

**Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
February 20, 2010
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS**

Board Members

Present: Craig Crosswhite, Eric Engstrom, John Hoopes, Nancy Horst, Leo Oliva, Billie Porter, Jay Price, Dan Sabatini, David Sachs, Margaret Wood, and Jennie Chinn, KSHS Executive Director.

Absent: None.

Staff

Present: Patrick Zollner, Sarah Martin, Kristen Johnston, Julie Weisgerber, Kim Smith, Katrina Ringler, Kim Gant, Caitlin Meives, Tim Weston, and Cindi Vahsholtz.

Absent: None.

Proceedings

Chairman Craig Crosswhite called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. and asked the board members and then the staff to introduce themselves to the audience.

Approval of Minutes of November 7, 2009

The board unanimously approved the November 7, 2009, meeting minutes.

Executive Director's Report

Jennie Chinn gave an update on the budget situation noting the biggest legislative issue impacting the agency concerns state rehabilitation tax credits.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner reported on Cultural Resources Division activities for the last quarter and commented on upcoming grant application deadlines and conferences.

Heritage Trust Fund Committee Report

The recommendations of the Heritage Trust Fund grant committee were read by committee chairman David Sachs and unanimously approved by the board. (The report is attached to the minutes.)

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

Topeka Provident Association Building - 333-335 SW Jackson Street, Topeka, Shawnee County

The owner submitted a written request on February 1, 2010 that the nomination of the Topeka Provident Association Building be removed from consideration. This nomination was not considered.

Uniontown Cemetery – NW Douglas Road, Willard vicinity, Shawnee County

Criterion A

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion to approve: Margaret Wood

Second: Eric Engstrom

Motion approved.

Edwin Kennedy spoke in favor of the nomination.

Discussion: The specific location of the town site of Uniontown has not been verified. Margaret Wood asked if the town is found, would this nomination be expanded or would it be nominated separately. Sarah Martin said it could be either way depending on what they discovered. Tim Weston said the boundary of 1.2 acres owned by Citizen Potawatomi Nation is the extent of what is known currently.

McKimmons Barn - KS HWY 99, 1/4 mile S of Westmoreland, Pottawatomie County

Criteria A and C

Nominated as part of the “Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas” MPS

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion to approve: Leo Oliva

Second: Billie Porter

Motion approved.

John Reese, owner, spoke in favor of the nomination and introduced Jordan Poland who prepared the nomination on his behalf as a class project at Kansas State University.

Shay Building – 202 S Broadway Avenue, Sterling, Rice County

Criterion A

Presented by Julie Weisgerber

Motion to approve: Eric Engstrom

Second: Dan Sabatini

Motion approved.

David Wilson, owner, spoke in favor of the nomination and expressed his gratitude for the board’s consideration.

Santa Fe Depot – Between Main Street and Smith Street, Holyrood, Ellsworth County

Criteria A and C

Nominated as part of the “Historic Railroad Resources of Kansas” MPS

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion to approve: Billie Porter

Second: John Hoopes

Motion approved.

Rock Island Depot – 200 SE 5th Street, Abilene, Dickinson County

Criteria A and C

Presented by Kim Gant

Nominated as part of the “Historic Railroad Resources of Kansas” MPS

Motion to approve: Eric Engstrom

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved; Craig Crosswhite abstained.

Mary Jane Oard, nomination sponsor and representative of the Abilene Smoky Valley Railroad Association, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Discussion: There was discussion concerning the fact that the depot has been moved a short distance and whether that affects the nomination.

Bartlett Arboretum – SW Corner of HWY 55 and Line Street, Belle Plaine, Sumner County
Criteria A and C

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion to approve: Eric Engstrom

Second: Billie Porter

Motion approved.

Robin Macy, property owner and nomination sponsor, and Mary Bartlett Gourlay spoke in favor of the nomination.

Discussion: There was discussion concerning the plantings in the arboretum changing and evolving over time, and the layout and historic components remaining the same.

REQUEST FOR REMOVAL FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

East Side School – Corner of Third Street and Iowa Street Oswego, Labette County
Building demolished in 2007

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion to approve: John Hoopes

Second: David Sachs

Motion approved.

REQUEST FOR REMOVAL FROM THE REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES

Women's Civic Center – 925 N Main Street, Hutchinson, Reno County
Building demolished December 28, 2009.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion to approve: Dan Sabatini

Second: David Sachs

Motion approved.

Other Business

Tax Credits

Jennie Chinn explained the tax credit program in greater detail, the meetings she has had with the Legislature, and benefits of and possible changes to the program. She asked if anyone objected to what they had heard so far and asked the board members to send her feedback of ideas for compromise.

The Kansas Preservation Plan

Sarah Martin told the board that every five years we update the Kansas Preservation Plan, which is a requirement of the National Park Service. Sarah gave the members a list of questions for them to consider and submit ideas to her for the 2011 – 2015 plan.

150th Anniversary

Leo Oliva commented that the state should do more to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Kansas' statehood. Jennie Chinn said that there is a grassroots effort and that various state agencies, non-profits, local museums, and volunteers are organizing.

Time and place of next review board meeting

The next meeting will be May 8, 2010, at 9 a.m. at the Kansas Museum of History in the Museum Classrooms.

Leo Oliva moved to adjourn, and Jay Price seconded the motion. The meeting was adjourned at 12:36 p.m.

**Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
May 8, 2010
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS**

Board Members

Present: Craig Crosswhite, Eric Engstrom, Nancy Horst, Leo Oliva, Billie Porter, Jay Price, David Sachs, Margaret Wood, and Jennie Chinn, KSHS Executive Director.

Absent: John Hoopes and Dan Sabatini.

Staff

Present: Patrick Zollner, Sarah Martin, Kristen Johnston, Julie Weisgerber, Kim Smith, Katrina Ringler, Kim Gant, Caitlin Meives, Rick Anderson, and Cindi Vahsholtz.

Absent: Tim Weston.

Proceedings

Chairman Craig Crosswhite called the meeting to order at 9:04 a.m. and asked the board members and then the staff to introduce themselves to the audience.

Approval of Minutes of February 20, 2010

The board unanimously approved the February 20, 2010, meeting minutes.

Executive Director's Report

Jennie Chinn began by reporting that the cap on the state rehabilitation tax credits had been lifted with the passage of SB 430, and the Governor has signed the bill. She had no comments on the agency budget since the Legislature would be back in session that afternoon.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner said there are now 1,201 Kansas listings on the National Register in Kansas. The State Historic Preservation Conference is June 2-5 in Newton, and the Kansas Archeological Training Program is June 5-20 in Montgomery County. The National Barn Alliance is hosting a conference June 10-12 in Atchison and Doniphan County.

Historic Preservation Fund Committee Report and Recommendation

The recommendations of the Historic Preservation Fund grant committee were read by committee chairman Eric Engstrom who moved for approval. The motion was seconded by Jay Price and unanimously approved by the board.

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

Council Grove Downtown Historic District –Morris County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1857-1951

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 38 contributing buildings, 24 non-contributing buildings, 9 National Register-listed resources

Council Grove is located at the head of the Neosho River, which stretches southeast 450 miles through southeast Kansas to Oklahoma. The traditional home of the Kansa, Osage, and Wichita

Indians, the Neosho Valley faced a period of rapid change during the mid-19th century when the area was opened to Euro-American traders, emigrants, and settlers. The original town was platted parallel to the Neosho, and the commercial district expanded west of and perpendicular to the river along West Main Street. The downtown buildings represent a century of commercial growth and development from the city's earliest days as a western outfitting post on the Santa Fe Trail through World War II. Most of the district's buildings are located in traditional commercial blocks and display a wide range of popular architectural styles from ornate 1880s Italianate and Romanesque designs to simple 1920s Commercial-style structures. The district boundaries are concentrated along three-and-a-half blocks of Main Street and are based on previous historic preservation survey and recommendations by the staff of the Kansas Historic Preservation Office.

Preservation consultant Brenda Spencer prepared the nomination on behalf of the Council Grove PRIDE Committee. A survey and nomination were partially funded with Historic Preservation Fund monies.

Presented by Brenda Spencer
Motion to approve: Leo Oliva
Motion approved.

Second: Jay Price

Cheerie Baker from the Council Grove PRIDE Committee spoke in favor of the nomination.

Eric Engstrom commented that this is a perfect example of how Historic Preservation Funding provides support for a survey, which in turn leads into a National Register nomination. This is how the program is intended to work.

H. W. Gates Funeral Home – 1901 Olathe Boulevard, Kansas City, Wyandotte County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1922-1957

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Kansas City, Kansas architect Fred S. Wilson designed this two-and-a-half-story Neoclassical-style building in 1922 for undertakers Horatio and Mary Gates. This was the third home of the H. W. Gates Funeral Home, a family business run by three generations of the Gates family for nearly a century. Its Neoclassical design is reflected in the two-story columned front porch, cornice returns in the gable ends of the main roof and dormers, multi-light windows, and the fanlight and sidelights at the main entrance. The building illustrates the funeral home property type constructed throughout the United States during the early twentieth century, and is nominated for its architectural and commercial significance.

Preservation consultants Elizabeth Rosin and Kristen Ottesen prepared this nomination on behalf of the owner, who is applying for Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits.

Staff Note: This nomination had been scheduled for review board consideration in February 2008 and November 2008, and both times the property owner requested the nomination be removed from the agenda over concerns about rehabilitation plans. The new owner hired Rosin Preservation to continue with the nomination process and amended rehabilitation plans.

Presented by Elizabeth Rosin
Motion to approve: Eric Engstrom
Motion approved.

Second: Nancy Horst

North Market Street Apartments Historic District – 718, 722 & 730 N Market Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1914-1929

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 3 contributing buildings

Nominated as part of the “Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957” MPS

The North Market Street Apartments Historic District encompasses a cluster of three multi-family purpose-built apartment buildings. Proximity to streetcar lines and easy access to Wichita’s commercial and industrial districts made the neighborhood around North Market and Pine Streets a desirable residential area. Built in 1914, the two-story Kerbaugh Apartments at 730 North Market was among the earliest multi-family dwellings in the neighborhood. Real estate developer Oscar Shirk constructed the building, which began as a duplex of stacked-flat apartments, but was converted to twelve apartment units in 1929. It features Tudor Revival detailing. The Jayhawk and Alcoba Apartments, located at 722 and 718 respectively, were each built in 1929 by J. I. Graham and included nearly identical floor plans with twelve one-bedroom apartments. The Alcoba exhibits the characteristics of the popular early 20th century Spanish Colonial Revival style and is identical to the National Register-listed Fairmount Apartments in Wichita. The Jayhawk, which features simple Colonial Revival detailing with minimal ornamentation, was damaged in a fire in April of 2009.

Preservation consultants Elizabeth Rosin, Kristen Ottesen, and Rachel Nugent prepared this nomination on behalf of the owner, who is applying for Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits

Presented by Elizabeth Rosin.
Motion to approve: Eric Engstrom
Motion approved.

Second: Billie Porter

Comments - There was discussion by the board regarding whether the building damaged by fire is a contributing resource and whether there should be an historic district or nominate the two buildings individually. Elizabeth Rosin said the owner, Tony Krsnich, would like to pursue an historic district. Kathy Morgan spoke in favor of this district nomination, suggesting that meets the registration requirements in the MPDF. She suggested that the board’s approval of this nomination would send a message to the National Park Service that these buildings are important to Wichita.

Sally Schwenk spoke in favor of this nomination. She said that she had prepared a multiple property document for apartment buildings in Kansas City, Missouri, which is cited by the National Park Service as a document to follow.

Strasser, Phillipena, House – 326 Laramie Street, Manhattan, Riley County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: c. 1874-c. 1885

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the “19th Century Vernacular Stone Houses of Manhattan” MPS

As is typical of mid-19th century vernacular stone houses in Manhattan, the Strasser house was built in phases with the addition of a wing situated perpendicular to a pre-existing gable-front building. It was originally constructed in 1874 as a two-story gable-front limestone house for Phillipena J. Strasser, a German immigrant and widow. She sold the house in 1876 when she married Isom Tull and moved to his Zeandale farm. A subsequent owner added a two-story intersecting wing to the east side of the house in about 1885. In addition to its high level of masonry craftsmanship and vernacular architectural significance, it has important associations with the development patterns of Manhattan. In particular, it documents the development of the area north of downtown in the early 1870s as a residential area.

Preservation consultant Kerry Davis and historian Patricia O’Brien prepared this nomination on behalf of the City of Manhattan, which entered into an agreement with the SHPO to nominate this property as part of Section 106 mitigation.

Presented by Sally Schwenk.

Motion to approve: David Sachs

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Gordon Building – 900 & 904 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Shawnee County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1911-1959

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Gordon Building is a four-story reinforced-concrete, stone, and brick building located at a prominent intersection in downtown Topeka. Local architect Frank Squires designed the building, which was built in 1911. The Gordon Building provided retail and warehouse space for Karlan Furniture from 1914 until the 1980s. The exterior features blond brick with Classical Revival-style terra cotta details. A 1966 tornado destroyed the building’s original double-hung windows on the north and west elevations, and the openings were enclosed with concrete blocks. The blocks have recently been removed and new double-hung windows installed to mimic the building’s historic appearance. Non-historic aluminum storefront windows and doors, transom coverings, and an awning were also removed as part of the recent rehabilitation.

Preservation consultant Christy Davis prepared this nomination on behalf of the owner, who is applying for Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits. The National Park Service has determined this property National Register-eligible.

Presented by Christy Davis.

Motion to approve: Eric Engstrom

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

Comments: Craig Crosswhite said that the reviewers’ information indicated Criteria A and C while Christy Davis had indicated A and B in her presentation. She said she it is supposed to be

A and C. Daryl Craft spoke in favor of the nomination and thanked the board for their consideration. Eric Engstrom said this was a wonderful project.

Hjerpe Grocery – 110 & 112 N Main Street, Lindsborg, McPherson County

Criterion A: Commerce; Ethnic Heritage

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: ca. 1930-1943

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Alfred Hjerpe, the son of Swedish immigrants, operated a grocery business out of this downtown Lindsborg building during the 1930s and 1940s. The two-story brick building is located in the middle of the east side of the 100 block of North Main and features two first-floor storefronts with recessed entrances. There is a second-floor apartment that is accessed by an exterior staircase at the rear of the building. The Commercial-style building retains a high degree of interior and exterior architectural integrity including its original storefronts, entrances, windows, and floor plan.

Preservation consultant Christy Davis prepared this nomination on behalf of the owner.

Presented by Christy Davis.

Motion to approve: Jay Price

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

Wherrett-Mize Drug Company Building – 201 Main Street, Atchison, Atchison County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1911-1960

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Kansas City-based architectural firm Sayler and Seddon designed the 56,000 square-foot Wherrett-Mize Drug Company Building in 1911 when the use of warehouses in Atchison expanded and helped transform the city into a competitive distribution center. Built as a drug wholesale warehouse, the three-story building is constructed of reinforced concrete with red brick walls and features subtle Classical detailing. These characteristics reflect common attributes of early 20th century industrial warehouses. The company's offices and showroom were located on the first floor, and they used the warehouse space to store their goods, which included pharmaceutical drugs, patent medicines, toiletries, sundries, gifts, and toys. The building served as a warehouse until July 2009.

Preservation consultant Elizabeth Lane prepared this nomination on behalf of the owner, who is applying for Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits.

Presented by Elizabeth Lane.

Motion to approve: Billie Porter

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Comments: The owner of the building, Free Country Real Estate, has received an Amelia Earhart Bridge Mitigation Fund grant for the windows on the second and third floors. The first floor will be office space, and the second and third floors will be lofts.

Wilson House – 205 N Pershing, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1929-1935

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the “Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957” MPS

Architect and builder John C Neely, Jr. built this Prairie-style house in 1929 in the College Hill neighborhood of Wichita. It was built for Fred D. Wilson, a banker and real estate developer in Sedgwick and Butler Counties. Wilson had purchased the Andover Bank in 1924 and assisted in its survival through the Great Depression. Additionally, he developed the private airfield Wilson Field, Inc. The Wilson family owned this house until 1953. The two-story residence is situated on a corner lot and includes an attached two-car garage. The house features a modified foursquare plan with open porches on the front and rear elevations. The exterior is a buff-colored brick veneer and the planes of the intersecting hipped roof are covered with red Ludowici tiles. The residence retains its original casement windows and exhibits a high degree of architectural integrity.

Property owner Jeff Roth prepared the nomination.

Presented by Caitlin Meives

Motion to approve: David Sachs

Second: Jay Price

Motion approved.

Jeff Roth, property owner, was present to introduce himself and answer questions.

Krehbiel and Company Carriage Factory – 128 & 130 E 6th Street, Newton, Harvey County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1883-1921

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings, 1 contributing object, 1 non-contributing site

In the early 1880s, John Jacob Krehbiel purchased the Angood blacksmith shop and two adjacent lots on East 6th Street in downtown Newton. He expanded the business in 1883 and built a two-story brick building to serve as his wagon and carriage factory. The Krehbiel family lived in a house adjacent to the blacksmith shop at 134 E. 6th. Early 20th century city directories listed Krehbiel as a manufacturer of and dealer in “carriages, buggies, farm and spring wagons, bicycles” and related parts and materials. Krehbiel sold his business in 1903 to his eldest son Edgar, who transitioned the business into early auto repair by about 1910. In 1911, Edgar expanded the business and built a two-story brick building to replace the original wood-frame blacksmith shop. An engraved stone on the second story of the façade says “J. J. Krehbiel 1911” in honor of his father. The Krehbiel family sold the business and property in 1921. The nominated property consists of the 1911 building at 128 E. 6th, the 1883 building at 130 E. 6th,

and a memorial park at 134 E. 6th where the Krehbiel residence once stood. The original Victorian-era fence surrounds the lot.

The property is owned by the Newton Fine Arts Association. Board president Robert Pomeroy prepared the nomination on behalf of the owner.

Presented by Katrina Ringler.

Motion to approve: Eric Engstrom

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

Bob Pomeroy spoke in favor of the nomination and answered questions of the board saying that the fence had been stored but was put back in its original location.

Christ Cathedral – 138 S 8th Street, Salina, Saline County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1907-1960

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Salina's Christ Episcopal Cathedral was designed by Philadelphia-based architect Charles Marquend Burns, Jr. of Philadelphia and built in 1907 by Cuthbert and Sons of Topeka. Sarah Eliza Batterson of New York financed the construction of the building in memory of her late husband The Reverend Hermon Griswold Batterson. It features a cross plan form and mimics early English cathedrals with its Gothic Revival architecture. A Gothic bell tower dominates the building and can be seen from blocks around. It is built of limestone quarried in Kansas, which was shipped to Salina by rail then transported to the site by horse drawn wagons. The interior has changed very little since 1907 and still features the original ecclesiastical furniture designed and produced by the Manitowoc Seating Works of Chicago. The 220 freestanding black-stained oak chairs with cane seats and kneelers were installed prior to the building's consecration in 1908. The towering limestone walls feature numerous stained-glass windows manufactured by various companies and installed at different times. The church has hosted Episcopal services continuously since 1908.

Church members Vicky Nichols and Patricia Wilkinson prepared the nomination. We have received a letter in support of the nomination from the church leadership.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion to approve: Billie Porter

Second: Jay Price

Motion approved.

Hollinger Farmstead – 2250 2100 Avenue, Chapman vicinity, Dickinson County

Criterion A: Agriculture

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1880-1933

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings, 1 contributing object, 6 non-contributing buildings, 6 non-contributing structures

The Joseph S. Hollinger Farmstead is located along a gravel road approximately five miles south of Chapman in Dickinson County. The property consists of a Second Empire-style farmhouse

built in 1880, an L-shaped limestone horse barn built in 1882, the ruins of a late 19th century limestone cow barn and chicken house, and various non-contributing outbuildings. Although not without precedent, the Hollinger farmhouse is a rare example of high-style Second Empire architecture exhibited on a rural farmhouse in Kansas. Characterized by a Mansard roof, central tower, cupola, quoins, eave brackets, bay windows, and decorative one-story side porches, the Second Empire style was popular in the second half of the nineteenth century, specifically 1860-1880. Hollinger was a farmer and cattleman and served as president of the First National Bank in Abilene from 1895 to 1900. He served in the Kansas Legislature in 1877 and chaired the County Board of Commissioners for several years.

Property owner Jim Wohler prepared the nomination with assistance from KSHS staff Kim Gant.

Presented by Kim Gant.

Motion to approve: Leo Oliva

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Jim Wohler spoke in favor of the nomination saying that he is in the process of rehabilitating the residence and barn.

Shaft House – 1682 FP Road, Cedar Point, Chase County

Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1857-1903

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Shortly after the Kansas territory was opened to settlement in 1854, William and Jane Shaft moved their family from Michigan to a 160-acre farmstead northeast of present-day Clements. In 1857, Shaft and his sons erected a small stone house using locally quarried stone. Less than six months after arriving, William died while attempting to cross Diamond Creek at Harris Crossing. The family persuaded a reluctant Jane to remain in Kansas. Her sons erected a large two-story limestone addition on the south side of the house in 1868, and her name was inscribed in the dressed stone within the east-facing gable. As with other mid-19th century vernacular stone houses, the Shaft house was built in phases with the addition of a wing sited perpendicular to the pre-existing side-gabled building. Differences in the stonework clearly delineate a phased construction, and it reflects the work of the builders who responded to the locally available building materials.

Property owner Margaret Dyck prepared the nomination with assistance from Sarah Martin.

Presented by Kristen Johnston.

Motion to approve: Leo Oliva

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

Margie Dyck spoke in favor of the nomination.

Bierer House – 410 N 7th Street, Hiawatha, Brown County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1888-1930

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

The Samuel Bierer House was built in about 1888 in a neighborhood of turn-of-the-century residences just two blocks north of downtown Hiawatha. Albert Lawrence, proprietor of the Hiawatha firm Bierer, Lawrence, and Company, built the house and sold it to his business partner in 1891. The two-and-a-half-story wood-frame residence exhibits an interesting blend of the late 19th century Stick style with early twentieth century Craftsman updates. The original shed roof porch with Victorian-era spindlework was replaced in 1926 with the current low hipped-roof structure supported by short square wood porch columns typical of the Craftsman era. There is an historic limestone sidewalk with two hitching posts along the north side of the property. A two-car garage was added to the property southwest of the house in the 1920s.

Property owner Debra Smith prepared the nomination with assistance from Rick Anderson.

Presented by Rick Anderson.

Motion to approve: David Sachs

Second: Eric Engstrom

Motion approved.

Stevenson House – 2012 N Street, Belleville, Republic County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1894

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building, 1 non-contributing building

Belleville resident and dry goods merchant S. T. Stephenson purchased architectural plans from Knoxville-based architect George F. Barber and erected an impressive Queen Anne-style residence south of the courthouse square in 1894. The house was then featured in Barber’s 1901 catalog of residential designs entitled *Modern Dwellings*. Barber advertised his plans as both convenient and practical to builders and homeowners and offered a wide range of prices and options. His drawings, complete with a list of the necessary construction materials and options for heating and lighting, could be purchased for \$25 to \$150. Stephenson’s two-and-a-half-story residence features a prominent corner tower and a hipped roof with lower cross gables. It displays Eastlake-influenced spindlework along the front porch and within the wall overhangs left by cutaway bay windows.

Property owner Deborah Zuelow prepared the nomination with assistance from Sarah Martin

Presented by Sarah Martin.

Motion to approve: David Sachs

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Deb and Terry Zuelow spoke in favor of the nomination.

Beamer Barn – 2931 CR 18, Oakley vicinity, Gove County

Criterion A: Agriculture

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1924

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building,

Nominated as part of the “Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas” MPS.

With its rounded Gothic-arch roof, the Beamer Barn dominates this small farmstead that sits along Interstate 70 in the far northwest corner of Gove County. Arch-roof barns, which were designed to maximize hay storage, gained popularity in the late 1910s but are increasingly rare on the modern Kansas landscape. The first story of the Beamer Barn, which was constructed in 1924, features hard-fired ceramic blocks that rest upon a concrete foundation. The second story is wood framed, with horizontal weatherboards within the arched ends and a wood-shingle roof with a graceful Gothic arch. On the east-facing elevation there is a haymow at the roof peak and a large sliding hay door on the second story. Its rafters are constructed of bent round rafters that are four and five boards thick. Horizontal beams near the interior peak provide bracing, as do several spaced vertical beams. Today, the barn is vacant and no longer used as part of a working farm, however, it retains its historic interior features including the central aisle, stanchions, and upper story hayloft.

Property owner Lany Sharp prepared the nomination with assistance from Sarah Martin.

Presented by Sarah Martin.

Motion to approve: Billie Porter

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

Lany Sharp spoke in favor of the nomination telling the board that she intends to have the roof repaired.

Other Business

Kansas Preservation Plan

Patrick Zollner reminded the board members of the State Preservation Plan Questionnaire and asked them to send their written comments. Jennie Chinn also suggested that they could go to the planning session at the State Historic Preservation Conference.

Time and place of next review board meeting

The next meeting will be August 14, 2010, at 9 a.m. at the Kansas Museum of History in the Museum Classrooms.

Leo Oliva moved to adjourn, and Margaret Wood seconded the motion. The meeting adjourned at 1:45 p.m.

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
August 14, 2010
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS

Board Members

Present: Craig Crosswhite, Eric Engstrom, John Hoopes, Nancy Horst, Leo Oliva, Billie Porter, Jay Price, Dan Sabatini, David Sachs, and Margaret Wood. A Wichita State University student, Sadonia Corns, accompanied Jay Price as part of her coursework.

Absent: Jennie Chinn, KSHS Executive Director.

Staff

Present: Patrick Zollner, Sarah Martin, Katrina Ringler, Tim Weston, Rick Anderson, and Cindi Vahsholtz.

Absent: Kristen Johnston and Kim Gant.

Proceedings

Chairman Craig Crosswhite called the meeting to order at 9:02 a.m. and asked the board members and then the staff to introduce themselves to the audience.

Approval of Minutes of May 8, 2010

The board unanimously approved the May 8, 2010, meeting minutes.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner said that Jennie Chinn has been ill and will be returning to work on August 23. There are now 1,214 listings on the National Register with 13 added since the last meeting. He said there have been staff changes since the last meeting. Kim Smith, Caitlin Meives, and Julie Weisgerber have all resigned for different reasons. Rick Anderson is now the full-time coordinator for the Oregon-California Trail project and will be assisting with the Santa Fe Trail project. Historic Sites is hiring an architect to replace Dan Prosser and will assist us with Kim Smith's duties. Patrick reminded the board members to complete the direct deposit forms for the new SMART system. He asked the board to provide input for the state preservation plan that needs to be completed and sent to the National Park Service.

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

“World War II-Era Aviation-Related Facilities of Kansas” Multiple Property Documentation Forms - Statewide

During World War II, Kansas was home to sixteen Army Airfields, two Naval Air Stations, numerous auxiliary fields, bombing ranges, and aircraft plants. These facilities occupied large tracts of land, trained thousands of recruits, and employed many local civilians. The typical base included dozens of buildings to house and train pilots and their crews, maintain aircraft, and guide the aircraft to the Pacific front. The sites and structures documented in this MPDF represent the profound impact Kansas and Kansans had on the outcome of the war. The period of significance discussed in the MPDF begins in 1939 with the country's preparation for World War II and ends in 1945, the year the war ended. The document classifies aviation-related resources into five categories by use: airfield, cantonment, training, recreation and welfare, and hospital buildings. The airfields and their structures were quickly assembled, usually according to pre-determined architectural plans.

This document was produced by Susan Jezak Ford of Citysearch Preservation as part of a mitigation agreement between the Federal Aviation Administration and the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer. Ford surveyed sixteen World War II Army Airfields, two Naval Air Stations, and all known auxiliary fields, and identified and documented 176 associated resources. Of those resources, 43 were determined individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, with an additional 109 resources that could potentially contribute to a historic district.

Presented by Susan Ford.

Motion to approve: Eric Engstrom

Second: Jay Price

Motion approved.

Comments - Board members discussed whether bombing ranges, ruins, aircraft-related housing, or prisoner of war camps were included or could be included. Patrick said aircraft-related housing could be addressed in a separate document, and prisoner of war camps could be included but would need a separate historical context. The board asked how land was originally acquired, and was told it was purchased, but sold back to the original owners after the war. It was then asked, if a resource was constructed to be temporary, how should we approach the issue of integrity? Susan Ford said that if they retain a significant portion of the original materials, they could be potentially eligible. When asked about the Korean War, Susan said that this period was outside the scope of this project. Chris Abercrombie, board member of the Smoky Valley Historical Association, spoke regarding Smoky Hill AFB, which continued on and would have been involved with the Korean War.

Coronado Heights – Lindsborg vicinity, Saline County

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation; Government

Criterion C: Architecture; Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance: 1921-1959

Level of Significance: Statewide

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings, 18 contributing structures, 2 contributing objects, 4 non-contributing structures, 1 non-contributing object

Nominated as part of the “New Deal-Era Resources of Kansas” MPS

Coronado Heights is a sixteen-acre public park located along the southern border of Saline County. The park features were built during the 1930s as part of a Works Progress Administration project and include a roadway that winds around the south and east slope of the hillside, a castle shelter house, picnic areas, and a restroom building. The Smoky Valley Historical Society, which formed for the purpose of developing Coronado Heights, acquired the property in 1919 from two local farm families and began making improvements. Prior to the stock market crash in 1929, plans were under way to improve the driveway up to the overlook, which was routinely rendered impassible by rain. The project was delayed until the early 1930s when Saline County officials secured federal funding to improve the site. By the time the park was completed, Coronado Heights had become part of a group of area historic sites that attracted tourists including the Salina Indian Burial Pit and the art studio of renowned prairie printmaker Birger Sandzen. The site was highlighted during the Coronado Centennial celebrated statewide throughout the summer of 1941. Preservation consultant Christy Davis prepared this nomination on behalf of the owner, the Smoky Valley Historical Association.

Presented by Christy Davis.

Motion to approve: David Sachs
Motion approved.

Second: Leo Oliva

Tim Weston presented a personal family connection to Coronado Heights.

Chris Abercrombie of the Smoky Valley Historical Association spoke in favor of the nomination and said they have plans for Coronado Heights.

Phillipsburg Community Building – 425 F Street, Phillipsburg, Phillips County

Criterion A: Government; Social History; Entertainment/Recreation

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1936-1960

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the “New Deal-Era Resources of Kansas” MPS

Through the Works Progress Administration, Kansas realized many new public buildings and recreational facilities, including 58 community buildings like the one in Phillipsburg. The construction of the Phillipsburg Community Building in 1936 and 1937 employed about 150 area residents during the two-year project. Local newspapers promoted this as one of the largest community buildings in northwest Kansas, and it would consist of a large auditorium with bleachers, stage, dressing room, toilet and shower facilities, a library, and city hall office. Local architect Owassa J. Jennings worked on the project, Dr. Guy Innes served as the project superintendent, and H. C. Townsend was the foreman. The Phillipsburg Community Building was built of limestone from a local quarry using local labor. It exhibits the characteristics of these craftsmen and features a vernacular Collegiate Gothic architectural style. With KSHS staff assistance, Tammy Merklein, director of the Phillipsburg HOPE Foundation, prepared this nomination on behalf of the City of Phillipsburg.

Presented by Sarah Martin.

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Tammy Merklein thanked Sarah and the board for considering this property.

Henry and Elenora Strong House – 1916 Beck Street, Manhattan, Riley County

Criterion A: Exploration / Settlement

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1867-1922

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the “Late 19th Century Vernacular Stone Houses in Manhattan” MPS

Henry and Elenora Strong were born in Bolton, Connecticut, and were active in the local Congregational Church. They married in 1859 and moved to the Kansas territory where Henry had previously worked hauling freight between Leavenworth and Denver. They became members of Manhattan’s newly established First Congregational Church and were active in early efforts to establish a school for area children. Henry drafted and constructed the house in 1867, with his New England heritage evident in his craftsmanship. They built the two-story vernacular stone house on the outskirts of town in a style similar to the earlier Federal style found in New

England. The original house is a simple two-story box with a side-gabled roof, a center entrance, and doors and windows organized in strict symmetry. It was built of limestone from his own quarry at the foot of nearby Bluemont Hill. The farmstead outbuildings are no longer extant, and the house features two 1950s additions. A mid-twentieth century neighborhood has developed around the former farmstead. Property owner Rachelle Routh prepared the nomination with KSHS staff assistance.

Presented by Sarah Martin.

Motion to approve listing on the National Register: Jay Price
Motion was not approved.

Second: Eric Engstrom
3 votes yes, 6 votes no,
and 1 abstention.

The Henry and Elenora Strong House remains on the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Michelle Routh said she agrees with the staff and the board but explained that it is what took place inside the home that is significant.

Comments: Dan Sabatini asked if it could stand alone under Criterion A, not C. Sarah said it possibly is an option.

Richmond Hill School – 149 N Fourth Street, Clearwater, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Education

Period of Significance: 1875-1942

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the “Historic Public Schools of Kansas” MPS

Richmond Hill School is a one-story, vernacular wood-frame building built in 1875 and reputed to be the oldest surviving one-room schoolhouse in Sedgwick County. The last term at Richmond Hill School was a single semester in 1941-42. The school district was reorganized in 1946 and unified with the Clearwater district in 1947. It was originally situated on the northwest corner of the intersection of 95th Street South and Tyler Road in the Ohio Township, which is a predominately rural area. The building was saved from demolition through the combined efforts of the Ohio Township residents, the Clearwater Historical Society and the Historic Preservation Alliance of Wichita and Sedgwick County, Inc. On June 5, 2008, it was relocated to the City Park adjacent to the Historical Museum in nearby Clearwater. It currently rests on a temporary foundation and awaits rehabilitation. J. Greg Kite of Historic Preservation Alliance of Wichita and Sedgwick County, Inc., prepared this nomination on behalf of the Clearwater Historical Museum.

Presented by Sarah Martin.

Motion to amend “Historic Public Schools of Kansas” MPS registration requirements to allow for relocated on-room schools: Eric Engstrom

Second: None.

Motion failed for lack of a second.

Chairman Craig Crosswhite called for a motion to place the Richmond Hill School on the National Register. There was no motion.

Motion to approve listing on the Register of Historic Kansas Places: Eric Engstrom

Second: Dan Sabatini
Motion approved.

8 votes yes; 2 votes no

Judy Cummings spoke on the plans to make the school as realistic as possible. She said she has been promised a merry-go-round, a slide, two outhouses, and a shed.

Nominations to the Register of Historic Kansas Places

Bailey, Wells P., House – City Park, Lyndon, Osage County

Criterion C: Architecture (method of construction)

Period of Significance: c. 1870

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Built in about 1870, the Wells P. Bailey House is a one-and-a-half-story hewn-log residence that was relocated in 1997 from a farmstead two miles east of Lyndon to the Lyndon City Park. The house is rectangular and measures approximately 18 feet by 27 feet. It features a double-pen plan, which closely resembles the center-hall plan commonly found in mid- and late-nineteenth century vernacular residential architecture in Kansas. By 1896, the house was clad with wood clapboard siding, which was removed prior to the relocation. Bailey was a trained machinist and moved his family to Wabaunsee County, Kansas in 1866, before preempting a 160-acre claim in Osage County, near Lyndon, in 1870. He farmed and worked as a milling machinist. Interestingly, Bailey was related to Judge L.D. Bailey, one of the founders of Lyndon, and who named the town after Lyndon, Vermont. Peggy Clark prepared the nomination on behalf of the Historic Preservation Partnership of Lyndon. The building is owned by the City of Lyndon, which consents to the nomination.

Presented by Sarah Martin.

Motion to approve listing on the Kansas Register: Leo Oliva Second: Billie Porter

Motion approved.

Peggy Clark said there was a grass fire that exposed some of the logs. The property was for sale, but the owners agreed to donate it to the City of Lyndon. She said they are not asking for the National Register, and they appreciate the board's consideration for the state register.

Kay Jones, Lyndon City Council, said she appreciates the board wanting to recognize the building.

Request for Removal from the National Register

I.O.O.F. Lodge – NW Corner of Nicholas & Mill Streets, Alton, Osborne County

Building collapsed

The I.O.O.F. Lodge was listed in the National Register on May 16, 2002 for its architectural significance and for its association with local social history. The building collapsed on April 11, 2010 and the site has been cleared. The Kansas State Historic Preservation Office requested the property be removed from the National Register of Historic Places.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion to approve removal from the National Register: David Sachs Second: John Hoopes
Motion approved.

Request for Removal from the State Register

Stockebrand, Henry F., House – 211 South Main, Yates Center, Woodson County

The Stockebrand House was listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places in 1986 for its architectural significance. The building had fallen into disrepair in the last few years. Pieces of the building were salvaged and sold before the building was torn down in early 2010. The City of Yates Center now owns the empty parcel. The Kansas State Historic Preservation Office requested the property be removed from the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion to approve removal from the Kansas Register: Dan Sabatini Second: Jay Price
Motion approved.

Other Business

2011 HSBR Meeting Dates

February 12, 2011

May 14, 2011

August 13, 2011

November 19, 2011

Time and place of next review board meeting

The next meeting will be November 20, 2010, at 9 a.m. at the Kansas Museum of History in the Museum Classrooms.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:21 p.m.

**Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
November 20, 2010
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS**

Board Members

Present: Craig Crosswhite, John Hoopes, Nancy Horst, Leo Oliva, Billie Porter, Jay Price, David Sachs, and Margaret Wood, and Jennie Chinn, KSHS Executive Director.

Absent: Eric Engstrom and Dan Sabatini.

Staff

Present: Patrick Zollner, Sarah Martin, Katrina Ringler, Kim Gant, Kristen Johnston, Rick Anderson, Amanda Loughlin, Matthew Holtkamp, David Griffin, Mary Smith, and Cindi Vahsholtz.

Absent: Tim Weston.

Proceedings

Chairman Craig Crosswhite called the meeting to order at 9:04 a.m., and asked the board members and staff to introduce themselves to the audience.

Approval of Minutes of August 14, 2010

The board unanimously approved the August 14, 2010, meeting minutes.

Executive Director's Report

Jennie Chinn deferred to Patrick Zollner.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner began by saying that since the last meeting, there have been seven listings added and one removed from the National Register for a total of 1,221 listings. He introduced new Cultural Resources staff: Mary Smith, Conference Coordinator; David Griffin, Project Reviewer; Matthew Holtkamp, Tax Credit Project Reviewer, and Amanda Loughlin, Survey Coordinator. Architect Ken Price has also been hired and will work with the Historic Sites and Cultural Resources divisions. The 2011 Kansas Historic Preservation Conference will be in Topeka, May 12 – 14 with the Review Board meeting on May 14. The conference will recognize the Kansas sesquicentennial and will highlight vernacular architecture. Patrick thanked board members for their input regarding the state's five-year preservation plan, and it was submitted to the National Park Service on November 8. Also, soon we will be issuing a Request for Proposals for a survey and Multiple Property Documentation Form relating to vernacular architecture in Kansas.

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

Audience member and nomination sponsor Bill Wagon requested that consideration of the Ritchie House be moved to the beginning of the agenda. Seeing no objections from board members, Chairman Crosswhite agreed.

Ritchie, John and Mary, House – 1116 SE Madison, Topeka, Shawnee County

Criterion B: Social History; Other: Underground Railroad

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1856-1876

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The John and Mary Ritchie House is located at 1116 SE Madison Street in Topeka. Because the construction of the house predates nearly all forms of conventional records useful for establishing a building date such as city directories, tax records, building permits, and insurance maps, a precise building date has not been determined. Available sources, however, have revealed that this house was built on Ritchie's 120-acre preemption purchased in 1855 adjacent to the original Topeka town site. The building served as the Ritchies' primary residence from approximately the summer 1856 to 1868 after which it was used as a multiple dwelling housing African American and white laborers. The house is an excellent early example of the mid-19th century vernacular house type known as a double-cell with two rooms of roughly equal size on each level that reflects trends of the National Folk style. It is constructed of rubble limestone walls, with the front elevation distinguished by a full façade layer of brick applied over the limestone with decorative brick quoins at the corners. The house is nominated for its association with the Ritchies, who were active abolitionists, and for its architecture. The nomination was prepared by National Park Service historian Thom Rosenblum on behalf of the Shawnee County Historical Society, which owns the building.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Jay Price Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

Comments: Sarah noted correspondence from the Topeka Landmarks Commission had been received and placed in board members' packets. There was discussion about the changes to the buildings and why porches had not been rebuilt. Sarah noted that only one historic image of the house has been located (c. 1910) and it only provides a partial glimpse of the front elevation and no porch was extant at that time. Margaret Wood asked for clarification regarding the Underground Railroad (UGRR) association with this property. Sarah responded that the nomination does not claim the property is linked to UGRR activities, but rather that Ritchie himself is associated with the UGRR movement. Because of this, Criterion B was chosen instead of Criterion A.

Broadmoor Ranch House Historic District – 6900-7017 W. 68th Street; 6900 to 7001 W. 69th Street, 6900 to 7019 W. 69th Terrace, Overland Park, Johnson County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1953-1959

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 27 contributing buildings, 6 non-contributing buildings

The Broadmoor Ranch House Historic District is located just off of Metcalf Avenue between 68th Street and 69th Terrace in Overland Park and includes 27 contributing residences out of a total of 33. It is significant in the areas of community planning and development and architecture, and for its associations with the suburban patterns of development of the City of Overland Park, in particular the development of the community's early post-World War II Ranch House subdivisions. The 1953-1959 Broadmoor Subdivision is an early post-World War II example of a variation in residential patterns of subdivision development in Overland Park in which existing lots were re-platted and basic restrictions for the lots were filed by the developer. The development of the district within a six-year period created a significant and distinguishable entity that is part of the district's associations with the patterns of development in the community. Preservation consultant Sally Schwenk prepared this nomination on behalf of the Overland Park Historical Society and the property owners. This nomination was partially funded by the Historic Preservation Fund.

Presented by Sally Schwenk
Motion to approve: Jay Price
Motion approved.

Second: David Sachs

Comments: Jay Price asked if landscaping was considered during the documentation process. Sally said the nomination primarily focuses on setbacks and the importance of the back porch and backyard. Margaret Wood asked if the homes maintained the original floor plans. Sally said their study of the interiors was limited to only a few residences, but that additions were generally placed on the rear.

Norton Downtown Historic District – Generally bounded by E. Lincoln Street, S. 1st Street, E. Pennsylvania Street, and S. Norton Avenue, Norton, Norton County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: c. 1887-1960

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 43 contributing buildings, 17 non-contributing buildings, 1 contributing structure, 1 non-contributing structure

The Norton Downtown Historic District comprises the historic business and civic center of the City of Norton and includes 44 contributing resources and 18 non-contributing resources constructed between circa 1887 and 1985. The district is locally significant in the area of commerce for its associations with the growth of Norton as a county seat, railroad market center, and economic hub. As county seat and later with the arrival of the railroad, Norton grew to become the railroad agricultural market center of Norton County and major hub in northwest Kansas. The physical and architectural development of the downtown commercial center reflects the importance of the railroad, as well as US Highway 36, in the community's commercial history. The district's resources communicate historic trends in downtown development, physically representing the spectrum of building technology, design, stylistic features, form, and function that define the history of Norton. Preservation consultant Kerry Davis prepared this nomination on behalf of Norton City/County Economic Development. This nomination was partially funded by the Historic Preservation Fund.

Presented by Kerry Davis

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Comments: Craig Crosswhite asked if there had been any opposition to the nomination. Since it was a partially funded through a grant program, Kerry had given three public presentations about the nomination. The SHPO had received no letters or calls in opposition to the district.

Florence Opera House – Florence, Marion County

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation; Performing Arts; Social History

Period of Significance: 1884-1917

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the "Historic Theaters and Opera Houses of Kansas" MPS

Built in 1883 and 1884, the Florence Opera House was the joint effort of French immigrants Gustave Caze, Emile Firmin, and Francis Ayrat. Emporia contractor John M. Anderson built the opera house, which was noted in promotional material as having "imposing height and ornamental finish [that] give grace and dignity to the entire architecture of the town." The building was completed in just six months at a cost of \$15,000. The first floor was designed for commercial use. The second floor was built to house both the opera house and offices, and the

third floor was used as a stage and dressing rooms with a balcony at the back. The opening of the Florence Opera House on January 24, 1884 was touted as a “grateful triumph for the drama loving people” and “an important epoch in the history of Florence.” The theater season began the following day, with a performance of the “Linwood Case,” a play written by Scott Marble. The opera house closed in 1917, by which time a movie theater had opened across the street. Preservation consultant Christy Davis prepared the nomination on behalf of the owner.

Presented by: Christy Davis

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Billie Porter

Motion approved.

Comments: Craig Crosswhite asked if there were plans for the future. Christy said that the first step is simply to save the building. The long-term plan is to find a use and rehabilitate the building.

Sunnyside Elementary School – 3003 E. Kellogg, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1917-1960

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the “Historic Public Schools of Kansas” MPS

In 1912, Wichita boasted 20 public school buildings, but by 1916, there were not enough buildings to accommodate the city’s growing population. Among the neighborhoods in need of an elementary school was the Sunnyside Addition, which stretches from Kellogg on the north to Gilbert on the south, and from Hillside on the east to Dixon on the west. The school district hired local architect Lorentz Schmidt and the firm Vandenburg and Pauley to construct the building. Construction was completed in early 1917, and additions were added in 1920 and 1923. The growing neighborhood was impacted by the expansion of Kellogg Avenue in 1955, and as traffic increased, it was no longer possible for pedestrians to safely cross Kellogg. In 1977, the highway was expanded to six lanes and safety dictated that a pedestrian walkway be constructed to allow students and others to cross Kellogg near Sunnyside School. Despite strong opposition from the neighborhood, Sunnyside School closed in 1996. It is nominated as part of the “Historic Public Schools of Kansas” multiple property listing for its association with local education and its architecture. Preservation consultant Christy Davis prepared this nomination on behalf of the owner, who is applying for Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits.

Presented by: Christy Davis

Motion: Billie Porter

Second: Jay Price

Motion approved.

Comments: Craig Crosswhite asked about the future of the building. Christy said that it will be rehabilitated for senior housing.

Kellogg Elementary School – 1220 E. Kellogg, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1941-1960

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building; 2 non-contributing buildings

Nominated as part of the “Historic Public Schools of Kansas” MPS

Kellogg Elementary School is located in Hunter’s Third Addition to the City of Wichita, a one-block addition stretching from Kellogg Avenue on the south, Hunter Avenue (now Lewis Street) on the north, Laura Street on the west, and Pattie Street on the east. The first Kellogg School, a Richardsonian Romanesque-style building was completed in 1890. It was not until the 1910s and 1920s that the neighborhood surrounding Kellogg School was fully developed with small bungalows and cottages surrounding the school. By 1935, overflowing classrooms necessitated temporary classroom buildings northeast of the main building. The school district hired local architects Overend and Boucher to design the new Kellogg School, and Dondlinger and Sons Construction Company was awarded the contract with a successful bid of \$113,980. Construction of the Art Moderne school was completed just in time for the opening day of school on September 8, 1941. The school was closed in 1996. It is nominated as part of the “Historic Public Schools of Kansas” multiple property listing for its association with local education and its architecture. Preservation consultant Christy Davis prepared this nomination on behalf of the owner, who is applying for Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits.

Presented by: Christy Davis

Motion: Jay Price

Second: David Sachs

Motion approved.

Comments: Craig Crosswhite asked about the planned reuse of the building. Christy said it will be rehabilitated for housing. Billie Porter asked about the auditorium, and Christy said the combination auditorium/gymnasium will be two large units.

Robertson House – 403 N. Plum, Eureka, Greenwood County

Criterion A: Industry

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1923-1936

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

The history of the Robertson House parallels the rise and fall of the Kansas oil industry. The Prairie-style design, unique in Kansas, reflected the owner’s financial success. When he built the home in 1923, oil drill contractor Russell Roy Robertson likely believed that oil prices would remain steady. For the first time, oil workers, who had lived in temporary company towns, began to take permanent residence in oil towns like Eureka. In the words of historian Craig Miner, “Oil had become respectable during the 1920s.” The Robertson House likely seemed affordable to oil contractor Roy Clair Patton, who bought the property from Robertson at the dawn of the Great Depression. But when drillers flooded the market, oil prices plunged and yields fell, those who made their living drilling oil wells could no longer afford it. By 1933, the price of oil had tanked to just 66 cents. The Pattons could not pay the mortgage and it was sold at sheriff’s sale. The property is nominated for its association with the local oil industry and as a good example of a Prairie-style residence. Preservation consultant Christy Davis prepared this nomination on behalf of the owner, who will be seeking State Rehabilitation Tax Credits.

Presented by: Christy Davis

Motion: David Sachs

Second: John Hoopes

Motion approved with change to mention the other architectural style classifications.

Comments: David Sachs said this house is hard to classify architecturally - Prairie Style, Craftsman, maybe Mission—not easily under any one of the categories. Christy said she could note these other stylistic influences in the nomination.

Sunnyside School – 1121 Republic Road, Sarcoxie Township, Jefferson County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: c. 1879-1954

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

Nominated as part of the “Historic Public Schools of Kansas” MPS

Sunnyside School is located on a rural one-acre parcel in Sarcoxie Township in the southern part of Jefferson County. The wood-frame building is typical of early one-room schoolhouses in that it features a rectangular form and a front-gable roof. It is a bit unusual, however, in that it has a rather elaborate front elevation with two entrances flanking a set of round-arch windows. Built in about 1879, the school is patterned after a design by early Kansas architects John Haskell and Louis M. H. Wood that was published in the Second Biennial Report of the Kansas Department of Public Instruction. At least one other extant school mimics this same design – the White Chapel School in Pottawatomie County. The building is nominated as part of the “Historic Public Schools of Kansas” multiple property listing for its association with local education and its architecture. Property sponsor Cathy Hamilton prepared this nomination, with assistance from KSHS staff Sarah Martin, on behalf of the owner.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

Comments: Craig Crosswhite asked who the legal owner is. Sarah said the owner is the Sunny Valley Homemakers Unit. Dorothy Davis, president of the Sunny Valley Homemakers Unit, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Hoff School – District 42 – Near the intersection of E. Union Road and E. 1300 Road, Kirwin Township, Phillips County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1899-1946

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the “Historic Public Schools of Kansas” MPS

Hoff School is located northeast of Kirwin in rural Phillips County. The one-room, wood-frame schoolhouse was built by local carpenter Fred Agard in 1899 when the county’s population peaked at just over 14,000 residents. The building served area students until consolidation closed it in 1946. Like many one-room schools, it features a front-entry addition and a front-facing gable roof with three double-hung windows on each of the north and south sides. The building is nominated as part of the “Historic Public Schools of Kansas” multiple property listing for its association with local education and its architecture. Property sponsor Melissa Westbrook prepared this nomination, with assistance from KSHS staff Julie Weisgerber and Sarah Martin, on behalf of the owner.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

North Topeka Baptist Church – 123 NW Gordon, Topeka, Shawnee County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1921-1952
Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Level of Significance: Local

North Topeka Baptist Church, built in 1921 and 1922, is located at the southeast corner of NW Gordon and NW Jackson streets on the western edge of the historic commercial core of North Topeka. The building was designed by Williamson and Company of Topeka and built by G. Carlson and Son contractors for \$40,000. It is an example of Classical Revival architecture and features a monumental front-gable portico supported by four Corinthian columns. A key turning point in the history of this building came in 1951 when a devastating flood affected much of the Kansas River valley. Much of North Topeka was under water as the Kansas River spilled out of its banks. Water was fifteen feet deep in the street in some areas, and inside the church sanctuary water was several inches deep on the speaker's platform. The flood destroyed the seats and all of the pianos in the church. A detached Sunday school annex south of the church also was destroyed. The congregation salvaged what remained, remodeled the interior, and built a new Sunday school building onto the south side of the church in 1952. The building, which still serves the same congregation, is nominated for its architecture. Property sponsor and church member Darrell Linquist prepared the nomination, with assistance from KSHS staff Sarah Martin, on behalf of the owner.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Jay Price

Motion approved with the inclusion of additional information regarding the architect.

Comments: David Sachs said that Williamson was an important architect and suggested the nomination note his significance. Sarah said she would include additional information about Williamson and note other examples of his work.

Hughes Conoco Station – 400 SW Taylor, Topeka, Shawnee County

Criterion A: Commerce, Transportation, Social History

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1930-1960

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the “Roadside Kansas” MPS

Built in 1930 at the corner of Fourth and Taylor Streets in Topeka, the Hughes Conoco Service Station was strategically located to be accessible from two primary arterial streets allowing the station to pull in traffic from all directions. Typical of early 20th-century gas stations, this one was built in the Tudor Revival-style to both blend in with its residential surroundings and serve as a corporate advertisement. The brick building features a round-arch entrance, narrow multi-light casement windows, and a steeply pitched side-gable roof. Its 198 square feet include a sales room and two washrooms. In 1956, Edwin Hughes leased the Conoco Station and added a two-bay cement block garage to the east elevation. The building was listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places in 2009, and is being nominated to the National Register as part of the “Roadside Kansas” multiple property for its associations with local commercial and transportation history and for its architecture. National Park Service historian Thom Rosenblum prepared this nomination on behalf of the owner.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Motion #1: nominate under Criterion A only: David Sachs

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion failed. (3 votes yes; 4 votes no.)

Motion #2: nominate under Criteria A and C: Jay Price
Motion approved. (6 votes yes; 1 vote no.)

Second: Billie Porter

Comments: There was discussion regarding the nomination under Criterion C and whether the attached garage addition impacts its eligibility under Criterion C. Property owner Edwin Hughes spoke of the history of the station, and Thom Rosenblum spoke briefly of the evolution of service stations.

Ball, Charles M., House – 702 Spruce Street, Coffeyville, Montgomery County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: c. 1906-1922

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

Built between 1906 and 1908, the Ball House at 702 Spruce Street in Coffeyville combines the irregular Queen Anne house form with Classical Revival stylistic features and captures an important transitional period in architecture when the two styles were commonly blended. Its asymmetrical massing and variety of shapes and textures distinguish this three-story house. Charles Ball, who gained local notoriety for his banking, business, and real estate dealings during the early twentieth century, owned the house until his death in 1922. In addition to his many professional and community-related endeavors, Ball is perhaps most well known for his involvement in the Dalton Gang's hold-up of Condon Bank on October 5, 1892. As the gang entered the bank that morning, they encountered cashier Charles Ball, who concocted a story about the safe being on a time lock. Four of the five robbers were eventually fatally wounded by the ensuing gunfire outside the bank. Although his link with the Dalton Gang robbery is interesting, it significantly pre-dates Ball's association with the residence at 702 Spruce Street. Therefore, the house is only nominated for its local architectural significance. Property owners Walt and Virginia Miller prepared this nomination with assistance from KSHS staff Sarah Martin.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Billie Porter

Second: Jay Price

Motion approved.

6 votes yes; 1 vote no.

Comments: David Sachs asked about the changes to the house and how these impacted the style of the house. Sarah acknowledged that the house is not a clear example of Queen Anne or Classical Revival and noted that the only real evidence we have of how the house was changed is documented on the Sanborn maps. No historic images from the early 20th century have been found to help answer these questions.

Baden Hall – Seventh Avenue and College Street, Winfield, Cowley County

Criterion A: Education

Period of Significance: 1894-1956

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Built in 1893-1894, Baden Hall at the former St. John's Lutheran College derives its significance from its role as a locally prominent educational facility. Founded by John P. Baden, one of Winfield's prominent 19th century businessmen, St. John's was distinguished as one of two such private denominational colleges in the city. Baden Hall was constructed as the original facility at St. John's – the only one associated directly with Baden himself – and for twenty years the sole building on the campus. The building's function evolved over time from the primary classroom

and dormitory space on campus to administrative offices. The college ceased operations in 1986, and since then most of the buildings have been adaptively reused by the City of Winfield for a variety of purposes. Rehwinkel and Munding Halls, both of which are individually listed in the National Register, have been rehabilitated into subsidized senior housing. A similar use is planned for a rehabilitated Baden Hall. Preservation consultant Clayton B. Fraser prepared this nomination on behalf of the owner, who will be seeking state and federal rehabilitation tax credits.

Presented by Kristen Johnston

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Comments: Margaret Wood raised questions about the alterations and how this impacts eligibility. David Sachs suggested the board consider listing it in the state register, but Kristen noted the owner would not be eligible for federal tax credits. Warren Porter, Winfield City Manager, spoke in favor of the nomination and noted that the City has struggled with how to redevelop this property. He suggested it may be torn down if the current proposed rehabilitation plans fall through.

Nominations to the Register of Historic Kansas Places

Augusta Frisco Depot – 618 State Street, Augusta, Butler County

Criterion A: Transportation

Period of Significance: 1909-1960

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Line built its first depot in Augusta in 1880. This wood-frame building was built at this same location along State Street and accommodated both passengers and freight. The building burned in 1909, and plans for a new depot were immediately drawn up. The plan for the depot closely resembles one of Frisco's six standard combination depots with a passenger waiting area at one end and a freight room at the opposite end. A detached baggage building was erected immediately east of the depot in 1916, and the two buildings were joined together under a single roof in the 1930s. Passenger service ended in 1960, and Frisco abandoned the building in 1984. The building's characteristic hipped roof with flared eaves was significantly altered during a renovation in the 1990s. It is nominated for its association with local transportation history. SHPO volunteer Laura Groves prepared the nomination on behalf of the City of Augusta.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Motion: John Hoopes

Second: Billie Porter

Motion approved.

Other Business

Boot Hill – Dodge City, Ford County

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review considered a National Register nomination for the Dodge City Downtown Historic District on May 9, 2009. The board requested that the area encompassing Boot Hill be removed from the nomination, and the National Park Service subsequently approved that amended nomination. At the request of the City of Dodge City, the SHPO requested guidance from the National Park Service on how to document and potentially

nominate this property. Correspondence between Sarah Martin and NPS historian Linda McClelland was provided to the board.

Comments: Concern arose about how the public will perceive a nomination of Boot Hill and if people will understand that this is a re-created tourist attraction. John Hoopes suggested these types of thematic heritage parks be studied and a multiple property document be developed. Patrick Zollner noted that the "Roadside Kansas" MPDF includes a discussion of roadside attractions. Margaret Wood would be interested in a survey of visitors to the site about how they perceive Boot Hill, to which Craig agreed. Others requested information about how other states have handled similar sites, such as Greenfield Village or Colonial Williamsburg.

Time and Place of future review board meetings

February 12, 2011: Kansas Historical Society

May 14, 2011: Kansas Historical Society

August 13, 2011: Kansas Historical Society

November 19, 2011: Kansas Historical Society

The meeting was adjourned at 2:03 p.m.