



NEWS RELEASE

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REAL PEOPLE. REAL STORIES.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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HISTORIC SITES BOARD OF REVIEW ANNOUNCES NOMINATIONS

Includes Nine National Register Nominations and One Kansas Register Addition

TOPEKA, KS—At its regular quarterly meeting held at the Kansas Historical Society in Topeka, the Historic Sites Board of Review voted to list one property in the Register of Historic Kansas Places and to forward nine nominations to the office of the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places in Washington, D.C., to be evaluated by their professional staff. If they concur with the board's findings, the properties will be included in the National Register.

The National Register of Historic Places is the country's official list of historically significant properties. Properties must be significant for one or more of the four criteria for evaluation. Properties can be eligible if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. They can be eligible if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Distinctive construction can qualify properties for the National Register if they embody the characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Lastly, properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The National Register recognizes properties of local, statewide, and national significance.

Below are summaries of the nominated properties:

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Abilene Downtown Historic District – Abilene, Dickinson County

As county seat and, with the arrival of the railroad, as the railhead for the Chisholm Trail, Abilene grew to become a major railroad agricultural market center in Dickinson County and in Kansas. The physical and architectural development of the downtown commercial center reflects the importance of the railroad in the community's commercial history. The arrangement of the railroad grade dictated the location and arrangement of industrial buildings, commercial businesses, and institutional buildings. At the turn of the twentieth century Abilene embraced the City Beautiful Movement with the construction of several Classical Revival-style government and institutional buildings including the city hall, auditorium, post office, and the Carnegie Library. The vast majority of the extant buildings in the district served retail sales and commercial service functions, many of

which had mixed uses and included ground floor sales and service spaces with storefronts and second-story spaces to accommodate meeting halls, offices for professional services, and residential apartments. The downtown historic district is nominated for its associations with the growth and development of Abilene as a county seat and railroad market center and its representation of popular architectural styles.

Dodge City Downtown Historic District – Dodge City, Ford County

Downtown Dodge City's livelihood has depended upon its ability to reinvent itself. While its roots stretch back to the days of the Santa Fe Trail, the downtown area developed with the coming of the Santa Fe railroad and later redeveloped with the growth of Highway 50. While Dodge City was remaking itself, the entertainment industry was capitalizing on its place in American popular culture as the stereotypical Wild West town. By the mid-twentieth century, the city's efforts to live down its rowdy past were overwhelmed by the potential for capitalizing on it. The district encompasses much of the downtown area and includes the historic brick streets and commercial, civic, and religious buildings reflective of architectural styles from various periods of development. The Historic Sites Board of Review discussed including the 1958 replica of the city's infamous Front Street within the district boundaries, but opted to remove it from this nomination. Dodge City's downtown is nominated for its reflection of historic architectural styles and its association with the development of Dodge City from its days as a railroad hub through the post World War II era of the mid-twentieth century.

First Presbyterian Church – 202 N Summit, Girard, Crawford County

The First Presbyterian Church was built in 1888 in a residential neighborhood one block north of Girard's courthouse square. The congregation organized in 1869 and purchased the land on which this building sits in 1870. Their original frame building was destroyed by a tornado in 1886 prompting the congregation to erect this larger masonry structure. Among the members who contributed to the rebuilding effort were Henry and Sarah Alice Haldeman, who owned the State Bank of Girard, and John E. Raymond, a pioneer hardware dealer, banker, and philanthropist. The building's architects were Charles Crosby Miller and Joseph A. Thain of Chicago. However, their level of involvement in the church's design is unknown. The building is nominated for its architectural significance as a good local example of Romanesque Revival architecture.

Pryor House – 263 S Pershing Avenue, Wichita, Sedgwick County

This Colonial Revival-style residence was built in 1928 and is located in Wichita's College Hill neighborhood. It was built by residential real estate developers Walter L. Morris & Son as part of the Lincoln Heights subdivision, which they platted in 1927. City building permit files suggest the firm built approximately twenty residences in the Lincoln Heights subdivision. Ralph J. Pryor, an independent oil producer, purchased the home and lived there until 1943. The house is nominated as part of the *Residential Resources of Wichita 1870-1957 Multiple Property Submission* for its association with the development of the neighborhood and for its Colonial Revival-style architecture.

Winders Historic District – 1038-1040, 1044 & 1045 S Topeka Ave., Wichita, Sedgwick County

This small residential historic district is nominated as part of the *Residential Resources of Wichita 1870-1957 Multiple Property Submission* for its association with four generations of the Winders family and their laundry business, and for its representation of architectural styles between 1890 and 1939. The district is located in the Orme and Phillips Addition in Wichita's South Central neighborhood, and includes a Folk Victorian cottage, a Craftsman bungalow, a World War II-era brick

duplex, and two outbuildings. Elias Winders moved into the neighborhood in 1886 and in 1904 his son Harry opened the Wichita Wet Wash Laundry in a building behind his house at 1044 South Topeka. After Harry's death in 1932, his son Ira managed the family business until 1943 when he sold it. The fourth generation of Winders occupies the house at 1044 South Topeka.

Van Arsdale House – 201 N Broadview, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Designed by architect Lorentz Schmidt and completed in 1922, this Italian Renaissance Revival-style house was home to prominent businessman William Van Arsdale. It is located in the College Hill neighborhood, which experienced a building boom during the 1920s and 1930s. Unique architectural features of this two-story brick residence include the open arcaded porches with stone columns and capitals with a Chinese dragon fish motif, two decorative brick chimneys, and a low-pitched roof with red Spanish tile. The house is nominated as part of the *Residential Resources of Wichita 1870-1957 Multiple Property Submission* for its association with the development of the neighborhood and for its Italian Renaissance Revival-style architecture.

Loomis-Parry Residence – 1003 S State Street, Augusta, Butler County

Built in 1917, the Loomis-Parry Residence is located north of downtown Augusta in a neighborhood of large late 19th- and early 20th-century single-family residences. Widower Henrietta Loomis commissioned the construction of the house for herself and her daughter Grace. The Loomis family, traditionally farmers, owned land in Butler County where oil was discovered in the early 1900s. Income generated from the oil financed the construction of this residence in Augusta. No reference to the architect or builder has been found in local histories, newspapers, or family documents. Nevertheless, the house's architecture features a distinct combination of several popular early 20th century styles including Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Classical Revival. It has remained in the same family since 1917, and is nominated for its architecture.

Lipp Barn – Collyer vicinity, Trego County

The Lipp Barn is located adjacent to the I-70 interchange at Collyer in the northwest corner of Trego County. It was built in 1917 by the Lipp family, Volga-German immigrants who came to the region with other Volga-German families in 1901. The Lipp Barn typifies the Midwest Prairie style with its center-aisle plan with flanking shed bays, wide sweeping roofline, and large haymow and gambrel-shaped roof designed to maximize hay storage. Originally constructed to house horses, livestock, hay, and grain, the barn has experienced only minor changes as it has adapted to evolving agricultural practices and technology. It is nominated as part of the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Submission* for its architecture and its association with local agricultural history.

Plymouth Congregational Church – 925 Vermont, Lawrence, Douglas County

Built in 1870, Lawrence's Plymouth Congregational Church was designed by prominent Kansas architect John G. Haskell, who is known for his contributions to the design of the Kansas Statehouse and area schools, churches, courthouses, and commercial buildings. The congregation dates back to Lawrence's earliest pre-Civil War days. The first church service was held on October 1, 1854, in a mud brick boarding house, just weeks after the first groups of New England settlers arrived. Work began on this building in 1868 and was completed in May of 1870. Church services have occurred in this building continuously since 1870. It is nominated for its architectural significance as an eclectic Victorian-era church building with Gothic and Romanesque Revival characteristics.

REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES

Parker House Hotel – 116 W Second, Minneapolis, Ottawa County

Built in 1887, the two-story Parker House Hotel building is located at the east end of downtown Minneapolis. Topeka-based businessman Nathan F. Handy originally developed the property to serve several commercial purposes. Early in the building's history, 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. It is currently vacant and used for storage. It is nominated for its association with local social history and the development of downtown Minneapolis.

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