

**Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
February 8, 2014
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS**

Board Members

Present: Jennie Chinn, John Hoopes, Joseph Johnson, Samuel Passer, Beka Romm, David Sachs, Gregory Schneider, Toni Stewart, and Margaret Wood.

Absent: Eric Engstrom and Sharron Hamilton.

Staff

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

Proceedings

In Chairman Eric Engstrom's absence, Gregory Schneider called the meeting to order at 9:02 AM and asked the board and staff to introduce themselves.

Approval of Minutes

The board unanimously approved the meeting minutes of November 16, 2013.

Executive Director's Report

Jennie Chinn reported that pending legislation in the Kansas Senate has caused us to proceed with caution in awarding any 2014 grants. Until we know the results of Senate Bill 298, which eliminates mortgage registration fees that counties collect – thus also eliminating the sole source of funding for the Heritage Trust Fund program – we cannot guarantee funding for the recommended HTF projects. Consequently, a hold will be placed on the 2014 HTF Grant Review Committee's nominations and grant contracts will not be issued by the Kansas Historical Society until the potential impact of current legislation is determined.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner reported that there are now 1,341 Kansas listings in the National Register of Historic Places and 160 listings in the Kansas Register with 14 new listings, 3 determinations of eligibility, 1 approval of additional documentation and 1 removal since the last meeting. He gave a legislative update, noting that House Bill 2449 would amend the standard of review for historic properties, and limit appeals to "owners" or "applicants" versus "any person." A copy of the Cultural Resources Division quarterly report was included in the board member folders.

Report of the 2014 Heritage Trust Fund Grant Review Committee

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

NOMINATIONS – NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Norcatour City Hall – 107 N Decatur Avenue, Norcatour, Decatur County

Criterion A: Politics/Government; Entertainment/Recreation; Social History

Criterion C: Architecture**Period of Significance: 1936-1964****Level of Significance: Local****Resource Count: 1 contributing building****Nominated as part of the *New Deal-Era Resources of Kansas MPS***

In 1935, Norcatat residents voted 213 to 3 in favor of matching a federal grant of \$26,000 to erect a new city hall. Despite construction delays and turnover of project managers, it was completed in August 1937 under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a New Deal-era work relief program. Civic buildings erected as part of this program typically featured expressions of Classical or Moderne architecture. The Norcatat City Hall reflects the Streamlined Moderne style with its stucco and concrete exterior, multi-light steel casement windows, pipe railings, flat roof, and modest horizontal tile accents. This style gained favor in the 1930s in part because of its de-emphasis of extravagant architectural ornament in favor of clean lines and modern materials. The small-town city hall housed the local government office, jail, fire department, and a basement assembly hall where civic groups and others could gather. It closed in 1985. The building is nominated as part of the *New Deal-Era Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination for its local significance in the areas of government, entertainment, recreation, social history, and architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: David Sachs asked if there was another way to classify this building and suggested “WPA Modern,” to which Martin agreed. Sachs asked about the planned use for the building, to which Martin replied a Highway 36 Association museum. Margaret Wood asked if changes to the garage bay impact the integrity of the building, to which Martin responded that these changes were minimal and are reversible. *Public comments:* Bob Strevey and Lee Franklin, representatives of the Highway 36 Association, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Motion to approve: Joseph Johnson

Second: Toni Stewart

8 votes yes, 1 abstention (Jennie Chinn*)

Minier, Abram M., House – 307 South Avenue, Highland, Doniphan County

Criterion C: Architecture**Period of Significance: 1917****Level of Significance: Local****Resource Count: 1 contributing building****Nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of Highland, Doniphan Co., Kansas MPS***

Abram M. Minier, a grandson of John Bayless, a founder of Highland, commissioned the construction of this Craftsman bungalow at 307 South Avenue in 1916. Though the builder of the house is not known, it was built from a house plan by Gustav Stickley first published in the November 1909 issue of *The Craftsman* and later published as Cottage No. 78 in Stickley’s 1912 catalogue *More Craftsman Homes*. The catalogue estimated the construction of the house to be \$5,000. There were some minor modifications between the published plans and the blueprints for this house. For example, the fireplace was constructed as brick rather than stone, and the interior plan was modified slightly to incorporate a small, screened porch on the rear elevation.

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

The home otherwise contains all the signature Stickley designs including wood shingle siding, exposed rafter tails, a full-width front porch, heavy structural beams, built-in bookcases and seating, and Mission-style hardware. The Minier House is nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of Highland* multiple property nomination for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Presented by: Matthew Holtkamp

Motion to approve: David Sachs
8 votes yes

Second: Beka Romm

Birchmore, John W., House – 1204 N Buckeye Avenue, Abilene, Dickinson County
Criterion C: Architecture
Period of Significance: 1878 **Level of Significance: Local**
Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Episcopal priest John W. Birchmore purchased a four-acre tract in 1878 and contracted to build this Second Empire-style residence. Examples of the Second Empire style can be found in many Kansas communities, often on residences built in the 1870s and early 1880s. A hallmark of the style is the mansard roof, a double-pitched roof with a steep lower slope. This residence features a mansard roof with pedimented windows, another common characteristic of the style. While it also is common to see Second Empire residences with a tower, this element is usually centered prominently on the front elevation. The Birchmore House has a tower, but it is located on a secondary elevation and has a cone-shaped roof rather than the more typical mansard roof. Birchmore served St. John's Episcopal Church in Abilene for a short period, and the residence was sold several times in subsequent decades. Much of the surrounding acreage was sold off in the early- and mid-20th century for development. It is nominated for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Motion to approve: Samuel Passer
8 votes yes

Second: Margaret Wood

Truitt, James, House – 305 N Steuben Avenue, Chanute, Neosho County
Criterion B: Commerce (James Truitt)
Criterion C: Architecture
Period of Significance: 1887-1914 **Level of Significance: Local**
Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Truitt House is an excellent example of late 19th century Queen Anne-style architecture. The two-and-a-half story residence exhibits the hallmarks of the style including an irregular plan, a complex cross-gable roof, variations in exterior wall texture, and multiple porches with Eastlake-inspired spindlework. The residence was commissioned in 1887 by James Truitt, a nurseryman who had moved his family from Kentucky to Chanute in 1878. Before relocating, Truitt was a successful nurseryman, having won awards as a fruit-grower, gardener, and florist in

Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. While living in Chanute, he operated Truitt and Sons Greenhouse until his death in 1912, and founded Chanute Nurseries, which continued long after his passing. The house is nominated for its association with Truitt and for its Queen Anne architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Discussion: Margaret Wood questioned the rationale for the 1887-1914 period of significance. Martin explained that the period of significance reflects the years during which James Truitt lived in the house. John Hoopes remarked that this is a beautiful property. Martin noted that no other Chanute residences are listed properties. *Public comments:* Lee Franklin, of Decatur County, spoke in favor of the nomination.

Motion to approve: Joseph Johnson
8 votes yes

Second: Toni Stewart

Sylvan Grove Union Pacific Depot – 131 S Main Street, Sylvan Grove, Lincoln County

Criterion A: Transportation

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1887-1968

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

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

The Sylvan Grove Union Pacific Depot was built in 1887 and is an example of a combination depot, meaning it served both freight and passenger needs. This rail line was originally known as the Salina, Lincoln & Western Railway Line, which later became a part of the Union Pacific Railroad. The depot is located at the south end of Sylvan Grove's Main Street and is in its original location. The depot closed in 1968 and the rails on either side of the building were removed following the 1993 flood. The wood-frame building is an example of a standardized late-19th century combination depot with minimal ornamentation, though the eave brackets and gable-end embellishments reflect the Victorian-era Stick style. It is nominated as part of the *Historic Railroad Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination for its local significance in the areas of transportation and architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Discussion: John Hoopes asked about the planned use for the building, to which Martin responded it would function as part of the local historical society's museum.

Motion to approve: John Hoopes
8 votes yes

Second: Greg Schneider

Lowe Center School, District #115 – Indian Road & 27th Road, Washington County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1884-1963

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing structure

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

The Lowe Center School was built in 1884 in response to a growing rural population in Washington County in the early 1880s. School attendance records note between 20 and 35 students enrolled at the school into the early 20th century. The one-acre property is located north of Morrowville in Lowe Township and served rural residents of this area until it closed in 1963. The building is typical of one-room country schoolhouses built in the late 19th century. The wood-frame building rests on a limestone foundation, has clapboard siding, and features a gable roof with a bell tower. There are two outhouses behind the school. 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: Sarah Martin

Discussion: Margaret Wood suggested the addition of Criterion D in association with the privies. Upon further discussion, the consideration of Criterion D was dropped.

Motion to approve: David Sachs
8 votes yes

Second: Samuel Passer

Sand Creek Tributary Stone Arch Bridge – 2 mi. west, 1.4 mi. north of La Crosse, Rush County

Criterion A: Transportation

Criterion C: Engineering

Period of Significance: 1941-1964

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing structure

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

The Sand Creek Tributary Stone Arch Bridge was constructed by local men employed by the Works Projects Administration in 1942. This double-arch limestone bridge was one of the last of several New Deal-era construction projects in Rush County. Its limestone construction is typical of structures built in this area and is representative of master stone builders and the craftsmanship of construction workers trained by the WPA. A tributary of Sand Creek flows beneath the bridge during seasonal rains, but remains mostly dry otherwise. The bridge 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 government, social history, and engineering.

Presented by: Kim Gant

Discussion: Greg Schneider questioned whether the bridge had a WPA marker, to which Gant replied no.

Motion to approve: John Hoopes
8 votes yes

Second: Greg Schneider

Lone Elm Campground Swale – 21151 W 167th Street, Olathe, Johnson County

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

Period of Significance: ca. 1823-ca.1861; 1906

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 1 contributing object; 1 contributing site

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

The Lone Elm Campground Swale is located in Lone Elm Park at the southernmost edge of Olathe. This city park's single trail swale is situated along the combined route of the Santa Fe, Oregon, and California trails as it headed southwest out of Westport, Missouri to present-day Gardner, Kansas where the Santa Fe Trail split-off from the Oregon and California trail. The earliest known group headed for Santa Fe passed through this site in circa 1823, and use of this part of the trail drew to a close in 1861 with the onset of the Civil War, which ended long-distance trail traffic from Independence. This trail remnant is one of the few intact trail remains in the greater Kansas City metropolitan area, as urban and suburban development has greatly encroached upon the trail in this region. The nominated site also contains a historical marker erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1906. The property is nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* in the areas of commerce, transportation, exploration/settlement, and social history.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin

Discussion: John Hoopes asked how water moves across the site, to which Amanda Loughlin replied that the site is vulnerable to erosion during heavy rains and that the City of Olathe, which owns the site, is aware of this. *Public Comments:* Shirley Coupal, Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke in support of the nomination. Dwayne Iles, Oregon-California Trail Association, spoke in support of the nomination.

Motion to approve: Margaret Wood
8 votes yes

Second: John Hoopes

***Little Arkansas River Crossing* – Windom vicinity, Rice County**

Criteria A & D: Transportation; Commerce; Social History

Period of Significance: 1821-1866; 1929

Level of Significance: National

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

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

The Little Arkansas River Crossing site is located in Rice County, approximately five miles southwest of Windom. Being on the main route of the Santa Fe Trail, 90 miles west of Council Grove, the Little Arkansas River was crossed by most trail traffic, including military traffic. William Becknell initiated trade with Santa Fe in 1821 and most likely crossed the Little Arkansas River at this site that year. Certainly, though, this crossing was used from the initiation of wagon traffic over the trail in 1822 to the advancement of the railroad to Junction City in 1866. Travelers bound for Santa Fe would take the train to Junction City then continue southwest along the Butterfield Overland Despatch route to Fort Ellsworth, then southwest on a connecting road to Fort Zarah, where they resumed the main trail. This new route from Junction City spelled the end of long-distance trail traffic east of Fort Zarah (near present-day Great Bend). The nominated site contains two trail swales and a monument erected by the Daughters of the

American Revolution in 1929. The property is nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* in the areas of commerce, transportation, and social history.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin

Discussion: Tim Weston, KSHS staff, supplemented Loughlin's comments with additional information about the site. *Public Comments:* Shirley Coupal, Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke in support of the nomination. Dwayne Iles, Oregon-California Trail Association, spoke in support of the nomination.

Motion to approve: Samuel Passer

Second: John Hoopes

8 votes yes

NOMINATIONS – REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES

Edwards House – 910 Ohio Street, Oswego, Labette County

Criterion A: Social History

Period of Significance: c. 1874-1936

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings; 2 contributing objects

The Edwards House and surrounding property are the last remaining vestiges of the Oswego College for Young Ladies, which held classes from 1885 to 1920. The house was constructed circa 1874 as a private residence reflective of the Italianate style. In 1885, the property was deeded to the Oswego College for Young Ladies, which was operated by the Neosho Presbytery. Plagued by enrollment problems, the College closed in 1920 and sold its property to the Kansas Military Academy in 1922. The house was a part of the military academy's campus just two years, before an adjacent classroom and dormitory building suffered a devastating fire. The military school sold the property, and it again became a private residence, owned by N.R. Bickford, who established a large poultry farm there before selling ten years later to Lewis Edwards. Today, the property is owned by a descendant of Edwards.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Discussion: John Hoopes asked about the name of the property in the nomination. Martin replied that the multiple uses and functions of the property throughout the period of significance made choosing a name challenging. The Edwards House was the property owner's preference for the name. *Public Comments:* Property owner Katherine Barker spoke in support of the nomination and said the house will function as a bed-and-breakfast.

Motion to approve: Toni Stewart

Second: Margaret Wood

8 votes yes

Kratzer Brothers Store – 24098 Volland Road, Volland, Wabaunsee County

Criterion A: Commerce; Social History

Period of Significance: 1913-1970

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Brothers Bill and Otto Kratzer constructed this building in 1913 at a cost of \$8,000 to house their general store, which served as the commercial center of Volland until it closed 1970. The development of Volland and the Kratzer Brothers store also reflects the railroad history of Wabaunsee County and the summer pasturing industry that developed in the area. Volland prospered in the early 20th century as a shipping point on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad for Texas cattle fattened on the prairie grass of Wabaunsee County pastures. Generally, the economy of Volland and its surrounding trade area was based on small-scale diversified farming and stock-raising. The area began to decline in the 1960s when the cattle-shipping industry bypassed Volland, and today only a few structures remain in the unincorporated village.

Presented by: Dale Nimz, historic preservation consultant

Discussion: Margaret Wood questioned why the property was classified as a “ruin” and asked “Aren’t you working against the purpose for which it was nominated?” Martin clarified that although the narrative in the nomination uses the term “ruin,” the property is classified as a “structure” due to its ruinous state. Zollner remarked that being classified as a “structure” in a ruinous state does not necessarily preclude the owner from rehabilitating it to again function as a building. *Public Comments:* Property owner Patty Reece spoke of her plans for the building and in support of the nomination.

Motion to approve: David Sachs
8 votes yes

Second: Joseph Johnson

Other Business

Zollner reported that revised guidelines for the Historic Marker program will be presented at the next meeting. Jennie Chinn announced that plans are underway to schedule the August meeting at the newly renovated Kansas Statehouse. The next meeting will be May 3, 2014 at 9:00 AM at the Kansas Museum of History in the Museum Classrooms.

The meeting adjourned at 11:40 A.M.

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 3, 2014
Kansas Museum of History, Museum Classrooms, Topeka, KS

Board Members

Present: Jennie Chinn, John Hoopes, Eric Engstrom, David Sachs, Margaret Wood, Sharron Hamilton and Greg Schneider.

Absent: Beka Romm, Joseph Johnson, Toni Stewart, and Samuel Passer.

Staff

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

Proceedings

Eric Engstrom called the meeting to order at 9:05 A.M. and asked the board and staff to introduce themselves.

Approval of Minutes

The board unanimously approved the meeting minutes of February 8, 2014.

Executive Director's Report

Jennie Chinn gave a legislative update, noting that House Bill 2449 – which would have amended the standard of review for historic properties and limited appeals to “owners” or “applicants” versus “any person” – died in committee. Chinn reported that Senate Bill 298 – which would eliminate mortgage registration fees that counties collect, thus also eliminating the sole source of funding for the Heritage Trust Fund grant program – passed on May 2, 2014. Effective January 1, 2015, counties will begin to assess a per-page mortgage document fee, which will be capped at \$30,000 per county. A portion of those fees, \$1.1 million projected annually, will be used to continue funding the HTF grant program.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner reported that there are now 1,359 Kansas listings in the National Register of Historic Places and 162 Kansas Register-only listings. He noted staff changes since the last meeting. The Historic Sites Department is now part of the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office and Katrina Ringler was promoted to the SHPO Staff Supervisor position. Zollner announced the start of the Kansas Archeology Training Program May 30-June 14 at the original location of the Samuel & Florella Adair Cabin in Osawatimie. He also announced the upcoming

Kansas Preservation Alliance Awards Ceremony, May 9 in the Old Supreme Court room at the Kansas Statehouse.

Report of the 2014 Historic Preservation Fund Grant Review Committee

The recommendations of the Historic Preservation Fund grant review committee (Attachment 1) were read by committee chairman John Hoopes. The board unanimously accepted the recommendations.

NOMINATIONS – NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Baxter Springs High School – 1520 Cleveland Avenue, Baxter Springs, Cherokee County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1918-1964

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 3 contributing buildings

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

Baxter Springs High School was constructed in three separate building campaigns from 1918 to 1964, and it documents the evolving educational and design philosophies that characterized Kansas public schools during each period of construction. The original block is an example of a Progressive Era City High School that was augmented with the addition of a New Deal-era auditorium/gymnasium in 1939 and construction of a support structure for Industrial Arts education in 1964. The nominated resource was the first purpose-built secondary school in Baxter Springs. It continued to serve an educational function until 2013. It is nominated as part of the *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* multiple property nomination for its significance in the areas of education and architecture.

Presented by: Rachel Nugent, preservation consultant

Discussion: John Hoopes asked about the planned use for the building, to which Nugent replied housing. David Sachs questioned whether the Industrial Arts building has significance. Nugent responded that the building supported the curriculum, is an intact utilitarian building representative of its period. Sharron Hamilton asked how the building fared during the recent tornado that struck Baxter Springs, to which Nugent replied, “There was minimal damage to the cornice.” Kristen Johnston, KSHS staff, remarked that the building was hit by a 2x4 piece of wood. Margaret Wood asked if the Industrial School building was maintained as well as the other buildings, to which Nugent responded yes.

Motion to approve: Greg Schneider

Second: John Hoopes

6 votes yes, 1 abstention (Jennie Chinn*)

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

Town House Hotel – 1021 N. 7th Street Trafficway, Kansas City, Wyandotte County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1951-1964

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Constructed in 1951 in the heart of downtown Kansas City, Kansas, the Town House Hotel illustrates the community's intense desire for a convention hotel, which was believed to be a key component of a thriving metropolis. City officials, businessmen, and local citizens were involved in the decades-long pursuit of this hotel that was finally realized with the building's completion in August 1951. Architect Eugene John Stern began designing the hotel in 1929 with a wide array of amenities and luxurious decorative materials, modifying the drawings when construction actually began more than a decade later. It reflects the Modern Movement design aesthetic popular at the time of construction, particularly the use of corner windows, although the massing, streamlined façade, and interior ornament evoke the grand high-rise hotels of the 1920s and 1930s. The fifteen-story building was designed with all of the amenities commonly provided in a city hotel of this status, including a grand lobby, numerous ballrooms and gathering spaces, and double-loaded corridors lined with guest rooms (now apartment units). The building operated as Kansas City's largest downtown hotel from 1951 until it was converted to residential apartments in 1978. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of commerce and architecture.

Presented by: Rachel Nugent, preservation consultant

Discussion: David Sachs asked for clarification regarding the original ownership. Nugent replied that the city was not the original owner, but was involved in the development of the property. It was privately owned.

Motion to approve: David Sachs

Second: Margaret Wood

6 votes yes

First Presbyterian Church of De Graff – 1145 NW 108th Street, De Graff, Butler County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1903

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

Constructed circa 1903, the First Presbyterian Church of De Graff was built during the community's heyday as an agricultural and livestock shipping point along the Florence, El Dorado and Walnut Valley Railway, a spur of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. The

church is one of the few remaining buildings that made up this once-thriving community. It reflects a vernacular interpretation of the Gothic Revival style executed in wood materials, commonly referred to as Carpenter Gothic. The building features a cross-gable plan with a corner tower entrance and decorative window and gable ornament somewhat common in rural church architecture of this period. These features also are reflective of the Queen Anne architectural style that was popular in the late 19th century romantic movement. An addition was added to the east side of the building in 1956. The church closed in 2006 and reopened as De Graff Community Church in 2009. It is nominated for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: David Sachs congratulated the author of the nomination, remarking that it was well done and he appreciated the inclusion of the history of the town of De Graff. John Hoopes asked if there were plans to restore the original bell tower, to which Loughlin replied yes, potentially. She remarked that the building has no plumbing and the owner is interested in seeking HTF grant funding to do this and other renovations.

Public discussion: Church member Vicky Cooper read a letter from a relative of one of the original church members and spoke in support of the nomination.

Motion to approve: Margaret Wood
6 votes yes

Second: Sharron Hamilton

Lincoln School, District 2 – 410 N. 9th Street, Elwood, Doniphan County

Criterion A: Education

Period of Significance: 1935-1955

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

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

Elwood's Lincoln School was the last building in Doniphan County to be used for racially segregated education. The school replaced McKinley School, which burned in 1934, and served African American students in the Elwood area from 1935 to 1955, when it closed as a result of the *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* U.S. Supreme Court decision in 1954 that outlawed racially segregated educational facilities. The building is one of the community's few older buildings, as this area is prone to major floods associated with the nearby Missouri River. In the years after its closure, it served as a community building and library. 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 African American heritage.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Motion to approve: Eric Engstrom

Second: Greg Schneider

6 votes yes

Victor Court Apartments – 140 N. Hydraulic Avenue, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1935-1964

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 3 contributing buildings

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

The Victor Court Apartments, built in 1935, are located approximately one mile east of the downtown Wichita along North Hydraulic Avenue. The property originally included 12 apartments in three buildings – a two-story central building and two one-story buildings extended at an angle from either corner. The buildings reflect the Spanish Colonial Revival style of architecture, which was popular throughout the United States in the early and mid-20th century. Wichita oilman John Ellsworth Thorp developed the property in 1935, hiring Oliver J. Mourning to design and erect the buildings, which are constructed of Dunbrick, an unpainted brick masonry coated with a highly water-resistant finish. The property is nominated as part of the “Residential Resources of Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas” multiple property nomination for its local significance in the areas of community planning and development and architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: Martin referred to a letter in support of the nomination from co-owner Rhandalee Hinman and a letter from the NPS, both of which were included in the board member folders. David Sachs asked for clarification about Dunbrick, specifically, whether it was made out of concrete rather than clay. Martin replied that molds were used to create the individual units, which were built like bricks. Eric Engstrom asked if the construction involved “panels” of bricks, to which Martin replied no. Martin remarked that she is not aware of other buildings that have used this type of construction technique.

Motion to approve: David Sachs

Second: John Hoopes

6 votes yes

First Congregational Church – 202 N. Bluff Avenue, Anthony, Harper County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1908-1910

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The First Congregational Church was completed in 1910 on a corner lot near downtown Anthony. It was the congregation's second house of worship, replacing an older wood church built in 1880. Reverend B. F. Buck came to the congregation in 1908 and led the worshippers through the process of erecting a new church. The church building committee visited churches in other communities for ideas and eventually settled on a tri-tower, Gothic Revival-style brick building featuring stained glass windows honoring Anthony's founders. The building's architect is not known. It was constructed during a prosperous period in Anthony that witnessed the formation of the Anthony Commercial Club, whose first president was Reverend Buck. It is nominated for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: David Sachs remarked that he appreciated the description of the interior of the building. Eric Engstrom remarked that he was surprised that the architect was never discovered, to which Martin agreed.

Motion to approve: Margaret Wood
6 votes yes

Second: Greg Schneider

Moyle, John, Building – 605-607 N. State Street, Augusta, Butler County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1918-1964

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The three-story Moyle building was completed in 1918 to house retail spaces and a hotel. The building was constructed during a time of rapid growth and development in Augusta, largely in response to the booming oil and gas industry in surrounding Butler County. Local oilman John Moyle served as secretary of Augusta's Commercial Club during this period and was president of the local Chamber of Commerce when he set into motion plans for the construction of this building in the downtown. Moyle hired Joseph R. Switzer to design and oversee the building's construction by contractor A. H. Krause. The building originally was used as a hotel, with the office and other retail spaces occupying the first floor. Guest rooms occupied the second and third floors. The hotel does not appear to have been overly ornate or outfitted with the latest technological accommodations. Rather, it appears to have been a well-built, modest hotel with 32 small, individual rooms for guests. Though private, these rooms did not have kitchen or bath facilities or any built-in features. The shared bathrooms were located at the west end of each floor. It is nominated for its local significance in the area of commerce.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Public discussion: Property owner Michael Clifton spoke in support of the nomination.

Motion to approve: Greg Schneider
6 votes yes

Second: David Sachs

Washington, W.B. & Julia, House – 110 N. 3rd Street, Leoti, Wichita County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1892

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

The William B. and Julia Washington House in Leoti was built in 1892 by Samuel A. Robison and his son Winfred (Fred) Robison of Wichita County. The Washington's arrived in Leoti in 1886, prior to the violent county-seat war of 1887 between residents of Leoti and Coronado. William served as the county attorney and established a law practice, where he worked until his death in 1934. His son Hershel continued the practice until his retirement in 1972. The Washington house, which was sold out of the family in 1943, is a late Victorian-era Queen Anne-style house with Free Classic elements. It is one of the best remaining examples of this style in Wichita County. The Wichita County Historical Society recently acquired the building and has rehabilitated it for tours and functions. It is nominated for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: David Sachs remarked that the home has an excellent interior. There was brief discussion about the carbide generator found beneath the outbuilding.

Motion to approve: Eric Engstrom
6 votes yes

Second: John Hoopes

Brown's Creek Tributary Masonry Arch Bridge – Glen Elder vicinity, Mitchell County

Criterion A: Government, Social History

Criterion C: Engineering

Period of Significance: 1936

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing structure

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

Brown's Creek Tributary Masonry Arch Bridge is located on a rural county road northeast of Glen Elder in Mitchell County. This triple-arch limestone structure was built in 1936 as a project of the Works Progress Administration, a New Deal-era federal work program. It is built of stone mined locally and is virtually unaltered since its construction. The bridge is nominated for its local significance in the areas of government, social history, and engineering. It is

nominated as part of the “New Deal-era Resources of Kansas” and “Masonry Arch Bridges of Kansas” multiple property nominations.

Presented by Kim Gant, KSHS Staff

Discussion: Gant remarked that this nomination came about as a result of Section 106 negotiations between Mitchell County and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The county intends to demolish a National Register-eligible bridge. As part of the agreed-upon mitigation, the Mitchell County is nominating three other bridges to the National Register. Eric Engstrom asked why the bridge was being demolished, to which Gant replied that it was unsound.

Motion to approve: Sharron Hamilton
6 yes votes

Second: Greg Schneider

Antelope Creek Masonry Arch Bridge – Tipton vicinity, Mitchell County

Criterion A: Government, Social History

Criterion C: Engineering

Period of Significance: 1940

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing structure

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

The Antelope Creek Masonry Arch Bridge is located on a rural county road northeast of Tipton in Mitchell County. This double-arch limestone structure was built in 1940 as a project of the Work Projects Administration, a New Deal-era federal work program that had formerly been known as the Works Progress Administration. It is built of stone mined locally. The bridge is nominated for its local significance in the areas of government, social history, and engineering. It is nominated as part of the “New Deal-era Resources of Kansas” and “Masonry Arch Bridges of Kansas” multiple property nominations.

Presented by: Kim Gant, KSHS Staff

Motion to approve: Margaret Wood
6 yes votes

Second: John Hoopes

North Rock Creek Masonry Arch Bridge – Hunter vicinity, Mitchell County

Criterion A: Government, Social History

Criterion C: Engineering

Period of Significance: c. 1936-1940

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing structure

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

The North Rock Creek Masonry Arch Bridge is located on a rural county road northeast of Hunter in Mitchell County. This double-arch limestone structure was built between 1936 and 1940 as a project of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a New Deal-era federal work program. It is built of stone mined locally. Its precise date of construction is not known, and the structure features no date stone. It is built of stone mined locally and is nearly identical to the other known WPA bridges in the area. The bridge is nominated for its local significance in the areas of government, social history, and engineering. It is nominated as part of the “New Deal-era Resources of Kansas” and “Masonry Arch Bridges of Kansas” multiple property nominations.

Presented by: Kim Gant, KSHS Staff

Discussion: Eric Engstrom questioned whether the year markers were in the same location on all three bridges in Mitchell County, to which Gant replied that not all the bridges had a date stone. John Hoopes asked if this bridge was affected by sediment, to which Gant responded yes.

Motion to approve: John Hoopes
6 votes yes

Second: Margaret Wood

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES – MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM

Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas (2001)

Proposal to attach a fifth context entitled “Lawrence Modern, 1945-1975”

This proposal seeks to attach a fifth historic context entitled “Lawrence Modern, 1945-1975” to the 2001 multiple property nomination *Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas*. The four original contexts, which are arranged chronologically, are “Settlement Period, 1854-1863”; “City-Building Period, 1864-1873”; “Agriculture and Manufacturing, Foundations of Stability, 1874-1899”; and “Quiet University Town, 1900-1945.” The original document identifies two property types – residences and commercial buildings of various architectural styles. The new context is intended to bring up-to-date the original document with discussion of residential, commercial, and public development in Lawrence in the three decades after World War II. Property types covered by this context include commercial buildings, education-related buildings, and residences exhibiting Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Split-level, and Contemporary styles. This proposal does not amend the original document.

Presented by: Dale Nimz, preservation consultant

Discussion: David Sachs questioned the rationale for the 1975 end date, to which Nimz replied the date was somewhat arbitrary, but that during the 1970s, modernism was still important but losing its momentum. Jennie Chinn remarked that one justification for the 1975 end date is that this marked the end of the Vietnam War and the influence of people coming back at that time from an unpopular war. Greg Schneider concurred with Sachs and commented that the nomination contained great historical data. He asked if the demographic changes included the University of Kansas, to which Nimz replied that he didn't think the census numbers included students.

Motion to approve: David Sachs
6 votes yes

Second: John Hoopes

NOMINATIONS – REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES

Seybold Building – 720-722 Main Street, Eudora, Douglas County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1880-1962

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

The Seybold Building, located in downtown Eudora, was built in stages during the 1880s. German immigrant John A. Seybold, a tinsmith by trade, acquired land in downtown Eudora in 1870 and built a stone building on the north side of the lot in 1883 that connected to a brick building on the south side. Seybold, whose story is indicative of other immigrant German families that settled the Eudora area in the mid-19th century, operated his hardware business from this building, but he died in 1884. His wife Bertha Seybold managed the property through the 1910s. The Eudora Post Office moved into the building in 1897, where it remained until 1916. Beginning in 1920, the Trefz family operated various businesses from the building, including the Trefz Tin Shop and Trefz Plumbing, Heating, and Electric Store. The Eudora Area Historical Society recently purchased the building with the intent of housing its museum. It is nominated for its local significance in the area commerce.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS staff

Discussion: John Hoopes asked about the current use for the building, to which Martin replied a museum. Eric Engstrom asked how the renovations were financed, to which Martin responded the major source of funding was from the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council and several fundraisers.

Public comments: Ben Terwilliger, Director of the Eudora Historical Society, spoke in support of the nomination and said the building will function as a permanent home for the Society. He

remarked that they hope to have the first floor finished by the end of the year; the second floor will take longer.

Motion to approve: Greg Schneider
6 votes yes

Second: Margaret Wood

HISTORICAL MARKER PROGRAM – CONSIDERATION OF MARKER TEXT

Fool Chief's Village – Topeka, Shawnee County

A historical marker will be erected as part of Section 106 mitigation for a road project at US 24 and Menoken Road in Shawnee County. The road project, being designed to address safety concerns, will negatively impact the National Register-eligible site of a historically documented Kansa Indian settlement, known as Fool Chief's Village (14SH305). The Kansas Historical Society (KSHS), under contract with the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) and under the direction of the Federal Highway Administration, carried out a data recovery program to mitigate adverse effects to the site. KDOT will erect this marker at the NE corner of US 24 and Menoken Road.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin

Discussion: Patrick Zollner, KSHS staff, supplemented Loughlin's presentation with additional information about the Historical Marker Program. Margaret Wood and John Hoopes questioned whether the proposed historical marker text tells the whole story of the Kaw at this site and in northeast Kansas. Wood also expressed concerns about the use of the word "buried" in reference to the site, suggesting it should say "destroyed." Upon further discussion, Jennie Chinn suggested that the text be amended to address the various concerns and emailed to the board for further consideration.

Motion to table: Margaret Wood
6 votes yes

Second: John Hoopes

Other Business

Patrick Zollner requested that board members bring their calendars to the next meeting. Two items on the agenda are to select 2015 meeting date and to elect a new Chairperson. The next meeting will be August 9, 2014 at 9:00 A.M. at the Kansas Statehouse, 300 SW 10th Avenue, Room 346-S, Topeka, KS.

The meeting adjourned at 12:02 P.M.

**Historic Preservation Fund
Report of the Grants Review Committee to the Kansas
Historic Sites Board of Review
May 3, 2014**

On Friday May 2, 2014, 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 2014 Historic Preservation Fund grant program. Eight members of the public were in attendance and 7 spoke in favor of separate grant applications.

I, John Hoopes, met with SHPO staff immediately following the hearing to go over the ratings and comments of the Historic Preservation Fund Grants Review Committee, which was composed of Sam Passer, Joe Johnson and myself. Sam and Joe were unable to attend the public meeting.

The committee reviewed 12 grant requests totaling \$151,646.00. To the Historic Sites Board of Review, the committee recommends funding the following projects, as listed in alphabetical order, pending allocation of funding by the National Park Service for federal fiscal year 2014:

- City of Humboldt – Survey of Downtown Area - \$5,000
- City of Lawrence with Douglas County – FORUM-based Historic Preservation Education Project - \$4,508
- City of Newton – 2014 State Preservation Conference Scholarship - \$665.00
- City of Topeka – College Hill Neighborhood Survey - \$12,000
- City of Topeka – Downtown Historic Districts Nominations - \$20,000
- City of Wichita – Old City Hall Building Report – \$18,900
- City of Wichita – South Linwood Greenhouse Window Repair Bootcamp - \$25,000
- Douglas County – Intensive Survey of Eudora and Kanwaka Townships - \$7,200
- Kansas State University – Phase 3 Evaluation of the Dreiling Site and Multiple Property Nomination for Wildcat Creek Valley Archeological Sites in Riley County, KS - \$15,007

As stated earlier, the grant requests totaled more than \$150,000. The total grant award recommended by the committee is \$108,280, the limit of the funding available this year.

Based on the published priorities and the availability of funds, the committee cannot recommend funding the following application at this time:

- City of Newton – Downtown Façade Improvement Mini-Grant Program - \$25,000

The following two grant applications were evaluated, but were removed from consideration for the 2014 HPF grant round at the request of the SHPO. They will be funded utilizing excess funds from the 2013 HPF allocation.

- City of Newton – NAPC Forum scholarship - \$2,000
- Kansas Preservation Alliance – 2014 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

John Hoopes

Sam Passer

Joe Johnson

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
August 9, 2014
Kansas Statehouse, Room 346-S, Topeka, KS

Board Members

Present: Jennie Chinn, Eric Engstrom, Sharron Hamilton, John Hoopes, Joseph Johnson, Samuel Passer, David Sachs and Gregory Schneider.

Absent: Beka Romm, Toni Stewart and Margaret Wood.

Staff

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

Proceedings

Eric Engstrom called the meeting to order at 9:05 A.M. and asked the board and staff to introduce themselves.

Approval of Minutes

The board approved the meeting minutes of May 3, 2014.

Executive Director's Report

Jennie Chinn welcomed everyone to the newly renovated Kansas Statehouse and commended Vance Kelley of Treanor Architects for doing an outstanding job leading the restoration. Chinn encouraged board members and visitors to tour the building and patronize the Visitor Center & Gift Shop. Chinn announced a 2-day bus trip hosted by KSHS called "A Taste of Southeast Kansas," to be held September 19-20 in the Pittsburg area. The trip will explore the area's mining history, rich political history, and local foods. Chinn reported that legislative changes approved in early 2014 will phase out the state's long-standing mortgage registration fee over the next five years, but will retain funding for the HTF program through a per-page filing fee that Kansas counties will collect.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner reported that the National Park Service added 9 Kansas listings to the National Register of Historic Places. As of June 30, there are 1,359 Kansas listings in the National Register and 163 listings in the Kansas Register. Zollner announced that archeology staff and the Kansas Anthropological Association jointly hosted the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school, May 30-June 14, in Osawatimie at the former site of the Adair Cabin. Participants numbered 161; they contributed almost 5,000 hours of labor. Zollner also announced the

upcoming Kansas Preservation Conference, September 11-12 in Emporia. This conference, hosted by the Kansas Preservation Alliance, will be partially funded by an HPF grant.

NOMINATIONS – NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Historic Resources of the Soule Canal multiple property documentation form

This multiple property document provides a context for understanding the Soule Canal, a 96-mile-long earthen ditch constructed in the late 19th century to carry water from the Arkansas River to farms in southwest Kansas for irrigation purposes. The document discusses irrigation in the Arkansas River valley in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and brothers John and George Gilbert and Asa Soule, the developers and financier who carried out this ambitious plan to irrigate southwest Kansas. The Soule Canal was named after investor and New York native Asa Soule. The project began in April 1884 and was completed in 1889. It took two years, 60 horses, 150 men, and between \$250,000 and \$1 million to dig the channel that stretched from Ingalls in Gray County to Spearville in Ford County. The canal was a complete failure, due in part to the nature of its construction, including a risk of side slopes collapsing and water loss due to seepage, and the fact that there was nobody in charge of maintaining it. Attempts to revive the canal in 1909 and 1931 were unsuccessful. Property types identified in the document include earthen canal segments, the sump, and pumps.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: There was discussion regarding the significance of the canal since it never functioned properly. David Sachs remarked that the value is in telling the story; even failures tell us something. Gregory Schneider concurred and remarked that the canal represented an early attempt to help farming. John Hoopes and Joseph Johnson questioned whether Criterion D significance was appropriate, to which Tim Weston responded that the canal is extant and has additional potential for providing archeological information regarding related features. Johnson asked if the landowner would be permitted to make changes, to which Patrick Zollner replied yes, unless they required a state or federal permit.

Motion to approve: David Sachs Second: Samuel Passer
5 votes yes, 2 votes no, 1 abstention (Jennie Chinn¹)

Soule Canal – Gray County Segment 1 – SE of Ingalls

Criterion A: Agriculture; Community Planning & Development

Criterion C: Engineering

Criterion D: Archeology – Historic

Period of Significance: 1884-1931

Level of Significance: statewide

¹ Chinn typically abstains from voting except when a tiebreak is needed.

Resource Count: 2 contributing structures; 2 contributing objects
Nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of the Soule Canal MPS*

The Soule Canal was one of the largest irrigation projects in Kansas during the late 19th century, and segments of the 96-mile earthen ditch are intact outside the various city limits. This nominated site includes the westernmost extant segment of the canal located nearest the long-buried sump or collecting pool that was adjacent to the Arkansas River southeast of Ingalls. The site includes a remnant of the early 20th century alignment of U.S. Highway 50, which cuts through the west edge of the canal structure. The roadbed and associated roadway elements illustrate a considerable obstacle to the efforts to revive the canal in the early 20th century, thus ending future attempts to utilize the ditch for irrigation purposes. This site is nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of the Soule Canal* for its statewide significance in the areas of agriculture, community planning and development, engineering, and archeology.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

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

Soule Canal – Gray County Segment 2 – East of Ingalls

Criterion A: Agriculture; Community Planning & Development

Criterion C: Engineering

Criterion D: Archeology – Historic

Period of Significance: 1884-1931

Level of Significance: statewide

Resource Count: 2 contributing structures

Nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of the Soule Canal MPS*

The Soule Canal was one of the largest irrigation projects in Kansas during the late 19th century, and segments of the 96-mile earthen ditch are intact outside the various city limits. This nominated site is a linear area with two distinct portions of the canal located adjacent to the north of U.S. Highway 50 east of Ingalls. This site is nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of the Soule Canal* for its statewide significance in the areas of agriculture, community planning and development, engineering, and archeology.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: Tim Weston supplemented Martin's presentation with additional information about the canal's drainage and chronic problems caused by flooding. Patrick Zollner remarked that although the canal was a failure, the engineering was sound. Many of the problems were due to seepage and evaporation.

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

Second: Samuel Passer

Craftsman-style Dwellings of Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas, 1900-1930 multiple property documentation form

This multiple property document provides a context for understanding the Craftsman architectural style and its prevalence in Emporia, Kansas. The document discusses the settlement and development of Emporia, architects and building suppliers in Emporia during the early 20th century, and the Craftsman movement of the early 20th century. The popularity of the Craftsman movement coincided with a period of major growth in Emporia, resulting in the construction of many examples of the style. Craftsman-style property types found throughout Emporia and identified in the document include gable-front, side-gable, and cross-gable bungalows, open-gable cottages, and unique composite forms. No properties are nominated as part of this project at this time.

Presented by: Kim Gant, KSHS Staff

Discussion: David Sachs congratulated the author of the document, remarking that it provided a great description of the Craftsman movement. Sachs suggested that the document could be broadened to include Craftsman dwellings in all of Kansas and not just Emporia. Gant agreed, explaining that the scope of this project was the result of Section 106 mitigation.

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

Second: Sharron Hamilton

Sunflower Village Historic District – DeSoto, Johnson County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development; Military; Government

Period of Significance: 1943-1959

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 145 contributing buildings; 11 non-contributing buildings; 1 contributing site; 4 contributing structures.

Sunflower Village is a World War II-era housing development erected by the U.S. government to address a critical housing shortage near DeSoto due to the influx of workers to the Sunflower Ordinance Works facility. This self-contained residential community complete with commercial, educational, social, and recreational facilities was a sort of federal company town. Designed by landscape architects Hare and Hare, the community is organized around a series of roads that form a hierarchy of circulation paths, separating pedestrian and vehicular traffic in the village. The layout combines curvilinear roads with a traditional grid creating multiple neighborhood clusters. The dwelling units themselves were designed by the Kansas City-based architecture firm Marshall and Brown and are distinguished by their uniformity, simplicity, and utilitarian

design. The significant factors reflected by the individual buildings is the speed in which they were constructed, the influence of war-time materials rationing on their design and construction, and that the project was designed to be temporary. Today, 157 of the 175 (90%) of the original residential buildings remain. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of community planning and development, military, and government.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer, preservation consultant

Discussion: Sarah Martin referred to a timeline of this project and a letter from the NPS, which were included in the board members' folders. John Hoopes remarked that he was surprised the presentation did not elaborate on the relationship between this community and the ordinance plant, to which Spencer responded that the nomination went into greater detail about this. She said that initial publicity for Sunflower Ordinance Operation mentioned that they did not provide housing. Workers were bused to work and that this was considered temporary housing. David Sachs questioned the rationale for the period of significance, to which Spencer responded there had been staff discussion about broadening the period of significance to 1973, however, the NPS recommended a shorter period of significance ending in 1959 as part of the Part 1 tax credit application. Gregory Schneider commented that the nomination was well-researched and documented.

Public Discussion: Property owner David Rhodes spoke in support of the nomination.

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

Second: David Sachs

Handel T. Martin House – 1709 Louisiana Street, Lawrence, Douglas County

Criterion B: Social History

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1917-1931

Level of Significance: Local

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

Nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, KS MPS*

The Handel T. Martin house, built in 1917, is located in the University Place neighborhood on the south slope of Mount Oread in Lawrence. The residence is a well-preserved example of the American Foursquare, a house type commonly found in early 20th century neighborhoods in Lawrence. It features typical Classical and Colonial Revival embellishments. Martin was a long-time employee of the University of Kansas, working as an instructor and a curator at the Natural History Museum from 1912 to 1931. He was an early fossil collector and contributor to the emerging field of vertebrate paleontology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Martin partnered with KU archeologist T. R. Overton to excavate the highly significant Twelve Mile

Creek site in Logan County, Kansas in 1895, an excavation considered to be the first systematically excavated Paleo-Indian site. Martin lived in this residence south of campus until his death in 1931. It is nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas* multiple property nomination for its association with Martin and its local significance in the area of architecture.

Presented by: Dale Nimz, preservation consultant

Discussion: Sarah Martin supplemented Nimz's presentation with additional information about the justification for Criteria B and C. David Sachs questioned whether the building has significance apart from its association with Handel C. Martin. Tim Weston commented that Martin, although not an archeologist, was a significant person in the field of archeology known for his well-documented work. Jennie Chinn referred to a letter of support of the nomination from the owner and a letter from the Lawrence Preservation Alliance, both of which were included in the board member folders. Patrick Zollner noted that the Historic Resources Commission also voted in support of the nomination.

Motion to approve: John Hoopes Second: Sharron Hamilton
5 votes yes, 2 votes no, 1 abstention

Masonic Grand Lodge Building – 320 SW 8th Avenue, Topeka, Shawnee County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1916-1964

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Masonic Grand Lodge has served as the headquarters for the Kansas Masons since 1917. The Classical Revival-style building was designed by notable New York-based architect Edward Lippincott Tilton, whose body of work includes the first phase of buildings at Ellis Island and several Carnegie libraries. The building is comprised of offices for the Grand Lodge, a library and museum of Kansas Masonry, and an archive for organizational records. The Masonic Grand Lodge, which is prominently located across the street from the Kansas Statehouse, is nominated for its local significance in the areas of architecture and social history.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: Eric Engstrom asked what prompted the new building in 1917, to which Martin responded the previous building needed repairs and they chose to build new. John Hoopes remarked that the Masonic architecture is significant and symbolic, representative of Solomon's Temple. David Sachs commented that he was hoping to see a photograph of the lavish meeting room, to which Martin replied SHPO has a photo, but it was not included in the nomination.

Public Discussion: Brianna McKenzie, Treanor Architects, spoke in support of the nomination.

Motion to approve: David Sachs

Second: John Hoopes

7 votes yes, 1 abstention

Derby Public School, District 6 – 716 E Market Street, Derby, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Education

Period of Significance: 1923-1964

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

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

The Derby Public School building, built in 1923, served as the community's one public school building for much of the early 20th century. Wichita architect Samuel Siegfried (S.S.) Voigt designed the building, and it was constructed by the Wichita Construction Company. The two-story, red-brick building faces west and exhibits elements of the Commercial and Collegiate Gothic architectural styles. An addition was constructed in 1953 to accommodate a wave of new students whose parents worked for the growing air industry in nearby Wichita. The building functioned as a school until 1996. Today, the building is owned by the Derby Historical Society and houses the Derby Historical Museum. It is nominated for its local significance in the area of education.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Public Discussion: Charles Hubbard, Derby Historical Society, spoke in support of the nomination.

Motion to approve: Gregory Schneider

Second: Joseph Johnson

7 votes yes, 1 abstention

Whitewater Falls Stock Farm – 433 Falls Road, Towanda, Butler County

Criterion A: Agriculture

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1884-1945

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 4 contributing buildings; 2 contributing objects

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

The Whitewater Falls Stock Farm near Towanda is home to one of the state's most iconic barns. J.W. Robison purchased this prime land along the Whitewater River in Butler County and established his stock farm in 1884. In 1895, his son J.C. joined the business, which specialized in raising a breed of draft horse known as the Percheron. Their registered stock won awards at the World's Fair, the American Royal, and many state fairs. The farm also grew into a major cattle feeding operation in the early 20th century. Not long after J.C.'s death, the business and

farm were sold in 1945. Today, the property consists of the iconic 1909 horse barn designed by Wichita architect Ulysses Grant Charles, an impressive Craftsman-style residence designed by El Dorado architect Carl Muck, and a few outbuildings. The property is nominated as part of the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination for its agriculture history and architectural significance.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: David Sachs requested clarification about the number of contributing buildings, to which Martin replied there are 4; the other buildings mentioned in the nomination are outside the boundaries and none of that is standing today or part of the property. Sachs suggested rewording the confusing description of the contributing properties, to which Martin agreed.

Motion to approve: Eric Engstrom Second: Joseph Johnson
7 votes yes, 1 abstention

First Congregational Church – 400 N 9th Street, Independence, Montgomery County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1910-1911

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The First Congregational Church in Independence is situated on a prominent corner lot along U.S. Highway 75 east of the historic commercial district. Completed in 1911, it is the second house of worship for the local Congregationalists. The building exhibits a rather unique interpretation of the Gothic Revival architectural style. While its crenellated towers, steeply pitched roof, and flattened Gothic arch windows are typical of the style, its quoins and front porch are quite distinctive. Church records attribute the design of the church to Chicago architect George W. Ashby and the construction to Oklahoma-based Clements and Lavery Contractors. Ashby is perhaps best known for his design of schools and residences, many of which were published in the popular catalogs of the Radford Architectural Company. The First Congregational Church is nominated for its local architectural significance.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: Sharron Hamilton asked if the church is currently being used, to which Martin replied no, the congregation stopped having services and is just maintaining it. David Sachs remarked that it is difficult to classify the style of this building.

Public Discussion: Church member Annette Tucker and Pastor Karen Hardesty spoke in support of the nomination. Tucker mentioned that another local congregation is considering using the building.

Motion to approve: Sharron Hamilton
7 votes yes, 1 abstention

Second: Samuel Passer

Schwartz, Alexander and Anna, Farm – 57 E CR-70, Dighton, Lane County

Criterion A: Agriculture

Period of Significance: 1928-1964

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 3 contributing buildings; 1 contributing structure

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

Alexander and Anna Schwartz moved their young family from Russia to central Kansas in 1906. They arrived during the Golden Age of Agriculture during a period when American farms grew in value and size across the country. They initially lived in Russell, where other family had settled, but soon established a farm in Rush County, where they remained until 1917 when they moved to a larger farm in Ness County. In 1928, Schwartz was approached about a land trade, which ultimately netted him more land in Lane County suitable for grazing cattle. The Schwartz family erected a small farmhouse and various farm buildings – all made of structural hollow clay tile bricks – and they raised cattle and a variety of crops in the surrounding fields. The farmstead remains in the Schwartz family and includes the small Craftsman-style house, a smokehouse with a cellar, and a small gambrel-roof barn. It is nominated as part of the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination for its local agricultural significance.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: Martin remarked that Lane County currently has four listed properties.

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

Second: Samuel Passer

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES – AMENDMENT

Lost Spring – Lost Springs, Marion County

Criterion A: Transportation; Commerce

Criterion D: Archeology – Historic

Period of Significance: 1821-1868; 1908

Level of Significance: National

Resource Count: 2 contributing sites; 1 contributing object

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

The area around Lost Spring in Marion County was frequented by travelers along the Santa Fe Trail from 1821 to 1866. The presence of water (in the form of springs along both Lyon Creek and Cress Creek) and its location midway between Diamond Spring and Cottonwood Creek

made this an ideal stopping point for travelers. The earliest travelers along the Santa Fe Trail stopped at the spring located along Lyon Creek. As the nature of trade and the types of travelers changed, a new route was created to bring travelers to the Lost Spring Station, located along Cress Creek, one mile to the west of Lyon Creek. It is unknown when Lyon Creek's association with the trail was forgotten, but certainly after the end of the trail's active years. The spring along Cress Creek received the full recognition as the Lost Spring of record, and it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. The 1976 National Register nomination for Lost Spring includes a 10-acre site along Cress Creek. Recent research strongly suggests the Lost Spring frequented by *early* Santa Fe travelers is located a little over one mile to the northeast, within a 5-acre site in Section 16. In order to more completely document the history of the Lost Spring area, this nomination expands the 1976 boundary to include the spring along Lyon Creek to create a 15-acre discontinuous site. A 1908 Old Settlers Lost Springs Station marker also is included in this nomination.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: Loughlin commented that the purpose of this nomination was to clarify the history recently uncovered by Santa Fe Trail researchers. David Sachs expressed concerns about the discontinuous boundaries, suggesting two separate nominations be prepared instead. Patrick Zollner noted that while rare, the NPS does allow for discontinuous sites and these sites have a shared history worth retaining in a single document.

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

NOMINATIONS – REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES

Whiting Service Station – 204 Whiting Street, Whiting, Jackson County

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1928-1966

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Whiting Service Station was built in 1928 at the northeast corner of Whiting and 2nd streets at the south end of the community's small commercial district. Local mechanic Fred Thonen operated the Whiting Way Garage, a precursor to his Whiting Service Station, which opened May 5, 1928. The station served the motoring public until it closed in 1966. It is an example of a domestic-style gas station, a type of station popular in the 1920s that resembled a small house that conveyed a sense of domesticity meant to appeal to auto travelers. It exhibits the Craftsman style and features a canopy that extends over the driveway. The station is nominated for its local commercial and architectural significance.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

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

Second: John Hoopes

HISTORICAL MARKER PROGRAM – CONSIDERATION OF REVISED MARKER TEXT

Fool Chief's Village – Topeka, Shawnee County

A historical marker will be erected as part of Section 106 mitigation for a road project at US 24 and Menoken Road in Shawnee County. The road project, being designed to address safety concerns, will negatively impact the National Register-eligible site of a historically documented Kansa Indian settlement, known as Fool Chief's Village (14SH305). The Kansas Historical Society (KSHS), under contract with the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) and under the direction of the Federal Highway Administration, carried out a data recovery program to mitigate adverse effects to the site. KDOT will erect this marker at the NE corner of US 24 and Menoken Road.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: Jennie Chinn summarized discussion of the revision of the marker text from the previous board meeting.

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

Second: Joseph Johnson

Other Business

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

The meeting dates for 2015 were selected. They are:

February 14

~~April 18~~ May 9²

August 8

November 7

The next meeting will be November 8, 2014 at 9:00 A.M. at the Kansas Museum of History in the Museum Classrooms. The meeting adjourned at 11:55 A.M.

² The Review Board selected April 18 as the second meeting date. Due to an unforeseen meeting room scheduling conflict, the date of the meeting was changed to May 9.

**Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
November 8, 2014
Museum Classrooms
Kansas Museum of History, Topeka, KS**

Board Members

Present: Jennie Chinn, Eric Engstrom, John Hoopes, Samuel Passer, David Sachs, Gregory Schneider and Toni Stewart.

Absent: Sharron Hamilton, Joseph Johnson, Beka Romm, and Margaret Wood.

Staff

Present: Kristen Johnston, Marsha Longofono, Sarah Martin, Katrina Ringler, Tim Weston and Patrick Zollner.

Proceedings

Chairman Engstrom called the meeting to order at 9:05 A.M. and asked for introductions of board members and staff.

Approval of Minutes

The board approved the meeting minutes of August 9, 2014.

Executive Director's Report

Jennie Chinn reported that the KSHS hosted its first 2-day bus trip, "A Taste of Southeast Kansas," September 19-20 in the Pittsburg, KS area. The trip was sold out and quite a success. A future bus trip is planned.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner reported that there are now 1,376 Kansas listings in the National Register of Historic Places and 164 listings in the Register of Historic Kansas Places. Since August, there have been 7 new listings and 1 approval of additional documentation. Zollner noted that 100 people attended the Kansas Preservation Conference September 11-12 in Emporia. He also announced that the Window Restoration & Weatherization Boot Camp, originally scheduled for September 15-19, has been rescheduled for April 7-10, 2015 in Lecompton. Zollner reported the resignations of staff members Kim Gant (Review & Compliance Coordinator) and Matthew Holtkamp (Tax Credit Reviewer). KSHS has received approval to fill one of these positions.

NOMINATIONS – NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Young Buck Site (14RY402) –Manhattan, Riley County

Criterion D: Archaeology – Prehistoric

Period of Significance: AD 1-1500

Level of Significance: Statewide

Resource Count: 1 contributing site

The Young Buck site (14RY402) along the wooded south bank of Wildcat Creek in Riley County is the location of a prehistoric Native American settlement. Recent archaeological

investigations led by Kansas State University Research Associate Professor Brad Logan have yielded evidence of prehistoric habitation dating to the Woodland (AD 1-1000) and Late Prehistoric (AD 1000-1500) periods. The investigation targeted areas of potential future development identified by the City of Manhattan. The 2.5-acre site is nominated for its potential to yield significant information in the area of prehistoric archeology.

Presented by: Brad Logan, KSU

Discussion: John Hoopes congratulated the author on preparing a “model nomination.” He noted that this nomination has received two letters of support from the land owners. Hoopes asked if the concept of a historic district was appropriate for a collection of archeological sites, to which Martin replied yes, if the boundary remains contiguous. If the boundary is discontinuous, a multiple-property nomination might be more appropriate. Logan remarked that there is a precedent for a multiple property nomination of discontinuous archeological sites – specifically, Stranger Creek in Leavenworth County which consists of 4 separate sites. He is working on a multiple property nomination for this area.

Motion to approve: Gregory Schneider Second: John Hoopes
6 votes yes, 0 votes no, 1 abstention (Jennie Chinn¹)

Hotel Roberts – 120 W. Fourth Street, Pratt, Pratt County

Criterion A: Community Planning & Development

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1930-1959

Level of Significance: Local

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

Built in 1930, the Roberts Hotel is the largest and most highly styled historic hotel in Pratt. Construction of the hotel was initiated by the Pratt Chamber of Commerce, which formed a committee in the late 1920s specifically to facilitate the construction of a large new hotel. Seen as a potentially valuable asset for the community, the hotel was financed in part through a public subscription campaign, and constructed on land provided by the Chamber. The Pratt Hotel

Company owned and operated the hotel and hired Wichita architect S. S. Voight and Kansas City contractor Webster L. Elson to design and build the building. Elson not only supervised the rapid construction of the “fire-proof” building, he was a founding member of the Pratt Hotel Company, and he retained an ownership interest in the property for many years. Architecturally, the building is significant as an early and sophisticated example of the Art Deco style in central Kansas. The hotel opened as the Hotel Roberts in 1930, and continued under that name until 1959, when it was purchased by Monte Parrish and renamed the Hotel Parrish. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of architecture and community planning and development.

Presented by: Deb Sheals, preservation consultant

¹ Chinn typically abstains from voting except when a tiebreak is needed.

Discussion: David Sachs congratulated the author of the nomination, remarking that it was very thorough and comprehensive.

Public Discussion: Norma Beck Johnson, of El Dorado, spoke in support of the nomination and remarked that she was born in the hospital that once occupied this building.

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

Second: John Hoopes

Baldwin City School & Gymnasium/Auditorium – 704 Chapel St, Baldwin City, Douglas Co.

Criterion A: Education

Period of Significance: 1922-1964

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

Nominated as part of the *Historic Public Schools of Kansas & New Deal-Era Resources of Kansas* multiple property nominations

A leading regional architect in school design, Charles A. Smith, designed the Baldwin City School, which was erected in 1922. Built during the Progressive-era, it embodies the standardization movement in the education system with areas of specialized study. This building hosted both grade school and high school classes until a new high school was built in 1969. Topeka architect Thomas W. Williamson designed a detached auditorium and gymnasium that was completed in 1942. It was constructed as part of the Work Projects Administration program. The buildings functioned as a part of the local public school system until 2011. The property is nominated as part of the Historic Public Schools of Kansas and New Deal-era Resources of Kansas multiple property nominations.

Chairman Engstrom announced that the owners of Baldwin City School & Gymnasium/Auditorium (Baldwin City, Douglas County) wish to table the nomination of their property from consideration. The nomination was not considered.

Smith, Ray L., House – 812 W. Central Avenue, El Dorado, Butler County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1936

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings, 3 contributing objects

Pipeline engineer Ray L. Smith commissioned the construction of this Colonial Revival-style residence in 1936. The P. T. Cortelyou Construction Company of Wichita built the residence, which is speculated to have been designed by Topeka-based architect Thomas W. Williamson who was overseeing the construction of El Dorado's high school and junior college that was completed in 1937. Smith's residence is located in the Cooper Park Addition to El Dorado, which was platted in 1877 but not fully developed until the 1920s and 1930s. The residence is an excellent local example of the side-gable subtype of the Colonial Revival style. Its characteristic features include a pedimented front door, many plain and fluted pilasters, multi-light sash windows, end chimneys, cornice returns, and working shutters. It is nominated for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: David Sachs remarked that Thomas Williamson was known for his public buildings and asked whether he constructed other houses, to which Martin replied yes; he did construct a number of private residences throughout Kansas.

Public Discussion: Property owners Norma and Bill Johnson spoke in favor of the nomination.

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

Second: Sam Passer

Wirkler-Krehbiel House – 2727 N. Main Street, North Newton, Harvey County

Criterion A: Education

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1898-1958

Level of Significance: Local

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

The history of the Wirkler-Krehbiel House is intertwined with that of Bethel College located across the street. Christian and Elizabeth Wirkler were charter members of Bethel College, which formed in 1887 and opened its doors in 1893. Wirkler erected the Queen Anne-style residence in 1898, and he served the college by housing student boarders. It was later home to Wirkler's daughter Mary and her husband C. E. Krehbiel, an important local figure in early 20th century Mennonite circles and whose father had played a key role in the Mennonite settlement in the area. Bethel College acquired the home in 1958 and sold it in 1992 for use as a private residence. The house was built toward the end of the period during which the Queen Anne style was popular. The stylistic features include its irregular form, asymmetry, fishscale shingles, turned spindles on the porch and balustrade. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of education and architecture.

Presented by: Billi Wilson (City of Newton), Dr. Jay Price (WSU) and Sardonia Corns (WSU graduate student)

Discussion: David Sachs congratulated the authors of the nomination and remarked that he appreciated the inclusion of the history of the Mennonites. Eric Engstrom asked what kind of wood was on the 2nd floor and when it was painted, to which Wilson replied some pine and some oak, but she did not know when it was painted. Jennie Chinn asked how the three presenters came together to work on this nomination, to which Wilson replied that they had worked together on a previous project.

Public Discussion: Homeowner Tim Hodge spoke in support of the nomination and answered questions from the board, saying that they do not know when the woodwork on the 2nd floor was painted.

Motion to approve: Sam Passer
6 votes yes, 1 abstention

Second: David Sachs

Little Stranger Church & Cemetery – Leavenworth County

Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1867-1919

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings; 1 contributing site

The Little Stranger Church congregation built this wood-frame house of worship in 1868 and hosted its first church service on May 12 with 85 people in attendance. The congregation traced its roots back to a group of settlers from Farley, Missouri, who arrived in Leavenworth County in 1858. Frequent announcements in the newspapers regarding various guest preachers suggest the church may have relied on the assistance of area churches for Sunday sermons. Despite the apparent success of the church in the 1910s, it closed in 1919 during the flu epidemic, never to reconvene again. The building remained shuttered until 1929 when a 4-H club requested to use the building for its meetings. Various organizations held meetings in the building through the mid-20th century. The church stands as a reminder of mid-19th century building techniques. It has a rectangular form and gable-front roof that presents a straight-forward image of utilitarian design. It was typical during this early period of development in Kansas for congregations to construct their own buildings with local labor and materials, which is the case with this building. The associated cemetery includes more than 100 known graves, with the earliest deaths dating from the late 1850s and early 1860s, suggesting the cemetery may have pre-dated the construction of the church. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of early settlement history and architecture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: Eric Engstrom asked if the building was painted or unpainted, to which Martin replied that it was likely painted, however, no paint is left at this point. David Sachs noted a few typographical errors.

Public Discussion: Carrie Ritchey, a trustee of church and caretaker of the cemetery, remarked that the building has always had a weathered look to it and stated that an architect who had studied the building told her that it had been painted white, as evidenced by paint remnants found near the roofline. She spoke in favor of the nomination. Eric Engstrom asked about the planned use for the building, to which Ritchey replied that it will be used for community gatherings.

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

Second: David Sachs

Lloyd, Ira E., Stock Farm – 1575 Avenue JJ, Ellsworth, Ellsworth County

Criterion A: Agriculture

Period of Significance: 1918-1964

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 4 contributing buildings; 3 contributing structures; 1 non-contributing building

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

Ellsworth attorney Ira E. Lloyd, who settled in Ellsworth in 1873, developed a stock farm east of town in the early 20th century. Lloyd served as the city's attorney in 1874 and as the county's attorney from 1875 to 1878. He had a brief political career in state-level politics, serving in the Kansas Senate representing district 30 from 1885 to 1887. He remained active in Republican Party politics, but he developed other interests in real estate, stock breeding, and horse racing. He partnered with W. H. Huntington to manage his Ellsworth Horse Farm north of town until 1902. Lloyd slowly acquired parcels of land that eventually became his 172-acre stock farm on the eastern outskirts of Ellsworth. Although the timeline of development and land acquisition is not fully known, it is speculated that after his wife's death in 1899, Lloyd transitioned away from the horse farm north of town and focused on his new stock farm east of town. At this property, Lloyd managed a rather diverse small farm raising shorthorn cattle, chickens, and turkeys, and growing crops such as wheat and corn. It is nominated as part of the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resource of Kansas* multiple property nomination for its local significance in the area of agriculture.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Discussion: Gregory Schneider asked if the water silos are rare for this area, to which Martin replied that she had not seen these before. Martin remarked that the 2007 survey of farmsteads in Kansas did identify water tanks as a feature historically found on farmsteads.

Public Discussion: Property owner Dennis Katzenmeier spoke in support of the nomination. Eric Engstrom remarked that the water tower was very large, to which Katzenmeier replied it was originally used as a silo, and a water tank was added later, but within Lloyd's lifetime. He also mentioned that inside the well house was a mechanism to pump that water. Sardonia Corns (WSU graduate student) asked where the property was located, to which Martin replied just east of highway 156.

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

Second: Sam Passer

Dalton Gang Hideout & Museum – 502 S. Pearlette Street, Meade, Meade County

Criterion A: Social History; Government; Other: Tourism

Period of Significance: 1940-1964

Level of Significance: Local

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

Nominated as part of the *New Deal-era Resources of Kansas* and *Roadside Kansas* multiple property nominations

The Dalton Gang Hideout and Museum is a product of the auto-tourism era of the early 20th century. The Meade Chamber of Commerce, with assistance from the Works Progress Administration and the National Youth Administration, developed the site in 1940 around the former residence of John and Eva (Dalton) Whipple, a sister of the famed outlaw Dalton brothers known for their robbery of trains and banks. Though stories of the Dalton Gang visiting Meade in the late 1800s surfaced in the early 20th century, primary source evidence to support these

claims has remained elusive. Nevertheless, local officials hoped to attract visitors and showcase history through the collections of local history buffs at this site. It is nominated under Criterion A for its local significance in the areas of Social History, Government, and Tourism. It is nominated as part of the *New Deal-era Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination as an example of the Social and Recreational property type and the *Roadside Kansas* multiple property nomination as an example of the Roadside Attraction property type.

Presented by: Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff

Discussion: There were no questions from the review board.

Public Discussion: Norman Dye, president of the Meade County Historical Society, spoke in favor of the nomination. Mark Ferguson, Museum Manager & Curator, spoke in support of the nomination.

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

Second: Sam Passer

After a ten-minute recess the board reconvened at 11:10 A.M.

NOMINATIONS –REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES

Ritz Theatre – 1145 N. Military Avenue, Baxter Springs, Cherokee County

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance: 1926-1957

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The Ritz Theatre opened in 1926 in a converted two-story commercial building along Route 66 in downtown Baxter Springs. The building had previously housed John M. Cooper's Dry Goods and Clothing Store, which opened in the 1880s, and the upper floor had served as a gathering space for various social organizations. Under the guidance of Joplin architect T. E. Martinie, the building was converted to a theater in 1926 and officially opened on April 30, showing "The Ancient Highway," distributed by Paramount Pictures. A packed house heard music from Mrs. Roy Brooks, an organist at the Victory Theatre in Rogers, Arkansas. The popularity of drive-in theaters throughout the tri-state area likely contributed to the closing of the theater in the mid-1950s. The building then functioned as the Blue Castle Restaurant from 1957 to 1980. At the time of nomination, the building is being renovated to reflect its former use as a theater. It is nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places under Criterion A for its local significance in the area of entertainment/recreation.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Discussion: There were no questions from the review board.

Public Discussion: Property owner Ron Puckett spoke in favor of the nomination.

Motion to approve: John Hoopes

Second: Sam Passer

6 votes yes, 1 abstention

REMOVALS – NATIONAL & STATE REGISTERS

Rush County Line Bridge – Rush/Russell County Line

Criterion A: Transportation

Criterion C: Engineering

Period of Significance: 1936

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing structure

Nominated as part of the *Masonry Arch Bridges of Kansas* MPS

The Rush County Line was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 as part of the Masonry Arch Bridges of Kansas multiple property nomination for its local significance in the areas of engineering and transportation. The bridge plaque indicated it was a project of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and was completed in 1936.

The bridge was demolished in 2014. The proposal to demolish the bridge required a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers, a federal agency, and was reviewed under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Rush County agreed to nominate to the National Register another similar bridge (Sand Creek Tributary Stone Arch Bridge) in their county to mitigate for the loss of the Rush County Line Bridge.

The Kansas State Historic Preservation Office requests the property be removed from the National Register.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Discussion: There were no questions from the review board.

Motion to approve: David Sachs

Second: Toni Stewart

6 votes yes, 1 abstention

First Presbyterian Church of Abilene – 300 N. Mulberry Street, Abilene, Dickinson County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1892-1931

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

The First Presbyterian Church of Abilene was listed in the National Register of Historic Places May 25, 2001 for its local significance in the area of architecture. The limestone building was built in 1882 and 1883 and reflected the Gothic Revival and Romanesque styles. A new wing was added to the building in 1931. The Presbyterians moved to a new church in 1968 and the Southern Baptist Church congregation later purchased the building. In 1994, Terry Tietjens purchased the building for use as a Center for Performing Arts. The building was destroyed by a fire July 23, 2014.

The Kansas State Historic Preservation Office requests the property be removed from the National Register.

Presented by: Sarah Martin

Discussion: Gregory Schneider asked if the building was being used as a theatre at the time of the fire, to which Martin replied yes.

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

Second: Toni Stewart

OTHER BUSINESS

The next meeting will be February 14, 2015 at the Kansas Museum of History in the Museum Classrooms.

The meeting adjourned at 11:22 AM.