



Kansas Preservation

Newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division • Kansas State Historical Society



The Claussen site in north-central Wabaunsee County was the focus of the 2003 Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school. This site has deeply buried archeological deposits preserved beneath the valley floor of Mill Creek.

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KANSAS PRESERVATION

Published bimonthly by the Cultural Resources Division, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 S.W. Sixth Avenue, Topeka, KS 66615-1099.

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Partial funding for this publication is provided by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute an endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

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National Register Update

Since the last update printed in the November-December 2002 issue of *Kansas Preservation*, 33 Kansas entries have been added to the National Register of Historic Places, raising the state's total to 828. The full list can be viewed at www.kshs.org/resource/natregk.

Eighteen were bridges added to the Metal Truss Bridges in Kansas, 1861-1939, Multiple Property Submission:

- Little Walnut River Pratt Truss Bridge, SE ¼ of Sec. 19, T28S, R5E, Bois D'Arc vicinity, Butler County
- Cottonwood River Pratt Truss Bridge, NW ¼ of Sec. 1, T21S, R5E, Cedar Point vicinity, Chase County
- Chapman Creek Pratt Truss Bridge, SE ¼ of Sec. 13, T12S, R3E, Chapman vicinity, Dickinson County
- Eight Mile Creek Warren Truss Bridge, NW ¼ of Sec. 26, T16S, R19E, Ottawa vicinity, Franklin County
- Old Katy Bridge, NW ¼ of Sec. 2, T13S, R5E, Wreford vicinity, Geary County
- Delaware River Composite Truss Bridge, SW ¼ of Sec. 18, T8S, R18E, Valley Falls vicinity, Jefferson County
- Delaware River Parker Truss Bridge, SW ¼ of Sec. 22, T11S, R18E, Perry vicinity, Jefferson County
- Begley Bridge, SE ¼ of Sec. 25, T7S, R20E, Millwood vicinity, Leavenworth County
- Salt Creek Truss Leg Bedstead Bridge, NE ¼ of Sec. 12 & SE ¼ of Sec. 1, T10S, R7W, Barnard vicinity, Lincoln County
- Robidoux Creek Pratt Truss Bridge, SW 1/4 of Sec. 5 & NW 1/4 of Sec. 8, T4S, R9E, Frankfort vicinity, Marshall County
- North Gypsum Creek Truss Leg Bedstead Bridge, SW ¼ of Sec. 30, T17S, R1W, Roxbury vicinity, McPherson County
- Clear Creek Camelback Truss Bridge, NW ¼ of Sec. 28, T1S, R11E, Baileyville vicinity, Nemaha County
- North Fork Solomon River Lattice Truss Bridge, NE ¼ & NW ¼ of Sec. 21, T5S, R24W, Lenora vicinity, Norton County
- Sand Creek Truss Leg Bedstead Bridge, NW ¼ of Sec. 3, T5S & SW ¼ of Sec. 34, T4S, R23W, Lenora vicinity, Norton County
- Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Pratt Truss Bridge, NW ¼ of Sec. 10, T18S, R16E, Melvern vicinity, Osage County
- East Fork Wolf Creek Truss Bridge, SE ¼ of Sec. 29 & NE ¼ of Sec. 32, T10S, R11W, Delhi vicinity, Osborne County
- Battle Creek King Post Truss Bridge, SE ¼ of Sec. 20 & NE ¼ of Sec. 29, T1S, R19W, Long Island vicinity, Phillips County
- Wea Creek Bowstring Arch Truss Bridge, NW ¼ of Sec. 32, T11S, R15E, Kansas State Historical Society grounds, Topeka, Shawnee County

Three were properties added as part of the Route 66 in Kansas Multiple Property Submission:

- Baxter Springs Independent Oil and Gas Service Station, 940 Military Avenue, Baxter Springs, Cherokee County
- Kansas Route 66 Historic District—East Galena, Galena, Cherokee County
- Williams' Store, 7109 SE Highway 66, Riverton, Cherokee County

One property was added to the New Deal-era Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Submission:

- Menno Community Hall, Kendall vicinity, Hamilton County

The other newly listed properties are given in county order:

- Francis and Harriet Baker House, 823 North 5th Street, Atchison, Atchison County
- Campbell Chapel A.M.E. Church, 715 Atchison Street, Atchison, Atchison County
- Wolf Park Band Shell, 200 Block N. Main, Ellinwood, Barton County
- Glasco Downtown Historic District, Glasco, Cloud County
- W. H. Coffin House, 421 E. Eleventh Street, Arkansas City, Cowley County
- Freeman-Zumbrunn House, 3052 Quail Road, Chapman vicinity, Dickinson County
- Vinland Presbyterian Church, 697 E. 1725 Road, Vinland, Douglas County
- International Harvester Building, 355 N. Rock Island Avenue, Wichita, Sedgwick County
- Holliday Park Historic District I, Topeka, Shawnee County
- Holliday Park Historic District II, Topeka, Shawnee County
- Ruleton School, 6450 Ruleton Avenue, Goodland vicinity, Sherman County



The Wilson Downtown Historic District #1 centers on Main Street and contains the north half of the Ellsworth community's central business district.

Review Board Approves 14 Nominations

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review held its regular quarterly meeting on Saturday, August 23, 2003, at the Kansas History Center in Topeka. The principal business was the consideration of fourteen nominations for the National Register of Historic Places: one battlefield associated with John Brown and "Bleeding Kansas," one small town Main Street district, one small residential/commercial district, and eleven individual structures. All of the properties were approved by the board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Battle of Black Jack, which took place on June 2, 1856, is said to be the first battle in Kansas between anti-slavery and pro-slavery forces. It marked the beginning of a series of armed clashes that kept Kansas Territory in a continued state of violence over the expansion of slavery. The nominated site is located three miles east of Baldwin City in Douglas County and consists of 20.27 acres, all owned by Douglas County. The site is nominated for its association with events that made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

The Wilson Downtown Historic District #1, which centers on Main Street, contains forty-one buildings, sites, and structures, of which thirty are contributing. It contains the north half of the Ellsworth County community's central business district, which was bisected by the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. The district is nominated for its historical association with the growth and development of Wilson and for its architectural significance as a grouping of late 19th and 20th century commercial architecture.

The Justus Bissing, Jr. Historic District, nominated for its architectural significance, is located at 502-504 W. 12th Street in Hays, Ellis County. Both the house and service station on that property were designed and built by Justus Bissing, Jr., one of Hays' best-known citizens. An inventor, craftsman, and entrepreneur, he built the two-story

Craftsman bungalow with Prairie influences in 1920. In the early 1930s he constructed the adjoining Tower Service Station for his son to operate. The street bordering the property on the north was at that time the route of US-40.

The Battle of Black Jack is said to be the first battle in Kansas between anti-slavery and pro-slavery forces...The site is nominated for its association with events that made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

The Michael D. Greenlee House, located at 947 Louisiana in Lawrence, is nominated for its architectural significance as an example of the Queen Anne style. Greenlee had a number of prominent positions in the community: Santa Fe Railroad station agent at neighboring Eudora, deputy county clerk in 1886, one term as the elected county clerk, and

Battle of Black Jack Site
Michael D. Greenlee House
Douglas County

Wilson Downtown Historic
District
Ellsworth County

The Justus Bissing Jr. Historic
District
Ellis County

Hennessy Hall
Ford County

Pleasant Valley School
Franklin County

Lincoln School
Newton Stadium
Harvey County

The Ensor Farm
Johnson County

Pottawatomie County Fair
Pavilion
Pottawatomie County

Thornton Adobe Farm
Pratt County

Fred and Cora Luttjohann House
Shawnee County

Colby City Hall
Colby Community High School
Thomas County



Franklin County's Pleasant Valley School, District #2, is architecturally significant as an example of a one-room schoolhouse.

general secretary of the Lawrence-based life insurance company Fraternal Aid Association. He died in 1904. The house was scheduled for demolition in 1984 because of its deteriorated condition. The newly-formed Lawrence Preservation Alliance purchased the property and found a buyer who rehabilitated it. It was the first success story for the young preservation group.

Hennessy Hall is located on the former campus of Saint Mary of the Plains in Dodge City, Ford County. Built in 1952-1953 from plans prepared by Maguolo and Quick of St. Louis, Hennessy Hall was the first building on the new institution's new campus at the northeast edge of Dodge City. The modernistic structure is nominated for its architectural significance as well as for its historical association with the Catholic educational institution. The college closed in 1992, and the city of Dodge City purchased the former campus in 1995. Hennessy Hall currently houses a number of non-profit agencies.

The Pleasant Valley School, District

#2, is located at 3905 Thomas Road, Wellsville vicinity, Franklin County. The rectangular white frame building was erected in 1889, and a small stage addition was built at the rear in 1920. Used as a public school until 1954, the building is now owned and used by the Pleasant Valley Community Club. It is nominated for its historical association with education in Franklin County and for

its architectural significance as a one-room schoolhouse.

Lincoln School, located at 406 W. 6th Street in Newton, Harvey County, was designed in 1916 by Kansas City architects Greenebaum and Hardy, a firm that was established in

Newton in 1912 and designed the City Auditorium in 1913 and the Newton High School in 1914 before eventually moving to Kansas City. The school is nominated for its historical association with education in Newton and for its architectural significance as a Collegiate Gothic style building. Closed in 1999, the building has now been rehabilitated for senior housing.

The next meeting of the review board will be held on Saturday, November 8, 2003, in the Museum Classrooms at the Kansas History Center, Topeka.

Newton Stadium, located in Athletic Park in Newton, was constructed in 1935-1936 with funds from the WPA. The stadium was dedicated on September 11, 1936, and the first high school football game was played on September 25. Nominated to the National Register for its association with the Works Progress Administration, the stadium will be added to the New Deal-era Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Submission.

The Ensor Farm at 18995 W. 183rd Street, Olathe vicinity, Johnson County, is nominated to the National Register for its historical association with Marshall and Loretta Ensor, siblings who pioneered ham radio operations in Johnson County. Marshall Ensor had a licensed ham radio station with call letters 9BSP operating in 1917. Loretta received her license in 1924. Beginning in 1929 and continuing until 1939, the two taught code lessons over radio station W9BSP to aspiring radio operators, training an estimated 10,000 persons. That station continued in operation after Marshall's death in 1970 until Loretta discontinued operation in 1979. The property is now a privately operated museum.

Located on East 9th Street in Onaga, the Pottawatomie County Fair Pavilion is an eight-sided frame barn and exhibit hall built for the Pottawatomie County Fair Association in 1921. It is nominated for its historical association as a county fair barn and for its unique octagonal architecture. The building continued in use for fair and exhibit purposes until 1949 when it was leased for use as a sales barn, a use that continued until 1989. The building is now owned by the "Friends of the Fair Pavilion," which was formed in 2001 to save the structure.

The Thornton Adobe Barn is located on Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks lands near Isabel in Pratt County. (See page 9.)

Located at 2053 South Kansas Avenue in Topeka is the Fred and Cora Luttjohann House. Built in 1922 by Fred Luttjohann, a bridge contractor, the house has an Eclectic appearance with significant Prairie style influences. After the Luttjohann family, the next owner operated a health clinic complete with therapeutic spa baths. In 1948 the home

was acquired by the Kansas Children's Home and Service League, which occupied the building until 1998. It is once again a single-family dwelling.

The Colby City Hall, located at 585 N. Franklin Avenue, Colby, Thomas County, was built in 1936 from plans prepared by the architectural firm Suite and Blanchard of Kansas City. Nominated for its historical and architectural association with the Works Progress Administration, the property will be added to the New Deal-era Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Submission. The building continues in use as the city hall.



The Colby Community High School at 750 W. 3rd Street in Colby, Thomas County, was designed by Mann and Company of Hutchinson. It was built in 1935 with funds provided by the Public Works Administration and WPA labor. The high school is nominated for its historical and architectural association with the Public Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration. It continues to serve the students of the community.

The board also selected its meeting dates for 2004: February 21, May 8, August 21, and November 6. All meetings will be held at the Kansas History Center in Topeka unless additional notice is provided.

The next meeting of the review board will be held on Saturday, November 8, 2003, in the Museum Classrooms at the Kansas History Center, Topeka.

Lincoln School, 406 W. 6th Street, Newton, was designed in 1916 by Kansas City architects Greenebaum and Hardy.

Tips for a Successful Rehabilitation Project Utilizing the Federal Tax Credit Program

Are you considering the rehabilitation of a historic building and wondering where to start? Below are some tips that will help you carry out a successful rehabilitation project by utilizing the federal rehabilitation tax credit program.

Contact the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for advice and information.

- Determine if your project meets the requirements for the federal rehabilitation tax credit, the state rehabilitation tax credit, or both by contacting the SHPO at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 240 or cultural_resources@kshs.org
- Obtain the necessary applications and instructions for the tax incentives program. Be sure to read all materials carefully and contact the SHPO if you have any questions or need any assistance.
- Consult early and often with the SHPO staff to make sure your plans will meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation* and the requirements of the tax incentive program. The SHPO can provide guidance for the project and can alert applicants to items that may cause a project to be denied.
- Keep in mind that the National Park Service (NPS) has the final say on all federal tax credit projects. The SHPO coordinates the program at the state level, but all decisions and approval of applications must come in writing from the NPS.

Consult your accountant, tax attorney, or the IRS.

- Consult with a tax advisor to determine the tax and other financial implications of using these programs.
- Note that certain tax provisions can limit your use of the tax credits.
- Due to the complexity of the IRS regulations and the fact that circumstances vary from project to project, the SHPO cannot advise on tax-related aspects of the programs. The SHPO can, however, direct you to individuals at the IRS if you have questions or concerns.

Complete the Certification Applications as required.

- Submit federal Part 1 and Part 2 applications to the SHPO as soon as possible, preferably before work begins. This allows the staff to catch any plans that may not meet the Standards and consult with you about alternatives before forwarding the applications to the NPS for final review.

- Contact the SHPO promptly with any questions about the application or hire a preservation consultant to aid you. Incomplete applications will be returned for more information.
- Remember that the NPS requires an application-processing fee for both Part 2 and Part 3 applications. The NPS will request the fee in writing, and it may be paid by check directly to them. However, a credit card payment sheet may also be submitted with your Part 2 or Part 3 federal application forms to speed up reviews.
- Please take into consideration the time each agency needs for review of the applications. Federal applications are reviewed preliminarily by the SHPO. The SHPO has 30 days to complete the review and then either ask for additional information or

forward the application to the NPS. The NPS has 30 days from the date they receive the processing fee to complete their review. They may also place a project on hold to ask for additional information.

- Be sure to submit the Part 3 forms upon completion of the project. The project does not qualify for federal tax credits until the NPS approves the final application form.

Photograph the building BEFORE you begin work.

- Those who review the tax incentive applications must have clear photographs of the building before work began. This is necessary to evaluate the proposed plans for the building and to compare with the finished project. Lack of photographic documentation can warrant denial of a project.
- Two sets of good quality color photographs are required for federal tax credit projects. One set is forwarded to the NPS for their review and one set stays on file at the SHPO for reference and backup.
- **Digital images are not accepted** since they usually do not have an adequate level of detail for review of the applica-

tion. The preferred format is 35mm color prints.

- General photographs of the interior and exterior should accompany the Part 1 applications. If the building is within a historic district, it is often helpful to see a few images of the other buildings nearby. This allows the tax credit program reviewer to get a sense of the building's surroundings.
- More detailed photos of specific elements are needed for the Part 2 applications. These should show the condition of the



The E. F. Goodrich House in Lawrence was renovated with the assistance of tax credits. The owners converted the 1890 Queen Anne home into offices for their medical practice. The renovations, including general repairs and painting, were completed in December 2002.



(Left) Rehabilitation work on the Higinbotham Building on Poyntz Avenue in Manhattan was completed in 2002 utilizing tax credits. The building, constructed in 1918, is a contributing element of the Manhattan Downtown Historic District. The rehabilitation involved repair and maintenance work to the roof and exterior masonry along with window replacement and remodeling of the second floor to accommodate offices and apartments. The Higinbotham Building has a furniture and gift store on the street level with offices and apartments on the upper level.



(Right) The owners of the Midland Hotel in Wilson utilized tax credits to return the building to service as a hotel. Modern conveniences were combined with historic features such as stained glass windows, wood floors, and ornate wood trim. The hotel was completed and opened to visitors in the summer of 2003.

architectural features requiring work before work has commenced.

- Be sure all photos are properly labeled on the back. Do not mount photos on paper or compile them in a binder. A loose stack of photos in an envelope or bound with a rubber band is preferred.
- Be sure to key your photos to the applications, especially the Part 2 form. There are boxes on the Part 2 to record photo numbers.

Keep in mind that this is a HISTORIC PRESERVATION program.

- Read and plan to follow the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.
- Contact the SHPO if you have any questions about the Standards or how they will apply to your project.
- Note that every project and every building is different. A treatment that may have been acceptable in one project may not be acceptable in another project.

Assure that your project meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.

- Find a building to fit your use. Do not try to impose a new use on a building that will require major structural changes and loss of historic materials.
- Plan to repair historic building materials rather than replace them. This includes windows, doors, and historic lath

and plaster. Historic materials and the craftsmanship put into them are usually higher quality than modern materials. Repaired historic materials will last much longer than new materials.

- Replace historic materials only when they have been deemed irreparable by the NPS.
- Try to retain the historic floor plan of the building. Retention of circulation patterns and the main public spaces of a building are important when meeting the Standards.
- Respect the character of the building. Do not impose a modern design that does not fit.
- Do not add features to a building to give it a more “historic” look. Only restore missing features that can be documented.
- It is not always preferable to restore a building back to its original appearance. Changes that took place more than 50 years ago may have gained significance in their own right and should be retained.
- As a general rule avoid the following:
 - Replacing repairable windows and doors
 - Sandblasting or water blasting (power washing)
 - Lowering ceilings
 - Removing plaster to expose brick or stone walls

This article was prepared by Katrina Klingaman, who coordinates the federal and state tax credit programs for the Cultural Resources Division.



(Above and front cover) Kansas Geological Survey photographer John Charlton captured work in progress on both components of 14WB322 in this panoramic view of Mill Creek.

(Right) In addition to enduring extremely hot temperatures, lower component investigators faced the challenge of working from narrow ledges cut into the steep slope at the water's edge. Photograph by Craig Cooper.



KU-KAA Partnership Studies Ancient Kansans

The Claussen site (14WB322) in north-central Wabaunsee County was the focus of the 2003 Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school (see *Kansas Preservation* 25(1):9-10). This site has deeply buried archeological deposits preserved beneath the valley floor of Mill Creek, a large Flint Hills stream that joins the Kansas River. The site was recorded in 1999, and subsequent brief archeological investigations identified two major buried components: a lower component dating to at least 8,800 years ago (Late Paleoindian or Early Archaic) and an upper component dating to about 900 years ago (Middle Ceramic period).

With support from the Odyssey Archaeological Research Fund, the Kansas Geological Survey and the University of Kansas Department of Anthropology joined forces with the Kansas Anthropological Association to concentrate on the lower component at the Claussen site in July 2003. The objective of this effort was to address questions raised during previous studies at the site: How many discrete cultural horizons are represented in the lower component? What are the cultural affiliations and ages of these horizons? What is the nature of the archeological materials? What site-formation processes created the seemingly pristine deeply buried archeological record at 14WB322? Several of these questions were answered, some remain unresolved, and new questions emerged.

It is now certain that the lower component actually consists of two separate cultural horizons: one (Cultural Horizon I) at a depth of about 9 m (29.5 feet) below the present land surface and

the other (Cultural Horizon II) at about 30-40 cm (12-16 inches) deeper. Both cultural horizons are in the upper part of a buried soil that represents a former land surface. There may be a cultural horizon about 1 m (3 feet) below Cultural Horizon II, but additional analyses are needed to confirm or refute this. Cultural Horizon I yielded a radiocarbon age of 8,800 years before present (B.P.), and radiocarbon ages are pending for charcoal recovered from Cultural Horizon II.

Based on the results of geoarchaeological investigations, the earliest human inhabitants of the Claussen site were occupying a relatively stable floodplain. Flooding soon after 8,800 B.P. deposited large volumes of sediment that rapidly and deeply sealed the lower component, thereby protecting cultural features and artifacts from various disturbances.

Eleven square meters were excavated into the lower component at 14WB322, and 261 bulk soil samples, each weighing approximately 50 pounds, were collected and water-screened on site. Archeological materials recovered from Cultural Horizons I and II included many animal bones and stone artifacts.

Perhaps the most intriguing (and exciting) aspect of the archeological record is the faunal assemblage. Late Paleoindian and early Archaic occupants of the Western and Central Plains are often regarded as big-game hunters who relied heavily on bison. However, at the Claussen site animal remains dating to 8,800 B.P. and earlier indicate that occupants of the site relied on a variety of animals for food. The faunal assemblage is dominated by birds,



(Top left) The necessity of keeping very detailed records required one person to record while another excavated. Shown from left to right are Kent Sallee of Inman, Jennifer Epperson of Lenexa, Jackie Blaesl of Sharon Springs, and Tod Bevitt of Overbrook. Photograph by Craig Cooper.

(Left) Richard Stauffer of Emporia and Jennifer Green of Lawrence are at work in the KATP field lab at the Mill Creek Valley Junior High School in Paxico. Stauffer is sorting cultural material out of the residue of the water-screened samples from 14WB322, while Green cleans leather from an unrelated historic site. Photograph by Craig Cooper.

(Above) Crews supervised by KAA volunteer Sharon Sage of Auburn water-screened an estimated 13,050 pounds of soil removed from the lower component. In his kayak, David Polson of Gardner ferried bags of dirt from the excavation units to the water screening station, as shown in the panoramic view on the facing page. Photograph by Craig Cooper.

including duck and turkey. Other vertebrates represented in Cultural Horizons I and II include antelope, deer, elk, bison, cottontail, pocket gopher, and Canidae (probably fox). Also, three mussel species were identified. A large part of the assemblage is fragmented and burned, indicating that a complex range of cultural and non-cultural factors were involved in site-formation processes. It is noteworthy that the faunal record suggests local subsistence behaviors that were very different from the bison-focused subsistence strategies of Native Americans in western Kansas at that time.

Stone artifacts recorded in the lower component (excluding materials collected in the screens) include a refitted core-flake and 45 pieces of chipped stone (mostly local Permian-age chert). No projectile points were found. Consequently, cultural affiliations cannot be assigned to the lower component.

In sum, excavations at the Claussen site during the 2003 KATP field school opened a window into a period for which little archeological data exist. The field investigation yielded a wealth of information about human occupation of an ancient landscape that is now deeply buried, and subsequent analyses of faunal and floral remains will allow us to gain a better understanding of how people subsisted in the early Holocene environment of the Eastern Plains.

In a future issue of *Kansas Preservation*, Dr. Donna Roper will present the results of excavations on the upper component at 14WB322.

This article was prepared by Dr. Rolfe D. Mandel, the executive director of the Odyssey Archaeological Research Program, Kansas Geological Survey, University of Kansas.

Adobe on the Prairie

“We would go to the low part of a pasture where water would stand sometimes, [Mr. Thornton] would plow up a portion of the grass and ground...and we would incorporate a little straw into it and he would disc this together and we would haul water and put it on all this and then put it into a bunch of forms he had made. Then, after blocks cured...the process would start again.”





(Left and above) The Thornton Adobe Barn is an adobe dairy barn with a corrugated metal-clad gambrel roof. The walls of the lower story are constructed of adobe bricks covered on both the interior and the exterior with white stucco; the exterior walls of the hayloft are reused corrugated metal. A recent restoration effort has preserved the barn's unique adobe walls and rendered the barn weather-tight once again.

The Thornton Adobe Barn (c. 1942) is historically significant as a rare and well preserved example of adobe architecture in Kansas. The barn was built of adobe due to materials shortages experienced by Americans during World War II. The use of this locally unusual building technique exemplifies the resourcefulness of those who remained on the home front and illustrates the ingenuity of rural Kansans recovering from the Great Depression.

In January 1942 Franklin D. Roosevelt created the War Production Board (WPB), which was responsible for directing the nation's industrial resources during World War II. The WPB immediately began issuing orders prohibiting the production of many appliances and other nonessential goods, thus persuading companies to retool their factories for the manufacture of munitions. In February 1942 the WPB issued Order L-41, also known as the building conservation order, limiting farm construction to \$1000 or less. This restriction, paired with the shortages

of materials redirected to the war effort, obliged farmers to investigate the use of native materials in constructing agricultural buildings.

Furthermore, the lingering effects of the economic depression and devastating drought of the 1930s resulted in the depletion of dairy stock on Midwestern farms. In the early 1940s Kansas farmers were encouraged to consider adding or expanding dairy operations. To stimulate economic activity, the federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), a government agency created during the depression, advertised a loan plan for dairy operations.

In 1942 these two circumstances led James Edward (Ed) Thornton to construct an adobe barn to house dairy cattle on his farm near Isabel in Pratt County. With lumber, steel, and money in short supply, Thornton turned to native building materials. Adobe is one of the oldest building materials known to humankind. For centuries, adobe bricks have been made of a mixture of earth and water; often straw or grass is added to help the

bricks shrink evenly as they dry. Poured into a wooden form, this mixture is allowed to bake in the sun.

According to Fred Westphal, who as a teenager helped Ed Thornton construct his barn, "We would go to the low part of a pasture where water would stand sometimes, [Mr. Thornton] would plow up a portion of the grass and ground...and we

would incorporate a little straw into it and he would disc this together and we would haul water and put it on all this and then put it into a bunch of forms he had made. Then, after blocks cured...the process would start again."

This process resulted in adobe bricks

that were six inches tall, eight inches wide, and 18 inches long. The bricks were laid in header courses, on a footing of cement blocks, to a height of seven feet.

The raising of Thornton's barn—as is famously traditional in barn construction—was a community affair. Several of his neighbors pitched in their time and energy to assist Thornton in building his

The raising of Thornton's barn—as is famously traditional in barn construction—was a community affair.

This article is based on a National Register nomination written by Melissa Fisher Isaacs. Melissa has worked as the National Register intern with the Cultural Resources Division since January 2003.

Cont. on page 14

Architectural Style in Kansas

This is the third in a series of architectural style articles that will be published in *Kansas Preservation*. The articles are designed to provide general background information about architectural style and also may be used as context statements for National Register nominations.

The following publications may be helpful for determining and describing style:

Marcus Whiffen's *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (M. I. T. Press, Cambridge, 1969).

John Blumenson's *Identifying American Architecture* (American Association of State and Local History, Nashville, 1977).

Cyril Harris' *Dictionary of Architecture and Construction* (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1975).

John Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers' *What Style is It?* (Preservation Press, Washington, DC, 1983).

Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, 1984).



Many of homes in Kansas City's Hanover Heights neighborhood were constructed between 1914 and 1924 incorporating rusticated stone, stucco, brick, and frame in their construction.

The Bungalow A Traditional American Home

The bungalow is the quintessential American home for the middle class. Bungalows were built by the thousands across this country between 1905 and 1930. The classic one-story cottages were popularized through magazines and mail order catalogues.

With its roots in the Craftsman movement, bungalow architecture espoused the use of natural materials and simplicity in design. Established in Britain as a reaction against Victorianism, the Arts and Crafts movement catered to the upper class. In this country, the Craftsman movement offered the growing middle class an opportunity for affordable housing that was thoughtfully designed and attractive.

Bungalow plans were published in Gustav Stickley's *The Craftsman Magazine* from 1901 until 1916. Stickley is credited with popularizing the Arts and Crafts Movement in this country. The construction costs for these homes ran between \$2,000 and \$15,000. Magazines such as *Good Housekeeping*, *Architec-*

tural Record, *Bungalow Magazine*, *Western Architect*, and *Ladies Home Journal* also published plans and helped to popularize the bungalow house type. Mail-order catalogues such as Aladdin, Sears Honor-Bilt, Radford's Artistic Bungalows, and Wards allowed prospective homebuilders to purchase an entire house kit for the design they desired.

In Kansas City's Hanover Heights neighborhood, William P. Faulkner built numerous Craftsman-inspired bungalows between 1914 and 1924. Targeting the middle class buyer, Faulkner priced his homes between \$1,000 and \$6,850. As a builder/owner, he created a new neighborhood of one and one-and-a-half story, front and side gabled bungalows with full and half-width porches. Faulkner employed rusticated stone for the chimneys, porch piers, and foundations. Low-pitched roofs, deep overhanging eaves, triangular roof brackets, facade gable windows, roof dormers, wide porches, and masonry porch piers established the ambience of the new suburb.

Bungalow



(Above) The Ralph and Cloyd Achning House (c. 1911) is a textbook example of a comfortable bungalow design. Located on a prominent corner in Lawrence, the bracketed sleeping porch readily identifies this house.



(Above) The Frank Wolcott House (c. 1919) is a two-story Craftsman bungalow with Colonial Revival porch detailing. The combination of a brick first floor topped with a frame second floor makes this Hutchinson example unique.



(Left) Many of the bungalows in Hanover Heights neighborhood of Kansas City were built by William P. Faulkner. The Craftsman-inspired one and one-and-a-half story homes display the wide overhanging eaves, large roof brackets, and wide porches that are hallmarks of the bungalow era.

Glossary

Bracket - an overhanging member projecting from a wall or other body to support a weight (such as a cornice) acting outside the wall

Dormer - a structure projecting from a sloping roof, usually housing a window or ventilating louver

Gable - the vertical triangular portion of the end of a building having a double-sloping roof

Pergola - open roofed structure attached to side of building

Pier - thick column or post designed to support concentrated loads

In design, a typical bungalow is a one-story house with gently pitched broad gables.

Gable placement is an important visual and structural aspect of bungalow design: one-third are front-gabled, one-third are side-gabled, and the remaining third are cross-gable and hipped roof variants.

The bungalow's broad roof and deep, overhanging eaves conjoin with a usually spacious front porch. Structural members

such as rafters, ridge beams, and purlins are intentionally exposed.

Bungalows are clad with wood shingles, clapboard, or stucco. Tapered stone, wood, or brick piers support the porches.

Dormers were frequently utilized to open up the upper story; porte cocheres and pergolas are also employed. Fenestration is often composed of window bands.

At its core, the bungalow design is simple and easily subject to stylistic variations. As its popularity and accessibility grew, so too did the options for what a bungalow looked like. By the 1920s bungalow design adopted features from various revival styles, such as Spanish Colonial, Colonial, and Tudor Revival. The bungalow accommodated many stylistic applications with very little change to its basic plan, shape, and massing.

This article was prepared by Martha Hagedorn-Krass, the architectural historian with the Kansas State Historical Society. Electronic versions of the article are available by contacting her at mkrass@kshs.org.

KSHS Continues Web Site Expansion

With cutting edge technology and input from users, the Kansas State Historical Society continues to expand its ground-breaking web site. Last month KSHS launched the most recent addition, its online store at www.kshs.org/store. Shoppers can purchase books, gifts, and even prints of selected historic photographs from the society's vast collection. In the future, the store will offer online payment for archeology site search fees and tax credit fees.

The website provides a wealth of information related to historic preservation and archeology. Users can find contact information for Cultural Resources Division staff, learn about laws that protect historic properties, and gain a better understanding of Cultural Resources Division programs and events. This article provides a guide to the web resources that pertain to preserving historic buildings. An article in the next issue of *Kansas Preservation* will provide a guide to the information on the site related to archeological resources.

The portal to historic preservation programs is www.kshs.org/resource/buildings. From this page, users can find the tools and assistance they need to identify, preserve, and protect their historic properties.

From the portal page, one can link to a page devoted to funding sources: www.kshs.org/resource/findfunding. From this page, users can link to information about KSHS funding programs, such as rehabilitation tax credits, Historic Preservation Fund and Heritage Trust Fund, as well as funding programs available through other agencies and organizations. The tax credit page, www.kshs.org/resource/taxcredits, links to general information and application processes for both the state and federal tax credit programs. The page also links to the federal and state agencies that partner in the program.

The Heritage Trust Fund page, www.kshs.org/resource/htfinfo, provides information on application procedures, grant requirements, deadlines, and selection criteria. It also links to a schedule for grant workshops that take place each fall and winter. The Historic Preservation Fund page at www.kshs.org/resource/hpinfo offers similar information.

Government officials and concerned citizens can learn more about the laws for protecting historic properties by clicking on "Protect Your Historic Property" from the portal.

This links to www.kshs.org/resource/shphome. The page provides links to information about state and federal laws for protecting historic properties and archeological sites.

To view a list of properties on the National Register of Historic Places or Register of Historic Kansas Places, users can click on "Register Your Property" on the portal page. This links to www.kshs.org/resource/registerhome, which is the register home page. The National and State Register pages also give information on the process of listing a building on the National or State Register and criteria for eligibility.

For those who wish to learn more about their historic buildings, there is a guide to researching historic buildings. The link to this page, found on the portal page, is called "Research Your Historic Building" www.kshs.org/resource/oldbuildings.

In addition to the information already available on the KSHS website, there are a number of preservation-related tools that will be added in the coming months. These include searchable databases of the 40,000 properties in our statewide historic property inventory and properties listed on the state or national registers. These two databases will be searchable by county, city, architectural style, architect, and use.

We invite you to browse the web site. If you have suggestions on how we can improve it, please contact Christy Davis at cdavis@kshs.org.

HTF Workshops Scheduled

The last issue of *Kansas Preservation* announced the availability of applications for the 2004 round of Heritage Trust Fund grants. Dozens of applications have been mailed out and two workshops have already been held, but there is plenty of time for interested persons to acquire and prepare applications.

Additional workshops are scheduled for October 16 in the Pleasanton vicinity, November 7 in Salina, December 4 in Garden City, and January 8, 2004, in Topeka. See the calendar on the last page of this issue for time and location information.

In the 2003 round, the board allocated \$1,213,000 to 19 projects. We expect to have at least \$1,000,000 available for the 2004 round.

Questions about the workshops, site visits, the eligibility of properties and the eligibility of proposed work items may be directed to Grants Manager Teresa Kiss at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 216. HTF applications may be requested at Ext. 240.

Clippings Needed

Because of budget constraints, the Cultural Resources Division has discontinued its contract with a clippings service. If you would like to help us stay informed on archeological and historic preservation-related activities in your community, we encourage you to save stories from your local newspapers and newsletters and mail them to us. This will help us keep our clipping files up-to-date. Please mail clippings to:

Clippings
Cultural Resources Division
Kansas State Historical Society
6425 SW 6th Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66615-1099

HPF Applications Due November 14

Final applications for the fiscal year 2004 federal Historic Preservation Funds are due on November 14, 2004. The July-August 2003 issue of *Kansas Preservation* reviewed the eligibility and procedural requirements. That article stated approximately \$100,000 would be available; currently it appears more likely that \$200,000 will be available for grants. Questions may be directed to Grants Manager Teresa Kiss at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 216.



The interior of the ground level is dominated by three rows of five stanchions for dairy cattle; the ground level also features a four-foot by seven-foot grain bin.

Adobe Barn

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barn. Adobe had gained popularity as a building material during this time and a few of these neighbors also had adobe structures built on their farms. Bruce Hiskett's adobe chicken house is no longer extant, while two walls of Harvey Dalbow's barn have been replaced by pole barn construction. The reminiscences of local people indicate that other area farmers also had barns built of adobe. Ed Thornton's farmstead alone eventually included a round adobe brooder house and an adobe shop building, neither of which are still in existence.

A corrugated metal-clad gambrel roof spans the Thornton barn. The walls of the lower story are constructed of adobe bricks covered on both the interior and the exterior with white stucco; the exterior walls of the hayloft are reused corrugated metal. A recent restoration effort has



The pre-cast window casing on the west-facing wall is inscribed "Aug. 1942," while the casing in the north-facing wall is inscribed with the names of both Ed Thornton and Fred Westphal, a teenager who assisted Thornton in the construction of the barn.

preserved the barn's unique adobe walls and rendered the barn weather-tight once again.

The rectangular footprint of the barn measures 40 feet by 24 feet and is situated with the lengthwise axis running east to west. The south elevation of the barn features, from west to east, a four-pane window, a four-foot-wide walk-in doorway with a gate constructed of wooden slats, a second four-pane window, and an eight-foot-wide sliding door covered with corrugated metal. All of the barn's windows are set into pre-cast concrete frames and measure 24 inches by 16 inches. Between the walk-in doorway and the second window, a section of the adobe

has been left unstuccoed and is framed and protected by glass.

The interior of the ground level is dominated by three rows of five stanchions for dairy cattle; the ground level also features a four-foot by seven-foot grain bin. The pre-cast window casing on the west-facing wall is inscribed "Aug. 1942," while the casing in the north-facing wall is inscribed with the names of both Ed Thornton and Fred Westphal. The hayloft, accessed from the interior of the barn via a wooden staircase in the southwest corner, is open.

By 1999 some of the barn's protective stucco coat had fallen off, leaving adobe bricks exposed and vulnerable. A group of concerned local citizens donated time and money to replace damaged bricks with those from another, more severely deteriorated, local adobe barn that had also been built by Ed Thornton. No new adobe bricks were created for the restoration. All of the barn's original masonry covering was removed and replaced. The windows were also replaced. This restoration, completed in 2001, leaves the barn in excellent repair.

The barn, now open to the public, stands on land owned by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks in an area known as the Isabel Wetlands. Visitors to the barn will find a display of photographs and newspaper articles detailing its history and the restoration process.

Bibliography

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Stedman, Myrtle and Wilfred. *Adobe Architecture*. Santa Fe, New Mexico: The Sunstone Press, 1973.

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Thornton, John. Letter to Della Thornton Thompson. Excerpted in draft nomination.

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Westphal, Fred. Letter to Della Thornton Thompson, June 9, 1999. Excerpted in draft nomination.

Preservation Office Invites Public Input

The Historic Preservation Office will soon begin establishing the goals for its 2004 grant application to the National Park Service. The appropriation has not yet been established, but an award of \$600,000 or so for Kansas is expected.

This grant provides 60 percent of the operating funds and salaries for the office. A portion of the funds is passed on to subgrant recipients. Historic Preservation subgrants are given for activities that aid in planning for the preservation of our cultural resources. A minimum of ten percent of the funds granted to the Historic Preservation Office must be passed through to Certified Local Governments. Eligible activities for subgrants can include architectural and archeological surveys, preparation of National Register nominations, preparation of historic preservation plans, and related educational programs and activities.

The goals for this year's programs include multiple property and historic district surveys and nominations, surveys in areas threatened by development pressures, and projects that have the potential for increasing knowledge and awareness of historic resources concerning minority populations in Kansas.

The Preservation Office welcomes your input to help shape the program. Please mail your suggestions by November 12, 2003, to Grants Manager, Cultural Resources Division, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 S. W. Sixth, Topeka, KS 66615-1099.

Happenings in Kansas

Heritage Trust Fund Workshop

October 16, 2003
10:30 a.m.
Mine Creek Battlefield State
Historic Site
20485 Kansas Highway 52
Pleasanton, Kansas

Plains Anthropological Conference

October 22-25, 2003
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Special Exhibit - *Wonders in Wood*

November 7, 2003 - January 2, 2004
Kansas Museum of History
Fretwork was a popular hobby around the turn of the 20th century. It involved creating decorative wooden articles using a scrollsaw. This display showcases 25 lacy, delicate pieces of furniture and other household items made by a Kansas Civil War veteran.

Kansas State Historical Society Annual Meeting

November 7, 2003
Kansas History Center

Heritage Trust Fund Workshop

November 7, 2003
10 a.m.
City/County Building, Room 107B
300 West Ash Street
Salina, Kansas

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

November 8, 2003
9 a.m.
Kansas History Center Classrooms

Heritage Trust Fund Workshop

December 4, 2003

10 a.m.
Finney County Historical Society
403 S. 4th Street, Fannup Park
Garden City, Kansas

Heritage Trust Fund Workshop

January 8, 2004
2 p.m.
Koch Education Center, 2nd Floor
Kansas History Center

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

February 21, 2004
9 a.m.
Kansas History Center Classrooms

Flint Hills Archeological Conference

March 26-27, 2004
St. Joseph, MO

Kansas Anthropological Association Annual Meeting

April 2004
Location to be announced.

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

May 8, 2004
9 a.m.
Kansas History Center Classrooms

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

August 21, 2004
9 a.m.
Kansas History Center Classrooms

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

November 6, 2004
9 a.m.
Kansas History Center Classrooms



Return Service Requested

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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