

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
February 12, 2011
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS

Board Members

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

Absent: Eric Engstrom.

Staff

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

Absent: Tim Weston

Proceedings

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

Approval of Minutes of November 20, 2010

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

Executive Director's Report

Jennie Chinn reported the budget as new legislation is introduced on a regular basis at the state and federal levels. At the federal level, the House may cut programs to 2008 appropriations, which could mean a 17 percent cut in preservation-related programs. This, however, appears unlikely to pass out of the Senate. The KSHS state-funded budget is proposed to be cut was 5 percent. A primary concern of the agency is assisting with the transition of the Kansas Arts Commission to a non-profit entity.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner reported that there are now 1,227 listings in the National Register—eight additions since the last meeting. He announced that the state preservation conference will be held June 2-4 in Topeka. [Note: the conference will actually be held June 1-3, 2011.]

Leo Oliva requested that the chairman have staff members introduce themselves.

Heritage Trust Fund Committee Report

Grant committee chairperson Margaret Wood read the recommendations of the Heritage Trust Fund grant review committee. The board approved by the recommendations as read. Craig Crosswhite abstained. (The report is attached to the minutes.)

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

Chairman Craig Crosswhite noted that Pioneer Motive Power Place, L.P., which is in the process of purchasing the ATSF Motive Power Building in Topeka, requested their National Register nomination be tabled while concerns about the property ownership transfer are resolved. Also, University of Kansas officials have requested that the nomination of the Lane-Duncan Stable to the Register of Historic Kansas Places be tabled to allow the Campus Historic Preservation Board to work with the City of Lawrence officials to develop a definition of environs.

Yingling Brothers Auto Company Building – 411 S Main Street, El Dorado, Butler County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1917-1940

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the “Roadside Kansas” MPS

The Yingling Brothers Auto Company Building is located within a cluster of older auto-related buildings along South Main Street in downtown El Dorado. Constructed in 1917, the Yingling building was home to various auto dealerships until about 1940, and then housed an auto supply shop until the early 1970s. Brothers Ernest and Jeb Yingling operated their business out of this building for about ten years, at which time Ernest and his son (Ernest, Jr.) opened a Chevrolet business in Wichita where they remained for the next forty years. As noted in the “Roadside Kansas” Multiple Property Documentation Form, the first generation of purpose-built auto dealerships, such as the Yingling building, resembled traditional Main Street commercial buildings, typically occupying one- and two-part commercial blocks with brick facades. The two-story, red-brick Yingling building mimics these early trends. It is nominated as part of the “Roadside Kansas” multiple property nomination for its association with local commerce.

Presented by Brenda Spencer

Motion: Margaret Wood

Second: David Sachs

Motion approved.

Comments: Property owner Richard Stumpf spoke in favor of the nomination.

J. Arch Butts Packard Building – 1525 E Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1930-1960

Level of Significance: Local

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

Nominated as part of the “Roadside Kansas” MPS

J. Arch Butts commissioned a new building for his Packard Auto Dealership in 1930, to be located at 1525 East Douglas Avenue on Wichita’s rapidly developing “Auto Row.” It was home to Butts Auto Company until the early 1940s and later to Hobbs Chevrolet until the early 1960s. The two-story concrete building is a classic example of a 1930s car dealership, with Modern style and detailing. Distinguishing features include a once-lighted auto display window over the ground-floor entrance and a white glazed terra cotta exterior on the front half of the building. The upper façade is characterized by a horizontal band of metal windows. The building is nominated as part of the “Roadside Kansas” multiple property nomination for its local significance in the areas of commerce and architecture.

Presented by Brenda Spencer

Motion: Jay Price

Second: David Sachs

Motion approved.

Comments: David Sachs requested information about the significance of Schmidt Boucher and Overend Architects be added to the nomination. Brenda agreed to do this. Bill Livingston of GLNBR Architects, which owns the property, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Broom Corn Warehouse – 416 S Commerce, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Agriculture; Industry
Period of Significance: 1920-1940
Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Level of Significance: Local

The building at 416 S. Commerce served as a broom corn warehouse from the time of its construction in 1920 at the height of Wichita's reign as a broom corn capital to 1940 when the local economy had shifted from agriculture-related industry and warehousing to aircraft manufacturing. In the 1920s and 1930s, there were twelve broom corn dealers in Wichita – three of them with warehouses in the 400 block of South Commerce Street. Wichita's broom corn boom coincided with major improvements in the local railroad network. The two-story brick building is part of a row of buildings constructed for warehouse use after the construction of the adjacent Wichita Union Terminal Railway. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of agriculture and industry.

Presented by Christy Davis
Motion: Dan Sabatini
8 votes yes; 1 vote no.

Second: Billie Porter

There was discussion by the board regarding the National Park Service recommendation that this building not be listed individually, but rather as part of an historic district. Christy noted that there is no support for a district from adjacent property owners at this time.

“African American Resources of Wichita” Multiple Property Documentation Form –Wichita, Sedgwick County

This multiple property document provides a context for understanding the conditions that encouraged, hindered, or were associated with African Americans in Wichita, as well as a basis for evaluating those physical historic resources that resulted from these activities and associations. The document covers three major historic themes of African American history in Wichita. The development of the African American community is discussed using population statistics and residential development patterns while focusing on important community institutions, such as churches, fraternal organizations, and businesses. A second theme involves African American elementary and secondary education and explores the significance of local and state desegregation efforts. The third theme covers the mid-twentieth century story of civil rights activities in Wichita giving particular attention to local NAACP efforts and leaders, such as Chester I. Lewis, Jr. and Vivian Parks, and the 1958 student-led sit-ins at Dockum's Drug Store.

Presented by Deon Wolfenbarger
Motion: Jay Price
Motion approved.

Second: Leo Oliva

Comments: Barbara Hammond, formerly with the City of Wichita, said the Wichita Historic Preservation Board supports this document. Member of the public and KSHS employee Donna Ray Pearson voiced support for this multiple property document and noted that interested locals are closely following this entire process.

McClinton Market – 1205 E. 12th, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: black

Criterion B: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1920-1961

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building
Nominated as part of the “African American Resources of Wichita” MPS

The McClinton Market is representative of the population changes that occurred in the McAdams neighborhood in Wichita during the first half of the twentieth century, when the area changed from primarily white residents to over ninety percent African Americans by the end of World War II. First built for white business owners in 1920, this small wood-frame building was purchased in 1943 by Curtis McClinton, Sr., who operated a grocery business there until 1973. In 1956, McClinton became the first African American outside of the Kansas City area to serve in the Kansas Legislature was elected to the Kansas Legislature. The building is nominated as part of the “African American Resources of Wichita” multiple property listing for its local significance in the areas of commerce and architecture and for its associations with community leader and state representative Curtis McClinton, Sr.

Presented by Deon Wolfenbarger

Motion: David Sachs moved to approve the nomination to the NR under Criteria A and B, but not C.

Second: Dan Sabatini

Motion approved.

Farmer, J. E., House – 1301 Cleveland, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: Black

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1942-1956

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings; 1 contributing structure; 3 contributing objects

Nominated as part of the “African American Resources of Wichita” MPS

Frank Garrett and stonemason George Ewing built the house at 1301 Cleveland in 1942 for Dr. James E. Farmer and his wife Gertrude, who were both prominent African American professionals in Wichita. It is located in the McAdams neighborhood, and, like the McClinton Market, is representative of population changes during the first half of the twentieth century, when the area changed from primarily white residents to over ninety percent African Americans by the end of World War II. The house is an excellent example of a folk interpretation of the Tudor Revival style. It embodies the distinct characteristics of the style while also reflecting the personality and craftsmanship of the African American builder and mason. Not only did this property serve as the Farmers’ residence, but it played host to prominent visiting African Americans, such as singer Marian Anderson and boxer Joe Lewis, until segregation in public accommodations was outlawed in Kansas in 1963. The property is nominated as part of the “African American Resources of Wichita” multiple property listing for its local significance in the areas of African American heritage and architecture.

Presented by Deon Wolfenbarger

Motion: Jay Price

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Wilson-Boyle House – 225 N Roosevelt, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1912-1914

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

Nominated as part of the “Residential Resources of Wichita – 1970-1957” MPS

Joseph Wilson commissioned Frank F. Parsons to design and build this residence in Wichita's College Hill neighborhood. The Wilson family owned the house until 1945, when they sold it to William C. and Marie Boyle. The house features a blend of architectural styles including Neoclassical and Colonial Revival, which were popular in the United States from approximately 1890 through 1955. The residence is two-and-a-half stories and features a tan brick exterior with corners accented by raised blond brick quoining. The roof is hipped, with gabled dormers on the front and rear elevations. Window and door lintels are cast stone with Greek key and gutta ornamentation. The house is nominated as part of the "Residential Resources of Wichita" multiple property nomination for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Presented by Kathy Morgan

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Schyuler Grade School – 117 S Dacotah, Burlingame, Osage County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1902-1961

Level of Significance: Local

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

Nominated as part of the "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" MPS

Schuyler Grade School was constructed on the site of the former Osage County Courthouse and named in honor of one of Burlingame's founders and most important community leaders – Philip Church Schuyler. He donated the lots upon which the first courthouse was erected. After the county seat was moved to Lyndon, the school district purchased the property to construct a school at that location. The two-story Romanesque-style brick building was built by J. F. Mehl in 1902, and the first classes were held in January 1903. The school was expanded with a rear addition in 1955. Two detached buildings were added in the 1970s. The building functioned as a school until 2001 when the Burlingame Historical Preservation Society organized and acquired the building. It is nominated as part of the "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" multiple property listing for its local significance in the areas of education and architecture.

Presented by Dale Nimz

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Billie Porter

Motion approved.

Comments: Carolyn Strohm, board member of the Burlingame Historical Society, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Inman I.O.O.F. Hall – 100 N Main, Inman, McPherson County

Criterion A: Social History

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1893-1960

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Built in 1893, the I.O.O.F. Hall is the only two-story building in downtown Inman. It was constructed by McPherson builder J. D. McKinzie in the popular late Victorian-era Italianate style. As was typical of late nineteenth century downtown buildings, the first floor served as commercial space while the second floor was reserved for meeting space and social functions. Today, the Inman Public Library operates out of the first floor, while the second floor is unused. The building features a typical first-floor storefront on the west elevation and a smaller

secondary storefront on the south-facing elevation. A decorative cornice sits atop the west and south walls. The building is nominated for its local significance in the areas of social history and architecture.

Kent Sallee, nomination sponsor, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Presented by Sarah Martin.

Motion: John Hoopes

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

Nominations to the Register of Historic Kansas Places

Fuller House – 1005 Sunset Drive, Lawrence, Douglas County

Criterion B: Exploration / Settlement

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: c. 1854-1886

Level of Significance: Local

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

Ferdinand Fuller, an architect and one of Lawrence's first residents, built this residence for his family in the early 1860s. He arrived in the Kansas Territory on August 1, 1854 as one of 29 men in the first party of settlers sent west by the New England Emigrant Aid Society. Fuller was elected vice-president of the first legally constituted town association when it was incorporated in 1854. He designed several buildings in early Lawrence including North College (the first building on the campus of the University of Kansas), the Free State Hotel (burned during the sacking of Lawrence), and the original Central School. The Fuller family lived in this residence until the mid-1880s by which point a substantial addition had already been erected. The property is nominated to the state register for its associations with Ferdinand Fuller and for its mid-nineteenth century architecture.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Dan Sabatini

Second: Billie Porter

Motion approved.

Potter's Opera House – 110 Walnut, Coolidge, Hamilton County

Criterion A: Social History

Period of Significance: 1886-1961

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Built in 1886, Potter's Opera House is one of only a few commercial buildings that remain in Coolidge from the city's brief heyday in the mid-1880s. The town developed in the late 1870s along the Arkansas River where travelers had once passed along the Santa Fe Trail. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad built a roundhouse, machine shops, passenger and freight depots, a hotel, and tenement housing in Coolidge causing a building frenzy between 1886 and 1888. It was within this period of intense and rapid growth that local blacksmith and entrepreneur Garner T. Potter built the town's first meeting hall and entertainment space. The building initially served an important community function as a place where churches could hold religious services and where schoolchildren could attend class. As other buildings were constructed in Coolidge, this building's function shifted to that of a meeting hall and entertainment venue. For much of the twentieth century, this two-story limestone building served as the local Masonic Lodge. The building is nominated for its association with local social history.

Presented by Sarah Martin
Motion: Margaret Wood
Motion approved.

Second: Dan Sabatini

Comments: Lori Lennen, daughter of the owner, spoke in favor of the nomination.

REQUEST TO AMEND BOUNDARY OF A NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

Chestnut Street Historic District – Hays, Ellis County

The owner of a 1930s-era service station at 1302 Main Street is requesting the Chestnut Street Historic District boundary be amended to extend north across 13th Street to include their property. The existing historic district has a period of significance stretching from 1874 to 1958 and was nominated under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development.

Local builder Tony Jacobs opened the brick Mission-style gas station at 1302 Main Street in 1931. It is comprised of three sections, with the central section being the oldest. Although built just a few years after the original building, the north and south additions blend nicely with the original structure using the same type of brick and ornamental details. It is a one-part commercial block and features a flat roof with a parapet. Typical scalloped parapet walls are indicative of the Mission style, as is the use of red clay tiles on the pent roofs. Windows and doors have been replaced with metal units, but the original openings are retained.

Presented by Sarah Martin.
Motion: Leo Oliva
Motion approved.

Second: Jay Price

Other Business

Craig Crosswhite briefly mentioned that most theaters will soon be required to use digital projection equipment, doing away with the film projectors. Since there are many theaters and opera houses documented in the registers, he thought the SHPO office may be able to provide theater owners with appropriate information and advice.

Time and Place of future review board meetings

May 14, 2011
August 13, 2011
November 19, 2011

The meeting was adjourned at 1:45 p.m.

Report of the 2011 Heritage Trust Fund Grant Review Committee

On February 11, 2011, after a public hearing, the Heritage Trust Fund Grant Review Committee met to discuss its final selection of the 2011 Heritage Trust Fund grant applications and to prepare a list of recommendations to this board. The members of the committee are Mary Helmer, Assistant State Coordinator for the Kansas Main Street program, Leo Oliva, and myself Margaret Wood. The committee reviewed **49** applications requesting a total of **\$3,292,799.93** in grant funds.

Employing the criteria stated in the legislation that created the grant program, the committee evaluated the applications and recommended funding for as many projects as the available resources would allow. The criteria includes the level of historic significance, condition of the property, urgency of the work proposed, level of endangerment, administrative ability of the applicant, potential benefit to the community and state, community support for the project, and financial need. Of the projects submitted, the committee recommends grant awards totaling **\$963,160**. Due to the change in the program schedule last year and the slower economy, less funds were available to grant than in years past.

Following is the list of properties recommended for funding in the 2011 round of Heritage Trust Fund grants, pending the availability of funds. They are listed in alphabetical order by county according to the property's historic name.

Comanche	Protection High School	90,000
Crawford	Girard Carnegie Library	83,520
Hodgeman	Hodgeman County Courthouse	88,976
Leavenworth	Wollman Building	60,480
Osage	Wells P. Bailey House	75,000
Reno	Fox Theatre	90,000
Rice	Shay Building	66,389
Russell	Dorrance State Bank	32,891
Sedgwick	McCormick School	90,000
Sedgwick	Orpheum Theater	90,000
Sedgwick	Sternberg House	57,600
Shawnee	Topeka Council of Colored Women's Clubs	55,200
Stafford	Farmers National Bank	11,904
Sumner	Susanna Salter House	71,200

The selected projects include a number of significant properties drawn from locations across the state. We believe the recommended projects will benefit these historic resources and the communities in which they are found. We hope these projects meet with your approval and that you will choose to endorse our recommendations. I therefore move that this report be accepted by the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review.

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Review Committee
Margaret Wood
Leo Oliva
Mary Helmer

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
May 14, 2011
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, David Sachs, and Jennie Chinn, Executive Director.

Absent: Dan Sabatini and Margaret Wood.

Staff

Present: Sarah Martin, Katrina Ringler, Kim Gant, Kristen Johnston, Amanda Loughlin, Matthew Holtkamp, and Cindi Vahsholtz.

Absent: Patrick Zollner, Rick Anderson, Dave Griffin, Tim Weston.

Proceedings

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

Approval of Minutes of February 12, 2011

The board unanimously approved the February 12th meeting minutes.

Executive Director's Report

Jennie Chinn reported that budget cutbacks at state and federal levels have not directly impacted the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office. She received a request from Governor Brownback's office to submit the names and terms of Historic Sites Board of Review members, and requested that members promptly complete and return any forms received pertaining to board service. Chinn invited board members and the public to the Kansas Historic Preservation Conference that will take place at KSHS June 1-3. KSHS, Inc. will conduct its spring meeting in conjunction with the conference. In commemoration of the Kansas Sesquicentennial, the conference will emphasize Kansans talking with Kansans about history and preservation.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

In Patrick Zollner's absence, Katrina Ringler presented an overview of the conference.

Historic Preservation Fund Committee Report

Grant committee chairman, John Hoopes, reported the recommendations of the Historic Preservation Fund grant review committee. The board unanimously approved the recommendations as read. (The report is attached.)

The City of Wichita received an HPF grant for the 2012 Kansas Historic Preservation Conference. The conference will be held January 25-28, 2012, in conjunction with the Green Wichita Energy Fair and Sustainability Summit. Kathy Morgan, City of Wichita Senior Planner, asked the board to consider holding the February Historic Sites Board of Review meeting in Wichita in January during the conference. Crosswhite thanked Morgan for the invitation and responded that the board would defer to the staff's recommendations when setting next year's calendar.

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

Murray Hill School – 400 W 3rd Street, Chanute, Neosho County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1951-1961

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building; 3 non-contributing buildings

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

The Murray Hill School, built in 1951, occupies a site that has a long association with education in Chanute. The first school was built on the site in 1887, and when it burned in December 1901, the city built a larger school on the same site. The first Murray Hill School was completed in November 1902. Population growth in the 1910s and again in the 1950s pushed the community to reassess local educational needs. The Topeka architecture firm Williamson & Loeb sack, which was well known for their civic and educational designs in the 20th century, completed drawings for the new Cross School in October 1950 and the new Murray Hill School in February 1951. The two Chanute schools are very similar to each other in design and materials and reflect national trends for school design. The simple form of the Modern Movement, with minimal architectural ornament and a strong horizontal emphasis was often employed in the design of post-WWII elementary schools. The Murray Hill School retains many of its simple, Modern Movement architectural features and its historic interior configuration. In 2008, the Unified School District built a new consolidated Chanute Elementary School on the outskirts of the city and closed the three elementary schools at the end of the 2008-2009 school year.

Presented by Rachel Nugent (Rosin Preservation)

Motion: John Hoopes

Second: Eric Engstrom

6 votes yes; 2 votes no.

Comments: There was discussion about a letter of objection to the nomination from a property owner within the 500-foot environs. Engstrom asked what notices are sent to communities notifying them of nominations. Sarah Martin responded that notification letters are sent 30 days prior to a review board meeting to owners of property being nominated, local governments, and historical societies, but there is no requirement to notify all owners within the environs.

Russell County Jail & Sheriff’s Residence – 331 N Kansas Street, Russell, Russell County

Criterion A: Law

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1907-1958

Level of Significance: Local

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

The Russell County Jail and Sheriff’s Residence was designed by Emporia-based architect Charles W. Squires and was built in 1907 by James L. Phinney. The building exhibits the Richardsonian Romanesque architectural style with its two crenellated corner bays or turrets and an imposing one-story porch with a massive stone archway. Although Squires’ original plan called for a brick building, the material was changed to locally quarried limestone, which is abundant and used in other community and private buildings in Russell, including the 1902 courthouse. The building served both as a jail and as a residence for the sheriff and his family until 1958. Other Kansas communities, including Seneca and Washington, erected similar jail

facilities. The Russell County Historical Society has operated a museum and genealogy office out of the building since 1968.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Billie Porter

Motion approved.

Comments: Kay Homewood of the Russell County Historical Society spoke in favor of the nomination.

Dorrance State Bank – 512 Main Street, Dorrance, Russell County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1905-1933

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Dorrance State Bank building is located on Main Street two blocks south of the Union Pacific railroad tracks and across the street from the National Register-listed Reiff Building. Dorrance was incorporated as a third-class city in 1910 with nearly 300 residents. It was home to photographer L. W. Halbe, who created more than 1,500 images between 1908 and 1912, which resulted in an exceptional photographic record of Dorrance and the bank building. The local bank was a common lending institution for area farmers and merchants during the early 1900s when Dorrance thrived as a small farming community. This one-story, freestanding commercial building was erected in 1905 to house the Citizens State Bank, which was later became the Dorrance State Bank. The bank did not survive the Great Depression and the building was sold in 1936. The Dorrance Telephone Company used the building as a switchboard facility, and later it served as a barbershop. The current owner is rehabilitating the building. It is currently listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Eric Engstrom

Second: Leo Oliva

6 votes yes; 2 votes no.

Comments: Sachs asked for clarification on why the board is being asked to consider elevating it from the state register to the National Register. Martin responded that since the building was listed in the state register, the property owner has submitted a *Federal Tax Credit – Part 1 Determination of Eligibility* form to the National Park Service. The NPS has determined it potentially eligible for the National Register. The owner is faced with more building rehabilitation than originally anticipated and wishes to apply for federal tax credits.

Cross, H. C. and Susan, House – 526 Union Street, Emporia, Lyon County

Criterion A: Social History

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1894-1918

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Civil War veteran and banker Harrison Cory (H. C.) Cross hired Emporia-based architect Charles W. Squires to design this high-style Queen Anne Free Classic residence. The house has an irregular hipped roof with lower cross gables, is clad with weatherboard and patterned

shingles, a dominant round tower, classical porch columns, and a porte cochere. It was completed in 1894, just months before Cross' untimely death, which led to the public revelation of his massive debt and the subsequent collapse of the First National Bank that he had organized with four others. His son Charles was left to handle much of this financial burden, which pushed him to suicide in 1898. The residence remained with H.C.'s widow Susan until her death in 1902. The house transitioned through several different owners including Dr. William Meffert, who purchased the house in 1909 to use as a private sanitarium, the Phi Sigma Epsilon fraternity, which used the residence as their first fraternity house, and later Scott Mouse who operated a hotel in the house. Today, it is privately owned and is undergoing rehabilitation.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Eric Engstrom

Motion approved.

Hoke Building – 25 E 1st Avenue, Hutchinson, Reno County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1910-1952

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the “Commercial & Industrial Resources of Hutchinson” MPS

The Hoke Building was commissioned by Hutchinson real estate speculator and agri-businessman James S. Hoke and built in 1910. It is a four-story commercial block with retail shops on the lower level and office spaces on the upper levels. Its construction corresponded with the city's transition from farm town to agricultural and industrial powerhouse. As Kansas farmers turned to wheat as a cash crop, Hutchinson found itself in the center of Kansas wheat country. The Hoke Building provided office space for a growing list of wheat-related businesses and organizations. Among the original occupants was the Hutchinson Board of Trade, a grain exchange founded in 1910. In addition to Hoke's real estate office, the building housed eight grain company offices in 1912. The building also housed agricultural industries that were non-grain related, including a lab operated by bacteriologist Martin Dupray that developed animal inoculations and tested water and feed. Following the death of James Hoke, the building changed ownership several times until the Great American Life Insurance Company bought the building in 1952. Today, it is privately owned and a rehabilitation is planned.

Presented by Christy Davis.

Motion: Jay Price

Second: John Hoopes

Motion approved.

Sumner Elementary School – 1501 5th Avenue, Leavenworth, Leavenworth County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion B: (Blanche K. Bruce) Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1925-1954

Level of Significance: Statewide

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

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

Leavenworth's Sumner Elementary School is located in a traditionally African American neighborhood surrounded by single-family residences and churches. The school was one of two elementary schools built to serve the community's black students in the 19th century. Lincoln

School served students living in North Leavenworth; Sumner served the students living in South Leavenworth. The first Sumner School was constructed on this site in 1866. By 1915, the original building was unable to meet the needs of its 185 students. Architect Charles Ashley Smith was hired to design the two-story brick Commercial-style building, which was completed in 1925 under the direction of longtime principal and educational leader Blanch K. Bruce. The school continued to serve South Leavenworth's African American community for more than three decades, until Leavenworth schools were desegregated following the *Brown v. Board* case. It closed after the 1968-69 school year. For decades following its closure, the school district used the building as a maintenance facility. The Pentecostal Church of the Apostolic Faith purchased the building in 2000 for use as a church activity center.

Presented by Christy Davis.

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

Comments: Pastor Kenneth Neal spoke on behalf of the property owner in support of the nomination saying that his group plans to use the building for after-hours programs for students and senior citizens. Anna Allen spoke in favor of the nomination.

Nominations to the Register of Historic Kansas Places

Palmyra Masonic Lodge – 602, 604 High Street, Baldwin City, Douglas County

Criterion A: Social History

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1894-1946

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Palmyra Masonic Lodge was one of the first Masonic Lodges in Kansas Territory, holding its first meetings in 1856 in the "open air." It was granted a charter in 1859, and, until the late 1860s, the lodge met on the third floor of Baker University's "College Building" (now known as Old Castle). The Masons then partnered with the local Odd Fellows organization to build a frame building that they leased to other organizations for meeting space. A fire destroyed the building in 1891, and it took the nearly three years to rebuild. The new Italianate building was dedicated on June 26, 1894. Like other fraternal buildings of that era, the first floor was designed to lease to local businesses. The second floor was divided into two principal spaces, a lodge room on the south end and a dining room on the north. Since the 1960s, the building has primarily been used for storage.

Presented by Christy Davis.

Motion: Eric Engstrom

Second: Billie Porter

Motion approved.

Comments: Alan Wright and Richard Deitz spoke on behalf of the property owner in favor of the nomination. They briefly discussed their plans for the building.

Beaumont Hotel – 11651 SE Main Street, Beaumont, Butler County

Criterion A: Transportation; Agriculture

Period of Significance: 1953-1961

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Beaumont Hotel was originally built in 1879 as a railroad hotel, but was significantly remodeled in 1953 to serve as fly-in guests. The building attained its current form through the vision of local rancher James Clinton Squier. By the time Squier purchased the hotel and began remodeling it, his business associates were already using the adjacent pasture as a grass airstrip. Among the character-defining features from the mid-century remodel are viewing decks that were constructed to provide views to the surrounding Flint Hills landscape and the nearby grass airstrip. Soon, the hotel and its restaurant were attracting ranchers, hobby pilots, and day-trippers from nearby Wichita. In 1962, Squier removed the fence between the hotel and airstrip, thus beginning the tradition of pilots taxiing from the airstrip and parking their planes in front of the hotel. The building continues to serve as a hotel and restaurant.

Presented by Christy Davis.

Motion: Jay Price

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Beaumont State Bank – 11651 SE 116th Street, Beaumont, Butler County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1915-1934

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Beaumont State Bank building was built in 1915 during a period of local prosperity and reflects the community's second period of growth, fueled by its role as a railroad junction and oil town. Although Beaumont never met the expectations of 1880s boosters, it began to show signs of permanency in the early 20th century. Beaumont School graduated its first class in 1903. In 1905, William H. Squier opened a hardware store and a lumberyard on Main Street. The Beaumont State Bank was chartered with \$10,000 in capital on June 12, 1911, and by 1915 had moved from a "frame store building across Main Street" to a modern brick building. This was the town's only lending institution, and it thrived during the 1910s and 1920s as the regional oil industry prospered. It did not survive the Great Depression and closed in 1934. The building has remained in private ownership since the bank closure.

Presented by Christy Davis.

Motion: David Sachs

Second: John Hoopes

Motion approved.

Hazlett-Hurd House – 820 NW 3rd Street, Abilene, Dickinson County

Criterion A: Social History

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1887- c. 1926

Level of Significance: Local

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

The Hazlett-Hurd House, built in 1887 and redesigned in the 1920s, is located along a primary residential thoroughfare west of downtown Abilene. The house is named for two locally prominent men who lived in the home at different periods – Dr. Edward Hazlett and Arthur Hurd. Hazlett, who operated a busy medical practice and opened Abilene's first hospital, built the house in 1887. His son Swede was a high school classmate and lifelong friend of Dwight Eisenhower's, who later credited Swede with convincing him to apply for an appointment to the Naval Academy, and when that did not materialize, to West Point. Local attorney and Abilene

mayor Arthur Hurd purchased the house in 1916, and by the mid-1920s had significantly expanded the house to provide more parlor and bedroom space. After the renovation, the front porch featured simple porch columns and an adjacent pergola reflecting the more subdued Colonial Revival style. Importantly, though, it retained many Queen Anne stylistic features, too, including decorative wood shingles within the gables, the irregular footprint and roofline, interior woodwork, and general room arrangement. It doesn't appear that their intentions were driven by architectural stylistic preferences, as they did not completely obscure or do away with the earlier Queen Anne influences. As a result, the house reflects two periods of development – the late 1880s and the mid-1920s – and the tastes of both the Hazletts and the Hurds. Today, the residence functions as a bed-and-breakfast.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Jay Price

Second: Eric Engstrom

Motion approved.

Comments: There was discussion about the mix of architectural styles present in this house. Price noted that updating a house to reflect a blend of architectural styles is an important reflection of its history. Property owner Adrian Potter spoke in favor of the nomination.

Wilke, Fritz, House – 105 N Front Street, Inman, McPherson County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: c. 1881

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Built circa 1881, the Fritz Wilke House is an excellent example of the National Folk tradition, which dominated residential architecture in the late 19th century post-railroad era. National Folk houses are typically modest and sometimes have stylistic detailing common to the period, but they are best classified by their mass-produced materials and simplistic form and plan. The Wilke family emigrated from Germany to Kansas and purchased land in McPherson County in 1881. The Wilke property was representative of a typical 160-acre German immigrant farmstead in Kansas during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Wilke's semi-subsistence farm appears to have remained small and diversified in relation to the growing farming and ranching operations of the period with no particular specialization in swine, poultry, dairy, beef cattle, or grain production. The property remained in the Wilke family until the 1970s. The farmstead is no longer extant and was taken for the expansion of Highway 61, but the house has been saved and relocated to the nearby community of Inman.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Nancy Horst

7 votes yes; 1 abstention

Comments: There was discussion by the board regarding the relocation of the house due to the realignment and expansion of highway 61. This project was reviewed under Section 106 and the property was determined potentially eligible for the National Register prior to its relocation. Kenneth Wilke, a descendent of Fritz Wilke, and Ralph Vogel, president of the Inman Museum, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Other Business

Craig Crosswhite reminded the board of the dates of the 2011 Kansas Historic Preservation Conference.

Time and Place of future review board meetings

August 13, 2011

November 19, 2011

Billie Porter asked if KSHS staff positions were filled. Jennie responded that the Historic Preservation Office is generally filled, but other divisions of KSHS are not.

The meeting adjourned at 12:05 p.m.

Historic Preservation Fund
Report Of The Grants Review Committee to the Kansas
Historic Sites Board Of Review
May 14, 2011

On Friday April 29, 2011, a public hearing was held at the Kansas Historical Society, pursuant to published notice, allowing all interested parties an opportunity to address the applications received for the Federal Fiscal Year 2011 Historic Preservation Fund grant program. Sixteen members of the public were in attendance and 13 spoke in favor of 14 separate grant applications.

Immediately following the public hearing, the Historic Preservation Fund Grants Review Committee, which was composed of Dan Sabatini, Barth Hague of the Newton/North Newton Preservation Commission, and myself, John Hoopes, met to discuss our evaluations of the eligible applications for the Federal Fiscal Year 2011 round of Historic Preservation Fund grants.

The committee reviewed 18 grant requests totaling \$244,463. Published priorities for this year's grant round were:

- Surveys of residential neighborhoods, specifically those developed in the mid-20th century
- Updating information in older National Register nominations for existing historic districts
- Surveys of historic parks and landscapes
- Projects to increase knowledge and awareness of historic resources associated with minority populations in Kansas
- Planning for historic districts and historic resources including disaster mitigation
- Creation of maintenance plans for properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places
- Updating information in older existing surveys
- Creation of historic preservation educational curriculum for K-12 students
- Proposals to host the Statewide Historic Preservation Conference in 2012 or 2013

The committee recommends to the Historic Sites Board of Review for their consideration the following projects for funding, as listed in alphabetical order, pending allocation of funding by the National Park Service for federal fiscal year 2011:

- City of Hutchinson (CLG), Design Guidelines and Rehabilitation Techniques for Historic Structures in Hutchinson, KS, \$14,780
- City of Kansas City/ Unified Government (CLG), Strawberry Hill Neighborhood Historic Survey, \$11,765
- City of Lawrence (CLG), Oread Neighborhood Overlay Districts Design Guidelines, \$30,005
- City of Topeka (CLG), Topeka Downtown Historic Survey, \$21,000
- City of Wichita (CLG), 2012 Kansas Preservation Conference, \$20,000
- Kansas State University, Radiocarbon Dating Upper Republican Sites in Western Kansas, \$3,792
- Lindsborg Chamber of Commerce, Lindsborg Downtown Survey, \$6,890

As stated earlier, the grant requests totaled more than \$200,000. The funds available for 2011 are approximately \$108,000. The total grant award recommended by the committee is \$108,232.

Based on the published priorities and the availability of funds, the committee cannot recommend funding the following applications at this time:

- City of Humboldt, Downtown Humboldt Historic Building Survey, \$7,500
- City of Hutchinson (CLG), Bob Yapp Educational Seminars and Workshop, \$7,830
- City of Olathe (CLG), Preservation Plan for the City of Olathe, Kansas, \$20,618
- City of Wichita (CLG), Scholarships for Preservation Commission and Staff, \$2,373
- City of Wichita (CLG), South Central Neighborhood Survey Area 2, \$24,999
- Douglas County, Eudora Township Survey, \$15,000
- Kansas State University, National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of the Dreiling Site, \$26,738
- Main Street Chanute, Main Street Chanute Historic Survey, \$14,499
- Native Stone Scenic Byway, Stone Fence Restoration Workshops, \$3,600
- Professional Archeologists of Kansas, Dealing with Unmarked Human Burials Brochure, \$2,150
- Washburn University, Archaeological Testing at Fool Chief's Village, \$5,925

The HPF Grant Review Committee respectfully submits this report to the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review. I move that the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review approve this report for funding of the FY2011 Historic Preservation Fund grants program. The committee members will stand for questions.

Historic Preservation Grant Review Committee.

John Hoopes
 Dan Sabatini
 Barth Hague

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
August 13, 2011
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS

Board Members

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

Absent: Eric Engstrom, Billie Porter, and Dan Sabatini.

Quorum present? Yes.

Staff

Present: Patrick Zollner, Sarah Martin, Katrina Ringler, Kim Gant, Kristen Johnston, Amanda Loughlin, Matthew Holtkamp, and Cindi Vahsholtz.

Absent: Rick Anderson, Dave Griffin, and Tim Weston.

Proceedings

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

Approval of Minutes of May 14, 2011

The board unanimously approved the May 14, 2011, meeting minutes.

Executive Director's Report

Jennie Chinn reported on agency activities and thanked board members and staff who attended the historic preservation conference in June. Feedback from the record number of attendees (175) was positive. In particular, attendees liked the emphasis on dialogue and discussion.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick announced that Kansas now has 1,243 listings on the National Register. Since the last meeting, the National Park Service has approved ten National Register nominations, one boundary increase request, and one additional documentation submission. The NPS approved Kansas' 24th National Historic Landmark – the Western Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Leavenworth. The Kansas Archeology Training Program field school was held June 4-19 in Pottawatomie County, and 180 people contributed 7,055 volunteer hours. In July, Kansas Anthropological Association members contributed another 158 volunteer hours of water screening.

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

North Broadway School – 801 N Broadway Street, Leavenworth, Leavenworth County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1923-1961

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" MPS

The construction of North Broadway School in 1923 was part of a broader effort to erect four school buildings in Leavenworth, which included Third Avenue School, Cleveland Park School,

and Sumner Elementary School. The Leavenworth School District hired architect Charles A. Smith to design the buildings. He designed the North Broadway and Third Avenue schools with identical layouts and nearly identical facades, with the only variation being the cast stone ornamentation. Gordon Walker Construction Company of Salina built the two schools. The first day of classes at North Broadway School was September 17, 1923, and 382 students were in attendance. The building functioned continuously as an elementary school until 1999, and then for various educational programs until 2010 when it was sold. The two-story U-shaped building occupies an entire block and features a concrete structure with tapestry brick cladding and cast stone ornamentation. The pointed-arch cast stone door at the front entrances and diamond-patterned brickwork on the front and rear elevations reflect the Tudor Revival style. It was nominated for its local significance in the areas of education and architecture.

Presented by Kristen Ottesen (Rosin Preservation)

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

Comments: The board briefly discussed the architect and the building's style. Chinn noted the receipt of a letter of support for the nomination from the Leavenworth preservation commission.

Crosby, William & Delora, House – 1109 Topeka Boulevard, Topeka, Shawnee County

Criterion B: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1910-1952

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

William and Delora Crosby commissioned Topeka-based architect Frank C. Squires to design this Italian Renaissance-style residence in 1910. Historic architectural features include the blond brick exterior, Ionic columns, stone and terra cotta ornamentation, and a red clay-tile roof interrupted by hipped dormers. The property includes an original garage, whose design and materials reflect that of the house. William Crosby was a pioneer Topeka merchant who co-founded Crosby Brothers Department Store, a local institution from 1880 to 1975, which operated out of a building in the 700 block of Kansas Avenue. Crosby lived in this home until his death in 1922, and his wife Delora moved out by 1927. By the 1940s, the home no longer functioned as a single-family residence, but rather served as offices and a reception hall due to its convenient location to the statehouse and business district. Historically, the house was surrounded by other late 19th and early 20th century mansions, including the home of U. S. Vice President Charles Curtis to the north and to the east the home of Hiram P. Dillon, a local attorney, businessman, and philanthropist. Both are extant and listed in the National Register. The Crosby House is nominated for its local significance in the areas of architecture and commerce.

Presented by Christy Davis (Davis Preservation)

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Comments: John Hoopes noted that the address on the cover page was 1109 Topeka Boulevard and asked whether it should be designated as "SW" as there could be an 1109 "NW" Topeka Boulevard. The address is correct in the text, but it will be changed to 1009 SW Topeka Boulevard on the cover page.

1927 Hillsboro Water Tower – Lots 10 & 11, Block 2, Hill’s Second Addition, Hillsboro, Marion County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance: 1927-1961

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building; 1 contributing structure; 2 contributing objects

The 1927 Hillsboro Water Tower was constructed as part of Hillsboro’s first municipal water and sewer system. The first efforts toward a municipal fire protection system in Hillsboro came in 1888, when the city purchased a man-powered water pump. This \$700 implement, which consisted of a tank, pump and hose mounted on a two-wheeled wagon, required eight to ten volunteers to operate it. In an 1897 fire that threatened John G. Hill’s Badger Lumber Company, the apparatus proved no better than a bucket brigade. This equipment was used until 1900, when – at the apparent urging of Mayor Hill, who had just lost his coal sheds to fire – the city purchased new equipment. In 1912, the year the city established its first fire department, the city’s “water system” consisted of wells and cisterns with a capacity of 11,000 gallons. Without adequate water pressure, all the equipment and firemen in the world proved futile against the inevitable infernos – and a dependably clean water supply would have been impossible. Hillsboro’s citizens voted in favor of a bond issue in 1926 and a comprehensive water project was completed in 1927. The 75,000-gallon steel-plated water tower is nominated for its local significance in the area of community planning and development.

Presented by Christy Davis

Motion: Jay Price

Second: John Hoopes

Motion approved.

Comments: Chairman Crosswhite noted that there was a letter of support for the nomination from the City of Hillsboro. The board discussed the possibility of having a multiple property nomination for water towers. There was also discussion about water towers being painted and that original paint color and lettering could be considered when documenting these structures. An MPDF would address these issues in the registration requirements.

Beaumont St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Retention Pond – Beaumont, Butler County

Criterion A: Transportation

Period of Significance: 1886-1961

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings, 1 contributing site, 3 contributing structures, 2 contributing objects

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

The Beaumont St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Retention Pond is located just south of Beaumont, an unincorporated village in Butler County. The property is historically associated with the nearby Beaumont St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Water Tank, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993. The St. Louis and San Francisco, colloquially known as the “Frisco,” was founded in 1866 as the “Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.” The Frisco first entered Kansas in 1879, and in 1884 began construction of a new line from Beaumont to Arkansas City, which was eventually extended south from Arkansas City to Enid, Oklahoma in 1907. Beaumont became an important division point along the line, and developed a stock yards, depot, section house, and roundhouse. Most importantly, Beaumont became the place where all passing steam trains took on their water and fuel. The retention pond held the water supply that was piped to the water tank alongside the tracks where steam engines

were re-supplied. In the era of steam-powered locomotives, watering stations like this one were essential to railroad transportation. The retention pond is nominated for its local significance in the area of transportation.

Presented by Christy Davis

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Comments: There was general discussion about other similar types of properties listed in the National Register. New Deal-era lakes were mentioned as a similar property type.

Heptig Barn – 12115 Antons Road, Flush, Pottawatomie County

Criterion A: Agriculture

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1883-1961

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

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

Joseph Heptig, a young German immigrant, built this vernacular limestone barn in 1883 on a 160-acre farmstead in Pottawatomie County. The barn was the first permanent structure erected on the property, which has been owned by the Heptig family for 136 years. The barn has a rectangular footprint and gable roof and is distinguished by arched openings on the north and south ends corresponding to a center aisle through the barn. Other distinguishing features include a date stone inscribed by the builder and shaped stone window lintels and stone sills. The interior configuration is arranged around a center aisle with horse stalls/pens, granaries and corncribs along the perimeter. A three-quarter-length haymow was open to the center aisle below to facilitate the unloading of hay from a wagon inside of the barn. Hand hewn timber posts and beams distinguish the interior. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of architecture and agriculture.

Presented by Brenda Spencer (Spencer Preservation)

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Comments: There was discussion about the surrounding farmstead. Property owner Mike Heptig spoke in favor of the nomination and discussed the repairs they are making to the barn.

Lamborn Farmstead – 25761 151st Street, Leavenworth, Leavenworth County

Criterion A: Agriculture

Period of Significance: 1877-1944

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 8 contributing buildings; 4 non-contributing buildings; 1 contributing site

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

Horace Greeley Lamborn purchased a 108-acre farm in Delaware Township in 1877. Although he seems to have purchased an established farmstead, it does not appear that any buildings remain from that period. The farmstead we see today is largely a result of continued development in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Within this historic core is a cluster of buildings including a 1955 residence, two barns, granary/feed shed, cow shed, two chicken houses, garage, and an outhouse. This working farmstead’s setting and relationship of historic features has remained highly intact even as it has evolved to meet changing agricultural needs and

technologies. Agricultural censuses from the late 1800s portray a typical subsistence farm. Diversification on the farmstead was key to its long-term success. Family recollections suggest Lamborn boarded horses for area residents and that he drove cattle to pasture on the nearby state prison island, transporting them across the Missouri River in flat boats. And, beginning in the early 1900s, the family developed a small dairy production. The property remains in the Lamborn family, and the north barn is currently undergoing extensive rehabilitation. The FTC Part 1 and 2 applications have been approved. The property is nominated for its local significance in the area of agriculture.

Presented by Sarah Martin, staff

Motion: Leo Oliva to amend the nomination to include the house as a contributing building.

Second: Jay Price

Motion approved.

Comments: The board discussed extending the period of significance to include the 1955 house as a contributing building. Because it is located where the original farmhouse once stood, it is an important visual component within the farmstead. Property owner Joe Lamborn spoke in favor of the nomination and mentioned his agri-tourism plans for the property.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES – BOUNDARY AMENDMENT

East Douglas Avenue Historic District – Wichita, Sedgwick County

The owner of the building at 141 S. Rock Island Avenue requests the boundaries of the East Douglas Avenue Historic District be amended to extend east one-half block east from Mead Avenue to include the 100 block of South Rock Island Avenue. This additional area would add two contributing buildings and one non-contributing building to the district.

The existing historic district has a period of significance stretching from 1887 to 1945 and was nominated under Criteria A and C in the areas of commerce, transportation, and architecture. Most buildings in the existing district are two- to three-story commercial blocks facing Douglas Avenue. South of Douglas Avenue, other contributing buildings historically functioned as wholesale warehouses that were commercially connected to the Rock Island Railroad and nearby businesses. On the west side of the railroad line, contributing warehouses include the Wichita Wholesale Grocery Company, the National Biscuit Company and Wichita Coffee Roasting Company, and the Gorvin Flour & Grain Company. The two contributing buildings within this proposed boundary extension were built in the early 20th century and functioned as warehouses. Extending the district boundary to the 100 block of South Rock Island Avenue would provide a more complete representation of the wholesale warehouse area immediately surrounding the rail line.

Presented by Barbara Hammond (private consultant)

Motion: John Hoopes moved to table this nomination until staff can request feedback from the National Register office about the possibility of drawing the revised district boundary between two adjoining properties in order to exclude the one property whose owner is in opposition.

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion tabled. 5 votes yes; 2 votes no.

Comments: Dru Coulson, representing Coulter Properties, which owns 155 and 165 S. Rock Island, spoke in opposition to the proposed boundary expansion. There was discussion among

the board regarding how this property owner in opposition would be affected by a boundary expansion. The board asked staff if the appropriate state and federal notices had been mailed to property owners, to which Zollner responded yes. The board asked for clarification on the number of votes an owner with multiple properties can receive, to which Zollner answered one – even if they own multiple properties. The board inquired about the possibility of individually listing this building, to which Zollner responded that it was not eligible and had been denied as part of the Part 1 eligibility process for federal tax credit projects. Federal regulations do allow for the nomination of a group of properties as long as a majority of owners do not object. Chinn urged the board to move cautiously with this proposal, and that there are property rights issues at stake. She noted that the great value of this program is that it is voluntary. Lastly, the board considered the idea of drawing the revised boundary between the two buildings (155 and 141 S Rock Island), but requested the staff to research this possibility.

REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES NOMINATIONS

Lane-Duncan Stable – 1132 W 11th Street, Lawrence, Douglas County

Criterion C: Architecture

Criterion D: Exploration/Settlement; Architecture

Period of Significance: 1862-1956

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Lane-Duncan stable is built into the eastern slope of a steep hill located along the northern edge of the campus of the University of Kansas. It is oriented to the east and once had a commanding view of downtown Lawrence and the Kansas River valley, but trees and twentieth-century development have obscured that view. Despite exhaustive research of the historical record, much of this building's early history remains unknown. What *is* known about this building is that its vernacular Gothic Revival limestone architecture is reflective of the settlement period and that it is a rare surviving example of a stone outbuilding within the current city limits of Lawrence. It is located on south half of James H. Lane's original landholdings. Lane, who likely commissioned the construction of the building, was an important political figure in the early history of Lawrence and Kansas, and this property could yield information about his property holdings. Additionally, the property's subsequent owner, Wesley Duncan, comes from another locally prominent family, and further study of the building could yield information about his use of the structure. In the case of both men, this is the earliest extant resource left on their landholdings. The building is nominated for its architecture and potential to yield information important in history.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Jay Price

Second: John Hoopes

Motion approved. 4 votes yes; 2 votes no.

Comments: Margaret Wood questioned the selection of Criterion D. The staff had discussed Criterion D and determined that important information regarding the building's construction and James Lane could be learned during a rehabilitation of the building. KU professors Frank Baron and Shelley Clark spoke in favor of the nomination.

Gorrill, Robert & Helen, Farmstead – 984 N 1800 Road, Lawrence, Douglas County

Criterion A: Agriculture; Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance: c. 1882-1944

Level of Significance: Local

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

The Robert and Helen Gorrill Farmstead is located in a rural, but rapidly developing, area northwest of Lawrence in Douglas County. The Gorrill family settled on this land in 1872 and remained there until 1944. Gorrill hired Italian-born stonemason Mark Vincent Migliario to build the limestone residence in the early 1880s. Migliario reportedly erected several other stone residences in the area. The Kansas State Agricultural Census depicts a diversified subsistence farm from 1875-1925, with a small number of horses, dairy cows, and the production of corn and hay for feeding cattle and swine for sale and slaughter. Today, the farmstead consists of a limestone residence, a bank barn, a granary, and a rock-lined well – all developed in the early 1880s. The property is nominated for its association with local settlement and agricultural history.

Presented by Dale Nimz (private consultant)

Motion by John Hoopes

Second by David Sachs

Motion approved.

Property owner Jim Haines spoke in favor of the nomination and said he is committed to the house and surrounding property.

Youse, Clare & Glad, House – 532 E 12th Street, Baxter Springs, Cherokee County

Criterion A: Commerce; Performing Arts; Politics/Government

Period of Significance: 1927-1945

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

Clare and Glad Youse purchased this residence in 1927 during a period of rapid residential growth in Baxter Springs. They immediately began making improvements to the house and hired Joplin-based architect Truman Martinie to oversee the redesign. Its distinct full-height columns distinguish it as Neoclassical. Clare was involved in local mining interests at a time when the mining industry fueled development throughout Baxter Springs, southeast Kansas, and the tri-state area. He went on to serve as both a Kansas state representative and senator representing Cherokee County in the late 1930s and 1940s. Glad attended Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri, and later studied music with eminent teacher and composer Tibor Serly in New York. She wrote over 250 songs and choral works – many from the music room on the first floor of this house in Baxter Springs. The house is nominated for its local significance in the areas of Commerce, Performing Arts, and Politics/Government.

Presented by Sarah Martin.

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Other Business

The dates for the 2012 Historic Sites Board of Review meetings were discussed. A motion by Leo Oliva and a second by Nancy Horst were made for the following dates: February 18, May 12, August 11, and November 17, 2012, which were approved.

Time and place of next review board meeting

The next meeting will be November 19, 2011, at 9 a.m. at the Kansas Museum of History in the Museum Classrooms.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:36 p.m.

**Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
November 19, 2011
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, Dan Sabatini, and Jennie Chinn, Executive Director.

Absent: John Hoopes and Margaret Wood.

Quorum present? Yes.

Staff

Present: Patrick Zollner, Sarah Martin, Katrina Ringler, Kim Gant, Amanda Loughlin, Matthew Holtcamp, Rick Anderson, and Cindi Vahsholtz.

Absent: Kristen Johnston and Tim Weston.

Proceedings

Chairman Crosswhite called the meeting to order at 9:03 a.m..

Approval of Minutes of August 13, 2011

The board unanimously approved the August 13, 2011, meeting minutes.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Zollner announced the National Park Service approved seven National Register nominations since the last meeting bringing the total number of Kansas listings to 1,250. The 2012 Historic Preservation Conference will be held January 25-28 at the Drury Plaza in Wichita in conjunction with the Green Wichita Energy Fair and Sustainability Summit.

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

Chairman Crosswhite noted a change to the agenda for today's meeting. The board will not consider nominations for the Ellington, Leona, and Naomi apartment buildings as the owner requested the nominations be withdrawn from consideration.

Horace Mann Elementary School – 824 State Avenue, Kansas City, Wyandotte County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1909-1939

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" MPS

The Horace Mann Elementary School was designed by Kansas City, Kansas School District architect William W. Rose in a restrained Classical Revival style. Built in 1909, the three-story, symmetrical masonry building features classrooms arranged around a central stair tower and specialized rooms for manual training and assembly. Elements of the Classical Revival style include engaged pilasters, multi-light windows, a rusticated stone base, and classical cornice

elements. Rose's successor, architect Joseph Radotinsky, designed a 1939 addition to the east end of the building, which blends well with the massing and materials of the original building. The building functioned as an elementary school through 1939 when it was converted to use by the Kansas City Junior College, which occupied the building until 1968. It was nominated for its local significance in the areas of architecture and education.

Presented by Kristen Ottesen (Rosin Preservation)

Motion: Eric Engstrom

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Comments: The board briefly discussed the building's style and its planned use as housing.

Kansas City, Kansas High School Gymnasium & Laboratory – 1017 N 9th Street, Kansas City, Wyandotte County

Criterion A: Education

Period of Significance: 1923-1961

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" MPS

The Kansas City, Kansas High School Gymnasium and Laboratory building was built in 1923 as an education-related structure intended to support educational activities. The related high school sat across the street, but a fire destroyed the school in 1934. A tunnel beneath 9th Street had connected the two buildings. The three-story gym and lab building featured specialized classrooms, such as chemistry and physics laboratories and a home economics department, and indoor athletic facilities that included a spacious two-story gymnasium, swimming pool, and locker rooms with showers. After the fire, a Junior College program moved into the gym and lab building and would later expand into the nearby Horace Mann Elementary School and remained there until 1968. The high school left the building for good when the new Wyandotte High School opened in 1937. School district architects William W. Rose and David B. Peterson designed the gym and lab building in the Renaissance Revival style. It was nominated for its local significance in the area of education.

Presented by Kristen Ottesen (Rosin Preservation)

Motion: Dan Sabatini

Second: David Sachs

Motion approved.

Comments: The board asked about its planned use, to which Ottesen replied that it would be used as a soccer facility.

Winfield National Bank – 901 Main Street, Winfield, Cowley County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1923-1945

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

By the early 1890s, there were four bank buildings located at the intersection of Ninth and Main in Winfield. The Winfield National Bank built a two-story brick building at the southwest corner

of this prominent intersection in 1879 and significantly remodeled the building in 1916. However, by 1923, the bank had contracted with the American Fixture Company to construct a new building. Just as the 1879 brick building had reflected the bank's investment in the community with its construction of one of the community's early brick structures, the new 1923 Classical Revival-style building reflected financial prosperity and stability. The bank survived the Great Depression, but later merged with First National Bank in 1945 and moved across the street. The building's Classical Revival features include a formal, symmetrical façade and a smooth stone exterior. It has a temple-front with paired pilasters framing the recessed entrance and a tall and prominent parapet. The building was nominated for its local significance in the area of commerce and architecture.

Presented by Brenda Spencer
Motion: Nancy Horst
Motion approved.

Second: Leo Oliva

Comments: The owner, Scott McClure, spoke in favor of the nomination and said the building will be used by a medical company.

ATSF Motive Power Building – 1001 NE Atchison, Topeka, Shawnee County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1910-1960

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Motive Power Building was constructed in 1910 and expanded in 1930 to serve as offices to the adjacent Santa Fe Railroad shops. The turn of the century represented a new era for Santa Fe when Topeka citizens supported the relocation of the shops to the Oakland neighborhood in 1902. When completed, the investment was nearly \$400,000 and employed 3,000 men and the shops covered nearly 120 acres. Many workers lived in the surrounding area and the availability of railroad jobs is partially attributed to the influx of Mexican immigrants to Oakland. In addition to housing offices, the Motive Power Building functioned as a sort of community center for shop employees and their families. An auditorium on the top floor was used for social activities and even included performances by the Santa Fe employees' band. The shops evolved to meet the railroad's changing needs as it transitioned from steam to diesel power and terminated passenger service. The Motive Power Building closed its doors in 2002. The four-story building features an exposed concrete structure and a simplified, symmetrical façade reflective of the Commercial style with applied Classical Revival ornament. It was nominated in the area of commerce.

Presented by Brenda Spencer
Motion: David Sachs
Motion approved

Second: Eric Engstrom

Church of the Holy Name – 1110 SW 10th Street, Topeka, Shawnee County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1925

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Until 1914, Topeka Catholics were served by two parishes – St. Joseph’s and Assumption. By the early 20th century, Topeka’s westward-moving population necessitated the creation of a new parish to accommodate the 250 Catholic families who lived west of Topeka Boulevard and south of the Kansas River. The fledgling new Holy Name parish purchased property at the corner of Tenth and Clay streets on which to build its first building, a combination church, school, rectory, and office building. Under the leadership of Father Michael O’Leary, the parish made plans for a permanent house of worship, and hired Chicago architect Henry Schlacks to design the building. Schlacks combined his interest in architecture and devotion to the Catholic Church when in 1898 he founded the Notre Dame architecture program, the first at any Catholic university in America. Modeled after Chicago’s St. Ignatius Church, which Schlacks designed, Topeka’s Church of the Holy Name was completed in 1925 and reflects the Renaissance Revival style. The two-story building features a cross plan, a dressed Carthage limestone exterior with Tuscan columns and pilasters and a tile roof. The building was nominated for its architecture.

Presented by Christy Davis (Davis Preservation)

Motion: Jay Price

Second: Eric Engstrom

Motion approved.

Comments: Speaking on behalf of the owner, Mark Burenheide said they decided to pursue National Register listing in order to apply for tax credits as they have done successfully with Assumption Church.

Sedgwick Downtown Historic District – Sedgwick, Harvey County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance: 1880-1930

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 9 contributing buildings; 2 non-contributing buildings

The Sedgwick Downtown Historic District encompasses the majority of the west side of the 500 block of North Commercial Avenue in Sedgwick. The oldest town in Harvey County, Sedgwick is located 16 miles southwest of Newton, the county seat. The town was sited at the junction of the Little Arkansas River and Sand Creek, and is located on a Santa Fe Railroad spur line that stretches north from Wichita to connect to the main Santa Fe line in Newton. There are 11 buildings in this district built between 1880 and 1930 representing several phases of development. The earliest building is a wood-frame false-front building that was moved to the downtown in 1880. Some buildings were built or modified following a devastating tornado in 1923, and others, like the Sedgwick State Bank, were updated after World War II when Sedgwick experienced a population boom of aircraft workers who were employed at Wichita’s Boeing and Cessna plants. The district was nominated for its association with the development of Sedgwick.

Presented by Christy Davis

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Comments: Oliva requested an error be corrected, to which Davis agreed.

Beaumont Hotel – 11651 SE Main Street, Beaumont, Butler County

Criterion A: Transportation; Agriculture

Period of Significance: 1953-1961

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Beaumont Hotel was originally built in 1879 as a railroad hotel, but was significantly remodeled in 1953 to serve as fly-in guests. The building took on its current form through the vision of local rancher James Clinton Squier. By the time Squier purchased the hotel and began remodeling it, his business associates were already using the adjacent pasture as a grass airstrip. Among the character-defining features from the mid-century remodel are viewing decks that were constructed to provide views to the surrounding Flint Hills landscape and the nearby grass airstrip. Soon, the hotel and its restaurant were attracting ranchers, hobby pilots, and day-trippers from nearby Wichita. In 1962, Squier removed the fence between the hotel and airstrip, thus beginning the tradition of pilots taxiing from the airstrip and parking their planes in front of the hotel. The building continues to serve as a hotel and restaurant.

Presented by Christy Davis (Davis Preservation)

Motion: Eric Engstrom

Second: Dan Sabatini

Motion approved

Comments: Before Davis presented the nomination, Zollner provided background on why the board was considering this nomination since it was just approved for state register listing in May. He noted that the staff had visited the property at the request of the owner and that concerns about the building's integrity had been addressed. After Davis' presentation, there was discussion about whether this should be considered as part of the "Roadside Kansas" multiple property nomination. Sabatini asked if the airstrip was part of the nomination, to which Davis responded that it is not.

Luling's City Laundry – 1730-1746 E Douglas, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Industry

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1924-1961

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Likely enticed by his older brother and Wichita pioneer businessman Charles Luling, a young Julius Luling arrived in Wichita during the height of the 1880s real estate boom. Julius began his laundry business career at the Wichita Steam Laundry, the city's first professional laundry operation. He remained there until 1910 when he began operating his own laundries. In 1924, Julius followed the lead of many other prominent businessmen and industrialists and hired well-known Wichita contractor George Siedhoff to construct a new laundry building. When it opened, the Luling Laundry employed 60 people, most of them women. The arduous laundry process consumed 50,000 gallons of near-boiling water each day, and began with a rinse, then an hour-long wash, and then dried with "centrifugal water extractors" whirling at "a rate of a thousand revolutions a minute." Starched clothes were hung and passed through a steam chamber. Although Julius died unexpectedly in 1929, his laundry business thrived and expanded in the 1930s. The building is nominated for its association with the steam laundry industry in Wichita and for its Commercial style architecture.

Presented by Christy Davis
Motion: Jay Price
Motion approved.

Second: Eric Engstrom

Comments: Kathy Morgan, City of Wichita, spoke in favor of the nomination and said the Wichita Preservation Board unanimously supported the nomination.

Kansas Gas & Electric Company Building – 120 E 1st Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1953-1955

Level of Significance: Statewide

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Kansas Gas and Electric Company is a fine example of the work of Thomas and Harris, architects of Wichita. Designed in the International style, the building marks the beginning of the Modern era for the Central Business District and was the first in a major building boom for the city. Hallmark features of the building's International style include its form and massing, emphasis on the horizontal, ribboned fenestration, and large unadorned walls. The building is nominated for its architectural significance. On March 18, 1953, the Kansas Gas and Electric Company announced plans for the construction of a seven-story office building on the site of their former offices located on the corner lot of First and Market Streets. Planned by noted Wichita architects, Glen H. Thomas and Arthur B. Harris, also responsible for the design of numerous buildings in a variety of architectural styles in Sedgwick County, the KG&E Building stands as one of the firm's best examples of the Modern era.

Presented by Cydney Millstein

Motion: Eric Engstrom

Second: Jay Price

Motion approved.

Comments: There was discussion about the differences in the interior architectural styles of the executive suite and the lobby. Jim Guy, Wichita Historic Preservation board member, explained that his father was an assistant to company president Murray F. Gill and that the conservative décor of the executive offices was the choice of the president. Millstein said she would add this information to the nomination. Mike Ramsey, representative of the property owner, spoke in favor of the nomination and said the planned use of the building is a commercial daycare on the first floor with residences on floors three through seven.

Bitting Building – 107 N Market Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion B: Commerce (A. W. and C. W. Bitting)

Period of Significance: 1911-1961

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Bitting Building was constructed as a four-story building in 1912, and seven stories were added in 1919. A. W. and C. W. Bitting were known throughout the Midwest as successful merchants and real estate entrepreneurs. They established a men's clothing store in a two-story wood-frame building at this location in 1878 and in 1886 relocated the building to make way for

a four-story brick structure. That building was razed in 1911 to make way for a new four-story building in 1912 from which they did business and leased office and retail space. The Bitting brothers maintained offices in the building until their deaths in the early 1930s. The property changed hands several times was completely renovated in 1959. Exterior changes included the installation of aluminum-framed windows and storefronts, the installation of black granite panels at the base of the building, and replacement of the cornice and belt course with aluminum panels. The interior was again renovated in the 1980s. It was nominated for its commercial significance and its association with the Bitting brothers.

Presented by Cindy Hamilton (Heritage Consulting)

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved under Criterion A only.

Seven votes yes; one abstention.

Comments: Before Hamilton presented the nomination, Chinn explained that this nomination and proposed rehabilitation project has a high profile and requested the board to explain the reasoning for its decisions. She noted a letter of support from the Wichita Historic Preservation Board (HPB), which included some suggested revisions such as dropping Criterion B and adding Criterion C.

After the presentation, Sachs said this property illustrates how a building can be transformed over time to suite changing needs. He supported Criterion A, but questioned the inclusion of Criteria B and C.

Kathy Morgan, City of Wichita, voiced the support of the Wichita HPB. She further explained the board's thoughts on including Criterion C suggesting that they looked at the architectural firms involved with the building's transformation.

Wichita HPB member Jim Guy voiced support for the nomination noting that in order for commercial buildings to compete with new infrastructure in the post-World War II era, they needed to be renovated.

Oliva and Engstrom noted that the concerns raised by the Wichita HPB and the National Park Service (FTC Part 1 letter) should be addressed in the nomination.

Property owner Michael Elzufon spoke in favor of the nomination and described the plans for the property and the greater Main Street corridor.

Ellington Apartment Building – 514 S Main Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County
OWNER REQUESTED TO WITHDRAW NOMINATION

Leona Apartment Building – 507 S Market Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County
OWNER REQUESTED TO WITHDRAW NOMINATION

Naomi Apartment Building – 509 S Market Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County
OWNER REQUESTED TO WITHDRAW NOMINATION

East Douglas Avenue Historic District – Wichita, Sedgwick County
Proposed Boundary Amendment

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review tabled this request at the August 13th meeting and instructed staff to seek guidance from the National Park Service. Martin provided a summary of the feedback from the NPS.

Presented by Sarah Martin, staff
Failed for lack of motion.

Comments: Martin provided a summary of the feedback from the National Park Service. There was discussion about the current for-sale status of 141 N Rock Island Avenue, which raised concerns since the owner of that property is proposing this boundary expansion. Dru Coulson, representative of Coulter Properties that owns property within the proposed expansion, spoke in opposition to the proposal. Kathy Morgan, City of Wichita, spoke in favor of the proposal.

Union National Bank – 104 S Broadway, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1927-1961

Level of Significance: Statewide

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the “African American Resources of Wichita, Sedgwick Co., KS” MPS

Built in 1926, the 14-story Union National Bank building is a classic example of a tall, concrete-framed, Chicago-style office building. The building was financed by the Edith Rockefeller McCormick Trust of Chicago, designed by K. M. Vitzthum and J. J. Burns Architects, and constructed by Wichita builder George Siedhoff. It took just eight months to complete the building at a cost of \$200,000, and upon its completion it was the tallest building in Kansas. The building is particularly significant as the location of a student-led sit-in in 1958 at the Dockum Drug Store on the first floor. With support from the local NAACP chapter and leaders such as Chester Lewis and Vivian Parks, a group of young African Americans peacefully protested the drug store’s discriminatory policies for three weeks. Their efforts convinced the Dockum company and the associated Rexall corporation to change their policies in stores throughout Kansas. Although rarely recognized, this protest inspired other sit-ins in Oklahoma City and across the country.

Presented by Pamela Kingsbury, private consultant

Motion: Eric Engstrom

Second: Jay Price

Motion approved as presented – Criteria A and C.

Comments: The board briefly discussed the sit-in that took at the Dockum Drug Store.

John C. Harmon House – 915 SW Buchanan, Topeka, Shawnee County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1905

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 3 contributing buildings; 1 non-contributing building

The Harmon House is located in a close-in turn-of-the-20th-century neighborhood that is 11 blocks west of the commercial district lining Kansas Avenue, eight blocks west of the Kansas State Capitol, and just three blocks west of Topeka High School. The neighborhood lining 800 and 900 blocks of Buchanan Street was historically known as Governor's Row or Governor's Square and includes impressive turn-of-the-century residences including ones designed by Holland and Squires and Wight and Wilder. John C. Harmon, a local mortgage banker, commissioned the Kansas City-based architectural firm of Wilder and Wight to design a residence. He may have known Edward T. Wilder, who was from Topeka. The house was built by local contractor Harry S. Douglas in the Neoclassical style. Key elements of the style are reflected in the home's monumental portico, symmetry, elaborate columns, porch and roofline balustrades, decorative window and door surrounds, multi-light windows, and overhanging eaves with dentils. The property includes a contributing carriage house, well house, and modern garage. It was nominated for its architecture.

Presented by Kim Gant, staff

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Rocky Ford School – 1969 Barnes Road, Manhattan, Riley County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1903-1937

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building; 3 contributing structures; 3 non-contributing structures

Rocky Ford School is a one-room limestone schoolhouse near Manhattan in Riley County that was built in 1903 and rebuilt in 1927 after a fire. Various repairs and improvements were made to the property within its first two decades. An outhouse was built in 1904, a well was first excavated in 1909, but a new well was dug in 1933, and a merry-go-round was installed in 1929. These contributing elements remain associated with the property. The school building served first through eighth grade students in District 70 until consolidation with District 1 in 1938. Although consolidation had been a topic of discussion during District 70 board meetings as early as 1921, they chose to rebuild the school after a fire nearly destroyed it in 1927. Builder Fred Hulse used the original limestone during the reconstruction and improvements, such as electric lighting, were made. The school was nominated as part of the "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" multiple property listing for its educational and architectural significance.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Billie Porter

Motion approved.

Comments: Dixie West, Riley County Historical Society, spoke in favor of the nomination and noted their success in raising money to maintain the building.

Peabody City Park – Peabody, Marion County

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1875-1961

Level of Significance: Local

**Resource Count: 26 contributing buildings; 4 non-contributing building
Nominated as part of the “New Deal-era Resources of Kansas” MPS**

The 23-acre Peabody City Park has a long and colorful history that began in the 1870s with its use as a fairground owned by the Marion County Agricultural Society and its later use as a community park. This property on the west edge of town has hosted all kinds of community events including county fairs, a statewide fair in 1885, numerous chautauquas in the early 1900s, and sporting events. Old issues of the *Peabody Gazette* provide much of the history of the property’s development and reveal the names of those hired to erect buildings and plant trees, such as builder A. K. Steward and landscape gardener E. W. Stephens. New Deal-era labor enhanced the park in the 1930s with the construction of picnic facilities and athletic field bleachers. Today, the park is a layered landscape that retains components of its development from fairground to New Deal-era park to a modern city park including a late 19th century horse racetrack, octagonal floral exhibition hall, stone entranceway, athletic field with stone bleachers, picnic tables and stoves, and plantings. The park was nominated for its local significance in the areas of recreation, entertainment, and architecture.

Presented by Amanda Loughlin, staff

Motion: Billie Porter

Second: Dan Sabatini

Motion approved.

REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANAS PLACES NOMINATIONS

Claude Bichet Farmstead – 2959 US Highway 50, Florence, Marion County

Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1858-1961

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 4 contributing buildings; 1 contributing site

French immigrant Claude Francis Bichet and his wife Sophia settled this property in 1858, two years before the Kansas Territorial Legislature established Marion County’s boundaries and seven years before the county government organized. The property is located in the Cottonwood River valley where some of the area’s earliest residents settled, including a group of French-speaking immigrants from France, Belgium, and Switzerland. This French colony centered near Florence developed over a period of forty years, and, by 1885, included over 60 families. The young Bichet family erected a log cabin on this property in about 1859 and later added an impressive two-story limestone wing in 1875. Their son Alphonse Bichet owned the property in the late 19th century and passed it to his son Frederick. The property remains in the Bichet family, and extant farmstead buildings include an 1875 stone smokehouse and a mid-20th century barn and milkhouse. It was nominated for its association with the settlement of eastern Marion County and for its architecture.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: David Sachs

Motion approved.

Stilwell Grade School – 6415 W 199th Street, Stilwell, Johnson County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1910-1959

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Stilwell Grade School was built in 1910 following a fire that destroyed the Aubry Rural School. The Aubry and Stilwell areas were growing rapidly in the early twentieth century and area school districts struggled to keep up with the growth. Prior to the destructive fire, Aubry Rural School received an addition to accommodate more students. The new Stilwell school was much bigger than its predecessors and served grades one through 12 until a new high school was constructed across the street in 1920. Stilwell Grade School was built by L. A. Medaris and is an example of a town graded school, which was designed for graded instruction. Graded schools emerged in towns across Kansas after 1900, and they were often built as one- and two-story brick buildings exhibiting common architectural styles of the period. This type of school building was one of the most flexible in terms of student population and could serve grades one through six or eight, while some even served all grades. The Neoclassical style is subtly exhibited on the Stilwell Grade School and is found primarily in the decorative quoining at the corners, raised brick ornamentation, and symmetrical elevations.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Dan Sabatini

Second: Eric Engstrom

Motion approved.

Comments: Property owner Elaine Hernstrom spoke in favor of the nomination and discussed their plans for the building.

Belleview School, District 68 – Caldwell vicinity, Sumner County

Criterion A: Education

Period of Significance: 1894-1956

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Belleview School was constructed in 1894 as a one-room country schoolhouse that served rural students in Sumner County's district 68 until it closed in 1956. The district's first building was erected in 1878 on land in Section 28 of Caldwell Township, and it is not known why a new building was needed in 1894. The Chisholm Trail – a trade route linking the Arkansas River valley with the Indian Territory that was later used as a cattle-driving route – passed through the Caldwell area. As a result, this vicinity witnessed rapid population and commercial growth when the county was opened for white settlement in 1870. One-room schools popped up throughout the township during the 1870s and 1880s. After Belleview School closed in 1956, the building was used as a polling place until 1998. It sat vacant for nearly 15 years before the township sold it to the current owners who relocated it to their nearby farm in 2009.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Jay Price

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

Comments: Property owner Mike Bruenhoeber spoke in favor of the nomination and explained the work they have completed and still plan to do.

M. W. Gilchrist House – 1101 W South Avenue, Emporia, Lyon County

Criterion A: Social History

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1874-1945

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Marlin W. and Jane Gilchrist developed this property into a small suburban farmstead of 43-acres in 1876, and a residence, barn, and two wells were completed by the end of the summer. In partnership with his brothers William and John, M. W. Gilchrist owned and operated both the Metropolitan Stable and Gilchrist and Brothers Lumber Yard in Emporia. Gilchrist sold the house in 1883, and in subsequent years, the land was subdivided and developed. The property has been the home to several locally well-known Emporia figures through the years including Gilchrist, cattleman Sylvan Nation, and railroad businessman Roy Kramm and his wife Lura, an accomplished gardener. The Kramms were responsible for several modifications to the landscape including stone entrance piers, an outdoor stone fireplace and picnic tables, and a concrete fishpond. The two-story cross-gabled Folk Victorian residence is situated along the west end of the property and faces east. Metal siding was recently removed from the exterior of the house, and it is currently being rehabilitated.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Eric Engstrom

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Comments: Property owner Marty Canaday spoke in favor of the nomination.

Other Business

Price informed the board about “Kansas in Question: Beyond 150 Years” Symposium being held in Wichita, December 5-6.

Time and Place of next review board meeting: 9 AM, February 18, 2012, at the Kansas Museum of History.

Crosswhite announced the dates of the remaining 2012 meetings —May 12, August 11, and November 17.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:04 p.m.