

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Kubach, Gustave A., House

other names/site number KHRI # 041-379

2. Location

street & number 101 South Buckeye Avenue

not for publication

city or town Abilene

vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Dickinson code 041 zip code 67410

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide x local

Patrick J. O'Neil
Signature of certifying official

8-20-13
Date

DSHPO
Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain): _____

Jon Edson Beall
Signature of the Keeper

10.9.13
Date of Action



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

October 17, 2013

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically entered in the National Register of Historic Places on: October 9, 2013

This is due to the fact that there was a lapse in appropriations by Congress and our offices were closed from October 1-16, 2013. "Nominations will be included in the National Register within 45 days of receipt by the Keeper or designee unless the Keeper disapproves a nomination" (30CFR60.(r). If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day.

The documentation is technically sufficient, professionally correct and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation. Thus, this property is automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic – single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce – Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone: Concrete
walls: Wood: Shingle

roof: Asphalt Shingle
other: _____

Narrative Description

Summary

The Gustave A. Kubach House at 101 South Buckeye Avenue in Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas was built in 1922 in the Craftsman style. The house is prominently situated at the southwest corner of Buckeye Avenue (Kansas Highway 15) and West 1st Street on the southern edge of downtown Abilene. (Figures 1 through 3) It is across the street diagonally from the Dickinson County Courthouse. Across the street to the north is a Queen Anne-style residence. Across the street to the east are a modern convenience store and gas station and a row of Victorian-era cottages and early 20th century bungalows. Adjacent to the south and west is mix of late 19th century and early 20th century single-family residences.

Elaboration

The house has two primary elevations on the east and north sides and features numerous character-defining elements both inside and out. This bungalow has a camelback,¹ meaning it has an upper story stacked atop the main structure that is set back from the front elevation, though it differs from the more common bungalow that features a wide two-story structure at the rear.² The house is of wood frame shingle construction with a rectangular plan built upon a concrete foundation, which has a rubble stone veneer. Wood shingles painted a light gray clad the main body of the house. All exterior masonry is a brown rubble stone. This masonry includes the foundation, a dominant exterior chimney, and massive porch piers. The exaggerated irregularity of the stones' size, shape and placement creates a dramatic textural and rustic effect. The low pitch of the home's gable roof is mimicked by the porch roofs and the second story roof, all of which feature wide eaves with triangular knee braces. Windows are generally 3-over-1 double-hung wood sashes with vertical muntins in the upper sashes. Non-historic metal storm windows are installed on the exterior protecting the original windows. Exterior window and door casings are simple and flush but wide at the heads, which extend well past the frames on each side. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, but is believed to originally have been wood shingle.

Exterior

The east (principal) façade is symmetrically composed and dominated by a deep one-story porch that is off-center to the left (or south). The entrance is centered on the elevation and includes double doors made of wood with three vertical lights in each door. On either side of the entrance is a large fixed window with a single glass pane. The off-set porch roof is supported by battered stone piers, which are crowned with three wood beams. Within the porch gable is decorative bracing that mimics the triangular knee braces within the eaves. The concrete porch floor wraps around the building to the north side. It includes no balustrade or rail.

The south elevation is asymmetrically composed and dominated by a towering rubble chimney that is wide at the base and narrows to a square stack. It pierces the eave and first story roof and extends above the second story roof line. The south elevation features a one-story rectangular bay with an intersecting (south-facing) gable roof. The projecting bay includes a pair of centered 3-over-1 windows with vertical muntins in the upper sash. The far west portion of the south elevation has three 3-over-1 windows. The second story has a pair of 3-over-1 windows centered to the east and west of this level.

¹ The term "camelback" does not appear to have been used historically in pattern books. Today, the term is more commonly used in other regions, such as New Orleans, Florida, and California. It has also been used interchangeably with the term "airplane bungalow."

² For context on airplane (or aeroplane) bungalows in Kansas, see: Douglass W. Wallace, "The Airplane Bungalow: A Topeka Original," in *Bungalow Homes for the Nation: L.F. Garlinghouse Co. of Topeka* (Topeka: Shawnee County Historical Society, 2008): 46-55; Bob Hoard, "The Airplane Bungalow: Midwestern Style," in *Kansas Preservation* 28, 4 (July/August 2006): 4-6.

The west (rear) elevation is quite simply designed with a small wood stoop leading to a first-floor door at the north corner. Centered on the elevation is a ground-level door leading to the basement. There is a pair of 3-over-1 windows on the first story near the south corner.

The street-facing north elevation has a porch with the same details as the porch on the east elevation. There is a double-door entrance centered on this elevation; the original doors have been reused on the interior and replaced with modern doors. There is a group of three 3-over-1 windows to the left (east) of the entrance. To the right (west) of the entrance is one 3-over-1 window. There is an intersecting gabled bay at the west end of this elevation, which has a pair of 3-over-1 windows on the left (east) and a larger 3-over-1 window on the right (west). The second story has five 3-over-1 windows centered across the entire façade.

Interior

The interior retains the Craftsman character in its plan and finish. In researching the style, the floor plan is quite similar to "The Osborn" from the Sears, Roebuck and Company catalog (Figure 5), featuring five rooms and one bath; a three-quarter-width front porch with gabled roof supports and wood piers; overhanging eaves; exposed roof rafter tails; and bargeboards. Most of the interior woodwork is original and unpainted, with the exception of the kitchen door frames and all of the woodwork in the bathrooms. All of the doors have their original brass hardware. All of the heat vent covers on the first floor, vary in size, are of the same pattern, and are original. All of the windows and doors have their original hardware. The electrical wiring has been completely updated as well as some of the plumbing. Most of the floors, with the exception of the two bathrooms and the kitchen, are the original oak hardwood beneath a layer of carpet.

Entering the home through the east double-door entrance brings one into the living room. **The living room** spans the entire width of the house (north/south) and features carpeted floors with the original wood flooring beneath, crown molding, and plaster walls with wallpaper. A brick fireplace dominates the center of the south wall, with a semicircular arch opening, wood mantel, and gray-toned brick. It is flanked by two 3-over-1 windows. The entrance doors are flanked on each side by a large single-light fixed window. Centered on the north wall is a set of three 3-over-1 windows. The entrance into the dining room is on the west wall. Originally this entrance was simply a large pass through, but it now includes a pair of French doors with three full-length vertical lights in each door. These doors were originally the entrance doors on the north wall of the dining room. All the walls in the living room had some sort of cloth with plaster walls creating a texture. It was too badly deteriorated to restore, so textured wallpaper now covers the walls. The ceiling is plaster and the walls are crowned with a wide wood picture rail molding at the ceiling.

The dining room occupies the north-central portion of the house. The home's north entrance enters into this room from the exterior. The west wall of the dining room includes a swinging door with three full-height vertical lights that leads into the butler's pantry. Also on the west wall of the dining room is a single wood-panel door leading into the central hallway. The dining room ceiling is plaster and the walls are crowned with a wide wood picture rail molding at the ceiling.

The south wall of the dining room includes a pair of French doors each with three full-height vertical lights leading into the **first bedroom**. This bedroom occupies the south-central portion of the house. On the south wall of the bedroom is a pair of 3-over-1 windows. On the east wall (to the far south) is a 3-over-1 window. It is believed this room functioned as a bedroom, although there is no evidence of a closet. The ceiling is plaster and the walls are crowned with a wide wood picture rail molding at the ceiling.

The butler's pantry is located between the dining room and kitchen on the north side of the house. Centered on the north wall is a single 3-over-1 window. On the most southern portion of the west wall is a swinging single-panel wood door leading into the kitchen. The ceiling is plaster. The ceiling light fixture is original.

The kitchen has a built-in cabinet on the east wall, floor to ceiling, which is believed to be original. The entire north wall is counter with a pair of 3-over-1 windows center on this wall. The cabinets, counter and sink are all modern. On the west wall is a half-glass door, with a single light on the top portion, leading onto the enclosed rear porch. Centered on the south wall is a wood-panel door leading into a large food pantry. To the east (left) of the pantry is a wood-panel door leading into the hall. The floor is covered with linoleum and the ceiling has 12-inch square ceiling tiles made of non-historic cardboard fiber panels that interlock.

From the dining room on the south portion of the west wall is a single-panel door leading into the **central hall**. The hall consists of a closet and stairs to the second level on the north wall, a built-in linen closet, a door leading into the bathroom and another closet on the south, and a single-panel door on the west wall leading into the second bedroom. The linen closet/cupboard is best described as a cupboard on the upper half, which has a single-panel door and three drawers on the lower half. The ceiling is plaster. The ceiling light fixture is original.

The bathroom has excellent integrity and retains the original pedestal sink centered on the west wall with a pair of porcelain wall sconces flanking the sink. The bathtub is small and located in the southwest corner of the bathroom with the plumbing on the west wall. There is a built-in medicine cabinet centered on the east wall and the toilet is on the north wall in the northeast corner. The floor consists of one-inch white hexagon tile in the center with dark grout, a single row of dark blue tile, then a Greek key pattern of light blue tile with a white field and a double row of dark blue tile around the boarder, all of one inch square tile. The tub and sink appear to be original, while the toilet has been replaced. The ceiling has 12-inch square white ceiling tiles made of non-historic cardboard fiber panels that interlock. The ceiling light fixture is original.

A second bedroom is accessed through a door on the north wall of the hallway. Centered on the west wall of the bedroom is a pair of 3-over-1 windows. Centered on the south wall are three 3-over-1 windows. On the east wall are a single-panel door leading into a closet (which also has a 3-over-1 window) and a single-panel door leading into the hallway. The ceiling is plaster.

The enclosed stairway to the second level is a quarter-turn staircase with five steps leading up to a landing and then eight additional steps. It opens into a large open room, with a bathroom on the west end. The stairs are carpeted. The north wall of this **second-floor room** has five 3-over-1 windows, the one to the east being slightly smaller than the other four. On the east wall is an enclosed opening that used to be a window and a half-glass door leading into what is now a closet. It is believed that this closet was an open porch, but it is not known when it was enclosed. On the south wall are two pairs of 3-over-1 windows. On the extreme north end of the west wall is a 3-over-1 window that is smaller than the rest of the second-story windows. Also on the west wall is a single-panel door leading into the three-quarter bathroom, believed to been added after the home's construction. On the south wall is a single 3-over-1 window with a toilet beneath the window and sink with vanity in the southwest corner. There is a single 3-over-1 window on the south part of the west wall. Centered on the lower part of the west wall is a small single-panel access door to the attic space. Located in the northwest corner of the bathroom is a modern shower with glass enclosure. The single-panel door to the bathroom is centered on the east wall. The floor is covered with linoleum. The ceiling has 12-inch square ceiling tiles made of non-historic cardboard fiber panels that interlock.

There is an **enclosed, first-story rear porch** on the west wall of the house. It is accessed from an exterior door at the northwest corner. It is also accessed on the interior from the kitchen. On the interior south wall of the porch is a half-glass door leading down four steps to a landing. From this landing there is a half-glass door, with a single horizontal panel above the glass and three horizontal panels on the lower portion, leading to the outside of the structure. To the east (left) of the landing are eleven steps leading down to the full basement.

The basement consists of one large room, which has a wood partition wall extending from east to west down the center of the space. In the northwest corner (directly beneath the enclosed rear porch) a room is created with the interior walls being constructed concrete with a door on the east wall leading into what was perhaps

the coal storage area. There are two small openings above the ground level – one on the west wall with a wooden cover (which is under the back porch and not visible from the outside) and one on the north wall which has a cast iron door with the writing on it as follows: *The Majestic Co. Majestic SPECIAL Number 500 Huntington, IND.* There is plumbing in the center of the south portion floor area where there appears to have been a shower at one time. The laundry facilities are centered on the south side wall. The hot water heater is also located in this area. The windows for the basement are rectangular with three lights divided by vertical muntins. They are hinged on the top for opening.

Integrity

The house was built and functioned for many years as a single-family dwelling. During the past decade, the building has functioned as office space, which is ideal given the home's location on a prominent and busy corner on the edge of downtown. The house has retained its integrity despite this recent transition in function from residential to commercial office space, and rather typical changes have been made to the property. The one notable change on the exterior of the house appears to be the enclosure of the second-story porch. Changes to the interior are generally cosmetic including carpeted floors, papered walls, replaced kitchen cabinets, and a new second-floor bathroom.

Overall, the property retains a high degree of integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

8. Statement of Significance

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1922

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Gustave A. Kubach House is 1922, the year the house was completed.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Gustave Kubach House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its local significance in the area of Architecture. Completed in 1922, the residence is an example of a Craftsman-style bungalow with a unique second-story camelback.

Elaboration

Abilene History

Abilene traces its roots to the 1860s era of Texas cattle drives when great herds of longhorns were driven overland on the Chisholm Trail from Texas to Abilene, which served as the western terminus of the first railroad through Kansas. Town histories credit Timothy and Elizabeth Hersey as the first Euro-American settlers. They built a home along Mud Creek in 1858, and Mrs. Hersey is credited with the naming of the city, which she chose from the Bible I Luke 3:1 – the name means “city of the plains.”

The town was laid out in 1860 on land owned by C. H. Thompson, but remained small and underdeveloped until the development of the railroad after the Civil War. With the arrival of cattleman and entrepreneur Joseph McCoy who promoted Abilene as an excellent place from which to ship Texas cattle by rail, Abilene was flooded with drovers, cowboys, railroad workers, and businessmen in the late 1860s.³ The Kansas Pacific Railroad (later named Union Pacific) developed through Abilene in 1866. With over three million head of cattle passing through Abilene between 1867 and 1871, the cattle industry played an important role in the early development of the community until 1872, when the railroad opened up more railheads in Newton, Wichita, and Ellsworth. It was at this point that the cultural makeup of the community shifted away from an active cattle-focused railhead to a more refined business- and agriculture-based city.

Abilene, the seat of Dickinson County government, boasted the opening of Belle Spring Creamery in 1892, and the Parker Amusement Company opened a shop in Abilene in 1905. Frank Blackmar’s 1912 history of Kansas noted Abilene’s population at 4,118 and highlighted its continued importance as a shipping point for grain and livestock.⁴ The city’s population reached as high as 8,000 in the 20th century, but has remained at about 6,800 for many years. (The 2010 Federal Census recorded 6,844 residents in Abilene.)

Abilene was prospering in 1920 as Kubach purchased the lot at 101 South Buckeye Avenue and made plans to build a residence. Town boosters encouraged the construction of homes to address a shortage of housing and local builders and lumber companies, such as the J.L. Lumber Company, advertised house plans in the local newspaper.⁵ The *Abilene Daily Reflector* newspaper even ran a “Build with the Birds” campaign, which was sponsored by local businesses to encourage growth in the number and quality of homes in town. This was part of a larger regional and national campaign effort to promote building, and similar ads were run in newspapers throughout the country.⁶

It is not known which builder Kubach employed to construct the residence. It has been anecdotally reported from previous owners that Kubach may have worked with William Joseph Murray, who was an architect for United Telephone Company and lived five blocks south at 603 South Buckeye Avenue.⁷ However, this anecdote has not been confirmed through primary sources.

³ William Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883).

⁴ Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopaedia of State History, vol. 1* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912)

⁵ *Abilene (KS) Daily Reflector*, April 22, 1922.

⁶ For example, the Edmonds (WA) *Tribune-Review* newspaper ran a similar ad campaign in the spring of 1922.

⁷ This name was recorded on a local historic resource survey form.

Gustave Kubach Biography and House History

Abilene businessman Gustave A. Kubach purchased the property at 101 South Buckeye on August 19, 1919 for \$1,500⁸ and built the house in 1922, but only lived there a short time. Kubach's wife Josephine had died April 20, 1922, and this may have pushed him to sell his house in 1923 and move to Denver, Colorado, where he remained until his death on September 15, 1953.⁹

Kubach (born May 22, 1864) had lived in Dickinson County most of his life, having moved with his family from Ohio and settling on a farm in Center Township by 1880.¹⁰ At age 25, he married Josephine Graham on January 21, 1890, and they lived in nearby Chapman. By 1910, Kubach was working as a traveling salesman; the 1910 Federal Census listed him as working in "Commercial Travels – Farm Machine." He owned and managed the Lyric Theater at 111 Northwest 3rd Street in the early 1910s, and then moved it to an airdome¹¹ located at 321 North Spruce Street in Abilene.¹² He later constructed the building that would house the Lyric Theater at the same location.¹³ Prior to the construction of the house at 101 South Buckeye, Gustave and Josephine Kubach lived at 108 East 1st (as noted in the 1910 city directory) and 106 South Buckeye, which is across the street and to the south of the nominated residence.

Kubach owned the property for a short period, selling it to Herbert Tucker for \$9,000 on November 22, 1923. Tucker lost the house in 1928, when ownership of the house transferred to Dickinson County Building and Loan. It was sold at a Sheriff's sale in 1929 to Jesse Fengel, who owned the house until his death in 1958. Fengel had lived in the Lyona area near his parents Henry and Mary Fengel, who farmed. Jesse also farmed in that area and moved to Abilene in 1928. Jesse's widow Ida died in 1960 and the house transferred to their children Jessie, Carl, Gladys, Pauline and Ruth. Carl Fengel and his wife Mary obtained the property in 1960, and they lived there until his death in 1985. Mary remained in the home until approximately 1999. In 2001 the property was sold to Joseph and Anita Miller, having been in the Fengel family for 78 years.

Architecture

The Kubach House is nominated to the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a unique vernacular example of a Craftsman-style bungalow. This 1922 bungalow has a camelback,¹⁴

⁸ Deed for property described as the north 60 feet of Lot 1 and Lot 2 in Block 1 of Abilene's original townsite. Dickinson County, Kansas.

⁹ *Abilene (KS) Daily Reflector*, November 30, 1923; September 16, 1953. While in Denver, Kubach and his brother Charles managed the Harvey Hotel. Gustave and Josephine are buried in the Abilene Cemetery, and they had no children.

¹⁰ Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. *1880 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010.

¹¹ An air dome is an open-air facility which is usually set in an open lot, with fencing or walls, chairs and a projection platform/booth. It was a low-cost operation that provided summertime entertainment.

¹² Abilene City Directories, 1910-1915.

¹³ The Lyric Theater is a contributing building in the Abilene Downtown Historic District. See KHRI record 041-347. According to property tax records, Kubach purchased the downtown property at 321 N. Spruce Street from Henry A. Anderson in 1914, at which time it had a valuation of \$900. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps notes an airdome at 321 North Spruce Street as early as 1912. The property's valuation increased substantially in 1917 to \$6200, which suggests this was when the brick-and-mortar theater building was constructed. Anderson operated the Central Kansas Business College, which had an office next door to the airdome.

¹⁴ The term "camelback" does not appear to have been used historically in pattern books. Today, the term is more commonly used in other regions, such as New Orleans, Florida, and California. It has also been used interchangeably with the term "airplane bungalow."

meaning it has an upper half-story stacked atop the main structure that is set back from the front elevation, though it differs from the more common bungalow that features a wide two-story structure at the rear.¹⁵

Airplane bungalows have roots in California and the high-style Craftsman designs of architect brothers Charles and Henry Greene, whose designs were influenced by Japanese and Swiss styles.¹⁶ The well-known Greene and Greene design of the Gamble House (1908) included sleeping porches, which became common in more modest airplane bungalow designs of the early 20th century. Architects E.W. Stillwell (1918 Plan Nos. R-819, R-820), William Radford (1924 Blue Ribbon Nos. 11183, 11256), and C.L. Bowles (1921 Plan No. 11942) marketed airplane bungalows.¹⁷ Modest airplane bungalows are plentiful in Kansas towns, and particularly in Topeka where builder L. F. Garlinghouse is known to have marketed them. A Craftsman bungalow with a camelback – as the Kubach House displays – is more unusual in Kansas, and no other examples are known to exist in Abilene today. A survey of early and mid-20th century Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Abilene reveals no other similarly built residences. Similar camelback bungalows have been surveyed in Kansas – examples include a duplex at 410 S Pattie Street in Wichita; a single-family residence at 112 S. Fountain Street in Wichita; a single-family residence at 407 Millwood Street in Wichita; a single-family residence at 4167 Eaton Street in Kansas City; and a single-family residence at 210 Crescent Boulevard in Hutchinson.¹⁸

The second-story camelback of the Kubach House functioned much like the second-story of a typical airplane bungalow – as a bedroom or sleeping porch. It has many windows providing plenty of light and air circulation when the window sashes are open. The space also included a small porch at the east end (as noted on the 1926 Sanborn map in figure 3), that was described by a relative of a former owner as “being very narrow” and “having a tin floor.”¹⁹ The porch area is now an enclosed closet.

In addition to the unique half-story camelback, the Kubach House exhibits many of the hallmarks of the Arts and Crafts movement including multiple roof levels, wide overhanging eaves, and decorative and open porches on the east and north elevations.²⁰ The home’s wood shingle siding and stone fireplace and foundation provide a rustic appearance commonly found in Craftsman-era bungalows. A dominant exterior chimney is made of brown stone as are the massive battered porch piers. The exaggerated irregularity of the stones’ size, shape and placement creates a dramatic textural effect. The interior features original woodwork, built-in cabinets, and a floor plan typical of 1920s-era bungalows. It has been slightly renovated, but the structure, form, and most materials remain intact.

¹⁵ For context on airplane (or aeroplane) bungalows in Kansas, see: Douglass W. Wallace, “The Airplane Bungalow: A Topeka Original,” in *Bungalow Homes for the Nation: L.F. Garlinghouse Co. of Topeka* (Topeka: Shawnee County Historical Society, 2008): 46-55; Bob Hoard, “The Airplane Bungalow: Midwestern Style,” in *Kansas Preservation* 28, 4 (July/August 2006): 4-6.

¹⁶ Robert Winter, *The California Bungalow* (Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1980), 35-36.

¹⁷ Examples include the 1924 Blue Ribbon No. 11183.

¹⁸ Property survey records, Kansas Historic Resources Inventory <kshs.org/khri>.

¹⁹ Recollections of Carl Fengel, grandson of former owner Jesse Fengel.

²⁰ A similar porch treatment can be found on Garlinghouse Plan No. 213. *Bungalow Homes for the Nation: L.F. Garlinghouse Co. of Topeka* (Topeka: Shawnee County Historical Society, 2008): 80.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Abilene City Directories

- Prewitt's Abilene City Directory, 1918. Ancestry.com
- Prewitt's Abilene City Directory, 1920. Ancestry.com
- Dunham's Abilene City Directory, 1923. Ancestry.com
- Polk's Abilene City Directory, 1926. Ancestry.com
- Polk's Abilene City Directory, 1928. Ancestry.com
- Mullin-Kille's Abilene City Directory, 1948. Ancestry.com

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Abilene Site Survey - Individual Property Inventory Form. 1978.

Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. *1880 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010.

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City of Abilene Tax Records, 1920 to 1924. Dickinson County Historical Society.

Cutler, William. *History of the State of Kansas*. Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883.

Dickinson County Register of Deeds records:
Abstract Title of the property

Hoard, Bob. "The Airplane Bungalow: Midwestern Style." In *Kansas Preservation* 28, 4 (July/August 2006): 4-6.

King, Anthony. *The Bungalow: The Production of a Global Culture (second edition)*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1995.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1912, 1917, and 1926.

Wallace, Douglass W. "The Airplane Bungalow: A Topeka Original." In *Bungalow Homes for the Nation: L.F. Garlinghouse Co. of Topeka*. Topeka, KS: Shawnee County Historical Society, 2008.

Winter, Robert. *The California Bungalow*. Los Angeles, CA: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1980.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: **Kansas Historical Society**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre.
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>38.915060</u>	<u>-97.214191</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property includes the north 1/2 of Lots 1 and 2, Block 1 in the Original Townsite of Abilene, Kansas, known today as 101 South Buckeye Avenue. It is bounded on the east by Buckeye Avenue, on the north by W. 1st Street, on the west by Lot 3, Block 1 in the Original Townsite of Abilene, Kansas and on the south by the south 1/2 of Lot 2, Block 1 in the Original Townsite of Abilene, Kansas.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property includes the property historically associated with the Kubach House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nanc Scholl

organization N/A date April 22, 2013

street & number 813 N. Olive Street telephone (785) 263-7012

city or town Abilene state Kansas zip code 67410

e-mail abilenersearcher@yahoo.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Historic images, maps, etc.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Kubach, Gustave A., House
City or Vicinity: Abilene

County/State: Dickinson County, KS
Photographer: Sarah Martin
Date of Photos: May 16, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 14 Overall view of house showing porch on east elevation, camera facing NW
- 2 of 14 Close-up of east porch, camera facing NW
- 3 of 14 South side of house and chimney, camera facing W
- 4 of 14 Close-up of chimney, camera facing N
- 5 of 14 West (rear) side of house, camera facing ENE
- 6 of 14 Northwest corner of house, camera facing ESE
- 7 of 14 North porch, camera facing S
- 8 of 14 Northeast corner of house, camera facing WNW
- 9 of 14 Interior of living room showing fireplace on south wall, camera facing S
- 10 of 14 Interior, double-door between living and dining rooms, camera facing W
- 11 of 14 Interior, dining room, facing S
- 12 of 14 Interior, hallway, facing W
- 13 of 14 Interior, bathroom, facing SW
- 14 of 14 Interior, 2nd floor bedroom, facing NW

Property Owner:
(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Anita and Joseph Miller
street & number 101 S. Buckeye Avenue telephone (785) 263-0700
city or town Abilene state Kansas zip code 97410

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.460 et seq.).

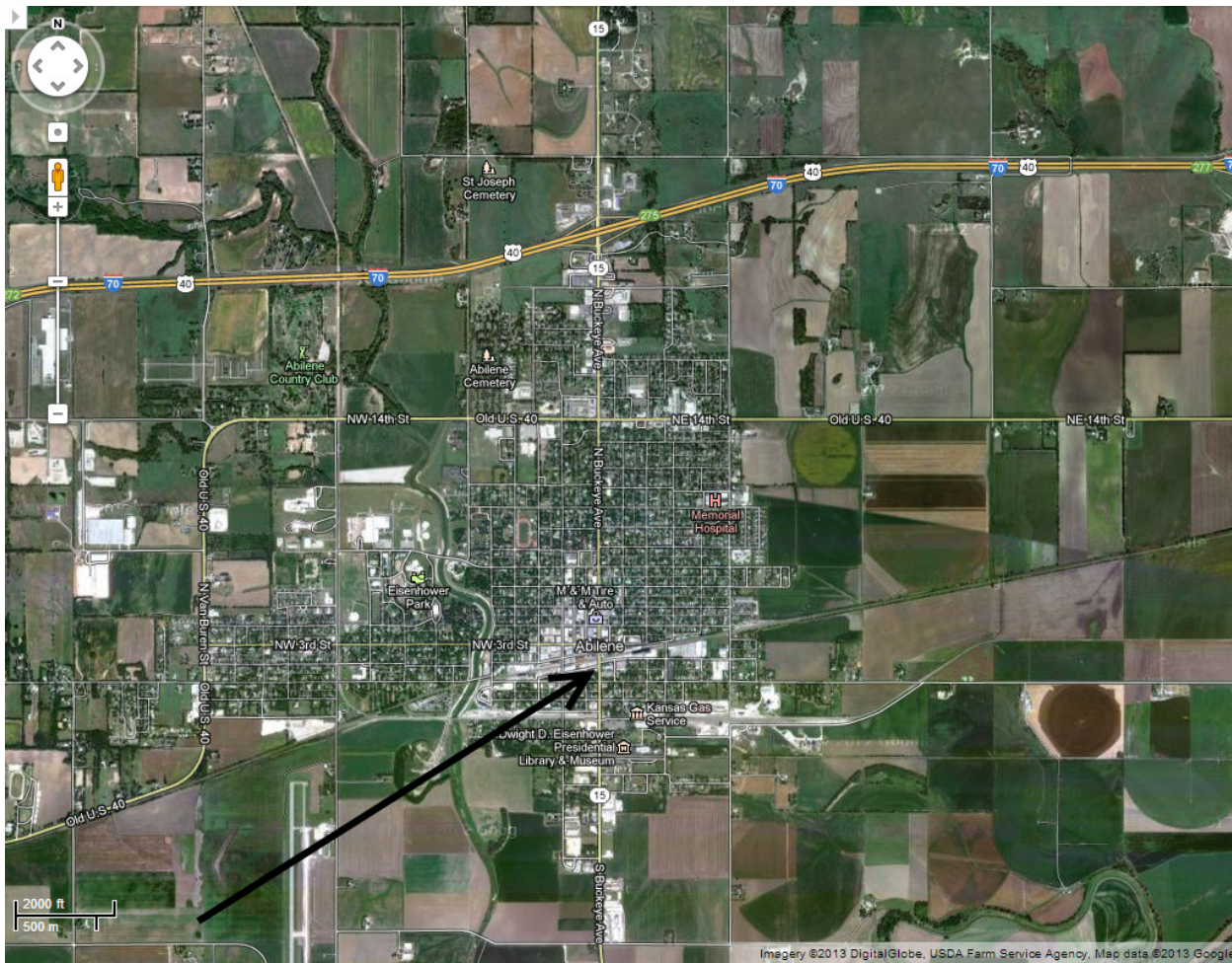
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Figure 1: Aerial Image. Google, 2013.



Kubach, Gustave, House
101 S Buckeye Avenue
Abilene, Dickinson County, KS
Latitude/Longitude: 38.915060 -97.214191
Datum: WGS84

Figure 2: Aerial Image – Contextual Map. Google, 2013.



Kubach, Gustave, House
101 S Buckeye Avenue
Abilene, Dickinson County, KS
Latitude/Longitude: 38.915060 -97.214191
Datum: WGS84

Figure 3: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Abilene, KS; July 1926, page 8.

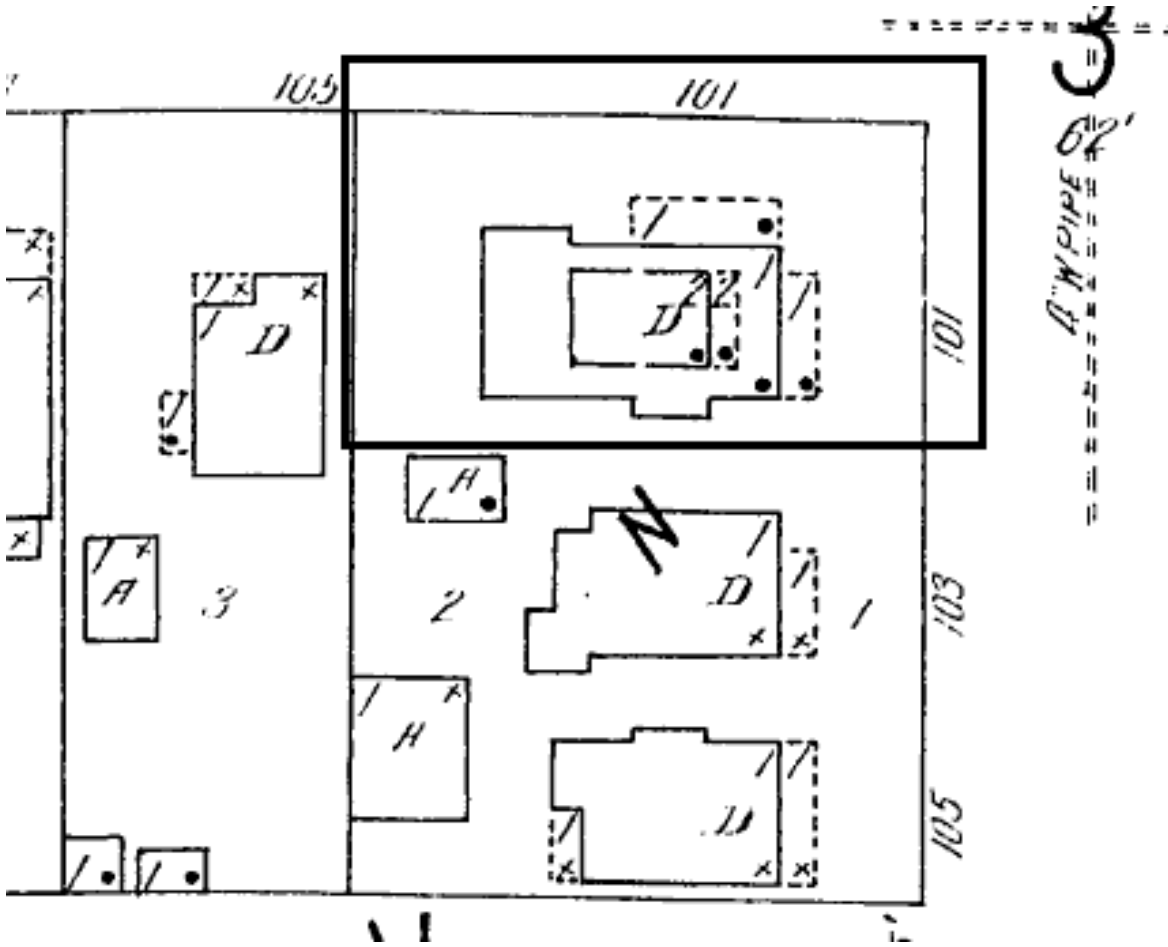
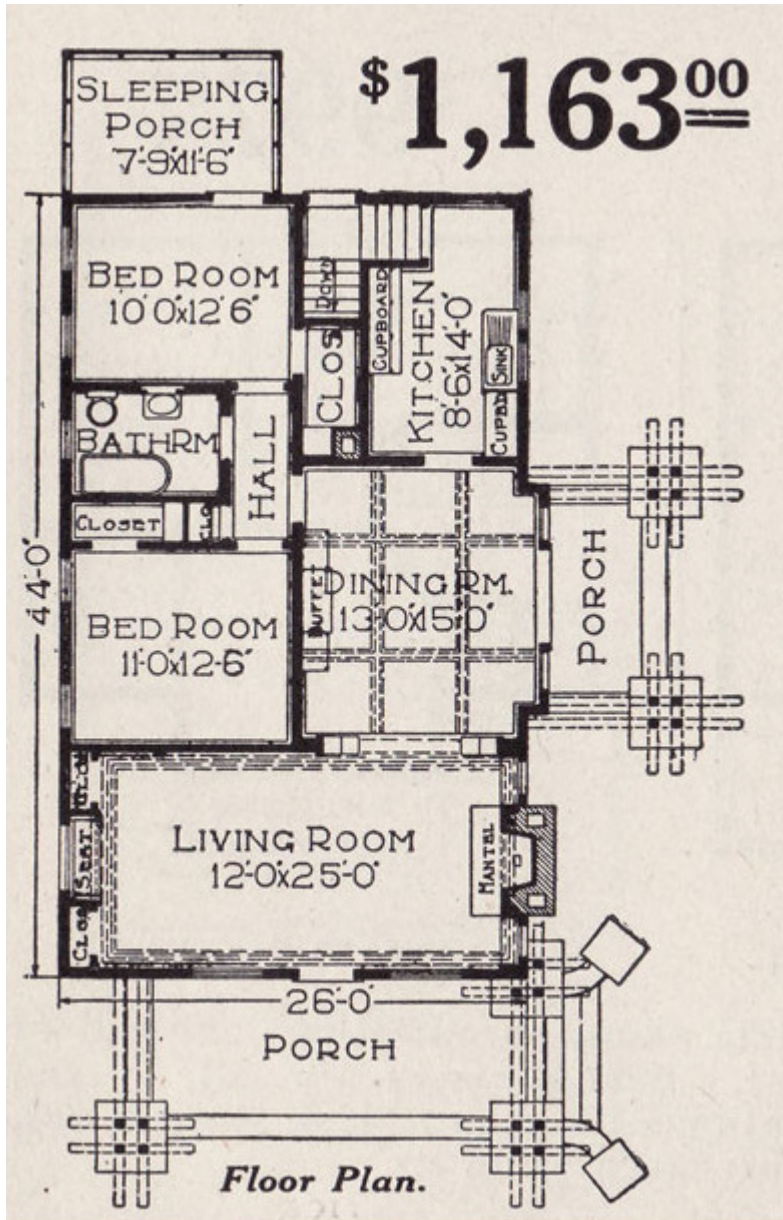


Figure 4: Undated historic image.



Figure 5: The Osborn House Plan, by Sears Roebuck.



The Kubach House has a very similar first-floor layout.

Figures 6, 7, 8: Airplane Bungalows in Kansas



(Above) 745 N Porter, Wichita, Sedgwick County, KS



(Above) 238 W Wisconsin (side and rear elevations), Russell, Russell County, KS.



(Above) 1805 SW 1st Street, Topeka, Shawnee County, KS

Figures 9, 10, 11: Camelback bungalows in Kansas



(Above) 4167 Eaton Street, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, KS



(Above) 112 S Fountain Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County, KS



(Above) 407 S Millwood Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County, KS



Ameriprise
Financial





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Ameriprise
Financial
Andrea K. Miller
[Small illegible text]

ENTRANCE











EXIT





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Kubach, Gustave A., House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KANSAS, Dickinson

DATE RECEIVED: 8/23/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/19/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/04/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/09/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000815

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10.9.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

August 20, 2013

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, N. W.
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Ms. Shull:

We are pleased to submit for your consideration the following National Register documents:

- Westwood Hills Historic District – Johnson County (new nomination)
- New Lancaster General Store – Miami County (new nomination)
- New Lancaster Grange Hall, No. 223 – Miami County (new nomination)
- St. John the Divine Catholic Church – Wyandotte County (new nomination)
- Cordell D. Meeks, Sr. House – Wyandotte County (new nomination)
- Gustave Kubach House – Dickinson County (new nomination)
- Lawrence's Downtown Historic District – Douglas County (NR Amendment)

Enclosed are copies of each signed document and two disks per nomination with photograph, nomination, and mapping files. The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copies of the nominations.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. I may be reached at 785-272-8681 ext. 216 or smartin@kshs.org.

Sincerely yours,

Sarah J. Martin
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures