

NORTH TERRACE

203 N. Terrace. Craftsman Style.

This 1880s residence, remodeled in circa 1907 is a rare two-story example of the front-gabled roof design. The large brackets, wide eaves, exposed rafter ends, and vertical window muntins reflect Arts and Crafts influences.

207 N. Terrace. Colonial Revival Style.

Erected circa 1910, this side-gabled residence is often referred to as Georgian. The symmetrical placement of windows, central entrance, multi-pane windows, front-gabled dormers, accentuated entrance, and full-width one-story columned porch define the style.

209 N. Terrace. Colonial Revival Style.

The dominant feature of the 1928 side-gabled plan is the full-width one-story porch with slender square columns. The porch design incorporated framed screens and double-leaf French doors.

223 North Terrace. Gothic Revival Style.

The steep cross-gabled central roof found at the Amelia Earhart birthplace is common to the style. Other stylistic characteristics of the 1861 house are the one-story entrance porch with its chamfered posts, arched windows with the Gothic trefoil, and window drip molds.

300 N. Terrace. Colonial Revival Style.

Extensively remodeled in 1924-1926, this residence reflects high-style architectural influences. The side-gabled form features a curved entrance porch with Tuscan columns and a central second-story Palladian window above the accentuated entrance. It is an excellent post-World War I example of the style.

305 N. Terrace. Queen Anne Style.

This 1885 residence features the highly articulated use of materials and pattern, combining spindlework, cutout brackets, and stick detailing with patterned masonry features. The adjacent boiler house at 105 Santa Fe features a steeply pitched front-gabled roof with large triangular knee brackets.

SECOND STREET

115 N. Second Street. Queen Anne Style.

Erected in 1910, the design features the typical steep pyramidal central roof and cross gables with flared ends. Other elements of the style are wide eaves with a banded frieze, a wrap-around porch, Tuscan columns, and fishscale shingles in the gables. Of note are the first-story windows' brick voussiors and sashes with diamond-shaped panes.

117 North Second Street. Italianate Style.

Erected in 1871-1872, this house is notable for its front-gabled projecting block, wide eaves with paired brackets, and segmental arch windows and window hoods. The porch is a turn-of-the-century replacement.

118 N. Second Street. Craftsman Bungalow. 120 N. Second Street and 124 N. Second Street. Prairie School Style.

Located on a high terrace above Second Street and built in 1904

by prominent builder Owen Seip are three houses that are adaptations of American Movement styles that emerged during the first decade of the 20th century.



125 N. Second Street. Italianate Style.

Built in 1871, this residence shares that same plan as the house at 117 N. Second Street. The shallow hipped roof, wide eaves with paired brackets, projecting window hoods, and one-story side window bay are common to the style.

202 N. Second Street. Italianate Style.

Built in 1880, this L-shaped house presents a broad face to the street. Its arrangement of windows, shallow hipped roof, arched window hoods, and accentuated entrance are defining stylistic characteristics. The full-width replacement porch reflects early 20th century influences.

203 N. Second Street. Italianate Style.

This 1880 residence is an example of the Italianate town house design that dominated urban housing between 1860 and 1880. Of note are the tall, narrow paired windows; eave brackets; wide limestone stringcourse, which forms a lentil replacing the traditional window hood; entrance porch; and double-leaf doors.



208 N. Second Street. Mixed Style.

This circa 1880 house's L-shaped form and narrow windows suggest both Queen Anne and Italianate styles. The front-gabled projection, complex roof, and shallow eaves reference the Queen Anne style, while the shallow hipped roof, wide cornice, and brackets are Italianate treatments. The entrance porch, side stairway, wide windows, and use of small shingles on the upper story reflect early 20th century Colonial Revival motifs.

209/211 N. Second Street. National Folk House.

This circa 1860 residence retains the typical hall and parlor folk house floor plan of two rooms flanking an entrance hall. Of particular note, considering the age of the building, is the retention of the original porch posts, brackets, and frieze.

215 N. Second Street. Italianate Style.

A very simple version of the style, this 1874 residence features a shallow hipped roof, wide eaves, and narrow windows with brick segmental arch window hoods. The porch is a later alteration that does not compliment the house's original design.

216 N. Second Street. Italianate Style.

The front-gabled roof on this 1868 house is rare. Early 20th century Arts and Crafts knee brackets replace earlier 19th century brackets.

222 N. Second Street. Queen Anne Style.

One of the more modest residences in the District, this 1896 cottage has the style's classic hipped roof with a lower cross-gabled roof with fishscale shingles in the gables. Typical of examples built near the turn of the century are the absence of "gingerbread" trim and the replacement of turned porch supports with smooth Tuscan columns.

224 N. Second Street. National Folk House.

A local building contractor erected this front-gabled folk house in 1907. It incorporates the triangular pediment found on Greek temples and has its origins in the popular mid-19th century Greek Revival style. The wide windows and Tuscan columns are typical early 20th century adaptations.

227 N. Second Street. Mixed Style.

Erected in 1869, this residence combines several stylistic elements. The steeply pitched side-gabled roof with its dominant center gable dormer, window hoods, and bracketed porch supports borrow from the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. The wrap-around porch reflects the Queen Anne style.

302 N. Second Street. Second Empire Style.

This 1881 residence is a rare local example of a style that emerged in France in the mid-19th century. Defining characteristics are its dramatic Mansard roof, decorative patterns created by color and texture of the masonry, side tower, brackets at the cornice line, and narrow windows with accentuated stone window hoods. The property includes a small carriage house.

307 N. Second Street. Prairie School Style.

This 1902 residence is an excellent example of the designs that evolved from the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. The shallow hipped roof, wide eaves, ribbon windows, massive masonry porch columns, contrasting limestone porch railing, and selective recessing of wall planes contribute to the design's horizontal emphasis.



310 N. Second Street. Gothic Revival Style.

Erected in 1874, this house has a rare asymmetrical plan. The design features a pair of steeply pitched side gables, each with a single-width Gothic arch window incorporating an accentuated drip mold.

314 N. Second Street. Queen Anne Style.

This 1890 residence is a simple version of the style and features an asymmetrical plan. Typical stylistic features are the complex roof and full-width porch with turned posts, incised brackets, and ornamental balustrades.

315 N. Second Street. Mixed Style.

A dominant gable roof defines the style of this 1869 residence. The early 20th century porch with square tapered columns set on brick piers references the Craftsman style.

324 N. Second Street. Craftsman Style.

The defining features of this highly articulated circa 1900 Craftsman bungalow are a front-gabled roof with wide eaves supported by heavy knee brackets. Exposed rafter ends, a partial-width porch with square columns on brick piers, and ribbon windows further define the style.

SANTA FE STREET

224 Santa Fe Street. Colonial Revival Style.

This 1909 residence features a gambrel roof version of a center gable roof plan, which is unusual. Other stylistic features are the full-width one-story porch, Tuscan columns, and use of brick veneer on the first story and shingled walls on the second story.



THIRD STREET

124 N. Third Street. National Folk House.

This 1870 residence is an early example of the gable-front-and-wing folk house in Atchison. It is similar to its front-gabled cousin.

200 N. Third Street. Italianate Style.

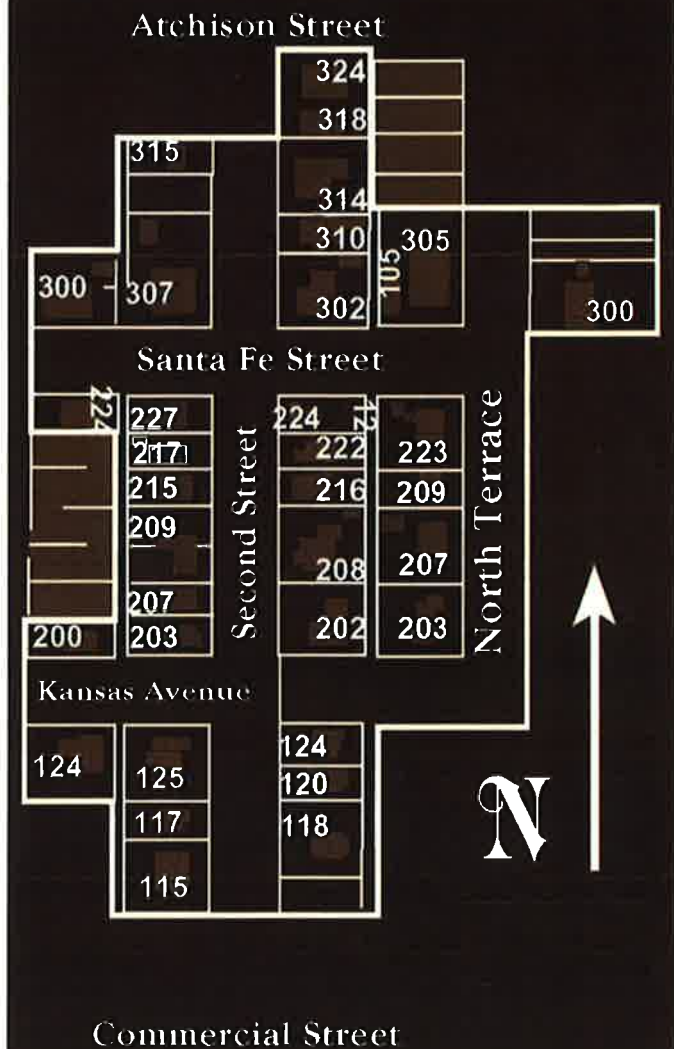
This 1872 house features segmental arch window hoods with keystones and the more elaborate rendition of this motif above the entrance.

300 N. Third Street. Queen Anne Style.

Dating to circa 1890, this stucco house features complex rooflines, classical Tuscan columns set on high piers, wide eaves with a narrow frieze board, and a pediment above the entrance bay.

PRIVACY NOTICE

The residences in the Amelia Earhart Historic District are private homes. Please respect the privacy of the owners and remain on the public right-of-way.





Credit: View of Downtown Atchison from the District, circa 1909, Kansas Heritage Center, University of Kansas.

Located on the west bank of the Missouri River, the City of Atchison spreads out over high bluffs, hills, and river bottomland. The town site, located in the valley of White Clay Creek and the adjacent rolling hills, features a commercial and retail business district covering a level area in the narrow valley of the creek at its confluence with the Missouri River.

DISTRICT TRIVIA

The Amelia Earhart Historic District encompasses 13.02 acres.

Narrow lots within the District measure approximately 104 by 47 feet.

Thirty-one residences retain sufficient historic architectural integrity to be listed as contributing buildings to the District.

Of the contributing buildings to the District:

- Nineteen residences date from 1861 to 1896.
- Twelve residences date from 1900 to 1928.
- Three properties were individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places prior to the District being listed.

In 1879, builders erected over seven hundred residences in Atchison.

By 1890, Atchison boasted electric lights and ten miles of paved streets.

In 1914, an article in the *Kansas City Star* newspaper declared that Atchison had an "air of stability and wealth."

1869 Map of Atchison



Credit: 1869 Map of Atchison, Library of Congress

Atchison's prosperity was due to the town's role as a freight center. The river port captured an important component of the westward trade as a staging point for overland freighters, mail and stage lines. After steamboat traffic declined, the town became an important railroad market center in the region.

This brochure was published by the Atchison Preservation Alliance with matching funds from the National Park Service, a division of the United States Department of the Interior, and administered by the Kansas State Historical Society. The information presented, however, does not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Department of the Interior or the Kansas State Historical Society. This program receives federal funds from the National Park Service. Regulations of the United States Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental federally assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of federal assistance should write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

Brochure Prepared by
Historic Preservation Services, LLC, Kansas City, Missouri, 2005.
Graphic Design by Chad Coons.

Amelia Earhart



Historic District

Located on the river bluffs overlooking the Missouri River, the Amelia Earhart Historic District is a residential neighborhood that contains a unique collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes. The historic residences, which date from the 1860s through the 1920s, reflect the evolution of the architectural preferences of Atchison's middle- and upper-middle-class residents.

The District is in one of the city's earliest platted neighborhoods and today is a visually cohesive neighborhood due to homogeneous street-scapes created by its shared topography, stone retaining walls, consistent building set-backs, and uniform lot orientation and size. Contributing to the historic nature of the District is the large number of residences and outbuildings that retain a high degree of their historic architectural features. Many are examples of popular high-style architecture of the time of their construction. Others are simpler picturesque and eclectic adaptations of these popular styles. Each reflects the particular circumstances of their location and history, representing variations on common building designs and styles adapted by Atchison craftsmen. Some are lone survivors of their age or style.

