NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

RECEIVED 2280
MAR 15 2013
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

219

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Fourth National Bank Building

other names/site number Exchange Place; KHRI #173-11001

2. Location

street & number 100-110 N. Market Street N/A not for publication

city or town Wichita N/A 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 _X_ 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 _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** _X_ **local**

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 3-6-13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall 5·1·13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE / financial institution

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Marble, Granite, Brick
roof: Synthetic
other: Aluminum

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Fourth National Bank Building is located at 110 North Market Street within the central business district of Wichita, Kansas. The building was initially constructed as a six-story building in 1916. In 1923 a seventh story was added and concurrently a 25 foot wide, 7-story addition was constructed to the east. In 1958 a 7-story rear L-shaped addition was added to the north and a new façade was added to the existing building. The existing 1958 façade was designed in the Modern Movement style of architecture and consists of flush panels in pink marble and deep red granite with aluminum framed single-light elongated sash and aluminum fluted spandrels.

The interior of the building is comprised of the original front section, and the rear addition, which are divided by an open alley at the first floor but are fully interconnected on the upper floors. The first floor of the original section contains a Colonial Revival style first floor banking hall that dates from the 1958 renovations. The first floor of the rear addition contains parking. On the upper floors, an elevator lobby and adjoining stair provide access in each the original section and the rear addition. The remainder of each floor contains open offices that reflect features and finishes from the 1958 renovations and subsequent renovations in the 1970s and 1980s.

The subject building was utilized as the Fourth National Bank headquarters from the time of its opening in 1916 until 1971 when the bank moved to a new headquarters building a few blocks to the east. The building stands as an intact and representative example of a mid-century Modern Movement commercial building and retains a high degree of integrity from the 1958 renovations.

Narrative Description

Setting: The Fourth National Bank Building is centrally located in the Wichita central business district. The building is sited on the northeast corner of N. Market Street and E. Douglas Avenue. Directly to the north of the building is small one-story bank building with an open parking lot. The six-story, three-bay Michigan Building, which is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places but is historically unrelated, directly abuts the subject building to the east.

Site: The Fourth National Bank Building fronts E. Douglas Avenue to the south and N. Market Street to the west with sidewalks separating the building facades from the street. The floor plan assumes an L-form with the leg of the L, which comprises the 1958 rear addition, projecting east to an adjacent unrelated property. The north-south leg of the L parallels Main Street and extends from the original 1916 front section to the rear 1958 addition. At the first floor there is a narrow alley located between the 1916 front section and 1958 rear addition which transverses the site from east to west. The alley is bridged by the north-south leg of the L at the second through seventh floors. One skybridge, constructed in 1961, extends westward from the west elevation of the 1958 addition and connects to an unrelated parking structure located across N. Market Street. The skybridge contains exposed metal structure as the exterior cladding was previously removed, and aluminum framed windows. A second skybridge constructed c.1980, located at the east elevation of the 1958 addition, contains concrete walls with anodized aluminum windows and provides access to an adjacent unrelated parking structure. There are no other site features.

Structure: The original 1916 section of the building contains a reinforced concrete structure. The 1958 addition contains exterior masonry bearing walls with a steel frame structure.

Exterior: The Fourth National Bank Building exemplifies the vocabulary of a mid-century Modern Movement building. The building features a simplified base, shaft, cornice organization on the primary street elevations.

The primary, south elevation is organized into five bays and is clad in deep red granite at the first floor, pink marble panels at the shaft and dark red brick at the cornice. The dark red brick also forms a narrow pier along the easternmost edge of the south elevation. A narrow stainless steel band continues above the first floor and below the dark red cornice and along

the eastern end of the façade, just west of the brick pier. Entrance is provided through a center entrance with three single-leaf aluminum framed glazed doors that are banked together beneath a projecting aluminum canopy. The remainder of the first floor is unfenestrated and unornamented. The shaft is lit by elongated single-light aluminum framed windows that are grouped in two with an aluminum center mullion. Fluted aluminum spandrel panels span between the windows.

The west elevation, facing N. Market Street, contains the 1916 front section that is now clad in a 1958 façade and the rear 1958 addition. The 13-bay front section is finished similarly to the south elevation with deep red granite at the first floor, pink marble panels at the shaft and dark red brick at the cornice.[1] A stainless steel band spans above the first floor and below the cornice. Entrance is gained through an entrance that contains three single-leaf aluminum framed glazed doors that are banked together beneath a projecting aluminum canopy. The remainder of the first floor contains aluminum framed storefront windows with fluted metal bulkheads and transoms. An open, partially covered alley separates the 1916 from the 1958 sections. The 1958 portion of the west elevation contains a deep red granite base with a dark red brick shaft. A narrow aluminum band defines the cornice level. Entrance is gained through a doorway beside the alley, which contains a projecting double-leaf anodized aluminum glazed door flanked by full-glazed anodized aluminum storefront windows. At the north most end of the west elevation is a vehicular opening that leads to the parking area. Fenestration is provided by one bay of small paired single-light aluminum framed windows.

The north elevation is clad in unornamented dark red brick reflecting the secondary nature of this elevation. Fenestration is provided on the second through seventh floors by nine bays of 2/2 metal sash with horizontal muntins.

The east elevation is predominantly obscured by the abutting historically unrelated building on E. Douglas Avenue. Toward the rear, the east elevation of the 1958 addition is exposed and is clad in unornamented dark red brick reflecting the secondary nature of the elevation. Fenestration is provided by nine bays of 2/2 metal sash with horizontal muntins.

Interior: The Fourth National Bank Building is 7 stories in height with a main banking hall on the first floor, and offices on the upper floors. Features and finishes from the 1958 renovations remain throughout much of the first floor and in areas on the upper floors. Features dating to the original design are limited and include the terrazzo stair between the first floor and basement, terrazzo flooring within the banking hall and ornamental marble stair and elevator lobby walls at the first floor.

The basement is predominantly utilitarian in character with modern finishes as this floor level was generally not for public access. A bank vault is located near the E. Douglas Avenue side of the building.

The first floor of the original 1916 portion of the building houses the main banking hall and is accessed directly off E. Douglas Avenue through a vestibule. The vestibule and banking hall retain the features and finishes installed during the 1958 renovations. The vestibule contains a terrazzo tile floor, marble and granite walls and a drywall ceiling. Immediately east of the vestibule is a stair that leads to the basement. That stair contains its original terrazzo treads and risers and marble wainscoting and has an aluminum handrail that was installed during the 1958 renovation. The banking hall is a vast open space finished with a carpeted floor over original terrazzo, drywall walls with areas of wood paneling, plaster and drywall pilasters and column enclosures adorned with fluted wood pilasters, and an acoustic tile ceiling. Two bronze chandeliers hang from the ceiling. Two small offices are located in the southwest corner, but the remainder of the space is unpartitioned. A mezzanine is located on the north end and contains an aluminum railing.

Immediately north of the main banking hall is the elevator bank which is accessed from N. Market Street. The elevator lobby contains a linoleum floor, drywall ceiling with applied modern moldings and marble wall cladding which dates to the original building. The elevator doors are modern flush aluminum. A marble stair, which dates to the original construction, is located to the immediate west and provides access from the basement to second floor. The remainder of the first floor of the original 1916 portion of the building contains modern features and finishes dating from more recent renovations including gypsum board walls and ceilings, carpeting and VCT flooring.

The first floor of the 1958 addition contains open parking with a concrete floor, dryvit walls and a stuccoed ceiling. An elevator lobby is entered off N. Market Street and provides access to the upper floors. The elevator lobby contains a terrazzo floor, granite walls and an acoustic tile ceiling. The elevator doors are aluminum as is the mail collection box.

[1] The northernmost three bays of the front section were actually constructed as part of the 1958 addition.

The second through seventh floors were utilized as multi-tenant space throughout the history of the building. The 1916 and 1958 sections are fully interconnected. There is little consistency in floor plan as the offices have been altered through the years as is typical of multi-tenant office buildings. The floors are generally covered in carpet and vinyl tile, the walls are a combination of plaster, drywall and modern wood fiberboard paneling, and the ceilings are suspended acoustic tile. There is no trimwork on the walls or windows throughout most of the interior. The office doors reflect a series of renovation campaigns, but are predominantly flush wood. The 1958 section appears to have been significantly renovated in the 1980s with anodized aluminum door frames throughout and the addition of modern ceramic tile floors and wall trim in the elevator lobby. One room exists in the 1958 section which was built for the bank's Trust Department and contains a brick and wood floor, drywall and wood paneled walls, drywall ceiling, and a wood paneled fireplace surround and freestanding wood railing which bisects the room. The ceiling has been removed.

A lightwell is centered on the east wall of the 1916 section and contains painted brick walls with a combination of windows including: 1-light, 2/2, 3/3 metal windows with wire glass.

Vertical access in the 1916 portion of the building is provided by the elevator bank located at the northwest corner and a stair located to the immediate south. The elevator lobbies have been altered throughout the upper floors with carpeted floors, drywall walls, suspended ceilings and modern elevator doors and frames. The elevator cabs were modernized with laminate walls. The adjacent stair, which connects the second through seventh floors, contains terrazzo treads, metal risers and balustrade and a simple flush marble wainscoting.

Vertical access in the 1958 section is provided by the elevator bank in the northwest corner, an adjacent stair and a secondary stair in the northeast corner. The elevator lobbies on the upper floors contain marble floors and walls with acoustic tile ceilings. The elevator cabs were modernized with laminate walls. During the 1980s renovations were undertaken and ceramic tile was added to certain floors and areas of the walls. The adjacent stair is located off the elevator lobby along the west wall. The stair contains metal risers, ceramic tile treads and an aluminum handrail. A secondary stair is also located in the northeast corner of the 1958 addition. That stair contains ceramic tile treads, metal risers and a utilitarian pipe handrail. A freight elevator with flush metal doors is located east of the stair.

Overall, the building survives in generally good condition. In recent years, the upper floors were utilized as a training facility for the city's SWAT team and there is considerable broken glass, bullet damage and debris from the training and weaponry exercises.

In terms of integrity, the building survives as an intact and representative example of a mid-century Modern Movement building. The exterior, and main banking lobby, remain with a high degree of integrity from the 1958 renovation campaign.

Integrity: The Fourth National Bank Building retains a high level of integrity as a mid-century modern office building. On the exterior, the building retains its marble and granite cladding with elongated single-light aluminum framed windows and fluted aluminum spandrels. On the interior, the offices have undergone previous renovations by the tenants to meet their changing needs, but the building conveys the character of a mid-century office building. The main banking hall and the Trust Department offices survive intact, reflecting the bank's desire to evoke the virtues of tradition and trust with their newly designed building.

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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.)

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1951-1963

Significant Dates

1951, 1958

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.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Thomas, Harris, Calvin Associates

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance continues from the building's mid-century renovation undertaken in 1951 through 1963 in compliance with the National Register 50-year guideline.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Fourth National Bank Building, located in downtown Wichita, Kansas, was constructed in 1916 and altered in a sweeping campaign that occurred between 1951-1958. The building is significant at the local level and fulfills National Register Criterion A in the area of commerce as the corporate headquarters of an important local bank and Criterion C in the area of architecture as an important example of the Modern Movement style of architecture in the City of Wichita and the work of a notable local architectural firm, Thomas, Harris, Calvin Associates. The period of significance spans from 1951 when the expansive mid-century renovations began and continues until 1963 adhering to the National Register's 50-year guideline.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

History of the Building

The site of the Fourth National Bank Building was occupied by three two-story commercial buildings in the mid-late 19th century. Those buildings received rear additions and other alterations as the occupants' need for additional space grew. In 1887, prominent Wichita capitalist, M. M. Flechheimer, demolished the buildings and constructed three buildings on the site; two of which were two-story commercial buildings with a four-story commercial building at the corner of N. Market and E. Douglas. The corner building was known as the Flechheimer Building. Between 1887 and 1892, Fourth National Bank moved into the first floor of the four-story corner building and the upper floors were leased as offices. The adjacent two-story buildings continued in unrelated commercial uses. In 1914, the bank and office tenants moved out of the corner building and the commercial tenants also vacated their spaces in the adjacent buildings, and the three buildings were demolished in anticipation of a new building.

Two years later, in 1916, the Fourth National Bank Building opened as a six-story, three bay wide building with a center entrance at the corner of N. Market and E. Douglas Streets. Designed by the Chicago architectural firm of Weary and Alford, who specialized in bank buildings, the Fourth National Bank Building was designed in the Classical Revival style with reinforced concrete structure and brick curtain walls. In 1923, Fourth National retained the prolific Chicago architectural firm of K.M. Vitzthum to design a 25-foot wide, 7-story addition to the east of the existing building along E. Douglas Avenue. At this time, a one-story roof addition was constructed on the extant 6-story building. During this renovation, the E. Douglas Avenue elevation was expanded into a five-bay façade and the entrance was shifted east to create a new center entrance. The east addition and one-story roof addition were wholly integrated into the classical design of the extant building.

Fourth National Bank was one of only a handful of banks in Wichita to survive the Great Depression. Deposits consistently grew and Fourth National became an important institution in the city. Under the progressive leadership of Arthur Kincade, president of Fourth National from 1937-1971, the bank's deposits multiplied 12 times, with only two banks in the country exceeding Fourth National's growth rate.[2] In 1958, at a time of marked prosperity, the bank undertook a significant renovation, effectively doubling the floor plate with a massive 7-story addition to the north and transforming the Classical Revival façade to a Modern Movement marble and aluminum edifice. While the exterior evoked the sense of a modern, progressive bank, the interior banking hall was finished with Colonial Revival details such as fluted wood columns, paneled walls, and bronze chandeliers, to remind patrons of the tradition and trust that Fourth National embodied. The 1958 renovation was designed by Wichita architects, Thomas, Harris, Calvin and Associates who were involved in the progressive civic movement during the mid-20th century.

While the newly renovated building was expected to satisfy the bank's facility needs for some time, it was quickly realized that the building had inadequate parking and drive-in facilities which were a growing priority for bank employees and customers. Bank president Jordan L. Haines stated that the bank had two choices, "we could just wither on the vine or we could progress, advance and develop…and we chose the latter."[3] In 1971 it was announced that Fourth National would abandon their mid-century building to move into a newly opened downtown headquarters, a modern concrete and black

[2] "Arthur Kincade's Vision Forged Stronger City: Wichita's Senior Banker Dies at 92," *Wichita Eagle*, February 6, 1989.
[3] "Fourth Plans Office Center in City Core," *Wichita Eagle*, July 2, 1971.

glass tower designed by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill architects. Originally known as the Fourth Financial Center, the building is located one block away from the subject building at 100 N. Broadway Street and is currently operated as the Bank of America Financial Center.

In 1975, the Fourth National Bank building was sold to David H. Murdock Development Co. of Los Angeles who renamed the building, the Litman Building, in recognition of the lead tenant, Litwin Corp. Murdock soon began an interior renovation campaign.[4] In an unusual turn of events, in 1982, Fourth National reacquired the building from Murdock in order to move their Bankcard Center into the first and mezzanine floors of the building. In addition to Litwin who maintained offices on the third through seventh floors, the building maintained 15-20 tenants from the mid-1970s until c. 2000 when the building was vacated. Since that time the city's SWAT team has utilized the building as a training facility and evidence of weaponry use is evident in the interior broken glass and bullet ridden walls.

Criterion A - Commerce

Constructed as the headquarters for Fourth National Bank, and extensively renovated in the 1950s as the banking industry entered into the modern era of banking, the subject building housed the main banking lobby and administrative offices for Fourth National Bank, one of the city's most historically significant banking institutions. Throughout its history, Fourth National was synonymous with banking innovations. The 1950s represented what was arguably the most important decade in the bank's history, during which time management was restructured to increase efficiency, computing machines were introduced to streamline accounting and bookkeeping, new departments were created, and the building was entirely remodeled to create an efficient and friendly environment. The success of these initiatives can be measured by the increase in assets during this decade which jumped from $111 million to $181 million.[5] The addition of the Modern Movement façade represented the progressiveness of the bank executives and launched the modern era of downtown Wichita.

Wichita – History and Development of the City

Wichita is located at the confluence of the Little Arkansas and Big Arkansas Rivers, in the heart of the Arkansas Valley and today reigns as the largest city in Kansas.

In 1868, a chartered company from Topeka established a town at the junction of the two rivers and the city was incorporated two years later and became the county seat of Sedgwick County. The name Wichita was taken from the Wichita (Washita) Indians and is believed to mean "scattered lodges." Wichita was the terminus of the Chisholm Trail, upon which as many as 700,000 head of cattle were driven in a single year from ranches in Texas to the railheads in Wichita.

Located in the heart of the winter wheat belt, the farms surrounding Wichita produced one-fifth of all wheat raised in the United States in the early 20th century.[6] The city was also the sixth largest grain market in the country and the fourth largest milling center. Wichita also reigned as the largest broom-corn market in the world. The expansion of the grain industry can be attributed, in part, to the fact that Wichita was one of the largest railroad centers in the southwest. In 1919, six railroads stopped in the city and over one hundred freight trains entered the city ever day.[7]

The city was also pre-eminent as a livestock market and in the early 20th century there were six packing houses. Wichita Union Stock Yards had grown to over 100 acres by 1960 and had a capacity of 20,000 cattle, 15,000 hogs, and 5,000 sheep.[8]

Wichita was also the center of considerable oil activity, being located in the heart of the Mid-Continent petroleum field. Many nationally-known oil companies maintained offices in Wichita as did independent operators and producers. Wichita

---

[4] "Remodeling Starts Soon on Newly Sold Building," *Wichita Eagle,* July 2, 1975.
[5] James H. Thomas, "The Financial Center of Kansas: A History of the Fourth National Bank and Trust Company," *Business Heritage Series*, Center for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management, Wichita State University, 1980, 73.
[6] *Wichita City Directory*, (Detroit, MI: R.L. Polk & Co., 1939): 13-15.
[7] *Wichita City Directory*, (Detroit, MI: R.L. Polk & Co., 1939): 48.
[8] *Wichita City Directory*, (Detroit, MI: R.L. Polk & Co., 1959): x.

boasted four refineries which served the new oil fields that were opening immediately adjacent to the city which were discovered in the 1910s.[9]

One of the city's most important distinctions was a center for commercial aviation. Known as the "Birthplace of Commercial Aviation," there were four commercial airplane factories in addition to experimental plane factories. The aircraft corporations Stearman, Cessna, Mooney and Beechcraft were all founded in Wichita in the late 1920s and early 1930s. In the World War II years, when aircraft production was at its peak, there were eleven airports in the Wichita metropolitan region.

As a manufacturing center, Wichita flourished with a varied range of raw materials, dependable labor and abundant natural gas allowing for the establishment of factories with national distribution such as: Coleman Lamp & Stove Co., Mentholatum Co., Cudahy Packing Co., Dold Packing Co., Hayes Equipment Co., Clear Vision Pump Co., Stearman Aircraft Corp. and Beech Aircraft Co. amongst others. In 1939, Wichita boasted 238 manufacturers; by 1960 that number jumped to 615.[10]

Examination of population records demonstrates a consistent pattern of growth in Wichita throughout the early-to-mid 20th century:[11]

Year	Population	% +/-
1900	24,671	3.4%
1910	52,450	112.6%
1920	72,217	37.7%
1930	111,110	53.9%
1940	114,966	3.5%
1950	168,279	46.4%
1960	254,698	51.4%

The steady rise in population reflected the commercial and industrial success of the city during the early to mid 20th century.

Banking in Wichita – Overview History

The establishment and closure of banks in Wichita in the 20th century mirrors the national trends in banking during that period with many banks operating in the early decades of the 20th century and a marked reduction, particularly in the state banks and smaller savings and loans, in the years following the great depression.

The 1919 city directory lists a total of 27 banks operating in Wichita; four were national, 13 were state banks and the remainder were local savings banks.[12] Fourth National Bank, located at Douglas and Market, was one of the largest and boasted of its fully intercommunicating telephone system which connected all departments, something that only six of the competing banks featured at that time. The other national banks operating in Wichita at that time were: First National Bank (Douglas and Main), Southwest National Bank (Douglas between Broadway and Topeka), Union National Bank (Douglas and Lawrence later renamed Broadway). All four national banks were located within a three block section of E. Douglas Avenue, the city's main commercial thoroughfare.

By 1937, when the nation was recovering from the Great Depression, the number of financial institutions had dwindled to six banks (four national and two state), two trust companies and ten building and loan associations.[13] The four national banks operating at that time were the same four that were operating in 1919. Three of the four remained at their pre-

[9] *Wichita City Directory*, (Detroit, MI: R.L. Polk & Co., 1939): 13-15.
[10] *Wichita City Directory*, (Detroit, MI: R.L. Polk & Co., 1939 and 1959).
[11] Population information was derived from *Wichita City Directory*, (Detroit, MI: R.L. Polk & Co., various dates) and Campbell Gibson. "Population of the 100 Largest Cities and Other Urban Places In The United States: 1790 to 1990." *Population of the 100 Largest Cities and Other Urban Places In The United States: 1790 to 1990*. US Census Bureau, Population Division, 1998. Web. 27 Nov. 2012. <http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0027/twps0027.html>.
[12] *Wichita City Directory*, (Detroit, MI: R.L. Polk & Co., 1919): 46.
[13] *Wichita City Directory*, (Detroit, MI: R.L. Polk & Co., 1939): 12.

Depression location; Union Stock Yards National Bank had moved northeast to the Live Stock Exchange Building, to be in closer proximity to their customers.

By 1960, there were nine banks (five national, four state) and eleven savings and loan associations. Union National Bank of Wichita had opened around the close of World War II, and was located at 1st and Main, one block north of Douglas where the majority of the other banks were located. Fourth National had the distinction of being the oldest and the largest bank in the city and was considered progressive in adopting new procedures and technologies.

Fourth National Bank – History and Significance

The Fourth National Bank was established by George C. Strong in 1887 in the building that existed prior to the construction of the subject building on the Douglas and Market site. By the 1930s, Fourth National reigned as the oldest bank in Wichita, "having grown steadily in resources and services."[14] The steady growth of the bank in the early-to-mid 20th century is represented by the growth of its headquarters facility which occurred through several renovations.

Having weathered the nation's Panic of 1907, also known as the Banker's Panic, Fourth National began a period of rapid growth. Semi-annual dividends of four percent were paid to stockholders, and sizable loans were approved.[15] Soon the Bank outgrew its facilities and the Directors agreed to build a new modern skyscraper that would convey "modern banking convenience." In August of 1915, Chicago architects, Weary and Alford, were paid $2,500 for plans for a new building and construction was soon underway. The architects took seven months to complete plans for "one of the finest office structures in the West"[16] On February 22, 1916, the bank opened its doors to the public. The grand opening of the building attracted many onlookers who came to see the modern skyscraper. The main banking lobby, with its walls of travertine marble, oak trim and bronze fixtures, presented a unique interior found at the time only in buildings on the eastern seaboard. The completion of the building marked the beginning of a new era in banking in Wichita, launching lavish banking lobbies and new technologies such as "electrically protected vaults" and "vacuum systems" that were showcased in Fourth National's new building. Fourth National occupied the first floor, but the upper floors were designed for multi-tenant use, initially housing twenty businesses. Reportedly men rushed for office leases in this building as it was considered unique in every detail.[17]

The growth of the bank's resources in the 1910s and 1920s was directly tied to the economic expansion in the Wichita area. Farmers entered into a "golden era" experiencing prosperity and a sharp rise in land values allowing them to purchase new and efficient machinery. Between 1910 and 1920, the long-term debt of farmers across the nation rose from $3.2 billion to $8.4 billion, and Fourth National was able to expand its operations by attracting many new rural customers.[18] During this same period, the Augusta and El Dorado oil fields opened, setting of a flurry of economic activity in surrounding communities. With the first great flow of oil from the fields surrounding Wichita, the economy of the city began to boom. While reluctant to become involved in "oil fever," Fourth National did make loans to companies involved in petroleum production.[19] Fourth National also extended lines of credit to the local flour mills and grain elevators which were also prospering at this time.

While the bank officers had believed that their new building would be adequate for the next 50 years, with an ever increasing number of customers and deposits, the bank quickly recognized the need to again expand. In 1923, just seven years after their building was completed, the building was expanded with the excavation for a basement, construction of an adjacent 25-foot wide addition as well as the addition of an extra story to make the building a full seven stories. On the

[14] "Fourth is the Oldest Bank in Wichita," *Wichita Eagle*, January 13, 1932.
[15] James H. Thomas, "The Financial Center of Kansas: A History of the Fourth National Bank and Trust Company," *Business Heritage Series*, Center for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management, Wichita State University, 1980, 24.
[16] "Fourth National Bank Into Its New $200,000.000 Skyscraper," *Wichita Eagle*, February 22, 1916, p. 10.
[17] "Fourth National Bank Into Its New $200,000.000 Skyscraper," *Wichita Eagle*, February 22, 1916, p. 10.
[18] James H. Thomas, "The Financial Center of Kansas: A History of the Fourth National Bank and Trust Company," *Business Heritage Series*, Center for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management, Wichita State University, 1980, 28.
[19] Ibid.

exterior and interior, the new construction melded so seamlessly with the original building that it was impossible to distinguish the old from the new.[20]

Demonstrating great vision, the bank extended loans to the various aircraft companies including Beech Aircraft, Cessna Aircraft and later Wichita-Boeing, which made Fourth National the "Aircraft Bank." Both Beech and Cessna relied on loans from Fourth National to start and later to expand their operations.[21] The United Aircraft and Transport Company, which had purchased Boeing Airplane Company of Seattle in 1929, stood on the brink of financial disaster in 1935 following the crash of the XB-17 prototype bomber and found it difficult to secure loans for that aircraft thereafter. The collection of banks that had loaned money to the company in anticipation of large government contracts for the bomber, began to suspect that their capital would be lost. Arthur Kincade, then at the helm of Fourth National, demonstrated faith in the Wichita-based company by assuming the entire loan.[22] This began the bank's long and close association with the aircraft industry.

The wartime production of aircraft accelerated the growth of Wichita's economy across every sector. Population growth between 1940 and 1950 rose by nearly 50% with more than half of the residents relying on the aircraft industry for their livelihood.[23] Fourth National prospered with more than 5,000 customers traveling through the bank's lobby on busy days.[24] To accommodate the new business created by the pre-war buildup, Fourth National launched a remodeling and expansion project in the spring of 1941. The mezzanine was added along three sides of the main banking hall to provide more office space and an auxiliary vault was installed to accommodate the influx of cash. A complete fluorescent lighting system was installed as well as bronze and brass chandeliers.

Wichita's economy during World War II flourished as the city had a backlog of contracts in the aircraft industry approaching a billion dollars. Bank president, Arthur Kincade reported on the effects of the war-time conditions to stockholders at their annual meeting in 1943. The most notable items in the report was the large increase in deposits, rising from 45 million in 1942 to 80 million in 1943 and the increase in government bonds from 12 million to 35 million during that same period.[25] During that same one year period, 1,331 loans totaling more than $10 million were made exclusively to finance war productions.

After World War II, Wichita's economy slowed and as the bank's officers predicted, Fourth National's assets began to decline. In response, the bank opened a new department to handle GI loans. They also consolidated and streamlined departments to increase efficiency. Soon, the country entered the Cold War years and the Air Force began an arms build-up. In April 1948, Boeing Airplane Company, Wichita Division, announced the reopening of the Boeing No. 2 plant in Wichita and the reemployment of 12,000 workers.[26] When news of Boeing's renewed defense contracts spread, economic optimism flourished. For the next two years, Fourth National witnessed a steady pattern of growth. With the Korean Conflict beginning in earnest by June 1950, the local economy was assured continued growth.

The banking industry, meanwhile, had begun to reinvent itself with a focus on modern operations. In response to the post-war auto-centric movement, Fourth National opened a parking lot in 1951, just north of the subject building, which was free to bank patrons. On the heels of that move, Fourth National announced plans to build the nation's second "auto bank" which enabled customers to bank from cars.[27]

In response to the modernization of the industry, Fourth National's directors identified the need to provide a "quiet, restful and relaxed atmosphere" for the bank's customers. In a meeting of the Board of Directors, Kincade asserted that "By design and desire, bankers have not been too eager to leave the beaten paths of marble and terrazzo and adopt color and warmth in modern banking rooms, and accept all of the modern services."[28] Perhaps to satisfy the stockholders, he also reported that remodeling will bring a big business increase as "It's in the history of banking that an enlarged and remodeled

---

[20] "Fourth National Bank Opening Saturday," *Wichita Beacon*, April 13, 1923.
[21] Thomas, "The Financial Center of Kansas: A History of the Fourth National Bank and Trust Company," 54.
[22] Ibid.
[23] Ibid. 55.
[24] "Spend $30,000 in Remodeling Wichita Bank," *Wichita Eagle*, April 2, 1941.
[25] "Bank Deposits Double Here," *Wichita Eagle*, January 17, 1943.
[26] Thomas, "The Financial Center of Kansas: A History of the Fourth National Bank and Trust Company," 62.
[27] The First National Bank of Dallas had previously opened a motor bank. Thomas, "The Financial Center of Kansas: A History of the Fourth National Bank and Trust Company," 66.
[28] Ibid.

bank brings an average increase of 18 per cent."[29] Thus launched the most significant period of renovations in the bank's history.

The mid-century renovation campaign began with modernizing the inner workings of the bank. In June 1951, the first phase of modernization was launched with the remodeling of the third floor, enabling the accounting and bookkeeping departments, with their noisy machines, to be moved out of the main banking lobby. In July 1952, a new employee cafeteria and guest dining room opened. Fourth National then installed the Audichron system which became popular with bank employees and patrons. Developed in Atlanta, Georgia, the system gave the time over the phone via 720 separate recordings.[30] Over 14,000 calls were made to the system each day. During 1953, IBM electronic bookkeeping machines were purchased to reduce the percentage of errors to a fraction of what they were under manual processing. The IBM machine came at a time when the bank was expanding at such a rapid rate that it was nearly impossible for the employees to handle the volume of daily paperwork, including over 300,000 checks per month. The new electronic computing machines allowed for overnight action on the most complex banking transactions.

The main banking lobby underwent the most dramatic changes. Wichita designer, John Coultis, was commissioned to create "a library type room with an old traditional touch."[31] The former teller cages were removed and new personal banking counters were installed, along with fluorescent lights, hand wrought chandeliers, and carved walnut woodwork which was utilized in place of the austere marble. Bank president Arthur Kincade, an avid art collector, saw that the banking lobby was adorned with custom woven English tapestries and other works of art. Offices for the bank executives were created by enclosing an unused light shaft. These offices were designed to encourage "quiet discussion and appreciation of tradition."[32]

Once the interior remodeling was completed, the bank began construction of a new $1 million addition, including a drive-in facility. A three-story building immediately north of the bank was razed and work began on the expansion project. Upon opening, the seven-story, 100,000 square foot addition, housed various bank departments including: printing and supply, bookkeeping, tabulation, consumer credit, in addition to the newly opened infirmary, guest lounge and a new kitchen and employee dining room. The Trust Department offices were moved to a newly renovated suite on the fourth floor. The main room in the suite, designed to evoke "reliable, faithful and confidential fiduciary service" bore the appearance of an 18th century English home. The top four floors of the addition were initially rented as office space, allowing for future growth of the bank if necessary. In conjunction with the construction of the new addition, a weather-conditioned skybridge was constructed providing easy access to a parking garage across the street. The addition also featured an "ultra-modern auto bank with elaborate drive in facilities and service."[33] Upon completion of the addition, the original building was refaced with deep red granite, pink marble, aluminum windows, and stainless steel trim to present the appearance of a modern bank.

The newly renovated building, including the addition which more than doubled the bank's floor space, relieved the congested working conditions. In the unveiling, Fourth National announced that their newly redesigned bank, with its ultra-modern design featuring the finest in materials and workmanship, would long serve the expanding needs of an enlarging Fourth National family.

With the extensive remodeling and expansion complete, the bank unveiled a new program of management training reflecting the new era of specialization in banking. Bank directors identified candidates within the bank who would undergo a year of specialized training. Previously an employee could start at the bottom and work their way up to the top; with modern banking, employees who expected to become president would have to start their careers in middle management as the size of the institution and the organizational complexities no longer permitted such latitude in movement.[34]

In 1958, what would become one of the most important departments at Fourth National was created, the Petroleum Department. While the bank had loaned money to the petroleum sector since the turn of the 20th century, Fourth National

---

[29] "Bank Keys Remodeling Toward Super-Efficiency, Friendliness," *Wichita Eagle*, August 16, 1951.
[30] The system featured a "mystery voice" the identity of which was never divulged. Thomas, "The Financial Center of Kansas: A History of the Fourth National Bank and Trust Company," 67.
[31] "Another Aspect of the 4th Dimension: Inviting you to Experience 4 Décor," *Wichita Sunday Eagle and Wichita Beacon* 25 Apr. 1965, Advertising Supplement sec. Print., booklet published upon the unveiling of the renovated banking lobby.
[32] Ibid.
[33] "Fourth Plans Parking Lot, New Building." *Wichita Beacon*, April 17, 1953.
[34] Thomas, "The Financial Center of Kansas: A History of the Fourth National Bank and Trust Company," 72.

became the first bank in the state to create a department devoted exclusively to petroleum loans.[35] Within the next decade, Fourth National became one of the 300 largest banks in the nation.[36]

In 1968, Fourth Financial was created as a one-bank holding company, with Fourth National Bank as its sole asset. Prior to the creation of Fourth Financial, the Fourth National Bank and other US banks were bound by federal restrictions that limited their growth. Strict banking regulations, beginning with the Federal Banking Act of 1933, were passed in response to the expansive bank failures during the Great Depression. Subsequent laws which restricted the activities of banks included the pivotal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 which required bank holding companies to refrain from all non-banking related operations. Complaints from industry leaders led to the passage of new laws that were designed to eliminate restrictions and create more favorable tax laws for banks. By moving to a holding company, Fourth Financial was able to conduct certain activities from which it would otherwise have been restricted. As a result, Fourth Financial realized steady growth during the 1970s and 1980s. By 1990, the original Fourth National Bank organization had become part of a $4.2 billion corporation, only 30 percent of which was attributable to the acquisition of the original bank.[37] In 1995, Fourth Financial was purchased by Boatmen's Bancshares.[38]

Criterion C - Architecture

The Fourth National Bank Building is also of architectural significance as an important example of the Modern Movement style of architecture in the City of Wichita. The building as viewed today is a complete modern redesign of an early 20th century Classical Revival building with few remnants of the original design. The 1958 renovation campaign represents the true spirit of the modern movement, a style born of advancements in science and aesthetic departure: new materials and technologies fostered a novel design and the architects produced a design that was free of historical references. With the completion of the renovations in 1958, the building was seen as transformed from aged to modern and the architecture embraced a forward looking aesthetic to match the rebranding of the bank. The subject building's modern redesign occurred as architecture within the city of Wichita leaped into the Modern Movement design aesthetic. Over the next decade, a wave of modern architecture ensued, with new modern buildings constructed and existing buildings refaced or renovated with modern features throughout downtown Wichita. The building is also an important and intact example of the work of notable local modern architects, Thomas Harris Calvin.

Modern Movement Style

Commonly defined as the period between 1920 and 1970, the modern movement was an era marked by scientific and technological advances, an expanding economy, a rising standard of living, developing urban pressures, and a new awareness amongst architects of the social purpose of architecture. Architects of the Modern Movement adopted a pragmatic approach; their buildings demonstrated straightforward expression, a newfound awareness of the environment, structural honesty and functional integrity. As a discipline, architecture remained rooted in the fundamental concerns of the interrelation of light, space and texture, but with a new awareness of the architect's role in shaping the physical environment.[39]

The Fourth National Bank Building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the style including: departure from historical precedent, straightforward structural expression, absence of ornamentation, innovative use of modern materials and technologies, environmental awareness, truth in materials, and simplicity and restraint in execution. In its exterior treatment, every element represented on the elevations is born of function, with nothing applied for sake of ornamentation. The muted color palette, also characteristic of the modern movement, exemplified the notion of restraint.

The origins of the Modern Movement can be traced to the late 19th century and the development of the Chicago School of Architecture. During the 1880s, a number of high-rise buildings were erected in downtown Chicago. Each had an

---

[35] Ibid. 73.
[36] "Fourth Financial Corporation," World Wide Web, http://www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/Fourth-Financial-Corporation-Company-History.html, accessed June 6, 2011.
[37] "Fourth Financial Corporation," World Wide Web, http://www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/Fourth-Financial-Corporation-Company-History.html, accessed June 6, 2011.
[38] "Closed Merged and Renamed Bank Holding Company Of Oklahoma." Oklahoma Banking Department, 16 Aug. 2012. Web. <http://www.ok.gov/banking/documents/Closed%20Merged%20Holding%20Company.pdf>.
[39] Roth, Leland M. *A Concise History of American Architecture*. New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1980: 277.

individual identity, but a shared framework had evolved which became known as the Chicago School. The Chicago School refers to a group of architects active in Chicago in the late 19th century that promoted the incorporation of new technologies in commercial buildings. Among the distinguishing features of the Chicago School buildings were: steel frame skeleton with masonry cladding, the dominance of the window and the development of the "Chicago window," and the limited application of ornamentation. Chicago style skyscrapers generally assume a columnar organization with the first story serving as a base, the middle stories forming the shaft, and the upper stories forming the capital – typically embellished and crowned by a projecting cornice. While the steel frame skeleton allowed for the application of any style, most commonly, Chicago School buildings incorporated neoclassical elements in their exterior designs.[40]

In Europe, parallel developments in the field of architecture had evolved, resulting in what became known as European Modernism. In the late 1890s, the impulse for new movements in architecture initially from Otto Wagner and Adolf Loos in Austria and later from Peter Behrens and Walter Gropius of Germany.[41] Germany, a leader in the industrial age, became the center for European modernism. The Deutscher Werkbund (German Work Federation) was a German association of architects and designers founded in 1907 in Munich. The Werkbund was a state-sponsored effort to integrate traditional crafts and mass-production techniques. Among the most notable of the architects that comprised the Werkbund was Peter Behrens. Behrens employed a new approach to factory design, seeking to make the factory a more dignified workplace. In his design for the Berlin Turbine Factory, Behrens employed such new materials as steel and glass to create a new solution for industrial architecture.

Gropius founded the Bauhaus, the common term for the Staatliches Bauhaus, an art and architecture school in Germany that operated between 1919 and 1933. The Bauhaus became one of the most influential currents in Modernist architecture. The Bauhaus operated under three architect-directors (Walter Gropius 1919-1928, Hannes Meyer 1928-1930, and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 1930-1933). Seeking to create a new architectural style to reflect the new modern age, the Bauhaus led architecture in a new direction; one that united art, craft and technology and emphasized function and mass production while embracing the aesthetic.

The Bauhaus fostered the International Style of architecture, which became the predominant trend in architecture in the 1920s and 1930s. Common characteristics of the style included: simplification of form, cubic forms, honest expression of structure, absence of ornament, incorporation of glass, steel and concrete as the predominant materials, horizontal bands of windows, use of mass-production techniques, machine aesthetic, and acceptance of the automobile. After World War II, the International Style matured into the modern movement, and embraced the new economic, social and political aspects of the mid-20th century.

The Fourth National Bank Building as an Example of the Modern Movement

The Fourth National Building is an important example of the Modern Movement in Wichita. The building expresses the central principles of the Modern Movement including: interrelationship of proportion and structure, simplicity and restraint, innovative use of modern materials, and expression derived from structure rather than ornament.

In the exterior design, the building's proportions are clearly dictated by structure. Structural elements are fully expressed reflecting the notion of truth in materials. Every element of the exterior serves a function - form follows function - and there is a complete absence of applied ornamentation. The deep red granite and smooth pink marble, selected at the height of popularity of the mid-century jewel tones, reflected the bank's desire to present a modern edifice to capture their position at the forefront of the banking industry. The aluminum windows, and stainless steel fluted panels and trim, may have represented the bank's close tie with the aircraft industry and the importance of that industry to the city.

In contrast to the Modern exterior, the interior public spaces were finished in the Colonial Revival style, to evoke trust and tradition. The interior was designed to be warm and welcoming with carved oak and wrought iron; features that remain in the main banking lobby. Photographs from the period show Chippendale chairs and mahogany tables and bookcases which created a welcoming environment (Figure 3). Offices designed for the bank executives featured Colonial style wood plank floors and formal mahogany furnishings.

The bank's staff offices, however, were very modern in appearance as evident in period photographs and contained carpeted floors, acoustic tile ceilings with ample fluorescent light fixtures and glazed metal framed partitions which allowed for flexibility in office arrangement which was latest trend in office design at that time (Figure 4) The bank's back-of-house

[40] "Rohm and Haas Corporate Headquarters." National Register Nomination Form, 1997.
[41] Giedion, Sigfried. *Space, Time and Architecture* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1965), 474-475.

was designed to be very modern in appearance and function to achieve the highest levels of efficiency to meet the goals of the bank to grow their business. Efficiencies were maximized through the use of flexible work space, positioning of departments and adoption of computer systems (Figure 5).

Thomas Harris Calvin Architects

The building is also noteworthy as a major work of an important modernist local architectural firm, Thomas Harris Calvin, which was headed by Glen C. Thomas, Robert B. Harris and Roy E. Calvin Jr.

Glen Thomas was born in 1922 and graduated from Kansas State with a BS in electrical engineering in 1944. Robert Harris was born in 1927 and graduated Kansas State University in 1951 with a Bachelor in Architecture. Roy Calvin, the oldest of the three partners, was born in 1920 and earned a Bachelor of Architecture from Washington University in 1942 before joining the Navy for two years.[42] Of the three partners, Harris was the most active in the Wichita architecture circle, having assumed prominent roles with the Kansas Chapter of the AIA, the Wichita Section of the AIA, and the Wichita Society of Architects. Harris also played a key role in Civic Progress, Inc., an organization that sought to transform Wichita into a modern city. Harris was a proponent of the modern movement and many of the firm's works during the period reflect his progressive vision.

Among the firm's principle works of the period were: Wichita Municipal Airport (1954, extant but heavily altered) which is a low, flat building in a futuristic design with a heavy use of aluminum and glass; Nemaha County Courthouse (1955, extant) in Seneca, Kansas which was constructed of brownish tan brick with broad horizontal eaves and aluminum windows; Pleasant Valley Middle School (1955, extant with multiple modern additions) in Wichita, which also had a strong horizontal emphasis with an entrance canopy containing a broad overhang.

In terms of their body of work, it was the Municipal Airport that brought the firm to the forefront of proponents of modernist design in the city during the mid-century period. The Fourth National commission represented their first Modern downtown building. Public reception of the buildings was quite favorable and the influence of this buildings is apparent in the other Mid Century Modern works that dot the downtown landscape such as the concrete and steel R.H. Garvey Center located at 300 W. Douglas which was built in 1966 in the Modern Movement, the Wichita Public Library located at 223 S. Main which is a concrete Brutalist building constructed in 1966, and the concrete and glass Holiday Inn located at 250 W. Douglas which was also completed in 1966.

The Fourth National Bank's renovations and additions was one of the earliest Modern Movement works in Wichita and reflected the adoption of modernist architecture that would transform downtown into a modern city. The Fourth National Bank Building stands as one of Thomas Harris Calvin's most significant commissions.

Conclusion

The Fourth National Bank Building is significant under Criterion A as one of the city's most historically significant banks and under Criterion C as an important example of the Modern Movement style of architecture and an important downtown commission exemplifying the work of a notable local architect. The subject building is also notable as a significant redesign of an existing early 20th century Classical Revival office building. The period of significance is 1951-1963, encompassing the period of renovations and continuing to meet the National Register's 50-year guideline.

[42] Biographical information on the three partners was published in *Who's Who in Wichita* (Myers American Yearbook, 1963).

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"Another Aspect of the 4th Dimension: Inviting you to Experience 4 Décor," *Wichita Sunday Eagle and Wichita Beacon* 25 Apr. 1965, Advertising Supplement sec. Print., booklet published upon the unveiling of the renovated banking lobby.

"Arthur Kincade's Vision Forged Stronger City: Wichita's Senior Banker Dies at 92." *Wichita Eagle*. February 6, 1989.

"Bank Deposits Double Here." *Wichita Eagle*. January 17, 1943.

"Bank Keys Remodeling Toward Super-Efficiency, Friendliness." *Wichita Eagle*. August 16, 1951.

"Closed Merged and Renamed Bank Holding Company Of Oklahoma." Oklahoma Banking Department, 16 Aug. 2012. Web. <http://www.ok.gov/banking/documents/Closed%20Merged%20Holding%20Company.pdf>.

"Fourth Financial Corporation." World Wide Web. http://www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/Fourth-Financial-Corporation-Company-History.html. Accessed June 6, 2011.

"Fourth is the Oldest Bank in Wichita." *Wichita Eagle*. January 13, 1932.

"Fourth National Bank Into Its New $200,000.000 Skyscraper." *Wichita Eagle*. February 22, 1916.

"Fourth National Bank Opening Saturday." *Wichita Beacon*. April 13, 1923.

"Fourth Plans Office Center in City Core." *Wichita Eagle*. July 2, 1971.

"Fourth Plans Parking Lot, New Building." *Wichita Beacon*. April 17, 1953.

Gibson, Campbell. "Population of the 100 Largest Cities and Other Urban Places In The United States: 1790 to 1990." *Population of the 100 Largest Cities and Other Urban Places In The United States: 1790 to 1990*. US Census Bureau, Population Division, 1998. Web. 27 Nov. 2012. <http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0027/twps0027.html>.

Giedion, Sigfried. *Space, Time and Architecture*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1965.

"Remodeling Starts Soon on Newly Sold Building." *Wichita Eagle*. July 2, 1975.

Roth, Leland M. *A Concise History of American Architecture*. New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1980

"Spend $30,000 in Remodeling Wichita Bank." *Wichita Eagle*. April 2, 1941.

Thomas, James H. "The Financial Center of Kansas: A History of the Fourth National Bank and Trust Company." *Business Heritage Series*, Center for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management. Wichita State University, 1980.

Who's Who in Wichita. Myers American Yearbook, 1963.

Wichita City Directory. Detroit, MI: R.L. Polk & Co., 1919, 1929, 1939, 1949, 1959.

Wichita Eagle 4 May 1958: 8E. Print.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

X 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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
X University
X Other
Name of repository: Special Collections and Archives, Wichita State University Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NPS Project #26222

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .48 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References / Latitude- Longitude Coordinates (See Map Attachment A)
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	0646664	4172309	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for the Fourth National Bank Building is inclusive of Sedgwick County, Kansas Greiffenstein's Original Town Addition: Lot 18 and South .20 Feet of Lot 20 Market Street (110 N. Market Street), and Lot 110 Douglas Avenue (100 N. Market Street). This is inclusive of the property's two legal addresses, 100 North Market Street and 110 North Market Street, City of Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the entire area associated with the 1958 renovation of the original Fourth National Bank Building and the construction of the fully interconnected office building. The boundary includes all land associated with the Fourth National Bank's headquarters located within Wichita's central business district during the period of significance. The boundary includes two complete lots and one partial lot.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cindy Hamilton / Vice President
organization Heritage Consulting Group date November 27, 2012
street & number 15 W. Highland Avenue telephone 215-248-1260
city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19118
e-mail chamilton@heritage-consulting.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:	Fourth National Bank Building
City or Vicinity:	Wichita
County:	Sedgwick
State:	Kansas
Photographer:	Nick Kraus, Heritage Consulting Group
Date Photographed:	May 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #1: South Elevation, Looking North
Photo #2: Southwest Corner, Looking Northeast
Photo #3: West Elevation, Looking Southeast
Photo #4: Northeast Corner, Looking Southwest
Photo #5: 1st Floor, Banking Hall, Looking South
Photo #6: 1st Floor, Marble Stair, Looking North
Photo #7: 1st Floor, Elevator Lobby, Looking East
Photo #8: 1st Floor, Entrance Lobby, Looking North
Photo #9: 3rd Floor, Office, Looking East
Photo #10: 3rd Floor, Office Area, Looking East
Photo #11: 4th Floor, Stair, Looking East
Photo #12: 4th Floor, Office Area, Looking West
Photo #13: 5th Floor, Office, Looking South
Photo #14: 6th Floor, Office Area, Looking South
Photo #15: 8th Floor, Rear Addition Elevator Lobby, Looking North
Photo #16: 8th Floor, Office Area, Looking South
Photo #17: Basement, Stair, Looking West

Property Owner:

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

name DGL Investments, LLC (Both 100 N. Market Street and 110 N. Market Street)

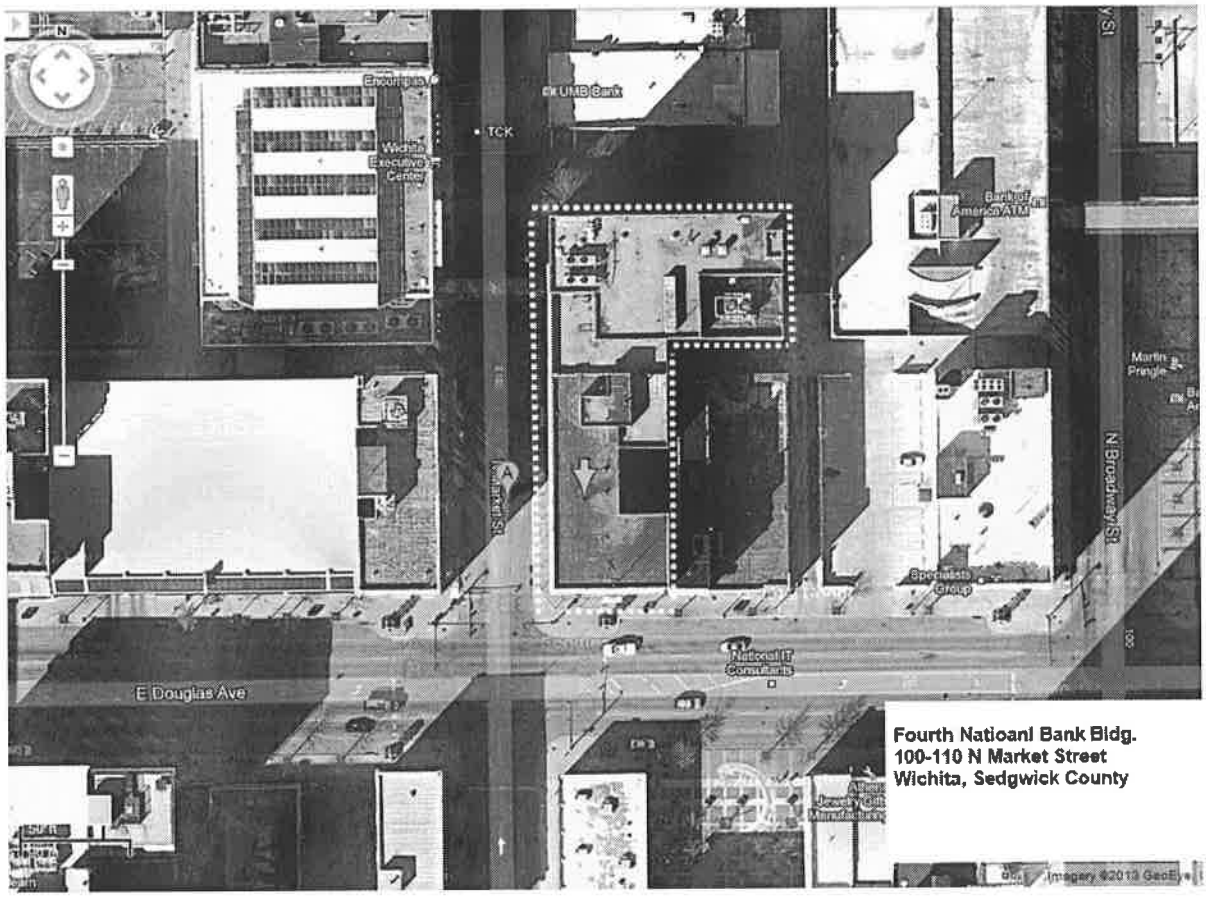
street & number 14025 23rd Avenue telephone N/A

city or town Plymouth state MN 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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Map Attachment A: Latitude / Longitude: 37.68632 -97.33668 (Datum = WGS84)



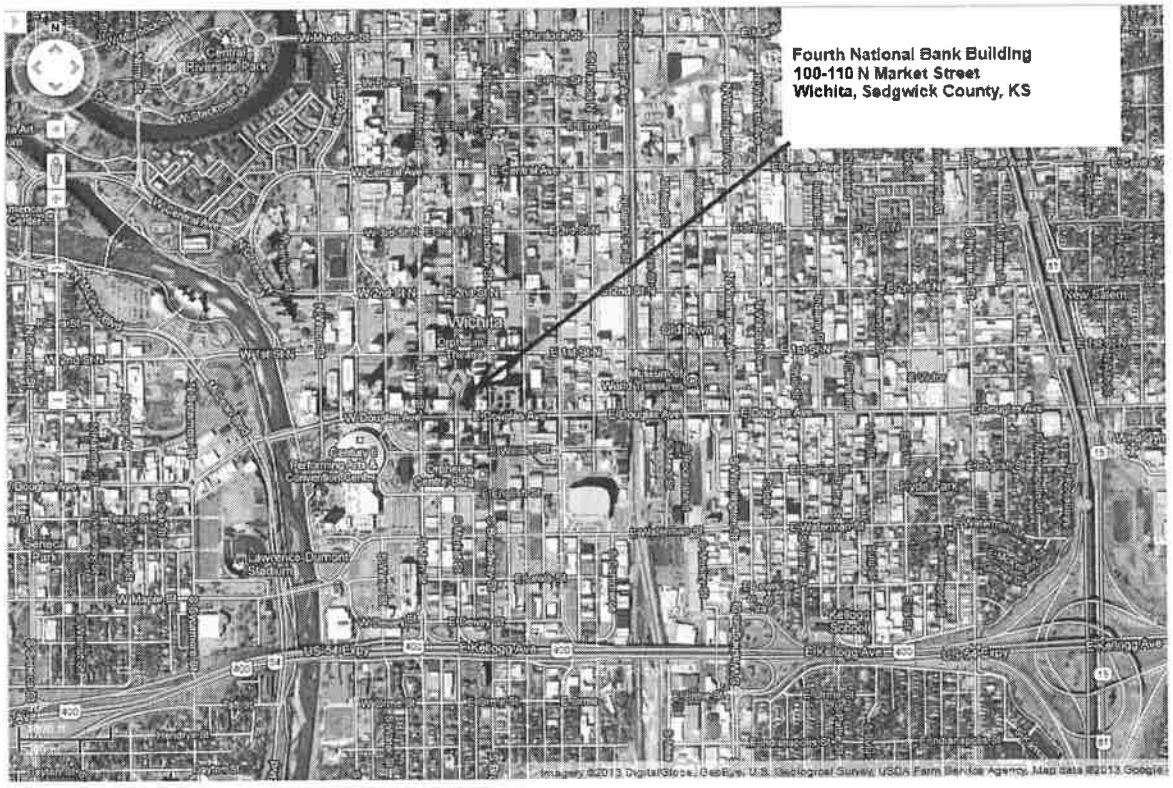
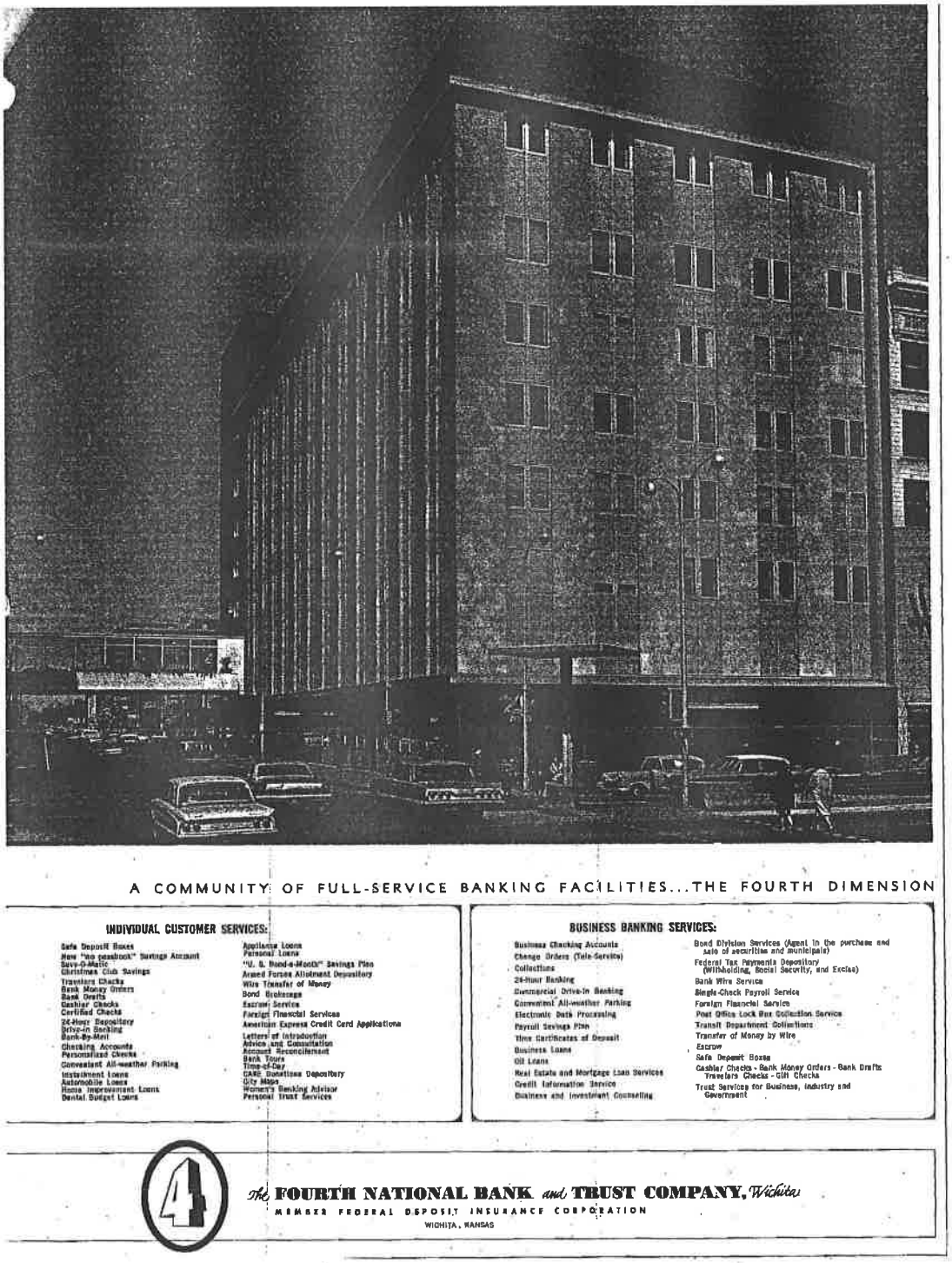


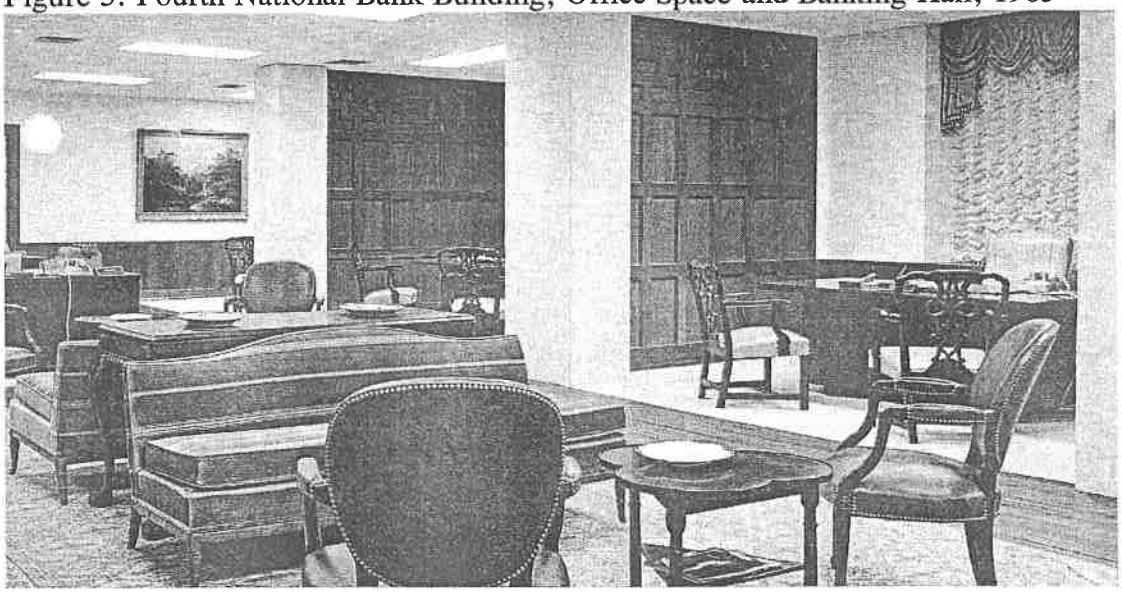
Figure 1: Fourth National Bank Building, c. 1930

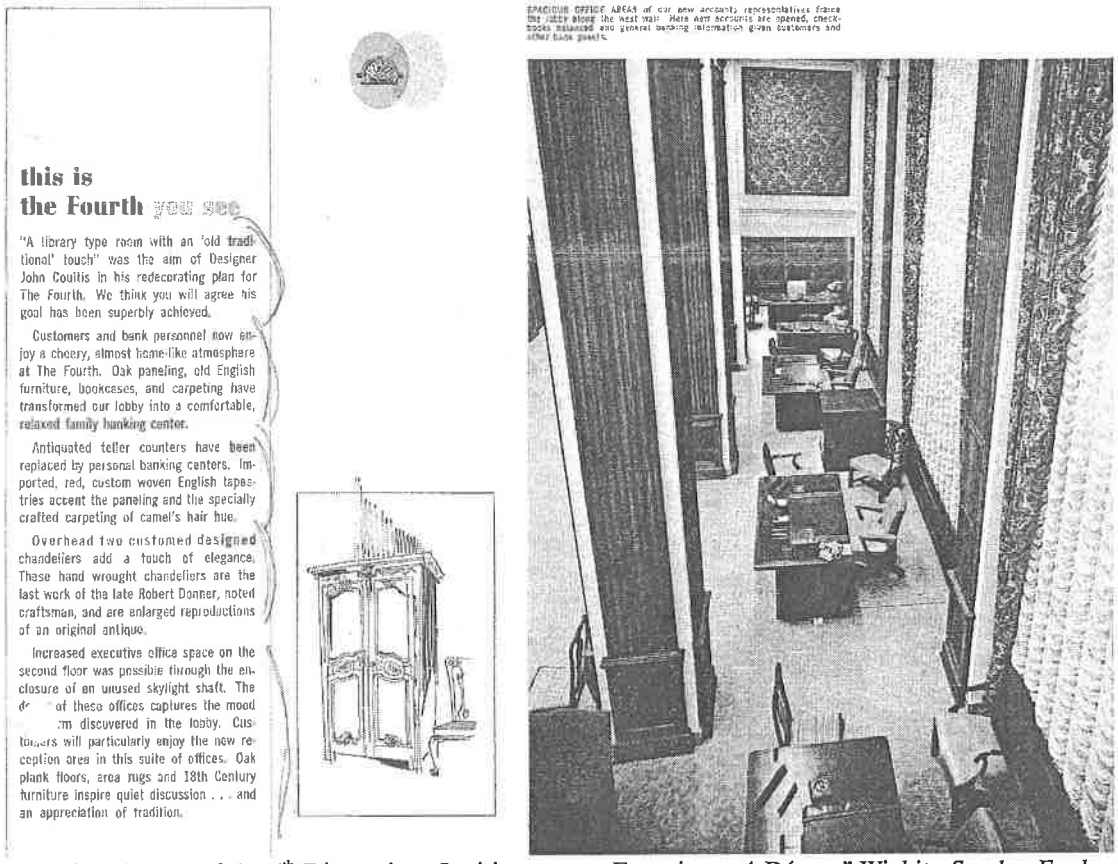
Figure 2: Fourth National Bank Building, 1965



"Another Aspect of the 4th Dimension: Inviting you to Experience 4 Décor," *Wichita Sunday Eagle and Wichita Beacon* 25 Apr. 1965, Advertising Supplement sec. Print.

Figure 3: Fourth National Bank Building, Office Space and Banking Hall, 1965





this is the Fourth you see

"A library type room with an 'old traditional' touch" was the aim of Designer John Coultis in his redecorating plan for The Fourth. We think you will agree his goal has been superbly achieved.

Customers and bank personnel now enjoy a cheery, almost home-like atmosphere at The Fourth. Oak paneling, old English furniture, bookcases, and carpeting have transformed our lobby into a comfortable, relaxed family banking center.

Antiquated teller counters have been replaced by personal banking centers. Imported, red, custom woven English tapestries accent the paneling and the specially crafted carpeting of camel's hair hue.

Overhead two customed designed chandeliers add a touch of elegance. These hand wrought chandeliers are the last work of the late Robert Donner, noted craftsman, and are enlarged reproductions of an original antique.

Increased executive office space on the second floor was possible through the enclosure of an unused skylight shaft. The d[illegible] of these offices captures the mood [illegible]m discovered in the lobby. Customers will particularly enjoy the new reception area in this suite of offices. Oak plank floors, area rugs and 18th Century furniture inspire quiet discussion . . . and an appreciation of tradition.

SPACIOUS OFFICE AREAS of our new accounts representatives frame the lobby along the west wall. Here new accounts are opened, checkbooks balanced and general banking information given customers and other bank guests.

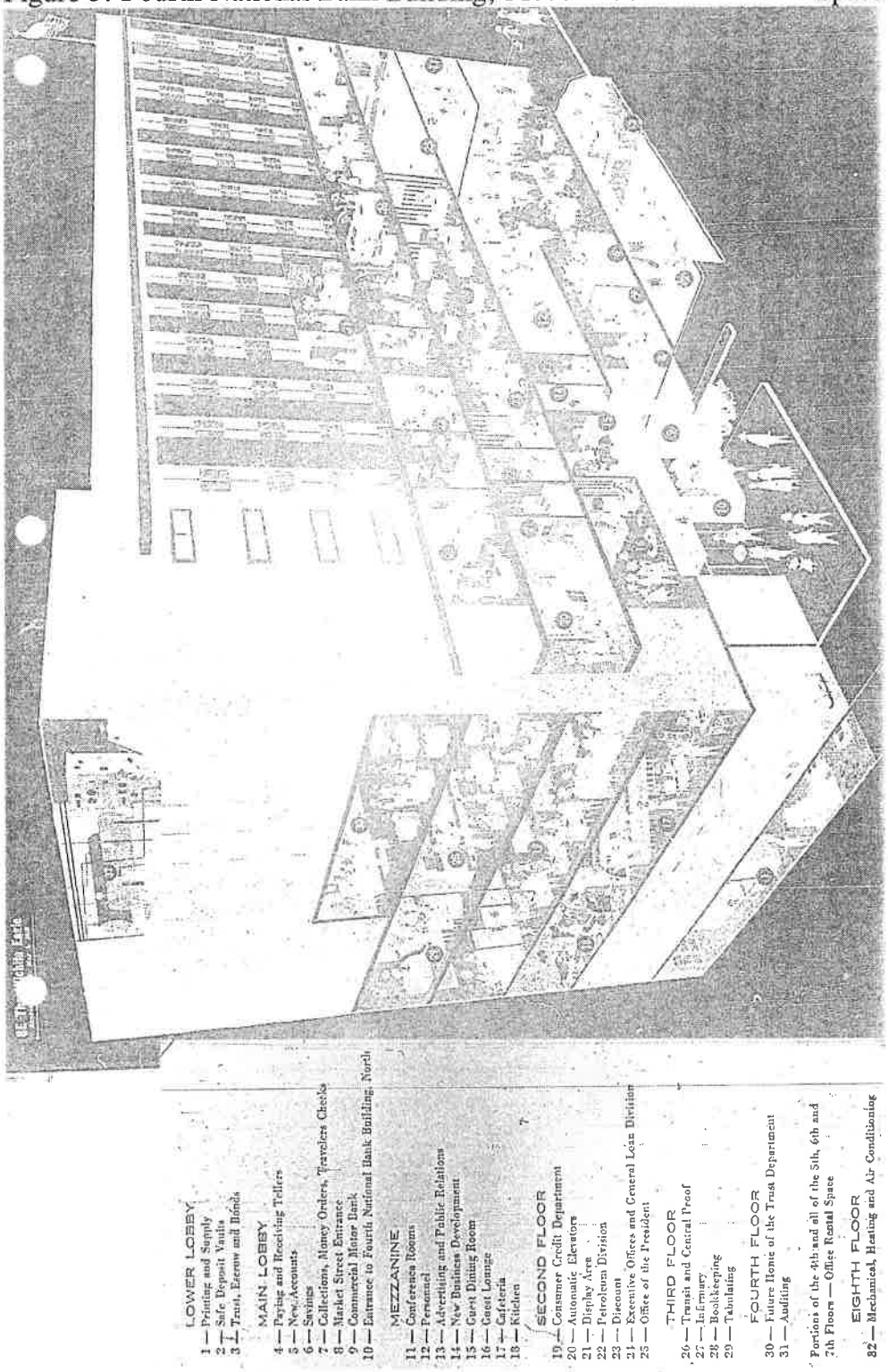
"Another Aspect of the 4th Dimension: Inviting you to Experience 4 Décor," *Wichita Sunday Eagle and Wichita Beacon* 25 Apr. 1965, Advertising Supplement sec. Print.

Figure 4: Fourth National Bank Building, Modern Consumer Credit Space and Computer, 1965

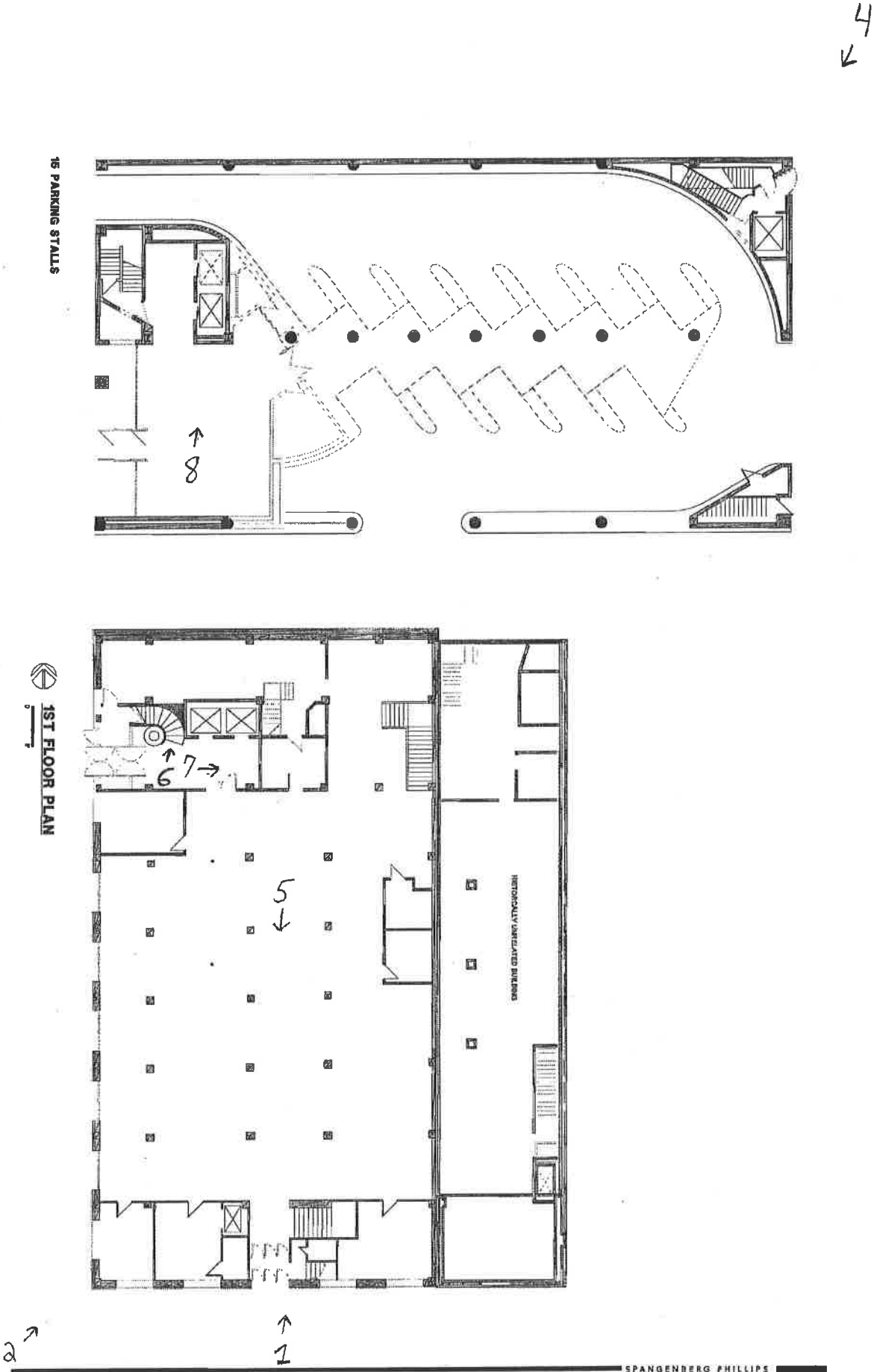
NEWLY-REMODELED CONSUMER CREDIT home on the second floor is easy to reach—right at the east end of our Market Street breezeway. Almost everything is "Minneapolis" at The Fourth.

"Another Aspect of the 4th Dimension: Inviting you to Experience 4 Décor," *Wichita Sunday Eagle and Wichita Beacon*25 Apr. 1965, Advertising Supplement sec. Print.

Figure 5: Fourth National Bank Building, Modern Consumer Credit Space and Computer, 1965



Wichita Eagle 4 May 1958: 8E. Print.



EXCHANGE PLACE APARTMENTS
EXCHANGE BUILDING RENOVATION

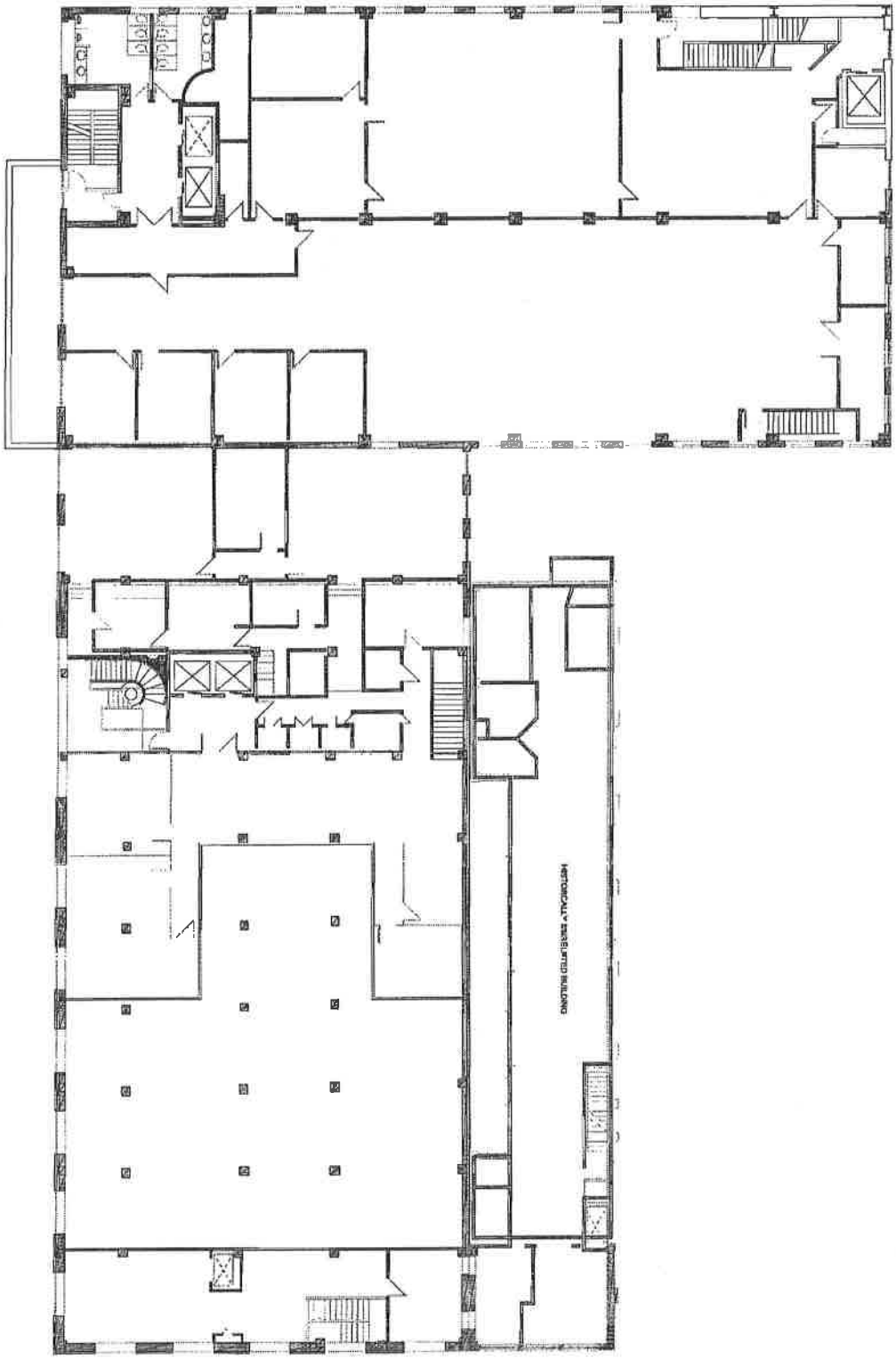
110 N MARKET, WICHITA, KANSAS

SPANGENBERG PHILLIPS ARCHITECTURE
121 N. Mead, Suite 201, Wichita, KS 67202
TEL: 316.267.4002 FAX: 316.267.1509
www.spangenbergphillips.com

TPX CHECKS
01 DEC 2011

EXISTING 1ST FLOOR PLAN

EX1.1



2ND FLOOR PLAN

TAX CREDIT
01 DEC 2011

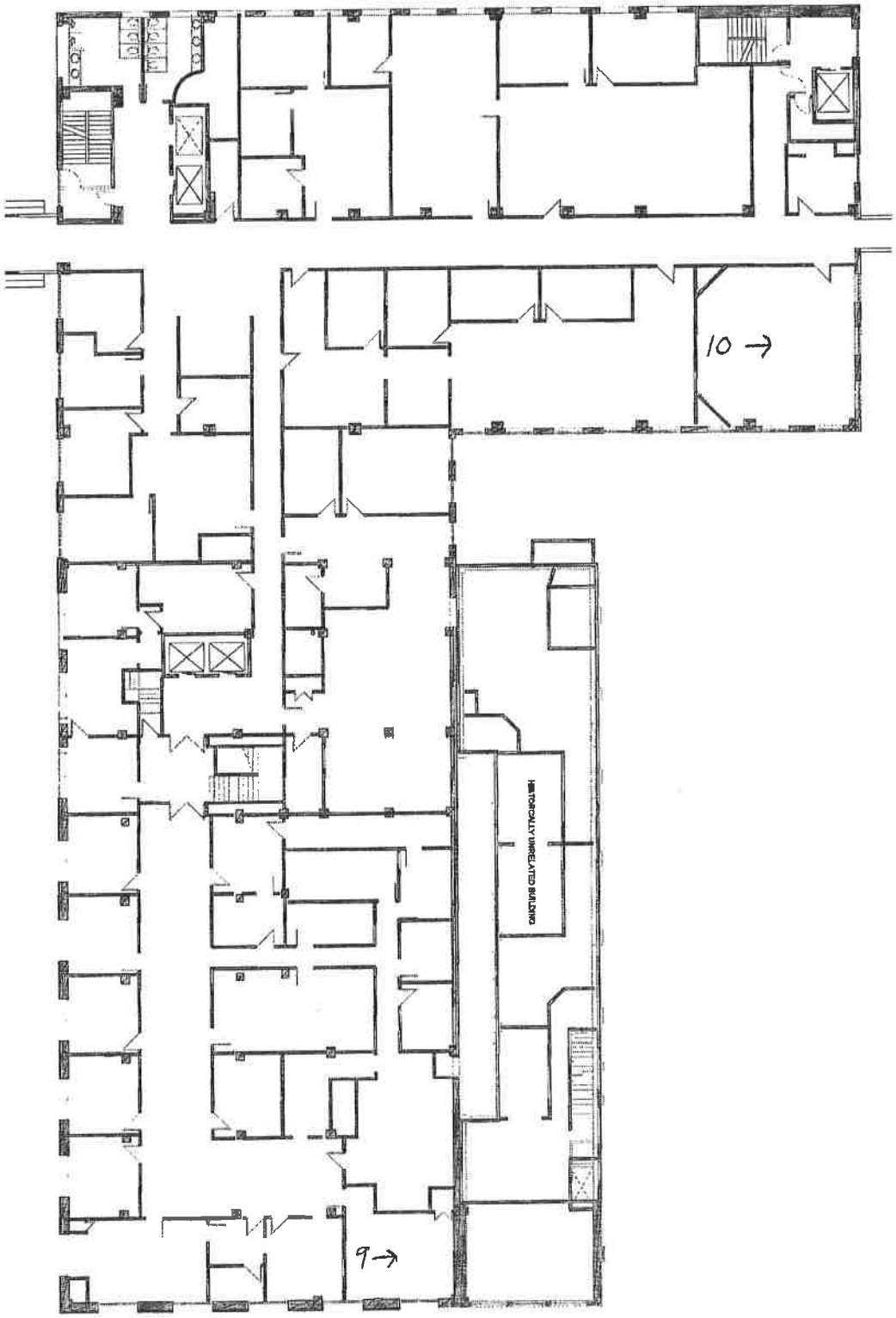
EXISTING
2ND FLOOR
PLAN

EX1.2

EXCHANGE PLACE APARTMENTS
EXCHANGE BUILDING RENOVATION

110 N MARKET, WICHITA, KANSAS

SPANGENBERG PHILLIPS
ARCHITECTURE
121 N. Mead, Suite 201, Wichita, KS 67202
TEL: 316.267.4002 FAX: 316.267.1506
www.spangenbergphillips.com



3RD FLOOR PLAN

EXCHANGE PLACE APARTMENTS
EXCHANGE BUILDING RENOVATION

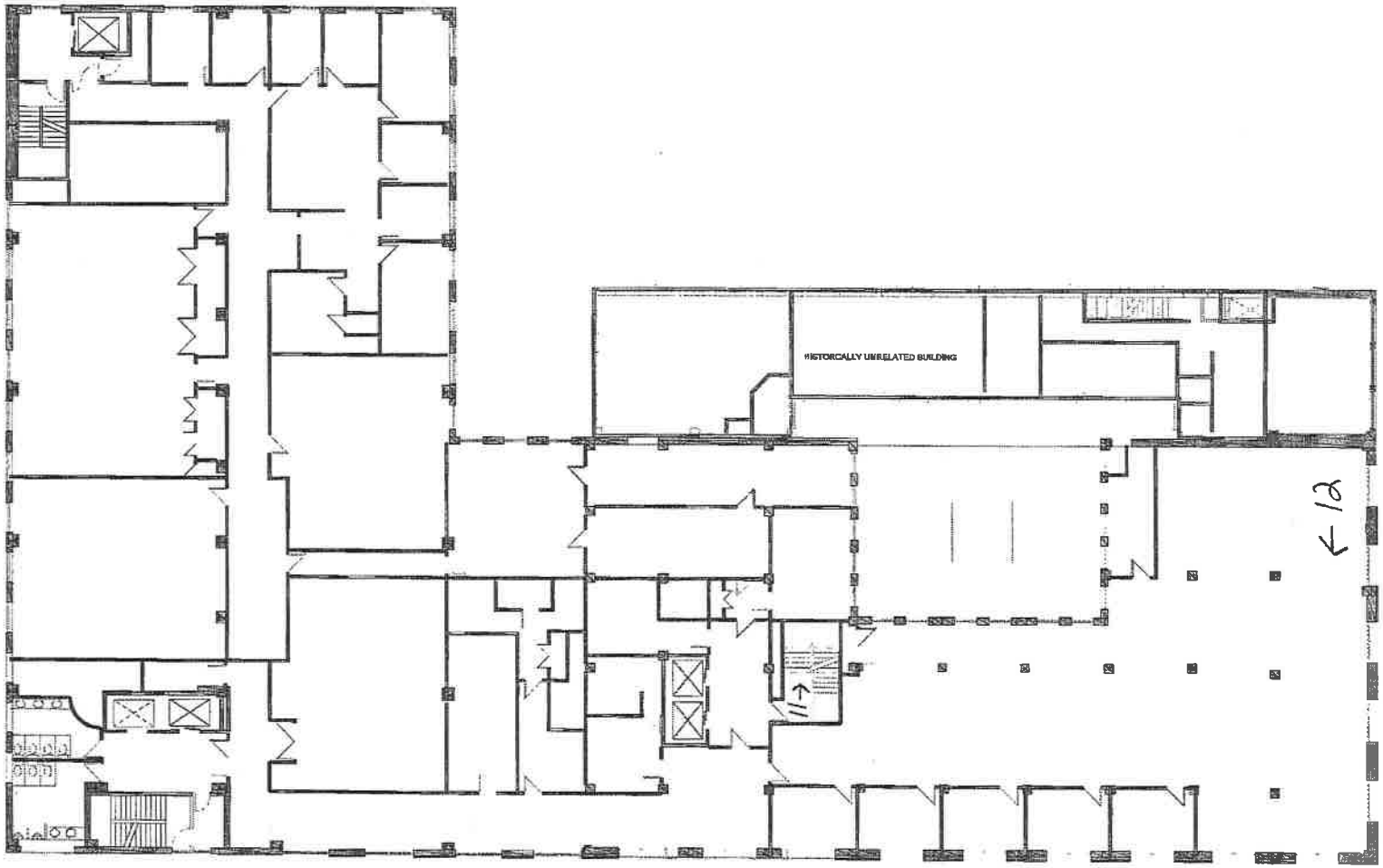
110 N MARKET, WICHITA, KANSAS

SPANGENBERG PHILLIPS
ARCHITECTURE
121 N. Mead, Suite 201, Wichita, KS 67202
TEL: 316.267.4002 FAX: 316.267.1508
www.spangenbergphillips.com

THIS DRAWING IS NOT SEALED

EXISTING 3RD FLOOR PLAN

EX1.3



21 PARKING STALLS

4TH FLOOR PLAN

SPANGENBERG PHILLIPS ARCHITECTURE
121 N. Mead, Suite 201, Wichita, KS 67202
TEL: 316.267.4002 FAX: 316.267.1509
www.spangenbergphillips.com

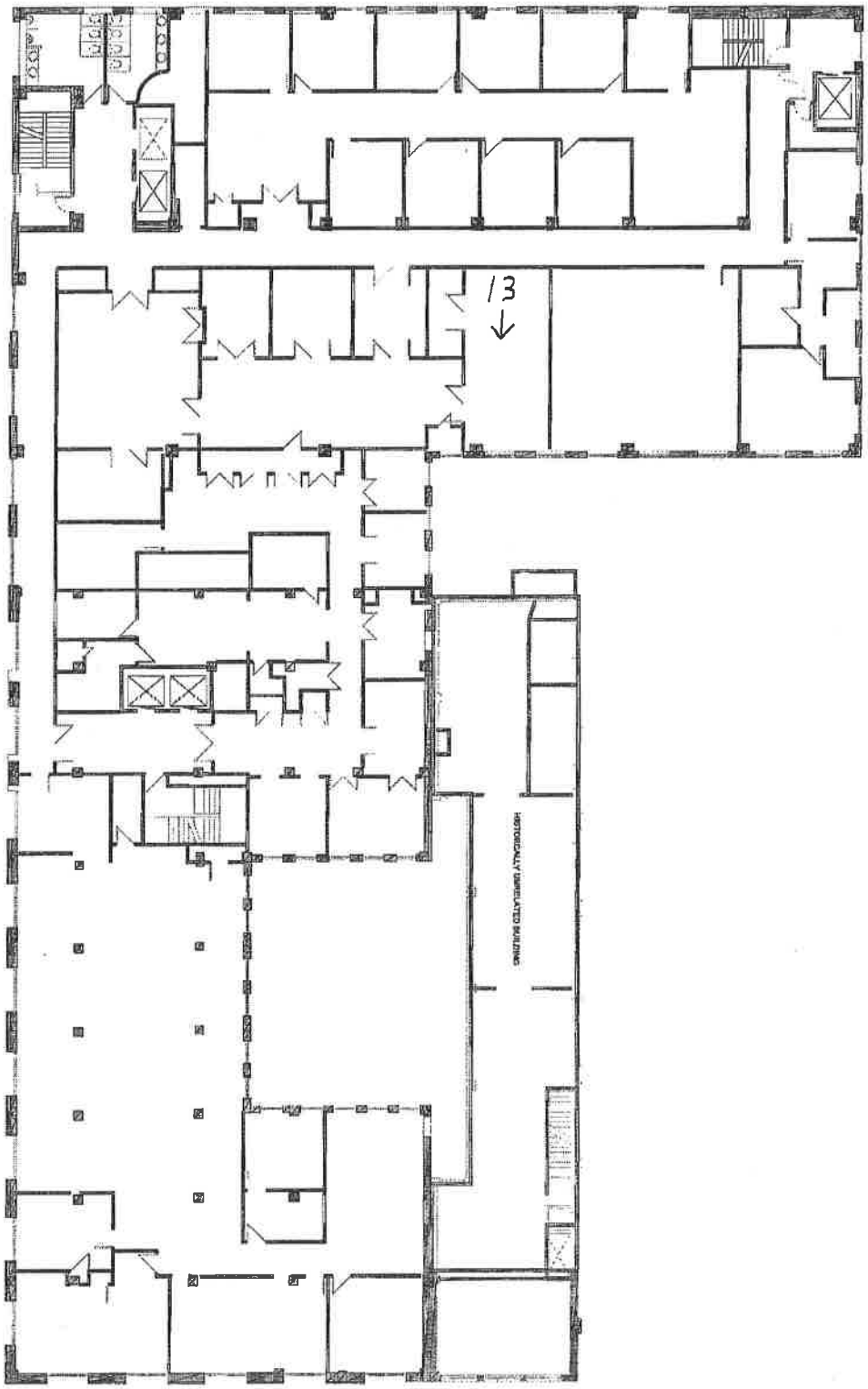
EXCHANGE PLACE APARTMENTS
EXCHANGE BUILDING RENOVATION
110 N MARKET, WICHITA, KANSAS

TAX CREDITS
01 DEC 2011

EXISTING
4TH FLOOR
PLAN

EX1.4

21 PARKING STALLS



5TH FLOOR PLAN

0 ___ 7'

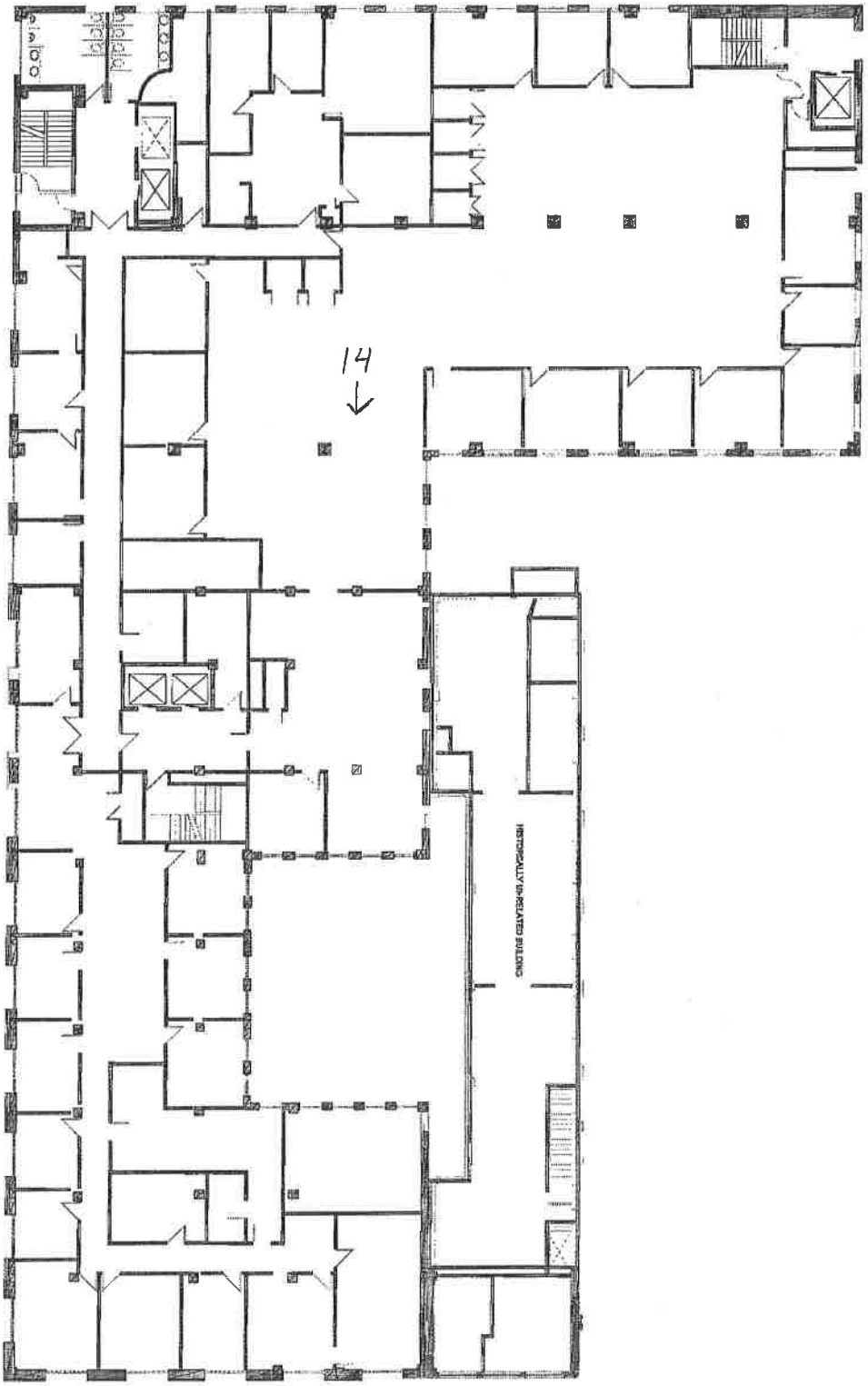
EXCHANGE PLACE APARTMENTS
EXCHANGE BUILDING RENOVATION

110 N MARKET, WICHITA, KANSAS

SPANGENBERG PHILLIPS
ARCHITECTURE
121 N. Mead, Suite 201, Wichita, KS 67202
TEL: 316.267.4002 FAX: 316.267.1609
www.spangenbergphillips.com

DATE: 12/12/2011
DRAWN BY:
EXISTING 5TH FLOOR PLAN

EX1.5



6TH FLOOR PLAN

EXCHANGE PLACE APARTMENTS
EXCHANGE BUILDING RENOVATION

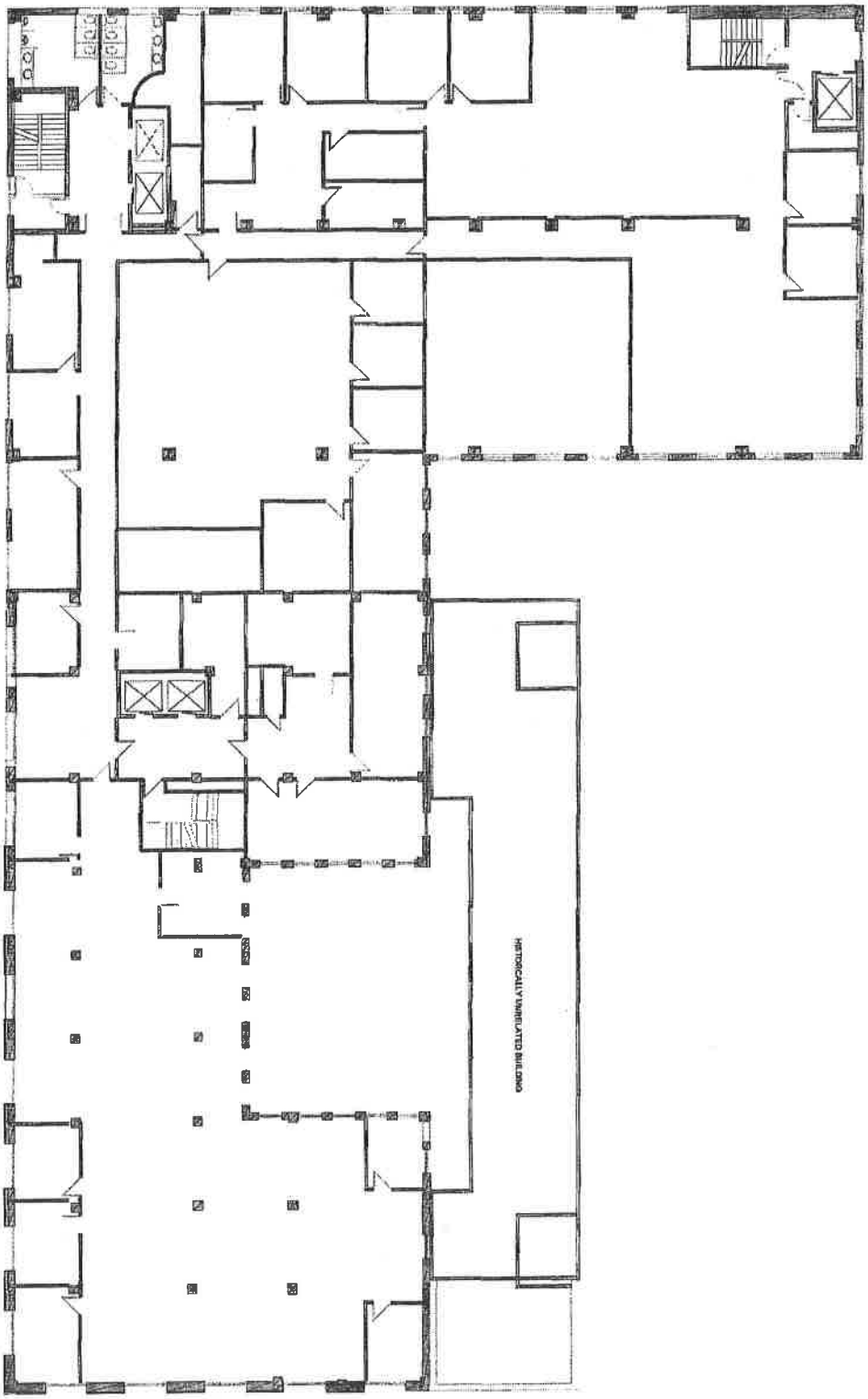
110 N MARKET, WICHITA, KANSAS

SPANGENBERG PHILLIPS
ARCHITECTURE
121 N. Mead, Suite 201, Wichita, KS 67202
TEL: 316.267.4002 FAX: 316.267.1509
www.spangenbergphillips.com

TAB CONCRETE
IN DEC 2011

EXISTING
6TH FLOOR
PLAN

EX1.6



7TH FLOOR PLAN

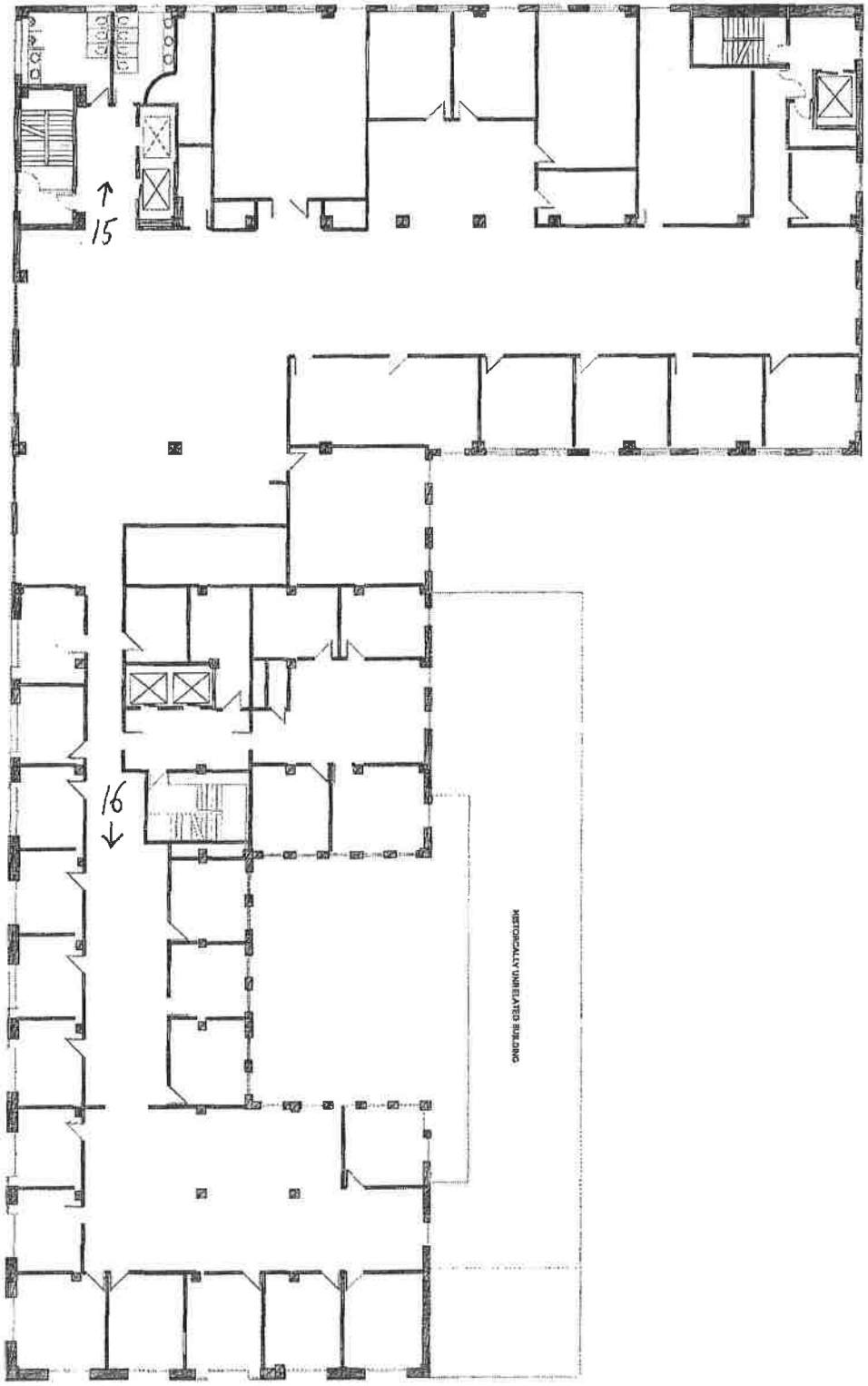
EXCHANGE PLACE APARTMENTS
EXCHANGE BUILDING RENOVATION

110 N MARKET, WICHITA, KANSAS

SPANGENBERG PHILLIPS
ARCHITECTURE
121 N. Mead, Suite 201, Wichita, KS 67202
TEL: 316.267.4002 FAX: 316.267.1509
www.spangenbergphillips.com

EXISTING
7TH FLOOR
PLAN

EX1.7



8TH FLOOR PLAN

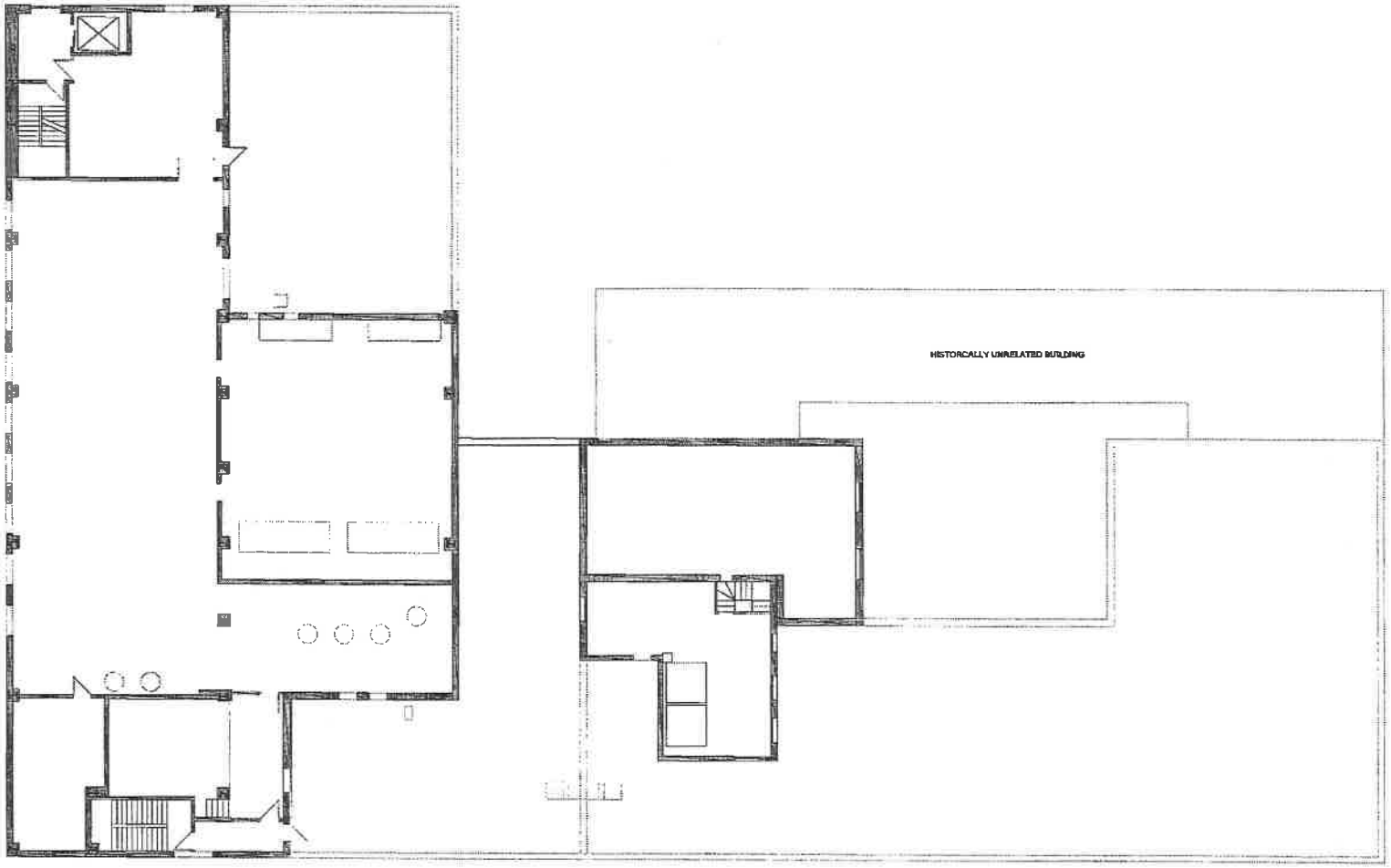
EXCHANGE PLACE APARTMENTS
EXCHANGE BUILDING RENOVATION

110 N MARKET, WICHITA, KANSAS

SPANGENBERG PHILLIPS
ARCHITECTURE
121 N. Mead, Suite 201, Wichita, KS 67202
TEL: 316.267.4002 FAX: 316.267.1509
www.spangenbergphillips.com

EXISTING 8TH FLOOR PLAN

EX1.8



9TH FLOOR PLAN

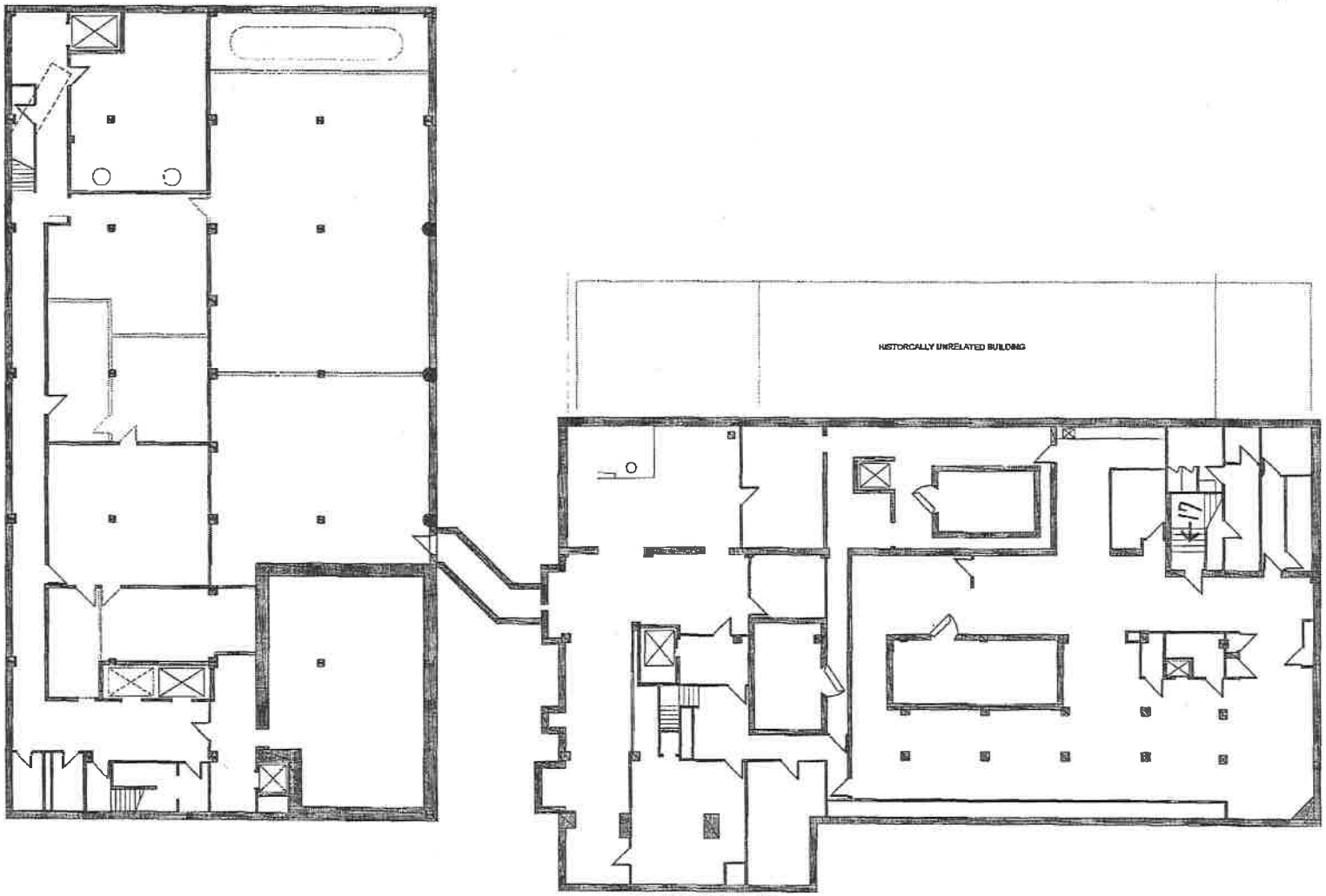
SPANGENBERG PHILLIPS
ARCHITECTURE
121 N. Mead, Suite 201, Wichita, KS 67202
TEL: 316.267.4002 FAX: 316.267.1608
www.spangenbergphillips.com

EXCHANGE PLACE APARTMENTS
EXCHANGE BUILDING RENOVATION
150 N MARKET, WICHITA, KANSAS

TAX CREDITS
01 DEC 2011

EXISTING
9TH FLOOR
PLAN

EX1.9



BASEMENT PLAN

SPANGENBERG PHILLIPS ARCHITECTURE
121 N. Mead, Suite 201, Wichita, KS 67202
TEL: 316.267.4002 FAX: 316.267.1609
www.spangenbergphillips.com

EXCHANGE PLACE APARTMENTS
EXCHANGE BUILDING RENOVATION
110 N MARKET, WICHITA, KANSAS

TAX CREDITS
01 DEC 2011

EXISTING
BASEMENT PLAN

EX1.0

Douglas

EXCHANGE
PLACE

CAUTION
CAUTION
CAUTION

7
7
7
U.S. MAIL
CAUTION