 1884, when the members purchased the second story of the Sloane & Mauck store building. In 1895, this building and its contents were destroyed by fire. This building was constructed the next year, and was owned in its entirety by the lodge. The upper story was used as for lodge purposes, while the first story was leased for income-producing purposes, following a typical turn-of-the century trend for fraternal organizations. Beginning in 1910, the first floor was occupied by Ryan & Markers Furniture Dealers and Undertakers for many years. The building serves today as a meeting hall for social organizations.

26. **Keller Groceries Building.** North side Main between 2nd & 3rd Streets. c. 1910.
Constructed c. 1910, this building has retained its original storefront and siding, as revealed by a 1915 historic photograph. The building housed S.G. Keller's "Groceries and Fresh Meats," where the products were "Strictly Pure and Wholesome. We turn our stock of Groceries every 60 days and put Fresh Groceries on the shelves."²⁶

28. **First State Bank.** Northeast corner 2nd & Main. 1923.
The First State Bank of White Cloud, which grew out of the State Bank of A. Poulet, purchased this property in 1923 and built the present building. Divided into two "storefronts", the eastern section has housed the bank since its construction, while the western half is leased for office space. It is presently occupied by the Post Office.

29. **White Cloud Barber Shop.** North side Main between 1st & 2nd Streets. 1864. *Key contributing.*
According to tax records, a building was constructed on this lot c. 1864 for Briggs and Dorland. Barber George True bought the lots in 1875, and this early frame commercial building has housed a barber shop for much of its history. The first floor contained the barber shop, and the second story housed living quarters. A two story dwelling associated with the building and located at the rear of the adjoining lot is no longer extant. The building was unoccupied for many years, and was deeded to the Ma-Hush-Ka Historical Society in 1989.

²⁶Calnan, p. 97.

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30. State Bank of A. Poulet. North side Main between 1st & 2nd Streets. 1905.

Alexis Poulet, a native of France who came to White Cloud in 1857, established a private bank in 1883. The bank was incorporated in 1903, and this building constructed south of his residence in 1905. In 1915, the bank had capital stock of \$20,000.00 and surplus/profits of \$15,000.00. The organization later became the State Bank of White Cloud, and constructed a new building a few doors to the west in 1923. By 1930, the basement of this building was utilized for battery repair, while the first floor served commercial purposes. In the early 1940s, Emil Marker operated a funeral parlor in the building.

32. Bailey & Noyes Fancy Dry Goods Store. Northeast corner 1st & Main. 1868-69. *Key contributing.*

Ozias Bailey and C.W. Noyes purchased this corner lots in 1868 and built this two-part building to house their dry goods business. The store was later owned by Edgar C. Nuzam, followed by the Phillip Kelley and his sons. The store was in operation through the 1960s. The 1894 Sanborn shows the two story corner building as a general store with the adjoining one story building serving as the warehouse. Another one story building, no longer extant, was attached on the east. In 1893, a general store and bank was on the first floor. Nuzum's Opera House, with stage and scenery, was located on the second floor. The adjoining building was still a warehouse. The Post Office replaced the bank by 1905. The second floor hall was vacant in 1930, and the adjoining grocery warehouse also stored oils.

33. Commercial building. North side Main between Levee & 1st Streets. c. 1868.

Constructed c. 1868 for Ozias Bailey, this building was part of the most intensely developed commercial block in White Cloud, once containing five business houses. The 1884 Sanborn map lists this building as "to be grocery", with another grocery business located next door to the west. Both the 1893 and 1905 Sanborns show it containing a grocery; by 1905, it was sheathed with metal, which is its present siding.

39. White Cloud Electric Company Plant. Southwest corner 3rd & Main. 1913.

The citizens of White Cloud City Council held an election in 1912, voting to fund a bond issue for the construction of a municipal electric plant. C.I. Stocking--an architect and construction engineer--drafted the plans and specifications. The contractor was the Alamo Engine and Supply Company of Omaha, Nebraska; the final cost for the plant and the cement power house building was \$8,000.00. In 1915, the city had 27 street lights, approximately two miles of pole line, and seventy customers. The citizens felt they had "one of the finest municipal lighting plants of any

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small city in the country . . .”²⁷ In 1922, electric power was brought across the Missouri River from Mound City, and this plant was phased out shortly thereafter.

42. Miller, Sol, Building. Southeast corner 2nd & Main. 1865-66. *Key contributing.* Known locally as the “Green Implement Building”, this eastern portion of this early Italianate commercial building was constructed for Sol Miller in 1866. Miller established *The White Cloud Chief* newspaper in 1857, which he then moved to this building after its construction. The western portion of the building was added in 1868. In 1872 Miller moved the offices of the paper to Troy and renamed it *The Kansas Chief*. The 1884 Sanborn map shows the western portion of the building as a hardware store, and the eastern half as a dwelling. There was a full-length one story porch on the west elevation (2nd Street), and a one story rear addition. Miller continued to own the building until 1892, apparently leasing it for commercial uses. He then sold it to Peter Weininger. The uses remained the same through the 1893 Sanborn map, which shows small porches added to the rear. Alexis Poulet, a prominent merchant and banker, was a tenant for portion of Miller’s ownership, hence the faint remnants of “MORRIS & POULET” painted in the signboard area. By 1905, the western portion was a general store, and exterior stairs had been added to the west elevation. The Green family purchased the building in 1912 and owned it for several decades. During the 1930s the building served as a grocery store. The building is a virtually intact example of an early Italianate commercial building, whose form and features more closely resembled that of residential architecture. Later buildings housing businesses would adopt a form more distinctly commercial containing typical features such as flat roofs and large display windows.

43. Osgood, Charles, House. Southwest corner of 1st & Main. 1880. Also known locally as the “Osgood Hotel”, the construction date is estimated from the purchase of the lots by Charles Osgood, although tax records indicate a building may have existed prior to this date. The 1884 Sanborn shows the building utilized as a drug store and for oils and paints. In 1893, it was used as a doctor’s office, and a building attached on the east served as a drug store. After Charles’ death in the late 1800s, the property was owned by son George H. Osgood. George began working for Alexis Poulet in 1903, and became a major stockholder in the State Bank of A. Poulet, later called the White Cloud State Bank. The 1905 Sanborn shows it as a residence, with a doctor’s office adjoining on the east. By 1930, the adjoining building was demolished. This building has been owned by the Osgood family through 1985.

²⁷Canlan, p. 102.

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45. Atchison & Nebraska City Railroad Depot. South side Main between K-7 & 1st.

1871/moved 1938. *Key contributing.*

The A & N Railroad Depot was constructed when a rail line was built from Atchison to Nebraska city from 1870-72. The rail line became part of the Burlington system in 1885, which continued to serve Doniphan County until the early 1930s. The depot was moved from its original location west of the railroad tracks on Levee Street (formerly Bluff Street) just north of Main Street. A small office building was located west of the depot, and a larger warehouse was southeast. The depot was moved in 1938 when highway K-7 was improved. It is the only remaining building associated with the rail line in White Cloud, and one of the few resources left associated with the early A & N railroad.

48. Barn. Northeast corner 2nd & Market Streets. c. 1925.

The 1893 and 1905 Sanborns show a two story barn and livery stable, respectively, at this site. However, it is probable that a new barn was constructed in nearly the same location before 1930.. The barn is the only significant agricultural building within the White Cloud Historic District.

Public Resources

The historic public resources of White Cloud include its school buildings, the market square, and churches. Although technically "religious" buildings, the churches of White Cloud generally served many functions. For example, the Community Christian Church on Main Street was constructed with a gymnasium on the first floor which was used by the high school. Movies were also shown in the building. The church was built as the result of a unique joining of three congregations in town--the Methodist, Christian, and Congregational--which is again indicative of a wider, community-based function. The building's architectural style is Classical Revival, typically found on public buildings in the early twentieth century and non-denominational in its historical references. The side-steeple form of the White Cloud Christian Church is more typical of church design, but this building has also served multiple purposes over its history.

The earliest extant White Cloud School (c. 1865) is representative of such vernacular structures where function dictates its simple form. With no stylistic embellishments, this building is typical of the school buildings typically constructed by newly emerging communities on the Great Plains. The building which replaced it, however, is reflective of a community proud of its growth and hopeful for its future. The imposing Italianate White Cloud School (1871-72/addition 1914-15) was set on the rise of a large lot at the edge of town and served to proclaim the wealth of its citizens at that time and their commitment to education.

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White Cloud School (1871-72)

Historical information on the individual public resources of White Cloud follows. The number before each building/resource references the location on the map found at the end of Section 7.

8. White Cloud School. South side Poplar between 3rd & 4th. c. 1865.

The first school in White Cloud, a small frame structure in the northwest part of town, was built in 1857. That building was struck by lightning, and this second school building was constructed of brick by subscription funds in the west part of town to replace it. After the construction of the larger school building on 5th and Main, this building was used for African American students from 1872 to 1886 when the school district was integrated.²⁸ In 1890 the Benedictines purchased the building and converted it into a church under the patronage of St. Joseph. The name of the parish, "St. Joseph's," has been cut in the stone lintel above the doorway.

31. Community Christian Church. Northwest corner 1st & Main. 1920.

Located on the site of the former three story brick city hotel, the Community Christian Church building was constructed c. 1920. The Community Church, an amalgam of the Methodist, Christian, and Congregational churches of White Cloud bought the lots in 1919 and constructed the building, which was also designed to serve as a community center. The gymnasium on the basement/ground floor level was used by White Cloud High School, and movies were shown in the building. The present congregation moved into the building in 1963.

²⁸A.T. Andreas, History of Kansas, (1883), p. 484/

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34. White Cloud School. Southwest corner of 5th & Main. 1871-72/1914-15. *Key contributing; listed on the National Register on 4/13/73.*

The White Cloud student body had outgrown the one-story building on Poplar street, and bond funds were voted to construct a new school. The construction of the third White Cloud School was begun in May, 1871, and completed in February of the next year. The architect was Mr. Carr, apparently Erasmus T. of Leavenworth, and M.B. Bowers and Wakefield & Co. have been variously listed as contractors. Construction estimates had been set at \$11,000, to be paid for by bond monies. By the time of its completion, the contractors, Wakefield & Co., had incurred expenses of \$13,500. A compromise was reached, and the final cost to the district was \$12,000. The stone was quarried near the river, and the brick was made "within a stone's throw of the school."²⁹ A 1884 Sanborn Map shows a brick kiln just southeast of the school lot, at the intersection of what would be Fifth and Market. It had four classrooms as well as closets and cloak rooms when it was constructed. The school site was laid out as a public square in 1856, and was conveyed to the school district for \$1.00. A separate school for African American students was conducted at the former building from 1872 through 1886. Since that period, the district has conducted integrated classrooms. An addition was made to the building in 1914-15, with A.G. Gibson of Shubert, Nebraska serving as the contractor. After it was no longer used as a school, the building was purchased by the Historical Society for use as a museum. The metal (34a.) **shed** was constructed by 1930.

57. White Cloud Christian Church. Southwest corner 3rd & Chestnut. 1868/1919.

A Christian congregation formed in White Cloud in 1868 and built the original section of this structure over the next year. This earliest congregation did not survive, and the building was abandoned for other uses, including interim use by an African American congregation as well as serving as a skating rink, feed house, and hay barn. In 1891 the congregation reorganized. The present sanctuary floor was added in 1919 to the original one story building. The congregation became a part of the Community Church in the 1920s, an amalgam of the Methodist, Christian, and Congregational Churches of White Cloud, and moved to the new church building on Main Street. The building then housed an African American congregation. In 1963, the present congregation moved into the building--the Foster Memorial Church of God in Christ. Early African American congregations were located in White Cloud, and included the Colored Baptist

²⁹Andreas, p. 484.

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Church. It was established in 1875 by Rev. J.H. Strother, but by 1883 wasn't able to support a regular pastor. Services at that time were held in the schoolhouse on Poplar Street.³⁰

38. Market Square. South side of Main between 3rd & 4th Streets. *Contributing site.* Although designated as a public market nearly since the inception of the town, this site also contained a lumber yard through at least the 1930s, in addition to the city market. As the city owned public space, the site has contained various municipal buildings over the years. The lumber yard buildings were located on the northwest corner, and a city office and jail were on the northeast. In 1913, the White Cloud Electric Company Plant replaced the city offices. By 1930, a town hall and fire department building as well as a small jail were immediately west of the plant building, which now served as a city machinery building and storage. It continues in this function, while the rest of the site serves as a city park.

A number of the buildings which contribute to the White Cloud Historic District would be individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the area of architecture; a few are possibly eligible under Criterion B due to their association with significant persons. These have been noted as *Key contributing* resources. However, it is the collective histories of these individual buildings combined with the historic sense of time and place which combine to make the White Cloud Historic District a rare and unique community. Its plan and its history as an early river town are important facets of the development of the West, and its collection of mid-nineteenth through early twentieth century historic buildings encapsulate small-town America's architectural development.

³⁰A.T. Andreas, History of Kansas, (1883), p. 484.

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White Cloud Historic District
Doniphan County, Kansas

UTM REFERENCES

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the White Cloud Historic District is represented by the dashed line on the map in Figure 1, Section 7 entitled "White Cloud Historic District," and can be described as:

Beginning at a point on Chestnut Street equal with the mid-point of the alley east of lot 16, Block 50, proceed northwest along the alley to Poplar Street; then southwest along the south curblane of Poplar Street to the eastern edge of lot 23, Block 32; then southwest along the rear property lines to the western edge of lot 9, Block 30; then southeast to the south curblane of Poplar Street; then southwest to the east curblane of 4th Street; then southeast to the south curblane of Main Street; then southwest to the west curblane of 5th Street; then northwest to the alley of Block 39; then southeast to the north curblane of Market Street; then northeast to the east curblane of 5th Street; then southeast to the alley of Block 51; then northeast to the east curblane of 4th Street; then southeast to the alley of Block 61; then northeast along the rear alley to the west curblane of 1st Street; then northwest to the north curblane of Chestnut Street; then northeast to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the White Cloud Historic District are the city lots which are associated with the extant historic resources of the city. Highway improvements and non-historic development have reduced the western as well as eastern boundaries of the city, of which the latter formally extended down to the railroad and on past to the Missouri River. Consequently, the eastern boundary does not include the area around the present day White Cloud Grain Company and approximately one-half block east of Levee Street due to modern buildings. By the same token, the western edge does not include modern buildings constructed after the road alignment change on the county road just past the White Cloud School building. Although originally platted as a larger city, the community never grew much further north and south due to the rising bluffs on both sides as revealed by historic atlases. Lack of economic opportunities affected the development of the city as a whole. As a result, the White Cloud Historic District contains virtually all of the extant historic resources within the community which have maintained their historic integrity.

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Additional Documentation: Photographs

The following information is the same for each photograph:

Name of photographer: Bradley Finch

Location of original negative: Kansas State Historical Society

Date of photograph: April 23, 1995

The remaining photograph information is arranged as follows:

Photograph number

Description of view indicating direction of camera (e.g., "Facing NW)

(To be completed when photographs are developed)

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Property Owner(s)

The property owners are listed for each building in the proposed White Cloud Historic District according to the numbers listed on the map in Figure 1, Part 7.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Edward E. & Mary Watts
P.O. Box 75
White Cloud, KS 66094 | 8. D.M. Fillmore
c/o John & Aguila Tilton
P.O. Box 73
White Cloud, KS 66094 | 15. Leo Wade
Rt. 1
Gower, MO 64454 |
| 2. Ernest E. & Diana Trainer
P.O. Box 29
White Cloud, KS 66094 | 9. Dan Lock
P.O. Box 95
White Cloud, KS 66094 | 16. Otis Langley
P.O. Box 105
White Cloud, KS 66094 |
| 3. Scott & Martha Elrod
P.O. Box 112
White Cloud, KS 66094 | 10. Oma Elrod
P.O. Box 94
White Cloud, KS 66094 | 17. Gerald & Cathy Blanton
P.O. Box 33
White Cloud, KS 66094 |
| 4. Scott & Martha Elrod
P.O. Box 112
White Cloud, KS 66094 | 11. Jimi J. Simmons
P.O. Box 98
Troy, KS 66087 | 18. Paul & Doris Rowe
P.O. Box 6
White Cloud, KS 66094 |
| 5. Hazel Correne Dennis
2916 S. Chrysler
Independence, MO 64052 | 12. Herman Taylor
P.O. Box 93
White Cloud, KS 66094 | 19. Judy Woodruff
R.R. 2, Box 16
White Cloud, KS 66094 |
| 6. Michael J. Cundiff &
J.F. Cundiff
27460 W. 83rd
Lenexa, KS 66227 | 13. Geneva Craig
2504 Washington Avenue
Sioux City, IA 51106 | 20. Richard & Linda Maris
R.R. 1, Box 3
White Cloud, KS 66094 |
| 7. D.M. Fillmore
c/o John & Aguila Tilton
P.O. Box 73
White Cloud, KS 66094 | 14. Kenneth Nuzam
P.O. Box 5
White Cloud, KS 66094 | 21. Doniphan County Rural
Fire District
White Cloud, KS 66094 |

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White Cloud Historic District
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22. Betty Ann Melloway &
Oliver Melloway, Jr.
c/o Oliver Melloway, Jr.
1810 N. 11th Street
Arkansas City, KS 67005

23. Betty Dorrell
P.O. Box 112
Highland, KS 66035

24. Golden Age Club
P.O. Box 75
White Cloud, KS 66094

25. Kathy Kissick-
Davenport
5022 Sunset
Kansas City, MO 64112

26. Ma-Hush-Ka Historical
Society
c/o Judy Woodruff
R.R.2, Box 16
White Cloud, KS 66094

27. Jack & Lois Elrod
P.O. Box 36
White Cloud, KS 66094

28. Silver Lake Bank
White Cloud, KS 66094

29. Ma-Hush-Ka Historical
Society
c/o Judy Woodruff
R.R. 2, Box 16
White Cloud, KS 66094

30. City of White Cloud
White Cloud, KS 66094

31. First Christian Church
Rt. 1, Box 3
White Cloud, KS 66094

32. William A. Boos, Jr.
Edith Boos Pergamo
8001 Lowell
Overland Park, KS 66204

33. Ron & Carol Ashby
418 E. Blackwell
Blackwell, OK 74631

34. Ma-Hush-Ka Historical
Society
c/o Judy Woodruff
R.R. 2, Box 16
White Cloud, KS 66094

35. Community Christian
Church
Charles Crawley
White Cloud, KS 66094

36. Robert & Jessica
Meggison
R.R. 1, Box 6B
White Cloud KS 66094

37. Penny & Bryan Rhodd
R.R. 1, Apt. 18
White Cloud, KS 66094

38. City of White Cloud
White Cloud, KS 66094

39. City of White Cloud
White Cloud, KS 66094

40. Bob Breeze
General Delivery
White Cloud, KS 66094

41. Betty Rubendall
P.O. Box 143
White Cloud, KS 66094

42. George & Mary Brecht
1424 Ruby Ave.
Kansas City, KS 66103

43. Larry & Gloria
Waggoner
P.O. Box 84
White Cloud, KS 66094

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White Cloud Historic District
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44. Iowa Tribe Community
Building (Meals Site)
White Cloud, KS 66094

45. R.E. Mann & Pansy E.
Mann
135 S. Sedgwick
Wichita, KS 67213

46. Kenneth Baker & wife
c/o Mildred Baker
P.O. Box 55
White Cloud, KS 66094

47. Jerry & Patricia Pfaffly
P.O. Box 92
White Cloud, KS 66094

48. Marvin Green
R.R. 1, Box 12
White Cloud, KS 66094

49. W. Max Waggoner
P.O. Box 21
White Cloud, KS 66094

50. Robert F. Waggoner
c/o Margaret Scholl
P.O. Box 15
White Cloud, KS 66094

51. Gary Gormley
12920 Hartung Avenue
Pensacola, FL 32506

52. Judith K., Richard
William, Jr., & Anthony
Wigle
P.O. Box 12
White Cloud, KS 66094

53. Grace Nesladek
P.O. Box 38
White Cloud, KS 66094

54. Daniel P. Dancer
P.O. Box 102
Underwood, WA 98651

55. Bob Breeze
General Delivery
White Cloud, KS 66094

56. Kenneth Baker & wife
c/o Mildred Baker
P.O. Box 55
White Cloud, KS 66094

57. Robert F. Waggoner
c/o Margaret Scholl
P.O. Box 15
White Cloud, KS 66094

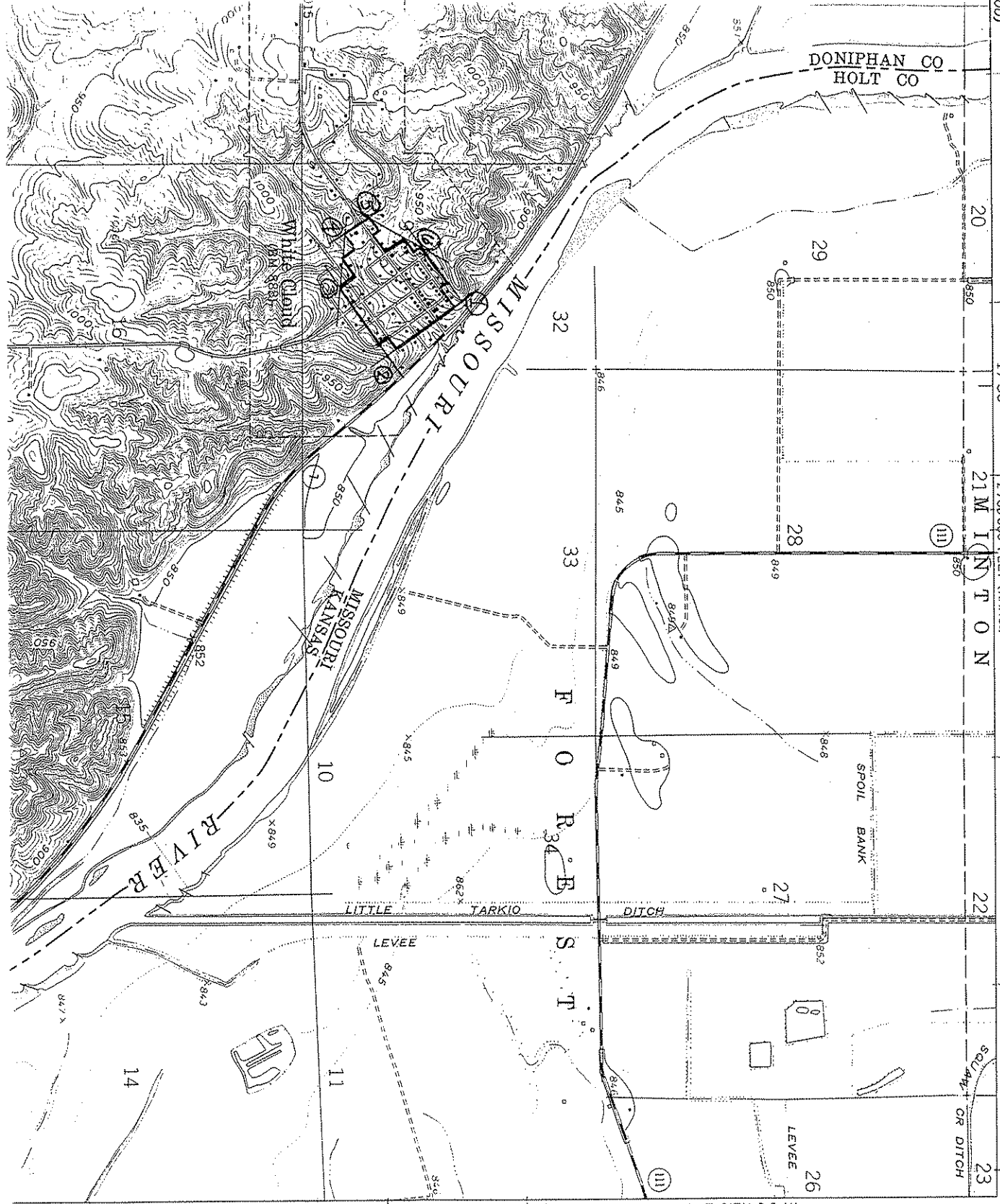
58. Jack Elrod
P.O. Box 36
White Cloud, KS 66094

59. Jack & Lois Elrod
P.O. Box 36
White Cloud, KS 66094

60. William Elrod
P.O. Box 51
White Cloud, KS 66094

61. Janice L. Wolfe
c/o Janice Wolfe Nuzum
2077 Warwick Dr.
Benicia, CA 94510

62. Ruth A. Cruse
1612 3rd Avenue
Leavenworth, KS 66048



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