

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
February 18, 2012
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS

Board Members

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

Absent: Eric Engstrom, John Hoopes, and Billie Porter.

Staff

Present: Patrick Zollner, Sarah Martin, Katrina Ringler, Kim Gant, Matthew Holtcamp, Kristen Johnston, Rick Anderson, Ken Price, and Cindi Vahsholtz.

Proceedings

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

Approval of Minutes of November 19, 2011

The board unanimously approved the November 19 meeting minutes.

Executive Director's Report

Jennie Chinn reported that Governor Brownback's budget called for the elimination of several types of tax credits, including historic preservation, except for corporations. The House version of the budget does not eliminate historic preservation tax credits. Amendments to the state preservation law – primarily the environs clause – have been proposed.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner reported that Senate Bill 329 would allow local governments to opt out complying with the state preservation law. Chinn and Zollner provided testimony as did preservation advocates representing the Kansas Preservation Alliance. The bill was substantially amended by a committee to eliminate the opt-out clause, but would have eliminated the environs review entirely. The bill was withdrawn February 14. House Bill 2622 also includes the opt-out language, but no action has been taken.

Zollner reported that there are now 1,263 Kansas listings in the National Register of Historic Places. Since November, there have been 13 listings and one approval of additional documentation.

Heritage Trust Fund Committee Report

Grant committee chairperson Jay Price reported the recommendations of the Heritage Trust Fund grant review committee and moved that the report be accepted. Leo Oliva seconded the motion which was unanimously approved as read.

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

Emporia Downtown Historic District – Emporia, Lyon County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development; Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1870-1965

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 113 contributing buildings; 54 non-contributing buildings; 2 NR-listed buildings

The Emporia Downtown Historic District includes 169 buildings spanning approximately 18 city blocks in the heart of Emporia's central business district. In addition to traditional commercial blocks, the district includes a number of stand-alone buildings including post office buildings, churches, schools, banks, and county government facilities. Together, they interpret the community's development over a period of nearly 150 years. Emporia was founded in 1857, and, as evidenced by historic photographs, the downtown was already showing signs of permanency in the late 1860s, by which time two- and three-story masonry Italianate buildings had already been built. The downtown expanded outward from its historic center at 6th and Commercial, the location of the town's original building. Although some of the downtown buildings still represent their original appearance to a degree, most were modified over time. It was not uncommon for commercial buildings to have been built and updated many times through the years, particularly during boom years, such as in the 1910s and 1920s. During the early 20th century, downtown expanded east and west. Among the first non-residential buildings constructed on the west side, along Merchant and Constitution, were free-standing institutional, educational and governmental buildings such as Emporia High School, Junior High, U. S. Post Office, YMCA and Emporia Welfare Association. These buildings were quickly joined by an array of auto-related structures along Highway 50, Merchant and Mechanic Streets. The district is nominated for its commercial history and its architecture.

Presented by Christy Davis (Davis Preservation)

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Jay Price

Motion approved.

Comments: David Sachs commented that architects should be listed in the nomination when they are known. Dan Sabatini agreed and noted that the contractors should be included. Chairman Crosswhite reported that one letter of opposition had been received from a property owner within the boundaries of the proposed district. Casey Wood, Executive Director of Emporia Main Street, spoke in support of the nomination and described the local effort to garner public support.

Boot Hill Museum – 500 Wyatt Earp Boulevard, Dodge City, Ford County

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation; Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties

Period of Significance: 1928-1964

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 6 contributing buildings; 1 contributing site; 2 contributing objects; 8 non-contributing buildings

Dodge City's livelihood has long depended upon its ability to reinvent itself. It was born of the Santa Fe Trail, developed with the coming of the Santa Fe Railroad, and looked to the New Santa Fe Trail – Highway 50 – for renewal. While Dodge City was remaking itself, the entertainment industry was capitalizing on its place in American popular culture – as the

stereotypical Wild West town. While the protagonists of dime novels, movies, and television series' like *Gunsmoke's* Matt Dillon were telling bad guys to "get the heck out of Dodge," tourists flocked to the legendary town. By the mid-20th century, the city's efforts to live down its rowdy past were overwhelmed by the potential for capitalizing on it. Locals had been advocating for a Boot Hill museum as early as the 1920s, but it wasn't until after the 1939 world premiere of the movie *Dodge City*, which firmly placed the town within the popular culture lexicon, that the city commission issued bonds to begin construction. The site developed in stages and was largely complete by 1964. Boot Hill Museum is nominated for its significance in the areas of entertainment and education as a mid-20th century museum that interprets Dodge City's history as a Cowtown and for its association with the local tourism industry.

Presented by: Christy Davis (Davis Preservation)

Motion: Jay Price moved to approve the nomination, but to include context about tourism and roadside history.

Second: Craig Crosswhite

Motion failed.

Two votes yes; five votes no.

Comments: There was discussion about the boundaries and the inclusion of the city hall. There was discussion about why some resources are non-contributing, to which Christy Davis responded that the period of significance influences this classification and that some resources had been relocated to the site after the period of significance. The National Park Service staff had provided input about contributing and non-contributing classifications. Price suggested that Boot Hill be nominated as part of the Roadside Kansas multiple property submission with an emphasis on entertainment and recreation. Lara Brehm, Boot Hill Museum Executive Director, spoke in favor of the nomination and thanked the board for their consideration. She noted that the museum educates visitors on how the site and notes what features are historic and re-created.

"African American Resources in Manhattan" Multiple Property Documentation Form – Manhattan, Riley County

This multiple property document provides a context for understanding the conditions that encouraged, hindered, or were associated with African Americans in Manhattan, as well as a basis for evaluating those physical historic resources that resulted from these activities and associations. It covers extant resources dating from 1865 through 1972 that are located within the current incorporated city limits of Manhattan, and is based in part on previous field surveys. The document provides three historic contexts involving African American history in Manhattan. The first covers the period from the earliest recorded African American residents in Manhattan, through the influx of Exodusters from the South and on into the early 20th century. Although life was far from the "promised land" that many of these emigrants had envisioned, their children were able to attend the same schools as the white residents of Manhattan. In 1903, however, discussions about school segregation were renewed, and this time the school board decided to build a separate elementary school for black children. A second context covers the small but tight-knit community that developed around Manhattan's Douglass School and the nearby churches. Douglass Elementary was completed in 1904, and would serve as an important center of the black community in Manhattan for nearly sixty years. Several events in the third context, which focuses on the period between 1954 and 1972, came together to eventually break down the barriers of segregation associated with public accommodations, shopping, restaurants, and finally, with housing.

Presented by: Deon Wolfenbarger (preservation consultant)

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

Comments: Author Geraldine Walton spoke in support of the effort to document African American history in Manhattan.

Bethel AME Church – 401 Yuma Street, Manhattan, Riley County

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage/Black

Period of Significance: 1927-1961

Level of Significance: Local

Resource County: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the “African American Resources in Manhattan” MPS

The Bethel African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church building is significant for its role in the development of the African American community in Manhattan. Like the Second Baptist Church, the AME church was one of the key community organizations in Manhattan, serving not only the religious needs of its members, but also the greater community by hosting education, social and charitable activities. The original congregation was organized in 1879, the same year that a number of African American refugees arrived in Manhattan as part of the Great Exodus from former Southern slave states. As the congregation grew in size and prominence, they built a second frame church in 1916, and were able to build this brick building in 1927. The church is the oldest existing African American congregation in Manhattan, and in cooperation with Manhattan’s other black churches, members of Bethel took leadership roles in civil rights activities in the community. Although membership dwindled to as low as five members in the late 20th century, the determination of those remaining members have kept the congregation and church in operation through today.

Presented by: Deon Wolfenbarger

Motion: Jay Price

Second: Dan Sabatini

Motion approved.

Comments: Rev. Rachel Williams-Glenn, Pastor of Bethel AME Church, spoke in favor of the nomination saying it acknowledges the church’s contributions to the community’s history.

Second Baptist Church – 831 Yuma Street, Manhattan, Riley County

Criterion A: Ethic Heritage/Black

Period of Significance: 1917-1961

Level of Significance: Local

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

Nominated as part of the “African American Resources in Manhattan” MPS

The Second Baptist Church building is significant for its role in the development of the African American community in Manhattan. Like Bethel AME, the Second Baptist Church was one of the key community organizations in Manhattan. It was not only a center for religious worship, but served the greater community by hosting education, social and charitable activities. The original congregation was organized in 1880, a year after the influx of African American refugees arrived in Manhattan as part of the Great Exodus from former Southern slave states. As the congregation grew in size and prominence, its members built this substantial brick building in 1917, replacing the earlier small frame building. It is

located on a prominent corner at the intersection of Ninth and Yuma, across from Douglass School and the black U.S.O. Building – all significant community organizations in the historic African American neighborhood.

Presented by: Deon Wolfenbarger

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: David Sachs

Motion approved.

Comments: Author Geraldine Walton and longtime church members Bill and Linnetta Hill spoke in favor of the nomination.

ATSF Steam Locomotive #3415 – 411 S. Elm Street, Abilene, Dickinson County

Criterion A: Transportation

Criterion C: Engineering

Period of Significance: 1919-1953

Level of Significance: Statewide

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

The ATSF Steam Locomotive #3415 is a Class 3400 Pacific-type 4-6-2 passenger engine built by Baldwin Locomotive Works in 1919. The 4-6-2 designation refers to the engine's wheel arrangement – the first number notes the number of leading wheels, the second number notes the number of driver wheels, and the third number notes the number of trailing wheels. This engine originally burned coal, but was converted to oil burning in the 1930s. It was operated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad for 34 years and was donated to the City of Abilene in 1955. It sat in Eisenhower Park until 1996 when it was removed from the park for restoration. The locomotive is now situated on an abandoned segment of the Rock Island Railroad track that is used by the Abilene-Smoky Valley Railroad, a not-for-profit organization that operates a railroad museum and excursion train. When not in use, the locomotive is stored in the engine house at 411 South Elm Street in Abilene. It is one of only three 4-6-2 3400 class Pacific-type steam locomotives remaining in Kansas, and the only member of the class that is operational.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Motion: Dan Sabatini

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

Six votes yes; one vote no.

Comments: Crosswhite commended the Smoky Valley Railroad Association for the restoration of the engine, but he voiced opposition to nominating moveable objects to the National Register. Representing the Smoky Valley Railroad Association, Mary Jane Oard spoke in favor of the nomination.

Jackson-McConnell House – 228 W. 5th Street, Junction City, Geary County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1911

Level of Significance: Local

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

The Jackson-McConnell House, built in 1911, is located near downtown Junction City on a broad, tree-lined east-west street in a residential neighborhood of primarily single-family residences in the Queen Anne, Bungalow, Craftsman, and Foursquare styles. Widow Lucy Jackson commissioned the construction of this house for herself and her daughter Ella and son-

in-law Irving Miller, and it would remain in their family until 1944. Donald A. McConnell, the city's long-time public school superintendent purchased the house in 1954, and it remained in his family until 1988. The house is a well-preserved example of the American Foursquare and reflects a mix of popular early twentieth-century architectural styles including Craftsman and Prairie. The two-and-a-half story wood-frame residence has a cube form, a hipped roof, a limestone single-story porch with a hipped roof, and a front-facing hipped dormer in the attic. The double-door entrance is centered. The corner windows, four in all, are one of the most striking exterior features of the building. It is nominated for its architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

Comments: Leo Oliva noted a typo in the nomination. Property owner Virleen Carlson spoke in favor of the nomination.

Viets Block – 427, 429, 431 State Street, Augusta, Butler County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: c. 1900-1962

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Viets Block is a two-story building located on the southwest corner of the intersection of State Street and 5th Street in downtown Augusta. This key corner building, which occupies three city lots, developed over many years in the early 20th century and today retains its Commercial-style appearance, its traditional storefronts and recessed entrances, tile entry, and glass transoms. Mercantile proprietor Charles A. Viets developed the property in about 1900 and later contributed to major renovations in 1916 and 1923, which gave the building its current appearance. The building's first floor housed two regionally important department stores – the Viets clothing and dry goods store during the early 1900s and later Calvert's department store. The second floor served as meeting space for the local Elks lodge for about twenty years. It is nominated for its local commercial history and its Commercial-style architecture.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Margaret Wood

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Comments: Property owner Debbie Bowman spoke in favor of the nomination.

Westside Service Station & Riverside Motel – 325 W. River Street, Eureka, Greenwood County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1939-1962

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 3 contributing buildings

Nominated as part of "Roadside Kansas" MPS

The Westside Service Station and Riverside Motel is located on the south side of Highway 54 / River Street just east of the bridge spanning Fall River in Eureka. It marks

the west edge of Eureka’s mid-20th century roadside commercial district along Highway 54. The property was developed over several years beginning in 1939 when D. R. Parks purchased the property and constructed a combination service station and café building and three sleeping cabins with attached carports. These wood-frame buildings were faced with limestone reflecting a common regional architectural style known as Ozark Giraffe, an early 20th century version of the cobblestone house-building tradition. Frank “Benny” Lore, Jr. and his wife Lois purchased the property in 1951 and soon added two one-story Ranch-style buildings behind the café and service station. They operated the business for over 50 years. The small cabins were demolished in 2011, but the remaining buildings were rehabilitated and once again function as a café and motel. The property is nominated for its architecture and commercial history.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Jay Price

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

Paul Jones Building – 317 W. River Street, Eureka, Greenwood County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1946-1962

Level of Significance: Local

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

Nominated as part of “Roadside Kansas” MPS

Built in 1946, the Paul Jones Building is located along the south side of Highway 54 / West River Street and is adjacent to the Westside Service Station and Riverside Motel, which marks the west edge of Eureka’s roadside commercial district. Eureka businessman Paul Jones built this building to house his Dodge and Plymouth showroom. It reflected characteristics similar to other contemporary roadside dealerships, with its streamlined design, curved forms, barrel vaulted truss system, and large showroom windows. The showroom wasn’t especially glamorous, and there was a clear emphasis placed on service. The building included a “wash and lubrication” garage in addition to a large service area at the rear. Additionally, Jones participated in the development and promotion of Highway 54 through Eureka, and just three weeks before his unexpected death in 1956 was elected president of the National Highway 54 Association. The business closed after Jones’ death, and in subsequent years several auto-related repair shops operated out of the building. The building is nominated for its local significance in the areas of commerce and architecture.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Margaret Wood

Second: Dan Sabatini

Motion approved, Criterion A only.

Comments: David Sachs questioned the selection of Criterion C in the area of architecture, and discussion followed about including Criterion A only.

REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES NOMINATIONS

Richardson Produce Warehouse – 141 S. Rock Island Avenue, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1901-1962

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Richardson Produce Warehouse is located in a historically industrial area south of Douglas Avenue in downtown Wichita. The warehouse was built in the early years of the 20th century as wholesale houses were being constructed to the north and south of Douglas Avenue. All were situated on the rail lines that spanned Wichita near the center of town creating a viable warehouse district; many of those buildings are extant. This warehouse was located near three trunk line freight depots. The trunk line railroad tracks that once traversed Rock Island and Mead Avenues have been removed and paved streets are now in place immediately on the east and the west sides of the Richardson Warehouse. Many companies used this particular warehouse over the years for storage and shipment of hardware supplies, poultry and eggs, wholesale groceries, and produce. It is named for Raymond R. Richardson whose wholesale produce company occupied the building from 1937 to 1952. It is nominated for its role in Wichita's wholesale activity and for its relationship to the transportation of goods by railroad during the first half of the 20th century.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: David Sachs

Motion approved.

Comments: Crosswhite asked if the building was still for sale, to which Martin replied yes. Kathy Morgan, City of Wichita's Historic Preservation Office, said she had met with a representative of the owner, who indicated the owner would keep the building.

Other Business

Leo Oliva proposed that the Historic Sites Board of Review recognize Christy Davis of Davis Preservation for her efforts to keep advocates informed of legislative activities involving the state rehabilitation tax credits.

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Jay Price

Motion approved.

Comments: Crosswhite agreed to work with staff to draft a letter.

Time and Place of next review board meeting: 9 am, May 12, 2012, at the Kansas Museum of History.

Crosswhite announced the dates of the remaining 2012 meetings – August 11 and November 17.

Zollner said that plans are underway to organize the KATP Field School, which will take place in June, and perhaps combine it with the Kansas Historical Society Foundation's spring meeting. Also, Kansas Preservation Alliance will host a symposium in September in Leavenworth.

The meeting adjourned at 1:15 p.m.

**Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
May 12, 2012
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS**

Board Members

Present: Craig Crosswhite, Eric Engstrom, John Hoopes, Nancy Horst, Leo Oliva, Billie Porter, Dan Sabatini, David Sachs, and Margaret Wood.

Absent: Jay Price and Jennie Chinn.

Staff

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

Proceedings

Chairman Crosswhite called the meeting to order at 9:03 a.m. and asked the board and staff to introduce themselves. He also said there was a letter to the board from Chinn designating Zollner as her proxy in case her vote was needed for a quorum.

Approval of Minutes of February 18, 2012

The board unanimously approved the February 18 meeting minutes.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Zollner reported that there are now 1,269 Kansas listings in the National Register of Historic Places with six new listings since the last meeting. He reported the resignation of staff archeologist John Tomasic. Interviews have been completed and the position will be filled soon. Billie Porter's term has expired and this is her last meeting. Zollner noted that Porter served on the board for 16 years having been appointed by Governor Bill Graves in 1996.

Historic Preservation Fund Grant Committee Report

Grant committee chairperson Margaret Wood reported the recommendations of the Historic Preservation Fund Grant committee and moved that the report be accepted. Eric Engstrom seconded the motion, which was unanimously approved as read (report is attached).

Recognition for Christy Davis

Chairman Crosswhite read a letter on behalf of the board recognizing and thanking Christy Davis for her efforts during this and past legislative sessions on behalf of historic preservation in Kansas.

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

Arvonia School – Arvonia Township, Osage County

Criterion A: Education; Ethnic Heritage – European

Period of Significance: 1872-1949 Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

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

The Arvonia School served as the only school for the Welsh community of Arvonia from the time of its construction in 1872 until the school closed due to consolidation in 1949. Arvonia

was platted in the late 1860s on land purchased for speculation by John Mather Jones, owner of a Welsh-language newspaper in Utica, New York and his associate James A. Whitaker of Chicago. To entice Welsh colonists to buy land in Kansas, Jones published a pamphlet entitled *Arvoniam: That Is, The Welsh Settlement in Osage County*. Although the town did not meet the expectations of early spectators, many Welsh families remained for generations. The school was designed by pioneer Kansas architect John G. Haskell, and is one of the earliest-known architect-designed schools in Kansas. However, because the stone building was heavily modified circa 1900 with the removal of the second story, it is not being nominated for its architecture but rather for its local significance in the areas of education and Welsh ethnic heritage.

Presented by Christy Davis (Davis Preservation)

Motion: Billie Porter

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

Comments: There was discussion about the building's type of stone and whether there was an interior stairway to the basement. John Hoopes asked about the impact of Lake Melvern on Arvoniam, to which Davis replied that settlement and development in Arvoniam had peaked long before the lake development. Owner Susan Evans Atchison added that several Arvoniam buildings were destroyed by fire in the late 1800s.

Calvinistic Methodist Church – Arvoniam Township, Osage County

Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement; Ethnic Heritage - European

Criterion C: Architecture

Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties

Period of Significance: 1883-1962

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Built in 1883, the Calvinistic Methodist Church in Arvoniam was a center of religious and social activity in the rural Welsh community until the congregation disbanded in 1968. The Calvinistic Methodist Church was established in Wales in 1741 and has roots in both the Methodist and Presbyterian traditions. The Arvoniam congregation that erected the building had originally organized as a Presbyterian congregation in 1871 and would later rejoin the Presbyterian denomination in 1922. The congregation purchased land in 1882 and hired carpenter Ellis (Al) Evans to build the town's first church. This vernacular wood-frame building is symmetrical and features a front-facing gable with a single central entrance. The building is nominated for its local significance in the areas of early settlement, architecture, and Welsh ethnic heritage.

Presented by Christy Davis (Davis Preservation)

Motion: Eric Engstrom

Second: Dan Sabatini

Motion approved.

Congregational Church – 315 6th Street, Osawatomie, Miami County

Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement

Criterion C: Architecture

Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties

Period of Significance: 1858-1910

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Congregational Church in Osawatomie was built between 1858 and 1861 during a period of political and social unrest related to questions over slavery. Osawatomie was settled in 1854 by several abolitionist families from Ohio and New York who came to Kansas Territory in an effort to keep the prospective new state free from slavery. Early resident Reverend Samuel L. Adair first visited the community in 1854 under the auspices of the American Missionary Association and returned with his family in 1855. Efforts to organize the church began in April of 1856 but stalled as conflicts over slavery escalated. Adair was married to Florella Brown, half-sister of famed abolitionist John Brown, and Osawatomie soon became Brown's temporary home while in Kansas. After the bloody and tense year of 1856 during which five men died defending the town from pro-slavery attackers, the Congregational Church reorganized and began raising funds to build their church in 1857. The building was dedicated on July 14, 1861, and Reverend Adair led the congregation until 1893. The congregation dwindled after Adair's death in 1898 and services ended in 1910. Today, the City of Osawatomie owns the building, which is serves as an All-Faiths chapel and historic site. The one-room stone building is nominated for its local significance in the areas of early settlement and architecture.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Margaret Wood

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Comments: Dan Sabatini commented that the triple-hung windows were especially unique and that this should be emphasized in the nomination. Margaret Hays, who prepared the nomination, said the building is used as an all-faith chapel, and for weddings, lectures, and community events.

Soldiers' Monument – NE Corner of 9th & Main, Osawatomie, Miami County

Criterion A: Social History

Criteria Consideration C: Birthplaces & Graves; Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties

Level of Significance: Statewide Period of Significance: 1859-1962

Resource Count: 1 contributing object; 1 contributing site

The Soldiers' Monument was erected in 1877 just two blocks from the site of the second Battle of Osawatomie where five men died defending the town from attacking pro-slavery forces on August 30, 1856. The monument was erected 21 years after the battle and nearly 18 years after the execution of abolitionist and defender of Osawatomie John Brown. Brown and five other battle participants – Theron Parker Powers, David R. Garrison, George W. Partridge, Charley Keiser, and Frederick Brown – are recognized on the monument. Efforts to commemorate their sacrifice began with the formation of the Osawatomie Monumental Association in 1859 and the re-interment of the bodies of four of the men to this site in 1860. The association reorganized in 1872, and eventually an 11-foot shaft of Vermont marble was purchased for \$275 from the Hanway Brothers of Lane, Kansas, sons of Judge James Hanway, association member and friend of John Brown. A crowd of several thousand gathered for the dedication of the monument and heard from speakers former Kansas Governor Charles Robinson and Senator John J. Ingalls. Subsequent battle anniversaries included large crowds and speakers such as Vice President Charles Fairbanks in 1906 and Kansas Governor Arthur Capper in 1916. The monument is nominated for its commemorative significance.

Presented by Sarah Martin
Motion: Leo Oliva
Motion approved.

Second: John Hoopes

Comments: There was discussion regarding the Criteria Considerations to which Sarah replied that there are special considerations for graves and monuments. There was discussion on the name of the monument which has changed from the John Brown Monument to Soldiers Monument which Margaret Hays confirmed. Martin said she would add this to the nomination under names.

David R. Gorden House – 400 N Cedar Street, Abilene, Dickinson County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1877

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Civil War veteran David R. Gorden arrived in Kansas in 1866 and found work with the Union Pacific Railroad as a telegraph operator. In 1869, he transferred to Abilene where he served as UP's first station agent during the height of cattle-shipping activity. Gorden had many local business interests and also served as Abilene's postmaster from 1889-1894. He hired architect Franklin Keagy of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania to design this residence, which was completed in 1877. The two-and-a-half-story house reflects the late Victorian-era Gothic Revival style, with its brick exterior, decorative gable trim, paired peak-head windows in the front gable, and round-arch double-door entrance. The gables are not as steeply pitched as classic examples of Gothic Revival residential architecture, and the house form mimics that of the Folk Victorian gable-front-and-wing. It is nominated for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Presented by Kim Gant

Motion: John Hoopes

Second: Eric Engstrom

Motion approved.

Six votes yes; two votes no.

Comments: David Sachs commented that the 2002 addition diminishes the integrity of the house. Nanc Scholl, nomination sponsor, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Riverside Park – Oswego, Labette County

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1887-1962

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 5 contributing buildings; 1 noncontributing building; 5 contributing structures; 1 noncontributing structure

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

A group of 36 Oswego-area women formed the Ladies' Entertainment Society in 1887 for the purpose of raising funds to acquire land to establish a park overlooking the Neosho River. They acquired a few acres at a time and in 1902 transferred ownership of the park to the City of Oswego. Small park projects were noted in local newspapers of the early 20th century, but there was no collective effort to fully develop the park until the 1930s. Today's park is largely the reflection of New Deal-era labor that constructed a swimming pool and bathhouse, picnic shelters, and landscape elements. The local newspapers covered seemingly every detail about the

construction and subsequent dedication of the pool, but little else of the park's development in the 1930s. Events taking place in the newly developed park included band concerts, family and community picnics, and even "Parkshos," which was described in the *Oswego Democrat* as a new form of entertainment "where-in patrons view the show from the comfortable luxury of their own motor cars in the cool open air." In subsequent decades the park boundaries expanded, but only this 17-acre historic section is nominated for its local significance in the areas of recreation, entertainment, and architecture.

Presented by Amanda Loughlin

Motion: John Hoopes

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Comments: Glenn Fischer, Mayor of Oswego, spoke in favor of the nomination noting that Riverside Park is a great asset to the city.

Battin Apartments Historic District – 1700 S Elpyco, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development; Government

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1949-1950

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 26 contributing buildings; 1 contributing site; 1 noncontributing building; 1 noncontributing structure

Nominated as part of the "Residential Resources of Wichita" MPS & the "Historic Residential Suburbs in the United State, 1830-1960" MPS

The Battin Apartments Historic District includes 26 multi-family apartment buildings developed in 1949 by Ray Garvey and his son Willard of Builders, Incorporated. The firm specialized in constructing affordable housing in Wichita during the booming post-World War II era. They closely followed the requirements mandated by the Federal Housing Administration that involved appropriate location, access to commercial services, access to bus and automobile routes, local zoning and siting requirements, and street design. The firm hired architect George Metz, who used a standard apartment plan for all the apartment buildings within the Battin complex. The buildings are one-and-a-half stories with modest Ranch and Colonial Revival characteristics. A landscaped setting provides continuity for the buildings that are interconnected by sidewalks and a central thoroughfare that allows vehicular access to all buildings. The result is a cohesive designed residential development representative of the post-war period in Wichita. The district is nominated for its local significance in the areas of community planning and development, government, and architecture.

Presented by Barbara Hammond

Motion: Eric Engstrom

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

Comments: There was discussion of the district boundary and the landscape. Jay Samra, representative of the owners, said plans are being developed to rehabilitate the buildings.

Cudahy Packing Plant – 2300 N Broadway, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Commerce; Industry

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1888-1962

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 5 contributing buildings; 7 contributing structures

Wichita's former Cudahy Packing Plant was originally developed in 1888 by Francis Whittaker and Sons of St. Louis, and was one of the city's earliest large-scale meat-packing facilities. When it opened in 1889, the *Wichita Eagle* describe the plant as consisting of "six large buildings and yards capable of holding 4,000 head of stock" with a "force of 200 men." Whittaker struggled to sustain the property, particularly as the nation sunk into an economic depression in 1893. John Cudahy of Louisville purchased the plant in 1900 and then sold it to the Cudahy Packing Company, which originated in Milwaukee where Irish-born brothers Michael, Patrick, and John Cudahy met Philip Armour and learned the meat-packing business. Throughout the company's 71 years at this property, it primarily processed, refined, and packaged beef and pork. The complex today features both brick and reinforced concrete buildings whose functional designs were driven by national trends in factory production including concern for fire safety, increases in mechanization, and the need to maximize light and ventilation. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of commerce, industry, and architecture.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Eric Engstrom

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

Seven votes yes; one vote no.

Comments: Kathy Morgan, preservation planner for the City of Wichita, spoke regarding the neighborhood west of the plant. Bill Prather, nomination sponsor, said this type of multi-story packing plant is unique and most have been demolished.

Amos Gish Building – 317, 319 S Main Street, El Dorado, Butler County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1917-1962

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

After graduating from the veterinary program at Kansas State College in 1910, Amos Gish moved to El Dorado to start his own business. He arrived during a period of considerable growth and development in El Dorado, which was largely in response to the discovery of oil and gas nearby. Gish selected a site along US Highway 77 near the junction of US Highway 54 in downtown El Dorado to house his new building. It was completed in 1917. His veterinary office was located on the second floor along with several apartments. He leased commercial space on the first floor, which was occupied by various auto-related businesses over the years. Gish operated his veterinary practice out of this building until his retirement in 1960, and he lived there with his family until his death in 1969. His son John Gish joined the business in 1941, and began his own practice when Amos retired. Today, the business is known as the El Dorado Animal Clinic. The building is nominated for its local significance in the area of commerce.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Comments: David Sundgren, owner, spoke in favor of the nomination and plans to restore the building.

Norden Bombsight Storage Vaults – 305 Flint Road, Pratt Army Airfield, Pratt County
Criterion A: Military
Period of Significance: 1942 - 1945 Level of Significance: Statewide
Resource Count: 2 contributing structures
Nominated as part of the “World War II-Era Aviation-Related Resources of KS” MPS

The Norden Bombsight Storage Vaults located at Pratt Army Airfield were built between 1942 and 1943 and provided a secure space to store, maintain, and issue the Norden Bombsights, which were classified as secret during most of World War II. Developed in the 1920s by American engineer Carl L. Norden for the US Navy, these instruments were key in conducting precision strategic bombings during the war. Pratt AAF’s original mission was to process crews for overseas service with the 21st Bombardment Wing formed under the Second Air Force. In 1943, the field was re-assigned the mission of providing expedited training to the B-29 combat training program, becoming a base and temporary home for bombardment groups headed overseas. Under this new mission, the base expanded its physical plant and number of personnel. The first two-vault building was built to support a squadron with 12 aircraft, and when the mission was changed to support a bomb group of four squadrons, the second five-vault building was erected. Although the historic integrity of the surrounding airfield has diminished with the construction of modern warehouses to adapt to changing uses, these vaults are an important remnant of the broader air defense strategy during World War II.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Eric Engstrom

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

Five votes yes; three votes no.

Comments: There was discussion and concerns over integrity regarding the vaults having been inside larger wood-frame buildings, which no longer exist. Martin noted that no photos of them with that appearance have been found, and that these vaults were built in two phases that included both enclosed and unenclosed vaults. They were classified temporary at the time.

National Register of Historic Places – Relocation Proposal

Long Shoals Bridge – Currently Spans Little Osage River 5 miles East of Fulton on 265th Street, Bourbon County

Criterion C: Engineering

Period of Significance: 1902

Level of Significance: Statewide

Resource Count: 1 contributing structure

Nominated as part of the “Metal Truss Bridges in Kansas” MPS

The Fort Scott-Bourbon County Riverfront Authority has submitted a relocation request for the National Register-listed Long Shoals Bridge. They propose to relocate it 16 miles from its current location to span the Marmaton River between US Highway 69 and North National Avenue in Fort Scott. The bridge is in good condition, has not been altered and retains a high degree of integrity. However, floor beams are missing and trees have grown up around the abutments, raising concern about the soundness of the structure. A new bridge was constructed adjacent to the Long Shoals Bridge. The bridge is too long to be moved in one piece and it will need to be disassembled. The FSBCRA plans to contract with a professional engineering firm to

evaluate the bridge and provide a plan for its disassembly, move, and re-assembly at the new location.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: John Hoopes

Motion approved.

Eight yes votes; one abstention.

Comments: After the bridge is moved and put in its new location, the SHPO will re-evaluate it for eligibility. Arnold Schofield, proposal sponsor, explained the FSBCRA finances and said they would not attempt to relocate until all of the funding had been secured.

Other Business

Sarah Martin informed the board of the recent nomination of the Wichita Veterans Administration Hospital to the National Register, which is one of several Veterans Hospitals across the country being nominated. Because this nomination was initiated by the federal agency, 36 CFR 360 does not require nominations to be reviewed by state review boards. Martin expects the nomination to be approved by the Keeper of the National Register in the coming weeks.

John Hoopes moved to change the November 17 meeting date as he has a conflict. Margaret Wood seconded the motion, which was approved. The new meeting date will be November 10.

Crosswhite reminded the board that the election of officers will take place at the August meeting.

Crosswhite said that the movie theater industry is changing quickly. It will be two years until everything is digital. He suggested that staff investigate the impact on small town theaters.

The meeting adjourned at 12:23 PM.

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
August 11, 2012
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS

Board Members

Present: Craig Crosswhite, Eric Engstrom, John Hoopes, Nancy Horst, Leo Oliva, Jay Price, Beka Romm, Daniel Sabatini, David Sachs, and Margaret Wood.

Note: John Hoopes left after the morning session, and Eric Engstrom left mid-afternoon.

Staff

Present: Jennie Chinn, Patrick Zollner, Sarah Martin, Katrina Ringler, Kim Gant, Amanda Loughlin, Matthew Holtkamp, Tim Weston, Rick Anderson, and Cindi Vahsholtz.

Proceedings

Chairman Crosswhite called the meeting to order at 9:07 a.m. and asked the board and staff to introduce themselves.

Approval of Minutes of May 12, 2012

The board unanimously approved the May 12 meeting minutes.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Zollner reported that there are now 1,277 Kansas listings in the National Register of Historic Places with eight new listings, a bridge relocation approval, and a non-contributing building changed to contributing status in downtown Lawrence since the last meeting. He noted that the Kansas Historical Society hosted a three-day LEED Seminar (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) July 30 to August 1. The Kansas Preservation Alliance will be hosting a symposium in Leavenworth on September 13 and 14. Zollner announced that archeologist Gina Powell was hired to replace John Tomasic. A copy of the quarterly and annual reports were included in board members' folders.

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

Manweiler-Maupin Chevrolet – 271 S Main Street, Hoisington, Barton County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1944-1962

Level of Significance: Local

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

Nominated as part of the *Roadside Kansas* MPS

The Manweiler-Maupin Chevrolet Dealership in downtown Hoisington was constructed in 1944. The building serves as the third location of the Hoisington-based dealership, which was founded in 1928 by J.B. Slade. The business not only survived the Great Depression, but outgrew its original location and relocated in 1932. Slade sold the business to his two son-in-laws, August Manweiler and Wayne Maupin, in 1937. It was during World War II that the two partners

decided to build a new facility, and one of the most unique aspects of the building's history is the timing of its construction during the war when auto assembly had come to a halt as production shifted to the war effort. Plans and specifications were provided by Mann and Company of Hutchinson. The building reflects the Streamline Art Moderne style with the curved showroom, rounded corner, use of glass block and horizontal banding around the building. Today the business continues under the ownership and operation of Slade's great-grandson Gene Manweiler. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places 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: Dan Sabatini

Second: Jay Price

Motion approved.

Comments: Property owner Gene Manweiler spoke in favor of the nomination.

Walters, Daniel & Maude, House – 100 S Delaware Avenue, Riley County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1928

Level of Significance: Local

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

Nominated as part of the *Late 19th & Early 20th Century Residential Resources in Manhattan, KS MPS*

Completed in 1928, most likely from a design by the original owner, architect Daniel Walters, the dwelling reflects the continued popularity of the Craftsman style well into the late 1920s. The house represents the work of a skilled architect who modified a standard Craftsman bungalow by incorporating key features of the Tudor Revival style. As such, the house embodies distinctive characteristics of the property type and period of construction. At the time of its completion, Walters owned and operated Walters Sand Company and it is likely he oversaw the construction of the house. Additionally, three of Walters' brothers owned and operated various construction-related companies in Manhattan – Frank had a plumbing contracting company, Karl ran a lumber business, and B.K. operated a paving business – and it is likely they completed work on the house. The house and associated garage were built at what was the west edge of the city limits, and illustrate the pattern of expansion of residential construction increasingly distant from downtown that took place in the 1920s as a result of economic and population growth, as well as widespread use of the automobile. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as part of the *Late Nineteenth Century and Early Twentieth Century Residential Resources in Manhattan, Kansas* multiple property nomination for its local significance in the areas of community planning and development and architecture.

Presented by Kerry Davis

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

Comments: Property owner Kathy Dzewaltowski spoke in favor of the nomination.

French, Charles & Elizabeth Haskell, House – 1300 Haskell Avenue, Lawrence, Douglas County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1869 – c. 1880

Level of Significance: Local

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

Charles and Elizabeth Haskell French settled on the outskirts of Lawrence and built this house over many years beginning in 1869. The residence is one of three in a row along present-day Haskell Avenue that once belonged to the well-known Haskell family, which arrived with the town's earliest settlers from New England in 1854. Elizabeth's brother was architect John Haskell, and he may have played a role in the design and construction of his sister's house. This gable-front-and-wing dwelling reflects the National Folk house type that was popular in the mid- and late-19th century. National Folk houses descend from earlier folk building traditions in eastern and southern parts of the United States, but were constructed with industrially produced lumber, roofing, and nails which were transported on the railroad network. National Folk houses are further categorized by form and/or floor plan. In addition to the gable-front-and-wing, examples in Lawrence include the I-house, hall-and-parlor, and pyramidal house types. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Presented by: Dale Nimz

Motion: Jay Price

Second: John Hoopes

Motion approved.

Comments: David Sachs said Criterion C could be a strong part of the nomination even without documentation of the Haskell family. Nimz said the hope is that the owners of the neighboring Haskell-related houses will one day consent to nominating their residences creating a small historic district. Lawrence Preservation Alliance (LPA) president Dennis Brown spoke in favor of the nomination noting that LPA helped fund this initiative.

Bethany Brethren Church – 121 1st Street, Hamlin, Brown County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: c. 1895

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Hamlin is located nine miles northwest of Hiawatha in Brown County, Kansas. The development of the community was jumpstarted by the arrival of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad in the early 1870s. Two churches were established – Congregational and Baptist – and they erected places of worship in Hamlin by 1887. The Brethren denomination followed soon after with the construction of their building in about 1895. The Brethren worshippers attended religious services in this building until 1948. They sold the property to the local Baptist congregation in 1951, which still owns and occupies the building. The building reflects a vernacular interpretation of the Gothic Revival style executed in wood materials – also commonly referred to as Carpenter Gothic. This is the only remaining church building in Hamlin, and it is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Presented by Sarah Martin
Motion: Jay Price
Motion approved.

Second: Eric Engstrom

Comments: Steve Schmidt spoke in favor of the nomination.

Miller Farmstead – 2913 Highway 4, La Crosse, Rush County

Criterion A: Agriculture; Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance: 1881-1962

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 7 contributing buildings; 1 contributing site; 4 contributing structures; 8 non-contributing buildings.

Nominated as part of the *Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas MPS*

Frank and Emma Seuser Miller established this farmstead east of La Crosse in 1881. Frank was an early settler in the area, arriving from Austria by way of New York, Wisconsin, and Missouri in 1876, just two years after Rush County had been organized. Emma's family arrived in 1877 from Wisconsin. Frank first lived on another homestead in Rush County and later claimed this land as a Timber Claim, and it was on the claim that they built their permanent house and farmstead. It developed into a subsistence farm with livestock and grain being produced. One of the more unique aspects of the Miller Farmstead is the number of buildings and structures that remain – 19 in all. With the exception of a windmill, nothing has been torn down or removed in the property's history. The farmstead has remained in the Miller family and is now owned by Frank and Emma's grandson Virgel Miller and his wife Kathryn.

Presented by Sarah Martin
Motion: Leo Oliva
Motion approved.

Second: Nancy Horst

Comments: Kansas Barn Alliance representative Susie Haver, of Concordia, spoke in favor of the nomination. Everett Miller, of Concordia, spoke in favor of the nomination and mentioned that he had produced a documentary on his father who grew up on the Miller farmstead. Jay Price said he thought the Kansas Historical Society would like to have a copy of the documentary. [It is now archived in the Cultural Resources Division video library.]

National Register of Historic Places – Relocation Proposal

Spring Creek School – Corbin vicinity, Sumner County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1904-1946

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 4 contributing buildings

Listed in National Register of Historic Places - 5/09/1997

A proposal to relocate the National Register-listed Spring Creek School (and three outbuildings) has been submitted by the buildings' new owners Michael and Valerie Brunhoeber. They purchased the buildings from the longtime owners of the Spring Creek School to relocate and

preserve them on their property. They propose to relocate the schoolhouse and outbuildings seven miles northwest of its current/original site. This new location is a small farmstead that includes another relocated historic school (Bellevue School), which is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places (11/19/2011). The one-room schoolhouse will be elevated off its limestone foundation with hydraulic jacks, placed on steel I beams, and pulled by a semi-truck. The stones that make up the foundation will be salvaged for reuse at the new site. The school will be placed on a temporary block pier foundation at the new location until a more permanent concrete slab can be constructed. In its new location, the school will face the same direction (west) as it does currently, and the outbuildings will be arranged to mimic the original site arrangement.

Presented by Sarah Martin

Motion #1: Margaret Wood

Second: Dan Sabatini

Motion approved not to remain listed in the National Register if moved.

Motion #2: Leo Oliva

Second: Dan Sabatini

Motion approved to remain listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places if moved.

Eight votes yes; one vote no.

Comments: The board discussed this proposal at length. They noted that although they want to see the buildings saved, they do not want to convey that moving buildings is an accepted preservation practice.

Register of Historic Kansas Places Nominations

State Bank of Eudora – 707 Main Street, Eudora, Douglas County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1892-1923

Level of Significance: Local

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

On March 10, 1892 *The Eudora News* proclaimed, “Eudora is to have a bank.” The small one-story brick and stone building opened its doors in June 1892. The bank’s first president was Charles Pilla, an immigrant from Bavaria who settled in Eudora in 1865 and opened a general store. The State Bank failed in 1923 and was then used by the Home State Bank and later the Kaw Valley State Bank. The building has long drawn the attention of passersby with its ornate and highly decorative cornice. It is nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places for its local significance in the area of commerce.

Presented by Susan Jezak Ford

Motion: Dan Sabatini

Second: Jay Price

Motion approved.

Eight votes yes; one vote no.

Red Barn Craft Studio – 212 S Main, Lindsborg, McPherson County

Criteria B & C: Art (Lester Raymer)

Criteria Consideration G: Property has gained significance within the past 50 years

Period of Significance: 1945-1975
Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Level of Significance: Local

The Red Barn Craft Studio is an assortment of interconnected buildings and sheds that artist Lester Wilmer Raymer used as his studio and residence for more than 45 years. The property, which later became known as simply the Red Barn Studio, served as his art studio, gallery, and residence from 1945 to 1991, and it continues to function as a gallery and museum dedicated to Raymer's art. During the years Raymer was associated with the property, he remodeled and transformed the early 20th century buildings using recycled materials and the result is a unique property that very much displays Raymer's folk art abilities and his evolving skill of working with a variety of mediums. The period of significance begins with Raymer's acquisition of the property in 1945 and extends to 1975, with the last of his major exterior renovations to the property. In addition to the sprawling studio, the property includes an early 20th century residence, a free-standing one-car garage, and a shed. It is nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places for its association with artist Lester Raymer and for its expression of Raymer's artistic abilities.

Presented by Sarah Martin
Motion: Eric Engstrom
Motion approved.

Second: David Sachs

Comments: The board discussed the fact that this property has gained significance within the past 50 years, which as Martin explained requires additional justification under Criteria Consideration G. Engstrom expressed interest in seeing this property nominated to the National Register.

Santa Fe Trail Project

The National Trails System of the National Park Service has partnered with the Kansas Historical Society to document historic resources along the historic Santa Fe, Oregon, and Pony Express trails in the state. These resources include, among other things, trail segments, campsites, and crossings. The documentation and evaluation of these places will help determine potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under the *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* multiple property documentation form (MPDF), which was originally drafted and approved in 1994 and is currently being amended by KSHS staff. Thirty nominations of properties along the Santa Fe Trail are being prepared as part of this project, which is led by KSHS Survey Coordinator Amanda Loughlin. Other KSHS project team members include Tim Weston, Sarah Martin, John Barry, and Laura Groves.

***Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* MPDF (amended)**

This multiple property document provides a context for understanding the conditions that were associated with travel along and later reuse of the Santa Fe Trail in the 19th and 20th centuries, as well as a basis for evaluating those physical historic resources that resulted from these activities and associations. The 1200-mile Santa Fe Trail system, including both the Cimarron and Mountain routes, traverses 36 counties in five states: four in Missouri, 22 in Kansas, one in

Oklahoma, four in Colorado, and five in New Mexico. This transportation route between the Missouri River and the Rio Grande was a highway for travel and communication and was the first great Euro-American land trade route. It was the first major road network to be surveyed west of Missouri, and as such, it was a template for future road development. The Santa Fe Trail differed from the Oregon, California, Mormon, and other trails which served as highways for emigrants bound for new homes in the far West. The bulk of traffic along the Santa Fe Trail, especially prior to 1848, consisted of civilian traders – Hispanic and American – with some military traffic and few emigrants.

The document provides eleven historic contexts involving the Santa Fe Trail and the states through which it passes. These contexts include discussion on international trade on the Mexican road during the years 1821 through 1846; the Mexican-American War; expanding national trade on the trail from 1848 to 1961; the Civil War and the trail; railroad development; and later reuse of the trail and commemoration efforts. The document also includes historic contexts for each of the states through which the trail passed.

Presented by Amanda Loughlin

Motion: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

Second: John Hoopes

Comments: There was general discussion of the process to create this document. The board also prefers the term “revised” rather than “amended,” but Loughlin explained that the NPS National Register office uses the term “amended” when referring to a revised nomination or MPDF.

John Hoopes left after this presentation.

French Frank’s Santa Fe Trail Segment – ADDRESS RESTRICTED, Marion County

Criterion A: Transportation, Commerce, Social History

Criterion D: Archeology – Historic

Criteria Consideration G: Commemorative Property (historical marker)

Period of Significance: 1821-1907

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 3 contributing sites; 1 contributing object

Nominated as part of the amended *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* MPS

French Frank’s Santa Fe Trail Segment is located west of Lehigh in Marion County, in central Kansas. The property was the location of a ranch established in 1861 by French immigrants Claude Francis (French Frank) Laloge and Peter Martin. Laloge and Martin most likely chose their location in Doyle Township because of its proximity to other French-speaking settlers. The known list of provisions Laloge purchased and his previous experience as a cook at a station support the idea that French Frank’s Ranch offered meals and small provisions to trail travelers. The ranch likely ceased operation in 1866 when trail traffic shifted away from this area of Marion County. Today, there are at least six visible swales that follow a northeast-southwest route that connected the Cottonwood River Crossing and Station Little Arkansas/Camp Grierson along the main route of the Santa Fe Trail. In addition to the swales, the nominated property includes a natural amenity noted in trail-era accounts, the site of a former trail-period ranch, and a 1907 commemorative marker erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is

nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the areas of transportation, commerce, and social history, and it has the potential to yield additional important information related to trail ranches.

Presented by Amanda Loughlin

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Eric Engstrom

Motion approved.

Comments: Property owner Steve Schmidt spoke in favor of the nomination and said that the goal is to preserve this segment of trail. Shirley Coupal of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said the markers are the property of the DAR.

Boyd's Ranch Site & the Pawnee Fork Crossing (Dry Route) – ADDRESS RESTRICTED,
Pawnee County

Criterion A: Transportation, Commerce, Social History

Criterion D: Archeology – Historic

Criteria Consideration B: Moved Property (historical marker)

Criteria Consideration G: Commemorative Property (historical marker)

Period of Significance: 1859-c. 1868; 1906-1930 Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 2 contributing sites; 1 contributing object; 1 non-contributing building; 1 non-contributing structure

Nominated as part of the amended *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* MPS

Both the Pawnee Fork Crossing and Boyd's Ranch were located along a branch of the Dry Route of the Santa Fe Trail. The Dry Route is named as such because it was a route along the trail that provided few stops along the way for water. The crossing was a point where it was less difficult for travelers to move their wagons and livestock across the Pawnee River as they pushed southwest to Santa Fe. The crossing was also used by travelers along the Fort Larned Military Road that would use the road to either move supplies back and forth between forts or to head south from the Wet Route before approaching the Mountain Route along the trail. The popularity of this crossing and its location near Fort Larned, which was established in 1859, eventually led to the establishment of a road ranch in 1865. At his ranch, A. H. Boyd provided provisions to hunters in the area and built a wooden bridge at the crossing that he turned into a toll bridge. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the areas of transportation, commerce, and social history, and it has the potential to yield additional important information related to trail ranches and crossings.

Presented by Tim Weston

Motion: Dan Sabatini

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Coon Creek Crossing & Fort Larned Military Road Segment – Garfield, Pawnee County

Criterion A: Transportation, Commerce, Military

Criterion D: Archeology – Historic

Period of Significance: 1821-1872

Level of Significance: National

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

Nominated as part of the amended *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail MPS*

The Fort Larned Road meets the Wet Route of the Santa Fe Trail near this crossing of Coon Creek in Pawnee County, Kansas. The Wet Route, which followed the Arkansas River through this area, was actively used by trail travelers from 1821 to circa 1872. The military road was in use during the years 1859 to circa 1867 and was cut to link Fort Larned to the Wet Route, allowing soldiers to aid and protect travelers along the trail. The nominated site consists of a narrow piece of property adjacent to US Highway 56 at its crossing over Coon Creek with trail-era resources that include distinct cutdowns along the creek's bank, a trail-related dugout, and two sections of trail swales. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the areas of transportation, commerce, and the military, and it has the potential to yield additional important information about trail crossings and early military activities in central Kansas.

Presented by Tim Weston

Motion: Dan Sabatini

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

Seven votes yes; one vote no.

Sawlog Creek Crossing on the Fort Hays-Fort Dodge Military Road – ADDRESS RESTRICTED, Ford County

Criterion A: Transportation, Commerce, Social History

Criterion D: Archeology – Historic

Period of Significance: 1867-1872

Level of Significance: Statewide

Resource Count: 2 contributing sites

Nominated as part of the amended *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail MPS*

The Sawlog Creek Crossing of the Fort Hays – Fort Dodge Road is located at the northern edge of Ford County. The nominated property consists of a nearly unbroken three-mile stretch of intact swales along with a prominent crossing of Sawlog Creek. Though the Fort Hays – Fort Dodge Road was not located along the main route of the Santa Fe Trail, it was still closely related and is a good example of a secondary route of the trail. It connected the two forts that were designed to aid travelers with protection and supplies. During the post-Santa Fe Trail years the forts focused heavily on the protection of freighters, travelers and railroad construction crews using the military road. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the areas of transportation, commerce, and social history, and it has the potential to yield additional important information related to military history.

Presented by Tim Weston

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

Santa Fe Trail – Kearny County Segment –Kearny County

Criterion A: Transportation, Commerce

Criterion D: Archeology – Historic

Period of Significance: 1821-1872

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 1 contributing site

Nominated as part of the amended *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail MPS*

The Santa Fe Trail – Kearny County Segment, also known as Charlie’s Ruts or Bentrup’s Ruts, near Deerfield includes twelve intact swales that span approximately 800 feet. Wagon movement over this segment of the trail began in 1821 and ended with the arrival of the railroad in this area 1872. This segment is between the Middle (Cimarron) and Upper Crossing of the Arkansas River in southwest Kansas. This location along the trail is unique in that it offered those individuals who had chosen the Mountain Route the opportunity to change their minds before they arrived at the Upper Crossing. At this point, they could cross the Arkansas River and travel south to Lower Cimarron (Wagon Bed) Spring where they could rejoin the wagon train on the Cimarron Route. This site is owned by the Kearny County Historical Society. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the areas of transportation and commerce, and it has the potential to yield additional information on the use of the trail during its initial period of significance.

Presented by Amanda Loughlin

Motion: Jay Price

Motion approved.

Second: Eric Engstrom

Santa Fe Trail – Grant County Segment 1– ADDRESS RESTRICTED, Grant County

Criterion A: Transportation, Commerce

Criterion D: Archeology – Historic

Period of Significance: c. 1825-1872

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 1 contributing site

Nominated as part of the amended *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail MPS*

The Santa Fe Trail – Grant County Segment 1, also known as Klein’s Ruts, is located in Grant County, in southwest Kansas. This segment is part of an approximately 40-mile branch of the Cimarron Route that was located entirely within the waterless area known as La Jornada and connected the Mountain Route at the Upper Crossing of the Arkansas River near Lakin, Kansas with the Cimarron Route. Relatively little is known about this branch between the two rivers, but the first known use of the Upper Crossing in relation to the trail was during a survey expedition led by George Sibley in 1825. The nominated property includes several visible trail swales where at least 20 shallow ruts converge to form four main arterial ruts. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the areas of transportation and commerce, and it has the potential to yield additional important information about this 40-mile branch road between the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers in Kansas.

Presented by Amanda Loughlin

Motion: Beka Romm

Motion approved.

Second: Margaret Wood

Eric Engstrom left after this presentation.

Point of Rocks – Middle Spring Santa Fe Trail Historic District – Morton County

Criterion A: Transportation, Commerce, Social History
Criterion D: Archeology – Historic
Criteria Consideration G: Commemorative Property (historical marker)
Periods of Significance: 1822-1872, 1906-1914 Level of Significance: National
Resource Count: 6 contributing sites, 1 contributing object
Nominated as part of the amended *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* MPS

The Point of Rocks – Middle Spring Historic District in Morton County includes multiple remnants of the Cimarron Route. Wagon movement over this segment of the trail began in 1822 and ended with the arrival of the railroad at the Kansas-Colorado state line in 1872. Middle Spring was the next reliable water source west of the Lower Cimarron (or Wagon Bed) Spring. Almost all travelers looking for the water promised at Middle Spring would have used neighboring Point of Rocks as a navigational aid. This large light-colored rock formation with a high flat surface, referred to as Mesa Blanco (white table) by Mexican freighters, could be seen for several miles. In evidence of the role this natural landmark played, visible trail segments curve around Middle Spring and directly to the south of Point of Rocks. The nominated property includes four trail segments, a spring, a natural navigational aid, a later commemorative marker erected in 1907 by the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the areas of transportation, commerce, and social history, and it has the potential to yield additional important information about the trail.

Presented by Amanda Loughlin

Motion: Nancy Horst

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 1 – Morton County

Criterion A: Transportation, Commerce, Social History
Criterion D: Archeology – Historic
Criteria Consideration G: Commemorative Property (historical marker)
Periods of Significance: 1822-1872, 1906-1914 Level of Significance: National
Resource Count: 1 contributing site, 1 contributing object
Nominated as part of the amended *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* MPS

The Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 1 in Morton County includes a remnant of the Cimarron Route. Wagon movement over this segment of the trail began in 1822 and ended with the arrival of the railroad at the Kansas-Colorado state line in 1872. Cimarron Route traversed 294 miles between its departure from the Mountain Route near Ingalls, Kansas and its reunification with the Mountain Route at Watrous (La Junta), Colorado; 88 miles of the route were in Kansas, including a portion of the waterless stretch known as La Jornada. This trail segment is closely related to nearby Point of Rocks and Middle Spring, which was the next reliable water source west of the Lower Cimarron (or Wagon Bed) Spring at the western end of La Jornada. Documented trail segments in western Kansas and in the Cimarron National Grassland have confirmed the pattern of traffic in this region historically tended to follow the four parallel column formation. A single swale is all that remains of this pattern at this site since the natural characteristics of the landscape and its previous use as a plowed agricultural field have contributed to the erasure of other related swales. In addition to the single extant trail-era

swale, the property includes a commemorative marker erected in 1914 by the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the areas of transportation, commerce, and social history, and it has the potential to yield additional information on the use of the trail during its initial period of significance.

Presented by Amanda Loughlin

Motion: Dan Sabatini

Second: Jay Price

Motion approved.

Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 2 – Elkhart vicinity, Morton County

Criterion A: Transportation, Commerce

Criterion D: Archeology – Historic

Periods of Significance: 1822-1872

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 1 contributing site

Nominated as part of the amended *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail MPS*

The Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 2 in Morton County includes a remnant of the Cimarron Route. Wagon movement over this segment of the trail began in 1822 and ended with the arrival of the railroad at the Kansas-Colorado state line in 1872. This trail segment is closely related to nearby Point of Rocks and Middle Spring, which was the next reliable water source west of the Lower Cimarron (or Wagon Bed) Spring. Documented trail segments in western Kansas and in the Cimarron National Grassland have confirmed the pattern of traffic in this region historically tended to follow the four parallel column formation. A single swale is all that remains of this pattern at this site since the natural characteristics of the landscape have contributed to the erasure of other related swales. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the areas of transportation and commerce, and it has the potential to yield additional information on the use of the trail during its initial period of significance.

Presented by Amanda Loughlin

Motion: Margaret Wood

Second: Dan Sabatini

Motion approved.

Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 3 – Elkhart vicinity, Morton County

Criterion A: Transportation, Commerce

Criterion D: Archeology – Historic

Periods of Significance: 1822-1872

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 3 contributing sites

Nominated as part of the amended *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail MPS*

The Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 3 in Morton County includes three sets of trail remnants of the Cimarron Route. Wagon movement over this segment of the trail began in 1822 and ended with the arrival of the railroad at the Kansas-Colorado state line in 1872. This trail segment is closely related to nearby Point of Rocks and Middle Spring, which was the next reliable water source west of the Lower Cimarron (or Wagon Bed) Spring. A portion of this nominated segment includes four parallel swales, which confirms the pattern of

traffic in this region historically tended to follow the four parallel column formation. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the areas of transportation and commerce, and it has the potential to yield additional information on the use of the trail during its initial period of significance.

Presented by Amanda Loughlin

Motion: Jay Price

Second: Dan Sabatini

Motion approved.

Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4 – Elkhart vicinity, Morton County

Criterion A: Transportation, Commerce

Criterion D: Archeology – Historic

Periods of Significance: 1822-1872

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 3 contributing sites

Nominated as part of the amended *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail MPS*

The Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4 in Morton County includes multiple sets of trail remnants of the Cimarron Route. Wagon movement over this segment of the trail began in 1822 and ended with the arrival of the railroad at the Kansas-Colorado state line in 1872. This trail segment is closely related to nearby Point of Rocks and Middle Spring, which was the next reliable water source west of the Lower Cimarron (or Wagon Bed) Spring. In some areas only a single swale remains, while two or more parallel swales have been documented in other parts of this nominated segment. Historically, trail traffic tended to follow the four parallel column formation. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the areas of transportation and commerce, and it has the potential to yield additional information on the use of the trail during its initial period of significance.

Presented by Amanda Loughlin

Motion: Jay Price

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 5 – Wilburton vicinity, Morton County

Criterion A: Transportation, Commerce, Social History

Criterion D: Archeology – Historic

Criteria Consideration G: Commemorative Property (historical marker)

Periods of Significance: 1822-1872, 1906-1907

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 1 contributing site, 1 contributing object

Nominated as part of the amended *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail MPS*

The Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 5 in Morton County includes multiple remnants of the Cimarron Route. Wagon movement over this segment of the trail began in 1822 and ended with the arrival of the railroad at the Kansas-Colorado state line in 1872. This trail segment is closely related to nearby Point of Rocks and Middle Spring, which was the next reliable water source west of the Lower Cimarron (or Wagon Bed) Spring. In some areas only a single swale remains, while eight or more parallel swales have been documented in other parts of this nominated segment. In addition to the extant trail-era swales, the property includes a

commemorative marker erected circa 1907 by the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the areas of transportation, commerce, and social history, and it has the potential to yield additional information on the use of the trail during its initial period of significance.

Presented by Amanda Loughlin

Motion: Dan Sabatini

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

Other Business

Craig Crosswhite was re-elected Chairman of the board, and Eric Engstrom was re-elected Vice-Chairman.

Jay Price moved to change the November 10, 2012, meeting to November 3. Margaret Wood seconded the motion, which was approved.

The meeting dates for 2013 were discussed. They are:

February 9, 2013

May 4, 2013

August 10, 2013

November 16, 2013

Eilene Smith, a member of the public in attendance, brought a concern to the board regarding Little House on the Prairie near Sedan. She said that the creek and the pond are dead, and oil rigs are not capped. Chinn said that it is privately owned, and recommended contacting the site first, and then the Kansas Corporation Commission if needed.

The meeting adjourned at 3:04 p.m.

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
November 3, 2012
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS

Board Members

Present: Jennie Chinn, Craig Crosswhite, Nancy Horst, Leo Oliva, David Sachs, and Margaret Wood.

Staff

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

Proceedings

Chairman Crosswhite called the meeting to order at 9:06 a.m., and asked the board and staff to introduce themselves.

Approval of Minutes of August 11, 2012

The board unanimously approved the August 11 meeting minutes.

Executive Director's Report

Jennie Chinn announced Cindi Vahsholtz' upcoming retirement and thanked her for her years of service.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner reported that Jay Price's membership on the Board had expired and Governor Sam Brownback appointed Gregory Schneider (effective October 15) to fill the position of historian. Schneider, a professor of history at Emporia State University, was unable to attend the meeting due to a previously scheduled engagement. Zollner announced there are now 1,287 Kansas listings in the National Register of Historic Places. Since the last meeting, nine new listings have been added. On October 16, the National Register-listed Black Jack Battlefield (Douglas County) was designated as Kansas' 25th National Historic Landmark.

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

St. Thomas Hospital – 210 S. Range Avenue, Colby, Thomas County

Criterion A: Health/Medicine

Period of Significance: 1941-1948

Level of Significance: Local

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

Nominated as part of the *New Deal-era Resources in Kansas* MPS

St. Thomas Hospital was constructed in 1941 through the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a federal program that funded the construction of 130 new hospitals nationwide and improvements to 1,670 more. There were only two new hospitals in Kansas constructed with WPA funds, one in Colby and the other in Oswego. The three-story Colby hospital was designed by Kansas City architect Joseph Radotinsky in the Georgian Revival style utilizing brick salvaged from the old high school on the same site. The facility was expanded in 1948, under

the supervision of Wichita architects Overend and Boucher, to include a four-story addition housing a new polio ward and emergency facilities and a two-story chapel. It is nominated as part of the *New Deal-Era Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination for its significance in the areas of health and medicine.

Presented by: Christy Davis, historic preservation consultant

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: David Sachs

Motion approved.

David Sachs asked about the planned use for the building, to which Davis responded housing. Kristen Johnston, KSHS Tax Credit Program Coordinator, added that the property owner has applied for rehabilitation tax credits and proposed work is being reviewed as part of that project.

St. Margaret's Hospital – 263 S. 8th Street/759 Vermont Ave., Kansas City, Wyandotte County

Criterion A: Health Care

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1954-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Saint Margaret's Hospital sits atop a hill in a residential neighborhood approximately two miles south of the downtown commercial center and about three blocks west of Interstate 70. The board of Saint Margaret's Hospital, founded in 1886, constructed this building in 1954 to replace their older sprawling hospital complex. The Sisters of the Poor of Saint Francis managed the private hospital for more than 75 years, helping it to grow into one of the largest modern hospitals in the area. Designed by Minneapolis architect S. C. Smiley and built in 1954, Saint Margaret's Hospital exhibits Modern Movement architectural treatments, including masonry banding and rectangular massing. The concrete building has buff brick walls with limestone and dark brown brick accents. The building was constructed during a period of extensive hospital improvement projects throughout the country and reflects the design changes adopted nationwide following medical advancements made during World War II. It is nominated for its significance in the areas of health and medicine.

Presented by: Rachel Nugent, historic preservation consultant

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

David Sachs asked about redevelopment plans, to which Nugent responded housing. Johnston added that the property owner has applied for rehabilitation tax credits and proposed work is being reviewed as part of that project

Marysville High School & Jr. High School Complex – 1110-1111 Walnut St., Marysville, Marshall County.

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1937-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 3 contributing buildings; 5 non-contributing buildings; 1 contributing structure; 2 contributing objects

Nominated as part of the *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* MPDF & the *New Deal-era Resources of Kansas* MPDF

The Marysville High School/Junior High School Complex is located in a residential neighborhood two blocks south of the historic Marshall County Courthouse and approximately two blocks southwest of Marysville's business district. The complex occupies 12 acres; three buildings (the high school, junior high school, and transportation building), one structure (the stadium), and two objects (the stone gate piers) contribute to the historic significance of the property. The stadium and playing field were constructed near the center of the property in 1937, followed by the Art Deco high school designed by Louis H. Spencer at the northeast corner of the property in 1939. Both were constructed as part of the Works Progress Administration. The junior high school was built in 1963 just to the west of the high school, and the two buildings were connected by a small addition in 1993. The complex is nominated as part of the *New Deal-era Resources of Kansas* and *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* multiple property nominations for its local significance in the areas of education and architecture.

Presented by: Rachel Nugent, historic preservation consultant

Motion: Nancy Horst

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

Beni Israel Cemetery – 1301 E. 2100 Rd., Eudora, Douglas County

Criterion A: Social History; Exploration/Settlement

Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties

Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries

Period of Significance: 1858-1928

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing site

Established in 1858, the Beni Israel Cemetery near Eudora is the only surviving property associated with the Jewish community in Eudora, which flourished briefly from 1857 to 1867 before moving to Lawrence. Jewish settlers were among the first Eudora residents. Of the 29 heads of families who arrived in Eudora in 1857, approximately seven were Jewish. Many of Eudora's early Jewish family names, such as Urbansky, Cohn, and Katzenstein, grace the headstones of the Beni Israel Cemetery. In 1868, the Jewish community in Lawrence organized as the Society of Beni Israel under the leadership of seven trustees and assumed responsibility of the cemetery. Burials continued at the cemetery until the late 1920s and then remained largely idle until it was reactivated in 1978. Over time, the cemetery came to represent the Jewish community in Lawrence and Douglas County and remains today as a reflection of their collective history and religious and ethnic identity during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of early settlement social history.

Presented by: Dale Nimz, historic preservation consultant

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

5 votes yes; 1 abstention

Members discussed the impact of future burials on the integrity of the cemetery, to which Nimz noted new burials would largely be limited to areas away from the historic core. Zollner added

that this factored into the decision to limit the nomination boundaries to include only the historic section.

Eureka ATSF Depot – 416 E 5th St., Eureka, Greenwood County

Criterion A: Transportation

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1917-1962

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building; 4 non-contributing buildings.

Nominated as part of the *Historic Railroad Resources of Kansas MPS*

The Atchison, Topeka and the Santa Fe (ATSF) Depot in Eureka was built in 1917 during a period of economic boom in south-central Kansas after the discovery of oil in Greenwood and Butler counties. This second-generation station was located on the Howard Branch, a 75-mile section of the ATSF line that connected Emporia in Lyon County to the north with Moline to the south in Elk County. It functioned as a combination depot that served both railway passengers and freight customers. The depot's passenger service ended in the mid-1950s, and its freight business ended in 1971. The Prairie and Craftsman-style station is a one-story brick and stucco building trimmed with decorative wood corbels and has a tile roof. It was designed by ATSF architect E. A. Harrison and chief engineer C.F.W. Felt – both of Chicago. Harrison designed many impressive buildings while working for the railroad, several of which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The only other Kansas depot designed by Harrison that is listed in the National Register is in Newton. The Eureka ATSF depot is nominated for its local significance in the areas of transportation and architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS staff

Motion: David Sachs motioned the approval of the nomination with the caveat that the boundary be redrawn to exclude the non-contributing buildings. Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

The board discussed redrawing the boundary to exclude the non-contributing buildings.

William R. Gray Photography Studio & Residence – 116 N. Main St., St. John, Stafford County

Criteria A & B: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1900-1962

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Gray Photography Studio and Residence is located at the southern edge of St. John's commercial district. This building was built in 1900 to serve as a photo gallery and residence operated by O. C. Haworth. In 1905, Haworth sold the building to photographer William R. Gray, who would live and work at this building for the next 42 years. During his career, he was a member of the Photographers Association of America, Kansas Professional Photographers Association, and Southwest Kansas Photo Club. Three of Gray's children worked in the photography business, including his daughter Jessie who, after completing college at the Southern Branch of the University of California (now UCLA), returned to St. John in 1940 and partnered with her father in his business. She continued there until her retirement in 1981. The one-and-a-half-story building is wood-frame construction with wood clapboard siding and a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. It has a parapet front wall that extends above to conceal the gable roof creating a traditional false-front façade. The building's most striking feature is a large

sloping window that provides natural light into the interior. It is nominated for its local significance in the area of commerce and its association with Gray.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS staff

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

There was discussion by the board about the significance of the photographer and whether Criterion B was appropriate, to which all agreed it was. Carol Long and other members of the not-for-profit group that owns the building spoke in favor of the nomination, spoke of Gray's photography, and plans for the building to function as an art gallery and workshop.

St. John the Divine Catholic Church – 2511 Metropolitan Avenue, Kansas City, Wyandotte Co.

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage (Hispanic)

Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties

Period of Significance: 1937-1962

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Saint John the Divine Catholic Church is located in the Argentine neighborhood of Kansas City, Kansas, and is nominated for its local significance in the area of ethnic history. For more than 50 years, St. John the Divine served as the centerpiece of religious life for the Mexican-American Catholic community of Argentine. The building was built in 1887 as a frame Methodist church, but was severely damaged during a 1903 flood, which led to a major renovation from 1909 to 1913. The building was expanded, a brick veneer was added to the exterior, and a bell tower was constructed. The Catholic Diocese acquired the building in 1937 as a mission. The parishes of St. John the Divine and Our Lady of Mount Carmel in Armourdale were consolidated following the collapse of the Mount Carmel church after the 1951 flood. St. John was again expanded to add office and residential space. The building was maintained and adorned by its parishioners, reflecting vernacular Mexican and Spanish art and culture. The property played a significant role in the religious and social community of Argentine.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS staff

Motion: David Sachs motioned to table the nomination until the next meeting pending the resolution of the demolition appeal and the ongoing effort by the property owner to transfer the property to the non-profit that is attempting to save the building

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

4 yes votes, 1 no vote, and 1 abstention.

The board acknowledged the significance of the building, but expressed concern about the pending appeal of the local government's current demolition order, noting a letter of objection to the nomination from Unified Government Commissioner Ann Brandau-Murgia. They also noted a letter of consent to nominate the building from the property owner, Patricia Casas, and a letter of support from Daniel Serda, who is spearheading the effort to save the building. Kansas City-area contractor Adam Jones spoke in favor of the nomination, as did Patricia Casas.

Eastep Site (14MY388) – Address restricted, Independence, Montgomery County

Criterion D: Archeology (Prehistoric)

Period of Significance: 1500 BC to AD 1000

Level of Significance: Statewide

Resource Count: 1 contributing site

The Eastep Site (14MY388) in Montgomery County is significant for its potential to yield significant archeological information about the poorly understood 2,500-year period of profound changes in human adaptation from 1500 BC to AD 1000. It has been determined by archeological investigations in 2009 and 2010 the presence of substantial intact cultural deposits, including dozens of intact burned rock features. Based on the results of these excavations there is a strong likelihood that virtually all of the probable burned rock features are well preserved below the plow zone, along with other features that have yet to be detected. The site has potential for the finding of additional intact archeological deposits relating to the Late Archaic and Woodland periods (1500 BC – AD 1000). This research will help determine the temporal relationship between the various components at the site and refine our understanding of the occupational history.

Presented by: Tim Weston, KSHS staff
Motion: Margaret Wood
Motion approved.

Second: Nancy Horst

Finney County Point of Rocks – Finney County
Criteria A & D: Transportation; Commerce

Period of Significance: 1821-1870

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 1 contributing site

Nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* (Amended) MPS

Finney County Point of Rocks is one of at least four similarly named sites along the Santa Fe Trail network that aided travelers in their navigation of the road. The trail passed to the immediate south of this natural rock formation and became the foundation for modern-day Mansfield Road. The site is located on a stretch of the trail that connected the Lower and Upper Arkansas River crossings. The Upper Arkansas River Crossing was the last major opportunity to decide between the Cimarron and Mountain routes; thus, travelers who passed this rock formation included those going to Lower Cimarron Spring via the Upper Arkansas River Crossing and those going to Bent's Fort in Colorado. Because of its navigational role, Finney County Point of Rocks is nationally significant for its association with transportation and commerce along the trail from 1821 to 1870.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin, KSHS staff
Motion: Leo Oliva
Motion approved.

Second : Margaret Wood

Indian Mound – Lakin vicinity, Kearny County

Criterion A: Transportation; Commerce

Period of Significance: 1821-1870

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 1 contributing site; 1 non-contributing object

Nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* (Amended) MPS

Even before the Santa Fe Trail was established in 1821, this naturally-occurring rock formation was used as a way-finder by early traders and American Indians for nearby Chouteau's Island. The mound was visible for many miles and, in later years, could easily be seen from Lakin

located four miles northeast. After the establishment of trade with Santa Fe, this mound was used to also denote the location of the Upper Arkansas River crossings; thus, this location marked the last major opportunity for travelers to choose between the Mountain or Cimarron routes of the Santa Fe Trail. The earliest written references to this “mound” can be found in the 1825 notes of surveyors George C. Sibley and Joseph C. Brown. The origin of the name “Indian Mound,” however, is not known. It is nominated for its national significance in the areas of transportation and commerce.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin, KSHS staff

Motion: Nancy Horst

Second: David Sachs

Motion approved.

Shirley Coupal, representing the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Trail Park & Trail Park DAR Marker – Baldwin City Vicinity, Douglas County

Criterion A: Social History

Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Property

Period of Significance: 1907

Level of Significance: Statewide

Resource Count: 1 contributing site; 1 contributing object; 2 non-contributing objects

Nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* (Amended) MPS

The Santa Fe Trail enters Douglas County at its extreme southeast corner east of Baldwin City and is generally oriented toward the west, but it turns to the northwest as it nears Baldwin City. Maps of this area produced as early as 1857 indicate that this small portion of the trail north of Baldwin City was incorporated into the local road network early in the county’s history. Still today, this road is a rare angled thoroughfare in an otherwise gridded road pattern. In 1907, Civil War veteran Isaiah Stickle and his wife Jennie donated to Baker University a small half-acre parcel along this angled roadway to commemorate the trail. It became known as Trail Park. Two local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) partnered to erect a monument at the park, which was unveiled in a ceremony on October 11, 1907. These two chapters, the General Edward Hand chapter of Ottawa and Betty Washington chapter of Lawrence, were among the first to organize in Kansas. Their efforts were part of a larger effort led by the Kansas Society DAR to place 93 granite markers along the 500-mile trail route in Kansas between 1906 and 1914. The park and marker are nominated for their significance in the area of social history.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin, KSHS staff

Motion: Margaret Wood

Second: David Sachs

Motion approved.

Shirley Coupal, representing the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke in favor of the nomination.

National Register of Historic Places – Nomination Amendment

Santa Fe Trail – Rice County Segment 1 (Ralph’s Ruts) – Rice County (Boundary expansion to include Kern’s Ruts)

Criteria A & D: Transportation, Commerce, Military

Period of Significance: 1821-1867

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 2 contributing sites

Listed in National Register of Historic Places - 5/11/1995

Nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of Kansas (Amended) MPS*

The Santa Fe Trail - Rice County Segment 1 was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 11, 1995 under the original *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* multiple property nomination. Though swales also were identified to the west of 4th Road (known as Kerns' Ruts), only the swales within a 16-acre site (known as Ralph's Ruts) on the east side of 4th Road were included within the nominated boundaries. This amendment seeks to document and include the swales on the west side of the road, expanding the boundaries of the nomination to include a total of 43.68 acres.

William Becknell initiated trade with Santa Fe in 1821 and most likely passed over this section of the trail in that year. Certainly, though, this portion of the trail was used from the initiation of wagon traffic over the trail in 1822 to the advancement of the railroad through central Kansas in 1867. These rutted remains were an important component of the commerce and transportation network that developed. These ruts were traversed by caravans that undertook that portion of the trail from Cow Creek in the east to the Big Bend of the Arkansas River to the west – two popular overnight camping grounds. This portion of the trail performed important freighting transportation functions. With the location of Fort Zarah to the west of the site and several other forts further along the trail itself, much of their freight probably traversed this site. This trail segment is nominated for its national significance in the areas of commerce, transportation, and military. It is also eligible for its potential to yield important information related to the stretch of trail between the Little Arkansas Crossings and Fort Zarah.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin, KSHS staff

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

Register of Historic Kansas Places Nominations

Welborn Community Congregational Church – 5217 Leavenworth Road, Kansas City,
Wyandotte County

Criterion C: Architecture

Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties

Period of Significance: 1936-1959

Level of Significance: Local

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

The Welborn Community Congregational Church is centered on a one-acre hillside plot located along Leavenworth Road, a corridor of mostly mid-century buildings, approximately seven miles northeast of downtown Kansas City, Kansas. The church congregation was established in 1874, which constructed its first house of worship on this same location in 1882. A fire destroyed their house of worship in 1936 prompting the construction of the nominated building. It was built in two phases during the mid-20th century. The church sanctuary is housed in a late 1930s Tudor Revival-style building designed by Kansas City architect Ernest O. Brostrom at the end of his

career. A Modern-style education wing designed by architect Raymond Meyn was added onto the east side of the church in 1959. Today, the church is known as the Welborn Community United Church of Christ. The building is nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places for its architecture and its association with the development of the Welborn neighborhood of Kansas City, Kansas.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS staff

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Nancy Horst

Motion approved.

There was discussion about seeing this church nominated to the National Register if the nomination can be strengthened. Church representative Karen Summers spoke in favor of the nomination.

Requests for Removal from the National Register of Historic Places

Brookville Hotel – 204 N. Perry Street, Brookville, Saline County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1870

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Brookville Hotel was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 for its local significance in the area of commerce. The building was built in 1870 during a local boom period when Brookville served as a railroad division point on the Kansas Pacific Railroad and one of the terminals for the cattle drives from Texas. The hotel was famous for many years for its family-style fried chicken dinners. The building has been vacant for several years and an attempt was made to renovate it. These renovations have negatively affected the historic integrity of the building, and it no longer qualifies for listing in the register.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS staff

Motion: Leo Oliva

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

Krueger Building (Opera House) – 811 Fort Street, Hays, Ellis County

Criterion A: Performing Arts; Entertainment/Recreation

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1877-1909

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Krueger Building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2006 for its local significance in the areas of architecture and entertainment history. The building was built in 1878-79 by William Bryon for pioneer merchants Henry Krueger and his brother Fred. They wanted a building in which they could operate a general store on the first floor and host performances and community events on the second floor. The building had been vacant for many years and attempts by the owner to rehabilitate it were unsuccessful. It was demolished in August 2012.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS staff

Motion: Nancy Horst
Motion approved.

Second: David Sachs

Requests for Removal from the Register of Historic Kansas Places

Sundstrom Building – 102-106 N. Main Street, Lindsborg, McPherson County

Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement; Commerce; Ethnic Heritage

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1879-1946

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Sundstrom Building was listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places in 2009. This two-story Italianate building in downtown Lindsborg was built in 1879 to house the Sundstrom Department Store, which was established by John G. Bergsten and Jacob O. Sundstrom. In 1884, Bergsten sold his interest in the business to Sundstrom, who continued to operate the business for another three decades until his death in 1926. Various businesses have since occupied the main floor, including a dry goods business, hardware store, and dance studio. In recent years, the city acquired the building and planned to rehabilitate it, but this was determined not to be feasible. Most of the building was demolished in August of 2012.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS staff

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved.

Dr. John S. Long Barn – Highland vicinity, Doniphan County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: circa 1886

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Long Barn was listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places in 1986 for its local significance in the area of architecture. Dr. John S. Long, a native of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, came to Doniphan County in the mid- 1850s. In the 1870s he began to farm and raise stock, owning 2500 acres of Doniphan County land by 1890. The barn was built circa 1886. It is not known when it was demolished.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS staff

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Leo Oliva

Motion approved.

Other Business

The next meeting will be February 9, 2013, at 9 a.m. at the Kansas Museum of History in the Museum Classrooms.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:57 p.m.