National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter “N/A” for “not applicable.” For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name  2209 SW 29th / Dr. Karl & Jeanetta Lyle Menninger Education Center

Other names/site number Prevention and Recovery Services Building; KRHI #177-4683

Name of related Multiple Property Listing n/a

2. Location

Street & number 2209 SW 29th

City or town Topeka

State Kansas Code KS County Shawnee Code SN Zip code 66611

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

____ national ___ statewide ___ local X local Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A ___ B X C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register _____ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register _____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain:) ________________________________

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
5. Classification

Ownership of Property  | Category of Property  | Number of Resources within Property
(Choose as many boxes as apply.)  | (Choose only one box.)  | (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<table>
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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  | Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)  | (Enter categories from instructions.)

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<td>HEALTHCARE: clinic</td>
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<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENT</td>
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7. Description

Architectural Classification  | Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)  | (Enter categories from instructions.)

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<td>roof: ASPHALT</td>
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<td></td>
<td>other: GLASS / WOOD</td>
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Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary
The Dr. Karl & Jeanetta Lyle Menninger Education Center (Education Center), built by developers Robert Brock and Edwin Linquist in 1965, represents an exceptionally intact example of 1960’s International style architecture. The property is located in the northeastern corner of Kansas at 2209 SW 29th in Topeka, the capital city. The City of Topeka was laid out in 1854 as a Free-state town by eastern antislavery men and chartered in 1857.\(^1\) Topeka later became the State’s capital in 1861. The city is in the Northeastern region of Kansas along the Kansas River. The Education Center rests near the crest of a small hill; the street gradually slopes downwards from East to West.

The building itself is a single-story structure approximately fifteen feet high with a full walkout basement. The building features the typical characteristics of the International Style, such as no ornamentation, where massing and weight are minimized for an effect of pure volume, the roof is flat, and the windows are minimal in character and depth.\(^2\) All of which is the case with the design of the Menninger building. The design uses a combination of wood-framed curtain walls with contrasting rough limestone cladding. The interior of the building layout is typical of a mid-century office design employing offices along the windows with a central open plan layout space in the center. At the entrance, the central metal stairway provides split level access to the two floors. The interior of the building consists of gypsum walls, ceilings, and carpeted floors. There are some areas where the paint is peeling, and mullions have rotted out, but overall, the building is in good condition. Only a few alterations have been made to the building that affects its’ historic integrity. Storm doors have been added to the rear doors, and a few interior walls have been built to subdivide some of the office spaces. The intention of the original design is, however, very much intact.

Elaboration
Setting and Site: The Site is located in the NE corner of Kansas in the city of Topeka that resides along the Kansas River. Topeka is similar to many Midwest towns with an older urban core surrounded by newer suburban sprawl. The office building resides in the South Topeka Neighborhood, which is a mixed commercial and residential suburban area of the town that was built as part of the baby boom era after the Second World War.\(^3\) The property is located at 2209 SW 29th, Topeka, Kansas, and rests near the crest of a small hill. The street gradually slopes downwards from east to west.

Situated in the approximate center of the non-rectilinear property is the building. The site gradually slopes from a high point at the northeast corner, down to the southwestern edge of the property. The rectangular building’s long side, the main façade, is aligned perpendicular to this slope – so the building faces the Northeast. There is a sidewalk with a grass median on either side that separates the parking lot from the road. On the Northeast side of the building is a large asphalt paved parking lot that extends from the entrance to the right-of-way where the grassy strip and sidewalk meet. There is a small concrete footpath edged by a grass strip wrapping

\(^1\) (Holiday 1854)
\(^2\) ("International Style (modern European architecture style)" Art & Architecture Thesaurus n.d.)
\(^3\) (gis.snco.us/publicgis/PS/ n.d.)
the front of the building to the west towards the backside of the building. The rest of the site is grass with a few mature trees sporadically placed throughout the back yard. The front of the site is paved to accommodate parking. Maintained grass lawn fills the back and side yards.

**Exterior:** The building is a rectilinear single-story structure approximately fifteen feet high with a full walkout basement. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. From the foundation, the facades cantilever out from the foundation by half a foot. This cantilever made from a steel angle is reflected at the top of the façade. Wood-framed glazing extends from the bottom of this cantilever to the top metal angle. Within these two metal angles, the sides of the building clad in limestone veneer. Two horizontal gray painted wood bands wrap the building designating the location of the floor and the ceiling. The upper band is setback from the metal angle by half a foot to reflect the cantilever at the bottom. The building is crowned in a gray-painted wood band two feet in height that wraps the entire building. The roof is flat and houses mechanical equipment and a small chimney at the Southwest corner of the building. The roof is new and made up of bituminous asphalt roofing, which was the original type of material used for the roof.

The front symmetrical façade is entirely clad in a band of fixed glazing that spans. The prominent vertical Mullions are spaced at four-foot intervals and project five inches out from the façade. Three horizontal Mullions run across the entirety of the façade dividing the glazing into four parts; a four-foot bottom unit starting at the bottom metal angle, then two, two-foot units, and another unit that terminates at the upper metal angle. At the lower of the two-foot units is the gray-painted wood spandrel band. This spandrel band represents where the floor separates the interior main level from the lower level. The front façade features a central double-door entrance with a minimal flat square overhang covering the front double door entry.

Both side elevations have two bays of ground to roof windows at their centers and are broken up with large wood Mullions at their center in the same spacing as the front façade. These side elevations, except for the windows, are clad in a polygonal random rubble pattern of approximately three-inch-thick limestone veneer. The stones vary in size from roughly one square foot in size up to six square feet. At the corners, this stone veneer wraps around the edges, creating a finely detailed stone box joint pattern. The stone veneer then extends two feet past the corners to the front and rear facades.

The rear façade cladding is similar to the front façade. The main variation is the concrete cantilevered deck, separating the main level from the basement walkout. This balcony has a black metal railing running down past the edge of the deck. The rear elevation contains a series of glass doors and windows with wood and metal frames. The upper and lower levels both have six doors, each spaced along their facades and are six feet eight inches tall. The Mullion spacing is similar to the front façade but with a few variations. The Mullions at the lower level where there are not doors starting at the bottom are at two feet and five feet off the ground. This upper band of Mullions is not glazing but infilled with wood paneling. This same pattern, except for the absence of the upper wood band, is at the upper level. At the center of the facades, the two central window bays are made up to look like the front door profiles. These center bays, along with the rest of the glazing on the rear, are inoperable.

The decorative elements on the outside are minimal. The wood Mullions are primarily done in thin ninety-degree angle profiles.
the lower level opens to the restrooms, and behind this is the kitchen. The lower level splits into two areas; on the northwest side is a large open conference area. On the southeast side, offices are lining the three walls that open up onto a central office space.

The interior walls consist of painted brick and gypsum wallboard. A few of the newer partition walls are covered in wood wall paneling. The ceilings are made of gypsum wallboard with a white popcorn textured finish. The floors in most of the spaces are covered in carpet. Vinyl tile is in the conference room, kitchen, and bathroom. There are painted wood base trim in most of the rooms. Chair rails are present at a few of the walls. No crown molding or other ornamental details exist in the building.

**Alterations:** Several known alterations have been made to the building. The second layer of glazing was added to the front exterior windows at some point. This glazing is resting inside the existing mullions and has a very minimal profile. At one point, the back façade had become compromised, and water intrusion was occurring along the entirety of the base of the upper level. This problem was corrected by resealing the wall and adjusting the slope of the balcony to slope away from the building. Aluminum and glass storm doors were also added to the rear doors to protect them from the weather. The bituminous asphalt roofing has a typical material lifespan of 30 years and has most likely been replaced since the building was initially built. The mechanical equipment on the roof has also likely been replaced throughout the buildings’ life. The building also appears to have been painted several times, though the colors seem to be similar to the original.

On the interior several new walls have been erected in a few offices to subdivide them. These walls are finished in wood paneling and gypsum wallboard. The walls have likely been painted several times throughout the lifespan of the building. The kitchen appliances are of a newer model than existed at the time of construction.

**Integrity:**
The building has not moved since its creation; because of this, it maintains its integrity with regards to location. Storm doors and windows have been added to the exterior to protect the façades from the weather. On the interior, partition walls have been added to several of the larger offices to subdivide them. These minor alterations do affect the plan of the building in minor ways but do not affect the form, space, structure, and style of the property; thus, the integrity materials, workmanship, and design remain intact. Fueled by the optimism and the promise of abundance that kicked off the ’60s, the architecture reflected these ideals in crisp, clean lines and vast expanses of glass. The Menninger building is no exception to these ideals with its thin repeating mullions across a large expanse of glass; it maintains a feeling unique to the era.

The Menninger building was built at a time and place when many other buildings in the surrounding neighborhood were constructed. The area is a mixture of light commercial and residential construction. While there has been some infill since the completion of the Menninger building, the area remains largely the same. The integrity of the setting as a mixed suburb remains intact.

The exterior has received new coats of paint, and the asphalt roofing has been replaced. The configuration of these elements and what they consist of has not been altered. The interior finishes have been replaced and repainted at least once. The physical makeup of these walls floors and ceiling has not been altered. The integrity of these materials are and how they are combined to create the building as a whole has remained the same.

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5 (International Style n.d.)
The Dr. Karl & Jeanetta Lyle Menninger Education Center is associated with two famous groups from Topeka. First, Robert Brock and Edwin Linquist, the ones who built the building were notable developers in the area. Notable because of how many buildings were created by their company, and because of their contribution to the industry, which shaped the area. The second is the two for whom the building is named after — the Menninger’s who took it as their foundation’s office in 1983. Karl Menninger is an American psychiatrist native to Topeka and internationally recognized from his writings. The property represents its historic aesthetic, sense of mid-century design, and connection to the era of construction, therefore the integrity of feeling and association remains.
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.
- [X] 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

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1965

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Check only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Developers Robert Brock and Edwin Linquist

Period of Significance (justification)

The building is eligible for architecture as an excellent example of the International Style office building in Topeka, Kansas. The period of significance is 1965, the year of construction.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

NA
Narrative Statement of Significance
(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

The Dr. Karl & Jeanetta Lyle Menninger Education Center is significant at the local level under Criterion C as an excellent and intact example of mid-twentieth-century International Style Architecture in the city of Topeka. Architecturally, the office building is significant in its development of the International style and incorporating local style, materials, and methods. The Education Center is one of the buildings of the era that have remained untouched both by time and remodels. The majority of the exterior remains as it did at the time of its completion. Conceived by local influential real estate developers Robert Brock and Edwin Linquist, the building represents an era of significant change both in culture and in architectural style for the area. The office building retains a high degree of integrity.

Elaboration

Neighborhood History

Native Americans inhabited the Great Plains for millennia before outside European powers laid claim to the area. The Kingdom of France laid claim to the area from the 16th to the mid-18th centuries. In 1762 France ceded the territory to Spain as part of the conclusion of the French-Indian Wars. In 1802 Spain returned the area to the French. In 1803 the United States purchased the land on which Topeka now resides as part of the Louisiana Purchase.

In the 1840s, wagon trains made their way along the Oregon Trail, passing through the area of Topeka. Around this time, a ferry was established, which gave travelers a reliable way of crossing the river. In the 1850s, traffic increased through the area as road was established through the area connecting Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley. The city of Topeka was founded in 1854 as part of the free-state movement to stop the westward expansion of slavery. Southern forces even laid siege to the town for a brief period in 1856. In 1861 after a decade of abolitionist and pro-slavery fighting, Kansas was admitted into the Union as the 34th State, and Topeka made its capital.

The Topeka Country Club is located several blocks to the northeast of the office building. Planning for the club started in 1899; the actual construction of the building did not begin until 1905. This land was purchased from the Guildford Dudley Estate. Construction on the golf course was completed in early 1940. The area remained predominantly rural until the building boom after the Second World War. The postwar baby boom led to the expansion of suburbs around the existing city of Topeka. One of these neighborhoods is where the Education Center now resides. The area is mostly parkland, single-family residential, and light commercial offices.

6 (Seven Years War 2019)
7 (Lee 2019)
8 (Management n.d.)
9 (Society 2004)
10 (Army 2019)
11 (Topeka City n.d.)
12 (The Topeka Country Club, Our History n.d.)
13 (gis.snco.us/publicgis/PS/ n.d.)
Being the State’s Capital, one out of every five jobs is a government employee. The educational, health and social services did and continue to be the largest part of the local economy. Other major employers in the area include Washburn University, Blue Cross and Blue Shield Insurance, BNSF Railway, Evergy Energy Company, Hills Pet Nutrition, Capital Federal Savings Bank, and Core First Bank & Trust.  

The office building resides in the South/Southeast Topeka neighborhood. The Shunganunga Creek runs through the neighborhood, several blocks to the north of the building. The South Topeka neighborhood has over 300 acres of park space due to its four major parks (Felker, Wells, Warren, and Big Shunga). The neighborhood developed post-war, after most of the original core/downtown of Topeka. It consists of post-war and later subdivisions, several apartment complexes, a few schools, and several churches. The neighborhood is roughly bound by, SW Gage Boulevard, SW 29th Street, SW Burlingame Road, and I-470 to the south. South/southeast Topeka is surrounded by major thoroughfares and commercial development along the northern border.

2209 SW 29th, Topeka

The office building at 2209 SW 29th was built in 1965 by developers Robert Brock and Edwin Linquist, who held their hotel management offices in the building. It is not known when they purchased the property or when they decided to start construction. Brock and Linquist are notable developers in the region who made a significant impact through their investments in hotels and other businesses. By the time they relocated offices in 1982 to Irving, Texas, they were operating over 53 Holiday Inn Hotels in the region, and the company was posting revenues of 165 million on the stock exchange.

The following excerpt is from the Kansapedia entry for “Robert L. Brock” based on information from the Kansas State Archives Division.

Robert L. Brock was born December 27, 1924, in Pawnee Rock, Kansas… In spring 1950 Brock earned his bachelor’s degree and a year later earned his law degree both from the University of Kansas. Brock was a member of the Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity where he met his best friend and future business partner Edwin Linquist. …

The two fraternity brothers entered a business partnership with the goal of creating a profitable real estate venture. The first project of Brock and Linquist was a golf driving range on U.S. 24 in North Topeka. In 1948 Brock and Linquist invested $6,000 in the project that proved to be a slow and unstable pay off. In order to save their partnership, the young entrepreneurs began to lease portions of the property to bring in a steady flow of revenue. Then they built a small office building and three service station to expand their company.

In 1956 the partners developed their own hotel company and purchased their first Holiday Inn franchise, which they built on the same site as their driving range in North Topeka. The hotel venture was such a large success that by 1976 Brock Hotel Corporation supervised more than 7,000 employees and owned or managed 75 Holidays Inns in 21 states. The Wall Street Journal said Brock was “the guru of the hotel industry.”

The partners found success with indoor pool and entertainment centers known as Holidomes. Expanding his entrepreneurial expertise, Brock created the ShowBiz Pizza Place restaurant and the

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14 (Partnership n.d.)
15 (City of Topeka Parks and Open Space Plan 2009)
16 The historic information for Robert Brock was found on the Kansas Historic Society’s Kansapedia Collection “Robert L. Brock.” Although, currently there is not enough information to substantiate an argument for Criterion B and the association with Brock and Linquist, more research should be conducted as there is a clear connection between the property and the original owners.
17 (Cuff 1982)
Menninger Education Center

Karl Menninger was born in Topeka, Kansas on July 22, 1893. He is an American psychiatrist native to Topeka and internationally recognized from his writings that expanded the field of psychiatry. Karl joined his father, also Dr. Menninger, in 1919 to open the Menninger Diagnostic Clinic in Topeka. About six years later, Karl’s son, Will, joined the practice and renamed it the Menninger Sanitarium. In 1941, the Menninger Foundation was opened to expand their research and work. Dr. Menninger wrote several influential books, including *The Human Mind, The Crime of Punishment, The Vital Balance, Man Against Himself*, and *Love Against Hate*. “Menninger was said to have made more of an impact on American psychiatry than any other person. He was an advocate for social justice and nuclear disarmament. He supported the right of neglected and abused children, America Indians, and those in prison.” Dr. Menninger received many awards for his work in psychiatry. In 1983, the office building became ‘Dr. Karl and Jeanetta Lyle Menninger Educational Center.’ The building became the program headquarters for the Villages, an organization founded by Dr. Menninger to help at-risk youth.

Architecture

The International style was developed in the 1920s and 30s as part of the modern movement. The goal or purpose of the International Style was to remove any ornamentation or historical connections to previous styles of architecture. Getty Research Institute defines it as “the style of architecture that emerged in Holland, France, and Germany after World War I and spread throughout the world, becoming the dominant architectural style until the 1970s.” The style, characterized by an emphasis on volume over mass, the use of lightweight, mass-produced, industrial materials, rejection of all ornament and color, repetitive modular forms, and the use of flat surfaces, typically alternating with areas of glass.” At the time of the Education Center construction in 1965, the International style had reached a point of maturity.

The ’50s and ’60s was a time of growth for Topeka. In 1966 an F5 tornado tore through the center of the city. The tornado is one the costliest on record, with an estimated 100 million in damages. The city recovered and experienced positive economic growth over the following decades. Topeka’s skyline today is filled with many buildings in the international style that were built around the time of the Menninger building. In the Topeka area, most buildings constructed in the International style were for commercial and government functions. This directly correlates to the original intent for International Style, which was partially developed due to the many numbers of commercial buildings, office buildings, and civic structures. The numbers of buildings increased as a result of expansion during this mass-producing and machine age. Several properties that were destroyed from the 1966 tornado were replaced with more modern designs, including the International Style. By the 1970s, a backlash was underway against modernism. The style, however, remains popular today in new construction because of its simple design, functionality, and straightforward construction methods.

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19 (Guyot n.d.)
21 (International Style n.d.)
22 (“International Style (modern European architecture style)” Art & Architecture Thesaurus n.d.)
24 Currently in the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, there are ~17 International Style properties recorded in Topeka. Also, the City of Topeka is undergoing a Mid-Century Modern survey project that is likely to record, provide more information regarding Modern styles in the surrounding community. December 11, 2019.
The Education Center's design quality and Mid-Century Modern detailing are such that it represents a type, period, and method of construction emblematic of its era. From the front, the glazing takes up almost the entire façade, a characteristic of the international style. Unlike other new modern facades, the Education Center is an earlier example of a storefront façade made of glass held together with custom wood mullions that have a strong vertical axis from the prominent vertical wood fin mullions. Repetitive mullions are another defining feature of the international style. The entire façade is held off the ground by a small cantilever. Cantilevers were predominantly used in the International Style to carry volumes, floors, and balconies, all of which are true of the Education Center building.

In the pursuit of pure 'skin and bones' Architecture, as Mies famously said, the separation of the floors comes through the exterior walls and is represented by a thin spandrel band that spans across the glass facade and connects the two limestone ends. This visual separation is a standard representation of the International Style. From afar, these limestone ends to balance out the building providing stability and contrast to the lighter glass façade. The facades clad in a polygonal random rubble pattern of three-inch-thick veneer limestone. Their limestone faces are rough in texture. The stone is from a local quarry; its texture and color are similar to many buildings in the region of differing eras. The stones vary in size from roughly one square foot in size up to six square feet. This pattern has been a popular technique for stacking stone in the area since Europeans first settled the area. At the corners, this stone veneer wraps around the edges, creating a finely detailed stone box joint pattern. The veneer then extends two feet past the corners giving it the appearance of a large block of glacierized stone from a distance.

The building is crowned in a gray painted wood band two feet in height, which wraps the entire building. The band provides a termination at the top of the façade. However, it is similar in thickness to the band of the main level that gives the building its character. This band allows the possibility that this façade pattern could be repeated into infinity, which is an attribute of the International Style. This interpretation could also be extended the other direction giving the impression that the façade could extend forever downwards. This allusion is confirmed on the back of the building by the basement level walkout. The façade of the upper level extends to this lower level, separated by a concrete deck with a black metal railing that runs down past the edge. A minimal flat square overhang covers the front double door entry inside the front/main entrance to the building there is a set of metal stairs with clean lines that create a split-level and connect the main level with the basement.

A typical International Style office building consists of the following: rectangular footprint, some cantilevered form, glazing forming a grid system, and facade angles of 90 degrees. The typical interior walls are white plaster and exposed wood. The building at 2209 SW 29th, Topeka, meets National Register Criterion C as an excellent example of mid-twentieth century International Style Architecture. The property embodies distinctive characteristics by exemplifying the type, period, and method of construction. The International Style was influenced by the various trends that pushed and pulled against Classical styles of architecture. International Style buildings were constructed to function and give little concern for ornamentation and elaborate interiors. The Education Center is unique because of its use of materials, design, and workmanship found in the International Style and constructed in Topeka. The building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture. Sitting in its original setting, the building remains in its original location and retains its historic integrity and character-defining features.

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25 (Clericuzio 2019)
26 (International Style n.d.)
9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

"International Style (modern European architecture style)" Art & Architecture Thesaurus. Getty Research Institute, n.d.


Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. n.d.

City of Topeka Parks and Open Space Plan. City of Topeka Parks and Open - Space Plan, 2009.


gis.snco.us/publicgis/PS/. n.d.


http://www.blm.gov/or/oregontrail/history-basics.php.


Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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<th>Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record</th>
<th>Recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey</th>
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Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

Less than one

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: __________

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

Located in Moss subdivision, Block A, Lot 5, West 29th St. Block A Lot 5 Moss sub section 13 township 12 range 15. Beginning at the northeast corner of the lot at SW 29th street and thence southwardly 2211.78’ to a point, thence northwardly 208.75’ to a point, thence northeasterly 114.31’ to a point, thence northwardly 65’ to a point, thence westerly 120’ to the point at the beginning.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property includes the entire parcel, which has been historically associated with the Education Center.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

2209 SW 29th
Shawnee County, KS

Name of Property

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Bryan Falk/ Architect
organization: Falk Architects
date: 8/15/19
street & number: 602 SW 6th Ave
telephone: 
city or town: Topeka
state: KS
zip code: 66603
e-mail: bryan@falk-architects.com

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

name: SHAWNEE REGIONAL PREVENTION AND RECOVERY SERVICES INC
street & number: 2209 SW 29TH ST
telephone: n/a
city or town: TOPEKA
state: KS
zip code: 66611

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 100 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.

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn’t need to be labeled on every photograph.

Figures
Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

a. Aerial Map
b. Enlarged Aerial Map
c. Topography Map
d. Boundary Map
e. Photo Key Plan
**Name of Property:** 2209 SW 29th (Dr. Karl Menninger Education Center)

**City or Vicinity:** Topeka

**County:** Shawnee

**State:** KS

**Photographer:** Jamee Fiore (KS-SHPO)

**Date Photographed:** November 19, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include a description of view indicating the direction of camera:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo Number</th>
<th>View</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Exterior, front (NE) façade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Exterior, front (NE) façade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Rear (SW) elevation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Rear (SW) elevation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#5</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>Oblique of rear elevation and SE elevation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#6</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>NW elevation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Oblique of front elevation and NW elevation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#8</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Close up of the glazing pattern on the front (NE) façade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#9</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>Close up of the SE elevation windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#10</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Close up of the storm window units atop the front façade glazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#11</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Interior, main entrance stair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#12</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Interior, looking toward lobby/reception desk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#13</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Interior, taken from the farthest NW wall looking toward the lobby/reception desk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#14</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Interior, looking into standard office and finishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#15</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Interior, looking into the shared office space on the main level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#16</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>Interior, taken from the farthest SE wall looking toward the lobby/reception desk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#17</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Interior, main entrance stair, taken from the basement level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#18</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Interior, main entrance stair landing, looking toward the basement level landing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#19</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Basement level shared office space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#20</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>Basement level conference room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#21</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Basement level conference room looking toward SW corner of the building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#22</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Basement level conference room looking parallel to the rear elevation at the kitchen entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#23</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Looking into the kitchen on the basement level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2209 SW 29th
Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 1
2209 SW 29th
Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas
County and State
2209 SW 29th
Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 5

Photo 6
2209 SW 29th
Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 7

Photo 8
2209 SW 29th
Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 10

Photo 11
2209 SW 29th
Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 12

Photo 13
2209 SW 29th
Name of Property

Photo 14

Shawnee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 15
2209 SW 29th
Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas
County and State
2209 SW 29th
Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 18

Photo 19
2209 SW 29th
Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 20

Photo 21
2209 SW 29th
Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 22

Photo 23
2209 SW 29th
Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas
County and State
All map data subject to Shawnee County GIS data disclaimer. Parcel lines are not survey accurate and should not be used for legal purposes.
Aerial Map

All map data subject to Shawnee County GIS data disclaimer. Parcel lines are not survey accurate and should not be used for legal purposes.
Enlarged Aerial Map

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

ORIGINAL BUILDING
39.014728, 95.705254

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