

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

Meeting Agenda – Regular Meeting

*Kansas Museum of History – Museum Classrooms
6425 SW 6th Ave, Topeka, KS
November 16, 2019 9:00 AM*

Type of Meeting: Regular - Open Public Meeting

Meeting Facilitator: Jamee Fiore, National Register Coordinator

Members: Jennie Chinn (SHPO), Gregory Schneider – Chair, Sharron Hamilton, Tim Hersh, Kathryn Herzog, John Hoopes, Joseph Johnson, Laura Murphy, David Sachs, Toni Stewart

- I. Call to Order
- II. Approval of Minutes from August 3, 2019 meeting
- III. Consideration of National Register Nominations
(* denotes properties within a Certified Local Government boundary)
 1. High Rise Apartments – Great Bend, Barton County
KHRI #[009-202](#)
 2. Sutton Place – Wichita, Sedgwick County*
KHRI #[173-11675](#)
 3. Henry’s Department Store – Wichita, Sedgwick County*
KHRI #[173-11686](#)
 4. St. James Episcopal Church – Wichita, Sedgwick County*
KHRI #[173-5880-00751](#)
 5. Greenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum – Eureka, Greenwood County
KHRI #[073-413](#)
 6. Greenwood Cemetery – Council Grove, Morris County
KHRI #[127-723](#)
 7. National Bank of America Building – Salina, Saline County*
KHRI #[169-4900-00257](#)
 8. Pratt-Mertz Barn – Manhattan (vicinity), Wabaunsee County
KHRI #[197-0000-00003](#)
 9. Lincoln High School (boundary increase) – Lincoln, Lincoln County
KHRI #[105-3189-00003](#)
 10. Historic Houses of the Garlinghouse Company MPDF – Topeka, Shawnee County*
KHRI ---
 11. Lippitt House – Topeka, Shawnee County*
KHRI #[177-4237](#)

12. 116 SW The Drive – Topeka, Shawnee County*
KHRI #[177-4185](#)
13. Delia State Bank – Delia, Jackson County
KHRI #[085-176](#)
14. Delaware Cemetery – Linwood, Leavenworth County
KHRI #[103-727](#)

IV. Consideration of State Register Nominations

15. C.R. Building/Hundertmark – Lincoln, Lincoln County
KHRI #[105-228](#)

V. For the Good of the Order

1. 2020 Meeting Schedule
2. Election of Officers

VI. New Business

VII. Adjournment

**Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
November 16, 2019
Museum Classrooms
Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, KS**

Board Members

Present: Jennie Chinn, Sharron Hamilton, Timothy Hersh, Kathryn Herzog, John Hoopes, Joseph Johnson, Laura Murphy, David Sachs, Gregory Schneider, and Toni Stewart.

A quorum was established.

Staff

Present: Rick Anderson, Bethany Falvey, Jamee Fiore, Kristen Johnston, Lauren Jones, Marsha Longofono, Katrina Ringler, and Patrick Zollner.

Proceedings

Chairman Gregory Schneider called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. and asked for introductions from board members and staff.

Approval of Minutes

The board approved the minutes of August 3, 2019.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner reported that there are now 1,494 Kansas listings in the National Register of Historic Places and 184 state-only listings. 16 new listings were added since the last meeting. As of September 30, 2019, there are 68,208 entries in the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI). 1,933 entries/revisions were made during the previous quarter. Review & Compliance processed 527 federal law reviews and 226 state law reviews in the last quarter. Patrick announced SHPO staffing changes: Bethany Falvey has been hired as the new Heritage Trust Fund Grant Coordinator, and her previous position as a Tax Credit Reviewer is now open.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

High Rise Apartments

Great Bend, Barton County

Criteria A & C: Politics/Government; Architecture

Period of Significance: 1972

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: In 1972, the Great Bend Housing Authority completed High Rise Apartments in response to the need for a solution to the elderly housing crisis. The property is locally significant under Criterion A for Politics/Government and Criterion C for Architecture. The initiative for public housing capitalized on the availability of federal funding in the creation of 101 senior housing units contained within a distinct Brutalist high-rise tower design. These developments represent the Great Bend Housing Authority's (GBHA) mission of affordable and

quality senior housing provision. They also illustrated the GBHA's broad commitment to create not just shelter for the elderly but a holistic program that encouraged independent senior living through thoughtful site selection, design and amenities that catered to elderly residents. The high-rise design exemplified the goals of both the GBHA and public housing design guidelines for senior housing at the time. The period of significance is 1972 when construction was completed. Given the moratorium on new construction and the shift to the voucher system under the Nixon Administration in 1973, the High Rise Apartments building is the only example of this historic context in Great Bend. The owner is currently looking for tax credits to rehabilitate the building.

Presented by: Nathan Curwen

Discussion: The board discussed this proposal at length. Because the building is less than 50 years of age, the board questioned whether the nomination as written demonstrates the property possesses exceptional significance as required under of Criterion Consideration G to merit listing in the National Register. After much discussion, the board voted to table the nomination.

Public Discussion: Lynn Fleming, Executive Director of Great Bend Housing Authority spoke in support of the nomination and about the work the City has been doing.

Motion to approve: Timothy Hersh Second: Joseph Johnson
3 votes yes, 6 votes no, 1 abstention¹

Motion to table: Joseph Johnson Second: Timothy Hersh
9 votes yes, 1 abstention

Sutton Place

Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1966

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: Sutton Place is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of a Neoclassical style building that was repurposed and renovated to a New Formalist style office building to meet the needs of an evolving commercial sector. The building was originally completed in 1924 and functioned as a mixed-use building with commercial tenants located at the lower floors and a masonic hall located on the upper floors. In 1964, the building was purchased by a Wichita based businessman, O.A. Sutton. In 1965, Sutton commissioned a \$2 million transformation of the property. The project was completed the following year in 1966. The period of significance for the building is 1966 when the New Formalist style renovation was completed.

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

Presented by: Nathan Curwen

Discussion: John Hoopes asked if there were any parts of the building which were not altered. Curwen responded some traces of paneling remain in the Masonic Hall. Sharron Hamilton asked about the planned use for the building. Curwen replied that the planned use would be lodging for a new medical facility and a new department store. Kathryn Herzog asked if the ceiling was from the original building to which Curwen responded yes.

Motion to approve: Kathryn Herzog Second: Toni Stewart
8 votes yes, 2 abstentions

Henry's Department Store

Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1948-1969

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: Henry's Department Store is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Commerce as an important example of a department store that contributed to the commercial development of downtown Wichita. Specifically, the building was an important contributor to the department store industry in downtown Wichita by introducing a new premier downtown department store in an era when retail was shifting to the suburbs. The Art Moderne building was designed by architects Boucher and Overend and was constructed with a reinforced concrete frame and brick curtain walls. The period of significance extends from 1948 when the building was constructed under the supervision of the company's owner, Henry Levitt, to 1969, in accordance with the 50-year guideline established by the National Park Service (NPS).

Presented by: Nathan Curwen

Discussion: John Hoopes suggested the addition of Criterion B in association with Henry Levitt's impact on the community. Jamee Fiore responded that more research would be required to make a case for including Criterion B. David Sachs commented that it would strengthen the nomination to document Levitt and his significance to the community. Jay Price offered to assist with research.

Public Discussion: Jay Price spoke in support of the nomination.

Motion to approve: Joseph Johnson Second: John Hoopes
9 votes yes, 1 abstention

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

St. James Episcopal Church

Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1925-1959

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: The St. James Episcopal Church is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture. The Gothic Revival style (sometimes called “Norman Gothic” or “Village Gothic” style in parish literature) St. James Episcopal Church is a good example of interwar revivalism architecture of the era. The office wing of the structure parallels the Tudor Revival style popular among residential structures in the 1920s. St. James’ original structure and the 1940s Parish House addition are good examples of showcasing the work of Wichita architect, Lorentz Schmidt. Schmidt’s firms designed several religious and other structures in Wichita during the twentieth-century.

Presented by: Jay Price and Tristan Holmberg

Discussion: David Sachs remarked that this is a beautiful property.

Motion to approve: David Sachs

Second: Joseph Johnson

9 votes yes, 1 abstention

The board took a 10-minute break at 10:26 a.m. Board member Timothy Hersh left at 10:30 a.m. The meeting resumed at 10:36 a.m.

Greenwood Cemetery & Mausoleum

Eureka, Greenwood County

Criteria A & C: Exploration and Settlement; Architecture

Period of Significance: 1925

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 C building; 2 NC buildings; 1 C site; 2 C structures; 1 NC structure; 1 C object; 1 NC object

Summary: Early in 1872, the City of Eureka bought 12 ½ acres northeast of town and platted a new cemetery. Earlier graves were moved from the former burial ground near the railroad. The new cemetery was ready for internments in March of the same year. Additional blocks were platted as needed. In the final decade of the 19th century, three family vaults were constructed in the Greenwood Cemetery. Businessmen and founding directors of the First National Bank in Eureka, George E. Thrall and Charles A. Leedy, hired stone mason, Ed Crebo, to build family vaults in 1894 and 1899; respectively. In 1896, F.A. Temple had a family vault built. By 1922, the cemetery had grown to thirty acres. In 1925, a Gothic-Revival style stone mausoleum, named

Greenwood Abbey, was proposed for the Greenwood Cemetery by a private company, the Mausoleum Builders, Inc. of Wichita. Sidney Lovell, Lovell & Lovell Architects of Chicago, designed the mausoleum that was completed in 1927 at a cost of \$100,000. Operated and maintained by the City of Eureka throughout, the Greenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum is the town's predominant resting place and remains open for interment with more than 9,600 gravesites.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

Discussion: John Hoopes questioned the selection of Criterion A to which Brenda Spencer replied it is locally significant in the areas of Exploration and Settlement. Spencer noted that many of the town's founders and residents are buried there. John Hoopes then asked why not Criterion B as a more appropriate selection than Criterion A. Spencer responded that it is almost impossible to get a Criterion B approval by the NPS.

Motion to approve: Joseph Johnson Second: Sharron Hamilton
8 votes yes, 1 abstention

Greenwood Cemetery

Council Grove, Morris County

Criterion A: Exploration and Settlement

Period of Significance: 1862-1945

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 C building; 1 C site; 1 C structure

Summary: The Greenwood Cemetery in Council Grove is historically significant as being one of the oldest burial locations of settlers in Kansas. The cemetery was established in the 1860s. Most of Council Grove's founders and early political leaders of the city, county and state levels are buried in this cemetery. Management of the cemetery was taken over by the Council Grove Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge (IOFF) Lodge #43 in 1870. It was at this point that a stone wall was built around the burial grounds and the name Greenwood Cemetery was established. The Odd Fellows managed Greenwood until 1911, when it's care was transferred back to the city of Council Grove. In 1922, the Civic Club led efforts to build the Shelter House at the cemetery. The grounds were expanded in 1923 and again in 1945, bringing the cemetery to its current footprint. The south stone wall is all that remains of the original stone wall. It was restored in the 1990s and continues to frame the main cemetery gates off W Main Street. Although no lots have been available for purchase in Greenwood Cemetery for years, internments continue. The cemetery is actively used by local families and residents who bought plots years ago. Existing gravesites reflect generations of Morris County residents and convey the history of the town's founding through the middle of the twentieth century.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

Discussion: John Hoopes asked if portions of the cemetery are designated for African Americans. Brenda Spencer replied, no. Laura Murphy asked how many graves were relocated from the Kaw Mission. Spencer replied she did not know.

Motion to approve: Kathryn Herzog Second: Toni Stewart
8 votes yes, 1 abstention

National Bank of America Building
Salina, Saline County

Criteria A & C: Architecture and Commerce

Period of Significance: 1923-1966 **Level of Significance:** Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: The National Bank of America Building's architectural significance is associated with the original construction design in 1923 by the Kansas City architect firm, Wight & Wight. The building's architectural significance is further represented by the Salina based Wilson & Co. Architects and Engineers' 1966 remodel. Extant historical features span the period from 1923 to 1966. These features include the exterior stone façade and storefront entrances dating to the 1960s remodel that gave the building its classification under the Modern Movement style. Interior features dating to the building's original design include the two-story banking room with ornate coffered ceiling, elevator, open stair between the third and fourth floors and finishes including terrazzo floors and gray marble wainscoting. The general plan configuration and circulation with the entry vestibule, elevator and enclosed stair in the southeast corner dates to the 1960s remodeling as does the existing mezzanine configuration and the west/rear bay on the first and second floors. Distinctive 1960s features and finishes include stainless bumpers, suspended ceilings with integral lighting strips, and the modified paneled, wood doors with glass lights in upper-floor corridors. The building retains a high degree of historic and architectural integrity. The National Bank of America Building reflects the evolution of the bank and conveys the physical changes made to meet the needs of an expanding financial institution. The building conveys the history of National Bank of America, a local financial institution established in Salina in 1887 that built the existing building in 1923, remodel in 1966, and celebrated its centennial in 1987 in the nominated building.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

Discussion: No discussion

Motion to approve: Toni Stewart Second: Gregory Schneider
8 votes yes, 1 abstention

Pratt-Mertz Barn
Manhattan, Wabaunsee County

Criterion A & C: Agriculture; Architecture

Period of Significance: 1876-1966 **Level of Significance:** Local
Resource Count: 1 contributing building
MPDF: Historic Agricultural-Related Resources of Kansas

Summary: Constructed prior to the nearby 1885 limestone farmhouse, the Pratt-Mertz Barn reflects the important role of the barn as a dominant and essential building on early Kansas farms. This barn helps to convey the history of an early Kansas farm established by Samuel G. Pratt in 1866 and the barns' ongoing role as part of a long-established family farm in the Kansas River Valley in Wabaunsee County. The period of significance spans from the barn's construction in 1876 to 1966 when it became part of the Mertz family's farming operation, a role that continues today. The barn is a good representation of the "Kansas Vernacular Barn" property type reflecting the vernacular tradition of using locally available materials. The two-story native limestone barn has a gabled-roof with wood cupola and attached loafing shed, chicken house, and shed bay for livestock feeding. Limestone detailing includes coined corners and masonry openings with sills and lintels of cut stone with tooled margins and elliptical arched door openings. The east door opening has an engraved keystone bearing the craftsman's initials and date of construction – S.G.P. 1876. The barn retains a moderate degree of historic integrity portraying the primary characteristics of the property type.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

Discussion: No discussion

Motion to approve: Toni Stewart
8 votes yes, 1 abstention

Second: David Sachs

Lincoln High School (boundary increase)
Lincoln, Lincoln County

Criteria A & C: Education; Architecture
Period of Significance: 1890, 1921-1954
Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings
MPDF: Historic Public Schools of Kansas

Level of Significance: Local

Summary: The school is significant on a local level as a representative of the town's commitment to public education. Constructed in 1922, the Lincoln High School building served the needs of the community for seventy-four years. Lincoln High School is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under the Historic Public Schools of Kansas MPDF as an excellent example of the City High School property type. The school is significant architecturally as a representative of a Collegiate Gothic style public school building and the work of Kansas City, Missouri architect, William H. Saylor. The Lincoln High School building reflects Collegiate Gothic stylistic influences common in schools designed in the post-WWI period. The gabled center entry with gothic-arch surrounds, buttress-like pilasters and the crenulated parapet are characteristics of the style. The school's design reflects the latest trends in school planning with a separate auditorium and gymnasium and specialized classrooms for the

manual training, agriculture, commercial and domestic science departments. The Lincoln High School building is an intact representative of Wm. H. Sayler's designs of public schools, a specialty throughout his career. Sayler was a talented designer as seen in a variety of buildings in Atchison Kansas, several Elks lodges across the state, as well as in numerous schools in Kansas during the 1910s and early 1920s.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

Discussion: Joseph Johnson asked if the owner of the business understands the implications of National Register listing. Kelly Larson, city/county representative, said the property owner is aware of the listing and is in support of proceeding. Sharron Hamilton asked for clarification regarding the boundary change. Brenda Spencer replied that the NPS returned the original nomination because the rule says you cannot draw a boundary through a building; the only way to get this property listed now is to include the mid-century addition.

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

Board member Joseph Johnson left the meeting at 11:35 a.m.

Historic Houses of the Garlinghouse Company MPDF

Topeka, Shawnee County

Criterion C: Architecture

Level of Significance: Local

Summary: This MPDF is the product of a successful Historic Preservation Fund grant application by the City of Topeka, which hired the Rosin Preservation consulting firm to research and prepare the document. In 1906, Lewis Fayette Garlinghouse began his career in Topeka, Kansas. The Garlinghouse Realty Company originally bought and sold real estate in the city and its early suburbs. However, L.F. Garlinghouse soon expanded company operations and developed his first subdivision, Topeka's Edgewood Park. In 1916, L.F. Garlinghouse published his first plan book based on houses the company constructed in the Edgewood Park development. The book, *Bungalow Homes*, was widely successful, which inspired the company to produce several subsequent editions. During the following decades, the Garlinghouse Company became a national plan book supplier. Customers from across the country purchased plans produced in Topeka. As the twentieth century progressed, the firm published designs that followed popular architectural trends, including the Craftsman Bungalow style, Colonial Revival style and the Minimal Traditional and Ranch forms. Despite a brief sales reduction during the Great Depression, the company remained in business while many competitors dissolved. The firm remained a Topeka company until 1986, at which time it relocated to Connecticut.

Presented by: Jamee Fiore

Discussion: Jamee Fiore provided a general discussion of the process to create an MPDF document and explained that this is not a nomination; rather, this provides supplementary contextual information for the following two nominations. The board discussed this proposal at length and thought the registration requirements were too vague/open. The board recommended that the registration requirements in the nomination be rewritten in a way based on types or time period.

Motion to table: John Hoopes
6 votes yes, 1 vote no, 1 abstention

Second: Sharron Hamilton

James & Freda Lippitt House

Topeka, Shawnee County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1933

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

MPDF: Historic Houses of the Garlinghouse Company in Topeka

Summary: Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO, announced that this nomination cannot be heard because it is being nominated as part of the Historic Houses of the Garlinghouse Company MPDF, which has just been tabled by the board at this meeting.

Discussion: No discussion

116 SW The Drive

Topeka, Shawnee County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1916

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

MPDF: Historic Houses of the Garlinghouse Company in Topeka

Summary: Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO, announced that this nomination cannot be heard because it is being nominated as part of the Historic Houses of the Garlinghouse Company MPDF, which has just been tabled by the board at this meeting.

Discussion: No discussion.

Delia State Bank

Delia, Jackson County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1920-1969

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: The Delia State Bank building (ca. 1920) is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the early commercial development of Delia. The Delia State Bank served as a local lending institution for local farmers and merchants in this rural community until it closed in foreclosure on September 19, 1930. This building is one of five of the original buildings built for downtown Delia. Many buildings did not survive fires that came through the city.

Presented by: Bethany Falvey

Discussion: John Hoopes asked if the front window has been changed. Bethany Falvey replied no.

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

Second: Gregory Schneider

Delaware Cemetery

Linwood, Leavenworth County

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage – American Indian

Period of Significance: 1867-1975

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing site

Summary: The Delaware Cemetery is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as it possesses an essential link to the history of the Delaware Tribe that remained in Kansas. This small half-acre burial ground in Reno Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas, holds remains of Betsy Zeigler, a full-blooded Delaware Indian, her family, and some of their neighbors. The cemetery is locally significant as the only known vestige of a unique group of American Indians who were relocated to this area of Leavenworth County by the United States Government in 1860. Once the remainder of the Tribe left Kansas in 1867-68, this group of Delaware was left to continue their lives as the farmers that they had become. Betsy's daughter, Ellen, upon whose land Delaware Cemetery is located, continued to live on her farm, after both of her husbands had died. Ellen passed away in 1911.

Presented by: Rick Anderson

Discussion: Laura Murphy expressed concerns about the use of the term “full-blooded” in reference to Betsy Zeigler and suggested that this language be deleted from the nomination. Rick Anderson stated he would discuss the use of the term with Jamee Fiore and the PSIQ submitter, Steven Rowe. [See public discussion for further comments on Murphy's concern.] Murphy also expressed concerns about the location of the cemetery. She noted it was at risk for being destroyed in the event of a flood in the future. David Sachs concurred. Sachs' also commented that once a property is listed, a marker with a description of the significance of that property can be installed. He also stated that he is in favor of this nomination and suggested that the nomination could be strengthened by adding more information about the Delaware Indians. Jennie Chinn responded the National Park Service does not provide plaques. The installation of

plaques are up to the property owner(s) to do this. Patrick Zollner remarked that the owners are listing this property in part to recognize the tribe. Kathryn Herzog asked if there were any plans by the Abbott family to put a marker up. Steve Rowe [PSIQ submitter and interested party] replied they are considering doing so. [A descendant of the Abbott was present for the meeting.]

Public Discussion: Steven Rowe, Delaware Tribal Historian, addressed Laura Murphy's concern with the term "full-blooded" in the nomination. Mr. Rowe indicated his wife is a descendant of the Delaware and Cherokee Tribes and had no concern with the term. Rowe had previously also checked with the Delaware THPO regarding the use of "full-blooded". After reviewing the draft nomination, the Delaware THPO was said to have no concerns either. George Abbott, interested party with relatives interred at the site, spoke in support of the nomination.

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

Second: David Sachs

REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES NOMINATIONS

C.R. Building/Hundertmark

Lincoln, Lincoln County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1918-1958

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: The C.R. Building/Hundertmark is nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places under Criterion A in the area of Commerce as a representative of Lincoln's secondary primary phase of commercial development in the 1910s and 1920s. The building served as the long-time home of the Hundertmark Store, a locally-owned grocery and dry goods establishment said to maintain the largest inventory in the county. The building was then home to Lincoln Grocery under multiple owners for the next forty years. The period of significance spans from the building's construction in 1918 to Hundertmark's sale to Lincoln grocery in 1958. The building is a typical example of a Progressive-era Commercial Style building, a style that in Lincoln continued to feature the use of ornate pressed-metal cornices and ceilings well into the first two decades of the twentieth century. While the storefront is a contemporary replacement, it retains the basic components and proportions of a traditional commercial building. The façade retains the defining feature – a prominent triangular pediment inscribed "C.R. Building," reflecting the original owner and builder, Carl Ratzsch. The C.R. Building, home to Hundertmark's Store, represents the steadfastness of local community leaders and businessmen who developed Lincoln's business district one building and business at a time.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

Discussion: John Hoopes asked for the rationale between pursuing a state versus National Register nomination. Brenda Spencer replied that the owner wanted to move forward with a state nomination in order to apply for state tax credits. The building is located in an area that is to be

considered as a district-wide nomination at some point in the future. David Sachs spoke in support of the nomination and stated that the owner can go back and claim federal credits after the district is nominated.

Public Discussion: Kelly Larson, property owner, spoke in support of the nomination and concurred with Brenda Spencer's statement.

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

Second: Toni Stewart

Other Business

The next meeting of the Historic Sites Board will be February 1, 2020 at the Kansas Historical Society in the Museum Classrooms.

There was no further business. The meeting adjourned at 1:21 p.m.