

**Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
May 4, 2019
Museum Classrooms
Kansas Museum of History, Topeka, KS**

Board Members

Present: Jennie Chinn, Sharron Hamilton, Timothy Hersh, John Hoopes, Laura Murphy, David Sachs and Toni Stewart.

Absent: Eric Engstrom, Kathryn Herzog, Joseph Johnson and Gregory Schneider.

A quorum was established.

Staff

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

Proceedings

In Chairman Gregory Schneider's absence, Jennie Chinn called the meeting to order at 9:04 a.m. and asked for introductions from the board members and staff. Chinn announced the resignation of former board Vice-Chairman Eric Engstrom. The board unanimously approved a resolution to recognize the distinguished service of Engstrom. A certificate of appreciation will be mailed to him. John Hoopes recommended that SHPO staff issue a letter that can be signed by the board members, to which Chinn agreed.

Approval of Minutes

The board approved the meeting minutes of November 17, 2018.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner reported that there are now 1,478 Kansas listings in the National Register of Historic Places, 182 state-only listings and 27 National Historic Landmarks, with 10 new listings since the last meeting. Zollner announced that the annual Kansas Preservation Alliance Awards for Excellence will be held May 17 in Topeka. The Kansas Historical Society and the Kansas Anthropological Association will hold the annual KATP Field School at the Tobias Site in Rice County on June 1-16. As part of this program, SHPO staff will present a full-day Preservation 101 workshop on June 8. Zollner also announced that planning is underway for the annual State Historic Preservation Conference, which will be held September 19-21 in Dodge City. Zollner introduced Jamee Fiore, who was hired as the new National Register Coordinator and joined the SHPO staff on December 17, 2018.

Report of the 2019 Heritage Trust Fund Grant Review Committee

The recommendations of the HTF grant review committee (Attachment 1) were read by committee chair David Sachs. Jennie Chinn thanked the committee members and announced that nothing is official until the state budget has been passed by Governor Laura Kelley and we have access to those funds. The board unanimously accepted the recommendations.

Report of the 2019 Historic Preservation Fund Grant Review Committee

The recommendations of the HPF grant review committee (Attachment 2) were read by committee chair Toni Stewart. Jennie Chinn thanked the committee members. The board unanimously accepted the recommendations.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

Lincoln High School

Lincoln, Lincoln County

Criteria A & C: Architecture & Education

Period of Significance: 1922

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

MPS: Historic Public Schools of Kansas

Summary: Lincoln High School is a three-story Collegiate Gothic building constructed in 1922. The symmetrical front façade and projecting entry are typical to Progressive Era School design. Designed by William H. Sayler and built by John Gosling, this is one of the few examples of a Sayler-designed school still standing. The building served the community for 74 years and represented the town's commitment to public education. The school embodies distinctive characteristics of the Collegiate Gothic architectural style including crenulated parapet, shallow gables over the entries and pointed arches.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

Discussion: John Hoopes asked about the planned use for the building, to which Spencer deferred to Kelly Larson -- the Lincoln County Economic Development Director -- who was in the audience representing the property owner. Larson replied that the group of property owners is considering several options: apartments, a new medical clinic, a health/wellness center or a brewery expansion. The owners are working towards utilizing tax credits to rehabilitate this building. Board member Sharron Hamilton spoke in support of the nomination.

Motion to approve: John Hoopes
6 votes yes, 1 absention¹

Second: Toni Stewart

Brotherhood Block

Kansas City, Wyandotte County

Criterion A: Social History

Period of Significance: 1921-1969

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: The Brotherhood Block is comprised of two buildings on one city block. The first two levels were constructed in 1910, and the top three floors were added when the International

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

Brotherhood of Boilermakers moved to this location in 1921. The building has had several specialists work on the design and construction of the property. In 1921 Rose & Peterson were the architects, in 1949 John Maulsby Jr. was the architect, Finney & Turnipseed were the structural engineers and Patti Construction Company was the builder. From its organization in 1893, the Brotherhood has advocated for fair wages, better working conditions and the overall welfare of its members from its headquarters in Kansas City.

SHPO Note: The owner is applying for federal tax credits.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin

Discussion: John Hoopes asked if the fenestrations had changed from the original building, to which Loughlin replied yes but we cannot date it; however, it is believed that it occurred in the 1990s with the EPA. David Sachs congratulated the author of the nomination, remarking that it provided a lot of information about the labor movement. Jennie Chinn asked about the planned use of the building, to which property owner Patrick Kearns replied 85% of the building is occupied by the Union and its affiliates; the plan is to leave it as it is. Tim Hersh commented that one of his best friends is a boilermaker and that it is a highly skilled and valued trade.

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

Second: Tim Hersh

Kansas City YMCA

Kansas City, Wyandotte County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1912-1913, 1927 **Level of Significance:** Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: Designed by Rose & Peterson, the Kansas City YMCA Building was constructed of red brick, white terra cotta and is an excellent example of Classical Revival architectural style. The first two floors were built in 1912-1913, but construction halted until 1927 when the community raised enough funds to complete the building. The YMCA is an excellent example of the pre-WWI gymnasium, and it is one of the few remaining in Kansas.

SHPO Note: The owner is applying for federal tax credits.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin

Discussion: David Sachs commented that the nomination contained great historical data about the formation of the YMCA. John Hoopes suggested the addition of Criterion A in association with the social history, to which Loughlin replied most of the significance lies in the construction of the building and not so much the community and/or social history aspect.

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

Second: David Sachs

YMCA Building

Atchison, Atchison County

Criterion A: Social History

Period of Significance: 1913-1969

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: The three-story brick building has Tudor Revival style elements like the stucco, faux half-timbering and ornament on the gables. Chicago architects Shattuck & Hussey, the architects who designed hundreds of YMCA buildings across the world, designed this building. The doors opened in 1913 with a gymnasium, swimming pool, rooms for gathering and 34 dormitory rooms. The Atchison YMCA was a community asset since it opened in 1913.

SHPO Note: The owner is applying for federal tax credits.

Presented by: Amanda Loughlin

Discussion: John Hoopes suggested the addition of Criterion C in association with the Tudor Style architecture, to which Loughlin replied this is not exactly a good example of YMCA architecture; however, it is a great example of social community history.

Motion to approve: John Hoopes

Second: Toni Stewart

6 votes yes, 1 absention

The board took a 10-minute break at 10:35 a.m. The meeting resumed at 10:45 a.m. Tim Hersh left the meeting during the break. A quorum was established with Jennie Chinn voting for the remaining nominations.

Klock's Grocery & Independent Laundry

Lawrence, Douglas County

Criterion A: Commerce & Ethnic Heritage/German

Period of Significance: 1921-1969

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

MPS: Historic Resources of Lawrence

Summary: The Klock's Grocery & Independent Laundry is an example of the evolution of commerce in the Lawrence community. The building was constructed in 1922, and rehabilitation was completed in the mid-century. Fred Klock had a long association with the German American community in Lawrence, and this building was a key commercial enterprise. German-Americans comprised the largest group of foreign-born residents of early Lawrence, and there was a distinct presence on Massachusetts Street. Also, the building features a modern architecture makeover which marks an essential growth in Lawrence History.

SHPO Note: This applicant is applying for federal tax credits.

Presented by: Stan Hernley

Discussion: Patrick Zollner asked for clarification regarding how the coin washing machines worked, to which Hernley replied the machines were self-service, but an attendant was on duty. John Hoopes asked about the planned use of the building, to which Hernley replied apartments.

Motion to approve: John Hoopes
6 votes yes

Second: Laura Murphy

Alfred Fete Apartments
Horton, Brown County

Criterion A: Community Development

Period of Significance: 1916-1923

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: This two-story brick building was built by Alfred Fete, a Swedish immigrant, railroad mechanic and soon, distinguished citizen. The large rectangular building features four apartment units and good interior finishes. Mr. Fete was a successful businessman in the community, and his apartment building is an excellent example of apartments constructed between both World Wars. The *Horton Headlight* printed in July 1916: “The house will have the unique distinction of being planned, built and paid for by one man. Mr. Fete was his own architect, now supervising the work and doing part of it himself and paying for everything in hard cash when he buys it.”

SHPO Note: The owners are working hard to rehabilitate the building and would like to see more properties in their community listed in the NRHP.

Presented by: Jamee Fiore

Discussion: Jennie Chinn asked if the property is still an apartment building, to which Fiore responded yes, 3 of the apartments are occupied. John Hoopes suggested the addition of Criterion C for its architectural significance. Upon further discussion, the consideration of Criterion C was dropped.

Motion to approve: David Sachs
6 votes yes

Second: Toni Stewart

Cimarron City Jail
Cimarron, Gray County

Criteria A & C: Architecture & Politics/Government

Period of Significance: 1929-1958

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 local building

Summary: The Cimarron City Jail is a small square concrete building that was constructed in response to a need from the community to detain persons until they could be relocated to the county courthouse. One of the most common uses of the jail seems to be holding intoxicated citizens until their inebriation wore off. The jail was in use from 1929-1958 as a place to detain

people in Cimarron. It is one of the last remaining examples of this type of jail with historic integrity and in its original location in Kansas. There is one account of two prisoners who escaped the county courthouse and came to this jail to rescue their other partner; however, the Cimarron Jail was inescapable. The building is a good example of its type, period, and method of construction – Criterion C.

SHPO Note: There is not a lot of information available for this type of property; however, we were able to find comparable examples in Kansas for reference.

Presented by: Rick Anderson

Discussion: Anderson referred to 2 letters of support in the board packets and mentioned that the building is currently used for storage. The board discussed this proposal at length. David Sachs noted that the building is not eligible under Criterion C and stated that he cannot support this nomination. John Hoopes felt that the building is significant because it tells the story of the Old West.

Public Discussion: The building is owned by the City and Staff Taylor Dye spoke in support of the nomination.

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

REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES NOMINATIONS

St. Mary's Hospital/Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity
Manhattan, Riley County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1907-1958

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: The Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity House sits on a sizeable 3-lot site in Manhattan. The building is an excellent example of the Classical Revival style and was constructed in 1907. Some of the features are the symmetrical configuration of the elevations, central entrance and porch with columns. The building is made with buff brick with stone around the windows, porch and basement level. In 1926, the building was remodeled to accommodate a hospital, and again in 1955 for a college fraternity. The building is locally significant for its architecture as a uniquely designed community facility.

SHPO Note: This owner is applying for state tax credits and has requested to only be listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Presented by: Kristen Johnston

Discussion: There was discussion about seeing this building nominated to the National Register, to which Johnston replied the state nomination was at the request of the property owner. David

Sachs commented that this was a strong nomination and suggested that this property might be eligible for Criterion A for Social History, but not as it is written. John Hoopes concurred.

Public Discussion: David Svoboda (V.P. of Alumni Association) spoke in support of the nomination. He stated that they are in the midst of raising funds for the renovations and wanted to obtain state tax credits to help with that. John Hoopes asked if he understood why it might be important to nominate it to the National Register, to which Svoboda replied yes, I have discussed this with Kristen Johnston. The board made a motion to approve the state nomination at this time with a recommendation that the owner explore the opportunity to pursue National Register nomination in the future. Patrick Zollner advised that the board can only vote today on whether or not they will approve the nomination to the Register of Historic Kansas Places; they cannot elevate the nomination at this point.

Motion to approve: John Hoopes
6 votes yes

Second: Laura Murphy

Other Business

John Hoopes asked about a notice in the paper regarding the proposed National Register rule changes and asked for clarification regarding how these changes will affect the listing process. Patrick Zollner explained that the NPS is proposing changes to the National Register regulations that would impact several things. The most important items for Kansas are the owner count and verification. The new proposed rules would change the way we count property owners to include the percentage of land a single property owner has. We (Kansas SHPO) have submitted our formal comments to the National Park Service.

The next meeting of the Historic Sites Board of Review will be August 3, 2019 at 9:00 a.m. at the Kansas Museum of History in the Museum Classrooms.

Patrick Zollner announced that HSBR officers will be elected at the next meeting and meeting dates for 2020 will be selected.

There was no further business. The meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m.

ATTACHMENT 1

Report of the 2019 Heritage Trust Fund Grant Review Committee

On February 8, 2019, after a public meeting, the Heritage Trust Fund Grant Review Committee met to discuss its final selection of the 2019 Heritage Trust Fund grant applications and to prepare a list of recommendations to this board. The members of the committee are Tim Hersh, David Sachs and Toni Stewart. The committee reviewed 50 applications requesting a total of \$3,678,838 in grant funds.

The committee evaluated the applicants, employing the criteria stated in the legislation that created the grant program in 1990. The criteria include the property's level of historic significance, condition of the property, urgency of the work proposed, level of endangerment, administrative ability of the applicant, potential benefit to the community and state, community support for the project, and the property owner's financial need.

Following is the list of properties recommended for funding in the 2019 round of Heritage Trust Fund grants. They are listed alphabetically by county.

County	Property	Award
Barton	Crest Theater	\$ 90,000
Butler	DeGraff Community Church/First Presbyterian Church of DeGraff	\$ 17,595
Cherokee	Rial A. Niles House	\$ 90,000
Coffey	Plaza Theatre	\$ 90,000
Ellsworth	Insurance Building	\$ 69,840
Franklin	Wellsville Bank Building	\$ 88,421
Harper	Harper Standpipe	\$ 90,000
Leavenworth	Stonehaven Farm	\$ 38,146
Lincoln	Lincoln Carnegie Library	\$ 86,832
Marshall	Frankfort School	\$ 32,846
Montgomery	Midland Theater	\$ 90,000
Ness	Ness County Bank Building	\$ 10,993

These 12 awards total \$794,673 in proposed grant funding. The selected projects include many significant properties drawn from locations across the state. We believe the recommended projects will benefit these historic resources and the communities in which they are found. We hope these projects meet with your approval and that you will choose to endorse our recommendations. I therefore move that this report be accepted by the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review, pending the availability of funds.

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Review Committee
Tim Hersh
David Sachs

**Historic Preservation Fund
Report of the Grants Review Committee to the
Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review -- May 4, 2019**

On Friday May 3, 2019, a public hearing was held at the Kansas Historical Society, pursuant to published notice, allowing all interested parties an opportunity to address the applications received for the Federal Fiscal Year 2019 Historic Preservation Fund grant program. Six members of the public were in attendance and five spoke in favor of their grant applications.

I, Toni Stewart, and the other members of the Historic Preservation Fund Grants Review Committee including Valerie Mendoza and Jennie Chinn, met with SHPO staff immediately following the hearing to go over application ratings and committee comments. The committee reviewed 11 grant requests totaling \$158,150.

The Historic Preservation Fund Grants Review Committee recommends funding the following projects, as they were proposed, pending allocation of funding by the National Park Service for federal fiscal year 2019. The projects are listed alphabetically.

- City of Manhattan – Aggieville Intensive Historic Resources Survey -- \$29,500
- City of Marion – Survey of Downtown Marion -- \$9,750
- City of Pittsburg – Downtown Pittsburg Survey -- \$16,000
- City of Topeka – Auburndale/Garlinghouse Big Reveal Workshop -- \$9,700
- City of Topeka –Mid-Century Modern Resources of Topeka 1940-1975 -- \$17,000
- City of Topeka – Tennessee Town Intensive Survey Phase #2 -- \$14,500
- Douglas County – Intensive Survey of Marion Township -- \$10,900
- Douglas County – Multiple Property Document for Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Douglas County -- \$9,000
- Kansas Anthropological Association – Production of *The Kansas Anthropologist*, Volumes 39-41 -- \$4,500
- Lincoln County – Lincoln County Courthouse Research & Assessment -- \$13,300

The HPF Grant Review Committee respectfully submits this report to the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review. I move that the Board approve this report for funding. The committee members will stand for questions.

Historic Preservation Grant Review Committee

Jennie Chinn

Valerie Mendoza

Toni Stewart

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

Meeting Agenda – Regular Meeting

*Kansas Museum of History – Museum Classrooms
6425 SW 6th Ave, Topeka, KS
August 3, 2019 9:00 AM*

Type of Meeting: Regular - Open Public Meeting

Meeting Facilitator: Jamee Fiore, National Register Coordinator

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

- I. Call to Order
- II. Approval of Minutes from May 4, 2019 meeting
- III. Consideration of National Register Nominations
(* denotes properties within a Certified Local Government boundary)
 - 1. Firehouse No. 4 – Topeka, Shawnee County*
KHRI # [177-2542](#)
 - 2. Innes Department Store – Wichita, Sedgwick County*
KHRI # [173-11683](#)
 - 3. Star Cash Grocery & Residence – Vinland, Douglas County*
KHRI # [045-5423](#)
 - 4. The Avalon – Manhattan, Riley County*
KHRI # [161-3490-00463](#)
 - 5. Hartford House – Manhattan, Riley County*
KHRI # [161-3490-00019](#)
 - 6. Eureka Downtown Historic District – Eureka, Greenwood County
KHRI # [073-510](#)
 - 7. Vickers Petroleum Service Station – Haysville, Sedgwick County*
KHRI # [173-12988](#)
 - 8. St. Mark's AME Church – Topeka, Shawnee County*
KHRI # [177-5400-01491](#)
 - 9. William Henry House – Lecompton, Douglas County*
KHRI # [045-5734](#)
 - 10. Walnut River Crossing of the Cherokee/Fayetteville Oregon-California Trail
– Eldorado, Butler County
KHRI # [015-871](#)

11. Hodson Hotel/Hardesty House – Ashland, Clark County
KHRI # [025-27](#)

IV. Consideration of State Register Nominations

12. John Brender House – Eudora, Douglas County*
KHRI # [045-4399](#)

V. For the Good of the Order

1. November 16, 2019 Meeting

VI. New Business

VII. Adjournment

**Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
August 3, 2019
Museum Classrooms
Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, KS**

Board Members

Present: Jennie Chinn, Sharron Hamilton, John Hoopes, David Sachs, Gregory Schneider and Toni Stewart.

Absent: Timothy Hersh, Kathryn Herzog, Joseph Johnson, Laura Murphy.

A quorum was established.

Staff

Present: Jamee Fiore, Kristen Johnston, Lauren Jones, Marsha Longofono, Katrina Ringler, Tim Weston and Patrick Zollner.

Proceedings

Chairman Gregory Schneider called the meeting to order at 9:08 a.m. and asked for introductions from board members and staff.

Approval of Minutes

The board approved the meeting minutes of May 4, 2019.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

Patrick Zollner reported that there are now 1,478 Kansas listings in the National Register of Historic Places and 184 state-only listings, with 6 new listings since the last meeting. Zollner announced that the State Historic Preservation Conference will be held September 19-21 in Dodge City, KS. Zollner also discussed the upcoming fall bus tour, which will take place on September 27-28. The trip will be based in Troy, Atchison and Leavenworth and will focus on an insider's perspective on Lincoln's visit to Kansas 160 years ago.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

Fire Station No. 4

Topeka, Shawnee County

Criteria A & C: Social History, Architecture

Period of Significance: 1926-1940

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: Fire Station No. 4 is an excellent example of the early 20th Century firehouse, constructed during the period of transition from accommodations of the horse and wagon to the internal combustion fire engine. This period also reflects the change in the public's perception of the firefighter from a neighborhood volunteer to a full-time public hero. This elevation in public status meant that additional resources were afforded to the design and construction of new fire

houses, resulting in significantly cleaner and more luxurious accommodations for the fire fighters. This fire station is constructed in the architectural style of Collegiate Gothic, and remains largely intact, retaining all of its architectural features dating to its original construction. As such, it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion ‘C’ for its association with the growth and development of Topeka. Designed by the renowned architect Frank C. Squires, this station is an excellent example of his work, reflecting a significant period of his career as an architect in Topeka, and in the surrounding region.

SHPO Note: The city is interested in pursuing state tax credits. Also, they are working on an MPDF for fire stations.

Presented by: Lauren Jones

Discussion: Gregory Schneider remarked that there are a couple of other fire stations in Topeka and asked if they were all built at the same time, to which Jones replied yes.

Motion to approve: Toni Stewart
6 votes yes¹

Second: David Sachs

Innes Department Store & Annex
Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1907-1958

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: The Innes Department Store is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Commerce as an important example of a department store that contributed to the commercial development of downtown Wichita. Specifically, the building was the largest department store in Wichita when completed in 1927 for the George Innes Dry Goods Company. The success of the company during the next 20 years required them to construct an addition in 1948, further solidifying the building’s standing as the largest department store in downtown Wichita. The Innes Department Store is also significant as it was constructed by and housed one of the longest running and most successful dry goods companies in Wichita, the George Innes Dry Goods Company. The Innes Department Store was constructed in phases, with the first phase completed in 1927 (east wing) by architects Schmidt, Boucher and Overend. The second phase was completed in 1948 (west wing) by architects Boucher and Overend. The buildings have reinforced-concrete (east wing) and steel-framed (west wing) structures. The period of significance extends from 1927 when the building was constructed to 1969.

¹Due to unforeseen circumstances one board member was late to the meeting. At the end of the meeting the SHPO asked the board to reconsider the properties discussed before the final board member had arrived and requested a final vote on the properties so that requirements for a quorum had been met.

Presented by: Nate Curwen

SHPO Note: This owner is applying for tax credits.

Discussion: There were no questions from the board or audience.

Motion to approve: Sharron Hamilton Second: Toni Stewart
6 votes yes¹

Star Cash Grocery & Residence

Vinland, Douglas County

Criteria A & C: Commerce, Architecture

Period of Significance: 1890, 1921-1954

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

Summary: The property derives local significance from its association with early Vinland settlers, and from later connections to Vinland mercantile. The property also holds two buildings exemplifying patterns of rural vernacular architecture typical of the times in which they were built – the residence in 1890 and the store in 1921. The store building is a surviving element of the busy mercantile life of a small rural village from the 1920s to the 1950s. Finally, the property is an important contributor to its broader environmental context, as an essential component of a conspicuous, nearly continuous row of largely unaltered period buildings constituting the historic main street of Vinland, Kansas. The Star Cash Store and Residence became an integral part of the community since construction. They continued to be a source of commerce and community for the people of the city until the store was closed in 1954. Now, the buildings are being renovated and returned to their historic appearance. The property embodies distinctive characteristics of the type, period, and method of construction at this time. The Star Cash Grocery and Residence reflect the trends found in similar rural communities and the surrounding area. The buildings’ design and character-defining features remain mostly unaltered or covered with temporary materials and are still representative of their local vernacular styles. The buildings are eligible for listing under Criterion A for commerce, and Criterion C for architecture. Sitting on the main thoroughfare in Vinland, the Star Cash Grocery and Residence remain in their original location and retains their historic integrity.

Presented by: Jamee Fiore

Discussion: Jennie Chinn remarked that the nomination contained fabulous historical photographs.

Public Discussion: Paul Caviness spoke in support of the nomination and supplemented Fiore’s presentation with additional information about the role of the store as a “gathering place” for the community.

Motion to approve: Gregory Schneider Second: Toni Stewart
6 votes yes¹

The Avalon

Manhattan, Riley County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1925

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: The Avalon is a two-story apartment building that was created by an expansion of a ca. 1890 house in the 1920s. It is characterized by two-story stacked porches at the outer bays of the front façade where wide arched openings with heavy rectangular piers create private patios for each apartment. One over one double-hung wood windows are in place around the building and the building entrance is located in the center of the symmetrical front façade topped by a curved pediment with flared eaves and wood brackets. The building clearly reflects its design and long-term function as an apartment building and conveys information about the Low-rise Walk-up Apartment Buildings built in Manhattan and cities across the state and nation, to address housing shortages in the period following WWI. The Avalon is an excellent example of the Prairie School style, common in residential neighborhoods 1900-1930. Created through the expansion of an existing ca. 1890s home, the Avalon was constructed ca. 1925 in a residential neighborhood consisting almost exclusively of single-family homes. The new apartment building contained four apartments, one of which was occupied by the M.P. Robinson family who owned the apartment house until 1940. The name ‘The Avalon’ was first used in 1926 and remains today.

SHPO Note: Owner is applying for tax credits.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

Discussion: Sharron Hamilton asked if the building was still functioning as an apartment house, to which Spencer replied yes, the owners just completed renovations and all 6 apartments have been rented. Gregory Schneider asked if the apartments were located close to the Kansas State University campus, to which Spencer responded no, it is located north of downtown, approximately 13 blocks from campus. David Sachs commented that he loves this building and was happy to see it being nominated. Gregory Schneider asked if there were other buildings similar to this style located in Manhattan, to which Spencer responded there are similar buildings; however, it is rare to find a building of this type that is so intact.

Motion to approve: David Sachs
6 votes yes¹

Second: Toni Stewart

The Hartford House

Manhattan, Riley County

Criteria A & C: Social History & Architecture

Period of Significance: 1855, 1971, 1974

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: The Hartford house is a pre-cut wood-frame house that was salvaged and reconstructed in 1974 by the Riley County Historical Society. The house got its name from the steamer that ran aground on a sand bar near an early settlement that would become Manhattan. The Hartford House was one of ten prefabricated houses that accompanied the members of the Cincinnati and Kansas Land Company to the Kansas Territory in 1855. First owned by one of the town founders, Andrew Meade, in 1883 the house was moved to a permanent location at 523 Colorado Street south of downtown Manhattan. Soon enveloped by additions that included a second story, the house at 523 Colorado was home to a number of residents for nearly one hundred years. The house is one of ten prefabricated homes made by Hinkle, Guild and Co. of Cincinnati that accompanied settlers of that city on their trip west to establish a new frontier town. As the city of Manhattan developed, the single-pen one-room house was permanently located at 523 Colorado Street and ultimately enveloped inside a larger two-story home. When that house was scheduled for demolition in 1971, the former additions were painstakingly removed and the original pre-cut house disassembled and stored. The Riley County Historical Society acquired the land on Claflin Road and the Hartford House was reassembled and restored to resemble its original design and appearance.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

Discussion: David Sachs congratulated the author of the nomination, commenting that he appreciated hearing about how buildings survive through time. Spencer replied that the Riley County Historical Society tracked the history of the house and saved it from urban renewal and demolition.

Motion to approve: David Sachs
6 votes yes¹

Second: Toni Stewart

Eureka Downtown Historic District
Eureka, Greenwood County

Criteria A & C: Community Development & Planning; Architecture

Period of Significance: 1877-1966

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 45 contributing buildings, 22 non-contributing, 2 NR-listed

Summary: The Eureka Downtown Historic District is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the growth and development of Eureka, Greenwood County, Kansas and under Criterion C for its architecture as a reflection of the building and construction types that reflect the periods shaped the town. The district reflects the development of Eureka from the 1870s through the modern development that emerged in the period that followed WWII and extended into the mid-1960s. The period of significance spans from 1877-1996 and the resources found throughout the district represent the growth and development of the City of Eureka during that time. The initial era of growth is conveyed by the first permanent masonry structures that lined Main Street prior to the turn of the century. Forty-five percent of the district's resources were constructed before 1900. Forty percent of the resources were built between 1900 and 1930 encompassing the period when oil boosted a stalwart cattle economy. While only nine percent of the district's resources were built after

WWII, these modern buildings changed the face of downtown Eureka. Downtown Eureka's role as a center of government for the city and county is an important part of its past and its future with Memorial Hall (1924), the U.S. Post Office (1937) and the Greenwood County Courthouse (1957) holding prominent physical and economic positions. The community's successful efforts to save and restore the Greenwood Hotel have shifted now to the downtown historic district – a testament to Eureka residents' civic pride and determination.

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

Discussion: Spencer referred to a letter in support of the nomination from the Eureka City Administrator, which was included in the board member folders. David Sachs commented that he was glad that the nomination contained both historic buildings and more modern historic buildings; it allows you to see what was there a long time ago, but also shows that things change over time. Spencer concurred, stating that although the district contains an eclectic mix of buildings, the 1960s buildings significantly contribute to the district.

Motion to approve: Sharron Hamilton
6 votes yes¹

Second: David Sachs

Board member John Hoopes arrived at 9:43 am.

Vickers Petroleum Service Station

Haysville, Sedgwick County

Criteria A & C: Commerce & Architecture

Period of Significance: 1907-1958

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

MPDF: *Roadside Kansas*

Summary: Vickers Petroleum, founded by Jack A. Vickers, Sr. in 1918, steadily rose in prosperity from its inception until its sale to Swift & Company in the late 1960s. The company became known for its innovation not only in oil technology but also in building and construction. By 1954, Vicker's son Jack A. Vickers, Jr. was the president of the company and set out to build transformative and modern service stations after amassing a large fortune for the company. When an EF4 tornado struck the city of Haysville in 1999, little remained in the city other than the first Vickers batwing service station. The community's efforts to preserve the last remaining bit of their town after the tornado displayed the city's desire to rebuild their town and to preserve its history to the largest extent possible. The Vickers Petroleum Service Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the *Roadside Kansas* Multiple Property Document for Criterion A for Commerce, as a representation of the long history of the Vickers Petroleum Company. Additionally, it is eligible for Criterion C in the area of architecture as a unique and first-of-its-kind design and construction.

Presented by: Kristy Johnson

Discussion: David Sachs commented that this building was significant because of its first-of-its-kind design and construction. Gregory Schneider asked if the architects purposely chose a parabola design because it was a V shape, to which Johnson replied I don't know. John Hoopes asked if there was an inventory of similar buildings in Kansas, to which Patrick Zollner replied nothing like this has shown up in surveys.

Motion to approve: Gregory Schneider
6 votes yes

Second: Toni Stewart

St. Mark's AME Church
Topeka, Shawnee County

Criteria A & B: Social History; Ethnic History – African American; Rev. Oliver Brown – criterion B

Period of Significance: 1950-1959

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: The St. Mark's African-Methodist Episcopal Church, located in Topeka, Kansas, is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the African American twentieth-century Civil Rights Movement. It served as a local community gathering place to promote African-American education and discuss the *Brown vs. Board of Education* case. St. Mark's AME Church is specifically associated with Rev. Oliver Brown, the Brown family, and the Brown family role in the landmark Supreme Court case *Brown vs. Board of Education*, which took place from 1950 to 1954. The church is also significant under Criterion B, from 1953 to 1959, from the time Oliver Brown became a reverend for the church to the time he was asked to move to Springfield, Missouri to lead a different congregation. This period overlaps with the Supreme Court case. The church stands as a historic symbol to Topekans who remember it as the first church assigned to Oliver Leon Brown, the first listed plaintiff of *Brown vs. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas*.

SHPO Note: This nomination was written as part of the Civil Rights grant issued from the NPS.

Presented by: Kelsy Liu

Discussion: David Sachs commented that this nomination is something that really matters.

Public Discussion: Rev. Shirley Heermance, Pastor, spoke in support of the nomination.

Motion to approve: David Sachs
6 votes yes

Second: Jennie Chinn

William Henry House
Lecompton, Douglas County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1873-1880

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: The William Henry residence is located about five miles southwest of Lecompton, a small historic town situated on the south side of the Kansas River in Douglas County. The surrounding area includes green and vast rolling hills, farm fields and creeks which empty into the Kansas River. The house was built by a Civil War veteran from Pennsylvania who moved to Kansas in 1868 with his wife and two children. They first built a large barn just east of where the house would later be constructed. Construction of the barn was completed in 1869, and the stone house followed with construction being completed in 1873. Constructed in 1873, the building is an excellent example of the National Folkstyle of architecture, which is classified as a Late 19th Century style occurring between 1850-1930.

Presented by: Katrina Ringler

Discussion: There were no questions from the board or audience.

Motion to approve: Toni Stewart
6 votes yes

Second: Gregory Schneider

Walnut River Crossing of the Cherokee/Fayetteville Oregon-California Trail
El Dorado, Butler County

Criteria A & D: Transportation & Archaeology

Period of Significance: 1849-1861, 1857-1946

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing sites

Summary: The Cherokee Trail, Walnut River Crossing, preserves a rare intact portion of a historic emigrant route used by those moving toward Oregon and California. Though the Cherokee Trail followed the Santa Fe Trail from a point near present-day Ellsworth to Bents Old Fort, it is considered to be a branch of the Oregon/California Trail, joining that route at Fort Bridger in Wyoming. The nominated property also includes the original location of the Conner Cabin, the first structure built within what would become the City of El Dorado. Because of its significance to travelers along the Cherokee Trail, the Walnut River Crossing is nationally significant under Criterion A for its association with transportation and exploration/settlement. The property is also significant under Criteria A and D for its association with the original location of the Conner Cabin and the earliest period of settlement in El Dorado.

Presented by: Tim Weston

Discussion: Jamee Fiore referred to a note of support from owners Mike and Monica Thompson, which were included in the board member folders. John Hoopes remarked that this is a good nomination and the archeological potential is very high. He opined that the HSBR and SHPO staff need to be mindful of that with future nominations.

Public Discussion: Ardath Larson spoke in support of the nomination.

Motion to approve: John Hoopes
6 votes yes

Second: Toni Stewart

Hodson Hotel/Hardesty House

Ashland, Clark County

Criteria A & C: Commerce & Architecture

Period of Significance: 1928-1969

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

Summary: The Hodson Hotel, located along Main Street in Ashland, Clark County, Kansas, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of commerce and Criterion C for architecture. First constructed as an auto garage in 1910, the Hodson Hotel is a simple two-story masonry building beginning its hotel and restaurant life in 1928 when the second floor was added, and the use changed. It fits the standard vernacular, minimal ornamentation, two-part commercial block hotel layout. Like other small western hotels, the Hodson Hotel played a central role in the early years of development for the community. The historic use and function of the building continue today with two apartments, several hotel rooms, a bar, office, billiards room, and a large restaurant open for lunch and dinner. The Hodson Hotel is locally significant as a highly intact example of an early 20th-Century hotel.

Presented by: Kristen Johnston

Discussion: John Hoopes asked for a rationale between pursuing a state versus National Register nomination. Jamee Fiore responded that there have been some alterations and stated that more research is needed before the owner may pursue a National Register nomination.

Public Discussion: Homeowner Nolan Jones spoke in support of the nomination and suggested that he may pursue National Register nomination at some point in the future.

Motion to approve: Gregory Schneider
6 votes yes

Second: Toni Stewart

REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES

John Brender House

Eudora, Douglas County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1876-1885

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings, 1 non-contributing

Summary: The John Bender Residence, located in Eudora, Douglas County is historically significant and eligible for listing in the Register of Historic Kansas Places under Criterion C for

architecture. The building is locally significant as an excellent example of the Second Empire style in Douglas County, Kansas. The home has been a fixture in the community since it was first constructed in the 1870s. The original owner and builder of the home, John Bender, was one of the founders of the City of Eudora and served as the city's first blacksmith. In the early twentieth century, the Rosenau family made this their home for over 90 years and were a fixture of the Eudora community. The period of significance for the Brender Residence is 1876, the year the building was constructed.

SHPO Note: Kansas state register only. The owners would like to consider pursuing a listing in the National Register under criterion B after they complete some more research.

Presented by: Jamee Fiore

Discussion: There were no questions from the board or audience.

Motion to approve: Sharron Hamilton
6 votes yes

Second: Toni Stewart

Other Business

The next meeting of the Historic Sites Board will be November 16, 2019 at the Kansas Historical Society in the Museum Classrooms.

Jennie Chinn announced that HSBR officers will be elected at the next meeting and meeting dates for 2020 will be selected.

There was no further business. The meeting adjourned at 10:32 a.m.

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

Meeting Agenda – Regular Meeting

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

Type of Meeting: Regular - Open Public Meeting

Meeting Facilitator: Jamee Fiore, National Register Coordinator

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

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

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

IV. Consideration of State Register Nominations

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

V. For the Good of the Order

1. 2020 Meeting Schedule
2. Election of Officers

VI. New Business

VII. Adjournment

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

Board Members

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

A quorum was established.

Staff

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

Proceedings

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

Approval of Minutes

The board approved the minutes of August 3, 2019.

Cultural Resources Division Director's Report

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

High Rise Apartments

Great Bend, Barton County

Criteria A & C: Politics/Government; Architecture

Period of Significance: 1972

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

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

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

Presented by: Nathan Curwen

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

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

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

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

Sutton Place

Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1966

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

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

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

Presented by: Nathan Curwen

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

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

Henry's Department Store

Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1948-1969

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

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

Presented by: Nathan Curwen

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

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

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

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

St. James Episcopal Church

Wichita, Sedgwick County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1925-1959

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

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

Presented by: Jay Price and Tristan Holmberg

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

Motion to approve: David Sachs

Second: Joseph Johnson

9 votes yes, 1 abstention

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

Greenwood Cemetery & Mausoleum

Eureka, Greenwood County

Criteria A & C: Exploration and Settlement; Architecture

Period of Significance: 1925

Level of Significance: Local

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

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

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

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

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

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

Second: Sharron Hamilton

Greenwood Cemetery

Council Grove, Morris County

Criterion A: Exploration and Settlement

Period of Significance: 1862-1945

Level of Significance: Local

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

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

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

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

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

National Bank of America Building
Salina, Saline County

Criteria A & C: Architecture and Commerce

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

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

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

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

Discussion: No discussion

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

Pratt-Mertz Barn
Manhattan, Wabaunsee County

Criterion A & C: Agriculture; Architecture

Period of Significance: 1876-1966

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

MPDF: Historic Agricultural-Related Resources of Kansas

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

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

Discussion: No discussion

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

Second: David Sachs

Lincoln High School (boundary increase)

Lincoln, Lincoln County

Criteria A & C: Education; Architecture

Period of Significance: 1890, 1921-1954

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings

MPDF: Historic Public Schools of Kansas

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

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

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

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

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

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

Historic Houses of the Garlinghouse Company MPDF
Topeka, Shawnee County

Criterion C: Architecture
Level of Significance: Local

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

Presented by: Jamee Fiore

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

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

Second: Sharron Hamilton

James & Freda Lippitt House
Topeka, Shawnee County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1933

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

MPDF: Historic Houses of the Garlinghouse Company in Topeka

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

Discussion: No discussion

116 SW The Drive

Topeka, Shawnee County

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1916

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

MPDF: Historic Houses of the Garlinghouse Company in Topeka

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

Discussion: No discussion.

Delia State Bank

Delia, Jackson County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1920-1969

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

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

Presented by: Bethany Falvey

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

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

Second: Gregory Schneider

Delaware Cemetery

Linwood, Leavenworth County

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage – American Indian

Period of Significance: 1867-1975

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing site

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

Presented by: Rick Anderson

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

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

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

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

Second: David Sachs

REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES NOMINATIONS

C.R. Building/Hundertmark

Lincoln, Lincoln County

Criterion A: Commerce

Period of Significance: 1918-1958

Level of Significance: Local

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

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

Presented by: Brenda Spencer

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

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

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

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

Second: Toni Stewart

Other Business

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

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