

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
February 9, 2013
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS

Board Members:

Present: Jennie Chinn, J. Eric Engstrom, Sharron Hamilton, John Hoopes, Joseph Johnson, Samuel Passer, Beka Romm, David Sachs, Gregory Schneider, Toni Stewart and Margaret Wood. *Note: Joseph Johnson left after the morning session.*

Staff

Present: Patrick Zollner, Rick Anderson, Kim Gant, Matthew Holtkamp, Kristen Johnston, Marsha Longofono, Amanda Loughlin, Sarah Martin, Katrina Ringler and Tim Weston.

Proceedings

Chairman J. Eric Engstrom called the meeting to order at 9:00 A.M. and welcomed 5 new board members: Sharron Hamilton, Joseph Johnson, Samuel Passer, Gregory Schneider and Toni Stewart. Engstrom asked the board to introduce themselves.

With the expiration of the term of former board chairman Craig Crosswhite, vice-chairman Engstrom will serve as chairman until the next board election August 10, 2013. Jennie Chinn will serve as vice-chair. Engstrom asked staff to introduce themselves.

Approval of Minutes of November 3, 2012

The board unanimously approved the November 3 meeting minutes.

Resolution of Appreciation to Former HSBR Members

The board unanimously approved a resolution to recognize the distinguished service of outgoing board members: Craig Crosswhite, Nancy Horst, Leo Oliva, Billie Porter, Jay Price and Dan Sabatini. Certificates of appreciation will be mailed to them.

Executive Director's Report

Jennie Chinn gave a legislative update, noting that budget hearings have begun. Chinn reported that the state-owned Dillon House (listed in National Register) is for sale. The state has received two bids and there appears to be no intent to tear down the building. Statehouse renovations are nearing completion, and a celebration is tentatively planned for January 2014.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner reported that House Bill 2089 would allow local governments to opt out of complying with the state preservation law; House Bill 2118 would eliminate the environs review component of the state preservation law.

Report of the 2013 Heritage Trust Fund Grant Review Committee

The recommendations of the Heritage Trust Fund grant committee were read by committee chairman David Sachs and unanimously approved by the board (Attachment 1).

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

University of Kansas Historic District – Lawrence, Douglas County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture; Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance: 1863-1951

Level of Significance: Statewide

Resource Count: 26 contributing resources; 20 non-contributing resources; 6 resources are individually listed in the National Register

The University of Kansas (KU) Historic District and its 52 resources occupy 85 acres flanking Jayhawk Boulevard at the heart of the KU campus about one mile southeast of the civic and commercial center of Lawrence. KU was established in 1864 to provide higher education opportunities in Kansas, with a focus on literature, arts, and sciences. The campus developed on land donated by former Kansas Governor Charles Robinson. The buildings, structures, sites, and objects within the district were constructed between 1878 and 2008 and reflect the primary academic core of the university campus that evolved along Jayhawk Boulevard. The evolution of the campus over a period of nearly 90 years is evident in the variety of architectural styles and landscape design trends present in the district. It was nominated for its local and statewide significance in the areas of education, architecture, and landscape architecture.

Presented by: Rachel Nugent, historic preservation consultant

Motion: Joseph Johnson

Second: Samuel Passer

Motion approved.

9 votes yes, 2 abstentions (KU professor John Hoopes recused himself from discussion; Jennie Chinn typically abstains from voting unless there is a tie or a quorum is needed.)

David Sachs asked why Spencer Museum was considered non-contributing, to which Rachel Nugent responded that it was built in 1977, after the period of significance. Gregory Schneider asked if future buildings will be required to fit in, to which Rachel Nugent responded that the KU will take into consideration the character of the historic district in the design of new buildings. Jennie Chinn added that KU signed an agreement with the SHPO to conduct its own state law reviews. The Campus Historic Preservation Board and Heritage Advisory Board will work together to ensure KU continues to preserve/protect this historic district. Jim Modig, KU Design & Construction Management, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Woolf Brothers Clothing Company Building – 135 E Douglas Ave., Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1922-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Woolf Brothers Clothing Company building opened in 1923 as the newest addition to the Woolf Brothers chain of stores, owned by Kansas City, Missouri businessman Herbert Woolf, who had taken over the family business after his father's death in 1915. The Woolf Brothers business began in 1866 when Samuel Woolf, a former Union Army soldier from New York, and his brother Alfred opened the Woolf Brothers' Shirt Depot in Leavenworth. The two men moved their business to Kansas City by 1879. By 1920, Herbert was looking to expand the business into other markets like Wichita, and within a decade there were branches located in Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. The Wichita business was located in the heart of downtown in a three-story building designed by Wichita architect Lorentz Schmidt and built by George Siedhoff. It exemplifies the hallmarks of the Chicago School of Architecture, with its exterior grid, prominent tripartite fenestration configuration, and overall exterior composition with base, shaft, and highly ornamented cornice. The building was nominated for its local significance in the areas of commerce and architecture.

Presented by: Maryann Warfield, historic preservation consultant

Motion: Eric Engstrom

Second: Gregory Schneider

Motion approved

10 votes yes, 1 abstention

John Hoopes asked if the replacement of the windows affected the building's eligibility, to which Patrick Zollner responded that unfortunately windows on commercial buildings have often been replaced, but that renovation can provide an opportunity to install more architecturally sensitive replacements. Engstrom asked about the planned use for the building, to which property owner Mike Ramsay, Eyster Properties, responded commercial. Ramsay spoke in favor of the nomination.

Commodore Apartment Hotel – 222 E Elm Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1929

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the *Residential Resources of Wichita, Sedgwick Co., KS* MPS

The Commodore Apartment Hotel is located at the north end of Wichita's downtown commercial district. The rapid development of multiple-family housing in Wichita was essential in the 1920s, when the city's population nearly doubled. Local leaders attracted the attention of the Hurley-Park Investment Company of Tulsa, a partnership of Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley and builder and realtor Robert R. Park. Soon Hurley-Park, which was simultaneously developing Tulsa's Ambassador Hotel, was making plans to build the Commodore Apartment Hotel. They hired Kansas City-based architect Nelle Elizabeth Peters, who specialized in apartment buildings and hotels, to design the Commodore Hotel. It was completed and opened in 1929. At nine stories, it is the tallest building in this part of downtown and is constructed of reinforced concrete with brick and terra cotta detailing reflecting the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The building was identified by a prominent rooftop sign that reads "COMMODORE." The building is nominated as part of the "Residential Resources of Wichita" multiple property nomination for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Presented by: Christy Davis, historic preservation consultant
Motion: David Sachs Second: Joseph Johnson
Motion approved
10 votes yes, 1 abstention

Eric Engstrom asked if the rooftop sign was included in the nomination, to which Davis responded yes. Toni Stewart asked if there was historically a garden behind the hotel; Davis replied that she had found no documentation to support that a garden existed.

Westside IOOF Lodge – 928 & 930 W Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Sedgwick County
Criterion A: Social History
Period of Significance: 1911-1962 Level of Significance: Local
Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Westside IOOF Lodge is located in Wichita's Delano district. Now a shopping and entertainment district, Delano was first established in the 1870s as the city's vice district, but began a transformation into a suburban commercial district as the city expanded west of the Arkansas River (known as the "West Side") in the 1880s. Delano was fully developed in the 1910s as the city's growing population filled bungalows in the nearby Riverside Addition. The Westside International Order of Oddfellows (IOOF) organized in 1888 and built this two-story building at the corner of West Douglas Avenue and Walnut Street and in 1911. The Oddfellows used the second-floor space for their meetings until 1983, while various businesses occupied the first floor, including the Farmers State Bank from 1919 to 1933, Ponca Tent and Awning Company, Grotto Recreation, and Kellogg-Buck Furniture. The building was nominated for its local significance in the area of social history for its association with the IOOF.

Presented by: Christy Davis, historic preservation consultant
Motion: Joseph Johnson Second: Eric Engstrom
Motion approved
10 votes yes, 1 abstention

Margaret Wood asked if the building is currently owned by Friends University, to which Davis responded yes.

John Faris Wayland House – 317 E 6th Street, Washington, Washington County
Criterion C: Architecture
Period of Significance: circa 1888 Level of Significance: Local
Resource Count: 1 contributing building; 1 non-contributing building

The Wayland House is located in a residential neighborhood three blocks southeast of downtown Washington. The two-and-a-half-story wood-frame residence was built in the late 1880s for bridge builder John Faris Wayland, who had moved his family to Washington in the mid-1880s. By 1910, John's son William Claude Wayland was managing the Wayland Bridge Company, which remained in business until at least 1940. Although some anecdotal evidence suggests that John may have constructed the house, this has not been confirmed. Elements of the Queen Anne style are reflected in its complex roof with a high-pitched hipped element and lower cross

gables and the wide variety of exterior wood features, which include narrow clapboards, board-and-batten siding, patterned wood shingles, eave brackets, tongue-and-groove eaves and porch ceiling, and decorative vergeboards. The Wayland House was nominated for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Presented by: Christy Davis, historic preservation consultant

Motion: Samuel Passer

Second: Gregory Schneider

Motion approved

10 votes yes, 1 abstention

David Sachs asked if historic photographs existed, to which Davis replied none have been found. Property owner Celeste Edgar spoke in favor of the nomination.

Fourth National Bank Building- 100-110 N Market Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1951-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Fourth National Bank Building is located in the central business district of Wichita. The building served as the bank's headquarters from 1916 until 1971, when the bank moved to a new building. It was constructed as a six-story building in 1916, and a seventh story was added in 1923 along with a seven-story addition to the east. In 1958 a seven-story rear addition was constructed to the north and the building's exterior was completely redesigned to reflect the Modern style. A local architectural firm, Thomas, Harris, Calvin Associates, oversaw the mid-century design changes, which carried through to the interior. Exterior changes included the installation of vertical panels in pink marble and deep red granite with elongated aluminum-framed windows and aluminum fluted spandrels. These renovations took place during a period of rapid growth and change within Fourth National Bank when its management was restructured to increase efficiency, computing machines were introduced to streamline accounting and bookkeeping, and new departments were created. Thus, the building was entirely remodeled to create an efficient environment. It was nominated for its local significance in the areas of commerce and architecture.

Presented by: Cindy Hamilton, historic preservation consultant

Motion: Eric Engstrom

Second: Joseph Johnson

Motion approved

10 votes yes, 1 abstention

Kibbee Farmstead – 1500 Haskell Avenue, Lawrence, Douglas County

Criterion A: Agriculture

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1909-1926

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 6 contributing buildings

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

Walter and Fannie Kibbee developed a small 15-acre farmstead on the outskirts of Lawrence in the early 20th century. They raised small numbers of cattle, milk cows, poultry and swine, produced butter and eggs for sale, and farmed a few acres in alfalfa and other crops. They sold the farm in 1920 to Conrad and Bertha Altenbernd, who farmed the property until 1947. The property was annexed by the City of Lawrence in 1959. Today, the collection of six farm buildings is now within the city limits amongst mid-20th century development. The buildings include a Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence, gable-roof barn, chicken house, outhouse, garage, and shed. The farmstead displays an abundant use of concrete, a popular building material on Kansas farmsteads in the 1910s. It was nominated as part of the ‘Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas’ multiple property nomination for its local significance in the areas of agriculture and architecture.

Presented by: Susan Jezak Ford, historic preservation consultant

Motion: Gregory Schneider

Second: John Hoopes

Motion approved

10 votes yea, 1 abstention

Oakley High School Stadium – 118 W 7th Street, Oakley, Logan County

Criterion A: Government; Entertainment/Recreation

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1938-1963

Level of Significance: Local

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

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

The construction of Oakley High School Stadium in 1938 was financed through the New Deal-era Works Progress Administration (WPA) and has hosted football games and track meets since its completion in 1939. Lewis Mershon was the lead builder and used a team of unskilled WPA laborers made up of local farmers who were struggling financially. The limestone and concrete stadium faces a standard 100-yard football field with natural grass surface encircled by a 400-meter track and includes two locker rooms, restrooms, a tornado shelter, and outdoor bleacher seating. It exhibits symmetry, vertical and horizontal lines, and rounded features, all of which gives it a WPA Moderne appearance. The stadium was first used on October 6, 1939 for the first home football game of the season between the Oakley Plainsmen and the Colby Eagles. Although the local newspaper reminded readers that Oakley had defeated Colby “seven times in the last eleven years,” the Plainsmen were “trounced” by the “powerful” Eagles. It was nominated as part of the *New Deal-era Resources of Kansas* multiple property submission for its local significance in the areas of recreation, government, and architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Motion: Gregory Schneider

Second: Beka Romm

Motion approved

10 votes yes, 1 abstention

Jennie Chinn commended the students involved in writing the nomination. Margaret Wood asked if the field was considered a contributing element, to which Martin replied yes and added that future changes must preserve/protect the features of the field design.

Harry Keith Barn – ¼ mile E of 200th Avenue on M Road, Penokee, Graham County

Criterion A: Agriculture

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1940-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building; 1 contributing structure

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

The Harry Keith Barn is located south of Penokee in Graham County, and was built in October 1940 by farmer Harry Keith with the help of his brothers and neighbors. Situated within a landscape of rolling agricultural fields and century-old cottonwood trees along nearby Brush Creek, the barn is built into a hillside and features an iconic gambrel roof. The barn's lower level functioned as a place to house and feed livestock and milk cattle, and the upper level served as hay and grain storage. The surrounding farmstead includes a few remaining outbuildings. Adjacent to the barn is an Aermotor windmill, likely the 702 model, which was first manufactured by the Aermotor Company of Chicago in 1933, along with a reservoir that holds 4,000 gallons of water. The Keith Barn was nominated to the National Register as part of the "Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas" multiple property nomination for its local significance in the areas of agriculture and architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Motion: Sharron Hamilton

Second: David Sachs

Motion approved

10 votes yes, 1 abstention

Property owner Diana Keith spoke in favor of the nomination.

Welborn Community Congregational Church – 5217 Leavenworth Rd., 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 Collegiate Gothic-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 was nominated for its architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Motion: David Sachs
Motion approved
10 votes yes, 1 abstention

Second: Toni Stewart

Martin clarified that this building had been nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places at the November 3, 2012 meeting, and that the review board recommended preparing a National Register nomination. Church representative Karen Summers spoke in favor of the nomination.

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

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation; Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1927-1964

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 11 contributing resources; 10 non-contributing resources

Nominated as part of the *Roadside Kansas* MPS

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 was nominated as part of the “Roadside Kansas” multiple property nomination 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: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Motion: John Hoopes

Second: Samuel Passer

Motion approved

8 votes yes, 2 votes no, 1 abstention

Martin provided this background for new members: A nomination for Boot Hill Museum was first presented to the Historic Sites Board of Review (HSBR) as part of the Downtown Dodge City Historic District on May 9, 2009. The Board voted to remove Boot Hill Museum from the district because it does not share common history with the more traditional historic downtown buildings. After consultation with the National Park Service on the potential eligibility of Boot Hill Museum, a National Register nomination for Boot Hill Museum was presented to the Board on February 18, 2012, at which time members requested revisions and suggested the property be nominated as part of the *Roadside Kansas* multiple property submission with an emphasis on entertainment and recreation. The current proposed nomination has been amended to include these suggestions.

Margaret Wood asked if there was a precedent for nominating outdoor museums to the National Register, to which Martin replied yes. She added that this would be new for Kansas. Wood expressed concern about giving a false impression of history by nominating to the register this place that is a 20th century re-creation of the past. David Sachs raised questions about why the Municipal Building was included in this nomination, but also nominated separately. Martin responded that the staff felt strongly about its inclusion because it was integral to the early preservation and interpretation of Boot Hill. Boot Hill Museum Executive Director Lara Brehm spoke in favor of the nomination. Melissa McCoy, a representative of the City of Dodge City, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Dodge City Municipal Building – 501 W Spruce Street, Dodge City, Ford County

Criterion A: Politics/Government; Social History

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1927-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building; 5 contributing objects; 1 non-contributing object

The Dodge City Municipal Building was designed by Mann and Company, Architects and Engineers of Hutchinson, and constructed in 1929 by contractor J.N. Parham. Built to house municipal offices, a police station, and a fire station, the building is characterized by a unique design incorporating both Mediterranean and Modern influences. It is centrally located adjacent and north of the Boot Hill Museum and occupies a corner lot in downtown Dodge City. The site also contains three commemorative markers, a statue of a cowboy, and two Corinthian column lamp posts. It was nominated for its local significance in the areas of government, social history, and architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Motion: Joseph Johnson

Second: Toni Stewart

Motion approved

9 votes yes, 1 vote no, 1 abstention

Melissa McCoy, a representative of the City of Dodge City, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Santa Fe Trail - Ford County Segment 2 (Fowler's Ruts) – Ford vicinity, Ford County

Criteria A & D: Transportation; Commerce; Military

Period of Significance: 1821-1867

Level of Significance: National

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

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

The Santa Fe Trail – Ford County Segment 2, also known as Fowler’s Ruts, was part of the Wet Route of the Santa Fe Trail in Kansas from 1821 until 1867. During a period of tension between Mexico and the Republic of Texas in 1843, this segment was used by the First US dragoons, under the command of Captain Philip St. George Cooke, as they escorted a Santa Fe-bound caravan. Cooke and the dragoons forded the Arkansas River near this site to accept the surrender of Colonel Jacob Snively and his “Texas Invincibles.” Between 1849 and 1869, this trail segment

and its associated spring also saw use by travelers heading to Wyoming along the Cherokee Trail. This trail segment was nominated for its significance in the areas of transportation, military, and commerce and for its potential to yield archeological information.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin, KSHS Staff

Motion: John Hoopes

Second: Margaret Wood

Motion approved

10 votes yes, 1 abstention

Scott Spring – Westmoreland vicinity, Pottawatomie County

Criteria A & D: Transportation; Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance: 1834-1857

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 2 contributing sites

Scott Spring was a reliable water source near the Rock Creek Crossing of the Oregon and California trails. Its location near this crossing made it a suitable campground while west-bound travelers awaited high waters in the creek to recede. The nominated site contains the location of the spring itself, as well as an intact trail segment that includes at least three distinct swales. This site is nationally significant for its association with the Oregon and California trails and for its potential to yield important archeological information.

Presented by: Tim Weston, KSHS Staff

Motion: Gregory Schneider

Second: Samuel Passer

Motion approved

10 votes yes, 1 abstention

John Hoopes asked whether there were any burials on the property, to which Weston replied no. Duane Iles spoke in favor of the nomination.

National Register of Historic Places – Nomination Amendment

Alcove Spring – Blue Rapids vicinity, Marshall County

Criteria A & D: Transportation; Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance: 1840-1860

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 3 contributing sites (1 noncontributing object)

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

Alcove Spring is one of the best known campsites along the Oregon and California trails, as it is featured prominently in diaries of emigrants as they awaited favorable crossing conditions on the nearby Big Blue River. The Donner-Reed party, who later found themselves trapped by snowy conditions in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California, camped here in May 1846. Alcove Spring was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, but the original nomination only included seven acres around the spring itself. This amendment seeks to include two areas of intact trail segments to the west and north of the spring. Including the spring and trail segments, the amended boundary incorporates 246 acres.

Attachment 1

Report of the 2013 Heritage Trust Fund Grant Review Committee

On February 8, 2013, after a public hearing, the Heritage Trust Fund Grant Review Committee met to discuss its final selection of the 2013 Heritage Trust Fund grant applications and to prepare a list of recommendations to this board. The members of the committee are David Sachs, Margaret Wood, and Gregory Schneider. The committee reviewed **45** applications requesting a total of **\$2,986,102** in grant funds.

Employing the criteria stated in the legislation that created the grant program, the committee evaluated the applications and recommended funding for as many projects as the available resources would allow. The criteria includes the level of historic significance, condition of the property, urgency of the work proposed, level of endangerment, administrative ability of the applicant, potential benefit to the community and state, community support for the project, and financial need. Of the projects submitted, the committee recommends grant awards totaling **\$1,136,546** to **18 projects**.

Following is the list of properties recommended for funding in the 2013 round of Heritage Trust Fund grants, pending the availability of funds. They are listed in alphabetical order by county according to the property's historic name.

Butler	Augusta Historic Theatre	90,000
Crawford	Hotel Stilwell	90,000
Ford	AT&SF Railway Depot	90,000
Harper	Anthony Theater	67,200
Hodgeman	Hodgeman County Courthouse	90,000
Labette	Oswego Public Carnegie Library	15,531
Labette	Riverside Park Bathhouse	35,040
Linn	Prescott School	26,430
Lyon	Lowther Junior High	90,000
Marshall	Koester House Museum	87,072
Marshall	Waterville Opera House	89,856
McPherson	1904 World's Fair Swedish Pavilion	14,784
Meade	Fowler Pool & Bathhouse	82,184
Neosho	Chanute Public (Carnegie) Library	90,000
Reno	Historic Fox Theatre, Inc.	43,390
Sedgwick	Fresh Air Baby Camp	90,000
Stafford	Farmers National Bank	37,459
Sumner	Bartlett Arboretum	7,600

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

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Review Committee
David Sachs
Margaret Wood
Gregory Schneider

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
May 4, 2013
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS

Board Members

Present: Jennie Chinn, J. Eric Engstrom, Sharron Hamilton, Joseph Johnson, Samuel Passer, David Sachs, Gregory Schneider, Toni Stewart and Margaret Wood.

Absent: John Hoopes and Beka Romm.

Staff

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

Proceedings

Chairman J. Eric Engstrom called the meeting to order at 9:00 A.M. and asked the board and staff to introduce themselves.

Approval of Minutes of February 9, 2013

The board unanimously approved the February 9 meeting minutes.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner reported that there are now 1,298 Kansas listings in the National Register of Historic Places, with five new listings since the last meeting. State Register-only listings now total 158. Zollner gave a legislative update and provided information about the 2013 Kansas Archeology Training Program in Hays; a hands-on historic window workshop in Highland; and the Kansas Historical Foundation Spring Meeting in Wichita. For the benefit of the audience and newest board members, Zollner provided information about the Historic Preservation Fund prior to the report of the 2013 HPF Grant Review Committee.

Report of the 2013 Historic Preservation Fund Grant Review Committee

The recommendations of the Historic Preservation Fund grant committee (Attachment 1) were read by committee chairman Samuel Passer and unanimously approved by the board.

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

Belleville High School – 915 W 18th Street, Belleville, Republic County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1931-1963

Level of Significance: Local

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

Resource Count: 1 contributing building; 1 noncontributing building

The residents of Belleville voted in favor of \$115,000 in local bonds to finance the construction of a new high school in 1931. Wichita architect Samuel S. Voigt designed the Collegiate Gothic-style building, and Hoisington contractor Alex Helwig oversaw its construction. The school

served as the public high school for 31 years and then as a junior high and later middle school for another 51 years. The building embodies the traditional characteristics of the Collegiate Gothic style with its red brick exterior and stone detailing, multiple gable roofs, and pointed arches. At the time of its opening, the school's design reflected the latest trends in school planning with separate auditorium and gymnasium spaces and specialized classrooms for the manual training and domestic science departments. It is nominated as part of the *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* multiple property nomination for its local significance in the areas of education and architecture.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer, historic preservation consultant

Eric Engstrom asked about the planned use for the auditorium and gymnasium, to which Brenda Spencer responded that these would be preserved for public use.

Margaret Wood asked how interior changes would affect the integrity of the building, to which Brenda Spencer responded that the building rehabilitation will meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* and that many features would be maintained in the apartments.

Toni Stewart asked if there are plans to use the second floor and elevator, to which Brenda Spencer replied that an elevator is already in place and the second floor will have apartments as well.

Public Comments: Ross Freeman, Pioneer Group, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Motion: Gregory Schneider Second: Margaret Wood
8 votes yes, 1 abstention

Naomi & Leona Apartment Buildings – 509 & 507 S Market Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1926-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

Nominated as part of the *Residential Resources of Wichita, Sedgwick Co., KS* MPS

The Leona and Naomi Apartment Buildings were built in 1926 and 1927, respectively, by property developer and contractor Oliver J. Mourning. The buildings feature the same design and appearance. Mourning named the Leona apartments after his daughter and the Naomi apartments after his mother, but by 1939, the buildings had different owners and were known by different names. The identical brick buildings are two-stories each with a flat roof, full-width one-story front porch, and a second-story balcony. Each building reflects the Neoclassical style, which is evident in the symmetrical facade and dentilated cornice. Located just five blocks south of Douglas Avenue, a main thoroughfare through Wichita's central business district, the buildings featured 24 units, each with a fireplace and private bath and kitchen amenities. Tenants were mostly single women, with some single men and married couples. The buildings are nominated as part of the *Residential Resources of Wichita* multiple property nomination for their local significance in the areas of architecture and community planning and development.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer, historic preservation consultant

Gregory Schneider asked about the planned use of the building, to which Brenda Spencer responded apartments.

Margaret Wood asked if the piers on the Naomi Apartment Building were original, to which Brenda Spencer responded no. She noted the collapsed stone steps on the Leona Apartment Building, but stated that overall the buildings are in good shape.

David Sachs commented that he appreciated the demographic information in the nomination.

Joseph Johnson asked what would happen if the NR nomination is approved but the rehabilitation project does not go forward, to which Patrick Zollner responded that a National Register listing would not be affected.

Motion: Joseph Johnson Second: Eric Engstrom
8 votes yes, 1 abstention

Ellington Apartment Building – 514 S Main Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1927-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the *Residential Resources of Wichita, Sedgwick Co., KS* MPS

Wichita developer and contractor John Wenzel built the Ellington Apartment Building at the height of an apartment construction boom in 1927. Architect Walter V. Street designed this two-story brick building, which exhibits restrained elements of the Neoclassical style. Located just five blocks south of Douglas Avenue, a main thoroughfare through Wichita's central business district, the building featured 20 units each with private bath and kitchen amenities. Tenants generally included a mix of couples and singles, with single women generally outnumbering single men. It is nominated as part of the *Residential Resources of Wichita* multiple property nomination for its local significance in the areas of architecture and its association with community planning and development.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer, historic preservation consultant

Eric Engstrom asked about the number of apartments to which Brenda Spencer responded twenty.

Toni Stewart asked about the distance between this building and the Wolf Brothers Building, to which Sarah Martin responded approximately four blocks away. Brenda Spencer added that this building is five blocks South of Douglas.

Motion: Samuel Passer Second: Gregory Schneider

8 votes yes, 1 abstention

McNee Barns – HWY 50, 3 miles South of Elmdale, Chase County

Criterion A: Agriculture

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1916-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings; 1 contributing structure; 1 contributing object

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

The McNee Barns are located in the Kansas Flint Hills in the west-central portion of Chase County. The nominated property, which has been owned by the McNee family since 1916, includes four historic resources: a circa 1920 horse barn, a 1948 boxcar barn, a dry-laid stone fence, and an Aermotor windmill. The horse barn is characterized by its roof shape. It has a gable roof with one-story shed bays on the east and west sides forming a broken gable roofline. In addition to the original horse stalls, the interior of the barn features a loafing shed, two granaries, and a few cattle stalls and milking stanchions. The upper floor of the barn is a full-height haymow with a hay hood and hinged hay door at the north gable end. A second smaller barn is made of two parallel railroad boxcars with a gable-roof enclosing a center bay between the cars. The boxcars were obtained from the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad likely following World War II and placed on stone footings to serve as space for hay storage. The property is nominated as part of the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* multiple property submission for its local significance in the areas of agriculture and architecture.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer, historic preservation consultant

Margaret Wood asked why the nomination did not include the farmhouse foundation and windmill for potential archeological significance, to which Brenda Spencer responded most stones from the foundation were removed and thrown into the creek bed; they were unable to locate historical photographs showing the stone farmhouse. Patrick Zollner noted that the boundaries can be amended at a later date if future surveys reveal additional historical evidence.

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Samuel Passer

8 votes yes, 1 abstention

Click, Abram, Farmstead – 2030 Independence Avenue, Beloit, Mitchell County

Criterion A: Agriculture

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1873-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 3 contributing building; 2 contributing sites; 1 contributing structure

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

The Abram Click Farmstead is a collection of six historic farm resources located at the southeast corner of Kansas Highway 14 and US Highway 24 on the northwest edge of Beloit. Click, a Kentucky native, was living in the Beloit area as early as 1873, and his arrival was part of an influx of new residents into Mitchell County that occurred between 1870 and 1880. He received his patent for 40 acres in 1880, but he sold the improved land in 1883. The property continued to

function as a farmstead through the 1980s. Today, the farmstead is owned by the Mitchell County Historical Society and includes 6.8 acres with a limestone house, barn ruins, water tower, washhouse, granary, and outhouse ruins. The Gothic Revival house was constructed circa 1880 and features ornate window hoods, dressed sills and quoins that is likely the work of Joseph Hill, a locally well-known 19th century stone mason. The house is an excellent representation of early construction in Mitchell County. The later wood-frame washhouse, granary, and outhouse demonstrate the evolution of the farmstead into the early 20th century. The property is nominated as part of the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination for its local significance in the areas of agriculture and architecture.

Presented by: Susan Jezak Ford, historic preservation consultant

Margaret Wood commented that additional older foundations and outhouse ruins may be uncovered during excavation work; these could provide information if excavated.

Public Comments: Kyle Peterson, Mitchell County Historical Society spoke in favor of the nomination.

Motion: Gregory Schneider Second: Sharron Hamilton
8 votes yes, 1 abstention

Franklin Elementary School – 1403 Metropolitan Avenue, Kansas City, Wyandotte County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1897-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building; 1 contributing structure

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

Argentine was a prosperous city in the late 1880s due to the influence of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (ATSF) Railroad and the Kansas City Consolidated Smelting and Refining Company. The location of the railroad played an important factor in W. N. Ewing's decision to opening a silver smelter, which caused the community to grow quickly. The school-age children of east Argentine attended Lowell School in the 1880s and 1890s, but the area's growing population required additional classroom space. Franklin Elementary School opened in September 1898 and was occupied by four teachers and students in grades one through eight. Shortly after the school opened, the community fell on hard times when the smelter closed and the 1903 flood devastated the area. Argentine was annexed by Kansas City in 1910 and the school became a part of the Kansas City school district. A six-classroom addition was added in 1910 to accommodate the re-distribution of students. The school closed in 1973. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of education and architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS staff

David Sachs asked if there were windows on the right side of the building, to which Martin responded no; the 1921 plans reveal that the recessed areas were used for chalkboards and radiators.

Motion: Joseph Johnson
8 votes yes, 1 abstention

Second: Toni Stewart

Baker, Cassius and Adelia, House – 609 Elm Street, Wamego, Pottawatomie County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1910

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building; 1 noncontributing building

Built in 1910, this Craftsman-style house was first home to Cassius and Adelia Baker, who had moved to Wamego in 1869. He was a prominent member of the local business community and was a founding member and president of the Commercial Club, a predecessor of the Chamber of Commerce. He also was active in civic affairs, serving as mayor of the city, Township clerk, trustee, and treasurer. The couple had witnessed the development of Wamego from a small river town of a few hundred people to a thriving railroad center with nearly 2,000 residents. The Baker House is located one block west of the downtown and is an excellent example of a Craftsman-style residence. It is nominated for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS staff

David Sachs expressed concerns about the porch of this house. He commented that the open porch is a defining feature of this style and asked if the NPS will agree with our nomination.

Martin noted that the porch is well-integrated and can be reversed.

Jennie Chinn asked about the period of significance, to which Patrick Zollner responded 1910 – the year the house was constructed.

Margaret Wood asked if there was a disadvantage to listing on the state (vs. national) register, to which Sarah Martin responded no.

Public Comments: David Sauer, property owner, spoke about the house and gave his support for the nomination.

Motion: Gregory Schneider

Second: Eric Engstrom

7 votes yes, 1 vote no, 1 abstention

Creed-Mills House – 219 N Maple Street, Douglass, Butler County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1894

Level of Significance: Local

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

Melissa and Henry Creed purchased 80 acres and began construction on this house in 1894. Henry and his son Oscar farmed the land, and in later years Oscar subdivided and sold most of the acreage. Today, the property is less than two acres. Thomas and Charlene Mills purchased the property from the Creed family in 1970. The house is an excellent example of the Folk

Resource Count: 1 contributing site

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

The Santa Fe Trail – Rice County Segment 3, also known as Swanson’s Swales, is a 7.5-acre remnant of the main route of the trail, which was active from 1821 until 1880, though the association of this site with the trail ends in 1866 with the coming of the railroad. This trail remnant was directly associated with the Little Arkansas River crossings to the west of this site. As the trail approached the river from the east, it split into two branches four miles to the east of the crossing; the branches converged a little over one mile southwest of the crossing. This split of the main route was most likely due to the condition of the two crossings at the river, which were one-quarter mile apart. Scouts would ride ahead to determine which crossing was safest and least difficult to cross and direct the caravan accordingly. This site is nationally significant under Criteria A and D for its association with the transportation and commerce along the Santa Fe Trail and for its potential to yield important archeological information.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin, KSHS Staff

Motion: Margaret Wood

Second: Eric Engstrom

8 votes yes, 1 abstention

National Register of Historic Places – Nomination Amendment

Lower Cimarron Spring – Grant County

Criterion A: Transportation; Commerce; Social History

Criterion D: Archeology – Historic

Period of Significance: 1822-1868; 1906-1907

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 2 contributing sites; 1 contributing object; 1 noncontributing object

National Historic Landmark Designation – 12/19/1960; revised 9/6/1998

Listed in National Register of Historic Places – 10/15/1966

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

As a dependable source of water on a dangerously dry crossing on the Santa Fe Trail, Lower Cimarron Spring was a major landmark for trade caravans as they crossed the open plains of the trail from 1822 to 1868 in what is now southwestern Kansas. The spring and its associated campground were on the trail's Cimarron Route, which was the original and principal route of the Santa Fe Trail. The spring signaled the western end of *La Jornada*, the arid desert plain between the Arkansas and Cimarron rivers. As the spring offered westbound travelers the first reliable source of water west of the Arkansas River crossings, it became a major resting point on the Santa Fe Trail. The spring's reliable water also made it an important campground for the many American Indians who frequented the site, including the Kiowa, Comanche, Plains Apache, Cheyenne, and Arapaho. Lower Cimarron Spring is a historic archeological site that includes the spring, which is dry now, its associated campground, several remnants of the Santa Fe Trail, and the Wagonbed Springs DAR marker. The Cimarron River formed a natural boundary for the historic camping area associated with the spring, and archeological investigations have revealed a high concentration of Santa Fe Trail-related resources.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin, KSHS Staff

Eric Engstrom requested clarification regarding how the permit process works and the role of the Certified Local Government (CLG), to which Martin responded with a brief summary of the state law review process. Patrick Zollner added that the property owner followed procedures and went through the necessary steps before demolition.

Motion: David Sachs

Second: Joseph Johnson

8 votes yes, 1 abstention

Other Business

The next meeting will be on August 10, 2013 at 9:00 A.M. at the Kansas Historical Society in the Museum Classrooms.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:42 A.M.

ATTACHMENT 1

**Historic Preservation Fund
Report of the Grants Review Committee to the Kansas
Historic Sites Board of Review
May 4, 2013**

On Friday May 3, 2013, a public hearing was held at the Kansas Historical Society, pursuant to published notice, allowing all interested parties an opportunity to address the applications received for the Federal Fiscal Year 2013 Historic Preservation Fund grant program. Six members of the public were in attendance and 5 spoke in favor of separate grant applications.

Immediately following the public hearing, the Historic Preservation Fund Grants Review Committee, which was composed of Deborah Barker, Joe Johnson and myself, Sam Passer, met to discuss their evaluations of the eligible applications.

The committee reviewed 10 grant requests totaling \$128,684. Because the National Park Service has not yet notified the Kansas Historical Society of their funding allocation for federal fiscal year 2013, the committee is recommending that projects be funded in the following order, pending allocation and availability of funds:

- City of Wichita – South Central Neighborhood Survey Area 2 -- \$24,999
- Douglas County – Historic Resources Survey of Wakarusa Township -- \$20,000
- City of Wichita – Steel Window Repair Seminar & Workshop -- \$14,000
- City of Lawrence – Quantrill’s Raid Surviving Structures Survey -- \$15,500
- City of Topeka – Scholarship for National Trust Conference -- \$5,000
- City of Wichita – Scholarship for NACP Conference 2014 -- \$5,115
- Kansas State University – Technical Analysis of Pottery from the Kansas Monument Site 14RP1 -- \$4,529
- Kansas State University – Phase III National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of 12RY402 Riley County, KS -- \$10,064
- City of Hutchinson – Hutchinson Downtown Historic District -- \$7,027

The following grant application was evaluated, but was removed from consideration for the 2013 HPF grant round at the request of the SHPO. This project will be funded utilizing excess funds from the 2012 HPF allocation.

- Kansas Preservation Alliance – 2013 Kansas Preservation Conference -- \$10,000

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

Historic Preservation Grant Review Committee
Sam Passer, Joe Johnson and Deborah Barker

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
August 10, 2013
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS

Board Members

Present: Jennie Chinn, Sharron Hamilton, John Hoopes, Joseph Johnson, Samuel Passer, David Sachs, Gregory Schneider, Toni Stewart.

Absent: J. Eric Engstrom, Beka Romm, Margaret Wood.

Staff

Present: Kim Gant, Matthew Holtkamp, Kristen Johnston, Marsha Longofono, Sarah Martin, Katrina Ringler, Patrick Zollner.

Proceedings

In chairman Eric Engstrom's absence, Jennie Chinn called the meeting to order at 9:00 A.M. and asked the board and staff to introduce themselves.

Approval of Minutes of May 4, 2013

The board unanimously approved the May 4 meeting minutes.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner reported that there are now 1,327 Kansas listings in the National Register of Historic Places, with 31 new listings, 1 bridge relocation request and 1 removal since the last meeting. State Register-only listings now total 157. Zollner gave a legislative update and provided information about the Kansas Archeology Training Program, which was held June 1-16 at the site of the Billy Dixon Trading Post south of Hays; a hands-on window workshop was held June 16-22 in Highland; and announced that the State Preservation Conference will be held September 19-20 in Salina.

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

Westwood Hills Historic District – Westwood Hills, Johnson County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1917-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 208 contributing resources; 47 noncontributing resources

The Westwood Hills Historic District comprises the entire city of Westwood Hills in Johnson County, Kansas. The J. C. Nichols Company platted the Westwood Hills subdivision in 1923 and established the Westwood Hills Homes Association in 1926. Twenty years later, residents successfully petitioned the Board of County Commissioners to be recognized as an independent

city. The City of Westwood Hills officially incorporated on July 1, 1949. The district is an excellent, intact example of the residential design concepts that prominent local developer J. C. Nichols employed in his many successful subdivisions in both Missouri and Kansas. Westwood Hills was the first subdivision Nichols developed in Kansas using these concepts. The district retains excellent examples of architect-designed dwellings that express the variety of formal and vernacular styles popular in the area during the period of significance. It also encompasses an entire municipality that was involved in the mid-century trend of incorporating as a city in order to retain its own identity as Johnson County developed. The 255 resources reflect the development history of the neighborhood as it evolved from pastureland to a residential subdivision to its own self-contained city. It was nominated for its local significance in the areas of community planning and architecture.

Presented by: Rachel Nugent, historic preservation consultant (Rosin Preservation)

There was discussion about whether to classify the street grid as a contributing resource. Nugent noted that the arrangement of the landscape was discussed in the nomination, but not called out as a contributing resource.

Referencing the one letter of objection, Joseph Johnson asked if approval is required from all property owners within the nominated area, to which Patrick Zollner responded no; as long as a majority does not object, the nomination can go forward.

Public Comments: Paula Schwach, Mayor of Westwood Hills, spoke in favor of the nomination, and referenced the letters of support from her community.

Motion to approve: David Sachs
7 votes yes, 1 abstention

Second: Joseph Johnson

El Dorado Downtown Historic District – El Dorado, Butler County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development; Commerce

Period of Significance: 1880-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 64 contributing resources; 47 non-contributing resources; 2 NR-listed resources

The El Dorado Downtown Historic District encompasses the heart of El Dorado's central business district, incorporating 111 properties along Main Street, the main north/south thoroughfare (U.S. 77), and Central Avenue (U.S. 54), the main east/west thoroughfare. El Dorado was platted in 1868 and incorporated in 1871, but serious development came later with the arrival of rail lines – the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad in 1877 and the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad in 1883. The city's early economy was tied entirely to its role as a railroad and trade center for the region's thriving farming and ranching industries. The discovery of oil near El Dorado in 1915 dramatically changed the downtown. The boom financed civic and infrastructure improvements and created new markets for downtown businesses. In 1939, the *WPA Guide* described El Dorado's business district as "a mixture of sturdy plain limestone buildings of pioneer days and ornate structures built during the oil boom." Today, the extant buildings interpret an array of historic uses and interpret the community's

evolution from a railroad shipping point to an oil town to a mid-century auto-friendly business district. The El Dorado Downtown Historic District is nominated for its local significance in the areas of community planning and commerce.

Presented by: Christy Davis, historic preservation consultant.

David Sachs noted the especially wide streets in downtown El Dorado and asked if the discovery of oil influenced the design of the streets. Davis responded that the major development in downtown El Dorado coincided with the oil boom and the street design was part of that growth.

Motion to approve: Samuel Passer Second: Sharron Hamilton

7 votes yes, 1 abstention

Linwood Place Historic District – Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1943-1953

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 91 contributing resources; 3 noncontributing resources

Nominated as part of the *Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957 & Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960* multiple property nominations

The Linwood Place Historic District is a 40-acre residential neighborhood on Wichita's south side near the city's aircraft-related industrial area, and it includes 90 fourplex buildings, a maintenance shop, and four unrelated and non-contributing buildings. The complex was developed 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 years. 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 district is nominated as part of the *Residential Resource of Wichita, 1870-1957* and *Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960* multiple property nominations for its local significance in the areas of community planning and architecture.

Presented by: Christy Davis, historic preservation consultant.

Jenny Chinn noted that this nomination has received a letter of support from the Wichita Historic Preservation Board.

Joseph Johnson asked how this nomination is considered more unique than the many other similar developments in Wichita, to which Davis responded that this historic district was a very early government-financed development.

Discussion regarding irregular shape of historic district, to which Davis responded that the district was platted but never developed in the 1880s during the real estate boom; it was replatted as land was acquired.

Motion to approve: Gregory Schneider
7 votes yes, 1 abstention

Second: Samuel Passer

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
Resource Count: 1 contributing building
Level of Significance: Local

St. 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

There was discussion regarding status of demolition order and whether NR status would protect this building, to which Martin replied that the demolition order has not changed. Patrick Zollner added that the demolition will be reviewed under Section 106, regardless of the outcome of the National Register nomination, because federal funds are proposed to fund the demolition.

There was discussion regarding transfer of ownership to the non-profit organization that is trying to save the building. Martin confirmed that this had taken place and noted that once the property is listed, the new owners can apply for tax credits and/or Heritage Trust Fund grants to assist with rehabilitation efforts.

There were several letters of support and one letter of objection.

Public Comments: Daniel Serda, St. John the Divine Community Art & Education Center, Inc. board secretary, stated that two structural inspections have revealed that the area of collapse is about 20% of the footprint of the building; the owners are optimistic that they will be able to save the building and restore it. Patricia Casas, previous property owner, also spoke in favor of the nomination.

Motion to approve: John Hoopes
7 votes yes, 1 abstention

Second: Sharron Hamilton

Cordell D. Meeks, Sr. House – 600 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Wyandotte County

Criterion B: Politics/Government

Period of Significance: 1949-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Since its construction in 1903, the residence at 600 Oakland Avenue has been home to two distinguished Kansas City attorneys – first to Charles W. Trickett, a white Republican prohibitionist, and his family; and second to Cordell D. Meeks, Sr., an African American Democrat county commissioner and district court judge, and his family. Trickett is perhaps best known professionally for his efforts as an assistant attorney general to enforce Kansas prohibition laws in the early 1900s. After his death, Trickett’s family sold the house in 1949 to a young Meeks who became a leader in local Democratic Party politics. Meetings of the Northeast Democrat Committeemen and Committeewomen’s League were held in this home for years. Meeks was sworn in to the Wyandotte County Commission in 1951 and served as a commissioner until 1973 when he became the first African American elected to the District Court in the State of Kansas. The property is nominated for its association with Meeks in the areas of politics and government.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS staff

There was discussion regarding home’s asbestos siding, to which Martin explained that the installation had been made within the period of significance. Patrick Zollner added that this scenario is in accordance with the current board policy regarding secondary siding.

Gregory Schneider asked if the back porch was original, to which Sarah Martin responded yes.

Public Comments: Marlene (Meeks) Shelby, a daughter of Cornell Meeks, spoke in favor of the nomination and provided a brief history of the use of the 3rd floor for private political meetings.

Motion to approve: Gregory Schneider
7 votes yes, 1 abstention

Second: Toni Stewart

Gustave Kubach House – 101 S Buckeye Avenue, Abilene, Dickinson County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1922

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Abilene businessman Gustave Kubach, who managed the Lyric Theater, built this Craftsman-style bungalow in 1922. The residence features a unique second-story camelback, meaning it has an upper half-story stacked atop the main structure that is set back from the front façade, though it differs from the more common airplane bungalow in Kansas that typically features a wide two-story structure at the rear. The second-story of the Kubach House functioned much like the second-story of a typical airplane bungalow – as a bedroom or sleeping porch. In addition to the home’s unique second story, it exhibits many of the hallmarks of the Arts and Crafts movement, including multiple roof levels, wide overhanging eaves, and decorative open porches on the east and north side. The home’s wood shingle siding and stone fireplace and foundation provide a

rustic appearance commonly found in Craftsman bungalows. It is nominated for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS staff

Jennie Chinn referred to a letter of support for the nomination from the Abilene Heritage Commission included in the board member packets.

Public Comments: Property owner Anita Miller spoke in favor of the nomination.

Motion to approve: David Sachs

Second: Toni Stewart

7 votes yes, 1 abstention

New Lancaster General Store – 36688 New Lancaster Street, New Lancaster, Miami County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1903-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

The New Lancaster General Store was built in 1903 by members of the New Lancaster Grange Number 223, and it served as the commercial and social gathering place for this part of rural Miami County through much of the 20th century. The members of the Grange pooled their money to buy shares in the building and continued to operate it as a rural cooperative agrarian venture until it was sold in 1928. The business became the Smith Brothers General Merchandise operated by H. T. and Frank Smith, and although their partnership dissolved in 1937, Frank retained ownership until he retired in 1968. The vernacular false-front commercial building, which is typical of small-town Kansas at the turn of the 20th century, is made of wood and features its original storefront. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of commerce and architecture.

Presented by: Kristen Johnston, KSHS staff

John Hoopes asked about the planned use for the building, to which Kristen Johnston responded that the owner intends to preserve the building for use as part of a winery business.

Public Comments: Property owners Stephen and Kristin Graue spoke in favor of the nomination.

Motion to approve: John Hoopes

Second: Joseph Johnson

7 votes yes, 1 abstention

New Lancaster Grange Hall, No. 223 – 12655 W 367th Street, New Lancaster, Miami County

Criterion A: Social History

Period of Significance: 1901-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

The New Lancaster Grange Hall was built in 1885 to serve as a house of worship for the Beulah Baptist Church. Religious services were held there until 1901 when the New Lancaster Grange Number 223 purchased the property, and the building served as their meeting space until 2005 when the declining membership forced the closure and sale of the property. Local farmers organized the local Grange in 1873 as many similar groups formed throughout Kansas. It was a part of the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, which formed in 1867 as a fraternal organization of rural people – men and women – who worked to create a social and economic network for farm families and to share information. The New Lancaster Grange operated a cooperative general store out of a nearby commercial building from 1903 to 1928. The Grange hall is nominated for its local significance in the area of social history.

Presented by: Kristen Johnston, KSHS staff

Jennie Chinn asked how many other granges were listed in Kansas, to which Sarah Martin estimated 3 or 4.

Public Comments: Property owners Stephen and Kristin Graue spoke in favor of the nomination. He stated that their plan is to preserve the building for use as a community center.

Motion to approve: Samuel Passer
7 votes yes, 1 abstention

Second: Sharron Hamilton

Peter Thoes Barn – Alma vicinity, Wabaunsee County

Criterion A: Agriculture

Criterion B: Exploration/Settlement (Peter Thoes)

Period of Significance: c. 1880-1894

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

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

Early Wabaunsee County settler Peter Thoes established his home and farmstead shortly after the Kansas Territory opened for settlement in 1854. It was near the Pottawatomie Indian Reserve, which at that time occupied about one-third of what is now Wabaunsee County. It was one of a cluster of properties that took root before the Civil War and the founding of Alma, and even vied for the location of the county seat. Thoes lived on and farmed this same property until his death in 1894. The sprawling and iconic barn on Thoes' property was built in phases from the late 1870s to the early 1890s. It is situated on a farmstead that includes Thoes' stone residence and a few later outbuildings, which are owned separately from the nominated barn. The house burned in 1922, was partially rebuilt, but has been altered considerably in recent years and is not eligible for listing in the National Register; the barn is the primary extant resource associated with Thoes. The barn is nominated as part of the *Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination in the areas of agriculture and exploration/settlement for its association with Peter Thoes.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS staff

Resource Count: 1 contributing structure

Nominated as part of the *New Deal-era Resources of Kansas MPS & Masonry Arch Bridges of Kansas MPS*

Benson Culvert is a double arch limestone bridge that was built in 1938 as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. The bridge's construction is typical of limestone structures built in this area during the early 20th century and is representative of the master stone builders and craftsmanship of construction workers trained by the WPA. In September 1937, County Engineer Frank Tyson announced an "extensive culvert campaign" and the use of WPA workers to quarry local rock and construct several similar bridges. The Benson Culvert – likely so called because it was near Charley Benson's property – was opened to traffic in June 1938. It is located southwest of Gove on a rural county road near the intersection of M Road and 28 Road. It spans a tributary of Plum Creek and water flows beneath the bridge only during seasonal rains. It is nominated as part of the *New Deal-era Resources of Kansas* and *Masonry Arch Bridges of Kansas* multiple property nominations for its local significance in the areas of social history, government, and architecture.

Presented by: Kim Gant, KSHS staff

Discussion regarding Criterion C: Architecture; the board requested that the nomination be amended to reference engineering.

Motion to approve with the correction: Joseph Johnson
7 votes yes, 1 abstention

Second: Toni Stewart

Nominations to the Register of Historic Kansas Places

Lahn Building – 2206, 2208, 2210 E Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1922-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Lahn Building was built in 1922 east of downtown on East Douglas Avenue and illustrates the commercial development that occurred throughout the Wichita following the expansion of the city limits in 1919. Development along this section of Douglas, then the city's main east/west thoroughfare, followed the establishment of Wichita's "Auto-Row" on Douglas immediately east of downtown and coincided with the selection of the site across the street from the Lahn Building as home to Wichita East High School. This modest commercial building interprets the story of resourceful Latvian Jewish immigrants who came to Wichita in 1905 to escape Russian persecution and to pursue the American dream. Eli Lahn, in partnership with his son-in-law David Krashin, erected the building as an investment, a venture that would help support the Lahn family for 77 years. The two-story building was designed to maximize income-producing potential, with three retail spaces on the ground floor and six apartments on the upper floor. The building has housed numerous small commercial businesses during its more than ninety-year history. It is nominated for its local significance in the area of commerce.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer, historic preservation consultant

Brenda Spencer suggested that the owner may pursue National Register after rehabilitation work has been completed.

Motion to approve: Joseph Johnson Second: Toni Stewart
7 votes yes, 1 abstention

Other Business

Eric Engstrom was re-elected Chairman, and Gregory Schneider was elected Vice-Chairman.

The meeting dates for 2014 were selected. They are:

February 8

May 3

August 9

November 8

The next meeting will be November 16, 2013 at 9:00 A.M. at the Kansas Museum of History in the Museum Classrooms.

The meeting adjourned at 11:50 A.M.

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
November 16, 2013
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS

Board Members

Present: Jennie Chinn, J. Eric Engstrom, Sharron Hamilton, John Hoopes, Samuel Passer, Beka Romm, David Sachs, Gregory Schneider, Toni Stewart, and Margaret Wood.

Absent: Joseph Johnson.

Staff

Present: Rick Anderson, Matthew Holtkamp, Kristen Johnston, Amanda Loughlin, Marsha Longofono, Sarah Martin, Katrina Ringler, Patrick Zollner, and Tim Weston.

Proceedings

Eric Engstrom called the meeting to order at 8:59 A.M. and asked the board and staff to introduce themselves.

Approval of Minutes of August 10, 2013

The board unanimously approved the August 10th meeting minutes.

Executive Director's Report

Jennie Chinn reported that there have been reports in the press about the possibility of a bill being introduced during the next legislative session that would terminate mortgage registration filing fees. Passage of such a bill would eliminate the funding source of the Heritage Trust Fund grant program. Chinn invited board members and the public to tour the newly renovated Kansas Statehouse and patronize the Visitor Center and Gift Shop, which will open in early 2014.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner reported that there are now 1,337 Kansas listings in the National Register of Historic Places, with 10 new listings and 2 boundary amendments since the last meeting. State Register-only listings now total 158. He noted that the State Historic Preservation Conference was held September 19-20 in Salina. Zollner announced that 32 applications were received for the 2014 Heritage Trust Fund grant round. A copy of the quarterly report was included in the board member folders.

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

University of Kansas East Historic District – Lawrence, Douglas County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1912-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 15 contributing resources; 3 noncontributing resources

The University of Kansas (KU) East Historic District includes 15 contributing resources (18 total resources) occupying 13 acres on the east slope of Mount Oread, immediately adjacent to the main academic core of the KU campus in Lawrence. The buildings and objects reflect the evolution of the residential and religious facilities designed to support the needs of the students and faculty at KU. Eight of the contributing resources were built as scholarship halls, a type of residential arrangement that was common at state universities across the country. As student enrollment increased at KU, the availability of reputable housing options in Lawrence decreased, especially for women. Elizabeth Miller Watkins donated the funds for KU's first cooperative dormitory, or scholarship hall, in 1925. The concept caught on at KU, and over the next 30 years, benefactors donated funds for seven more scholarship halls for men and women, all of which were constructed in the same general area of campus. In addition to the residences, the presence of Smith Hall, the Wesley Building, and Danforth Chapel reflect a strong desire to support the social and cultural needs of students. Both Smith and Wesley include classrooms and gathering areas, while Danforth contains meditative and ceremonial spaces. The district is nominated for its local significance in the areas of education and architecture.

Presented by: Elizabeth Rosin, historic preservation consultant (Rosin Preservation)

Margaret Wood asked why there were two separate districts on the KU campus and why the university did not combine them into one. Rosin responded that the districts consist of distinct types of resources and have different periods of significance.

Motion to approve: David Sachs

Second: Margaret Wood

8 votes yes, 2 abstentions (John Hoopes, KU Professor, and Jennie Chinn*)

Trout, George & Virginia, House – 615 Elm Street, Wamego, Pottawatomie County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1894-1896

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building; 1 noncontributing building

The George and Virginia Trout House was completed in 1896 and is nominated to the National Register for its local significance in the area of architecture. Situated on a prominent corner lot overlooking downtown Wamego, this three-story house reflects the Queen Anne style in its irregular form, asymmetrical arrangement, multiple roof planes, three-story rounded tower with a conical roof, and wood materials. It includes a combination of wood lap siding and fish scale shingles. Its porches and gables lack the delicate spindle work of earlier Queen Anne houses, and instead include classical columns grouped in threes supporting the front porch. The interior retains the ornate radiators, a still-functioning call-box system, an original central vacuum, four ornate and unique fireplaces, a large water reservoir on the third floor with fire hoses, and an impressive display of woodwork throughout the first and second floors. George Trout arrived in Wamego shortly after the Civil War and opened a hardware, lumber, and implement business in partnership with L. B. Leach. He later established a bank, which became the Wamego State

* Chinn typically abstains from voting except when a tiebreak is needed.

Bank in 1906. Trout hired Francis M. Spencer of Topeka to erect the impressive residence, which is believed to have been designed by George Farran, in close collaboration with George and Virginia Trout. The house remained in the Trout family until 1961.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Motion to approve: Greg Schneider
9 votes yes

Second: David Sachs

Cedar Manor Farm – Lafontaine vicinity, Montgomery County

Criterion A: Agriculture

Period of Significance: 1929-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 9 contributing resources; 3 non-contributing resources

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

The Cedar Manor Farm traces its roots back to Lafayette and Martha Pound, who settled the property in the early 1870s. The Pounds purchased this land from the United States government, which was selling tracts of the former Osage Trust Lands in Labette County during this period. State and federal census records suggest Pound established a productive, much diversified farm by 1880, but the recurring cycles of financial depression and drought may have pushed the family to leave in 1893. The property changed hands several times and sat vacant many years until Clarence (Doc) and Bernice Raymond purchased it in 1929 and developed it into a dairy farm – known as Cedar Manor Farm – with an award winning registered Guernsey herd. Only a portion of the original Pound residence remains from the earliest occupation, and the majority of the farmstead was developed during the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, reflecting the peak years of the dairy operation. Raymond enjoyed competition as he noted in an interview with the *Coffeyville Journal*: “If I couldn’t show at fairs and livestock shows I would sell the herd. This dairying is work and the shows and fairs are the fun of the game.” He retired from the dairy business in 1969 and sold the herd. The farm remains in the Raymond family. It is nominated as part of the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination for its local significance in the area of agriculture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

David Sachs complimented the nomination preparer on providing such a rich history of the property.

Motion to approve: David Sachs
9 votes yes

Second: Sam Passer

Clearfield School, District #58 – 2162 N 600 Road, Lawrence, Douglas County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1900-1946

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 3 contributing buildings; 1 noncontributing building

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

Clearfield School, built in 1900, is located northeast of Baldwin City in Palmyra Township on a half-acre site that includes three contributing buildings (the school and two outhouses) and one non-contributing building (a shed). This school building was at least the second schoolhouse to serve district 58 students, and was originally built in a location one mile east, but it was moved to its current location in 1908. The school closed in 1946, but it continued to serve as a meeting house for the Clearfield Grange until the 1990s. Today, the Clearfield Historical Society maintains the building. This vernacular one-room schoolhouse exhibits Queen Anne and Stick stylistic references including a triangular panel in the front gable, ornamental windows with a band of several square panes encircling a larger clear pane, a shed roof supported by ornamental brackets over each entrance, and fishscale shingle siding in the front gable. It is nominated as part of the *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* multiple property nomination for its local significance in the areas of education and architecture.

Presented by: Matthew Holtkamp, KSHS Staff

John More, Clearfield Historical Society, spoke in favor of the nomination and noted that the cupola will be restored.

Motion to approve: John Hoopes
9 votes yes

Second: Sharron Hamilton

Ingraham, Jesse, House – 1724 Fairchild Avenue, Manhattan, Riley Co.

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1867-1936

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Nominated as part of the *Late 19th Century Vernacular Stone Residences in Manhattan* MPS

The Jesse Ingraham House is nominated to the National Register as part of the *Late Nineteenth Century Vernacular Stone Houses in Manhattan* for its local significance in the areas of community planning and development and architecture. Ingraham, a native of New York, moved to Kansas in 1856 shortly after the territory was opened for settlement. He took up residence on 160 acres along Wild Cat Creek northwest of Manhattan near Keats, where he and his family lived for ten years before moving closer to Manhattan. Ingraham's relocation and construction of this stone residence in 1867 coincides with the tremendous growth of Manhattan immediately after the Civil War and the initial development of Bluemont College northwest of the city. The house, an example of the gable-front-and-wing property type, was built in stages beginning in 1867 as a gable-front house with a later intersecting wing added in 1885. As early as 1871, Ingraham began transferred parts of his land to the college. What began as Ingraham's farm eventually became a thriving 20th century neighborhood – primarily serving the college – within just a few decades. The house is a good example of well-built vernacular stone building built in phases and is significant for its representation of the evolution of residential architecture in Manhattan.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

David Sachs asked if the ladder rungs on the front of the house were an original feature, to which Martin responded no and that it is believed that these were used by renters during the 1940s.

Motion to approve: David Sachs
9 votes yes

Second: Samuel Passer

City Square Park Bandstand – 100 S 9th Street (City Square Park), Humboldt, Allen County

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance: 1907-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing structure

The City Square Park Bandstand is situated at the center of a public square that occupies one city block at the center of Humboldt and is surrounded by one- and two-story commercial buildings, most dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The public square originated with the platting of the town in 1857, and has functioned primarily as a community gathering space. Humboldt's community band formed in 1866 under the leadership of former military bandmaster Richard Redfield, and performed in the park as early as 1867. The current bandstand was built in 1907 by John Nessell using plans developed by Charles M. Smith. It features an octagonal form, a concrete base, and a raised platform surrounded by a wrought iron railing. The bandstand is nominated for its local significance in the areas of entertainment and recreation.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Jennie Chinn asked if the use of concrete was usual for a bandstand. Martin noted that there is not a comprehensive survey of Kansas bandstands to know for sure. Patrick Zollner noted that Lawrence has a concrete bandstand from that era.

Motion to approve: Margaret Wood
9 votes yes

Second: Greg Schneider

Simmons Funeral Home – 1404 South 37th Street, Kansas City, Wyandotte Co.

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1927-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Simmons Funeral Home in Kansas City was constructed in 1927 to serve as Dr. David E. Clopper's 20-room hospital. Clopper was an instrumental figure in Argentine, serving as mayor, president of the Argentine State Bank, and worked for many years as a surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. Upon his death in 1935, George Simmons and his son Gib purchased and refurbished the building for use as a mortuary. They had been in business since 1895 and would eventually expand the funeral home to adapt to business and industry changes. Five generations of the Simmons family worked in this building until the business was sold in 2007. The building was designed by Kansas City architect Fred S. Wilson in the Mission and Craftsman styles. Elements of these styles exhibited on this building include the low-pitched

clay tile roof, terra cotta and cast concrete ornamentation, tall casement windows, and decorative iron ornamentation. The building is nominated for its local significance in the areas of architecture and commerce.

Presented by: Kristen Johnston, KSHS Staff

Therese Gardner, Argentine Neighborhood Development Association, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Motion to approve: John Hoopes
9 votes yes

Second: Toni Stewart

Upper Wakarusa River Crossing – 1180 E 1400 Road, Lawrence, Douglas County

Criteria A & D: Transportation; Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance: 1840-1855

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 1 contributing site

The Upper Wakarusa River Crossing on the combined route of the Oregon and California trails is nationally significant as an intact river crossing of the mid-19th century route. This crossing also is significant for its potential to yield additional information, since the intact cutdowns are a rare feature illustrating methods employed for bringing wagon trains across rivers and streams. Though the Oregon and California trails had different destinations, in Kansas, both Oregon- and California-bound travelers generally used the same routes. As major waterways were encountered, multiple crossings were often available to use, depending on weather and soil conditions. This particular crossing of the Wakarusa River occurs early in the westward journey – about 35 miles from the Kansas-Missouri border in present-day Douglas County.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin, KSHS Staff

Greg Schneider asked for a definition of “cutdowns,” to which Tim Weston, KSHS staff, responded “u-shaped pathways from river banks straight down to rock bottom.” John Hoopes asked for clarification of the two archeological sites mentioned in the nomination. Weston responded that both sites are within close proximity to the crossing, but are not within the nominated boundary. Additionally, they are from period post-dating the Oregon-California trail.

Fred Six, property owner, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Motion to approve: John Hoopes
9 votes yes

Second: Margaret Wood

Pacha Ruts – Address Restricted, Bremen vicinity, Marshall County

Criteria A & D: Transportation; Exploration/Settlement; Commerce

Period of Significance: 1844-1861

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 2 contributing sites

The Pacha Ruts are nominated for their association with transportation and exploration/settlement along the combined route of the Oregon and California trails and for their association with the Pony Express. This trail remnant is located in Marshall County on the western end of an approximate 133-mile branch known as the St. Joe Road, a connector route between St. Joseph, Missouri and the Independence Road. Active between 1844 and circa 1860, the St. Joe Road joined the Independence Road approximately 1.5 miles northwest of this nominated site. This route was mainly utilized by emigrants from the St. Joseph and Weston, Missouri areas. The trail remnants at this site were also used by the Pony Express riders in 1861 as they made their way to Hollenberg Station in present-day Washington County.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin, KSHS Staff

John Hoopes asked if the cairns were associated with burials. Tim Weston noted that results of a National Park Service investigation were inconclusive; short of excavating, there is no way to know.

Duane Durst, Oregon-California Trail Association, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Motion to approve: Greg Schneider
9 votes yes

Second: Sharron Hamilton

Bluemont Youth Cabin – Goodnow Park, Manhattan, Riley County

Criterion A: Entertainment; Politics/Government

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1938-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building; 1 contributing structure

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

The Bluemont Youth Cabin was built in Manhattan's Goodnow Park in 1938 with assistance from the National Youth Administration (NYA), a depression-era federal assistance program designed to aid the nation's youth through part-time work and valuable construction training. Over 100 local youth participated in the construction of the cabin through Riley County's NYA program. Designed by Manhattan city engineer Harold Harper, the cabin was constructed of limestone quarried from Bluemont Hill. It is an excellent representative of New Deal-era rustic park architecture characterized by its local building materials and wooded, terraced setting. Once complete, the facility provided meeting space for the Boy Scouts, members of the NYA, and the children of Manhattan. It is nominated as part of the *New Deal Era Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination for its local significance in the areas of entertainment/ recreation, politics/government, and architecture.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer, preservation consultant

Greg Schneider asked if there were any other NYA projects documented. Sarah Martin responded that we know of a handful of examples in Kansas.

Barbara Anderson, Goodnow Park Cabin Coalition, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Motion to approve: David Sachs
9 votes yes

Second: Samuel Passer

NOMINATIONS – REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES

Gaiser Carriage Works – 215, 217, 219 N. Saint Francis Ave., Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1910-1957

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

W. H. Gaiser moved his growing carriage business into this new two-story brick building along Wichita's St. Francis Avenue in 1910, and he expanded it in 1920 to accommodate the shifting focus of his business to the automobile. Gaiser came to Wichita during the booming 1880s and partnered with J. M. Washburn in the Washburn & Gaiser Carriage Works. He took over the business following Washburn's death and specialized in custom work on any type of vehicle, first wagons and carriages and later automobiles. Having embraced the automobile as an important part of his business, he renamed it the W. H. Gaiser Automobile Works, which is still evident on a ghost sign above the storefronts. The business remained in the building until 1957. It is nominated for its local significance in the area of commerce.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer, preservation consultant

John Hoopes asked for the rationale between pursuing a state versus National Register nomination. Sarah Martin noted that the loss of key auto-related garage bays on the front elevation and the considerable change to the interior negatively impact the integrity of the building. Spencer elaborated that a planned rehabilitation may address some of these changes.

Motion to approve: Samuel Passer
9 votes yes

Second: Eric Engstrom

Wakarusa Presbyterian Church – 10135 SW Jordan Road, Wakarusa, Shawnee County

Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement; Social History

Period of Significance: 1878-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Wakarusa Presbyterian Church is located in the unincorporated village of Wakarusa south of Topeka in southern Shawnee County. The town of less than a few hundred residents is situated along SW Jordan Road, a north-south thoroughfare that runs parallel to the former Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (ATSF) Railroad line. The small, wood-frame church is located at the south end of town within a grove of trees, just north of the Wakarusa River. It was built in 1878, several years after the town's founding, though within just a few years of the arrival of the ATSF railroad, which initiated a period of growth and development in and around the community. What remains of this small, unincorporated settlement was largely developed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, coinciding with the growth of the railroad. Like other small towns in

Kansas after World War II, Wakarusa's school closed and residents moved away, but the church congregation thrived. In addition to serving as a house of worship, the building has served other functions as a community center and polling place for the last half-century. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of exploration/settlement and social history.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Motion to approve: David Sachs
9 votes yes

Second: Beka Romm

Argentine ATSF Railroad YMCA – 1333 S. 27th Street, Kansas City, Wyandotte County

Criterion A: Social History

Period of Significance: 1937-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Argentine railroad YMCA was built in 1937 in the Neoclassical style for use as a dormitory to house railway workers. This building, which replaced an 1899 facility that had burned, served workers employed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, which was a major industry in Argentine. Beginning in the 1860s, the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) began offering safe and affordable housing to young men moving to cities from rural areas. The organization partnered with railroad companies, and the country's first railroad YMCA opened in Cleveland in 1872. At least eight railroad YMCAs operated in Kansas, and their numbers peaked nationwide in the decade before the Great Depression. The Argentine railroad YMCA remained open until the early 1980s and was the last of its kind in Kansas. The two-story building is constructed of reinforced concrete and steel with red brick masonry walls, and additions were built in 1963 and 1969. It is nominated for its social history.

Presented by: Kristen Johnston, KSHS Staff

Therese Gardner, Argentine Neighborhood Development Association, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Motion to approve: Greg Schneider
9 votes yes

Second: Beka Romm

AMENDMENTS – NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Lake of the Forest – Bonner Springs, Wyandotte County

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation (from original nomination)

Period of Significance: 1888-1934 (from original nomination)

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

This proposed amendment seeks to expand the boundary of the Lake of the Forest historic district to include the property long used as a golf course by those living within the Lake community. This nine-hole pasture golf course was developed in 1922 and 1923 during the

height of golf course development in the Kansas City area on property adjacent to the Lake of the Forest community. Pasture golf courses exhibit minimal formal design and generally conform to the natural topography of the area. This course includes sand greens and the fairways generally follow the perimeter of the course, which is outlined by a dense forest. It continues to function as it did historically and is used by the current residents of the Lake community for recreational purposes.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Eric Engstrom asked how the purchase of the property was financed. Martin responded that the residents' association raised the funds.

Karen Hodsen and Karen Tennan, Lake of the Forest residents, spoke in support of the nomination.

Motion to approve: Sharron Hamilton
9 votes yes

Second: Samuel Passer

REMOVALS – NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Doney-Clark House – 817 W Sherman, Kingman, Kingman Co.

Criterion A: Social History

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1885-1886

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Doney-Clark House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994 for its local significance in the areas of architecture and social history. The house was built circa 1885 by Mathias Doney, a Kingman brick maker and contractor. The house was an example of the gable-front-and-wing house type, which descended from the Greek Revival style and became especially popular in rural areas. At the time of nomination, the four-room cottage contained most of its original woodwork and retained the original floor plan. An ongoing audit of National Register-listed properties in Kansas by the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office discovered this property was no longer extant. The City of Kingman has confirmed this and estimates it was demolished 10 years ago. The Kansas State Historic Preservation Office requests the property be removed from the National Register.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

John Hoopes asked for more information regarding the circumstances of the demolition. Martin responded it is not known when or why the building was demolished. Samuel Passer asked how often listed properties are audited, to which Patrick Zollner responded as we have time and when we are travelling in the vicinity of listed properties. He added that the demolition plans should have been submitted for the SHPO office for review, under state law, however, this did not happen. Zollner also noted that this was not unusual. Margaret Wood asked if there would be any follow-up contact with the city, to which Zollner responded yes.

Motion to approve: David Sachs
9 votes yes

Second: Margaret Wood

REMOVALS –REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES

Parker House Hotel – 116 W 2nd Street, Minneapolis, Ottawa Co.

Criterion A: Social History

Period of Significance: 1887-1950

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Parker House Hotel was listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places in 2009 for its local significance in the area of social history. Built in 1887, the two-story building was located at the east end of downtown Minneapolis. Topeka-based businessman Nathan F. Handy originally developed the property to serve several commercial purposes. The Corn State Bank operated out of the first floor for only a few years and various businesses including a grocery, millinery, and offices occupied other parts of the building. In the late 1890s, the building was redeveloped into a hotel and served this function until the mid-20th century when it was converted to apartments. At the time of nomination, this building was in an advanced state of deterioration and had suffered from alterations to the exterior. Efforts to rehabilitate the building were unsuccessful. The rear portion of the building collapsed in the early morning of June 7, 2013, and full demolition occurred July 20, 2013. The Kansas State Historic Preservation Office requests the property be removed from the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Zollner noted that the SHPO received notification prior to demolition.

Motion to approve: Greg Schneider
9 votes yes

Second: Beka Romm

Other Business

Zollner reported that, due to a reorganization of the agency, the management of state-owned historic sites is now a responsibility of the Cultural Resources Division. He also noted that Jennie Chinn introduced an agency-wide, 5-year strategic plan at the November 1 Annual Members' meeting. Zollner also noted that the KSHS is investigating the possibility of reintroducing the historic markers program as a self-funded initiative.

The next meeting will be February 8, 2014 at 9:00 A.M. at the Kansas Museum of History in the Museum Classrooms.

The meeting adjourned at 11:25 A.M.