NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Ellis-Singleton Building 173-5880-10004
Other name/site number Petroleum Building

2. Location

Street & number 221 South Broadway ☐ not for publication
City or town Wichita ☐ vicinity
State Kansas Code KS County Sedgwick Code 173 Zip code 67202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 3/31/06

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

Ellis-Singleton Building
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/Business

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Modern

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Brick
Concrete
Roof: Asphalt
Other:

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

Ellis-Singleton Building
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from it original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1929

Significant Dates

1929-1955

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Schmidt, Boucher & Overend--Architect

Ellis & Singleton Construction Company--Builder

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:
- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Kansas State Historical Society

Ellis-Singleton Building
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	646770	4171870
2			
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 Susan Jezak Ford

Organization Citysearch Preservation Date September 16, 2005

Street & number 3628 Holmes Street Telephone 816-531-2489

City or town Kansas City State Missouri Zip code 64109

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name DGL Investments, LLC

Street & number 2735 Cheshire Lane N. Telephone 763-235-1780

City or town Plymouth State Minnesota Zip code 55447

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16) U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

Architectural Description

Exterior

The Ellis-Singleton building, renamed the Petroleum Building in 1942, is oriented to the east. The building's office tower is an eastern block that is eight stories tall and clad in light brick, painted brick and white terra cotta tiles. The rear (west portion) of the building consists of two five-story staggered blocks that house the building's parking garage. All sections of the building have flat roofs.

The building's façade is seven bays wide. A molded terra cotta string course runs across the front of the building above the second story. Blue and yellow tiles are set below each third-story window in the fascia above this course. The building's first and second stories are clad in white terra cotta tiles. All windows are double-hung with one-over-one pane configuration. Bulkheads are pink granite.

Bay one contains a wide arch in the first story that provides an entrance to the rear parking garage. Floors three through eight are clad in light buff brick and terra cotta quoins are present on the outer edges of the bay. Three one-over-one windows are present on floors two through eight; windows on floors four through seven have plain terra cotta sills. The windows at the eighth story have projecting terra cotta sills with four decorative modillions. The wall above the eighth story windows is clad in smooth terra cotta tiles. A mosaic of blue and yellow tiles is present above the eighth floor, creating three medallions and a diamond-patterned background. The low parapet of bay one steps back slightly and is capped with terra cotta tiles that angle back. The first story of bays two through six each contain a terra cotta arch. The arches in bays two, three, five and six have display windows in the lower portions topped with awnings and transoms in the upper portions. Bay four's arch provides the main entrance to the building, with granite wainscoting, a barrel vault accented by rope terra cotta molding, awning and a mosaic tile floor. The double brass entrance doors are surrounded by bronze metalwork. The doors are topped by a brass plaque that reads, "221/PETROLEUM BUILDING/221" and bronzed filigre surrounding a thermometer filling the arch. Bronzed lamps are placed on either side of the arched entrance. A terra cotta cornice with decorative modillions is present between the first and second stories within these bays. The upper portion of these bays is slightly recessed from bays one through seven. Two windows are placed in the upper portion of each of these bays, separated by decorative buff brick pilasters that run from the second-story stringcourse to the eighth story. Terra cotta piers rise from the center three pilasters; a terra cotta winged creature sits atop each pier. Terra cotta sills and panels of brown brick are placed beneath the windows in floors four through eight. The eighth story windows are topped by arched terra cotta headers. Five mosaic yellow and blue medallions span the smooth terra cotta parapet, which sits higher than the parapet in the first and seventh bays. Ten terra cotta lion heads are placed in the uppermost portion of the parapet, below the angled cap tiles. The façade's seventh bay is nearly identical to the first bay, except that the first-story arch is filled with a shop entrance and display window.

The south side of the building consists of the eastern eight-story office block and two rear staggered five-story parking garage blocks. The entire side is brick painted white and the first story is coated with concrete, where the building

shared a party wall with an adjacent building. The south side of the office block is three uneven bays wide, with two-over-two windows. "PETROLEUM BUILDING" is painted in the upper east portion of this side. Floors six through eight have one window in the first (east) bay, three windows in the second bay and one window in the third bay. Floors four and five have one window in the first bay, three windows in the second bay and two windows in the third bay. The third story has one window in the second bay and two windows in the first bay; the second story has two windows in the first and second bays. The first story and the east portion of the second and third stories are covered with concrete. The five-story parking garages attached to the rear of the building step back from the office block; the very rear garage is also set slightly lower than the one closest to the office block. The garage fills bays four through eleven of the building's south side. The fifth story windows of all the bays have been downsized to accommodate four-paned horizontal casement windows sheltered with awnings. Windows on lower stories are square multi-paned windows with louvered sections. Viewing from east to west, bay four has one window in the fifth story and bays five, six and seven have windows in the second through fifth stories. The building steps back at bay eight. Bays eight, nine and ten have windows in the third, fourth and fifth stories. Bay eleven has one fifth-story window.

The north side of the Ellis-Singleton building is very similar to the south side, with the eight-story office block and two staggered five-story parking garages. Concrete coats the first, second and third stories of the north side of the office block where an adjacent building was once located. "PETROLEUM BUILDNG" is painted in the upper east portion of this wall. Viewing east to west, floors five, seven and eight have one window in the first bay, two windows in the second bay and one window in the third bay. The fourth and fifth stories have one window in bay one, three windows in bay two and one window in bay three. The third story has remnants of two windows in the second bay and one window in the third bay. The easternmost section of the five-story parking garage fills bays four through nine on the north side and the westernmost fills bays ten through twelve. Windows on the fifth story have been downsized to accommodate four-pane windows. Other windows in the north elevation are multi-pane. Viewing from east to west, bay five has a window in the fifth story, a half window in the first story and a small window near ground leve. Bays six and seven have windows in all five stories, with small window openings near ground level. Bays eight and nine have staggered half windows in all stories. The building steps back at bay ten. Bays ten and eleven contain windows in all five stories. Bay twelve has a window in the fifth story and a door in the first story.

The west (rear) side of the building is red brick crossed with structural lines of concrete and is five bays wide. The upper floors (six through eight) of the office block are virtually identical on all levels. All windows on these upper levels are double-hung. Viewing from north to south, bay one has two windows on all levels. Bay two has a metal door fronted by a metal fire escape and a small window on each level. Bays three and four are slightly taller to accommodate the building's elevator shaft. Bay three has one window in the eighth story and machinery fronting the sixth and seven stories. Bay four has three windows and bay five has two windows. The rear of the parking garage—floors one through five—are all very similar. Fifth-story windows have been downsized with horizontal casement windows sheltered by awnings. Other windows are multi-pane warehouse windows and first story windows have been boarded over in the lower portions. Bay one has one window in each level. Bay two has one window in the fifth story

and two windows in the lower stories. Bay two is also fronted by a metal fire escape. Bay three has one window and bay four has two windows. Bay five has two windows on the upper levels and the garage exit in the first story.

Ellis-Singleton Building circa 1942 (photo courtesy Wichita Public Library)

Interior

The interior of the Ellis-Singleton building retains a very high degree of integrity in its floor plan and materials. A bank of two elevators is located in the center of the building, accessing corridors in the upper stories. Each corridor leads to individual offices and also includes two restrooms.

The lobby walls of the Ellis-Singleton building are covered in tiles of pink marble placed between pink marble pilasters. The lobby floor is also marble tile. Large windows from first-story storefronts line outer walls[1]. The ribs of the lobby's barrel vault ceiling are painted with art deco designs. Brass doors for the two elevators are located on the west wall, engraved with geometric Art Deco motifs. Mats that read "Petroleum Building" are inlaid in front of the elevator bank. Restrooms and access to the parking garage are located behind the elevator bank. The lobby is entered via a foyer, which also has walls of pink marble tile, but the floor is carpeted.

Corridors on the upper stories all have pink marble wainscoting and plaster walls. Natural woodwork is present around doors, transoms and as crown molding at the suspended ceilings. Restrooms for men and women are present on each story, located on the north side of the building. A drinking fountain (most original) is also located on the north end of each corridor. Terrazzo floors are present in their original state on the second, third, fifth and sixth stories. The fifth story corridor is carpeted and parquet wood floors are present on the fourth and eighth stories.

The building's stairwell is located in the southeast corner of the building, accessed via a 12-pane wood and glass door on each story. Stairwells have historic floor tiles and natural wood trim. The fifth floor stairwell connects to a carpeted hallway that leads to offices on the top floor of the parking garage, as well as the rear top floor of the garage.

The parking garage can be accessed via the building's stairwell in floors one through four. The interior of the parking garage is all concrete, with massive support piers, ramps and concrete floors and ceilings. Nine levels of parking are available on split-floors, accessed via 14-foot ramps with 15 percent grades.

[1] An additional storefront with an exterior entrance is located on the north side of the first story.

Statement of Significance
The Ellis-Singleton building, built in 1929, is located at 221 South Broadway in downtown Wichita, Kansas. The eight-story brick building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as an excellent example of an Art Deco style office building.

History of the Building
The construction of the Ellis-Singleton Building was begun with the formation in February 1929 of the Ellis & Singleton Building Company, "organized for the purpose of erecting a new office building and ramp garage in the second block on South Lawrence avenue"[2] (now South Broadway.) The company appointed officers and directors: E.W. Singleton as president, George M. Brown as vice president, H.I. Ellis as second vice president, A.R. Brasted as secretary and Walter P. Innes as director. The Ellis & Singleton Building Company was an offshoot of the Ellis & Singleton Construction Company, formed in 1925 by Harry I. Ellis and Ernest W. Singleton. The partnership lasted until 1933.

Plans were drawn by Schmidt, Boucher & Overend and work was rushed by the Ellis & Singleton Construction company so that the building could be completed quickly. The building was planned as an eight-story office building with a nine-level ramp garage in the rear that could accommodate 350 cars. The entire building was to be fireproof, of reinforced concrete construction. The building permit was issued on April 29, 1929 to build the $200,000 building.

The building's site south of downtown Wichita was described as "located just a little out of line with the generally accepted zone of buildings of that kind." Nevertheless, a high percentage of the building's leases were signed long before the it was completed[3] and the Ellis-Singleton was credited with opening a new district for downtown office buildings. The *Wichita Beacon* reported in August 1929 that the steel skeleton frame was completed and that the brick had been brought up to the seventh story.[4] The building's Ritz garage opened September 1 and the office building opened in October. The completed office tower featured "the best marble" in the corridors and bathrooms, an indirect heating system and running ice water.[5]

The Ellis-Singleton building was the first in Wichita with a connected ramp garage, appealing to "businesss and professional men who like the idea of having their cars where they may step directly from their office floor."[6] The garage opened September 1 with a dance that featured a rooftop orchestra and loudspeakers transmitting music to lower levels. Garage amenities included assigned spots for monthly customers and one-stop service for tires, batteries, greasing, washing, gasoline and oil.

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[2] "Start Work On New Building At Once," *Wichita Eagle*, 27 February 1929, p. 6.
[3] "New Ellis & Singleton Building Growing In Popularity," *Wichita Eagle*, 15 December 1929, p. 14.
[4] "Rushing Work On Building," *Wichita Beacon*, 18 August 1929, p. 10A.
[5] "Wichita's Newest Skyscraper Is 95 Percent Tenanted," *Wichita Beacon*, 5 January 1930, p. B9.
[6] "Ritz Garage Now Open For Business On South Lawrence," *Wichita Eagle*, 1 September 1929, p. 4A.

The eight-story office building opened in early October to house 43 suites or 125 rooms. By mid-December, the building was nearly fully occupied, the first in Wichita that allowed its tenants to step directly from their offices to the cars parked on the same level. The fully modern tower met a demand for office space in the city. The 37 tenants included at least 12 companies associated with the oil or petroleum industries, the Dickinson Secretarial School, the Ellis & Singleton Construction company and several insurance companies. By 1936, the building housed 26 offices dominated by oil and petroleum companies.

The Ellis-Singleton building was renamed the Petroleum Building in February 1942. Since opening, it had been almost fully occupied by oil firms and associated businesses. A petition signed by 98 percent of the tenants requested the change to reflect the occupants that included Skelly Oil, as well as the Phillips, Darby and Aladdin companies.

The building continues to serve downtown Wichita with occupied offices on all stories and an operating parking garage. Tenants currently include attorneys, realtors and insurance agents.

Downtown Wichita

By the 1920s, Wichita had become a truly modern city. Since the organization of the Wichita Town and Land Company in 1868, the city had gone through several cycles of prosperity and decline. The most noticeable of these cycles were related to the cattle industry in the early 1870s, the expansion of the railroads in the 1880s and the development of the aviation industry from 1908 to 1910.

Downtown Wichita's growth was supplemented during the early 1900s when the Wichita Terminal Association promoted commercial development along downtown rail lines, resulting in the substantial construction of warehouses, factories and industrial businesses between 1903 and 1914.[7] In 1910, Wichita's commercial leaders began concentrating on the transportation industry and its effect on the city's overall economic prosperity. Construction projects of the time combined to provide better access for all types of transportation, from the traditional trains to the ever increasing numbers of automobiles. Municipal improvements included the paving of more than 54 miles of streets, the construction of Union Station and the elevation of downtown railroad tracks to accommodate vehicles.[8]

After World War I, Wichita's aircraft industry continued to grow and, coupled with the nearby discovery of oil in the area after 1915,[9] contributed significantly and permanently to the city's economy. These increases in local wealth led to the construction of a number of large business buildings to downtown Wichita, as well as many factories related to

[7] Sheryll White and Terry Ward, *East Douglas II Historic District, Local Historic Resources Survey Report*, 30 March 1989, 9.
[8] Sheryll White and Terry Ward, 28.
[9] David H. Sachs and George Ehrlich, *Guide to Kansas Architecture*, (Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1996).

the airline industry—15 by the mid-1920s.[10] This growth caused the city's population to swell from 72,000 in 1920 to 111,000 in 1930,[11] calling for an increase in housing, amenities and office space.

With the city's growth came professional planning and development. Wichita's first zoning ordinance was passed in 1922.[12] Significant construction took place downtown during the early 1920s, including the building of the First National Bank and the Miller Theater 1922, as well as the Shirkmere Apartments in 1923.[13]

Construction of commercial buildings south of Douglas Avenue in downtown Wichita flourished during the 1920s. Landmarks included the 100-room McClellan Hotel, the Brown Building, the York Rite Temple, the Western Union Building, the Kaufman Building and the Ellis-Singleton Building. Joining city hall and the federal building constructed in the late 1800s, the concrete and steel high-rises formed a busy district oriented to William Street that rivaled Douglas Avenue in traffic and prosperity.

Architecture
The Ellis-Singleton building, designed in 1929, is a local interpretation of the Art Deco style. Noted in a *Wichita Eagle* headline as "Something Entirely Different In Way of Architecture," the building's design by Schmidt, Boucher & Overend was characterized at the time as a modern adaptation of Italian architecture. The brick and terra cotta façade is clearly influenced by 1920s skyscraper designs and the availability of decorative materials. Eliel Saarinen's progressive yet traditional 1922 entry for the Chicago Tribune Tower competition may have influenced the building's architects to apply the soaring arches found on the design's façade. The Ellis-Singleton building's smooth lines and application of low relief ornament place it clearly within the Art Deco style, popular for American skyscrapers in the late 1920s and the 1930s. The arched entrances at ground level and the impression of side pavilions add a Mediterranean flavor to the eight-story building.

The building was designed by the firm of Schmidt, Boucher and Overend. Lorentz Schmidt began his architectural practice in Wichita in 1915, and was joined by Charles Boucher in 1917 and Harrison Overend in 1919. The three were a team until 1931, designing many private homes and public buildings that included schools, churches, commercial buildings and university structures.[14]

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[10] *The WPA Guide to 1930s Kansas*. (Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press, 1984).
[11] R.M. Long, *Wichita Century; A Pictorial History of Wichita, KS 1870-1970*, (Wichita, KS: The Wichita Historical Museum Association, Inc., 1969).
[12] Sachs.
[13] Long.
[14] *Discover Wichita! A Listing of Wichita's Registered and Historic Landmarks & Districts*, Historic Preservation Office (Wichita, KS: Metropolitan Area Planning Department, 2005) 75.

The Ellis-Singleton building was highly praised in Wichita for its modernity in design and appearance. The *Wichita Eagle* wrote:

> The result is that South Lawrence[15] boasts a building that is one of the handsomest in the city, as well as one of the most modern in every particular in the entire Southwest. There are larger office structures, but none that is more complete in its appointments.[16]

[15] South Lawrence is the earlier name for South Broadway.
[16] "New Ellis & Singleton Building Growing In Popularity," *Wichita Eagle*, 15 December 1929, p. 14.

Sources

Discover Wichita! A Listing of Wichita's Registered and Historic Landmarks & Districts. Wichita, KS: Metropolitan Area Planning Department, 2005.

Long, R.M. *Wichita Century; A Pictorial History of Wichita, KS 1870-1970.* Wichita, KS: The Wichita Historical Museum Association, Inc., 1969.

Miller, Glenn W. and Jimmy M. Skaggs. *Metropolitan Wichita; Past, Present, Future*. Lawrence, KS: The Regents Press of Kansas, 1978.

Sachs, David H. and George Ehrlich. *Guide to Kansas Architecture*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1996.

Wichita Beacon:
"Rushing Work On Building." 18 August 1929, p. 10A.
"Wichita's Newest Skyscraper Is 95 Percent Tenanted." 5 January 1930, p. B9.

Wichita Eagle:
"Evolution of William Street." 13 May 1923, p. 1A.
"New Ellis & Singleton Building Growing In Popularity." 15 December 1929, p. 14.
"Start Work On New Building At Once." 27 February 1929, p. 6.
"Ritz Garage Now Open For Business On South Lawrence." 1 September 1929, p. 4A.

White, Sheryll White and Terry Ward. *East Douglas II Historic District, Local Historic Resources Survey Report*. 30 March 1989.

The WPA Guide to 1930s Kansas. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press, 1984.

Verbal Boundary Description
The Ellis-Singleton is located on Lots 30, 32 and 34 of Greiffenstein's Addition in the City of Wichita, Kansas. The building is roughly bound by Broadway Street on the east, an alley on the west and property lines on the north and south.

Boundary Justification
The boundaries include the parcel historically associated with the nominated building.

Photographic Information

The following information is consistent for all photographs:

1. Ellis-Singleton Building
2. Sedgwick County, Kansas
3. Photographer: Susan Jezak Ford
4. August 2005
5. CD retained by the Kansas State Historical Society

The following information is applicable to specific photographs:

6. Northwest view
7. #1

6. Southwest view
7. #2

6. East view
7. #3

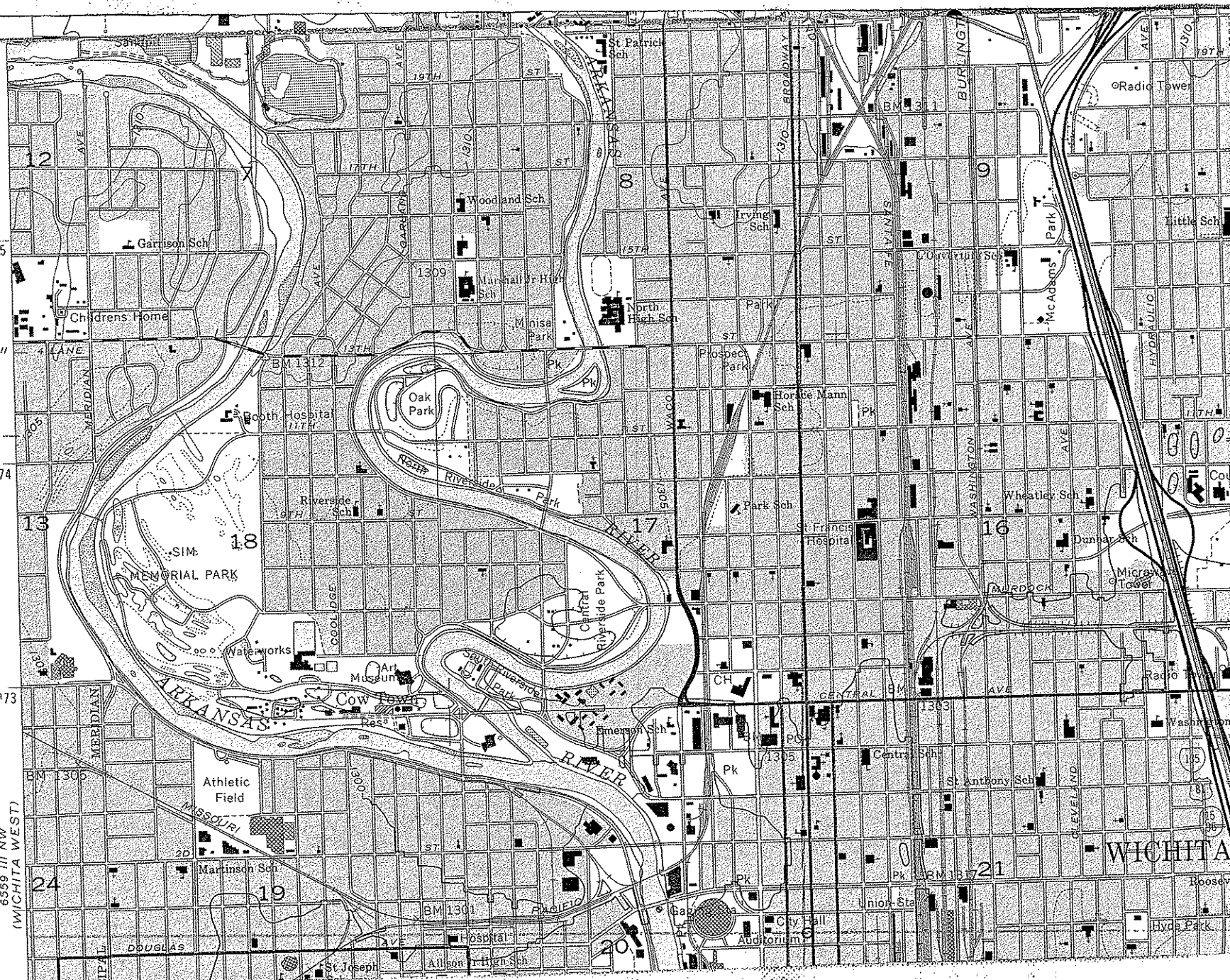
6. West view
7. #4

6. Lobby; west view
7. #5

6. Sixth floor; north view
7. #6

6. Sixth floor; south view
7. #7

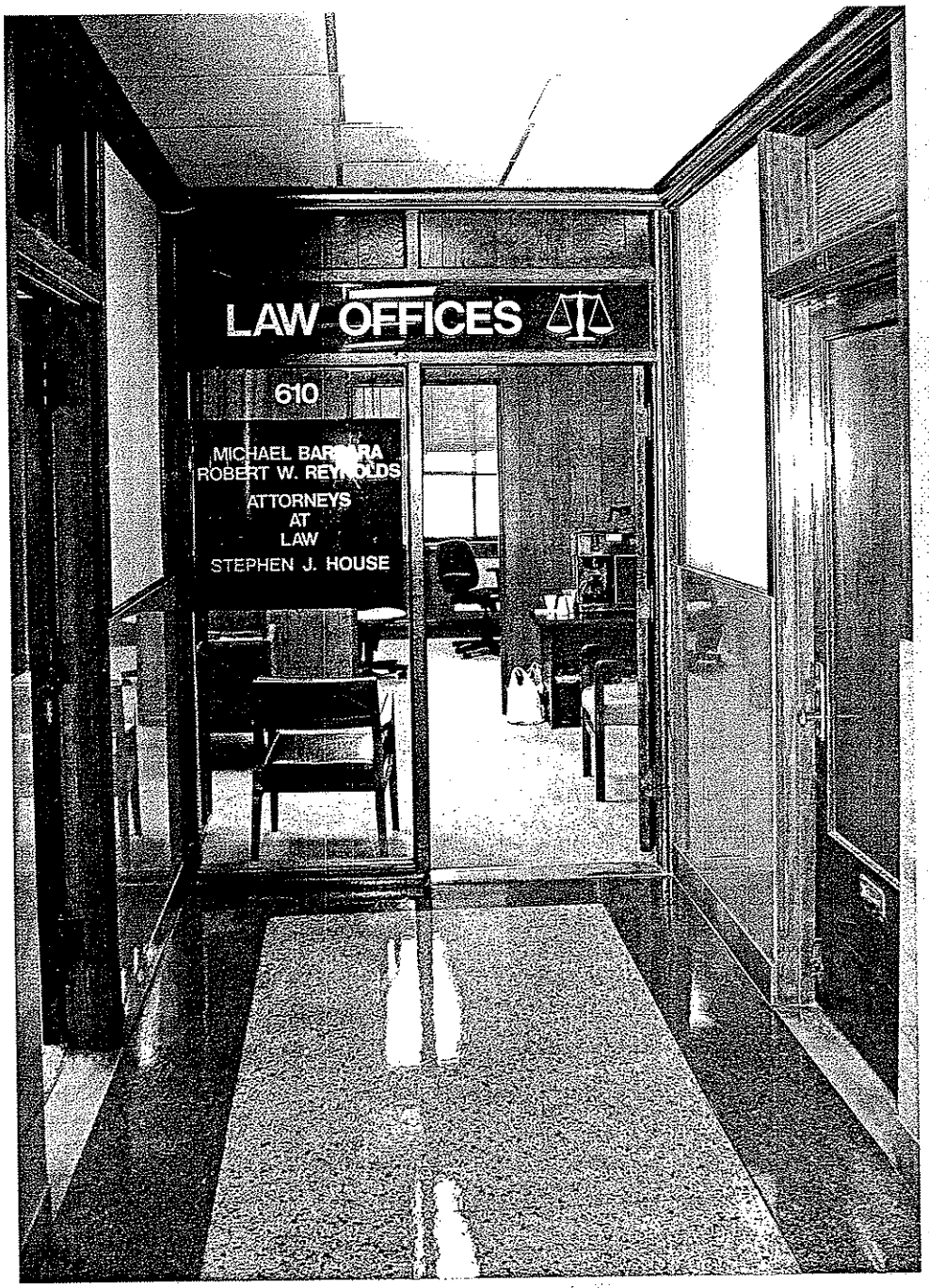
6. First story parking garage; west view
7. # 8



Ellis-Singleton Bldg.
Sedgwick Co., Kansas
UTM Coordinates 42130"
14/646770/
4171870

PETROLEUM
BUILDING

PETROLEUM
BUILDING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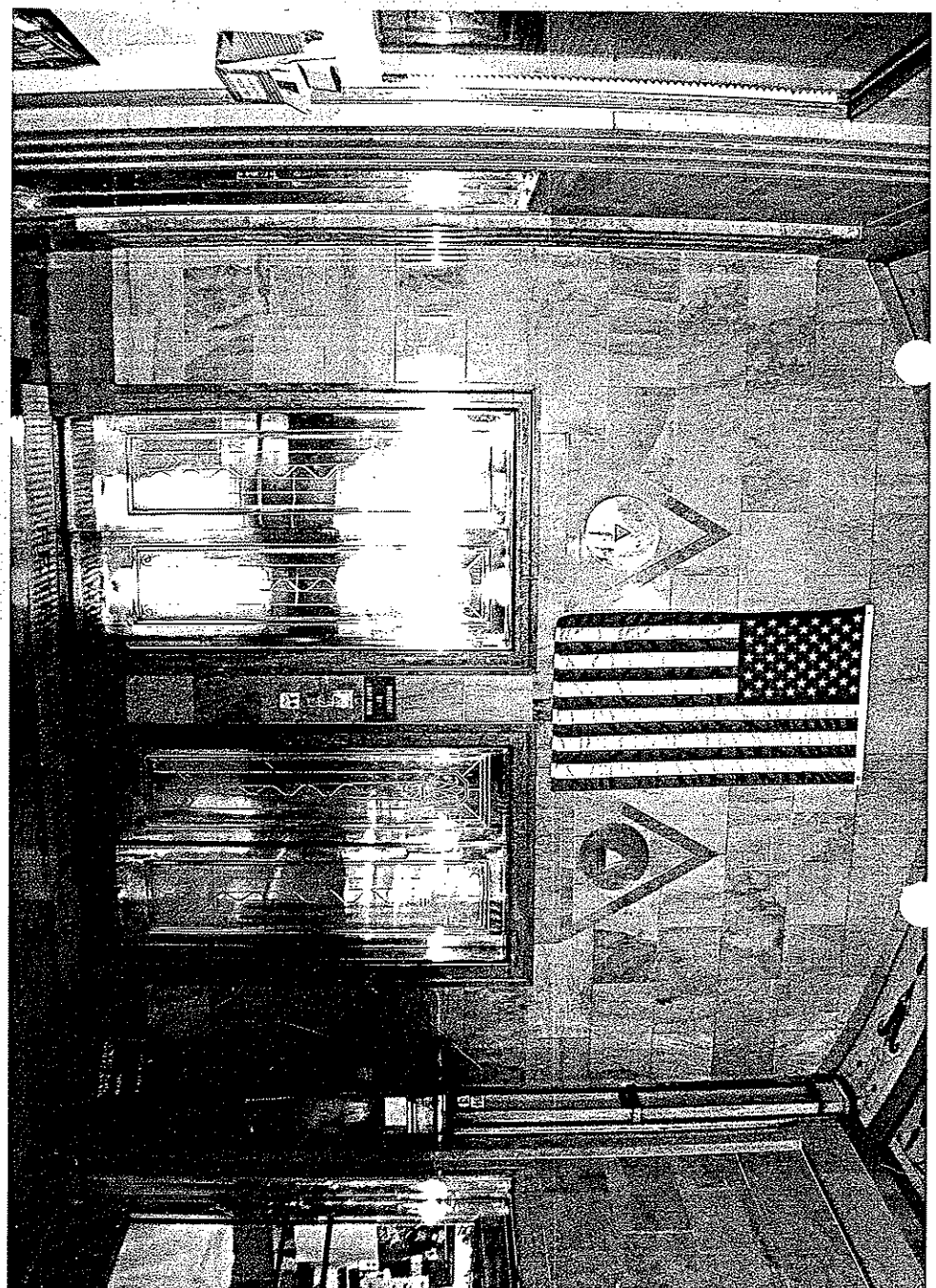
MICHAEL BARBARA
ROBERT W. REYNOLDS
ATTORNEYS
AT
LAW
STEPHEN J. HOUSE



VHLAC
REGIONAL OFFICE
EXIT