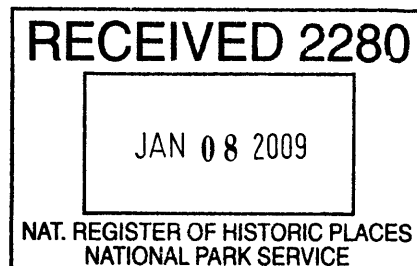


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



031

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town Roughly bounded by South 5th St., Pierre St., South 9th St., and Houston St. N/A not for publication

city or town Manhattan N/A vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Riley code 161 zip code 66502

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patricia Johnson DSHPO 1-2-09
Signature of certifying official/Title /SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

[Signature] 2-18-09
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson D. Beall

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
61	50	buildings
1		sites
1		structures
		objects
63	50	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Late Nineteenth Century and Early Twentieth Century Residential Resources in Manhattan, Kansas

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

8

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- RELIGION/religious facility
- GOVERNMENT/correctional facility

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- RELIGION/religious facility
- VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsmanwalls
- OTHER: Gable-Front-and-Wing Form
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
- OTHER: American Foursquare

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE
- Weatherboard
- BRICK
- roof OTHER
- other Shingle

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Circa 1866 – Circa 1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Winter, Henry B., Architect

Wolfenbarger, Floyd O., Architect

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

Riley County Historical Society

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 26 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/4 7/0/9/9/1/8 4/3/3/9/1/7/5
Zone Easting Northing

2 1/4 7/1/0/3/5/0 4/3/3/9/2/3/7
Zone Easting Northing

3 1/4 7/1/0/4/8/7 4/3/3/9/1/8/5
Zone Easting Northing

4 1/4 7/1/0/4/8/7 4/3/3/9/0/0/8
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District is shown as the solid black line on the accompanying map entitled "Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District Boundary Map."

Property Tax No. N/A

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See Continuation Sheet.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sally Schwenk, Historian, and Kerry Davis, Architectural Historian

organization Sally Schwenk Associates, Inc. date December 2008

street & number 112 West 9th St., Suite 510 telephone 816-221-2672

city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64105

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black-and-white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title See Continuation Sheets for Property Owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
Late 19th Century & Early 20th Century Residential Resources in Manhattan MPS
Riley County, Kansas**

Architectural Classification (continued)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Shingle style
OTHER: Pyramidal
OTHER: Four-Family Flat
MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italian Renaissance
LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
MIXED

Materials (continued)

Foundation: BRICK
CONCRETE
Walls: STONE
BRICK
ASBESTOS
SYNTHETICS
Roof: WOOD

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION STATEMENT

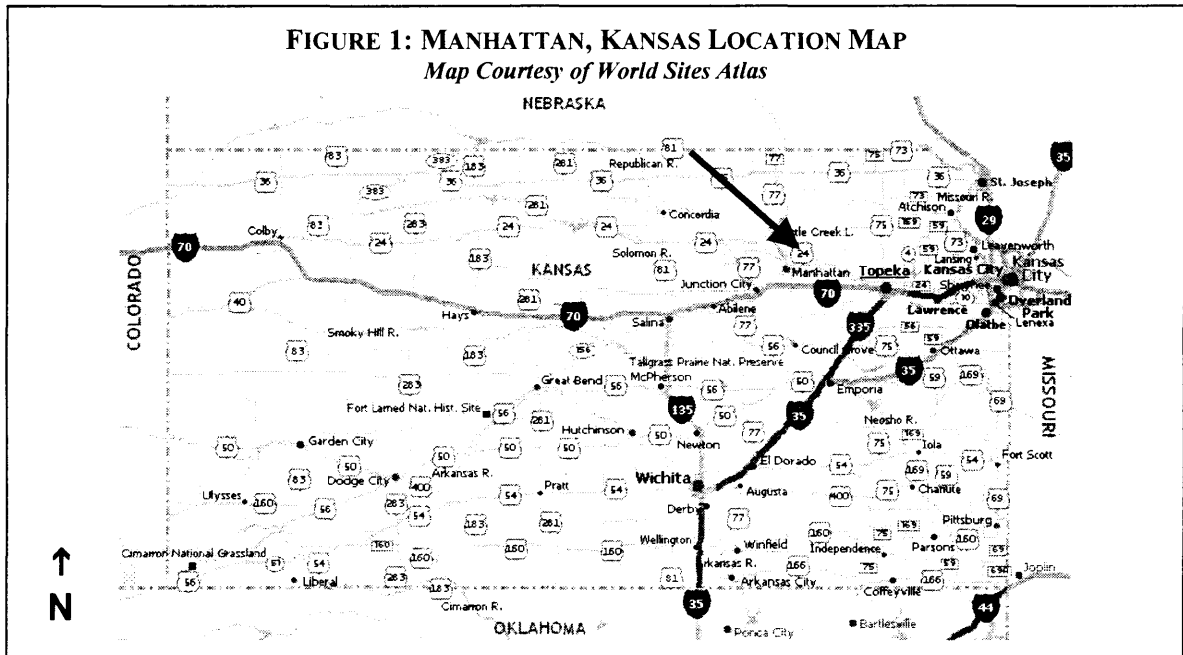
The Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District is located in Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas (Figure 1). The twenty-six-acre District is in the residential area just south and west of Manhattan's historic downtown commercial center. The District includes the properties located on a grid of streets and alleys on Houston Street and Pierre Street between South 5th and South 9th Streets (Figure 2). The District's period of significance begins in circa 1866, the earliest construction date of extant buildings that contribute to the significance of the District, and ends in 1940, prior to the onset of World War II. Representing approximately seventy-five years of new construction, the homes within the District represent a notably wide variety of architectural styles and vernacular folk house forms. In addition, the contributing

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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Riley County, Kansas**



resources include a high number of historic auto garages accessed from the alleys, as well as the historic network of historic brick sidewalks. Although the historic residential character continues outside the District boundaries to the south, east, and west, the level of historic integrity diminishes, largely due to the application of secondary siding.¹ Additionally, to the south, particularly south of Colorado Street, there is a noticeable shift in residential properties to smaller vernacular folk house forms and to ownership patterns relating to different and specific contexts associated with the African American community. The majority of the buildings in the District are of wood frame construction, although some prominent residences feature native stone or brick construction. There are sixty-nine contributing buildings, one contributing structure, one contributing site, and fifty non-contributing buildings. Four properties, a total of eight resources, within the District were previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places.² The Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District as a whole and its contributing resources meet the registration

¹ In the discussion on integrity in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, the bulletin notes that if the historic exterior building material is covered by non-historic material (such as secondary siding), the property can still be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places if the significant form, features, and detailing are not obscured; the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), in accordance with the powers granted to the SHPO, has, as a matter of practice, disqualified buildings with secondary siding from being listed either individually or as contributing properties to a historic district.

² The Elliot, Mattie M., House (600 Houston Street; listed in June 1995); Lyda-Jean Apartments (501 Houston Street; listed in April 2004); Seven Dolores Catholic Church (624 Pierre Street; listed in September 1995); and the Wharton, E. A. and Ura, House (608 Houston Street; listed in June 1995)

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
Late 19th Century & Early 20th Century Residential Resources in Manhattan MPS
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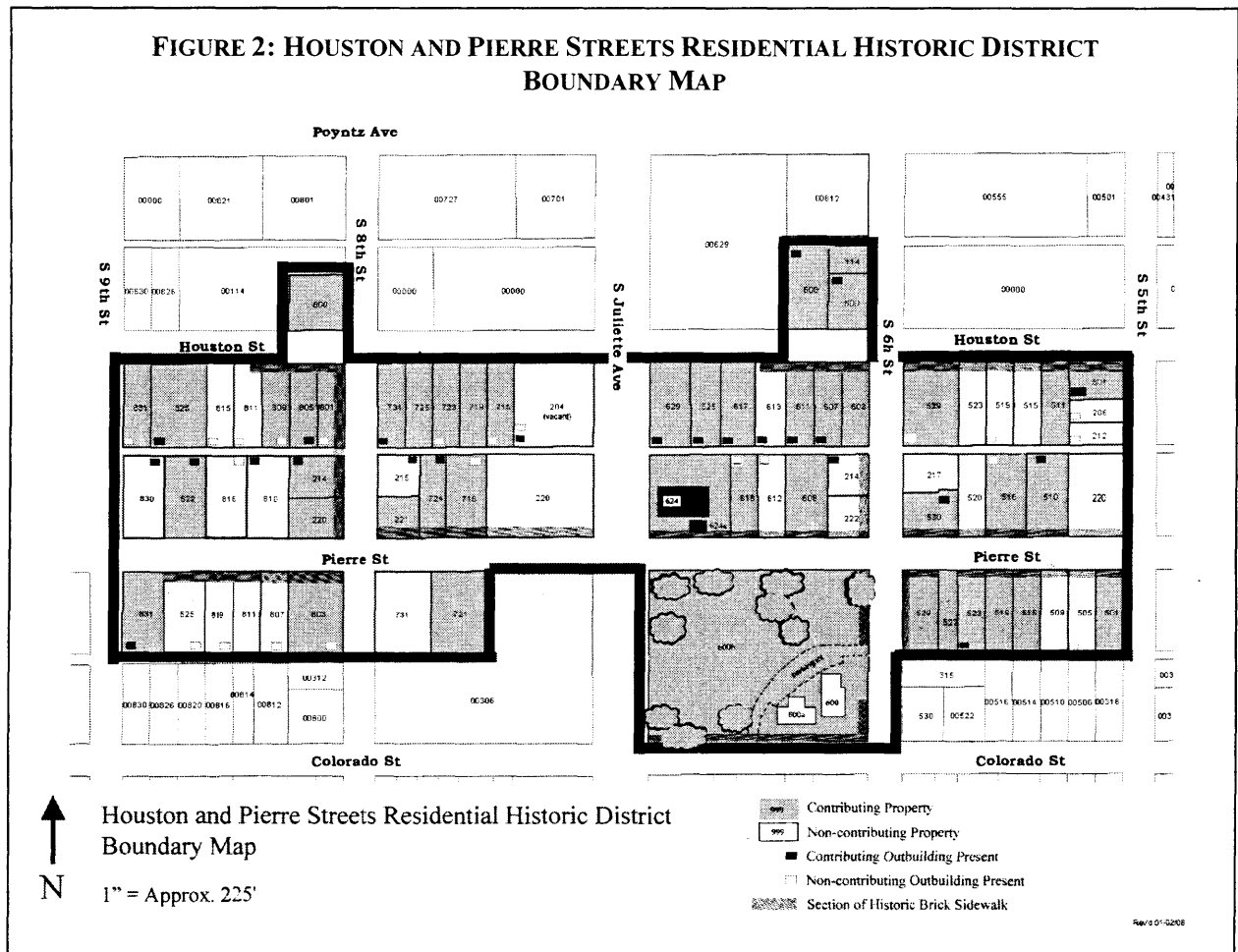
requirements and integrity thresholds for the associated property types established in Section F of the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Late Nineteenth Century and Early Twentieth Century Residential Resources in Manhattan, Kansas" (the MPDF). As a contiguous grouping of late nineteenth to early twentieth century residences, the District retains a high degree of architectural integrity. All of the buildings retain a high degree of setting and location. Each contributing property successfully conveys its period of construction and its associations with the development of residential styles, plans, and types popular during the period of significance.

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
Late 19th Century & Early 20th Century Residential Resources in Manhattan MPS
Riley County, Kansas**

ELABORATION

SETTING

The Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District is a distinct visual entity characterized by tree-lined streets and late nineteenth through early twentieth century residences that stand between one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half stories in height. The District includes the historic Courthouse Square, an undeveloped city block that was set aside as public and municipal open space in the original mid-nineteenth century platting of the City of Manhattan.

The District is located in a larger residential neighborhood adjacent to the south and west of Manhattan's historic downtown commercial center, which is along Poyntz Avenue. The larger neighborhood that surrounds the District to the south, east, and west consists of residential resources dating to the same general period of time, as well as mid- to late twentieth century houses. To the south, the residential character shifts to smaller vernacular house forms. Late twentieth century commercial and institutional construction and surface parking lots form the north boundary.

The high level of architectural integrity and the high number of relatively large high-style residences in the District distinguish it from the surrounding residential neighborhood. The residences that face north onto Houston Street represent a particularly intact streetscape of buildings, each of which is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional landmark buildings include the Seven Dolors Catholic Church (624 Pierre Street, Photograph Numbers 22 and 23);³ the J. Edward Shortridge House (529 Pierre Street, Photograph Number 19); the Thomas Jenkins House (529 Houston Street, Photograph Number 3); and the Huntress-Fox House (721 Pierre Street, Photograph Number 24).

The District properties are organized on rectangular lots in blocks platted in a traditional urban street grid pattern with alleys bisecting each block east-to-west along its length. The alleys are paved concrete and the streets are paved in asphalt or brick. Automobile garages and a few carriage barns line the alleys. The properties generally have similar setbacks. The lots have a uniform depth of 150 feet, and widths that vary from approximately 50 feet to 100 feet. The terrain is level. Wide grass verges separate the street curbs from the sidewalks throughout the District. The curbs are concrete except for sections of historic granite

³ The church, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in September 1995, is one of four properties in the District previously listed in the National Register.

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
Late 19th Century & Early 20th Century Residential Resources in Manhattan MPS
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curbing⁴ that remain intact. Significant portions of the network of sidewalks retain their historic brick paving; the remaining sections are concrete. There are two vacant parcels, one of which is used as a school playground. South Juliette Avenue, which is 100 feet wide and runs north-south, bisects the District. A circa 1950 school building associated with the post-World War II expansion and development of the Seven Dolores Catholic Church is located in the center of the District along the west side of South Juliette Avenue. Because it was constructed after the period of significance, it is counted as a non-contributing resource.

RESOURCE SUMMARY

The Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District contains 121 resources. These include 64 single-family residences, 46 outbuildings, 3 church buildings, 2 apartment buildings, 2 correctional facilities, 1 pedestrian transportation structure, 1 school, 1 community center, and 1 site. All but 4 of the outbuildings are automobile garages. More than 75 percent of the resources date from circa 1866 to 1940.⁵

The District contains 1 contributing site, 1 contributing structure, and 69 contributing buildings, of which 41 are single-family residences, 24 are outbuildings, 2 are church buildings, and 2 are apartment buildings. The 50 non-contributing buildings consist of 23 single-family residences, 22 outbuildings, and 5 institutional buildings (1 church, 2 correctional facilities, 1 community center, and 1 school).

Two contributing buildings in the District were moved to their existing locations during the period of significance. Because they are located in a district in which only a small percentage of typical buildings in the district are moved, the District does not need to meet Criteria Consideration B. Additionally, however, it should be noted that they meet Criteria Consideration B for architectural value as contributing properties. Moreover, because the buildings appear as they did during the historic period, they communicate important information about the past development of the property and the District as a whole.⁶ The buildings at 114 South 6th Street and 831 Houston Street were moved to their existing locations during the District's period of significance; 114 South 6th Street was moved north a few dozen feet to make room for the contributing house at 600 Houston Street. Both buildings retain enough historic features to convey their architectural

⁴ The limestone curbing dates to 1904 when the city installed curbing from the railroad tracks west to 11th Street. Charles Howell was the mason who installed the curbs.

⁵ The remaining buildings were built after World War II. Some of the buildings may incorporate portions of buildings erected prior to 1866. Under National Park Service Guidelines date of construction is based on the building exposed to public view and does not consider the date of encapsulated structures/buildings.

⁶ Because these properties constitute a very small percentage of the typical buildings, the District meets Criteria Consideration B.

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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values and retain “integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.”⁷ As the earliest buildings on their respective lots, both are surviving properties that have important associations with the historic pattern of development of the District during its period of significance. Furthermore, both buildings retain the “orientation and general environment that are comparable to other residential resources of the District and of its original setting.”⁸

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE, FORM, AND FEATURES

The residential designs that compose the Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District include a wide variety of National Folk House forms and architectural styles that reflect an almost seventy-five-year continuum of construction. Architectural styles range from Mid-Nineteenth Century and Late Victorian styles through the Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Revivals and the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century American Movements styles. The architectural styles of the contributing properties include: Greek Revival (1); Gothic Revival (1); Second Empire (1); Queen Anne (12); Italian Renaissance (1); Shingle style (2); Colonial Revival (1); Prairie School (2); Bungalow/Craftsman (7); Tudor Revival (1); and Mixed style (1). National Folk House forms found in the District include the Gable-Front-and-Wing form (7); American Foursquare house (5); and the Pyramidal house form (2). The two multi-family dwellings are Four-Family Flats. Each building has structural systems reflecting their time of construction, including balloon frame, platform frame, and load-bearing masonry walls. They feature a variety of traditional cladding materials including brick, wood clapboard, decorative shingles, and stucco. A number of the non-contributing residences have asbestos, aluminum, or vinyl siding covering the original siding. Of these, 18 residences retain sufficient integrity that they would become contributing elements to the District if the non-historic siding were removed and the original siding was found to be intact underneath.

Greek Revival Style

The J. Edward Shortridge House at 529 Pierre Street is the sole example of the Greek Revival style within the District. Constructed in 1871 to 1872, its key character-defining features are the full-height entrance porch with a gable pediment and the pedimented window and door casings.

⁷ *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1991), 29.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 29-30.

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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Gothic Revival Style

The John Webb House is the single example of the Gothic Revival style present within the District. This circa 1874 wood frame residence is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style that exhibits the character-defining steeply pitched cross-gabled roof; tall, narrow windows extending into the gables; one-story bay window; and decorative frieze between the porch's support posts.

Second Empire Style

The Mark S. Tyler House, constructed in 1873 to 1874, is the sole example of the Second Empire style within the District. It features each of the identifying features of the style, including the mansard roof, molded cornices, decorative eaves brackets, and square footprint.

Italian Renaissance Style

The single example of the Italian Renaissance style within the District is the Seven Dolors Catholic Church.⁹ The hipped roof towers, tile roof, and upper tower archways accentuated by classical columns are the key character-defining features of the building. The gable-front main block with brickwork arches at cornice level and the rose window show the additional influence of the Romanesque Revival style. The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in September 1995.

Queen Anne Style

There are sixteen Queen Anne-style houses (twelve of which are contributing) in the District, making it the most common architectural style within the District. These houses range from modest, simple cottages to large, complex houses. Character-defining features include a complex roof form, often with a dominant front-facing gable; an asymmetrical façade; an irregular footprint; a combination of decorative wood shingle and clapboard siding; and an overall avoidance of a smooth-walled appearance. All of the Queen Anne-style residences in the District were constructed between circa 1880 and circa 1910.

⁹ The Seven Dolors Catholic Church at 624 Pierre Street was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in September 1995. Although the registration form lists the building's style as Romanesque Revival, additional examination shows the dominant stylistic character of the building to be the Italian Renaissance style (See: Marcus Whiffen's *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*, Cyril M. Harris' *Dictionary of Architecture and Construction*, and John C. Poppeliers, S. Allen Chamber Jr., and Nancy B. Schwartz's *What Style Is it?: A Guide to American Architecture*).

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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Shingle Style

Within the District, there are two examples of Shingle-style houses, both of which are contributing resources that clearly convey the character-defining stone and shingle wall treatments, embedded tower forms, and deeply recessed porches. Both houses were constructed during the 1890s.

Colonial Revival Style

One contributing example of Colonial Revival style, dating to circa 1918, is located in the District. Their identifying features include a symmetrical primary façade with a center-bay entrance; an accentuated front door, commonly with a decorative pediment and/or projecting entrance porch; entrance door fanlights and/or sidelights; keystone motifs and half-round or round-arched windows; and multi-pane double-hung window sashes.

Tudor Revival Style

A single contributing residence¹⁰ constructed in 1927 to 1928 is the only Tudor Revival-style house in the District. Its identifying features include a steeply pitched gable roof; dominant front-facing gables; bands of tall, narrow, multi-pane windows; and a combination of brick, stone, and stucco wall cladding.

Prairie School Style

Within the District, there are two examples of Prairie School-style residences, both of which are contributing resources. Constructed between circa 1910 and circa 1925, their character-defining features include their two-story height; low-pitched hipped roofs; wide overhanging eaves; large square porch supports; and an overall emphasis on horizontal lines. These houses have an American Foursquare plan, which is the most common Prairie School style house form.¹¹ These examples feature hipped roofs with prominent hipped roof dormers; full-width front porches; and wide overhanging eaves.

¹⁰ The Elliot, Mattie M. House at 600 Houston Street was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in June 1995.

¹¹ Lee and Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1986), 443.

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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Mixed Style

The Mixed style architectural classification refers to buildings that reflect three distinct styles from different periods. The Seven Dolors Catholic Church Parsonage at 624-A Pierre Street¹² meets this classification with its incorporation of stylistic elements from the Craftsman, Prairie School, Italian Renaissance, and Colonial Revival styles.

Bungalow/Craftsman Style

Within the District, there are nine examples of Bungalow/Craftsman-style dwellings, seven of which are contributing resources. These houses represent three principal sub-types: Front-Gabled Roof, Side-Gabled Roof, and Hipped Roof.¹³ All were constructed between circa 1915 and circa 1925. Identifying features are low-pitched roofs; wide overhanging eaves, often with exposed rafter tails; decorative beams or braces under the eaves; and full- or partial-width porches with square or tapered columns.

Gable-Front-and-Wing Folk House

Within the District, there are eleven examples of the Gable-Front-and-Wing folk house form, seven of which are contributing resources. All of these houses feature the character-defining massing, which is composed of a prominent front-facing gable with a secondary side-gabled block that is placed perpendicular to the main gable-front block, resulting in the distinctive L-shaped plan. Typically one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half stories in height, these houses have minimal ornamentation that is often restricted to plain fascia board or corner board trim.

Pyramidal Roof Folk House

Two contributing buildings in the District represent the Pyramidal Roof form. While massed-plan folk houses with rectangular plans normally have side-gabled roofs, houses with more nearly square plans commonly have pyramidal or equilateral hipped roofs. Like most folk house forms, the roof pitch and size and the location of porches vary, and architectural ornamentation is minimal, with ornament typically restricted to plain fascia board or corner board trim.

¹² Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in September 1995

¹³ McAlester, 452.

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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American Foursquare House

Virginia and Lee McAlester in *A Field Guide to American Houses* and other architectural historians classify the character-defining elements of the American Foursquare house as cubed massing, typically with four rooms on each of two stories; two- to two-and-a-half story height; low-pitched hipped roof or a moderately pitched gable-front roof with a deep eaves overhang; a full-width one-story entrance porch; and adornment based on a wide range of styles, including Late Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman, or none at all. Within the District, there are six American Foursquare houses, five of which are contributing resources. Two of the contributing American Foursquare houses illustrate the Prairie School style. The other four examples do not exhibit specific stylistic influences and are therefore categorized by their folk house form. All six of the American Foursquare houses in the District were built between circa 1905 and circa 1925.

CONTRIBUTING OUTBUILDINGS

Of the twenty-four contributing outbuildings within the Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District, most (twenty-one) are historic automobile garages constructed between circa 1910 and circa 1935. These garages are typically simple one-story wood-frame buildings with a rectangular plan and one or two vehicular bays in the primary elevation. Roof shapes vary and include gable-front, hipped, and clipped-gable forms. Contributing examples retain the original wood clapboard siding and vehicular bays. The other contributing ancillary buildings include three carriage barns constructed between circa 1890 and circa 1906. All of these outbuildings are building types¹⁴ that convey important information about the development of the District and, aside from their associations with a primary residential structure, are significant as a distinguishable entity in their own right for their associations with the development of the District and their embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. In particular, their presence denotes the era of changing automotive technology that had a profound impact on the development and appearance of the community.

¹⁴ *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1991), 15.

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ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

The majority of the District's residences enjoy a high degree of historic architectural integrity and as a group contribute to the historic integrity of the District. In addition to integrity of location and setting, the evaluation of the integrity of the District and its individual resources included an assessment of how much of each building's original design, workmanship, exterior materials, and overall feeling of a past period of time remains. Most significant changes to buildings, such as additions and porches, that occurred during the period of significance are considered historic and have gained significance in their own right. The following criteria served as the basis for classification of contributing buildings.

- The majority of the building's openings are unaltered. Where alterations to openings occur, they are reversible and use similar materials, profiles, and sizes as the original building elements. These alterations are reversible and could be easily restored;
- Except for small areas on secondary elevations, the exterior cladding material had not been altered;
- Significant historic decorative elements are intact;
- Design elements intrinsic to the building's style are intact;
- The overall feeling or character of the building for the time period in which it was erected is intact;
- Changes over a period of time are sympathetic and compatible to the original design in color, size, scale, massing, and materials;
- Character-defining elements from the time period in which the building had significant associations with events or important individuals remain intact; and
- Non-historic additions to a secondary elevations are subservient in size to the historic building in size, scale and massing and are executed in an appropriate manner, respecting the materials, and character of the original building design.

Non-Contributing Buildings reflect a loss of historic architectural integrity. The following criteria served as the basis for classification as non-contributing buildings.

- The majority of the building's exterior materials and openings, such as windows and doors, were altered in an inappropriate manner using new materials, profiles, and sizes;

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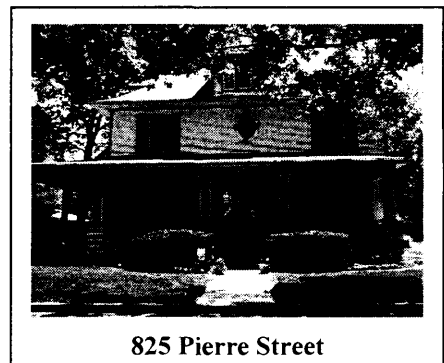
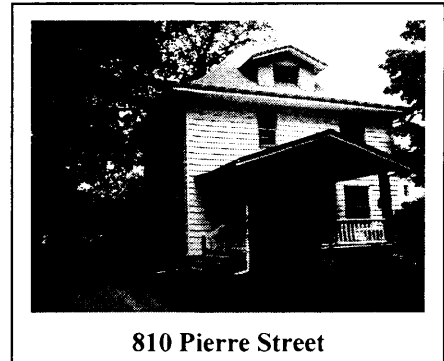
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- Alterations are irreversible or would be extremely difficult, costly, and possibly physically damaging to the building to reverse;
- Later additions do not respect the materials, scale, or character of the original building design; and
- The building is less than fifty years in age.

Secondary Siding

A number of the residential properties in the District have asbestos, vinyl, or aluminum secondary siding. As noted previously, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* stipulates that, “if the historic exterior building material is covered by non-historic material (such as modern siding), the property can still be eligible *if* the significant form, features and detailing are not obscured.” For example, the properties at 810 and 825 Pierre Street have secondary siding that is applied in such a manner as to leave exposed the original window openings as well as the original porch, dormers, and other important architectural elements of the property. Currently, the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office does not, as a matter of practice, approve the classification of buildings that have secondary siding as contributing properties to a National Register District. Because many of the properties in the District may retain their original siding under non-original siding, the nomination utilized a “Secondary Siding” integrity rating to identify the properties that retained all other significant features and detailing of their architectural style or property type. Because of the retention and visibility of dominant character-defining architectural elements, these buildings provide a level of integrity to the District as compared to buildings that have lost the majority of their character-defining architectural features.



Near the juncture of Houston and Pierre Streets and Colorado Street and Juliette Avenue, in the middle of the District, are a modern school building and playgrounds associated with Seven Dolors Church that are either not fifty years of age or do not date to the period of significance. These lots were the sites of the

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large homes of E. B. Purcell (206 S Juliette, erected in 1871); Major N. A. Adams (NW corner Pierre and Juliette, erected in 1868); and Col. J. B. Anderson (south of the Purcell House, erected in 1868, which became the Sacred Heart Academy in 1908). Another loss to the District's historic integrity was the home of Ashford Stingley at the northwest corner of South 5th and Houston Streets designed by Erasmus T. Carr in 1876 that was razed in the 1930s.

PROPERTY INVENTORY

The following list provides information specific to each resource located within the District. Arranged in order by street name and then by address, the list includes the following information for each building: current street address, property name (if known), construction date, significant alteration dates (if known), architect and/or builder (if known), the building's eligibility status, architectural style, folk house form, and exterior wall material(s). All style categorizations are based on Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*.

HOUSTON STREET

- 1. 501 Houston Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District / Listed in the
Historic Property Name: Lyda-Jean Apartments National Register of Historic Places
Building Form: Four-Family Flat¹⁵
Date of Construction: c. 1930
Architect/Builder: Henry B. Winter (architect) /B. M. Cork (builder)
Photograph Number: 1
Description: This two-story brick apartment building has a flat roof and the primary façade is five bays wide, defined by fenestration. The center bay is recessed and features a flat porch roof to shelter the main entrance. Additional character-defining features include paired nine-over-one light wood sash windows, soldier brick lintels and header brick sills, a header brick belt course above the second-story windows, a partially exposed rough cut limestone foundation, the cast stone parapet coping, and the cast stone sign embedded at cornice level in the center bay that reads, "19 LYDA-

¹⁵ The National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Lyda-Jean Apartments (listed in April 2004) lists the building's architectural style as Bungalow/Craftsman. Additional review of the building shows it does not exhibit dominant Craftsman or Arts and Crafts features; therefore, for the purposes of the Houston and Pierre Streets

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JEAN 30.” A historic one-story auto garage is located at the rear of the building.

- 2. 501-A Houston Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
Historic Property Name: Lyda-Jean Apartments Auto Garage
Building Form: Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: c. 1930
Description: The Lyda-Jean Apartments Auto Garage is located at the southwest corner of the lot, behind the apartment building. It has a flat roof; stucco and brick walls (the brick matches the apartment building); and two large vehicular entrance bays, one that faces east and one that faces north.
- 3. 511 Houston Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
Historic Property Name: Wm. Ashton House
Style: Bungalow/Craftsman
Date of Construction: 1919
Photograph Number: 2
Description: This one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow is characterized by its full-width front porch. The building has a shallow-pitched, side-gabled roof with wide eaves and decorative exposed beams. The house is three symmetrical bays wide. Fenestration defines the bays. The primary entrance is in the center bay. The porch retains its character-defining broad brick support piers and brick balustrade with stone railing. Additional character-defining features include the thin wood clapboard siding and the broad gabled dormer at the center of the front roof slope.
- 4. 515 Houston Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
National Folk House Form: Gable-Front
Date of Construction: Post-1955
Description: This non-historic one-story house has a gable-front roof with tight eaves. The primary façade is two bays wide. The east bay is recessed to form an entrance porch.
- 5. 519 Houston Street.** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Historic Property Name: Martin House
Style: Queen Anne
-

Residential Historic District nomination, as it relates to and corresponds to the MPDF cover document, the property is classified as a vernacular Four-Family Flat.

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Date of Construction: 1904

Description: This one-and-a-half-story Queen Anne cottage retains its character-defining hipped roof with lower cross gables and irregular footprint. However, the application of vinyl siding obscures the historic wall cladding, an important element to this style. The primary façade is three asymmetrical bays wide, defined by fenestration. The two east bays are recessed under the main roof to form an entrance porch. The main entrance is in the east end bay. The decorative wood shingles are intact and visible in the forward gable peak. If the vinyl siding is removed, and the historic wall cladding is intact underneath, the building could be listed as a contributing resource to the District. A non-historic concrete block auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.

6. 519-A Houston Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: Post-1947

Description: This non-historic one-story auto garage has concrete block walls, a gable-front roof, and a sliding wood door.

7. 523 Houston Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Date of Construction: c. 1904

Description: This one-story house reflects the influence of the Queen Anne style through its complex roof form and irregular footprint. The primary façade is five asymmetrical bays wide and incorporates a three-part bay at the west end. A new wood deck spans the three east end bays. The removal of the original porch, relocation of the main entrance door, and replacement of the windows combine to prevent this building from conveying its historic architectural associations.

8. 529 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Thomas J. Jenkins House

Style: Queen Anne

Date of Construction: 1879 / c. 1920

Architect/Builder: Erasmus T. Carr (architect); William Smith (builder)

Photograph Number: 3

Description: This two-and-a-half-story load-bearing limestone house has a complex roof form and an irregular footprint, characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The primary façade is three asymmetrical bays wide, defined by fenestration. The wrap-around porch dates to circa 1920 and features square post supports and a rough cut limestone balustrade. Additional character-defining features include

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the two-over-two light wood sash windows, the tooled limestone quoins and lintels, the clipped gable dormer, and the variety of decorative wood elements at the forward gables. The Queen Anne elements and wrap-around porch are historic alterations that occurred after the building's initial construction and have gained significance in their own right. A non-historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.

9. 529-A Houston Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: Post-1955

Description: This non-historic one-story frame auto garage has a gable-front roof, wood clapboard siding, and a wood shingle roof. The vehicular entrance bay faces west onto South 6th Street.

10. 600 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing / Listed in the
National Register of Historic Places

Historic Property Name: Mattie M. Elliot House

Style: Tudor Revival

Date of Construction: c. 1927-1928

Architect/Builder: Floyd O. Wolfenbarger (architect)

Description: This two-story frame house has a steeply pitched intersecting gable roof, the east wing of which is hipped. The primary façade is four asymmetrical bays wide, defined by fenestration. In addition to the front gable of the main roof, a second steep gable projects to denote the primary entrance at the second bay from the west end. Additional character-defining features include the transition from brick and stone cladding on the first story to stucco on the second story; the round arch window openings and doorway; and the prominent chimney. A historic auto garage that matches the design of the house is located at the rear of the lot.

11. 600-A Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Mattie M. Elliot Garage

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: c. 1928

Description: The design and materials of this one-story frame auto garage match those of the primary house. It has a gable-front roof, a combination of brick and stucco and faux half-timbered walls, and wide eaves with rafter tails.

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12. 603 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Mark S. Tyler House

Style: Second Empire

Date of Construction: 1873-1874 / c. 1920

Photograph Number: 4

Description: This two-story frame house has a mansard roof with wide eaves and decorative paired brackets. The primary façade is three symmetrical bays wide, defined by fenestration. The full-width front porch was added in circa 1920, during the period of significance, and has gained significance in its own right. The porch features elements inspired by the Craftsman style, including a broad gable-front roof, square brick support posts, and a brick balustrade with a stone railing. Additional character-defining features include the unique arched cornice, the tall narrow windows with decorative bracketed hoods, the wood clapboard cladding, and the corner boards and fascia trim.

13. 607 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: H. S. Willard House

Style: Queen Anne

Date of Construction: c. 1902

Photograph Number: 4

Description: This two-story house has complex roof form and an irregular footprint, characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The wrap-around porch includes a gable-front section denoting the main entrance bay. The porch includes Craftsman-inspired elements such as exposed rafter tails and square support posts. Additional character-defining features include the wood clapboard siding, the decorative fish scale shingles in each gable, the flat board trim and lintel molding around each window opening, and the intact historic detachable screens. A historic auto garage with a hipped roof is located at the rear of the lot.

14. 607-A Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: c.1925

Description: Characteristic of its functional property type, this simple one-story auto garage has a hipped roof and wood clapboard siding.

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15. 608 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing/ Listed in the

Historic Property Name: E. A. and Ura Wharton House National Register of Historic Places

Style: Shingle Style¹⁶

Date of Construction: 1897

Architect/Builder: Professor John Daniel Walters (architect) and C. A. Sponberg (stone mason) Harry Haugham (general contractor)¹⁷

Description: Characteristic of its style, this two-story house has a complex roof form, an irregular footprint, and rough cut stone walls at the first story that transition to decorative wood shingles and clapboards at the second story. The primary façade is asymmetrically arranged and includes a full-height one-bay porch projection and a canted corner, implying an embedded tower, which is another character-defining feature of the style. Additional character-defining features include the round column supports at the second story sleeping porch, the wood shingled roof, the plain window casing and lintel trim molding, and the brick chimney on the east elevation. A historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.

16. 608-A Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: c. 1910

Description: This auto garage is characteristic of its functional property type. The walls are composed of rusticated concrete block. It has a clipped gable roof, a single vehicular entrance bay with a sliding wood paneled door, and window openings in the side elevations that contain their historic wood sashes.

17. 611 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Mark Brown House

Style: Queen Anne

Date of Construction: 1903

Architect/Builder: Smith & Correll (builder)

Photograph Number: 4

Description: This two-and-a-half-story frame house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style

¹⁶ The National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Wharton House (listed in June 1995) lists the building's architectural style as "Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements." Additional examination of this building shows that the dominant stylistic character of the building is Shingle style.

¹⁷ *Manhattan Nationalist*, 11 March 1897, 3.

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with its highly complex roof form, irregular footprint, and variety of wall cladding materials. The primary façade is three bays wide, defined by fenestration. The full-width porch features classical elements, including round column support posts and a pediment with dentil ornamentation denoting the primary entrance location. The main entrance includes half-height sidelights. Additional character-defining features include the rough-cut stone piers below the porch posts, fascia board, eaves brackets, and board trim. A historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.

18. 611-A Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: c. 1925

Description: This one-story gable-front auto garage is characteristic of its functional property type with wood clapboard siding, exposed rafter tails, and small square window openings with flat board trim.

19. 613 Houston Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Dr. Colt House

Style: Queen Anne

Date of Construction: 1902

Description: This two-story frame house retains the highly complex roof form and irregular footprint that characterize its Queen Anne style. The primary façade is four asymmetrical bays wide, defined by fenestration, and incorporates a full-height turret at the east end. Aluminum siding sheaths the exterior walls. The wrap-around porch features classical elements, including a pediment with dentil ornamentation denoting the primary entrance location, as well as the influence of the later Craftsman style through the square brick piers and square support posts. If the secondary siding is removed and the historic wall cladding is intact underneath, the house could be reclassified as a contributing resource to the District. A historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.

20. 613-A Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: c. 1920

Description: Characteristic of its functional property type, this one-story gable-front auto garage has wood clapboard siding and small square window openings with flat board trim.

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21. 617 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Dr. Colt House
Style: Queen Anne
Date of Construction: c. 1906 / c. 1917
Architect/Builder: Professor John Daniel Walters (architect); C.A. Deere (builder)
Photograph Number: 5

Description: This two-and-a-half-story frame house is an excellent example of the Free Classic sub-type of the Queen Anne style with its highly complex roof form, irregular footprint, and variety of wall cladding materials, including brick and wood shingle. The expansive wrap-around porch dates to circa 1917 and features a *porte cochere* at the west end and a turret at the east end. Classical elements include the round column support posts, fascia board trim below the porch eaves, and the Palladian window in the front gable with its exaggerated slender keystone. The main entrance is in the center bay.¹⁸ The concrete driveway dates to 1907.

22. 617-A Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Dr. Colt House Carriage Barn
Building Form: Other: Carriage Barn
Date of Construction: c. 1906

Description: This one-and-a-half-story carriage barn has a clipped gable roof, wood clapboard cladding, and a broad vehicular entrance bay with an overhead door. Two windows and a hayloft door define the bays of the upper story.

23. 625 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Lantz-Paige House
National Folk House Form: Gable-Front-and-Wing
Date of Construction: c. 1885
Photograph Number: 5

Description: This two-and-a-half-story frame house has a steep intersecting gable roof with moderate eaves. The primary façade is two bays wide, defined by fenestration. The wrap-around porch dates to the early twentieth century and has gained significance in its own right. The porch features brick piers and a brick balustrade with square wood support posts above. The porch roof is flat and serves as a deck for the second floor. Additional character-defining features include the wood clapboard siding, the plain board window casing, and the fascia and corner board trim. A historic auto garage

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is located at the rear of the lot.

24. 625-A Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: c. 1920

Description: Characteristic of its functional property type, this one-story gable-front auto garage has wood clapboard siding and small square window openings with flat board trim.

25. 629 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Francis H. White House

Style: Shingle Style

Date of Construction: 1891

Architect/Builder: George E. Hopper, (builder) and Herman Woelfffing (stone mason) of the Ulrich Bros. (builder)

Photograph Number: 6

Description: This one-and-a-half-story residence has a side-gabled roof with wide eaves and a half tower at the west end of the front roof slope. The primary façade is asymmetrically arranged and features a recessed porch under a prominent Syrian archway at the east end. Rough cut limestone forms the first-story walls; decorative wood shingles clad the upper walls. Additional character-defining features include the series of tall narrow windows that allow light to enter the tower, and the exterior stone chimney on the west elevation. A historic garage is located at the rear of the lot.

26. 629-A Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: c. 1920

Description: Characteristic of its functional property type, this one-story gable-front auto garage has wood clapboard siding and small square window openings with flat board trim.

¹⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps show the existing porch configuration dates to between 1912 and 1923.

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- 27. 715 Houston Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
- Style:* Queen Anne
Date of Construction: c. 1890
Photograph Number: 7
Description: This one-and-a-half-story Queen Anne cottage has a hipped roof with lower cross gables and an irregular footprint, both of which are character-defining features of this style. The primary façade is four asymmetrical bays wide, defined by fenestration, and incorporates a three-part bay at the east end. The original spindlework porch retains its posts, balustrade, and frieze. The entrance is in the west end bay, which retains the half-light wood door with a garland and swag decorative treatment. The windows and door retain the historic casing and lintel molding. Additional character-defining features include the gabled dormer on the front roof slope, the wood clapboard siding, corner boards, and decorative shingle cladding on the dormer. A non-historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.
- 28. 715-A Houston Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
- Building Form:* Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: Post-1947
Description: This non-historic one-story auto garage has a hipped roof and features two single-car entrance bays and a pedestrian entrance door in the primary (alley) façade.
- 29. 719 Houston Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
- Historic Property Name:* Charles D. Middleton House
Style: Prairie School
Building Form: American Foursquare
Date of Construction: 1915
Architect/Builder: Henry B. Winter (architect) and Ed Morman (Builder)
Description: This two-story frame house has a shallow hipped roof with wide boxed eaves. The primary façade is three bays wide, defined by fenestration. A full-width front porch spans the first story of the primary façade. The porch features a shallow hipped roof and large brick support piers. The main entrance is in the west end bay. Additional character-defining features include the house's overall horizontal character; the four-over-one light and six-over-one light (divided vertically) wood sash windows; and the transition from brick cladding on the first story to stucco on the second story.

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- 30. 723 Houston Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
- Style:* Bungalow/Craftsman
Date of Construction: c. 1920
Photograph Number: 8
- Description:* This two-and-a-half-story frame house has a side-gabled roof with very wide eaves and exposed rafter tails. The primary façade is three symmetrical bays wide, with the main entrance occupying the center bay. A three-quarter-width gabled porch spans the center bay and features large rough-cut “rag work” stone support piers that form a solid balustrade wall. A broad gabled dormer extends from the front roof slope and features a band of four square windows. Additional character-defining features include the transition from wide clapboard siding on the first story to significantly thin clapboard siding on the second story; the four-over-one light (vertically divided) wood sash windows grouped in twos and threes; and the plain board window and door casing. An auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.
- 31. 723-A Houston Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
- Building Form:* Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: Post-1947
- Description:* This one-story auto garage dates to a period after 1947 and has a gable-front roof, wood clapboard siding, and a vehicular entrance bay with an overhead door.
- 32. 725 Houston Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
- Building Form:* American Foursquare
Date of Construction: c. 1915
Photograph Number: 8
- Description:* This two-and-a-half-story American Foursquare house has a frame structure and a gable-front roof with wide boxed eaves. Typical of its form, the primary façade is two bays wide. A full-width gabled porch spans the primary façade and features eaves returns and very rough cut stone support posts that continue to form the solid balustrade. The main entrance is in the west end bay and features three-quarter-height sidelights. Additional character-defining features include the transition from thin clapboards to wood shingles between stories, the band of three windows in the gable peak, the eaves returns on the front gable, and the flat board window surround trim.

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33. 731 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name John Purcell House
Style: Bungalow/Craftsman
Date of Construction: 1908
Photograph Number: 8

Description: This one-and-a-half-story frame house has a hipped roof with a wide eaves skirt and exposed rafter tails. The roof is characterized by the hipped inset dormer that breaks the eaves on the primary façade. The primary façade is three symmetrical bays wide, with the entrance occupying the center bay. The full-width porch is recessed under the main roof and the half-story above. The porch features round support posts, a solid balustrade wall, and fascia board trim. Additional character-defining features include the steep slope of the eaves skirt, the decorative wood shingle wall cladding, the inset dormer on the side elevation, and the large windows with plain board trim. A historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.

34. 731-A Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: c. 1925
Photograph Number: 9

Description: This historic auto garage is an excellent example of its functional property type. It has a gable-front roof with wide eaves and exposed rafter tails; a single vehicular entrance bay with hinged wood paneled doors; wood clapboard siding with corner boards; and small window openings with plain board trim.

35. 800 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Style: Colonial Revival
Date of Construction: c. 1918
Photograph Number: 10

Description: This two-story frame house is an excellent example of an early twentieth century Colonial Revival residence. The side-gabled roof has moderate boxed eaves with fascia board trim. The primary façade is three symmetrical bays wide, defined by fenestration. The windows are arranged both singly and in groups of three. The window openings retain the historic four-over-one light and six-over-one light wood sash units. Additional character-defining features include the pedimented entrance porch with round column support posts, the center-bay entrance with sidelights, and the one-story side porch.

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36. 801 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Oliver Barner House

Style: Queen Anne

Date of Construction: c. 1884

Photograph Numbers: 11

Description: This two-story native limestone dwelling has a complex roof, an irregular footprint, and a wrap-around porch, all of which are characteristic of its Queen Anne style. The hipped roof of the main block has a full-height intersecting tower projection at the rear of the east elevation. The main block is three symmetrical bays wide and has a side hall entrance in the west end bay. Additional character-defining features include the round column porch support posts; the tooled wall corner quoins, window lintels, and sills; the fascia board trim under the wide eaves; and the solid balustrade wall formed by rough cut limestone that matches the main walls of the house added in 1904.¹⁹ A non-historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.

37. 801-A Houston Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: Post-1955

Photograph Number: 13

Description: This non-historic auto garage has a hipped roof, two vehicular entrance bays, and wood siding. Although not historic, its size, scale, massing, and design correspond to the historic character of the District.

38. 805 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: E. Apartments/Dr. F. S. Schoenleber Apartments

Style: Craftsman

Date of Construction: c. 1913

Photograph Number: 12

Architect/Builder: Arthur B. Hungerford (architect)

Description: This two-and-a-half-story frame house has a hipped roof with very wide eaves and exposed rafter tails. The primary façade is three symmetrical bays wide with the main entrance occupying the center bay. A full-width porch with a hipped roof spans the first story of the primary

¹⁹ *Manhattan (KS) Nationalist*, 30 December 1904, 1.

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façade and features large tapered square support posts supported by rough cut stone piers and a balustrade. A cross-gable extends from the center of the front roof slope to form a front-gabled roof for the porch at the center bay of the second story. A hipped roof dormer extends from each of the side roof slopes. Additional character-defining features include the thin clapboard siding, the steep slope of the eaves skirt, the paired support posts of the second-story porch, and the plain board window and door casings. A historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.

39. 805-A Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: c. 1920

Photograph Number: 13

Description: This one-story auto garage has cladding and trim matching that of the primary residence. The gable-front frame garage has a single vehicular entrance bay with sliding wood panel doors.

40. 809 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Style: Prairie School

Building Form: American Foursquare

Date of Construction: c. 1910

Photograph Number: 12

Description: This two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling has a hipped roof with wide eaves. The primary façade is three bays wide, defined by fenestration. A three-quarter-width porch with a flat roof spans the two west end bays. The primary entrance is located in the center bay. The porch features tall square wood support posts and a wood balustrade. An inset gabled dormer breaks the eaves line at the primary façade and contains a pair of small square windows. The rough cut stone foundation is visible. Additional character-defining features include the thin clapboard siding, the plain board trim window and door surrounds, the overall horizontal character of the house, the historic nine-over-one light wood sash windows, and the steep slope of the eaves skirt. A non-historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.

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- 41. 809-A Houston Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Building Form: Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: Post-1955
Description: This non-historic gable-front auto garage has two vehicular entrance bays, moderate eaves, and metal siding.
- 42. 811 Houston Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Building Form: Massed-Plan, Side-Gabled
Date of Construction: Post-1955
Description: This non-historic one-story house has a side-gabled roof. The primary façade is three bays wide, with the entrance occupying the center bay. Asbestos shingles clad the exterior walls. A non-historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.
- 43. 811-A Houston Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Building Form: Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: Post-1955
Description: This non-historic one-story auto garage has a gable-front roof and two vehicular bays. The exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingles that match those of the residence.
- 44. 815 Houston Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Building Form: Massed-Plan, Side-Gabled
Date of Construction: Post-1955
Description: This non-historic house is one-and-a-half stories tall and has a full-width front porch. Although it is not historic, the size, scale, and massing of this house are appropriate within the context of the surrounding buildings. A non-historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.
- 45. 815-A Houston Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Building Form: Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: Post-1955
Description: This non-historic one-story gable-front garage has a broad vehicular bay with an overhead door.

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46. 825 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Style: Queen Anne

Date of Construction: c. 1890

Photograph Number: 14

Description: This two-and-a-half-story house has a Gable-Front-and-Wing form with Queen Anne elements, including decorative fish scale shingles in the front gable, a one-story three-part bay window, an asymmetrical façade arrangement, and an irregular footprint. The wrap-around porch, which features square wood support posts on rough-cut stone piers, a hipped roof, and a low square baluster balustrade, dates to the early twentieth century and has gained significance in its own right. Additional character-defining features include the wood clapboard siding, the plain board window and door surround trim, and corner board and fascia trim. A historic carriage barn is located at the rear of the lot.

47. 825-A Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Carriage Barn

Date of Construction: c. 1890

Description: This one-and-a-half-story carriage barn has a gable-front roof and board-and-batten siding. A vehicular bay is located at alley level and a pair of wood sash windows is located in the east elevation.

48. 831 Houston Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Peak House

Style: Queen Anne

Date of Construction: 1906/1939 (moved)

Architect/Builder: Henry W. Brinkman (architect); and John M. Winter (builder)

Photograph Number: 15

Description: This one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling has a highly complex roof form that features a domed tower and a hipped dormer on the front roof slope. The primary façade is three asymmetrical bays wide, defined by fenestration. The wrap-around porch has round support posts grouped in twos and threes, and a rough cut stone balustrade. Additional character-defining features include the thin wood clapboard siding and the plain board window and door surround trim. A non-historic mother-in-law cottage is located at the rear of the lot, facing onto South 9th Street. Moved to its current location around 1935 (during the period of significance), the house conveys important information

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about the development of the District and retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic architectural associations.

49. 831-A Houston Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Mother-in-Law Cottage

Date of Construction: c. 1920 / c.1950

Description: This one-story frame building is composed of a circa 1920 gabled auto garage with a small circa 1950 gable-front dwelling addition. Vinyl siding covers the walls.

PIERRE STREET

50. 501 Pierre Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Pyramid Square

Date of Construction: c. 1900

Photograph Number: 16

Description: This one-and-a-half-story load-bearing stone house has a pyramidal roof with moderate eaves. Projecting from each roof slope are hipped roof dormers, each of which contains a pair of windows and has decorative shingle cladding. This house, which is three bays wide and five bays deep, has a rectangular footprint. The northeast and southeast corners of the building are recessed under the main roof to form entrance porches. Additional character-defining features include the intact one-over-one light wood sash windows and the rough cut limestone walls. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps from 1905 through 1947 show that this building retains a high degree of integrity from its original date of construction.

51. 505 Pierre Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Style: Minimal Traditional

Date of Construction: 1950

Description: This non-historic one-story frame house has a side-gabled roof with tight eaves and a cross-gable at the east end of the house. The primary façade is four asymmetrical bays wide, defined by fenestration. The main entrance is at the second bay from the east end. Character-defining features include the rough cut stone exterior chimney on the east elevation; the narrow wood window casing and eaves trim; the variety of window arrangements, which includes single and paired units; the variety of window sizes, which reflects the function of the space within; and the eaves projection

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over the three west end bays of the primary façade. Although constructed outside the District's period of significance, this house retains good integrity for its Post-World War II period of construction.

52. 505-A Pierre Street *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: Post-1947

Description: This gable-front wood frame auto garage has two vehicular entrance bays, wood overhead doors, wide eaves with exposed rafter tails, and wood siding.

53. 509 Pierre Street *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District

National Folk House Form: Gable-Front-and-Wing

Date of Construction: c. 1900

Description: This two-and-a-half-story frame house has a steep intersecting gable roof with moderate eaves. The primary façade is three bays wide, defined by fenestration. Secondary asbestos shingle siding covers the exterior walls. A one-half-width porch spans the two east end bays, as indicated on historic maps. The porch has a non-original wood balustrade and support posts. Additional character-defining features include the plain board trim and lintel molding around each window opening; the historic wood sash windows, including the colored glass transom that is typical of the period; and the steep cross-gable that breaks the façade eaves of the ell. If the secondary siding is removed and the historic siding is intact underneath, the house could be reclassified as a contributing resource to the District.

54. 510 Pierre Street *Eligibility:* Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Methodist Church Parsonage

Style: Queen Anne

Date of Construction: 1862-1863, 1867 (enlarged)

Photograph Number: 17

Description: This one-and-a-half-story frame Queen Anne cottage has an intersecting gable roof with wide boxed eaves that have a slight bell cast. The house has a wrap-around porch; a transition from thin wood clapboards on the first story to decorative fish scale shingles in the gables; and eaves returns. Additional character-defining features include the plain wide window casing; the lintel molding; the original wood sash windows, including those with diamond-shaped muntins; and the variety of window arrangements and sash sizes. A historic auto garage is at the rear of the lot.

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55. 510-A Pierre Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: c. 1920

Description: This auto garage is an excellent example of its functional property type. It has a gable-front roof with wide eaves and exposed rafter tails, wood clapboard siding with corner boards and plain board casing, and two vehicular entrance bays.

56. 515 Pierre Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Gable-Front-and-Wing

Date of Construction: c. 1910

Description: This two-story frame house has a hipped roof and a full-height projecting cross-gabled wing with moderate eaves. The primary façade is two bays wide, defined by fenestration. The gabled entrance porch has round column support posts and a replacement balustrade. Additional character-defining features include the wood clapboard siding, the plain board window casing, the decorative fish scale shingles in the front gable, and the fascia and corner board trim.

57. 516 Pierre Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Gable-Front-and-Wing

Date of Construction: c. 1900 / c. 1916

Photograph Numbers: 17 and 18

Description: This two-story frame house has an intersecting gable roof with wide boxed eaves. The front gable projection has a full-height three-part bay window. A two-story porch located within the ell dates to the early twentieth century, gaining significance in its own right. The first story of the porch has large tapered square support posts on brick piers. The second story is an open sleeping porch with a decorative shingle skirt wall that flares at the base. Additional character-defining features include the wood clapboard siding, the plain window and door casing, and the pediment of the front gable. A non-historic auto garage is at the rear of the lot.²⁰

²⁰ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps show that the existing porch configuration dates to the period between 1912 and 1923.

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58. 516-A Pierre Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: Post-1947

Description: This non-historic auto garage has a shallow hipped roof, concrete block walls, and a vehicular entrance bay. It replaces an earlier garage built by Geo. W. Southers in 1916.

59. 519 Pierre Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Cora Sawyer House

Style: Queen Anne

Date of Construction: 1903

Description: This one-and-a-half-story Queen Anne Style “up to date modern cottage”²¹ has a complex roof form and an irregular footprint, both of which are character-defining features of its style. The primary façade is four asymmetrical bays wide, defined by fenestration. At the second bay from the east end, the main entrance features a gabled entrance hood that dates to the early twentieth century and has gained significance in its own right. The windows and door retain the historic surround trim and lintel molding. Additional character-defining features include the cross-gable dormer that contains a pair of tall narrow windows; the decorative fish scale shingle cladding in the front dormer; and the wood clapboard siding, corner boards, and fascia trim. The owner converted the house into a duplex in 1935 for \$2,800. B.H. Chilcott was the contractor on the conversion.²²

60. 520 Pierre Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Building Form: Gable-Front

Date of Construction: c. 1900

Photograph Number: 18

Description: This two-story frame house has a front-facing clipped-gable roof with wide boxed eaves. The primary façade is two bays wide, defined by fenestration. A porch with a flat roof spans the first story of the primary façade and shelters the main entrance in the west end bay. Asbestos shingles clad the exterior walls. Additional character-defining features include the second-story entrance door in the west end bay, the plain board window casing, the cross-gable at the rear of the west elevation, the brick furnace chimney at the center of the roof ridge, and the intact wood framed

²¹ *Manhattan (KS) Nationalist*, 19 February 1903, 8.

²² *Manhattan(KS) Chronicle*, 6 January 1935, 1.

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doors. If the secondary siding is removed and the original wall cladding is intact underneath, the house could be reclassified as a contributing resource to the District.

61. 523 Pierre Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Lillian M. Green House

Building Form: Gable-Front-and-Wing

Date of Construction: 1903²³

Description: This two-story frame house has an intersecting gable roof, the rear wing of which is hipped. The primary façade is two bays wide, defined by fenestration. The main entrance is in the west bay, which is sheltered by the hipped roof of the one-half-width porch. The porch's spindle work posts and balustrade are not original. Additional character-defining features include the wood clapboard siding, and the wood window and door surround trim.

62. 523-A Pierre Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: c. 1925

Description: This gable-front auto garage is representative of its functional property type. It has a single vehicular entrance bay, board-and-batten siding, and small window openings in the side elevations.

63. 527 Pierre Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Style: Bungalow/Craftsman

Date of Construction: 1927

Photograph Number: 19

Description: This one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow is characterized by its full-width front porch. The building has a shallow-pitched side-gabled roof with wide eaves. The primary façade is two bays wide, defined by fenestration. The primary entrance is in the west bay. The porch retains its character-defining brick pier supports with battered upper posts and matchstick balustrade. Additional character-defining features include the thin wood clapboard siding, the broad gabled dormer at the center of the front roof slope, and the four-over-one light wood sash windows grouped in bands of three.

64. 529 Pierre Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

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Historic Property Name: J. Edward Shortridge House
Style: Greek Revival
Date of Construction: 1871-1872
Architect/Builder: J. Edward Shortridge (builder)
Photograph Number: 19

Description: This two-story wood frame house has a basic I-House form (three bays wide and one room deep), including the characteristic side-gable roof and center bay entrance. The full-height pedimented portico defines the dwelling's Greek Revival style. Additional character-defining stylistic features include the three-part bay windows at each of the outer bays of the first story; the peaked window and door lintel trim; the corner boards and fascia trim, and the wood clapboard siding. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps show that the house underwent a series of alterations prior to its most recent rehabilitation.

65. 530 Pierre Street*Eligibility:* Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: B. K. Walters Apartment Building
Building Form: Four-Family Flat
Date of Construction: 1928
Architect/Builder: Henry B. Winter (architect); and B. K. Walters (builder)
Photograph Numbers: 18 and 20

Description: This two-story brick apartment building is very similar to the apartment building at 501 Houston Street, which was designed by the same architect. The building has a flat roof and an irregular footprint. The primary façade is five bays wide, defined by fenestration. The center bay is recessed and features a porch with a flat roof, which shelters the entrance and also serves as a deck porch for the second story. Additional character-defining features include the paired nine-over-one light wood sash windows, the stone sills, the brick belt course above the second-story windows, and the square and diamond decorative stone embellishments. A two-story auto garage is located at the east side of the building.

66. 530-A Pierre Street*Eligibility:* Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: B. K. Walters Apartment Building Auto Garage
Building Form: Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: c. 1928
Architect/Builder: Henry B. Winter

²³ *Manhattan (KS) Nationalist*, 19 February 1903, 8.

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Description: This two-story auto garage incorporates a second-story apartment over the auto-specific ground-floor space. The design and materials of the auto garage match those of the apartment building. A wide vehicular entrance bay contains a wood plank overhead door.

67. 608 Pierre Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Gable-Front-and-Wing

Date of Construction: c. 1900

Photograph Number: 21

Description: This one-and-a-half-story frame house has an intersecting gable roof with a clipped front gable. The primary façade is three bays wide. The main entrance on the east (side) elevation of the front gable projection and covered by a shed roof supported by knee brackets. An inset shed roof dormer breaks the eave line of the side-gable wing. Additional character-defining features include the wood clapboard siding, the plain board window and door surround, the corner boards, the brick chimney, and the one-over-one light wood sash windows. Although the original one-story porch that spanned the ell no longer remains, all other design features and materials are intact and the building clearly conveys its historic associations with the architectural development of the District.

68. 612 Pierre Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Building Form: Gable-Front-and-Wing

Date of Construction: Post-1955

Photograph Number: 21

Description: This one-story non-historic frame dwelling has a cross-gabled roof. The primary façade is three asymmetrical bays wide. A one-half-width porch spans the two west end bays. Although this house is not historic, its size, scale, setback, and massing correspond to the character of the surrounding historic buildings. A non-historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.

69. 612-A Pierre Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: Post-1955

Description: This one-story gable-front garage has a vehicular entrance bay and vinyl siding.

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- 70. 618 Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
Building Form: Gable-Front-and-Wing
Date of Construction: c. 1900
Photograph Number: 21
Description: This one-and-a-half-story frame house has an intersecting gable roof, the front gable is clipped. The primary façade is three bays wide, defined by fenestration. The main entrance occupies the center bay, which is sheltered by an extension of the main front roof slope. This porch configuration dates to the early twentieth century and has gained significance in its own right. Additional character-defining features include the wood clapboard siding, the plain board window and door surround trim, corner boards and fascia trim, and the partially exposed rough cut limestone foundation.
- 71. 618-A Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Building Form: Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: Post-1955
Description: This one-story gable-front garage has a vehicular entrance bay and vinyl siding.
- 72. 624 Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District / Listed in the
Historic Property Name: Seven Dolors Catholic Church National Register of Historic Places
Style: Italian Renaissance²⁴
Date of Construction: 1920
Architect/Builder: H. W. Brinkman (architect) and Mont. J. Green (Contractor);
Photograph Number: 6, 9, and 22
Description: This brick church dominates the streetscape with its square twin towers flanking the gable-front main block. Each tower is approximately four stories tall and has a hipped roof with green clay tiles. A set of three double-leaf doorways denotes the main entrance at the center of the main block. Contrasting stone provides decorative trim elements in areas including window sills, parapet coping, applied pendants, belt courses, cornice molding, and the round arch trim and support columns at the top of each tower. Corbelled brickwork further embellishes the walls with recessed vertical panels that span much of the height of the towers and a series of round arches along the cornice level of the gable front. A rose window characterizes the front gable of the primary façade.

²⁴ The Seven Dolors Catholic Church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in September 1995). Although the registration form lists the building's style as Romanesque Revival, additional examination shows that the dominant stylistic character of the building is Italian Renaissance.

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Additional character-defining features include the exposed rough cut limestone foundation walls and the dressed limestone water table. The associated brick parsonage is located at the southeast corner of the lot.

73. 624-A Pierre Street *Eligibility:* Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Seven Dolors Catholic Church Rectory

Style: Mixed Style

Date of Construction: c. 1925

Architect/Builder: Mont. J. Green (Builder)

Photograph Number: 23

Description: This residential building reflects the combined influences of the Craftsman, Prairie School, Renaissance Revival, and Colonial Revival styles. The brick building has a hipped roof with wide eaves, exposed rafter tails, and clay roof tiles with a green glazing. The symmetrical façade of the main block is three bays wide with the main entrance occupying the center bay. A pedimented entrance porch with round column support posts shelters the entrance, which features a multi-light transom and half-height sidelights. Extending from each side elevation are one-story, single bay wings with hipped roofs. Additional character-defining features include the paired windows with stone sills and soldier brick lintels, the partially exposed rough-cut stone foundation, and the hipped roof dormer at the center of the front roof slope.

74. 718 Pierre Street *Eligibility:* Contributing to District

Style: Queen Anne

Date of Construction: c.1890

Description: This one-and-a-half-story house has a cross-gabled roof with moderate eaves. The primary façade has three bays, which are defined by a recessed entrance porch at the west end and two single window openings. The main entrance leads into the center bay from the recessed porch. The porch has a flat roof and a square support post. Additional character-defining features include the decorative shingles cladding the gables, the wood clapboards that cover the exterior walls, the intact wood window casings and lintel molding, and the historic wood sashes that include leaded upper sashes. The bay at the east end was originally a recessed porch to match the porch at the west end, and appears to have been enclosed at an unknown date during the period of significance. A non-historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.

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- 75. 718-A Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Building Form: Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: Post-1947
Description: This non-historic garage has a gable-front roof, two vehicular entrance bays, exposed rafter tails, and wood panel siding.
- 76. 721 Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
Historic Property Name: Huntress-Fox House
Building Form: Gable-Front-and-Wing
Date of Construction: c. 1866 / c. 1876
Photograph Number: 24
Description: This one-and-a-half-story brick house has a steep intersecting gable roof with moderate eaves. The primary façade is five bays wide, with the entrance occupying the center bay. Fenestration defines the bays. A porch with a shed roof spans the space of the ell and has turned posts and balusters. The historic two-over-two light and six-over-six light wood sash windows are intact, each of which has flat stone lintels and sills. Additional character-defining features include the operable wood shutters, the steep gabled dormers on the front roof slope of the rear ell, and the unusually deep setback of the dwelling.
- 77. 724 Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
Style: Bungalow/Craftsman
Date of Construction: c. 1920
Photograph Number: 32
Description: The full-width front porch defines this one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow. The building has a shallow-pitched side-gabled roof with wide eaves and decorative knee brackets. The porch retains its character-defining square support posts, which rest on a new stone perimeter wall. Additional character-defining features include the transition from thin wood clapboard siding on the first story to wood shingle cladding on the second story; and the large gabled dormer at the center of the front roof slope. Despite the change to the porch perimeter wall, the overall character of the house is intact and it clearly communicates its historic associations with the development of the District. A historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.

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- 78. 724-A Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
Building Form: Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: c. 1915
Description: This historic auto garage is an excellent example of its functional property type. It has a gable-front roof with wide eaves; a single vehicular entrance bay with hinged wood doors; and wood clapboard siding with corner boards.
- 79. 731 Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Historic Property Name: Seven Dolors Parish Center
Style: Modern Movement
Date of Construction: Post-1955
Description: This one-story building has a flat roof and an irregular footprint. The walls are brick and the fenestration is arranged asymmetrically.
- 80. 803 Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
Historic Property Name: John W. Webb House
Style: Gothic Revival
Date of Construction: c. 1874
Description: This two-story frame dwelling is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style as applied to the common Gable-Front-and-Wing form. The primary façade is four asymmetrical bays wide and is defined by fenestration, which includes a three-part bay window. A porch with a flat roof spans the width of the ell. The key character-defining features include the steep roof pitch, the multiple front gables, the paired decorative brackets under the porch and bay window eaves, the peaked window lintel trim, the round-arched windows with decorative hoods, and the tall, narrow windows. Furthermore, the house retains the wood clapboard siding, the historic two-over-two light wood sash windows, and the decorative verge board frieze under the porch eaves. A non-historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.
- 81. 803-A Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Building Form: Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: Post-1955
Description: This non-historic auto garage has a side-gabled roof, two single vehicle entrance bays, and a pedestrian entrance with a double-leaf door.

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- 82. 807 Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Style: Minimal Traditional
Date of Construction: Post-1947
Description: This one-story frame house has an intersecting gable roof that forms the Gable-Front-and-Wing National Folk House form. The roof has tight eaves. The façade is two bays wide and is defined by fenestration, which includes a tripartite picture window at the west end. The main entrance is located in the side elevation of the forward gable projection, sheltered by a recess under its roofline. Vinyl siding covers the exterior walls.
- 83. 807-A Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Building Form: Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: Post-1947
Description: This non-historic auto garage has a gabled roof and appears to be contemporaneous with the main house.
- 84. 810 Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Building Form: American Foursquare
Date of Construction: c. 1905; remodeled 1916
Architect/Builder: S. A. Bardwell (contractor, 1916)
Description: This two-and-a-half-story American Foursquare residence has a frame structure and a hipped roof with a bell cast shape and wide boxed eaves. Typical of its form, the primary façade is two bays wide. A gabled front porch spans the west end bay. The porch features tapered square support posts and a low balustrade with square wood balusters. Vinyl siding covers most of the exterior walls. The main entrance is in the west end bay. Additional character-defining features include the gabled dormer that extends from the front roof slope; the decorative wood shingles that clad the dormer; and the historic wood sash windows. If the secondary siding is removed and the historic wall cladding is found to be intact underneath, the building could be reclassified as a contributing resource to the District. A historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.
- 85. 810-A Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
Building Form: Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: 1914
Description: This historic auto garage is an excellent example of its functional property type. It has a gable-front roof with wide eaves, a vehicular entrance bay with hinged wood doors, wood

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clapboard siding with corner boards, and small windows in the side elevations.

- 86. 811 Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Building Form: Gable-Front-and-Wing
Date of Construction: c. 1890
Description: This one-and-a-half-story house has an intersecting gable roof with wide closed eaves. The building is three bays wide and is defined by fenestration, which includes both single and paired windows. The window openings retain their original two-over-two light wood sashes. The main entrance is located in the side elevation of the front gable projection. A small gabled entrance porch dates to the mid-twentieth century. If the secondary siding is removed and the historic wall cladding is intact underneath, the building could be reclassified as a contributing resource to the District.
- 87. 816 Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Historic Property Name: Ben F. Sweet House
Building Form: Gable-Front-and-Wing
Date of Construction: 1908
Description: This two-story house has an intersecting gable roof with moderate eaves. A wrap-around porch spans the entire first story of the primary façade and features the historic round column support posts and wood balustrade with square balusters. The primary façade is three bays wide and is defined by fenestration. The window openings retain their one-over-one light wood sashes and plain board casing. The main entrance is located in the west end bay. If the secondary siding is removed and the historic wall cladding is intact underneath, the building could be reclassified as a contributing resource to the District. A historic auto garage with vinyl siding is located at the rear of the lot.
- 88. 816-A Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Building Form: Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: c. 1925
Description: This historic auto garage has a gable-front roof, a single vehicle entrance bay, a single pedestrian entrance door, and vinyl siding. If the secondary siding is removed and the historic wall cladding is intact underneath, the building could be reclassified as a contributing resource to the District.

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- 89. 819 Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
- Historic Name:* W. F. Schreiber House
Style: Colonial Revival
Date of Construction: 1908
Architect/Builder: Henry B. Winter (architect); John M. Winter (builder)
Photograph Number: 25
- Description:* This two-story Dutch Colonial Revival frame house has a cross-gambrel roof and is an excellent example of its style. A full-width porch spans the first story of the primary façade and features the original round column support posts that rest on rough cut stone piers. The low wood balustrade is intact with square wood balusters. The house has a side hall plan and is three asymmetrical bays wide, with the entrance occupying the west end bay. Aluminum siding covers the first-story walls. Additional character-defining features include the original diamond motif muntins in the original wood sash windows, the tripartite and half-round windows in the gable peak, the cornice returns and fascia board trim, the original window casing, and the three-part bay window on the side elevation. The Kansas Historic Sites Review Board determined that the partial application of aluminum siding compromises this building's overall ability to convey its significant historic architectural associations. If this siding were removed, the building could be reevaluated for potential eligibility. A non-historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.
- 90. 819-A Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
- Building Form:* Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: Post-1947
- Description:* This non-historic auto garage has a shallow gable-front roof, a broad vehicle entrance bay, and a shed roof extension that serves as a carport.
- 91. 822 Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
- Style:* Queen Anne
Date of Construction: c. 1895
Photograph Number: 26
- Description:* This two-and-a-half-story house has a Gable-Front-and-Wing form with Queen Anne elements, including decorative fish scale shingles in the front gable, a wrap-around porch, an asymmetrical façade arrangement, and an irregular footprint. The wrap-around porch, which retains the historic round column support posts, has a hipped roof and no balustrade. Additional character-defining features include the wood clapboard siding, the plain board window and door

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surround trim, the variety of window arrangements and sizes, the intact wood sashes, and the corner board and fascia trim. The historic carriage barn is located at the rear of the lot.

92. 822-A Pierre Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Carriage Barn

Date of Construction: c. 1895

Description: This one-and-a-half-story frame carriage barn has a gabled roof with wide eaves and wood clapboard siding.

93. 825 Pierre Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: J. D. Enlow House

Style: Colonial Revival

Date of Construction: c. 1917

Photograph Numbers: 25 and 27

Description: This two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival house is an excellent example of its style that features each of its character-defining features despite the application of vinyl siding. The house has a hipped roof and a symmetrical three-bay façade with a center bay entrance sheltered by a wrap around porch. The porch retains the original paired round column support posts that rest on rough cut stone piers and the low wood balustrade with square balusters. The main entrance features full-height sidelights. The first-story windows have a tripartite arrangement, with tall narrow windows flanking a large center window. An oval window with keystone motif is visible above the main entrance. Additional character-defining features include the hipped dormers that project from each roof slope and the intact and visible window casings. This house retains more than sufficient integrity to convey its historic architectural associations. A non-historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.

94. 825-A Pierre Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: Post-1955

Description: This non-historic auto garage has a side-gabled roof with wide eaves, two single vehicle entrance bays, and a small gabled wing with a pedestrian entrance.

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- 95. 830 Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Non-Contributing to District
Style: Queen Anne
Building Date: c. 1910
Description: This one-and-a-half-story Queen Anne cottage has a complex roof form and an irregular footprint. The façade is three bays wide and is defined by fenestration, which includes a three-part bay window. Character-defining features include the round-arched window with a keystone motif that occupies the front gable peak. The application of vinyl siding, the new porch treatment, and the tall rear addition combine to prevent this dwelling from communicating its historic associations. A historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.
- 96. 830-A Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
Building Form: Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: c. 1925
Description: This unique brick auto garage is an excellent example of its functional property type. It has brick walls, a gable-front roof with wide eaves and exposed rafter tails, a single vehicle entrance bay with hinged wood doors, and window openings that contain their historic wood sashes.
- 97. 831 Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
Style: Bungalow/Craftsman
Date of Construction: c. 1917
Photograph Number: 28
Description: Multiple front-facing gables define this one-and-a-half-story frame house, which has a gable-front roof with wide eaves and decorative brackets. The gable-front porch projects forward and is supported by rough cut stone piers. The house is two bays wide and is defined by fenestration that is arranged either in pairs or bands of three window units. Additional character-defining features include the thin wood clapboards, the flat board trim referencing the structural truss systems within, the round attic vent opening, the intact three-over-one light (vertically divided) wood sashes, and the original flat board casings and lintel molding. A historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.
- 98. 831-A Pierre Street** *Eligibility:* Contributing to District
Building Form: Other: Auto Garage
Date of Construction: c. 1925
Description: This historic auto garage is an excellent example of its functional property type. It has

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a gable-front roof with wide eaves; a vehicular entrance bay; and wood clapboard siding with corner boards.

COLORADO STREET

99. 600 Colorado Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Riley County Jail
Building Form: Works Project Act (WPA) Designed Correctional Facility
Date of Construction: 1939
Architect/Builder: Floyd O. Wolfenbarger (architect); Bert M. Cork (builder)
Photograph Number: 29

Description: This two-story limestone building is located at the southeast corner of the Court House Square, a historically undeveloped block. The building has a hipped roof with tight eaves. The main block is five bays wide and four bays deep, with a full-height two-bay vehicular wing extending from the rear of the north elevation. Second-story fenestration defines the bays. The building has rough-cut irregularly coursed limestone walls and lacks applied ornamentation. Contrasting dressed limestone marks the cornice level on each elevation and is the only embellishment. At the south elevation, a pedestrian entrance occupies the center bay, which is at the top of a short set of open concrete steps flanked by limestone walls. At the main block, the primary entrance occupies the north end bay of the east elevation and is marked by a cast stone surround. A non-original steel staircase on the east (side) elevation provides egress from a pedestrian entrance on the second floor. A double bay vehicular opening spans the width of the east elevation of the recessed block at the north end of the building. Plywood covers all of the window openings, however, the original window openings and limestone sills are clearly visible. This building is the third courthouse jail facility to occupy/be erected at this location. An adjacent non-historic, freestanding annex building is west of the jail building, impacting its historic setting. Due to its distance from the residences in the District and its non-residential character, it does not contribute to the context of the District.

100. 600-A Colorado Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Manhattan Police Substation
Building Form: Other: Correctional Facility
Date of Construction: Post-1955
Photograph Number: 29

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Description: This one-story concrete block and frame building has a cross-gabled roof and a T-shaped plan. The primary entrance occupies the north gable end.

101. 600-B Colorado Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Historic Court House Square
Property Type: Site
Date of Construction: c.1855
Photograph Numbers: 29 and 30

Description: This 2.9-acre rectangular site spans a full city block and is bounded by Pierre Street to the north, Colorado Street to the south, South 6th Street to the east, and South 7th Street to the west. The largely undeveloped site features a grassy lawn, mature deciduous trees, and a combination of brick, paved, and concrete sidewalks around the perimeter. The 1939 Riley County Jail Building and a non-historic police substation building and paved parking lot are located at the southeast corner of the site.

The "date of construction" refers to the date in which the site was platted as the Court House Square on the original town plat. The site is counted as a contributing resource to the District due to its presence and visual linkage with the streetscape during the length of time when the surrounding neighborhood was developing.²⁵

SOUTH JULIETTE AVENUE

102. 204-A South Juliette Avenue

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Major N. A. Adams Barn
Building Form: Other:
Date of Construction: c. 1874

Description: This historic load-bearing stone auto garage is characteristic of its functional property type. It has a hipped roof, wide boxed eaves, and two vehicular entrance bays. Although the

²⁵ The District's period of significance relates to the period of time when residential development occurred. The Courthouse Square site predates the development of the District but is included in the District as a contributing property because of its association with "historic trends, such as residential development." Thus "the period of significance is the span of time when the property actively contributed to the trend," per *National Register Bulletin 16* guidelines.

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primary residence is no longer extant, the building continues to clearly communicate information about the past development of the District, is integral to the historic alley landscape, and contributes to the overall integrity of the District.

103. 204-B South Juliette Avenue

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: Post-1947

Description: This non-historic gable-front auto garage has wide eaves, a single vehicle entrance bay, and vinyl siding.

104. 220 South Juliette Avenue

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Monsignor Lucky Junior High School

Style: Modern Movement

Date of Construction: c. 1950

Description: This two-story building has a concrete structure with brick facing. The flat roof has moderate eaves. At the primary façade, the asymmetrical arrangement of fenestration includes bands of large multi-pane units. The primary entrance is recessed and marked by a large panel of dressed stone squares.

SOUTH 5TH STREET

105. 206 South 5th Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Edward Wurst House

Style: Bungalow/Craftsman

Date of Construction: 1927

Description: This one-story frame bungalow has a shallow gable-front roof with decorative brackets under wide eaves. The primary façade has two bays. The gable-front porch shelters the main entrance, which occupies the south end bay. A third gable spans the north end bay. The window openings retain their historic four-over-one light wood sash windows. Painted panels enclose the porch openings between the square support posts. Vinyl siding covers the exterior walls. A secondary entrance addition has been constructed just to the south of the porch. The porch enclosure, secondary entrance, and secondary siding combine to prevent this building from conveying its historic associations. A non-historic auto garage is located at the rear of the building.

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106. 206-A South 5th Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: Post-1947

Description: This non-historic auto garage has a gable-front roof, a broad single vehicle entrance bay, and metal siding.

107. 212 South 5th Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Edward Wurst House

Style: Bungalow/Craftsman

Date of Construction: 1927

Description: This one-story frame bungalow has a shallow gable-front roof with decorative knee brackets and exposed rafter tails under wide eaves. The primary façade has two bays. The off-center gable-front porch shelters the main entrance, which occupies the north end bay and retains its multi-light wood entrance door and full-height multi-light sidelights. The porch has slender square tapered support posts and a solid balustrade wall. Asbestos shingles cover the exterior walls, however, its application does not obscure the majority of the key character-defining features and architectural elements. Additional character-defining features include the window and door casing and lintel molding, and the small square attic window in the gable peak. If the asbestos shingles are removed and the historic wall cladding is intact underneath, this house could be reclassified as a contributing resource to the District. A non-historic auto garage is located at the rear of the building.

108. 212-A South 5th Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: Post-1955

Description: This non-historic auto garage has a gable-front roof, a broad single vehicle entrance bay, and plywood siding.

109. 220 South 5th Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Style: Contemporary Style

Date of Construction: 2008

Description: This new Boys & Girls Club building is comprised of a two-story section at the north end that features a flat roof and a one-story section with a shed roof on the south end. The walls are composed of alternating sections of concrete block glass curtain wall. An extension of the eaves at the center of the south roof slope forms a shallow porch and features exposed rafter tails.

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SOUTH 6TH STREET

110. 114 South 6th Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: H.A. Knowles House. (1871)
J.T. Elliot House (1879)

Building Form: Other

Date of Construction: 1871 / 1927 (moved)

Description: This two-story frame house has a shallow pyramidal hipped roof with moderate boxed eaves. The house has a side hall plan. The primary façade is three bays wide and is defined by fenestration. A full-width hipped roof porch spans the first story of the primary façade. The porch dates to circa 1927 and has gained significance in its own right. It features square support posts and a low wood balustrade with alternating square and flat balusters. Additional character-defining features include the wood clapboard siding, fascia and corner board trim, and entrance door location at the north end bay. In 1927, the house was moved from the south end of the lot where it faced onto Houston St., to the north end of the lot where it now faces onto South 6th Street to make way for the construction of the Elliot House and garage (600 Houston Street), during the District's period of significance, the house communicates important information about the development of the District and retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic architectural associations.

111. 214 South 6th Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Building Form: Gable-Front

Date of Construction: c. 1930

Description: This one-and-a-half-story frame house has a steep gable-front roof with tight eaves. The building is three symmetrical bays wide and three bays deep, with fenestration defining the bays. A shallow three-quarter-width gable-front porch spans the first story of the primary façade. The porch features square support posts, the historic wood floor, the brick piers, and the wood lattice screen under the porch floor, but it has no balustrade. Decorative wood shingles clad the gable walls of the porch and the main roof; historic faux brick asphalt shingle siding covers the exterior walls. Additional character-defining features include the plain board window and door surround trim, the entrance location in the center bay of the primary façade, and the intact three-over-one light and four-over-one light (vertically divided) wood sash windows. The presence of secondary siding prevents this building from contributing to the District. If the siding is removed and the original wall cladding is intact underneath, the house could be reclassified as a contributing resource to the

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District. A historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot along the alley.

112. 214-A South 6th Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: c. 1930

Description: Characteristic of its functional property type, this one-story gable-front auto garage has wood clapboard siding, exposed rafter tails, and a single vehicle entrance bay with hinged wood doors.

113. 217 South 6th Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Mary Pipher House

Building Form: Gable-Front

Date of Construction: c. 1916

Description: This one-and-a-half-story frame house has a steep gable-front roof with moderate eaves. The building is two bays wide and three bays deep, with fenestration defining the bays. A flat roof three-quarter-width porch spans the first story of the primary façade. The porch features round column support posts and the original low balustrade with square wood balusters. Asbestos shingles cover the exterior walls, however, the original plain board casings and lintel moldings around each window and door opening are visible. Additional character-defining features include the shed roof dormers with exposed rafter tails. If the asbestos shingles are removed and the historic wall cladding is intact underneath, the house could be reclassified as a contributing resource to the District.

114. 222 South 6th Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Style: Queen Anne

Date of Construction: c. 1900

Description: This two-story frame house retains the highly complex roof form and irregular footprint that characterize its Queen Anne style. The primary façade's three asymmetrical bays are defined by fenestration. Aluminum siding covers the exterior walls. The three-quarter-width porch has a hipped roof and features non-historic round support posts that rest on historic brick piers with stone caps. Additional intact historic features include the window and door surround trim and the exposed original decorative fish scale shingles in the front gable. If the secondary siding is removed and the historic wall cladding is intact underneath, the house could be reclassified as a contributing resource to the District.

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SOUTH 8TH STREET

115. 214 South 8th Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: American Foursquare

Date of Construction: c. 1925

Photograph Number: 31

Description: This two-and-a-half-story American Foursquare has a frame structure and a gable-front roof with wide eaves and exposed rafter tails. Typical of its form, the primary façade is two bays wide. A full-width gabled porch spans the primary façade and features battered support posts that rest on brick piers; brick also forms a solid balustrade. The main entrance occupies the south end bay. Additional character-defining features include the thin clapboard siding, the pair of windows in the gable peak, the historic six-over-one light and ten-over-one light wood sash windows, and the flat board window surround and fascia trim. A historic auto garage is located at the rear of the lot.

116. 214-A South 8th Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: c. 1925

Description: This one-story auto garage has a hipped roof and a vehicular entrance bay. The side elevations have single window openings that retain their historic wood sashes and plain board surround trim. Tongue-in-groove shiplap siding covers the exterior walls.

117. 215 South 8th Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing to District

Building Form: Massed-Plan, Side-Gabled

Date of Construction: c. 1935

Description: This one-and-a-half-story frame house has a shallow pitched side-gabled roof with tight eaves. The primary façade's two bays are defined by fenestration, which includes the entrance occupying the north end bay and a band of three windows at the south bay. An asymmetrical gabled entrance porch spans the north entrance bay and features paired square support posts. Additional character-defining features include the intact one-over-one light wood sash windows, the brick porch piers and sidewalls, the small brick chimney visible behind the roof ridge, and the narrow plain wood window surround trim. Vinyl siding covers the exterior walls. If the vinyl siding is removed and the historic wall cladding is found to be intact underneath, the house could be reclassified as a contributing resource to the District. A contemporary auto garage is located at the northeast corner of the lot along the alley.

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118. 215-A South 8th Street *Eligibility:* Contributing to District

Building Form: Other: Auto Garage

Date of Construction: c. 1935

Description: Characteristic of its functional property type, this one-story gable-front auto garage has a slightly off-center single vehicle entrance bay, original asbestos shingle cladding, tight eaves that match those of the primary residence, and a small wood sash window in the gable peak.

119. 220 South 8th Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Building Form: American Foursquare

Date of Construction: c. 1905

Photograph Number: 31

Description: This two-and-a-half-story American Foursquare house has a frame structure and a hipped roof with wide boxed eaves. The primary entrance occupies the north end bay. A full-width porch spans both stories of the primary façade. At the second story, the porch is enclosed to form a sleeping porch. A Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map indicates that the sleeping porch enclosure is a historic alteration and was in place by 1930. The porch features round support posts and a low balustrade with square wood balusters. Hipped dormers with a slight bell cast extend from each roof slope. Additional character-defining features include the belt course trim that separates the first and second stories, the thin clapboard siding, the classically inspired round columns on the dormers, the historic nine-over-one light wood sash windows, and the flat board window and door surround trim.

120. 221 South 8th Street

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Historic Property Name: Judge R. J. Harper House

Building Form: Pyramid Square

Date of Construction: 1867 / 1871

Photograph Number: 32

Description: This two-story load-bearing limestone house has a pyramidal hipped roof with wide eaves. The building is three symmetrical bays wide and two bays deep, with fenestration defining the bays. A full-width porch with a hipped roof spans the first story of the primary façade. The porch dates to the early twentieth century and features tapered square support posts and a wood balustrade with alternating square and flat wood balusters. The house has a side hall plan with the entrance in the south end bay. The entrance retains its historic transom and sidelights. Additional character-defining features include the six-over-six light wood sash windows, the tooled corner

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quoins, and tooled windowsills and lintels.

121. Network of Brick Sidewalks

Eligibility: Contributing to District

Date of Construction: Late 19th and Early 20th Century

Photograph Number: 1, 4, 12, 20, 21, 25, 29

Description: The historic network of brick-paved sidewalks is a significant pedestrian transportation feature of the District. Intact sections are present along all or part of each block in the District. The bricks are laid in a herringbone pattern and many brick units feature stamped text identifying the location and/or company of their origin.

The network of brick sidewalks retains historic integrity and clearly conveys its character-defining historic features. Given the importance of this cultural landscape element to the significance of the historic district, it is counted as a contributing structure. Manhattan's Historic Brick Sidewalks were identified by the Kansas Preservation Alliance as one of their Most Endangered resources in 2008.

Architect/Builder (continued)

Cork, Bert M., Contractor
Carr, Erasmus T., Architect
Brinkman, H. W., Contractor
Brinkman, Henry (Architect)
Hopper, George E., Contractor
Green, Mont J., Contractor
Howell, Charles A., Contractor/Stone Mason
Pottenger, H. B., Architect
Rutherford (Architect)
Smith & Correll, Contractor
Smith, William, Contractor
Shortridge, J. E., Builder
Walters, Prof. Daniel, Architect
Woelfffing, Herman, Contractor/Stone Mason
Winter, Henry B. (Architect)
Winter, John M. (Contractor)

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criterion A for the area of COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT and under Criterion C for the area of ARCHITECTURE as documented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form “Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Residential Resources in Manhattan, Kansas” (the MPDF). In particular, the District has direct associations with the historic thematic contexts “Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Development Patterns: 1855-1940” and “The Evolution of Residential Architecture in Manhattan, Kansas: 1855-1940” that were developed as part of the MPDF, and meets the MPDF registration requirements. The architectural and functional property types in the District meet the integrity thresholds established in Section F of the MPDF.

Over a seventy-year period that began around 1866, this residential area evolved southwest of Manhattan’s historic commercial district on lots that were part of the original town plat. The neighborhood became a desirable location for the houses of Manhattan’s affluent middle class. The District retains a high degree of architectural integrity of its primary and ancillary buildings and includes sixty-nine contributing buildings, one contributing structure, one contributing site, and fifty non-contributing buildings. It is locally significant in the area of Community Planning and Development for its reflection of the community’s residential building patterns associated with the economic growth when the town flourished as a rural railroad market center, county seat, and college town during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The District’s significance in architecture is due to the continued presence of popular architectural styles and folk house forms that reflect the evolution of residential designs in Manhattan in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The range of architectural property types includes high style architect-designed residences, popular pattern book styles, and National Folk House forms identified in Sections E and F of the MPDF. While these same styles and designs were popular elsewhere in Manhattan, the unified cultural landscape, including street right-of-ways, alleys, sidewalks, and lot sizes, as well as the use of similar materials, mass and scale, and building placement, created a distinguishable entity reflecting a continuum of architectural styles and designs popular in Manhattan in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The period of significance is from circa 1866 to circa 1940, beginning with the completion date of construction of the earliest contributing residential building and ending prior to the onset of World War II, a point in local history when housing construction halted due to anticipated wartime demands for materials. Construction within the District after the end of the war does not reflect significant community development patterns and consisted of a half-dozen random building types, including a 1950s school building, several auto garages, and one residential building. The period of significance

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acknowledges historic alterations in response to specific functional and design trends and accepts the buildings that experienced such alterations within the period of significance as contributing elements to the District.

ELABORATION

SIGNIFICANCE IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

The contributing properties in the Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District are documented in Section F of the MPDF and they meet the integrity thresholds established for the property type. Under Criterion A, they include the following areas of significance as outlined in the MPDF.

- Single-family residences that illustrate the settlement period of Manhattan;
- Single-family residences that are part of neighborhoods that illustrate the patterns of development of the City;
- Multi-family buildings that illustrate the need for affordable housing for the City's working and middle classes, including the introduction of the specific building forms and plans as seen in the early apartment-building period in the development of the City; and
- Multi-family buildings that reflect changes in the development of social attitudes toward multi-unit living as expressed through their interior architectural and spatial organization.

The Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District reflects the early physical orientation and patterns of residential land use unique to towns whose founding and initial development were tied to river and rail transport in the mid-nineteenth century. Distinguishing characteristics of this pattern were a commercial center that first consisted of a river landing with the town's main street facing the river. Shortly thereafter, the first rail lines took advantage of the gradual change in grade afforded along rivers, which stimulated commercial development that continued the commercial river orientation, but included a central main street that ran perpendicular to the river and the rail lines with the river, which in the case of Manhattan, stretched westward. This arrangement reflects the circumstances of both time and technological development. The District lies in an area south and west of Manhattan's historic downtown

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commercial area, which is west of the original river landing and later bridges and railroad tracks. It includes the public square designated as the “Courthouse Square” established in the original town plat.

Historically, residential neighborhoods developed to the north and south of Manhattan’s central main commercial street, Poyntz Avenue. The areas nearest the commercial core — those in the 100 and 200 blocks — accommodated the residential growth for many years, serving as the location for the majority of the earliest residential enclaves. The beginnings of the District in the late 1860s and early 1870s coincided with the growth of the commercial and industrial center of the southern corner of the City following the advent of numerous railroad lines beginning in 1865 and continuing through the 1870s. During this period, residential development began between 5th and 9th Streets, which were then part of a southern and western residential core south of Poyntz Avenue. The First Methodist Church, built in 1858 at Juliette Avenue and Pierre Street, was a neighborhood anchor. This building was later demolished and the site became the location of the early twentieth century Seven Dolors Roman Catholic Church. The area comprising the District was also within walking distance of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Congregation churches sited on or near Poyntz Avenue.

However, the residential building patterns in these areas, as in other areas of the community, did not occur in a geographically sequential manner. Typical of many small rural towns, development often occurred over an extended period of time. Because there were relatively few periods of rapid community growth, large-scale block-by-block speculative development was not an important part of Manhattan’s community development patterns in the late nineteenth century and, because of the earlier development, did not occur in the early twentieth century in older neighborhoods. Instead, carpenters and contractors erected houses for their clients on vacant lots among already existing residences. In a majority of instances, the future owner contracted for the construction of the residence.

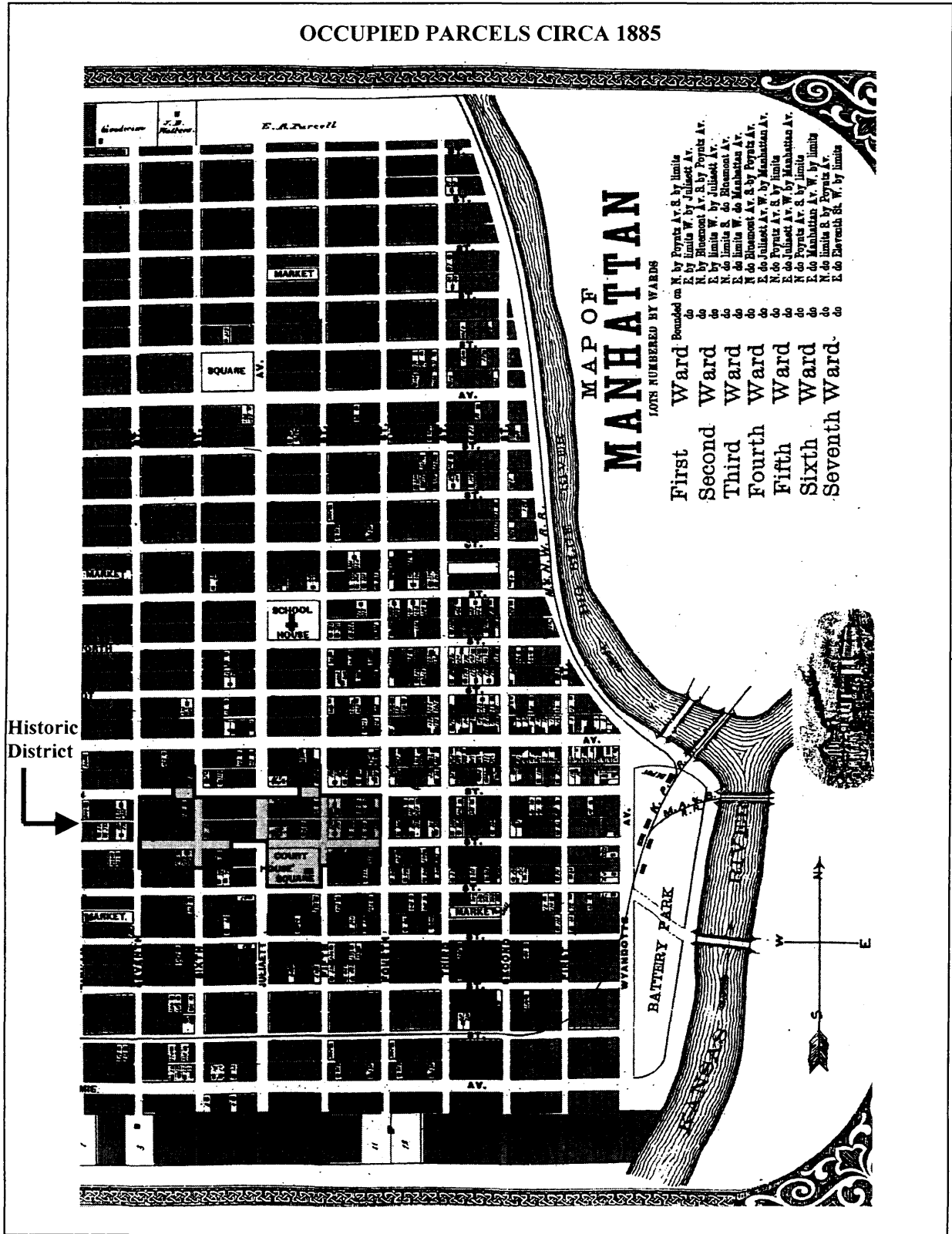
The District today reflects these development patterns. Each street contains a variety of housing styles and eras of construction. However, a distinct sense of place exists due to the common use of street widths, sidewalks, and setbacks utilized in the platting of the additions, as well as the second- and third-generation street trees of a size and growth pattern that closely resembles the appearance of the District in historic photographs from the turn of the twentieth century.

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The District has its beginnings after the end of the Civil War in the mid-1860s and early 1870s when homebuilders erected the neighborhood's first houses at choice corner locations at 6th and Pierre and Houston Streets, east of the Court House Square, as well as at 8th and Pierre Streets, west of the Court House Square. During the boom years from 1880 to 1900, Houston²⁶ and Pierre Streets emerged as the residential neighborhood of choice of the town's affluent merchants and businessmen. Considerable construction occurred between 1900 and the United States' entry into World War I. During the period immediately after the end of the war and the onset of the Great Depression, one or two new houses appeared on previously vacant lots throughout the District.

Of note in the evolution of what was a dense and cohesive residential district during the District's period of significance was the construction of the Seven Dolors Church complex in the 1920s at the corner of South Juliette Avenue and Pierre Street, a site previously occupied in 1858 by the Methodist Church sanctuary building;²⁷ the appearance of automobile garages beginning as early as 1910, with the majority erected between 1920 and 1930; and the construction of two four-family flats between 1928 and 1930. The new church building joined approximately a dozen ecclesiastical buildings surrounding the City's downtown. The evolution from the carriage house to automobile garage reflects an important transition in the appearance of the District's cultural landscape. The construction of the four-family flats at the corners of Houston and 5th Streets and Pierre and 6th Streets reflects the inauguration of purpose-built apartment buildings in Manhattan in the period between the two World Wars. The three-acre Court House Square, one of a system of square blocks platted in each ward for public use in the original town plat, continued largely as open space, housing only a succession of county jail and courtroom facilities in the far southeast corner. The open space of the Square provided a park-like amenity and buffer space between the middle- and upper-middle-class housing to the north and west, the working-class housing to the south, and the industrial/commercial buildings and African American enclaves to the southeast.

Unaffected by the periodic flooding of the Kansas and Big Blue Rivers in the late nineteenth century²⁸ that destroyed houses east of 5th Street in the southern section of the town, and within walking distance of the downtown commercial area and the electric carline stops, but removed from the associated traffic and noise, Houston and Pierre Streets was a residential enclave of choice for Manhattan's affluent citizens. Beginning at what is now 4th Street and stretching to 11th Street, large two-story homes erected by the

²⁶ The street is named after Samuel Dexter Houston, one of the town's founders.

²⁷ In 1880, the Methodists erected a new church on Poyntz Avenue and sold the property to the Roman Catholic diocese.

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town's middle and upper-middle classes dominated the streetscapes.²⁹ By the turn of the twentieth century, Houston Street was referred to as "Cut-Glass Avenue." When Charles Howell, an African American stone mason, installed cut stone curbing in 1904, the curbing delineated Houston Street, which extended from 4th Street, where the Gillette Hotel was located along a streetscape containing a series of expensive architect-designed houses, through to 11th Street which also featured residences designed in popular architectural styles of the late nineteenth century.³⁰

The cachet of a Houston Street address continued through the early years of the twentieth century. In 1928, when Mattie Elliot built her house, she wanted a Houston Street address and got it by moving the original 1871 H.G. Knowles house that was situated at 600 Houston, to the rear of the same lot at 114 S. 6th Street.³¹ This socio-economic profile remained constant from decade to decade as middle- and upper-middle-class citizens chose to reside close to downtown in a well-known, desirable neighborhood with housing stock maintained in good condition.

Among the earliest of these residents of the District were Amasa Huntress and Simeon M. Fox who owned the house at 721 Pierre Street. Huntress, who erected the house in 1866, held numerous paid county offices and also served as the mayor of Manhattan. Fox, who came to Manhattan in 1866 and operated a bookstore, erected a west wing to the Huntress brick cottage around 1876 and lived in the house for seventy-one years.³² Another prominent citizen who resided in the District was Judge R. J. Harper who erected his two-story stone house in 1867.³³ That same year, voters elected Harper to the offices of probate judge and clerk of the district court. He also served on the city council for several terms and as treasurer of the city government. J. Edward Shortridge, who constructed his \$5,000³⁴ Greek Revival style house at 529

²⁸ During the 1935 and 1951 floods, flooding along Poyntz Avenue reached the public park; however in the District area, no buildings were demolished.

²⁹ In the early 1900s, the numbering system of the streets changed. Beginning on the east side of the District and moving west, 4th Street became 5th Street and so forth. The term "class" as used throughout this document is used in the broadest definition of class, which includes factors of economic and occupational status as well as prestige, culture, and social and familial organization.

³⁰ O'Brien, Research notes forwarded by the City of Manhattan to Sally Schwenk Associates, September 12, 2007

³¹ Ibid.

³² Changes in the tax valuation between 1865 and 1866 indicate the construction date when Huntress owned the house. A newspaper account indicates that Fox had the house painted in 1877 so it would be of one color, which indicates the prior completion of the west wing addition. *Manhattan (KS) Nationalist*, 30 March 1877, 5. Manhattan Public Library, Manhattan, Kansas, Microfilm.

³³ *Manhattan (KS) Independent*, 11 May 1867, Manhattan Public Library, Manhattan, Kansas, Microfilm, 3; and *Manhattan (KS) Nationalist*, 21 July 1871, Manhattan Public Library, Manhattan, Kansas, Microfilm, 2.

³⁴ Ibid.

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Pierre Street from 1871 to 1872, was a carpenter/builder by trade who owned two lumberyards and well as several businesses and served on the city council. His wife, Cynthia Davis Higginbotham, was a wealthy widow when she married Shortridge. The family owned the property until 1912 and, between 1898 and 1900 they rented the house to Thomas Will, president of Kansas State College.

Other noted residents included affluent widows, businessmen, lumberyard owners, cattlemen, developers, bankers, educators, college professors, the superintendent of schools, a veterinarian, a pharmacist, ministers, merchants, lawyers, and physicians. These individuals were active in community affairs, serving on the city council and the school board; were members of a number of fraternal societies including the Masonic Order and the Odd Fellows; and supported the library, literary societies, and other philanthropic organizations. The town's newspapers frequently featured their names in articles about social and philanthropic activities.

SIGNIFICANCE IN ARCHITECTURE

In addition to the District's significant associations with the history and development of Manhattan, it is also locally significant under Criterion C for its outstanding collection of residential architecture. The houses and outbuildings constructed over an almost seventy-five-year period illustrate the architectural styles popular during the period of significance and illustrate the continuum of architectural treatments in the District. These buildings include high style and vernacular adaptations of the Late Victorian, Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Revivals,³⁵ and Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century American Movements. Throughout the period from 1866 to 1940, the houses built in the Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District illustrate popular patterns in residential design. The contributing residential resources to the Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District are property types documented in Section F of the MPDF and they meet the integrity thresholds established for the property types. Under Criterion C for the area of Architecture, they include the following areas of significance as outlined in the MPDF.

- Single-family residences whose size, form, and design treatment reflect finite time periods in the development of the property type;

³⁵ Also categorized as "Eclectic Houses" by Virginia and Lee McAlister in *A Field Guide to American Houses*.

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- Single-family residences that illustrate expressions of high style architecture and National Folk House forms and vernacular adaptations thereof that are rare, notable, or influential to the aesthetic development of the City's architecture;
- Single-family residences that reflect the influences of European-trained masons and craftsmen;
- Single-family residences that are the work of skilled architects, builders, and/or craftsmen;
- Multi-family buildings that illustrate types of multi-unit buildings (e.g. flats, walk-ups, efficiency units, and luxury units);
- Multi-family buildings whose size and stylistic treatment reflects definite periods in the development of the property type specifically, and of apartment buildings in general in Manhattan; and
- Multi-family buildings that illustrate expressions of architectural styles and vernacular adaptations thereof that are either rare, notable, or influential to the aesthetic development of the City's apartment architecture.

The Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District contains 121 resources, including the Court House Square, the historic network of brick sidewalks, 64 single-family residences, 45 outbuildings, 3 church buildings, 2 apartment buildings, 2 correctional facilities, and 1 school. All but 4 of the outbuildings are historic automobile garages, a high percentage of which retain their form and plan, materials, and vehicular doors. Located at the back of lots on the alleys, they contribute to the alley settings that are an important component of the setting of the District. More than 75 percent of the resources date from 1866 to 1940.³⁶

The District contains 1 contributing site, 1 contributing structure, and 69 contributing buildings, of which 41 are single-family residences, 24 are outbuildings, 2 are apartment buildings, and 2 are church buildings. The 48 non-contributing buildings consist of 23 single-family residences,³⁷ 21 outbuildings, and 4 institutional buildings. The architectural styles of the contributing properties dating to the late nineteenth

³⁶ The remaining buildings were built after World War II.

³⁷ With the exception of the use of secondary siding, a significant number of these residences enjoy historic architectural integrity sufficient to communicate their period of construction and associations with popular high style or National Folk Houses

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century include the Greek Revival (1); Gothic Revival (1); Second Empire (1); Shingle (2); and Queen Anne (12) styles. Among the contributing resources, twentieth century architectural styles include an Italian Renaissance (1) church; Colonial Revival (1); Prairie School (2); Bungalow/Craftsman (7); Tudor Revival (1); and Mixed (1) style houses. National Folk House forms found in the District include the Gable-Front-and-Wing form (7); the American Foursquare (5); and the Pyramidal House form (2). The two multi-family dwellings are Four-Family Flats (2).

The District also retains the distinct physical features, topography, functions, and land use that make it a distinguishable entity. It conveys its unique history and architectural associations with economic and physical development patterns of the community. The high percentage of large two-and-a-half-story houses with wide one-story porches facing onto Houston and Pierre Street, the generous lots and setbacks, the alleys with their carriage houses and automobile garages, and the centrally located dominant landmark church facing onto the 100 foot wide South Juliette Avenue create the physical context for a predominately upper-middle-class neighborhood. The historic brick sidewalks characterize these streetscapes and are important cultural resources in their own right and are integral to the cultural landscape. The continued presence of the historic Court House Square space reinforces the historic boundaries of the residential enclave.

Late Victorian Style Houses: 1860–1900³⁸

The houses in the District erected in the nineteenth century provide examples of both mid-nineteenth century and Late Victorian style residential architecture. Many of the earliest residences are important as lone survivors of their period of construction and reflect late versions of the Greek Revival, Second Empire, and Italianate style influences. Folk Victorian architecture constructed during this period included simple Victorian-era ornamental detailing, such as turned porch posts or jigsaw scrollwork, applied to simple National Folk House forms such as the Pyramidal Family (identifiable by its square plan, one-story massing, and steeply pitched hipped roof) or the Gable-Front-and-Wing form.

Large front porches³⁹ are significant elements in all Late Victorian style houses, and are particularly noteworthy on the Queen Anne style houses that form the largest stylistic grouping of residences in the

³⁸ The categorization of “Victorian Houses 1860-1900” and associated property types and stylistic sub-types reflects the nomenclature and architectural characteristics established and described by Virginia and Lee McAlester in *A Field Guide to American Houses*.

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District. These houses reflect a wide range of ornamental and design treatments for both large houses and smaller cottages. They are characterized by their complexity; irregular and sometimes quite large massing; a great variety of windows and sheathing materials; complex roof shapes; large porches; and filigree decoration on porches and eaves lines. Shingle style houses, a close stylistic cousin, are also found in the District; they share the wide porches and asymmetrical forms with the Queen Anne style, but their decorative shingled wall surfaces and smaller massing differentiate them.

Eclectic Houses: 1880–1940

A variety of architectural styles, defined by Virginia and Lee McAlester as “Eclectic Houses” erected from 1880 to 1940 are found in the District. They include the National Register architectural classification category “Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals” and include several Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival style houses. Eclectic Houses also include “Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements” style houses. Those found in the District include Craftsman/Bungalow and Prairie School style sub-categories. These popular high style houses and their more vernacular versions — the bungalowoid house or American Foursquare House — incorporated aspects of the English Arts and Crafts movement as well as Colonial Revival motifs. One of the most striking elements of these residences along Houston and Pierre Streets is the wide, dominant one-story front porches with their Craftsman or Tuscan columns, solid balustrades, and stone and brick piers.

Just as important as their architectural styling, their plan and materials reflect a period when concerns about health and safety issues arose and often resulted in fireproof construction, electric wiring, indoor plumbing, and modern kitchens outfitted with gas ranges. Homeowners liked the simple plans and the retention of large front porches — designs that took advantage of natural sunlight and ventilation, and emphasized comfort.

The smaller of these early twentieth century houses are part of a visible pattern in the District and in other neighborhoods in Manhattan that reflects a shift in the size of middle-class residences beginning around 1910. By this time, most of the larger houses in the District had been erected, and smaller bungalows and Massed-Plan, Side-Gabled houses were beginning to appear. The size and proportion of the one- or one-

³⁹ Due to the normal life span of wood porches erected in the late nineteenth century, many of the houses built during this period underwent porch replacement and/or renovations in the early twentieth century. The replacement porches are part of a significant architectural pattern in Manhattan (as they are in most Midwest communities) and, because they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, they have achieved significance in their own right.

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and-a-half-story residences denote, in part, a nationwide trend in housing. The smaller houses reflect a decrease in square footage of homes to absorb the increased cost of technological improvements such as indoor plumbing and central heating and ventilating systems. The smaller size also reflects a 50 percent decrease in the average size of the American family in the late nineteenth century. Other factors contributing to house size were the rise of a middle class that could afford to abandon rented quarters and to contract directly with the home builder to erect a modest dwelling, as well as the advent of home financing mechanisms from lending institutions geared for the middle classes, which spurred this development. In overall layout, scale, and size, all of these early twentieth century houses, both large and small, reflected conservative, comfortable versions of national residential stylistic preferences.

Several of the homes in the District were the designs of architects and many reflect the influence of master carpenters and masons. J. Edward Shorridge, a carpenter and contractor, designed and erected his Greek Revival-style house in 1871 to 1872. The design of the 1879 Queen Anne style Thomas J. Jenkins house at 529 Houston Street is attributed to noted Kansas architect Erasmus T. Carr.⁴⁰ Francis H. White's Shingle style house constructed by George E. Hopper in 1891 features notable stone work by Herman Woelffing, a German stone cutter employed by the Ulrich Brothers' masonry business. The stylistic treatments of White's house as well as those of Oliver Barner's 1883 Queen Anne-style house at 801 Houston Street suggest that they are the work of Professor John Daniel Walters of the state college's architectural program. E. A. and Ura Wharton's 1897 Shingle style house at 608 Houston Street, designed by Henry B. Walters, also features stonework by the Ulrich Brothers. Walters designed the two early twentieth century apartment buildings in the District as well.

All of these buildings reflect the work of builders and developers who responded to specific market and lending conditions in the middle-class housing market as it evolved in Manhattan during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; in particular, economic conditions and financing mechanisms of the period that allowed owners to contract for the construction of their houses after they purchased a lot from a sub-divider. They derive their architectural significance as a group from the number and variety of residential building types and styles that collectively represent an important facet in the evolution and patterns of development of the City's residential architecture. Because of the high percentage of buildings in the Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District that retain a high degree of integrity of

⁴⁰ *Manhattan (KS) Nationalist*, 21 March 1879, Manhattan Public Library, Manhattan, Kansas, Microfilm, 3.

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historic setting, design, materials, and workmanship, the District successfully conveys feelings of its period of development and significant associations with community development and architecture.

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
Riley County, Kansas**

UTM References (continued)

5. 14/710350/4338952
6. 14/710208/4338952
7. 14/709918/4339008

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northwest corner of the property at 831 Houston Street, proceed east to the northeast corner of the property at 809 Houston Street, then proceed north approximately 1/3 of the block to the northwest corner of the property at 800 Houston, then proceed east to the northeast corner of the same property, then proceed south to the northeast corner of the property at 801 Houston Street, then proceed along the north property lines of the odd-numbered properties in the 700 block of Houston to the northeast corner of the property at 613 Houston, then proceed north one-half block to the northwest corner of the property at 608 Houston, then proceed east to the northeast corner of the property at 114 S 6th, then proceed south to the northeast corner of the property at 603 Houston, then proceed east one block to the northeast corner of the property at 501 S 5th, then proceed south 1 ½ blocks to the southeast corner of the property at 501 Pierre Street, then proceed along the south property lines of the odd-numbered properties in the 500 block of Pierre Street to the southwest corner of the property at 529 Pierre Street, then proceed south ½ block to the southeast corner of the property at 600 Colorado Street, then proceed one block west to the southwest corner of the property at 600 Colorado Street, then proceed north one block to the northwest corner of the property at 600 Colorado Street, then proceed west ½ block to the northeast corner of the property at 721 Pierre Street, then proceed south ½ block to the southeast corner of the property at 721 Pierre Street, then proceed west along the south property lines of the odd-numbered properties in the 800 block of Pierre Street to the southwest corner of the property at 831 Pierre Street, then proceed north 1 ½ blocks to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the concentration of historic resources that retain their historic architectural integrity individually and as a group and are significantly associated with the residential development of the community as described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Late Nineteenth and Early

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Twentieth Century Residential Resources in Manhattan, Kansas.” The District’s boundary corresponds to the lot lines of the included properties and includes open space associated with the public right-of-way in residential neighborhoods such as streets, alleys, verges, and sidewalks, as well as the historic open space of the public square that was part of the original town plat. The contributing resources define the historic setting and historic sense of place, both of which are strengthened by the intact historic street network. The boundary extends across Houston Street to include the significant late-nineteenth and early twentieth century houses at 600, 608, and 800 Houston and 114 South 6th Streets. These properties represent relatively rare surviving examples of the Shingle, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival style houses constructed in the neighborhood – each being the only or one of two examples in the District. Because of their corner locations and prominent, two-story height, these properties have a visual link to the other historic two- and two-and one-half-story properties in the District. As such, these properties are visual and historic landmarks in the neighborhood and their historic and architectural significance justifies their inclusion. The residential properties beyond the boundaries were considered for inclusion, but were determined ineligible for reasons of integrity and/or age. Furthermore, a distinct change in residential character occurs beyond the boundary to the south, where, in addition to integrity issues, the dwellings shift to comparatively smaller vernacular buildings representing a different historic context.

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Section Photographic Documentation Page 71 **Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Photographer: Kerry Davis
Sally Schwenk Associates, Inc.
Kansas City, Missouri

Date of Photographs: May 2007

Location of Digital Photographs on CD-ROM: Kansas State Historical Society
Topeka, Kansas

Photograph Number	Description	Camera View
1.	501 Houston Street	South
2.	511 Houston Street	Southwest
3.	529 Houston Street	South
4.	603, 607, and 611 Houston Street (left to right)	Southeast
5.	617 and 625 Houston Street (left to right)	Southeast
6.	629 Houston Street and 624 Pierre Street (background)	South
7.	715 Houston Street	South
8.	731, 725, and 723 Houston Street (right to left)	Southeast
9.	731-A Houston Street and 624 Pierre Street (background)	East
10.	800 Houston Street	North
11.	801 Houston Street	South
12.	809, 805, and 801 Houston Street (right to left)	Southeast
13.	805-A and 801-A Houston Street (left to right)	Northeast
14.	825 Houston Street	South
15.	831 Houston Street	South
16.	501 Pierre Street	Southwest
17.	516 and 510 Pierre Street (left to right)	Southeast
18.	516, 520, and 530 Pierre Street (right to left)	Southwest

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Section Photographic Documentation Page 72 **Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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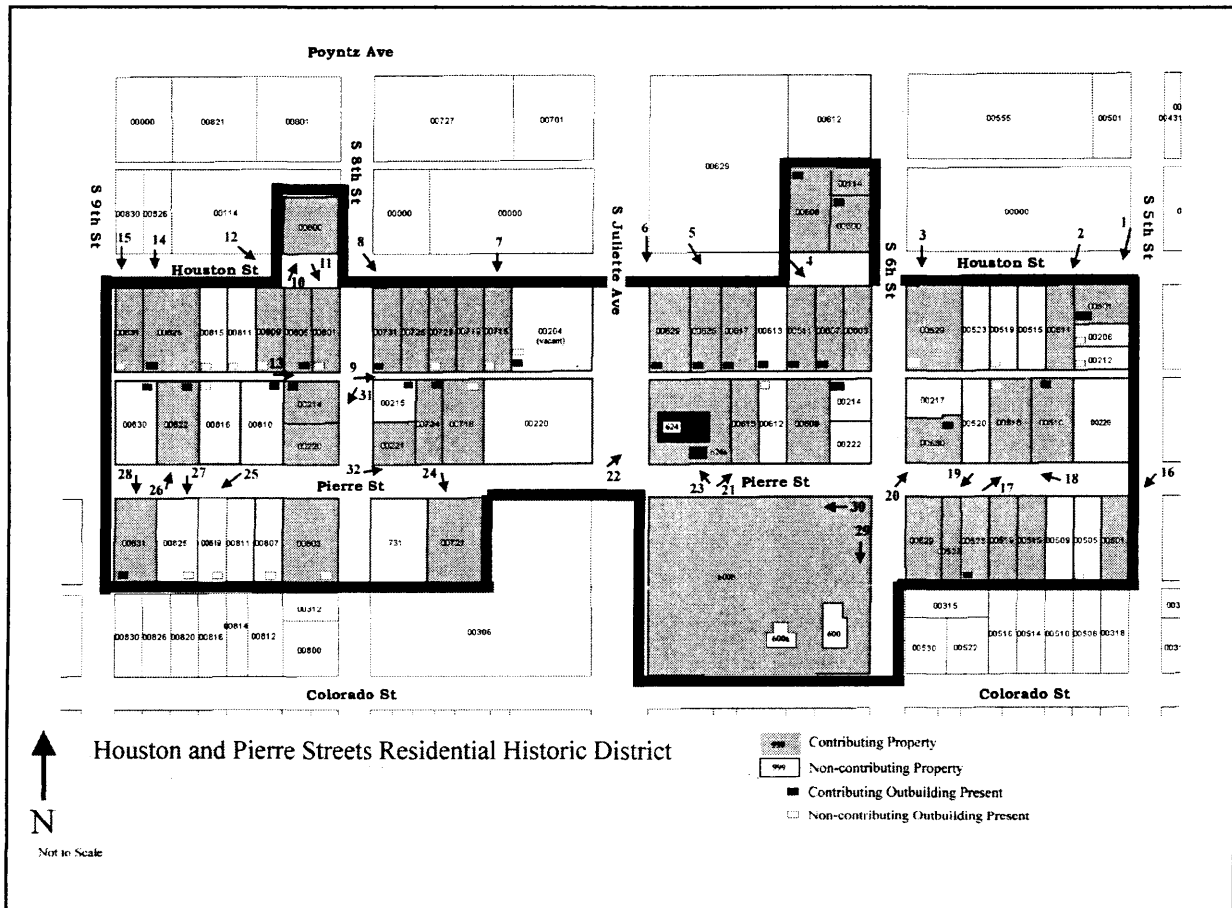
Photograph Number	Description	Camera View
19.	527 and 529 Pierre Street (left to right)	Southwest
20.	530 Pierre Street	North
21.	618, 612, and 608 Pierre Street (left to right)	Northeast
22.	624 Pierre Street	Northeast
23.	624a Pierre Street	Northwest
24.	721 Pierre Street	South
25.	819 and 825 Pierre Street (left to right)	Northeast
26.	822 Pierre Street	North
27.	825 Pierre Street	South
28.	831 Pierre Street	South
29.	600, 600-A, 600-B Colorado Street	Southwest
30.	600-B Colorado Street	West
31.	214 and 220 South 8 th Street (right to left)	Southwest
32.	221 South 8 th Street and 724 Pierre Street (left to right)	Northeast

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PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP



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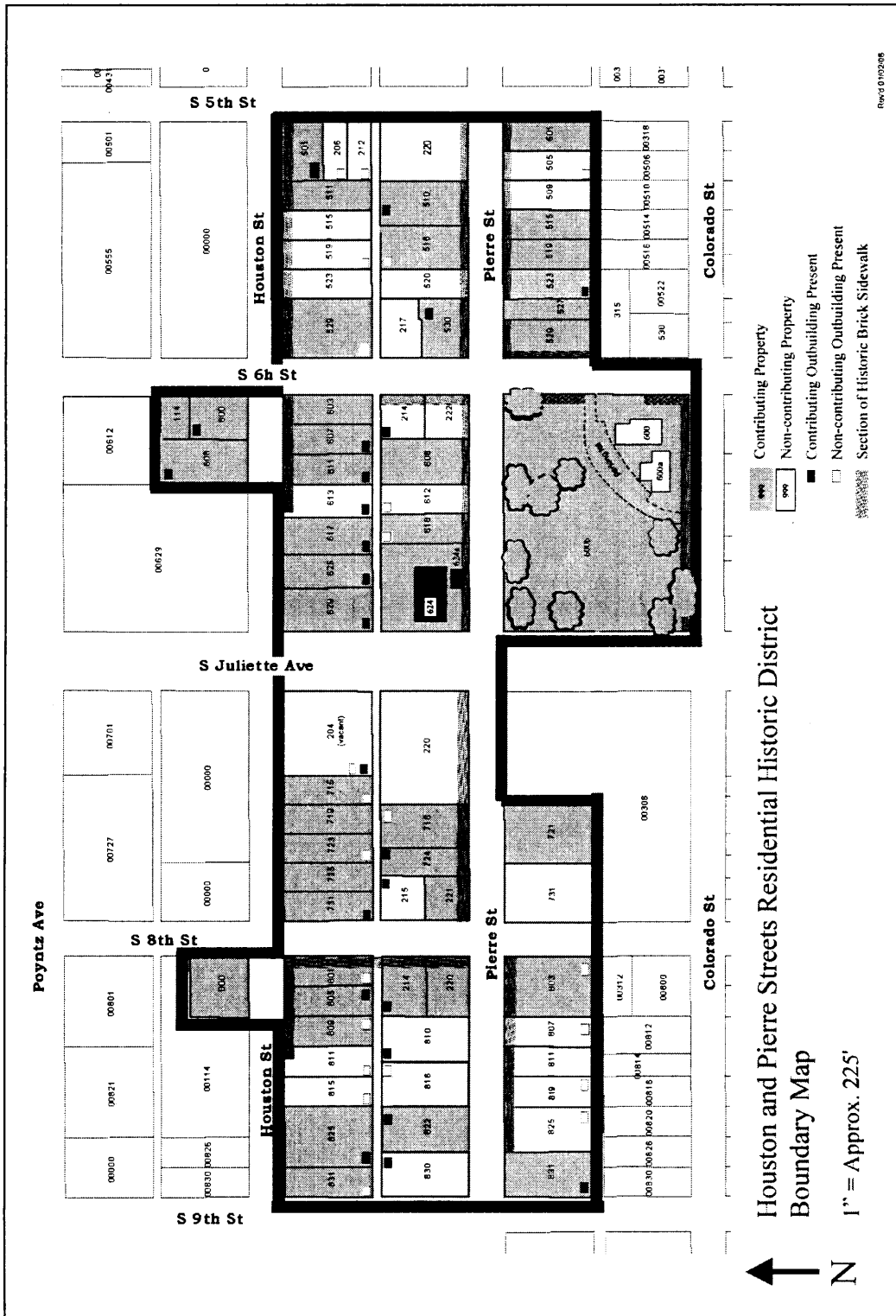
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Section Boundary Map

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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BOUNDARY MAP



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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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PROPERTY OWNERS

PROPERTY ADDRESS	PROPERTY OWNER NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS
1. 501 Houston Street	O'Brien, Patricia J. 501 Houston Street, Apt. 3 Manhattan, KS 66502-6137
2. 501-A Houston Street	
3. 511 Houston Street	Bush, Christina 34944 H Street Barstow, CA 92311-4411
4. 515 Houston Street	Cederberg, David and Donna 3777 South 24 th Street Manhattan, KS 66502-9802
5. 519 Houston Street	American Housing Trust VIII 519 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6134
6. 519-A Houston Street	
7. 523 Houston Street	Benton, Norma M. 1005 Humboldt Street Manhattan, KS 66502-5430
8. 529 Houston Street	Giller, Thomas and Mary K. 529 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6137
9. 529-A Houston Street	
10. 600 Houston Street	Ellis, Gary and Paula 600 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6140
11. 600-A Houston Street	
12. 603 Houston Street	Karnowski, Sabine 603 Houston Street, #A Manhattan, KS 66502-6139

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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PROPERTY ADDRESS	PROPERTY OWNER NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS
13. 607 Houston Street	Fung, Daniel Y. C. and Catherine L. 607 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6139
14. 607-A Houston Street	
15. 608 Houston Street	Stamey, Mary M. and Robert W. 608 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6140
16. 608-A Houston Street	
17. 611 Houston Street	Jackson, Ronald L. and Tracey 611 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6139
18. 611-A Houston Street	
19. 613 Houston Street	Hoff, Derek S. 613 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6139
20. 613-A Houston Street	
21. 617 Houston Street	Kaszer, William E. and Pieper, Laurie Anne C. 617 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6139
22. 617-A Houston Street	
23. 625 Houston Street	Karnowski, Peter T. Krews LLC 625 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6139
24. 625-A Houston Street	
25. 629 Houston Street	Archer, Allen W. and Lori A. 629 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6139
26. 629-A Houston Street	

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
Riley County, Kansas**

PROPERTY ADDRESS	PROPERTY OWNER NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS
27. 715 Houston Street	Florence, James R. 715 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6141
28. 715-A Houston Street	
29. 719 Houston Street	Schroer, James A. and Grace A. 719 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6141
30. 723 Houston Street	Davis, Gregory and Sharon P. 723 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6141
31. 723-A Houston Street	
32. 725 Houston Street	Alger, Jeffry A. and Pamela R. 725 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6141
33. 731 Houston Street	Atchison, Robert and Melissa 731 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6141
34. 731-A Houston Street	
35. 800 Houston Street	Smith, Charlee J. 800 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6144
36. 801 Houston Street	Smith, Richard and Kimberly A. 801 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6143
37. 801-A Houston Street	
38. 805 Houston Street	Addair, Thomas and Caroline 805 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6143
39. 805-A Houston Street	

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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PROPERTY ADDRESS	PROPERTY OWNER NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS
40. 809 Houston Street	Weiser,Randall T. 809 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6143
41. 809-A Houston Street	
42. 811 Houston Street	Marlatt, Thomas D. & Susan A. 6910 Phillips Rd. Atchison, KS 66002
43. 811-A Houston Street	
44. 815 Houston Street	Byrd, Wayde B. and Lillian B. 815 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6143
45. 815-A Houston Street	
46. 825 Houston Street	Crubel, Michael R. and Rita C. 825 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6143
47. 825-A Houston Street	
48. 831 Houston Street	Marzluf, Phillip P. and Longmuir, Anne 831 Houston Manhattan, KS 66502-6143
49. 831-A Houston Street	
50. 501 Pierre Street	Schoof, Larry D. P.O. Box 1648 Manhattan, KS 66505-1648
51. 505 Pierre Street	McCorkle, Mitchell and Rita 505 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6153
52. 505-A Pierre Street	
53. 509 Pierre Street	Full Circle Restoration and Remodeling, Inc. 5120 Vista Acres Manhattan, KS 66503

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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PROPERTY ADDRESS	PROPERTY OWNER NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS
54. 510 Pierre Street	Stowe, Ronald W. P.O. Box 1606 Manhattan, KS 66505-1606
55. 510-A Pierre Street	
56. 515 Pierre Street	Butler, Gregory J. and Tanya S. 3001 Jeanie Lane Manhattan, KS 66502-8001
57. 516 Pierre Street	Seymour, Roger A. and Connie L. 1181 Rock Springs Lane Manhattan, KS 66502-1550
58. 516-A Pierre Street	
59. 519 Pierre Street	Kansas Big Brothers Big Sisters, Inc. P.O. Box 48109 Wichita, KS 67202-
60. 520 Pierre Street	Seymour, Roger A. and Connie L. 1181 Rock Springs Lane Manhattan, KS 66502-1550
61. 523 Pierre Street	Tapp, Brandon K. and Norman, Brooke A. 523 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6153
62. 523-A Pierre Street	
63. 527 Pierre Street	Sherow, James E. and Bonnie L. 529 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6153
64. 529 Pierre Street	Sherow, James and Bonnie Lynn 529 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6153
65. 530 Pierre Street	Seymour, Roger A. and Connie L. 1181 Rocksprings Lane Manhattan, KS 66502-1550
66. 530-A Pierre Street	

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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PROPERTY ADDRESS	PROPERTY OWNER NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS
67. 608 Pierre Street	Pieper, Laurie Anne C. and Kaszer, William E. 617 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6139
68. 612 Pierre Street	Stockebrand, Arlo and Lisa A. 387 Lakeshore Dr Alma, KS 66401-9760
69. 612-A Pierre Street	
70. 618 Pierre Street	Reverend Joe Popelka 731 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6157
71. 624 Pierre Street	Most Reverend Paul S. Coakley P.O. Box 980 Salina, KS 67402-0980
72. 624-A Pierre Street	
73. 718 Pierre Street	Reverend Joe Popelka 731 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6157
74. 718-A Pierre Street	
75. 721 Pierre Street	Carlson, Florence Ada 721 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6157
76. 724 Pierre Street	Sedlacek, Kent and Lisa A. 724 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6158
77. 724-A Pierre Street	
78. 731 Pierre Street	Reverend Joe Popelka 731 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6157

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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PROPERTY ADDRESS	PROPERTY OWNER NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS
79. 803 Pierre Street	Seay, R. David 803 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6159
80. 803-A Pierre Street	
81. 807 Pierre Street	Climenhaga, Joel and Zoe P.O. Box 595 Bisbee, AZ 85603-0595
82. 807-A Pierre Street	
83. 810 Pierre Street	Snead, Bruce Craig and Leslie 810 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6160
84. 810-A Pierre Street	
85. 811 Pierre Street	Walter, Douglas P. and Julie G. 831 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6159
86. 816 Pierre Street	Williams, Eric N. & Sarah G. 816 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502
87. 816-A Pierre Street	
88. 819 Pierre Street	Marshall, Thomas and Jane P. 819 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6159
89. 819-A Pierre Street	
90. 822 Pierre Street	Thurston, Linda P. 822 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6160
91. 822-A Pierre Street	

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**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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PROPERTY ADDRESS	PROPERTY OWNER NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS
92. 825 Pierre Street	Gatschet, Amelia A.; Trust Gatschet, Amelia A.; Trustee 825 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6159
93. 825-A Pierre Street	
94. 830 Pierre Street	Warren, Leland E. and Ann A. 830 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6160
95. 830-A Pierre Street	
96. 831 Pierre Street	Walter, Douglas P. and Julie G. 831 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6159
97. 831-A Pierre Street	
98. 600 Colorado Street	City of Manhattan 1101 Poyntz Ave. Manhattan, KS 66502
99. 600-A Colorado Street	
100. 600-B Colorado Street	
101. 204-A South Juliette Avenue	Most Revernd Paul S. Coakley P.O. Box 980 Salina, KS 67402-0980
102. 204-B South Juliette Avenue	
103. 220 South Juliette Avenue	Luckey High School 624 Pierre Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6156
104. 206 South 5 th Street	Conard, Jill K. P.O. Box 1725 Manhattan, KS 66505-1725
105. 206-A South 5 th Street	

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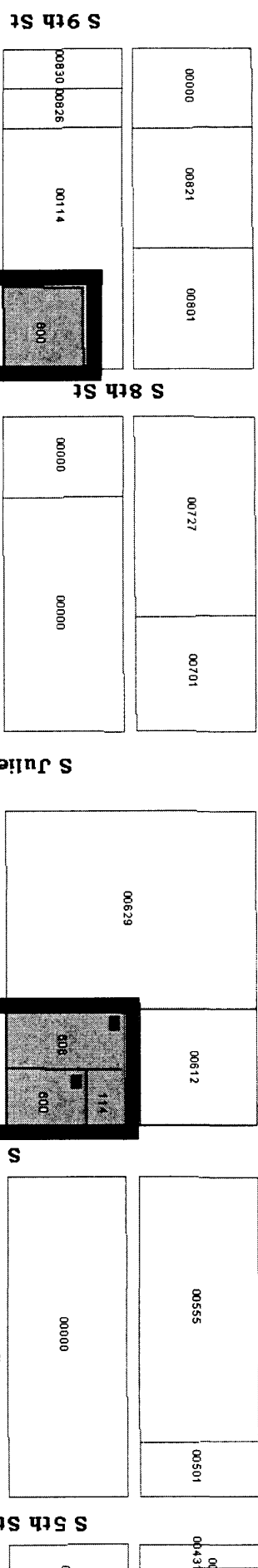
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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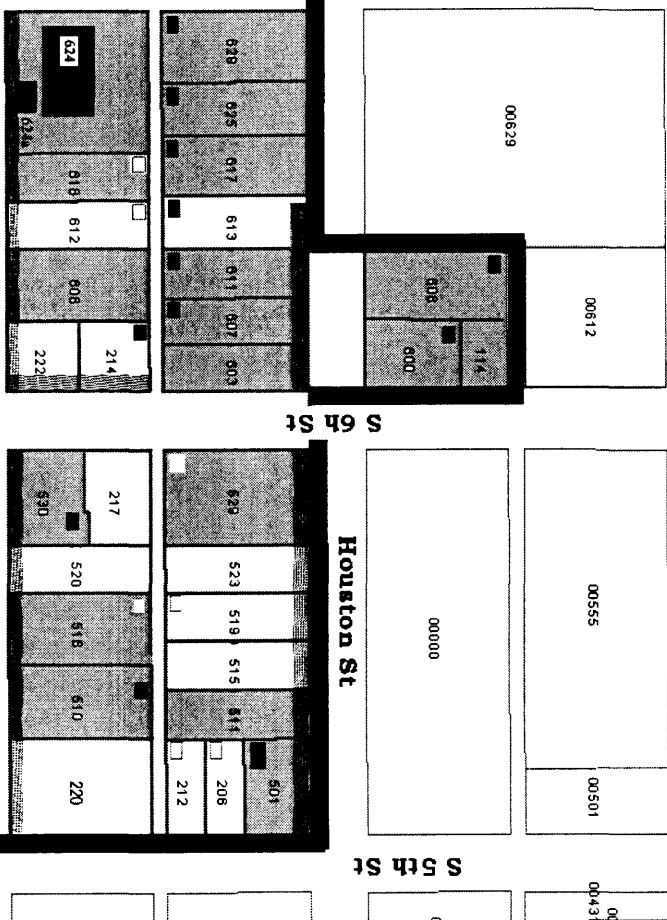
**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District
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PROPERTY ADDRESS	PROPERTY OWNER NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS
106. 212 South 5 th Street	Aylward, Gwen A. and James 5508 Cliffside Drive Manhattan, KS 66503-8424
107. 212-A South 5 th Street	
108. 114 South 6 th Street	Gates, Paul A. and Susan E. 114 South 6 th Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6118
109. 214 South 6 th Street	Alliance Property Management, Inc. 1410 Poyntz Avenue Manhattan, KS 66502-
110. 214-A South 6 th Street	
111. 217 South 6 th Street	Sabine Karnowski 603 Houston Street Manhattan, KS 66502
112. 222 South 6 th Street	Watson, Sidney L. 222 South 6 th Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6120
113. 214 South 8 th Street	Phelan, James M. 214 South 8 th Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6047
114. 214-A South 8 th Street	
115. 215 South 8 th Street	Fleming, Mary Ann 215 South 8 th Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6127
116. 215-A South 8 th Street	
117. 220 South 8 th Street	Dockstader, Heather J 220 South 8 th Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6046
118. 221 South 8 th Street	Gehring, Richard and Barbara 221 South 8 th Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6127

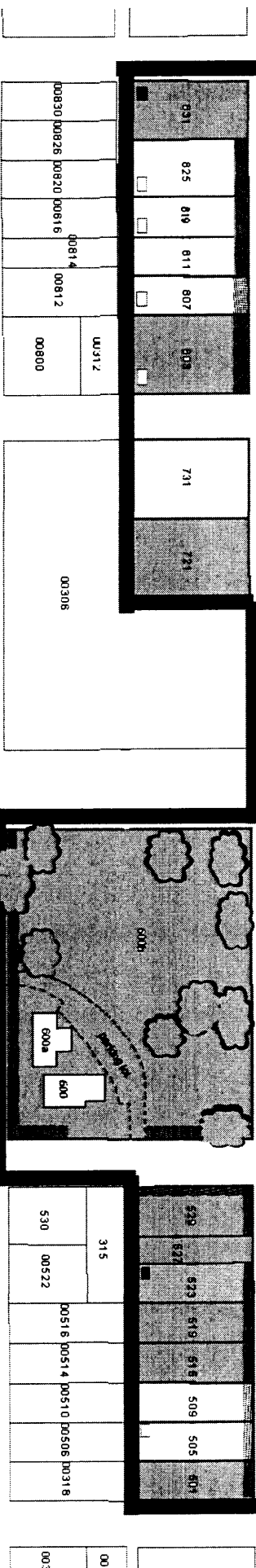
Poyntz Ave



S Juliette Ave



Pierre St



Colorado St

Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District Boundary Map



N

1" = Approx. 225'

- Contributing Property
- Non-contributing Property
- Contributing Outbuilding Present
- Non-contributing Outbuilding Present
- Section of Historic Brick Sidewalk