

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing
6	buildings
	district
	site
	structure
	object
6	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/Animal Facility

AGRICULTURE/Storage

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/Animal Facility

AGRICULTURE/Storage

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

OTHER: GABLE-ROOF BARN

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: WEATHER BOARD; SHINGLE

roof: ASPHALT

other:

Narrative Description

Summary

The Kibbee Farmstead is a collection of six historic farm structures located on the southeast corner of East 15th Street and Haskell Avenue in Lawrence, Kansas. The farmstead was historically located outside of the Lawrence city limits and encompassed nearly 15 acres. The farmstead is now 5.31 acres and consists of a house, barn, chicken house, shed and outhouse all constructed around 1909 and 1910. A garage was probably added to the farmstead in the 1920s. The farmstead is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity in location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The Kibbee farmstead is surrounded by suburban Lawrence buildings, including single-family housing, public-assistance housing, a recreation center and a former school that is now owned by the Boys and Girls Clubs.

Elaboration

Construction dates based on Douglas County tax records show a significant increase in property value between 1908 and 1909, coinciding with the sale of the property from an elderly Mary Coffin who lived elsewhere to Fannie Kibbee in December 1908. Walter and Fannie Kibbie (sic) took out a \$5000 mortgage on the property in December 1908. This activity likely indicates the onset of construction.

The farmstead's most noticeable building, the Kibbee house, is located prominently on the southeast corner of East 15th Street and Haskell Avenue. A shed and outhouse are located behind the house to the east. The barn, garage and chicken house are located southeast of the house, slightly removed from the farmstead's domestic area. A gravel drive with entrances on 15th Street and Haskell Avenue is likely part of the historic layout, bound by the concrete foundations of the house and rear outbuildings. All buildings, unless noted, are of frame construction with poured concrete foundations and asphalt shingle roofs.

Inventory of Resources

1. Kibbee House (circa 1909, contributing)

The two-story cross-gabled Dutch Colonial house is oriented to the west. The house has wood clapboards on first story and wood shingles on second story. All windows are original one-over-one double-hung wood windows. The poured concrete foundation is clad with molded concrete blocks. The house has wide gambrel gables on the east and west elevations and narrow cross gables on the north and south sides. All eaves are flared. A full front porch supported by Tuscan columns wraps around to the south side, meeting the first-story chamfered bay of the south cross-gable. The north cross-gable projects from the house's north wall. A one-story rear bay with a hipped roof contains an enclosed porch in the southeast corner and the kitchen in the northeast corner. Concrete sidewalks surround the house.

The house retains its historic interior configuration, pine floors, wood trim, doors and two stairways. The first story includes a formal parlor, family parlor, dining room and kitchen. The second story includes four bedrooms and a modern bathroom.

2. Kibbee Barn (circa 1910, contributing)

The Kibbee barn is located southeast of the house. The two-story side-gabled barn has an east-west ridgeline with a west hay hood and hay door. The barn is clad in drop lap siding. A large sliding entrance door is located in the barn's north wall. Three four-paned windows are located in the first

story of the northwest corner. A partially enclosed shed is attached to south side. The shed has a foundation of concrete and hollow clay tile. A wood-frame chicken house with a concrete foundation, an irregular footprint and a shed roof is attached to east side of the barn. No door connects the main portion of the barn to this extension, indicating that the structure was likely built after initial construction as the farmstead increased chicken production. The barn and attached chicken house have drop lap siding that has been stripped of its paint and coated with a clear sealer.

The barn's first story has a storage and tack room in the east half and a milking parlor and hay rack in west half. The floor and foundation are concrete. A cellar is located under the east portion of the barn, accessed through a cellar door in the northwest corner of the attached chicken house. North stairs lead from the ground floor to second-story haymow.

3. Kibbee Chicken House (circa 1910, contributing)

The freestanding chicken house is located south of the barn. The small chicken house has a shed roof and an east entrance. South openings at window- and ground-level allow the chickens access to a fenced chicken yard. The structure has a concrete foundation and is clad with vertical tongue-and-groove siding.

4. Kibbee Outhouse (circa 1909, contributing)

The Kibbee outhouse, located east of the house, retains its interior configuration as a "two seater." The side-gabled building has vertical wood siding with a west door. The foundation is concrete. Square ventilation windows are located in the north and south walls. The interior seating has been removed.

5. Kibbee Shed (circa 1910, contributing)

The shed is located north of the outhouse. The side-gabled building is clad with horizontal shiplap siding and has a wood west door.

6. Garage/Outbuilding (date unknown, contributing)

The garage is located southeast of the house. The structure may be newer than other farmstead buildings, possibly dating to the early 1920s, when the Altenbernd family acquired the farmstead. The Altenbernd family did not own a horse and may have constructed this building to house motorized vehicles.

The two-bay garage has two doors in the north wall. The west bay is wood with drop lap siding, sliding wood doors and no roof. This portion of the building is in ruins and will likely be removed soon. The east bay, constructed of poured concrete, has hinged metal doors and a window opening in the south wall.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1909-1926

Significant Dates

1909

1910

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

1909-1926

The Period of Significance includes the probable construction dates for the six extant buildings on the Kibbee Farmstead.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

Walter and Fannie Kibbee purchased 15 acres in the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 13, Range 20 in Douglas County in December 1908. The property at 1500 Haskell Avenue quickly increased in value, indicating construction of the Kibbee house, barns and outbuildings. The farm was originally located in rural Douglas County, but the area was on the verge of development due to its proximity to Lawrence. The farmstead with its five remaining acres is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with local agricultural history and under Criterion C for its architecture. It is nominated as part of the multiple property submission, "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas" as an example of a Farmstead property type. All six buildings of the Kibbee farmstead are considered associated historic agriculture-related structures as outlined in the MPDF.

Elaboration

Agricultural History

The Kibbee farmstead was built on land awarded to George Smith in an 1863 patent that included the entire northwest quarter of Section 5. William G. Coffin purchased a portion of the section in 1871 for \$4250. Coffin sold 15 acres of the property to his daughter-in-law, Mary Howard Coffin, in 1883 for \$1500. Douglas County atlases show no evidence of buildings on the property during the ownership of Mary and Henry Coffin. County tax records value the 15-acre property at \$750 to \$800 through 1907.

According to the property's Abstract of Title¹, Henry and Mary Coffin sold 14 3/5 acres to Fannie Kibbee for \$3000 in December 1908.² Census records indicate that Mary Coffin would have been 65 years old in 1908. Fannie and Walter Kibbee took out a mortgage of \$1200 in December 1908, indicating building construction.³ Under the ownership of Fannie and Walter Kibbee, the property dramatically increased in tax value, from \$800 in 1907 to \$3300 in 1908.

Walter Kibbee was born in 1851 in Massachusetts and Fannie Kibbee was born in 1852 in Missouri. The couple is listed in the 1900 census as living in Marion, Iowa. The 1910 census states that the couple had been married 35 years and had two children that were no longer living. Walter Kibbee's occupation is listed as "general farmer." Walter Kibbee is also listed in the 1913 Lawrence City Directory as a farmer residing at 1500 Haskell Avenue. The 1915 Kansas census shows that the Kibbees raised cattle, milk cows, poultry and swine. The census states that the small Kibbee farm in Wakarusa Township contained three acres of alfalfa and ten acres of uncultivated land. The entire property was under fence. During the previous year, the farm produced 100 pounds of butter and sold \$100 worth of eggs and poultry. The Kibbees had one cream separator, one horse, three milk cows, three other cattle, ten swine and two dogs.⁴

Most of the farmstead's buildings were likely built during the early years of the Kibbee ownership, probably by 1910. In addition to the Kibbee residence, initial construction would have included the barn, chicken house, outhouse and shed. The farm's years of development fall within "The Golden

¹ The current owners have the Abstract of Title.

² The increase in the real estate can be attributed to the development of this area on the southeast edge of Lawrence during the 1900s.

³ The mortgage was released in 1913, coinciding with the sale of a portion of the acreage to Laura B. Powell.

⁴ 1915 Kansas census. Accessed through www.Ancestry.com.

Age: Farming in the Progressive Era, 1900-1920” as described in the MPDF.⁵ According to the document, Kansas farms increased by four million acres during this time. Although the property may have been farmed before the Kibbees purchased it, this era of growth in Kansas may have inspired the Kibbees to carve out a portion of the section for their own subsistence farming.

Fannie and Walter Kibbee sold the farmstead to C.D. Stewart in 1919 for \$12,500. Douglas County valued the property in 1919 at \$6740. According to the 1920 federal census, Walter and Fannie Kibbee moved to San Diego, California. They are listed in a 1921 City Directory for Riverside, California. The 1923 Riverside directory lists only Mrs. Fannie Kibbee as living there and raising poultry.⁶

The farmstead was sold in 1920 and again in 1924 to Conrad and Bertha Altenbernd. The farmstead’s garage may date to the 1920s, when motorized vehicles replaced the horse that the Kibbees used for transportation. It was likely built by the Altenbernds, who did not own a horse.

The 1925 Kansas census shows that the Altenbernds had three acres of corn, ten acres of grass pasture, three milk cows and one dog on the nearly 15-acre property. The 1930 Federal Census states that Conrad and Bertha Altenbernd were both born in Kansas to German immigrants. The Altenbernds, ages 61 and 57 in 1930, lived with their 23-year-old daughter Lena and 16-year-old son Elmer.⁷ Conrad Altenbernd’s occupation is listed in censuses as a general farmer. He owned and farmed three additional acreages in Douglas County totaling 185 acres. Lena was working as a bookkeeper in a bank in 1930. By 1940, Conrad Altenbernd was still a farmer living with his wife, son Elmer—also a farmer—and daughter-in-law Thelma Altenbernd.

Conrad Altenbernd died in 1946. His wife, Bertha, deeded the property in 1947 to her daughter, Lena Altenbernd, as part of a life estate. Bertha Altenbernd likely remained on the farm until her death in 1953. A Quit Claim deed in 1959 by Bertha’s heirs allowed Lena, who was single, to maintain the property for her entire life. During Lena’s ownership, improvements came to this farm on the outskirts of Lawrence. Sewers were installed in the area in 1958, likely bringing indoor plumbing to the house. The property was also annexed by the City of Lawrence in March 1959. Lena continued to use the property for agricultural purposes until her death in 1972 at the age of 63.

Gary and Susan Wamsley purchased the farm from Lena Altenbernd’s estate in 1972. During the Wamsley’s ownership, the property transitioned from a rural farmstead to a large, suburban tract. The couple sold off and deeded several sections of the property, including a tract south of the farmstead in 1976 to the Lawrence Lodge No. 4 of the International Order of Odd Fellows.⁸ David Frayer purchased the farmstead’s remaining five acres in July 1989. The farmstead’s buildings are all in good condition.

The Kibbee farmstead retains its historic integrity as a subsistence farm, making it eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A according to the registration requirements set forth in the MPDF. The farm is notable for its development as a suburban farmstead located on the outskirts of Lawrence, a growing and important Kansas town. During this time period of “The Golden Age:

⁵ Christy Davis and Brenda Spencer, “Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas,” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 28.

⁶ City Directory for Riverside, California, 1921; 1923, www.Ancestry.com.

⁷ Older son Herold Altenbernd is not listed in the census as part of the household.

⁸ This building is currently owned by the Boys and Girls Club. A former elementary school located north of the farmstead is also owned by the Boys and Girls Club.

Farming in the Progressive Era, 1900-1920” as described in the MPDF, most Kansas farms were expanding to become large cash-crop operations. The Kibbee farmstead, by contrast, was developed as a subsistence farm bringing in minimal income. The farm’s location adjacent to the city boundaries of Lawrence likely complimented the Kibbee’s poultry and dairy endeavors. The MPDF, “Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas” quotes a 1910 promotional issue of the *Lawrence Daily Journal*, describing Lawrence as “the trading metropolis for a rich and populous agricultural county.”⁹ This interaction between rural and urban residents would have enabled the Kibbees to sell any extra poultry or dairy products.

Despite the farm’s 1959 annexation by the city of Lawrence, the Kibbee farmstead retains its contributing buildings and its historic configuration, making it an intact example of a unique site.

Architecture

The Kibbee farmstead contains a cohesive collection of extant buildings that demonstrate the historic use of the property by its owners as a subsistence farm on the edge of one of Kansas’ larger towns. The buildings range from the most important—the house and barn—to structures that are much smaller but just as necessary to the operation of the farm. No known Kibbee farmstead buildings have been demolished. All buildings are all in good condition, conveying the integrity of a historic Douglas County farmstead.

The Kibbee farmstead buildings display an abundant use of concrete, an important innovation in Kansas farmsteads during the 1910s. The Kibbee house uses the material not only in the poured foundation, but also in the decorative foundation cladding. Concrete sidewalks also surround the house. Concrete was used for the outbuilding foundations, as well as the barn floor, cellar and retaining walls. The east portion of the garage/outbuilding southeast of the house is a unique structure, containing concrete walls, floor and ceiling. The MPDF, “Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas,” notes that concrete revolutionized agriculture-related construction. Lightweight, economical and fireproof, the material was increasingly used in the 1910s for stall floors, cellars, fence posts, septic tanks, silos, grain elevators, water troughs and foundations.¹⁰ The Kibbee farmstead aptly demonstrates an enthusiasm for concrete as a domestic and agricultural material.

The Kibbee House is an excellent example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style with earlier Queen Anne influences. The Kibbee house contains no evidence of being a mail-order house, but its design may have been adapted from a pattern book. The house’s façade and rear elevation present prominent gambrel gables with flared eaves. Flared eaves are also evident on the smaller cross gables. According to Virginia and Lee McAlester, the front gambrel style was popular from around 1890 to 1920.¹¹ The wrapped front porch is a feature left over from the Victorian-era Queen Anne style, as is the first-story chamfered bay of the south cross gable. The first story retains much of its original layout that includes an entry with original staircase, formal parlor, family parlor, dining room and kitchen. The house’s second story contains four bedrooms, each with an original closet. One of the bedrooms can only be accessed by the house’s rear stairway.¹² Bathrooms were later added to the first and second stories, probably in the late 1950s when sewers came to this area. The second

⁹ Deon Wolfenbarger, “Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas,” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, E21.

¹⁰ Davis and Spencer, 41.

¹¹ Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995), 325.

¹² No maid is listed as part of the household in any census.

story bathroom has been recently updated. The house's poured concrete basement with exterior cladding of molded blocks is typical of post-Victorian construction in the Midwest.

Lawrence contains several examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival style built between 1890 and 1950. A front gambrel gable as seen on the Kibbee house is usually found on earlier local buildings, such as the residences at 642 Louisiana built in 1890, 1101 Indiana built in 1905 and the now-demolished residence at 1333 Ohio built in 1905.¹³ The house at 945 Indiana built in 1905 most resembles the Kibbee house, with a front gambrel gable, side wall dormers, a chamfered bay and originally a one-story rear kitchen extension. The 945 Indiana house appears to have been altered and is missing a front porch, but the two houses are remarkably similar.

Colonial Revival is the most prevalent American home style, taking hold in the late 1870s and continuing to the present. The Dutch Colonial Revival style, popular from the late 1800s onward, features a noticeable gambrel roof and often flared eaves. Colonial Revival evolved out of a desire to leave behind the fussiness of late-Victorian styles in favor of the simplicity of earlier dwellings. James Massey and Shirley Maxwell write about the transitional period of the Kibbee house, "The Queen Anne house would have to go, but the country was not about to give up the expansive interiors, flexible floor plans, interesting building shapes, and big porches it had so recently taken to its heart...By combining Queen Anne features with Georgian and Federal-style ornament, an acceptable new colonial style was sure to evolve in due time."¹⁴ The Kibbee house features this distinctive combination of Queen Anne influences with the Dutch Colonial Revival style.

The barn is a two-story Gable-Roof Barn property type noted in the MPDF, "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas." The barn is constructed of dimensional lumber. The west portion of the barn has a concrete floor with a center gutter, indicating the space's original use as a milking parlor. The east portion of the barn is accessed by a historic sliding door in the north wall. Louvered doors between the west and east sections opened to allowed the cows access to hay during milking. The east portion of the barn also contains a walled-off area historically used for storing horse tack. Stairs in the northwest corner of the barn lead to a second-story open hay mow. The barn's south shed and east chicken house are likely later additions that probably still date to the Kibbees, who sold eggs and poultry. The barn's good condition indicates that the building has been well maintained by its past and current owners.

The chicken house was an important part of the Kibbee family's subsistence farm. The shed-roofed frame building sits on a sturdy concrete foundation, obviously built as a permanent structure. The MPDF notes that most subsistence farmers raised chickens and other poultry for their own consumption.¹⁵ Although the Kibbees focused on milk production for their primary income, the poultry house was also a primary component of the farmstead.

The farmstead's three ancillary structures—the outhouse, garage and shed—are all easily identified by their forms and placement near the primary farm structures. The buildings are secondary structures but contribute architecturally to the integrity of the farmstead's historic setting and feeling.

The Kibbee farmstead retains a very high degree of architectural integrity. The Dutch Colonial Revival house and additional buildings convey the history of the property as a subsistence farm,

¹³ These examples are part of the KHRI database and can be view at <http://khri.kansasgis.org/>.

¹⁴ James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *House Styles in America*, (New York: Penguin Group, 1996), 181.

¹⁵ Davis and Spencer, 64-65.

primarily providing a residence, but also providing food for Fannie and Walter Kibbee. Through materials, placement and setting, the compact collection of well-preserved buildings is an excellent example of a small 1910 farmstead located on the edge of a busy town.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Abstract of Title for property in Douglas County, Kansas. In possession of the current owners.

Armstrong, A.W. and D.B.M. Soudea. Plat Work and Complete Survey of Douglas County, Kansas. Topeka: Frank M. Shanklin, 1909.

Davis, Christy and Brenda Spencer. "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.

Douglas County Tax Records, 1900-1921. Located at Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

Federal Census records: 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930. Accessed online via www.Ancestry.com.

Frayser, David and Jeanette Spencer. Interviews by author, July 2012.

Kansas State Census, 1915, 1925. Accessed online via www.Ancestry.com.

Massey, James C. and Shirley Maxwell. House Styles in America. New York: Penguin Group, 1996.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995.

Wolfenbarger, Deon. "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: **Kansas Historical Society**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.31 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 15 307370 4314100
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundaries of the L-shaped property begin at the southeast corner of East 15th Street and Haskell Avenue, extending 535 feet east along E. 15th St., south 641.45 feet, west 226.5 feet, north 300 feet, west 135.5 feet, north 100 feet, west 174.5 feet and north along Haskell Avenue 243.83 feet. (Parcel ID # 023-103-05-0-20-04-002.00-0)

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries include the extant historic Kibbee farmstead buildings and the remaining agricultural land associated with the farmstead.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Jezak Ford
organization Citysearch Preservation date 17 October 2012
street & number 3628 Holmes Street telephone 816-531-2489
city or town Kansas City state Missouri zip code 64109
e-mail citysusan@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Historic images, maps, etc.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Kibbee Historic District
City or Vicinity: Lawrence
County/State: Douglas County/ Kansas
Photographer: Susan Jezak Ford
Date of Photos: 17 July 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 8: Kibbee House, west façade (left) and south elevation (right), camera facing northeast.
- 2 of 8: Kibbee House, west façade (right) and north elevation (left), camera facing southeast.
- 3 of 8: Kibbee House, south (left) and east elevations (right), camera facing northwest.
- 4 of 8: Kibbee Barn, north (left) and west elevations (right), camera facing southeast.
- 5 of 8: Kibbee Barn Chicken House addition, south elevation, camera facing northwest.
- 6 of 8: Kibbee Chicken House, south (left) and east (right) elevations, camera facing northwest.
- 7 of 8: Altenbernd Garage, north (left) and west (right) elevations, camera facing southeast.
- 8 of 8: Kibbee Ouhouse (right) and shed (left), camera facing northeast.

Property Owner:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name David Frayer
street & number 1500 Haskell Avenue telephone 785-841-7160
city or town Lawrence state Kansas zip code 66044

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Aerial photograph showing buildings and photograph locations.
(www.bing.com, accessed 17 October 2012)



Aerial photograph showing nomination boundary.
(www.bing.com, accessed 17 October 2012)

