



Register of Historic Kansas Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts. The format is similar to the National Register of Historic Places form. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Genn Hospital

Other names/site number _____

Name of related Multiple Property Listing n/a

2. Location

street & number 512 Spruce Street not for publication

city or town Wamego vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Pottawatomie code 149 zip code 66547

3-4. Certification

I hereby certify that this property is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Applicable State Register Criteria: X A B C D

Patrick Zollner
Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO

5-17-22
Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State agency

Register of Historic Kansas Places - Listed May 14, 2022

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the State Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTHCARE: Hospital

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

VACANT: Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other:

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Genn Hospital is located at 512 Spruce Street at the corner of Spruce and 6th Streets. The property is centrally located in the community in a residential neighborhood four blocks west of downtown Wamego. The corner site is comprised of four lots in the Simonton addition measuring approximately 150' x 150' with the building centrally located on the site, setback from the streets on the west and north. A long concrete sidewalk with two tiers of steps extends from Spruce Street to the front building entrance at the central front porch and an alley borders the site on the east with on-site parking off the alley.

Generally rectangular in form, the two and a half-story building has low-pitched intersecting hipped roofs and red brick facades on a concrete foundation. The hospital is a traditional Progressive Era Commercial Style building distinguished by its generally symmetrical facade and full-height central front porch. A two-story sunporch that was part of the original building design but not constructed, was built off the south end of the original building in 1926, five years after the opening of the hospital in 1921. Converted to apartments in the 1970s after the building was vacated when a new hospital opened, the existing plan configuration dates to the apartment conversion. The interior was stripped of all finishes following a 2019 fire, but the planned rehabilitation project was abandoned leaving bare stud walls throughout. Despite the history of physical modifications, the exterior of the building conveys the primary characteristics of the original Commercial Style design.

Elaboration

Setting

Genn Hospital was constructed in 1921 on a four-lot site in the 500 block of Spruce Street, west of downtown Wamego in a residential neighborhood. The building is setback from the streets on the north (6th Street) and west (Spruce Street) with a grass lawn surrounding the building and an alley on the east. The site measures approximately 150' x 150' sloping down east to west. Large deciduous trees are located along 6th Street on the north and one large tree is extant northwest of the building. Concrete sidewalks run along both streets with parallel parking available on both streets. A sidewalk extends from the perimeter walk along Spruce, to the west/front building entrance with two tiers of concrete steps leading to the front porch. Parking is available off the alley east of the building.

Exterior

The two-story brick building has an intersecting hipped roof with projecting center porch on the front facade and projecting one-story rear bay in the center of the east facade. The porch is one of the primary modifications to the original building, enclosed with an aluminum storefront system when the building was converted to apartments in the 1970s. However, components of the original design are visible. Full-height brick columns frame the corners of the porch, and the porch has a brick foundation. Originally, the porch was open with wood railings on the first and second floors, removed in the former enclosure. The porch is accessed above grade by concrete steps up to the first floor/front entrance. Historically, the first and second floors had a central door with single windows flanking on each side, now located inside of the enclosed porch. Current rehabilitation plans will reverse the former porch enclosure and re-install porch railings.

A one-story brick bay with a flat roof is located in the center of the rear facade with concrete steps framed by a brick kneewall on the north side of the rear bay, leading up to the rear entrance in the center of the first-floor rear facade. This entrance is covered by a shed canopy with wood brackets and composition shingles. The one-story bay has a pair of double-doors on the east end and a single man door at the east end of the south facade. On the interior, this bay has a concrete ramp to the basement.

The main building is a rectangular form with the projecting two-story front porch and one-story rear bay, both bays projecting from the center of the facade. The red brick front facade was originally symmetrical, five bays in width with the central porch and entrance. This symmetry was broken by the addition of the one-bay sunroom on the south end of the original building, constructed five years after the original completion.¹ The sunroom is visible in most historic views of the building and remains in place today. It measures 11' x 27' and is accessed from interior openings in the center of the

¹ In April 1926, the Hospital Board awarded a contract to Chas. F. Beerhalter to construct a two-story addition on the hospital at a cost of just under \$3,000. The sunroom on the south end of the building was part of the original design, excluded from the original 1921 construction. *Wamego Reporter*. 19 Jun 1926, 1.

south facade on the first and second floors. The two-story porch matches the original construction and is connected to the original building with an intersecting hipped roof, inset slightly from the original building.

The west/rear facade is also five bays in width but bays two and four have a single window versus two windows in corresponding bays on the front facade. The north facade is three bays in width with a single window in each bay on each floor. The original south facade was similar to the north with a single door in the center of the first and second floors. This facade was covered by the two-story sunroom addition in 1926. The sunroom is inset slightly from the original building and has a pair of windows on the east and west sides with two sets of three windows on the south side at the first and second floors. The windows in the sunroom appear to have matched those on the original building. A door leading to a fire escape is located in the south window on the east side of the sunroom, second floor and in one of the three windows at the east end of the south facade of the first floor. The first-floor fire escape and door appear to be a former modification; the second-floor fire escape and door on the east are original to the sunporch construction.

The bays on each facade are defined by one or two windows, originally, double-hung 5/1 wood windows in two sizes. Smaller windows likely corresponded to original bathrooms and restrooms on the front and rear facades. With the first floor above grade, the basement has double-hung windows around the perimeter of the building, slightly smaller than those on the upper floors but matching in style. Available photographic views of the building suggest that the original windows have been replaced twice. A ca.1970s photograph that illustrates the porch enclosure also shows 2/2 windows present. Today the windows are 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows in the original masonry openings. There are a few locations in the building where the historic wood windows were not replaced, generally locations that were not exposed on the exterior including some windows on the front porch, original south windows enclosed by the sunroom, and a few scattered locations throughout the building. The extant original windows illustrate the original 5/1 double-hung style.

Interior

At the time of its opening in 1921, the following description was provided in the local newspaper:

The first floor is comprised of eight ward rooms, an office and three bathrooms. The second floor houses the operating room, six wards, a sterilizing room, large closet, two bathrooms and a rest room. The basement was also a finished space housing the kitchen and dining room, boiler room and laundry, three supply rooms and one extra large and one small room that could be used as additional wards or nurse's quarters.... The building utilizes a vapor heating system, and the electric wiring includes a call system. An elevator is in place that is large enough to move a hospital bed from the basement to upper floors and a dumbwaiter can be used to deliver meals to patients from the basement kitchen.²

The existing interior plan configuration dates to the building's 1970s conversion to apartments. However, all interior finishes have been gutted following the 2019 fire and planned renovation (that never occurred). The existing plan is similar on the first and second floors, entered from the center of the west facade, from the enclosed front porch. There is a non-historic stair on the enclosed front porch that provides access to the second floor. Exposed framing suggests that the original stair and elevator were located on the east side of the building south of the central door. The rear door, accessed for an exterior stair at the rear, remains on the first floor but the original stair and elevator were presumably removed when the building was converted to apartments. Existing physical evidence suggests that the wide central E/W corridor was part of the original configuration, but the south and north wings were modified when the building was converted to apartments. On the south, narrow twin central corridors provide access to the south sunroom from apartments on the east and west sides of the wing. Absent the sunroom on the north, a central corridor is located in the west apartment while the east apartment is accessed at the east end of the floor, inside the east/rear entrance. There are four apartments per floor; existing framing suggests that each apartment had one bedroom, living/kitchen area, and a bathroom in varied configurations.

The primary historic finish that remains is plaster extant on perimeter walls and the aforementioned original windows (in a few select locations) with curved plaster returns and original wood trim. One room centrally located at the north end of the second floor in the north wing, retains remnants of green ceramic wall and floor tile suggesting that the area was possibly the original operating room. Floor coverings and sheetrock on interior partition walls and ceilings, was formerly removed leaving exposed studs throughout.

Architecture

The hospital is a good example of a Progressive Era Commercial Style building, typical of early-twentieth century schools, commercial, and civic buildings. These buildings are distinguished by their rectangular forms with flat or low-pitched roofs and red brick symmetrical facades with prominent central entrances. Progressive-Era buildings lacked the ornament and

² *Wamego Reporter*. 6 Jan 1921, 1.

detailing of its Classical predecessors and instead incorporated ornamentation primarily at the entrance or subtle detailing at masonry openings or building parapets. The central entry bays were traditionally the architectural focal point of the building, projecting from the main facade or were distinguished by full-height porches like the Wamego hospital. Because the original finishes have generally been removed and the plan configuration was altered in the apartment conversion, it is unclear to what extent the Wamego hospital adopted other Progressive Era principles such as use of hard surfaces that could easily be disinfected but ceramic tile remains in one second-floor room that is thought to have been the original operating room and the hospital included on-site food preparation with a basement kitchen and dining room. We also know that the hospital design incorporated modern conveniences for movement of patients in hospital beds in the form of wide central corridors and an elevator.

W.E. Glover, a renowned Topeka architect was hired to design the new hospital building in Wamego. Walter Earl Glover (1889-1969) was born on May 29, 1889, in Terre Haute, Indiana. He attended Kansas State University, then transferred to University of Illinois, where he was graduated with degree in Architecture in 1915. He worked for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (ATSF) Railroad from 1915 to 1918; followed by work with the architectural department of the U.S. Navy during World War I. After the war he married Mary Louise Pontius. The couple raised three children in the College Hill neighborhood of Topeka, where they would reside until Glover's death in 1969.³ W. E. Glover was a member of the American Institute of Architects, serving as the organization's president 1935-36. Glover established his architectural practice in Topeka in 1919, later partnering with Edwin Newcomb. Glover (and later, with Newcomb) designed numerous public buildings across the state including several in northeast Kansas. He designed the Westmoreland High School (1927), Wabaunsee High School (1937), Vermillion School Gym, and Seneca Grade School and Junior High (1938) all of which post-date his 1920 design for Wamego's hospital.⁴ Known hospital commissions by Glover include the original Security Benefit Administration campus (became Menninger Clinic) and the original Stormont Hospital in Topeka, in addition to Wamego's Genn Hospital.⁵ At least six Glover-designed buildings in Kansas are listed in the National or State Register including the Chi Omega Sorority House (University of Kansas) in Lawrence (State Reg., 1983); East Topeka Junior High (2004); Agra Consolidated School (2005), the Tinkham Veale Building in downtown Topeka (2006); and the 1932 Wabaunsee County Courthouse (2002). Designed in 1919-1920, Genn Hospital in Wamego is a good example of Glover's early works.

Integrity

The original plans have not been located and no documentation has been found regarding building alterations during its first fifty years while in use as a hospital (1921-1969) except the 1926 addition of the sunroom room. The construction of a new modern hospital in Wamego resulted in vacating the original Genn Hospital building in 1969. By 1976, the old hospital building was converted to apartments by private owners and continued to function as apartments until recent years. A 2019 fire ended rehabilitation plans and the building has been vacant since that time.⁶ Although the fire was contained generally to the south wing of the first floor, smoke and water damage resulted in removal of plaster and sheetrock on walls and ceilings.

The Genn Hospital building retains a moderate degree of integrity on the building's exterior, the primary modifications being the replacement windows and enclosure of the front porch. Although these are significant alterations, the porch enclosure will be reversed in the planned rehabilitation project and the extant replacement windows fill the entire masonry openings thus maintaining the pattern of openings across the facades. Despite these two primary modifications, the exterior of the building continues to convey its original design including the defining-characteristics of the Progressive-Era Commercial Style.

The interior of the building retains little historic integrity, the plan configuration modified in the 1970s conversion to apartments and most historic finishes lost in the 2019 fire and subsequent demolition for a planned rehabilitation. The wide central corridor extending from the front entrance on the west to the rear entrance on the east, is the primary remaining component of the original first-floor plan. The same wide central corridor remains on the second floor, with no rear/east entrance. The only extant historic finishes are the plaster finish on perimeter walls and remnants of ceramic tile in one room. Additionally, there are a few original wood windows with curved plaster returns and wood stools and aprons extant in isolated locations. Given the simplicity of the original building form and the reversibility of the front porch

³ Mona Gambone. *J.A. Shoemaker House National Register Nomination*. Washington, DC: National Parks Service, 2009, 10.

⁴ Brenda Spencer. *Historic Public Schools of Kansas Multiple Property Documentation Form*. Washington DC: National Park Service, 2005.

⁵ Sara Shupe. *Blueprints of Early Topeka and Their Architects*. Topeka & Shawnee County Public Library, 12 Sep 2018, accessed online 23 Oct 2021 and Brenda Spencer and Michelle Spencer, *Shannon Brown House National Register Nomination, Draft, 2021*.

⁶ *Manhattan Mercury*. 17 May 2019.

Genn Hospital

Name of Property

Wamego, Pottawatomie Co.

City and County

enclosure, the building retains the minimal level of integrity to sufficiently convey the defining characteristics of the original Commercial Style design.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for State 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Health and Medicine

Period of Significance

1921-1926

Significant Dates

1921

1926

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Glover, Walter E. architect

Burkhardt, A.W. contractor

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the building's date of completion in 1921 and spans to 1926 when the sunroom was built on the south end of the original building bringing it to its current form.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Genn Hospital building at 512 Spruce Street in Wamego, Pottawatomie County, Kansas is nominated to the Register of Kansas Historic Places as a locally significant resource under Criterion A in the area of Health and Medicine. Financed by a donation of \$10,000 from prominent local citizen Josiah Thomas Genn, whose gift was matched by Wamego residents, the town's first purpose-built hospital opened in January 1921. A stipulation of Genn's bequest was that the hospital be owned and operated by the City, a provision readily accepted by the citizenry. The building was designed by Topeka architect W.E. Glover and built by local contractor Arthur Burkhardt. Genn Hospital served the Wamego community until 1969 when a new modern facility was opened. The period of significance begins with the building's date of completion in 1921 and spans to 1926 when the building took its current form with the addition of the south sunroom. Genn Hospital is significant as a representative of a privately funded local hospital conveying the town's support of municipal amenities. It conveys its original Progressive Era Commercial Style design typical of 1920s hospitals.

Elaboration

Wamego

Originally part of Riley County, Pottawatomie County was organized in 1857. Louisville was the first county seat, located three miles north of Wamego.⁷ The Union Pacific Railroad arrived in the county in the mid-1860s and built a roundhouse and shops near the river. Wamego was platted in 1866 by Hugh S. Walsh, an agent for the Wamego Town Company on the north bank of the Kansas River near the railroad. The railroad helped grow the town employing a large number of men and leading to business establishments such as a \$10,000 hotel that provided rooms and meals for train passengers. The river and railroad also positioned the town as a regional shipping center. By 1910, the town's population was over 1,700 making it the largest town in the County. In the early twentieth century, the town boasted grain elevators, a flour mill, barrel factories, one national and two state-chartered banks, two weekly newspapers, a post office with rural routes and numerous commercial operations.⁸

Wamego's first municipal enterprise was a cemetery, established in the 1870s followed by the first-municipally-owned water works, electric light plant, and sanitary sewer system in Pottawatomie County. The Genn Hospital joined the City Park among the community's prominent municipal amenities.⁹

In the 1920s Lincoln Avenue, Wamego's Main Street, was paved and new buildings included homes, churches, business places, and civic facilities. Former editor of the Wamego Times, J.A. Lister wrote, after returning to Wamego for a visit in 1926, "...the most outstanding and utilitarian addition to Wamego, however, is that splendid hospital building of which every resident should, and I believe does, take pardonable pride."¹⁰

Evolving Role of Hospitals

Construction of the Genn Hospital in Wamego in 1921 reflects a transition in hospital design and a focus on professionally trained medical staff. The United States involvement in World War I and the outbreak of the influenza epidemic in 1918 shone a light on the dire need for improvement medical facilities and staff across the U.S. There was no hospital in Wamego at the turn of the twentieth century; local physicians made house calls. In Wamego, a hospital association had been organized and attempted to conduct a local hospital financed by public contributions, but the effort was not successful.¹¹ The situation was not unusual. Throughout the nineteenth century most hospitals were constructed and operated privately by churches and charitable organizations where palliative care was provided to the poor by individuals with little to no medical knowledge or experience.¹² By the late 1800s scientific advances and social norms began to affect the design and operation of hospitals. Industrialization and mechanization had increased the number of traumatic injuries, while soaring immigration to increasingly overcrowded cities brought an influx of disease. Without extended

⁷ The county seat was moved to Westmoreland in 1882, fifteen miles north of Wamego.

⁸ Frank W. Blackmar ed. *Kansas: a cyclopedia of state history, embracing events, institutions, industries, counties, cities, towns, prominent persons, etc.* ... with a supplementary volume devoted to selected personal history and reminiscence. vol II. Chicago: Standard Pub. Co., 1912, 875.

⁹ *Wamego Reporter*. 11 Aug 1921, 1.

¹⁰ *Wamego Times*. 8 Sep 1926. 1.

¹¹ *Wamego Reporter*. 11 Aug 1921, 1.

¹² Christie Davis, *Parsons Katy Hospital National Register Nomination*. Washington, DC: National Parks Service, 2008, 8.

family networks or funding for private nursing, people increasingly turned to hospitals to care for the sick.¹³ As the number of paying patients increased, hospitals added private rooms and modern services including x-rays, laboratory tests, obstetric and pediatric care. Between 1880 and 1930, the number of hospitals in the United States increased by 2500 percent.¹⁴ The design of hospitals began to reflect a better understanding of sanitation; concrete and steel, and hard finishes were used to discourage the spread of germs and allowed extensive use of disinfectants. Elevators offered the ability to build upwards, increase efficiency and mobility of patients and their caretakers.

Wamego's First Hospital

In Wamego, a local physician named Dr. Simonton opened a hospital in his newly remodeled home on West 6th Street in 1915.¹⁵ Civic leaders recognized that Wamego's needs were greater. On July 3, 1919, the *Wamego Reporter* ran the headline, "Wamego to Build New Hospital" announcing that pioneer citizen J.T. Genn offered to donate \$10,000 toward construction and equipping a hospital if the people of Wamego would match his donation. Genn stipulated that the hospital be located on land on which the City held title, and the hospital be under management of the City.¹⁶ Within ninety days, \$11,000 of private funds had been raised to match Mr. Genn's donation. Another resident Sylvester Forrester agreed to purchase a site for the building selected by the City and Hospital Committee (Mayor George W. Jenkins and Councilmen O.B. Larson and Jess E. Stewart, Sr.). Four lots at the corner of 6th and Spruce Streets were selected as the site of the new hospital. Excavation began in August 1920 and the foundation built. Brick and tile arrived in September and construction began in earnest.¹⁷

W.E. Glover of Topeka was hired to design the hospital.¹⁸ Arthur Burkhardt of Wamego was hired as the general contractor.¹⁹ City leaders recognized the need to economize while simultaneously building the most modern facility possible to meet their needs. Most materials were sourced through local businesses with minimal profit margin and laborers were residents of Wamego or Pottawatomie County.²⁰ Patients were first admitted in January 1921, but the grand opening was held on August 19, 1921, when the building was completed at a cost of \$25,000. Hospital rooms were furnished by local citizens and civic clubs from the Campfire Girls to the Modern Woodmen. In response to a solicitation, residents contributed a variety of items including wash basins, linens, and dishes to ensure a well-stocked facility prior to its grand opening.²¹

Mr. Genn himself sponsored one of the hospital rooms and two years later, donated an x-ray machine to the hospital.²² J.T. Genn died on June 13, 1924, and upon his death, left his estate to the hospital to establish an endowment for ongoing support. Another local resident, Clyde Clary, also left an endowment that helped to secure a viable future for the facility. For forty-seven years, the Genn Hospital never had a tax levy.²³ When reporting on the festivities celebrating the grand opening, the *Wamego Reporter*, declared the Genn Hospital to be "one of the finest examples of community spirit ever manifested."²⁴

The Genn Hospital served the community into the late 1960s. Wamego's existing hospital on Genn Drive was built and occupied in June 1969, vacating the original Genn Hospital on Spruce Street. The Genn Hospital building was converted into apartments in 1976.²⁵

The Hospital's Benefactor

The hospital was named for its primary benefactor, J.T. Genn, a pioneer farmer. Josiah Thomas (J.T.) Genn, was born August 22, 1822, in Bucksport Maine, the son of Captain Thomas Genn. In 1857 at the age twenty-four, J.T. Genn came

¹³ Ibid, 8, quoting Guenter B. Risse, *Mending Bodies, Saving Souls: A History of Hospitals*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999. 348-354.

¹⁴ Ibid, 8.

¹⁵ Wamego Hospital Website accessed 19 Jul 2021, at wamegohealthcenter.org/about-us/history/.

¹⁶ *Wamego Reporter*. 6 Jan 1921, 1. The hospital was original managed by a City Council-appointed committee but later the management was transferred to a Hospital Board of Trustees (City Ordinance No. 337, Jan 1925). *Wamego Times*. 16 Jan 1925, 8.

¹⁷ *Wamego Reporter*. 6 Jan 1921, 1.

¹⁸ *Construction News*, 21 Feb 1920, 3.

¹⁹ *Construction News*, 14 Aug 1920, 1.

²⁰ *Wamego Reporter*. 6 Jan 1921, 1.

²¹ *Wamego Reporter*. 11 Aug 1921, 1.

²² *Wamego Times*. 20 Jun 1924, 1.

²³ *Wamego Reporter*. 19 Jun 1924, 1, and Wamego Hospital Website accessed 19 Jul 2021 at wamegohealthcenter.org/about-us/history/.

²⁴ *Wamego Reporter*. 25 Aug 1921, 1.

²⁵ *America Bicentennial Wamego Kansas*. np, nd. 128-129.

to Kansas homesteading a farm southwest of Wamego. He married Malina Hilarity Cotton on July 3, 1858, in Topeka.²⁶ Genn served during the Civil War in Company L of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry in 1862, mustering out as a sergeant at the end of the conflict. He served as a Justice of the Peace in Wabaunsee County and on the Wamego City Council for six years. Mr. and Mrs. Genn moved from the farm to Wamego in 1899, where he was involved with the First National Bank and had real estate holdings.²⁷ As an active supporter when the city decided to develop a park, he served on the park board for fifteen years and personally oversaw the planting of many of the trees that filled the park.²⁸ Mrs. Genn died in 1917, after fifty-seven years of marriage. After disposing of most of his real estate following her death, Mr. Genn challenged the city to build a hospital, with his \$10,000 gift. As plans for the hospital began to take shape, the newspaper noted that Mr. Genn at eighty-seven years of age was taking "a profound interest in measures and means to improve this community. This splendid donation on his part was an incentive on the part of this community to also give, and the result of his gift will be a splendid monument to his memory."²⁹

²⁶ *Wamego Reporter*. 19 Jun 1924, 1.

²⁷ *Wamego Reporter*. 2 Oct 1919, 1.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*

9. Major Bibliographical References

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https://www.dropbox.com/work/Wamego?preview=Wamego_City_Hospital_from+their+website.html.
Wamego Recorder.
Wamego Times.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property .51 _____

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

1	<u>39.20304</u>	<u>-96.31020</u>	_____	_____
	Latitude:	Longitude:	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Lots 5,6,7 & 8, Simonton's Addition to Wamego.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The parcel above reflects the site on which the hospital was constructed in 1921 and remains today.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Brenda and Michelle Spencer

organization Spencer Preservation date 10 February 2022

street & number 10150 Onaga Road telephone 785-456-9857

city or town Wamego state KS zip code 66547

e-mail brenda@spencerpreservation.com

Genn Hospital
Name of Property

Wamego, Pottawatomie Co.
City and County

Property Owner:

name C R Rentals
street & number 14980 Lake Crossing Road telephone _____
city or town Wamego state KS zip code 66547

Additional Documentation

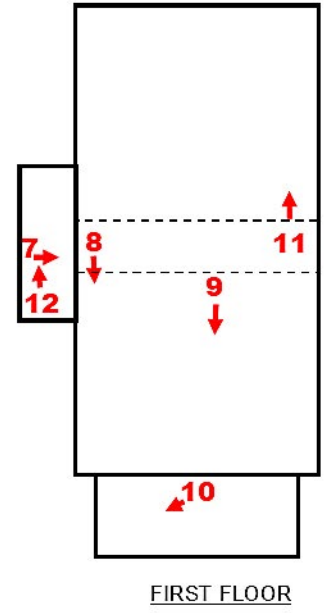
Photographs

Photograph Log

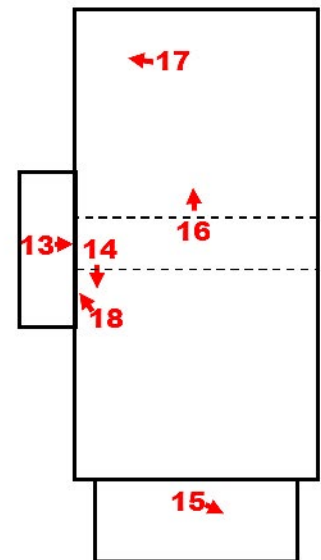
Name of Property: Genn Hospital
City or Vicinity: Wamego
County: Pottawatomie State: Kansas
Photographer: Mike Boatwright
Date Photographed: 19 July 2021

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

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Description</u>
1 of #18:	E	Front/west facade from Spruce Street
2 of #18:	NE	West and south facades
3 of #18:	NW	South and east facades
4 of #18:	SW	East/rear facade
5 of #18:	S	North facade
6 of #18:	SE	Front porch/entrance in center of west facade
7 of #18:	E	First-floor door and window opening on W facade inside existing porch enclosure
8 of #18:	S	Looking S along west perimeter wall in south wing, first floor
9 of #18:	S	Looking S down central N/S corridor in south wing toward sunroom on south end
10 of #18:	SW	Sunroom at SW corner of first floor (former fire)
11 of #18:	N	Looking N from rear/E door into north wing
12 of #18:	N	Looking N on first-floor stair enclosure at stair to second floor
13 of #18:	E	Second-floor door opening on W facade inside existing porch enclosure
14 of #18:	S	Looking S along west perimeter wall in south wing, second floor
15 of #18:	SE	Sunroom, Door to fire escape at SE corner of second floor
16 of #18:	N	Looking N down central N/S corridor in north wing
17 of #18:	W	Original hospital wardroom in NW corner of second floor
18 of #18:	NW	Original wood window extant at select locations including former exterior windows on west facade now located on enclosed porch, second floor



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

PHOTO KEY

GENN HOSPITAL

512 Spruce Street, Wamego, Pottawatomie Co. KS

Aerial View from Google Maps 2022

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

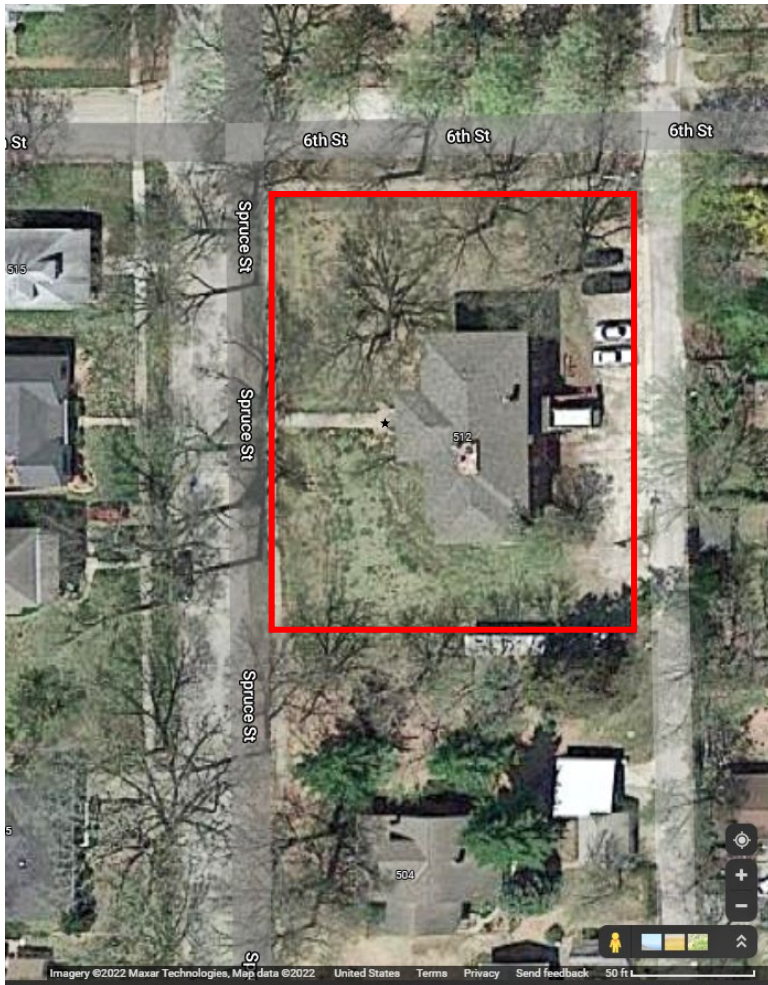
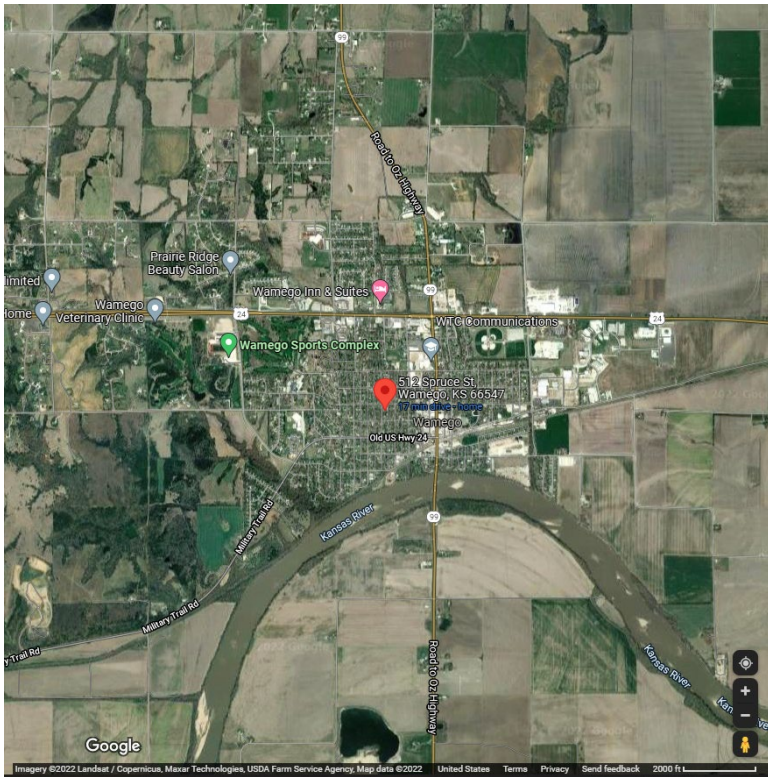


FIGURE 1 – Context and Site Maps

Genn Hospital
512 Spruce Street, Wamego
Pottawatomie County, KS
WGS84: Latitude: 39.20304, Longitude: -96.31020
Source: 2022 Google Aerial Map

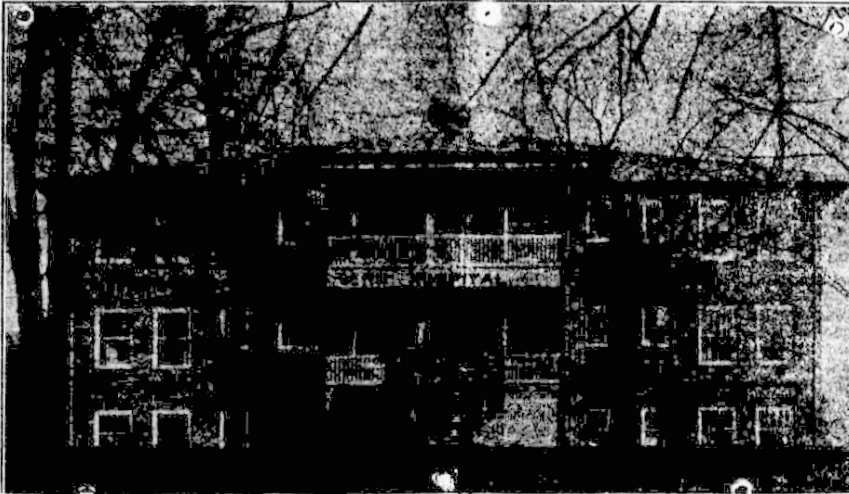


FIGURE 2 – Earliest known photograph of Genn Hospital

Source: "Wamego has a new \$25,000 Hospital," *The Abilene Weekly Reflector*, 27 Jan 1921, 1.



FIGURE 3 – ca 1930-40s Postcard view of Genn Hospital

Source: eBay, accessed online 19 Jul 2021 at ebay.com.



FIGURE 4 – View of Genn Hospital after enclosure of front porch ca. 1970

Source: Wamego Health Center website: <https://wamegohealthcenter.org/about-us/history/>.