



SURVEY REPORT BARKER NEIGHBORHOOD LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Intensive Phase I Survey – 2019

Prepared for the City of Lawrence (Douglas County) by Keenoy Preservation, St. Louis, Missouri

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Introduction

In 2019, the City of Lawrence issued a Request for Proposal to conduct a Phase I Intensive Survey of the Barker neighborhood (Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas) (**Figure 1**). Barker neighborhood is situated immediately south of the East Lawrence neighborhood and east of the University of Kansas. The survey area, which comprises the western edge of the Barker neighborhood, is bounded on the north by E. 15th Street, on the east by Barker Avenue, on the south by E. 23rd Street and on the west by properties along the west side of New Hampshire Street. The Barker neighborhood as a whole extends several blocks further east, bounded by Burroughs Creek Rail Trail east of Delaware Street (**Figure 2**).

The survey identified 326 properties. Seven (7) properties appear to date to the late nineteenth-century, all but one dwelling (2127 Barker Avenue) are on New Hampshire Street (1617, 1637, 1700, 1746, 1900 and 2045). All but six (6) of the properties are single-family dwellings. One property constructed as a dwelling, 306 E. 23rd Street, has been remodeled and is currently a dental office (106 E. 23rd Street). Two properties are multi-family dwellings: 1931-1933 Rhode Island Street and 1725 New Hampshire Street. The survey also identified two churches at 1501 and 1601 New Hampshire Street. There are no industrial buildings in the survey area. One inventoried property is a vacant lot that was never developed, 2021 New Hampshire Street. **Appendix A** provides a complete list of the inventoried buildings, architectural styles and proposed eligibility determinations.

The survey project was funded by a Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant received by the City of Lawrence from the Kansas State Historical Society/Historic Preservation Office (KS-SHPO) and the National Park Service. The project was awarded to and completed by Keenoy Preservation (Adam Flock, Terri Foley and Ruth Keenoy) of St. Louis, Missouri. The purpose of the survey was to document properties in the Barker neighborhood that appear potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and to determine whether the neighborhood may support a historic district.

The following document provides an historical overview and contextual discussion about the neighborhood's development and growth, as well as an architectural analysis of properties within the survey area. This document further provides recommendations for future preservation activities in the Barker neighborhood.

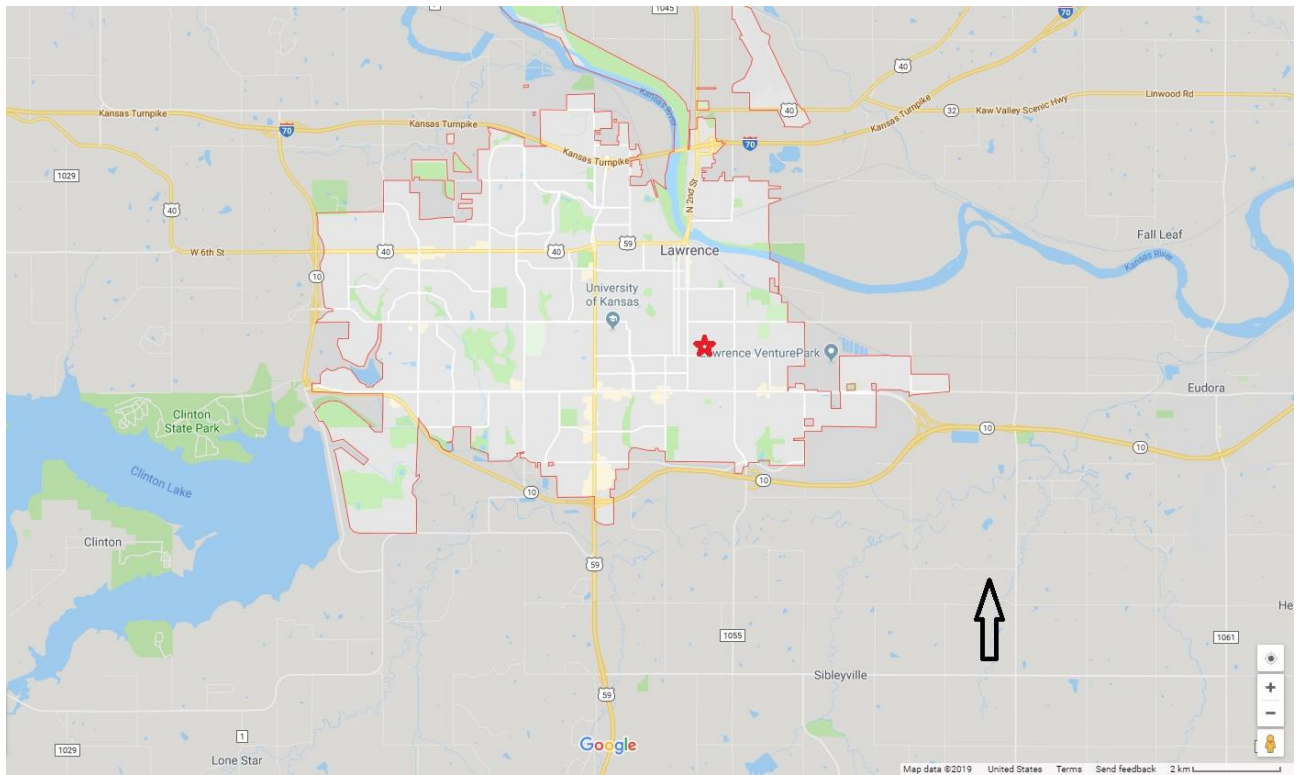


Figure 1. Location Map. Vicinity of the Barker Neighborhood / Phase I survey area is indicated by the red star. City of Lawrence, Kansas. Source: Google Maps, 2019.

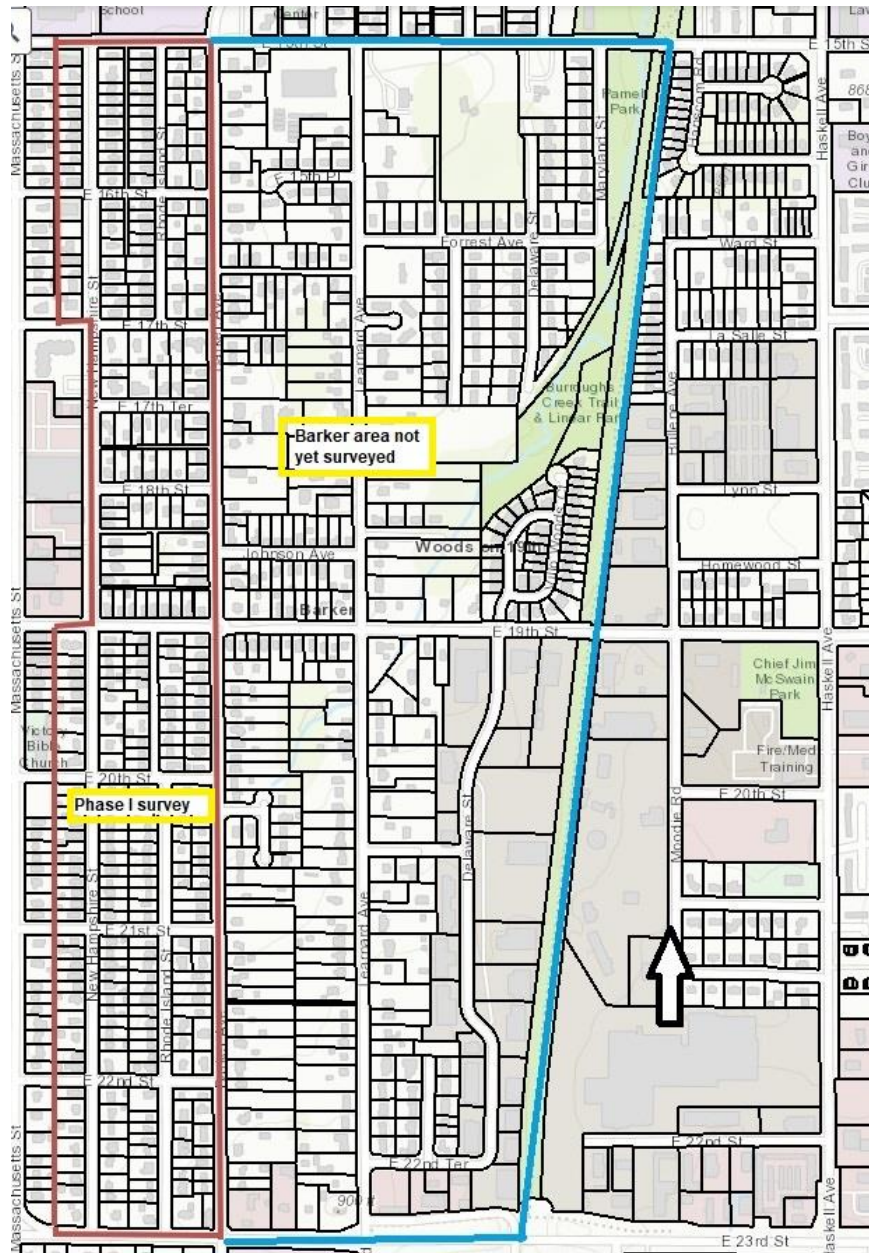


Figure 2. Barker Neighborhood is identified by the boxed areas on the map. The area to the left, outlined in red, includes the Phase I survey area. The area in blue, to the right, is the remaining Barker neighborhood not yet surveyed (Source: City of Lawrence, interactive map).

METHODOLOGY

The Barker Neighborhood Intensive Survey (Phase I) was initiated in April 2019. On April 5, 2019, Ruth Keenoy and Adam Flock met with staff from the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office (KS-SHPO) and City of Lawrence in Topeka to discuss the survey expectations. Photography of the Barker neighborhood survey area was completed by Mr. Flock and Ms. Keenoy on April 4-5, 2019. Research was conducted by Ms. Keenoy at the Kansas State Historical Society (Topeka), Lawrence Public Library and University of Kansas. The initial public meeting was held at City Hall in Lawrence on April 6, 2019.

Fieldwork consisted of digital photography of all properties (including outbuildings) within the survey area. Digital photos were uploaded to the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI) online database. Survey forms (also on the KHRI database) were completed for each inventoried property (Foley and Keenoy) as were individual site maps (Flock and Keenoy). Photographs were uploaded to KHRI and saved in TIFF format per the survey requirements.

Following the field inventory and research phases of the project, an historical overview was developed to support the assessment of potentially eligible properties (individually and as a district) within the survey area. Information utilized to complete the survey report was compiled utilizing information gathered during the research process, including (but not limited to) Lawrence city directories, maps, city plans, previous survey data and National Register nominations. The survey report was completed by Ruth Keenoy and Terri Foley.

Additional resources utilized to gather information and produce this document include guidelines/bulletins issued by the National Park Service, thematic studies and general research regarding early twentieth-century residential neighborhoods. Online sources and digital historical records (including those provided by City of Lawrence, Kansas Historical Society and the University of Kansas) were utilized to assist in developing the historical contexts.

Activities throughout the project were coordinated with the KS-SHPO and City of Lawrence to ensure that all available resources/repositories were utilized to support the findings and recommendations of the survey project. The Phase I Intensive Survey was completed per guidelines provided by the City of Lawrence, KS-SHPO's "Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) Products Manual," and *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Survey: A Basis for Preservation Planning*.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF BARKER NEIGHBORHOOD, LAWRENCE

Lawrence's Barker neighborhood is situated south of downtown Lawrence. The area supports the city's older commercial and business sectors, as well as the University of Kansas.¹ The Barker neighborhood did not begin to develop in earnest until the early twentieth century, although five dwellings in the Phase I survey area appear to date to the late nineteenth century. The neighborhood is bounded by E. 15th Street (north), Burroughs Creek Rail Trail (east), E. 23rd Street (south) and Massachusetts Street (west). The Barker neighborhood is situated immediately south of the East Lawrence neighborhood and north of Haskell Indian Nations University (**Figure 3**), both of which were well established by the time Barker neighborhood became developed. East Lawrence's residences were constructed primarily during the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century. Like Barker, the neighborhood is bounded on the east by Massachusetts Street, which supported the city's primary commercial corridor and streetcars by the 1870s. This latter improvement assisted in developing South Lawrence and extending the city's limits south.² Haskell Indian Nations University was established well beyond the city's limits in 1884 as an "off-reservation" boarding school for Native American students. Both East Lawrence and Haskell Indian Nations University feature National Register listed properties (listed in 1966 [Haskell], 2004 - 2007 [East Lawrence]). Haskell Indian Nations University is also a National Historic Landmark (1961).³ Barker neighborhood, in contrast to the areas flanking it on the north and south, did not begin to develop until the 1910s, though a few dwellings did exist in the neighborhood prior to that time.⁴

The Barker neighborhood supports a number of subdivision plats (**Table 1**). **Figures 5** and **6** illustrate the subdivisions within the Phase I survey area. Three of these subdivisions were platted in the nineteenth century: Babcock's Enlarged Addition (1865), Cranson's Subdivision (1870) and Haskell Place (1887).⁵ Sanborn maps published in the nineteenth century fail to illustrate anything south of Adams Street (currently E. 14th Street). By 1905, however, the city's limits had been extended south to E. 21strd Street, encompassing most of the Phase I Barker survey area (**Figure 4**). One dwelling in the neighborhood, 1901 New Hampshire Street, is depicted on the City's 1905 Sanborn map within the Haskell Place Addition (**Figure 7**). By 1912, Sanborn maps illustrate that the city's limits had been south to present day E. 21st Street, two blocks north of the neighborhood's southern boundary. By that time, it is also notable that north of E. 19th Street, Connecticut Street had been renamed as Barker Avenue, also the name of the residential area under development south of E. 15th Street.⁶ Both the neighborhood and street (Barker) were

¹ Federal Writers' Project of the Works Projects Administration, *The WPA Guide to 1930s Kansas* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1939; reprint 1984), 220.

² Cathy Ambler and Elizabeth Rosin, "South Rhode Island and New Hampshire Streets Historic Residential District," *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form* (2004), 8:2, 8:24.

³ Stephen Lisandrello, Cecil McKitchen and Sarah J. Pearce, "Haskell Institute," *National Register of Historic Places – Registration Form* (1987), NR-8:1.

⁴ *Ibid*, E:11. 18.

⁵ City of Lawrence, Kansas, Interactive Map, Available at: <https://lawrenceks.org/maps/#interactive> (Access date: 20 May 2019).

⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Lawrence, Kansas (1905 Cover and Sheet 17; 1912 Cover), Digital Collection – Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas. Available at: <https://luna.ku.edu/luna/servlet> (Access date: 26 June 2019).

named for George J. Barker (1842-1912), who moved to Lawrence in 1867 and served as Kansas State Senator (1884), Lawrence's mayor (two non-consecutive terms in 1887 and 1907) and "lower house member" (three terms in 1897, 1901 and 1903).⁷

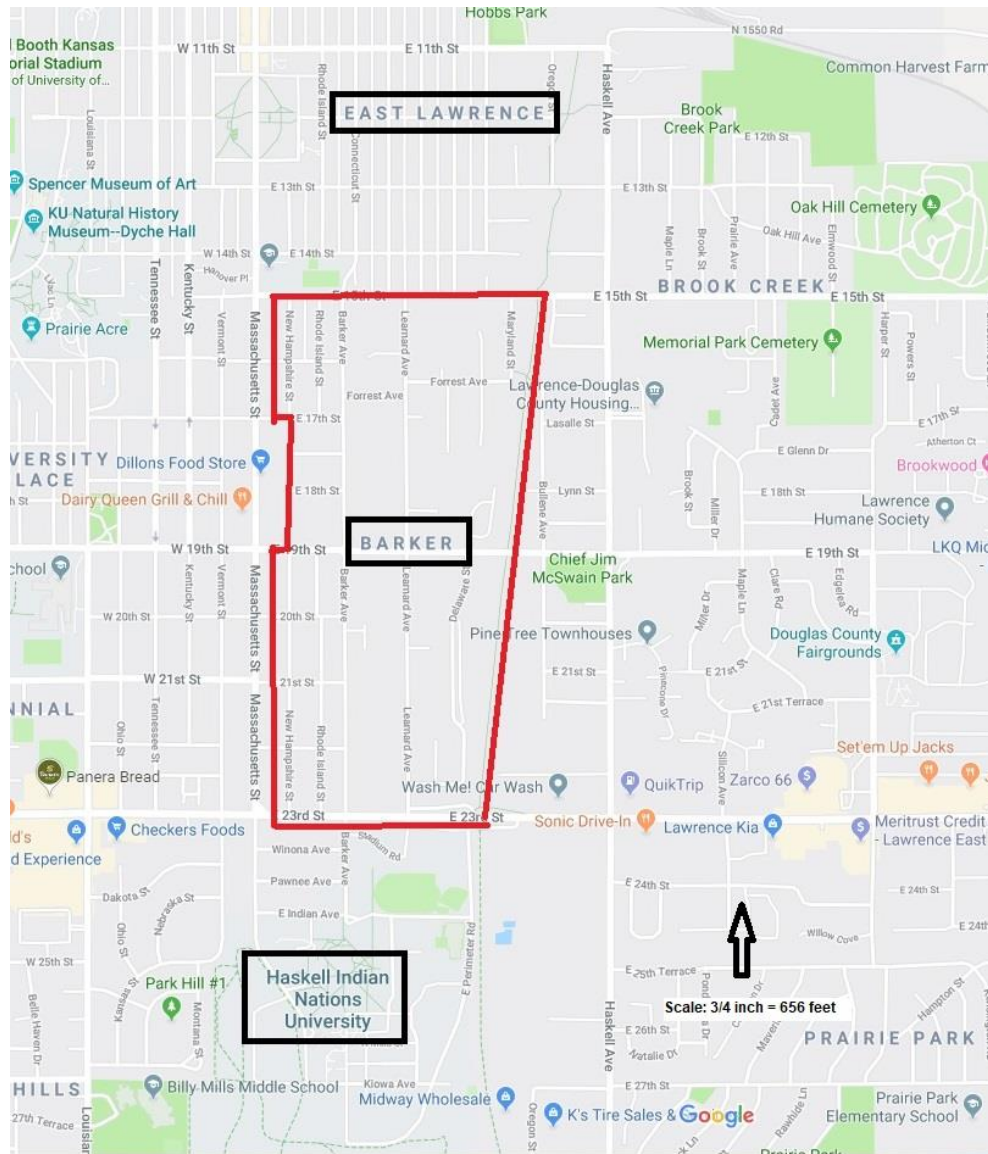


Figure 3. Barker Neighborhood is in South Lawrence between the city's East Lawrence Neighborhood (north) and Haskell Indian Nations University (south) (Source: City of Lawrence Interactive Map. Available at: <https://lawrenceks.org/maps/#interactive>).

⁷ William E. Connelley, *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1918), Volume 5: 2362-2363.

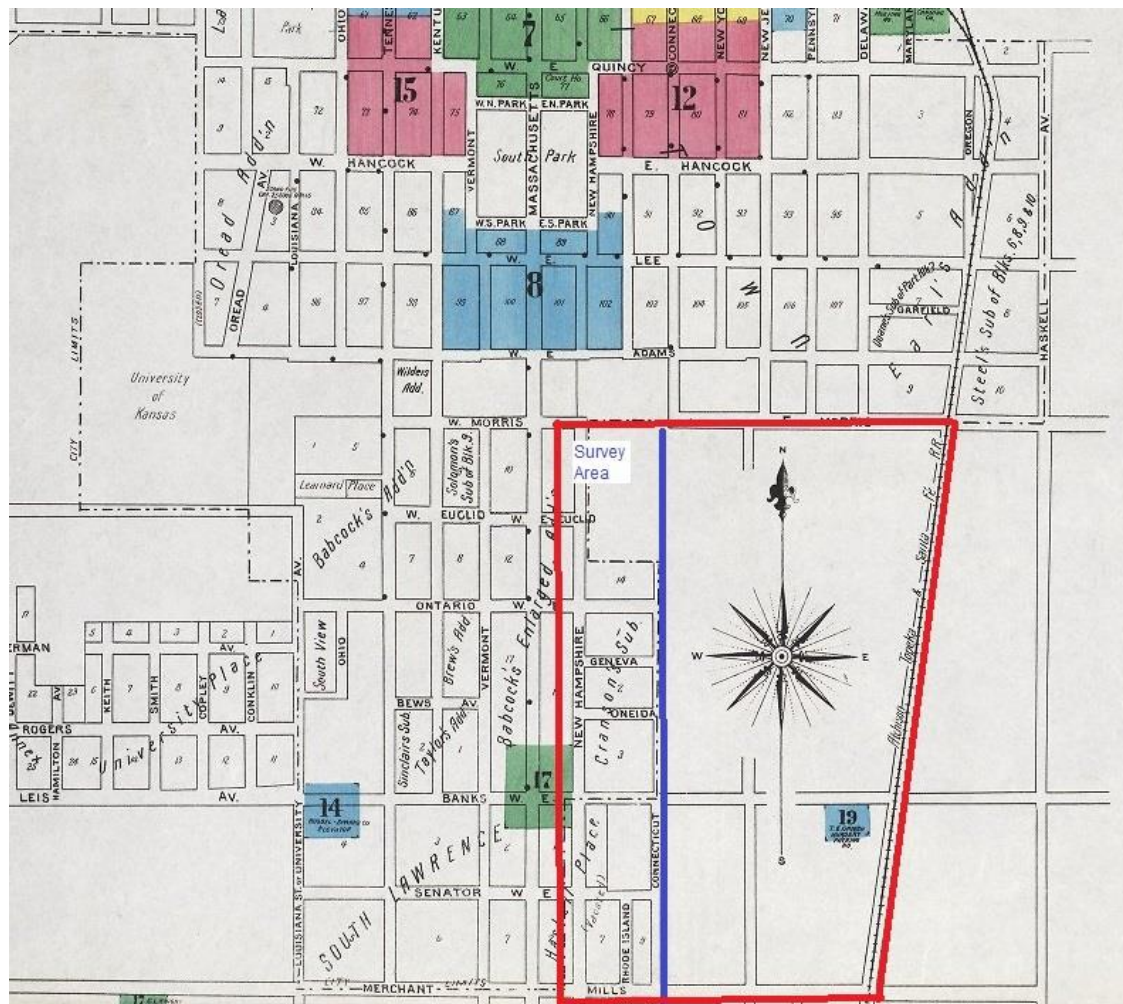


Figure 4. Sanborn Map, Lawrence, 1905 (not to scale). Barker Neighborhood surrounded by red line. Survey area is left of the blue line. Note city limits – dotted line two blocks north of Merchant Mills Road (currently E. 21st Street).

Table 1. Platted Subdivisions (pre-2000) in Barker Neighborhood

Name of Subdivision*	Year Platted
Babcock's Enlarged Addition*	1865
Barker Place	1952
Barker Place No. 2	1953
Barker Place No. 2 Re-plat	1979
Brookdale Addition No. 2	1955
Brookdale Addition No. 3	1955
Brookdale Addition No. 4	1969
Brookdale Addition Re-plat	1960
Brookdale's Addition	1954
Cranson's Subdivision*	1870
Evergreen Addition	1938
Evergreen Addition No. 2	1978
Friend's Place	1966
Haskell Place*	1887
Haskell Place No. 2*	1978
Hosford's Addition*	1909
Hosford's Second Addition*	1908
India Addition	1958
Industrial Square One Nine No. 2	1988
Industrial Square One Nine Re-plat	1980
Leanard Court	1969
Lindley Addition*	1911
Maple Lawn	1909
Pence Addition	1971
Sehon's Addition 1953	1953
Smith's, B.F. Subdivision*	1908
Smith's, George S. Addition*	1963
Spalding Subdivision	1926
Turney Addition	1959

*Located within Phase I survey area.

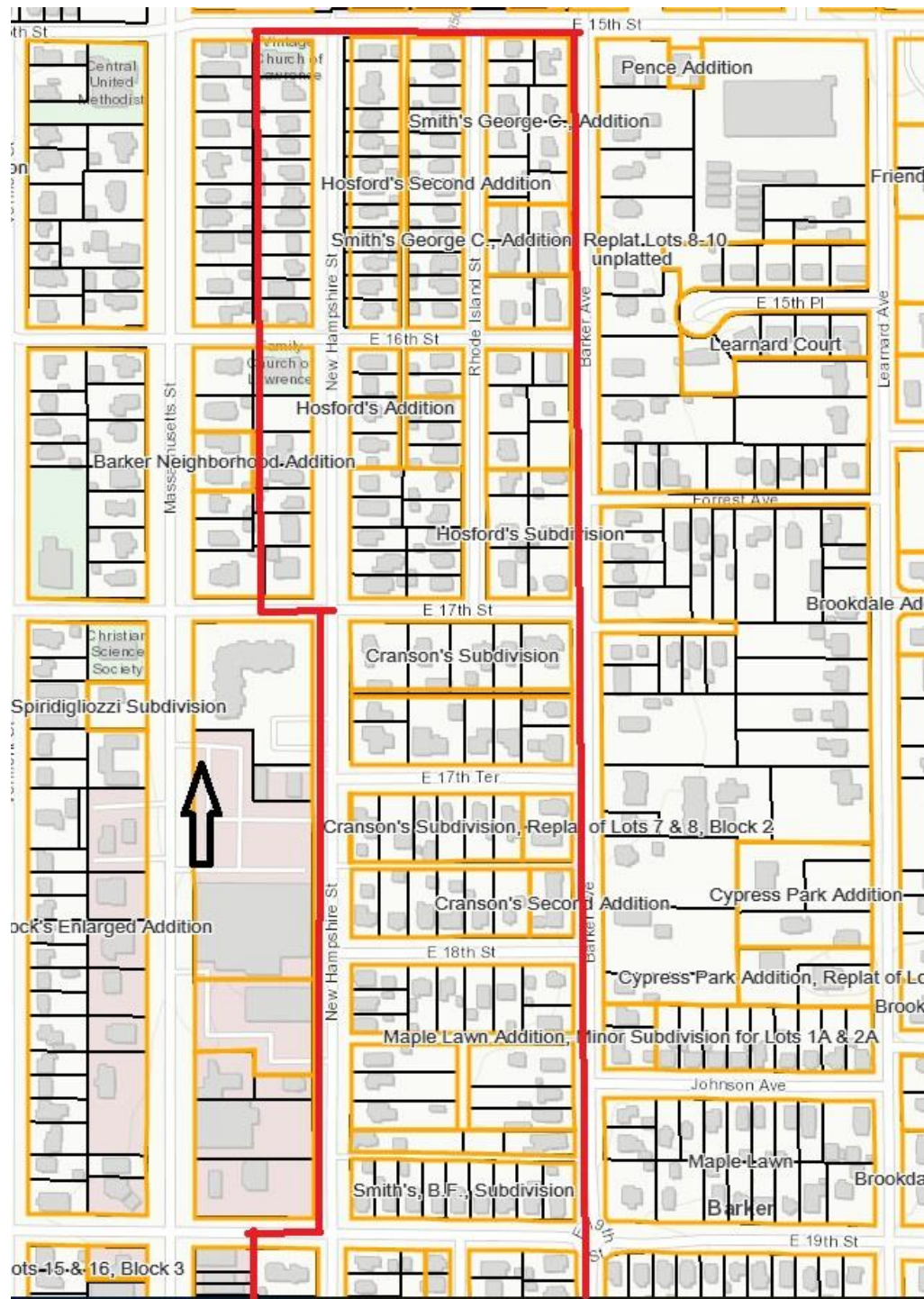


Figure 5. Phase I survey area subdivisions north of E. 19th Street (Source: Interactive map, City of Lawrence. Available at: <https://lawrenceks.org/maps/#interactive>).

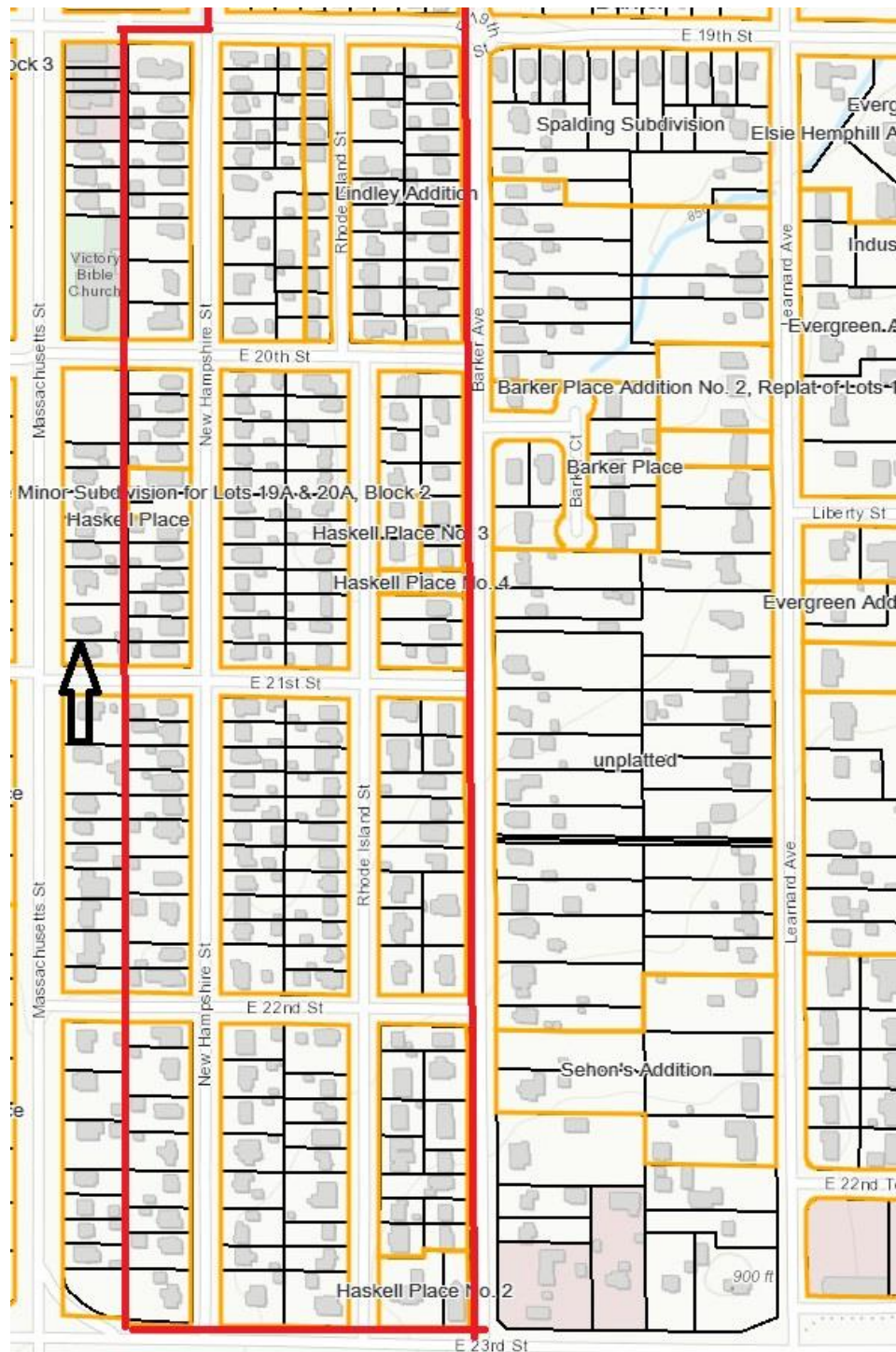


Figure 6. Phase I survey area subdivisions south of E. 19th Street (Source: Interactive map, City of Lawrence. Available at: <https://lawrenceks.org/maps/#interactive>).



Figure 7. 1901 New Hampshire Street is depicted on the City's 1905 Sanborn map (upper) and in the above photo (2019, Keenoy).

The neighborhood's large number of small subdivisions imitates a pattern of residential development typically seen prior to 1900. Lawrence, however, did not develop as quickly as other cities of its current size. As a result, residential areas within the city's limits were enlarged incrementally, supporting small additions as needed for new development.⁸ This pattern continued well into the twentieth century because Lawrence's population failed to grow significantly until the 1940s.⁹ This pattern appears typical for other South Lawrence residential neighborhoods.¹⁰ One example is Breezedale, platted in 1909 by Charles E. Sutton. This was approximately the same time that Barker's development also began. Breezedale is a small subdivision, currently a historic district (NRL 2007), situated southwest of the Barker neighborhood. Breezedale is bounded on the north by E. 23rd Street – the same thoroughfare that defines Barker's southern boundary. Both areas are adjacent to Massachusetts Street, which as noted supported the city's early streetcars. Mr. Sutton platted the subdivision to capitalize on the city's announcement that the streetcar line would be extended south (along Massachusetts Street) to E. 23rd Street. Breezedale, however, developed similarly to the Barker survey area – while a number of dwellings were constructed in the early 1900s, the neighborhood also supports housing from the 1940s-1960s.¹¹ The streetcar did prompt developers and builders to plat and construct housing in the Barker neighborhood as well, supported by the fact that the survey area's oldest dwellings are within its older additions near Massachusetts Street (which supported streetcars).

Lawrence, as noted, grew slower than other regional cities. The city was described in the 1930s, a community “less affected by synthetic booms than many Kansas cities.”¹² During the nineteenth-century, the city's population growth was deterred by the Civil War, Panic of 1873 and inability to attract major industrial investment.¹³ Even so, the city did manage to grow steadily (**Table 2**). It is notable that Lawrence never experienced a decade of recorded population loss. This is unusual as most cities experienced declines during at least one decade. The University of Kansas, established in 1865 is likely a major reason why this did not occur in Lawrence. By the early twentieth-century, neighborhoods near the university (such as Barker) were under development and growing much faster than areas north of the Kansas River. This prompted a number of new subdivisions, extension of the streetcar line and new roads (once automobiles came into fashion) to provide direct access to the university and growing southern residential sectors.¹⁴

⁸ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2002), 26.

⁹ Dale E. Nimz, “Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas: Lawrence Modern, 1945-1975,” *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form* (2013), E:7.

¹⁰ David Dary, *Pictorial History of Lawrence* (Lawrence: Allen Books, 1992), 321-322.

¹¹ Dale E. Nimz, “Breezedale Historic District,” *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (2005, NRL 2007), 8:9-10.

¹² Federal Writers' Project of the Works Projects Administration, 222; Dary, 362.

¹³ Deon Wolfenbarger, “Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas” (*National Register of Historic Places Multiple Documentation Form*, 2001), E:10, 15, 24.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, E:23.

Table 2. Population of Lawrence, Kansas, 1860 – 1980*

Year	Population
1860	1,645
1870	8,320
1880	8,510
1890	9,997
1900	10,862
1910	12,374
1920	12,456
1930	13,726
1940	14,390
1950	22,351
1960	32,858
1970	45,698
1980	52,738

*Source: United States Census. Available at: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade.1920.html>.

The Phase I survey area's most active construction period was the 1920s, which coincides with a substantial increase in Lawrence's population, rising from 12,456 in 1920 to 13,726 in 1930. The surge was prompted by increased enrollment at the University of Kansas. By the early 1920s, students were increasingly coming to Lawrence from other cities and states. This was a problem for the university, which had no on-campus housing until 1923.¹⁵ The problem was foreseen but not addressed for nearly two decades. In 1908, a university publication noted that female students faced challenges in finding safe and suitable housing. Off-campus solutions frequently met "opposition from boardinghouse owners, parents and others overly concerned about the special issues that women faced in terms of the moral and social order."¹⁶ With no options, many residential areas near the university, such as Oread, were converted to student housing, prompting the development of areas further south (such as Barker) as single-family neighborhoods.¹⁷

¹⁵ Ibid, E:19; University of Kansas, "Seeds of Construction," Available at: <https://kuhistory.ku.edu/articles/seeds-construction> Access date: 1 July 2019).

¹⁶ University of Kansas, "Seeds of Construction."

¹⁷ University of Kansas, "Rooms with a View," Available at: <https://kuhistory.ku.edu/articles/rooms-view> (Access date: 1 July 2019).

The 1920s building boom in Lawrence was bolstered by falling costs in relation to building materials. Although the United States participated in World War I briefly (1917-1918) and did not encounter supply shortages as massive as those during World War II, the First World War did impact the building industry by imposing higher costs for private construction.¹⁸ These two factors – university housing shortages and cheaper building materials after World War I – appear to have significantly impacted residential construction in the Barker neighborhood during the 1920s (**Table 3**).¹⁹ As noted in a local newspaper in 1921 . . .

After a long period of several years during which construction was limited almost entirely to business projects, home building is under way again. A dozen or more houses are now being built. Many others have just been completed and many more are about to start. Probably \$100,000 is represented in the work under construction at the present time. The houses run in size from small cottages to large dwelling houses.²⁰

¹⁸ Robert Higgs, “Construction Boom and Bust Between the World Wars,” *Foundation for Economic Education* (1 June 2008, Available at: <https://fee.org/articles/construction-boom-and-bust-between-the-world-wars/>), Access date: 2 July 2019.

¹⁹ “Home Building in Full Swing Here,” *Lawrence Daily Journal-World* (5 June 1922), 1.

²⁰ “Much Building is Done This Summer,” *Lawrence Daily Journal-World* (4 April 1921), 1.

Table 3. Dwellings under construction (noted in newspapers), Barker neighborhood, 1921-1922*

Address / Location	Owner	Year Built
1630 Barker Avenue*	Johnson, F. Ellils	1921
1706 Barker Avenue*	Allen, L.C.	1921
1801 Barker Avenue	Cantrell, H.H.	1921-22
1846 New Hampshire Street	Constant, C.H.	1921
1901 Barker Avenue	Hunzicker, John	1921-22
1925 New Hampshire Street	Hunsinger, Otto	1922
2003 Rhode Island Street	Wickersham, F.H.	1922
2015 New Hampshire Street	Pettibone, C.B.	1922
2025 New Hampshire Street	Henderson, Charles L.	1922
2131 New Hampshire Street**	Wood, Charles	1922
2219 New Hampshire Street	Stutz, John G.	1921

Sources: *Lawrence Daily Journal-World* (4 August 1921, 2 January 1922, 5 June 1922); Lawrence City Directories.
 [*East of Phase I survey area,**No such address-probably 2121 New Hampshire or 2131 Rhode Island].

Table 4. Surveyed Properties – Period of Construction (By Decade)

Decade	Total Buildings in Survey Area
Pre-1900	7
1900 - 1909	27
1910 – 1919	54
1920 – 1929	112
1930 – 1939	19
1940 – 1949	45
1950 – 1959	39
1960 – 1969	7
1970 – 2016	15

The Barker neighborhood clearly illustrates Lawrence's residential building boom of the 1920s. Most buildings within the Phase I survey area date to this decade (**Table 4**) during which time

112 (34%) of the buildings surveyed were constructed. Housing styles of the era include Craftsman/Bungalow, Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival primarily, as discussed in the Architectural Analysis section of this document. While not documented, there is a strong likelihood that some dwellings within the neighborhood may be catalog housing. Mail-order housing plans were tremendously popular in the United States by the early twentieth-century, focusing on the styles noted above. Prior to the Great Depression, companies such as Sears, Aladdin and Montgomery Ward also sold prefabricated kit housing. Some companies that sold plans (but not prefabricated kit homes) managed to survive the Great Depression and did well after World War II. One of the most successful was the L.F. Garlinghouse Company of Topeka.²¹ Due to the location and commercial success of this company in particular, there is a high probability that Barker neighborhood has examples of catalog plan dwellings.

One property type in particular – documented in the Phase I survey and frequently associated with the Garlinghouse Company – is the Airplane Bungalow. These dwellings are small Bungalows that feature a pop-up second story. The subtype was originally associated with the California Bungalow, featuring a central second-story pop-up floor plan (**Figure 8**).²² Examples in the Barker neighborhood, however, feature rear– rather than central – second-story pop-ups (**Figure 9**). This type of Airplane Bungalow also reflects the style promoted by the Garlinghouse Company. While some researchers identify the rear pop-up Airplane Bungalow as “a Topeka original” due to that city’s many examples, it is unknown exactly when or who introduced this uniquely designed property type.²³ A Multiple Property Documentation Form completed for the City of Emporia (Lyon County), Kansas identifies this type of Airplane Bungalow as a “camel-back or an airplane tail bungalow.”²⁴ Thirteen Airplane Bungalows were documented in the Phase I survey area. Based on information provided by one property owner, all of the Airplane Bungalows in the 2000 Block of New Hampshire Street were all constructed by a single builder.

²¹ Daniel D. Reiff, *Ideal Homes of the Thirties* (Mineola, New York: Dover Publications Inc., 2010), iii; Max D. Movsovit (ed), *Bungalow Homes for the Nation: The L.F. Garlinghouse Co. of Topeka* (Topeka: Shawnee County Historical Society, 2008), 8.

²² *Antique Home Style* (Summer 2018), Available at: <https://www.antiquehomestyle.com/plans/stillwell/18stillwell/r819.htm> (Access date: 2 July 2019).

²³ Movsovit, 46.

²⁴ Kelly Merrifield, Justin Krockitz and Kim Gant, “Craftsman-style Dwellings of Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas, 1900-1930,” *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form* (2014), F:17.

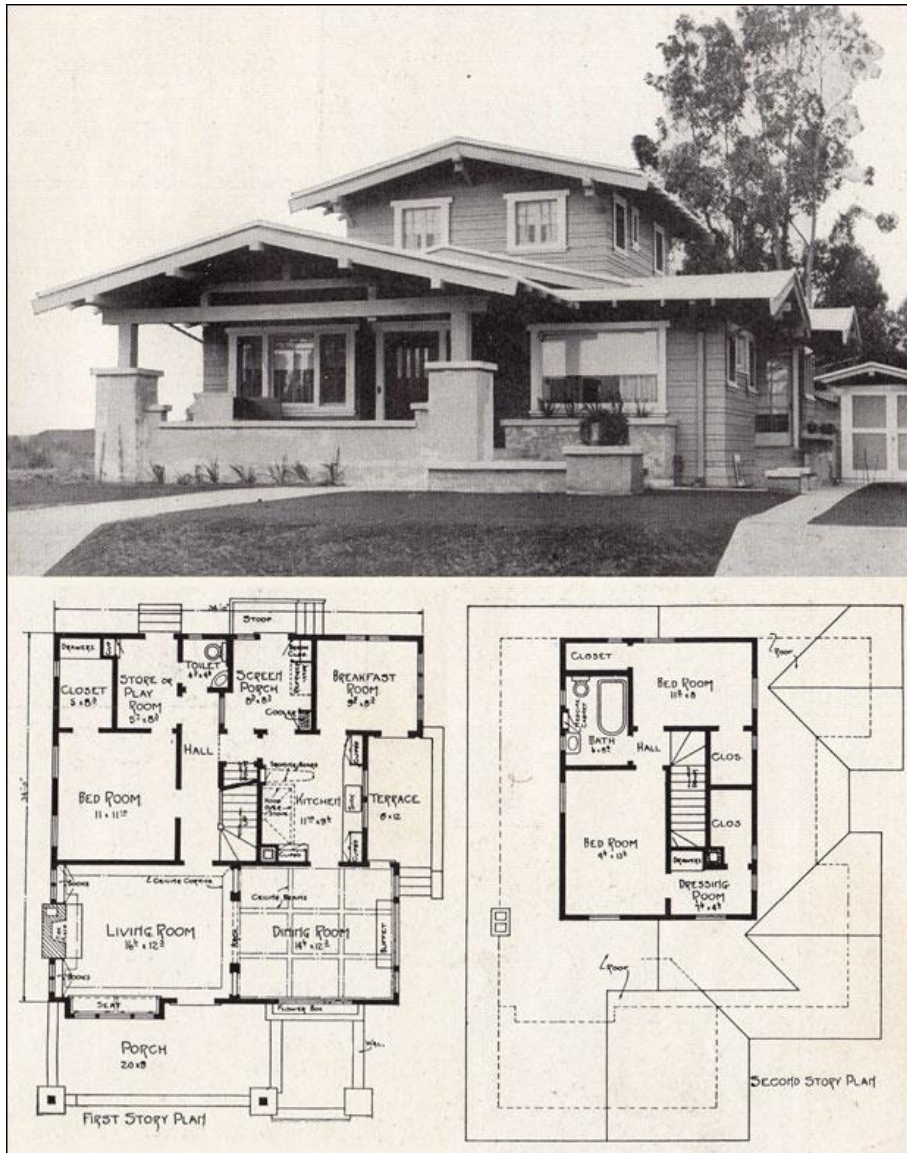


Figure 8. California Style Airplane Bungalow. Note the central pop-up wing (designed by E.W. Stillwell, c. 1918). Image available at: <https://www.antiquehomestyle.com/plans/stillwell/18stillwell/r819.htm>.



Figure 9. 2005 New Hampshire Street is the type of Airplane Bungalow most typically seen in Kansas. Note the rear pop-up wing. (Photo: Keenoy 2019).

During the 1930s, there was a vast drop in construction projects in the Phase I survey area. Only 19 surveyed properties appear to date to the 1930s. One of the most notable is a Tudor Revival style dwelling at 2245 New Hampshire Street constructed in 1935. The dwelling is believed to have been designed by its original owner, John F. Stubeck (**Figure 10**). Based on census records, John F. Stubeck was born in 1886 and died in 1960, the son of Swedish immigrants. In 1920, Stubeck was living in Lawrence and working as a teacher. In 1930 he was employed as a building inspector and in 1940, listed as a self-employed architect/builder. Stubeck was married to Millie Field Carter and the couple had one son, John F. (Fred) Stubeck, Jr.²⁵ There is a likelihood that Stubeck designed other properties in the neighborhood though to date, this has not been documented.

²⁵ John F. Stubeck, Census and Burial Records available at Ancestry.com (Access date: 27 June 2019).



Figure 10. 2245 New Hampshire Street was constructed in 1935 and likely designed by owner John F. Stubeck (Photo: Keenoy, 2019).

Few builders or architects have been identified in association with the Barker neighborhood. One reason for this is that city directories do not provide information about residents' occupations. The only other individual currently identified by name, associated with development of the neighborhood, is C.B. Hosford, who platted two of the neighborhood's additions in 1908 and 1909. Hosford was a real estate developer who emerged as a major investor/mortgage company owner during the 1910s. Although it is not known if he directly had anything to do with the houses constructed in Barker neighborhood, he was responsible for platting two of the neighborhood's early subdivisions.²⁶

Of note in the survey area are the neighborhood's concrete houses. Seven examples were documented – three constructed in the 1920s (109 19th Street, 1919 Rhode Island Street and 2041 Barker Avenue) and four in the 1940s (1916 New Hampshire Street, 2010 Rhode Island Street, 2145 Barker Avenue and 2146 Rhode Island Street). While concrete was primarily used for foundations in residential construction, it was also utilized to construct buildings, though residential examples are less frequent. The survey area's examples at 2145 Barker Avenue and 2146 Rhode Island Street (constructed in 1940 and 1946, respectively) are nearly identical, likely constructed by the same builder (**Figure 11**). Both are located in the Haskell Place Addition. Earlier examples at 1919 Rhode Island Street (constructed in 1922) and 2141 Barker Avenue (constructed in 1920) are constructed of patterned concrete blocks mimicking stone and brick coursing (**Figure 12**). The prevalence of concrete construction in Lawrence has not been fully

²⁶ Wolfenbarger, E:27.

documented. Though concrete foundations created to look like stone are common, exterior concrete patterned walls are not and may be architecturally significant.²⁷



Figure 11. 2146 Rhode Island Street is a concrete block dwelling constructed in 1946 (Photo: Keenoy 2019).

²⁷ Ibid, E:25.



Figure 12. 1919 Rhode Island Street (top) and 2041 Barker Avenue were constructed in the early 1920s. These dwellings have unique concrete exteriors (Photos: Keenoy and Flock, 2019).

By the 1940s, construction in Barker neighborhood began to pick up pace. The decade's initial boom occurred in 1941 when Johnson County (immediately east of Douglas County) was selected as the site of a federally funded propellant plant constructed to support World War II, the Sunflower Ordinance Plant. Situated approximately 15 miles east of Lawrence, "speculators began to plan for the construction crews" arriving to construct the munitions factory, as well as the employees who followed them to Kansas.²⁸

In August 1942, construction at Sunflower was well under way. By that time, the construction crew numbered nearly twenty thousand men. Since there were no plans for on-site housing, the surrounding area had to absorb this new population. Most workers settled in Lawrence – from which five bus lines brought workers to the plant at forty minute intervals.²⁹

Following World War II, Lawrence's rise in population continued as returning veterans enrolled at the University of Kansas under the Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944 (aka the G.I. Bill).³⁰ This program raised university enrollment by 25% in 1945 and continued an upward trajectory in the years that immediately followed. Campus buildings, including the stadium and art museum basement, were converted to house students arriving in the 1940s while parents of younger students "went door to door" in search of suitable off-campus housing.³¹ Lawrence's population during the 1940s almost doubled, jumping from 14,390 in 1940 to 23,351 in 1950.³²

The Barker neighborhood's Phase I survey demonstrates the city's 1940s housing construction boom, documenting 45 properties constructed during the 1940s (more than double the number of dwellings constructed in the 1930s). Popular styles of this period were dominated by Minimal Traditional and Ranch influences. While the Barker neighborhood does not typify the suburban explosion seen outside of the inner city during the 1940s-1950s, it does demonstrate how influences such as returning veterans, postwar prosperity and financial incentives such as Veterans Administration (VA) and Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loans impacted the city's undeveloped residential sectors.

By 1945, several factors – the lack of new housing, continued population growth, and six million returning veterans eager to start families – combined to produce the largest building boom in the Nation's history, almost all of it concentrated in the suburbs. From 1944 to 1946, single-family housing starts increased eight-fold from 114,000 to 937,000. Spurred by the builders' credits and liberalized terms for VA- and FHA-approved mortgages by the end of the 1940s, home building

²⁸ Thomas David Van Sant, "The Price of Victory: The Sunflower Ordinance Works and DeSoto and Eudora Kansas," Master's Thesis (Kansas State University Department of History, 1989), 10.

²⁹ Ibid, 13.

³⁰ G.I. Bill of Rights," *Kansapedia* (Kansas Historical Society), Available at: <https://www.kshs.org/kansapedia/g-i-bill-of-rights/16707> (Access date: 27 June 2019).

³¹ University of Kansas, "Ladies of the Clubhouse," Available at: <https://kuhistory.ku.edu/articles/ladies-clubhouse> (Access date: 1 July 2019).

³² United States Census, Population and Housing, 1950 (Kansas, Douglas County, Lawrence), Volume I (Available at: <https://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>) (Access date: 27 June 2019).

proceeded on an unprecedented scale reaching a record high in 1950 with the construction of 1,692,000 new single-family houses.³³

During the 1950s, Lawrence experienced a continuation its postwar building boom. In the years 1950 – 1963, the city issued 2,740 building permits for residential construction alone. Most activity was conducted in areas south and west of the Barker neighborhood but this trend also directly affected the neighborhood.³⁴ As noted in **Table 4**, 39 properties were identified in the Phase I survey area as constructed in the 1950s. It is likely that outside of the Phase I survey area, the neighborhood supports a larger number of dwellings constructed during the 1950s-1960s. This assumption is based on the fact that the neighborhood's oldest development area is within the survey area and newer subdivisions (post 1949) are all east of the survey area. While residential construction slowed in the Phase I survey area by 1960, this may not be true for the entire neighborhood.

The 1950s – 1970s brought substantial changes to Lawrence. The city's population again saw significant increases and east of Lawrence, the Sunflower Ordinance plant was reactive to support the Korean Conflict. New industry arriving in the 1950s – all situated east of downtown – included sodium phosphate and nitrogen fertilizer plants and the Stokely canning factory. These changes did much to promote the city, increase the population and attract commerce. Older inner-city neighborhoods previously zoned to support single-family housing were rezoned for multi-family properties and commercial development, discouraging “investment in the city core.”³⁵ The impacts that these decades had on the Barker neighborhood will remain uncertain until the entire neighborhood is surveyed. The Phase I survey area supports only two multi-family properties, both constructed after 1946 – a duplex and a small apartment building. No commercial buildings were surveyed in the Phase I area, though one dwelling has been converted in recent decades to house a dental office at the northeast intersection of Barker Avenue and E. 23rd Street.

In conclusion, Barker neighborhood had little development prior to 1900. Only seven (7) dwellings in the survey area appear to predate 1900. After the turn of the century, the neighborhood began to grow modestly as the streetcar line along Massachusetts Street was extended south to the neighborhood's southern boundary, E. 23rd Street. The city's limits were likewise expanded south to E. 23rd Street by 1912. The two decades that most impacted development in the survey area were the 1920s and the 1940s, impacted by University of Kansas enrollment, as well as economic prosperity and federal programs of the 1930s-1940s. Housing styles in the survey area represent those popular elsewhere as discussed in the following section of this document. Of note are regional and local building patterns, such as the aforementioned Airplane Bungalows and concrete housing. **Appendix A** provides a complete list of the surveyed properties, dates of construction, architectural styles and projected National Register eligibility status upon completion the entire neighborhood survey.

³³ Ames and McClelland, 65.

³⁴ Dale E. Nimz, (2013), E:8.

³⁵ Wolfenbarger, E:30-31.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Barker neighborhood's Phase I survey area is largely representative of popular housing styles of the 1910s – 1950s. The residential neighborhood's era of construction extends from 1871 – 2016. All of the surveyed properties are single-family dwellings with exception of the following:

- Two (2) religious buildings at 1501 and 1601 New Hampshire, both constructed ca. 1949.
- One (1) commercial property at 306 E. 23rd constructed as a single-family dwelling ca. 1955 and converted to commercial use by 1961.
- One undeveloped lot at 2021 New Hampshire Street.

Architectural styles within the Barker neighborhood include Colonial Revival (33 properties), Craftsman Bungalow (109 properties), Dutch Colonial Revival (10 properties), Folk Victorian (11 properties), Gothic Revival (1 property), Italianate (3 properties), Minimal Traditional (33 properties), Modern Movement (2 properties), National Folk (13 properties), Mission (1 property), Post Modern (1 property), Prairie (8 properties), Queen Anne (1 property), Ranch (54 properties), Split Level (5 properties) and Tudor Revival (12 properties). Other architectural types found within the neighborhood include one vernacular dwelling, 18 dwellings classified as having “no applied style” and nine (9) dwellings categorized as “other” (**Table 5**).

Twenty-seven (27) dwellings in the Barker neighborhood have not been assigned an architectural style or property type. Typical of many neighborhoods in the United States, housing was often constructed without reference to any specific style or builders incorporated minor details that fail to exemplify a true architectural style or movement. These dwellings are outlined in the table provided in Appendix A.

National Register eligibility recommendations based on the architectural characteristics documented in the Phase I Barker neighborhood survey are reviewed in the following section of this report entitled, “Survey Results and Recommendations.”

Table 5. Architectural styles/forms and number of examples in the Phase I Barker neighborhood survey.

Architectural Style	Total	Barker	New Hamp.	Rhode Island	E. 17th	E. 17th Terrace	E. 18th	E. 19th	E. 20th	E. 21st	E. 23rd
Craftsman/Bungalow	109	16	55	27	0	1	5	5	0	0	0
Colonial Revival	33	3	15	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dutch Colonial Revival	10	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Folk Victorian	11	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gothic Revival	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italianate	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minimal Traditional	33	9	6	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mission	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Modern Movement	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
National Folk	13	1	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Architectural Style	Total	Barker	New Hamp.	Rhode Island	E. 17th	E. 17th Terrace	E. 18th	E. 19th	E. 20th	E. 21st	E. 23rd
No Style	18	4	5	4	1	3	0	0	1	0	0
Other	9	1	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Post Modern /New Eclectic	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prairie	8	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ranch	54	14	5	28	0	3	3	0	0	1	0
Split Level	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tudor Revival	12	0	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vernacular	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Buildings* Surveyed	325										

*One inventoried property was a vacant lot and is not included in this table.

QUEEN ANNE (1 dwelling)

The Queen Anne style originated in England and embodies the peak of the romantic or picturesque movement of the nineteenth century. Founded on the ideals of “decorative overindulgence” and variation, the Queen Anne style was not an authentic representation of any single style or historical architectural detailing, instead exhibiting a mixture of several stylistic influences derived from the Victorian and Romantic eras.³⁶

The style was created and promoted by Richard Norman Shaw and other English architects during the late nineteenth century. The name was adapted to reflect the Renaissance style popular during the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714) but in actuality is more closely related to medieval forms of the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras in England (which preceded the Renaissance style). In the United States, the Queen Anne style became popular through the circulation of pattern books and early architectural journals such as *American Architect and Building News*. The Queen Anne style was prevalent in America, used primarily in residential architecture during the years 1880 to 1900. Technological advances in mass production of wood trim aided by railroad transport helped to make building materials more affordable and accessible, which did much to promote the style during the height of its popularity.³⁷

Queen Anne style housing typically includes the following features:

Plan Shape:	Irregular
Height:	1, 2 or 3 stories
Façade:	Asymmetrical
Roof Type:	Hipped with lower cross gables, cross gables, front gable; steeply pitched

³⁶ Gerald Foster, *American Houses, A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home* (New York: New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004), 278, 280.

³⁷ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998), 268.

Windows:	Double-hung wood sash; bay windows, stained glass, asymmetrical placement
Exterior:	Brick or wood siding, patterned shingles or brickwork
Porches:	Wraparound or full-width; commonly with decorative spindle work and trim
Doors:	Wood panel with glass; sidelight and transoms; door surrounds with pediments, narrow columns or pilasters
Details:	Dormers; towers, ornamentation in gable ends, stick work
Chimney:	Tall



Figure 13. 1617 New Hampshire Street, constructed in 1887, is the sole documented example of the Queen Anne style in the Phase I Barker neighborhood survey. The dwelling was renovated in 2008. The central and north garage wings are not original (Photo: Flock, 2019).

ITALIANATE (3 dwellings)

The Italianate style was part of the Romantic, or Picturesque movement that emerged during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. This movement sought architectural forms that hinted at earlier periods of history. Prior to the Romantic Movement, architectural styles favored classical adaptations. In contrast, the Romantic era articulated an aspiration for nonconformity of architectural expression and harmonization with the natural setting.³⁸

³⁸ Ibid, 212, 214.

The Italianate style was fashioned after medieval farmhouses found in the Italian countryside. These dwellings embraced their rustic setting through their irregular form, a vital goal of the romantic/picturesque movement. The Italianate style was promoted by Andrew Jackson Downing, who in the 1840-1850s published architectural pattern books. The Italianate style quickly became widespread and in the United States was notably popular in the period from 1855 through 1880.³⁹

Italianate style housing typically includes the following features:

Plan Shape:	Block form, square, multiple blocks combined, L-shaped, rectangular
Height:	2 or 3 stories
Façade:	Symmetrical; sometimes asymmetrical
Roof Type:	Hipped, hipped with centered gable; towered, cross hipped; towered hipped
Windows:	Double-hung wood sash; tall and narrow, arched and curved window tops; paired or tripled paired
Exterior:	Brick or wood siding
Porches:	Small entry porches; sometimes full-width porches; one-story in height with little detailing; square post with beveled corners
Doors:	Wood panel with glass; paired and single; transoms; elaborate door surrounds
Details:	Window hoods, brackets found in cornice line, towers, cupolas
Chimney:	Tall

³⁹ Ibid.



Figure 14. 2045 New Hampshire Street is an Italianate style dwelling in the Barker neighborhood. The dwelling was constructed in 1873 (Photo: Keenoy, 2019).

NATIONAL FOLK (13 dwellings)

Prior to arrival of the railroad, transportation of mass-produced building materials was problematic. Most goods were shipped via water, which was less reliable and slower than train. Pre-railroad housing was typically unpretentious, constructed of locally available materials with little or no stylistic embellishment. The progress of the railroad across the United States offered a simple and inexpensive way to ship building materials. The railroad era ushered in an entirely new era of housing construction in America, impacting both construction techniques and the materials used for building. Houses were constructed with light balloon or braced framing covered by wood siding. Such materials were more affordable than ever once the railroad arrived, easily purchased through mail order catalogs. National style housing includes six standard house forms: gable-front; gable-front-and-wing; hall-and-parlor; I-house; massed plan, side-gabled; and pyramidal. Constructed of frame and often void of embellishment, National Folk housing was prevalent in the United States during the mid-nineteenth through the early twentieth century.⁴⁰

National Folk housing typically includes the following features:

Plan Shape:	Rectangular; irregular; square
Height:	1, 2 or 2.5 stories
Façade:	Symmetrical; sometimes asymmetrical

⁴⁰ Ibid, 88-90.

Roof Type:	Side or front gable; cross gable; pyramidal
Windows:	Double-hung wood sash; small panes; symmetrical placement
Exterior:	Wood siding
Porches:	Full-width porches; partial-width porches; one or full height; stoop
Doors:	Wood panel with glass; transoms; usually not distinctive
Details:	Very little ornamentation if any
Chimney:	Brick; varies in height



Figure 15. The National Folk movement is represented by 1929 New Hampshire. The dwelling was constructed in 1900 (Photo: Keenoy, 2019).

FOLK VICTORIAN (11 dwellings)

The Folk Victorian style evolved from the National Folk house movement and was popular during the 1870s-1910s. Folk Victorian utilized simple house forms based on the earlier residential buildings in the United States. Like National Folk housing, the arrival of the railroad had much to do with the style's popularity. Ready availability of lumber and pre-cut, inexpensive Victorian detailing appealed to homeowners. Mass-produced embellishments were easily added to older dwellings, as well as newly constructed homes. This allowed homeowners to update older housing to reflect current architectural trends. The affordability and ease of constructing Folk Victorian style dwellings were popular across the country as railroads gained access and mass production became available.

Folk Victorian style housing typically includes the following features:

Plan Shape:	Rectangular; irregular
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Height:	1, 2 or 2.5 stories
Façade:	Symmetrical; sometimes asymmetrical
Roof Type:	Side or front gable; hipped
Windows:	Double-hung wood sash; small panes; symmetrical placement; sometimes a pediment over the window
Exterior:	Wood siding; sometimes brick
Porches:	Full-width porches; wraparound porches; one-story in height; spindle work detailing
Doors:	Wood panel with glass; transoms; usually not distinctive
Details:	Brackets under the eaves; spindle work
Chimney:	Brick; average height



Figure 16. 1746 New Hampshire Street is a Folk Victorian style dwelling in the Barker neighborhood. The house was constructed in 1871 (Photo: Flock, 2019).

COLONIAL REVIVAL (33 dwellings)

Colonial Revival dominated American residential architectural during the first half of the twentieth century. The Colonial Revival style began to emerge as an architectural preference following the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, which celebrated the founding of the United States.⁴¹ After the exhibition, a group of architects (William Bigelow, Charles Fallen

⁴¹ Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in Their Culture and Technological Context* (Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1999), 180.

McKim, William Mead and Stanford White) amassed measured drawings and sketches of Colonial-era dwellings while touring New England. Their effort launched a “new” architectural design – Colonial Revival – “inspired by colonial precedents.”⁴² The acceptance and widespread use of the style is also associated with architect Robert Peabody, a partner at Boston, Peabody and Sterns. Peabody concluded the Queen Anne style shared many architectural characteristics with the Colonial Revival style such as classical detailing, clustered chimneys and molded brickwork. Peabody and others promoted Colonial Revival as a style reflective of a true American past. This perception helped to perpetuate the style’s popularity.⁴³ Colonial Revivalism was echoed in the field of painting, sculpture, decorative arts and furniture. However, it was in the field of architecture where Colonial Revivalism was most often expressed.⁴⁴ The popularity of the style in middle-class dwellings was spurred by balloon frame construction, as well as brick and stone veneers –affordable construction methods that appealed to the middle class. As a result, Colonial Revival endured decades of popularity (1880-1955) more so in residential architecture.⁴⁵

Colonial Revival style housing typically includes the following features:

Plan Shape:	Rectangular; sometimes irregular
Height:	1, 2 or 3 stories
Façade:	Symmetrical; sometimes asymmetrical
Roof Type:	Side gable; hipped
Windows:	Double-hung wood sash; adjacent pairs; commonly offset by shutters; Palladian window; symmetrical placement
Exterior:	Brick or wood siding
Porches:	Centered porch or stoop, full-width or may have wraparound; commonly with classical columns; simple railings and balusters, when present
Doors:	Wood panel with glass; sidelight and transoms; door surrounds with pediments, narrow columns or pilasters
Details:	Cornice decorated with dentils or modillions; dormers; porte-cochere; boxed wall junctions with restrained overhanging eaves
Chimney:	Tall and wide

⁴² McAlester and McAlester, 326.

⁴³ Ibid, 36-38.

⁴⁴ Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Abrams, 2004), 6.

⁴⁵ Ibid, 185-186.



Figure 17. 1501 Rhode Island Street is an example of a Colonial Revival style dwelling in the Barker neighborhood. The dwelling was constructed in 1900 (Photo: Keenoy, 2019).

DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL (10 dwellings)

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is a subtype of the Colonial Revival style. It is a modification of the original Dutch Colonial style established in the United States during the years 1650-1840. The original movement is associated with the early inhabitants of present day New Jersey and New York. The revival version of Dutch Colonial became very popular during the early 1900s - 1920s and declined during the 1930s.⁴⁶ The Dutch Colonial style has a distinctive profile from the Colonial Revival style due to its key feature, a gambrel roof. For this reason, such dwellings are often referred to as “barn” houses. Dutch Colonial Revival was often published in popular housing design catalogs of the 1910s-1920s, which helped to popularize the style.⁴⁷

Dutch Colonial Revival style housing commonly includes the following features:

Plan Shape:	Rectangular; sometimes irregular
Height:	2 to 2.5 stories
Façade:	Symmetrical or asymmetrical
Roof Type:	Gambrel roof; intersecting gables
Windows:	Double-hung wood sash; adjacent pairs; often flanked by shutters

⁴⁶ McAlester and McAlester, 322, 324.

⁴⁷ “Colonial Revival: Dutch Colonial” *Antique Home* (Available at: <http://www.antiquehome.org/Architectural-Style/dutch-colonial.htm>) Access date: 1 July 2019.

Exterior:	Wood siding, wood shingle, brick or stone
Porches:	Centered porch, full-width usually with columns
Doors:	Wood panel with glass; sidelight and transoms; door surrounds with pediments, narrow columns or pilasters
Details:	Flared eaves; projecting eaves; dormers
Chimneys:	Tall and wide



Figure 18. The dwelling at 2210 New Hampshire Street is a Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling constructed in 1920 (Photo: Keenoy, 2019)

MISSION (1 dwelling)

The Mission style emerged in California where the style's "landmark examples" (i.e. Spanish missions) are located.⁴⁸ The style was introduced in the late nineteenth century and by 1900, was becoming popular in residential design, perpetuated by architectural journals and builders' magazines. The style was additionally featured in catalog housing by the 1910s. Though most examples are situated in the southwestern United States, Mission style housing is found in most communities, particularly in early twentieth-century planned subdivisions when the style reached its height of popularity.⁴⁹ The example in the Barker survey area was constructed in 1920 and is a restrained example, void of shaped parapets or dormers. Mission style detailing is illustrated

⁴⁸ McAlester, 511-512.

⁴⁹ Ibid, 512.

through the dwelling's exterior stucco walls and shaped parapet design that surrounds façade windows.

Mission style housing commonly includes the following features:

Plan Shape:	Square or rectangular; sometimes irregular
Height:	1 to 2.5 stories; some examples feature Mission style bell towers
Façade:	Symmetrical or asymmetrical
Roof Type:	End gable and pyramidal are most common and often have a narrow visor; clay tile
Windows:	Double-hung; multi-sash common; windows are frequently grouped; quatrefoil designs are common
Exterior:	Stucco, brick or stone
Porches:	Single-story centered, off-center or covering the entire lower façade with arched openings
Doors:	Arched
Details:	Mission shaped parapets and/or dormers; some examples have Mission style bell towers
Chimneys:	Short or tall; slender; often obscured by parapet



Figure 19. The dwelling at 2115 New Hampshire illustrates restrained Mission style detailing.

TUDOR REVIVAL (12 dwellings)

The Tudor Revival style was designed to adapt features of Medieval English, Tudor England prototypes constructed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The early style ranged from thatched roof folk cottages to grand manor houses. It became popular in the United States during the time that the Colonial Revival style gained dominance as a desired residential style.⁵⁰ Earliest examples of Tudor Revival housing in the United States were constructed during the late nineteenth century. Most examples are sizeable buildings that closely imitate their English precedents. During the early 1900s, the style was widely adapted by the middle class when construction became more affordable through balloon frame construction and veneers (brick/stone). After World War I, the style was furthered by returning servicemen who associated Tudor Revival with their time abroad. Like the Craftsman Bungalow and Colonial/Dutch Revival styles, Tudor Revival was promoted in popular magazines, housing plan catalogs and travel publications and endorsed by the Better Homes Movement of the 1920s for its affordability and modest size.⁵¹

Tudor Revival style housing typically includes the following features:

Plan Shape:	Irregular
Height:	1 to 2.5 stories
Façade:	Asymmetrical
Roof Type:	Commonly side gable (steeply pitched); less common front gable
Windows:	Tall narrow windows commonly in multiple groups; multi-pane glazing; casements windows
Exterior:	Brick, stucco or wood siding; often half-timbering; stone accents
Porches:	Stoop; arches found in entry porches; side porches occasionally
Doors:	Heavy board-and-batten with square or arched small windows in upper section; commonly arched
Details:	Façade dominated by one or more prominent steeply pitched cross gables; cut stone
Chimneys:	Usually large exterior chimneys; front or side of house; tall; multiple shaft or stepped chimneys; decorative chimney pots

⁵⁰ McAlester and McAlester, 354-358.

⁵¹ Arrol Gellner, *Storybook Style: America's Whimsical Homes of the Twenties* (New York: Viking Studio, 2001), 8.



Figure 20. 117 E. 17th Street (above) and 2245 New Hampshire Street (Figure 10) are Tudor Revival style dwellings. The above example was constructed in 1914 (Photo: Flock, 2019).

GOTHIC REVIVAL (1 church)

The Gothic Revival style is another subset of the Romantic (aka Picturesque) movement and was (like the Italianate style) promoted through Andrew Jackson Downing's publications. It emerged in the 1830s, replicating a mixture of medieval influences. American architects and builders initially adapted the style for classically designed buildings. It subsequently became widespread, particularly in religious and educational buildings. Though also seen in residential examples, the style began to fade in popularity after 1870.⁵² Gothic Revival remained popular in churches and schools well into the twentieth century, as demonstrated by the sole documented example in the Phase I Barker survey (**Figure 21**), constructed in 1941.

Gothic Revival style housing typically includes the following features:

Plan Shape:	Irregular
Plan Shape:	Irregular, rectangular
Height:	1 to 2.5 stories
Façade:	Asymmetrical
Roof Type:	Cross gable, side gable; steeply pitched
Windows:	Double-hung wood sash, diamond panes, multi-pane, casement; pointed arched

⁵² Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2017), 245, 270.

Exterior:	Wood sided, brick or stone
Porches:	Stoop, full-width or partial-width
Doors:	Wood panel with light
Details:	Window hoods arched, hood mold pinnacles or quoins
Chimneys:	Brick or stone, tall, may be ornamental



Figure 21. 1601 New Hampshire Street was constructed in 1941 and is an example of Gothic Revival style architecture (Photo: Flock, 2019).

CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW (109 dwellings)

The Craftsman style was the most popular design for small residential dwellings constructed in the United States during the 1900s-1930s. It is also the most documented style in the Phase I survey. The Bungalow emerged on the housing scene in the 1890s, adapted primarily at that time in resort cottages and rustic dwellings. Influenced by the Arts and Crafts Movement, the style was promoted for single family housing by two California architects in particular, brothers Charles S. and Henry M. Greene. The Greenes began their business in 1893 in Pasadena. By the early 1900s they had designed several Craftsman Bungalows that were modestly planned but “intricately detailed.” The Greenes’ innovative designs were frequently noted in popular magazines and builders’ catalogs including *The Architect*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Western Architect*, *House Beautiful* and *Ladies’ Home Journal*.⁵³ More than any other architectural influence of its era, the Craftsman Bungalow reflected American middle-class values. It was

⁵³ McAlester and McAlester, 454.

valued by architects, builders and home owners for its appealingly rustic elements, open floor plan and affordability. In short, the Craftsman Bungalow represented proficiency and practicality and attractively so – qualities that Americans readily embraced.⁵⁴

Craftsman Bungalow style housing typically includes the following features:

Plan Shape:	Rectangular or irregular
Height:	Usually 1-1.5 stories
Façade:	Typically asymmetrical
Roof Type:	Gable, occasionally hipped; low-pitched
Windows:	Double-hung wood sash; typically 3/1 or 4/1 vertical upper sash panes; small square windows; sometimes stained-glass and boxed bay windows
Exterior:	Wood siding brick; occasionally stucco or stone accents in piers
Porches:	Full-width porches, partial-width porches; roof supported by square or tapered columns/post on brick or stone piers
Doors:	Craftsman style; wood panel with lights in upper section
Details:	Wide unenclosed eave overhang; exposed roof rafters; decorative beams or braces under gables
Chimney:	Commonly exterior; brick or stone, occasionally wood sided

⁵⁴ Joseph C. Bigott, *From Cottage to Bungalow* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2001), 1-4.



Figure 22. More than any other style documented, the Barker Phase I survey is dominated by the Craftsman Bungalow style. This example at 2043 New Hampshire was constructed in 1920 (Photo; Keenoy, 2019). Figure 9 illustrates the style's adaptation as a regional subtype, the Airplane Bungalow.

PRAIRIE (8 dwellings)

Prairie style is recognized as a true American style. Derived from the Arts and Craft movement of the late nineteenth-century, it originated in Chicago, introduced by a group of local architects collectively known as the Prairie School. Architect Frank Lloyd Wright is the “acknowledged master of the Prairie House,” which was his early signature style.⁵⁵ He envisioned his version of the style as harmonious with the open, flat landscape of the Midwestern prairie, for which the style was named.⁵⁶ Prior to World War I, Prairie style dwellings were popular, high-styled and designed by well-known architects. The style experienced a decline after World War I but continued to inspire subtypes such as the American Foursquare. The survey area has several Prairie Style dwellings that exhibit an American Foursquare plan.

Prairie style housing typically includes the following features:

Plan Shape:	Rectangular; square; blockish
Height:	2 stories
Façade:	Symmetrical; asymmetrical
Roof Type:	Hipped; low-pitched
Windows:	Ribbon windows; casement; leaded glass windows
Exterior:	Brick or stucco; wood siding (wide)
Porches:	Full-width porches; partial-width porches; side porches; stoop; massive porch piers; second level porches
Doors:	Wood panel with glass or leaded glass; Craftsman style
Details:	Wide projecting eaves; porte-cochere, piers, emphasizes horizontal lines
Chimney:	Massive; low; plain

⁵⁵ McAlester, 552.

⁵⁶ James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *House Styles in America: The Old-House Journal Guide to the Architecture of American Homes* (New York: Penguin Studio, 1996) 201-208.



Figure 23. The dwelling at 1517 New Hampshire Street, constructed in 1910, is a Prairie style dwelling with an American Foursquare plan (Photo: Flock, 2019).

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL (33 dwellings)

The Minimal Traditional style, introduced in the 1930s, is the earliest of several new styles of Modern housing that found widespread popularity among middle-class residents prior to and after World War II. The style displaced earlier dominant styles such as Tudor Revival and the Craftsman Bungalow, consequently changing the field of housing construction during the early-to-mid twentieth century. The Minimal Traditional style introduced a greatly simplified form that increased in popularity after the Great Depression and during World War II, when building materials were in scarce supply. The style's stripped down appearance and lack of ornamentation is reflected in its nomenclature. Lack of ornamentation and smaller porches permitted rapid construction affordability – more so than the popular styles that had previously dominated American residential design. Minimal Traditional housing remained popular through the 1950s when the Ranch style gained favor.⁵⁷ The style frequently incorporates elements of the Tudor Revival and/or Ranch styles, demonstrating its role as an early example of modernistic design. It was the most popular form of small house design before and after World War II, “a well-studied and thoughtful response to the most challenging conditions ever to affect home construction in the United States.”⁵⁸

⁵⁷ Jane C. Busch, *The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Homes Through American History*, Volume 4: 1946-1970 (Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing, 2008), 38; McAlester and McAlester, 478.

⁵⁸ McAlester, 588.

Minimal Traditional style housing typically includes the following features:

Plan Shape:	Rectangular, irregular
Height:	1 to 1.5 stories
Façade:	Symmetrical; asymmetrical
Roof Type:	Side gable
Windows:	Double-hung wood sash; picture windows; shutters and awnings are common
Exterior:	Brick or wood siding; less frequently stone or asbestos shingles
Porches:	Usually stoop or partial-width with roof supported by decorative iron or slender wood posts
Doors:	Wood panel, commonly with lights in upper section
Details:	Minimal overhanging eaves, typically void of decorative details
Chimney:	Brick; exterior



Figure 24. 1500 Rhode Island Street is an example of a Minimal Traditional style dwelling in the Barker neighborhood. Like most, the dwelling has been updated over the years but retains its small size and simple plan (Photo: Flock, 2019).

RANCH* (54 dwellings)

**Ranch is sometimes referred to as form of housing rather than a style. National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form (1990; revised 1997), identifies Ranch as a style associated with the Modern Movement. For the purposes of this report, Ranch is identified as a style, not a property type.*

By 1950, the Ranch style had swiftly displaced previous styles and forms of dwellings, becoming the most popular housing style of the post-World War II era. By the early 1950s, nine out of ten houses constructed were Ranch style homes.⁵⁹ The style's origination began in the 1930s, following the model of low, rambling Spanish Colonial Ranch housing developed in California with modifications adapted from Craftsman and Prairie Styles. California architect Cliff May is credited with creating the Ranch style, which he identified as the "dream house."⁶⁰ May's Ranch style dwelling was introduced in 1931, a single-story house exhibiting Spanish Colonial Revival influences and an integrated façade garage. He designed over 50 Ranch houses during the early-to mid-1930s, continuing to cultivate and expand the style through the 1940s. The Ranch house gained the attention of architects and rapidly became a national trend. While May's design supported a single-car garage, later versions incorporated two-car garages and carports attached at one end of the façade. The garage and carport evolution symbolizes the necessity of the automobile, particularly for those residing in an outlying subdivision where Ranch style housing was ubiquitous. By the 1950s, the Ranch style maximized façade widths and plans became more sprawling, especially on larger lots.⁶¹

Ranch style housing typically includes the following features:

Plan Shape:	Rectangular; L-shaped; irregular
Height:	1 story
Façade:	Symmetrical; asymmetrical
Roof Type:	Hipped; side gable, cross hipped, front gable to side gable; low-pitched
Windows:	Double-hung (wood or metal), casement, large picture windows, sliding, occasionally bay windows; shutters and awnings are common
Exterior:	Brick, stone, wood siding (may be wide, horizontal or vertical) and aluminum/steel siding
Porches:	Full-width porches, partial-width porches and stoop; narrow wooden posts or iron posts
Doors:	Wood panel with glass, solid paneled door and outer storm/screen door; single or double doors
Details:	Wide projecting eaves; attached brick/stone landscape beds; privacy screen walls
Chimney:	Brick, stone or wood sided, large and typically off-center, may be perpendicular with façade
Garage:	One-or-two- car garage or carport, commonly attached at one end of the façade and integrated into the form of the house

⁵⁹ Witold Rybczynski, "The Ranch House Anomaly," *Slate Magazine* 17 April.

⁶⁰ Emily Petitis et al, "A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing," (Washington, DC: Mead & Hunt for the Transportation Research Board, 2013), 49

⁶¹ Ibid.



Figure 25. 1743 Barker Avenue is a Ranch style dwelling constructed in 1950 (Photo: Flock, 2019).

SPLIT LEVEL (5 dwellings)

Split-level houses became most popular in American housing during the 1950s but this housing form was introduced much earlier, during the 1930s. The housing form is often utilized in Ranch style dwellings. It is typically demonstrated in two-story dwellings, providing a third level of living space (splitting the upper and lower floors). Primary entrances are on the ground level of these dwellings as are public spaces such as dens and living rooms. A set of half-stairs near the primary entry are also typical, providing access to upper private areas such as bedrooms and bathrooms. The lower level (below the entry level) was reserved for a family or rumpus room and garages were situated either on the public (ground) or lower levels.⁶² The split-level house was introduced in 1933 as one of Sears, Roebuck's "Honor Bilt [sic] Modern" Homes – the company's higher end of catalog housing offered in 1908 - 1940.⁶³ In the mid-1950s, split-level housing was promoted by *Popular Mechanics* as one of the up and coming trends in new housing. Such resources did much to promote the style's popularity, particularly during the post-World War II building boom. An advantage of the split-level was that it could be exceptionally matched to sloping property lots, thus the form was well-suited for suburban subdivisions with undulating landscapes.⁶⁴ Its generous square footage, which allotted more space for private and

⁶² McAlester, 613; Richard Cloues, "Mid-Century Split-Level Houses: A National Overview," Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division (March 2010).

⁶³ *Sears Archives*, "Sears Modern Homes," Available at: <http://www.searsarchives.com/homes/> (Access date: 5 July 2019).

⁶⁴ McAlester and McAlester, 477, 481.

family spaces, identified the housing form as “typically American as baseball...from its handsome exterior to its neat and smartly designed interior . . . [featuring] modish good looks and real comfort for living the American way.”⁶⁵

Split Level housing commonly includes the following features:

Plan Shape:	Rectangular or irregular
Height:	2 to 2.5 stories
Façade:	Symmetrical or asymmetrical
Roof Type:	Side gable, front gable or hip with overhanging eaves, low-pitched; separate roof forms for each level
Windows:	Large and sited close to the floor in the living space, smaller in the private areas of the house and set higher on walls. May be double hung or picture style; often flanked by shutters
Exterior:	Brick, stone, wood siding, aluminum/steel siding; contrasting materials are common in articulating the two-story volume
Porches:	Stoop
Doors:	Doors may be single or double with a panel or solid pattern; placed on a flat façade, located at the “L,” sheltered on the main roof
Details:	Dormers
Chimneys:	Brick, stone or wood sided
Garage:	One-or-two-car garage or carport, commonly attached to one end of the façade and integrated into the form of the house

⁶⁵ Cloues, 86-107.



Figure 26. Constructed in 1950, 2212 Rhode Island Street is a split-level plan dwelling with Ranch style influences (Photo: Keenoy, 2019).

MODERN MOVEMENT (1 former dwelling and 1 church)

Modern Movement influences (residential, commercial, government and religious) have been described by many terms including: mid-century modern, contemporary and post-and-beam. Modern Movement buildings are those that break with pre-World War II styles and portray more recent design features.⁶⁶ Modern styles are simplified in form, absent of applied ornamentation and emphasize functional design. One objective of the Modern Movement was to focus on bringing the outdoors into living and public spaces by integrating windows as walls. At the same time, the stylistic movement is also often noted for its broad expanse of uninterrupted wall surfaces.⁶⁷ Elements of the Modern Movement are derived from the residential designs of Frank Lloyd Wright and the Bauhaus, a German design school founded by Walter Gropius in 1919. Wright's Usonian houses of the 1930s through the early 1950s are examples of his impact on the Modern Movement, while the Bauhaus – using the Arts and Crafts movement – attempted to streamline art, architecture and sculpture as “the new structure of the future.”⁶⁸

⁶⁶ Jonathan and Donna Fricker, “Louisiana Architecture: 1945-1965, Post-War Subdivisions and the Ranch House,” Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, Available at: https://www.crt.state.la.us/Assets/OCD/hp/national_register/historic_contexts/ranchhousefinalrevised.pdf (Access date: 5 July 2019).

⁶⁷ McAlester, 629-630.

⁶⁸ Fricker, “A Brief History of Bauhaus Architecture,” *National Trust for Historic Preservation*, Available at: https://savingplaces.org/stories/a-brief-history-of-bauhaus-architecture#.XR_EXuhKiHs (16 January 2019; Access date: 5 July 2019).

Like the Ranch style, the Modern Movement reached its height of popularity during the 1950s, but the style did not experience widespread acceptance. By the late 1960s, most architects and home owners considered the style unfashionable. Despite its brief lifespan, the movement did lead in design awards and was frequently featured in architectural magazines.⁶⁹

Modern Movement buildings commonly include the following features:

Plan Shape:	Irregular
Height:	1 to 2 stories
Façade:	Asymmetrical
Roof Type:	Side gable; varied pitches
Windows:	Fixed, casement, ribbon windows; less common double-hung; wood or vinyl; single pane, less common multi-pane
Exterior:	Brick, stone, wood siding; variety of materials maybe be used
Porches:	Stoop or no porch
Doors:	Wood or metal doors; may have light or be solid
Details:	Mix use of exterior building materials; slanted or curved roof line
Chimneys:	Brick, stone or wood sided
Garage:	In residential examples one-or-two-car garage commonly attached at one end of the façade and integrated into the form of the house



Figure 27. 306 E. 23rd Street is a single-family dwelling constructed in 1955. By 1961, the property was in use as a dental office. The latter use prompted its redesign in the Modern Movement style (Photo: Keenoy, 2019).

⁶⁹ McAlester, 632.

POST MODERN (1)

Post Modern style dwellings came into fashion during late 1960s and are still often constructed. The style replicates features from previous traditional designs and also blends newer materials and forms into the design. This intermingling of new and old styles gives the sense of a design that is innovative yet recognizable, providing a modern building with a sense of the past.⁷⁰

Post Modern dwellings commonly include the following features:

Plan Shape:	Rectangular or Irregular
Height:	1, 2 and 2.5 stories
Façade:	Symmetrical or asymmetrical
Roof Type:	Side gable, front gable or hip with moderately overhanging eaves, varied pitches
Windows:	Double-hung, wood or vinyl, single pane or multi-pane; shutters common
Exterior:	Brick, stone, wood siding, vinyl siding; variety of materials maybe be used
Porches:	Stoop, full-width or partial-width; roof supported by narrow post or columns
Doors:	Wood or metal doors; maybe have light or not
Details:	Dormers
Chimneys:	Brick, stone or wood/vinyl sided
Garage:	One-or-two-car garage commonly attached to one end of the façade and integrated into the form of the house

⁷⁰ McAlester, 264.



Figure 28. This Post-Modern style dwelling at 1747 Barker Avenue was constructed in 1987. The dwelling incorporates elements of the Bungalow and Minimal Traditional styles but is clearly a contemporary building (Photo: Flock, 2019).

VERNACULAR (1)

Vernacular architecture can be challenging to describe and is frequently categorized by what it is not. Vernacular architecture is not a high-style building designed by professional architects. More accurately, it is a type of skilled building construction handed down from one generation of builders or craftsmen to the next. This is accomplished through an applied hands-on methodology evident through materials, form, and/or ornamentation. Vernacular is a term used to describe a building type; not a building style. Vernacular architecture echoes the everyday life and experience of people within a culture or region. It is common place and simple in appearance to the point that examples are often overlooked. It is, however, a reflection on local culture and a significance contribution to architecture.⁷¹ One dwelling in the Phase I survey is identified as vernacular, 2041 Rhode Island Street.

⁷¹ Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture* (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1986), xv-xvii.



Figure 29. The dwelling at 115 E. 17th Terrace, constructed in 1925, is identified as vernacular. It is clad in asbestos siding and void of ornamentation (Photo: Keenoy, 2019).

SURVEY RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In April 2019, a Phase I Intensive Survey of the Barker Neighborhood in Lawrence (Douglas County), Kansas was conducted by Keenoy Preservation of St. Louis, Missouri. The survey identified 326 properties within the area bounded by E. 15th Street (north), Barker Avenue (east), E. 23rd Street (south) and properties on the west side of New Hampshire Street (west). All of the inventoried properties are single family dwellings with exception of the following:

- 306 E. 23rd Street – a dental office originally constructed as a single-family dwelling.
- An apartment building at 1725 New Hampshire Street.
- A two-family residence at 1931-1933 Rhode Island Street.
- A vacant lot at 2021 New Hampshire Street that was never developed.
- Two churches at 1501 and 1601 New Hampshire Street.

Buildings within the neighborhood were constructed primarily in the twentieth century. Seven dwellings appear to date to the late nineteenth century: 2127 Barker Avenue and 1617, 1637, 1700, 1746, 1900, 2045 New Hampshire Street. A breakdown of the surveyed properties and their decades of construction are provided in **Table 6**. Maps illustrating construction dates (by decade) are provided in **Figures 30** and **31**.

Table 6. Surveyed buildings* by decade and street in the Phase I survey area.

Dates	Total	Barker	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	E. 17th	E. 17th Terrace	E. 18th	E. 19th	E. 20th	E. 21st	E. 23rd
Pre-1900	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1900-1909	27	9	14	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1910-1919	54	9	30	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1920-1929	112	14	57	27	1	3	4	6	0	0	0
1930-1939	19	2	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1940-1949	45	9	8	24	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
1950-1959	41	10	5	19	0	2	2	0	1	0	2
1960-1969	7	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1970-1979	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Dates	Total	Barker	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	E. 17th	E. 17th Terrace	E. 18th	E. 19th	E. 20th	E. 21st	E. 23rd
1980-1989	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990-1999	4	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2000-2016	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	325										

*One undeveloped lot is excluded from the table.



Figure 30. Map illustrating the survey area's construction dates, by decade, north of E. 19th Street (Source: City of Lawrence, Interactive Map).

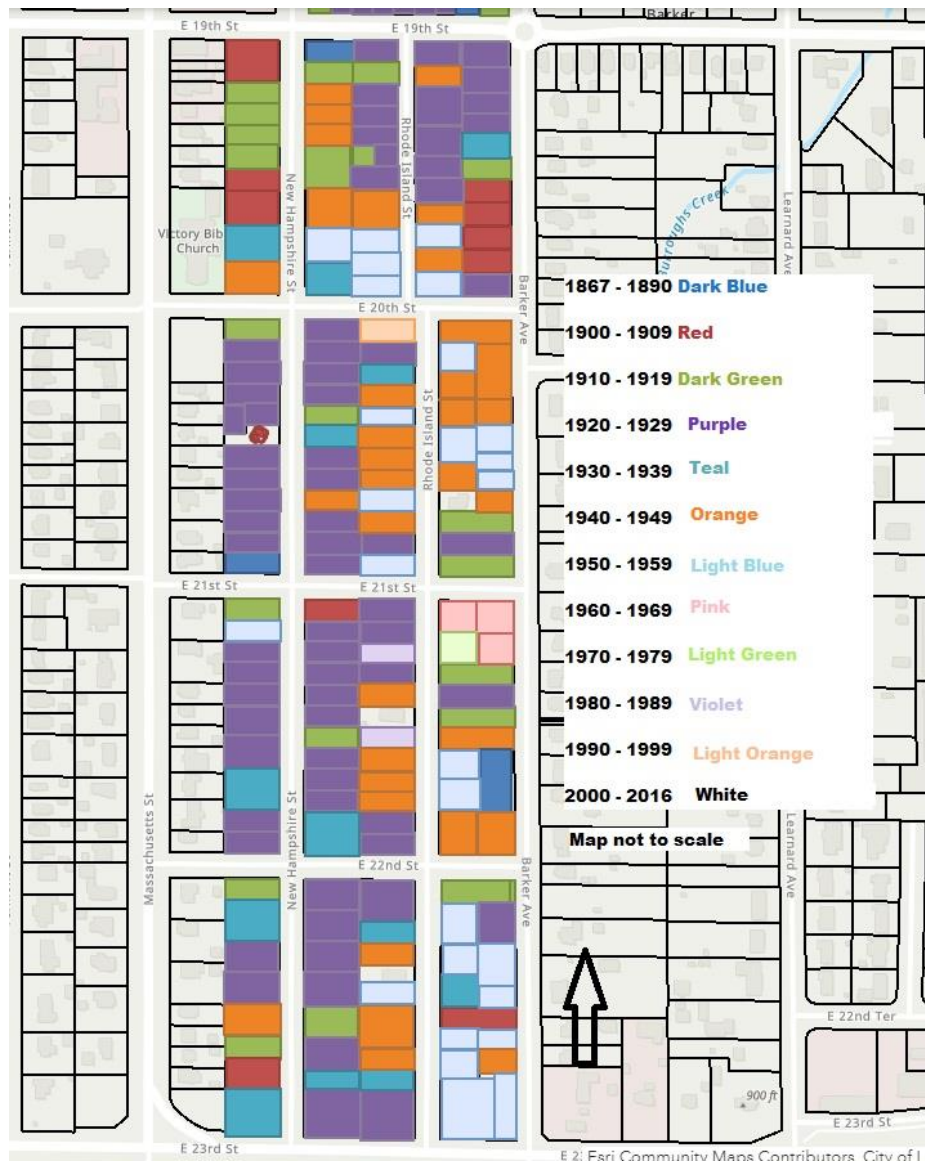


Figure 31. Map illustrating the survey area's construction dates, by decade, south of E. 19th Street (Source: City of Lawrence, Interactive Map).

Appendix A lists all of the inventoried buildings, which are sorted by inventory number. Based on the survey data, the Barker neighborhood began to develop steadily during the 1900s-1910s. The survey area's most pronounced decades of growth was the 1920s during which time 112 of the inventoried properties were constructed. Only 19 surveyed properties were identified as being constructed in the 1930s and in the 1940s, construction picked up pace when 45 buildings were constructed. Based on research conducted for the Phase I survey, these two decades – the 1920s and the 1940s – reflect increases in the city's population growth, as well as enrollment at the University of Kansas. The 1940s additionally reflect postwar activities in Lawrence, including

the return of veterans from World War II and affordability of single-family housing. These events impacted the neighborhood's development.

None of the surveyed properties is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Although the status of contributing/non-contributing properties is provided in Appendix A, this information is preliminary. A complete evaluation of the neighborhood's potential to have one or more historic districts cannot be determined until the entire neighborhood has been inventoried. For the purposes of the Phase I survey, the status of "contributing" indicates that the inventoried property would contribute to a historic district (if any historic district[s] is/are identified following the phased survey).

Of the 326 properties evaluated during the survey, 221 are recommended as contributing, four (4) as individually eligible for the NRHP (pending interior information), and 98 as non-contributing if the neighborhood supports a historic district. Three (3) of the inventoried properties were not assessed due to lack of adequate information at this stage of the phased project. These properties were constructed in recent decades or have exterior replacement siding that cannot be fully assessed until the entire survey area has been completed and determinations are made regarding a district and the associated period of significance. The table in Appendix A provides additional information regarding property styles, exterior materials and preliminary eligibility assessments.

Properties that have the potential to be individually eligible for the NRHP for their architectural significance (Criterion C) include the four dwellings listed below. These recommendations are preliminary due to the fact that interior information is necessary to make such a determination.

- 2000 New Hampshire Street – Craftsman dwelling constructed in 1920 (**Figure 32**)
- 2045 New Hampshire Street – Italianate dwelling constructed in 1873 (**Figure 14**).
- 2207 New Hampshire Street – Tudor Revival dwelling constructed in 1931 (**Figure 33**).
- 2245 New Hampshire Street – Tudor Revival dwelling constructed in 1935 (**Figure 10**).



Figure 32. The dwelling at 2000 New Hampshire Street may be individually eligible for the NRHP in relation to its architectural style (Criterion C) (Photo: Keenoy, 2019)



Figure 33. The dwelling at 2207 New Hampshire Street may be individually eligible for the NRHP in relation to its architectural style (Criterion C) (Photo: Keenoy, 2019).

Recommendations for future surveys/studies within the neighborhood include further evaluation of the property types and their architectural significance. For example, while catalog housing is likely a component of the neighborhood's stock, such information is often difficult to obtain at this level of evaluation. Additionally, catalog housing would not in itself render buildings eligible unless a pattern emerges that illustrates this particular type of housing was an important trend in one or more areas of the neighborhood. If a group of catalog houses can be identified and the dwellings retain their architectural integrity, this may indicate the potential for a historic district within the neighborhood. Additionally, the neighborhood's patterned exterior concrete housing appears significant. Further study is recommended to determine whether such dwellings are abundant in Lawrence. If not, these dwellings may be individually eligible for the NRHP.

This survey did not uncover an abundance of information regarding builders and architects who contributed to the neighborhood's development. Further investigation of such individuals is recommended. The Stubeck House at 2245 New Hampshire Street, which has the potential to be individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C may also be significant under Criterion B (important person) if its original owner, architect John Stubeck, played an important role in the neighborhood's housing designs and/or development. The dwelling located at 2207 New Hampshire Street shares design similarities to the Stubeck House. This raises the potential that Stubeck designed more than a single dwelling in the neighborhood.

The neighborhood's Airplane Bungalows may also be significant for their architectural contributions (Criterion C). It is not known whether this type of housing is prevalent throughout the city – if not, these dwellings may be individually eligible or may comprise a small historic district. It would additionally be of value to identify the local builder who is believed to have constructed the Airplane Bungalows along New Hampshire Street to determine whether that individual played a significant role in developing the neighborhood.

Yet to be determined is whether Barker neighborhood has any significance related to demographics. The Phase I survey did not reveal whether the neighborhood has any ethnic associations. This is a topic that should be explored in future studies of the neighborhood.

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APPENDIX A: TABLE OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

BARKER NEIGHBORHOOD PHASE I INTENSIVE SURVEY

Inventory #	Address	Street Name		Style	Exterior	Year Built	Prelim NR Status
045-5672	1520	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6407	1501	BARKER	AVE	Ranch	Wood	1949	Contributing
045-6408	1511	BARKER	AVE	Minimal Traditional	Wood	1940	Contributing
045-6409	1519	BARKER	AVE	Minimal Traditional	Wood	1947	Contributing
045-6410	1533	BARKER	AVE	Ranch	Wood	1975	Contributing
045-6411	1537	BARKER	AVE	Ranch	Wood	1964	Contributing
045-6412	1545	BARKER	AVE	Ranch	Wood	1951	Contributing
045-6413	1601	BARKER	AVE	Ranch	Wood	1955	Contributing
045-6414	1609	BARKER	AVE	Minimal Traditional	Wood	1936	Contributing
045-6415	1629	BARKER	AVE	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6416	1637	BARKER	AVE	Not Applicable/No Style	Wood	1908	Contributing
045-6417	1645	BARKER	AVE	Colonial Revival	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6418	1715	BARKER	AVE	Prairie	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6419	1723	BARKER	AVE	Ranch	Wood	1960	Contributing
045-6420	1725	BARKER	AVE	Folk Victorian	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6421	1729	BARKER	AVE	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6422	1743	BARKER	AVE	Ranch	Wood	1950	Contributing
045-6423	1747	BARKER	AVE	Postmodern/Neoelectic	Synthetics	1987	No
045-6424	1801	BARKER	AVE	Prairie	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6425	1809	BARKER	AVE	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1909	No
045-6426	1823	BARKER	AVE	National Folk	Asbestos	1907	No
045-6427	1827	BARKER	AVE	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1920	No
045-6428	1829	BARKER	AVE	Dutch Colonial Revival	Synthetics	1908	No
045-6429	1831	BARKER	AVE	Not Applicable/No Style	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6430	1847	BARKER	AVE	Colonial Revival	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6431	2007	BARKER	AVE	Ranch	Wood	1947	Contributing
045-6432	2017	BARKER	AVE	Minimal Traditional	Synthetics	1946	No
045-6434	2023	BARKER	AVE	Ranch	Synthetics	1951	No
045-6435	2025	BARKER	AVE	Not Applicable/No Style	Synthetics	1950	No
045-6436	2027	BARKER	AVE	Minimal Traditional	Synthetics	1950	No
045-6438	2035	BARKER	AVE	Not Applicable/No Style	Synthetics	1949	No
045-6439	2039	BARKER	AVE	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6440	2041	BARKER	AVE	Craftsman/Bungalow	Concrete	1920	Contributing
045-6441	2047	BARKER	AVE	Folk Victorian	Wood	1912	Contributing
045-6442	2101	BARKER	AVE	Ranch	Wood	1969	Contributing
045-6443	2103	BARKER	AVE	Split Level	Wood	1961	Contributing
045-6444	2115	BARKER	AVE	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1914	Contributing
045-6445	2117	BARKER	AVE	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1928	No
045-6447	306	23RD	ST	Modern/Modern Movement	Wood	1955	No
045-6448	2245	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6449	304	23RD	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1950	Contributing
045-6450	2244	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood	1927	Contributing
045-6451	2245	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Tudor Revival	Brick	1935	Yes
045-6452	1901	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Folk Victorian	Wood	1901	Contributing
045-6453	1911	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1918	Contributing
045-6454	1915	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Brick	1918	Contributing

Inventory #	Address	Street Name		Style	Exterior	Year Built	Prelim NR Status
045-6455	1921	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1918	Contributing
045-6456	1925	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Stucco	1918	Contributing
045-6457	1927	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1905	Contributing
045-6458	1929	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	National Folk	Wood	1900	Contributing
045-6459	1939	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1938	Contributing
045-6460	1945	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Minimal Traditional	Wood	1940	Contributing
045-6461	2001	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1912	Contributing
045-6462	2005	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1924	Contributing
045-6463	2009	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1927	Contributing
045-6464	2015	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6465	2017	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Stucco	1925	Contributing
045-6466	2021	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	n/a-vacant lot	--	--	Contributing
045-6467	2025	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6468	2027	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1921	Contributing
045-6469	2033	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1925	Contributing
045-6470	2037	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6471	2043	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Stucco	1920	Contributing
045-6472	2045	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Italianate	Wood	1873	Yes
045-6473	2101	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6474	2107	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Ranch	Metal	1950	No
045-6475	2109	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6476	2113	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6477	2115	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Mission	Stucco	1920	Contributing
045-6478	2121	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1926	Contributing
045-6479	2129	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1926	Contributing
045-6480	2135	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Colonial Revival	Synthetics	1935	No
045-6481	2141	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1925	Contributing
045-6482	2145	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1921	Contributing
045-6483	2201	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1912	Contributing
045-6484	2207	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Tudor Revival	Stucco	1931	Yes
045-6485	2215	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	National Folk	Wood	1921	Contributing
045-6486	2219	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6487	2227	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Tudor Revival	Wood	1940	Contributing
045-6488	2233	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Metal	1912	No
045-6489	2235	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1900	Contributing
045-6490	2234	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Minimal Traditional	Wood	1939	Contributing
045-6491	2232	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1925	No
045-6492	2226	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	National Folk	Wood	1917	Contributing
045-6493	2220	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Colonial Revival	Synthetics	1924	No
045-6494	2216	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1925	Contributing
045-6495	2210	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	Synthetics	1920	No
045-6496	2202	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1923	No
045-6497	2146	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Tudor Revival	Wood	1934	No
045-6498	2136	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Asbestos	1925	Contributing
045-6499	2132	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	National Folk	Wood	1923	Contributing
045-6500	2128	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	National Folk	Synthetics	1925	No
045-6501	2124	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Minimal Traditional	Synthetics	1915	No
045-6502	2120	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Tudor Revival	Stucco	1927	Contributing
045-6503	2116	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Stucco	1920	Contributing
045-6504	2112	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1925	Contributing

Inventory #	Address	Street Name		Style	Exterior	Year Built	Prelim NR Status
045-6505	2108	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1925	No
045-6506	2104	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Tudor Revival	Stucco	1920	Contributing
045-6507	2100	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Tudor Revival	Wood	1908	Contributing
045-6508	2046	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1925	Contributing
045-6509	2042	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1925	No
045-6510	2038	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1927	No
045-6511	2034	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Minimal Traditional	Brick	1947	Contributing
045-6512	2032	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1923	Contributing
045-6513	2028	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1927	Contributing
045-6514	2024	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Tudor Revival	Synthetics	1934	No
045-6515	2020	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1918	No
045-6516	2016	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1925	Contributing
045-6517	2012	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6518	2004	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Tudor Revival	Synthetics	1920	No
045-6519	2000	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Yes
045-6520	1946	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1935	Contributing
045-6521	1940	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Tudor Revival	Wood	1950	Contributing
045-6522	1930	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Minimal Traditional	Asbestos	1948	Contributing
045-6523	1924	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Folk Victorian	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6524	1916	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Ranch	Concrete	1946	Contributing
045-6525	1912	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Ranch	Stucco	1946	No
045-6526	1908	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Minimal Traditional	Synthetics	1941	No
045-6527	1904	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6528	1900	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1888	Contributing
045-6530	1901	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1926	Contributing
045-6532	1905	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Stucco	1910	No
045-6533	1911	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6534	1915	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1922	Contributing
045-6535	1919	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Concrete	1922	Contributing
045-6536	1925	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1929	Contributing
045-6537	1931-33	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Synthetics	1940	No
045-6538	1939	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Brick	1951	Contributing
045-6539	1943	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Brick	1951	Contributing
045-6540	1947	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Brick	1951	Contributing
045-6541	302	20TH	ST	Not Applicable/No Style	Asbestos	1955	Contributing
045-6542	1940	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Asbestos	1946	Contributing
045-6543	1936	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Synthetics	1950	No
045-6544	1930	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Wood	1944	Contributing
045-6545	1924	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6546	1922	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1928	No
045-6547	1920	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1920	No
045-6548	1912	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Prairie	Synthetics	1920	No
045-6549	1906	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Brick	1949	Contributing
045-6550	1902	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6551	1901	BARKER	AVE	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1922	No
045-6552	1903	BARKER	AVE	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1928	Contributing
045-6553	1911	BARKER	AVE	Minimal Traditional	Wood	1928	Contributing
045-6554	1913	BARKER	AVE	Minimal Traditional	Wood	1925	Contributing
045-6555	1919	BARKER	AVE	Minimal Traditional	Wood	1930	Contributing
045-6556	1923	BARKER	AVE	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1915	No

Inventory #	Address	Street Name		Style	Exterior	Year Built	Prelim NR Status
045-6557	1925	BARKER	AVE	Dutch Colonial Revival	Synthetics	1909	No
045-6558	1929	BARKER	AVE	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1909	Contributing
045-6559	1935	BARKER	AVE	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood	1909	Contributing
045-6560	1941	BARKER	AVE	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1909	No
045-6561	1947	BARKER	AVE	Folk Victorian	Asbestos	1922	No
045-6562	2001	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Other	Synthetics	1992	No
045-6563	2003	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Stucco	1920	Contributing
045-6564	115	17TH	ST	Not Applicable/No Style	Wood	1925	Contributing
045-6565	117	17TH	ST	Tudor Revival	Stone	1914	Contributing
045-6566	125	17TH	ST	Colonial Revival	Synthetics	1945	No
045-6567	107	17TH	TER	Not Applicable/No Style	Wood	1950	No
045-6568	2009	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Synthetics	1930	No
045-6569	2013	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Asbestos	1948	Contributing
045-6570	2017	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Synthetics	1950	No
045-6571	2021	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Synthetics	1946	No
045-6572	2025	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Not Applicable/No Style	Synthetics	1948	No
045-6573	2029	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Synthetics	1948	No
045-6574	2033	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Asbestos	1950	Contributing
045-6575	2039	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Synthetics	1946	No
045-6576	2041	RHODE ISLAND	ST	National Folk	Wood	1925	Contributing
045-6577	2045	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Wood	1955	Contributing
045-6578	2101	RHODE ISLAND	ST	National Folk	Wood	1926	Contributing
045-6579	2121	BARKER	AVE	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1914	Contributing
045-6580	2125	BARKER	AVE	Minimal Traditional	Wood	1947	Contributing
045-6581	2127	BARKER	AVE	Italianate	Brick	1867	Contributing
045-6582	2145	BARKER	AVE	Ranch	Concrete	1940	Contributing
045-6583	1701	BARKER	AVE	Other	Synthetics	1997	No
045-6584	2105	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1926	No
045-6586	2109	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Other	Synthetics	1985	No
045-6587	1500	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Synthetics	1949	No
045-6588	1506	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Wood	1946	Contributing
045-6589	2115	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Synthetics	1920	No
045-6590	2119	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Brick	1949	Contributing
045-6591	2123	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Other	Wood	2011	No
045-6592	2127	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Other	Synthetics	1987	No
045-6593	109	17TH	TER	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6594	2131	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Tudor Revival	Wood	1942	Contributing
045-6595	2133	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Asbestos	1942	No
045-6596	114	17TH	TER	Ranch	Stone	1941	Contributing
045-6597	2137	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Wood	1948	Contributing
045-6598	2141	RHODE ISLAND	ST	National Folk	Wood	1926	Contributing
045-6599	2145	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1923	Contributing
045-6600	115	17TH	TER	Vernacular	Asbestos	1925	No
045-6604	2201	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1925	Contributing
045-6605	1501	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Colonial Revival	Stone	1900	Contributing
045-6606	1505	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1917	Contributing
045-6607	1511	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Asbestos	1910	No
045-6608	2209	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Synthetics	1930	No
045-6609	1514	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Split Level	Wood	1955	Contributing
045-6610	1515	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1924	Contributing

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045-6611	1516	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Stucco	1952	Contributing
045-6612	1517	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6613	2213	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Synthetics	1941	No
045-6614	1521	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1912	Contributing
045-6615	1524	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Asbestos	1952	Contributing
045-6616	1525	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1912	Contributing
045-6617	2217	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	2016	No
045-6618	1529	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1915	No
045-6619	2221	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Synthetics	1955	No
045-6620	2229	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Synthetics	1940	No
045-6621	1534	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Wood	1964	Contributing
045-6622	2233	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Not Applicable/No Style	Wood	1940	Contributing
045-6623	1535	RHODE ISLAND	ST	National Folk	Wood	1912	Contributing
045-6624	1537	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6625	2237	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Wood	1930	Contributing
045-6626	1545	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1907	Contributing
045-6627	1546	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1926	Contributing
045-6628	1600	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1917	Contributing
045-6629	2234	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Wood	1951	Contributing
045-6630	2230	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Brick	1950	Contributing
045-6631	122	17TH	TER	Ranch	Synthetics	1993	No
045-6632	123	17TH	TER	Not Applicable/No Style	Wood	1925	Contributing
045-6633	127	17TH	TER	Ranch	Synthetics	1991	No
045-6634	2220	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Synthetics	1935	No
045-6635	2212	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Split Level	Synthetics	1950	No
045-6636	2208	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Wood	1959	Contributing
045-6637	224	17TH	TER	Not Applicable/No Style	Stucco	1945	Contributing
045-6639	205	18TH	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1928	No
045-6640	206	18TH	ST	Ranch	Stone	1950	Contributing
045-6642	212	18TH	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1926	Contributing
045-6643	215	18TH	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1928	No
045-6644	216	18TH	ST	Ranch	Wood	2001	No
045-6645	220	18TH	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1928	No
045-6646	1601	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6647	1605	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6648	225	18TH	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1944	No
045-6649	1608	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	Synthetics	1935	No
045-6650	1609	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1914	Contributing
045-6651	1613	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1925	Contributing
045-6652	1617	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1925	Contributing
045-6653	1618	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Not Applicable/No Style	Wood	1918	Contributing
045-6654	1620	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Brick	1937	Contributing
045-6655	1621	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1932	Contributing
045-6656	1627	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Colonial Revival	Brick	1925	Contributing
045-6657	1634	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6658	226	18TH	ST	Minimal Traditional	Wood	1955	Contributing
045-6659	1638	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Split Level	Brick	1942	Contributing
045-6660	1641	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1930	Contributing
045-6661	1643	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1913	Contributing
045-6662	1645	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1900	Contributing

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045-6663	1533	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6664	1530	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Wood	1966	Contributing
045-6665	231	18TH	ST	Ranch	Wood	1977	No
045-6666	107	19TH	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6667	1500	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Colonial Revival	Synthetics	1900	No
045-6668	1501	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Modern/Modern Movement	Brick	1920	Contributing
045-6669	1507	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Colonial Revival	Asbestos	1910	No
045-6670	1508	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Prairie	Wood	1908	Contributing
045-6671	1512	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Not Applicable/No Style	Wood	1903	Contributing
045-6672	1515	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6673	1516	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1909	Contributing
045-6674	1517	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	National Folk	Asbestos	1910	No
045-6676	1521	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6677	1524	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6678	1525	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1925	Contributing
045-6679	1528	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Other	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6680	1529	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1927	Contributing
045-6681	1530	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6682	1535	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Prairie	Wood	1909	Contributing
045-6683	1536	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6684	1537	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6685	1540	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Prairie	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6686	1541	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Not Applicable/No Style	Synthetics	1981	No
045-6687	1545	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1925	Contributing
045-6688	1546	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Folk Victorian	Synthetics	1910	No
045-6689	1600	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Asbestos	1905	No
045-6690	1601	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Gothic Revival	Stone	1941	Contributing
045-6691	109	19TH	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Concrete	1920	Contributing
045-6692	1604	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1928	No
045-6694	1616	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1908	Contributing
045-6695	1612	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1928	Contributing
045-6696	1617	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Queen Anne	Wood	1887	No
045-6697	115	19TH	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6698	1621	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Colonial Revival	Wood	1928	Contributing
045-6699	1622	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Prairie	Wood	1905	Contributing
045-6700	1627	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Folk Victorian	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6702	1629-31	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Folk Victorian	Wood	1908	Contributing
045-6703	1630	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1935	Contributing
045-6704	1636	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Not Applicable/No Style	Synthetics	1920	No
045-6705	1637	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	National Folk	Wood	1880	Contributing
045-6706	121	19TH	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6707	1640	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Folk Victorian	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6708	1644	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	National Folk	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6709	123	19TH	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1920	Contributing
045-6710	127	19TH	ST	Other	Wood	1900	Contributing
045-6711	125	19TH	ST	Other	Wood	1926	Contributing
045-6712	2146	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Concrete	1946	Contributing
045-6713	2136	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Synthetics	1951	No
045-6714	2130	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Wood	1955	Contributing
045-6715	2106	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Split Level	Stone	1974	Not Assessed

Inventory #	Address	Street Name		Style	Exterior	Year Built	Prelim NR Status
045-6716	201	21ST	ST	Ranch	Asbestos	1967	Not Assessed
045-6717	2032	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	2014	No
045-6718	2028	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Synthetics	1949	No
045-6719	2022	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Synthetics	1953	No
045-6720	2016	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Not Applicable/No Style	Synthetics	1940	No
045-6721	2010	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Minimal Traditional	Concrete	1948	Contributing
045-6722	2006	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Synthetics	1955	No
045-6723	1700	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Italianate	Wood	1887	No
045-6724	1714	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Ranch	Wood	1950	Contributing
045-6725	2000	RHODE ISLAND	ST	Ranch	Synthetics	1947	Contributing
045-6726	1718	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Ranch	Synthetics	1952	No
045-6727	1724	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Not Applicable/No Style	Wood	1924	Contributing
045-6728	1725	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Not Applicable/No Style	Brick	1957	Contributing
045-6729	1746	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Folk Victorian	Wood	1871	Contributing
045-6730	1800	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1925	Contributing
045-6731	1806	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1923	No
045-6732	1822	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Synthetics	1926	No
045-6733	1824	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1924	Contributing
045-6734	1826	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6735	1827	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1923	Contributing
045-6736	1832	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Other	Synthetics	1910	No
045-6737	2233	BARKER	AVE	Colonial Revival	Asphalt	1945	Not Assessed
045-6738	1836	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1923	Contributing
045-6739	1846	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ST	Prairie	Wood	1910	Contributing
045-6740	2231	BARKER	AVE	Ranch	Brick	1955	Contributing
045-6741	2225	BARKER	AVE	Folk Victorian	Wood	1900	Contributing
045-6742	2223	BARKER	AVE	Ranch	Asbestos	1956	Contributing
045-6743	2217	BARKER	AVE	Ranch	Synthetics	1956	No
045-6744	2207	BARKER	AVE	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	1928	Contributing
045-6745	2201	BARKER	ST	Craftsman/Bungalow	Stucco	1910	Contributing